Understanding Rounding Functions in SQL Server: ROUND, FLOOR, and CEILING

When working with numerical data in SQL, knowing how to round values is crucial for accurate reporting and analysis. Below is an explanation of the **ROUND**, **FLOOR**, and **CEILING** functions:

ROUND (value, decimal_places): Rounds the value to the specified number of of	decimal
places. If the next digit is 5 or greater, it rounds up; otherwise, it rounds down.	

- ☐ FLOOR (value): Rounds the value down to the largest integer that is less than or equal to the given value. It always moves towards the lower side of the number line.
- □ CEILING (value): Rounds the value up to the next integer that is greater than or equal to the given value. It always moves towards the higher side of the number line.

Example

Declare @val float, @val2 float

set @val = 10.45

set @val2 = 10.99

Select round (@val, 0) [Rounds the nearest Integer: 10.45 Nearest Integer is 10]

Select round(@val2,0) [Rounds the nearest Integer: 10:99 Nearest Integer is 11]

Select floor(@val) [Floor Function Rounds the value down to the largest Integer less than or equal to it. 10.45 Largest Integer is 10]

Select floor(@val2) [Floor Function Rounds the value down to the largest Integer less than or equal to it. 10.99 Largest Integer ss 10]

Select ceiling(@val) [Returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to the given value. 10.45 Smallest Integer is 11]

Select ceiling(@val2) [Returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to the given value. 10.99 Smallest Integer is 11]

```
Declare @val float,@val2 float,@val3 float
                                                                                  Output:
set @val = 10.45
                                                                                  Round of 10.45 is 10
set @val2 = 10.99
                                                                                                      10.0
                                                                                  Round of 10.99 is 11
SELECT ROUND(@val, 0)
                        [Round of 10.45 is 10]
Select round(@val2,0)
                        [Round of 10.99 is 11]
                                                                                                     11.0
                                                                                  Floor of 10.45 is 10
Select floor(@val)
                       [Floor of 10.45 is 10]
Select floor(@val2)
                       [Floor of 10.99 is 10]
                                                                                  Floor of 10.99 is 10
Select ceiling(@val) [Ceiling of 10.45 is 11]
Select ceiling(@val2) [Ceiling of 10.99 is 11]
                                                                                  Ceiling of 10.45 is 11
                                                                                  Ceiling of 10.99 is 11
```