SQL Scalar Functions

1. select name, len(name) as namelength from employees;

2. select upper(name) from employees;

3. select lower(name) from employees;

4. select left(name,4) from employees;

5. select email, charindex('@', email) as atpos from employees;

6. select replace(email,'.com','.org') from employees;

7. select concat(name,' ',email) as nameemail from employees;

8. select right(email, len(email) - charindex('@', email)) as domain from employees;

9. select ltrim(rtrim(' hello sql ')) as trimmed;

10. select * from employees where name like 'j%';

11. select round(salary,0) from employees;

12. select floor(salary), ceiling(salary) from employees;

13. select sqrt(salary) from employees;

14. select salary % 10000 from employees;

15. select power(2,3) as result;

16. select year(joiningdate) from employees;

17. select datename(month, joiningdate) from employees;

18. select datediff(day, joiningdate, getdate()) as daysincompany from employees;

19. select dateadd(month, 6, joiningdate) from employees;

20. select datename(weekday, joiningdate) from employees;

21. select convert(varchar, joiningdate, 120) from employees;

22. select cast(salary as int) from employees;

23. select format(joiningdate,'yyyy/mm/dd') from employees;

24. select format(salary,'c', 'en-in') from employees;

25. select cast(123.456 as int);

26. select left(name, charindex(' ', name)-1) as firstname from employees;

27. select upper(name), lower(email) from employees;

28. select case when salary > 60000 then 'high' else 'low' end as salarylevel from employees;

29. select len(right(email, len(email) - charindex('@', email))) as domainlength from employees;

30. select reverse(name) from employees;