NOW(): This function returns the current date and time. Which is returned as 'YYYY -MM-DD-HH-MM-SS.

DATE_ADD(): This function adds a whole number increment to a specific date value and return the date.

DATE_SUB(): This function subtract a time/date interval from a date.

DATEDIFF(): This function compares two dates and return the difference

Explain BETWEEN and its use-case in SQL.

The SQL 'BETWEEN' operator/conditon is used to test whether an expression is within a range of values. This operator includes the state and end values of the range. Use-case. ' select between 1000,2000'.

expression) .

AVG() Function

The AVG() function calculates the average of a set of values.

Syntax:AVG() or AVG([ALL|DISTINCT] expression).

MIN() Function

The MIN() aggregate function returns the lowest value (minimum) in a set of non-NULL values.

Syntax:MIN() or MIN([ALL|DISTINCT] expression) .

MAX() Function

The MAX() aggregate function returns the highest value (maximum) in a set of non-NULL values.

Syntax:AVG() or AVG([ALL|DISTINCT] expression)

Explain the following date functions, NOW(), DATE_ADD(), DATE_SUB(), DATEDIFF().

before table. Table is created inside a database.

Here are the steps to create table.

Step 1: Create a database. If you haven't already done so, create a database where the table will be stored. ...

Step 2: Create a table. Next, create a table under your database. ...

Step 3: Insert values into the table. ...

Step 4: Verify that the values were inserted into the table.

What is an Aggregate Function in SQL?

An aggregate function in SQL returns one value after calculating multiple values of a column. We often use aggregate functions with the GROUP BY and HAVING clauses of the SELECT statement.

SUM() Function

The SUM() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

Syntax:SUM() or SUM([ALL|DISTINCT]

SQL can create new tables in a database

SQL can create stored procedures in a database

SQL can create views in a database

SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

What is DBMS?

Database Management Systems (DBMS) are software systems used to store, retrieve, and run queries on data. A DBMS serves as an interface between an end-user and a database, allowing users to create, read, update, and delete data in the database. DBMS manage the data, the database engine, and the database schema, allowing for data to be manipulated or extracted by users and other programs. This helps provide data security, data integrity, concurrency, and uniform data administration procedures.

Steps to Create a Table in SQL Server

Database are what is being created first

Introduction to SQL

SQL is a standard language for accessing and manipulating databases.

What is SQL?

SQL stands for Structured Query Language

SQL lets you access and manipulate databases

SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987

Uses of SQL

SQL can execute queries against a database

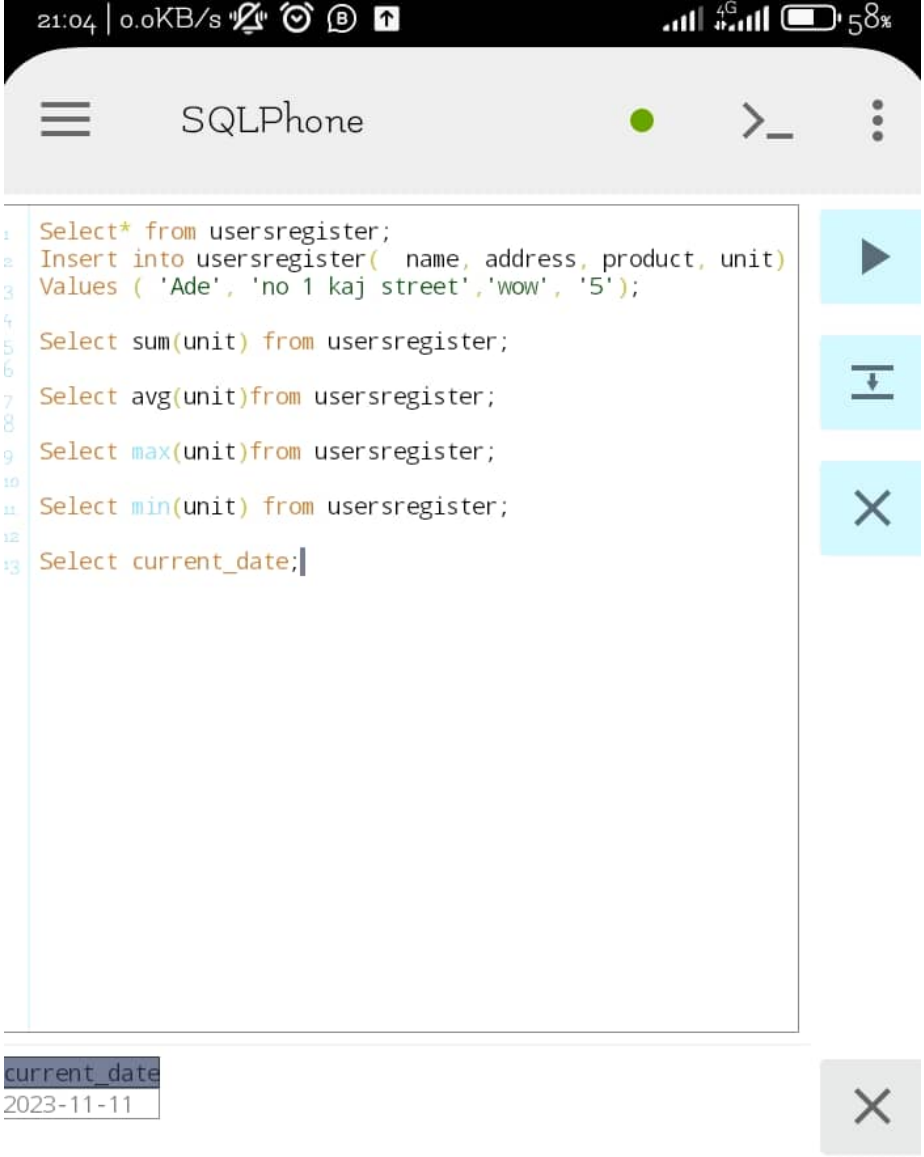
SQL can retrieve data from a database

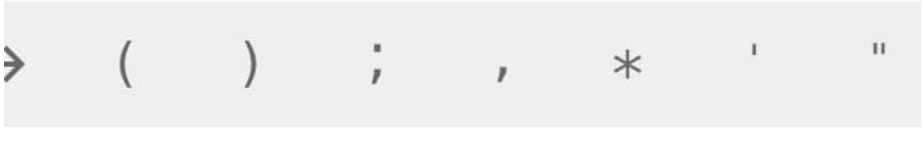
SQL can insert records in a database

SQL can update records in a database

SQL can delete records from a database

SQL can create new databases


21:04 | 0.0KB/s
58%
SQLPhone
Select* from usersregister;
Insert into usersregister(name, address, product, unit)
Values ('Ade', 'no 1 kaj street','wow', '5');
Select sum(unit) from usersregister;
Select avg(unit)from usersregister;
Select max(unit)from usersregister;
Select min(unit) from usersregister;
Select current_date;
current_date
2023-11-11


( ) ; , * ' "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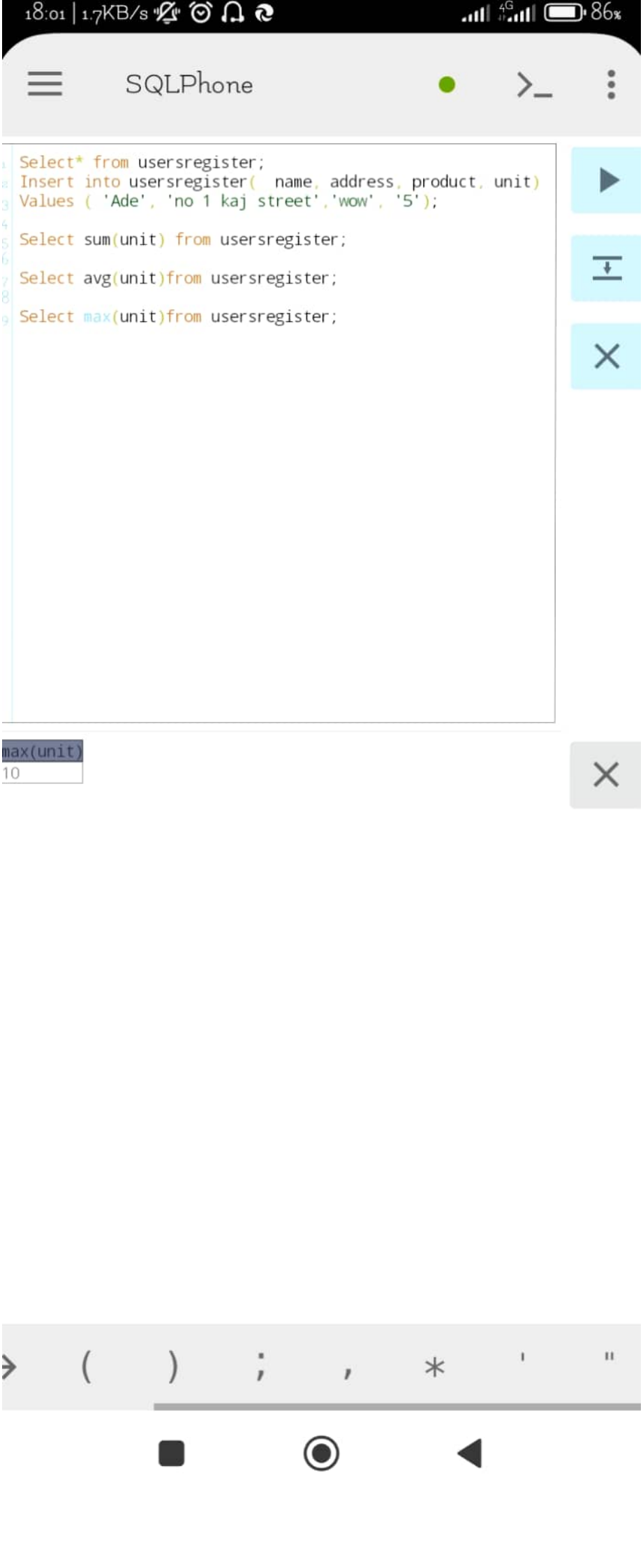
SQLPhone
Select* from usersregister;
Insert into usersregister(name, address, product, unit)
Values ('Ade', 'no 1 kaj street','wow', '5');
Select sum(unit) from usersregister;
Select avg(unit)from usersregister;
Select max(unit)from usersregister;
Select min(unit) from usersregister;
min(unit)
5
( ) ; , * ' "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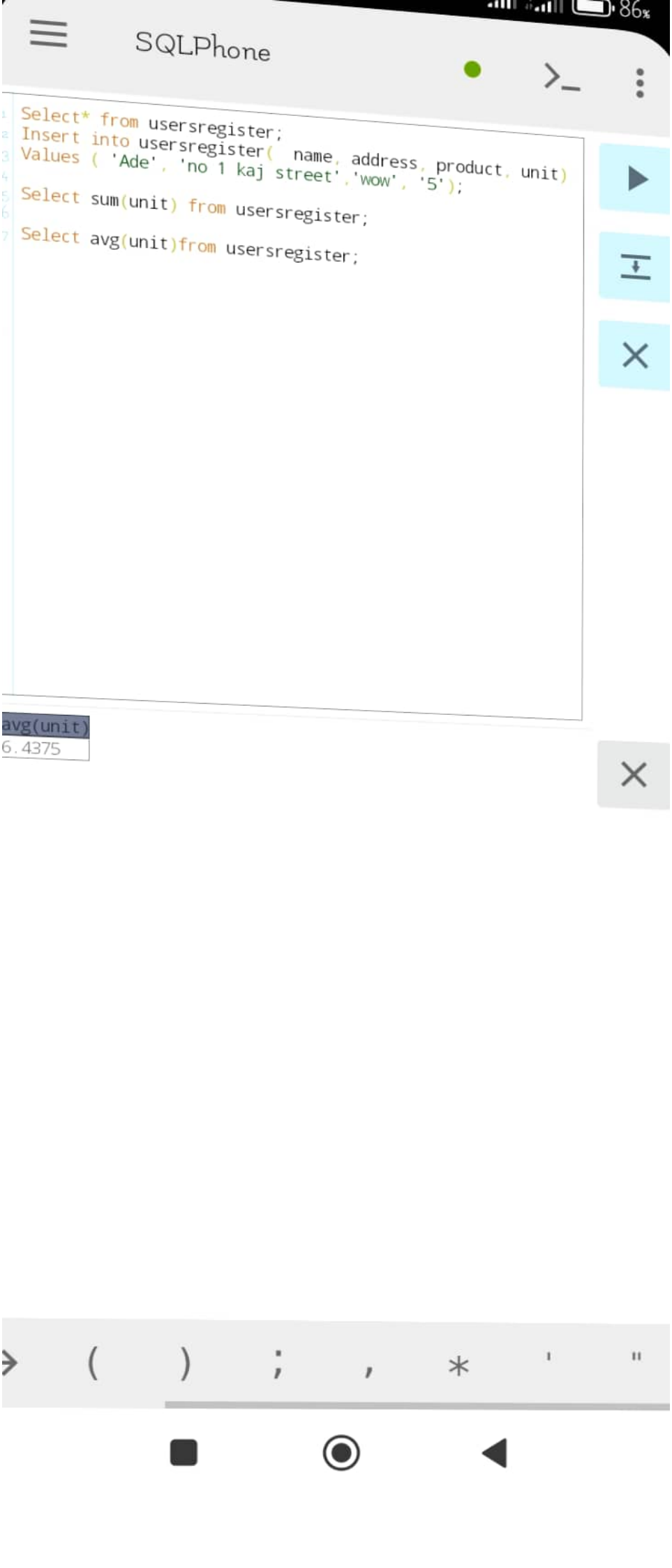
SQLPhone
Select* from usersregister;
Insert into usersregister(name, address, product, unit)
Values ('Ade', 'no 1 kaj street','wow', '5');
Select sum(unit) from usersregister;
Select avg(unit)from usersregister;
Select max(unit)from usersregister;
max(unit)
10
( ) ; , * ' "


SQLPhone
Select* from usersregister;
Insert into usersregister(name, address, product, unit)
Values ('Ade', 'no 1 kaj street','wow', '5');
Select sum(unit) from usersregister;
Select avg(unit)from usersregister;
avg(unit)
6.4375


17:58 | 0.0KB/s
87%
SQLPhone
Select* from usersregister;
Insert into usersregister(name, address, product, unit)
Values ('Ade', 'no 1 kaj street','wow', '5');
Select sum(unit) from usersregister;
sum(unit)
201
( ) ; , * ' "

```
Select* from usersregister;
Insert into usersregister(  name, address, product, unit)
Values ( 'Ade', 'no 1 kaj street','wow', '5');
```

userid	name	address	product	unit
1	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	tayo	25 khaki street	omo	7
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	tayo	25 khaki street	omo	7
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	tayo	25 khaki street	omo	7
null	shola	76 tiv zone	klin	8
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	tayo	25 khaki street	omo	7
null	shola	76 tiv zone	klin	8
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	tayo	25 khaki street	omo	7
null	shola	76 tiv zone	klin	8
null	cynthia	55 konikoko phase	goodmama	9
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	tayo	25 khaki street	omo	7
null	shola	76 tiv zone	klin	8
null	cynthia	55 konikoko phase	goodmama	9
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5
null	tayo	25 khaki street	omo	7
null	tola	78 asa road	fizz	10
null	ademola	no 1 kojo street	viva	5