The Numerical functions are listed below in alphabetical order. Use these functions in SQL queries.

ABS(double n)

The ABS function returns the absolute value of a number.

```
Example: ABS(-100)
```

ACOS(double n)

The ACOS function returns the arc cosine of value n. This function returns Null if the value n is not in the range of -1<=n<=1.

```
Example: ACOS(0.5)
```

ASIN(double n)

The ASIN function returns the arc sin of value n. This function returns Null if the value n is not in the range of -1<=n<=1.

```
Example: ASIN(0.5)
```

BIN(bigint n)

The BIN function returns the number n in the binary format.

```
Example: BIN(100)
```

CEIL(double n), **CEILING**(double n)

The CEILING or CEILING function returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to the decimal value n.

```
Example: CEIL(9.5)
```

CONV(bigint n, int from_base, int to_base)

The CONV function converts the given number n from one base to another base.

```
EXAMPLE: CONV(100, 10,2)
```

COS(double n)

The COS function returns the cosine of the value n. Here n should be specified in radians.

```
Example: COS(180*3.1415926/180)
```

EXP(double n)

The EXP function returns e to the power of n. Where e is the base of natural logarithm and its value is 2.718.

```
Example: EXP(50)
```

FLOOR(double n)

The FLOOR function returns the largest integer less than or equal to the given value n.
`Example: FLOOR(10.9)`

HEX(bigint n)

This function converts the value n into hexadecimal format.

`Example: HEX(16)`
HEX(string n)

This function converts each character into hex representation format.

`Example: HEX('ABC')`

LN(double n)

The LN function returns the natural log of a number.

`Example: LN(123.45)`

LOG(double base, double n)

The LOG function returns the base logarithm of the number n.
`Example: LOG(3, 66)`

LOG2(double n)

The LOG2 function returns the base-2 logarithm of the number n.
`Example: LOG2(44)`

LOG10(double n)

The LOG10 function returns the base-10 logarithm of the number n.
`Example: LOG10(100)`

NEGATIVE(int n), **NEGATIVE**(double n)

The NEGATIVE function returns –n

`Example: NEGATIVE(10)`

PMOD(int m, int n), **PMOD**(double m, double n)

The PMOD function returns the positive modulus of a number.
`Example: PMOD(3,2)`

POSITIVE(int n), **POSITIVE**(double n)

The POSITIVE function returns n
`Example: POSITIVE(-10)`

POW(double m, double n), **POWER**(double m, double n)

The POW or POWER function returns m value raised to the n power.
`Example: POW(10,2)`

RAND([int seed])

The RAND function returns a random number. If you specify the seed value, the generated random number will become deterministic.
`Example: RAND( )`

ROUND(double value [, int n])

The ROUND function returns the value rounded to n integer places.
`Example: ROUND(123.456,2)`

SIN(double n)

The SIN function returns the sin of a number. Here n should be specified in radians.
`Example: SIN(2)`

SQRT(double n)

The SQRT function returns the square root of the number
`Example: SQRT(4)`

UNHEX(string n)

The UNHEX function is the inverse of HEX function. It converts the specified string to the number format.
`Example: UNHEX('AB')`