NUMERIC FUNCTIONS

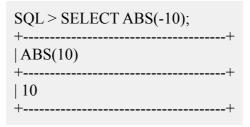
Numeric Functions are used to perform operations on numbers and return numbers. Following are the numeric functions defined in SQL:

ABS(): It returns the absolute value of a number.

Syntax

SELECT ABS(-243.5);

Output: 243.5



ACOS(): It returns the cosine of a number, in radians.

Syntax

SELECT ACOS(0.25);

Output: 1.318116071652818

ASIN(): It returns the arc sine of a number, in radians.

Syntax

SELECT ASIN(0.25);

Output: 0.25268025514207865

ATAN(): It returns the arc tangent of a number, in radians.

Syntax

SELECT ATAN(2.5);

Output: 1.1902899496825317

CEIL() : It returns the smallest integer value that is greater than or equal to a number.				
Syntax				
	SELECT CEIL(25.75);			
Output: 26				
CEILING(): It returns the smallest integer value that is greater than or equal to a number. Syntax				
Symux				
	SELECT CEILING(25.75);			
Output: 26				
COS(): It returns the cosine of a number, in radians.				
Syntax				
	SELECT COS(30);			
Output: 0.15425144988758405				
COT(): It returns the cotangent of a number, in radians.				
Syntax				
	SELECT COT(6);			
Output: -3.436353004180128				
DEGREES() : It converts a radian value into degrees.				
Syntax				
	SELECT DEGREES(1.5);			
Output: 85.94366926962348				
	SQL>SELECT DEGREES(PI()); ++			
	DEGREES(PI()) ++			

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180.000000
DIV(): It is used for integer division.
Syntax
                                  SELECT 10 DIV 5;
Output: 2
EXP(): It returns e raised to the power of a number.
Syntax
                                  SELECT EXP(1);
Output: 2.718281828459045
FLOOR(): It returns the largest integer value that is less than or equal to a number.
Syntax
                               SELECT FLOOR(25.75);
Output: 25
GREATEST(): It returns the greatest value in a list of expressions.
Syntax
                       SELECT GREATEST(30, 2, 36, 81, 125);
Output: 125
LEAST(): It returns the smallest value in a list of expressions.
Syntax
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SELECT LEAST(30, 2, 36, 81, 125);

Output: 2

LN(): It returns the natural logarithm of a number. **Syntax SELECT LN(2)**; **Output**: 0.6931471805599453 **LOG10()**: It returns the base-10 logarithm of a number. **Syntax SELECT LOG(2)**; **Output**: 0.6931471805599453 LOG2(): It returns the base-2 logarithm of a number. **Syntax SELECT LOG2(6)**; Output: 2.584962500721156 MOD(): It returns the remainder (aka. modulus) of n divided by m. **Syntax SELECT MOD(18, 4)**; Output: 2 **PI()**: It returns the value of Pi and displays 6 decimal places. **Syntax SELECT PI()**; **Output**: 3.141593 **POWER(m, n)**: It returns m raised to the nth power. **Syntax**

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Output: 16

RADIANS(): It converts a value in degrees to radians.

Syntax

SELECT RADIANS(180);

Output: 3.141592653589793

RAND(): It returns a random number between 0 (inclusive) and 1 (exclusive).

Syntax

SELECT RAND();

Output: 0.33623238684258644

ROUND(): It returns a number rounded to a certain number of decimal places.

Syntax

SELECT ROUND(5.553);

Output: 6

SIGN(): It returns a value indicating the sign of a number. A return value of 1 means positive; 0 means negative.

Syntax

SELECT SIGN(255.5);

Output: 1

SIN(): It returns the sine of a number in radians.

Syntax

SELECT SIN(2);

Output: 0.9092974268256817

SQRT(): It returns the square root of a number.

Syntax

SELECT SQRT(25);

Output: 5

TAN(): It returns the tangent of a number in radians.

Syntax

SELECT TAN(1.75);

Output: -5.52037992250933

ATAN2(): It returns the arctangent of the x and y coordinates, as an angle expressed in radians.

Syntax

SELECT ATAN2(7);

Output: 1.42889927219073

TRUNCATE(): This doesn't work for SQL Server. It returns a number truncated to a specified number of places right of the decimal point.

Syntax

SELECT TRUNCATE(7.53635, 2);

Output: 7.53