TITLE:Learn about various MySQL Functions
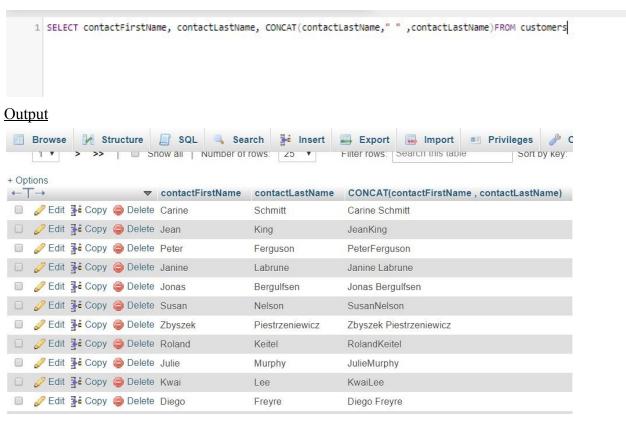
Task Performance
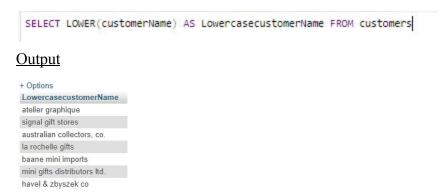
CONCAT

The CONCAT() function adds two or more expressions together.

```
1  SELECT contactFirstName, contactLastName, CONCAT(contactLastName," " ,contactLastName)FROM customers
```

Output

Browse	Structure	SQL	Search	Insert	Export	Import	Privileges	C

1 ▾ > >> | Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▾   Filter rows: Search this table   Sort by key:

+ Options

		contactFirstName	contactLastName	CONCAT(contactFirstName , contactLastName)
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Carine	Schmitt	Carine Schmitt
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Jean	King	JeanKing
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Peter	Ferguson	PeterFerguson
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Janine	Labrune	Janine Labrune
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Jonas	Bergulfsen	Jonas Bergulfsen
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Susan	Nelson	SusanNelson
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Zbyszek	Piestrzeniewicz	Zbyszek Piestrzeniewicz
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Roland	Keitel	RolandKeitel
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Julie	Murphy	JulieMurphy
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Kwai	Lee	KwaiLee
☐	🖉 Edit 🏗 Copy ⊖ Delete	Diego	Freyre	Diego Freyre

LOWER

The LOWER() function converts a string to lower-case.

```
SELECT LOWER(customerName) AS LowercasecustomerName FROM customers
```

Output

+ Options

LowercasecustomerName
atelier graphique
signal gift stores
australian collectors, co.
la rochelle gifts
baane mini imports
mini gifts distributors ltd.
havel & zbyszek co

CEIL

The CEIL() function returns the smallest integer value that is bigger than or equal to a number.

```
1 SELECT CEIL(70)
```

Output

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0005 seconds.)

SELECT CEIL(70)

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ∨   Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options
CEIL(70)
      70

COUNT
The COUNT() function returns the number of records returned by a select query.

Output

Your SQL query has been executed successfully.

SELECT COUNT(customerNumber) AS NumberofCustomers FROM customers

+ Options
NumberofCustomers
                122

MIN
The MIN() function returns the minimum value in a set of values.

```
SELECT MIN(buyPrice) AS SmallestBuyPrice FROM products;
```

Output

+ Options
SmallestBuyPrice
15.91

MOD

The MOD() function returns the remainder of a number divided by another number.

Output

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0009 seconds.)

SELECT MOD(70 , 3)

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▼   Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options
MOD(70 , 3)
1

RAND

The RAND() function returns a random number between 0 (inclusive) and 1 (exclusive).

Output

SELECT RAND(4) FROM products

1 ▼   >   >> | ☐ Show

+ Options

RAND(4)
0.15595286540310166
0.6238114970026645
0.6511989195376624
0.3845601374139638
0.9692039591904766
0.6923394144441368
0.5540852253828992
0.6934079143157302

SUM

The SUM() function calculates the sum of a set of values.

SELECT SUM(MSRP) AS TotalMSRP FROM products;

Output

TotalMSRP
11048.26

CURDATE

The CURDATE() function returns the current date.

```
SELECT CURDATE();
```

Output

```
CURDATE()
2020-05-25
```

DATEDIFF

The DATEDIFF() function returns the number of days between two date values.

```
SELECT DATEDIFF("2020-05-25", "2020-05-06");
```

Output

```
DATEDIFF("2020-05-25", "2020-05-06")
                                  19
```

ISNULL

The ISNULL() function returns 1 or 0 depending on whether an expression is NULL.
If the expression is NULL, this function returns 1. Otherwise, it returns 0.

```
SELECT ISNULL(null) ;
```

Output

```
ISNULL(null)
          1
```

CURTIME

The CURTIME() function returns the current time.

```
SELECT CURTIME()
```

Output

```
✔ Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0008 seconds.)

SELECT CURRENT_TIME()
```

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▼   Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options
CURRENT_TIME()
20:42:22

UPPER

The UPPER() function converts a string to upper-case.

Syntax

UPPER(text)

```
SELECT UPPER(city) AS UppercaseCity
FROM offices;
```

Output

+ Options
UppercaseCity
SAN FRANCISCO
BOSTON
NYC
PARIS
TOKYO
SYDNEY
LONDON

MAX

The MAX() function returns the maximum value in a set of values.

Syntax

MAX(expression)

```
SELECT MAX(quantityOrdered) AS largestQuantityOrder FROM orderdetails;
```

Output

```
+ Options
largestQuantityOrder
                 97
```

AVG

The AVG() function returns the average value of an expression.

Syntax

AVG(expression)

```
SELECT * FROM payments
WHERE amount > (SELECT AVG(amount) FROM payments);
```

Output

+ Options

←T→				customerNumber	checkNumber	paymentDate	amount
☐	Edit	Copy	Delete	112	HQ55022	2003-06-06	32641.98
☐	Edit	Copy	Delete	112	ND748579	2004-08-20	33347.88
☐	Edit	Copy	Delete	114	GG31455	2003-05-20	45864.03
☐	Edit	Copy	Delete	114	MA765515	2004-12-15	82261.22

DATE

The DATE() function extracts the date part from a datetime expression.
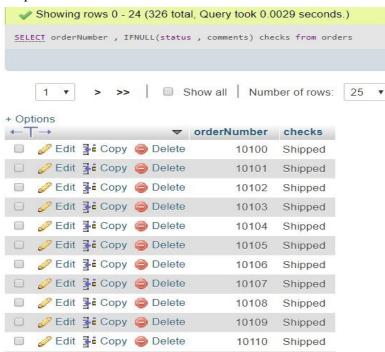
```
SELECT DATE(paymentDate) FROM payments;
```

Output

DATE(paymentDate)
2004-10-19
2003-06-05
2004-12-18
2004-12-17
2003-06-06
2004-08-20
2003-05-20
2004-12-15
2003-05-31
2004-03-10

IFNULL

The IFNULL() function returns a specified value if the expression is NULL.

If the expression is NOT NULL, this function returns the expression.

Output

Showing rows 0 - 24 (326 total, Query took 0.0029 seconds.)

```
SELECT orderNumber , IFNULL(status , comments) checks from orders
```

orderNumber	checks
10100	Shipped
10101	Shipped
10102	Shipped
10103	Shipped
10104	Shipped
10105	Shipped
10106	Shipped
10107	Shipped
10108	Shipped
10109	Shipped
10110	Shipped

SUBSTRING

The SUBSTRING() function extracts a substring from a string (starting at any position).

```
SELECT SUBSTRING(firstName, 2, 5) AS ExtractString
FROM employees;
```

Output

+ Options

ExtractString

iane

ary

eff

illia

erard

nthon

CHARACTER_LENGTH

The CHARACTER_LENGTH() function returns the length of a string (in characters).
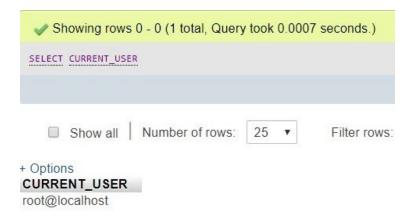
```
SELECT CHARACTER_LENGTH(firstName) AS LengthOfName
FROM employees;
```

Output

LengthOfName

5

4

4

7

6

7

6

6

5

5

CURRENT_USER

The CURRENT_USER() function returns the user name and host name for the MySQL account that the server used to authenticate the current client.

CONCLUSION

Hence, in this way we learn various MySQL functions.