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SQL Functions

used for data analysis task



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AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

1. COUNT ():

This function returns **the number of rows in a table** or **the number of non-null values** in a column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

2. SUM ():

This function returns **the sum of all values in a numeric column**.

Syntax:

```
SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

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3. AVG ():

This function returns the average of all values in a numeric column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

4. MIN ():

This function returns the minimum value in a column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

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5. MAX ():

This function returns the maximum value in a column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

6. GROUP BY ():

This function is used to group the rows in a table based on the values in one or more columns, and then perform aggregate functions on each group.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name, COUNT(column_name),  
SUM(column_name), AVG(column_name),  
MIN(column_name), Max(column_name)  
FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name;
```

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STRING FUNCTIONS

7. CONCAT ():

This function is used to concatenate two or more strings together.

Syntax:

```
SELECT CONCAT(string1, string2) FROM table_name;
```

8. UPPER ():

This function is used to convert all characters in a string to uppercase.

Syntax:

```
SELECT UPPER(string) FROM table_name;
```

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9. LOWER():

This function is used to convert all characters in a string to lowercase.

Syntax:

```
SELECT LOWER(string) FROM table_name;
```

10. LENGTH ():

This function is used to return the length of a string.

Syntax:

```
SELECT LENGTH(string) FROM table_name;
```

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DATE FUNCTIONS

11. GETDATE ():

This function returns the current date and time.

Syntax:

```
SELECT GETDATE() FROM table_name;
```

12. DATEPART ():

This function is used to extract a specific part of a date, such as the year, month, or day.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DATEPART(part, date) FROM table_name;
```

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13. DATEADD():

This function is used to add a specified number of units to a date or time value.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DATEADD(unit, value, date) FROM table_name;
```

14. YEAR ():

This function is used to extract the year from a date value.

Syntax:

```
SELECT YEAR(date) FROM table_name;
```

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