MySQL Predefined Functions & Clauses with Examples

Function / Clause	Definition	Example
CURDATE()	Returns the current date.	SELECT CURDATE(); → 2025-10-04
NOW()	Returns the current date and time.	SELECT NOW(); → 2025-10-04 22:30:00
DATE_ADD()	Adds a time interval to a date.	SELECT DATE_ADD('2025-10-04', INTERVAL 10 DAY
DATE_SUB()	Subtracts a time interval from a date.	SELECT DATE_SUB('2025-10-04', INTERVAL 1 MON
YEAR()	Extracts the year from a date.	SELECT YEAR('2025-10-04'); → 2025
MONTH()	Extracts the month from a date.	SELECT MONTH('2025-10-04'); → 10
DAY()	Extracts the day of the month from a date.	SELECT DAY('2025-10-04'); → 4
DATEDIFF()	Returns the number of days between two dates	SELECT DATEDIFF('2025-10-10', '2025-10-04'); → 6
IFNULL(expr, alt_value)	Returns alt_value if expr is NULL.	SELECT IFNULL(commission, 0) FROM employees;
COALESCE()	Returns the first non-null value in the list.	SELECT COALESCE(NULL, NULL, 'Sathish');
CONCAT()	Concatenates two or more strings.	SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) FROM e
LENGTH()	Returns the length of a string in bytes.	SELECT LENGTH('MySQL'); → 5
UPPER()	Converts a string to uppercase.	SELECT UPPER('sathish'); → SATHISH
LOWER()	Converts a string to lowercase.	SELECT LOWER('MYSQL'); → mysql
ROUND()	Rounds a number to the specified number of decimal places.	SELECT ROUND(123.456, 2); → 123.46
AVG()	Returns the average value of a numeric column	SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees;
SUM()	Returns the total sum of a numeric column.	SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;
COUNT()	Returns the number of rows matching a condition	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE dept='
MAX()	Returns the maximum value.	SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees;
MIN()	Returns the minimum value.	SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees;
GROUP BY	Groups rows sharing a property for aggregation	SELECT dept, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP
HAVING	Filters aggregated results (used with GROUP	SELECT dept, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP
ORDER BY	Sorts results in ascending or descending order	SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC
LIMIT	Limits the number of rows returned.	SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 5;
INTERVAL	Used with DATE_ADD/DATE_SUB to specify time interval	SELECT DATE_ADD(NOW(), INTERVAL 5 DAY);