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SQL

FUNCTIONS



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SWIPE

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Microsoft SQL Server provides a wide range of **built-in functions** that can be used to manipulate and analyze data in various ways.

Let's learn some of the commonly used types of built-in functions.

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Date Time functions

SQL Date Time functions are used to manipulate and format date and time values.

EXAMPLES

GETDATE()



Returns the current system date and time in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS.

DATEPART()



Returns a specific part of a date, such as the year, month, or day.

DATEDIFF()



Returns the difference between two dates in a specified unit, such as days or hours

DATEADD()



Adds or subtracts a specified time interval (such as days, hours, or minutes) to a date.

Aggregate functions

SQL Aggregate functions are used to perform calculations on a set of rows and return a single value as the result.

EXAMPLES

COUNT()



Returns the number of rows that match a specified condition.

SUM()



Returns the sum of a numeric column.

AVG()



Returns the average value of a numeric column.

MIN()



Returns the smallest value in a column.

MAX()



Returns the maximum value in a column.



String Functions

SQL String functions help you modify and work with text data in your database, like combining words, finding specific words, trimming, and formatting.

EXAMPLES

CONCAT()



Used to concatenate two or more strings into a single string.

UPPER()



Used to convert a specified string to all uppercase letters.

LOWER()



Used to convert a specified string to all lowercase letters.

REPLACE()



Used to replace all occurrences of a substring in a specified string with a new substring.



Mathematical Functions

SQL Mathematical functions are used to perform calculations and operations on numerical data within a SQL query.

EXAMPLES

ABS()



Returns the absolute (positive) value of a number, regardless of its sign.

CEILING()



Returns the smallest integer value that is greater than or equal to a given number.

FLOOR()



Returns the largest integer value that is less than or equal to a given number.

SQRT()



Returns the square root of a given number.



Ranking Functions

SQL Ranking functions are used to assign a rank or row number to each row within a result set.

EXAMPLES

RANK()



Assigns a unique ranking to each row within a result set, where ties are assigned the same rank and the next consecutive rank is not skipped.

DENSE_RANK()



Assigns a unique ranking to each row within a result set, where ties are assigned the same rank and the next consecutive rank is skipped.

ROW_NUMBER()



Returns the number of rows that match a specified condition.