

# Keypoints

1. SQL allows you to use numeric expressions to perform calculations and manipulate data.
2. Numeric expressions in SQL are similar to formulas in spreadsheets, where you can use operators like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
3. The plus sign (+) is an example of a binary operator, which means it operates on two operands. The operands can be numeric literals or column values.
4. The order of operations in numeric expressions follows the usual precedence rules, similar to algebra or spreadsheets. You can use parentheses to change the order of operations.
5. The meaning of operators can change depending on the context and the data types of the operands. For example, the division sign (/) can represent integer division or floating-point division.
6. You can use the modulus operator (%) to get the remainder after integer division.
7. Numeric expressions can also involve column values, not just literals. You can perform calculations on columns by using them as operands in the expression.
8. If the data types of the operands are not suitable for the desired operation, you can use the CONVERT function to convert the data types before performing the calculation.
9. Expressions in SQL are instructions for the database engine to create new values. They are recognized by their position in the SQL statements.
10. Understanding numeric expressions in SQL is essential for performing calculations and manipulating data effectively in your job.