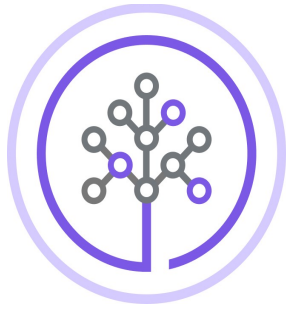


# SQL Cheat Sheet: FUNCTIONS and Implicit JOIN



**skills**  
Network

Command	Syntax	Description	Example
COUNT	SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;	COUNT function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.	SELECT COUNT(dep_id) FROM employees;
AVG	SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;	AVG function returns the average value of a numeric column.	SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees;
SUM	SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;	SUM function returns the total sum of a numeric column.	SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;
MIN	SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;	MIN function returns the smallest value of the SELECTed column.	SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees;
MAX	SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;	MAX function returns the largest value of the SELECTed column.	SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees;
ROUND	SELECT ROUND(2number, decimals, operation) AS RoundValue;	ROUND function rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.	SELECT ROUND(salary) FROM employees;
LENGTH	SELECT LENGTH(column_name) FROM table;	LENGTH function returns the length of a string (in bytes).	SELECT LENGTH(f_name) FROM employees;
UCASE	SELECT UCASE(column_name) FROM table;	UCASE function that displays the column name in each table in uppercase.	SELECT UCASE(f_name) FROM employees;
DISTINCT	SELECT DISTINCT(column_name) FROM table;	DISTINCT function is used to display data without duplicates.	SELECT DISTINCT(UCASE(f_name)) FROM employees;
DAY	SELECT DAY(column_name) FROM table	DAY function returns the day of the month for a given date	SELECT DAY(b_date) FROM employees where emp_id = 'E1002';
CURRENT DATE	SELECT (CURRENT DATE - COLUMN) FROM table;	CURRENT DATE is used to display the current date. This can be subtracted from the previous date to get the difference.	SELECT YEAR(CURRENT DATE - b_date) As AGE, CURRENT_DATE, b_date FROM employees;
Subquery	SELECT column_name [, column_name ] FROM table1 [, table2 ] WHERE column_name OPERATOR (SELECT column_name	Subquery is a query within another SQL query and embedded within the WHERE clause.	SELECT emp_id, fname, lname, salary FROM employees where salary

```
< (SELECT AVG(salary)
FROM employees);
```

```
[, column_name ] FROM table1
[, table2 ] [WHERE])
```

A subquery is used to return data that will be used in the main query as a condition to further restrict the data to be retrieved.

```
SELECT * FROM ( SELECT
emp_id, f_name, l_name,
dep_id FROM employees) AS
emp4all;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE job_id IN (SELECT
job_id FROM jobs);
```

Implicit  
Inner Join

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM
table1, table2 WHERE
table1.column_name =
table2.column_name;
```

Implicit Inner Join combines the two or more records but displays only matching values in both tables. Inner join applies only the specified columns.

```
SELECT * FROM employees,
jobs where employees.job_id
= jobs.job_id;
```

Implicit  
Cross Join

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM
table1, table2;
```

Implicit Cross Join defines as a Cartesian product where the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table..

```
SELECT * FROM employees,
jobs;
```

## Author(s)

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## Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-05-04	1.1	Benny Li	Formatting changes
2021-07-28	1.0	Lakshmi Holla	Initial Version