Practical demonstrations in class

**SQL Comparison Functions**

1. **LEAST:** Returns the smallest value.

Works with multiple data types.

SELECT **LEAST**(10,5,15,8);

Output → 5

1. **GREATEST:** Returns the maximum value.

It is the opposite of LEAST function.

SELECT **GREATEST**(‘apple’,’banana’,’cherry’);

Output → cherry

It follows dictionary ordering based on ASCII codes.

1. **CONCAT:** Joining multiple strings into a single string.

SELECT **CONCAT**(‘Vidya’,’ ‘,’Shree’);

Output → Vidya Shree

1. **SUBSTRING:** Extract characters from a string.

SELECT **SUBSTRING**(‘DATABASECOURSE’,1,8);

Output → DATABASE

1. **CASE:** The CASE statement in SQL is used to add conditional logic to your queries like the IF\_THEN\_ELSE structure.

SELECT column\_name(s)

**CASE**

**WHEN** condition1 **THEN** result1

**WHEN** condition2 **THEN** result2

**ELSE** default\_result

**END AS alias**

FROM table\_name;