

SQL Functions

Datamavericks

COUNT ():

This function returns the number of rows in a table or the number of non-null values in a column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

SUM():

This function returns the sum of all values in a numeric column

Syntax:

```
SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

AVG():

This function returns the average of all values in a numeric column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

MIN():

This function returns the minimum value in a column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

MAX():

This function returns the maximum value in a column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name;
```

GROUP BY():

This function is used to group the rows in a table based on the values in one or more columns, and then perform aggregate functions on each group.

Syntax :

```
SELECT column_name, COUNT(column_name),  
SUM(column_name), AVG(column_name),  
MIN(column_name), MAX(column_name)  
FROM table_name GROUP BY column_name;
```

CONCAT():

This function is used to concatenate two or more strings together.

Syntax:

```
SELECT CONCAT(string1, string2) FROM table_name;
```

UPPER():

This function is used to convert all characters in a string to uppercase.

Syntax :

```
SELECT UPPER(string) FROM table_name;
```


LOWER():

This function is used to convert all characters in a string to lowercase.

Syntax:

```
SELECT LOWER(string) FROM table_name;
```

LENGTH():

This function is used to return the length of a string.

Syntax :

```
SELECT LENGTH(string) FROM table_name;
```

TRIM():

This function is used to remove leading or trailing spaces from a string.

Syntax:

```
SELECT TRIM(string) FROM table_name;
```

SUBSTRING():

This function is used to extract a substring from a larger string.

Syntax :

```
SELECT SUBSTRING(string, start_position, length)  
FROM table_name;
```

REPLACE():

This function is used to replace a substring within a string with a different substring.

Syntax:

```
SELECT REPLACE(string, old _substring, new_substring)  
FROM table_name;
```

GETDATE():

This function returns the current date and time.

Syntax :

```
SELECT GETDATE FROM table_name;
```


YEAR():

This function is used to extract the year from a date value.

Syntax:

```
SELECT YEAR(date) FROM table_name;
```

DATEDIFF():

This function is used to calculate the difference between two dates or time values.

Syntax :

```
SELECT DATEDIFF(unit, start_date, end _date)  
FROM table_name;
```

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