

Module 5.2 MySQL Install

SPRING 2025 CSD310 DATABASE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

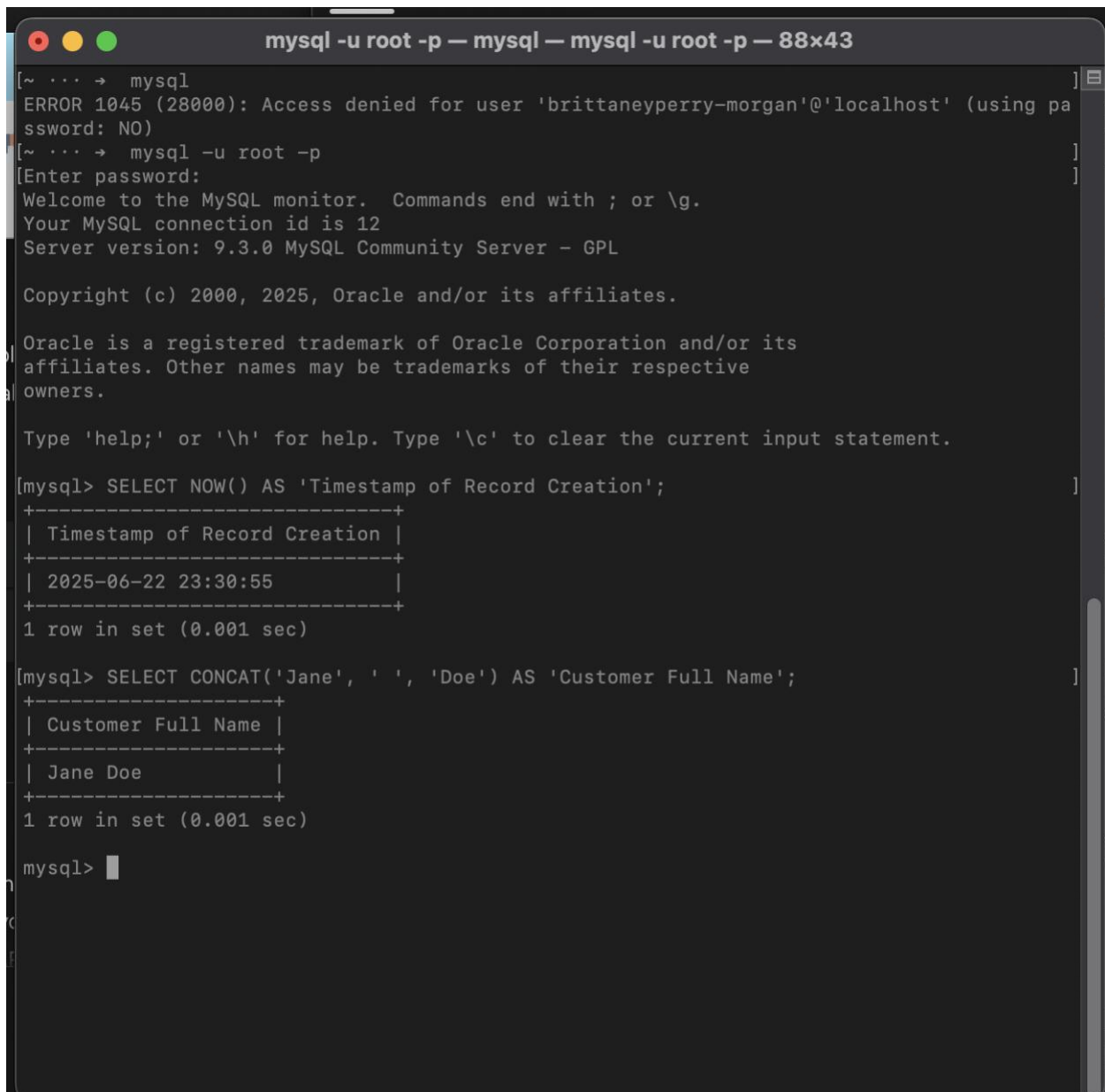
Author: Brittany Perry-Morgan

Date: Sunday, June 22nd, 2025

Module 5.2 MySQL Functions

1. Function: CONCAT()

- The *CONCAT()* function is used to join two or more strings together into a single string. This is useful when you have data spread across multiple columns, like *first_name* and *last_name*, and you want to display it as a single, readable value, such as in a report or a mailing label.



```
mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 88x43
[~ ... → mysql]
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'brittanyperry-morgan'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
[~ ... → mysql -u root -p]
[Enter password:]
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 12
Server version: 9.3.0 MySQL Community Server - GPL

Copyright (c) 2000, 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

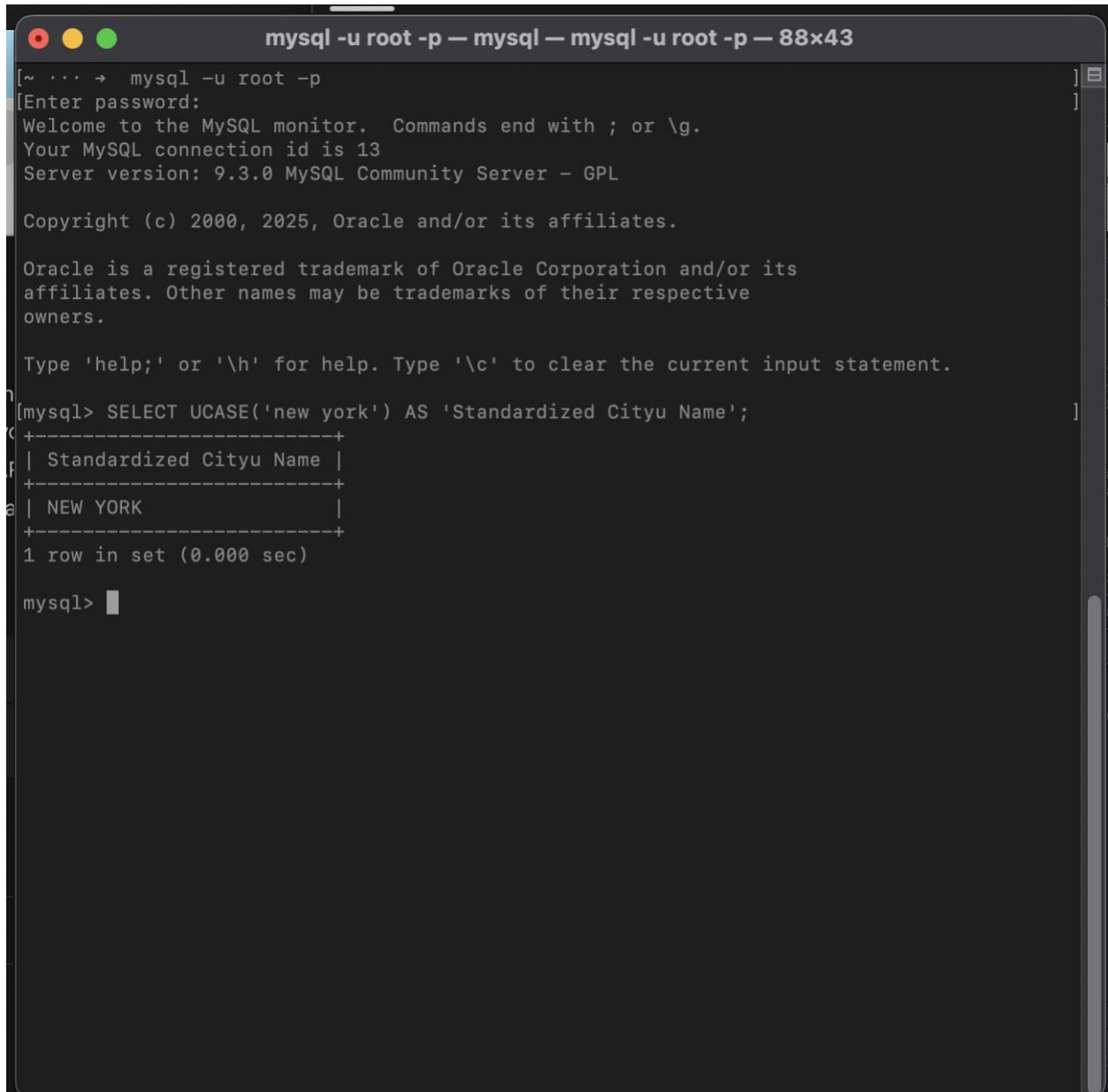
[mysql> SELECT NOW() AS 'Timestamp of Record Creation';]
+-----+
| Timestamp of Record Creation |
+-----+
| 2025-06-22 23:30:55          |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

[mysql> SELECT CONCAT('Jane', ' ', 'Doe') AS 'Customer Full Name';]
+-----+
| Customer Full Name |
+-----+
| Jane Doe           |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

mysql> 
```

2. Function: UCASE()

- The *UCASE()* function (or its synonym *UPPER()*) converts characters in a string to uppercase. This is essential for data standardization. For example, if you have a *products* table where a product might be entered as 'laptop', 'Laptop', or 'LAPTOP', you can use *UCASE(product_name)* = 'LAPTOP' in a *WHERE* clause to find all variations. This helps make sure queries are consistent and don't miss any data.



```
mysql -u root -p -- mysql -- mysql -u root -p -- 88x43
[~ ... → mysql -u root -p
[Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 13
Server version: 9.3.0 MySQL Community Server - GPL

Copyright (c) 2000, 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

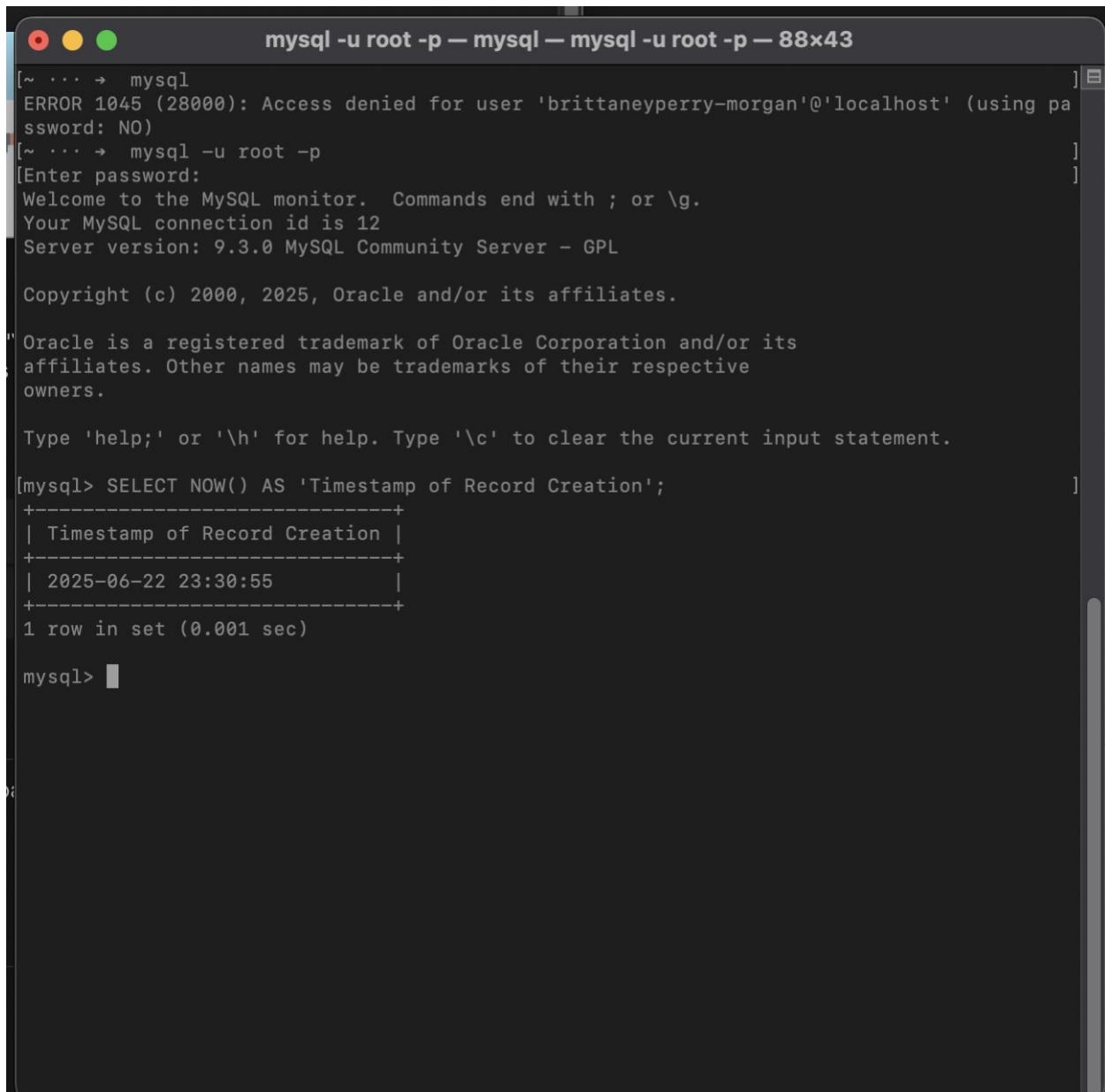
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> SELECT UCASE('new york') AS 'Standardized Cityu Name';
+-----+
| Standardized Cityu Name |
+-----+
| NEW YORK                |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

mysql>
```

3. Function: NOW()

- The `NOW()` function returns the current date and time. This is a critical function for auditing and logging. You would use it to create timestamps for when a record is created or last modified, such as logging the exact moment a customer places an order or a user updates their profile information.



```
mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 88x43
[~ ... → mysql]
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'brittaneyperry-morgan'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
[~ ... → mysql -u root -p]
[Enter password:]
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 12
Server version: 9.3.0 MySQL Community Server - GPL

Copyright (c) 2000, 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

[mysql> SELECT NOW() AS 'Timestamp of Record Creation';]
+-----+
| Timestamp of Record Creation |
+-----+
| 2025-06-22 23:30:55          |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

mysql> 
```