Cal Poly Spring 2016

CPE/CSC 365Introduction to Database Systems

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SQL: Structured Query Language MySQL Built-in Function

MySQL (and most other SQL Servers) have many useful built-in functions.

Math Functions

GREATEST(num1, num2, num3, ..., numN)

Find the largest argument.

LEAST(num1, num2, num3, ..., numN)

Find the smallest argument.

CEIL(num)

Return the smallest integer value not less than the argument.

FLOOR(num)

Return the largest integer value not greater than the argument.

ROUND(num)

Do a standard round.

TRUNCATE(num, places)

Truncate to places number of decimal places. If you let places = 0, then you can do an integer truncation.

POW(base, exponent)

Raises base to exponent.

SQRT(num)

Finds the square root of num.

RAND([seed])

Returns a random floating point value v in the range $0 \le v < 1.0$. Can be optionally seeded. Each subsequent call to RAND() with the same seed will give the next number in the sequence.

Can be used in conjunction with ORDER BY to get a random ordering of your result set:

 $\textbf{ORDER BY} \ \mathrm{RAND}(\)$

Be aware that ordering by a random number is by its nature non-deterministic so it will be pretty slow. Not a problem when there are not many records.

SIGN(num)

Returns the sign (1 or -1) of num.

String Functions

STRCMP(str1, str2)

Returns 0 if the strings are equal, -1 if str1 comes before str2, and 1 if str1 comes after str2.

LOWER(str)

Returns an all lowercase version of str.

UPPER(str)

Returns an all uppercase version of str.

REVERSE(str)

Returns a reversed copy of str.

TRIM([{BOTH | LEADING | TRAILING} [removeStr] FROM] str)

Return a string with all removeStr prefixes and/or suffixes removed. If none of the specifiers BOTH, LEADING, or TRAILING is given, BOTH is assumed. removeStr is optional and, if not specified, spaces are removed.

str1 LIKE str2

Very simple pattern matching. Two special characters are recognized (both can be escaped with a backslash):

- % Matches any number of characters, even zero characters.
- _ Matches exactly one character.

string REGEXP pattern

Full regular expression matching. See http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/regexp.html for all the details.

str1 SOUNDS LIKE str2

Check for equality between the Soundex (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soundex) of two strings. Only works well with English.

CONCAT(str1, str2, ..., strN)

Return a single string that concatenation of all the arguments.

CONCAT_WS(separator, str1, str2, ..., strN)

Return a single string that concatenation of all the arguments with each argument delimited with separator.

Compression

COMPRESS(str)

Compresses str into a binary string using whatever compression library MySQL was compiled with. (If it was compiled with no compression library, then this will return null.)

UNCOMPRESS(compressedStr)

Uncompresses compressedStr which should have been compressed using COMPRESS(). (Like COMPRESS(), if MySQL was compiled with no compression library, then this will return null.)

Security

MD5(str)

Calculates an MD5 128-bit checksum for str. The checksum is returned as a 32 length string in hex.

SHA(str)

Calculates an SHA-1 160-bit checksum for str. The checksum is returned as a 40 length string in hex.

AES_ENCRYPT(str, key)

Encrypt str using the official AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) algorithm with a 128-bit key. key is used as the encryption key, and will be padded to the full key size.

AES_DECRYPT(encryptStr, key)

Decrypt encryptStr using the official AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) algorithm with a 128-bit key. key is used as the decryption key, and will be padded to the full key size.

DES_ENCRYPT(str, key)

Encrypt str using the official Triple-DES. key is used as the encryption key. There is a variant of this function that works with a file known keys. (This function only works if MySQL was compiled with SSL support.)

DES_DECRYPT(encryptStr, key)

Decrypt str using the official Triple-DES. key is used as the decryption key. (This function only works if MySQL was compiled with SSL support.)