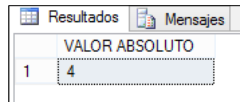


Funciones matemáticas en SQL Server

- **ABS**

Obtiene el valor Absoluto

```
1 SELECT ABS(-4) AS 'VALOR ABSOLUTO'
```



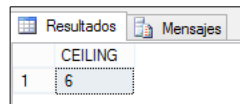
A screenshot of a SQL Server query window showing the results of the ABS function. The window has two tabs: 'Resultados' (Results) and 'Mensajes' (Messages). The 'Resultados' tab is active, displaying a table with one column titled 'VALOR ABSOLUTO' and one row with the value 4.

	VALOR ABSOLUTO
1	4

- **CEILING**

Devuelve el entero más pequeño mayor o igual que la expresión numérica dada.

```
1 SELECT CEILING(5.4) AS  
'CEILING'
```



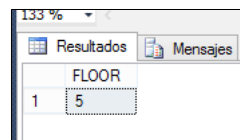
A screenshot of a SQL Server query window showing the results of the CEILING function. The window has two tabs: 'Resultados' (Results) and 'Mensajes' (Messages). The 'Resultados' tab is active, displaying a table with one column titled 'CEILING' and one row with the value 6.

	CEILING
1	6

- **FLOOR**

Devuelve el entero más grande menor o igual que la expresión numérica dada.

```
1 SELECT FLOOR(5) AS 'FLOOR'
```



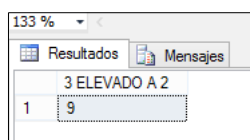
A screenshot of a SQL Server query window showing the results of the FLOOR function. The window has two tabs: 'Resultados' (Results) and 'Mensajes' (Messages). The 'Resultados' tab is active, displaying a table with one column titled 'FLOOR' and one row with the value 5.

	FLOOR
1	5

- **POWER**

Devuelve el valor de la expresión indicada elevada a la potencia especificada.

```
1 SELECT POWER(3,2) AS '3 ELEVADO A 2'
```



A screenshot of a SQL Server query window showing the results of the POWER function. The window has two tabs: 'Resultados' (Results) and 'Mensajes' (Messages). The 'Resultados' tab is active, displaying a table with one column titled '3 ELEVADO A 2' and one row with the value 9.

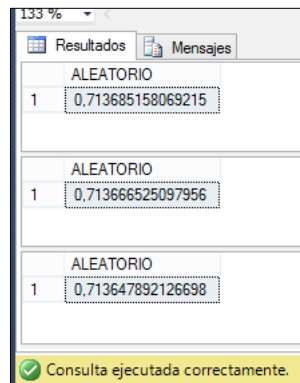
	3 ELEVADO A 2
1	9

- **RAND**

Devuelve un valor float aleatorio de 0 a 1.

Las llamadas repetitivas de RAND() en una única consulta producirán el mismo valor.

```
1 SELECT RAND(6) AS 'ALEATORIO'
2
3 SELECT RAND(5) AS 'ALEATORIO'
4
5 SELECT RAND(4) AS 'ALEATORIO'
```

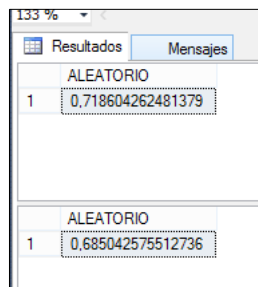


A screenshot of a SQL Server query window showing the results of three separate SELECT statements. Each statement uses the RAND() function with a different seed value (6, 5, and 4). The results are displayed in a table with two columns: an implicit row number and the column name 'ALEATORIO'. The values are 0.713685158069215, 0.713666525097956, and 0.713647892126698 respectively. A green status bar at the bottom indicates 'Consulta ejecutada correctamente.'

	ALEATORIO
1	0.713685158069215
1	0.713666525097956
1	0.713647892126698

Rand sobre los milisegundos actuales

```
1 SELECT RAND(DATEPART(MS, GETDATE())) AS
2 'ALEATORIO'
3 SELECT RAND(999999999) AS 'ALEATORIO'
```



A screenshot of a SQL Server query window showing the results of two SELECT statements. The first statement uses RAND(DATEPART(MS, GETDATE())) and the second uses RAND(999999999). The results are displayed in a table with two columns: an implicit row number and the column name 'ALEATORIO'. The values are 0.718604262481379 and 0.685042575512736 respectively.

	ALEATORIO
1	0.718604262481379
1	0.685042575512736

- **ROUND**

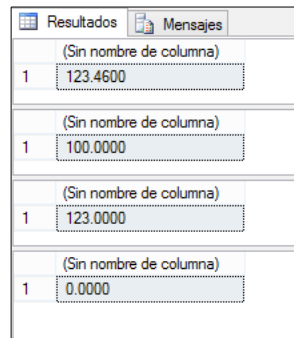
Devuelve una expresión numérica, redondeada a la longitud o precisión especificada.

Round(Numero, Redondeo del Número)

ROUND siempre devuelve un valor. Si length es un valor negativo y mayor que el número de

dígitos anteriores al separador decimal, ROUND devuelve 0.

```
1 SELECT ROUND(123.4567,2)
2
3 SELECT ROUND(123.4567,-2)
4
5 SELECT ROUND(123.4567,0)
6
7 SELECT ROUND(123.4567,-3)
```



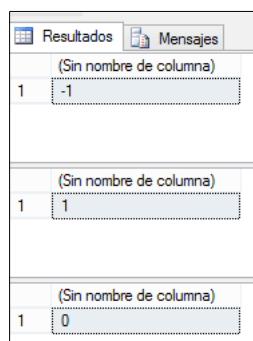
The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with two tabs: 'Resultados' and 'Mensajes'. The 'Resultados' tab is active, displaying four rows of results. Each row has a column header '(Sin nombre de columna)' and a single data cell. The first row shows '123.4600', the second '100.0000', the third '123.0000', and the fourth '0.0000'. Each row is preceded by a small icon and the number '1'.

	(Sin nombre de columna)
1	123.4600
1	100.0000
1	123.0000
1	0.0000

- **SIGN**

Devuelve el signo positivo (+1), cero (0) o negativo (-1) de la expresión especificada.
Dice el valor negativo, positivo o neutro (0) del valor especificado

```
1 SELECT SIGN(-3)
2
3 SELECT SIGN(3)
4
5 SELECT SIGN(0)
```



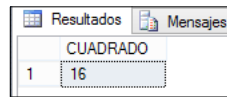
The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with two tabs: 'Resultados' and 'Mensajes'. The 'Resultados' tab is active, displaying three rows of results. Each row has a column header '(Sin nombre de columna)' and a single data cell. The first row shows '-1', the second '1', and the third '0'. Each row is preceded by a small icon and the number '1'.

	(Sin nombre de columna)
1	-1
1	1
1	0

- **SQUARE**

Devuelve el cuadrado de la expresión especificada.

1 **SELECT** SQUARE(4) **AS**
'CUADRADO'



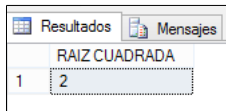
A screenshot of a SQL query results window. The window has two tabs: 'Resultados' (Results) and 'Mensajes' (Messages). The 'Resultados' tab is active, showing a table with one column named 'CUADRADO' and one row with the value '16'.

	CUADRADO
1	16

- **SQRT**

Devuelve la raíz cuadrada de la expresión especificada.

1 **SELECT** SQRT(4) **AS** [RAIZ
CUADRADA]



A screenshot of a SQL query results window. The window has two tabs: 'Resultados' (Results) and 'Mensajes' (Messages). The 'Resultados' tab is active, showing a table with one column named 'RAIZ CUADRADA' and one row with the value '2'.

	RAIZ CUADRADA
1	2