

Prompts

Look up 10 different functions available in MySQL that were not covered in the video curriculum. What do they do and how can you use them?

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/functions.html>

String Functions

1. UCASE(str) or UPPER(str)- converts all the characters in upper case letters.
2. LCASE(str) or LOWER(str)-- converts all the characters in lower case letters.
3. LEFT(str, len) – returns the leftmost len characters from the string str, or NULL if any argument is NULL.
4. LTRIM(str) – Returns the String str with leading space characters removed. Returns NULL if str is NULL.
5. REPEAT(str, count) – Returns a string consisting of the string str repeated count times. If count is less than 1, returns an empty string. Returns NULL if str or count is NULL.
6. REVERSE(str) – Returns the string str with the order of the characters reversed, or NULL if str is NULL.
7. REPLACE(str, from_str, to_str) – Returns the string str with all occurrences of the string from_str replaced by the string to_str. REPLACE() performs a case-sensitive match when searching for from_str.

Numeric Functions

8. MOD(N,M) or N % M, or N MOD M – Returns the remainder
9. POW(x, y) – Returns the value of x raised to the power of y. Returns NULL if x or y is NULL>
10. SQRT(x) – Returns the square root of a non-negative number x. If x is NULL, the function returns NULL.

Write a query using each of the 10 functions you described above (10 queries in total, one for each

function).

1. SELECT UCASE("kevin") As UpperText; --it will return

UpperText

KEIN

2. SELECT LCASE("KEVIN") As LowerText; --it will return

LowerText

kevin

3. SELECT LEFT("kevinkhalili", 5); --it will return "kevin"

4. SELECT LTRIM(" kevinkhalili"); -- it will return "kevinkhalili"

5. SELECT REPEAT("kevin", 3); -- it will return "kevinkevinkevin"

6. SELECT REVERSE("kevinkhalili"); -- it will return "ililahknivek"

7. SELECT REPLACE("www.cox.net", "w", "Ww"); -- it will return WwWwWw.cox.net

8. SELECT MOD(234, 10) -- it will retrun the remainder of 234 divided by 10. Retrurns NULL if one of the values is NULL.

or

SELECT 253 % 7; -- it will return a numeric value of 1

SELECT 29 MOD 9; -- it will return the remainder of 2

9. SELECT POW(2, 3); -- it will return the value of 8

10. SELECT SQRT(16); -- it will return the value of 4

What is your favorite thing you learned this week?

Creating a .sql file in Eclipse and populating that with MySql statements