	Description	Example (MySQL/DB2)
n;	`COUNT` function returns the number of rows that match a specified criterion.	`SELECT COUNT(dep_id) FROM employees;`
)	`AVG` function returns the average value of a numeric column.	`SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees;`
)	`SUM` function returns the total sum of a numeric column.	`SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;`
)	`MIN` function returns the smallest value of the SELECTED column.	`SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees;`
)	`MAX` function returns the largest value of the SELECTED column.	`SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees;`
;	`ROUND` function rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.	`SELECT ROUND(salary) FROM employees;`
	`LENGTH` function returns the length of a string (in bytes).	`SELECT LENGTH(f_name) FROM employees;`
	`UCASE` function displays the column name in each table in uppercase.	`SELECT UCASE(f_name) FROM employees;`
	`LCASE` function displays the column name in each table in lowercase.	`SELECT LCASE(f_name) FROM employees;`
	`DISTINCT` function is used to display data without duplicates.	`SELECT DISTINCT UCASE(f_name) FROM employees;`
	`DAY` function returns the day of the month for a given date.	`SELECT DAY(b_date) FROM employees where emp_id = 'E1002';`
	`CURRENT_DATE` is used to display the current date.	`SELECT CURRENT_DATE;`
	`DATEDIFF()` is used to calculate the difference between two dates or time stamps. The default value generated is the difference in number of days.	`SELECT DATEDIFF(CURRENT_DATE, date_column) FROM table;`
	`FROM_DAYS()` is used to convert a given number of days to YYYY-MM-DD format.	`SELECT FROM_DAYS(DATEDIFF(CURRENT_DATE, date_column)) FROM table;`
	`DATE_ADD()` is used to calculate the date after lapse of mentioned	