

Objective: To practice and implement in-built functions to be executed using DML

Theory: Function is a block of codes that accept zero or more arguments and return one or more results.

Some functions are:-

- 1) Numeric functions - They are used to perform operations on numbers and return numbers.
 - 2) Character functions - They take one or more character values as parameter and return either a character value or number value.
 - 3) Count function - It returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria.
 - 4) Group function - They are mathematical functions to operate on sets of rows to give one result per set.
- GROUP BY clause - It causes the rows of the items table to be collected into groups using a column
 - HAVING clause - It is used to fetch the data/values from the groups according to the given condition.

Questions & Answers:-

SELECT abs(-20) FROM employee

SELECT celi(55.67) FROM employee

SELECT floor(200.2) FROM employee

SELECT exp(4) FROM employee

SELECT power(4,2) FROM employee

SELECT mod(20,3) FROM employee

SELECT sqrt(16) FROM employee

SELECT round(200.256,2) FROM employee

SELECT lower('HELLO') FROM employee

SELECT upper('hello') FROM employee

SELECT trim(' cat ') FROM employee

SELECT rtrim('cat ') FROM employee

SELECT replace('hello','l','xx') FROM employee

SELECT substring('hello',2,3) FROM employee

SELECT count(x) FROM employee

SELECT count(salary) FROM employee

SELECT count(distinct salary) FROM employee

SELECT avg(salary) FROM employee

SELECT max(salary) FROM employee

SELECT min(salary) FROM employee

SELECT sum(salary) FROM employee

SELECT max(salary), job FROM employee group by job

SELECT max(salary), job FROM employee group by job having count(*) > 2

CONCLUSION: In this way by doing above queries we understood various in-built functions