



Functions Built-in, User-define





Function in T-SQL

Hàm là *một tập hợp các câu lệnh SQL dùng để phục vụ cho một mục tiêu cụ thể* nào đó trong chương trình. Việc xây dựng hàm trong database *nhằm tăng cường khả năng tái sử dụng mã*. Chẳng hạn như trường hợp bạn phải viết biểu thức sử lý dữ liệu nhiều lần trong các lệnh SQL, trong tình huống này, bạn nên tạo một hàm thực hiện tác vụ đó. Như vậy, khi cần thiết, bạn chỉ cần gọi hàm tương ứng thực thi là được.

Một hàm cho phép khai báo các *tham số để dùng làm input cho hàm* và *trả về một giá trị sau khi xử lý* (*output*). SQL Server cung cấp sẵn cho database nhiều hàm (*built-in*) phục vục cho mục tiêu xử lý & cũng cho phép người dùng tự định nghĩa các hàm theo như mong đợi (*UDFs*).



The way to use

- ✓ In *Transact-SQL statements* such as SELECT
- ✓ In *applications* calling the function
- ✓ In *the definition* of another user-defined function
- ✓ To parameterize a view or improve the functionality of an indexed view
- ✓ To *define a column* in a table
- ✓ To define a *CHECK constraint* on a column
- ✓ To replace a stored procedure
- ✓ Use an inline function as a filter predicate for a security policy



Types of Function

Built-in functions

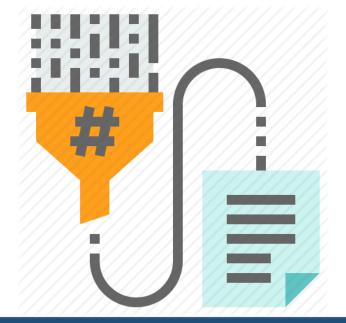
- **❖** Aggregate Function
- Scalar Function

User-defined functions (UDFs)

- **Scalar function** (which return a single value)
- * Table-valued function (which return a table)

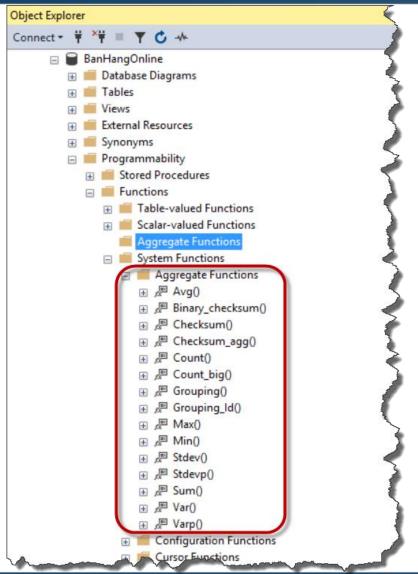


Built-in functions





Aggregate function



An aggregate function or aggregation function is a function where the values of multiple rows are grouped together to form a single summary value. Common aggregate functions include.



Aggregate function



This returns no of counts from a collection of values.



This returns no of counts from a collection of values.



This returns an average of all values in a collection.



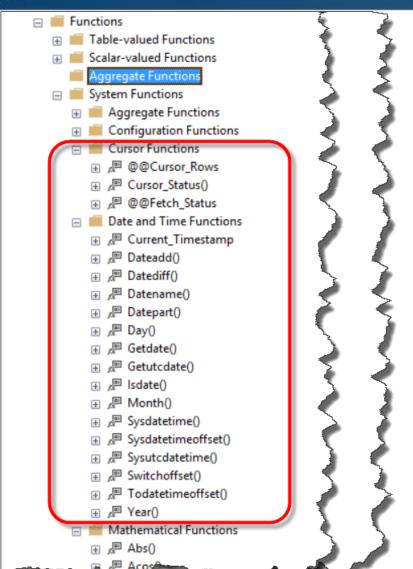
This returns maximum value from a collection of values.



This returns the minimum value from a collection of values.



Scalar function



The **functions** which return only a single value from an input value are known as a **scalar function**. The **Scalar function** works on each record independently. **SCALAR** Functions are based on user input. Scalar functions may take single or multiple arguments, but they always return a single-valued result which is mandatory.



Scalar Function :: String

Function	Description	Khai báo 1 biến kiểu chuỗi ⊡declare @MinhHoa nvarchar(67) Gán giá trị cho biến này set @MinhHoa = N'Nguyễn Quang Hưng'
ASCII	Returns the ASCII value for the specific character	
CHAR	Returns the character based on the ASCII code	Chuyển giá trị này thành chuỗi select len(@MinhHoa)
CHARINDEX	Returns the position of a substring in a string	100 % •
CONCAT	Adds two or more strings together	Results Messages (No column name)
Concat with +	Adds two or more strings together	1 17
CONCAT WS	Adds two or more strings together with a separator	
DATALENGTH	Returns the number of bytes used to represent an expression	Khai báo 1 biến kiểu chuỗi ⊡declare @MinhHoa nvarchar(67)
DIFFERENCE	Compares two SOUNDEX values, and returns an integer value	Gán giá trị cho biến này set @MinhHoa = N'Nguyễn Quang Hưng'
FORMAT	Formats a value with the specified format	Chuyển giá trị này thành chuỗi select left(@MinhHoa,6)
<u>LEFT</u>	Extracts a number of characters from a string (starting from left)	100 %
LEN	Returns the length of a string	Results Messages (No column name)
LOWER	Converts a string to lower-case	1 Nguyễn
<u>LTRIM</u>	Removes leading spaces from a string	



Scalar Function :: String

QUOTENAME	Returns a Unicode string with delimiters added to make the string a valid SQL Server delimited identifier
REPLACE	Replaces all occurrences of a substring within a string, with a new substring
REPLICATE	Repeats a string a specified number of times
REVERSE	Reverses a string and returns the result
RIGHT	Extracts a number of characters from a string (starting from right)
RTRIM	Removes trailing spaces from a string
SOUNDEX	Returns a four-character code to evaluate the similarity of two strings
<u>SPACE</u>	Returns a string of the specified number of space characters
STR	Returns a number as string
STUFF	Deletes a part of a string and then inserts another part into the string, starting at a specified position
SUBSTRING	Extracts some characters from a string
TRANSLATE	Returns the string from the first argument after the characters specified in the second argument are translated into the characters specified in the third argument.
TRIM	Removes leading and trailing spaces (or other specified characters) from a string
UNICODE	Returns the Unicode value for the first character of the input expression
<u>UPPER</u>	Converts a string to upper-case

```
-- Khai báo 1 biến kiểu chuỗi

    □ declare @MinhHoa nvarchar(67)

     -- Gán giá tri cho biến này
     set @MinhHoa = N'Nguyễn Minh Quang'
     -- Chuyển giá trị này thành chuỗi
     select substring(@MinhHoa,7,5)
100 % 🕶 🖪
 Results Ressages
     (No column name)
      Minh
     -- Khai báo 1 biến kiểu chuỗi

    □ declare @MinhHoa nvarchar(67)

     -- Gán giá trị cho biến này
     set @MinhHoa = N'nguyễn minh quang'
     -- Chuyển giá trị này thành chuỗi
     select upper(@MinhHoa)
100 % -
 (No column name)
     NGUYÊN MINH QUANG
```



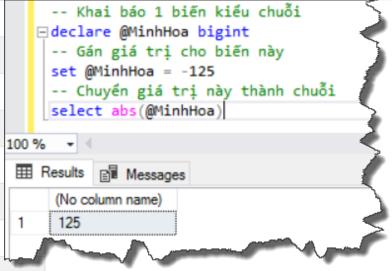
Scalar Function :: Date and Time

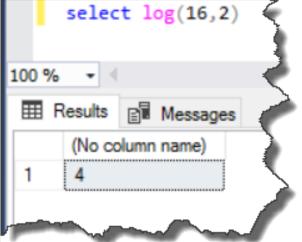
Function	Description	SELECT GETDATE();	
CURRENT TIMESTAMP	Returns the current date and time	100 % ▼ ■ Results ■ Messages	
<u>DATEADD</u>	Adds a time/date interval to a date and then returns the date	(No column name)	
DATEDIFF	Returns the difference between two dates	1 2020-08-08 21:57:54.450	
DATEFROMPARTS	Returns a date from the specified parts (year, month, and day values)		
<u>DATENAME</u>	Returns a specified part of a date (as string) declare @birthda	ue to this variable day = '2006/10/28' ateIff to describe gap from birthDay to now EDIFF(year, @birthday, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP) AS Age;	
DATEPART	Returns a specified part of a date (as integer) set @birthday = Using DateIff		
DAY	Returns the day of the month for a specified date		
<u>GETDATE</u>	Returns the current database system date and time Image: Results Imag	Declare a valirable with type ideclare @birthday datetime Set value to this variable	
<u>GETUTCDATE</u>	Returns the current database system UTC date and time	set @birthday = '2006/10/28' Using MONTH function SELECT MONTH(@birthday);	
<u>ISDATE</u>	Checks an expression and returns 1 if it is a valid date, otherwise 0		
MONTH	Returns the month part for a specified date (a number from 1 to 12)	⊞ Results	
SYSDATETIME	Returns the date and time of the SQL Server	(No column name) 1 10	
YEAR	Returns the year part for a specified date		



Scalar Function :: Numberic

Function	Description	-
<u>ABS</u>	Returns the absolute value of a number	
<u>ACOS</u>	Returns the arc cosine of a number	
ASIN	Returns the arc sine of a number	100 %
<u>ATAN</u>	Returns the arc tangent of a number	Ⅲ Re
ATN2	Returns the arc tangent of two numbers	
AVG	Returns the average value of an expression	
CEILING	Returns the smallest integer value that is $>=$ a number	H
COUNT	Returns the number of records returned by a select query	
COS	Returns the cosine of a number	
COT	Returns the cotangent of a number	
<u>DEGREES</u>	Converts a value in radians to degrees	
EXP	Returns e raised to the power of a specified number	
FLOOR	Returns the largest integer value that is <= to a number	
LOG	Returns the natural logarithm of a number, or the logarithm of a number to a spe base	cified







Scalar Function :: Numberic

LOG10	Returns the natural logarithm of a number to base 10	select pi()
MAX	Returns the maximum value in a set of values	100 %
MIN	Returns the minimum value in a set of values	Results Messages (No column name)
<u>PI</u>	Returns the value of PI	1 3.14159265358979
POWER	Returns the value of a number raised to the power of another number	- Comment of the same
RADIANS	Converts a degree value into radians	select sqrt(25)
RAND	Returns a random number	100 % ▼
ROUND	Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places	(No column name)
SIGN	Returns the sign of a number	1 5
SIN	Returns the sine of a number	select round(1.45,1)
<u>SQRT</u>	Returns the square root of a number	100 % -
<u>SQUARE</u>	Returns the square of a number	Results Messages (No column name)
SUM	Calculates the sum of a set of values	1 1.50
<u>TAN</u>	Returns the tangent of a number	

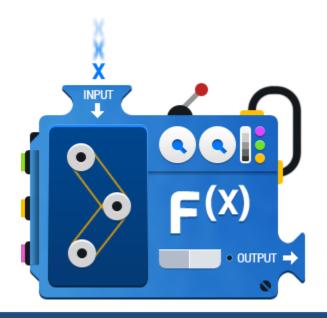


Scalar Function :: Advanced Functions

Function	Description	Declare a valirable declare @gender datetime	
CAST	Converts a value (of any type) into a specified datatype	Set value to this variable set @gender = 0 Using IIF function SELECT iif(@gender=1,'Nam',N'N\") 100 % Results Messages	
COALESCE	Returns the first non-null value in a list		
CONVERT	Converts a value (of any type) into a specified datatype		
CURRENT USER	Returns the name of the current user in the SQL Server database	(No column name) 1 Nữ	
<u>IIF</u>	Returns a value if a condition is TRUE, or another value if a condit	ion is FALSE	
ISNULL	Return a specified value if the expression is NULL, otherwise retur	n the expression	
ISNUMERIC	Tests whether an expression is numeric	Declare a valirable	
NULLIF	Returns NULL if two expressions are equal	<pre>declare @price int Set value to this variable set @price = 120000 Using convert function SELECT CONVERT(varchar(20), @price) + ' Vnd'</pre>	
SESSION USER	Returns the name of the current user in the SQL Server database		
SESSIONPROPERTY	Returns the session settings for a specified option	.00 % ▼ ◀ III Results	
SYSTEM USER	Returns the login name for the current user	(No column name) 1 120000 Vnd	
USER NAME	Returns the database user name based on the specified id	· LEGGO VIII	



UDFSUser-Defined Functions





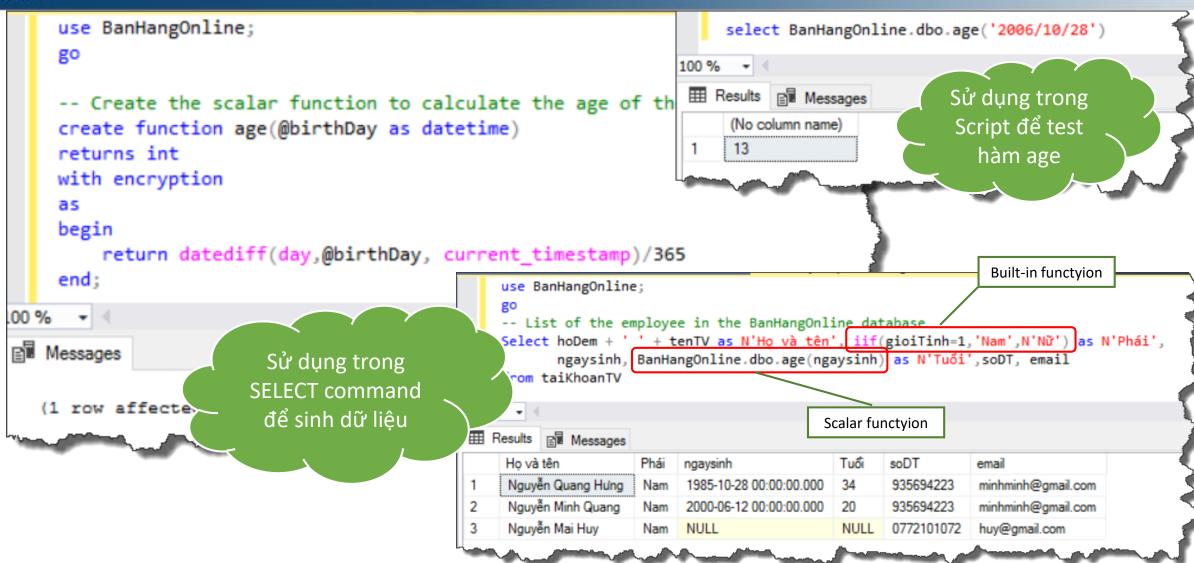
Create or Alter :: Scalar Function

```
CREATE [ OR ALTER ] FUNCTION funcName (
           As
  @param1
                  DataType,
  @param2 As
                  DataType,
RETURNS
            DataType
            ENCRYPTION
WITH
AS
  BEGIN
    -- Your code put here
  END
```

Use this option to prevent the ALTER command



Example :: Scalar function





Example :: Scalar function

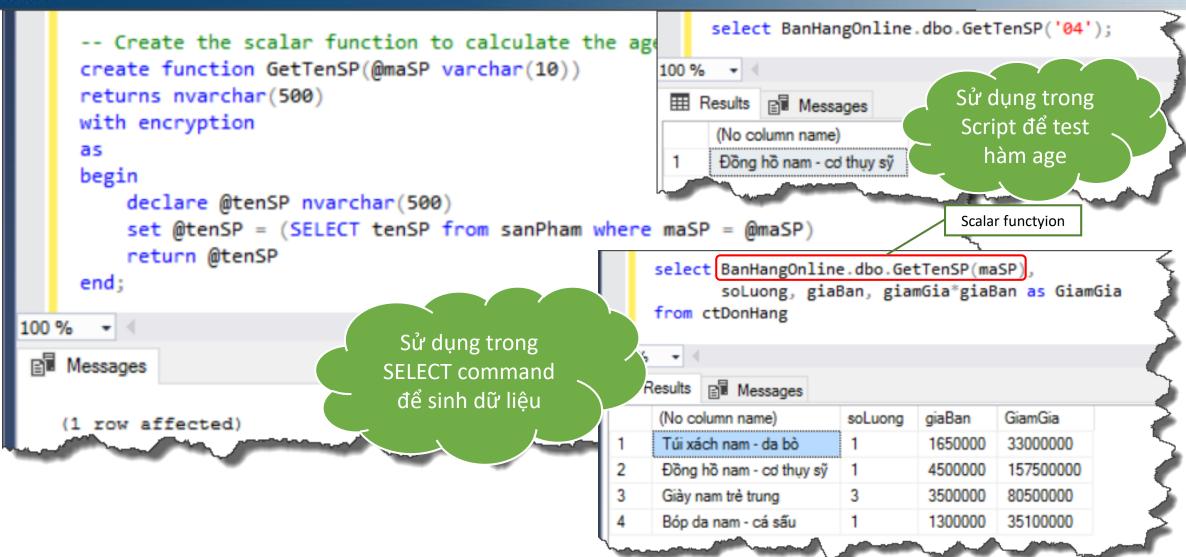
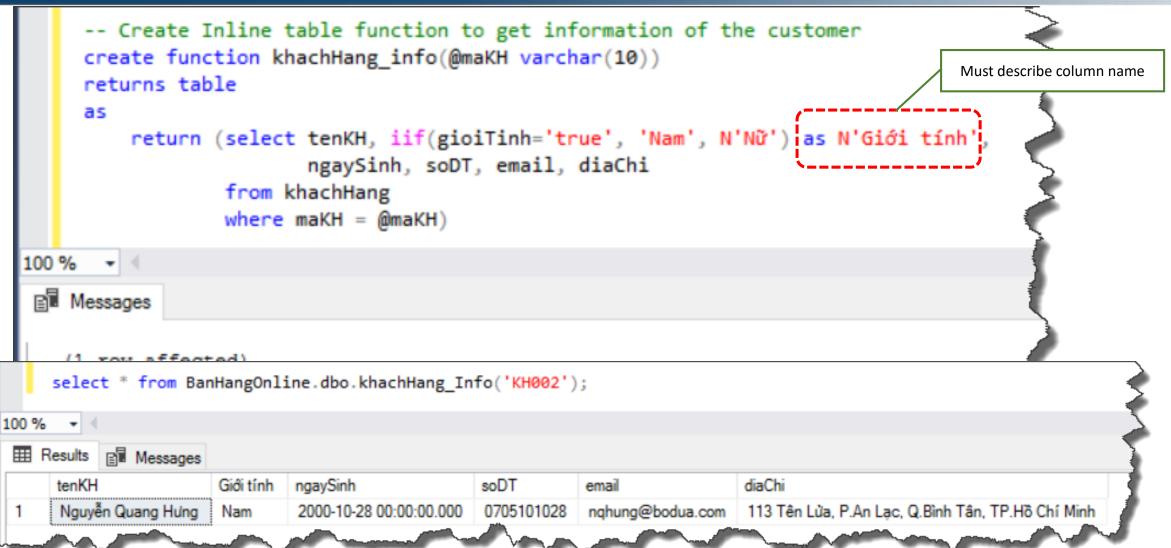




Table function





Alter function

```
-- Create Inline table function to get information of the customer
     ALTER function [dbo].[khachHang info](@maKH varchar(10))
     returns table
                                                                                              Must describe column name
     as
          return (select tenKH, iif(gioiTinh='true', 'Nam', N'Nữ') as N'Giới tính',
                            ngaySinh, BanHangOnline.dbo.age(ngaySinh) as Age, soDT, email, diaChi
                    from khachHang
                    where maKH = @maKH)
100 %

    Messages

    select * from BanHangOnline.dbo.khachHang_Info('KH002');
100 %
Results Messages
     tenKH
                    Giới tính
                           ngaySinh
                                                 soDT
                                                                          diaChi
     Nguyễn Quang Hưng
                                                           nqhung@bodua.com 113 Tên Lửa, P.An Lạc, Q.Bình Tân, TP.Hồ Chí Minh
                    Nam
                           2000-10-28 00:00:00.000
                                                 0705101028
```



Một số lưu ý đối với Scalar function

- Scalar functions có thể sử dụng để xử lý dữ liệu trong hầu hết các câu lệnh T-SQL.
- Scalar functions chấp nhận một hay nhiều tham số, tuy nhiên chỉ có thể trả về cho nơi gọi duy nhất 1 giá trị mà thôi. Do đó, bắt buộc phải có lệnh RETURN.
- Có thể sử dụng các lệnh khai báo, các cấu trúc điểu khiển chương trình bên trong thân hàm để phục vụ cho mục tiêu triển khai thuật toán.
- Scalar functions không dùng cho mục tiêu cập nhật dữ liệu.
- ❖ Bên trong Scalar functions ta *có thể gọi thì hành bất cử hàm nào* để hỗ trợ cho mục tiêu xử lý dữ liệu.



- What is UDFs in T-SQL ?!
- Remember some common built-in functions to use
- Type of the UDFs in SQL Server
- The way to use UDFs



Tài liệu tham khảo

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