**#6 Numeric Type**

1. SELECT TYPEOF(1+1);



1. SELECT TYPEOF(1+1.0);



Why real? Because second number, 1.0, is a real number.

1. SELECT TYPEOF('Sahil Singh')



1. SELECT TYPEOF('sahil'+'singh')



Why is it integer? It depends on the application, SQLLITE changes the string to integer and the tries to add it and hence the result **integer.**

While some other applications will concatenate Sahil + Singh and will give text or string as the output.

**Numeric Division**

SELECT (1/2);



SELECT TYPEOF(1/2);



SELECt (1.0/2);



SELECT TYPEOF(1.0/2);



SELECT (17/5), TYPEOF(17/5), (17%5);



The ‘%’ operator gives the Remainder



**Rounding**

SELECT 2.5555;



**SELECT ROUND(2.4355,0);**

Here, 0 means index 0. The digit 4 is at index 0 after decimal points.

As 4 < 5 the round of answer will be 2



**SELECT ROUND(2.5355,0);**

The digit 5 is at index 0 after decimal points. Therefore, the answer will be 3



Similarly,

**SELECT ROUND(2.5355,1);**

Here, 1 means index 1. The digit 3 is at index 1 after decimal points.

As 3 < 5 the round of answer will be 2.5



**SELECT ROUND(2.5755,1);**

The digit 6 is at index 1 after decimal points.

As 6 > 5 the round of answer will be 2.6



For index 2.

**SELECT ROUND(2.5745,2);**

Here, 2 means index 2. The digit 4 is at index 2 after decimal points.

As 4 < 5 the round of answer will be 2.57



**SELECT ROUND(2.7975,2);**

The digit 7 is at index 2 after decimal points.

As 7 > 5 the round of answer will be **2.80 or 2.8 (2.79 to floor)**

