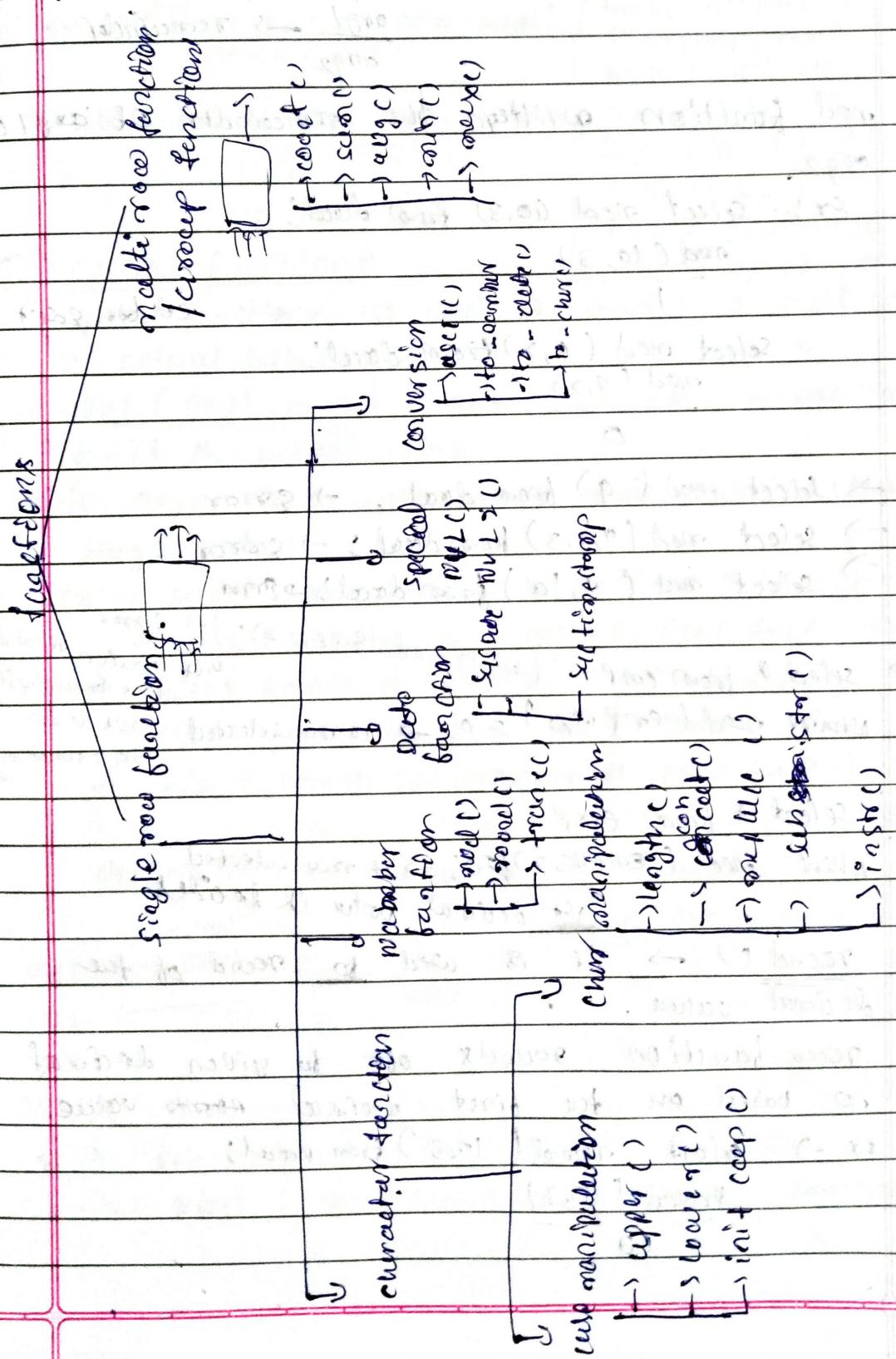


Functions

- Function is a set of code which is used to perform some specific task
- depending on whether a function already defined or undefined by the user functions are categorized as pre-defined and user-defined function.

Predifining function in SQL



Single functions

single row function executes and gives result once w.r.t every record.

1. Number Functions.

- 1) mod () (1) usage of function
- 2) round () (2) no of arguments
- 3) trunc () (3) what type return
- IV) mod () :- syntax : $\text{mod}(\text{arg}_1, \text{arg}_2)$
 $\text{arg}_1 \rightarrow \text{divisor}$
 $\text{arg}_2 \rightarrow \text{dividend}$

mod function returns the remainder of arg1 and arg2.

Ex:- select mod (10,3) from dual;

mod (10, 3)
 1

ed bar select

Select mod (4,2) from dual;
mod (4,2)

0

→ select mod (9) from dual; → error

→ select mod (9,2,3) from dual; → error

→ select mod ('a', 'a') from dual; → error

→ select * from emp (where mod (empno, 2) = 0); → error
 b/c which remainder when to display it is
 where mod (empno, 2) = 0; → now selected don't know
 s/o (one or two or three or four)

→ select * from emp

where mod (empno, 2) <= 0; → now selected
 1st decimal value is decided

2) round () → it is used to round off the decimal values.

round function rounds off to given decimal no based on the first decimal points value.

ex -> select round (10.3) from dual;

round (10.3)

10

→ select

→ sold

3) trunc ()

due dec

ex → select

II special

special

o act

i) NVL

if it

o if arg

arg2

else

→

→ Sel

NVL (

arg1 ←

arg2 ←

2) NVL (

ex → Sel

→ Sel

gives result

ad function
argument
type return
character

of arg1 and

for select

writer needed
one to display it's
sort by
SQL command

→ select round(10.5) from decal;
round(10.5)
11

round(arg1) and 2=0
PAGE NO.
round(date(arg1, arg2)) positive
on

→ select round(10.44) from decal;
round(10.44)
10

r(10.5, 0) - 11 r-round
r(10.4, 0) - 10

→ select round(10) from decal;
round(10)
10

r(10.55, 1) - 10.6
r(10.54, 1) - 10.50

3) trunc() → trunc() function is used to eliminate
the decimal value and returns the integer value

ex → select trunc(10.4) from decal;
trunc(10.4)
10

trunc(null, arg2=0)
trunc(null, arg2)
trunc(10.5) - 10

→ select trunc(10.5) from decal;
trunc(10.5)
10

trunc(10.4) - 10
trunc(10.55, 1) - 10.5
trunc(10.54, 1) - 10.5

II special functions

special functions are used to convert a null value to
a actual value

i) NVL(arg1, arg2) → nvl function return arg1
if it is actual value

ii) if arg1 is a null value then, nvl function return
arg2 value

Ex → select comm, nvl(comm, 0) from emp → if row selected

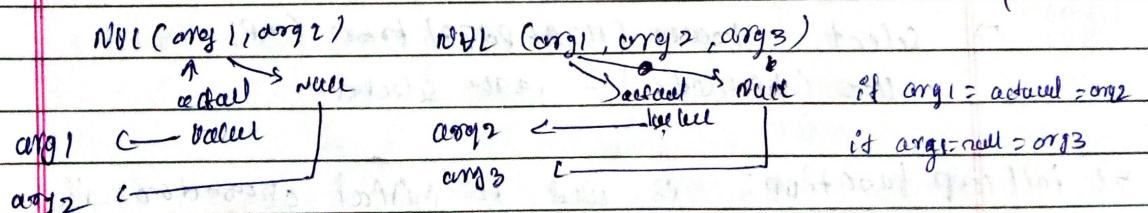
→ select comm, nvl(comm, 0) from emp → if row deleted

→ select ename, sal + nvl(comm, 0) from emp → if row selected.

→ select nvl(comm+sal, sal) from emp → if row selected

→ select comm, sal, comm+sal from emp → if row selected

30/11/19



2) NVL2(comm, arg1, arg2)

→ select NVL2(comm, 0, 0) from emp;

→ select comm, NVL2(comm, 0, 0) from emp

Special function → 1) NVL

1) select comm, nvl(comm, 'a') from emp;

comm

2) select ename, nvl(ename, 'a') from emp;

3) select ename, nvl(ename, 1) from emp;

• 2) NVL2

i) select ename, nvl2(ename, 'a', 'g') from emp;

ii) select comm, nvl2(comm, 'f', '23') from emp;

iii) select comm, nvl2(comm, 'f', 'g') from emp;