

# Databases with *MYSQL*

## 8. *SQL Functions Querys*

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# Learning Outcomes

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After this lesson, the learner will be able to use all the following *SQL* Function query commands to retrieve data from database tables:

- CONCAT
- LOWER
- UPPER
- LPAD
- RPAD
- SUBSTR
- INSTR
- LTRIM
- RTRIM
- LENGTH
- REPLACE
- Math operators
- ROUND
- CEIL
- FLOOR
- SIGN
- MOD
- DATEFORMAT
- CURDATE
- DATEDIF
- ADDTIME
- IFNULL



# Character Manipulation Functions

## CONCAT (*col|value*)

---

The concatenation function lets you connect columns to other columns, arithmetic expressions, or constant values to create a character expression.

To combine the EMPLOYEE name and job:

```
SELECT CONCAT(ENAME , JOB) FROM EMP;
```

CONCAT(ENAME , JOB)
▶ SMITHCLERK
ALLENSALESMAN
WARDSALESMAN
JONESMANAGER
MARTINSALESMAN
BLAKEMANAGER
CLARKMANAGER
SCOTTANALYST
KINGPRESIDENT
TURNERSALESMAN
ADAMSCLERK
JAMESCLERK
FORDANALYST
MILLERCLERK



# Character Manipulation Functions

## CONCAT (*col|value*)

---

To combine the EMPLOYEE name and job with a space between strings:

```
SELECT CONCAT( ENAME , " ", JOB) FROM EMP;
```

	CONCAT(ENAME , " ", JOB)
▶	SMITH CLERK
	ALLEN SALESMAN
	WARD SALESMAN
	JONES MANAGER
	MARTIN SALESMAN
	BLAKE MANAGER
	CLARK MANAGER
	SCOTT ANALYST
	KING PRESIDENT
	TURNER SALESMAN
	ADAMS CLERK
	JAMES CLERK
	FORD ANALYST
	MILLER CLERK



# Character Manipulation Functions

## LOWER (*col|value*)

---

Force alphanumeric values of type character that are in uppercase to lowercase.

```
SELECT LOWER(ENAME) FROM EMP;
```

	LOWER(ENAME)
▶	smith
	allen
	ward
	jones
	martin
	blake
	dark
	scott
	king
	turner
	adams
	james
	ford
	miller



# Character Manipulation Functions

## UPPER(*col* | *value*)

Force alphanumeric values of type char or varchar that are in lowercase to uppercase.

```
SELECT UPPER(ENAME) FROM EMP;
```

UPPER(ENAME)
SMITH
ALLEN
WARD
JONES
MARTIN
BLAKE
CLARK
SCOTT
KING
TURNER
ADAMS
JAMES
FORD
MILLER



# Character Manipulation Functions

## LPAD(*col* | *value*, *n*, '*string*') ---

Fills the column or literal value from the left, up to a total of *n* character positions. If the value is omitted, it is padded with spaces.

```
SELECT LPAD(DNAME, 20, '*') FROM DEPT;
```

LPAD(DNAME, 20, '*')
*****ACCOUNTING
*****RESEARCH
*****SALES
*****OPERATIONS

```
SELECT LPAD(DNAME, 20, ' ') FROM DEPT;
```



# Character Manipulation Functions

## RPAD(*col* | *value*, *n*, '*string*')

Fills the column or literal value from the right, up to a total of *n* character positions. If the value is omitted, it is padded with spaces.

```
SELECT RPAD(DNAME, 20, '*') FROM DEPT;
```

RPAD(DNAME,20,'*')
ACCOUNTING*****
RESEARCH*****
SALES*****
OPERATIONS*****

```
SELECT RPAD(DNAME, 20, ' ') FROM DEPT;
```

RPAD(DNAME,20,'')
ACCOUNTING
RESEARCH
SALES
OPERATIONS



# Character Manipulation Functions

## SUBSTR(*col|value, pos,n*)

Fills the column or literal value from the right, up to a total of n character positions. If the value is omitted, it is padded with spaces.

```
SELECT DNAME, SUBSTR(DNAME, 2, 3) FROM DEPT;
```

	DNAME	SUBSTR(DNAME,2,3)
▶	ACCOUNTING	CCO
	RESEARCH	ESE
	SALES	ALE
	OPERATIONS	PER

```
SELECT DNAME, SUBSTR(DNAME, 2) FROM DEPT;
```

	DNAME	SUBSTR(DNAME,2)
▶	ACCOUNTING	CCOUNTING
	RESEARCH	ESEARCH
	SALES	ALES
	OPERATIONS	PERATIONS



# Character Manipulation Functions

## `INSTR(col | value, 'string')`

Finds the position of the first occurrence of 'string'.

```
SELECT DNAME, INSTR(DNAME, 'A') FROM DEPT;
```

	DNAME	INSTR(DNAME, 'A')
▶	ACCOUNTING	1
	RESEARCH	5
	SALES	2
	OPERATIONS	5



# Character Manipulation Functions

## LTRIM(*col||value*, '*characters*') ---

Removes occurrences of spaces that precede the left of other characters.

```
SELECT '   ACCOUNTING' , LTRIM ('   ACCOUNTING');
```

	ACCOUNTING	LTRIM (' ACCOUNTING')
▶	ACCOUNTING	ACCOUNTING



# Character Manipulation Functions

## RTRIM(*col|value*, '*characters*') ---

Strips occurrences of trailing spaces from other characters.

```
SELECT 'ACCOUNTING   ' , RTRIM  
( 'ACCOUNTING   ' );
```

ACCOUNTING	RTRIM ('ACCOUNTING )
▶ ACCOUNTING	ACCOUNTING



# Character Manipulation Functions

## LENGTH(*col* | *value*)

---

Outputs the number of characters (or digits) in the column or literal value.

```
SELECT DNAME, LENGTH(DNAME) "STRING SIZE" FROM DEPT;
```

	DNAME	STRING SIZE
▶	ACCOUNTING	10
	RESEARCH	9
	SALES	5
	OPERATIONS	10



# Character Manipulation Functions

## REPLACE(*col|value, from, to*)

Replaces the string from (from) with the string from (to). Replacement will be performed on all occurrences.

```
SELECT ENAME, REPLACE(ENAME, 'ER', 'XY') FROM EMP;
```

ENAME	REPLACE(ENAME, 'ER', 'XY')
SMITH	SMITH
ALLEN	ALLEN
WARD	WARD
JONES	JONES
MARTIN	MARTIN
BLAKE	BLAKE
CLARK	CLARK
SCOTT	SCOTT
KING	KING
TURNER	TURNXY
ADAMS	ADAMS
JAMES	JAMES
FORD	FORD
MILLER	MILLXY



# Math Operators

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+	Addition
-	Subtrction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
**	Exponentiation



# Math Functions

## ROUND(*col|value*, *n*)

Rounds to *n* decimal places. If *n* is omitted, round to units. If *n* is negative, digits to the left of the decimal point are rounded.

```
SELECT SAL*1.035, ROUND(SAL*1.035,1), ROUND(SAL*1.035,0) FROM EMP;
```

	SAL*1.035	ROUND(SAL*1.035,1)	ROUND(SAL*1.035,0)
▶	828.00000	828.0	828
	1656.00000	1656.0	1656
	1293.75000	1293.8	1294
	3079.12500	3079.1	3079
	1293.75000	1293.75000	1294
	2949.75000	2949.8	2950
	2535.75000	2535.8	2536
	3105.00000	3105.0	3105
	5175.00000	5175.0	5175
	1552.50000	1552.5	1553
	1138.50000	1138.5	1139
	983.25000	983.3	983
	3105.00000	3105.0	3105
	1345.50000	1345.5	1346



# Math Functions

## CEIL(*col|value*)

Determines the smallest integer greater than or equal to the column value, expression, or value.

```
SELECT 1000-SAL*1.035, CEIL(1000-SAL*1.035) FROM EMP;
```

	1000-SAL*1.035	CEIL(1000-SAL*1.035)
▶	172.00000	172
	-656.00000	-656
	-293.75000	-293
	-2079.12500	-2079
	-293.75000	-293
	-1949.75000	-1949
	-1535.75000	-1535
	-2105.00000	-2105
	-4175.00000	-4175
	-552.50000	-552
	-138.50000	-138
	16.75000	17
	-2105.00000	-2105
	-345.50000	-345



# Math Functions

## FLOOR(*col* | *value*)

Determines the largest integer less than or equal to the column value, expression, or value.

```
SELECT 1000-SAL*1.035, FLOOR(1000-SAL*1.035) FROM EMP;
```

	1000-SAL*1.035	FLOOR(1000-SAL*1.035)
▶	172.00000	172
	-656.00000	-656
	-293.75000	-294
	-2079.12500	-2080
	-293.75000	-294
	-1949.75000	-1950
	-1535.75000	-1536
	-2105.00000	-2105
	-4175.00000	-4175
	-552.50000	-553
	-138.50000	-139
	16.75000	16
	-2105.00000	-2105
	-345.50000	-346



# Math Functions

## **SIGN(*col* | *value*)**

Returns -1 if the column, value, or expression is negative, 0 if it is zero, and +1 if it is positive.

(Used to compare two values Ex. SIGN(x-y)).

```
SELECT 1000-SAL, SIGN(1000-SAL)  
FROM EMP;
```

1000-SAL	SIGN(1000-SAL)
200.00	1
-600.00	-1
-250.00	-1
-1975.00	-1
-250.00	-1
-1850.00	-1
-1450.00	-1
-2000.00	-1
-4000.00	-1
-500.00	-1
-100.00	-1
50.00	1
-2000.00	-1
-300.00	-1



# Math Functions

## MOD(*value1*,*value2*)

Determines the remainder of dividing *value1* by *value2*.

```
SELECT SAL, MOD(SAL,3) FROM EMP;
```

	SAL	MOD(SAL,3)
▶	800.00	2.00
	1600.00	1.00
	1250.00	2.00
	2975.00	2.00
	1250.00	2.00
	2850.00	0.00
	2450.00	2.00
	3000.00	0.00
	5000.00	2.00
	1500.00	0.00
	1100.00	2.00
	950.00	2.00
	3000.00	0.00
	1300.00	1.00



# Operations with dates

---

## To view the current date

```
SELECT CURDATE ();
```

	CURDATE()
▶	2023-03-12



# Date Formats

## DATE\_FORMAT()

---

%a	Abbreviated Week Name (Mon to Sun)	%s	Seconds (00 to 59)
%b	Abbreviated month name (Jan to Dec)	%T	Hours, 24-hour (hh:mm:ss)
%c	Month numerically (1 to 12)	%U	Week (00 to 53), where Sunday is the first day of the week
%D	Day of month with English suffix (1st, 2nd, 3rd, ...)	%u	Week (00 to 53), where Monday is the first day of the week
%d	Day of the Month numerically (01 to 31)	%V	Week (00 to 53), where Sunday is the first day of the week; used with %X
%e	Day of the Month numerically (1 to 31)	%v	Week (00 to 53), where Monday is the first day of the week; used with %x
%f	Micro seconds (000000..999999)	%W	Name of the day of the week (Monday to Sunday)
%H	Hours (00 to 23)	%w	Day of the week (0=Sunday to 6=Saturday)
%h	Hours (01 to 12)	%X	Day of the week where Sunday is the first day of the week, 4-digit numerical form, used with %V
%l	Hours (01 to 12)	%x	Year of the week, where Monday is the first day of the week, numerically, 4 digits, used with %v
%i	Numeric minutes (00 to 59)	%Y	4-digit numeric year
%j	Day of Year (001 to 366)	%y	Numeric 2-digit year
%k	Hours (0 to 23)	%%	A single “%” character
%l	Hours (1 to 12)	%x x,	for any “x” not listed above
%M	Month name (January to December)		
%m	Month numerically (01 to 12)		
%p	AM or PM		
%r	Hours, 12-hours (hh:mm:ss followed by AM or PM)		
%S	Seconds (00 to 59)		



# Current Date CURDATE()

---

```
SELECT date_format(CURDATE(), '%Y-%m-%d') "Current Date" ;
```

	Current Date
▶	2023-03-12



# Operations with Dates

## Date+number

---

Adds a number of days to the date, producing a date.

```
SELECT CURDATE() "Today", CURDATE()+5 "5 Days from Today";
```

	Today	5 Days from Today
▶	2023-03-12	20230317



# Operations with Dates

## Date-number

---

Subtracts a number of days from the date, producing a date.

```
SELECT CURDATE() "Today", CURDATE() -5 "5 Days ago";
```

	Today	5 Days ago
▶	2023-03-12	20230307



# Subtract Dates Datediff()

---

Number of days between two dates.

```
Select datediff(sysdate(), '2001-01-01') "Number of days  
since 2001-01-01";
```

Result Grid	
	Number of days since 2001-01-01
▶	8105



# Operations with Dates

## ADDTIME()

---

Adds a number of hours to the date, producing a date.

```
SELECT DATE_FORMAT(SYSDATE(), '%Y-%m-%d %T') "NOW",  
DATE_FORMAT(ADDTIME(SYSDATE(), '1 1:1:1.000002'), '%Y-%m-%d  
%T') "New Hour";
```

	NOW	New Hour
▶	2023-03-12 14:40:24	2023-03-13 15:41:25



# Date Functions

<a href="#"><u>ADDDATE ()</u></a>	Add time values (intervals) to a date value
<a href="#"><u>ADDTIME ()</u></a>	Add time
<a href="#"><u>CONVERT_TZ ()</u></a>	Convert from one timezone to another
<a href="#"><u>CURDATE ()</u></a>	Return the current date
<a href="#"><u>CURRENT_DATE (), CURRENT_DATE</u></a>	Synonyms for CURDATE()
<a href="#"><u>CURRENT_TIME (), CURRENT_TIME</u></a>	Synonyms for CURTIME()
<a href="#"><u>CURRENT_TIMESTAMP (), CURRENT_TIMESTAMP</u></a>	Synonyms for NOW()
<a href="#"><u>CURTIME ()</u></a>	Return the current time
<a href="#"><u>DATE_ADD ()</u></a>	Add time values (intervals) to a date value
<a href="#"><u>DATE_FORMAT ()</u></a>	Format date as specified
<a href="#"><u>DATE_SUB ()</u></a>	Subtract a time value (interval) from a date
<a href="#"><u>DATE ()</u></a>	Extract the date part of a date or datetime expression
<a href="#"><u>DATEDIFF ()</u></a>	Subtract two dates
<a href="#"><u>DAY ()</u></a>	Synonym for DAYOFMONTH()
<a href="#"><u>DAYNAME ()</u></a>	Return the name of the weekday
<a href="#"><u>DAYOFMONTH ()</u></a>	Return the day of the month (0-31)
<a href="#"><u>DAYOFWEEK ()</u></a>	Return the weekday index of the argument
<a href="#"><u>DAYOFYEAR ()</u></a>	Return the day of the year (1-366)
<a href="#"><u>EXTRACT ()</u></a>	Extract part of a date
<a href="#"><u>FROM_DAYS ()</u></a>	Convert a day number to a date
<a href="#"><u>FROM_UNIXTIME ()</u></a>	Format UNIX timestamp as a date
<a href="#"><u>GET_FORMAT ()</u></a>	Return a date format string
<a href="#"><u> HOUR ()</u></a>	Extract the hour
<a href="#"><u>LAST_DAY</u></a>	Return the last day of the month for the argument
<a href="#"><u>LOCALTIME (), LOCALTIME</u></a>	Synonym for NOW()
<a href="#"><u>LOCALTIMESTAMP, LOCALTIMESTAMP ()</u></a>	Synonym for NOW()



# Date Functions

<a href="#"><u>MAKEDATE ()</u></a>	Create a date from the year and day of year
<a href="#"><u>MAKETIME</u></a>	MAKETIME()
<a href="#"><u>MICROSECOND ()</u></a>	Return the microseconds from argument
<a href="#"><u>MINUTE ()</u></a>	Return the minute from the argument
<a href="#"><u>MONTH ()</u></a>	Return the month from the date passed
<a href="#"><u>MONTHNAME ()</u></a>	Return the name of the month
<a href="#"><u>NOW ()</u></a>	Return the current date and time
<a href="#"><u>PERIOD ADD ()</u></a>	Add a period to a year-month
<a href="#"><u>PERIOD DIFF ()</u></a>	Return the number of months between periods
<a href="#"><u>QUARTER ()</u></a>	Return the quarter from a date argument
<a href="#"><u>SEC TO TIME ()</u></a>	Converts seconds to 'HH:MM:SS' format
<a href="#"><u>SECOND ()</u></a>	Return the second (0-59)
<a href="#"><u>STR TO DATE ()</u></a>	Convert a string to a date
<a href="#"><u>SUBDATE ()</u></a>	A synonym for DATE_SUB() when invoked with three arguments
<a href="#"><u>SUBTIME ()</u></a>	Subtract times
<a href="#"><u>SYSDATE ()</u></a>	Return the time at which the function executes
<a href="#"><u>TIME FORMAT ()</u></a>	Format as time
<a href="#"><u>TIME TO SEC ()</u></a>	Return the argument converted to seconds
<a href="#"><u>TIME ()</u></a>	Extract the time portion of the expression passed
<a href="#"><u>TIMEDIFF ()</u></a>	Subtract time
<a href="#"><u>TIMESTAMP ()</u></a>	With a single argument, this function returns the date or datetime expression; with two arguments, the sum of the arguments
<a href="#"><u>TIMESTAMPADD ()</u></a>	Add an interval to a datetime expression
<a href="#"><u>TIMESTAMPDIFF ()</u></a>	Subtract an interval from a datetime expression
<a href="#"><u>TO DAYS ()</u></a>	Return the date argument converted to days
<a href="#"><u>TO_SECONDS ()</u></a>	Return the date or datetime argument converted to seconds since Year 0
<a href="#"><u>UNIX_TIMESTAMP ()</u></a>	Return a UNIX timestamp
<a href="#"><u>UTC_DATE ()</u></a>	Return the current UTC date
<a href="#"><u>UTC_TIME ()</u></a>	Return the current UTC time
<a href="#"><u>UTC_TIMESTAMP ()</u></a>	Return the current UTC date and time
<a href="#"><u>WEEK ()</u></a>	Return the week number
<a href="#"><u>WEEKDAY ()</u></a>	Return the weekday index
<a href="#"><u>WEEKOFYEAR ()</u></a>	Return the calendar week of the date (0-53)
<a href="#"><u>YEAR ()</u></a>	Return the year
<a href="#"><u>YEARWEEK ()</u></a>	Return the year and week



Functions that accept any datatype

# IFNULL( *col|valor*, *val* )

Converts a null into a value.

```
SELECT COMM, IFNULL(COMM,0) FROM EMP;
```

COMM	IFNULL(COMM,0)
NULL	0.00
300.00	300.00
500.00	500.00
NULL	0.00
1400.00	1400.00
NULL	0.00
NULL	0.00



Functions that accept any datatype

# IFNULL( *col* | *valor*, *val* )

```
SELECT JOB, IFNULL(JOB, '*****') FROM EMP;
```

	JOB	IFNULL(JOB, '*****')
▶	CLERK	CLERK
	SALESMAN	SALESMAN
	SALESMAN	SALESMAN
	MANAGER	MANAGER
	SALESMAN	SALESMAN
	MANAGER	MANAGER