

APPENDIX F

Glossary of Common SQL Functions

String Functions

ASCII

ASCII(string)

The ASCII() function returns the the ascii code value of the leftmost string passed to it.

CHAR

CHAR(N1,N2,N3,...)

The CHAR() functions returns the ASCII character string of each of the integer arguments that is passed to it.

COALESCE

COALESCE(expression1 , expression2, expression3,...)

The COALESCE() function returns the first non-NULL value from the list of arguments passed to it.

CONCAT

CONCAT(string1,string2,...)

The CONCAT() function is used to concatenate the values of any number of string arguments passed to it.

CONCAT_WS

CONCAT_WS(separator, string1, string2,...)

The CONCAT_WS() function is similar to CONCAT(), except that it concatenates the string arguments together, separated by the separator value.

INSTR

INSTR(basestring, string)

The INSTR() function returns the position of the string argument within the basestring argument. If the string argument is not found, the function returns 0.

ISNULL

ISNULL(expression)

The ISNULL() function is used to determine whether the expression is a NULL value. If the expression is NULL, a 1 is returned; otherwise, a 0 is returned.

LOWER

LOWER(string)

The LOWER() function returns the lowercase equivalent of the string argument passed to it.

LEFT

LEFT(string, length)

The LEFT() function returns the leftmost length of characters from the string argument.

LENGTH

LENGTH(string)

The LENGTH() function returns the length of the string argument measured in bytes.

LTRIM

LTRIM(string)

The LTRIM() function returns the string argument with the leading spaces removed.

RIGHT

RIGHT(string, length)

The RIGHT() function returns the rightmost length of characters from the string.

RTRIM

RTRIM(string)

The `RTRIM()` function returns the `string` argument with all the trailing spaces removed.

SUBSTRING

`SUBSTRING(string, position, length)`

The `SUBSTRING()` function returns the substring of the `string` argument starting at a given `position` for a specific length of characters. Optionally, `length` can be left out, in which case the `SUBSTRING()` function will start at the given `position` and return everything to the end of the `string`.

UPPER

`UPPER(string)`

The `UPPER()` function returns the `string` argument's uppercase equivalent.

Numeric Functions

ABS

`ABS(expression)`

The `ABS()` function returns the absolute value of the `expression`.

CEILING

`CEILING(expression)`

The `CEILING()` function returns the smallest integer value that is not less than the `expression`.

FLOOR

`FLOOR(expression)`

The `FLOOR()` function returns the largest integer that is not greater than the `expression`.

ROUND

`ROUND(expression, precision)`

The `ROUND()` function rounds the `expression` to the given number of decimal places. If `precision` is `0` or not included, the result will not have a decimal point.

TRUNCATE

`TRUNCATE(expression, precision)`

The `TRUNCATE()` function returns the expression truncated to the number of decimal places. Like the `ROUND()` function, if the precision argument is `0` or not included, the result will not have a decimal point.

Aggregate Functions

AVG

`AVG(expression)`

The `AVG()` function returns the average of the expression.

COUNT

`COUNT(expression)`

The `COUNT()` function returns the count of the items in the expression.

MAX

`MAX(expression)`

The `MAX()` function returns the maximum value of the expression.

MIN

`MIN(expression)`

The `MIN()` function returns the minimum value of the expression.

SUM

`SUM(expression)`

The `SUM()` function returns the sum of the values of the expression.

Date-Time Functions

CURDATE

`CURDATE()`

The `CURDATE()` function returns the current date on the system in either `YYYY-MM-DD` or `YYYYMMDD` format, depending on whether it is being used in a string or numeric context.

CURTIME`CURTIME()`

The `CURTIME()` function returns the current time on the system.

DATE_ADD`DATE_ADD(date, interval, expression)`

The `DATE_ADD()` function returns the `date` value with `interval` value added or subtracted by an amount determined by the `expression`. If the `expression` value is negative, the `interval` is subtracted, and if it is positive, the `interval` is added. The `interval` can be any number of types, such as `YEAR`, `MONTH`, `DAY`, and so on. For a complete list of available interval types, please refer to the MySQL documentation.

SYSDATE`SYSDATE()`

The `SYSDATE()` function returns the current date and time on the system.

