Topic- 2. Scalar Functions

I. UCASE(): It converts the value of a field to uppercase.

Syntax:

SELECT UCASE(column_name) FROM table_name;

Queries:

Converting names of students from the table Students to uppercase.

SELECT UCASE(NAME) FROM Students;

Output:

NAME

HARSH

SURESH

PRATIK

DHANRAJ

RAM

II. LCASE(): It converts the value of a field to lowercase.

Syntax:

SELECT LCASE(column_name) FROM table_name;

Queries:

Converting names of students from the table Students to lowercase.

SELECT LCASE(NAME) FROM Students;

Output:

NAME

harsh

suresh

pratik

dhanraj

ram

III. MID(): The MID() function extracts texts from the text field.

Syntax:

SELECT MID(column_name,start,length) AS some_name FROM table_name;

specifying length is optional here, and start signifies start position (starting from 1)

Queries:

Fetching first four characters of names of students from the Students table.

SELECT MID(NAME,1,4) FROM Students;

Output:

NAME

HARS

SURE

PRAT

DHAN

RAM

IV. LEN(): The LEN() function returns the length of the value in a text field.

Syntax:

SELECT LENGTH(column_name) FROM table_name;

Queries:

Fetching length of names of students from Students table.

SELECT LENGTH(NAME) FROM Students;

Output:

NAME

5

6

6

7

3

V. ROUND(): The ROUND() function is used to round a numeric field to the number of decimals specified.NOTE: Many database systems have adopted the IEEE 754 standard for arithmetic operations, which says that when any numeric .5 is rounded it results to the nearest even integer i.e, 5.5 and 6.5 both gets rounded off to 6.

Syntax:

SELECT ROUND(column_name,decimals) FROM table_name;

decimals- number of decimals to be fetched.

Queries:

Fetching maximum marks among students from the Students table.

SELECT ROUND(MARKS,0) FROM table_name;

Output:

MARKS

90

50

80

95

85

VI. NOW(): The NOW() function returns the current system date and time.

Syntax:

SELECT NOW() FROM table_name;

Queries:

Fetching current system time.

SELECT NAME, NOW() AS DateTime FROM Students;

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Output:

NAME	DateTime
HARSH	1/13/2017 1:30:11 PM
SURESH	1/13/2017 1:30:11 PM
PRATIK	1/13/2017 1:30:11 PM
DHANRAJ	1/13/2017 1:30:11 PM
RAM	1/13/2017 1:30:11 PM

VII. FORMAT(): The FORMAT() function is used to format how a field is to be displayed.

Syntax:

SELECT FORMAT(column_name,format) FROM table_name;

Queries:

Formatting current date as 'YYYY-MM-DD'.

SELECT NAME, FORMAT(Now(),'YYYY-MM-DD') AS Date FROM Students;

Output:

NAME	Date
HARSH	2017-01-13
SURESH	2017-01-13
PRATIK	2017-01-13
DHANRAJ	2017-01-13
RAM	2017-01-13