

Functions

bin(4) 100.
Converts a decimal number to a binary number

CASE WHEN Quantity > 30 THEN "The quantity is greater than 30" WHEN Quantity = 30 THEN "The quantity is 30" ELSE "The quantity is something else" END
can be used in SELECT,DELETE,INSERT,UPDATE

SELECT CASE city WHEN 'calgary' THEN 'Y' ELSE 'N' END calgary FROM...

CAST("14:06:10" AS TIME) CAST(value AS type)

SELECT COALESCE(NULL, 1, 2, 'W3Schools.com');
1. Return the first non-null expression in a list

IF(500<1000, "YES", "NO") IF(condition, value_if_true, value_if_false)

IFNULL(NULL, 500) IFNULL(expression, alt_value)

NUMERIC

ABS()

AVG()

CEIL()

FLOOR()

LOG() LOG10() LOG2()

PI

NUMERIC (cont)

POWER(3,2) 9
or POW(3,2)

RAND() a value between 0 (inclusive) and 1 (exclusive)

RAND(4) RAND(seed), a repeatable sequence of random numbers if a seed value is used

ROUND(135.375, 2) 135.38, ROUND(number, decimal_places)

ROUND(135.375) 135

SIGN(number) if >0, 1. If = 0, 0. If <0, -1

SQRT(64)

Join

SELECT x.a, b, c FROM x INNER JOIN y ON x.id=y.id

SELECT o.a, c.b, e.d FROM ((orders o INNER JOIN customers c ON o.id=c.id) INNER JOIN employee e ON e.id=o.eid);

LEFT JOIN

RIGHT JOIN

FULL OUTER JOIN

(SELECT a FROM aa) UNION (SELECT a FROM bb)
of columns, and data types the same and in the same order

SELECT a,b FROM aa,bb
cartesian join, return table of length(aa*bb)

UNION ALL
Union all will not eliminate duplicate rows

String

ASCII(character) number code of the first character

CONCAT("SQL", "is", "fun!") Concatenate several expressions together

CONCAT_WS("-", "SQL", "is", "fun!") SQL-is-fun!

FIELD("c", "a", "b", "c", "d", "e") 3. FIELD(value, val1, val2, val3, ...). position of the value in the list of values

FIND_IN_SET("c", "a,b,c,d,e") 3. the position of a string in a comma-separated string list. not found=0

INSERT("W3Schools.com", 1, 9, "Example") Example.com.
INSERT(string, position, number, substring)

INSTR("W3Schools.com", "COM") 11. return position

LEFT(string, number_of_characters) extracts a substring from a string (starting from left).

LENGTH(string)

LOWER(string)

LPAD("SQL", 10, "ABC") ABCABCASQL.
LPAD(string, length, pad_string)

LTRIM("SQL Tutorial") Remove leading spaces from a string



String (cont)

MID("SQL Tutorial", 5, 3) or
SUBSTR(string, start, length)

POSITION("3" IN "W3Schools.com") or
LOCATE("3", "W3Schools.com")

REPEAT(string, number)

REPLACE("SQL Tutorial", "SQL", "HTML")

REVERSE(string)

RIGHT("SQL Tutorial is cool", 4)

RPAD("SQL Tutorial", 20, "ABC")

RTRIM("ABC ")

SPACE(10) Return a string with 10 spaces

UPPER()

TRIM() Removes leading and trailing spaces from a string

STRCMP(string1, string2) If string1=string2, 0 If string1 < string2, -1 If string1 > string2, 1

SUBSTRING_INDEX("www.w3schools.com", ".", 2) www.w3schools.com, substring of string before number of occurrences of delimiter

Date

ADDDATE("2017-06-15", INTERVAL -10 DAY) or
DATE_ADD(...)

ADDDATE("2017-06-15", 1)

CURDATE() or CURRENT_DATE() current date as a "YYYY-MM-DD" or YYYYMMDD

CURDATE() + 1 Tomorrow

CURTIME() or CURRENT_TIME() current time as a "HH-MM-SS" or HHMMSS

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() "YYYY-MM-DD HH-MM-SS"

DATE("2017-06-15 09:34:21") extracts the date value from a date or datetime expression

DATEDIFF("2017-06-25 09:34:21", "2017-06-15 15:25:35") the difference in days between two date values

DATE_FORMAT(BirthDate, "%W %M %e %Y") %W Weekday name in full, %e Day of the month as a numeric value (0 to 31)

DAY("2017-06-15"), DAYOFMONTH

DAYNAME(date)

DAYOFWEEK("2017-06-15") 1=Sunday, ..., 7=Saturday.

DAYOFYEAR("2017-06-15") a number from 1 to 366

Date (cont)

EXTRACT(WEEK FROM "2017-06-15") EXTRACT(unit FROM date)

YEAR(date)

WEEK(date)

SECOND(date)

MONTH(date)

MINUTE(date)

STRFTIME('%Y', BD) AS year extract part of date-time format data

STRFTIME('%m', BD) AS month

DATE('now')

STRFTIME('%Y %m %d', 'now')

DATE('now') - BD AS age

view

CREATE VIEW x AS SELECT...

DROP VIEW x delete view

