

SQLITE - USEFUL FUNCTIONS

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite/sqlite_useful_functions.htm

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SQLite has many built-in functions for performing processing on string or numeric data. Following is the list of few useful SQLite built-in functions and all are case in-sensitive which means you can use these functions either in lower-case form or in upper-case or in mixed form. For more details, you can check official documentation for SQLite:

S.N.	Function & Description
1	SQLite COUNT Function The SQLite COUNT aggregate function is used to count the number of rows in a database table.
2	SQLite MAX Function The SQLite MAX aggregate function allows us to select the highest <i>maximum</i> value for a certain column.
3	SQLite MIN Function The SQLite MIN aggregate function allows us to select the lowest <i>minimum</i> value for a certain column.
4	SQLite AVG Function The SQLite AVG aggregate function selects the average value for certain table column.
5	SQLite SUM Function The SQLite SUM aggregate function allows selecting the total for a numeric column.
6	SQLite RANDOM Function The SQLite RANDOM function returns a pseudo-random integer between - 9223372036854775808 and +9223372036854775807.
7	SQLite ABS Function The SQLite ABS function returns the absolute value of the numeric argument.
8	SQLite UPPER Function The SQLite UPPER function converts a string into upper-case letters.
9	SQLite LOWER Function The SQLite LOWER function converts a string into lower-case letters.
10	SQLite LENGTH Function The SQLite LENGTH function returns the length of a string.
11	SQLite sqlite_version Function

The SQLite `sqlite_version` function returns the version of the SQLite library.

Before we start giving examples on the above-mentioned functions, consider COMPANY table is having the following records:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0

SQLite COUNT Function

The SQLite COUNT aggregate function is used to count the number of rows in a database table. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT count(*) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
count(*)
-----
7
```

SQLite MAX Function

The SQLite MAX aggregate function allows us to select the highest *maximum* value for a certain column. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT max(salary) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
max(salary)
-----
85000.0
```

SQLite MIN Function

The SQLite MIN aggregate function allows us to select the lowest *minimum* value for a certain column. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT min(salary) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
min(salary)
-----
10000.0
```

SQLite AVG Function

The SQLite AVG aggregate function selects the average value for certain table column. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT avg(salary) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
avg(salary)
-----
37142.8571428572
```

SQLite SUM Function

The SQLite SUM aggregate function allows selecting the total for a numeric column. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT sum(salary) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
sum(salary)
-----
260000.0
```

SQLite RANDOM Function

The SQLite RANDOM function returns a pseudo-random integer between -9223372036854775808 and +9223372036854775807. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT random() AS Random;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
Random
-----
5876796417670984050
```

SQLite ABS Function

The SQLite ABS function returns the absolute value of the numeric argument. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT abs(5), abs(-15), abs(NULL), abs(0), abs("ABC");
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

abs(5)	abs(-15)	abs(NULL)	abs(0)	abs("ABC")
5	15		0	0.0

SQLite UPPER Function

The SQLite UPPER function converts a string into upper-case letters. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT upper(name) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
upper(name)
-----
PAUL
ALLEN
TEDDY
MARK
DAVID
KIM
```

```
JAMES
```

SQLite LOWER Function

The SQLite LOWER function converts a string into lower-case letters. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT lower(name) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
lower(name)
-----
paul
allen
teddy
mark
david
kim
james
```

SQLite LENGTH Function

The SQLite LENGTH function returns the length of a string. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT name, length(name) FROM COMPANY;
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

NAME	length(name)
Paul	4
Allen	5
Teddy	5
Mark	4
David	5
Kim	3
James	5

SQLite sqlite_version Function

The SQLite sqlite_version function returns the version of the SQLite library. Following is the example:

```
sqlite> SELECT sqlite_version() AS 'SQLite Version';
```

Above SQLite SQL statement will produce the following result:

```
SQLite Version
-----
3.6.20
```

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