Difference between Len() and DataLength()-

Len()-Returns the number of characters, rather than the number of bytes, of the given string expression, excluding trailing blanks.It means that the LEN function will first right trim the value and then give you a count of the charaters,

DataLength()-Returns the number of bytes used to represent any expression.Means the DATALENGTH function on the other hand does not right trim the value and gives you the storage space required for the characters

Difference between charindex and patindex-

Patindex()-Patindex function is similar to the like operator.  The Patindex function returns an int. The Patindex function returns the starting position of the first occurrence of a pattern in a specified expression, or zeros if the pattern is not found. Patindex can use wildcard characters. The Patindex function operates on char, nchar, varchar, nvarchar, text, and ntext data types only. You must enclosed the wildcard characters before or after the searching text.

Charindex()-The Charindex function does not provide wildcard characters. The Charindex function is similar to the like operator and Patindex function. The Charindex function also returns an integer. The Charindex function operates on char, nchar, varchar, nvarchar, text, and ntext data types only. The charindex function returns the starting position of the first occurrence of a pattern in a specified expression, or zeros if the pattern is not found..

Difference between Replace and Stuff-

Replace()-Replace function returns nvarchar if one of the input arguments is of the nvarchar data type; otherwise, REPLACE returns varchar and it returns NULL if any one of the arguments is NULL.

Select Replace (‘ABC123DEF123’,’123’,’—‘)

Stuff()-The STUFF function inserts a string into another string. It deletes a specified length of characters in the first string at the start position and then inserts the second string into the first string at the start position

Select Stuff(‘ABCDE’,2,3,’000’) will return A000E

|  |
| --- |
| Other Function |

App\_Name()-APP\_NAME returns the application name for the current session if set by the application.

Cast()-The Cast() function is used to convert a data type variable or data from one data type to another data type. The Cast() function provides a data type to a dynamic parameter (?) or a NULL value. CAST function is used to explicitly convert an expression of one data type to another.

Convert-<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8GHUfb5k-a8>

Coalesce()-Evaluates the arguments in order and returns the current value of the first expression that initially does not evaluate to NULL.

select id , name ,coalesce(Ph\_no,Alt\_no,Office\_no) as contact number from employee

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| id | Name | Ph\_ no | Alt\_ no | Office no |
| 101 | Albert | 999999 | 456453 | 321333 |
| 102 | khan | null | null | 123455 |
| 103 | victor | 112121 | null | null |
| 104 | lovely | null | null | 1897321 |

Columns\_Updated()-Returns a **varbinary** bit pattern that indicates the columns in a table or view that were inserted or updated. COLUMNS\_UPDATED is used anywhere inside the body of a Transact-SQL INSERT or UPDATE trigger to test whether the trigger should execute certain actions.

Current\_User-Returns the name of the current user. This function is equivalent to USER\_NAME().

DataLength()-Upper defined.

@@Error-Returns the error number for the last Transact-SQL statement executed. The @@ERROR system function returns 0 if the last Transact-SQL statement executed successfully; if the statement generated an error, @@ERROR returns the error number

::fn\_Helpcollations()-The physical storage of information in SQL Server is handled or controlled by Collations.  A collation is a set of rules that manage bit representation of characters in the computer. If we want to store multilingual data in the SQL Server we may need to change the collation settings of the table. To view the current collation setting

SELECT SERVERPROPERTY('Collation') – Returns SQL\_Latin1\_General\_CP1\_CI\_AS

SELECT \* FROM ::fn\_helpcollations() – List all the collations that current version supports

How to find the Database Collation? SELECT DATABASEPROPERTYEX('Database\_Name', 'Collation')

To view the collation of all the databases; SELECT name, collation\_name FROM sys.databases

::fn\_Servershareddrives()-Returns the names of shared drives used by the clustered server.

::fn\_Virtualservernodes()-Returns a list of failover clustered instance nodes on which an instance of SQL Server can run. This information is useful in failover clustering environments.

FORMATMESSAGE()-Constructs a message from an existing message in **sysmessages**.

Getansinull()-Returns the default nullability for the database for this session.

Host\_ID()-Returns the workstation identification number.

Host\_Name()-