



Day 30

MySQL Interval values





INTERVAL

- MySQL **INTERVAL** returns the index of the argument that is more than the first argument.
- MySQL **interval** values are used mainly for date and time calculations.



General Syntax :

```
INTERVAL expr unit
```

Followed by the **INTERVAL** keyword is the **expr** that determines the interval value, and **unit** that specifies the interval unit.



MySQL defines standard formats for expr and unit as illustrated in the following table:

unit	expr
DAY	DAYS
DAY_HOUR	'DAYS HOURS'
DAY_MICROSECOND	'DAYS HOURS:MINUTES:SECONDS.MICROSECONDS'
DAY_MINUTE	'DAYS HOURS:MINUTES'
DAY_SECOND	'DAYS HOURS:MINUTES:SECONDS'
HOUR	HOURS
HOUR_MICROSECOND	'HOURS:MINUTES:SECONDS.MICROSECONDS'
HOUR_MINUTE	'HOURS:MINUTES'
HOUR_SECOND	'HOURS:MINUTES:SECONDS'
MICROSECOND	MICROSECONDS
MINUTE	MINUTES
MINUTE_MICROSECOND	'MINUTES:SECONDS.MICROSECONDS'
MINUTE_SECOND	'MINUTES:SECONDS'
MONTH	MONTHS
QUARTER	QUARTERS
SECOND	SECONDS
SECOND_MICROSECOND	'SECONDS.MICROSECONDS'
WEEK	WEEKS
YEAR	YEARS
YEAR_MONTH	'YEARS-MONTHS'

Use case example:

Query:

```
SELECT '2020-01-01' + INTERVAL 1 DAY,  
       '2020-01-01' + INTERVAL -1 DAY,  
       DATE_ADD('2020-01-01', INTERVAL 1 MONTH) 1_MONTH_LATER,  
       DATE_SUB('2020-01-01', INTERVAL 1 MONTH) 1_MONTH_BEFORE;
```

Output:

	'2020-01-01' + INTERVAL 1 DAY	'2020-01-01' + INTERVAL -1 DAY	1_MONTH_LATER	1_MONTH_BEFORE
▶	2020-01-02	2019-12-31	2020-02-01	2019-12-01