DAY 26: DATE AND TIME FUNCTIONS

There are shortcuts for extracting the entire date and time from a dataset. These functions CURRENT_DATE Returns the current date, and CURRENT_TIME Returns the current time, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP Returns the current timestamp, DATE returns the date part without the timestamp, EXTRACT (field FROM source) Extracts a specific field (such as year, month, day, etc.) from a date or timestamp, and AGE(end_date, start_date) Calculates the difference between two dates, returning an interval, DATE_PART(field, source) Similar to `EXTRACT` retrieves a specific part of a date or timestamp, DATE_TRUNC(unit, source) Truncates a date or timestamp to a specific unit (e.g., day, month, year), and INTERVAL is used for arithmetic operations with time intervals. Etc.

```sql
/*How many days did it take for the items ordered to get the their destination.*/
SELECT order_id, customer_id, employee_name, AGE(shipped_date, order_date) AS deliv_days
FROM orders AS ORD
INNER JOIN employees AS EM
ON ORD.employee_id = EM.employee_id;

/*Get the year each item was ordered*/
SELECT order_id, customer_id, order_date, EXTRACT(YEAR FROM order_date) AS order_year
FROM orders;

/*Get the months the items were shipped*/
SELECT shipped_date, DATE_PART('MONTH', shipped_date) AS ship_month
FROM orders
ORDER BY ship_month;

/*When will the items get to their destinations in 7 days?*/
SELECT CU.customer_id, order_date, shipped_date, DATE(shipped_date + INTERVAL '7 days') AS due_date,
       company_name, contact_name
FROM orders AS ORD
LEFT JOIN customers AS CU
ON ORD.customer_id = CU.customer_id;
```