**Date Functions**

**Definition and Usage**

The CURDATE() function returns the current date.

## Example

Return the current date:

SELECT CURDATE();

**Note:** The date is returned as "YYYY-MM-DD" (string) or as YYYYMMDD (numeric).

**Definition and Usage**

The CURRENT\_DATE() function returns the current date.

**Note:** The date is returned as "YYYY-MM-DD" (string) or as YYYYMMDD (numeric).

## Example

Return the current date:

SELECT CURRENT\_DATE();

**Definition and Usage**

The CURRENT\_TIME() function returns the current time.

**Note:** The time is returned as "HH-MM-SS" (string) or as HHMMSS.uuuuuu (numeric).

## Example

Return current time: SELECT CURRENT\_TIME();

**Definition and Usage**

The CURTIME() function returns the current time.

**Note:** The time is returned as "HH-MM-SS" (string) or as HHMMSS.uuuuuu (numeric).

## Example

Return current time:

SELECT CURTIME();

**Definition and Usage**

The CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP() function returns the current date and time.

**Note:** The date and time is returned as "YYYY-MM-DD HH-MMSS" (string) or as YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.uuuuuu (numeric).

# Syntax

CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP()

## Example

Return the current date and time:

SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP();

**Definition and Usage**

The DATE() function extracts the date part from a datetime expression.

# Syntax

DATE(*expression*)

## Example

Extract the date part: SELECT DATE("2017-06-15");

**Definition and Usage**

The DATEDIFF() function returns the number of days between two date values.

# Syntax

DATEDIFF(*date1*, *date2*)

## Example

Return the number of days between two date values:

SELECT DATEDIFF("2017-06-25", "2017-06-15");

**Definition and Usage**

The DATE\_ADD() function adds a time/date interval to a date and then returns the date.

# Syntax

DATE\_ADD(*date*, INTERVAL *value addunit*)

**Example**

Add 10 days to a date and return the date:

SELECT DATE\_ADD("2017-06-15", INTERVAL 10 DAY);

**Definition and Usage**

The TIMESTAMP() function returns a datetime value based on a date or datetime value.

## Example

Return a datetime value based on the arguments:

SELECT TIMESTAMP("2017-07-23", "13:10:11");

**Definition and Usage**

The YEAR() function returns the year part for a given date (a number from 1000 to 9999).

# Syntax

YEAR(*date*)

## Example

Return the year part of a date:

SELECT YEAR("2017-06-15");