

Day 15 - 90 days of Analytics: Excel Date Functions

In today's video, we looked at some date functions, when and how to use them in Ms Excel.

The following were mentioned

- The **TODAY()** function, returns the current date formatted as date. Example =TODAY(). It should be noted here that the TODAY() function takes no argument.
- The **NOW()** function, returns the current date and time formatted as date and time. Example =NOW(). it should be noted that here that the NOW() function takes no argument.
- Note should be taken here that for the functions above, the get refreshed constantly and display the exact information.
- The **DAY()** function, returns the day of the month, a number from 1 to 31. Example =DAY(B3) where B3 is the cell containing the full date.
- The **MONTH()** function, returns the month, a number from 1(January) to 12(December). Example =MONTH(B3), where B3 is the cell containing the full date.
- The **YEAR()** function, returns the year of a date, an integer in the range 1900 to 9999. Example =YEAR(B3), where B3 is the cell containing the full date.
- The **DATE()** function, returns the number that represents the date in Microsoft Excel data-time code. Example =DATE(F3,E3,D3), where F3 is the cell containing the year, E3 the cell containing the month and D3 the cell containing the day.
- Arithmetic operations (Addition, Subtraction, ...) on dates are possible. The operations always return the result in days.
- The **EDATE()** function, returns the serial number of the date that is the indicated number of months before or after the start date. Example =EDATE(G3,10), where G3 contains the start date and 10 the number of months. It should be noted here that the value of the number of months could be positive(addition) as in our example or negative(Subtraction).

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SV2pTsV1Ncc>

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