**Practical No 12: Execute queries using Date and Time Functions.**

1. **Date functions used in MySQL:**

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| **Function Name** | **Description** |
| CURDATE() | Return the current date |
| CURTIME() | Return the current time |
| DATE(expr) | Extract the date part of a date or date-time expression |
| DATE\_FORMAT(date, format) | Format date as specified |
| DAYOFMONTH(date) | Return the day of the month(0-31) |
| DAYOFYEAR(date) | Return the day of the year(1-366) |
| HOUR(time) | Extract the hour. |
| MINUTE(time) | Return the minute form the argument |
| MONTH(date) | Return the month from the date passed |
| NOW() | Return the current date and time |
| TIME() | Extract the time portion of the expression passed |
| TIME\_FORMAT(time, format) | Format as time |
| WEEK(date) | Return the week number |
| YEAR(date) | Return the year |

1. **Date function in Oracle:**

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| **Function Name** | **Description** |
| SYS\_DATE() | Current date and time |
| ADD\_MONTHS(date, n) | Adds the specific number of months (n) to a date. The ‘n’ can be both negative and positive: |
| LAST\_DAY(date) | Returns the last day in the month of the specified date |
| MONTHS\_BETWEEN(date,date) | Calculates the number of months between two dates. |
| NEXT\_DAY(date, day\_of\_week) | Returns the date of the first weekday specified that is later than the date. |
| TRUNC(date,[format]) | Truncates the specified date of its time portion according to the format provided. If the ‘format’ is omitted, the hours, minutes or seconds will be truncated. |

1. **Query and Output:**

select to\_char (sysdate+11) from dual;