SQL Server 2017

Product

All SQL

Version

Hide nothing

Analytics Platform System (PDW)

Version

2016

Azure SQL Data Warehouse

Version

latest

Azure SQL Database

Version

current

Azure SQL Database Managed Instance

Version

current

SQL Server

Version

2017

2016

2014

SQL Server Analysis Services

Version

2017

2016

SQL Server on Linux

Version

2017

DATENAME (Transact-SQL)

07/29/2017 3 minutes to read Contributors

In this article

THIS TOPIC APPLIES TO: SQL Server (starting with 2008) Azure SQL Database Azure SQL Data Warehouse Parallel Data Warehouse

Returns a character string that represents the specified *datepart* of the specified *date*

For an overview of all Transact-SQL date and time data types and functions, see Date and Time Data Types and Functions (Transact-SQL).

Transact-SQL Syntax Conventions

Syntax

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```
DATENAME ( datepart , date )
```

Arguments

datepart
Is the part of the *date* to return. The following table lists all valid *datepart* arguments. User-defined variable equivalents are not valid.

datepart	Abbreviations
year	**yy, yyyy**
quarter	**qq, q**
month	**mm, m**
dayofyear	**dy, y**

datepart	Abbreviations
day	**dd, d**
week	**wk, ww**
weekday	**dw, w**
hour	**hh**
minute	**mi, n**
second	**ss, s**
millisecond	**ms**
microsecond	**mcs**
nanosecond	**ns**
TZoffset	**tz**
ISO_WEEK	**ISOWK, ISOWW**

date
Is an expression that can be resolved to a **time**, **date**, **smalldatetime**, **datetime**, **datetime2**, or **datetimeoffset** value. *date* can be an expression, column expression, user-defined variable, or string literal.
To avoid ambiguity, use four-digit years. For information about two-digit years, see Configure the two digit year cutoff Server Configuration Option.

Return Type

nvarchar

Return Value

- Each *datepart* and its abbreviations return the same value.

The return value depends on the language environment set by using SET LANGUAGE and by the Configure the default language Server Configuration Option of the login. The return value is dependant on SET DATEFORMAT if *date* is a string literal of some formats. SET DATEFORMAT does not affect the return value when the date is a column expression of a date or time data type.

When the *date* parameter has a **date** data type argument, the return value depends on the setting specified by using SET DATEFIRST.

TZoffset datepart Argument

If *datepart* argument is **TZoffset** (**tz**) and the *date* argument has no time zone offset, 0 is returned.

smalldatetime date Argument

When *date* is smalldatetime, seconds are returned as 00.

Default Returned for a datepart That Is Not in the date Argument

If the data type of the *date* argument does not have the specified *datepart*, the default for that *datepart* will be returned only when a literal is specified for *date*.

For example, the default year-month-day for any **date** data type is 1900-01-01. The following statement has date part arguments for *datepart*, a time argument for *date*, and returns `1900, January, 1, 1, Monday`.

SQL Copy

```
SELECT DATENAME(year, '12:10:30.123')
    ,DATENAME(month, '12:10:30.123')
    ,DATENAME(day, '12:10:30.123')
    ,DATENAME(dayofyear, '12:10:30.123')
    ,DATENAME(weekday, '12:10:30.123');
```

If *date* is specified as a variable or table column and the data type for that variable or column does not have the specified *datepart*, error 9810 is returned. The following code example fails because the date part year is not a valid for the **time** data type that is declared for the variable *@t*.

SQL Copy

```
DECLARE @t time = '12:10:30.123';
SELECT DATENAME(year, @t);
```

Remarks

DATENAME can be used in the select list, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY clauses.

In SQL Server 2017, DATENAME implicitly casts string literals as a **datetime2** type. This means that DATENAME does not support the format YDM when the date is passed as a string. You must explicitly cast the string to a **datetime** or **smalldatetime** type to use the YDM format.

Examples

The following example returns the date parts for the specified date.

```
SELECT DATENAME(datepart,'2007-10-30 12:15:32.1234567 +05:10');
```

Here is the result set.

datepart	Return value
year, yyyy, yy	2007
quarter, qq, q	4
month, mm, m	October
dayofyear, dy, y	303
day, dd, d	30
week, wk, ww	44
weekday, dw	Tuesday
hour, hh	12
minute, n	15
second, ss, s	32

datepart	Return value
millisecond, ms	123
microsecond, mcs	123456
nanosecond, ns	123456700
TZoffset, tz	310
ISO_WEEK, ISOWK, ISOWW	44

Azure SQL Data Warehouse and Parallel Data Warehouse

The following example returns the date parts for the specified date.

SQL Copy

```
SELECT DATENAME(datepart,'2007-10-30 12:15:32.1234567 +05:10');
```

Here is the result set.

datepart	Return value
year, yyyy, yy	2007
quarter, qq, q	4
month, mm, m	October
dayofyear, dy, y	303
day, dd, d	30
week, wk, ww	44
weekday, dw	Tuesday
hour, hh	12
minute, n	15

datepart	Return value
second, ss, s	32
millisecond, ms	123
microsecond, mcs	123456
nanosecond, ns	123456700
TZoffset, tz	310
ISO_WEEK, ISOWK, ISOWW	44

See also

CAST and CONVERT (Transact-SQL)

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