DATE TIME FUNCTIONS

The following query will return the current date along with time in MS SQL Server.

1. Select GetDate() as my\_date
2. DATEPART(datepart, datecolumnname)
   1. Select datepart(day, getdate()) as currentdate
   2. Select datepart(month, getdate()) as currentmonth

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| **Datepart** | **Abbreviations** |
| year | yy, yyyy |
| quarter | qq, q |
| month | mm, m |
| dayofyear | dy, y |
| day | dd, d |
| week | wk, ww |
| weekday | dw |
| hour | hh |
| minute | mi, n |
| second | ss, s |
| millisecond | ms |

1. DATEADD(datepart, number, datecolumnname)
   1. Select dateadd(day, 10, getdate()) as after10days
   2. Select dateadd(month, 1, getdate()) as after10days
   3. Select dateadd(day, 10, '2017-01-01')
      * 1. Select dateadd(day, -10, '2017-01-01')
2. DATEDIFF(datepart, startdate, enddate)
   1. Select datediff(hour, ‘2015-11-16’, ‘2015-11-11’) as new\_hours
   2. Select datediff(day, ‘2015-11-16’, ‘2015-11-11’) as new\_hours
3. CONVERT(datatype, expression, style)
   1. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR(19),GETDATE())
   2. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR(10),GETDATE(),10)
   3. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR(10),GETDATE(),110)
   4. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR(10),GETDATE(),112)
   5. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE()) AS NEW\_DATE
   6. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,'1980-01-01 17:18:05') AS NEW\_DATE
   7. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,'1980-01-01 17:18:05',102) AS NEW\_DATE
   8. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),110) AS NEW\_DATE
   9. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),112) AS NEW\_DATE
   10. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),113) AS NEW\_DATE
   11. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR(11),GETDATE(),113) AS NEW\_DATE
   12. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),112) AS NEW\_DATE
   13. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),104) AS NEW\_DATE
   14. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),103) AS NEW\_DATE
   15. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),102) AS NEW\_DATE
   16. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),105) AS NEW\_DATE
   17. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),130) AS NEW\_DATE
   18. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),121) AS NEW\_DATE
   19. SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR,GETDATE(),107) AS NEW\_DATE
4. DATENAME
   1. SELECT DATENAME(WEEKDAY, '9/25/2006 11:05:00PM' ), DATENAME (MONTH, '9/25/2006 11:05:00PM' )
5. DAY()

This function returns an integer representing the day part of the specified date.

* 1. select DAY(<date>)

1. MONTH()

This function returns an integer representing the month part of the specified date.

* 1. select MONTH(<date>)

1. **YEAR()**

This function returns an integer representing the year part of the specified date.

select YEAR(<date>)

1. **ISDATE()**

This function determines whether an input expression is a valid date.

select isdate(<date>)