**The Date function..**

**The first function you are introduced to in working with dates is DATE\_TRUNC.**

**DATE\_TRUNC allows you to truncate your date to a particular part of your date-time column. Common trunctions are day, month, and year.**[**Here**](https://blog.modeanalytics.com/date-trunc-sql-timestamp-function-count-on/)**is a great blog post by Mode Analytics on the power of this function.**

**DATE\_PART can be useful for pulling a specific portion of a date, but notice pulling month or day of the week (dow) means that you are no longer keeping the years in order. Rather you are grouping for certain components regardless of which year they belonged in.**

**For additional functions you can use with dates, check out the documentation**[**here**](https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/static/functions-datetime.html)**, but the DATE\_TRUNC and DATE\_PART functions definitely give you a great start!**

**You can reference the columns in your select statement in GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses with numbers that follow the order they appear in the select statement. For example**

**SELECT standard\_qty, COUNT(\*)**

**FROM orders**

**GROUP BY 1 *(this 1 refers to standard\_qty since it is the first of the columns included in the select statement)***

**ORDER BY 1 *(this 1 refers to standard\_qty since it is the first of the columns included in the select statement)***

**PREVIOUSNEXT**