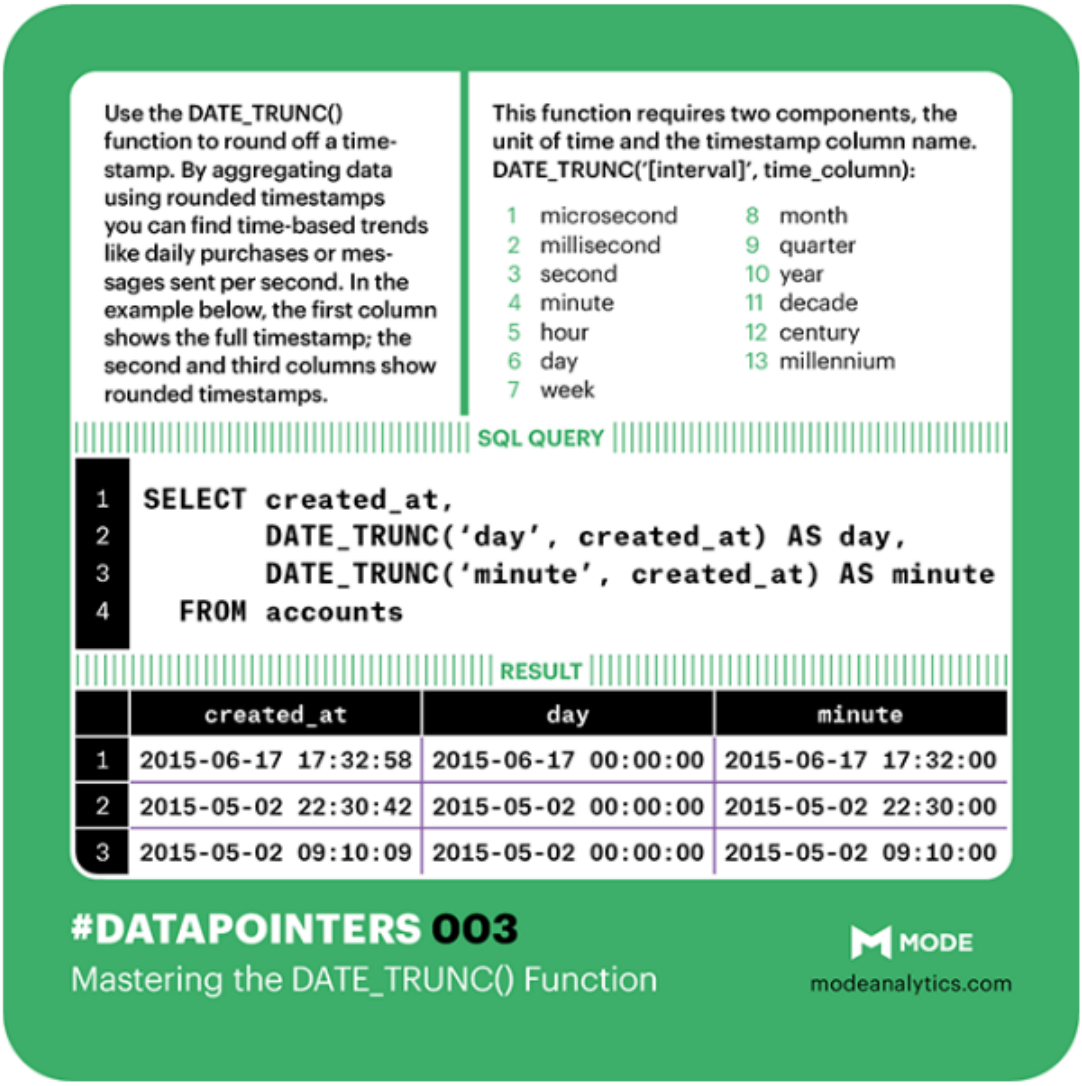

`DATE_TRUNC('[interval]', time_column)`

- microsecond
- millisecond
- second
- minute
- hour
- day
- week
- month
- quarter
- year
- decade
- century
- millenium

`DATE_TRUNC()` is particularly useful when you want to aggregate information over an interval of time.

```
select date_trunc('day',occurred_at),count(user_id)
FROM benn.fake_fact_events
where event_name='complete_signup'
and occurred_at >='2014-03-10'
and occurred_at <='2014-05-26'
group by 1
order by 1 desc
```