

**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

