create table DT1

( a int,

d **TimeStamp**);

insert into DT1 Values(1, sysdate);

select \* from DT1;

Time\_Zone – It provides the time zone as per UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) earlier known as GMT.

select **SESSIONTIMEZONE** from dual;

ALTER SESSION

SET TIME\_ZONE = '-5:0';

select **DBTIMEZONE** from dual;

TimeStamp is a new data type from 9i. It shows the system date and time with fractional seconds.

Current\_Timestamp -- It shows the following things –

1. System date
2. System time
3. Fractional Seconds (Default 6 decimals)
4. Time zone ( According to the GMT standards.)

select **CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP** from dual;

LocalTimeStamp- Except timezone other information is same as that of Current\_TimeStamp

select **LOCALTIMESTAMP** from dual;

TZ\_OFFSET -- It shows the deviation ( plus or minus) from the GMT (Greenwhich Mean Time).

A user can query the V$TIMEZONE\_NAMES dynamic performance view to see a listing of valid region names.

Select \* from V$TIMEZONE\_NAMES;

select TZ\_OFFSET('US/Eastern') from dual;

select Extract(Year from Sysdate) from dual;

select Extract(Month from Sysdate) from dual;

select Extract(day from Sysdate) from dual; -- Returns numeric value as 20

#### Session Time Zone Parameter

Similarly, the Time Zone parameter of a user session can also be set to

* O/S Local Time Zone, for example,

ALTER SESSION SET TIME\_ZONE = local;

* Database Time Zone, for example,

ALTER SESSION SET TIME\_ZONE = dbtimezone;