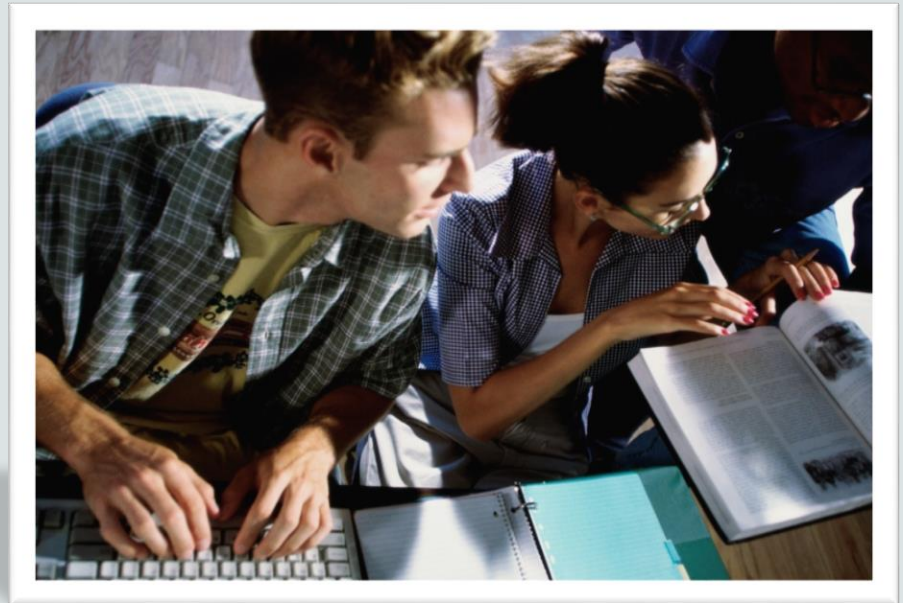




Database Programming with SQL

4-3

Date Functions



Objectives

This lesson covers the following objectives:

- Demonstrate the use of SYSDATE and date functions
- State the implications for world businesses to be able to easily manipulate data stored in date format
- Demonstrate the use of SYSDATE and date functions
- State the implications for world businesses to be able to easily manipulate data stored in date format

Purpose

- Have you ever wondered how many days remain in the school year or how many weeks there are until graduation?
- Because the Oracle database stores dates as numbers, you can easily perform calculations on dates using addition, subtraction, and other mathematical operators.
- Businesses depend on being able to use date functions to schedule payrolls and payments, track employee performance reviews and years of service, or keep track of orders and shipments.
- All of these business needs are easily handled using simple SQL date functions.

Displaying Dates

- The default display and input format for dates is:

DD-Mon-YYYY

- For example: 02-Dec-2014.
- However, the Oracle database stores dates internally with a numeric format representing the century, year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.
- Valid Oracle dates are between January 1, 4712 B.C., and December 31, 9999 A.D.
- This represents the range of dates that you can store successfully in an Oracle database.

SYSDATE

- SYSDATE is a date function that returns the current database server date and time.
- Use SYSDATE to display the current date, use the DUAL table.

```
SELECT SYSDATE  
FROM dual;
```

SYSDATE
01-Jul-2015

DATE Data Type

- The DATE data type always stores year information as a four-digit number internally: two digits for the century and two digits for the year.
- For example, the Oracle database stores the year as 1996 or 2004, not just as 96 or 04.
- In previous versions, the century component was not displayed by default.
- However, due to changing business requirements around the world, the 4-digit year is now the default display.

Working with Dates

Examples:	Result
<pre>SELECT last_name, hire_date + 60 FROM employees;</pre>	Adds 60 days to hire_date.
<pre>SELECT last_name, (SYSDATE - hire_date)/7 FROM employees;</pre>	Displays the number of weeks since the employee was hired.
<pre>SELECT employee_id, (end_date - start_date)/365 AS "Tenure in last job" FROM job_history;</pre>	Finds the number of days employee held a job, then divides by 365 to display in years.

Date Functions

- The date functions shown in the table operate on Oracle dates.
- All of the date functions return a value with a DATE data type except the MONTHS_BETWEEN function, which returns a numeric data type value.

Function	Description
MONTHS_BETWEEN	Number of months between two dates
ADD_MONTHS	Add calendar months to date
NEXT_DAY	Date of the next occurrence of day of the week specified
LAST_DAY	Last day of the month
ROUND	Round date
TRUNC	Truncate date

Date Functions

- **MONTHS_BETWEEN**: takes 2 DATE arguments and returns the number of calendar months between the 2 dates.
- If the first argument is an earlier date than the second, the number returned is negative.

Date Function Examples:	Result	
<pre>SELECT last_name, hire_date FROM employees WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, hire_date) > 240;</pre>	King	17-Jun-1987
	Kochhar	21-Sep-1989
	De Haan	13-Jan-1993

Date Functions

- **ADD_MONTHS**: takes 2 arguments, a DATE and a number. Returns a DATE value with the number argument added to the month component of the date.
- If the number supplied is negative, the function will subtract that number of months from the date argument.

Date Function Examples:	Result
<pre>SELECT ADD_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 12) AS "Next Year" FROM dual;</pre>	01-Jul-2016

Date Functions

- **NEXT_DAY**: takes 2 arguments, a DATE and a weekday and returns the DATE of the next occurrence of that weekday after the DATE argument.

Date Function Examples:	Result
<pre>SELECT NEXT_DAY (SYSDATE, 'Saturday') AS "Next Saturday" FROM dual;</pre>	04-Jul-2015

Date Functions

- **LAST_DAY**: takes a DATE argument and returns the DATE of the last day of the month for the DATE argument.

Date Function Examples:	Result
<pre>SELECT LAST_DAY (SYSDATE) AS "End of the Month" FROM dual;</pre>	31-Jul-2015

Date Functions

- **ROUND**: returns a DATE rounded to the unit specified by the second argument.

Date Function Examples:	Result	
<pre>SELECT hire_date, ROUND(hire_date, 'Month') FROM employees WHERE department_id = 50;</pre>	16-Nov-1999	01-Dec-1999
	17-Oct-1995	01-Nov-1995
	29-Jan-1997	01-Feb-1997

<pre>SELECT hire_date, ROUND(hire_date, 'Year') FROM employees WHERE department_id = 50;</pre>	16-Nov-1999	01-Jan-2000
	17-Oct-1995	01-Jan-1996
	29-Jan-1997	01-Jan-1997

Date Functions

- TRUNC: returns a DATE truncated to the unit specified by the second argument.

Date Function Examples:	Result	
<pre>SELECT hire_date, TRUNC(hire_date, 'Month') FROM employees WHERE department_id = 50;</pre>	16-Nov-1999 17-Oct-1995 29-Jan-1997 ...	01-Nov-1999 01-Oct-1995 01-Jan-1997 ...
<pre>SELECT hire_date, TRUNC(hire_date, 'Year') FROM employees WHERE department_id = 50;</pre>	16-Nov-1999 17-Oct-1995 29-Jan-1997 ...	01-Jan-1999 01-Jan-1995 01-Jan-1997 ...

Date Functions

- Here is an example of a query using multiple date functions.
- The output is displayed on the next slide.

```
SELECT employee_id, hire_date,  
       ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, hire_date)) AS TENURE,  
       ADD_MONTHS (hire_date, 6) AS REVIEW,  
       NEXT_DAY(hire_date, 'FRIDAY'), LAST_DAY(hire_date)  
FROM employees  
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (SYSDATE, hire_date) > 36;
```


Date Functions

- The result set from this query returns 20 rows including:

EMPLOYEE_ID	HIRE_DATE	TENURE	REVIEW	NEXT_DAY(HIRE_DATE,'FRIDAY')	LAST_DAY(HIRE_DATE)
100	17-Jun-1987	348	17-Dec-1987	19-Jun-1987	30-Jun-1987
101	21-Sep-1989	321	21-Mar-1990	22-Sep-1989	30-Sep-1989
102	13-Jan-1993	281	13-Jul-1993	15-Jan-1993	31-Jan-1993
200	17-Sep-1987	345	17-Mar-1988	18-Sep-1987	30-Sep-1987
205	07-Jun-1994	265	07-Dec-1994	10-Jun-1994	30-Jun-1994
206	07-Jun-1994	265	07-Dec-1994	10-Jun-1994	30-Jun-1994
149	29-Jan-2000	197	29-Jul-2000	04-Feb-2000	31-Jan-2000
174	11-May-1996	241	11-Nov-1996	17-May-1996	31-May-1996
176	24-Mar-1998	219	24-Sep-1998	27-Mar-1998	31-Mar-1998
178	24-May-1999	205	24-Nov-1999	28-May-1999	31-May-1999
More than 10 rows available. Increase rows selector to view more rows.					

Terminology

Key terms used in this lesson included:

- ADD_MONTHS
- LAST_DAY
- MONTHS_BETWEEN
- NEXT_DAY
- SYSDATE
- ROUND
- TRUNC

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Select and apply the single-row functions MONTHS_BETWEEN, ADD_MONTHS, NEXT_DAY, LAST_DAY, ROUND, and TRUNC that operate on date data
- Explain how date functions transform Oracle dates into date data or numeric values
- Demonstrate proper use of the arithmetic operators with dates

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Demonstrate the use of SYSDATE and date functions
- State the implications for world businesses to be able to easily manipulate data stored in date format



 **ACADEMY**