**Part 1)**

Comparing Date data types, related functions, and usage across MySQL, Oracle, and SQL Server involves understanding their differences and similarities.

**Date Data Types:**

1. **MySQL:**
   * **DATE**: Stores date values in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD'.
   * **DATETIME**: Stores date and time values in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'.
   * **TIMESTAMP**: Stores date and time values in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'. It automatically converts the timestamp to UTC when stored and converts it back to the session's time zone when retrieved.
2. **Oracle:**
   * **DATE**: Stores date and time values in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS' or 'YYYY-MM-DD'.
   * **TIMESTAMP**: Supports fractional seconds. Formats vary but usually 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.FF'.
   * **TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE** and **TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE**: Store date and time values with time zone information.
3. **SQL Server:**
   * **DATE**: Stores date values in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD'.
   * **DATETIME**: Stores date and time values with fractional seconds to milliseconds. Formats vary but usually 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS.FFF'.
   * **SMALLDATETIME**: Similar to DATETIME but with a smaller range and precision.
   * **DATETIME2**: Supports fractional seconds with a higher range than DATETIME.
   * **DATETIMEOFFSET**: Stores date and time values along with time zone offset information.

**Date Functions:**

1. **Common Functions:**
   * **CURRENT\_DATE**, **CURRENT\_TIME**, **CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP**: Retrieve current date, time, or both.
   * **DATEADD**, **DATEDIFF**, **DATEPART**: Add or subtract intervals, calculate differences, or extract parts of dates.
   * **TO\_DATE**, **TO\_CHAR**, **TO\_TIMESTAMP**: Convert strings to dates, dates to strings, or strings to timestamps.
2. **MySQL:**
   * Functions like **DATE\_FORMAT**, **DATE\_ADD**, **DATE\_SUB**, etc., are commonly used.
3. **Oracle:**
   * Functions like **ADD\_MONTHS**, **MONTHS\_BETWEEN**, **TO\_DATE**, **TO\_CHAR**, etc., are widely used.
4. **SQL Server:**
   * Functions like **DATEADD**, **DATEDIFF**, **DATEPART**, **CONVERT**, etc., are commonly used.

**Usage in Queries:**

1. **MySQL:**
   * Commonly used date functions can be applied directly in queries. Syntax may vary slightly from other databases.
2. **Oracle:**
   * Date functions are integral to SQL queries and can be used for filtering, sorting, and formatting dates.
3. **SQL Server:**
   * Date functions are frequently used in SQL queries for various operations like date arithmetic, date conversion, and date formatting.