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TSQL HW02C

1. two legacy types called DATETIME and SMALLDATETIME, and four later additions (since SQL Server 2008) called DATE, TIME, DATETIME2, and DATETIMEOFFSET
2. T-SQL doesn’t provide the means to express a date and time literal; instead, you can specify a literal of a different type that can be converted—explicitly or implicitly—to a date and time data type. It is a best practice to use character strings to express date and time values
3. determines how SQL Server interprets the literals you enter when they are converted from a character-string type to a date and time type
4. set Language german; select cast (‘02/12/2020’ as date);
5. CAST is standard and CONVERT and PARSE aren’t, so unless you need to use the style number or culture, it is recommended that you use the CAST function
6. GETDATE, CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP, GETUTCDATE, SYSDATETIME, SYSUTCDATETIME, and SYSDATETIMEOFFSET.
7. DATEADD function
8. Select datediff(year, ‘1992’, ‘2020’’);
9. selectIsdate(string) returns 1 if it is convertible to a date and 0 if it isnt
10. Gives the last day of the month. You can select orders that where placed on the last day of the month
11. SELECT DATEADD(day,30,lastfunction) FROM functions;
12. SELECT julianday('their birthday') - julianday('now'); or SELECT DATEDIFF(day,GETDATE(),sixteenthbirthday);