**DateDiff(*interval, date1, date2***[***, firstdayofweek***[**,** ***firstweekofyear***]]**)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Long**) specifying the number of time intervals between two specified dates.

The **DateDiff** function syntax has these [named arguments](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Description** |
| ***interval*** | Required. [String expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that is the interval of time you use to calculate the difference between ***date1*** and ***date2***. |
| ***date1***, ***date2*** | Required; **Variant** (**Date**). Two dates you want to use in the calculation.  Date1 is oldest date, Date2 is newest date. |
| ***firstdayofweek*** | Optional. A [constant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that specifies the first day of the week. If not specified, Sunday is assumed. |
| ***firstweekofyear*** | Optional. A constant that specifies the first week of the year. If not specified, the first week is assumed to be the week in which January 1 occurs. |

**DateAdd(*interval, number, date*)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Date**) containing a date to which a specified time interval has been added.

The **DateAdd** function syntax has these [named arguments](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Description** |
| ***interval*** | Required. [String expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that is the interval of time you want to add. |
| ***number*** | Required. [Numeric expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that is the number of intervals you want to add. It can be positive (to get dates in the future) or negative (to get dates in the past). |
| ***date*** | Required. **Variant** (**Date**) or literal representing date to which the interval is added. |

**DatePart(*interval,*** ***date***[***,firstdayofweek***[***,*** ***firstweekofyear***]]**)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Integer**) containing the specified part of a given date.

The **DatePart** function syntax has these [named arguments](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Description** |
| ***interval*** | Required. [String expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that is the interval of time you want to return. |
| ***date*** | Required. **Variant** (**Date**) value that you want to evaluate. |
| ***firstdayofweek*** | Optional. A [constant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that specifies the first day of the week. If not specified, Sunday is assumed. |
| ***firstweekofyear*** | Optional. A constant that specifies the first week of the year. If not specified, the first week is assumed to be the week in which January 1 occurs |

**FormatDateTime(***Date*[**,***NamedFormat*]**)**

Returns an expression formatted as a date or time.

The **FormatDateTime** function syntax has these parts:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Description** |
| *Date* | Required. Date expression to be formatted. |
| *NamedFormat* | Optional. Numeric value that indicates the date/time format used. If omitted, **vbGeneralDate** is used. |

**DateValue(***date***)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Date**)

Input <date> is string

The required *date* [argument](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) is normally a [string expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) representing a date from January 1, 100 through December 31, 9999. However, *date* can also be any [expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that can represent a date, a time, or both a date and time, in that range

**Example**

This example uses the **DateValue** function to convert a string to a date. You can also use date literals to directly assign a date to a **Variant** or **Date** variable, for example, MyDate = #2/12/69#.

|  |
| --- |
| Dim MyDate  MyDate = **DateValue(**"February 12, 1969"**)** ' Return a date. |

**DateSerial(*year*, *month*, *day*)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Date**) for a specified year, month, and day.

The **DateSerial** function syntax has these [named arguments](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Description** |
| ***year*** | Required; **Integer**. Number between 100 and 9999, inclusive, or a [numeric expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm). |
| ***month*** | Required; **Integer**. Any numeric expression. |
| ***day*** | Required; **Integer**. Any numeric expression. |

**Month(***date***)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Integer**) specifying a whole number between 1 and 12, inclusive, representing the month of the year

The required *date* [argument](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) is any [Variant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [numeric expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [string expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), or any combination, that can represent a date. If *date* contains [Null](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), **Null** is returned

**Year(***date***)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Integer**) containing a whole number representing the year.

The required *date* [argument](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) is any [Variant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [numeric expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [string expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), or any combination, that can represent a date. If *date* contains [Null](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), **Null** is returned.

**Day(***date***)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Integer**) specifying a whole number between 1 and 31, inclusive, representing the day of the month

The required *date* [argument](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) is any [Variant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [numeric expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [string expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), or any combination, that can represent a date. If *date* contains [Null](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), **Null** is returned.

**Weekday(***date*, [***firstdayofweek***]**)**

Returns a **Variant** (**Integer**) containing a whole number representing the day of the week.

The **Weekday** function syntax has these [named arguments](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Description** |
| ***date*** | Required. [Variant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [numeric expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), [string expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), or any combination, that can represent a date. If ***date*** contains [Null](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm), **Null** is returned. |
| ***firstdayofweek*** | Optional. A [constant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) that specifies the first day of the week. If not specified, **vbSunday** is assumed. |

**IsDate(***expression***)**

Returns a **Boolean** value indicating whether an [expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) can be converted to a date.

The required *expression* [argument](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) is a [Variant](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) containing a [date expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) or [string expression](ms-help://MS.EXCEL.DEV.12.1033/HV01200929.htm) recognizable as a date or time.

**Example**

This example uses the **IsDate** function to determine if an expression can be converted to a date.

|  |
| --- |
| Dim MyDate, YourDate, NoDate, MyCheck  MyDate = "February 12, 1969": YourDate = #2/12/69#: NoDate = "Hello"  MyCheck = **IsDate(**MyDate**)** ' Returns True.  MyCheck = **IsDate(**YourDate**)** ' Returns True.  MyCheck = **IsDate(**NoDate**)** ' Returns False. |