## PARSEDATE vs FORMATDATE functions

Modified on: Tue, 18 Feb, 2020 at 8:57 AM

## The PARSEDATE function:

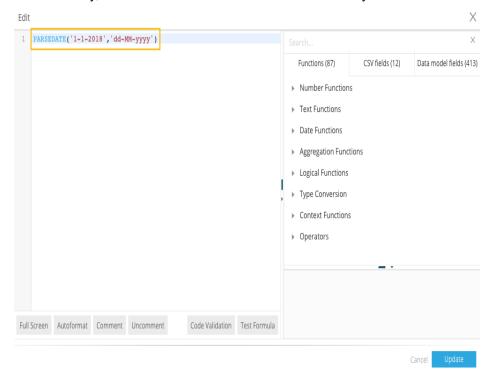
In some instances, your date may appear in a text format, rather than in a standard date format. This can cause issues, since in order to map a field as a Date in Datorama, it needs to be in a date format.

This can be easily handled using the PARSEDATE function. PARSEDATE processes a date which is constructed in a **string** format (instead of a date format) and reconstructs it in a **date** format.

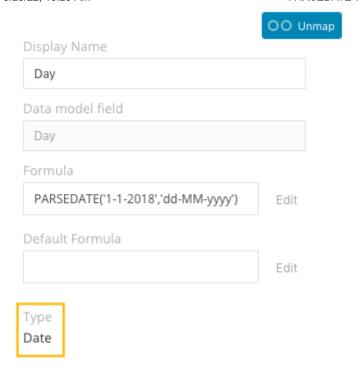
**Example**: Sally's Date appears in her data in the following string format: 'd-M-YYYY'. For example - '1-1-2018'.

## PARSEDATE to the rescue!

Using PARSEDATE, first enter the original string, '1-1-2018'. Next, enter the format you would like the string to be converted to. By using the expression dd/MM/yyyy along with the text '1/1/2018', this means that the first part of the text is the day, the second is the month and the third is the year:



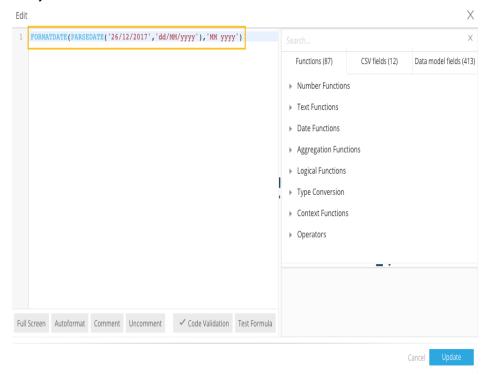
After the string we used above is converted to a DATE, it can be mapped to a DATE type Dimension as shown below:



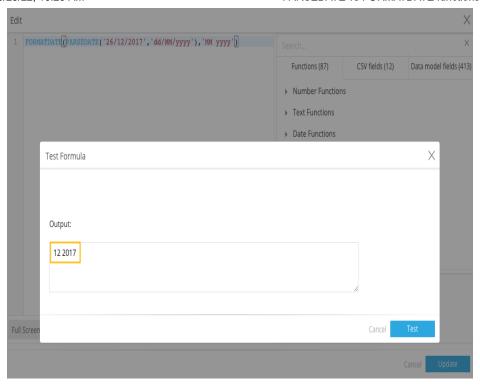
## The FORMATDATE Function

So, PARSEDATE transforms text strings into Date objects - but what happens when you need to extract textual information out of a date object? That's what FORMATDATE is for! FORMATDATE receives a date object and an expression that specifies how the string should look. It then returns the STRING representation of a date object specified by the given pattern.

In the example below, you can see how to use the FORMATDATE function to change the expression MM yyyy along with 26/12/17 and extract the month and year as 12 2017:



Here you can see that the output is correct when testing the formula:



**Note**: After a DATE is converted into a STRING, it can no longer be mapped to a DATE type Dimension.

