MICROSOFT ACESS FUNCTIONS

1. Access: UCase Function

In Access, the **UCase** function converts a string to all upper-case.

The syntax for the **UCase** function is:

UCase (text)

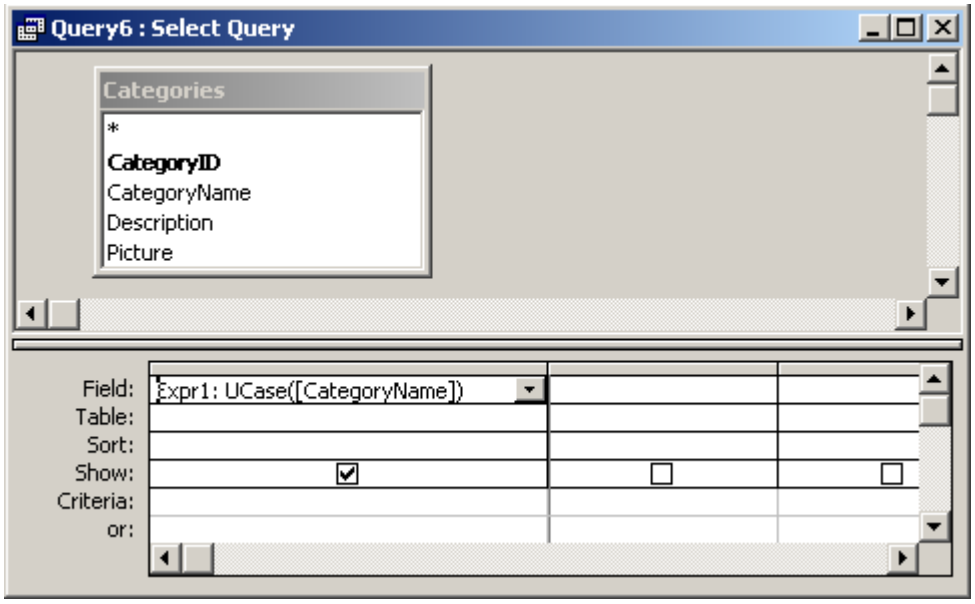
Text is the string that you wish to convert to upper-case.

For example:

UCase ("Veca on the Net") would return "VECA ON THE NET"
UCase ("Alphabet") would return "ALPHABET"

SQL/Queries

You can also use the **UCase** function in a query.



2. Access: DateAdd Function

In Access, the **DateAdd** function returns a date after which a certain time/date interval has been added.

The syntax for the **DateAdd** function is:

DateAdd (interval, number, date)

Interval is the time/date interval that you wish to add. It can be one of the following values:

Value	Explanation
yyyy	Year
q	Quarter
m	Month
y	Day of the year
d	Day
w	Weekday
ww	Week
h	Hour
n	Minute
s	Second

number is the number of intervals that you wish to add.

date is the date to which the interval should be added.

For example:

DateAdd ("yyyy", 3, #22/11/2003#)	would return '22/11/2006'
DateAdd ("q", 2, #22/11/2003#)	would return '22/05/2004'
DateAdd ("m", 5, #22/11/2003#)	would return '22/04/2004'
DateAdd ("n", 51, #22/11/2003 10:31:58 AM#)	would return '22/11/2003 11:22:58 AM'
DateAdd("yyyy", -20, #20/12/2003#)	would return '22/11/2002'

3. Access: DateDiff Function

In Access, the **DateDiff** function returns the difference between two date values, based on the interval specified.

The syntax for the **DateDiff** function is:

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

interval is the interval of time to use to calculate the difference between date1 and date2. Below is a list of valid interval values.

Interval	Explanation
yyyy	Year
q	Quarter
m	Month
y	Day of year
d	Day
w	Weekday
ww	Week
h	Hour
n	Minute
s	Second

date1 and *date2* are the two dates to calculate the difference between.

For example:

DateDiff ("yyyy", #15/10/1998#, #22/11/2003#) would return 5

DateDiff ("m", #15/10/2003#, #22/11/2003#) would return 1

DateDiff ("d", #15/10/2003#, #22/11/2003#) would return 38

SQL/Queries

You can also use the **DateDiff** function in a query.