SQL: DATE

The `DATE` data type in SQL is used to store dates that include the year, month, and day. It does not include time (hour, minute, second) information. The format for a `DATE` value is typically 'YYYY-MM-DD', which stands for Year-Month-Day.

Syntax for Using `DATE`

Here is how you might use a `DATE` in an SQL query:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE column = DATE '2008-08-08';
```

Example Table: Orders

order_id	customer_id	order_date
1	101	2008-08-08
2	102	2008-09-12
3	103	2008-08-08
4	104	2008-10-10

Suppose you want to find all orders that were placed on August 8, 2008. You would use the following query:

```
SELECT order_id, customer_id
FROM Orders
WHERE order_date = DATE '2008-08-08';
```

Result:

order_id	customer_id
1	101
3	103

Key Points

- **Date Format**: The format for writing dates is `'YYYY-MM-DD'`. Some databases require the `DATE` keyword before the date literal to explicitly define it as a date, as shown in your example (`DATE '2008-08-08'`). However, many SQL databases understand the date format without needing the `DATE` keyword.
- **Filtering by Date**: The `WHERE` clause with a date condition (`WHERE column = DATE '2008-08-08'`) is used to filter results to only include rows with a specific date.
- **Date Comparison**: You can use other comparison operators (`<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`, `<>`) to filter dates as well. For example:

  ```
  SELECT order_id, customer_id
  FROM Orders
  WHERE order_date > DATE '2008-08-08';
  ```

  This query would return all orders placed after August 8, 2008.

Using dates in SQL queries allows you to manage and retrieve data efficiently based on time-sensitive criteria.