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Get DateTime with time as 23:59:59

Asked 8 years, 2 months ago Active 1 year, 7 months ago Viewed 45k times



I'm trying to do a where statement that specifies a DateTime field is between the start and end of the previous month.

13

To do this, I need to specify that the first day of the previous month has a time of 00:00:00 and the last day of the previous month has a time of 23:59:59.



This second condition is giving me a headache..



Can someone help me out?

4

Cheers

MSSQL 2008

sql

datetime

date

asked Jul 21 '11 at 3:18



[Matt](#)

1,826

9

34

57

If you need to compare months, why not just extract the month from the datetime with `month()` ? – [evil otto](#) Jul 21 '11 at 4:06

4 Answers



try:

...

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why 3 milliseconds?, this is because Microsoft SQL Server DATETIME columns have at most a 3 millisecond resolution (something that is not going to change). So all we do is subtract 3 milliseconds

answered Jul 21 '11 at 3:22



[Oscar Gomez](#)

16k 11 75 110

3 It actually gets you 23:59:59.997 – [gbn](#) Jul 21 '11 at 6:08



7



You can also use the less than '<' without the equal. So that you don't need 23:59:59.

Eg. WHERE DateCreated < '20111201 00:00:00'

answered Jul 21 '11 at 3:22



[ysrb](#)

6,422 2 24 29

3 +1, this is how you do it. If you just go for 23:59:59 you overlook the entire second between 23:59:59.000 and 23:59:59.999. Even if you specify the milliseconds, using < rather than <= is still just cleaner. – [Joel Coehoorn](#) Jul 21 '11 at 3:27

@Joel Coehoorn That is correct however if you are given a date that is not 00:00:00, you will first have to truncate it and then add 1 day, and then it doesn't look cleaner than subtracting 3 ms and using <=, additionally it forces you to use < and in my opinion between is much cleaner and because it is inclusive you would have to use the last millisecond. – [Oscar Gomez](#) Jul 21 '11 at 3:31



5



Try this, it could be helpful for you I use one of these two ways to work with time portion in DATETIME fields to do comparisons EX: get a user log for one day, i.e. from Today's date at 12:00:00 AM till Today's date but at 12:00:00 PM

```
DECLARE @FromDate datetime
```

```
DECLARE @ToDate datetime
```

```
SET @FromDate = GETDATE()
```

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```

-- Create
SET @FromDate = CONVERT(DATETIME, CONVERT(varchar(11),@FromDate, 111 ) + ' 00:00:00',
111)
SET @ToDate = CONVERT(DATETIME, CONVERT(varchar(11),@ToDate, 111 ) + ' 23:59:59', 111)
Print '-----'
PRINT @FromDate
PRINT @ToDate

DECLARE @TEST_FROM DATETIME
SET @TEST_FROM = dateadd(month,
((YEAR(@FromDate)-1900)*12)+MONTH(@FromDate)-1, DAY(@FromDate)-1) + ' 12:00:00'

DECLARE @TEST_TO DATETIME
SET @TEST_TO = dateadd(month, ((YEAR(@ToDate)-1900)*12)+MONTH(@ToDate)-1, DAY(@ToDate)-1)
+ ' 23:59:59'

Print '-----'
PRINT @TEST_FROM
PRINT @TEST_TO

```

This will print the following in SQL Query editor screen

```

-----
Dec 28 2011 3:18PM
Dec 28 2011 3:18PM
-----
Dec 28 2011 12:00AM
Dec 28 2011 11:59PM
-----
Dec 28 2011 12:00PM
Dec 28 2011 11:59PM

```

References The way using the convert is from my experience, the other way is from this link
<http://weblogs.sqlteam.com/jeffs/archive/2007/01/02/56079.aspx> Have fun :)

answered Dec 28 '11 at 13:17



simsim

1,486 2 17 41

+1 for this method. I love it! Can I ask you how to add milliseconds? For example, I want the end date to 2018/09/09 59:59:59.999 to add 999 ms

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Try this query for using Datetime datatype to get

1

2018-01-29 23:59:59.997



```
select dateadd(ms, -3, (dateadd(day, +1, convert(varchar, GETDATE(), 101))))
```

answered Jan 29 '18 at 21:39



[Developer_29](#)

1,033 3 14 31

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