Cheat Sheet: Date Functions

ADD_MONTHS:

Adds the number of months passed in the second parameter to the date passed in the first parameter, and returns the result.

Syntax:
ADD_MONTHS(original_date,number_of_months)

If *number_of_months* is negative, the function subtracts that number of months from the *original_date*.

LAST_DAY:

Returns the date of the last day of the month that contains the *date* passed as parameter.

Syntax:
LAST_DAY(date)

MONTHS_BETWEEN:

Returns the number of months between the *first_date* and the *second_date*. It can return decimals if the difference is not an exact number of months.

Syntax:
MONTHS_BETWEEN(first_date,second_date)

If the *first_date* is later than the *second_date*, the result is positive. If the *second_date* is later the result is negative.

EXTRACT:

Extracts and returns the value of a specified datetime portion from a date or timestamp.

Syntax:
EXTRACT(datetime_portion FROM datetime_expression)

If *datetime_expression* is a date, *datetime_portion* can be year, month or day. If it is a timestamp, *datetime_portion* can be year, month, day, hour, minute, second, timezone_hour, timezone_minute, timezone_region and timezone_abbr.

NEXT_DAY:

Returns the date of the first weekday named by *day_name* that is later than the date *original_date*.

Syntax:
NEXT_DAY(original_date,day_name)

The argument *day_name* must be a day of the week in the date language of your session, either the full name or the abbreviation.

TRUNC:

Returns the *original_date* truncated to the unit specified by the *format_model*.

Syntax:
TRUNC(original_date[,format_model])

The *format_model* parameter is optional. If it is omitted, the function removes the time portion and returns the *original_date* with the time set to midnight.

ROUND:

Returns the *original_date* rounded to the unit specified by the *format_model*.

Syntax:
ROUND(original_date[,format_model])

The *format_model* parameter is optional. If it is omitted the *original_date* is rounded to the nearest day.