

DATE and TODAY Functions

The DATE and TODAY functions return the current date from the system clock as a SAS date value. The DATE and TODAY functions have the same form and can be used interchangeably.

General form, DATE and TODAY functions:

DATE()

TODAY()

These functions require no arguments, but they must still be followed by parentheses.



INTCK Function

The INTCK function returns the number of time intervals that occur in a given time span. You can use it to count the passage of days, weeks, months, and so on.

General form, INTCK function:

`INTCK('interval',from,to)`

Example: `Years=intck('year',start_date,today());`

where

- **'interval'** specifies a character constant or variable. The value can be one of the following:

DAY WEEKDAY WEEK TENDAY SEMIMONTH MONTH QTR SEMIYEAR YEAR

- **from** specifies a SAS date, time, or datetime value that identifies the beginning of the time span.
- **to** specifies a SAS date, time, or datetime value that identifies the end of the time span.

Additional Note The type of **interval** (date, time, or datetime) must match the type of value in **from**.



The INTCK function counts intervals from fixed interval beginnings. Partial intervals are not counted.

For example, WEEK intervals are counted by Sundays rather than seven-day multiples from the *from* argument. MONTH intervals are counted by day 1 of each month, and YEAR intervals are counted from 01JAN, not in 365-day multiples.

A common use of the INTCK function is to identify periodic events such as due dates and anniversaries.

