

- `DAYNAME(date)`

Returns the name of the weekday for *date*. The language used for the name is controlled by the value of the `lc_time_names` system variable ([Section 10.16, “MySQL Server Locale Support”](#)).

```
mysql> SELECT DAYNAME('2007-02-03');
-> 'Saturday'
```

- `DAYOFMONTH(date)`

Returns the day of the month for *date*, in the range 1 to 31, or 0 for dates such as '0000-00-00' or '2008-00-00' that have a zero day part.

```
mysql> SELECT DAYOFMONTH('2007-02-03');
-> 3
```

- `DAYOFWEEK(date)`

Returns the weekday index for *date* (1 = Sunday, 2 = Monday, ..., 7 = Saturday). These index values correspond to the ODBC standard.

```
mysql> SELECT DAYOFWEEK('2007-02-03');
-> 7
```

- `DAYOFYEAR(date)`

Returns the day of the year for *date*, in the range 1 to 366.

```
mysql> SELECT DAYOFYEAR('2007-02-03');
-> 34
```

- `EXTRACT(unit FROM date)`

The `EXTRACT()` function uses the same kinds of *unit* specifiers as `DATE_ADD()` or `DATE_SUB()`, but extracts parts from the date rather than performing date arithmetic. For information on the *unit* argument, see [Temporal Intervals](#).

```
mysql> SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM '2019-07-02');
-> 2019
mysql> SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR_MONTH FROM '2019-07-02 01:02:03');
-> 201907
mysql> SELECT EXTRACT(DAY_MINUTE FROM '2019-07-02 01:02:03');
-> 20102
mysql> SELECT EXTRACT(MICROSECOND
-> FROM '2003-01-02 10:30:00.000123');
-> 123
```

- `FROM_DAYS(N)`

Given a day number *N*, returns a `DATE` value.

```
mysql> SELECT FROM_DAYS(730669);
-> '2000-07-03'
```

Use `FROM_DAYS()` with caution on old dates. It is not intended for use with values that precede the advent of the Gregorian calendar (1582). See [Section 12.9, “What Calendar Is Used By MySQL?”](#).

- `FROM_UNIXTIME(unix_timestamp[,format])`

Returns a representation of the *unix_timestamp* argument as a value in 'YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss' or 'YYYYMMDDhhmmss' format, depending on whether the function is used in a string or numeric