

DATENAME function in SQL Server

The DATENAME function in SQL Server returns a time value of the input argument, which can be day, month, year, quarter, hour, minute, second, millisecond ... The return value is a string type (ASCII)

This article will show you in detail how to use the DATENAME () datetime processing function in SQL Server with specific syntax and examples to better visualize and capture functions.

Describe

The DATENAME function in SQL Server returns a time value of the input argument, which can be day, month, year, quarter, hour, minute, second, millisecond . The return value is a string type (ASCII)

Syntax

To use the DATENAME function in SQL Server, we use the following syntax:

```
DATENAME(dangthoigian, thoigian)
```

Parameters :

1. *dangthoigian*: the type of time you want. It may be one of the following values:
Value Explanation year, yyyy, yy Yearquarter, qq, qQuýmonth, mm, mThdaydayofyearDate in daysday, dy, yYdayweek, ww, wkTuwwdayday, dw, w Day of the day, hhGinminute, mi, nPhútsecond, ss, s Millisecond, msMis second
2. *thoigian*: the amount of time you want to retrieve a value.

Note :

1. The DATENAME function returns the result as a string value.
2. See also the DATEPART function that returns the same result as an integer value.
3. DATENAME can be used in later versions of SQL Server: SQL Server 2017, SQL Server 2016, SQL Server 2014, SQL Server 2012, SQL Server 2008 R2, SQL Server 2008, and SQL Server 2005.

For example

Take a look and explore some examples of DATENAME functions in SQL Server.

```
SELECT DATENAME(year, '2019/04/28');  
Result: '2019'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(yyyy, '2019/04/28');
```

```
Result: '2019'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(yy, '2019/04/28');
```

```
Result: '2019'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(month, '2019/04/28');
```

```
Result: 'April'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(day, '2019/04/28');
```

```
Result: '28'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(quarter, '2019/04/28');
```

```
Result: '2'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(hour, '2019/04/28 09:49');
```

```
Result: '9'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(minute, '2019/04/28 09:49');
```

```
Result: '49'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(second, '2019/04/28 09:49:12');
```

```
Result: '12'
```

```
SELECT DATENAME(millisecond, '2019/04/28 09:49:12.726');
```

```
Result: '726'
```

Previous article: [DATENAME function in SQL Server](#)

Next article: [DATEPART function in SQL Server](#)

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