

DATEPART function in SQL Server

The DATEPART 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 an integer type (int)

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

Describe

The DATEPART 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 an integer type (int)

Syntax

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

```
DATEPART(dangthoigian, thoigian)
```

Parameters :

1. *dangthoigian*: the type of time you want. It may be one of the following values:

Value Explanation year, yyyy, yy Year of quarter, qq, q Quarter month, mm, m Month dayofyear Date in day, dy, y Week, ww, wk Weekday, dw, w Day in week hour, hh Hour minute, mi, n Minutes second, ss, s Second millisecond, Milli milliseconds

1. *thoigian*: the amount of time you want to retrieve a value.

Note :

1. The DATEPART function returns the result as an integer value.
2. See also the DATENAME function which returns the same result as a string value.
3. DATEPART 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

See and explore some examples of DATEPART functions in SQL Server.

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

```
SELECT DATEPART(yyyy, '2019/04/28');  
Result: 2019
```

```
SELECT DATEPART(yy, '2019/04/28');  
Result: 2019
```

```
SELECT DATEPART(month, '2019/04/28');  
Result: 4
```

```
SELECT DATEPART(day, '2019/04/28');  
Result: 28
```

```
SELECT DATEPART(quarter, '2019/04/28');  
Result: 2
```

```
SELECT DATEPART(hour, '2019/04/28 09:49');  
Result: 9
```

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

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

```
SELECT DATEPART(millisecond, '2019/04/28 09:49:12.726');  
Result: 726
```

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

Next lesson: [DAY function in SQL Server](#)

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