

Date and Time Functions

DAYOFWEEK(date)	Returns the weekday index for date (1 = Sunday, 2 = Monday, ... 7 = Saturday). These index values correspond to the ODBC standard.
WEEKDAY(date)	Returns the weekday index for date (0 = Monday, 1 = Tuesday, ... 6 = Sunday):
DAYOFMONTH(date)	Returns the day of the month for date, in the range 1 to 31:
DAYOFYEAR(date)	Returns the day of the year for date, in the range 1 to 366:
MONTH(date)	Returns the month for date, in the range 1 to 12:
DAYNAME(date)	Returns the name of the weekday for date:
MONTHNAME(date)	Returns the name of the month for date:
QUARTER(date)	Returns the quarter of the year for date, in the range 1 to 4:
WEEK(date)	Returns the week for date, in the range 0 to 53
YEAR(date)	Returns the year for date, in the range 1000 to 9999:
YEARWEEK(date)	Returns year and week for a date.
HOUR(time)	Returns the hour for time, in the range 0 to 23:
MINUTE(time)	Returns the minute for time, in the range 0 to 59:
SECOND(time)	Returns the second for time, in the range 0 to 59:
PERIOD_ADD(P,N)	Adds N months to period P (in the format YYMM or YYYYMM). Returns a value in the format YYYYMM. Note that the period argument P is not a date value:
PERIOD_DIFF(P1,P2)	Returns the number of months between periods P1 and P2. P1 and P2 should be in the format YYMM or YYYYMM. Note that the period arguments P1 and P2 are not date values:
TO_DAYS(date)	Given a date date, returns a daynumber (the number of days since year 0):
FROM_DAYS(N)	Given a daynumber N, returns a DATE value

DATE_FORMAT(date,format)

Specifier	Description
%M	Month name (January..December)
%W	Weekday name (Sunday..Saturday)
%D	Day of the month with English suffix (0th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.)
%Y	Year, numeric, 4 digits
%y	Year, numeric, 2 digits
%X	Year for the week where Sunday is the first day of the week, numeric, 4 digits, used with '%V'
%x	Year for the week, where Monday is the first day of the week, numeric, 4 digits, used with '%v'
%a	Abbreviated weekday name (Sun..Sat)
%d	Day of the month, numeric (00..31)
%e	Day of the month, numeric (0..31)
%m	Month, numeric (00..12)
%c	Month, numeric (0..12)
%b	Abbreviated month name (Jan..Dec)
%j	Day of year (001..366)
%H	Hour (00..23)
%k	Hour (0..23)
%h	Hour (01..12)
%I	Hour (01..12)
%l	Hour (1..12)
%i	Minutes, numeric (00..59)
%r	Time, 12-hour (hh:mm:ss [AP]M)
%T	Time, 24-hour (hh:mm:ss)
%S	Seconds (00..59)
%s	Seconds (00..59)
%p	AM or PM
%w	Day of the week (0=Sunday..6=Saturday)
%U	Week (00..53), where Sunday is the first day of the week
%u	Week (00..53), where Monday is the first day of the week
%V	Week (01..53), where Sunday is the first day of the week. Used with '%X'
%v	Week (01..53), where Monday is the first day of the week. Used with '%x'
%%	A literal '%'.

TIME_FORMAT(time,format)	This is used like the DATE_FORMAT() function above, but the format string may contain only those format specifiers that handle hours, minutes, and seconds. Other specifiers produce a NULL value or 0.
CURDATE() CURRENT_DATE	Returns today's date as a value in 'YYYY-MM-DD' or YYYYMMDD format, depending on whether the function is used in a string or numeric context:
CURTIME() CURRENT_TIME	Returns the current time as a value in 'HH:MM:SS' or HHMMSS format, depending on whether the function is used in a string or numeric context:
NOW() SYSDATE() CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	Returns the current date and time 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 context:
UNIX_TIMESTAMP() UNIX_TIMESTAMP(date)	If called with no argument, returns a Unix timestamp (seconds since '1970-01-01 00:00:00' GMT) as an unsigned integer. If UNIX_TIMESTAMP() is called with a date argument, it returns the value of the argument as seconds since '1970-01-01 00:00:00' GMT. date may be a DATE string, a DATETIME string, a TIMESTAMP, or a number in the format YYMMDD or YYYYMMDD in local time:
FROM_UNIXTIME(unix_timestamp)	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 context:
FROM_UNIXTIME(unix_timestamp,format)	Returns a string representation of the Unix timestamp, formatted according to the format string. format may contain the same specifiers as those listed in the entry for the DATE_FORMAT() function:
SEC_TO_TIME(seconds)	Returns the seconds argument, converted to hours, minutes, and seconds, as a value in 'HH:MM:SS' or HHMMSS format, depending on whether the function is used in a string or numeric context:
TIME_TO_SEC(time)	Returns the time argument, converted to seconds: