

WEEKNUM Function

Derives the numeric value for the week within the year (1, 2, etc.). Input must be the output of the `DATE` function or a reference to a column containing Datetime values. The output of this function increments on Sunday.

Week 1 of the year is the week that contains January 1.

NOTE: If the source Datetime value does not include a valid input for this function, a missing value is returned.

Wrangle vs. SQL: This function is part of Wrangle, a proprietary data transformation language. Wrangle is not SQL. For more information, see *Wrangle Language*.

Known Issue:

The current implementation of the WEEKNUM function returns a maximum value of 52. However, in some years, such as 2020, there is a 53rd week. You can add steps similar to the following to work around this issue:

```
derive type: single value: dateformat(date(year(myDate), 1, 1), 'yyyy\MM\dd') as: 'NewYearsDayforMyYear'
```

```
derive type: single value: if(datedif(NewYearsDayforMyYear, myDate, day) > (52 * 7), 53, weeknum(myDate)) as: 'weekNumforMyDate'
```

The above implementation differs from other platforms, such as Microsoft Excel.

Basic Usage

Column reference example:

```
weeknum(MyDate)
```

Output: Returns the numeric week number values derived from the `MyDate` column.

Syntax and Arguments

```
weeknum(datetime_col)
```

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
<code>datetime_col</code>	Y	datetime	Name of column whose week number values are to be computed

For more information on syntax standards, see *Language Documentation Syntax Notes*.

`datetime_col`

Name of the column whose week number value is to be computed.

- Missing values for this function in the source data result in missing values in the output.
- Multiple columns and wildcards are not supported.

Tip: You cannot insert constant Datetime values as inputs to this function. However, you can use the following: `WEEKNUM(DATE (2017 , 12 , 20))` .

Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	Datetime	myDate

Examples

Tip: For additional examples, see *Common Tasks*.

Example - Day of Date functions

This example illustrates how you can apply functions to derive day-of-week values out of a column of Datetime type:

- `WEEKDAY` - returns numeric value for the day of the week for source Datetime values. See *WEEKDAY Function*.
- `WEEKNUM` - returns the numeric value for the week within the year for source Datetime values. See *WEEKNUM Function*.
- `DATEFORMAT` - can be used to format Datetime values in many different ways. See *DATEFORMAT Function*.

Source:

myDate
10/30/17
10/31/17
11/1/17
11/2/17
11/3/17
11/4/17
11/5/17
11/6/17

Transformation:

The following transformation step generates a numeric value for the day of week in a new column:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	<code>WEEKDAY (myDate)</code>

Parameter: New column name	'weekDayNum'
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The following step generates a full text version of the name of the day of the week:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	DATEFORMAT(myDate, 'EEEE')
Parameter: New column name	'weekDayNameFull'

The following step generates a three-letter abbreviation for the name of the day of the week:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	DATEFORMAT(myDate, 'EEE')
Parameter: New column name	'weekDayNameShort'

The following step generates the numeric value of the week within the year:

Transformation Name	New formula
Parameter: Formula type	Single row formula
Parameter: Formula	WEEKNUM (myDate)
Parameter: New column name	'weekNum'

Results:

myDate	weekDayNum	weekDayNameFull	weekDayNameShort	weekNum
10/30/17	1	Monday	Mon	44
10/31/17	2	Tuesday	Tue	44
11/1/17	3	Wednesday	Wed	44
11/2/17	4	Thursday	Thu	44
11/3/17	5	Friday	Fri	44
11/4/17	6	Saturday	Sat	44
11/5/17	7	Sunday	Sun	45
11/6/17	1	Monday	Mon	45