

# WEEKDAY Function

Derives the numeric value for the day of the week (1, 2, etc.). Input must be a reference to a column containing Datetime values.

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

**Tip:** You can use the `DATEFORMAT` function to generate text versions of the day of the week. See Examples below.

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

## Basic Usage

### Column reference example:

```
weekday(MyDate)
```

**Output:** Returns the numeric weekday values derived from the `MyDate` column.

## Syntax and Arguments

```
weekday(datetime_col)
```

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

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

### **datetime\_col**

Name of the column whose day-of-week 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: `WEEKDAY( DATE( 12 , 20 , 2017 ) )` .

### Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	Datetime	<code>myDate</code>

## 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:

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	WEEKDAY (myDate)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'weekDayNum'

The following step generates a full text version of the name of the day of the week:

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

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

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

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

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	WEEKNUM (myDate)
<b>Parameter: New column name</b>	'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