

# DAY Function

Derives the numeric day value from a Datetime value. Source value can be a reference to a column containing Datetime values or a literal.

**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*.

## Basic Usage

```
day(MyDate)
```

**Output:** Returns the day values from the MyDate column.

## Syntax and Arguments

```
day(datetime_col)
```

Argument	Required?	Data Type	Description
datetime_col	Y	datetime	Name of column whose year values are to be computed

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

### datetime\_col

Name of the column whose day 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.

### Usage Notes:

Required?	Data Type	Example Value
Yes	Datetime	myDate

## Examples

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

### Example - Date element functions

This example illustrates how a variety of date-related functions can be used to derive specific values out of a column of Datetime type.

- YEAR - Returns the four-digit year value from a Datetime value. See *YEAR Function*.
- MONTH - Returns the two-digit month value from a Datetime value. See *MONTH Function*.
- MONTHNAME - Returns the full month name value from a Datetime value. See *MONTHNAME Function*.
- WEEKDAYNAME - Returns the weekday name value from a Datetime value. See *WEEKDAYNAME Function*.
- DAY - Returns the day of the month as a numeric value from a Datetime value. See *DAY Function*.
- HOUR - Returns the hour value on a 24-hour scale from a Datetime value. See *HOUR Function*.
- MINUTE - Returns the minutes value from a Datetime value. See *MINUTE Function*.
- SECOND - Returns the seconds value from a Datetime value. See *SECOND Function*.

**Source:**

<b>date</b>
2/8/16 15:41
12/30/15 0:00
4/26/15 7:07

**Transformation:**

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	YEAR (date)

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	MONTH (date)

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	MONTHNAME (date)

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	WEEKDAYNAME (date)

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	DAY (date)

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
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<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	HOUR (date)

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	MINUTE (date)

<b>Transformation Name</b>	New formula
<b>Parameter: Formula type</b>	Single row formula
<b>Parameter: Formula</b>	SECOND (date)

**Results:**

**NOTE:** If the source Datetime value does not contain a valid input for one of these functions, no value is returned. See the `second_date` column below.

date	year_date	month_date	monthname_date	weekdayname_date	day_date	hour_date	minute_date	second_date
2/8/16 15:41	2016	2	February	Monday	8	15	41	
12/30 /15 0: 00	2015	12	December	Wednesday	30	0	0	
4/26 /15 7: 07	2015	4	April	Sunday	26	7	7	