

DATE AND TIME FUNCTIONS

In Excel, dates and times are stored as values, which means that it is possible to perform calculations on them. Each date between January 1, 1900 and December 31, 2078 is stored as a sequential serial number. Excel works with time values as fractions of a 24-hour day. Midnight is stored as 0.0, noon (12 PM), is stored as 0.5, and 6 PM is stored as 0.75. Time is treated as an extension of the serial number Excel uses for dates. Excel has many functions to assist with dates and times. The table below lists some of the functions.

Function	Description
=TODAY()	Returns the current date. Notice that although parentheses are included, no arguments are used in this function.
=NOW()	Returns the current date and time. Notice that although parentheses are included, no arguments are used in this function.
=DATE(year,month,day)	Returns the date based on its three arguments, year, month, and day. For instance, DATE(2005,12,15) will return 12/15/2005.
=DAY(date)	Extracts a day of the month from a date. To use this option, you need to create a DATE function and then refer to the cell where the DATE function is located. For instance, you must input DAY(A12) where A12 is the location of the DATE function. This information can also be extracted from the TODAY and NOW functions.
=MONTH(date)	Extracts a month number from a date. To use this option, you need to create a DATE function and then refer to the cell where the DATE function is located. For instance, you must input MONTH(A12) where A12 is the location of the DATE function. This information can also be extracted from the TODAY and NOW functions.
=YEAR(date)	Extracts a year (YYYY) from a date. To use this option, you need to create a DATE function and then refer to the cell where the DATE function is located. For instance, you must input YEAR(A12) where A12 is the location of the DATE function. This information can also be extracted from the TODAY and NOW functions.
=WEEKDAY(date)	Returns a day of the week (Sunday=1) from a date. To use this option, you need to create a DATE function and then refer to the cell where the DATE function is located. For instance, you must input WEEKDAY(A12) where A12 is the location of the DATE function. This information can also be extracted from the TODAY function.
=DATEVALUE("date_text")	Converts a date from text to the number of days from January 1, 1900 to the date that was input. The date in the argument must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Function	Description
=TIME(hour,minute,second)	Returns the time based on its three arguments, hour, minutes, seconds. For instance, TIME(12,30,45) will return 12:30 PM.
=HOUR(time)	Extracts the hour part from a time that has been input using the TIME or NOW function. To use this option, you need to create a TIME or NOW function and then refer to the cell where that function is located. For instance, you must input HOUR(A12) where A12 is the location of the TIME or NOW function.
=MINUTE(time)	Extracts the minute part from a time. To use this option, you need to create a TIME or NOW function and then refer to the cell where that function is located. For instance, you must input MINUTE(A12) where A12 is the location of the TIME or NOW function.
=SECOND(time)	Extracts the second part from a time. To use this option, you need to create a TIME or NOW function and then refer to the cell where that function is located. For instance, you must input SECOND(A12) where A12 is the location of the TIME or NOW function.