

# Access: DatePart Function

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In Access, the **DatePart** function returns a specified part of a given date.

The syntax for the **DatePart** function is:

DatePart ( interval, date, [firstdayofweek], [firstweekofyear])

*interval* is the interval of time that you wish to return. This parameter can be any one of the following valid interval values:

Interval	Explanation
yyyy	Year
q	Quarter
m	Month
y	Day of year
d	Day
w	Weekday
ww	Week
h	Hour
n	Minute
s	Second

*date* is the date value that you wish to evaluate.

*firstdayofweek* is optional. It is a constant that specifies the first day of the week. If this parameter is omitted, Access assumes that Sunday is the first day of the week. This parameter can be one of the following values:

Constant	Value	Explanation
vbUseSystem	0	Use the NLS API setting
vbSunday	1	Sunday (default)
vbMonday	2	Monday
vbTuesday	3	Tuesday
vbWednesday	4	Wednesday
vbThursday	5	Thursday
vbFriday	6	Friday
vbSaturday	7	Saturday

*firstweekofyear* is optional. It is a constant that specifies the first week of the year. If this parameter is omitted, Access assumes that the week containing Jan 1st is the first week of the year. This parameter can be one of the following values:

Constant	Value	Explanation
vbUseSystem	0	Use the NSL API setting
vbFirstJan1	1	Use the first week that includes Jan 1st (default)
vbFirstFourDays	2	Use the first week in the year that has at least 4 days
vbFirstFullWeek	3	Use the first full week of the year

For example:

DatePart ("yyyy", #15/10/1998#) would return 1998

DatePart ("m", #15/10/2003#) would return 10

DatePart ("d", #15/10/2003#) would return 15

## VBA Code

The **DatePart** function can be used in VBA code. For example:

```
Dim LValue As Integer
```

```
LValue = DatePart ("d", #15/10/2003#)
```

In this example, the variable called LValue would now contain the value of 15.

## SQL/Queries

You can also use the **DatePart** function in a query.

