

## Date and time functions

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<code>Chms(<math>h, m, s</math>)</code>	the $e_{tC}$ datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to $h, m, s$ on 01jan1960
<code>Clock(<math>s_1, s_2</math> [, <math>Y</math>])</code>	the $e_{tC}$ datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to $s_1$ based on $s_2$ and $Y$
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<code>Cofc(<math>e_{tc}</math>)</code>	the $e_{tC}$ datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of $e_{tc}$ (ms. without leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>cofC(<math>e_{tC}</math>)</code>	the $e_{tc}$ datetime (ms. without leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of $e_{tC}$ (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>Cofd(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the $e_{tC}$ datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of date $e_d$ at time 00:00:00.000
<code>cofd(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the $e_{tc}$ datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of date $e_d$ at time 00:00:00.000
<code>daily(<math>s_1, s_2</math> [, <math>Y</math>])</code>	a synonym for <code>date(<math>s_1, s_2</math> [, <math>Y</math>])</code>
<code>date(<math>s_1, s_2</math> [, <math>Y</math>])</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) corresponding to $s_1$ based on $s_2$ and $Y$
<code>day(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the numeric day of the month corresponding to $e_d$
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<code>dofC(<math>e_{tC}</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) of datetime $e_{tC}$ (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>dofc(<math>e_{tc}</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) of datetime $e_{tc}$ (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>dofh(<math>e_h</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of half-year $e_h$
<code>dofm(<math>e_m</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of month $e_m$
<code>dofq(<math>e_q</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of quarter $e_q$
<code>dofw(<math>e_w</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of week $e_w$
<code>dofy(<math>e_y</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) of 01jan in year $e_y$

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<code>dow(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the numeric day of the week corresponding to date $e_d$ ; 0 = Sunday, 1 = Monday, . . . , 6 = Saturday
<code>doy(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the numeric day of the year corresponding to date $e_d$
<code>halfyear(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the numeric half of the year corresponding to date $e_d$
<code>halfyearly(<math>s_1, s_2</math> [, <math>Y</math>])</code>	the $e_h$ half-yearly date (half-years since 1960h1) corresponding to $s_1$ based on $s_2$ and $Y$ ; $Y$ specifies <i>topyear</i> ; see <a href="#">date()</a>
<code>hh(<math>e_{tc}</math>)</code>	the hour corresponding to datetime $e_{tc}$ (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>hhC(<math>e_{tC}</math>)</code>	the hour corresponding to datetime $e_{tC}$ (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>hms(<math>h, m, s</math>)</code>	the $e_{tc}$ datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to $h, m, s$ on 01jan1960
<code>hofd(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the $e_h$ half-yearly date (half years since 1960h1) containing date $e_d$
<code>hours(<math>ms</math>)</code>	$ms/3,600,000$
<code>mdy(<math>M, D, Y</math>)</code>	the $e_d$ date (days since 01jan1960) corresponding to $M, D, Y$
<code>mdyhms(<math>M, D, Y, h, m, s</math>)</code>	the $e_{tc}$ datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to $M, D, Y, h, m, s$
<code>minutes(<math>ms</math>)</code>	$ms/60,000$
<code>mm(<math>e_{tc}</math>)</code>	the minute corresponding to datetime $e_{tc}$ (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>mmC(<math>e_{tC}</math>)</code>	the minute corresponding to datetime $e_{tC}$ (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>mofd(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the $e_m$ monthly date (months since 1960m1) containing date $e_d$
<code>month(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the numeric month corresponding to date $e_d$
<code>monthly(<math>s_1, s_2</math> [, <math>Y</math>])</code>	the $e_m$ monthly date (months since 1960m1) corresponding to $s_1$ based on $s_2$ and $Y$ ; $Y$ specifies <i>topyear</i> ; see <a href="#">date()</a>
<code>msofhours(<math>h</math>)</code>	$h \times 3,600,000$
<code>msofminutes(<math>m</math>)</code>	$m \times 60,000$
<code>msofseconds(<math>s</math>)</code>	$s \times 1,000$
<code>qofd(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the $e_q$ quarterly date (quarters since 1960q1) containing date $e_d$
<code>quarter(<math>e_d</math>)</code>	the numeric quarter of the year corresponding to date $e_d$
<code>quarterly(<math>s_1, s_2</math> [, <math>Y</math>])</code>	the $e_q$ quarterly date (quarters since 1960q1) corresponding to $s_1$ based on $s_2$ and $Y$ ; $Y$ specifies <i>topyear</i> ; see <a href="#">date()</a>
<code>seconds(<math>ms</math>)</code>	$ms/1,000$
<code>ss(<math>e_{tc}</math>)</code>	the second corresponding to datetime $e_{tc}$ (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>ssC(<math>e_{tC}</math>)</code>	the second corresponding to datetime $e_{tC}$ (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<code>tC(<math>l</math>)</code>	convenience function to make typing dates and times in expressions easier
<code>tc(<math>l</math>)</code>	convenience function to make typing dates and times in expressions easier
<code>td(<math>l</math>)</code>	convenience function to make typing dates in expressions easier
<code>th(<math>l</math>)</code>	convenience function to make typing half-yearly dates in expressions easier

<code>tm(<i>l</i>)</code>	convenience function to make typing monthly dates in expressions easier
<code>tq(<i>l</i>)</code>	convenience function to make typing quarterly dates in expressions easier
<code>tw(<i>l</i>)</code>	convenience function to make typing weekly dates in expressions easier
<code>week(<i>e<sub>d</sub></i>)</code>	the numeric week of the year corresponding to date <i>e<sub>d</sub></i> , the %td encoded date (days since 01jan1960)
<code>weekly(<i>s<sub>1</sub></i>,<i>s<sub>2</sub></i>[,<i>Y</i>])</code>	the <i>e<sub>w</sub></i> weekly date (weeks since 1960w1) corresponding to <i>s<sub>1</sub></i> based on <i>s<sub>2</sub></i> and <i>Y</i> ; <i>Y</i> specifies <i>topyear</i> ; see <code>date()</code>
<code>wofd(<i>e<sub>d</sub></i>)</code>	the <i>e<sub>w</sub></i> weekly date (weeks since 1960w1) containing date <i>e<sub>d</sub></i>
<code>year(<i>e<sub>d</sub></i>)</code>	the numeric year corresponding to date <i>e<sub>d</sub></i>
<code>yearly(<i>s<sub>1</sub></i>,<i>s<sub>2</sub></i>[,<i>Y</i>])</code>	the <i>e<sub>y</sub></i> yearly date (year) corresponding to <i>s<sub>1</sub></i> based on <i>s<sub>2</sub></i> and <i>Y</i> ; <i>Y</i> specifies <i>topyear</i> ; see <code>date()</code>
<code>yh(<i>Y</i>,<i>H</i>)</code>	the <i>e<sub>h</sub></i> half-yearly date (half-years since 1960h1) corresponding to year <i>Y</i> , half-year <i>H</i>
<code>ym(<i>Y</i>,<i>M</i>)</code>	the <i>e<sub>m</sub></i> monthly date (months since 1960m1) corresponding to year <i>Y</i> , month <i>M</i>
<code>yofd(<i>e<sub>d</sub></i>)</code>	the <i>e<sub>y</sub></i> yearly date (year) containing date <i>e<sub>d</sub></i>
<code>yq(<i>Y</i>,<i>Q</i>)</code>	the <i>e<sub>q</sub></i> quarterly date (quarters since 1960q1) corresponding to year <i>Y</i> , quarter <i>Q</i>
<code>yw(<i>Y</i>,<i>W</i>)</code>	the <i>e<sub>w</sub></i> weekly date (weeks since 1960w1) corresponding to year <i>Y</i> , week <i>W</i>

## Functions

Stata's date and time functions are described with examples in [U] 24 [Working with dates and times](#) and [D] [datetime](#). What follows is a technical description. We use the following notation:

---

<i>e<sub>b</sub></i>	%tb business calendar date (days)
<i>e<sub>tc</sub></i>	%tc encoded datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<i>e<sub>tC</sub></i>	%tC encoded datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)
<i>e<sub>d</sub></i>	%td encoded date (days since 01jan1960)
<i>e<sub>w</sub></i>	%tw encoded weekly date (weeks since 1960w1)
<i>e<sub>m</sub></i>	%tm encoded monthly date (months since 1960m1)
<i>e<sub>q</sub></i>	%tq encoded quarterly date (quarters since 1960q1)
<i>e<sub>h</sub></i>	%th encoded half-yearly date (half-years since 1960h1)
<i>e<sub>y</sub></i>	%ty encoded yearly date (years)
<i>M</i>	month, 1–12
<i>D</i>	day of month, 1–31
<i>Y</i>	year, 0100–9999
<i>h</i>	hour, 0–23
<i>m</i>	minute, 0–59
<i>s</i>	second, 0–59 or 60 if leap seconds
<i>W</i>	week number, 1–52
<i>Q</i>	quarter number, 1–4
<i>H</i>	half-year number, 1 or 2

---

The date and time functions, where integer arguments are required, allow noninteger values and use the `floor()` of the value.

A Stata date-and-time (`%t`) variable is recorded as the milliseconds, days, weeks, etc., depending upon the units from 01jan1960; negative values indicate dates and times before 01jan1960. Allowable dates and times are those between 01jan0100 and 31dec9999, inclusive, but all functions are based on the Gregorian calendar, and values do not correspond to historical dates before Friday, 15oct1582.

`bofd("cal",  $e_d$ )`

Description: the  $e_b$  business date corresponding to  $e_d$

Domain  $cal$ : business calendar names and formats

Domain  $e_d$ : `%td` as defined by business calendar named  $cal$

Range: as defined by business calendar named  $cal$

`Cdhms( $e_d, h, m, s$ )`

Description: the  $e_{tC}$  datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $e_d, h, m, s$

Domain  $e_d$ : `%td` dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Domain  $h$ : integers 0 to 23

Domain  $m$ : integers 0 to 59

Domain  $s$ : reals 0.000 to 60.999

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $> 253,717,919,999,999$ ) or *missing*

`Chms( $h, m, s$ )`

Description: the  $e_{tC}$  datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $h, m, s$  on 01jan1960

Domain  $h$ : integers 0 to 23

Domain  $m$ : integers 0 to 59

Domain  $s$ : reals 0.000 to 60.999

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $> 253,717,919,999,999$ ) or *missing*

`Clock( $s_1, s_2$  [ $, Y$ ])`

Description: the  $e_{tC}$  datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $s_1$  based on  $s_2$  and  $Y$

Function `Clock()` works the same as function `clock()` except that `Clock()` returns a leap second-adjusted `%tC` value rather than an unadjusted `%tC` value. Use `Clock()` only if original time values have been adjusted for leap seconds.

Domain  $s_1$ : strings

Domain  $s_2$ : strings

Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $> 253,717,919,999,999$ ) or *missing*

`clock( $s_1, s_2$  [,  $Y$ ])`

Description: the  $e_{tc}$  datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $s_1$  based on  $s_2$  and  $Y$

$s_1$  contains the date, time, or both, recorded as a string, in virtually any format. Months can be spelled out, abbreviated (to three characters), or indicated as numbers; years can include or exclude the century; blanks and punctuation are allowed.

$s_2$  is any permutation of M, D, [##]Y, h, m, and s, with their order defining the order that month, day, year, hour, minute, and second occur (and whether they occur) in  $s_1$ . ##, if specified, indicates the default century for two-digit years in  $s_1$ . For instance,  $s_2 = \text{"MD19Y hm"}$  would translate  $s_1 = \text{"11/15/91 21:14"}$  as 15nov1991 21:14. The space in "MD19Y hm" was not significant and the string would have translated just as well with "MD19Yhm".

$Y$  provides an alternate way of handling two-digit years.  $Y$  specifies the largest year that is to be returned when a two-digit year is encountered; see function `date()` below. If neither ## nor  $Y$  is specified, `clock()` returns *missing* when it encounters a two-digit year.

Domain  $s_1$ : strings

Domain  $s_2$ : strings

Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ ) or *missing*

`Cmdyhms( $M, D, Y, h, m, s$ )`

Description: the  $e_{tC}$  datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $M, D, Y, h, m, s$

Domain  $M$ : integers 1 to 12

Domain  $D$ : integers 1 to 31

Domain  $Y$ : integers 0100 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)

Domain  $h$ : integers 0 to 23

Domain  $m$ : integers 0 to 59

Domain  $s$ : reals 0.000 to 60.999

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ ) or *missing*

`Cofc( $e_{tc}$ )`

Description: the  $e_{tC}$  datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of  $e_{tc}$  (ms. without leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)

Domain  $e_{tc}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ )

`cofC( $e_{tC}$ )`

Description: the  $e_{tC}$  datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of  $e_{tC}$  (ms. without leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)

Domain  $e_{tC}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ )

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )

`Cofd( $e_d$ )`

Description: the  $e_{tC}$  datetime (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of date  $e_d$  at time 00:00:00.000

Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ )

`cofd( $e_d$ )`

Description: the  $e_{tc}$  datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) of date  $e_d$  at time 00:00:00.000

Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )

`daily( $s_1, s_2$  [,  $Y$ ])`

Description: a synonym for `date( $s_1, s_2$  [,  $Y$ ])`

`date( $s_1, s_2$  [,  $Y$ ])`

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) corresponding to  $s_1$  based on  $s_2$  and  $Y$

$s_1$  contains the date, recorded as a string, in virtually any format. Months can be spelled out, abbreviated (to three characters), or indicated as numbers; years can include or exclude the century; blanks and punctuation are allowed.

$s_2$  is any permutation of M, D, and [##] $Y$ , with their order defining the order that month, day, and year occur in  $s_1$ . ##, if specified, indicates the default century for two-digit years in  $s_1$ . For instance,  $s_2 = "MD19Y"$  would translate  $s_1 = "11/15/91"$  as 15nov1991.

$Y$  provides an alternate way of handling two-digit years. When a two-digit year is encountered, the largest year, *topyear*, that does not exceed  $Y$  is returned.

```
date("1/15/08", "MDY", 1999) = 15jan1908
```

```
date("1/15/08", "MDY", 2019) = 15jan2008
```

```
date("1/15/51", "MDY", 2000) = 15jan1951
```

```
date("1/15/50", "MDY", 2000) = 15jan1950
```

```
date("1/15/49", "MDY", 2000) = 15jan1949
```

```
date("1/15/01", "MDY", 2050) = 15jan2001
```

```
date("1/15/00", "MDY", 2050) = 15jan2000
```

If neither ## nor  $Y$  is specified, `date()` returns *missing* when it encounters a two-digit year. See *Working with two-digit years* in [D] [datetime translation](#) for more information.

Domain  $s_1$ : strings

Domain  $s_2$ : strings

Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ ) or *missing*

`day( $e_d$ )`

Description: the numeric day of the month corresponding to  $e_d$

Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: integers 1 to 31 or *missing*

**dhms**( $e_d, h, m, s$ )

Description: the  $e_{tc}$  datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $e_d, h, m,$  and

Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Domain  $h$ : integers 0 to 23

Domain  $m$ : integers 0 to 59

Domain  $s$ : reals 0.000 to 59.999

Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ ) or *missing*

**dofb**( $e_b, "cal"$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  datetime corresponding to  $e_b$

Domain  $e_b$ : %tb as defined by business calendar named *cal*

Domain *cal*: business calendar names and formats

Range: as defined by business calendar named *cal*

**dofC**( $e_{tC}$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) of datetime  $e_{tC}$  (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)

Domain  $e_{tC}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $> 253,717,919,999,999$ )

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

**dofc**( $e_{tc}$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) of datetime  $e_{tc}$  (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)

Domain  $e_{tc}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

**dofh**( $e_h$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of half-year  $e_h$

Domain  $e_h$ : %th dates 0100h1 to 9999h2 (integers  $-3,720$  to  $16,079$ )

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 01jul9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,366$ )

**dofm**( $e_m$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of month  $e_m$

Domain  $e_m$ : %tm dates 0100m1 to 9999m12 (integers  $-22,320$  to  $96,479$ )

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 01dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,519$ )

**dofq**( $e_q$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of quarter  $e_q$

Domain  $e_q$ : %tq dates 0100q1 to 9999q4 (integers  $-7,440$  to  $32,159$ )

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 01oct9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,458$ )

**dofw**( $e_w$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) of the start of week  $e_w$

Domain  $e_w$ : %tw dates 0100w1 to 9999w52 (integers  $-96,720$  to  $418,079$ )

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 24dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,542$ )

**dofy( $e_y$ )**

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) of 01jan in year  $e_y$

Domain  $e_y$ : %ty dates 0100 to 9999 (integers 0100 to 9999)

Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 01jan9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,185$ )

**dow( $e_d$ )**

Description: the numeric day of the week corresponding to date  $e_d$ ; 0 = Sunday, 1 = Monday, ..., 6 = Saturday

Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: integers 0 to 6 or *missing*

**doy( $e_d$ )**

Description: the numeric day of the year corresponding to date  $e_d$

Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: integers 1 to 366 or *missing*

**halfyear( $e_d$ )**

Description: the numeric half of the year corresponding to date  $e_d$

Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: integers 1, 2, or *missing*

**halfyearly( $s_1, s_2$  [,  $Y$  ])**

Description: the  $e_h$  half-yearly date (half-years since 1960h1) corresponding to  $s_1$  based on  $s_2$  and  $Y$ ;  $Y$  specifies *topyear*; see [date\(\)](#)

Domain  $s_1$ : strings

Domain  $s_2$ : strings "HY" and "YH";  $Y$  may be prefixed with ##

Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)

Range: %th dates 0100h1 to 9999h2 (integers  $-3,720$  to  $16,079$ ) or *missing*

**hh( $e_{tc}$ )**

Description: the hour corresponding to datetime  $e_{tc}$  (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)

Domain  $e_{tc}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )

Range: integers 0 through 23, *missing*

**hhC( $e_{tC}$ )**

Description: the hour corresponding to datetime  $e_{tC}$  (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)

Domain  $e_{tC}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
(integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ )

Range: integers 0 through 23, *missing*

**hms( $h, m, s$ )**

Description: the  $e_{tc}$  datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $h, m, s$  on 01jan1960

Domain  $h$ : integers 0 to 23

Domain  $m$ : integers 0 to 59

Domain  $s$ : reals 0.000 to 59.999

Range: datetimes 01jan1960 00:00:00.000 to 01jan1960 23:59:59.999 (integers 0 to  $86,399,999$  or *missing*)

**hofd**( $e_d$ )

Description: the  $e_h$  half-yearly date (half years since 1960h1) containing date  $e_d$   
 Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )  
 Range: %th dates 0100h1 to 9999h2 (integers  $-3,720$  to  $16,079$ )

**hours**( $ms$ )

Description:  $ms/3,600,000$   
 Domain  $ms$ : real; milliseconds  
 Range: real or *missing*

**mdy**( $M, D, Y$ )

Description: the  $e_d$  date (days since 01jan1960) corresponding to  $M, D, Y$   
 Domain  $M$ : integers 1 to 12  
 Domain  $D$ : integers 1 to 31  
 Domain  $Y$ : integers 0100 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)  
 Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ ) or *missing*

**mdyhms**( $M, D, Y, h, m, s$ )

Description: the  $e_{tc}$  datetime (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000) corresponding to  $M, D, Y, h, m, s$   
 Domain  $M$ : integers 1 to 12  
 Domain  $D$ : integers 1 to 31  
 Domain  $Y$ : integers 0100 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)  
 Domain  $h$ : integers 0 to 23  
 Domain  $m$ : integers 0 to 59  
 Domain  $s$ : reals 0.000 to 59.999  
 Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 (integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ ) or *missing*

**minutes**( $ms$ )

Description:  $ms/60,000$   
 Domain  $ms$ : real; milliseconds  
 Range: real or *missing*

**mm**( $e_{tc}$ )

Description: the minute corresponding to datetime  $e_{tc}$  (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)  
 Domain  $e_{tc}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 (integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )  
 Range: integers 0 through 59, *missing*

**mmC**( $e_{tC}$ )

Description: the minute corresponding to datetime  $e_{tC}$  (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)  
 Domain  $e_{tC}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 (integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ )  
 Range: integers 0 through 59, *missing*

**moFd**( $e_d$ )

Description: the  $e_m$  monthly date (months since 1960m1) containing date  $e_d$   
 Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )  
 Range: %tm dates 0100m1 to 9999m12 (integers  $-22,320$  to  $96,479$ )

**month**( $e_d$ )Description: the numeric month corresponding to date  $e_d$ Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )Range: integers 1 to 12 or *missing***monthly**( $s_1, s_2$  [,  $Y$ ])Description: the  $e_m$  monthly date (months since 1960m1) corresponding to  $s_1$  based on  $s_2$  and  $Y$ ;  $Y$  specifies *topyear*; see [date\(\)](#)Domain  $s_1$ : stringsDomain  $s_2$ : strings "MY" and "YM";  $Y$  may be prefixed with ##Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)Range: %tm dates 0100m1 to 9999m12 (integers  $-22,320$  to  $96,479$ ) or *missing***msofhours**( $h$ )Description:  $h \times 3,600,000$ Domain  $h$ : real; hoursRange: real or *missing*; milliseconds**msofminutes**( $m$ )Description:  $m \times 60,000$ Domain  $m$ : real; minutesRange: real or *missing*; milliseconds**msofseconds**( $s$ )Description:  $s \times 1,000$ Domain  $s$ : real; secondsRange: real or *missing*; milliseconds**qofd**( $e_d$ )Description: the  $e_q$  quarterly date (quarters since 1960q1) containing date  $e_d$ Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )Range: %tq dates 0100q1 to 9999q4 (integers  $-7,440$  to  $32,159$ )**quarter**( $e_d$ )Description: the numeric quarter of the year corresponding to date  $e_d$ Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )Range: integers 1 to 4 or *missing***quarterly**( $s_1, s_2$  [,  $Y$ ])Description: the  $e_q$  quarterly date (quarters since 1960q1) corresponding to  $s_1$  based on  $s_2$  and  $Y$ ;  $Y$  specifies *topyear*; see [date\(\)](#)Domain  $s_1$ : stringsDomain  $s_2$ : strings "QY" and "YQ";  $Y$  may be prefixed with ##Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)Range: %tq dates 0100q1 to 9999q4 (integers  $-7,440$  to  $32,159$ ) or *missing***seconds**( $ms$ )Description:  $ms/1,000$ Domain  $ms$ : real; millisecondsRange: real or *missing*

**ss**( $e_{tc}$ )

Description: the second corresponding to datetime  $e_{tc}$  (ms. since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)  
 Domain  $e_{tc}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 (integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )  
 Range: real 0.000 through 59.999, *missing*

**ssC**( $e_{tC}$ )

Description: the second corresponding to datetime  $e_{tC}$  (ms. with leap seconds since 01jan1960 00:00:00.000)  
 Domain  $e_{tC}$ : datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 (integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ )  
 Range: real 0.000 through 60.999, *missing*

**tC**( $l$ )

Description: convenience function to make typing dates and times in expressions easier  
 Same as **tc**(), except returns leap second-adjusted values; for example, typing **tc**(29nov2007 9:15) is equivalent to typing 1511946900000, whereas **tC**(29nov2007 9:15) is 1511946923000.  
 Domain  $l$ : datetime literal strings 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 (integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $>253,717,919,999,999$ )

**tc**( $l$ )

Description: convenience function to make typing dates and times in expressions easier  
 For example, typing **tc**(2jan1960 13:42) is equivalent to typing 135720000; the date but not the time may be omitted, and then 01jan1960 is assumed; the seconds portion of the time may be omitted and is assumed to be 0.000; **tc**(11:02) is equivalent to typing 39720000.  
 Domain  $l$ : datetime literal strings 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 Range: datetimes 01jan0100 00:00:00.000 to 31dec9999 23:59:59.999  
 (integers  $-58,695,840,000,000$  to  $253,717,919,999,999$ )

**td**( $l$ )

Description: convenience function to make typing dates in expressions easier  
 For example, typing **td**(2jan1960) is equivalent to typing 1.  
 Domain  $l$ : date literal strings 01jan0100 to 31dec9999  
 Range: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

**th**( $l$ )

Description: convenience function to make typing half-yearly dates in expressions easier  
 For example, typing **th**(1960h2) is equivalent to typing 1.  
 Domain  $l$ : half-year literal strings 0100h1 to 9999h2  
 Range: %th dates 0100h1 to 9999h2 (integers  $-3,720$  to  $16,079$ )

**tm**( $l$ )

Description: convenience function to make typing monthly dates in expressions easier  
 For example, typing **tm**(1960m2) is equivalent to typing 1.  
 Domain  $l$ : month literal strings 0100m1 to 9999m12  
 Range: %tm dates 0100m1 to 9999m12 (integers  $-22,320$  to  $96,479$ )

**tq(*l*)**

Description: convenience function to make typing quarterly dates in expressions easier

For example, typing `tq(1960q2)` is equivalent to typing `1`.

Domain *l*: quarter literal strings 0100q1 to 9999q4

Range: %tq dates 0100q1 to 9999q4 (integers  $-7,440$  to  $32,159$ )

**tw(*l*)**

Description: convenience function to make typing weekly dates in expressions easier

For example, typing `tw(1960w2)` is equivalent to typing `1`.

Domain *l*: week literal strings 0100w1 to 9999w52

Range: %tw dates 0100w1 to 9999w52 (integers  $-96,720$  to  $418,079$ )

**week(*e<sub>d</sub>*)**

Description: the numeric week of the year corresponding to date *e<sub>d</sub>*, the %td encoded date (days since 01jan1960)

Note: The first week of a year is the first 7-day period of the year.

Domain *e<sub>d</sub>*: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: integers 1 to 52 or *missing*

**weekly(*s<sub>1</sub>*, *s<sub>2</sub>* [, *Y* ])**

Description: the *e<sub>w</sub>* weekly date (weeks since 1960w1) corresponding to *s<sub>1</sub>* based on *s<sub>2</sub>* and *Y*; *Y* specifies *topyear*; see `date()`

Domain *s<sub>1</sub>*: strings

Domain *s<sub>2</sub>*: strings "WY" and "YW"; *Y* may be prefixed with ##

Domain *Y*: integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)

Range: %tw dates 0100w1 to 9999w52 (integers  $-96,720$  to  $418,079$ ) or *missing*

**wofd(*e<sub>d</sub>*)**

Description: the *e<sub>w</sub>* weekly date (weeks since 1960w1) containing date *e<sub>d</sub>*

Domain *e<sub>d</sub>*: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: %tw dates 0100w1 to 9999w52 (integers  $-96,720$  to  $418,079$ )

**year(*e<sub>d</sub>*)**

Description: the numeric year corresponding to date *e<sub>d</sub>*

Domain *e<sub>d</sub>*: %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )

Range: integers 0100 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)

**yearly(*s<sub>1</sub>*, *s<sub>2</sub>* [, *Y* ])**

Description: the *e<sub>y</sub>* yearly date (year) corresponding to *s<sub>1</sub>* based on *s<sub>2</sub>* and *Y*; *Y* specifies *topyear*; see `date()`

Domain *s<sub>1</sub>*: strings

Domain *s<sub>2</sub>*: string "Y"; *Y* may be prefixed with ##

Domain *Y*: integers 1000 to 9998 (but probably 2001 to 2099)

Range: %ty dates 0100 to 9999 (integers 0100 to 9999) or *missing*

**yh(*Y*, *H*)**

Description: the *e<sub>h</sub>* half-yearly date (half-years since 1960h1) corresponding to year *Y*, half-year *H*

Domain *Y*: integers 1000 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)

Domain *H*: integers 1, 2

Range: %th dates 1000h1 to 9999h2 (integers  $-1,920$  to  $16,079$ )

**ym( $Y, M$ )**

Description: the  $e_m$  monthly date (months since 1960m1) corresponding to year  $Y$ , month  $M$   
 Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)  
 Domain  $M$ : integers 1 to 12  
 Range: %tm dates 1000m1 to 9999m12 (integers  $-11,520$  to  $96,479$ )

**yofd( $e_d$ )**

Description: the  $e_y$  yearly date (year) containing date  $e_d$   
 Domain  $e_d$ : %td dates 01jan0100 to 31dec9999 (integers  $-679,350$  to  $2,936,549$ )  
 Range: %ty dates 0100 to 9999 (integers 0100 to 9999)

**yq( $Y, Q$ )**

Description: the  $e_q$  quarterly date (quarters since 1960q1) corresponding to year  $Y$ , quarter  $Q$   
 Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)  
 Domain  $Q$ : integers 1 to 4  
 Range: %tq dates 1000q1 to 9999q4 (integers  $-3,840$  to  $32,159$ )

**yw( $Y, W$ )**

Description: the  $e_w$  weekly date (weeks since 1960w1) corresponding to year  $Y$ , week  $W$   
 Domain  $Y$ : integers 1000 to 9999 (but probably 1800 to 2100)  
 Domain  $W$ : integers 1 to 52  
 Range: %tw dates 1000w1 to 9999w52 (integers  $-49,920$  to  $418,079$ )

## Video example

[How to create a date variable from a date stored as a string](#)

## Reference

Rajbhandari, A. 2015. A tour of datetime in Stata. *The Stata Blog: Not Elsewhere Classified*.  
<http://blog.stata.com/2015/12/17/a-tour-of-datetime-in-stata-i/>.

## Also see

[FN] [Functions by category](#)

[D] [datetime](#) — Date and time values and variables

[D] [egen](#) — Extensions to generate

[D] [generate](#) — Create or change contents of variable

[M-5] [date\(\)](#) — Date and time manipulation

[U] [13.3 Functions](#)