

# How can I complete this task in Google Sheets?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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To complete a task in Google Sheets, follow these steps:

1. Open Google Sheets and create a new spreadsheet or open an existing one.
  2. Identify the specific task you need to complete, such as organizing data, creating formulas, or formatting cells.
  3. Use the appropriate tools and functions within the Google Sheets toolbar to complete the task. You can also use the search bar to find specific tools or functions.
  4. If needed, refer to online tutorials or help resources for more detailed instructions on completing the task.
  5. Save your changes and review the completed task to ensure it meets your desired outcome.
- By following these steps, you can successfully complete various tasks in Google Sheets to manage and analyze your data effectively.

## DAY

Returns the day of the month that a specific date falls on, in numeric format.

### Sample Usage

```
DAY( DATE ( 1969 , 7 , 20 ) )
```

```
DAY ( A2 )
```

```
DAY ( 40909 )
```

```
DAY ( " 7 / 20 / 1969 " )
```

### Syntax

```
DAY ( date )
```

**date** - The date from which to extract the day. Must be a reference to a cell containing a date, a function returning a date type, or a number.

### Notes

Ensure that the input to the function is either a reference to a cell containing a date, a function which returns a date object such as [DATE](#), [DATEVALUE](#) or [TO\\_DATE](#), or a date serial number of the type returned by the [N](#) function. Google Sheets represents dates and times as numbers; while conversion is automatic when a human-readable date is entered into a cell, functions only accept literal dates in numeric format.

DAY does not autoconvert number formats in the same way that Google Sheets does upon direct entry into cells. Therefore, DAY(10/10/2000) is interpreted as DAY(0.005), the quotient of 10 divided by 10 divided by 2000.

DAY returns the intuitive understanding of the day of the month, and is useful primarily in other calculations rather than to extract the day of month from a known date, as that value is easily known from reading the entire date.

## See Also

YEAR: Returns the year specified by a given date.

WEEKDAY: Returns a number representing the day of the week of the date provided.

TO\_DATE: Converts a provided number to a date.

SECOND: Returns the second component of a specific time, in numeric format.

N: Returns the argument provided as a number.

MONTH: Returns the month of the year a specific date falls in, in numeric format.

MINUTE: Returns the minute component of a specific time, in numeric format.

HOURL: Returns the hour component of a specific time, in numeric format.

DATEVALUE: Converts a provided date string in a known format to a date value.

DATE: Converts a year, month, and day into a date.

## Examples

DAY accepts different input parameter type.