How can I use the HOUR function in Google Sheets?

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The HOUR function in Google Sheets is a useful tool for extracting the hour component from a given time value. It takes a time or date-time value as its input and returns the hour component as a number between 0 and 23. This function can be used in various scenarios, such as calculating working hours, tracking time spent on a task, or creating time-based charts and graphs. To use the HOUR function, simply enter the time value in the designated cell and use the function syntax "=HOUR(cell reference)" in the desired cell. This will automatically calculate and display the hour component of the given time value. The HOUR function is a quick and efficient way to manipulate time data in Google Sheets, making it a valuable tool for data analysis and organization.

HOUR

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

Sample Usage

`HOUR(TIME(11,40,59))`

`HOUR(A2)`

`HOUR(40909.0004)`

`HOUR("20:49:59")`

Syntax

`HOUR(time)`

`time` - The time from which to calculate the hour component. Must be a reference to a cell containing a date/time, a function returning a date/time type, or a number.

Notes

Ensure that the input to the function is either a reference to a cell containing a date/time, a function which returns a date/time object such as `TIME`, 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.

`HOUR` does not autoconvert number formats in the same way that Google Sheets does upon direct entry into cells. Therefore, `HOUR(12:00:00)` will return an error.

`HOUR` returns the intuitive understanding of hours, and is useful primarily in other calculations rather

than to extract the hour component of a known time, as that value is easily known from a plain reading of the entire time.

Note that date objects that are created with the `DATE` function or by entry of a date without a time component will have a time of 0:00:00.

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.

`TIME`: Converts an hour, minute, and second into a time.

`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.

`DAY`: Returns the day of the month that a specific date falls on, 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

Returns the hour as an integer for the given date value.