

## [ANSI date literal in Oracle](#)



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Lets first create a table as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE datetest(  
2 datecol DATE);
```

Table created.

In normal way when entering the date through a literal value we make sure that it matching our NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT='DD/MM/YYYY';
```

Session altered.

```
SQL> INSERT INTO datetest VALUES ('06/12/2006');
```

1 row created.

or we use TO\_DATE to convert our literal value to date first

```
SQL> INSERT INTO datetest  
VALUES (TO_DATE('20061206','YYYYMMDD'));
```

1 row created.

**Now today I came across another way by using “ANSI date literal”**

ANSI - American National Standards Institute

```
SQL> INSERT INTO datetest VALUES( DATE '2006-12-06');
```

1 row created.

It contains no time element and is formatted exactly as follows:

**DATE 'YYYY-MM-DD'**