

# Date Time

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| Block Group: | <a href="#">Date Time Operations</a>  |
| Icon:        |  |

The Date Time block takes multiple inputs that represent a year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond and returns the sequential serial number that represents the date and time.

The Date Time block is useful when a date is supplied in a format that DGLux5 does not recognize, such as YYYYMMDD. You can use the Date Time block with other blocks, such as the [Substring](#) block, to convert the dates to a serial number that DGLux5 recognizes. See [Scripting and Syntax](#).

For information on using dataflow blocks, see [Dataflow](#).

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## Input/Output Properties

The following properties of the Date Time block can take input and give output.

- year (*number*)
- month (*number*)
- day (*number*)
- hour (*number*)
- minute (*number*)
- second (*number*)
- millisecond (*number*)
- isUTC (*boolean*)

**year** specifies the year. Can include one to four digits.

**month** specifies the month of the year, from 1 to 12 (January to December). Can be a positive or negative integer.

**day** specifies the day of the month, from 1 to 31. Can be a positive or negative integer.

**hour** specifies the hour of the day, from 0 to 23. Can be a positive or negative integer.

**minute** specifies the minute of the hour, from 0 to 59. Can be a positive or negative integer.

**second** specifies the second of the minute, from 0 to 59. Can be a positive or negative integer.

**millisecond** specifies the millisecond of the second, from 0 to 999. Can be a positive or negative integer.

**isUTC** controls whether to use UTC. By default, this property is FALSE and DGLux5 uses your computer's time zone.

## Output Property

The following property of the Date Time block can give output but cannot take input.

- output (*number*)

**output** returns the sequential serial number that represents a particular date and time.

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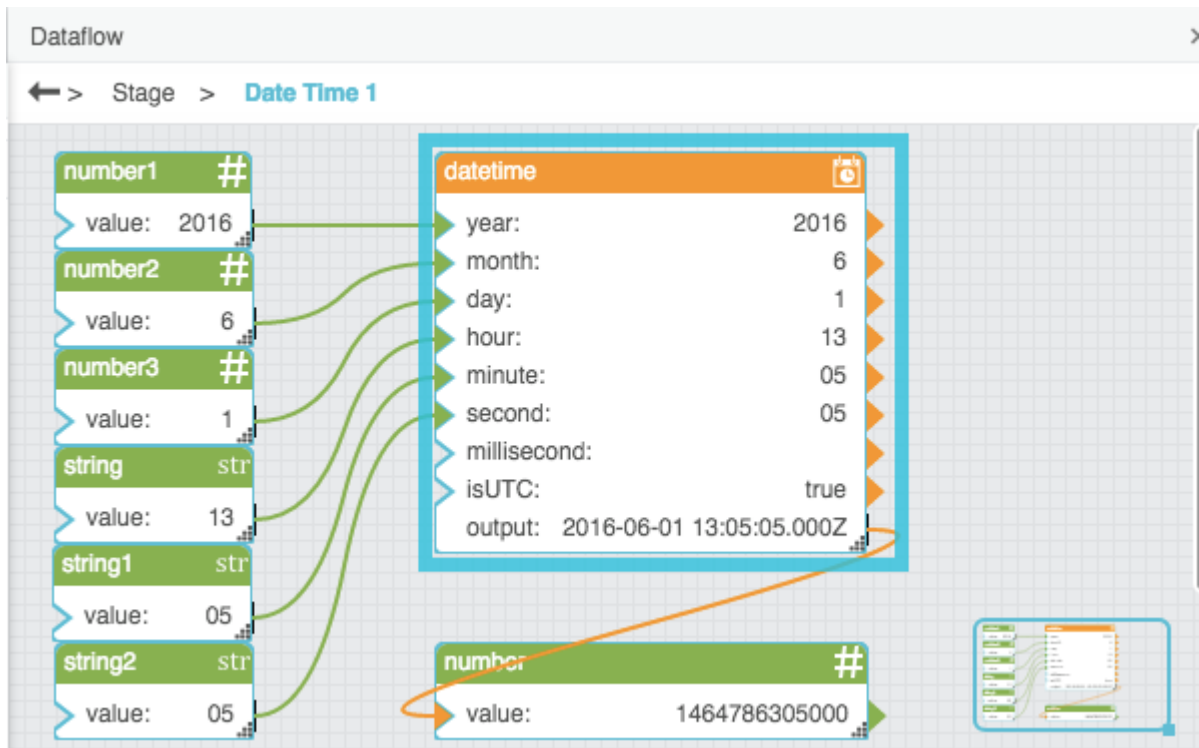
## Special Cases

The following are special cases for the Date Time block:

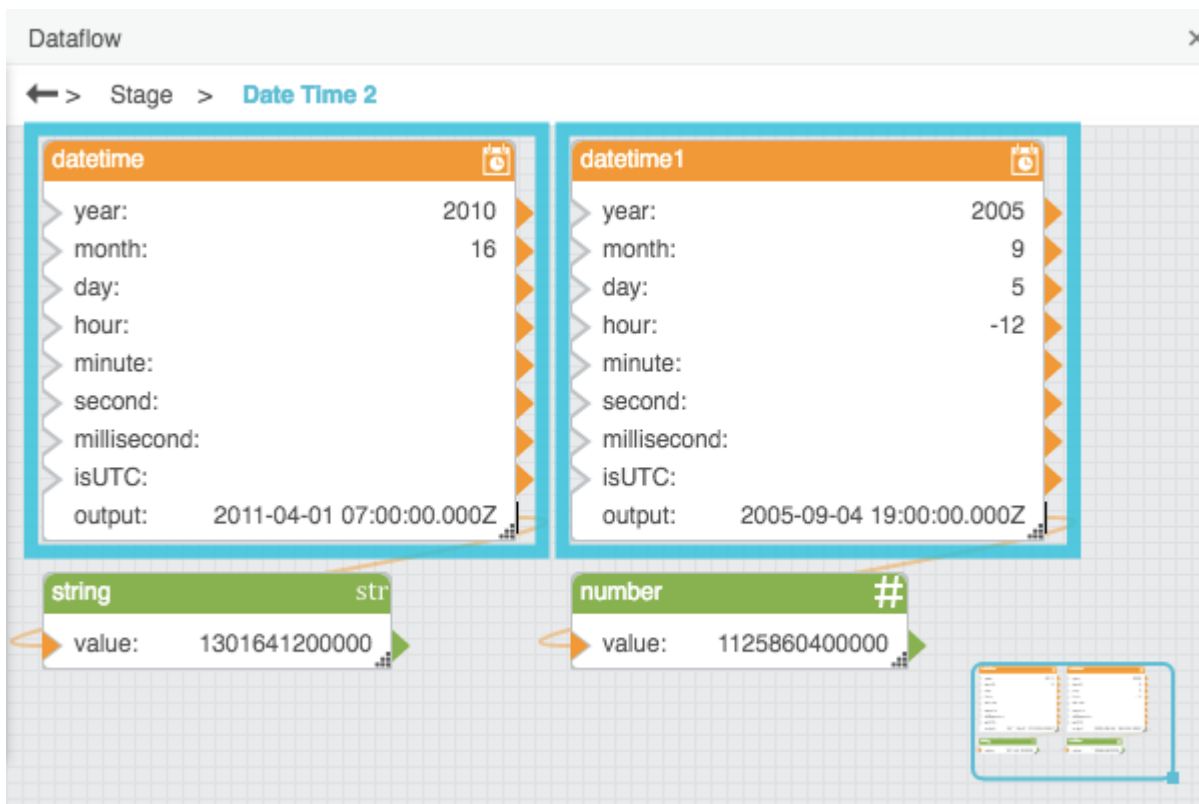
- Integers greater than the maximum add to the date or time, while integers less than 1 subtract from the date or time. For example, with **year** equal to 2016 and **month** equal to 14, the output represents February 2017.
  - All null values are treated as zero (0).
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## Examples

The following image shows a typical example of the Date Time block. In this example, a serial number is created from the input properties.



The following image shows two special cases of the Date Time block. In the leftmost Date Time block, a value of 16 for the month causes the result to be the fourth month of the following year. In the rightmost Date Time block, a value of -12 for the hour causes the result to be noon of the previous day.



[Previous: Date Time Operations](#)

[Next: Date Format](#)

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