Date Time

Block Group:	Date Time Operations
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.

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 the inputs are interpreted as 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.

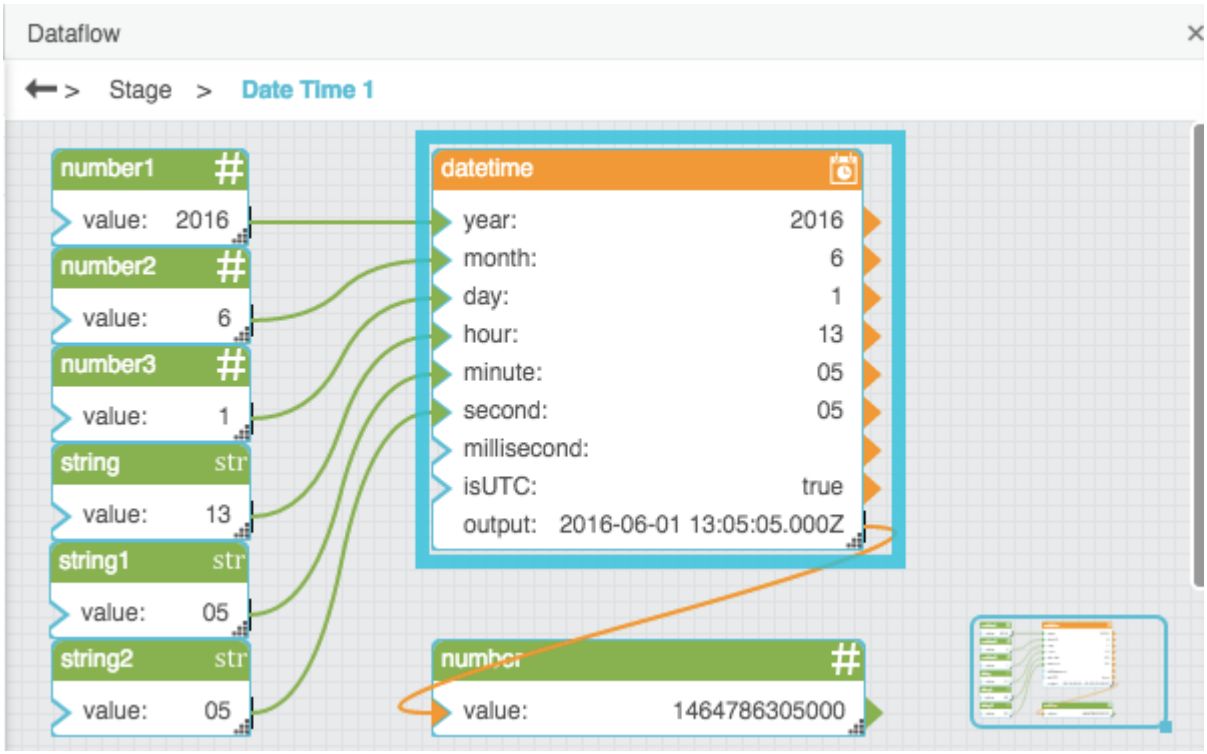
Special Cases

The following are special cases for the Date Time block:

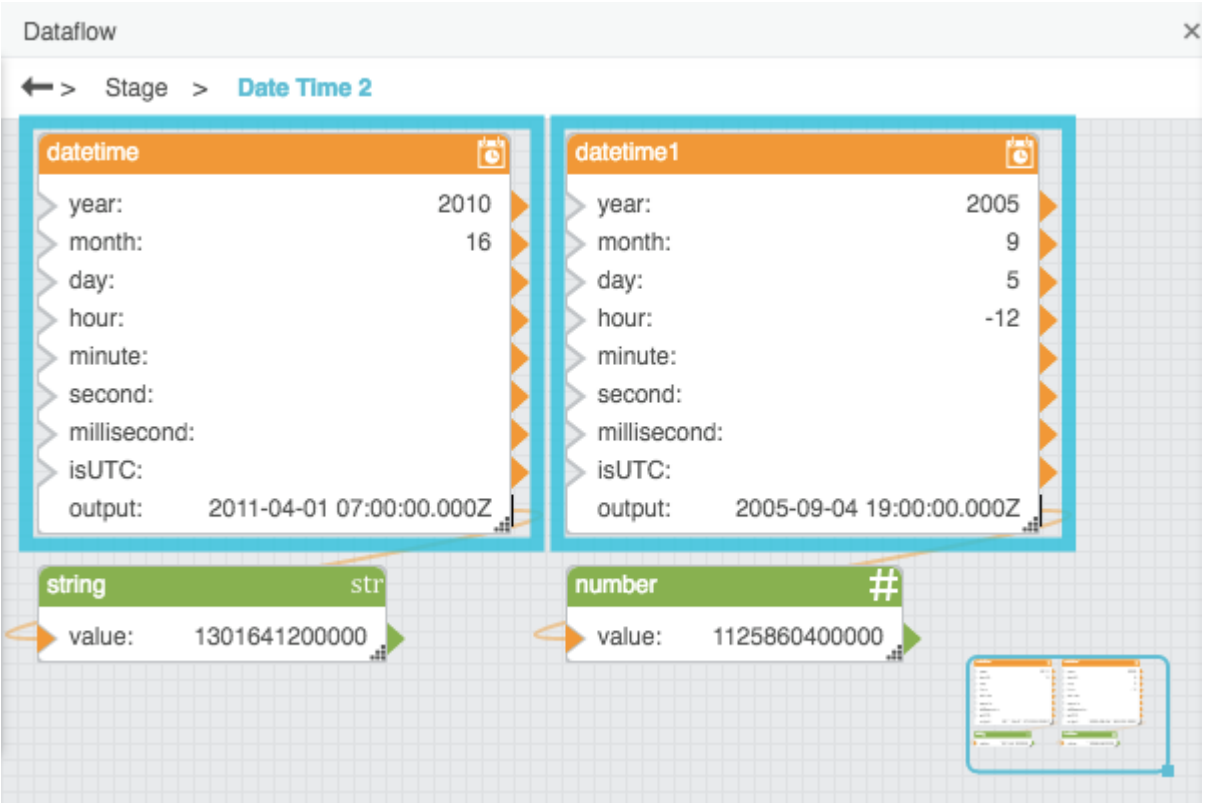
- Integers greater than the maximum add to the date or time, while integers less than 1 subtract from the date or time. For example, with **year** equal to 2016 and **month** equal to 14, the output represents February 2017.
- If **year** is null or not a number, **output** is null.
- If **month** or **day** is null, it is treated as 1. Other null values are treated as zero (0).
- In the current version, the **millisecond** input is ignored and the output always uses 0 milliseconds.

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.



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