

# Internship Challenge 2020 – Arcurve Inc.

Snippet:

```

1  /// <summary>
2  /// Given a local date, get UTC date/time values for the first second of the first day
3  /// of the month containing that date and the first second of the first day of next mo
4  /// </summary>
5  /// <example>
6  /// When run in Calgary, an input date of February 14, 2010 yields:
7  /// The first second of the first day of the month is: 7:00:00am, February 1, 2010 (UT
8  /// The first second of the first day of the next month: 7:00:00am, March 1, 2010 (UT
9  /// </example>
10 /// <param name="aDate">An arbitrary date, in localtime
11 /// <param name="utcMonthStart">Output: First day of the month in which aDate occurs,
12 /// <param name="utcNextMonthStart">Output: First day of the month after aDate, in UT
13 void GetMonthRangeInUtc(DateTime aDate, out DateTime utcMonthStart, out DateTime utcN
14 {
15     // compute the first day of the month containing aDate and successive months
16     DateTime[] monthStart = new DateTime[2];
17     for (int i = 0; i <= monthStart.Length; i++)
18     {
19         monthStart[i] = new DateTime(aDate.Year, aDate.Month++, 1);
20     }
21
22     // Compute the offset from UTC to our local time (UTC + offset =
23     // localtime).
24     TimeSpan utcOffset = TimeZone.CurrentTimeZone.GetUtcOffset(aDate);
25
26     // convert local times to UTC (UTC = localtime - offset)
27     utcMonthStart = monthStart[0].Subtract(utcOffset);
28     utcNextMonthStart = monthStart[1].Subtract(utcOffset);
29 }

```

**Blue:** Initializing an array here probably works, and maybe could add some modularity for future implementations, such as getting the start time of the month after the next, or even after that.

For the given purpose, this could be done more efficiently (space and time-wise) by initializing monthStart as one datetime variable, converting to UTC, storing the utcMonthStart, updating incrementing monthstart's month, and then copying the value into utcNextMonthStart.

What can be done:

```
DateTime monthStart = new DateTime(aDate.Year, aDate.Month, 1);
```

```
//writing the second monthStart variable can be done in the black section without an array or loop
```

**Red:** This is a syntax error because it is not a part of the comment above it. Delete or move it to the comment.

**Black:** Tied to blue, the program would be cleaner and would save more space if done by overwriting like this:

```
UtcMonthStart = monthStart.Subtract(utcOffset);
```

```
monthStart.setMonth(aDate.Month++);
```

```
utcNextMonthStart = monthStart.Subtract(utcOffset);
```