

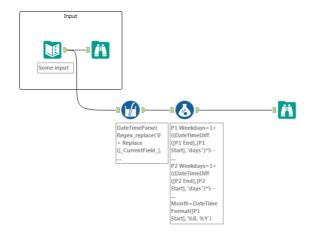
How about a Multi-Field Formula of:

DateTimeParse(Regex_replace('0' + Replace([_CurrentField_], '/', '/0'), '^0*(\d\d)/0

to convert the strings into dates, and then a fomula step to count the weekdays like:

 $1+((DateTimeDiff([P1\ End],[P1\ Start],"days")"5-(ToNumber(DateTimeFormat([P1\ Start],"%w/))-ToNumber(DateTimeFormat([P1\ End],"%w/)))"2) / 7)-IF DateTimeFormat([P1\ End],"%w/)=6' ThIEN 1 ELSE 0 ENDIF-IF DateTimeFormat([P1\ Start],"%w/)=0' ThIEN 1 ELSE 0 ENDIF-IF DateTimeFormat([P1\ End],"%w/)=0' ThIEN 1 ELSE 0 ENDIF-IF DATETIME ENDIF-IF DATETIME ENDIFF ENDI$

Both these formulas are based on posts from <u>@idunkerley79</u> the only change I made is to use DateTimeFormat([P1 End], "%w") to get the weekday number.







Hi @GeneR / @TaraM- the startFile that's posted for this challenge (#41) appears to be the solution file for challenge 40 (it has the input data and solution canvas for #40). Would you mind checking if this is something on my end, or if the challenge files may have been mixed up a little?

Thank you Sean





:-) did it a long way around (see below) - but very glad to see the super-efficient method from @Joe Mako; and the solutions from @MattD & @brianprestidge

Spoiler

Also added a macro that makes it really easy to check for differences in column name; or value across the provided output data, and your own solution (attached)







Spoiler

My solution. Had never used Generate Rows before, so had to do a little digging, but eventually figured it out





