

Day from Date

Given a date

(day, month, year) -- Europe

(month, day, year) -- USA

(year, month, day) -- ISO (Intern'l Standards Org),

what week-day is it: Sun?, Mon? ...

Week-day, 1st day next century, (1, 1, 2001) = ?

Week-day , Christmas 2000, (25, 12, 2000) = ?

Problem Analysis

Input: day, month year. (d,m,y)

Output: day of the week

e.g. The date (31, 12, 1999) falls on a Friday, week-day 5

week-day coded Mod 7.

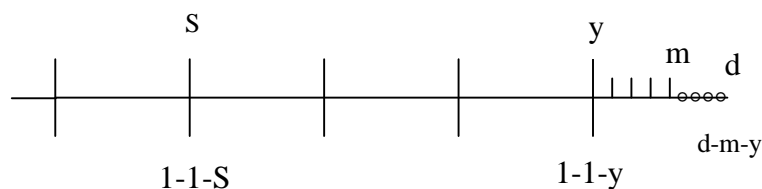
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat

Strategy

To find the day of the week of d-m-y, start with a known date, 1-1-S (first day of year S) and calculate the number of days from 1-1-S to d-m-y. Knowing the week-day of 1-1-S we can use 'mod 7' to find week-day of d-m-y. We use # for 'number of'

days from 1-1-S to d-m-y

days = d -- # days in current month, m
 + days in months up to current month, m
 + (y-S)*365 -- # days in years back to year S
 + (y-S) div 4 -- add on leap days
 - ((y-S) div 100 - (y-S) div 400) -- # correction to leap days.



Start Date

Consider date, 1-1-1, virtual beginning of Calendar.

tf. using expression above, (d,m,y) = (1,1,1) is day number 1, the first day.

tf. let start date, day zero, be one day before 1-1-1,

Using mod 7, we can calculate day of week from start date using

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Num_days}(d, m, y) &= \text{"\# days from Start date"} \\ &= d \\ &\quad + (\text{sum } k \mid 1 \leq k < m : \text{month_days}(k,y)) \text{ -- } y \text{ may be a leap year} \\ &\quad + (y-1) * 365 \\ &\quad + (y-1) \text{ div } 4 \\ &\quad - (y-1) \text{ div } 100 \\ &\quad + (y-1) \text{ div } 400\end{aligned}$$

tf.

$$\text{date2day}(d,m,y) = (\text{Num_days}(d,m,y)) \bmod 7$$

tf.

$$\text{date2day}(1,1,1) = 1, \text{ Monday,}$$

Start date (day zero), the day before, is a Sunday -- week-day 0.

Knowing that the start date is a Sunday, we can use date2day to calculate the day of the week for any date.

Calculating month_days

Let days_in_month be an array indexed from 1 to 12, with value the associated number of days

days_in_month

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

If y is a leap year then we add 1 to number of days in February.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{is_leap_year}(y) &= \text{"y is a leap year"} \\ &\quad y \text{ divisible by 4 but (if } y \text{ divisible by 100 then } y \text{ divisible by 400)} \\ &\quad (y \bmod 4 = 0) \text{ and } ((y \bmod 100 \neq 0) \text{ or } y \bmod 400 = 0)\end{aligned}$$

Accumulating days, month_day(k), when y is not a leap year, e.g. 1900 or 1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334	365

Accumulating days, **leap_month_day (k)**, when y is a leap year, e.g. 2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335	366

Eiffel functions for div and mod

Eiffel uses

n // d for n div d -- integer division e.g. 14 // 5 = 2
n \ \ d for n mod -- remainder or 'mod' function e.g. 14 \ \ 5 = 4

Eiffel Function for date2day(d,m,y)

```
date2day(d,m,y:INTEGER):INTEGER is
do
  if is_leap_year(y) then
    Result := (d
      + leap_month_days.item (m-1)
      + (y -1) * 365
      + (y-1) // 4
      - (y-1) // 100
      + (y-1) // 400) \ \ 7
  else
    Result := (d
      + month_days.item (m-1)
      + (y -1) * 365
      + (y-1) // 4
      - (y-1) // 100
      + (y-1) // 400) \ \ 7
  end
end -- date2day
```

```
is_leap_year(y:INTEGER):BOOLEAN is
do
  if y \ \ 100 = 0 then
    Result := y \ \ 400 = 0
  else
    Result := y \ \ 4 = 0
  end
end
```

Eiffel Class for Date to Day calculation

```
class DATE_DAY
feature
    month_days: ARRAY [INTEGER];
    leap_month_days: ARRAY [INTEGER];

    setup_months is
        local
            k, sum: INTEGER;
            days_in_month: ARRAY [INTEGER]
        do
            from
                days_in_month := <<31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31>>;
                !! month_days.make (1, 12);
                !! leap_month_days.make (1, 12);
                month_days.put (31, 1);
                leap_month_days.put (31, 1);
                k := 2
            until
                k > 12
            loop
                sum := month_days.item (k - 1) + days_in_month.item (k);
                month_days.put (sum, k);
                leap_month_days.put (sum + 1, k);
                k := k + 1
            end
        end ; -- setup_months

    date2day (d, m, y: INTEGER): INTEGER is
        local
            s, r: INTEGER
        do
            setup_months;
            s := simplify (d, y);
            if is_leap_year (y) then
                r := leap_month_days.item (m - 1)
            else
                r := month_days.item (m - 1)
            end ;
            Result := (s + r) \ 7
        end ; -- date2day
```

```
simplify (d, y: INTEGER): INTEGER is
```

```
do
```

```
    Result := d + (y - 1) * 365 + (y - 1) // 4 - (y - 1) // 100 + (y - 1) // 400
```

```
end ;
```

```
is_leap_year (y: INTEGER): BOOLEAN is
```

```
do
```

```
    if y // 100 = 0 then
```

```
        Result := y // 400 = 0
```

```
    else
```

```
        Result := y // 4 = 0
```

```
    end
```

```
end ;
```

```
end -- class DATE_DAY
```

```

class GET_DAY
creation
    make
feature

    make is
        local
            dd: DATE_DAY;
            day, month, year: INTEGER
        do
            get_date ("%NEnter day (1 <= day <= 31) : ");
            day := num;
            get_date ("%NEnter month (1 <= month <= 12) : ");
            month := num;
            get_date ("%NEnter year (1901 <= year <= 2099) : ");
            year := num;
            io.put_string ("%N The date is a ");
            !! dd;
            inspect dd.date2day (day, month, year)
            when 0 then
                io.put_string ("Sunday")
            when 1 then
                io.put_string ("Monday")
            when 2 then
                io.put_string ("Tuesday")
            when 3 then
                io.put_string ("Wednesday")
            when 4 then
                io.put_string ("Thursday")
            when 5 then
                io.put_string ("Friday")
            when 6 then
                io.put_string ("Saturday")
            end ;
            io.new_line
        end ;

        num: INTEGER;

        get_date (msg: STRING) is
            do
                io.put_string (msg);
                io.read_integer;
                num := io.last_integer
            end ;

    end -- class GET_DAY

```