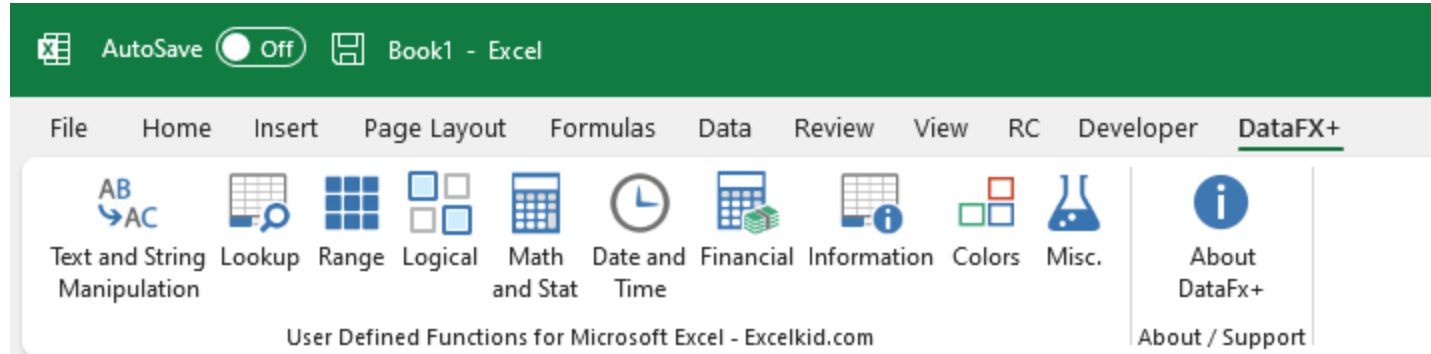


# DataFX for Excel

## Date and Time functions



# DATEDIFF

D10		=DATEDIFF(D3,E3,"Y")			
	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2		Function		StartDate	EndDate
3		DATEDIFF		12/13/2018	4/15/2023
4					
5		Syntax			
6		=DATEDIFF(StartDate,EndDate,DatePart)			
7					
8					
9		Calculate the difference between StartDate and EndDate.		Result	Formula
10		Dateparts are: Y,M,W or D		5	=DATEDIFF(D3,E3,"Y")
11				52	=DATEDIFF(D3,E3,"M")
12				230	=DATEDIFF(D3,E3,"W")
13				1584	=DATEDIFF(D3,E3,"D")
14					
15					

# DAYS\_OF\_MONTH

D10		: X ✓ fx		=DAYS_OF_MONTH(D3,E3)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		Function		MonthNumber	YearNumber	
3		DAYS_OF_MONTH		2	2024	
4						
5		Syntax				
6		=DAYS_OF_MONTH(monthNumberOrName,yearNumber)				
7						
8						
9		This function takes a month number or month name and returns the number of days in the month. Optionally, a year number can be specified. If no year number is provided, the current year will be used. Finally, note that the month name or number argument is optional and if omitted will use the current month.		Result	Formula	
10				29	=DAYS_OF_MONTH(D3,E3)	
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

# LDATE

E3

✖

✓

fx

=LDATE(D3)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		Function		Date	Converted	Formula
3		LDATE		2021/ 12/ 11.	11/12/2021	=LDATE(D3)
4				2021-12-11	11/12/2021	=LDATE(D4)
5		Syntax				
6		=LDATE(dateVal,del)				
7						
8		<p>Quickly convert a date to your date locale. It is very common for people in one country to receive data formatted with dates from another country. The most common of these is the US date format vs the World! ie. month-day-year, rather than day-month-year.</p> <p>LDATE very simply returns the date from a reverse month/day or day/month date value. LDATE expects a value of either dd/mm/yyyy or mm/dd/yyyy , or any similar with differing value split character. The delimiter value is optional and is there when the date delimiter is not the standard forward slash.</p>				
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						

# MONTH\_NAME

D8    ▾    :    ✕    ✓ <i>fx</i> =MONTH_NAME(D3)					
	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2		<b>Function</b>		<b>monthNumber</b>	
3		<b>MONTH_NAME</b>		10	
4				2	
5		<b>Syntax</b>			
6		=MONTH_NAME(monthNumber)			
7				<b>Result</b>	<b>Formula</b>
8		This function takes a month number and returns the name of the month.		October	=MONTH_NAME(D3)
9				February	=MONTH_NAME(D4)
10					
11					
12					
13					

# QUARTER\_NUM

D8    ▾    ✕    ✓    fx    =QUARTER_NUM(D3)					
	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2		Function		monthNumber	
3		QUARTER_NUM		10	
4				2	
5		Syntax			
6		=QUARTER_NUM(monthNumberOrName)			
7				Result	Formula
8		This function takes a month as a number and returns the quarter of the year the month resides.		4	=QUARTER_NUM(D3)
9				1	=QUARTER_NUM(D4)
10					

# QUARTER

D8    X    ✓    fx    =QUARTER(D3)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		<b>Function</b>		<b>Date</b>		
3		<b>QUARTER</b>		12/11/2023		
4				8/14/2023		
5		<b>Syntax</b>				
6		=QUARTER(TheDate)				
7				<b>Result</b>	<b>Formula</b>	
8		This function takes a month as a number and returns the quarter of the year the month resides.		4	=QUARTER(D3)	
9				3	=QUARTER(D4)	
10						

# TIME\_CONVERTER

D8		: X ✓ fx		=TIME_CONVERTER(D3,0,10,10)	
	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2		<b>Function</b>		<b>Date</b>	
3		<b>TIME_CONVERTER</b>		12/11/2023	
4					
5		<b>Syntax</b>			
6		=TIME_CONVERTER(date1,secondsInteger,minutesInteger, hoursInteger,daysInteger,monthsInteger,yearsInteger)			
7				<b>Result</b>	<b>Formula</b>
8		This function takes a date, and then a series of optional arguments for a number of seconds, minutes, hours, days, and years, and then converts the date given to a new date adding in the other date argument values.		12/11/23 10:10	=TIME_CONVERTER(D3,0,10,10)
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					



# TIMECARD

F11		=TIMECARD(D11,E11)						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2		Function		Start-end time calculation from standard times				
3		TIMECARD						
4				Start	End	Hours/Mins	Formula	
5		Syntax		9:00	17:00	8:00	=TIMECARD(D5,E5)	
6		=TIMECARD(Rng,...)		9	17	8	=TIMECARD(D6,E6)	
7								
8		TIMECARD is a function to sum working hours in a timesheet that also includes a few options to allow for different formats of time and includes the ability to; accept time values in decimal style 2.55 or time style 2:55 and will return the result in the same format.		Start-end time over midnight				
9								
10				Start	End	Total	Formula	
11				21:00	3:00	6:00	=TIMECARD(D11,E11)	
12								
13				Multi day start-end times using decimal format times				
14								
15				Start	End	Start	End	Result
16				9.00	12.00	14.00	17.00	6
17								

# WEEK\_OF\_MONTH

E5		=WEEK_OF_MONTH(D5)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2		<b>Function</b>					
3		<b>WEEK_OF_MONTH</b>					
4				<b>Date</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Formula</b>	
5		<b>Syntax</b>		4/11/2023	3	=WEEK_OF_MONTH(D5)	
6		=WEEK_OF_MONTH(date1)		12/24/2023	5	=WEEK_OF_MONTH(D6)	
7							
8		This function takes a date and returns the number of the week of the month for that date. If no date is given, the current date is used.					
9							
10							
11							
12							

# WEEKENDDATE

F5          =WEEKENDDATE(D5,E5)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2		Function					
3		WEEKENDDATE					
4			Year	Week	Result	Formula	
5		Syntax	2023	12	4/1/2023	=WEEKENDDATE(D5,E5)	
6		=WEEKENDDATE(WhichYear,WhichWeek)	2024	48	12/7/2024	=WEEKENDDATE(D6,E6)	
7							
8		Get the first holiday on the selected Year					
9		and week					
10							
11							

# WEEKDAY\_NAME

E5		: X ✓ fx		=WEEKDAY_NAME(D5)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		Function				
3		WEEKDAY_NAME				
4				Name	Result	Formula
5		Syntax		4	Wednesday	=WEEKDAY_NAME(D5)
6		=WEEKDAY_NAME(dayNumber)		1	Sunday	=WEEKDAY_NAME(D6)
7				2	Monday	=WEEKDAY_NAME(D7)
8		This function takes a weekday number and returns the name of the day of the week. DayNumber is a number that should be between 1 and 7, with 1 being Sunday and 7 being Saturday. If no dayNumber is given, the value will default to the current day of the week.				
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						

WORKTIME

E9    ✕    ✓    fx    =WORKTIME(E4,E5,E6,E7,"d")					
	A	B	C	D	E
2		Function			
3		WORKTIME			
4				DateTimeStart	12/12/23 12:00 AM
5		Syntax		DateTimeEnd	12/15/23 12:00 AM
6		=WORKTIME(arg,...)		StartTime	9:00
7				EndTime	17:00
8		Get sum of work hours between two dates given a working window, selective days options, ignore holidays option, decimal time input and output			
9				Worktime (hours)	32
10					
11					
12					
13					
14		WORKTIME( DateTimeStart, DateTimeEnd, work_start_time, work_end_time [, include_days , exclude_holidays , decimal_result ] )			
15					

# DATE\_TO\_YYYYWW

E5		=DATE_TO_YYYYWW(D5)				
	A	B	C	D	E	F
2		<b>Function</b>				
3		<b>DATE_TO_YYYYWW</b>				
4				<b>Date</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Formula</b>
5		<b>Syntax</b>		1/24/2023	2023-3	=DATE_TO_YYYYWW(D5)
6		=DATE_TO_YYYYWW(xDate)		12/25/2018	2018-51	=DATE_TO_YYYYWW(D6)
7				1/15/2024	2024-2	=DATE_TO_YYYYWW(D7)
8		Getting Year & weeknum of the week				
9		starting date for any date				
10						
11						
12						
13						

# YYYYMM\_TO\_DATE

E5    ✕    ✓    fx    =YYYYWW_TO_DATE(D5)					
	A	B	C	D	E
2		<b>Function</b>			
3		<b>YYYYMM_TO_DATE</b>			
4				<b>Input</b>	<b>Result</b>
5		<b>Syntax</b>		202301	1/2/2023
6		=YYYYWW_TO_DATE(yyyyww,iDay)		202305	1/30/2023
7				202315	4/10/2023
8		Converts the year yyyy and ISO week number ww			
9		to an iDay date (1 to 7 = Sunday to Saturday)			
10					
11					
12					

# YYYYMMDD\_TO\_DATE

E5    ✕   ✓   fx   =YYYYMMDD_TO_DATE(D5)						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
2		Function				
3		YYYYMMDD_TO_DATE				
4			Input	Result	Formula	
5		Syntax	20231211	12/11/2023	=YYYYMMDD_TO_DATE(D5)	
6		=YYYYMMDD_TO_DATE(Rng)	20240105	1/5/2024	=YYYYMMDD_TO_DATE(D6)	
7			20241211	12/11/2024	=YYYYMMDD_TO_DATE(D7)	
8		Quickliy convert YYYYMMDD				
9		formatted text or number to date				
10						