

# OConv Date (D) Function

## Description

Converts a date, stored in internal system format, into a specified output format.

## Syntax

*output* = **OConv** (*expression*, "**D** [*year*] [*char*] [*E*] [*F*] [*G*] [*H*] [*I*] [*J*] [*Q*] [*W*] [*WA*] [*month\_format*])

## Parameters

OConv (D) accepts arguments for the following parameters.

Parameter	Description																				
<i>expression</i>	Must either be an integer value or an expression that yields an integer value.																				
D	Indicates a date conversion.																				
- or -																					
DX	DX is used for international default conversions. Requires that a language is set in the environment, in field 15 (@environ.set<ENV_LND_DEFAULT\$> ), eg LND_GERMAN_D, LND_FRENCH_F, etc., etc., etc. The language needs to be set within the SYSENV record prior to start.																				
<i>year</i>	Indicates the number of digits in the year. The range of valid values is 0-9. A 0 (zero) indicates that no year is output. The default value is 4. If you specify a value greater than 4, the year is prefixed with 0s.																				
<i>char</i>	Identifies the character that separates the month, day, and year. The default is a space. If you use the char option, the month is output as a two-digit number. Otherwise, the month is output as the corresponding month abbreviation in the default language set.																				
<i>E, F, G, H, I, J, Q, W, WA</i>	<p>The E, F, G, H, I, and J options determine the order in which the day, month, and year are output. The default value is E, if no separator character (char) is specified, and H, if a separator character is specified.</p> <p>The Q option will return the number of the quarter in which the date falls.</p> <p>The W option will return the number of the day of the week. Sunday is 7.</p> <p>The WA option will return the name of the day of the week.</p> <p><b>Note: The Q, W and WA options are available beginning with OpenInsight version 7.2</b></p> <table><tr><th>Option</th><th>Format</th></tr><tr><td>DE</td><td>01 MAR 2009</td></tr><tr><td>DF</td><td>MAR 2009 01</td></tr><tr><td>DG</td><td>2009 01 MAR</td></tr><tr><td>DH</td><td>MAR 01 2009</td></tr><tr><td>DI</td><td>01 2009 MAR</td></tr><tr><td>DJ</td><td>2009 MAR 01</td></tr><tr><td>DQ</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>DW</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>DWA</td><td>Sunday</td></tr></table>	Option	Format	DE	01 MAR 2009	DF	MAR 2009 01	DG	2009 01 MAR	DH	MAR 01 2009	DI	01 2009 MAR	DJ	2009 MAR 01	DQ	1	DW	7	DWA	Sunday
Option	Format																				
DE	01 MAR 2009																				
DF	MAR 2009 01																				
DG	2009 01 MAR																				
DH	MAR 01 2009																				
DI	01 2009 MAR																				
DJ	2009 MAR 01																				
DQ	1																				
DW	7																				
DWA	Sunday																				
+	<p>If you enter the date in numbers, make sure you enter the date and month in the correct order for the option. For option "DE," 3/1/09 converts to 15036, while 1/3/09 converts to 14979.</p> <p>If you do not specify an option, and if you enter dates as numbers, option H is assumed.</p>																				

month\_format

at

Allows you to specify how completely the date is displayed. Short month format ("S") uses only numbers for the month. Medium month format ("M") uses an abbreviated month name, and long month format ("L") displays the complete month name. The month name is taken from the default language set.

If you specify a separator character char, the default for month\_format is "S." If you do not specify a separator character, the default for month\_format is "M."

month\_format also determines where the separator character char is placed in the date. For month\_format "S", the separator character appears between all parts of the date. For month\_format "M" or "L", the character appears immediately after the day, unless the day is the last part of the date (conversions F and J).

The following table demonstrates the effects of month\_format. In each case, expression is 15036:

month_format	Example conversion	Output
None	"D4/H"	03/01/2009
S	"D4/HS"	03/01/2009
M	"D4,HM"	MAR 01, 2009
L	"D4,HL"	March 01, 2009

## Remarks

OpenInSight saves all dates as the number of days before or after December 31, 1967. This date is saved as day 0 (zero).

Any date after December 31, 1967, is saved as a positive number, the number of days that have elapsed since that date. Any date before December 31, 1967, is saved as a negative number, the number of days backward from that date.

## See also

[Date\(\)](#), [IConv Date \(D\)](#), and [TimeDate\(\)](#).

## Example

<p>* Assigns the value 03/01/09 to Date.</p> <pre>INTERNAL_DATE = 15036 Conversion = "D2/" Date = OConv(INTERNAL_DATE, Conversion)</pre> <p>The following table provides examples of the correct use of the OConv Date function:</p>
--

Example	Output
OConv(15036, "D")	01 MAR 2009
OConv(15036, "D2")	01 MAR 09
OConv(15036, "D4")	01 MAR 2009
OConv(15036, "D/")	03/01/2009
OConv(15036, "D2/")	03/01/09
OConv(15036, "D*")	03*01*2009
OConv(15036, "D/E")	01/03/2009
OConv(15036, "D2E")	01 MAR 09
OConv(15036, "D2/E")	01/03/09
OConv(15036, "DS")	01 03 2009
OConv(15036, "D/S")	03/01/2009
OConv(15036, "DM")	01 MAR 2009
OConv(15036, "D,M")	MAR 01,2009
OConv(15036, "DL")	01 March 2009

OConv(15036, "D,L")	March 01,2009
OConv(15036, "DJL")	2009 March 01
OConv(15036, "D4.EM")	01.MAR 2009
OConv(15036, "D2.EL")	01.March 09
OConv(15036, "DQ")	1
OConv(15036, "DW")	7
OConv(15036, "DWA")	Sunday

When the language is set to LND\_FRENCH\_F, the following is observed  
 \* if date() returns January 7, 2004 US then aa will contain 07.01.2005  
 aa = Oconv(date(), 'DX')