

BUSINESSDATEWE

Updated: 31 Mar 2016

Use **BUSINESSDATEWE** to return a specified date with the specified number interval (which is a signed integer) added to a specified date part of the specified date. When the specified date is 'D' (for days), the function will add the number interval and exclude holidays and weekend days in the calculation. **BUSINESSDATEWE** allows you to specify the weekend day(s) to be used in the calculation. If your weekend days are always going to be Saturday and Sunday, you can use the **BUSINESSDATE** function.

Syntax

```
Public Shared Function BUSINESSDATEWE(  
    ByVal StartDate As Date,  
    ByVal DatePart As String,  
    ByVal Number As Integer,  
    ByVal DateRollRule As String,  
    ByVal Holidays As String,  
    ByVal WE1 As Integer,  
    ByVal WE2 As Integer,)
```

Arguments

StartDate

the date to be manipulated in this function. **BUSINESSDATEWE** will add the specified *number* and *Datepart* and return a result. *StartDate* is an expression that returns a **Date**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Date**.

DatePart

the part of *Startdate* to which *Number* is added. **BUSINESSDATEWE** accepts **days**, **weeks**, **months**, or **years** in *DatePart*. *DatePart* is an expression that returns a **String**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **String**.

Number

an integer that is added to the *DatePart* of *StartDate*. *Number* is an expression that returns a **Integer**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Integer**.

DateRollRule

Identifies the date rolling convention to be used when the result falls on a non-business day and the *DatePart* is week, month, or year. The *DateRollRule* values are:

- | | |
|----|--|
| A | actual day is returned with no adjustment. |
| F | next business day is returned. |
| M | next business day is returned unless it is in a different month in which case the previous business day is returned. |
| P | preceding business day is returned. |
| MP | preceding business day is returned unless it is in a different month in which in case the next business day is returned. |

DateRollRule is an expression that returns a **String**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **String**.

Holidays

a comma separated string containing the holiday (non-business) dates to be used in the calculation of the number of business days. You can use the aggregate function NDB to create an appropriately formatted string. *Holidays* is an expression that returns a **String**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **String**.

WE1

the first weekend day. Sunday is day 0; Saturday is day 6. *WE1* is an expression that returns a **Integer**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Integer**.

WE2

the second weekend day. Sunday is day 0; Saturday is day 6. *WE2* is an expression that returns a **Integer**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Integer**.

Return Type

Date

Remarks

- *DatePart* must be 'D', 'd', 'W', 'w', 'M', 'm', 'Y', or 'y'
- *DatePart* must be 'A', 'a', 'F', 'f', 'M', 'm', 'P', 'p', 'MP' or 'mp'
- If *DateRollRule* is NULL, it is set to 'F'
- If *WE1* IS NULL and *WE2* IS NULL then *WE1* = 6 and *WE2* = 0
- If *WE2* is NULL and *WE1* is NOT NULL then *WE2* = *WE1*
- If *WE1* is NULL and *WE2* is NOT NULL then *WE1* = *WE2*
- *WE1* must be between 0 and 6
- *WE2* must be between 0 and 6

See Also

- BUSDAYS - Number of business days between two dates
- BUSDAYSW - Number of business days using specified weekend days
- BUSINESSDATE - Calculate a business date from an offset
- T360 - Number of periods (fractional) from a cash flow date to a settlement date