eServices Field Codes Reference Manual

Date and Time Functions

5/2/2025

Date and Time Functions

The eServices Field Codes include the following date/time functions:

[+] Date

Date

Description
Returns a `Date/Time` constructed from individual components or a string.
Syntax
Date(*Year, Month, Day* [, *Hour[, Minute[, Second*]]])
Or
Date(String[, String])

Date String

Argument	Description
First argument	The string to parse.
Second argument	Optional. The locale that must be used to parse the first segment. Some examples include: `en_US` for English (United States), `en_GB` for English (United Kingdom), and `fr_FR` for French (France). See See Values for fieldcode-format-locale Option for a complete list.

> **Important**
> Date(String[, String]) is not recommended. See the “Remarks” section.

Remarks

- When using the first syntax function, the optional arguments each default to `0` if omitted. For example, `<$Date(1965, 11, 23)$>` is equivalent to `<$Date(1965, 11, 23, 0, 0, 0)$>`.
- When using the second syntax function, the date is constructed by parsing the first string. If the optional argument is omitted, first the E-mail Server `fieldcode-format-locale` option (See fieldcode-format-locale) in the `email-processing` section is used if present. Otherwise, the platform locale is used. For example:
  - `<$Date("November 23, 1965 9:03 AM")$>` if the `fieldcode-format-locale` option or platform locale is set to `en_US`.
  - `<$Date(“23 novembre 1965 21:03:00”, “fr_FR”)$>`

> **Important**
> Avoid using this second syntax function, since it successively tries multiple `Date/Time` patterns in order to parse the first argument and so consumes a great deal of CPU time. Also, these patterns are not very lenient. For example, `<$Date("November 23, 1965, at 9:03 AM")$>` will not parse due to the word `at`. This method of constructing Date/Time values is less exact than specifying the individual components directly, and may yield incorrect results if the day appears before the month.

[+] Day

Day

Description
Returns the numeric day component of a `Date/Time (1 to 31)`.
Syntax
Day(*DateTime*)

[+] Hour12

Hour12

Description
Returns the numeric hour component of a `Date/Time` based on a 12-hour clock `(1 to 12)`.
Syntax
Hour12(*DateTime*)

[+] Hour24

Hour24

Description
Returns the numeric hour component of a `Date/Time` based on a 24-hour clock `(0 to 23)`.
Syntax
Hour24(*DateTime*)

[+] IsAm

IsAm

Description

Returns a Boolean indicating whether a specified `Date/Time` is AM (between midnight and noon). `True` indicates AM and `False` indicates PM.
Syntax
IsAm(*DateTime*)

[+] IsPm

IsPm

Description
Returns a Boolean indicating whether a specified `Date/Time` is PM (between noon and midnight). `True` indicates PM and `False` indicates AM.
Syntax
IsPm(*DateTime*)

[+] Minute

Minute

Description
Returns the numeric minute component of a `Date/Time (0–59)` .
Syntax
Minute(*DateTime*)

[+] Month

Month

Description
Returns the numeric month component of a `Date/Time (1–12)` .
Syntax
Month(*DateTime*)

[+] MonthName

MonthName

Description
Converts a month number or a Date/Time to a month name.
Syntax
MonthName*(Arg[, String])*

MonthName String

Argument	Description
First argument	If it is a numeric value (1 to 12), it is converted to the appropriate month name. If it is a Date/Time, the month number is extracted and converted.
Second argument	Optional. The locale that must be used to format the first argument. Some examples include: en_US for English (United States), en_GB for English (United Kingdom), and fr_FR for French (France). See See Values for fieldcode-format-locale Option for a complete list.

Remarks
If the optional argument is omitted, first the E-mail Server `fieldcode-format-locale` option (See fieldcode-format-locale) in the `email-processing` section is used if present. Otherwise, the platform locale is used.

[+] MonthNameShort

MonthNameShort

Description
The same as the MonthName, but this returns an abbreviated version of the month name instead.

Syntax
MonthNameShort*(Arg[, String])*

MonthNameShort String

Argument	Description
First argument	If it is a numeric value (1 to 12), it is converted to the appropriate abbreviated name. If it is a Date/Time, the month number is extracted and converted.
Second argument	Optional. The locale that must be used to format the first argument. Some examples include: en_US for English (United States), en_GB for English (United Kingdom), and fr_FR for French (France). See See Values for fieldcode-format-locale Option for a complete list.

Remarks
If the optional argument is omitted, first the E-mail Server `fieldcode-format-locale` option (See fieldcode-format-locale) in the `email-processing` section is used if present. Otherwise, the platform locale is used.

[+] Second

Second

Description
Returns the numeric second component of a `Date/Time (0–59)`.
Syntax
Second (*DateTime*)

[+] Time

Time

Description
Returns a `Date/Time` constructed from individual time components.
Syntax
Time ([*Hour,* [*Minute,* [*Second*]]])
Remarks
The date components of the result (year, month, and day) are set to the current system date. The optional arguments default to `0` if omitted. If all the optional arguments are omitted, then the time is set to the current system time.

> **Important**
> The examples in the Examples of Time String table assume that the current system date is November 23, 2003, @ 09:03:10.

Examples of Time String

Example	Result
<$Time()$>	`2003-11-23 09:03:10`
<$Time(15)$>	`2003-11-23 15:00:00`
<$Time(15, 23, 10)$>	`2003-11-23 15:23:10`

[+] TimeGMT

TimeGMT()

Description
Returns a Date/Time set to the current system time and converted to GMT (Greenwich mean time), also called Universal Time Coordinated, or UTC.
Syntax
TimeGMT()

[+] ToTimeZoneDate

ToTimeZoneDate

Returns a Date/Time constructed from a string and a time zone.
Syntax
ToTimeZoneDate*(DateString, TimeZoneString)*
Remarks
This date is constructed by parsing the <DateString> string and using the specified time zone <TimeZoneString> . Examples include the following:
<$ToTimeZoneDate(Date(“November 23, 1965 9:03 AM”), “America/Los_Angeles”)$>
<$ToTimeZoneDate(Date(“11/23/65 9:03:00”), “Europe/Paris”)$>

[+] Weekday

Weekday

Description
Returns the numeric weekday component of a Date/Time (0 = Sunday to 6 = Saturday).
Syntax
Weekday (*DateTime*)

[+] WeekdayName

WeekdayName

Description
Converts a number of a Date/Time to a weekday name.
Syntax
WeekdayName*(Arg[, String])*

WeekdayName String

|- valign="top" | rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Argument
| rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Description
|- valign="top" | rowspan="1" colspan="1" | First argument
| rowspan="1" colspan="1" | If it is a numeric value (0 to 6), it is converted to the appropriate weekday name. If it is a Date/Time, the weekday number is extracted and converted.
|- valign="top" | rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Second argument

| rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Optional. The locale that must be used to format the first argument. Some examples include: en_US for English (United States), en_GB for English (United Kingdom), andfr_FR for French (France). See See Values for fieldcode-format-locale Option for a complete list.
|} **Remarks**
If the optional argument is omitted, first the E-mail Server `fieldcode-format-locale` option (See fieldcode-format-locale) in the `email-processing` section is used if present. Otherwise, the platform locale is used.

[+] WeekdayNameShort

WeekdayNameShort

Description
The same as WeekdayName but this returns an abbreviated weekday name instead.
Syntax
WeekdayNameShort*(Arg[, String])*

WeekdayNameShort String

|- valign="top" | rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Argument
| rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Description
|- valign="top" | rowspan="1" colspan="1" | First argument
| rowspan="1" colspan="1" | If it is a numeric value (`0` to `6`), it is converted to the appropriate abbreviated weekday name. If it is a Date/Time, the weekday number is extracted and converted.
|- valign="top" | rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Second argument
| rowspan="1" colspan="1" | Optional. The locale that must be used to format the first argument. Some examples include: en_US for English (United States), en_GB for English (United Kingdom), and `fr_FR` for French (France). See See Values for fieldcode-format-locale Option for a complete list.
|} **Remarks**
If the optional argument is omitted, first the E-mail Server `fieldcode-format-locale` option (See fieldcode-format-locale) in the `email-processing` section is used if present. Otherwise, the platform locale is used.

[+] Year

Year

Description
Returns the numeric year component of a `Date/Time` with the century.
Syntax
Year (*DateTime*)

[+] YearShort

YearShort

Description

Returns the numeric year component of a `Date/Time` without the century (`0 – 99`).
Syntax
YearShort (*DateTime*)