BUSINESSDATE

Updated: 31 Mar 2016

Use BUSINESSDATE 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. BUSINESSDATE always uses Saturday and Sunday as weekend days. If you want to supply your own weekend days, use the BUSINESSDATE function.

When the date part is not 'D', the calculated date may be adjusted to the next or previous business date based upon the entered date roll convention.

Syntax

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

Arguments

StartDate

> the date to be manipulated in this function. BUSINESSDATE 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. *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 an **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**.

Return Type
Date

Remarks
- *DatePart* must be 'D', 'd', 'W', 'w', 'M', 'm', 'Y', or 'y'
- *DateRollRule* must be 'A', 'a', 'F', 'f', 'M', 'm', 'P', 'p', 'MP' or 'mp'
- If *DateRollRule* is NULL, it is set to 'F'

See Also
- BUSDAYS - Number of business days between two dates
- BUSDAYSWE - Number of business days using specified weekend days
- BUSINESSDATEWE - Calculate a business date from an offset and specified weekend days
- T360 - Number of periods (fractional) from a cash flow date to a settlement date