

Date Format String

You can type codes within the date format string to get specific, date-related values. The available codes are shown below:

Description	Code(s)	Sample Value(s)
Day Number:	[d], [dd]	1, 01...12
Day Name:	[D], [DU], [DL]	Monday, MONDAY, Monday
Day Suffix:	[T], [TU], [TL]	st, ND, rd
Month Number:	[m], [mm]	1, 01...12
Month Name:	[M], [MU], [ML]	January, JANUARY, january
Prev. Month:	[pm], [pmm]	1, 01...12
Prev. Month Name:	[PM], [PMU], [PML]	December, DECEMBER, December
Next Month:	[nm], [nmm]	1, 01...12
Next Month Name:	[NM], [NMU], [NML]	February, FEBRUARY, february
Year:	[y]	2007
Prev. Year:	[py]	2006
Next Year:	[ny]	2008
Financial Year:	[fy1], [fy2], [fy12]	2007 ^1
Prev. Fin. Year:	[pfy1], [pfy2]...[pfy12]	2006 ^1
Next Fin. Year:	[nfy1], [nfy2]...[nfy12]	2008 ^1
Day of year:	[n], [nnn]	1, 002...365
Week of year:	[w], [ww]	1, 01...52
Week of month:	[wm]	1...5
Week 445, 454, 544:	[wm1], [wm2], [wm3]	1...5
Quarter:	[q]	1...4
Financial Quarter:	[fq1]...[fq12]	1...4 ^1
Prev. Fin. Quarter:	[pfq1], [pfq2]...[pfq12]	1...4 ^1
Next Fin. Quarter:	[nfq1], [nfq2]...[nfq12]	1...4 ^1

You can specify a smaller portion of a value by including a special notation within your code.

For example, if the current day is **wednesday**, the code `[0,3:D]` would result in **wed**. Likewise, the code `[0,3:MU]`, would result in **JAN, FEB**, etc.

As a more complex example, imagine you time dimension was structured in the form: **JAN_YR07**, the correct date format string to pick the right element would be: `[0,3:M]_YR[y]`.

^1: Note that the numerical value in the Financial Year and Financial Quarter codes represent the starting month of the financial year calendar. Hence, in January 2007, [fy1] would yield 2007, whereas [fy12] would yield 2006.