

HRS=YA.....

Common Training - Citrix Receiver

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Documentation Operands for HRS; The 6 Digits of the Operand Are

Link

bereitgestellt: **Operation HRS1%**

Retrieving data from system fields and calculations

B The following system fields are provided: **Operation HRS1E**

Y Time interval between two date entries is calculated: **Operation HRS1Y**

R The result of the last HRS operation is put in the No. of hours field.
Exception: If the last operator equals "?,"then the difference between the No. of hours field minus operand 2 of the last HRS operation is put in the No. hours field.

Kxxxx The variable balance for identifier xxxx is read from table VS. Beforehand, you must structure the variable key as for operation ADDVS.

Process Date Specifications in Time Evaluation

Object

Additional operation documentation

Use

Operation HRS=Y calculates the length of the period between two dates and displays it in the Number field.

Syntax

HRS=YFGHJJ

Variable 1: Y	Operator
Variable 2: F	Date specifications
Variable 3: G	Key date to which the duration refers
Variable 4: H	Unit, in which the duration should be calculated
Variable 5: JJ	Date type for reading the Date Specifications infotype (0041)

Variable 2 F Date specifications

You can use the following date specifications in calculation:

A Date of birth in infotype 0002

D Date specifications in infotype 0041
Specify in variable 5 JJ of the operation the date type. The date type must be maintained, otherwise time evaluation terminates the processing.
In the case of **time evaluation for concurrent employment** the value of the date type, if specified, must be identical for all personnel assignments currently being processed. If this is not the case, time evaluation terminates the processing for the employee. The date type

Example

Calculation with the fixed date 01/01/2000

There are new regulations for running time accounts in your work contracts from the key date 12/31/2000. The old rules should apply for employees, hired before 12/31/2000. The new rules apply for employees hired after 12/31/2000.

To determine which regulations apply for an individual employee, time evaluation must find out if the employee's start date is before or after 12/31/2000. As time evaluation can only process durations, you should visually reproduce this using the HRS operation. In our example, an employee started work on 01/01/1999. The date of evaluation is 02/01/2001.

```
HRS=YSXA    01.01.2000 - 01.01.1999 = 365 days
             Calculate the gap between the start date and
             01.01.2000 in the Days unit. The following applies in the
calculation:
             Key date - Date specification
HRS+366     365 + 366 = 731
             To do so, add the duration of 01/01/2000 until the
             31.12.2000 (you must calculate the duration externally)
HRS?0      Compare this result with the value 0
  HRS>0     Is the result greater than 0
             Start date before 12/31/2000
    x       -> then new regulation
  HRS<0     Is the result less than 0
             Start date after 12/31/2000
    x       -> then new regulation
  HRS=0     Is the result less than 0
             Start date on 01/01/2000
    x       -> then new regulation
```

The employee's time accounts in the example are run according to the old regulation.