Date Time Patterns

Scheduler patterns are used to match a date time occurrence, no matter if it represents an hour, a day, or anything else. Date time patterns are used in tagged values of a Scheduler in the component diagram.

Pattern	Description	Allowed Values / Example	
a	A single value. Values are always numbers except for weekdays.	an integer	
		The following weekday values can be used (the part in brackets is optional): `Mon(day)`, `Tue(sday)`, `Wed(nesday)`, `Thur(sday)`, `Fri(day)`, `Sat(urday)`, `Sun(day)`	
a,b,c,d...	Comma separated list of values.	`0,15,30,45` `Mon, Wed, Fri`	
a-m	Range of values written as `<lowest value>-<highest value>`.	`0-30` `Mon-Fri`	
*****	Matches every value. Note that this sub-pattern makes obsolete all previous sub-patterns if used in a sequence.		
***/a**	Matches every a-th value.	`*/30`	every half hour (if value is in minutes)

Patterns can be combined to a sequence. Each single pattern can be a sub-pattern in a sequence (see examples below).

Examples of a Date Time Patterns

Example	Explanation
`0,2,3`	Matches the single values 0, 2, and 3.
`10-15`	Matches a range of six numbers: 10,11,12,13,14, and 15.
`0,2,3,10-15`	Matches the single values 0, 2, and 3 and the range from 10-15.
`33`	Matches the single value 33.
`33,30-40`	Matches the range of 11 numbers: 30 to 40 inclusive. Note that the range sub-pattern includes (and makes obsolete in this sequence) the previous sub-pattern 33.
`*/15`	Matches every 15-th value, e.g. every quarter of an hour (0, 15, 30, 45) if the unit is "minutes".
*****	Matches every value, e.g. every day if the unit is "days".
`30,*`	Matches every value as the usage of ***** makes obsolete all previous patterns.