

How can I use the WORKDAY.INTL function in Excel?

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The WORKDAY.INTL function in Excel allows users to calculate the date of a specified number of working days in the future, based on a custom work week and holidays. This function takes into account different work week configurations and allows for flexibility in calculating working days in various countries and regions. By using the WORKDAY.INTL function, users can efficiently plan and schedule tasks and projects, taking into consideration non-working days and specific work schedules. This function is particularly useful for businesses and individuals who operate in multiple locations with varying work week patterns.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **WORKDAY.INTL** function in Microsoft Excel.

Returns the serial number of the date before or after a specified number of workdays with custom weekend parameters. Weekend parameters indicate which and how many days are weekend days. Weekend days and any days that are specified as holidays are not considered as workdays.

Syntax

WORKDAY.INTL(start_date, days, ,)

The WORKDAY.INTL function syntax has the following arguments:

Start_date Required. The start date, truncated to integer.

Days Required. The number of workdays before or after the start_date. A positive value yields a future date; a negative value yields a past date; a zero value yields the start_date. Day-offset is truncated to an integer.

Weekend Optional. Indicates the days of the week that are weekend days and are not considered working days. Weekend is a weekend number or string that specifies when weekends occur.

Weekend number values indicate the following weekend days:

weekend-number	Weekend days
1 or omitted	Saturday, Sunday
2	Sunday, Monday
3	Monday, Tuesday
4	Tuesday, Wednesday
5	Wednesday, Thursday
6	Thursday, Friday

weekend-number	Weekend days
7	Friday, Saturday
11	Sunday only
12	Monday only
13	Tuesday only
14	Wednesday only
15	Thursday only
16	Friday only
17	Saturday only

Weekend string values are seven characters long and each character in the string represents a day of the week, starting with Monday. **1** represents a non-workday and **0** represents a workday. Only the characters **1** and **0** are permitted in the string. **1111111** is an invalid string.

For example, **0000011** would result in a weekend that is Saturday and Sunday.

Holidays Optional. An optional set of one or more dates that are to be excluded from the working day calendar. Holidays shall be a range of cells that contain the dates, or an array constant of the serial values that represent those dates. The ordering of dates or serial values in holidays can be arbitrary.

Remarks

If start_date is out of range for the current date base value, WORKDAY.INTL returns the #NUM! error value.

If any date in holidays is out of range for the current date base value, WORKDAY.INTL returns the #NUM! error value.

If start_date plus day-offset yields an invalid date, WORKDAY.INTL returns the #NUM! error value.

If a weekend string is of invalid length or contains invalid characters, WORKDAY.INTL returns the #VALUE! error value.

Example

Copy the example data in the following table, and paste it in cell A1 of a new Excel worksheet. For formulas to show results, select them, press F2, and then press Enter. If you need to, you can

adjust the column widths to see all the data.

Formula	Description	Live Result
=WORKDAY.INTL(DATE(2012,1,1),30,0)	Using a 0 for the Weekend argument results in a #NUM! error.	#NUM!
=WORKDAY.INTL(DATE(2012,1,1),90,11)	Finds the date 90 workdays from 1/1/2012, counting only Sundays as a weekend day (Weekend argument is 11).	41013
=TEXT(WORKDAY.INTL(DATE(2012,1,1),30,17),"m/dd/yyyy")	Uses the TEXT function to format the resulting serial number (40944) in a "m/dd/yyyy" format. Finds the date 30 workdays from 1/1/2012, counting only Saturdays as a weekend day (Weekend argument is 17).	2/05/2012