

**** The Sample Rule and Perl Program of the Universal Unit System Calendar ****

1. The date notation

The date notation is made C/Y/M/D. where

D: day $0 \leq D < 31_{(10)} = 27_{(12)}$

M: month $0 \leq M < 12_{(10)} = 10_{(12)}$

Y: year $0 \leq Y < 64_{(10)} = 54_{(12)}$

C: universal century $0 \leq C < 324_{(10)} = 230_{(12)}$

(* valid range is $20736_{(10)} (= 10000_{(12)})$ years)

2. Calendar Epoch

Calendars Epoch 121/0/0/0 is December 21st, 2012 (JDN=2456283).

3. Month(days and arrangement)

3.1 The months which consist of 31 days:

Continuous 5 or 6 months sequence whose start month number is equal to the quotient of C divided by 27.

3.2 The months which consist of 30 days:

The other months.

4. The definition of the normal year/leap year

4.1 Normal year

When the sequence of 3.1 clauses consists of 5 months, the year which contains the first month is defined as the normal year.

4.2 Leap year

When the sequence of 3.1 clauses consists of 6 months, the year which contains the first month is defined as the leap year.

(* When the 6th month of the sequence belongs in the next year, the days of the leap year are 365 days though it is contrary to the etymology of 'leap'.)

5. The arrangement of the normal year/leap year

5.1 The year when the remainder of Y divided by 4 is not 3 is a normal year.

5.2 The year of the end of universal century when the remainder of C divided by 27 is odd number is a normal year.

5.3 The other years are leap years.