# Date and Time formats

When a date format is used by [TO\_CHAR](http://ss64.com/ora/syntax-to_char.html) or [TO\_DATE](http://ss64.com/ora/syntax-to_date.html) they return a formatted date/time. When used by [TRUNC](http://ss64.com/ora/syntax-trunc.html) they will return the first day of the period. When used by ROUND the values will round up at mid year/mid month (July 1 or 16th day)

CC *Century*

SCC Century BC prefixed with -

YYYY Year 1956

SYYY Year BC prefixed with -

IYYY ISO Year 1956

YY Year 56

RR Year 56 rollover for Y2K compatibility \*

RRRR Year rollover (accepts 2 digits, returns 4) \*

YEAR Year spelled out

SYEAR Year spelled out BC prefixed with -

BC BC/AD Indicator \*

Q Quarter : Jan-Mar=1, Apr-Jun=2

MM Month of year 01, 02…12

MON JAN, FEB

MONTH In full [January ]…[December ]

FMMONTH In full [January]…[December] no trailing spaces

RM Roman Month I, II…XII \*

WW Week of year 1-52

W Week of month 1-5

IW ISO std week of year

DDD Day of year 1-366 \*

DD Day of month 1-31

D Day of week 1-7

DAY In full [Monday ]…[Sunday ]

FMDAY In full [Monday]…[Sunday] no trailing spaces

DY MON…SUN

DDTH Ordinal Day 7TH

DDSPTH Spell out ordinal SEVENTH

J Julian Day (days since 31/12/4713)

HH Hours of day (1-12)

HH12 Hours of day (1-12)

HH24 Hours of day (1-24)

SPHH Spell out SEVEN

AM am or pm \*

PM am or pm \*

A.M. a.m. or p.m. \*

P.M. a.m. or p.m. \*

TH Convert to ordinal format. e.g. 1 becomes 1st

MI Minutes 0-59

SS Seconds 0-59 \*

SSSSS Seconds past midnight (0-86399) \*

TZD Abbreviated time zone name. ie PST.

TZH Time zone hour displacement

TZM Time zone minute displacement

TZR Time zone region

• The following punctuation -/,.;: can be included in any date format, any other chars can be included "in quotes"

• Formats marked with \* can only be used with TO\_CHAR or TO\_DATE not TRUNC() or ROUND()

• Formats that start with FM - zeros and blanks are suppressed.   
e.g.   
to\_char(sysdate, '**FM**Month DD, YYYY'); will return 'June 9, 2005' not 'June **09**2005'

• Date formats that are spelled out in characters will adopt the capitalisation of the format  
e.g.   
'MONTH' =JANUARY  
'Month' = January

**Examples**

SQL> Select to\_char(sysdate, 'yyyy/mm/dd') "Date Today" FROM dual;

'2010/12/24'

SQL> Select to\_char(sysdate, 'FMMonth DD, YYYY') FROM dual;

'June 9, 2005'

SQL> select to\_char(sysdate,'HH24:MI:SS') "Time Now" from dual;

'14:35:56'