



PHP DATETIME

REPRESENTATION OF DATE AND TIME

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PHP DATE

FORMAT A TIME OR DATE

```
date ( string $format [, int $timestamp = time() ] ) : string
```

PHP DATE FORMATTING

The following characters are recognized in the **format** parameter string

format character	Description	Example returned values
<i>Day</i>	---	---
<i>d</i>	Day of the month, 2 digits with leading zeros	01 to 31
<i>D</i>	A textual representation of a day, three letters	Mon through Sun
<i>j</i>	Day of the month without leading zeros	1 to 31
<i>l</i> (lowercase 'L')	A full textual representation of the day of the week	Sunday through Saturday
<i>N</i>	ISO-8601 numeric representation of the day of the week (added in PHP 5.1.0)	1 (for Monday) through 7 (for Sunday)
<i>S</i>	English ordinal suffix for the day of the month, 2 characters	st, nd, rd or th. Works well with <i>j</i>
<i>w</i>	Numeric representation of the day of the week	0 (for Sunday) through 6 (for

PHP DATE FORMATTING

<i>z</i>	The day of the year (starting from 0)	0 through 365
<i>Week</i>	---	---
<i>W</i>	ISO-8601 week number of year, weeks starting on Monday	Example: 42 (the 42nd week in the year)
<i>Month</i>	---	---
<i>F</i>	A full textual representation of a month, such as January or March	<i>January</i> through <i>December</i>
<i>m</i>	Numeric representation of a month, with leading zeros	01 through 12
<i>M</i>	A short textual representation of a month, three letters	<i>Jan</i> through <i>Dec</i>
<i>n</i>	Numeric representation of a month, without leading zeros	1 through 12
<i>t</i>	Number of days in the given month	28 through 31
<i>Year</i>	---	---
<i>L</i>	Whether it's a leap year	1 if it is a leap year, 0 otherwise.

PHP DATE FORMATTING

<i>o</i>	ISO-8601 week-numbering year. This has the same value as Y, except that if the ISO week number (W) belongs to the previous or next year, that year is used instead. (added in PHP 5.1.0)	Examples: 1999 or 2003
<i>Y</i>	A full numeric representation of a year, 4 digits	Examples: 1999 or 2003
<i>y</i>	A two digit representation of a year	Examples: 99 or 03
<i>Time</i>	---	---
<i>a</i>	Lowercase Ante meridiem and Post meridiem	<i>am</i> or <i>pm</i>
<i>A</i>	Uppercase Ante meridiem and Post meridiem	<i>AM</i> or <i>PM</i>
<i>B</i>	Swatch Internet time	000 through 999
<i>g</i>	12-hour format of an hour without leading zeros	1 through 12
<i>G</i>	24-hour format of an hour without leading zeros	0 through 23
<i>h</i>	12-hour format of an hour with leading zeros	01 through 12
<i>H</i>	24-hour format of an hour with leading zeros	00 through 23
<i>i</i>	Minutes with leading zeros	00 to 59

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<i>s</i>	Seconds with leading zeros	00 through 59
<i>u</i>	Microseconds (added in PHP 5.2.2). Note that date() will always generate 000000 since it takes an integer parameter, whereas DateTime::format() does support microseconds if DateTime was created with microseconds.	Example: 654321
<i>v</i>	Milliseconds (added in PHP 7.0.0). Same note applies as for <i>u</i> .	Example: 654
<i>Timezone</i>	---	---
<i>e</i>	Timezone identifier (added in PHP 5.1.0)	Examples: <i>UTC</i> , <i>GMT</i> , <i>Atlantic/Azores</i>
<i>I</i> (capital i)	Whether or not the date is in daylight saving time	1 if Daylight Saving Time, 0 otherwise.
<i>O</i>	Difference to Greenwich time (GMT) in hours	Example: +0200
<i>P</i>	Difference to Greenwich time (GMT) with colon between hours and minutes (added in PHP 5.1.3)	Example: +02:00
<i>T</i>	Timezone abbreviation	Examples: <i>EST</i> , <i>MDT</i> ...

PHP DATE EXAMPLES

```
<?php
```

```
// set the default timezone to use. Available since PHP 5.1
```

```
date_default_timezone_set('UTC');
```

```
// Prints something like: Monday
```

```
echo date("l");
```

```
// Prints something like: Monday 8th of August 2005 03:12:46 PM
```

```
echo date('l jS \of F Y h:i:s A');
```

```
// Prints: July 1, 2000 is on a Saturday
```

```
echo "July 1, 2000 is on a " . date("l", mktime(0, 0, 0, 7, 1, 2000));
```

```
/* use the constants in the format parameter */
```

```
// prints something like: Wed, 25 Sep 2013 15:28:57 -0700
```

```
echo date(DATE_RFC2822);
```

```
// prints something like: 2000-07-01T00:00:00+00:00
```

```
echo date(DATE_ATOM, mktime(0, 0, 0, 7, 1, 2000));
```

```
?>
```

PHP DATE DATETIME OBJECT

The `DateTime` class provides an object-oriented way to work with dates and times.

PHP DATE DATETIME API (*PARTIAL*)

Name	Description
<code>format(\$format)</code>	Returns a string with the date and time formatted as specified by the format string. This method uses the same formatting codes as the <code>date()</code> function.
<code>setTime(\$h, \$m, \$s)</code>	Sets the time.
<code>setDate(\$y, \$m, \$d)</code>	Sets the date.
<code>modify(\$str)</code>	Modifies the date and time based on a format string. This works similarly to the <code>strtotime()</code> function for a relative date or time.
<code>getTimestamp()</code>	Gets the time and date as a timestamp.
<code>setTimestamp(\$ts)</code>	Sets the time and date using a timestamp.

DATE TIME

CREATING

```
$rightNow =  
    new DateTime()
```

DATE TIME

COMMON EXAMPLE

```
$dateTime =  
    new DateTime('2015-01-01 12:30:12');
```

DATE TIME

COMMON EXAMPLE

```
$now = new DateTime();
```

```
echo $now->format('Y-m-d');
```

DATE

MORE EXAMPLES

```
$yesterday = new DateTime('yesterday');
```

```
$twoDaysLater = new DateTime('+ 2 days');
```

```
$oneWeekEarly = new DateTime('- 1 week');
```

DATE

MORE EXAMPLES

```
$today = new DateTime('today');  
$yesterday = new DateTime('yesterday');
```

```
$interval = $today->diff($yesterday);  
echo $interval->format('%d day ago');
```

DATE

MORE EXAMPLES

```
$today = new DateTime('today');
```

```
$today->modify('-2 days');
```