

## Date and Time formats

When a date format is used by [TO\\_CHAR](#) or [TO\\_DATE](#) they return a formatted date/time. When used by [TRUNC](#) 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
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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, 'FMMonth 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'
```

