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Windows PowerShell

-Day <System.Int32>
    Specifies the day of the month that is displayed. Enter a value from 1 to 31.

    If the specified value is greater than the number of days in a month, PowerShell adds the number of days to
    the month. For example, `Get-Date -Month 2 -Day 31` displays March 3 , not February 31 .

    Required?                false
    Position?                named
    Default value            None
    Accept pipeline input?   False
    Accept wildcard characters? false

-DisplayHint <Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.DisplayHintType>
    Determines which elements of the date and time are displayed.

    The accepted values are as follows:

    - Date : displays only the date - Time : displays only the time - DateTime : displays the date and time

    Required?                false
    Position?                named
    Default value            None
    Accept pipeline input?   False
    Accept wildcard characters? false

-Format <System.String>
    Displays the date and time in the Microsoft .NET Framework format indicated by the format specifier. The
    Format parameter outputs a String object.

    For a list of available .NET format specifiers, see Custom date and time format strings
    (/dotnet/standard/base-types/custom-date-and-time-format-strings?view=netframework-4.8).

    When the Format parameter is used, `Get-Date` only gets the DateTime object's properties necessary to
    display the date. As a result, some of the properties and methods of DateTime objects might not be
    available.

    Starting in PowerShell 5.0, you can use the following additional formats as values for the Format parameter.

    - FileDate . A file or path-friendly representation of the current date in local time. The format is
    `yyyyMMdd` (case-sensitive, using a 4-digit year, 2-digit month, and 2-digit day). For example: 20190627.
```