# Date and time format variables

http://docs.splunk.com/Documentation/Splunk/6.0.2/SearchReference/Commontimeformatvariables

This topic lists the variables that you can use to define time formats in eval functions, strftime() and strptime(). You can also use these variables to describe timestamps in event data.

Additionally, you can use the `relative_time()` and `now()` time functions as arguments.

For more information about working with dates and time, see About searching with time in the *Search Manual*.

# Date and time variables

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| %c | The date and time in the current locale's format as defined by the server's operating system. For example, `Mon Jul 13 09:30:00 2015` for US English on Linux. |
| %+ | The date and time with time zone in the current locale's format as defined by the server's operating system. For example, `Mon Jul 13 09:30:00 PDT 2015` for US English on Linux. |

# Time variables

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| %Ez | Splunk-specific, timezone in minutes. |
| %H | Hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number. Hours represented by the values 00 to 23. Leading zeros are accepted but not required. |
| %I | Hour (12-hour clock) with the hours represented by the values 01 to 12. Leading zeros are accepted but not required. |
| %k | Like %H, the hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number. Leading zeros are replaced by a space, for example 0 to 23. |
| %M | Minute as a decimal number. Minutes represented by the values 00 to 59. |
| %N | Subseconds with width. (%3N = milliseconds, %6N = microseconds, %9N = nanoseconds) |
| %p | AM or PM. |
| %Q | The subsecond component of 2015-11-30 23:59:59.999 UTC.<br><br>%3Q = milliseconds, with values of 000-999. %6Q = microseconds, with values of 000000-999999. %9Q = nanoseconds, with values of 000000000-999999999. |
| %S | Second as a decimal number, for example 00 to 60. |
| %s | The Unix Epoch Time timestamp, or the number of seconds since the Epoch: 1970-01-01 00:00:00 +0000 (UTC). (1352395800 is Thu Nov 8 09:30:00 2012) |
| %T | The time in 24-hour notation (%H:%M:%S). |
| %X | The time in the format for the current locale. For US English the format for 9:30 AM |

| | |
|---|---|
| | is `9:30:00`. |
| %Z | The timezone abbreviation. For example `EST` for US Eastern Standard Time. |
| %z | The timezone offset from UTC, in hour and minute: +hhmm or -hhmm. For example, for 5 hours before UTC the values is `-0500` which is Eastern Standard Time. |
| %% | A literal "%" character. |

# Date variables

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| %F | Equivalent to %Y-%m-%d (the ISO 8601 date format). |
| %x | The date in the current locale's format. (7/13/2015 for US English) |

## Specifying days

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| %A | Full weekday name. (Sunday, ..., Saturday) |
| %a | Abbreviated weekday name. (Sun, ... ,Sat) |
| %d | Day of the month as a decimal number, includes a leading zero. (01 to 31) |
| %e | Like %d, the day of the month as a decimal number, but a leading zero is replaced by a space. (1 to 31) |
| %j | Day of year as a decimal number, includes a leading zero. (001 to 366) |
| %w | Weekday as a decimal number. (0 = Sunday, ..., 6 = Saturday) |

## Specifying months

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| %b | Abbreviated month name. (Jan, Feb, etc.) |
| %B | Full month name. (January, February, etc.) |
| %m | Month as a decimal number. (01 to 12) |

## Specifying year

| Variable | Description |
|---|---|
| %y | Year as a decimal number, without the century. (00 to 99) |
| %Y | Year as a decimal number with century. (2015) |

# Examples

| Time format string | Result |
|---|---|
| %Y-%m-%d | 2014-12-31 |
| %y-%m-%d | 14-12-31 |
| %b %d, %Y | Feb 11, 2015 |
| q\|%d%b '%y = %Y-%m-%d\| | q\|23 Apr '15 = 2015-04-23\| |