



[https://www.w3schools.com/php/php\\_ref\\_date.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/php/php_ref_date.asp)

PHP da `date()` funksiya, sana yoki vaqt turidagi ma'lumotni formatlash uchun ishlatiladi.

```
date(format,timestamp)
```

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Format turlari

Day	---	---	
<u>d</u>	Day of the month, 2 digits with leading zeros	01 to 31	
<u>D</u>	A textual representation of a day, three letters	Mon through Sun	
<u>j</u>	Day of the month without leading zeros	1 to 31	
<u>l (lowercase 'L')</u>	A full textual representation of the day of the week	Sunday through Saturday	
<u>N</u>	ISO-8601 numeric representation of the day of the week (added in PHP 5.1.0)	1 (for Monday) through 7 (for Sunday)	
<u>S</u>	English ordinal suffix for the day of the month, 2 characters	st, nd, rd or th. Works well with j	
<u>w</u>	Numeric representation of the day of the week	0 (for Sunday) through 6 (for Saturday)	
<u>z</u>	The day of the year (starting from 0)	0 through 365	
<u>Week</u>	---	---	
<u>W</u>	ISO-8601 week number of year, weeks starting on Monday	Example: 42 (the 42nd week in the year)	
<u>Month</u>	---	---	
<u>F</u>	A full textual representation of a month, such as January or March	January through December	
<u>m</u>	Numeric representation of a month, with leading zeros	01 through 12	
<u>M</u>	A short textual representation of a month, three letters	Jan through Dec	
<u>n</u>	Numeric representation of a month, without leading zeros	1 through 12	
<u>t</u>	Number of days in the given month	28 through 31	
<u>Year</u>	---	---	
<u>L</u>	Whether it's a leap year	1 if it is a leap year, 0 otherwise.	
<u>o</u>	ISO-8601 week-numbering year. This has the same value as Y, except that if the ISO	Examples: 1999 or 2003	
<u>Y</u>	A full numeric representation of a year, 4 digits	Examples: 1999 or 2003	
<u>y</u>	A two digit representation of a year	Examples: 99 or 03	
<u>Time</u>	---	---	
<u>a</u>	Lowercase Ante meridiem and Post meridiem	am or pm	
<u>A</u>	Uppercase Ante meridiem and Post meridiem	AM or PM	
<u>B</u>	Swatch Internet time	000 through 999	
<u>g</u>	12-hour format of an hour without leading zeros	1 through 12	
<u>G</u>	24-hour format of an hour without leading zeros	0 through 23	
<u>h</u>	12-hour format of an hour with leading zeros	01 through 12	
<u>H</u>	24-hour format of an hour with leading zeros	00 through 23	
<u>i</u>	Minutes with leading zeros	00 to 59	
<u>s</u>	Seconds with leading zeros	00 through 59	
<u>u</u>	Microseconds (added in PHP 5.2.2). Note that date() will always generate 000000 s	Example: 654321	
<u>v</u>	Milliseconds (added in PHP 7.0.0). Same note applies as for u.	Example: 654	
<u>Timezone</u>	---	---	
<u>e</u>	Timezone identifier (added in PHP 5.1.0)	Examples: UTC, GMT, Atlantic/Azores	
<u>l (capital i)</u>	Whether or not the date is in daylight saving time	1 if Daylight Saving Time, 0 otherwise.	
<u>O</u>	Difference to Greenwich time (GMT) without colon between hours and minutes	Example: +0200	
<u>P</u>	Difference to Greenwich time (GMT) with colon between hours and minutes (added	Example: +02:00	
<u>T</u>	Timezone abbreviation	Examples: EST, MDT ...	
<u>Z</u>	Timezone offset in seconds. The offset for timezones west of UTC is always negative,	-43200 through 50400	
<u>Full Date/Time</u>	---	---	
<u>c</u>	ISO 8601 date (added in PHP 5)	2004-02-12T15:19:21+00:00	
<u>r</u>	> RFC 2822 formatted date	Example: Thu, 21 Dec 2000 16:01:07 +0200	
<u>U</u>	Seconds since the Unix Epoch (January 1 1970 00:00:00 GMT)	See also time()	

```
echo date("Y-m-d"); echo date("Y-m"); echo date("m"); echo date("Y")." - yil"; echo date("H:i:s")." - soat"; echo date("l"); echo date("F j, Y, g:i a"); echo
date("m.d.y"); echo date("j, n, Y"); echo date("Ymd"); echo date('h-i-s, j-m-y, it is w Day'); echo date('\i\t \i\s \t\h\e jS \d\al\y. '); echo date("D M j G:
i:s T Y"); echo date('H:m:s \m \i\s\ \m\o\n\t\h'); echo date("H:i:s"); echo date("Y-m-d H:i:s"); echo date('l jS \of F Y h:i:s A');
```

## time()

Unix davridan keyingi soniyalar sonida hisoblangan joriy vaqtni qaytaradi.

```
echo time(); //1581159216, 1639409204 $nextWeek = time() + (7 * 24 * 60 * 60); // 7 days; 24 hours; 60 mins; 60 secs echo 'Now: '. date('Y-m-d') . "<br>"; ech
o 'Next Week: '. date('Y-m-d', $nextWeek) . "<br>";
```

## strtotime()

PHP

 Copy

```
echo(strtotime("now") . "<br>"); echo(strtotime("3 January 2020") . "<br>"); echo(strtotime("+5 hours") . "<br>"); echo(strtotime("+1 week") . "<br>"); echo
(strtotime("+1 week 3 days 7 hours 5 seconds") . "<br>"); echo(strtotime("next Monday") . "<br>"); echo(strtotime("last Sunday"));
```

```
$nextWeek = time() + (7 * 24 * 60 * 60); // 7 days; 24 hours; 60 mins; 60 secs echo 'Now: '. date('Y-m-d') . "<br>"; echo 'Next Week: '. date('Y-m-d', $nextWe
ek) . "<br>"; // or using strtotime(): echo 'Next Week: '. date('Y-m-d', strtotime('2021-12-01')) . "<br>";
```