

Date conversion specifiers

date conversion specifiers related to dates.

‘%a’

locale’s abbreviated weekday name (e.g., ‘Sun’)

‘%A’

locale’s full weekday name, variable length (e.g., ‘Sunday’)

‘%b’

locale’s abbreviated month name (e.g., ‘Jan’)

‘%B’

locale’s full month name, variable length (e.g., ‘January’)

‘%c’

locale’s date and time (e.g., ‘Thu Mar 3 23:05:25 2005’)

‘%C’

century. This is like ‘%Y’, except the last two digits are omitted. For example, it is ‘20’ if ‘%Y’ is ‘2000’, and is ‘-0’ if ‘%Y’ is ‘-001’. It is normally at least two characters, but it may be more.

‘%d’

day of month (e.g., ‘01’)

‘%D’

date; same as ‘%m/%d/%y’

‘%e’

day of month, space padded; same as ‘%_d’

‘%F’

full date in ISO 8601 format; like ‘%+4Y-%m-%d’ except that any flags or field width override the ‘+’ and (after subtracting 6) the ‘4’. This is a good choice for a date format, as it is standard and is easy to sort in the usual case where years are in the range 0000...9999.

‘%g’

year corresponding to the ISO week number, but without the century (range ‘00’ through ‘99’). This has the same format and value as ‘%y’, except that if the ISO week number (see ‘%V’) belongs to the previous or next year, that year is used instead.

‘%G’

year corresponding to the ISO week number. This has the same format and value as ‘%Y’, except that if the ISO week number (see ‘%V’) belongs to the previous or next year, that year is used instead. It is normally useful only if ‘%V’ is also used; for example, the format ‘%G-%m-%d’ is probably a mistake, since it combines the ISO week number year with the conventional month and day.

‘%h’

same as ‘%b’

‘%j’

day of year (‘001’...‘366’)

‘%m’

month (‘01’...‘12’)

‘%q’

quarter of year (‘1’...‘4’)

‘%u’

day of week (‘1’...‘7’) with ‘1’ corresponding to Monday

‘%U’

week number of year, with Sunday as the first day of the week (‘00’...‘53’). Days in a new year preceding the first Sunday are in week zero.

‘%V’

ISO week number, that is, the week number of year, with Monday as the first day of the week (‘01’...‘53’). If the week containing January 1 has four or more days in the new year, then it is considered week 1; otherwise, it is week 53 of the previous year, and the next week is week 1. (See the ISO 8601 standard.)

‘%w’

day of week (‘0’...‘6’) with 0 corresponding to Sunday

‘%W’

week number of year, with Monday as first day of week (‘00’...‘53’). Days in a new year preceding the first Monday are in week zero.

‘%x’

locale’s date representation (e.g., ‘12/31/99’)

‘%y’

last two digits of year (‘00’...‘99’)

‘%Y’

year. This is normally at least four characters, but it may be more.

Year ‘0000’ precedes year ‘0001’, and year ‘-001’ precedes year ‘0000’.