# date()

pick current date/time and Format date/time and return the formatted date strings:

Syntax:

date(“date format string”);

The formats will be:

d - The day of the month (from 01 to 31)

D - A textual representation of a day (three letters)

j - The day of the month without leading zeros (1 to 31)

l (lowercase 'L') - A full textual representation of a day

N - The ISO-8601 numeric representation of a day (1 for Monday, 7 for Sunday)

S - The English ordinal suffix for the day of the month (2 characters st, nd, rd or th. Works well with j)

w - A numeric representation of the day (0 for Sunday, 6 for Saturday)

z - The day of the year (from 0 through 365)

W - The ISO-8601 week number of year (weeks starting on Monday)

F - A full textual representation of a month (January through December)

m - A numeric representation of a month (from 01 to 12)

M - A short textual representation of a month (three letters)

n - A numeric representation of a month, without leading zeros (1 to 12)

t - The number of days in the given month

L - Whether it's a leap year (1 if it is a leap year, 0 otherwise)

Y - A four digit representation of a year

y - A two digit representation of a year

a - Lowercase am or pm

A - Uppercase AM or PM

g - 12-hour format of an hour (1 to 12)

G - 24-hour format of an hour (0 to 23)

h - 12-hour format of an hour (01 to 12)

H - 24-hour format of an hour (00 to 23)

i - Minutes with leading zeros (00 to 59)

s - Seconds, with leading zeros (00 to 59)

u - Microseconds (added in PHP 5.2.2)

## Example

$today = date("F j, Y, g:i a");               // March 10, 2001, 5:16 pm  
$today = date("m.d.y");                         // 03.10.01  
$today = date("j, n, Y");                       // 10, 3, 2001  
$today = date("Ymd");                         // 20010310  
$today = date('h-i-s);      // 05-16-18

$today = date('\i\t \i\s \t\h\e jS \d\a\y.');   // it is the 10th day.  
 $today = date("D M j ");                // Sat Mar 10   
 $today = date('H:m:s);      // 17:03:18  
 $today = date("Y-m-d”);      // 2001-03-10

# date\_create() function

The date\_create() convert string to datetime and returns a new DateTime object.

## Syntax:

date\_create(*string);*

String parameter is optional is string is not given it will take the current date/time

# date\_format() function

The date\_format() function returns a date formatted according to the specified format.

## Syntax:

date\_format(*object,format);*

## Example*:*

<?php  
$date=date\_create("2013-03-15");  
echo date\_format($date,"Y F j, Y, g:i a");  
?>

*OUTPUT*

2013 March 15, 2013, 12:00 am

# date\_diff() function

The date\_diff() function returns the difference between two DateTime objects.

## Syntax:

date\_diff(*datetime1,datetime2,absolute);*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Description** |
| *datetime1* | Required. Specifies a DateTime object |
| *datetime2* | Required. Specifies a DateTime object |
| *Absolute* | Optional. Specifies a Boolean value. TRUE indicates that the interval/difference MUST be positive. Default is FALSE |

date\_parse() function

Returns an associative array with detailed info about a specified date

## Syntax

date\_parse(*date string);*

# cal\_days\_in\_month()

The cal\_days\_in\_month() function returns the number of days in a month for a specified year and calendar.

Syntax:

cal\_days\_in\_month(*calendar,month,year);*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Description** |
| *calendar* | Required. Specifies the calendar to use. (use constant CAL\_GREGORIAN standard calendar) |
| *month* | Required. Specifies the month in the selected calendar (2 digit month) |
| *year* | Required. Specifies the year in the selected calendar (4 digit year) |

Example

<?php  
$d=cal\_days\_in\_month(CAL\_GREGORIAN,2,1965);  
echo "There was $d days in February 1965.<br>";  
  
$d=cal\_days\_in\_month(CAL\_GREGORIAN,2,2004);  
echo "There was $d days in February 2004.";

?>

OUTPUT

There was 28 days in February 1965.  
There was 29 days in February 2004.