

If `t` is not provided, the current time as returned by `localtime()` is used. `format` must be a string. An exception `ValueError` is raised if any field in `t` is outside of the allowed range.

Syntax

Following is the syntax for **`strftime()`** method:

```
time.strftime(format[, t])
```

Parameters

- **`t`** -- This is the time in number of seconds to be formatted.
- **`format`** -- This is the directive which would be used to format given time. The following directives can be embedded in the format string:

Directive

- `%a` - abbreviated weekday name
- `%A` - full weekday name
- `%b` - abbreviated month name
- `%B` - full month name
- `%c` - preferred date and time representation
- `%C` - century number (the year divided by 100, range 00 to 99)
- `%d` - day of the month (01 to 31)
- `%D` - same as `%m/%d/%y`
- `%e` - day of the month (1 to 31)
- `%g` - like `%G`, but without the century
- `%G` - 4-digit year corresponding to the ISO week number (see `%V`).
- `%h` - same as `%b`
- `%H` - hour, using a 24-hour clock (00 to 23)
- `%I` - hour, using a 12-hour clock (01 to 12)
- `%j` - day of the year (001 to 366)
- `%m` - month (01 to 12)
- `%M` - minute
- `%n` - newline character
- `%p` - either am or pm according to the given time value
- `%r` - time in a.m. and p.m. notation