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# Python strftime()

In this article, you will learn to convert date, time and datetime objects to its equivalent string (with the help of examples)

The strftime() method returns a string representing date and time using date, time or datetime object.

## Example 1: datetime to string using strftime()

The program below converts a datetime object containing current date and time to different string formats.

```
from datetime import datetime

now = datetime.now() # current date and time

year = now.strftime("%Y")
print("year:", year)

month = now.strftime("%m")
print("month:", month)

day = now.strftime("%d")
print("day:", day)

time = now.strftime("%H:%M:%S")
print("time:", time)

date_time = now.strftime("%m/%d/%Y, %H:%M:%S")
print("date and time:",date_time)
```

Contents

When you run the program, the output will something like be:

year: 2018 month: 12 day: 24

time: 04:59:31

date and time: 12/24/2018, 04:59:31

Here, year, day, time and date\_time are strings, whereas now is a datetime object.

### How strftime() works?

In the above program, %Y, %m, %d etc. are format codes. The strftime() method takes one or more format codes as an argument and returns a formatted string based on it.

1. We imported datetime class from the datetime module. It's because the object of datetime class can access strftime() method.

2. The datetime object containing current date and time is stored in now variable.

3. The strftime() method can be used to create formatted strings.

```
year = now.strftime("%Y")

Format code. %Y formats to year.
```

4. The string you pass to the strftime() method may contain more than one format codes.

## **Example 2: Creating string from a timestamp**

```
from datetime import datetime

timestamp = 1528797322
date_time = datetime.fromtimestamp(timestamp)

print("Date time object:", date_time)

d = date_time.strftime("%m/%d/%Y, %H:%M:%S")
print("Output 2:", d)

d = date_time.strftime("%d %b, %Y")
print("Output 3:", d)

d = date_time.strftime("%d %B, %Y")
print("Output 4:", d)

d = date_time.strftime("%I%p")
print("Output 5:", d)
```

When you run the program, the output will be:

Date time object: 2018-06-12 09:55:22

Output 2: 06/12/2018, 09:55:22

Output 3: 12 Jun, 2018 Output 4: 12 June, 2018

Output 5: 09AM

#### **Format Code List**

The table below shows all the codes that you can pass to the strftime() method.

Directive	Meaning	Example
%a	Abbreviated weekday name.	Sun, Mon, 
%А	Full weekday name.	Sunday, Monday, 
%w	Weekday as a decimal number.	0, 1,, 6
%d	Day of the month as a zero-padded decimal.	01, 02,, 31
%-d	Day of the month as a decimal number.	1, 2,, 30
%b	Abbreviated month name.	Jan, Feb, , Dec
%В	Full month name.	January, February, 
%m	Month as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02,, 12

Directive	Meaning	Example
%-m	Month as a decimal number.	1, 2,, 12
%у	Year without century as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01,, 99
%-y	Year without century as a decimal number.	0, 1,, 99
%Y	Year with century as a decimal number.	2013, 2019 etc.
%Н	Hour (24-hour clock) as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01,,
%-Н	Hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number.	0, 1,, 23
%I	Hour (12-hour clock) as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02,, 12
%-I	Hour (12-hour clock) as a decimal number.	1, 2, 12
%р	Locale's AM or PM.	AM, PM
%М	Minute as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01,, 59
%-M	Minute as a decimal number.	0, 1,, 59
%S	Second as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01,, 59
%-S	Second as a decimal number.	0, 1,, 59
%f	Microsecond as a decir Contents 7-padded on the left.	000000 - 999999

Directive	Meaning	Example
%z	UTC offset in the form +HHMM or -HHMM.	
%Z	Time zone name.	
%j	Day of the year as a zero-padded decimal number.	001, 002, , 366
%-j	Day of the year as a decimal number.	1, 2,, 366
%U	Week number of the year (Sunday as the first day of the week). All days in a new year preceding the first Sunday are considered to be in week 0.	00, 01,,
%W	Week number of the year (Monday as the first day of the week). All days in a new year preceding the first Monday are considered to be in week 0.	00, 01,,
%с	Locale's appropriate date and time representation.	Mon Sep 30 07:06:05 2013
%x	Locale's appropriate date representation.	09/30/13
%X	Locale's appropriate time representation.	07:06:05
%%	A literal '%' character.	%

# Example 3: Locale's appropriate date and time

```
print("Output 2:", d)

d = date_time.strftime("%X")
print("Output 3:", d)
```

When you run the program, the output will be:

```
Output 1: Tue Jun 12 09:55:22 2018
Output 2: 06/12/18
Output 3: 09:55:22
```

Format codes %c, %x and %x are used for locale's appropriate date and time representation.

We also recommend you to check Python strptime(). The strptime() method creates a datetime object from a string.

### **Python Tutorial**

```
Python Introduction

Python Flow Control

Python Functions

Python Datatypes

Python Files

Python Object & Class

Python Advanced Topics

Python Date and time
```

Python datetime Module

Python datetime.strftime() Contents

Python datetime.strptime()

Current date & time

Get current time

Timestamp to datetime

Python time Module

Python time.sleep()

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C Tutorials

Java Tutorials

Kotlin Tutorials

C++ Tutorials

Swift Tutorials

R Tutorials

DSA

Contents

**EXAMPLES** 

Python Examples

C Examples

Java Examples

Kotlin Examples

C++ Examples

R Examples

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About

Advertising

Contact

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