

[Foundation](#) /  / attributed Deprecated

Instance Property

attributed Deprecated

An attributed format style created from the date format style.

iOS 15.0–18.0 Deprecated | iPadOS 15.0–18.0 Deprecated | Mac Catalyst 15.0–18.0 Deprecated |

macOS 12.0–15.0 Deprecated | tvOS 15.0–18.0 Deprecated | visionOS 1.0+ | watchOS 8.0–11.0 Deprecated

```
var attributed: Date.AttributedString { get }
```

Deprecated

Use attributedStyle instead

Discussion

Use a [Date.FormatStyle](#) instance to customize the lexical representation of a date as a string. Use the format style's [attributed](#) property to customize the visual representation of the date as a string. Attributed strings can represent the subcomponent characters, words, and phrases of a string with a custom combination of font size, weight, and color.

For example, the function below uses a date format style to create a custom lexical representation of a date, then retrieves an attributed string representation of the same date and applies a visual emphasis to the year component of the date.

```
// Applies visual emphasis to the year component of a formatted attributed date string
private func makeAttributedString() -> AttributedString {
    let date = Date()
    let formatStyle = Date.FormatStyle(date: .abbreviated, time: .standard)
    var attributedString = formatStyle.attributed.format(date)
```

```

for run in attributedString.runs {
    if let dateFieldAttribute = run.attributes.foundation.dateField,
        dateFieldAttribute == .year {
        // When you find a year, change its attributes.
        attributedString[run.range].inlinePresentationIntent = [.emphasized, .stronglyEmphasized]
    }
}
return attributedString

```

The expression `formatStyle.attributed.format(date)` above creates an attributed string representation of the date. This assigns instances of the [AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute](#) to indicate ranges of the string that represent different date fields. The example then loops over the `runs` of the attributed string to find any run with the [AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.year](#) attribute. When it finds one, it adds the `inlinePresentationIntent` attributes [emphasized](#) and [stronglyEmphasized](#).

The runs of the resulting attributed string have the following attributes:

Run Text	Attributes
Mar	<u>AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.month</u>
15	<u>AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.day</u>
2022	<u>AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.year</u> <u>emphasized</u> <u>stronglyEmphasized</u>
10	<u>AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.hour</u>
06	<u>AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.minute</u>
46	<u>AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.second</u>

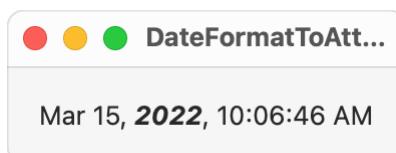
Run
Text

Attributes

AM

[AttributeScopes.FoundationAttributes.DateFieldAttribute.Field.amPM](#)

If you create a SwiftUI [Text](#) view with this attributed string, SwiftUI renders the combination of [emphasized](#) and [stronglyEmphasized](#) attributes as bold, italicized text, as seen in the following screenshot.



See Also

Applying Visual Attributes to Dates

~~struct AttributedString~~

A structure that creates a locale-appropriate attributed string representation of a date instance.

Deprecated