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***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'Date::Format.3pm'***

**\$ man Date::Format.3pm**

Date::Format(3pm)      User Contributed Perl Documentation      Date::Format(3pm)

NAME

Date::Format - Date formatting subroutines

SYNOPSIS

```
use Date::Format;

@lt = localtime(time);

print time2str($template, time);

print strftime($template, @lt);

print time2str($template, time, $zone);

print strftime($template, @lt, $zone);

print ctime(time);

print asctime(@lt);

print ctime(time, $zone);

print asctime(@lt, $zone);
```

DESCRIPTION

This module provides routines to format dates into ASCII strings. They correspond to the C library routines "strftime" and "ctime".

time2str(TEMPLATE, TIME [, ZONE])

"time2str" converts "TIME" into an ASCII string using the conversion specification given in "TEMPLATE". "ZONE" if given specifies the zone which the output is required to be in, "ZONE" defaults to your current zone.

strftime(TEMPLATE, TIME [, ZONE])

"strftime" is similar to "time2str" with the exception that the time is passed as an

array, such as the array returned by "localtime".

ctime(TIME [, ZONE])

"ctime" calls "time2str" with the given arguments using the conversion specification

"%a %b %e %T %Y\n"

asctime(TIME [, ZONE])

"asctime" calls "time2str" with the given arguments using the conversion specification

"%a %b %e %T %Y\n"

## MULTI-LANGUAGE SUPPORT

Date::Format is capable of formatting into several languages by creating a language specific object and calling methods, see Date::Language

```
my $lang = Date::Language->new('German');  
$lang->time2str("%a %b %e %T %Y\n", time);
```

I am open to suggestions on this.

## CONVERSION SPECIFICATION

Each conversion specification is replaced by appropriate characters as described in the following list. The appropriate characters are determined by the LC\_TIME category of the program's locale.

%%	PERCENT
%a	day of the week abbr
%A	day of the week
%b	month abbr
%B	month
%c	MM/DD/YY HH:MM:SS
%C	ctime format: Sat Nov 19 21:05:57 1994
%d	numeric day of the month, with leading zeros (eg 01..31)
%e	like %d, but a leading zero is replaced by a space (eg 1..32)
%D	MM/DD/YY
%G	GPS week number (weeks since January 6, 1980)
%h	month abbr
%H	hour, 24 hour clock, leading 0's)
%I	hour, 12 hour clock, leading 0's)
%j	day of the year
%k	hour

%l hour, 12 hour clock  
%L month number, starting with 1  
%m month number, starting with 01  
%M minute, leading 0's  
%n NEWLINE  
%o ornate day of month -- "1st", "2nd", "25th", etc.  
%p AM or PM  
%P am or pm (Yes %p and %P are backwards :)  
%q Quarter number, starting with 1  
%r time format: 09:05:57 PM  
%R time format: 21:05  
%s seconds since the Epoch, UCT  
%S seconds, leading 0's  
%t TAB  
%T time format: 21:05:57  
%U week number, Sunday as first day of week  
%w day of the week, numerically, Sunday == 0  
%W week number, Monday as first day of week  
%x date format: 11/19/94  
%X time format: 21:05:57  
%y year (2 digits)  
%Y year (4 digits)  
%Z timezone in ascii. eg: PST  
%z timezone in format -/+0000

%d, %e, %H, %l, %j, %k, %l, %m, %M, %q, %y and %Y can be output in Roman numerals by prefixing the letter with "O", e.g. %OY will output the year as roman numerals.

#### LIMITATION

The functions in this module are limited to the time range that can be represented by the time\_t data type, i.e. 1901-12-13 20:45:53 GMT to 2038-01-19 03:14:07 GMT.

#### AUTHOR

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#### COPYRIGHT

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