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## Second

- %S [00-60] seconds
  - %s number of seconds since the Epoch, UTC
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## Minute

- %M [00-59] minutes
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## Hour

- %H [00-23] hours (24-hour clock)
  - %I [01-12] hours (12-hour clock); this is the upper case i
  - %k [ 0-23] hours (24-hour clock); single digits are preceded by a blank
  - %l [ 1-12] hours (12-hour clock); single digits are preceded by a blank; is lower case L
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## Other

- %n newline
  - %p [AM, PM] as appropriate
  - %t tab
  - %Z time zone name
  - %z time zone offset from UTC; a leading plus sign stands for east of UTC, a minus sign for west of UTC, hours and minutes follow with two digits each and no delimiter between them
  - %% % (the percent sign)
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## Macros

- %c national representation of time and date
  - %+ national representation of date and time
  - %D equivalent to '%m/%d/%y'
  - %F equivalent to '%Y-%m-%d'
  - %R equivalent to '%H:%M'
  - %r equivalent to '%l:%M:%S %p'
  - %T equivalent to '%H:%M:%S'
  - %v equivalent to '%e-%b-%Y'
  - %X national representation of time
  - %x national representation of date
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## Day

- %A [Monday, Tuesday, ...] full weekday name
  - %a [Mon, Tue, ...] abbreviated weekday name
  - %d [01-31] day of the month number
  - %e [ 1-31] day of month number; single digits are preceded by a blank
  - %j [001-366] day of the year number
  - %u [1-7] weekday number (Monday as the first day of the week)
  - %w [0-6] weekday number (Sunday as the first day of the week)
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## Week

- %U [00-53] week number of the year (Sunday as the first day of the week)
  - %V [01-53] week number of the year (Monday as the first day of the week). If the week containing January 1 has four or more days in the new year, then it is week 1; otherwise it is the last week of the previous year, and the next week is week 1
  - %M [00-53] week number of the year (Monday as the first day of the week)
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## Month

- %B [January, February, ...] full month name
  - %b [Jan, Feb, ...] abbreviated month name
  - %h abbreviated month name (like %b)
  - %m [01-12] month number
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## Year

- %C [19, 20, ...] (year / 100) number; single digits are preceded by a zero
  - %G [1999, 2000, ...] year number with century. This year is the one that contains the greater part of the week (Monday as the first day of the week)
  - %g [00-99] same year as in '%G', but as a decimal number without century
  - %Y [1999, 2000, ...] year with century number
  - %y [00-99] year without century number
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