SRP_DateTime Format

Formats a datetime using a given locale.

```
Text = SRP_DateTime("Format", Datetime, Format = "Short", Locale = "")
```

Returns

Formatted text.

Parameters

Parameter	Description
Datetime	A datetime in OI internal format. **(REQUIRED)**
Format	A custom or predefined format. *(OPTIONAL)*
Locale	A locale for culture specific formatting. *(OPTIONAL)*

Remarks

The "Format" service converts an OI datetime into human readable text, much like OConv. Unlike OConv, however, this service supports infinite formatting options and localization.

Auto Format

You can set *Format* to either "Short" or "Long". In either case, the *Locale* will determine the format. Here are some examples, all formatting the datetime January 14, 2020 at 3:07:43pm:

Locale	Short Format	Long Format
en-US	1/14/2020 3:07 PM	Tuesday, January 14, 2020 3:07:43 PM
es-ES	14/01/2020 15:07	martes, 14 de enero de 2020 15:07:43
fr-FR	14/01/2020 15:07	mardi 14 janvier 2020 15:07:43

If you omit *Format* or set it to "", then "Short" will be used.

Custom Format

You can customize the format using a special syntax. You can use any characters in the *Format*, but 'Y', 'y', 'M', 'm', 'D', 'd', 'H', 'h', 'S', 's', 'A', 'a', 'T', and 't' are reserved characters. Any other character is treated as a literal and is displayed as is. Thus, you may use literal characters in your format to prefix or suffix the date as you choose. If you need to use any reserved characters literally, then surround your literal text in single or double quotes. If you need to display quotes, place two of them side by side. The reserved characters are interpreted as follows:

Character(s)	Displays	Example using 1/14/2020 3:07:43pm	Example using es-ES
YY	2-digit year	20	20
YYYY	Year	2020	2020
M	Month	1	1
MM	2-digit Month	01	01
MMM	Abbreviated month name	Jan	ene.
MMMM	Month name	January	enero
MMMMM	Month initial	J	e
D	Day	14	14
DD	2-digit day	14	14
DDD	Abbreviate day of the week name	Tue	ma.
DDDD	Day of the week	Tuesday	martes

DDDDD	Shortest day of the week name	Tu	M
h	Hour	15	15
hh	2-digit hour	15	15
m	Minute	7	7
mm	2-digit minute	07	07
s	Second	43	43
ss	2-digit second	43	43
a	a/p	p	p
aa	am/pm	pm	pm
aaa	a.m./p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
A	A/P	P	P
AA	AM/PM	PM	PM
AAA	A.M./P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
t	Abbreviated cultural am/pm	p	p
tt	Cultural am/pm	PM	p

As you can see in the table above, the Locale still affects the output, but only when your format requires it.

Here are some example datetime formats, all them for the date January 14, 2020 at 3:07:43pm:

Format	en-US	es-ES	fr-FR
MMMM D, YYYY, h:mm aaa	January 14, 2020, 3:17 p.m.	enero 14, 2020, 3:17 p.m.	janvier 14, 2020, 3:17 p.m.
DDDD, MMM DD, YYYY 'at' h:mm:sstt	Tuesday, Jan 14, 2020 at 3:17:43PM	martes, ene. 14, 2020 at 3:17:43p	mardi, janv. 14, 2020 at 3:17:43PM
YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss	2020-01-14 15:17:43	2020-01-14 15:17:43	2020-01-14 15:17:43

You can use uppercase or lowercase for all format codes except for months and minutes. 'M' must be used for months and 'm' must be used for minutes.

Locale

The *Locale* parameter specifies the specific culture used to help render the final text. Omitting *Locale* or setting it "" causes the "Format" service to use the user's current Windows locale setting. If, however, you want to specify your own localization, set this parameter to a locale name.

Examples

```
// Create an OI datetime
Datetime = SRP_DateTime("Encode", 2020, 1, 14, 3, 7, 43)

// Format a datetime using the default format and the current locale
Text = SRP_DateTime("Format", Datetime)

// Format a datetime using the long format and the current locale
Text = SRP_DateTime("Format", Datetime, "Long")

// Format a datetime using the long format and the Spanish language
Text = SRP_DateTime("Format", Datetime, "Long", "es")

// Format a datetime using a custom format and the Spanish-MEXICAN language
Text = SRP_DateTime("Format", Datetime, "MMMM D, YYYY 'at' h:mm:ss tt", "es-MX")
```