

# SRP\_Date Format

Formats a date using a given locale.

```
Text = SRP_Date("Format", Date, Format = "Short", Locale = "")
```

## Returns

Formatted text.

## Parameters

| Parameter | Description                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date      | A date in OI internal format. <b>(REQUIRED)</b>             |
| Format    | A custom or predefined format. <i>(OPTIONAL)</i>            |
| Locale    | A locale for culture specific formatting. <i>(OPTIONAL)</i> |

## Remarks

The "Format" service converts an OI date 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 date January 14, 2020:

| Locale | Short Format | Long Format                 |
|--------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| en-US  | 1/14/2020    | Tuesday, January 14, 2020   |
| es-ES  | 14/01/2020   | martes, 14 de enero de 2020 |
| fr-FR  | 14/01/2020   | mardi 14 janvier 2020       |

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

## Custom Format

You customize the format using a special syntax. You can use any characters in the *Format*, but 'Y', 'y', 'M', 'm', 'D', and 'd' 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 | 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 |
|-------|-------------------------------|----|---|

As you can see in the table above, the Locale still affects the output, but only when your format requests names. months from minutes.

Here are some example date formats, all them for the date January 14, 2020:

| Format                          | en-US                            | es-ES                          | fr-FR                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| MMMM D, YYYY                    | January 14, 2020                 | enero 14, 2020                 | janvier 14, 2020                 |
| DDDD, MMM DD, YYYY              | Sunday, Jan 01, 2006             | martes, ene. 14, 2020          | mardi, janv. 14, 2020            |
| M/D/YY                          | 1/14/20                          | 1/14/20                        | 1/14/20                          |
| YYYY-MM-DD                      | 2020-01-14                       | 2020-01-14                     | 2020-01-14                       |
| "Happy New Year! It's" MMMM DD! | Happy New Year! It's January 14! | Happy New Year! It's enero 14! | Happy New Year! It's janvier 14! |

Only uppercase letters are used in the examples here, but lowercase are supported as well. However, we recommend using uppercase for dates because [SRP\\_DateTime](#) uses 'M' for months and 'm' 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 date
Date = SRP_Date("Encode", 2020, 1, 14)

// Format a date using the default format and the current locale
Text = SRP_Date("Format", Date)

// Format a date using the long format and the current locale
Text = SRP_Date("Format", Date, "Long")

// Format a date using the long format and the Spanish language
Text = SRP_Date("Format", Date, "Long", "es")

// Format a date using a custom format and the Spanish-MEXICAN language
Text = SRP_Date("Format", Date, "MMMM D, YYYY", "es-MX")
```