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Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'getdate_r.3'

\$ man getdate_r.3

GETDATE(3) Linux Programmer's Manual GETDATE(3)

NAME

getdate, getdate_r - convert a date-plus-time string to broken-down time

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <time.h>

struct tm *getdate(const char *string);

extern int getdate_err;

#include <time.h>

int getdate_r(const char *string, struct tm *res);
```

Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

```
getdate():
    _XOPEN_SOURCE >= 500

getdate_r():
    _GNU_SOURCE
```

DESCRIPTION

The function `getdate()` converts a string representation of a date and time, contained in the buffer pointed to by `string`, into a broken-down time. The broken-down time is stored in a `tm` structure, and a pointer to this structure is returned as the function result. This `tm` structure is allocated in static storage, and consequently it will be overwritten by further calls to `getdate()`. In contrast to `strptime(3)`, (which has a `format` argument), `getdate()` uses the formats found in the file whose full pathname is given in the environment variable `DATMSK`. The first line in the file that matches the given input string is used for the conversion.

The matching is done case insensitively. Superfluous whitespace, either in the pattern or in the string to be converted, is ignored.

The conversion specifications that a pattern can contain are those given for `strptime(3)`.

One more conversion specification is specified in POSIX.1-2001:

`%Z` Timezone name. This is not implemented in glibc.

When `%Z` is given, the structure containing the broken-down time is initialized with values corresponding to the current time in the given timezone. Otherwise, the structure is initialized to the broken-down time corresponding to the current local time (as by a call to `localtime(3)`).

When only the day of the week is given, the day is taken to be the first such day on or after today.

When only the month is given (and no year), the month is taken to be the first such month equal to or after the current month. If no day is given, it is the first day of the month.

When no hour, minute and second are given, the current hour, minute and second are taken.

If no date is given, but we know the hour, then that hour is taken to be the first such hour equal to or after the current hour.

`getdate_r()` is a GNU extension that provides a reentrant version of `getdate()`. Rather than using a global variable to report errors and a static buffer to return the broken down time, it returns errors via the function result value, and returns the resulting broken-down time in the caller-allocated buffer pointed to by the argument `res`.

RETURN VALUE

When successful, `getdate()` returns a pointer to a struct `tm`. Otherwise, it returns `NULL` and sets the global variable `getdate_err` to one of the error numbers shown below. Changes to `errno` are unspecified.

On success `getdate_r()` returns 0; on error it returns one of the error numbers shown below.

ERRORS

The following errors are returned via `getdate_err` (for `getdate()`) or as the function result (for `getdate_r()`):

- 1 The `DATMSK` environment variable is not defined, or its value is an empty string.
- 2 The template file specified by `DATMSK` cannot be opened for reading.
- 3 Failed to get file status information.


```
$ echo '%F' >> $TFILE # Time (HH:MM:SS)
```

```
$ date
```

```
$ export DATEMSK=$TFILE
```

```
$ ./a.out Tuesday '2009-12-28' '12:22:33'
```

```
Sun Sep 7 06:03:36 CEST 2008
```

```
Call 1 ("Tuesday") succeeded:
```

```
tm_sec = 36
```

```
tm_min = 3
```

```
tm_hour = 6
```

```
tm_mday = 9
```

```
tm_mon = 8
```

```
tm_year = 108
```

```
tm_wday = 2
```

```
tm_yday = 252
```

```
tm_isdst = 1
```

```
Call 2 ("2009-12-28") succeeded:
```

```
tm_sec = 36
```

```
tm_min = 3
```

```
tm_hour = 6
```

```
tm_mday = 28
```

```
tm_mon = 11
```

```
tm_year = 109
```

```
tm_wday = 1
```

```
tm_yday = 361
```

```
tm_isdst = 0
```

```
Call 3 ("12:22:33") succeeded:
```

```
tm_sec = 33
```

```
tm_min = 22
```

```
tm_hour = 12
```

```
tm_mday = 7
```

```
tm_mon = 8
```

```
tm_year = 108
```

```
tm_wday = 0
```

```
tm_yday = 250
```

```
tm_isdst = 1
```

Program source

```
#define _GNU_SOURCE
#include <time.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    struct tm *tmp;
    for (int j = 1; j < argc; j++) {
        tmp = getdate(argv[j]);
        if (tmp == NULL) {
            printf("Call %d failed; getdate_err = %d\n",
                j, getdate_err);
            continue;
        }
        printf("Call %d ("%s") succeeded:\n", j, argv[j]);
        printf("  tm_sec  = %d\n", tmp->tm_sec);
        printf("  tm_min  = %d\n", tmp->tm_min);
        printf("  tm_hour = %d\n", tmp->tm_hour);
        printf("  tm_mday = %d\n", tmp->tm_mday);
        printf("  tm_mon  = %d\n", tmp->tm_mon);
        printf("  tm_year = %d\n", tmp->tm_year);
        printf("  tm_wday = %d\n", tmp->tm_wday);
        printf("  tm_yday = %d\n", tmp->tm_yday);
        printf("  tm_isdst = %d\n", tmp->tm_isdst);
    }
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}
```

SEE ALSO

time(2), localtime(3), setlocale(3), strftime(3), strptime(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

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