

# PERL LOCALTIME FUNCTION

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/perl/perl\\_localtime.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/perl/perl_localtime.htm)

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## Description

This function converts the time specified by `EXPR` in a list context, returning a nine-element array with the time analyzed for the current local time zone. The elements of the array are.

```
# 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
($sec,$min,$hour,$mday,$mon,$year,$wday,$yday,$isdst) = localtime(time);
```

If `EXPR` is omitted, uses the value returned by `time`.

*mday* is the day of the month, and *mon* is the month itself, in the range 0..11 with 0 indicating January and 11 indicating December.

*year* is the number of years since 1900, not just the last two digits of the year. That is, year is 123 in year 2023. The proper way to get a complete 4-digit year is simply: `$year += 1900;`

## Syntax

Following is the simple syntax for this function –

```
localtime EXPR
```

## Return Value

This function returns a string of the form: Thu Sep 21 14:52:52 2000 in scalar context and the individual time component values

*seconds, minutes, hours, day of month, month, year, day of week, day of year, daylight saving time* in list context.

## Example

Following is the example code showing its basic usage –

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
use POSIX;

($sec,$min,$hour,$mday,$mon,$year,$wday,$yday,$isdst) =
    localtime(time);
$year += 1900;
print "$sec, $min, $hour, $mday, $mon, $year, $wday, $yday, $isdst\n";
$now_string = localtime;
print "$now_string\n";

$now_string = strftime "%a %b %e %H:%M:%S %Y", localtime;
print "$now_string\n";
```

When above code is executed, it produces the following result –

```
19, 58, 14, 1, 8, 2013, 0, 243, 0
Sun Sep  1 14:58:19 2013
Sun Sep  1 14:58:19 2013
```

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