

mktime

WMPRO, WMMINI FW >= 1.0 WMMEGA FW >= 2.0

Return Linux timestamp for a given date and time

Description

`int mktime ( int $hour, int $minute, int $second, int $month, int $day, int $year )`

Parameters

\$hour: Hour 0-23

\$minute: Minutes 0-59

\$second: Seconds 0-59

\$month: Month 1-12

\$day: Day 1-31 (depending on the month)

\$year: Year, four digit representation

Return Value

Integer: Seconds since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00, local Wattmon time

Notes

Unlike mainline PHP, in uPHP “Linux timestamps” are based upon the Wattmon's local time, not UTC/GMT.

Technically, the Unix Epoch is defined as being January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 *GMT*. But on the Wattmon, timestamps are relative to January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 *local timezone*.

If the Wattmon clock and timezone are set to UTC+00 (GMT) then the uPHP timestamp *is* the same as mainline PHP, otherwise not.

In uPHP on the Wattmon this simplification is referred to as a “Linux timestamp” but it should be noted that it may not be exactly the same, depending on the Wattmon's timezone settings.

In other words: Wattmon “Linux timestamps” are based upon local Wattmon time and are not adjusted by the timezone setting in Control Panel > Time Settings (Time and Date Settings) > UTC Offset. (These settings are stored in `/config/time.ini`.)

See Also

[microtime\(\)](#) - Return number of milliseconds since boot

[settime\(\)](#) - Set the system time from a Linux timestamp

[strftime\(\)](#) - Format a Linux timestamp using a format **string**

[time\(\)](#) - Return current system timestamp

[timefromfat\(\)](#) - Convert a FAT filetime to a Linux timestamp

[uptime\(\)](#) - Return uptime in milliseconds

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