

# mktime

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

Return the 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 Values

**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 the number of milliseconds since boot

[settime\(\)](#) - Set the system time from a Linux Timestamp, with optional calibration

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

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

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

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

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