

NAME

`rdate` – print date in the classic Ravtaalian Calendar of Progress

SYNOPSIS

`rdate` [[**-gr**] *mon date* [*year*]]

DESCRIPTION

By default `rdate`, like `date(1)`, prints the current date, but using the classic Ravtaalian Calendar of Progress. This is not to be confused with the *revised* Ravtaalian Calendar of Progress, which uses a lunar year. In contrast the classic calendar follows a solar year, and has the exact number of days that a Gregorian (ei. "normal") calendar has.

`rdate` does not support any of the flags that `date(1)` does, nor the UNIX notation for flexible reformatting of the default date, it will always be "%b %d %Y", that is "Month-abbr. Date Year". See *EXAMPLES* below however.

It is also possible to specify an alternate date to convert to, either by providing a different Gregorian date which will be converted to a Ravtaalian one, or by providing a Ravtaalian date which will be converted to a Gregorian one. You can force `rdate` to read a Ravtaalian or Gregorian date using the `-r` and `-g` flags, but normally there is no reason to do so. Only the month of "Feb" is ambiguous, since it can refer to the Gregorian month of February or the Ravtaalian month of Febramüan. In this case `rdate` will default to the Gregorian month (if you write febra... on the other hand `rdate` will understand that you mean Febramüan).

The following options are available:

- `-r` the date given is a Ravtaalian date
- `-g` the date given is a Gregorian date

CLASSIC CALENDAR

The classic Ravtaalian calendar starts 1 March, and has 13 months. The first 12 have 28 days, the last 13th has either 29 or 30 days, depending on if its a leap year or not (a consequence of this is that the first 28 dates of every month falls on the same week day that year, ei. if 1st is a Monday - or Mondäi in Jameld - then the 1st of every month in that year is a Monday). The months are as follows:

Spring Hajlmüan (from hajl, "hail")
 Plagamüan (from plaga, "plague")
 Mathamüan (from matha, "maggot")
 Wezlmüan (from wezlen, "weasel")

Summer
 Törthmüan (from törth, "drought")
 Tsimlmüan (from tsimel, "mildew")
 Klombarmüan (from klombar, "crane fly")
 Ratamüan (from rata, "rat")

Autumn/Winter
 Daachmüan (from daach, "fog")
 Febramüan (from febra, "fever")
 Grankarmüan (from grankar, "weevil")
 Aaslmüan (from aasel, "donkey")
 Lenklmüan (from linkwil, "tedium")

EXAMPLES

Print todays date in the classic Ravtaalian calendar

```
; rdate
```

Print classic Ravtaalian date for February 23 2015

```
; rdate Feb 23 2015
```

Print Gregorian date for Febramüan 23 2015

```
; rdate -r Feb 23 2015
; rdate febramian 23 2015
```

Print classic Ravtaalian date for today, but in the format "%a %b %d %T %Z %Y" (the default *date(1)* output on many systems)

```
; date='{date} rdate | awk '{ print "'$date(1)^^",
    $1, $2, "'$date(4)^^", "'$date(5)^^", $3
    }' | sed 's/Wed/Woj/'
```

Print classic Ravtaalian date for February 23 2015, but in the format "%Y-%m-%d" (ISO-8601 standard without time and timezone suffix)

```
; rdate Feb 23 2015 | awk '
    { sub(/Len/, "13", $1); print $3 "-" $1 "-" $2 }'
```

BUGS

Converting today's week day into Jameld is easy, but finding the correct week day for any arbitrary date, is not. *Sor date* doesn't even try. (see *cal(6)* however)

Error detection and reporting is not perfect.

The Ravtaalian Calendar is depressive.

SEE ALSO

date(1), *rrdate(6)*, *rcal(6)*, *rcalendar(6)*, *rcron(6)*