NAME

cal, **ncal** - displays a calendar and the date of Easter

SYNOPSIS

cal [**-3hjy**] [**-A** *number*] [**-B** *number*] [[*month*] *year*]
cal [**-3hj**] [**-A** *number*] [**-B** *number*] **-m** *month* [*year*]
ncal [**-3hjJpwy**] [**-A** *number*] [**-B** *number*] [**-s** *country_code*] [[*month*] *year*]
ncal [**-3hJeo**] [**-A** *number*] [**-B** *number*] [*year*]
ncal [**-CN**] [**-H** *yyyy-mm-dd*] [**-d** *yyyy-mm*]

DESCRIPTION

The **cal** utility displays a simple calendar in traditional format and **ncal** offers an alternative layout, more options and the date of Easter. The new format is a little cramped but it makes a year fit on a 25x80 terminal. If arguments are not specified, the current month is displayed.

The options are as follows:

-h Turns off highlighting of today.

-J Display Julian Calendar, if combined with the **-e** option, display date of Easter according to the Julian Calendar.

-e Display date of Easter (for western churches).

-j Display Julian days (days one-based, numbered from January 1).

-m *month*
Display the specified *month*. If *month* is specified as a decimal number, it may be followed by the letter ‘f’ or ‘p’ to indicate the following or preceding month of that number, respectively.

-o Display date of Orthodox Easter (Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches).

-p Print the country codes and switching days from Julian to Gregorian Calendar as they are assumed by **ncal**. The country code as determined from the local environment is marked with an asterisk.

-s *country_code*
Assume the switch from Julian to Gregorian Calendar at the date associated with the *country_code*. If not specified, **ncal** tries to guess the switch date from the local environment or falls back to September 2, 1752. This was when Great Britain and her colonies switched to the

Gregorian Calendar.

-w Print the number of the week below each week column.

-y Display a calendar for the specified year.

-3 Display the previous, current and next month surrounding today.

-A *number*
Display the *number* of months after the current month.

-B *number*
Display the *number* of months before the current month.

-C Switch to **cal** mode.

-N Switch to **ncal** mode.

-d *yyyy-mm*
Use *yyyy-mm* as the current date (for debugging of date selection).

-H *yyyy-mm-dd*
Use *yyyy-mm-dd* as the current date (for debugging of highlighting).

A single parameter specifies the year (1-9999) to be displayed; note the year must be fully specified: "cal 89" will *not* display a calendar for 1989. Two parameters denote the month and year; the month is either a number between 1 and 12, or a full or abbreviated name as specified by the current locale. Month and year default to those of the current system clock and time zone (so "cal -m 8" will display a calendar for the month of August in the current year).

Not all options can be used together. For example "-3 -A 2 -B 3 -y -m 7" would mean: show me the three months around the seventh month, three before that, two after that and the whole year. **ncal** will warn about these combinations.

A year starts on January 1.

Highlighting of dates is disabled if stdout is not a tty.

SEE ALSO

calendar(3), strftime(3)

STANDARDS

The **cal** utility is compliant with the X/Open System Interfaces option of the IEEE Std 1003.1-2008 ("POSIX.1") specification.

The flags [**-3hyJeopw**], as well as the ability to specify a month name as a single argument, are extensions to that specification.

The week number computed by **-w** is compliant with the ISO 8601 specification.

HISTORY

A **cal** command appeared in Version 1 AT&T UNIX. The **ncal** command appeared in FreeBSD 2.2.6.

AUTHORS

The **ncal** command and manual were written by Wolfgang Helbig <*helbig@FreeBSD.org*>.

BUGS

The assignment of Julian-Gregorian switching dates to country codes is historically naive for many countries.

Not all options are compatible and using them in different orders will give varying results.

It is not possible to display Monday as the first day of the week with **cal**.