System Time and Numeric Operations

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Objectives

• To obtain the current system time using **System.currentTimeMillis()** (§2.12).

Outline

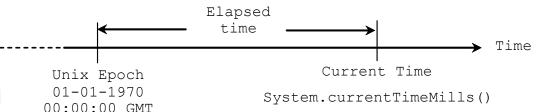
- Discussed
 - Problem → Algorithm → Implementation
 - Design a program with input and output
 - Numeric data types and operators
 - Augmented assignment
 - Type casting
- This lesson covers an example
 - Obtain system time
 - Display it nicely (using numerical operations)

Problem. Displaying Current Time

- Write a program that displays current time in GMT in the format hour:minute:second such as 1:45:19.
- Algorithm
 - Obtain current system time
 - Convert it to the format
 - Print it out

Obtaining Current System Time

- Java provides
 - System.currentTimeMillis()
- It returns the current time in milliseconds since the Unix epoch, i.e., the midnight, January 1, 1970 GMT.
 - 1970 was the year when the Unix operating system was formally introduced.
- We can then use numeric operations to convert it to the nice format we want
- Note:
 - 1000 milliseconds = 1 second
 - 60 seconds = 1 minute
 - 60 minutes = 1 hour



Implementation

```
public class ShowCurrentTime {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  long totalMilliseconds = System.currentTimeMillis(); // Obtain the total milliseconds since midnight, Jan 1, 1970
  long totalSeconds = totalMilliseconds / 1000; // Obtain the total seconds since midnight, Jan 1, 1970
  long currentSecond = totalSeconds % 60; // Compute the current second in the minute in the hour
  long totalMinutes = totalSeconds / 60; // Obtain the total minutes
  long currentMinute = totalMinutes % 60; // Compute the current minute in the hour
  long totalHours = totalMinutes / 60; // Obtain the total hours
  long currentHour = totalHours % 24; // Compute the current hour
  // Display results
  System.out.println("Current time is " + currentHour + ":"
   + currentMinute + ":" + currentSecond + " GMT");
```

Questions?