# System Time and <br> Numeric Operations 

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## Objectives

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


## Outline

- Discussed
- Problem $\rightarrow$ Algorithm $\rightarrow$ 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?

