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Date and Time IN Java



JAVA DATES

- Java does not have a built-in Date class, but we can import the java.time package to work with the date and time API
- The package includes many date and time classes

Class	Description
LocalDate	Represents a date (year, month, day (yyyy-MM-dd))
LocalTime	Represents a time (hour, minute, second and milliseconds (HH-mm-ss-zzz))
LocalDateTime	Represents both a date and a time (yyyy-MM-dd-HH-mm-ss.zzz)
DateTimeFormatter	Formatter for displaying and parsing date-time objects

DISPLAY CURRENT DATE

- To display the current date, import the `java.time.LocalDate` class, and use its `now()` method

Example:

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDate myObj = LocalDate.now();
        System.out.println(myObj);
    }
}
```

DISPLAY CURRENT TIME

- To display the current time (hour, minute, second, and milliseconds), import the `java.time.LocalDateTime` class, and use its `now()` method

Example:

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime myObj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println(myObj);
    }
}
```



DISPLAY CURRENT DATE AND TIME

- To display the current date and time, import the `java.time.LocalDateTime` class, and use its `now()` method

Example:

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime; // import the LocalDateTime
class

public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime myObj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println(myObj);
    }
}
```

FORMATTING DATE AND TIME

- The "T" in the example above is used to separate the date from the time
- You can use the `DateTimeFormatter` class with the `ofPattern()` method in the same package to format or parse date-time objects

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime myDateObj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println("Before formatting: " + myDateObj);
        DateTimeFormatter myFormatObj = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd-MM-yyyy
HH:mm:ss");
        String formattedDate = myDateObj.format(myFormatObj);
        System.out.println("After formatting: " + formattedDate);
    }
}
```


DISPLAY THE ofPattern()

- The ofPattern() method accepts all sorts of values, if you want to display the date and time in a different format

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime myDateObj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println("Before formatting: " + myDateObj);
        DateTimeFormatter myFormatObj = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd-MM-yyyy
HH:mm:ss");
        String formattedDate = myDateObj.format(myFormatObj);
        System.out.println("After formatting: " + formattedDate);
    }
}
```

DISPLAY THE ofPattern()

- The ofPattern() method accepts all sorts of values

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime myDateObj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println("Before formatting: " + myDateObj);
        DateTimeFormatter myFormatObj = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy
HH:mm:ss");
        String formattedDate = myDateObj.format(myFormatObj);
        System.out.println("After formatting: " + formattedDate);
    }
}
```

DISPLAY THE ofPattern()

- The ofPattern() method accepts all sorts of values

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime myDateObj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println("Before Formatting: " + myDateObj);
        DateTimeFormatter myFormatObj = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd-MMM-yyyy
HH:mm:ss");
        String formattedDate = myDateObj.format(myFormatObj);
        System.out.println("After Formatting: " + formattedDate);
    }
}
```

DISPLAY THE ofPattern()

- The ofPattern() method accepts all sorts of values

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime; // Import the LocalDateTime class
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter; // Import the DateTimeFormatter class
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime myDateObj = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println("Before Formatting: " + myDateObj);
        DateTimeFormatter myFormatObj = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("E,MMM dd yyyy HH:mm:ss");
        String formattedDate = myDateObj.format(myFormatObj);
        System.out.println("After Formatting: " + formattedDate);
    }
}
```



THE DATE CLASS SUPPORTS TWO CONSTRUCTORS

Sl.No	Constructor & Description
1	<code>Date()</code> This constructor initializes the object with the current date and time.
2	<code>Date(long millisec)</code> This constructor accepts an argument that equals the number of milliseconds that have elapsed since midnight, January 1, 1970.
3	<code>Date(int year, int month, int date)</code>
4	<code>Date(int year, int month, int date, int hrs, int min)</code>
5	<code>Date(int year, int month, int date, int hrs, int min, int sec)</code>
6	<code>Date(String s)</code>

Date()

- The ofPattern() method accepts all sorts of values

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Date d1 = new Date();
        System.out.println("Current date is " + d1);
        Date d2 = new Date(2323223232L);
        System.out.println("Date represented is "+ d2 );
    }
}
```



FOLLOWING ARE THE METHODS OF THE DATE CLASS

Sl.No	Constructor & Description
1	<code>boolean after(Date date)</code> Returns true if the invoking Date object contains a date that is later than the one specified by date, otherwise, it returns false.
2	<code>boolean before(Date date)</code> Returns true if the invoking Date object contains a date that is earlier than the one specified by date, otherwise, it returns false.
3	<code>Object clone()</code> Duplicates the invoking Date object.
4	<code>boolean equals(Object date)</code> Returns true if the invoking Date object contains the same time and date as the one specified by date, otherwise, it returns false.

THANK YOU

