### => Date & Time API :-

-Date and Time API was in previous versions also but new Date-Time API was introduced in

#### Java SE 8 version

The packages for Date-Time API are :-

#### 1. java.util (old - till JDK 7)

a.java.util.Date

b. java.util. Calendar

c.java.util.TimeZone

### 2.java.sql

a.java.sql.Date

b.java.sql.Time

c.java.sql.Timestamp

### 3.java.text

a.java.text.SimpleDateFormat

b.java.text.DateFormat

## 4. java.time (new - JDK 8)

a.java.time.LocalDate

b.java.time.LocalTime

c.java.time.LocalDateTime

d.java.time.ZoneId

e.java.time.Clock

f. java.time.Year

g.java.time.YearMonth

h.java.time.Period

i. java.time.Duration

j. java.time.Instant

k.java.time.MonthDay

l. etc

#### => What is difference between old and new Date API

- 1. In old Date-Time API, date was mutable
  In new Date-Time API, date is not mutable (immutable)
- 2. In Old Date-Time API, SimpleDateFormat was not thread-safe In New Date-Time API, Formatter are threadsafe
- 3. In Old Date-Time API, we can get date and time by using only one class In New Date-Time API, there are also different classes for date and time
- 4. In Old Date-Time API, Year starts with 1900 and Months starts from 0 New Date-Time API, years and months int values were modified

# Old Way

```
public class Test1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
//
          Date d=new Date();
//
          System.out.println(d);
        Date d=new Date();
                                                            d MM is for month
        SimpleDateFormat sdf1=new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yy");
        String current_date=sdf1.format(d);
        System.out.println(current_date);
        SimpleDateFormat sdf2=new SimpleDateFormat("HH:mm:ss");
        String current_time=sdf2.format(d);
        System.out.println(current_time);
```

#### New Way

```
public class Test1
    public static void main(String[] args)
         LocalDate ld1=LocalDate.now(); //yyyy-MM-dd
         System.out.println(ld1);
         LocalDate ld1=LocalDate.now();
         DateTimeFormatter dtf=DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/MM/yyyy");
         String current_date=ld1.format(dtf);
         System.out.println(current_date);
         String current_date=dtf.format(ld1);
         System.out.println(current_date);
         String selected_date="01-Jan-1990";
         DateTimeFormatter dtf=DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd-MMM-yyyy");
         LocalDate ld=LocalDate.parse(selected_date, dtf); //yyyy-MM-dd
         System.out.println(ld);
          LocalDate ld=LocalDate.now();
          System.out.println(ld.getDayOfMonth());
          System.out.println(ld.isLeapYear());
          LocalDate ldnew=ld.minusDays(9);
          System.out.println(ldnew);
          LocalDate ldnew=ld.plusMonths(7);
          System.out.println(ldnew);
          LocalDate ld=LocalDate.of(2021, 01, 01);
          System.out.println(ld.isLeapYear());
}
```

```
public class Test2
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
         LocalTime lt=LocalTime.now();
//
         System.out.println(lt);
         LocalTime lt=LocalTime.now();
//
         DateTimeFormatter dtf=DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("HH:mm:ss");
//
         String current_time=lt.format(dtf);
//
//
         System.out.println(current_time);
//
         String current_time=dtf.format(lt);
//
         System.out.println(current_time);
       //-----
       LocalTime lt=LocalTime.now();
       System.out.println(lt.getHour());
       System.out.println(lt.minusHours(40));
   }
```

```
public class Test3
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
       LocalDateTime ldt=LocalDateTime.now();
       System.out.println(ldt);
    }
}
```

```
public class Test4
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
         ZoneId zi=ZoneId.of("America/New_York");
//
         LocalDate ld=LocalDate.now(zi);
         System.out.println(ld);
//
         LocalTime lt=LocalTime.now(zi);
         System.out.println(lt);
         LocalTime indian_time=LocalTime.now();
         ZoneId zi=ZoneId.of("America/New_York");
//
         LocalTime america_time=LocalTime.now(zi);
//
         long l=ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(america_time, indian_time);
         System.out.println(l);
       //----
         String[] arr=TimeZone.getAvailableIDs();
//
//
         for(String a:arr)
             System.out.println(a);
//
       Clock c=Clock.systemDefaultZone();
       System.out.println(c);
   }
}
```