

Copilot

Certainly! There are a few ways to handle time input in C. Let me explain a couple of common methods:

1. **Using time() Function:** The `time()` function is defined in the `time.h` (or `ctime` in C++) header file. It returns the time since 00:00:00 UTC, January 1, 1970 (Unix timestamp) in seconds. If you provide a non-null pointer, the returned value is also stored in the object pointed to by that pointer. Here's an example of how to use it:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

int main() {
    time_t seconds;
    seconds = time(NULL);
    printf("Seconds since January 1, 1970 = %ld\n", seconds);
    return 0;
}
```

This program will print the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 (Unix epoch) .

2. **Reading Formatted Time Using scanf():** If you want to read time in a specific format (e.g., HH:MM:SS), you can use `scanf()` to parse user input. Here's an example:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int hour, minute, second;
    printf("Enter time (in HH:MM:SS): ");
    scanf("%02d:%02d:%02d", &hour, &minute, &second);
    printf("Entered time is %02d:%02d:%02d\n", hour, minute, second);
    return 0;
}
```

In this program, the user enters the time in the format “HH:MM:SS,” and the program reads and displays it .

Remember to adjust these examples according to your specific requirements. If you need more advanced time-related functionality, you can explore other functions like `clock()` for measuring execution time . Happy coding!



Source(s)

1. [time\(\) function in C - GeeksforGeeks](#)
2. [C - Read Formatted Time Once through Scanf in C Language - Includehelp.com](#)
3. [How to measure time taken by a function in C? - GeeksforGeeks](#)
4. [Taking continuous input from user in C - Stack Overflow](#)
5. [How do I read in time input and format the output?](#)