NAME
       time – get time in seconds

SYNOPSIS
       #include <time.h>

       time_t time(time_t **t***);**

DESCRIPTION
       time() returns the time since the Epoch (00:00:00 UTC, January 1, 1970), measured in seconds.

       If *t* is non-NULL, the return value is also stored in the memory pointed to by *t*.

RETURN VALUE
       On success, the value of time in seconds since the Epoch is returned. On error, *((time_t) −1)* is returned,
       and *errno* is set appropriately.

ERRORS
       EFAULT
              t points outside your accessible address space.

CONFORMING TO
       SVr4, 4.3BSD, C89, C99, POSIX.1-2001. POSIX does not specify any error conditions.

NOTES
       POSIX.1 defines *seconds since the Epoch* as a value to be interpreted as the number of seconds between a
       specified time and the Epoch, according to a formula for conversion from UTC equivalent to conversion on
       the naive basis that leap seconds are ignored and all years divisible by 4 are leap years. This value is not
       the same as the actual number of seconds between the time and the Epoch, because of leap seconds and
       because clocks are not required to be synchronized to a standard reference. The intention is that the inter-
       pretation of seconds since the Epoch values be consistent; see POSIX.1 Annex B 2.2.2 for further rationale.

SEE ALSO
       date(1), **gettimeofday**(2), **ctime**(3), **ftime**(3), **time**(7)

COLOPHON
       This page is part of release 3.22 of the Linux *man-pages* project. A description of the project, and informa-
       tion about reporting bugs, can be found at http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.