NAME

ftime - return date and time

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

#include <sys/timeb.h>

int ftime(struct timeb *tp);

DESCRIPTION

NOTE: This function is no longer provided by the GNU C library. Useclock_gettime(2) instead.

This function returns the current time as seconds and milliseconds since the Epoch, 1970-01-01 00:00:00 \pm 0000 (UTC). The time is returned in tp, which is declared as follows:

```
struct timeb {
   time_t time;
   unsigned short millitm;
   short timezone;
   short dstflag;
};
```

Here *time* is the number of seconds since the Epoch, and *millitm* is the number of milliseconds since *time* seconds since the Epoch. The *timezone* field is the local timezone measured in minutes of time west of Greenwich (with a negative value indicating minutes east of Greenwich). The *dstflag* field is a flag that, if nonzero, indicates that Daylight Saving time applies locally during the appropriate part of the year.

POSIX.1-2001 says that the contents of the *timezone* and *dstflag* fields are unspecified; avoid relying on them.

RETURN VALUE

This function always returns 0. (POSIX.1-2001 specifies, and some systems document, a -1 error return.)

VERSIONS

Starting with glibc 2.33, the **ftime**() function and the < sys/timeb.h> header have been removed. To support old binaries, glibc continues to provide a compatibility symbol for applications linked against glibc 2.32 and earlier.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see **attributes**(7).

Interface	Attribute	Value
ftime()	Thread safety	MT-Safe

STANDARDS

4.2BSD, POSIX.1-2001. POSIX.1-2008 removes the specification of **ftime**().

This function is obsolete. Don't use it. If the time in seconds suffices, **time**(2) can be used; **gettimeof-day**(2) gives microseconds; **clock_gettime**(2) gives nanoseconds but is not as widely available.

BUGS

Early glibc2 is buggy and returns 0 in the *millitm* field; glibc 2.1.1 is correct again.

SEE ALSO

```
gettimeofday(2), time(2)
```