Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'timegm.3' command

$ man timegm.3

TIMEGM(3)   Linux Programmer's Manual   TIMEGM(3)

NAME

    timegm, timelocal - inverses of gmtime and localtime

SYNOPSIS

    #include <time.h>

    time_t timelocal(struct tm *tm);

    time_t timegm(struct tm *tm);

  Feature Test Macro Requirements for glibc (see feature_test_macros(7)):

    timelocal(), timegm():

        Since glibc 2.19:

            _DEFAULT_SOURCE

        Glibc 2.19 and earlier:

            _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE

DESCRIPTION

    The functions timelocal() and timegm() are the inverses of localtime(3)

    and gmtime(3). Both functions take a broken-down time and convert it

    to calendar time (seconds since the Epoch, 1970-01-01 00:00:00 +0000,

    UTC). The difference between the two functions is that timelocal()

    takes the local timezone into account when doing the conversion, while

    timegm() takes the input value to be Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

RETURN VALUE

    On success, these functions return the calendar time (seconds since the

    Epoch), expressed as a value of type time_t. On error, they return the

value (time_t) -1 and set errno to indicate the cause of the error.

ERRORS

EOVERFLOW

The result cannot be represented.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see at?

tributes(7).

???

?Interface   ? Attribute   ? Value   ?

???

?timelocal(), timegm() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe env locale ?

???

CONFORMING TO

These functions are nonstandard GNU extensions that are also present on

the BSDs. Avoid their use.

NOTES

The timelocal() function is equivalent to the POSIX standard function

mktime(3). There is no reason to ever use it.

SEE ALSO

gmtime(3), localtime(3), mktime(3), tzset(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A

description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the

latest   version   of   this   page,   can   be   found   at

https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.

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