NAME

GETIMEOFDAY – Return [sec,usec] elapsed since 0000 on 01 Jan 1970.

SYNOPSIS

CALL GETIMEOFDAY(TOD,ZONE)

TOD(2)	INTEGER*4 time elapsed in [sec,usec]
ZONE(2)	INTEGER*4 offset in [sec,0] this time zone is behind GMT

DESCRIPTION

This C routine calls the Linux system subroutine gettimeofday to obtain the current time in the Unix epoch, and the offset of the current time zone from GMT.

BUGS

This routine fails on machines that do not run Unix.

ZONE(2) is changed (to zero) by gettimeofday, so ZONE must be a two-part value even though any time-zone offset would fit in a single word.

LINKAGE

```
gfortran   source.f   –L${HOME}/lib   –lmisc
```

AUTHOR

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EXAMPLE

```
      INTEGER*4 TOD(2),ZONE(2)
      CALL GETIMEOFDAY(TOD,ZONE)
      WRITE(6,901) TOD,ZONE
  901 FORMAT('time elapse = [',I10,',',I10,']'/
     ;       'zone offset = [',I10,',',I10,']')
      STOP
      END
```

This example produced the following output:

```
unix[1] a.out
time elapse = [1735842790,    580736]
zone offset = [       300,         0]
unix[2]
```