

```
#include <time.h>

int dow (int yy, int mm, int dd){
    struct tm tsruct;
    tsruct.tm_mday = dd;
    tsruct.tm_mon = mm-1;
    tsruct.tm_year = yy-1900;
    tsruct.tm_hour = 0;
    tsruct.tm_min = 0;
    tsruct.tm_sec = 1;
    tsruct.tm_isdst = -1;
    if(mktime(&tsruct)==-1) tsruct.tm_wday=7;
    return (tsruct.tm_wday); // 星期0-6
}
```

呼叫方法:n = dow (2009, 12, 25);

```
void sysDate (int *yy, int *mm, int *dd){
    time_t t;
    struct tm *tb;
    t = time(NULL);
    tb = localtime(&t);

    *dd = tb->tm_mday;
    *mm = tb->tm_mon+1;
    *yy = tb->tm_year+1900;
}
```

呼叫方法:
sysDate (&y, &m, &d);

```
void sysTime (int *hh, int *mm, int *ss){
    time_t t;
    struct tm *tb;
    t = time(NULL);
    tb = localtime(&t);

    *hh = tb->tm_hour;
    *mm = tb->tm_min;
    *ss = tb->tm_sec;
}
```

```
main(){
    int dd=1,mm=9,yy=2009 ,n, hr,min,sec;
    sysDate (&yy, &mm, &dd);
    n = dow (yy,mm,dd);
    printf("今天是 %i年%02i月%02i日", yy, mm, dd);
    printf("星期%i\n", n);

    if(n==0) printf("星期日\n");
    if(n==1) printf("星期一\n");
    if(n==2) printf("星期二\n");
    if(n==3) printf("星期三\n");
    if(n==4) printf("星期四\n");
    if(n==5) printf("星期五\n");
    if(n==6) printf("星期六\n");

    sysTime (&hr, &min, &sec);
    printf("%02i:%02i:%02i\n", hr, min, sec);
}
```

每月13日是星期幾(0-6)??

```
n = dow (2009, 1, 13);  
printf("星期%i\n", n);
```

```
n = dow (2009, 2, 13);  
printf("星期%i\n", n);
```

```
n = dow (2009, 3, 13);  
printf("星期%i\n", n);
```

```
n = dow (2009, 12, 13);  
printf("星期%i\n", n);
```

功課:

黑色星期五 Black Friday

Q: yy?	2009
mm?	10
dd?	13
A: Tue	(星期二)

Q: Enter year (>1970) 2009
13/02/2009 is a Black Friday.
13/03/2009 is a Black Friday.
13/11/2009 is a Black Friday.

進階：

試列出十年內所有黑色星期五

```

main(){
    int mm, yy;
    do{
        printf ("\nEnter year (>1970) ");
        fflush (stdin);
        scanf ("%i", ____);
    }while (yy<=1970);

    mm=
    while(mm      ){
        if (...)

            printf ("13/??/?? is a Black Friday.\n");
    }

}

```

額外練習：
 試找出以下日子是星期幾?
 元旦日、聖誕節、國慶、生日