

TimeToStrMono

%TimeToStrMono function

Function The function gets back a [time](#) as [monotonous time](#) in a time zone [UTC](#)+offset in the form of a text string that has been formatted according to entered mask.

Declaration

```
TEXT %TimeToStrMono(  
    TIME in TimeA,  
    TEXT in maska,  
    INT in offset  
)
```

Parameters

TimeA	Absolute time.
mask	Time format in the final string.
offset	Offset in seconds that has been added to UTC monotonous time.

Description

Offset which is added to time in time zone UTC is in seconds.
Offset is set in seconds. For example, if time is displayed in Central European Time (CET) the offset must be 3600 s (1 hour) which means the time zone UTC+1.

The position of individual time components is given by the occurrence of the following strings in the entered mask:

String	Description
rrrr or yyyy	4-digit year representation.
rr or yy	Last two digits of the year.
mm	Month
dd	Day
hh	Hour
mi	Minute
ss	Second
mss	Millisecond

Only the first appearance of given time component in mask is being replaced. In case of multiple masks of the same time component with different lengths (e.g. yy and yyyy), only the longest one will be replaced.

Example

```

; =====
; Slovakia (country for this example)
; Time zone is UTC+1.
; There are summer [A] and winter [B] time (with time shifts).
; Summer time is from 29. March 2009 to 24. October 2009.
; =====

BEGIN

    TIME _timeB
    TEXT _txtTimeB

    TIME _timeA
    TEXT _txtTimeA

; winter time
_timeB := %StrToTimeEx("14:30:00 1.1.2009", "hh:mi:ss dd-mm-rrrr")
; UTC 13:30:00 01-01-2009, result 14:30:00 01-01-2009
_txtTimeB := %TimeToStrMono(_timeB, "hh:mi:ss dd-mm-rrrr", 3600)

; summer time
_timeA := %StrToTimeEx("14:30:00 1.8.2009", "hh:mi:ss dd-mm-rrrr")
; UTC 12:30:00 01-08-2009, result 13:30:00 01-08-2009
_txtTimeA := %TimeToStrMono(_timeA, "hh:mi:ss dd-mm-rrrr", 3600)

END

```



Related pages:

[Implemented functions](#)
[Function arguments - types](#)