

# NextTime

## %NextTime function

Old name

%NextTimeT

Function

The function returns the value of the following timestamp which is newer than the current time. The timestamp value is given by the period *Period* and by the time offset *Offset*, that are given in seconds. Result is absolute time.

Declaration

```
TIME %NextTime(  
    INT in Period,  
    INT in Offset,  
    UNIVAL in CalcTrigger,  
    TEXT in timeZone := %GetCurrentTimeZone()  
)
```

Parameters

<b>p e r i o d</b>	Period [s] - must be a positive value.
<b>o f f s e t</b>	Offset [s] - may be a negative value, too.
<b>C a l c T r i g g e r</b>	An object, whose change recalculates the function. Its type is arbitrary. The trigger is used only for eval tags and is ignored in ESL scripts. Note: This parameter was implemented when there were no eval tags with triggers. If a tag is to be evaluated when a particular object changes, use an eval tag with a trigger.
<b>t i m e z o n e</b>	Name of the time zone used for conversion to local time (e.g. "Europe/London") or definition of fixed offset from UTC using format "(+/-)hh[:mi[:ss]]", where <i>hh</i> defines a number of hours, <i>mi</i> defines a number of minutes, and <i>ss</i> defines a number of seconds. Sign as well as a number of hours are mandatory parts of offset definition, number of minutes and seconds are optional and default to 0 (e.g. "+02:30" defines offset of 2 hours and 30 minutes from UTC). The empty text has the same meaning as function <a href="#">%GetCurrentTimeZone</a> . Note: For historical reasons, an integer parameter is also accepted. Its interpretation is as follows: 0 - zone "Europe/London", 3600 - zone "Europe/Bratislava", 7200 - zone "Europe/Kiev", 21600 - zone "Asia/Almaty". Usage of integer parameter is deprecated and generates warning into log file!

Example

[%NextTime](#), [%SubTime](#) - time interval generation



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