NextTime

%NextTime function

Old name	%NextTimeT
Function	The function returns the value of the following time stamp which is newer than current time. Time stamp value is given by the period `Period` and by the time offset `Offset`, that are given in seconds. Result is an absolute time.
| **Declaration** | ```
TIME %NextTime(
    INT in Period,
    INT in Offset,
    UNIVAL in CalcTrigger,
    TEXT in timeZone := %GetCurrentTimeZone()
)
``` |

Parameters

period	Period [s] - must be a positive value.
offset	Offset [s] - may be a negative value, too.
CalcTrigger	An object, which change recalculates the function. Its type is arbitrary. Trigger is used only when in eval tags and 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 trigger.
timeZone	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 *hh* defines number of hours, *mi* defines number of minutes, and *ss* defines number of seconds. Sign as well as 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). Empty text has the same meaning as function %GetCurrentTimeZone. Note: For historical reasons, 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

ⓘ **Related pages:**

Implemented functions
Function arguments - types