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iSeries

Date and Time APIs

*Version 5 Release 3*







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**Note**

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the information in "Notices," on page 31.

**Sixth Edition (August 2005)**

This edition applies to version 5, release 3, modification 0 of Operating System/400 (product number 5722-SS1) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions. This version does not run on all reduced instruction set computer (RISC) models nor does it run on CISC models.

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## Date and Time APIs

The Date and Time APIs provide support for working with date and time values. Using these APIs, you can do the following:

- Access the current date and time
- Adjust the current time of your system
- Determine if a time adjustment is currently in progress
- Convert date and time values from one format to another format
- Retrieve information related to time zone descriptions

The date and time APIs include:

- [» “Adjust Time \(QWCADJTM\) API” on page 2 \(QWCADJTM\) adjusts the time-of-day clock.](#)
- [» “Convert Date and Time Format \(QWCCVTDI\) API” on page 4 \(QWCCVTDI\) allows you to convert date and time formats from one format to another format.](#)
- [» “Qp0zCvtToMITime\(\)-Convert Timeval Structure to \\_MI\\_Time” on page 12 \(Qp0zCvtToMITime\(\)\) converts a UNIX-type timestamp \(or timestamp offset\), represented by a timeval structure, to a corresponding \\_MI\\_Time data type.](#)
- [» “Qp0zCvtToTimeval\(\)-Convert \\_MI\\_Time to Timeval Structure” on page 15 \(Qp0zCvtToTimeval\(\)\) converts a machine timestamp \(or timestamp offset\), represented by an \\_MI\\_Time data type, to a corresponding timeval structure.](#)
- [» “Retrieve System Time Information \(QWCRTVTM\) API” on page 18 \(QWCRTVTM\) retrieves the current Coordinated Universal Time and time adjustment information.](#)
- [» “Retrieve Time Zone Description \(QWCRTVTZ\) API” on page 21 \(QWCRTVTZ\) retrieves information about one or more time zone descriptions.](#)
- [» “Set System Time \(QWCSETTM\) API” on page 29 \(QWCSETTM\) sets the Coordinated Universal Time \(UTC\) for the system.](#)

In addition to the date and time APIs above, the following APIs also work with date and time values:

ILE CEE Date and Time APIs

ILE C/C++ Run-Time Library Functions

Machine Interface Instructions

UNIX-Type Time APIs



APIs by category

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## APIs

These are the APIs for this category.

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## Adjust Time (QWCADJTM) API

Required Parameter Group:	
1	Adjustment variable
<b>Input</b>	Char(*)
2	Length of adjustment variable
<b>Input</b>	Binary(4)
3	Adjustment format name
<b>Input</b>	Char(8)
4	Error Code
<b>I/O</b>	Char(*)
	Default Public Authority: *USE
Threadsafe: YES	

The Adjust Time (QWCADJTM) API will adjust the time by increasing or decreasing the time-of-day clock to a maximum change of plus or minus two hours.

**Note:** A time-of-day adjustment will remain active until completed unless one of the following occurs:

- A new time-of-day clock adjustment is started for the system.
- The time-of-day clock for the system is changed.
- The system is powered off.

The Retrieve System Time Information(QWCRTVTM) API can be used to determine if an adjustment to the time-of-day clock is allowed and can be used to retrieve information on any time adjustment that may be currently active.

## Authorities and Locks

*User Special Authority*

\*ALLOBJ

## Required Parameter Group

### Adjustment variable

INPUT; CHAR(\*)

The variable that is used to specify the time adjustment details.

### Length of adjustment variable

INPUT; BINARY(4)

The length of the adjustment variable. Minimum length is 9 bytes.

### Adjustment format name

INPUT; CHAR(8)

The format name of the adjustment variable. The possible format name is:

*ADJT0100*

Basic time adjustment details.



See “Format of Adjustment Variable” for more information.

#### Error code

I/O; CHAR(\*)

The structure in which to return error information. For the format of the structure, see Error Code Parameter.

## Format of Adjustment Variable

The following table describes the order and format of the data that is specified in the adjustment variable. For detailed descriptions of the fields in this table, see “Field Descriptions.”

### ADJT0100

Offset		Type	Field
Dec	Hex		
0	0	BINARY(8), UNSIGNED	Time adjustment amount
8	8	CHAR(1)	Time adjustment direction

## Field Descriptions

**Time adjustment amount.** The time value which specifies the amount of time in microseconds by which the time-of-day clock will be increased or decreased.

**Note:** The maximum value for the time adjustment interval is two hours.

**Time adjustment direction.** The direction of the time-of-day clock adjustment for the system.

0 Increase time of day.

1 Decrease time of day.

## Error Messages

The following messages may be sent from this function:

Message ID	Error Message Text
CPF1890 E	*ALLOBJ authority required for requested operation.
CPF18C5 E	Time adjustment not valid.
CPF24B4 E	Severe error while addressing parameter list.
CPF3C12 E	Length of data is not valid.
CPF3C21 E	Format name &1 is not valid.
CPF3C36 E	Number of parameters, &1, entered for this API was not valid.
CPF3C3C E	Value for parameter &1 not valid.
CPF3CF1 E	Error code parameter not valid.
CPF3CF2 E	Error(s) occurred during running of &1 API.
CPF9821 E	Not authorized to program &1 in library &2.
CPF9872 E	Program or service program &1 in library &2 ended. Reason code &3.

◀ API introduced: V5R3

## Convert Date and Time Format (QWCCVTDT) API

Required Parameter Group:	
1	Input format
<b>Input</b>	Char(10)
2	Input variable
<b>Input</b>	Char(*)
3	Output format
<b>Input</b>	Char(10)
4	Output variable
<b>Output</b>	Char(*)
5	Error code
<b>I/O</b>	Char(*)
	
Optional Parameter Group 1:	
6	Input time zone
<b>Input</b>	Char(10)
7	Output time zone
<b>Input</b>	Char(10)
8	Time zone information
<b>Output</b>	Char(*)
9	Length of time zone information
<b>Input</b>	Bin(4)
10	Precision indicator
<b>Input</b>	Char(1)
Optional Parameter Group 2:	
11	Input time indicator
<b>Input</b>	Char(1)
	
Default Public Authority: *USE	
Threadsafe: Yes	

The Convert Date and Time Format (QWCCVTDT) API converts date and time values from one format to another format. The QWCCVTDT API lets you:

- Convert a time-stamp (\*DTS, for system time-stamp) value to character format
- Convert a character date and time value to time-stamp format
- Convert a date from one character format to another

- **»** Convert a date and time based on input and output time zone values and return the time zone information that is associated with the converted output
- Specify a precision of milliseconds or microseconds for your input and output variables
- Retrieve a current clock time based on the output time zone and return it based on the output format you specify **«**

**»** For additional information on converting dates and times, see “Usage Notes” on page 10.

**«**

## Required Parameter Group

### Input format

INPUT; CHAR(10)

The format of the data you give QWCCVTDT to convert. Valid values are:

<i>*CURRENT</i>	<b>»</b> The current system time. <b>«</b>
<i>*DTS</i>	System time-stamp.
<i>*JOB</i>	The format given in the DATFMT job attribute.
<i>*SYSVAL</i>	The format given in the QDATFMT system value.
<i>*YMD</i>	YYMMDD (year, month, day) format.
<i>*YYMD</i>	YYYYMMDD (4-digit year, month, day) format.
<i>*MDY</i>	MMDDYY (month, day, year) format.
<i>*MDYY</i>	MMDDYYYY (month, day, 4-digit year) format.
<i>*DMY</i>	DDMMYY (day, month, year) format.
<i>*DMYY</i>	DDMMYYYY (day, month, 4-digit year) format.
<i>*JUL</i>	Julian format (YYDDD (year, day of year)).
<i>*LONGJUL</i>	Long Julian format (YYYYDDD (4-digit year, day of year)).

### Input variable

INPUT; CHAR(\*)

The data to be converted. If the input format is *\*CURRENT*, then this parameter is not used. See “Input and Output Variable Formats” on page 7 to determine the structure of the input variable for all other input formats.

### Output format

INPUT; CHAR(10)

The format to convert the data to. Valid values are:

<i>*DTS</i>	System time-stamp.
<i>*JOB</i>	The format given in the DATFMT job attribute
<i>*SYSVAL</i>	The format given in the QDATFMT system value
<i>*YMD</i>	YYMMDD format
<i>*YYMD</i>	YYYYMMDD format
<i>*MDY</i>	MMDDYY format
<i>*MDYY</i>	MMDDYYYY format
<i>*DMY</i>	DDMMYY format
<i>*DMYY</i>	DDMMYYYY format
<i>*JUL</i>	Julian format (YYDDD)
<i>*LONGJUL</i>	Long Julian format (YYYYDDD)
<i>*DOS</i>	DOSGetDateTime format. The <i>*DOS</i> value can be specified only when <i>*CURRENT</i> or <i>*DTS</i> is specified for the input format parameter.

### Output variable

OUTPUT; CHAR(\*)

The converted data. » If the output format is \*DOS, the first 11 characters of this parameter are used. For details, see “DOSGetDate Time Value Structure” on page 8. See “Input and Output Variable Formats” on page 7 to determine the structure of the output variable for all other output formats. «

#### **Error code**

I/O; CHAR(\*)

The structure in which to return error information. For the format of the structure, see Error Code Parameter.



## **Optional Parameter Group 1**

### **Input time zone**

INPUT; CHAR(10)

Specifies the time zone associated with the input variable. If the input format is \*CURRENT, then this parameter is not used. The default value is \*SYS. Valid values are:

- \*SYS            The input variable is a local system time value and the associated time zone is specified by the time zone system value.
- \*UTC            The input variable is a Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) value.
- \*JOB            The input variable is a local job time value and the associated time zone is specified by the time zone job attribute.
- Time zone name*    Specifies the name of a time zone description (\*TIMZON) object.

### **Output time zone**

INPUT; CHAR(10)

Specifies the time zone associated with the output variable. The default value is \*SYS. Valid values are:

- \*SYS            The output variable is a local system time value and the associated time zone is specified by the time zone system value.
- \*UTC            The output variable is a Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) value.
- \*JOB            The output variable is a local job time value and the associated time zone is specified by the time zone job attribute.
- Time zone name*    Specifies the name of a time zone description (\*TIMZON) object.

### **Time zone information**

OUTPUT; CHAR(\*)

Specifies the time zone information associated with the output time zone. If 0 is specified for the length of time zone information, then this parameter is not used. For the format of the structure, see “Time Zone Information Value Structure” on page 9.

### **Length of time zone information**

INPUT; BIN(4)

Specifies the length of the time zone information to be returned. The minimum length is 0 which indicates to not return any time zone information.

### **Precision indicator**

INPUT; CHAR(1)

Specifies the precision of the input and output variables. The default value is 0 or milliseconds. Valid values are:

- 0                The input and output variables will have a precision in milliseconds.

1 The input and output variables will have a precision in microseconds.

## Optional Parameter Group 2

### Input time indicator

INPUT; CHAR(1)

Specifies which segment of time to use when the input variable has a date and time value that matches a repeated time. Otherwise, this parameter is not used. Repeated times occur when time changes from Daylight Saving Time (DST) to Standard Time (ST). For example, if DST ends on a given day at 02:00AM, then the segment of time from 01:00:00.000000 to 01:59:59.999999 on that day repeats. The first segment of time is considered in DST and the second segment is considered in ST. The default value is 1 or use the DST segment. For additional information on this parameter, see “Usage Notes” on page 10.

0 The input variable contains a date and time value that is contained in the second or Standard Time segment.

1 The input variable contains a date and time value that is contained in the first or Daylight Saving Time segment.

## Input and Output Variable Formats

This table shows the format used for the input or output variable parameters.

Input or Output Format	Input or Output Variable
*DTS	System time-stamp. The first 8 characters are used.
*YYMD, *MDYY, *DMYY, *LONGJUL in milliseconds	The first 17 characters are used. See “17-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure” on page 8.
All other character formats in milliseconds	The first 16 characters are used. See “16-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure.”
*YYMD, *MDYY, *DMYY, *LONGJUL in microseconds	The first 20 characters are used. See “20-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure” on page 8.
All other character formats in microseconds	The first 19 characters are used. See “19-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure” on page 8.



## 16-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure

This table shows the structure used for the input and output variables when the format is \*JOB, \*SYSVAL, \*YMD, \*MDY, \*DMY, and \*JUL and the precision indicator specifies milliseconds.

Offset	Description
0	Century. Possible values are 0, which indicates years 19xx, 1, which indicates years 20xx and so forth through 9, which indicates years 28xx.
1-6	Date, left-justified. This value cannot be all blanks or all zeros. Left-justify Julian dates, using blanks to fill the space.
7-12	Time, in HHMMSS (hours, minutes, seconds) format.

Offset	Description
13-15	Milliseconds. This value cannot be blanks.

## 17-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure

This table shows the structure used for the input and output variables when the format is \*YYMD, \*MDYY, \*DMYY, and \*LONGJUL >> and the precision indicator specifies milliseconds. <<

Offset	Description
0-7	Date, left-justified. This value cannot be all blanks or all zeros. Left-justify Julian dates, using blanks to fill the space.
8-13	Time, in HHMMSS (hours, minutes, seconds) format.
14-16	Milliseconds. This value cannot be blanks.



## 19-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure

This table shows the structure used for the input and output variables when the format is \*JOB, \*SYSVAL, \*YMD, \*MDY, \*DMY, and \*JUL and the precision indicator specifies microseconds.

Offset	Description
0	Century. Possible values are 0, which indicates years 19xx, 1, which indicates years 20xx and so forth through 9, which indicates years 28xx.
1-6	Date, left-justified. This value cannot be all blanks or all zeros. Left-justify Julian dates, using blanks to fill the space.
7-12	Time, in HHMMSS (hours, minutes, seconds) format.
13-18	Microseconds. This value cannot be blanks.

## 20-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure

This table shows the structure used for the input and output variables when the format is \*YYMD, \*MDYY, \*DMYY, and \*LONGJUL and the precision indicator specifies microseconds..

Offset	Description
0-7	Date, left-justified. This value cannot be all blanks or all zeros. Left-justify Julian dates, using blanks to fill the space.
8-13	Time, in HHMMSS (hours, minutes, seconds) format.
14-19	Microseconds. This value cannot be blanks.



## DOSGetDateTime Value Structure

This table shows the structure used for the output variable.

Offset	Description
0	Hours (0-23) <sup>1</sup>
1	Minutes (0-59) <sup>1</sup>
2	Seconds (0-59) <sup>1</sup>

Offset	Description
3	Hundredths of seconds (0-99) <sup>1</sup>
4	Day (1-31) <sup>1</sup>
5	Month (1-12) <sup>1</sup>
6-7	Year (for example, 1995) <sup>2</sup>
8-9	Time zone offset (in minutes) <sup>2, 3</sup>
10	Day of the week, where 0 is Sunday (0-6) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Notes:</b>	
<sup>1</sup>	A 1-byte integer.
<sup>2</sup>	A 2-byte integer.
<sup>3</sup>	» This is the negative value of the offset associated with the specified output time zone. If *UTC is specified for the output time zone, then this value will be 0. If an output time zone is not specified, then this is the negative value of the system value QUTCOFFSET. «



## Time Zone Information Value Structure

This table shows the structure used for the time zone information output parameter. If \*UTC is specified for the output time zone, or if the input and output time zone parameter values are the same and the input variable contains a date that is outside the supported date range (from August 25, 1928, 00:00:00.000000 to May 09, 2071, 00:00:00.000000), then all binary fields will be set to 0 and all character fields will be set to blanks.

Offset		Type	Field
Dec	Hex		
0	0	BINARY(4)	Bytes returned
4	4	BINARY(4)	Bytes available
8	8	CHAR(10)	Time zone description name
18	12	CHAR(1)	Reserved
19	13	CHAR(1)	Current Daylight Saving Time indicator
20	14	BINARY(4)	Current offset
24	18	CHAR(50)	Current full name
74	4A	CHAR(10)	Current abbreviated name
84	54	CHAR(7)	Current message identifier
91	5B	CHAR(10)	Message file name
101	65	CHAR(10)	Message file library

## Field Descriptions

**Bytes available.** The number of bytes of data available to be returned. All available data is returned if enough space is provided.

**Bytes returned.** The number of bytes of data returned.

**Current abbreviated name.** The abbreviated, or short, name for the time zone. This field will contain either the Standard Time or Daylight Saving Time abbreviated name depending on whether or not Daylight Saving Time is in effect. If the time zone description uses a message to specify the current abbreviated name and the message cannot be retrieved, this field returns \*N. This can occur when the caller of the API is not authorized to the message file or its library, the message file cannot be found or the message does not exist in the message file.

**Current Daylight Saving Time indicator.** Indicates whether or not the output date and time (output variable converted based on the output time zone) is observing Daylight Saving Time or not. Valid values that are returned are:

0	Daylight Saving Time is not being observed (Standard Time).
1	Daylight Saving Time is being observed.

**Current full name.** The full, or long, name for the time zone. This field will contain either the Standard Time or Daylight Saving Time full name depending on whether or not Daylight Saving Time is in effect. If the time zone description uses a message to specify the current full name and the message cannot be retrieved, this field returns \*N. This can occur when the caller of the API is not authorized to the message file or its library, the message file cannot be found or the message does not exist in the message file.

**Current message identifier.** The identifier of the message that contains the current full and abbreviated names. This field will be \*NONE if a message was not specified when the time zone description was created.

**Current offset.** The time difference, in minutes, between the output time zone and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This value has been adjusted for Daylight Saving Time, if necessary.

**Message file library.** The name of the library that contains the message file. The field will contain all blanks if the current message identifier is \*NONE.

**Message file name.** The name of the file that contains the current message. The field will contain \*NONE if the current message identifier is \*NONE.

**Reserved.** An unused field.

**Time zone description name.** The name of the time zone description that is associated with the output time zone. If \*SYS or \*JOB was specified for the output time zone and a time zone has not been set for the Time zone (QTIMZON) system value, this field returns \*N.

## Usage Notes

When converting an input date from a 2-digit year format to a \*DTS time-stamp format without time zone conversion, the supported date range is from August 23, 1928, 12:03:06.314752 (.315 for milliseconds) to May 10, 2071, 11:56:53.685240 (.685 for milliseconds). Converting an input date that is outside this range will result in an output date within this range.

When converting an input date from a 4-digit year format to a \*DTS time-stamp format without time zone conversion, the supported date range is from August 24, 1928, 00:00:00.000000 to May 09, 2071, 23:59:59.999999 (.999 for milliseconds). Converting an input date that is outside this range will result in error message CPF1060.

When converting an input date from a 4-digit year format to a 2-digit year format without time zone conversion, the supported date range is from January 1, 1900, 00:00:00.000000 to December 31, 2899, 23:59:59.999999 (.999 for milliseconds). Converting an input date that is outside this range will result in error message CPF1060.



When converting an input date from a 4-digit year format to a 4-digit year format without time zone conversion, the supported date range is from January 1, 0001, 00:00:00.000000 to December 31, 9999, 23:59:59.999999 (.999 for milliseconds). Converting an input date that is outside this range will result in error message CPF1060.

When converting an input date from 2-digit year format to a 2-digit year format without time zone conversion, the supported date range is from January 1, 1900, 00:00:00.000000 to December 31, 2899, 23:59:59.999999 (.999 for milliseconds). The century digit of the input variable is copied into the output variable without validation.

When converting an input date from 2-digit year format to a 4-digit year format without time zone conversion, the supported date range is from January 1, 1900, 00:00:00.000000 to December 31, 2899, 23:59:59.999999 (.999 for milliseconds).

When converting an input date from a \*DTS time-stamp format to an output date of any format without time zone conversion, the supported date range is from August 23, 1928, 12:03:06.314752 (.315 for milliseconds) to May 10, 2071, 11:56:53.685240 (.685 for milliseconds).

When converting an input date of any format to an output date of any format that involves time zone conversion as well, the supported date range is from August 25, 1928, 00:00:00.000000 to May 08, 2071, 23:59:59.999999 (.999 for milliseconds). Converting an input date that is outside this range will result in error message CPF1060.

When moving from Standard Time (ST) to Daylight Saving Time (DST) there is a window of time (1 hour) that does not occur. Any time zone conversion where the input variable date and time value is within this window will result in error message CPF1060.

When moving from Daylight Saving Time (DST) to Standard Time there is a window of time (1 hour) that repeats. For example, if DST ends on a given day at 02:00AM, then the segment of time from 01:00:00.000000 to 01:59:59.999999 on that day repeats. The first segment of repeated time is the DST segment. The second segment of repeated time is the Standard Time segment. It is possible using time zone conversion to have the output variable date and time value end up in either segment. If you are retrieving time zone information, the current Daylight Saving Time indicator will be set accordingly. By default, for any time zone conversion the input variable that is within this window of time that repeats is considered part of the DST segment. However, you can use the optional Input time indicator parameter to cause the input variable to be considered within the Standard Time segment. You can copy the resultant current DST indicator into the Input time indicator parameter when converting back and forth between time zones. For example, when converting a date and time value from \*UTC to time zone A, the resultant time is 01:15:00 AM and the current DST indicator returned is 0, which means the resultant time is Standard Time. In order to obtain the original \*UTC value when converting back to \*UTC from time zone A, the current DST indicator value should be copied to the Input time indicator parameter. This will cause the date and time value to be treated as Standard Time rather than as the default, Daylight Saving Time.

You can convert any input format except \*CURRENT to the same output format without receiving an error (time zone conversion is not specified, or if specified, the input and output time zone parameter values must be the same and the time zone information length must be 0 as well). For these cases, the input variable is copied into the output variable without validation.

When converting one character date format (that is, anything other than \*CURRENT, the current machine-clock time, \*DTS, the system time-stamp, or any specified time zone conversion) to another character date format, the date information is validated and converted. However, the time portion of the input variable is copied into the output variable without validation.

When requesting time zone conversion with different input and output time zone values, or when requesting time zone information, the time portion is validated and converted as well as the date portion.

When converting a character date and time value to \*DTS and back to character format using microseconds precision, there is a rounding error of minus 1 to minus 7 microseconds. If you specify a precision of microseconds, it is recommended that you use a microsecond value that is evenly divisible by 8.



## Error Messages

Message ID	Error Message Text
CPF1060 E	Date not valid.
CPF1061 E	Time not valid.
CPF1848 E	Century digit &1 not valid.
CPF1849 E	Millisecond  or microsecond value  not valid.
CPF1850 E	Format &1 not valid
CPF24B4 E	Severe error while addressing parameter list.
CPF3C36 E	Number of parameters, &1, for API not valid.
CPF3C3C E	Value for parameter &1 not valid.
CPF3C90 E	Literal value cannot be changed.
CPF3CF1 E	Error code parameter not valid.
CPF9872 E	Program or service program &1 in library &2 ended. Reason code &3.

API introduced: V2R1

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---

## Qp0zCvtToMITime()-Convert Timeval Structure to \_MI\_Time

Syntax:

```
#include <qp0z1170.h>

int Qp0zCvtToMITime (_MI_Time to,
                    const struct timeval *from,
                    int option);
```

Service Program Name: QP0ZCPA

Default Public Authority: \*USE

Threadsafe: Yes

The **Qp0zCvtToMITime()** function converts a UNIX-type timestamp (or a timestamp offset), represented by a timeval structure, to a corresponding \_MI\_Time data type. The job's time zone offset from UTC and epoch-1970 are optionally taken into account by this conversion. Only timestamps or timestamp offsets in the following ranges can be converted:

- Timestamps that are later than or equal to 1 January 1970, 00:00:00 UTC (epoch-1970) and less than 19 January 2038, 03:14:08 UTC.
- Timestamp offsets that are greater than or equal to 0 and less than 2,147,483,648 seconds.

**Note:** This function uses a header (include) file from the library QSYSINC, which is optionally installable. Make sure QSYSINC is installed on your system before using this function. See Header Files for UNIX-Type Functions) for the file and member name of each header file.

## Parameters

**to** (Output) The `_MI_Time` data type to contain the converted timestamp (or timestamp offset).

**from** (Input) The address of the `timeval` structure to be converted.

**option** (Input) The conversion option.

The **option** parameter must be one of the following constants:



### **QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_TO\_OFFSET**

Do the conversion as a timestamp offset, not factoring in the UTC offset from the current time zone of the job or epoch-1970.

### **QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_TO\_TIMESTAMP**

Do the conversion as a timestamp, factoring in the UTC offset from the current time zone of the job and epoch-1970.

### **QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_FACTOR\_EPOCH\_ONLY**

Do the conversion as a timestamp, but factor in epoch-1970 only.

### **QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_FACTOR\_UTCOFFSET\_ONLY**

Do the conversion as a timestamp, but factor in the UTC offset from the current time zone of the job only.



## Authorities and Locks

None.

## Return Value

- 0                    **Qp0zCvtToMITime()** was successful. The value referenced by the **to** parameter is the converted timestamp (or timestamp offset).
- 1                    **Qp0zCvtToMITime()** was not successful. The *errno* variable is set to indicate the error.

## Error Conditions

If **Qp0zCvtToMITime()** is not successful, *errno* usually indicates one of the following errors. Under some conditions, *errno* could indicate an error other than those listed here.

### *[EINVAL]*

The value specified for the argument is not correct.

A function was passed incorrect argument values, or an operation was attempted on an object and the operation specified is not supported for that type of object.

An argument value is not valid, out of range, or NULL.

### *[EFAULT]*

The address used for an argument is not correct.

In attempting to use an argument in a call, the system detected an address that is not valid.

While attempting to access a parameter passed to this function, the system detected an address that is not valid.

### [ERANGE]

A range error occurred.

The value of an argument is too small, or a result too large.

### [EUNKNOWN]

Unknown system state.

The operation failed because of an unknown system state. See any messages in the job log and correct any errors that are indicated, then retry the operation.

## Error Messages

None.

## Usage Notes

1. **Qp0zCvtToMITime()**, when called with **option** equal to **QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_TO\_OFFSET**, will convert the number of seconds and microseconds given in the **from** parameter to an equivalent machine timestamp offset, similar to what the `mitime()` API does.
2. **Qp0zCvtToMITime()**, when called with **option** equal to **QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_TO\_TIMESTAMP**, will convert the number of seconds and microseconds given in the **from** parameter to an equivalent machine timestamp.

## Related Information

- The `<qp0z1170.h>` file (see Header Files for UNIX-Type Functions)
- “Qp0zCvtToTimeval()-Convert `_MI_Time` to Timeval Structure” on page 15

## Example

See Code disclaimer information for information pertaining to code examples.

The following example converts a timestamp:

```
#include <qp0z1170.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <errno.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    _MI_Time mt;
    struct timeval tv;
    int rc;

    tv.tv_sec=867422292;
    tv.tv_usec=52992;

    printf("timeval timestamp: %u.%06u\n",
           tv.tv_sec, tv.tv_usec);
    rc = Qp0zCvtToMITime(mt, &tv,
                        QP0Z_CVTTIME_TO_TIMESTAMP);

    if(rc==0) {
        printf("mi timestamp: %08X%08X\n",
              *((unsigned *)&mt[0]),
              *((unsigned *)&mt[4]));
    }
    else {
        printf("Qp0zCvtToMITime() failed, errno = %d\n",
              errno);
        return -1;
    }
}
```

```

    }
    return 0;
}

```

### Example Output:

```

timeval timestamp: 867422292.052992
mi timestamp: 7B7E9425EAC00000

```

API introduced: V4R2

[Top](#) | [Miscellaneous APIs](#) | [APIs by category](#)

---

## Qp0zCvtToTimeval()-Convert \_MI\_Time to Timeval Structure

Syntax:

```

#include <qp0z1170.h>

int Qp0zCvtToTimeval (struct timeval *to,
                    const _MI_Time from,
                    int option);

```

Service Program Name: QP0ZCPA

Default Public Authority: \*USE

Threadsafe: Yes

The **Qp0zCvtToTimeval()** function converts a machine timestamp (or a machine timestamp offset), represented by an **\_MI\_Time** data type, to a corresponding structure timeval value. The job's time zone offset from UTC and epoch-1970 are optionally taken into account by this conversion. Only timestamps or timestamp offsets in the following ranges can be converted:

- Timestamps that are later than or equal to 1 January 1970, 00:00:00 UTC (epoch-1970) and less than 19 January 2038, 03:14:08 UTC.
- Timestamp offsets that are greater than or equal to 0 and less than 2,147,483,648 seconds.

**Note:** This function uses a header (include) file from the library QSYSINC, which is optionally installable. Make sure QSYSINC is installed on your system before using this function. See Header Files for UNIX-Type Functions) for the file and member name of each header file.

### Parameters

**to** (Output) The address of the timeval structure to contain the converted timestamp (or timestamp offset).

**from** (Input) The **\_MI\_Time** data type to be converted.

**option** (Input) The conversion option.

The **option** parameter must be one of the following constants:



#### QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_TO\_OFFSET

Do the conversion as a timestamp offset, not factoring in the UTC offset from the current time zone of the job or epoch-1970.

### QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_TO\_TIMESTAMP

Do the conversion as a timestamp, factoring in the UTC offset from the current time zone of the job and epoch-1970.

### QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_FACTOR\_EPOCH\_ONLY

Do the conversion as a timestamp, but factor in epoch-1970 only.

### QP0Z\_CVTTIME\_FACTOR\_UTCOFFSET\_ONLY

Do the conversion as a timestamp, but factor in the UTC offset from the current time zone of the job only.



## Authorities and Locks

None.

## Return Value

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 0  | <code>Qp0zCvtToTimeval()</code> was successful. The value referenced by the <code>to</code> parameter is the converted timestamp (or timestamp offset). |
| -1 | <code>Qp0zCvtToTimeval()</code> was not successful. The <code>errno</code> variable is set to indicate the error.                                       |

## Error Conditions

If `Qp0zCvtToTimeval()` is not successful, `errno` usually indicates one of the following errors. Under some conditions, `errno` could indicate an error other than those listed here.

### [EINVAL]

The value specified for the argument is not correct.

A function was passed incorrect argument values, or an operation was attempted on an object and the operation specified is not supported for that type of object.

An argument value is not valid, out of range, or NULL.

### [EFAULT]

The address used for an argument is not correct.

In attempting to use an argument in a call, the system detected an address that is not valid.

While attempting to access a parameter passed to this function, the system detected an address that is not valid.

### [ERANGE]

A range error occurred.

The value of an argument is too small, or a result too large.

### [EUNKNOWN]

Unknown system state.

The operation failed because of an unknown system state. See any messages in the job log and correct any errors that are indicated, then retry the operation.

## Error Messages

None.

## Usage Notes

1. `Qp0zCvtToTimeval()`, when called with **option** equal to `QP0Z_CVTTIME_TO_OFFSET`, will convert the machine timestamp offset given in the **from** parameter to an equivalent number of seconds and microseconds. This could be used to calculate a time delay.
2. `Qp0zCvtToTimeval()`, when called with **option** equal to `QP0Z_CVTTIME_TO_TIMESTAMP`, will convert the machine timestamp given in the **from** parameter to an equivalent number of seconds and microseconds. This could be used as a UNIX-type timestamp.

## Related Information

- The `<qp0z1170.h>` file (see Header Files for UNIX-Type Functions)
- “`Qp0zCvtToMTime()-Convert Timeval Structure to _MI_Time`” on page 12

## Example

See Code disclaimer information for information pertaining to code examples.

The following example converts a timestamp:

```
#include <qp0z1170.h>
#include <mimchint.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <errno.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    _MI_Time mt;
    struct timeval tv;
    int rc;

    mattod(mt);

    printf("mi timestamp: %08X%08X\n",
           *((unsigned *)&mt[0]),
           *((unsigned *)&mt[4]));

    rc = Qp0zCvtToTimeval(&tv, mt, QP0Z_CVTTIME_TO_TIMESTAMP);

    if(rc==0) {
        printf("timeval timestamp: %u.%06u\n",
               tv.tv_sec, tv.tv_usec);
    }
    else {
        printf("Qp0zCvtToTimeval() failed, errno = %d\n",
               errno);
        return -1;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

### Example Output:

```
mi timestamp: 7B7E9425EAC00000
timeval timestamp: 867422292.052992
```

API introduced: V4R2

---

## Retrieve System Time Information (QWCRTVTM) API

Required Parameter Group:	
1	Receiver variable
<b>Output</b>	Char(*)
2	Length of receiver variable
<b>Input</b>	Binary(4)
3	Format name
<b>Input</b>	Char(8)
4	Number of fields to return
<b>Input</b>	Binary(4)
5	Key of fields to return
<b>Input</b>	Array(*) of Binary(4)
6	Error Code
<b>I/O</b>	Char(*)
	Default Public Authority: *USE
Threadsafe: Yes	

The Retrieve System Time Information (QWCRTVTM) API retrieves the current Coordinated Universal Time and time adjustment information.

### Authorities and Locks

None

### Required Parameter Group

#### Receiver variable

OUTPUT; CHAR(\*)

The variable that is used to return the time information.

#### Length of receiver variable

INPUT; BINARY(4)

The length of the receiver variable. This must be a minimum of 8 bytes.

#### Format name

INPUT; CHAR(8)

The format of the information to be returned in the receiver variable. The possible format name is:

*RTTM0100* Basic time information. See "Format of Receiver Variable" on page 19 for more information.

#### Number of fields to return

INPUT; BINARY(4)

The number of fields to return in the specified format.



### Key of fields to return

INPUT; ARRAY(\*) of BINARY(4)

The list of fields to be returned in the specified format. For a list of valid fields, see “Valid Keys” on page 20.

### Error code

I/O; CHAR(\*)

The structure in which to return error information. For the format of the structure, see Error Code Parameter.

## Format of Receiver Variable

The following table describes the order and format of the data that is returned in the receiver variable. For detailed descriptions of the fields in this table, see “Field Descriptions.”

### RTTM0100

Offset		Type	Field
Dec	Hex		
0	0	BINARY(4)	Bytes returned
4	4	BINARY(4)	Bytes available
8	8	BINARY(4)	Offset to key fields
12	C	BINARY(4)	Number of fields returned
16	10	CHAR(*)	Reserved
These fields repeat, in the order listed, for the number of key fields returned.		BINARY(4)	Length of field information returned
		BINARY(4)	Key field
		CHAR(1)	Type of data
		CHAR(3)	Reserved
		BINARY(4)	Length of data
		CHAR(*)	Data
		CHAR(*)	Reserved

## Field Descriptions

**Bytes available.** The number of bytes of data available to be returned. All available data is returned if enough space is provided.

**Bytes returned.** The number of bytes of data returned.

**Data.** The data returned for the key field.

**Key field.** The field returned. See “Valid Keys” on page 20 for the list of valid keys.

**Length of data.** The length of the data returned for the field.

**Length of field information returned.** The total length of information returned for this field. This value is used to increment to the next field in the list.

**Number of fields returned.** The number of fields returned to the application.

**Offset to key fields.** The offset in bytes from the beginning of the receiver to the key fields array entry.

**Reserved.** An unused field.

**Type of data.** The type of data returned.

*C*                    The data is returned in character format.  
*B*                    The data is returned in binary format.

## Valid Keys

The following indicates the valid keys for the formats specified. See “Key Field Descriptions” for the descriptions of the valid key attributes.

Key	Type	Description
0101	CHAR(8)	Coordinated Universal Time
0201	CHAR(1)	Time adjustment status
0202	CHAR(1)	Time adjustment direction
0203	BINARY(8), UNSIGNED	Time adjustment amount
0204	BINARY(8), UNSIGNED	Time adjustment duration
0205	CHAR(1)	Time adjustment supported

## Key Field Descriptions

**Coordinated Universal Time.** The value of the time-of-day clock which is returned as the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) for the system. The UTC is returned as a system time-stamp.

**Time adjustment amount.** The time value which specifies the remaining amount of time, in microseconds, by which the time-of-day clock will be increased or decreased. If a time adjustment is not active, this field will be hex zeros.

**Time adjustment direction.** The direction of the time-of-day clock adjustment for the system. If a time adjustment is not active, this field will be blank.

*0*            Increase time of day.

*1*            Decrease time of day.

**Time adjustment duration.** The time value which provides an estimate of the amount of time, in microseconds, required in order to complete the time-of-day clock adjustment. If a time adjustment is not active, this field will be hex zeros.

**Time adjustment status.** The status of the time-of-day clock adjustment.

*0*            Time-of-day clock adjustment not active.

*1*            Time-of-day clock adjustment active.

**Time adjustment supported.** The availability of the time-of-day clock adjustments for the system.

*0*            Time adjustments not supported.

*1*            Time adjustments supported.

## Error Messages

The following messages may be sent from this function:

Message ID	Error Message Text
CPF1866 E	Value &1 for number of fields to return not valid.
CPF1867 E	Value &1 in list not valid.
CPF24B4 E	Severe error while addressing parameter list.
CPF3C21 E	Format name &1 is not valid.
CPF3C24 E	Length of the receiver variable is not valid.
CPF3C36 E	Number of parameters, &1, entered for this API was not valid.
CPF3CF1 E	Error code parameter not valid.
CPF3CF2 E	Error(s) occurred during running of &1 API.
CPF9821 E	Not authorized to program &1 in library &2.
CPF9872 E	Program or service program &1 in library &2 ended. Reason code &3.

◀ API introduced: V5R3

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## Retrieve Time Zone Description (QWCRTVTZ) API

Required Parameter Group:	
1	Receiver variable
<b>Output</b>	Char(*)
2	Length of receiver variable
<b>Input</b>	Binary(4)
3	Format name
<b>Input</b>	Char(8)
4	Time zone description
<b>Input</b>	Char(10)
5	Error Code
<b>I/O</b>	Char(*)
Default Public Authority: *USE	
Threadsafe: Yes	

The Retrieve Time Zone Description (QWCRTVTZ) API retrieves information about one or more time zone descriptions. A time zone description contains information that is used to calculate a local time.

## Authorities and Locks

**Time Zone Description Authority**  
\*USE

**Message File Authority**  
\*USE is required to retrieve the abbreviated and full names if a message is specified in the time zone description.

## QSYS Library Authority

\*USE

## Message File Library Authority

\*EXECUTE is required to retrieve the abbreviated and full names if a message is specified in the time zone description.

## Time Zone Description Lock

\*SHRNUP

# Required Parameter Group

### Receiver variable

OUTPUT; CHAR(\*)

The variable to receive the information about the time zone descriptions.

### Length of receiver variable

INPUT; BINARY(4)

The length of the receiver variable. The length must be at least 8 bytes.

### Format name

INPUT; CHAR(8)

The format of the time zone description information. The possible format name is:

*RTMZ0100* See "Format RTMZ0100" for details on the time zone description information returned.

*RTMZ0200* See "Format RTMZ0200" on page 23 for details on the time zone description information returned.

### Time zone description

INPUT; CHAR(10)

The name of the time zone description for which information is to be retrieved. This name can be a simple object name, a generic name or the following special value:

\*ALL Retrieve information for all time zone descriptions.

### Error code

I/O; CHAR(\*)

The structure in which to return error information. For the format of the structure, see Error Code Parameter.

## Format RTMZ0100

The RTMZ0100 format returns the following information for the specified time zone description.

Offset		Type	Field
Dec	Hex		
0	0	BINARY(4)	Bytes returned
4	4	BINARY(4)	Bytes available
8	8	BINARY(4)	Number of time zone descriptions available
12	C	BINARY(4)	Offset to time zone descriptions
16	10	BINARY(4)	Number of time zone descriptions returned
20	14	BINARY(4)	Length of a time zone description entry
24	18	CHAR(*)	Reserved

Offset		Type	Field
Dec	Hex		
These fields repeat, in the order listed, for the number of time zone descriptions returned.		CHAR(10)	Time zone description name
		CHAR(1)	Local system time indicator
		CHAR(1)	Daylight Saving Time indicator
		BINARY(4)	Offset from UTC
		CHAR(10)	Standard Time abbreviated name
		CHAR(50)	Standard Time full name
		CHAR(10)	Daylight Saving Time abbreviated name
		CHAR(50)	Daylight Saving Time full name
		CHAR(7)	Standard Time message
		CHAR(7)	Daylight Saving Time message
		CHAR(10)	Message file name
		CHAR(10)	Message file library name
		CHAR(2)	Daylight Saving Time start - month
		CHAR(1)	Daylight Saving Time start - day
		CHAR(1)	Daylight Saving Time start - relative day of month
		CHAR(6)	Daylight Saving Time start - time
		CHAR(2)	Daylight Saving Time end - month
		CHAR(1)	Daylight Saving Time end - day
		CHAR(1)	Daylight Saving Time end - relative day of month
		CHAR(6)	Daylight Saving Time end - time
	CHAR(50)	Text description	
	CHAR(*)	Reserved	

## Format RTMZ0200

The RTMZ0200 format returns the following information for the specified time zone description.

Offset		Type	Field
Dec	Hex		
0	0	BINARY(4)	Bytes returned
4	4	BINARY(4)	Bytes available
8	8	BINARY(4)	Number of time zone descriptions available
12	C	BINARY(4)	Offset to time zone descriptions
16	10	BINARY(4)	Number of time zone descriptions returned
20	14	CHAR(*)	Reserved

Offset		Type	Field
Dec	Hex		
These fields repeat, in the order listed, for the number of time zone descriptions returned.		BINARY(4)	Length of this time zone description entry
		BINARY(4)	Displacement to TZ string
		BINARY(4)	Length of TZ string
		CHAR(10)	Time zone description name
		CHAR(*)	Reserved
		CHAR(*)	TZ string

## Field Descriptions

**Bytes available.** The number of bytes of data available to be returned. All available data is returned if enough space is provided.

**Bytes returned.** The number of bytes of data returned.

**Daylight Saving Time abbreviated name.** The abbreviated name used with the time zone when Daylight Saving Time is being observed. If the time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time, this field is blank. If the time zone description uses a message to specify the abbreviated name and the message cannot be retrieved, this field returns \*N. This can occur when the caller of the API is not authorized to the message file or its library, the message file cannot be found or the message does not exist in the specified message file.

**Daylight Saving Time end - day.** The day of the week on which Daylight Saving Time ends. The possible values are:

<i>blank</i>	This time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time.
1	Daylight Saving Time ends on a Monday.
2	Daylight Saving Time ends on a Tuesday.
3	Daylight Saving Time ends on a Wednesday.
4	Daylight Saving Time ends on a Thursday.
5	Daylight Saving Time ends on a Friday.
6	Daylight Saving Time ends on a Saturday.
7	Daylight Saving Time ends on a Sunday.

**Daylight Saving Time end - month.** The month in which Daylight Saving Time ends. The possible values are:

<i>blank</i>	This time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time.
01	Daylight Saving Time ends in January.
02	Daylight Saving Time ends in February.
03	Daylight Saving Time ends in March.
04	Daylight Saving Time ends in April.
05	Daylight Saving Time ends in May.
06	Daylight Saving Time ends in June.
07	Daylight Saving Time ends in July.
08	Daylight Saving Time ends in August.
09	Daylight Saving Time ends in September.
10	Daylight Saving Time ends in October.
11	Daylight Saving Time ends in November.
12	Daylight Saving Time ends in December.

**Daylight Saving Time end - relative day of month.** The relative day of the month on which Daylight Saving Time ends. The possible values are:

<i>blank</i>	This time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time.
1	Daylight Saving Time ends on the first occurrence of the specified day of the week.
2	Daylight Saving Time ends on the second occurrence of the specified day of the week.
3	Daylight Saving Time ends on the third occurrence of the specified day of the week.
4	Daylight Saving Time ends on the fourth occurrence of the specified day of the week.
L	Daylight Saving Time ends on the last occurrence of the specified day of the week.

**Daylight Saving Time end - time.** The time of day at which Daylight Saving Time ends. The time is specified in the form hhmmss, where hh = hours, mm = minutes and ss = seconds. If the time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time, this field is blank.

**Daylight Saving Time full name.** The full name of the time zone when Daylight Saving Time is being observed. If the time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time, this field is blank. If the time zone description uses a message to specify the full name and the message cannot be retrieved, this field returns \*N. This can occur when the caller of the API is not authorized to the message file or its library, the message file cannot be found or the message does not exist in the specified message file.

**Daylight Saving Time indicator.** Indicates whether or not the time zone description supports Daylight Saving Time.

0	This time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time.
1	This time zone description supports Daylight Saving Time.

**Daylight Saving Time message.** The message that contains the abbreviated and full names of the time zone when Daylight Saving Time is being observed. If the time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time, this field is blank. If a message was not specified when the time zone description was created or last changed, this field returns \*NONE.

**Daylight Saving Time start - day.** The day of the week on which Daylight Saving Time starts. The possible values are:

<i>blank</i>	This time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time.
1	Daylight Saving Time starts on a Monday.
2	Daylight Saving Time starts on a Tuesday.

- 3 Daylight Saving Time starts on a Wednesday.
- 4 Daylight Saving Time starts on a Thursday.
- 5 Daylight Saving Time starts on a Friday.
- 6 Daylight Saving Time starts on a Saturday.
- 7 Daylight Saving Time starts on a Sunday.

**Daylight Saving Time start - month.** The month in which Daylight Saving Time starts. The possible values are:

- blank* This time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time.
- 01 Daylight Saving Time starts in January.
- 02 Daylight Saving Time starts in February.
- 03 Daylight Saving Time starts in March.
- 04 Daylight Saving Time starts in April.
- 05 Daylight Saving Time starts in May.
- 06 Daylight Saving Time starts in June.
- 07 Daylight Saving Time starts in July.
- 08 Daylight Saving Time starts in August.
- 09 Daylight Saving Time starts in September.
- 10 Daylight Saving Time starts in October.
- 11 Daylight Saving Time starts in November.
- 12 Daylight Saving Time starts in December.

**Daylight Saving Time start - relative day of month.** The relative day of the month on which Daylight Saving Time starts. The possible values are:

- blank* This time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time.
- 1 Daylight Saving Time starts on the first occurrence of the specified day of the week.
- 2 Daylight Saving Time starts on the second occurrence of the specified day of the week.
- 3 Daylight Saving Time starts on the third occurrence of the specified day of the week.
- 4 Daylight Saving Time starts on the fourth occurrence of the specified day of the week.
- L Daylight Saving Time starts on the last occurrence of the specified day of the week.

**Daylight Saving Time start - time.** The time of day at which Daylight Saving Time starts. The time is specified in the form hhmmss, where hh = hours, mm = minutes and ss = seconds. If the time zone description does not support Daylight Saving Time, this field is blank.

**Displacement to TZ string.** The displacement, in bytes, from the beginning of this time zone description to the **TZ string**.

**Length of a time zone description entry.** The length of a single time zone description entry in the receiver variable.

**Length of this time zone description entry.** The length of this time zone description entry. This value is the number of bytes from the start of the time zone description entry to the start of the next entry (if any) in the receiver variable.

**Length of TZ string.** The length in bytes of the **TZ string**, excluding the terminating null at the end of the string.

**Local system time indicator.** Indicates whether or not the time zone description is currently specified in the Time zone (QTIMZON) system value. The time zone description specified in the QTIMZON system value is used to calculate local system time and cannot be deleted.



- 0 This time zone description is not currently specified in the QTIMZON system value.
- 1 This time zone description is currently specified in the QTIMZON system value.

**Message file library name.** The name of the library containing the message file used to retrieve the Standard Time message and the Daylight Saving Time message. The field may contain \*LIBL which means that the library list is searched to locate the message file. The library name is left-justified and padded with blanks on the right. If the message file name specifies \*NONE, this field returns blanks.

**Message file name.** The name of the message file used to retrieve the Standard Time message and the Daylight Saving Time message. The message file name is left-justified and padded with blanks on the right. If a message was not specified when the time zone description was created or last changed, this field returns \*NONE.

**Number of time zone descriptions available.** The number of time zone descriptions that match the time zone description name specified on the call to this API. This is the number of time zone descriptions which the caller of the API has \*USE authority to.

**Number of time zone descriptions returned.** The number of time zone descriptions returned in the receiver variable.

**Offset from UTC.** The time difference, in minutes, between this time zone and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This value is subtracted from local time to obtain UTC time. A negative difference indicates that the time zone is west of UTC and a positive difference indicates that the time zone is east of UTC.

**Offset to time zone descriptions.** The offset in bytes from the beginning of the receiver variable to the first time zone description.

**Reserved.** An unused field.

**Standard Time abbreviated name.** The abbreviated name used with the time zone when Daylight Saving Time is not being observed. If the time zone description uses a message to specify the abbreviated name and the message cannot be retrieved, this field returns \*N. This can occur when the caller of the API is not authorized to the message file or its library, the message file cannot be found or the message does not exist in the specified message file.

**Standard Time full name.** The full name of the time zone when Daylight Saving Time is not being observed. If the time zone description uses a message to specify the full name and the message cannot be retrieved, this field returns \*N. This can occur when the caller of the API is not authorized to the message file or its library, the message file cannot be found or the message does not exist in the specified message file.

**Standard Time message.** The message that contains the abbreviated and full names of the time zone when Daylight Saving Time is not being observed. If a message was not specified when the time zone description was created or last changed, this field returns \*NONE.

**Text description.** The user text, if any, used to briefly describe the time zone description.

**Time zone description name.** The name of the time zone description object.

**TZ string.** A null-terminated character string that describes the time zone in a format compatible with industry standards. The returned string may be used to set OS/400 PASE environment variable TZ, and has this format (spaces inserted for readability):

```
std offset dst offset , start/time , end/time
```

An example of a TZ value for time zone QN0600CST (USA Central time) is "CST6CDT,M4.1.0,M10.5.0". Daylight Saving Time specifications (dst, offset, start/time, and end/time) are omitted if the time zone does not use Daylight Saving Time.

**std** This is the **Standard Time abbreviated name** string, stripped of trailing blanks and replacing any characters not allowed by standards with asterisks (nulls, decimal digits, plus sign, minus sign, comma, and leading colon).

**offset** Hours and minutes behind Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Minutes are omitted if the time zone is an integral number of hours behind UTC. offset is formatted as hh:mm if minutes are included, and has a leading minus sign if the value is negative. A negative value indicates the time zone is east of UTC, which is the opposite of the **Offset from UTC** field (in format RTMZ0100).

**dst** This is the **Daylight Saving Time abbreviated name** string, stripped of trailing blanks and replacing any characters not allowed by standards with asterisks (nulls, decimal digits, plus sign, minus sign, comma, and leading colon).

**start/time**

Specifies when Daylight Saving Time starts. start includes the month (1-12), week number (1-5), and day (0-6, for Sunday-Saturday) in the form Mm.n.d. time is formatted as hh:mm:ss, but is omitted if Daylight Saving Time starts at 2:00:00.

**end/time**

Specifies when Daylight Saving Time ends. end includes the month (1-12), week number (1-5), and day (0-6, for Sunday-Saturday) in the form Mm.n.d. time is formatted as hh:mm:ss, but is omitted if Daylight Saving Time ends at 2:00:00.

## Error Messages

Message ID	Error Message Text
CPF24B4 E	Severe error while addressing parameter list.
CPF3CF1 E	Error code parameter not valid.
CPF3CF2 E	Error(s) occurred during running of &1 API.
CPF3C19 E	Error occurred with receiver variable specified.
CPF3C21 E	Format name &1 is not valid.
CPF3C24 E	Length of the receiver variable is not valid.
CPF3C90 E	Literal value cannot be changed.
CPF8130 E	Time zone description &1 damaged.
CPF9801 E	Object &2 in library &3 not found.
CPF9802 E	Not authorized to object &2 in &3.
CPF9872 E	Program or service program &1 in library &2 ended. Reason code &3.

◀ API introduced: V5R3

Top | "Date and Time APIs," on page 1 | APIs by category

## Set System Time (QWCSETTM) API

Required Parameter Group:	
1	Input format
<b>Input</b>	Char(8)
2	Input variable
<b>Input</b>	Char(*)
3	Error Code
<b>I/O</b>	Char(*)
	Default Public Authority: *USE
Threadsafe: YES	

The Set System Time (QWCSETTM) API sets the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) for the system.

For additional information on setting the time, see “Usage Notes” on page 30.

### Authorities and Locks

*User Special Authority*  
\*ALLOBJ

### Required Parameter Group

#### Input format

INPUT; CHAR(8)

The format of the date specified for the input variable. Valid values are:

\*YYMD            YYYYYMDD (4-digit year, month, day) format.  
\*MDYY            MMDDYYYY (month, day, 4-digit year) format.  
\*DMYY            DDMMYYYY (day, month, 4-digit year) format.

#### Input variable

INPUT; CHAR(\*)

The date as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) that is used to set the time-of-day clock. See “Input Variable Formats” to determine the structure of the input variable.

#### Error code

I/O; CHAR(\*)

The structure in which to return error information. For the format of the structure, see Error Code Parameter.

### Input Variable Formats

This table shows the formats used for the input variable parameter.

Input Format	Input Variable
*YYMD, *MDYY, *DMYY in microseconds	The first 20 characters are used. See “20-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure” on page 30.

## 20-Byte Character Date and Time Value Structure

This table shows the structure used for the input variable when the format is \*YYMD, \*MDYY, and \*DMYY.

Offset	Description
0-7	Date, left-justified. This value cannot be all blanks or all zeros.
8-13	Time, in HHMMSS (hours, minutes, seconds) format.
14-19	Microseconds. This value cannot be blanks.

## Usage Notes

The supported date range is from August 23, 1928, 12:03:06.314752 to May 10, 2071, 11:56:53.685240. Setting an input date that is outside this range will result in a date within this range. If you specify a precision of microseconds, it is recommended that you use a microsecond value that is evenly divisible by 8.

## Error Messages

The following messages may be sent from this function:

Message ID	Error Message Text
CPF1060 E	Date not valid.
CPF1061 E	Time not valid.
CPF1890 E	*ALLOBJ authority required for requested operation.
CPF24B4 E	Severe error while addressing parameter list.
CPF3C21 E	Format name &1 is not valid.
CPF3C36 E	Number of parameters, &1, entered for this API was not valid.
CPF3CF1 E	Error code parameter not valid.
CPF3CF2 E	Error(s) occurred during running of &1 API.
CPF9872 E	Program or service program &1 in library &2 ended. Reason code &3.

◀ API introduced: V5R3

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