NAME

mbtime – Translate between calendar time values and unix time.

VERSION

Version 5.0

SYNOPSIS

mbtime [**–M***time_d* **–T***year/month/day/hour/minute/second* **–V –H]**

DESCRIPTION

The program **mbtime** converts time values between unix time (seconds since 1970/01/01 00:00:00.000000) and calendar time (e.g. 2008/006/05/17/24/32.000000). Unix time is also known as POSIX time or epoch time, and are typically represented in **MB-System** documentation (and source code) as "time_d" values. The input time is set using the command line arguments **–M***time_d* for epoch seconds and **–T***year/month/day/hour/minute/second* for calendar time. The output time (in the form not specified as input) is written to stdout.

AUTHORSHIP

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OPTIONS

–H This "help" flag cause the program to print out a description of its operation and then exit immediately.

–M *time_d*
Sets the input time to be *time_d* in unix time, which is defined as seconds since 00:00:00.000000 01 January 1970. If **–M** is specified, this time will be converted to calendar time and output to stdout in the form
yyyy/mm/dd/hh/mm/ss.ssssss

–T *year/month/day/hour/minute/second*
Sets the input time to be *year/month/day/hour/minute/second*. If **–T** is specified, this time will be converted to *time_d* in epoch (Unix) seconds, which are seconds since 00:00:00.000000 01 January 1970. The *time_d* value will be output to stdout.

–V Normally, **mbtime** only prints out the converted time. If the **–V** flag is given, then **mbtime** works in a "verbose" mode and also outputs the program version being used.

EXAMPLES

Suppose one wishes to convert the current time (06 June 2008 18:37:14.000000) to unix seconds. The following command:

```
mbtime –T2008/06/06/18/37/14.0
```

yields the following result:

```
1212777434.000000
```

Suppose on wishes to convert the unix time 1212777434.0 to calendar time. The following command:

```
mbtime –M1212777434.0
```

yields the following result:

```
2008/06/06/18/37/14.000000
```

SEE ALSO

mbsystem(1), **mbio**(1)

BUGS

Never bugs, but perhaps our good friends, the terrestrial isopods.