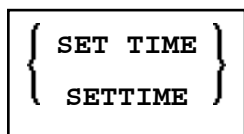# SET TIME

```
{ SET TIME }
{ SETTIME }
```

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function

- Example

For an explanation of the symbols used in the syntax diagram, see *Syntax Symbols*.

Function

The SET TIME (or SETTIME) statement is used in conjunction with the Natural system variable *TIMD to measure the time it takes to execute a specific section of a program.

The SET TIME statement is placed at a specific position in the program, and *TIMD will contain the amount of time elapsed since the execution of the SET TIME statement.

*TIMD must always contain a reference to the SET TIME statement, either by using the source-code line number of the SET TIME statement or by assigning a label to the SET TIME statement, which can then be used as a reference.

Example

```
** Example 'STIEX1': SETTIME
************************************************************************
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 EMPLOY-VIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
END-DEFINE
*
ST. SETTIME
WRITE 10X 'START TIME:' *TIME
*
READ (100) EMPLOY-VIEW BY NAME
END-READ
*
WRITE NOTITLE 10X 'END TIME:  ' *TIME
WRITE        10X 'ELAPSED TIME TO READ 100 RECORDS'
                 '(HH:II:SS.T) :' *TIMD (ST.) (EM=99:99:99'.'9)
*
END
```

Output of Program STIEX1:

```
START TIME: 16:39:07.6
END TIME:   16:39:07.7
ELAPSED TIME TO READ 100 RECORDS (HH:MM:SS.T) : 00:00:00.1
```