

– General Linux 2 –

Customise or Write Simple Scripts []

(Linux Professional Institute Certification)

a

```
.~.  
/V\   by: geoffrey robertson  
//  \\\   geoffrey@zip.com.au  
@._.@
```

\$Id: gl2.109.2.slides.tex,v 1.2 2003/08/29 14:36:14 waratah Exp \$

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List of Slides

() Shells, Scripting, Programming and Compiling []

2.109.1 Customise and use the shell environment []

2.109.2 Customise or Write Simple Scripts []

Maintain system time [3]

Objective

Candidate should be able to properly maintain the system time and synchronise the clock over NTP. Tasks include setting the system date and time, setting the BIOS clock to the correct time in UTC, configuring the correct timezone for the system and configuring the system to correct clock drift to match NTP clock.

Maintain system time [3]

Key files, terms, and utilities

date

hwclock

ntpd

ntpdate

/usr/share/zoneinfo

/etc/timezone

/etc/localtime

/etc/ntp.conf

/etc/ntp.drift

Maintain system time [3]

Resources of interest

LPI Linux Certification in a Nutshell

by Jeffrey Dean

O'Reilly

LPIC 1 Certification Bible

Angie Nash and Jason Nash

Hungry Minds

date

Display or Set System Date & Time

The `date` command without any options will print the current date and time.
The date will be relative to any timezone set for the machine.

```
[andy@Node4]$ date ↵  
Tue May 21 09:57:51 EST 2002
```

date

Options to the Date command

-I Output an ISO-8601 compliant date (YYYY-MM-DD)

```
$ date -I ↵
```

```
2002-05-21
```


date

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-I Output an ISO-8601 compliant date (YYYY-MM-DD)

```
$ date -I ↵  
2002-05-21
```

-R Output an RFC-822 compliant date (Local time + GMT Offset)

```
$ date -R ↵  
Tue, 21 May 2002 10:14:09 +1000
```

date

Options to the Date command

-I Output an ISO-8601 compliant date (YYYY-MM-DD)

```
$ date -I ↵  
2002-05-21
```

-R Output an RFC-822 compliant date (Local time + GMT Offset)

```
$ date -R ↵  
Tue, 21 May 2002 10:14:09 +1000
```

-r <file> Display the last modification time of file

```
$ date -r ~/ivrr/va/src/va.c ↵  
Mon May 20 12:55:48 EST 2002
```

date

Options to the Date command

-d <**STRING**> Display date described by string instead of now

```
$ date -d "last Monday 4 years ago" ←
```

```
Mon May 18 00:00:00 EST 1998
```

date

Options to the Date command

-d <**STRING**> Display date described by string instead of now

```
$ date -d "last Monday 4 years ago" ↵  
Mon May 18 00:00:00 EST 1998
```

-u Display UTC time & date instead of localtime

```
$ date ↵  
Tue May 21 10:55:34 EST 2002  
$ date -u ↵  
Tue May 21 00:55:34 UTC 2002
```

date

Options to the Date command

-s <**date**> Set the system time (must be superuser)

```
# date -s "Tue May 21 10:03:06 EST 2002" ↵
```

```
Tue May 21 10:03:06 EST 2002
```

date

Options to the Date command

-s <**date**> Set the system time (must be superuser)

```
# date -s "Tue May 21 10:03:06 EST 2002" ↵
```

```
Tue May 21 10:03:06 EST 2002
```

+FORMAT Display date in user defined format

```
$ date +"Today is %A, %d %B, %Y" ↵
```

```
Today is Tuesday, 21 May, 2002
```

hwclock

RTC <==> System clock

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- Show the time/date held by the RTC
- Adjust the RTC to account for clock drift

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- Show the time/date held by the RTC
- Adjust the RTC to account for clock drift

The *Real Time Clock (RTC)* is the hardware clock and is located on the motherboard of the system. This is what keeps track of the time when the system is not powered up. The *system clock* is maintained in the Linux kernel and is used while the system is running.

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hwclock -s (or hwclock --hctosys)
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- To display the contents of the RTC, use this option:

```
hwclock -r (or hwclock --show)
```


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```
hwclock -a (or hwclock --adjust)
```

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- To display the contents of the RTC, use this option:

```
hwclock -r (or hwclock --show)
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- To adjust the RTC for clock drift, use this option:

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hwclock -a (or hwclock --adjust)
```

Note that the file `/etc/adjtime` is used to hold information about the extent to which (and direction) your RTC drifts

NTP - Network Time Protocol

NTP is a time protocol used to synchronise a systems clock to master time source. For example, the CSIRO maintains a nationwide time source with atomic clock accuracy. As a user I can synchronise my system to that time source by sending a request to the CSIRO's ntp server.

Features and properties of NTP include:

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- Uses Port 123 plus one other unprivileged port (1024:65535)
- Can operate in both client & server modes
- There are 3 versions of the protocol (ntp1, ntp2 & ntp3)
- Available for Unix & Windows machines.

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The suite of tools

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- `tickadj` - set time-related kernel variables
- `ntptime` - read kernel time variables
- `ntp-genkeys` - generate public and private keys

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Quick install guide

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- Start the service: `service ntpd start`

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That's all there is to it! The hardest part is deciding which public time servers to use.

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Usage: ntpdate [options] server ...

```
# ntpdate ntp.nml.csiro.au
```

```
21 May 14:01:13 ntpdate[4002]: adjust time server 10.27.1.10  
offset -0.000804 sec
```

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```
# ntpdate ntp.nml.csiro.au
21 May 14:01:13 ntpdate[4002]: adjust time server 10.27.1.10
offset -0.000804 sec
```

This will set the local machines system time using server
`ntp.nml.csiro.au`

NTP - Network Time Protocol

ntpd - The NTP daemon

- NTPD is a better way to maintain the system time on a permanent basis.

```
service ntpd start
```

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- NTPD is a better way to maintain the system time on a permanent basis.
- NTPD acts as both a client & server (Linux only).
- In server mode, other machines on the local network can use the server to set their own system clocks

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- NTPD is a better way to maintain the system time on a permanent basis.
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- For Windows machines, automachron is available.

```
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```

NTP - Network Time Protocol

ntpd - The NTP daemon

- NTPD is a better way to maintain the system time on a permanent basis.
- NTPD acts as both a client & server (Linux only).
- In server mode, other machines on the local network can use the server to set their own system clocks
- For Windows machines, automachron is available.
- NTPD also keeps track of RTC drift.

The NTP daemon is normally started up by the system initialisation scripts. On a Red-Hat system you can start the service by:

```
service ntpd start
```


NTP - Network Time Protocol

ntpd usage & configuration

Usage: `ntpd [options] &`

(normally done in the `/etc/init.d` scripts)

NTPD is configured using these files:

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NTPD is configured using these files:

- `/etc/ntp.conf` - Configuration file
- `/etc/ntp.drift` - RTC drift file

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Usage: `ntpd [options] &`

(normally done in the `/etc/init.d` scripts)

NTPD is configured using these files:

- `/etc/ntp.conf` - Configuration file
- `/etc/ntp.drift` - RTC drift file
- `/etc/ntp.keys` - Key file (for authentication mode)

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ntpd usage & configuration

Usage: `ntpd [options] &`

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NTPD is configured using these files:

- `/etc/ntp.conf` - Configuration file
- `/etc/ntp.drift` - RTC drift file
- `/etc/ntp.keys` - Key file (for authentication mode)

The only file of concern to the user is `ntp.conf`. The other files are all written to and read by the `ntp` applications.

Sample ntp.conf file

```
# Disable authentication mode
disable auth

restrict default ignore          # ignore all requests by default
server ntp.cs.mu.OZ.AU          # 128.250.36.2
server apphys16.mst.csiro.au    # 138.194.21.154
server ntp.nml.csiro.au         # 130.155.98.1
server 127.0.0.1                 # localhost

# Lift restrictions on time servers
restrict 128.250.36.2 nomodify   # time service only, no rt mods
restrict 138.194.21.154 nomodify
restrict 130.155.98.1 nomodify

# All local addresses are unrestricted
restrict 127.0.0.1

restrict 10.27.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

# Set the default drift file
driftfile /etc/ntp/drift
```

NTP - Network Time Protocol

Public Time Servers

A (partial) list of public time servers is shown below. When using these servers, it is considered polite to advise the administrator of the service that you intend on using it.

- ntp.cs.mu.OZ.AU (128.250.36.2)
- apphys16.mst.csiro.au (138.194.21.154)
- ntp.nml.csiro.au (130.155.98.1)

NTP - Network Time Protocol

Testing NTP

Once you have the NTP daemon up & running, the easiest way of testing it is to use the ntpq utility.

```
# ntpq
```

```
ntpq> pe
```

remote	refid	...	delay	offset	jitter
localhost.local	0.0.0.0	...	0.000	0.000	4000.00
xmurgon.cs.mu.OZ	.GPS.	...	526.202	-206.43	208.270
+apphys16.mst.cs	.ATOM.	...	169.956	-5.576	87.828
*tictoc.tip.CSIR	.ATOM.	...	149.988	-24.328	6.761

```
ntpq> q
```

```
#
```


The End