NAME

timedatectl - Control the system time and date

SYNOPSIS

timedatectl [OPTIONS...] {COMMAND}

DESCRIPTION

timedatectl may be used to query and change the system clock and its settings.

Use **systemd-firstboot(1)** to initialize the system time zone for mounted (but not booted) system images.

OPTIONS

The following options are understood:

--no-ask-password

Do not query the user for authentication for privileged operations.

--adjust-system-clock

If **set-local-rtc** is invoked and this option is passed, the system clock is synchronized from the RTC again, taking the new setting into account. Otherwise, the RTC is synchronized from the system clock.

-H, **--host=**

Execute the operation remotely. Specify a hostname, or a username and hostname separated by "@", to connect to. The hostname may optionally be suffixed by a container name, separated by ":", which connects directly to a specific container on the specified host. This will use SSH to talk to the remote machine manager instance. Container names may be enumerated with **machinectl -H** *HOST*.

-M, **--machine=**

Execute operation on a local container. Specify a container name to connect to.

-h, **--help**

Print a short help text and exit.

--version

Print a short version string and exit.

--no-pager

Do not pipe output into a pager.

The following commands are understood:

status

Show current settings of the system clock and RTC, including whether network time synchronization is on. Note that whether network time synchronization is on simply reflects whether the systemd-timesyncd.service unit is enabled. Even if this command shows the status as off, a different service might still synchronize the clock with the network.

set-time [TIME]

Set the system clock to the specified time. This will also update the RTC time accordingly. The time may be specified in the format "2012-10-30 18:17:16".

set-timezone [TIMEZONE]

Set the system time zone to the specified value. Available timezones can be listed with **list-timezones**. If the RTC is configured to be in the local time, this will also update the RTC time. This call will alter the /etc/localtime symlink. See **localtime(5)** for more information.

list-timezones

List available time zones, one per line. Entries from the list can be set as the system timezone with **set-timezone**.

set-local-rtc [BOOL]

Takes a boolean argument. If "0", the system is configured to maintain the RTC in universal time. If "1", it will maintain the RTC in local time instead. Note that maintaining the RTC in the local timezone is not fully supported and will create various problems with time zone changes and daylight saving adjustments. If at all possible, keep the RTC in UTC mode. Note that invoking this will also

synchronize the RTC from the system clock, unless **--adjust-system-clock** is passed (see above). This command will change the 3rd line of /etc/adjtime, as documented in **hwclock(8)**.

set-ntp [BOOL]

Takes a boolean argument. Controls whether network time synchronization is active and enabled (if available). This enables and starts, or disables and stops the systemd-timesyncd.service unit. It does not affect the state of any other, unrelated network time synchronization services that might be installed on the system. This command is hence mostly equivalent to: **systemctl enable --now systemd-timesyncd.service** and **systemctl disable --now systemd-timesyncd.service**, but is protected by a different access policy.

Note that even if time synchronization is turned off with this command, another unrelated system service might still synchronize the clock with the network. Also note that, strictly speaking, systemd-timesyncd.service does more than just network time synchronization, as it ensures a monotonic clock on systems without RTC even if no network is available. See **systemd-timesyncd.service(8)** for details about this.

EXIT STATUS

On success, 0 is returned, a non-zero failure code otherwise.

ENVIRONMENT

$SYSTEMD_PAGER

Pager to use when **--no-pager** is not given; overrides *$PAGER*. If neither *$SYSTEMD_PAGER* nor *$PAGER* are set, a set of well-known pager implementations are tried in turn, including **less(1)** and **more(1)**, until one is found. If no pager implementation is discovered no pager is invoked. Setting this environment variable to an empty string or the value "cat" is equivalent to passing **--no-pager**.

$SYSTEMD_LESS

Override the options passed to **less** (by default "FRSXMK").

$SYSTEMD_LESSCHARSET

Override the charset passed to **less** (by default "utf-8", if the invoking terminal is determined to be UTF-8 compatible).

EXAMPLES

Show current settings:

$ timedatectl
Local time: Di 2015-04-07 16:26:56 CEST
Universal time: Di 2015-04-07 14:26:56 UTC
RTC time: Di 2015-04-07 14:26:56
Time zone: Europe/Berlin (CEST, +0200)
Network time on: yes
NTP synchronized: yes
RTC in local TZ: no

Enable network time synchronization:

$ timedatectl set-ntp true
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.timedate1.set-ntp ===
Authentication is required to control whether network time synchronization shall be enabled.
Authenticating as: user
Password: ********
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ===

$ systemctl status systemd-timesyncd.service
 systemd-timesyncd.service - Network Time Synchronization
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/systemd-timesyncd.service; enabled)
Active: active (running) since Mo 2015-03-30 14:20:38 CEST; 5s ago
Docs: man:systemd-timesyncd.service(8)
Main PID: 595 (systemd-timesyn)

      Status: "Using Time Server 216.239.38.15:123 (time4.google.com)."
      CGroup: /system.slice/systemd-timesyncd.service
      595 /lib/systemd/systemd-timesyncd
      ...

SEE ALSO

systemd(1), **hwclock(8)**, **date(1)**, **localtime(5)**, **systemctl(1)**, **systemd-timedated.service(8)**, **systemd-timesyncd.service(8)**, **systemd-firstboot(1)**