

RHEL: Getting/Setting hardware clock's time

Article Number: 118 | Rating: Unrated | Last Updated: Sat, Jun 2, 2018 8:30 AM

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# Tested on RHEL 6 & 7
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```
# Just an extract from 'hwclock' man page
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```
hwclock -r or hwclock --show
```

```
hwclock -w or hwclock --systohc
```

```
hwclock -s or hwclock --hctosys
```

```
hwclock --set --date=newdate
```

--show Read the Hardware Clock and print the time on Standard Output. The time shown is always in local time, even if you keep your

Hardware Clock in Coordinated Universal Time. See the **--utc** option.

--set Set the Hardware Clock to the time given by the **--date** option.

--hctosys

Set the System Time from the Hardware Clock.

Also set the kernel's timezone value to the local timezone as indicated by the TZ environment variable and/or /usr/share/zone-

info, as tzset(3) would interpret them. The obsolete tz_dsttime field of the kernel's timezone value is set to DST_NONE. (For

details on what this field used to mean, see `settimeofday(2)`.)

This is a good option to use in one of the system startup scripts.

--systohc

Set the Hardware Clock to the current System Time.

Posted - Sat, Jun 2, 2018 8:30 AM. This article has been viewed 3352 times.

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