

timedatectl: set-time

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timedatectl

The `timedatectl` command in Linux allows you to query and change the system clock and its settings. It comes as part of `systemd`

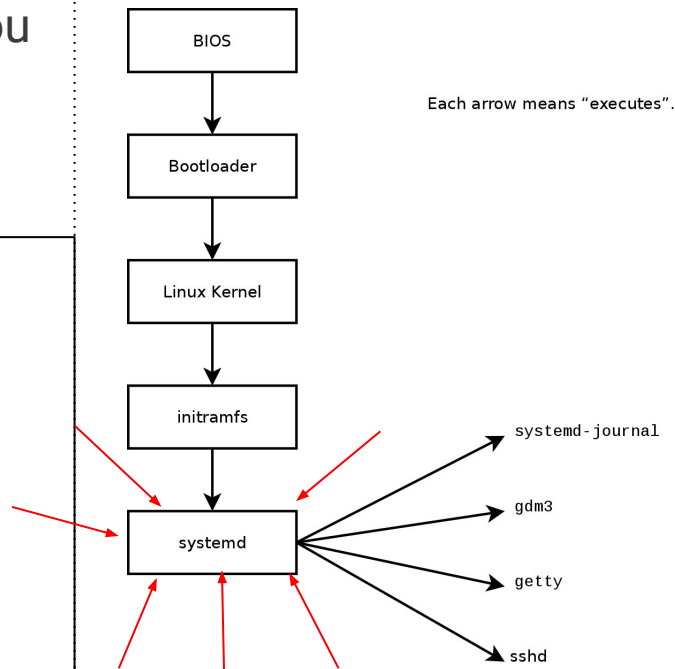
```
$ timedatectl
```

```
Local time: Thu 2018-09-21 16:08:56 CEST
```

```
Universal time: Thu 2018-09-21 14:08:56 UTC
```

```
RTC time: Thu 2018-09-21 14:08:56
```

```
Time zone: Europe/Warsaw (CEST, +0200)
```



Our Planned Modification:

```
$ timedatectl --12hr
```

```
>> 2 MAY 2019 4:20 pm
```

```
$ timedatectl settime "2 MAY 2100 1:00 pm"
```

```
>> 2 MAY 2100 1:00 pm
```

- We wanted to add a way to view the time in 12hr format
- We wanted to add a way to change the system time in 12hr format

Creating the Module

Issues:

-A kernel module is not an application so there is no `main()` function.

-There is no `printf` function, just `printk`

-formatting issues

conversion specifications

%A = Day of the week
%x = Month, Day, Year
%l = 12 Hour "Hour"
%M= Minutes

%S = Seconds
%p = AM/PM indicator

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <time.h>
3  #include <string.h>
4
5  int main(int argc, char *argv[])
6  {
7      time_t now;
8      struct tm *tm_now;
9      char buff[BUFSIZ];
10
11     now = time ( NULL );
12     tm_now = localtime ( &now );
13
14     if (argc == 2){
15         if (!strcmp(argv[1], "12hr", 4)) {
16             strftime ( buff, sizeof buff, "%A, %x %I:%M:%S %p", tm_now ); //12
17             printf ( "%s\n", buff );
18         }
19         else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "24hr", 4)) {
20             strftime ( buff, sizeof buff, "%A, %x %H:%M:%S", tm_now ); //24
21             printf ( "%s\n", buff );
22         } else {
23             printf("Enter either 12hr or 24hr for your desired format \n");
24         }
25     }
26     return 0;
27 }
```

The `strftime()` function formats the broken-down time `tm` according to the format specification *format*

Creating a Hello World Module

```
1 #include <linux/kernel.h>
2
3 asmlinkage long sys_hello(void)
4 {
5     printk("Hello world\n");
6     return 0;
7 }
```

Added to system call table

530	x32	set_robust_list	__x32_compat_sys_set_robust_list
531	x32	get_robust_list	__x32_compat_sys_get_robust_list
532	x32	vmsplce	__x32_compat_sys_vmsplce
533	x32	move_pages	__x32_compat_sys_move_pages
534	x32	preadv	__x32_compat_sys_preadv64
535	x32	pwritev	__x32_compat_sys_pwritev64
536	x32	rt_tgsigqueueinfo	__x32_compat_sys_rt_tgsigqueueinfo
537	x32	recvmmsg	__x32_compat_sys_recvmmsg
538	x32	sendmmsg	__x32_compat_sys_sendmmsg
539	x32	process_vm_readv	__x32_compat_sys_process_vm_readv
540	x32	process_vm_writev	__x32_compat_sys_process_vm_writev
541	x32	setsockopt	__x32_compat_sys_setsockopt
542	x32	getsockopt	__x32_compat_sys_getsockopt
543	x32	io_setup	__x32_compat_sys_io_setup
544	x32	io_submit	__x32_compat_sys_io_submit
545	x32	execveat	__x32_compat_sys_execveat/ptregs
546	x32	preadv2	__x32_compat_sys_preadv64v2
547	x32	pwritev2	__x32_compat_sys_pwritev64v2
548	64	hello	sys_hello

Potential Issues from accessing a system call from userspace:

1. Passing control to the particular point in kernel with switching processor from user mode to kernel mode and returning it back switching processor back to the user mode.
2. Specifying of id of the requested kernel service.
3. Passing of parameters for the requested service.
4. Capturing the result of the service.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ gedit userspace.c
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ gcc userspace.c
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ./a.out
System call sys_hello returned -1
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

Added to system call header

```
extern long do_sys_truncate(const char __user *pathname, loff_t length);
static inline long ksys_truncate(const char __user *pathname, loff_t length)
{
    return do_sys_truncate(pathname, length);
}
asmlinkage long sys_hello(void);
#endif
```

