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# Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'rtcwake.8'

# \$ man rtcwake.8

RTCWAKE(8)

System Administration

RTCWAKE(8)

# NAME

rtcwake - enter a system sleep state until specified wakeup time

### SYNOPSIS

rtcwake [options] [-d device] [-m standby\_mode] {-s seconds|-t time\_t}

### DESCRIPTION

This program is used to enter a system sleep state and to automatically

wake from it at a specified time.

This uses cross-platform Linux interfaces to enter a system sleep

state, and leave it no later than a specified time. It uses any RTC

framework driver that supports standard driver model wakeup flags.

This is normally used like the old apmsleep utility, to wake from a

suspend state like ACPI S1 (standby) or S3 (suspend-to-RAM). Most

platforms can implement those without analogues of BIOS, APM, or ACPI.

On some systems, this can also be used like nvram-wakeup, waking from

states like ACPI S4 (suspend to disk). Not all systems have persistent

media that are appropriate for such suspend modes.

Note that alarm functionality depends on hardware; not every RTC is

able to setup an alarm up to 24 hours in the future.

The suspend setup may be interrupted by active hardware; for example wireless USB input devices that continue to send events for some fraction of a second after the return key is pressed. rtcwake tries to avoid this problem and it waits to terminal to settle down before entering a system sleep.

### OPTIONS

-A, --adjfile file

Specify an alternative path to the adjust file.

-a, --auto

Read the clock mode (whether the hardware clock is set to UTC or

local time) from the adjtime file, where hwclock(8) stores that

information. This is the default.

--date timestamp

Set the wakeup time to the value of the timestamp. Format of the

timestamp can be any of the following:

?

?

?

???

?YYYYMMDDhhmmss ?

?????

?YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss ?

????

?YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm ? (seconds will be set to ?

? ? 00) ?

????

?YYYY-MM-DD ? (time will be set to ?

? ? 00:00:00) ?

????

?hh:mm:ss ? (date will be set to ?

?	? today)	?		
???????????	???????????????????????????????????????	????????????	???????????????????????????????????????	
?	?	?		
?hh:mm	? (date w	vill be set to	?	
?	? today, seco	onds to 00)	?	
???????????	???????????????????????????????????????	?????????????	???????????????????????????????????????	
?	?	?		
?tomorrow	? (time is	s set to 00:00	0:00) ?	
??????????	???????????????????????????????????????	?????????????	???????????????????????????????????????	
?	?	?		
?+5min	?	?		
??????????	???????????????????????????????????????	?????????????	???????????????????????????????????????	
-d,device	device			
Use the s	pecified device	e instead of r	tc0 as realtime clock. This	
option is only relevant if your system has more than one RTC. You				
may spec	cify rtc1, rtc2,	. here.		
-l,local				
Assume t	hat the hardwa	re clock is s	et to local time, regardless of	
the conte	nts of the adjtir	ne file.		
list-modes				
List availa	ablemode op	tion argumer	nts.	
-m,mode	mode			
Go into th	ne given standb	oy state. Vali	d values for mode are:	
standby				
ACPI s	state S1. This s	tate offers m	inimal, though real, power	
savings, while providing a very low-latency transition back to				
a work	ing system. Thi	is is the defa	ult mode.	
freeze				
The pr	ocesses are fro	zen, all the	devices are suspended and a	11
the processors idled. This state is a general state that does				
not need any platform-specific support, but it saves less power				

than Suspend-to-RAM, because the system is still in a running

state. (Available since Linux 3.9.)

ACPI state S3 (Suspend-to-RAM). This state offers significant power savings as everything in the system is put into a low-power state, except for memory, which is placed in self-refresh mode to retain its contents.

#### disk

ACPI state S4 (Suspend-to-disk). This state offers the greatest power savings, and can be used even in the absence of low-level platform support for power management. This state operates similarly to Suspend-to-RAM, but includes a final step of writing memory contents to disk.

#### off

ACPI state S5 (Poweroff). This is done by calling '/sbin/shutdown'. Not officially supported by ACPI, but it usually works.

#### no

Don?t suspend, only set the RTC wakeup time.

#### on

Don?t suspend, but read the RTC device until an alarm time

appears. This mode is useful for debugging.

#### disable

Disable a previously set alarm.

#### show

Print alarm information in format: "alarm: off|on <time>". The time is in ctime() output format, e.g., "alarm: on Tue Nov 16 04:48:45 2010".

# -n, --dry-run

This option does everything apart from actually setting up the alarm, suspending the system, or waiting for the alarm.

### -s, --seconds seconds

Set the wakeup time to seconds in the future from now.

-t, --time time\_t

Set the wakeup time to the absolute time time\_t. time\_t is the time

in seconds since 1970-01-01, 00:00 UTC. Use the date(1) tool to

convert between human-readable time and time\_t.

#### -u, --utc

Assume that the hardware clock is set to UTC (Universal Time

Coordinated), regardless of the contents of the adjtime file.

### -v, --verbose

Be verbose.

### -V, --version

Display version information and exit.

-h, --help

Display help text and exit.

# NOTES

Some PC systems can?t currently exit sleep states such as mem using

only the kernel code accessed by this driver. They need help from

userspace code to make the framebuffer work again.

### FILES

/etc/adjtime

### HISTORY

The program was posted several times on LKML and other lists before

appearing in kernel commit message for Linux 2.6 in the GIT commit

87ac84f42a7a580d0dd72ae31d6a5eb4bfe04c6d.

### AUTHORS

The program was written by David Brownell

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<bwalle@suse.de>.

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extent permitted by law.

### SEE ALSO

hwclock(8), date(1)

For bug reports, use the issue tracker at

https://github.com/karelzak/util-linux/issues.

# AVAILABILITY

The rtcwake command is part of the util-linux package which can be

downloaded from Linux Kernel Archive

<https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>.

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