

How to Change NTP Source on XenServer

At the XenServer console, select **Network and Management Interface**. If using SSH to connect to your XenServer or using XenCenter Console (tab), type `xconsole` to access the following configuration:

```
XenServer 5.0.0 07:40:05 HPINTR119-JamesC
Configuration

Customize System
  Status Display
  Network and Management Interface
  Authentication
  Virtual Machines
  Disks and Storage Repositories
  Resource Pool Configuration
  XenServer Details and Licensing
  Hardware and BIOS Information
  Keyboard and Timezone
  Remote Service Configuration
  Backup, Restore and Update
  Technical Support
  Reboot or Shutdown
  Local Command Shell
  Quit

HP
ProLiant DL360 G5
XenServer 5.0.0-13192p

Management Network Parameters

Device      eth0
IP address  10.12.255.1
Netmask     255.255.255.0
Gateway     10.12.45.1

Press <Enter> to display the SSL key
fingerprints for this host

<Enter> OK <Up/Down> Select
<Enter> Fingerprints <F5> Refresh
```

1. Select **Network Time (NTP)**.

```
XenServer 5.0.0 07:43:35 HPINTR119-JamesC
Configuration

Network and Management Interface
  Configure Management Interface
  Add/Remove DNS Servers
  Network Time (NTP)
  Test Network
  Display NICs

Network Time (NTP)

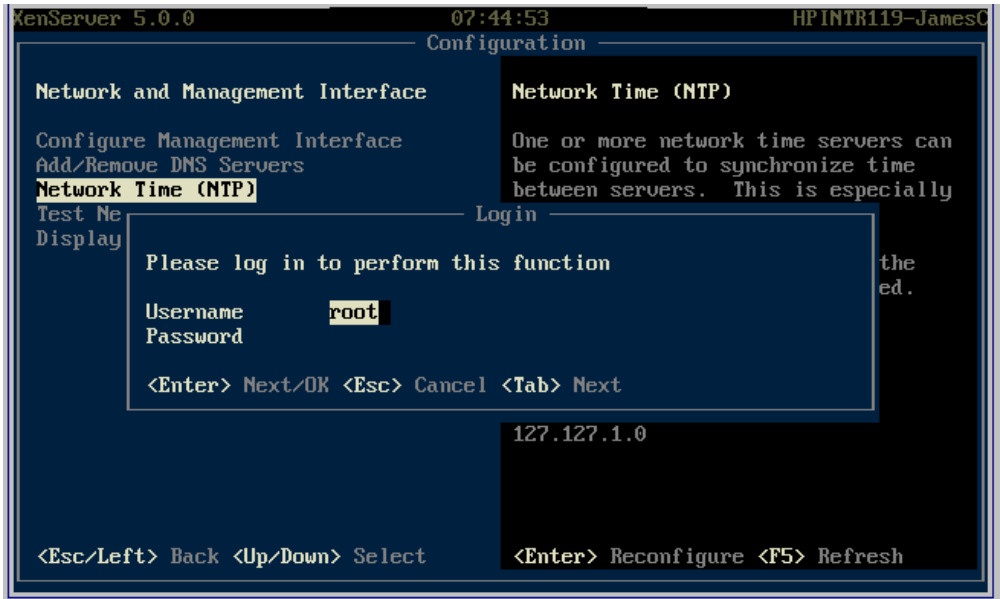
One or more network time servers can
be configured to synchronize time
between servers. This is especially
important for pooled servers.

Currently NTP is enabled, and the
following servers are configured.

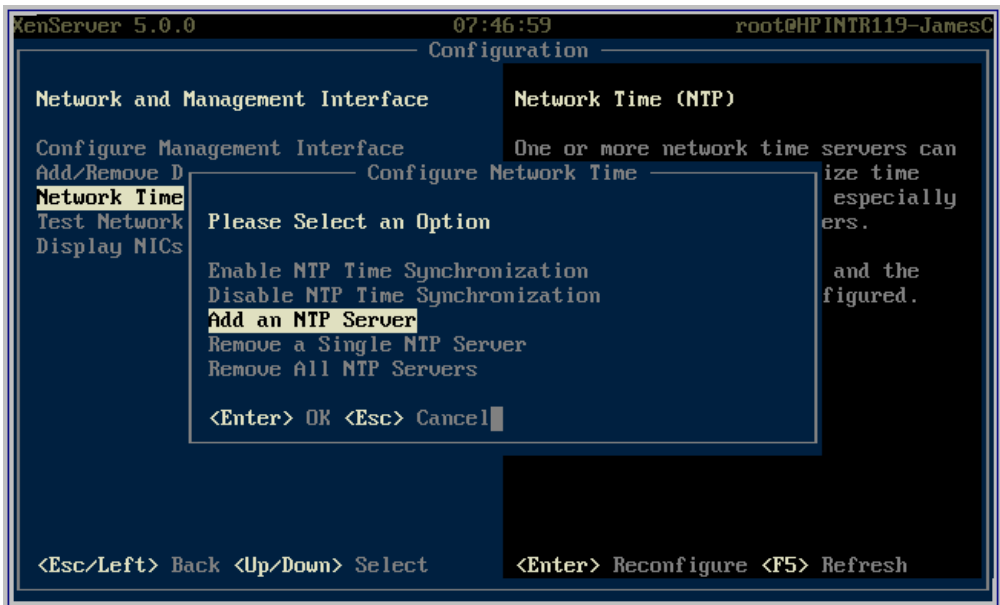
0.xenserver.pool.ntp.org
1.xenserver.pool.ntp.org
2.xenserver.pool.ntp.org
3.xenserver.pool.ntp.org
127.127.1.0

<Esc/Left> Back <Up/Down> Select
<Enter> Reconfigure <F5> Refresh
```

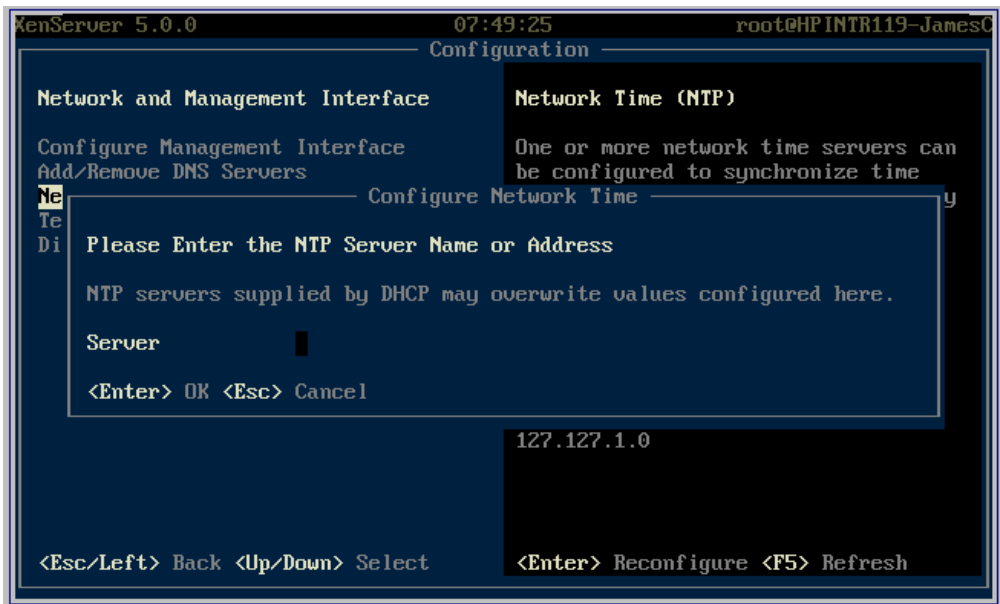
2. Type the password for the root user account.



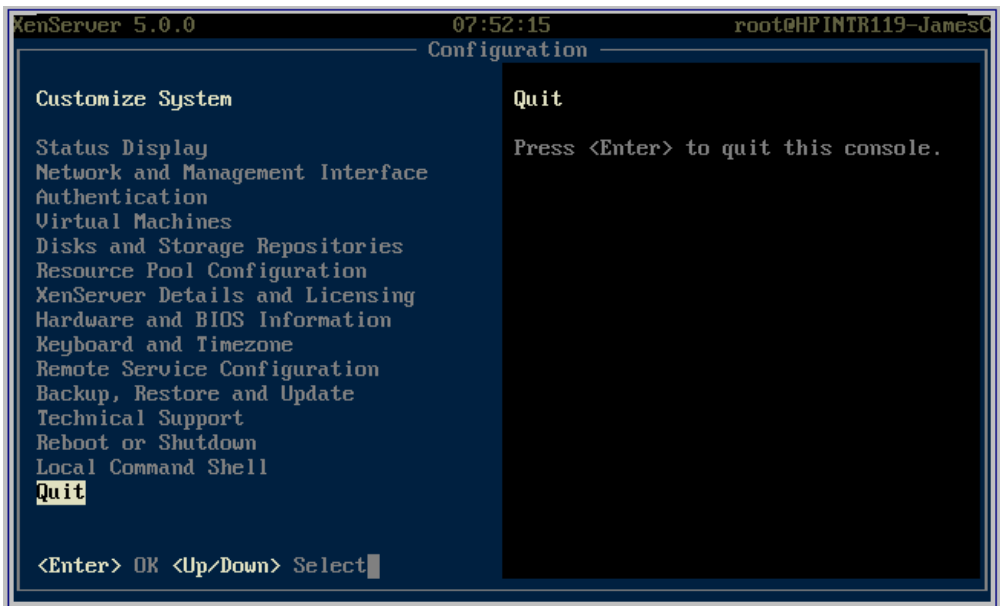
3. Select **Add an NTP Server** (Optionally, select Remove All NTP Servers, then proceed to add new NTP servers).



4. Enter the IP address of the NTP server. (**Tip:** If not currently known, you can use **nslookup** on the Windows command line to get the IP address of your NTP server.)



5. When the new time server has been accepted, validate that NTP is running by exiting to the XenServer command line, by selecting **Quit** in the xsconsole.



6. Verify the Network Time Protocol (NTP) is running on your XenServer, by using:

```
# service ntpd status
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# service ntpd status
ntpd (pid 4979) is running...
[root@localhost ~]#
```

7. Ensure the new time source is accessible by cycling the network time protocol daemon, using:

```
# service ntpd restart
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# service ntpd status
ntpd (pid 4979) is running...
[root@localhost ~]# service ntpd restart
Shutting down ntpd: [ OK ]
ntpd: Synchronizing with time server: [ OK ]
Syncing hardware clock to system time [ OK ]
Starting ntpd: [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]#
```

8. If there are errors, see if the time server is accessible using the **ping** command. Ping the server and ensure you have network connectivity and TCP port 123 open. If ping fails, there is a networking problem outside the XenServer that must be addressed.

Advanced

To synchronize the hardware clock using the Network Time Protocol daemon, the following file, [/etc/sysconfig/ntpd](#) must be edited. Change the following line:

from:

SYNC_HWCLOCK=no

to:

SYNC_HWCLOCK=yes

```
[root@localhost sysconfig]# pwd
/etc/sysconfig
[root@localhost sysconfig]# more ntpd
# Drop root to id 'ntp:ntp' by default.
OPTIONS="-u ntp:ntp -p /var/run/ntpd.pid -x"

# Set to 'yes' to sync hw clock after successful ntpdate
SYNC_HWCLOCK=yes

# Additional options for ntpdate
NTPDATE_OPTIONS=""
[root@localhost sysconfig]# █
```