|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Run Level** | **Mode** | **Action** |
| 0 | Halt | Shuts down system |
| 1 | Single-User Mode | Does not configure network interfaces, start daemons, or allow non-root logins |
| 2 | Multi-User Mode | Does not configure network interfaces or start daemons. |
| 3 | Multi-User Mode with Networking | Starts the system normally. |
| 4 | Undefined | Not used/User-definable |
| 5 | X11 | As runlevel 3 + display manager(X) |
| 6 | Reboot | Reboots the system |

A **runlevel** is one of the modes that a [Unix -based operating system](https://ww.liquidweb.com/products/dedicated) will run in. Each runlevel has a certain number of services stopped or started, giving the user control over the behaviour of the machine. Conventionally, seven runlevels exist, numbered from zero to six.  
  
After the Linux kernel has booted, the init program reads the **/etc/inittab** file to determine the behaviour for each runlevel. Unless the user specifies another value as a kernel boot parameter, the system will attempt to enter (start) the default runlevel.

The **kernel** performs its tasks, such as running processes, managing hardware devices such as the hard disk, and handling interrupts, in this protected **kernel** space. A monolithic **kernel** runs all the operating system instructions in the same address space for speed.

Here’s the code to run from the command line:

uname -r  
You should receive a result similar to the following:

2.6.32-431.11.2.el6.x86\_64

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The kernel version output from above can be interpreted with the following key: | | |
| **2.6.32-431.11.2.el6.x86\_64** | | |
| **2** | = | The Main Kernel Version |
| **6** | = | The Major Revision |
| **32** | = | The Minor Revision |
| **431.11.2.el6** | = | The Minor Fix/Revision Detail |