

A **daemon** is a process that runs in background, without a link to a GUI or terminal.

Daemons are usually started at system boot, and stay alive until the system shuts down. In more recent technical writings, daemons are often referred to as services.

Systemd is a Linux system and service manager that is responsible for controlling the boot process of a Linux system.

Linux operating systems are known for their robustness and versatility, and managing system services is a crucial aspect of maintaining a well-functioning system. With the advent of system, a system and service manager for Linux OS, the **systemctl** command has become an essential tool for managing services.

Unit - it is a configuration file that describes the properties of the unit, including how it should be started, stopped, and managed by the systemd system and service manager.

In RHEL/OEL 7/8/9

Files : /usr/lib/systemd/system

/etc/systemd/system

1. Start and Stop services
 - a. systemctl start crond
 - b. systemctl start firewalld
 - c. systemctl stop crond
 - d. systemctl stop firewalld
2. Restart and Reload services
 - a. systemctl restart crond
3. To reload all the configuration files forcefully on your system
 - a. systemctl reload crond

4. Enable and Disable services

- a. `systemctl enable crond`
- b. `systemctl enable firewalld`
- c. `systemctl disable crond`
- d. `systemctl disable firewalld`
- e. `systemctl enable sshd --now` (enable the service and start it now)
- f. `systemctl disable sshd --now` (disable the service and stop it now)

5. To check the status of the service

- a. `systemctl is-active sshd`
- b. `systemctl is-enabled sshd`
- c. `systemctl status firewalld`
- d. `systemctl status --all`

6. List all services

- a. `systemctl list-units --type=service --all`
- b. `systemctl list-unit-files --type=service`

7. list of services that are active now

- a. `systemctl -t service`

8. Reload Unit Files

- a. `systemctl daemon-reload` - This command reloads the systemd manager configuration files. Use this command after modifying any service files or after adding new units to the system.

RHEL/OEL/CentOS – 6

1. Start and Stop services
 - a. `service <service name> start/stop`
 - b. `service crond start`
 - c. `service crond stop`
 - d. `service httpd status`
 - e. `/etc/init.d/crond start`
 - f. `/etc/init.d/httpd stop`
2. Restart and Reload services
 - a. `service <service name> restart/reload`
 - b. `service crond restart`
 - c. `service crond reload`
 - d. `service httpd restart`
3. To list all services
 - a. `service --status-all`
 - b. `service --status-all | more`
 - c. `service --status-all | grep ntpd`
 - d. `service --status-all | less`
4. `chkconfig --list`
5. `chkconfig sshd on`
6. `chkconfig sshd off`