

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** - refers to any resource that the operating system can recognize and manage. This resource can be a software application, a device, or any other entity that the system can act on. In systemd, the unit is the fundamental object that the system tools use to manage and interact with these resources

**Unit-File** - 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`