Managing System Services

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Every operating system has services which are usually started on system initialization and often remain running until shutdown. Such services may be started, stopped, or restarted at any time, generally requiring root privilege.

All relatively new Linux distributions have adopted the systemd method. All service management is done with the **systemctl** utility. Its basic syntax is:

```
1
$ systemctl [options] command [name]
```

We will provide some examples next.

To show the status of everything systemd controls, do:

```
1
$ systemctl
```

Show all available services:

```
1
$ systemctl list-units -t service --all
```

Show only active services:

```
1
$ systemctl list-units -t service
```

To start (activate) one or more units:

```
1
2
3
$ sudo systemctl start foo
$ sudo systemctl start foo.service
$ sudo systemctl start /path/to/foo.service
```

where a unit can be a service or a socket.

To stop (deactivate):

```
1
$ sudo systemctl stop foo.service
```

These commands are equivalent to **sudo service foo start|stop** .

Enable/disable a service:

```
1
2
$ sudo systemctl enable sshd.service
```

```
$ sudo systemctl disable sshd.service
```

This is the equivalent of **chkconfig on|off** and does not actually start the service.

Note that some **systemctl** commands in the above examples can be run as non-root user, others require running as root or with **sudo**. Furthermore, in most cases, you can omit the **.service** from the service name.