

X Linux Service and Process Management



Nhat Are Services (Daemons)?

- Services (daemons) run in the background and perform critical system tasks.
- Named with a trailing d (e.g., sshd, systemd).

Types

- 1. **System Services** Essential for system startup (e.g., init, systemd).
- 2. User-Installed Services Add-ons like web servers (e.g., Apache).

🚀 Common Service Goals

- Start/Restart
- Stop
- · Status check
- · Enable/Disable on boot
- · Locate services



systemctl Commands

Command	Description
systemctl start ssh	Start SSH service
systemctl status ssh	Check service status
systemctl enable ssh	Enable service on boot
systemctl list-unitstype=service	List active services
journalctl -u ssh.service	View service logs

Viewing Processes

ps aux | grep cess>

Example

ps aux | grep ssh

\ Killing Processes

Command	Description
kill <pid></pid>	Send default SIGTERM
kill -9 <pid></pid>	Force kill (SIGKILL)
kill -l	List all signals
pkill <name></name>	Kill by process name
killall <name></name>	Kill all with name

Most used signals

- 1 SIGHUP
- 2 SIGINT (Ctrl+C)
- 9 SIGKILL
- 15 SIGTERM
- 20 SIGTSTP (Ctrl+Z)

Background/Foreground Process Management

Suspend a process

 $[Ctrl + Z] \rightarrow sends SIGTSTP$

View jobs

jobs

Resume in background

bg

Bring to foreground

fg <job_id>

Run in background directly

ping -c 10 example.com &

§8 Execute Multiple Commands

Operator	Description
;	Run all commands regardless of success
&&	Only run next if previous succeeds
	Pipe output of one to another

Examples

```
echo '1'; echo '2'; echo '3'
echo '1' && echo '2' && echo '3'
cat file.txt | grep "error"
```

Summary

- Use systemctl for managing services.
- Use ps, jobs, fg, bg for process control.
- Use kill, pkill, killall for process termination.
- Use &&, ;, | to chain commands efficiently.

Happy Hacking! @