LIST OF UNIX DAEMONS

-J.Veeren Chandrahas

-CED17I023

1. <u>systemd</u> is a system and service manager for Linux operating systems. It provides a system and service manager that runs as PID 1 and starts the rest of the system. systemd provides aggressive parallelization capabilities, uses socket and D-Bus activation for starting services, offers on-demand starting of daemons, keeps track of processes.
2. <u>Journald</u> is a system service for collecting and storing log data, introduced with systemd. It tries to make it easier for system administrators to find interesting and relevant information among an ever-increasing amount of log messages.
3. <u>logind</u> is a system service that manages user logins. It is responsible for keeping track of users and sessions, their processes and their idle state. This is implemented by allocating a systemd slice unit for each user below `user.slice`, and a scope unit below it for each concurrent session of a user.
4. <u>networkd</u> is a system daemon that manages network configurations. It detects and configures network devices as they appear; it can also create virtual network devices. This service can be especially useful to set up complex network configurations for a container managed by systemd-nspawn or for virtual machines. It also works fine on simple connections.
5. <u>timedated</u> is a system service that may be used as a mechanism to change the system clock and time zone, as well as to enable/disable network time synchronization. systemd-timedated is automatically activated on request and terminates itself when it is unused.

6. udev is a device manager for the Linux kernel. As the successor of devfsd and hotplug, udev primarily manages device nodes in the /dev directory. At the same time, udev also handles all user space events raised when hardware devices are added into the system or removed from it.
7. httpd is the Apache HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server program. It is designed to be run as a standalone daemon process. When used like this it will create a pool of child processes or threads to handle requests.
8. syncd Periodically keeps the file systems synchronized with system memory.
9. sshd listens for connections from clients. It is normally started at boot from /etc/rc. It forks a new daemon for each incoming connection. The forked daemons handle key exchange, encryption, authentication, command execution, and data exchange.
10. nptd The Network Time Protocol daemon (ntpd) is an operating system program that sets and maintains the system time in synchronization with internet standard time servers using the Network Time Protocol (NTP).