

"Unlock Your Potential: Master RHCSA Certification with Our Dynamic eBook!"



🔍 ≡ Menu

How to Remove Systemd Services on Linux

Ravi Saive | Last Updated: July 3, 2024 | Read Time: 1 min | [Linux Commands](#) | [Leave a comment](#)

Systemd is a system and service manager for [Linux operating systems](#), providing a standard process for controlling what services start when the system boots.

Sometimes, you may need to remove a systemd service for various reasons, such as it being no longer necessary, conflicting with other services, or you simply want to clean up your system.

Systemd uses unit files to manage services, which are typically located in `/etc/systemd/system/` or `/lib/systemd/system/`. These unit files define how the service should start, stop, and behave.

Removing a systemd service involves stopping the service, disabling it so it doesn't start on boot, and then deleting its unit file.

This guide will walk you through the steps to remove systemd services in Linux.

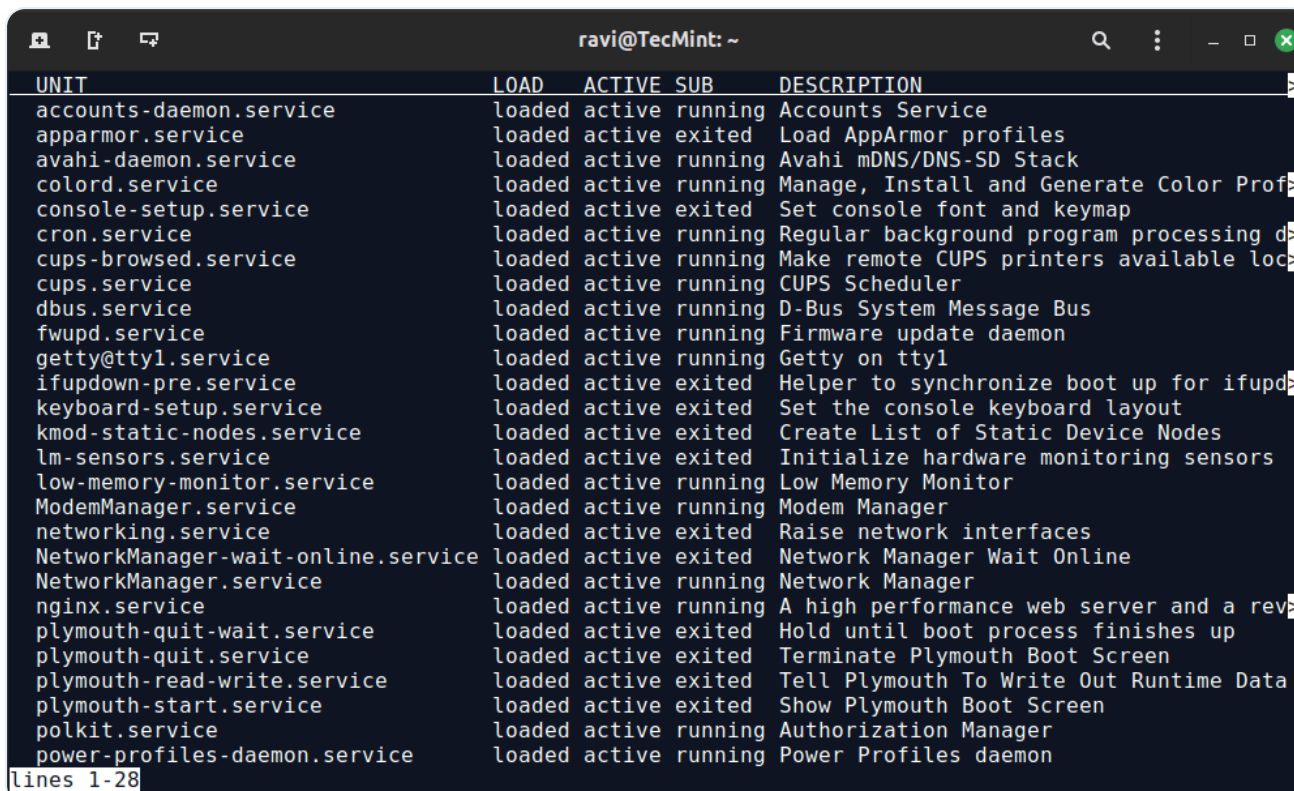
Identifying Systemd Service

First, you need to identify the exact name of the service you wish to remove by [listing all the active services](#) using the following command.

```
systemctl list-units --type=service
```

Or, if you know the service name or a part of it, you can use.

```
systemctl | grep <service-name>
```



UNIT	LOAD	ACTIVE	SUB	DESCRIPTION
accounts-daemon.service	loaded	active	running	Accounts Service
apparmor.service	loaded	active	exited	Load AppArmor profiles
avahi-daemon.service	loaded	active	running	Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack
colord.service	loaded	active	running	Manage, Install and Generate Color Profiles
console-setup.service	loaded	active	exited	Set console font and keymap
cron.service	loaded	active	running	Regular background program processing daemon
cups-browsed.service	loaded	active	running	Make remote CUPS printers available locally
cups.service	loaded	active	running	CUPS Scheduler
dbus.service	loaded	active	running	D-Bus System Message Bus
fwupd.service	loaded	active	running	Firmware update daemon
getty@tty1.service	loaded	active	running	Getty on tty1
ifupdown-pre.service	loaded	active	exited	Helper to synchronize boot up for ifupdown
keyboard-setup.service	loaded	active	exited	Set the console keyboard layout
kmod-static-nodes.service	loaded	active	exited	Create List of Static Device Nodes
lm-sensors.service	loaded	active	exited	Initialize hardware monitoring sensors
low-memory-monitor.service	loaded	active	running	Low Memory Monitor
ModemManager.service	loaded	active	running	Modem Manager
networking.service	loaded	active	exited	Raise network interfaces
NetworkManager-wait-online.service	loaded	active	exited	Network Manager Wait Online
NetworkManager.service	loaded	active	running	Network Manager
nginx.service	loaded	active	running	A high performance web server and a reverse proxy
plymouth-quit-wait.service	loaded	active	exited	Hold until boot process finishes up
plymouth-quit.service	loaded	active	exited	Terminate Plymouth Boot Screen
plymouth-read-write.service	loaded	active	exited	Tell Plymouth To Write Out Runtime Data
plymouth-start.service	loaded	active	exited	Show Plymouth Boot Screen
polkit.service	loaded	active	running	Authorization Manager
power-profiles-daemon.service	loaded	active	running	Power Profiles daemon

lines 1-28

List Active Systemd Services

Stopping and Disabling Systemd Service

Before removing a service, it's important to stop it if it is currently running by using the following [systemctl command](#).

```
sudo systemctl stop <service-name>
```

To prevent the service from starting automatically on boot, you need to disable it.

```
sudo systemctl disable <service-name>
```

Removing Systemd Service

Finally, remove the service's unit file from the system, which is usually located in `/etc/systemd/system/` or `/lib/systemd/system/` using the [rm command](#) to delete the file.

```
sudo rm /etc/systemd/system/<service-name>.service
```

Or, if it's located in the other directory.

```
sudo rm /lib/systemd/system/<service-name>.service
```

After removing the unit file, reload the **systemd** configuration to reflect the changes.

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

Conclusion

Removing **systemd** services on Linux involves stopping the service, disabling it from starting on boot, and deleting its unit file.

Always verify that the service is no longer needed and that you have the necessary permissions to perform these actions.

Hey TecMint readers,

Exciting news! Every month, our top blog commenters will have the chance to win fantastic rewards, like free Linux eBooks such as RHCE, RHCSA, LFCS, Learn Linux, and Awk, each worth \$20!

Learn [more about the contest](#) and stand a chance to win by [sharing your thoughts below!](#)

GIVEAWAY!

Win eBooks



www.tecmint.com

PREVIOUS ARTICLE:

[How to Find the php.ini File in Linux](#)

NEXT ARTICLE:

[How to Edit PDF Files on Linux with ONLYOFFICE Docs](#)



Ravi Saive

I am an experienced GNU/Linux expert and a full-stack software developer with over a decade in the field of Linux and Open Source technologies

Each tutorial at TecMint is created by a team of experienced Linux system administrators so that it meets our high-quality standards.

Join the [TecMint Weekly Newsletter](#) (More Than 156,129 Linux Enthusiasts Have Subscribed)

Was this article helpful? Please [add a comment](#) or [buy me a coffee](#) to show your appreciation.

Related Posts

```
tecmint@tecmint ~/testing $ find . -type f \( -name "*.txt" -o -  
name "*.sh" -o -name "*.c" \)  
./emails.txt  
./script-1.sh  
./header.c  
./examples.txt  
./script.sh  
./expenses.txt
```

Find Multiple Filenames (File Extensions) Using 'find' Command in Linux

How to Search Files by Name or Extension Using find Command



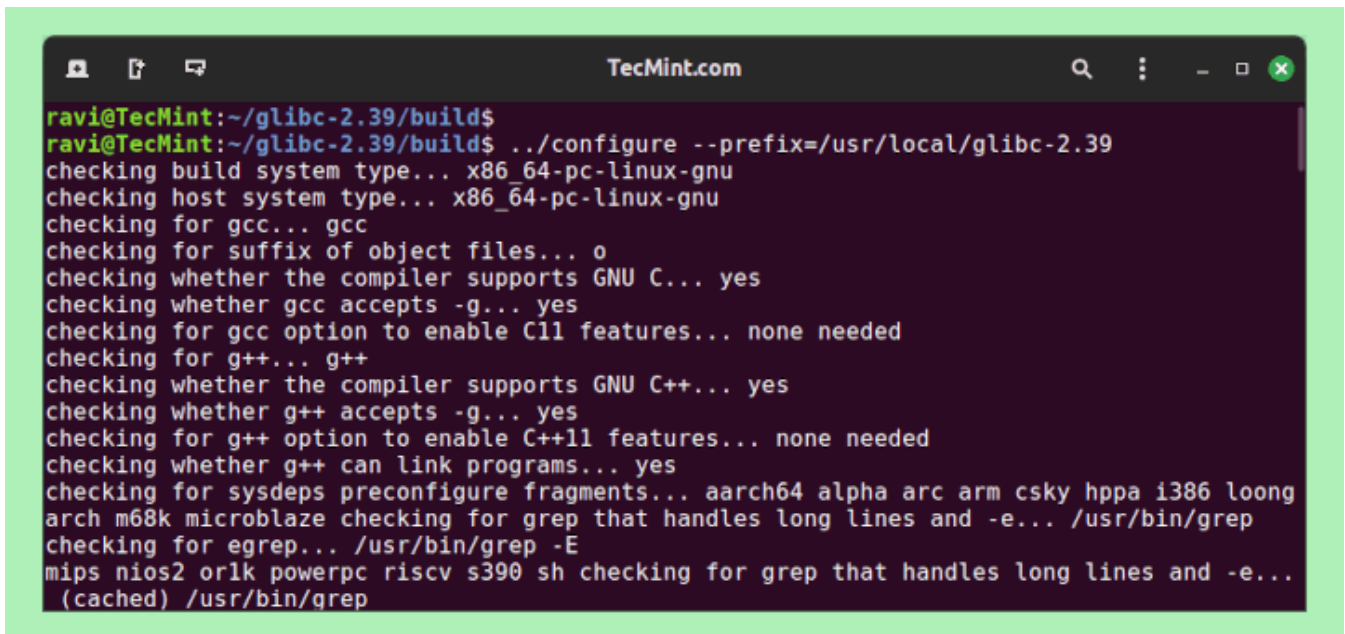
10 Lesser Known Linux Commands – Part 2



11 Lesser Known Useful Linux Commands



26 Security Hardening Tips for Modern Linux Servers

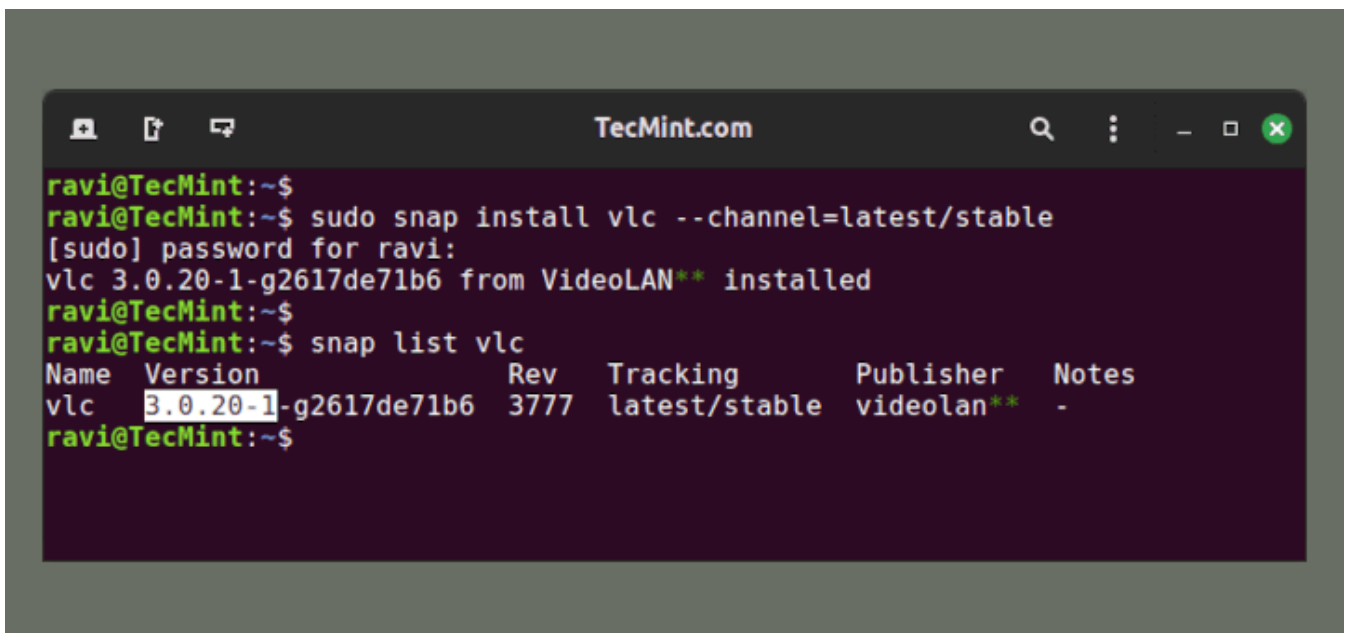


```

ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$
ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$ ../configure --prefix=/usr/local/glibc-2.39
checking build system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking for gcc... gcc
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to enable C11 features... none needed
checking for g++... g++
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C++... yes
checking whether g++ accepts -g... yes
checking for g++ option to enable C++11 features... none needed
checking whether g++ can link programs... yes
checking for sysdeps preconfigure fragments... aarch64 alpha arc arm csky hppa i386 loong
arch m68k microblaze checking for grep that handles long lines and -e... /usr/bin/grep
checking for egrep... /usr/bin/grep -E
mips nios2 orlk powerpc riscv s390 sh checking for grep that handles long lines and -e...
(cached) /usr/bin/grep

```

How to Install and Run Multiple glibc Libraries in Linux



```

ravi@TecMint:~$
ravi@TecMint:~$ sudo snap install vlc --channel=latest/stable
[sudo] password for ravi:
vlc 3.0.20-1-g2617de71b6 from VideoLAN** installed
ravi@TecMint:~$
ravi@TecMint:~$ snap list vlc

```

Name	Version	Rev	Tracking	Publisher	Notes
vlc	3.0.20-1-g2617de71b6	3777	latest/stable	videolan**	-

```

ravi@TecMint:~$

```

How to Install Particular Versions of Packages with Snap

Got Something to Say? Join the Discussion...

Thank you for taking the time to share your thoughts with us. We appreciate your decision to leave a comment and value your contribution to the discussion. It's important to note that we moderate all comments in accordance with our [comment policy](#) to ensure a respectful and constructive conversation.

Rest assured that your email address will remain private and will not be published or shared with anyone. We prioritize the privacy and security of our users.

☐ Save my name, email, and website in this browser for the next time I comment.

Post Comment

Do You Enjoy My Blog?

Support from readers like YOU keeps this blog running. Buying me a cup of coffee is a simple and affordable way to show your appreciation and help keep the posts coming!

[Buy Me a Coffee](#)

Linux Commands and Tools

7 Ways to Determine the File System Type in Linux (Ext2, Ext3 or Ext4)

How to Force cp Command to Overwrite without Confirmation

2 Ways to Create an ISO from a Bootable USB in Linux

Fzf – A Quick Fuzzy File Search from Linux Terminal

How to Disable 'su' Access for Sudo Users

How to Set Static IP Address and Configure Network in Linux

Linux Server Monitoring Tools

[How to Set Priority of a Running Process in Linux](#)

[How to Monitor Nginx Performance Using Netdata on CentOS 7](#)

[How to Do Security Auditing of Linux System Using Lynis Tool](#)

[Glances – An Advanced Real Time System Monitoring Tool for Linux](#)

[Bashtop – A Resource Monitoring Tool for Linux](#)

[nload – Monitor Linux Network Bandwidth Usage in Real Time](#)

Learn Linux Tricks & Tips

[How to Customize Bash Colors and Content in Linux Terminal Prompt](#)

[6 Best CLI Tools to Search Plain-Text Data Using Regular Expressions](#)

[How to Split Large 'tar' Archive into Multiple Files of Certain Size](#)

[How to Compress and Decompress a .bz2 File in Linux](#)

[How to Add or Remove Linux User From Group](#)

[How to Create Multiple User Accounts in Linux](#)

Best Linux Tools

[11 Best GUI Tools for Linux System Administrators in 2024](#)

[10 Most Popular Download Managers for Linux in 2023](#)

[5 Open Source Log Monitoring and Management Tools for Linux](#)

[8 Best IRC Clients for Linux in 2024](#)

[3 Best Cloud-Based Music Apps for Linux](#)

[6 Best Whiteboard Applications for Your Linux Systems](#)

Tecmint: Linux Howtos, Tutorials & Guides © 2024. All Rights Reserved.

The material in this site cannot be republished either online or offline, without our permission.

Hosting Sponsored by : [Linode Cloud Hosting](#)