

# LIST OF 10 DAEMONS IN LINUX

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**1)acpid:-** The **acpid** daemon provides intelligent power management on a system and allows to query battery and configuration status by supporting the Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI). It is designed to notify user-space programs of ACPI events. **acpid** should be started during the system boot, and will run as a background process, by default.

**2)httpd:- HTTP Daemon** is a software program that runs in the background of a web server and waits for the incoming server requests. The daemon answers the request automatically and serves the hypertext and multimedia documents over the Internet using HTTP.

**3)systemd:- systemd** is a Linux initialization system and service manager that includes features like on-demand starting of daemons, mount and automount point maintenance, snapshot support, and processes tracking using Linux control groups.

**4)inetd:- inetd** is a super-server daemon on many Unix systems that provides Internet services. For each configured service, it listens for requests from connecting clients. Requests are served by spawning a process which runs the appropriate executable, but simple services such as echo are served by inetd itself.

**5)ntpd:-** The Network Time Protocol daemon(**ntpd**) purpose is to synchronize the time of the local computer to a **NTP** server or other reference time source such as a radio or satellite receiver or modem. ... The **NTP** system uses two main roles for participating computers: server or client.

**6)named:-** The **named** service executes the DNS (Dynamic **Name** Service) server **daemon**. It converts host names to IP addresses and vice versa. There are several different kinds of DNS servers, such as primary server, slave server and cached server etc

**7)lpd:-** The **Line Printer Daemon protocol/Line Printer Remote protocol** (or **LPD, LPR**) is a network printing protocol for submitting print jobs to a remote printer. An LPD printer is identified by the IP address of the server machine and the queue name on that machine.

**8)syslogd: -** The **syslogd daemon** handles messages from servers and programs. syslogd provides a unified means of handling log files. It accepts log messages delivered from servers and programs and directs them to the appropriate log files. This enables the consolidation of messages from various sources in standard log files, which makes them easier to manage.

**9)logind: -** systemd-**logind** is a system service that manages user logins. It is responsible for: Keeping track of users and sessions, their processes and their idle state. ... Otherwise, an independent session counter is used. Providing polkit-based access for users for operations such as system shutdown or sleep.

**10)networkd:-** systemd-**networkd** 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.