

Linux System Initialization Command's

Command	Description
systemd	A system and service manager responsible for starting and stopping system services.
init	The traditional system initialization program that runs scripts in the /etc/rc* directory to start system services.
systemctl	A command-line tool for managing systemd services.
service	A command-line tool for controlling system services.
chkconfig	A command-line tool used to enable or disable system services at various runlevels.
update-rc.d	A command-line tool used to update System V (SysV) style init script links.
rc-update	A command-line tool used to manage runlevels and system services on systems using the OpenRC init system.
rcctl	A command-line tool used to manage system services on OpenBSD systems.
insserv	A command-line tool used to install and remove System V init script headers.
systemctl enable/disable/start/stop/restart/reload SERVICE	Examples of using the systemctl command to control a service named "SERVICE".
systemd-analyze	This command analyzes and debugs the system boot process, including the time taken by each service to start up.
rcconf	This command configures System V init scripts that are started or stopped at system boot time.
sysctl	This command is used to configure kernel parameters at runtime. It allows you to change the behavior of the kernel and adjust system performance.
ulimit	This command is used to set resource limits for users and processes. It allows you to control the maximum amount of system resources that can be used by a process.
cron	This command is used to schedule periodic tasks and scripts to run at specified times. It allows you to automate system tasks and maintenance.