Practice: Using systemctl to Manage Services

Guided exercise

In this lab, you will manage a service unit that is already installed on the system.

Outcomes:
The **chronyd** service is disabled and no longer running on the system.

Before you begin...
Reset your serverX system.

☐ 1. Observe the results of **systemctl restart** and **systemctl reload** commands.

☐ 1.1. Display the status of the **sshd** service. Note the process ID of the daemon.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status sshd
```

☐ 1.2. Restart the **sshd** service and view the status. The process ID of the daemon has changed.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl restart sshd
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status sshd
```

☐ 1.3. Reload the **sshd** service and view the status. The process ID of the daemon has not changed and connections have not been interrupted.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl reload sshd
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status sshd
```

☐ 2. Verify that the **chronyd** service is running.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status chronyd
```

☐ 3. Stop the **chronyd** service and view the status.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl stop chronyd
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status chronyd
```

☐ 4. Determine if the **chronyd** service is enabled to start at system boot.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl is-enabled chronyd
```

☐ 5. Reboot the system, then view the status of the **chronyd** service.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status chronyd
```

☐ 6. Disable the **chronyd** service so that it does not start at system boot, then view the status of the service.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl disable chronyd
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status chronyd
```

☐ 7. Reboot the system, then view the status of the **chronyd** service.

```
[student@serverX ~]$ sudo systemctl status chronyd
```