Controlling Services OR   Daemons OR Units in Linux OS ?
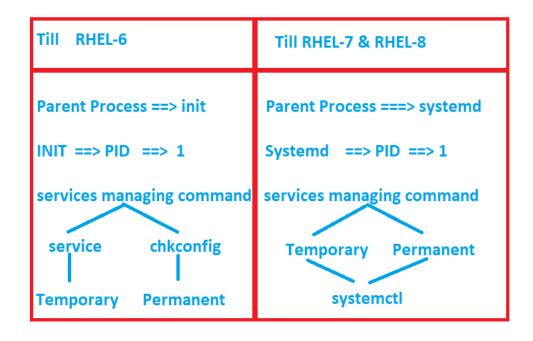
How to manage services in Linux OS ?

      OR

How to manage Daemons in Linux OS   ?

      OR

How to manage Units   in Linux OS   ?

Daemon or unit or service   ? =====>

1- Daemon or unit is a program which is use to stop and start   any services in   unix/linux based operationg systems.

2- In linux OS every servers or services has it's own personal Daemon to control it.

3- we can eailsy start and stop any services using linux based command without rebooting the machine.

Server name	Daemon name
SSH	sshd
crontab	crond
NTP	ntpd OR chronyd
DNS	named
samba	smb
NFS	nfs-server
FTP	vsftpd
http	httpd

Already installed

need to install first

Till RHEL-6	Till RHEL-7 & RHEL-8
Parent Process ==> init	Parent Process ===> systemd
INIT ==> PID ==> 1	Systemd ==> PID ==> 1
services managing command	services managing command
service chkconfig	Temporary Permanent
Temporary Permanent	systemctl

```
# service    sshd  start / stop / status / restart / reload
# chkconfig  sshd  on / off

# service   daemon   action    ⟹    Temporary Action
# chkconfig daemon  actions    ⟹    Permanent Action
```

```
# systemctl  action    unitname or daemon-name

# systemctl  start / stop/ status/ restart / reload    sshd ⟹ Temporary Action
# systemctl  enable/disable  sshd                            ⟹ Permanent Action
```

What is systemd?

It was designed to overcome the shortcomings of init. It itself is a background processes which is designed to start processes in parallel, thus reducing the boot time and computational overhead. It has a lot other features as compared to init.

Why there was a need to replace init?

A init process starts serially i.e., one task starts only after the last task startup was successful and it was loaded in the memory. This often resulted into delayed and long booting time. However, systemd was not designed for speed but for getting the things done neatly which in turns avoid all the UN-necessary delay.

systemctl   Actions   unitname.types

Types of unit

1-   service   ==> ssh , ntp,   dns ..etc

2- path   ==> printer service

3- sockets   ==> SCSI & ISCSI OR network Drive Concept

Examples :-