launch code

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June, 15, 2022

systemd



Purpose

Responsible for initializing and managing daemons and services



Interacting with systemd

Users interact with systemd by using the systemctl package and defining unit files

systemctl is a CLI wrapper around systemd. systemctl is the interface for working with systemd for any services or daemons that already exist, it creates that daemon and you use systemctl to start or shut them down

systemctl provides the end user access to information and control overall services, daemons, and unit files



Initialization example

Managing your own custom daemons and services using systemctl or System Control

Caddy and Nginx will both be fighting over the use of port 80 and port 443. Shutting these services down will allow the other to work properly.



Unit Files

Unit files are used to complete a default or custom service

Each systems unit files are stored in the /lib/systemd/system directory

If you ever wish to modify the way any given unit functions you would edit the unit file inside of /etc/systemd/system



Unit Files Continued

A common use for modifying a unit file would be to start or stop a service at a desired machine state (power on, power off, user login, user logout)

One major upside to this is that if your server were to ever fail, your Unit file will restart the service on reboot



Example Unit File

```
[Unit]
Description=nginx - high performance web server
Documentation=https://nginx.org/en/docs
After=network-online.target remote-fs.target nss-lookup.target
Wants=network-online.target
Service
Type=forking
PIDFile=/var/run/nginx.pid
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -c /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
ExecReload=/bin/sh -c "/bin/kill -s HUP $(/bin/cat /var/run/nginx.pid)'
ExecStop=/bin/sh -c "/bin/kill -s TERM $(/bin/cat /var/run/nginx.pid)"
Install
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```



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