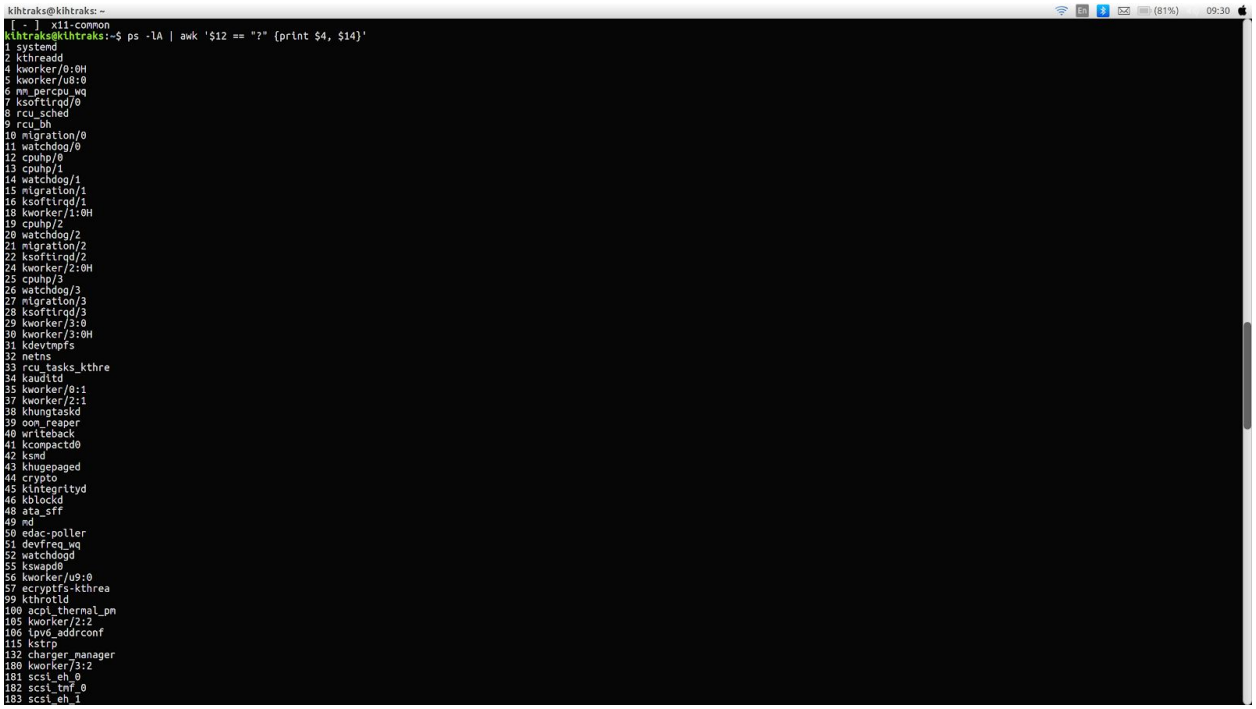
1. **25 Daemons in my system:**



1. **Kthreadd** - Creation of new kernel threads is done via kthreadd so that a clean environment is obtained even if this were to be invoked by userspace by way of modprobe, hotplug cpu, etc.
2. **Kauditd** - auditd is the userspace component to the Linux Auditing System. It's responsible for writing audit records to the disk. Viewing the logs is done with the ausearch or aureport utilities.
3. **Khungtaskd** - Khungtaskd is special kernel thread which gets scheduled every 120 seconds and checks the status of all processes.
4. **Ksmd** - It periodically scans those areas of user memory that have been registered with it, looking for pages of identical content that can be replaced by a single write-protected page.
5. **Khugepaged** - The virtual memory system has to manage pages.Different page sizes are possible. In the hugepage case the daemon keeps track of the large pages and at time s collecting small pages into hugepages or tossing hugepages into the normal page pool.
6. **Kintegrityd** - its a workqueue (kernel thread + queue for bottom half processing) responsible for creating a payload for block devices integrity mean when you write data and want to be sure it will not change by mistake (hardware fail, bug, …) you write also some extra data (payload) to check its integrity, this is done in parallel using this thread.
7. **Kblockd** - In general, the kblockd kernel threads are responsible for performing low-level disk operations.
8. **Watchdogd** - It is used to monitor if a system is running. It is supposed to automatically reboot hanged systems due to unrecoverable software errors.

9. **Kthrotld** - It is a kernel thread which controls IO bandwidth on a request queue by throttling requests.
10. **Rpciod** - a kernel thread, responsible for processing RPC requests from any local client threads, sending them to the corresponding servers and dispatching the replies back to the requestors.
11. **Rsyslogd** - Rsyslogd is a system utility providing support for message logging.Support of both internet and unix domain sockets enables this utility to support both local and remote logging.
12. **Snapd** - The snapd and snap tools enable systems to work with .snap files. - snapcore/snapd.
13. **Cupsd** - cupsd is a type of scheduler for CUPS (Common Unit Printing System). It implements the printing system on the basis of the Internet Printing Protocol(Version 2.1).
14. **Thermald** - Linux thermal daemon (thermald) monitors and controls temperature in laptops, tablets PC with the latest Intel sandy bridge and latest Intel CPU releases. Once the system temperature reaches a certain threshold, the Linux daemon activates various cooling methods to try to cool the system.
15. **Acpid** - Notify user-space programs of ACPI events
16. **Bluetoothd** - Manages all bluetooth devices
17. **Polkitd** - a component for controlling system-wide privileges in Unix-like operating systems. It provides an organized way for non-privileged processes to communicate with privileged ones. Polkit allows a level of control of centralized system policy.
18. **Rpcbind** - The rpcbind utility is a server that converts RPC program numbers into universal addresses.
19. **Lockd** - The lockd daemon manages RPC connections between the client and the server for the Network Lock Manager (NLM) protocol.
20. **Nfsd** - The nfsd filesytem is a special filesystem which provides access to the Linux NFS server. The filesystem consists of a single directory which contains a number of files.
21. **Upowerd** - UPower is a piece of middleware for power management on Linux systems. It enumerates power sources, provides statistics and history data on them and notifies users of status changes. It consists of a daemon, an application programming interface and a set of command line tools
22. **Colord** - colord is a system service that makes it easy to manage, install and generate color profiles to accurately color manage input and output devices.
23. **Gvfsd** - GVfs is GNOME's userspace virtual filesystem designed to work with the I/O abstraction of GIO
24. **Sshd** - sshd listens for connections from clients. It is normally started at boot from /etc/rc. It forks a new daemon for each incoming connection. The forked daemons handle key exchange, encryption, authentication, command execution, and data exchange.

25. **Udisksd** - The udisksd program provides the org.freedesktop.UDisks2 name on the system message bus. Users or administrators should never need to start this daemon as it will be automatically started by dbus-daemon(1) or systemd(1) whenever an application tries to access its D-Bus interfaces.