

1. 25 Daemons in my system:

```
khtraks@khtraks:~$ ps -LA | awk ' $12 == "?" {print $4, $14}'
1 systemd
2 kthreadd
4 kworker/0:0H
5 kworker/u8:0
6 mm_percpu_wq
7 ksoftirqd/0
8 rcu_sched
9 rcu_bh
10 migration/0
11 watchdog/0
12 cpuhp/0
13 cpuhp/1
14 watchdog/1
15 migration/1
16 ksoftirqd/1
18 kworker/1:0H
19 cpuhp/2
20 watchdog/2
21 migration/2
22 ksoftirqd/2
24 kworker/2:0H
25 cpuhp/3
26 watchdog/3
27 migration/3
28 ksoftirqd/3
29 kworker/3:0
30 kworker/3:0H
31 kdevtmpfs
32 netns
33 rcu_tasks_kthre
34 kaudtd
35 kworker/0:1
37 kworker/2:1
38 khungtaskd
39 oom_reaper
40 writeback
41 kcompactd0
42 ksmd
43 khugepaged
44 cryptd
45 kintegrityd
46 kblockd
48 ata_sff
49 md
50 edac-poller
51 devfreq_wq
52 watchdogd
55 kswapd0
56 kworker/u9:0
57 ecryptfs-kthrea
59 kthrotld
100 acpi_thermal_pn
105 kworker/2:2
106 cpve_addrconf
115 kstrp
132 charger_manager
180 kworker/3:2
181 scsi_eh_0
182 scsi_tmf_0
183 scsi_eh_1
184 l915/signal:0
185 l915/signal:1
186 l915/signal:2
187 l915/signal:4
195 kworker/0:1H
201 kworker/u8:3
202 kworker/u8:4
224 ibd/sda-s
225 ext4-rsv-conver
265 kworker/3:2
267 systemd-journal
276 kworker/u8:5
285 rpctod
286 nrtlod
299 kworker/0:2
300 kworker/0:3
308 systemd-udev
313 loop0
315 loop1
316 loop2
318 loop3
319 kworker/3:1H
323 kworker/1:1H
344 kworker/2:1H
364 trq/148-nel_me
368 knenstick
372 kworker/u9:1
373 kworker/u9:2
378 cfg80211
384 trq/149-lwlwfl
390 kworker/u8:6
637 kworker/3:3
702 systemd-timesyn
714 rpc.idmapd
739 kworker/1:3
876 rsylogd
878 dbus-daemon
897 avahi-daemon
901 lio-sensor-prox
910 snapd
913 systemd-logind
914 cupsd
916 thermald
917 accounts-daemon
919 avahi-daemon
921 bluetoothd
922 acpid
923 cron
924 NetworkManager
940 cups-browsed
994 polkitd
1016 rpcbind
1024 sshd
1027 rpc.mountd
1032 lockd
1034 nfsd
1035 nfsd
1036 nfsd
1037 nfsd
1038 nfsd
1039 nfsd
1040 nfsd
```

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khitraks@khitraks:~$
1040 nfsd
1041 nfsd
1068 lightdm
1099 irqbalance
1110 wpa_supplicant
1122 whoopsie
1232 lightdm
1296 rtkit-daemon
1319 upowerd
1346 krfonnd
1351 colord
1492 systemd
1493 (sd-pam)
1499 gnome-keyring-d
1501 upstart
1578 upstart-udev-br
1588 dbus-daemon
1608 window-stack-br
1637 upstart-dbus-br
1639 upstart-file-br
1647 upstart-dbus-br
1649 dbus-daemon
1655 bamfdaemon
1657 gvfsd
1662 gvfsd-fuse
1664 dbus-dconf
1665 ibus-ui-gtk3
1668 ibus-x11
1695 ibus-engine-sin
1709 gpg-agent
1719 hud-service
1721 unity-settings
1728 at-spi-bus-laun
1731 gnome-session-b
1742 dbus-daemon
1743 unity-panel-ser
1750 at-spi2-registr
1776 dconf-service
1787 indicator-messa
1791 indicator-bluet
1792 indicator-power
1796 indicator-datat
1799 indicator-keybo
1807 indicator-sound
1811 indicator-print
1813 indicator-sessi
1836 indicator-appli
1841 evolution-sourc
1863 compiz
1876 pulseaudio
1885 evolution-calen
1887 syndaemon
1915 nautilus
1916 gnome-software
1917 unity-fallback-
1924 nm-applet
1925 docky
1940 polkit-gnome-au
1941 evolution-calen
1959 gvfs-udisks2-vo
1962 udisksd
1983 evolution-addre
```

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. **Snappd** - 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. **Thermalld** - 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 filesystem 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.