

4.3 systemd Boot Targets

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- What is a boot target?
- The `runlevel5.target` file is equivalent to which target unit?
- What do the **`systemctl set-default graphical.target`** commands do?
- How does the `multi-user.target` file differ from the `graphical.target` file?
- Which command is used to manage boot targets?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Change the current boot target.
- Set the default boot target.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Daemon	A computer program that runs as a background process. It may run in response to an event or it may be set up to run at a specific time.
Resource	An object such as a socket, filesystem, or device.
Target unit	A unit configuration file that contains information about a grouping of units that is used as a synchronization point during system startup.
Unit file	A unit file consist of sections that specify behavior and metadata for directing actions of or upon processes, daemons, resources, and objects in a Linux system.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
TestOut Linux Pro	<p>1.3 Manage system startup and shutdown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage bootloader configurations• View and manage runlevels or boot targets for system services• Set the default system runlevel or boot target
CompTIA Linux+	<p>2.4 Given a scenario, manage services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Systemd management<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Systemd-analyze blame◦ Unit files: Directory locations◦ Unit files: Environment parameters◦ Unit files: Targets

- Unit files: Hostnamectl
- Unit files: Automount
- Unit files
 - Directory locations
 - Environment parameters
 - Targets
 - Hostnamectl
 - Automount

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