4.4 System Services

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- What is the role of the **systemctl** command?
- How does **systemctl enable *service*.service** differ from **systemctl is-enabled *service*.service**?
- What happens when you mask a daemon?
- Which command starts a daemon?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Manage system services.
- Enable system services at boot.

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.
Process	A process is a program that is running. It is often used synonymously with service or daemon.
Service	Service is used interchangeably with process and daemon. **service** is also a command used in earlier versions of Linux to run and control processes using a SysVinit script.
Mask	**mask** is an option of the **systemctl** command that prevents a service from starting.
Unmask	**unmask** is an option of the **systemctl** command that removes a mask from a service.

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

Exam	Objective
TestOut Linux Pro	1.4 Manage system processes • Start, stop, and restart system services • Monitor and manage running processes

CompTIA Linux+	2.4 Given a scenario, manage services.
	• Systemd management
	  ○ Systemctl: Enabled
	  ○ Systemctl: Disabled
	  ○ Systemctl: Start
	  ○ Systemctl: Stop

- Systemctl: Mask
- Systemctl: Restart
- Systemctl: Status
- Systemctl: Daemon-reload

- SysVinit
  - chkconfig
    - on
    - off
    - level
  - Runlevels
    - Definitions of 0–6
    - /etc/init.d
    - /etc/rc.d
    - /etc/rc.local
    - /etc/inittab
  - Commands
    - runlevel
    - telinit
  - - Service
    - Restart
    - Status
    - Stop
    - Start
    - Reload