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Day 8

DevOps with AWS Engineering

Linux Part 5

Ghar me thoda setup karte hai

#75DaysOfDevOps

Thought of the day

Start where you are. Use what you've got. Do anything you can.

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Aaj ka **Kahani** 😄

Apni seat belts kriypya badh lijiye

1. What are OS Services
2. Systemctl
3. Listing services
4. Managing services
5. Managing startup services
6. Check service logs
7. Booting commands

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systemd and Daemons: The Dynamic Duo

- systemd and daemons work together to manage and run services on your Linux system.
- Think of systemd as the orchestra conductor and daemons as the musicians playing the background tunes.

- systemd -systemd is the system and service manager, responsible for booting up the system, managing services, and handling system processes.
- Key Features:
  - Units: Manages different types of units (e.g., service units, mount units).
  - Parallelization: Starts services in parallel, speeding up the boot process.
  - Dependency Management: Ensures services start in the correct order.

- Daemons - Daemons are background processes that provide various services, running silently in the background.
- **Examples:**
  - **httpd** (Apache web server daemon)
  - **sshd** (SSH server daemon)
  - **crond** (Cron job scheduler daemon)

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Systemctl

Systemctl is a command-line utility used to control the systemd system and service manager. It is the main tool to introspect and control the state of the "systemd" system and service manager.

You need admin rights to run or trigger these services & sudo is a must for running

Available options

- List
- Start
- Stop
- Restart/Reload
- Start on startup

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Listing Services

It’s a command to list all of our services available in the OS

1. List all active services:
systemctl list-units --type=service

2. List all services (active and inactive):
systemctl list-units --type=service --all

3. List all services with detailed information:
systemctl list-units --type=service --all --no-pager --full

4. List all services in a table format:
systemctl list-units --type=service --all --no-pager --no-legend

5. List all failed services:
systemctl list-units --type=service --state=failed

6. List all services filtered by a specific state:
systemctl list-units --type=service --state=active

7. List all services filtered by a specific unit file name:
systemctl list-units --type=service --all | grep "your_service_name"

8. List all services filtered by a specific pattern:
systemctl list-units --type=service --all | grep "your_pattern"

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Managing Services

It’s a command to list all of our services available in the OS

1. Check status of service

systemctl status serviceName

2. Start a installed service

systemctl start serviceName

3. Stop a service

systemctl stop serviceName

4. Restart a service

systemctl restart serviceName

5. Check reload of service

systemctl reload serviceName

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Manage services on restart

It’s a command to list all of our services available in the OS

1. Start service on restart

systemctl enable serviceName

2. Stop a service on restart

systemctl disable serviceName

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Check logs with Services

It’s a command to list all of our services available in the OS

1. Check services logs

journalctl -u serviceName

To see logs available in the service

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Booting Up

- Poweroff - sudo systemctl poweoff
- reboot - sudo systemctl reboot
- schedule shutdown - sudo shutdown 2.00 /sudo shutdown +15
- schedule reboot - sudo shutdown -r 2.00

Questions

Ab jo bhi **sawaal** hai, poochh lo. Koi bhi sawaal chhota ya bada nahi hota.

"Pata nahi, kal **Kaun Banega Crorepati** mein aa jaye!”