使用 systemctl 操作系統層級 target

technote.aven-network.com/852/using-systemctl-control-target

在 RHEL/CentOS 7 之前,系統啟動是經由 init 所負責,從 RHEL/CentOS 7 開始已改用 systemd 處理系統運作階層 (Run Level) ,而傳統 runlevel 已改為 target 表示。

本文介紹如何使用 systemctl 切換不同的運作層級與設定預設層級。

列出可用的運作層級

- 1 root # systemctl list-units --type target
- 2 UNIT LOAD ACTIVE SUB DESCRIPTION
- 3 basic.target loaded active active Basic System
- 4 cryptsetup.target loaded active active Encrypted Volumes
- 5 getty.target loaded active active Login Prompts
- 6 local-fs-pre.target loaded active active Local File Systems (Pre)
- 7 local-fs.target loaded active active Local File Systems
- 8 multi-user.target loaded active active Multi-User System
- 9 network.target loaded active active Network
- 10 nfs.target loaded active active Network File System Server
- paths.target loaded active active Paths 11
- 12 remote-fs.target loaded active active Remote File Systems
- 13 slices.target loaded active active Slices
- sockets.target loaded active active Sockets 14
- loaded active active Swap 15 swap.target
- sysinit.target loaded active active System Initialization 16
- 17 timers.target loaded active active Timers

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- 19 LOAD = Reflects whether the unit definition was properly loaded.
- 20 ACTIVE = The high-level unit activation state, i.e. generalization of SUB.
- SUB = The low-level unit activation state, values depend on unit type. 21

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- 23 15 loaded units listed. Pass -- all to see loaded but inactive units, too.
- 24 To show all installed unit files use 'systemctl list-unit-files'.

顯示目前系統預設運作層級

- root # systemctl get-default
- 2 graphical.target

切換運作層級至文字模式(runlevel 3)

1 root # systemctl isolate multi-user.target

1 root # systemctl isolate graphical.target

設定開機啟動至文字模式 (runlevel 3)

使用 CTRL+C 拷貝,使用 CTRL+V 粘貼。

1 root # systemctl set-default multi-user.target

設定開機啟動至 GUI 模式 (runlevel 5)

1 root # systemctl set-default graphical.target