

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
11 paths.target   loaded active active Paths
12 remote-fs.target loaded active active Remote File Systems
13 slices.target  loaded active active Slices
14 sockets.target loaded active active Sockets
15 swap.target    loaded active active Swap
16 sysinit.target loaded active active System Initialization
17 timers.target  loaded active active Timers
18
19 LOAD = Reflects whether the unit definition was properly loaded.
20 ACTIVE = The high-level unit activation state, i.e. generalization of SUB.
21 SUB    = The low-level unit activation state, values depend on unit type.
22
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

```
1 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
```

切換運作層級至 GUI 模式 (runlevel 5)

```
1 root # systemctl isolate graphical.target
```

設定開機啟動至文字模式 (runlevel 3)

```
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
```
