

Systemd

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Linux ????????????? SysV Init Script? **Systemd** ?????????? CentOS 7 ??????????

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- [How to enable rc.local shell script on systemd while booting Linux system](#)
- [RHEL] [Overview of systemd for RHEL 7](#)
- [RHEL] [How to configure a command, script, or daemon to run after boot has finished in RHEL 7, 8](#)
- [How to Find Systemd or Any Other init System in Linux \(debugpoint.com\)](#)

??? Linux?

- CentOS 7+
- Ubuntu 16.04+

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- [Supervisor](#)
??????? Ubuntu 9.10? Mac OS X (10.4/10.5/10.6)? Solaris (10 for Intel) ? FreeBSD 6.1????????? Python 2.4????? Python 3?

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- /etc/systemd/system ?????????????
- /lib/systemd/system ?????????????

How to determine

```
↪ ps --no-headers -o comm 1  
systemd
```

?????

/etc/systemd/system/backup.service

```
[Unit]
Description=Backup daemon

[Service]
Type=simple
ExecStart=/path/to/backup

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

TIP:

multi-user.target ???? Run Level 3

????????? <http://0pointer.de/blog/projects/systemd-for-admins-3.html>

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- [How to create a systemd service in Linux \(linuxhandbook.com\)](http://linuxhandbook.com)
- [How to Create a Systemd Service Unit in Linux \(tecmin.com\)](http://tecmin.com)

/etc/systemd/system/freepbx.service

```
[Unit]
Description=Freepbx
After=mariadb.service

[Service]
Type=oneshot
RemainAfterExit=yes
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/fwconsole start
ExecStop=/usr/sbin/fwconsole stop

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

??????????

```
systemctl enable freepbx
```

????

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```
# Reload Systemd
systemctl daemon-reload

# 启动
systemctl start <service-name>

# 状态
systemctl status <service-name>
systemctl is-active <service-name>
systemctl is-enabled <service-name>

# 停止
systemctl stop <service-name>

# 启用
systemctl enable <service-name>

# 禁用
systemctl disable <service-name>

# 列出所有已启用的服务
systemctl list-unit-files --type=service --state=enabled

# 查看服务配置
systemctl cat <service-name>
```

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```
# View status of all services and units
systemctl
systemctl | grep ssh

# list active services
```

```
systemctl list-units --type=service
```

```
systemctl --type service
```

```
systemctl -t service
```

```
# List all the running systemd services
```

```
systemctl list-units --type service --state running
```

```
# List all loaded systemd services including the inactive ones
```

```
systemctl list-units --all --type service
```

```
# List all the inactive systemd services
```

```
systemctl list-units --all --type=service --state=inactive
```

```
# List all the installed systemd services
```

```
systemctl list-unit-files --type=service
```

```
# List all systemd services that will be run at each boot automatically
```

```
systemctl list-unit-files --type=service --state=enabled
```

?????

```
# Halt the system
```

```
systemctl halt
```

```
# Poeroff the system
```

```
systemctl poweroff
```

```
# Reboot the system
```

```
systemctl reboot
```

```
# Reboot the system into UEFI settings
```

```
systemctl reboot --firmware-setup
```

??????????

```
# Find which target unit is used by default
```

```
# GUI mode: graphical.target
```

```
# Text mode: multi-user.target
```

```
systemctl get-default
```

```
ls -l /etc/systemd/system/default.target
```

```
# To change boot target to the text mode  
sudo systemctl set-default multi-user.target
```

```
# To change boot target to the GUI mode  
sudo systemctl set-default graphical.target
```

```
# Optional: Listing all systemd targets  
systemctl list-units --type target
```

```
# To immediately switch to the GUI login  
systemctl isolate graphical.target
```

Journalctl

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```
# View the log of the specified service  
journalctl -u <service-name>  
journalctl -f -u <service-name>      # -f View live updates  
journalctl -e -u <service-name>      # -e Jump to the end page of the log  
journalctl -n 50 -u <service-name>    # -n Show the most recent n number of log lines
```

```
# [ ]/[ ]
```

```
# <[ ]> <[ ]>
```

```
# [ ]
```

```
journalctl --no-pager --since today \  
--grep 'fail|error|fatal' --output json|jq '._EXE' | \  
sort | uniq -c | sort --numeric --reverse --key 1
```

```
# view journal entries for time zones  
journalctl --utc
```

```
# view only errors, warnings, etc in journal logs  
# Error codes  
# 0: emergency  
# 1: alerts  
# 2: critical  
# 3: errors
```

4: warning

5: notice

6: info

7: debug

journalctl -p 0

When you specify the error code, it shows all messages from that code and above.

For example, if you specify the below command, it shows all messages with priority 2, 1 and 0

journalctl -p 2

view journal logs for a specific boot

journalctl --list-boots

To view a specific boot number you the first number or the boot ID as below.

journalctl -b -45

journalctl -b 8bab42c7e82440f886a3f041a7c95b98

You can also use -x switch which can add an explanation of the systemd

error messages in your display. This is a lifesaver in certain situations.

journalctl -xb -p 3

view journal logs for a specific time, date duration

journalctl --since "2020-12-04 06:00:00"

journalctl --since "2020-12-03" --until "2020-12-05 03:00:00"

journalctl --since yesterday

journalctl --since 09:00 --until "1 hour ago"

journalctl --since "1 hour ago"

journalctl --since "1 hour ago" -u cron

see Kernel specific journal logs

journalctl -k

see journal logs for a service name

journalctl -u NetworkManager.service

By PID

journalctl _PID=1111

journalctl -o verbose _PID=1111

If you do not know the service name, you can use the below

command to list the systemd services in your system.

```
systemctl list-units --type=service

# view journal logs for a user, group
id -u debugpoint
journalctl _UID=1000 --since today

# view journal logs for an executable
journalctl /usr/bin/gnome-shell --since today

# Check the disk usage
journalctl --disk-usage

# Set the log clearance
sudo journalctl --vacuum-time=2d
sudo journalctl --vacuum-size=500M
```

Application firewalls

An application firewall, unlike a gateway (router) or system level firewall, is meant to limit the networking of a single application. It can be used to prevent a compromised service from seeing into the local network, prevent programs from calling home, plug metadata leaks, or more tightly control a program's network access.

The `systemd` firewall directives is built on Linux kernel features. The required Kernel features might not be enabled in your specific environment (especially when using a custom kernel or container). Testing is key, as it is with any network filter and security solution. You should always test to verify that your firewall set up blocks and allows the traffic you specify.

- [systemd application firewalls by example](#)

Run a custom script

After mounting NFS

Listing mount systemd units

```
sudo systemctl list-units --type mount
```

/root/bin/nfs-optimiation.sh:

```
#!/bin/bash
device_number=$(stat -c '%d' /cbz_efs/)
```

```
((major = (device_number & 0xFFF00) >> 8))
((minor = (device_number & 0xFF) | ((device_number >> 12) & 0xFFF00)))
_dev="/sys/class/bdi/$major:$minor/read_ahead_kb"
echo "DRVICE: $_dev"
echo "CURRENT VALUE: $(cat $_dev)"
echo "$0 called after mount /cbz_efs/"
echo 15000 > "$_dev"
```

Creating a new service unit

```
sudo chmod +x -v /root/bin/nfs-optimiation.sh

# Create a new systemd unit name after-cbz_efs-mount
sudo systemctl edit --force --full after-cbz_efs-mount
```

unit: after-cbz_efs-mount

```
[Unit]
Description=Script to run after fstab mount for /cbz_efs/
Requires=cbz_efs.mount
After=cbz_efs.mount
RequiresMountsFor=/cbz_efs

[Service]
ExecStart=/root/bin/nfs-optimiation.sh

[Install]
WantedBy=cbz_efs.mount
```

Activating the unit

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl enable after-cbz_efs-mount
sudo systemctl start after-cbz_efs-mount
sudo systemctl status after-cbz_efs-mount
```

After starting network

Create: `/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/connection.service`

[Unit]

Description = making network connection up

After = network.target

[Service]

ExecStart = /root/scripts/conup.sh

[Install]

WantedBy = multi-user.target

Script: `/root/scripts/conup.sh`

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
nmcli connection up enp0s3
```

Activating the service

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

```
sudo systemctl enable connection.service
```

```
sudo systemctl start connection.service
```

```
sudo systemctl status connection.service
```

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coredumpctl

```
# [options] core dump
```

```
coredumpctl
```

```
# [options] program [pid] core dump
```

```
coredumpctl dump <program-name>
```

```
# [options] PID
```

```
coredumpctl dump _PID=XXX
```

```
# [options] core dump [pid]
```

```
coredumpctl gdb <PID>
```

```
# [options] core dump files [path]
```

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