**Fedora linux servers with systemd pdf**

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A common task for Linux administrators is to create a background task that must be executed in the background. The most popular service manager in the Linux world is the systemd. This is an example of how to create a new service and use it.RequirementsFedora/RHEL distro family flavorCreate the background service file[Unit] Description=my-service nginx example After=network.target [Service] ExecStart=/usr/bin/env docker run --name nginx --rm -p 8080:80 docker.io/nginx:alpine Restart=Always PIDFile=/tmp/my_service_pid [Install] WantedBy=default.target/etc/systemd/system/my-service.service# Create the service file vim /etc/systemd/system/my-service.service # (if you change an existent file, you must reload the daemon config) # Reload daemon config systemctl daemon-reload # Enable systemctl enable my-service.service # Start systemctl start my-service.service # (if you need to restart) # Restart systemctl restart my-service.servicehow to create a systemd serviceReferences Quick Docs Usage and customisation Understanding and administering systemd Learn the basic principles of the systemd init system: how to configure it and use it to administer the system. Systemd is a system and service manager for Linux, compatible with SysV and LSB init scripts. Systemd provides: Aggressive parallelization capabilities Uses socket and D-Bus activation for starting services Offers on-demand starting of daemons, keeps track of processes using Linux cgroups Supports snapshotting and restoring of the system state Maintains mount and automount points Implements an elaborate transactional dependency-based service control logic. The systemctl command is the primary tool to manage systemd. It combines the functionality of SysVinit's service and chkconfig commands into a single tool you can use to enable and disable services permanently or only for the current session. Systemd manages so-called units, which are representations of system resources and services. This following list shows the unit types that systemd can manage: service A service on the system, including instructions for starting, restarting, and stopping the service. socket A network socket associated with a service. device A device specifically managed with systemd. mount A mountpoint managed with systemd. automount A mountpoint automatically mounted on boot. swap Swap space on the system. target A synchronization point for other units. Usually used to start enabled services on boot. path A path for path-based activation. For example, you can start services based on the state of a certain path, such as whether it exists or not. timer A timer to schedule activation of another unit. snapshot A snapshot of the current systemd state. Usually used to rollback after making temporary changes to systemd. slice Restriction of resources through Linux Control Group nodes (cgroups). scope Information from systemd bus interfaces. Usually used to manage external system processes. You can perform various management tasks to control systemd services using the systemctl command. The following is a set of example commands to demonstrate how to use systemctl to manage systemd services. You are logged in as a user with administrator-level permissions. The following commands control the foo service: Activate a service immediately: Deactivate a service immediately: Restart a service: Show the status of a service including, whether it is running or not: Enable a service to be started on boot: Disable a service to not start during boot: Prevent a service from starting dynamically or even manually unless unmasked: Check if a service is enabled or not: # systemctl is-enabled foo Run man systemctl for more details. This example shows how to modify an existing service. Service modification are stored within /etc/systemd/system, in a single file or in a subdirectory named after the service. For example, this procedure modifies the httpd service. You are logged in as a user with administrator-level permissions. You have a configured httpd server running through systemd. Systemd services can be modified using the systemctl edit command. # systemctl edit httpd.service This creates an override file /etc/systemd/system/httpd.service.d/override.conf and opens it in your text editor. Anything you put into this file will be added to the existing service file. Add your custom configuration. For example: [Service] Restart=always RestartSec=30 To replace an option that can be set multiple times, it must cleared first, otherwise the override file will add the option a second time. [Service] ExecStart= ExecStart= Save the file. Systemd automatically loads the new service configuration. Restart the httpd service: # systemctl restart httpd To completely replace (instead of just add to/modify) an existing service file, use systemctl edit --full, e.g. systemctl edit --full httpd.service. This will create /etc/systemctl/system/httpd.service, which will be used instead of the existing service file. This example shows how to create a unit file for a custom service. Custom unit files are located in /etc/systemd/system/ and have a .service extension. For example, a custom foo service uses /etc/systemd/system/foo.service unit file. You are logged in as a user with administrator-level permissions. This procedure creates a basic configuration file to control the foo service. Create and edit the new configuration file: # nano /etc/systemd/system/foo.service The next few steps describe each section its parameters to add to the file: The [Unit] section provides basic information about the service. The foo service uses the following parameters: Description A string describing the unit. Systemd displays this description next to the unit name in the user interface. After Defines a relationship with a second unit. If you activate the unit, systemd activates it only after the second one. For example, the foo service might require network connectivity, which means the foo services specifies network.target as an After= condition. The resulting [Unit] section looks like this: [Unit] Description=My custom service After=network.target The [Service] section provides instructions on how to control the service. The foo service uses the following parameters: Type Defines the type of systemd service. In this example, the foo service is a simple service, which starts the service without any special consideration. ExecStart The command to run to start the service. This includes the full path to the command and arguments to modify the service. The resulting [Service] section looks like this: [Service] Type=simple ExecStart=/usr/bin/sleep infinity The [Install] section provides instructions on how systemd installs the service. The foo service uses the following parameters: WantedBy Defines which service triggers the custom service if enabled with systemctl enable. This is mostly used for starting the custom service on boot. In this example, foo.service uses multi-user.target, which starts foo.service when systemd loads multi-user.target on boot. The full foo.service file contains the following contents: [Unit] Description=My custom service After=network.target [Service] Type=simple ExecStart=/usr/bin/sleep infinity [Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target To make systemd aware of the new service, reload its service files # systemctl daemon-reload Start the custom foo service: Check the status of the service to ensure the service is running: $ systemctl status foo ● foo.service - My custom service Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/foo.service; static; vendor preset: disabled) Active: active (running) since Thu 2017-12-14 14:09:12 AEST; 6s ago Main PID: 31837 (sleep) Tasks: 1 (limit: 4915) CGroup: /system.slice/foo.service └─31837 /usr/bin/sleep infinity Dec 14 14:09:12 dansmachine systemd[1]: Started My custom service. Older versions of Fedora use SysVinit scripts to manage services. This section provides some guidelines on how to convert a SysVinit script to a systemd equivalent. You are logged in as a user with administrator-level permissions. You have a custom SysVinit script to convert to a systemd configuration. Identify the runlevels in your SysVinit script. This is usually defined with chkconfig directive in the commented section at the beginning of the script. For example, the following indicates the service is using runlevels 3, 4, and 5: systemd uses targets instead of runlevels. Use the table in Converting SysVinit services to systemd to map the runlevels to targets. In this example, runlevels 2, 3, and 5 are all multi-user runlevels, so the systemd service can use the following: [Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target If you enable the custom systemd service to start at boot (systemctl enable foo.service), systemd loads the service when loading the multi-user.target at boot time. Identify the dependent services and targets. For example, if the custom service requires network connectivity, specify the network.target as a dependency: [Unit] Description=My custom service After=network.target Identify the command used to start the service in the SysVinit script and convert this to the systemd equivalent. For example, the script might contain a start function in the following format: start() { echo "Starting My Custom Service..." /usr/bin/myservice -D } In this example, the /usr/bin/myservice command is the custom service command set to daemonize with the -D option. Set the ExecStart parameter to use this command: [Service] ExecStart=/usr/bin/myservice -D Check the SysVinit script to see if the service uses a special command to restart the service. For example, the script might contain a reboot function that reloads the service: reboot() { echo "Reloading My Custom Service..." /usr/bin/myservice reload } In this example, the /usr/bin/myservice command is the custom service command and reloads the service using the reload subcommand. Set the ExecReload parameter to use this command: [Service] ExecReload=/usr/bin/myservice reload Alternatively, you can omit ExecReload and use the default behavior, which kills the service and starts it again. Check the SysVinit script to see if the service uses a special command to stop the service. For example, the script might contain a stop function that reloads the service: reboot() { echo "Stopping My Custom Service..." /usr/bin/myservice shutdown } In this example, the /usr/bin/myservice command is the custom service command and stop the service gracefully using the shutdown subcommand. Set the ExecStop parameter to use this command: [Service] ExecStop=/usr/bin/myservice shutdown Alternatively, you can omit ExecStop and use the default behavior, which kills the service. Review the SysVinit script and identify any additional parameters or functions. Use systemd parameters to replicate any identified SysVinit functions that might be relevant to your service. This section contains parameters you can use in the [Unit] section of a service. These parameters are common to other systemd units. This list is a summarized version. For a full list of these parameters and their descriptions, run man systemd.unit. Description A free-form string describing the service. Documentation A space-separated list of URIs referencing documentation for this service or its configuration. Accepted are only URIs of the following types: http://, https://, file:, info:, man:. Requires Configures requirement dependencies on other services. If this service gets activated, the units listed here are activated too. If one of the dependent services fails to activate, systemd does not start this service. This option may be specified more than once or you can specify multiple space-separated units. Wants Similar to Requires, except failed units do not have any effect on the service. BindsTo Similar to Requires, except stopping the dependent units also stops the service. PartOf Similar to Requires, except the stopping and restarting dependent units also stop and restart the service. Conflicts A space-separated list of unit names that, if running, cause the service not to run. Before, After A space-separated list of unit names that configures the ordering of dependencies between services. OnFailure A space-separated list of unit names that are activated when this service enters a failed state. This section contains parameters you can use in the [Install] section of a service. These parameters are common to other systemd units. This list is a summarized version. For a full list of these parameters and their descriptions, run man systemd.unit. Alias A space-separated list of additional names this service shall be installed under. The names listed here must have the same suffix (i.e. type) as the service filename. RequiredBy, WantedBy Defines the service as dependent of another service. This usually define the target to trigger an enabled service to run. These options are analogous to the Requires and Wants in the [Units] section. Also Additional units to install or uninstall when this service is installed or uninstalled. This section contains parameters you can use in the [Service] section of a service unit. These parameters are specific only to systemd service units. This list is a summarized version. For a full list of these parameters and their descriptions, run man systemd.unit. Type Configures the process start-up type for this service service: simple - The service starts as the main process. This is the default. forking - The service calls forked processes and run as part of the main daemon. oneshot - Similar to simple, except the process must exit before systemd starts follow-up services. dbus - Similar to simple, except the daemon acquires a name of the D-Bus bus. notify - Similar to simple, except the daemon sends a notification message using sd_notify or an equivalent call after starting up. idle - Similar to simple, except the execution of the service is delayed until all active jobs are dispatched. RemainAfterExit A boolean value that specifies whether the service shall be considered active even if all its processes exited. Defaults to no. GuessMainPID A boolean value that specifies whether systemd should guess the main PID of a service if it cannot be determined reliably. This option is ignored unless Type=forking is set and PIDFile is not set. Defaults to yes. PIDFile An absolute filename pointing to the PID file of this daemon. Use of this option is recommended for services where Type=forking. Systemd reads the PID of the main process of the daemon after start-up of the service. Systemd does not write to the file configured here, although it removes the file after the service has shut down. BusName A D-Bus bus name to reach this service. This option is mandatory for services where Type=dbus. ExecStart The commands and arguments executed when the service starts. ExecStartPre, ExecStartPost Additional commands that are executed before or after the command in ExecStart. ExecReload The commands and arguments to execute when the service reloads. ExecStop The commands and arguments to execute when the service stops. ExecStopPost Additional commands to execute after the service stops. RestartSec The time in seconds to sleep before restarting a service. TimeoutStartSec The time in seconds to wait for the service to start. TimeoutStopSec The time in seconds to wait for the service to stop. TimeoutSec A shorthand for configuring both TimeoutStartSec and TimeoutStopSec simultaneously. RuntimeMaxSec A maximum time in seconds for the service to run. Pass infinity (the default) to configure no runtime limit. Restart Configures whether to restart the service when the service's process exits, is killed, or reaches a timeout: no - The service will not be restarted. This is the default. on-success - Restart only when the service process exits cleanly (exit code 0). on-failure - Restart only when the service process does not exit cleanly (node-zero exit code). on-abnormal - Restart if the process terminates with a signal or when a timeout occurs. on-abort - Restart if the process exits due to an uncaught signal not specified as a clean exit status. always - Always restart. Systemd targets serve a similar purpose to SysVinit runlevels but act a little differently. Each target has a name instead of a number and each serves a specific purpose. Systemd implements some targets by inheriting all of the services of another target and adding additional services to it. Some systemd targets mimic the common sysvinit runlevels, which means you can switch targets with the familiar telinit RUNLEVEL command. The runlevels assigned a specific purpose on vanilla Fedora installs (0, 1, 3, 5, and 6) have a 1:1 mapping with a specific systemd target. However, this is not the case for user-defined runlevels 2 and 4. To make use of those runlevels, create a new named systemd target such as /etc/systemd/system/$YOURTARGET that takes one of the existing runlevels as a base, make a directory /etc/systemd/system/$YOURTARGET.wants, and then symlink the additional services to enable into that directory. The following is a mapping of SysVinit runlevels to systemd targets. Table 1. Runlevel to target mapping Sysvinit Runlevel systemd Target Notes 0 runlevel0.target, poweroff.target Halt the system. 1, s, single runlevel1.target, rescue.target Single user mode. 2, 4 runlevel2.target, runlevel4.target, multi-user.target User-defined/Site-specific runlevels. By default, identical to 3. 3 runlevel3.target, multi-user.target Multi-user, non-graphical. Users can usually login via multiple consoles or via the network. 5 runlevel5.target, graphical.target Multi-user, graphical. Usually has all the services of runlevel 3 plus a graphical login. 6 runlevel6.target, reboot.target Reboot emergency emergency.target Emergency shell The following table demonstrates the systemd equivalent of SysVinit commands. All recent versions of systemctl assume the .service suffix if left off the service name. For example, systemctl start frobozz.service is the same as systemctl start frobozz. Sysvinit Command systemd Command Notes service frobozz start systemctl start frobozz Used to start a service (not reboot persistent) service frobozz stop systemctl stop frobozz Used to stop a service (not reboot persistent) service frobozz restart systemctl restart frobozz Used to stop and then start a service service frobozz reload systemctl reload frobozz When supported, reloads the config file without interrupting pending operations. service frobozz condrestart systemctl condrestart frobozz Restarts if the service is already running. service frobozz status systemctl status frobozz Tells whether a service is currently running. ls /etc/rc.d/init.d/ systemctl or systemctl list-unit-files --type=service or ls /lib/systemd/system/*.service /etc/systemd/system/*.service Used to list the services that can be started or stopped Used to list all the services and other units chkconfig frobozz on systemctl enable frobozz Turn the service on, for start at next boot, or other trigger. chkconfig frobozz off systemctl disable frobozz Turn the service off for the next reboot, or any other trigger. chkconfig frobozz systemctl is-enabled frobozz Used to check whether a service is configured to start or not in the current environment. chkconfig --list systemctl list-unit-files --type=service or ls /etc/systemd/system/*.wants/ Print a table of services that lists which runlevels each is configured on or off chkconfig --list | grep 5:on systemctl list-dependencies graphical.target Print a table of services that will be started when booting into graphical mode chkconfig frobozz --list ls /etc/systemd/system/*.wants/frobozz.service Used to list what levels this service is configured on or off chkconfig frobozz --add systemctl daemon-reload Used when you create a new service file or modify any configuration All /sbin/service and /sbin/chkconfig commands listed in the table continue to work on systemd-based systems and are translated to native equivalents as necessary. The only exception is chkconfig --list. Want to help? Learn how to contribute to Fedora Docs.

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