

# Linux Command-who

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`systemctl` is a command-line tool used to manage and control system services on Linux systems. Here's a summary of its basic usage and some common commands:

## Usage

The `systemctl` command allows you to start, stop, enable, or disable various system services, including those related to boot-up processes, network connections, user login sessions, and more.

## Example Commands

- **Start a Service:**

```
systemctl start service_name
```

- For example, to start the SSH service:

```
systemctl start sshd
```

- **Stop a Service:**

```
systemctl stop service_name
```

- To stop the SSH service:

```
systemctl stop sshd
```

- **Enable a Service at Boot:**

```
systemctl enable service_name
```

- To start the SSH service automatically when your system boots up:

```
systemctl enable sshd
```

- **Disable a Service from Boot:**

```
systemctl disable service_name
```

- To prevent the SSH service from running at boot time, you would use:

```
systemctl disable sshd
```

- **Check Status of a Service:**

```
systemctl status service_name
```

- For example, to check if the SSH service is currently active or not:

```
systemctl status sshd
```

- **List All Services or Run Levels:**

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

The first command lists all services, while the second is a bit more comprehensive and might also show system targets (which are essentially dependencies for services to operate correctly).

- **Reload systemd Manager:**

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

This command reloads the **systemd** manager's configuration but does not affect any running services. It's useful when changes have been made to service files.

## Note

The specific commands and their options might slightly vary depending on your Linux distribution (e.g., Ubuntu, Red Hat-based distributions). Always refer to the system documentation or help for the exact usage.

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