




CS 159.5 Basic Systems and Network Administration

Starting / Stopping Services

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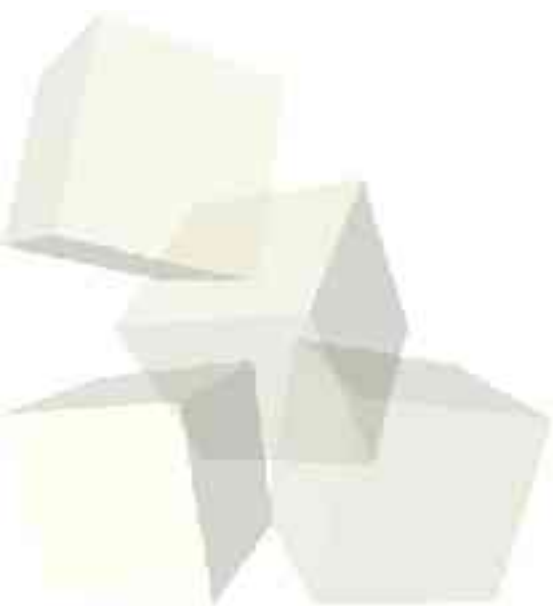
- Uses for stopping / starting services
- Commands for Terminal
 - ♦ Starting a service
 - ♦ Stopping a service
 - ♦ Restarting a service
- GUI
- Some Important Linux Services
- References

- If a network service fails, you can restart it instead of rebooting your computer.
- If a network service is behaving erratically, you may be able to stabilize it by stopping and restarting it
- If you want to stop a network service, instead of rebooting the computer, just stop it.



Things to Remember

- You have to be Super User to be able to Stop, Start or Restart any service
- If you want to see the list of services currently running, first go to the `/etc/init.d/` directory. Then, use the `ls` command. You will then see a list of all running services.



Command List for Terminal

Command List

- Starting a service:
`/etc/init.d/service_name start`
- Stopping a service:
`/etc/init.d/service_name stop`
- Restarting a service:
`/etc/init.d/service_name stop`
wait for a few seconds
`/etc/init.d/service_name start`

Stopping a service

- `/sbin/chkconfig service_name off`
- `/sbin/chkconfig --list | grep service_name`

Starting a Service

- `/sbin/chkconfig service_name on`
- `/sbin/chkconfig --list | grep service_name`

GUI:

There is also a program that lets you perform the same tasks, except it's in GUI form. You can simply select which service you want to start or stop then use the buttons to stop or start it.

Some Important Linux Services

- There are 3 basic categories to Linux services:
 - (1) A one time only program run at bootup to provide a function to the system.
e.g. kudzu, keytable
 - (2) A program run as a daemon upon startup that provides system services.
e.g. gpm, autofs, cron, atd
 - (3) A program run as a daemon upon startup that provides networking services.
e.g. dhcpd, bootparamd, arpwatch, gated, httpd

- amd
 - Runs the automount daemon for remote filesystem mounting such as nfs.
- apmd
 - Monitors battery status and can shut down the system if power is low.
- arpwatch
 - Keeps track of Ethernet IP address pairings that are resolved using the ARP protocol.
 - Allows system administrators to note new IP addresses being used.
 - Maintains a database in `/var/arpwatch/arp.dat`.

- atd
 - Runs commands scheduled by the "at" program at their scheduled times. Jobs are stored in /var/spool/at.
- autofs
 - Also called the automount daemon, it is used to automatically mount filesystems on demand. It is especially worthwhile for working with removable media such as floppies or CD ROM disks.

- bootparamd
 - Allows remote computers to boot from a Linux box using the BOOTP network protocol.
 - Allows the remote computer to get its IP address if the server knows the hardware address of the remote machine.
 - The DHCP protocol is an upgrade to this protocol since it is more automated.
- cron
 - A daemon that executes scheduled commands according to the /etc/crontab file.
 - It can be used to clean up temporary files in /tmp and /var/tmp and other places.

- `dhcpcd`
 - Provides DHCP services to "lease" out IP addresses to remote machines.
- `gated`
 - Provides routing services for BGP and other protocols.
 - Alternative to `routed`.
 - Supports IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol) and EGP (Exterior Gateway Protocol).
- `gpm`
 - Provides mouse support to Linux.

- httpd
 - The Apache hypertext transfer protocol Web server.
- keytable
 - Loads the appropriate keyboard map from `/etc/sysconfig/keyboard`.
 - This does not set up a daemon program to reside in the background, but just loads the keyboard keytable and the system font.
- kuzdu
 - Detects and configures new or changed hardware on a system.
 - This program is run once when the system boots and does not run as a daemon in the background.

- **lpd**
 - Provides printing services to Linux.
 - It is a print spooler daemon.
- **nfs**
 - Provides Network File System server services.
- **sendmail**
 - The sendmail mail transport agent daemon is used to move e-mail from one machine to another.

References

- <http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/debian/chapter/book>
- <http://www.comptechdoc.org/os/linux/howlinuxwork>

