redhat.

THE systemd REFERENCE CARD

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VIEW systemd INFORMATION

systemctl list-dependencies	Show a unit's dependencies
systemctl list-sockets	List sockets and what activates
systemctl list-jobs	View active systemd jobs
systemctl list-unit-files	See unit files and their states
systemctl list-units	Show if units are loaded/active
systemctl get-default	List default target (like run level)

WORKING WITH SERVICES

systemctl stop *service*	Stop a running service
systemctl start *service*	Start a service
systemctl restart *service*	Restart a running service
systemctl reload *service*	Reload all config files in service
systemctl status *service*	See if service is running/enabled
systemctl enable *service*	Enable a service to start on boot
systemctl disable *service*	Disable service--won't start at boot
systemctl show *service*	Show properties of a service (or other unit)
systemctl -H *host* **status network**	Run any systemctl command remotely

CHANGING SYSTEM STATES

systemctl reboot	Reboot the system (reboot.target)
systemctl poweroff	Power off the system (poweroff.target)
systemctl emergency	Put in emergency mode (emergency.target)
systemctl default	Back to default target (multi-user.target)

VIEWING LOG MESSAGES

journalctl	Show all collected log messages
journalctl -u network.service	See network service messages
journalctl -f	Follow messages as they appear
journalctl -k	Show only kernel messages

USING UNIT FILES

Besides **services**, most systemd commands can work with these unit types: **paths**, **slices**, **snapshots**, **sockets**, **swaps**, **targets**, and **timers**