

Exercises systemd and older commands

1: Check Current Default Target

- Run: `systemctl get-default`
- Record the output.
- What does this target represent for the system?

2: List Active Targets

- Run: `systemctl list-units --type=target --state=active`
- What target(s) are active currently?

3: Change Default Target to Multi-User

- Run: `sudo systemctl set-default multi-user.target`
- Verify: `systemctl get-default`
- Reboot the system and observe the boot behavior (no graphical interface login).
- Return to graphical target with `sudo systemctl set-default graphical.target` if desired.

4: Switch Current Target to Rescue Mode

- Run: `sudo systemctl isolate rescue.target`
- What changes in system behavior or access do you observe?
- The number of active targets is a lot smaller:
`systemctl list-units --type=target --state=active`
- What do you see when you run: `who -r`
- Switch back to the previous target using `sudo systemctl isolate graphical.target` or reboot.

5: Check Status of a Service Unit

- Run: `systemctl status sshd.service`
- Identify if the service is running, enabled, or masked.
- Try starting or stopping the service safely using:
 - `sudo systemctl stop sshd.service`
 - `sudo systemctl start sshd.service`

6: View Boot Logs with Journalctl

- Run: `journalctl -b -20`
- Identify the last 20 lines of the current boot logs.
- Look for any warning or error messages.

7: Enable a Service at Boot

- Run: `sudo systemctl enable sshd.service`
- Confirm its status with `systemctl is-enabled sshd.service`.

8: ways to reboot...

- `systemctl reboot`
- `reboot`
- `init 6`
- `shutdown -r now`