

# systemd services Status

```
greys@sd-147674:~$ systemctl status
● sd-147674
  State: running
    Jobs: 0 queued
  Failed: 0 units
  Since: Sat 2019-11-23 08:45:20 CET; 1 months 20 days ago
 CGroup: /
├─user.slice
│ └─user-1000.slice
│   ├──user@1000.service
│   │ └─init.scope
│   │   ├──19250 /lib/systemd/systemd --user
│   │   └─19251 (sd-pam)
│   └─session-1309.scope
│     ├──19247 sshd: greys [priv]
│     ├──19264 sshd: greys@pts/0
│     ├──19265 -bash
│     ├──19278 systemctl status
│     └─19279 pager
├─init.scope
│ └─1 /sbin/init
└─system.slice
  ├──systemd-udev.service
  │ └─361 /lib/systemd/systemd-udev
  ├──cron.service
  │ └─541 /usr/sbin/cron -f
  ├──bind9.service
  │ └─587 /usr/sbin/named -u bind
  ├──systemd-journald.service
  │ └─345 /lib/systemd/systemd-journald
  ├──mdmonitor.service
  │ └─484 /sbin/mdadm --monitor --scan
  ├──ssh.service
  │ └─599 /usr/sbin/sshd -D
  └─openntpd.service
```

## Example of systemctl status

I've just learned by accident that it's possible to run **systemctl status** without specifying a name of **systemd** service – this way you get the listing and status of all the services available in a neat tree structure.

# SystemD services

As you may remember, startup services are no longer managed by `/etc/init.d` scripts in Linux. Instead **systemd** services are created – this is handy for both managing services and confirming their status ([journalctl](#) is great for showing latest status messages like error log).

## Show systemd Services Status with systemctl

Run without any parameters, **systemctl status** command will show you a tree structure like this:

```
greys@sd-147674:~$ systemctl status
```

```
● sd-147674
```

```
State: running
```

```
Jobs: 0 queued
```

```
Failed: 0 units
```

```
Since: Sat 2019-11-23 08:45:20 CET; 1 months 20 days ago
```

```
CGroup: /
```

```
├─user.slice
│   └─user-1000.slice
│       ├─user@1000.service
│       │   └─init.scope
│       │       ├─19250 /lib/systemd/systemd --user
│       │       └─19251 (sd-pam)
│       └─session-1309.scope
│           ├─19247 sshd: greys [priv]
│           ├─19264 sshd: greys@pts/0
│           ├─19265 -bash
│           ├─19278 systemctl status
│           └─19279 pager
```

```

└─init.scope
└─┬1 /sbin/init
└─system.slice
    └─systemd-udevd.service
        └─361 /lib/systemd/systemd-udevd
    └─cron.service
        └─541 /usr/sbin/cron -f
    └─bind9.service
        └─587 /usr/sbin/named -u bind
    └─systemd-journald.service
        └─345 /lib/systemd/systemd-journald
    └─mdmonitor.service
        └─484 /sbin/mdadm --monitor --scan
    └─ssh.service
        └─599 /usr/sbin/sshd -D
    └─openntpd.service
        |   └─634 /usr/sbin/ntpd -f
/etc/openntpd/ntpd.conf
    |   └─635 ntpd: ntp engine
    |   └─637 ntpd: dns engine
    └─rsyslog.service
        └─542 /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n -iNONE
...

```

In this output, you can see **systemd** service names like cron.server or ssh.service and then under them is the process name and numerical process ID that indicate the how each service is provided.

**INTERESTING:** Note how openNTPd.service is provided by 3 separate processes: ntpd and two other ntpd processes (NTP engine and DNS engine).

## See Also

- [systemd reference](#)
- [systemctl command](#)
- [journalctl command](#)
- [Linux Commands](#)