

RHEL: Services basic management - chkconfig

Article Number: 136 | Rating: Unrated | Last Updated: Sat, Jun 2, 2018 9:03 AM

RHEL: Services basic management - chkconfig

```
# Tested on RHEL 5 & 6

# If one of "on", "off", "reset", or "resetpriorities" is specified
# after the service name,
# 'chkconfig' command changes the startup information for the
# specified service. The "on"
# and "off" flags cause the service to be started or stopped,
# respectively, in the runlevels
# being changed.

# The "reset" flag resets the on/off state for all runlevels for the
# service to whatever is
# specified in the init script in question, while the
# "resetpriorities" flag resets the
# start/stop priorities for the service to whatever is specified in
# the init script.

# By default, the "on" and "off" options affect only runlevels 2, 3,
# 4, and 5, while "reset"
# and "resetpriorities" affects all of the runlevels. The "--level"
# option may be used to
# specify which runlevels are affected.

# Note that for every service, each runlevel has either a start
# script or a stop script.
# When switching runlevels, init will not restart an already-started
# service, and will not
```

```
# re-stop a service that is not running.

# 'chkconfig' also can manage xinetd scripts via the means of
xinetd.d configuration files.
# Note that only the "on", "off", and "--list" commands are supported
for xinetd.d services.


# For example, random.init has these three lines in its header:

# chkconfig: 2345 20 80
# description: Saves and restores system entropy pool for
#               higher quality random number generation.

# This says that the random script should be started in levels 2, 3,
4, and 5, that its start
# priority should be 20, and that its stop priority should be 80.


# -----
# -----
# Creating a service
# -----
# -----


# To create a new service on RHEL we have to run following command:

root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --add <service_name>


# Requirements:
# - An executable script must exist under /etc/init.d with the name
<service_name>
# - As already pointed, this script must contain a valid header:

    #!/bin/bash

    # Start script for XXXXX service
```

```
# chkconfig: - 85 15
# description: XXXXX
# processname: <nombre_proceso>
# pidfile: /var/run/<nombre_proceso>.pid
# config:
```

```
# "chkconfig --add" creates, if they don't exist already, the "stop"
links to service
# script. For instance:
```

```
root@<server>:/#> find /etc -name "*<service_name>*"
/etc/rc.d/init.d/<service_name>
/etc/rc.d/rc0.d/K15<service_name>
/etc/rc.d/rc1.d/K15<service_name>
/etc/rc.d/rc2.d/K15<service_name>
/etc/rc.d/rc3.d/K15<service_name>
/etc/rc.d/rc4.d/K15<service_name>
/etc/rc.d/rc5.d/K15<service_name>
/etc/rc.d/rc6.d/K15<service_name>
```

```
# -----
-----
# Verifying service status
# -----
-----
```

```
# Once service has been created we can check status of run levels by
running following command:
```

```
root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --list <service_name>
<service_name>          0:off    1:off    2:off    3:off    4:off
```

```
5:off    6:off
```

```
# -----  
-----  
# Customizing run levels  
# -----  
-----
```

```
# To customize service activation, via the different startup levels,  
we use
```

```
# "chkconfig --level NNNN <service_name> on" command where NNNN is  
the level number(s)
```

```
# where our service will be enabled
```

```
root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --level 2345 <service_name> on
```

```
root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --list <service_name> #
```

```
Check
```

```
    <service_name>          0:off    1:off    2:on     3:on     4:on  
5:on    6:off
```

```
root@<server>:/#> find /etc -name "*<service_name>*" #
```

```
Check
```

```
    /etc/rc.d/init.d/<service_name>  
    /etc/rc.d/rc0.d/K15<service_name>  
    /etc/rc.d/rc1.d/K15<service_name>  
    /etc/rc.d/rc2.d/S15<service_name>  
    /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/S15<service_name>  
    /etc/rc.d/rc4.d/S15<service_name>  
    /etc/rc.d/rc5.d/S15<service_name>  
    /etc/rc.d/rc6.d/K15<service_name>
```

```
root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --level 45 <service_name> off
```

```

root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --list <service_name> #
Check
    <service_name>          0:off    1:off    2:on     3:on     4:off
5:off    6:off

root@<server>:/#> find /etc -name "*<service_name>*" #
Check
    /etc/rc.d/init.d/<service_name>
    /etc/rc.d/rc0.d/K15<service_name>
    /etc/rc.d/rc1.d/K15<service_name>
    /etc/rc.d/rc2.d/S15<service_name>
    /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/S15<service_name>
    /etc/rc.d/rc4.d/K15<service_name>
    /etc/rc.d/rc5.d/K15<service_name>
    /etc/rc.d/rc6.d/K15<service_name>

# -----
-----
# Removing service
# -----
-----

# To remove start/stop links to service script:

root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --del <service_name>

root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --list <service_name> #
Check
    service <service_name> supports chkconfig, but is not referenced
in any runlevel (run 'chkconfig --add <service_name>')

root@<server>:/#> find /etc -name "*<service_name>*" #
Check

```

```
/etc/rc.d/init.d/<service_name>
```

```
# -----  
-----  
# Managing service  
# -----  
-----  
  
# From now on, and depending on script design, service can be managed  
using "service" command
```

```
root@<server>:/#> service <service_name> [ start | stop | restart |  
... ]
```

```
# -----  
-----  
# Example: 'bluetooth' service  
# -----  
-----
```

```
root@<server>:/#> ll /etc/init.d/bluetooth  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1477 Jul  9 2008 /etc/init.d/bluetooth
```

```
root@<server>:/#> cat /etc/init.d/bluetooth  
#!/bin/sh  
#  
# bluetooth:      Start/stop bluetooth services  
#  
# chkconfig:      2345 25 90  
# description:    Bluetooth services for service discovery,  
authentication,
```

```

#           Human Interface Devices, etc.
#

# Source function library.
. /etc/rc.d/init.d/functions

UART_CONF="/etc/bluetooth/uart"

[ -e /etc/sysconfig/bluetooth ] && . /etc/sysconfig/bluetooth

start_uarts()
{
    [ -f $UART_CONF ] || return
    grep -v '^#' $UART_CONF | while read i; do
        /usr/sbin/hciattach $i
    done
}

stop_uarts()
{
    killproc hciattach > /dev/null 2>&1
}

start()
{
    echo -n $"Starting Bluetooth services:"
    daemon /usr/sbin/hcid
    touch /var/lock/subsys/hcid
    daemon /usr/sbin/sdpgd
    touch /var/lock/subsys/sdpgd
    [ "$HID2HCI_ENABLE" = "true" ] && hid2hci --tohci >
/dev/null 2>&1 || :
    start_uarts
    rfcomm bind all
    touch /var/lock/subsys/bluetooth
    echo ""
}

```

```

stop()
{
    echo -n "Stopping Bluetooth services:"
    stop_uarts
    rfcomm release all
    [ "$HID2HCI_UNDO" = "true" ] && hid2hci --tohid >
/dev/null 2>&1 || :
    killproc sdpd
    rm -f /var/lock/subsys/sdpd
    killproc hcid
    rm -f /var/lock/subsys/hcid
    rm -f /var/lock/subsys/bluetooth
    echo ""
}

case "$1" in
    start)
        start
        ;;
    stop)
        stop
        ;;
    restart|reload)
        stop
        start
        ;;
    condrestart)
        [ -e /var/lock/subsys/bluetooth ] && (stop; start)
        ;;
    status)
        status hcid
        status sdpd
        ;;
    *)
        echo $"Usage: $0
{start|stop|status|restart|reload|condrestart}"
        exit 1

```



```
;;  
esac
```

```
exit 0
```

```
root@<server>:/#> chkconfig --list bluetooth
```

```
    bluetooth          0:off    1:off    2:on     3:on     4:on     5:on  
6:off
```

```
root@<server>:/#> find /etc -name "*bluetooth*"
```

```
  /etc/udev/rules.d/bluetooth.rules  
  /etc/sysconfig/bluetooth  
  /etc/bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/init.d/bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/rc6.d/K90bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/rc4.d/S25bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/rc5.d/S25bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/rc2.d/S25bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/rc1.d/K90bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/S25bluetooth  
  /etc/rc.d/rc0.d/K90bluetooth
```

```
root@<server>:/#> service bluetooth
```

```
  Usage: /etc/init.d/bluetooth  
{start|stop|status|restart|reload|condrestart}
```

```
root@<server>:/#> service bluetooth status  
    hcid dead but subsys locked  
    sdpd (pid 5406) is running...
```

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