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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'systemd-sysctl.8' command

\$ man systemd-sysctl.8

SYSTEMD-SYSCTL.SERVICE(8) systemd-sysctl.service SYSTEMD-SYSCTL.SERVICE(8)

NAME

systemd-sysctl.service, systemd-sysctl - Configure kernel parameters at boot

SYNOPSIS

```
/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysctl [OPTIONS...] [CONFIGFILE...]  
systemd-sysctl.service
```

DESCRIPTION

systemd-sysctl.service is an early boot service that configures sysctl(8) kernel parameters by invoking /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysctl.

When invoked with no arguments, /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysctl applies all directives from configuration files listed in sysctl.d(5). If one or more filenames are passed on the command line, only the directives in these files are applied.

In addition, --prefix= option may be used to limit which sysctl settings are applied.

See sysctl.d(5) for information about the configuration of sysctl settings. After sysctl configuration is changed on disk, it must be written to the files in /proc/sys/ before it takes effect. It is possible to update specific settings, or simply to reload all configuration, see Examples below.

OPTIONS

--prefix=

Only apply rules with the specified prefix.

--strict=

Always return non-zero exit code on failure (including invalid sysctl variable name and insufficient permissions), unless the sysctl variable name is prefixed with a "-" character.

--cat-config

Copy the contents of config files to standard output. Before each file, the filename is printed as a comment.

--no-pager

Do not pipe output into a pager.

-h, --help

Print a short help text and exit.

--version

Print a short version string and exit.

CREDENTIALS

systemd-sysctl supports the service credentials logic as implemented by `LoadCredential=`/`SetCredential=` (see `systemd.exec(1)` for details). The following credentials are used when passed in:

"sysctl.extra"

The contents of this credential may contain additional lines to operate on. The credential contents should follow the same format as any other `sysctl.d/` drop-in configuration file. If this credential is passed it is processed after all of the drop-in files read from the file system. The settings configured in the credential hence take precedence over those in the file system.

Note that by default the `systemd-sysctl.service` unit file is set up to inherit the "sysctl.extra" credential from the service manager.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Reset all sysctl settings

```
systemctl restart systemd-sysctl
```

Example 2. View coredump handler configuration

```
# sysctl kernel.core_pattern
```

```
kernel.core_pattern = |/usr/libexec/abrt-hook-ccpp %s %c %p %u %g %t %P %l
```

Example 3. Update coredump handler configuration

```
# /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysctl --prefix kernel.core_pattern
```

This searches all the directories listed in `sysctl.d(5)` for configuration files and writes `/proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern`.

Example 4. Update coredump handler configuration according to a specific file

```
# /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysctl 50-coredump.conf
```

This applies all the settings found in `50-coredump.conf`. Either `/etc/sysctl.d/50-coredump.conf`, or `/run/sysctl.d/50-coredump.conf`, or `/usr/lib/sysctl.d/50-coredump.conf` will be used, in the order of preference.

See `sysctl(8)` for various ways to directly apply `sysctl` settings.

SEE ALSO

`systemd(1)`, `sysctl.d(5)`, `sysctl(8)`

`systemd 252`

`SYSTEMD-SYSCTL.SERVICE(8)`