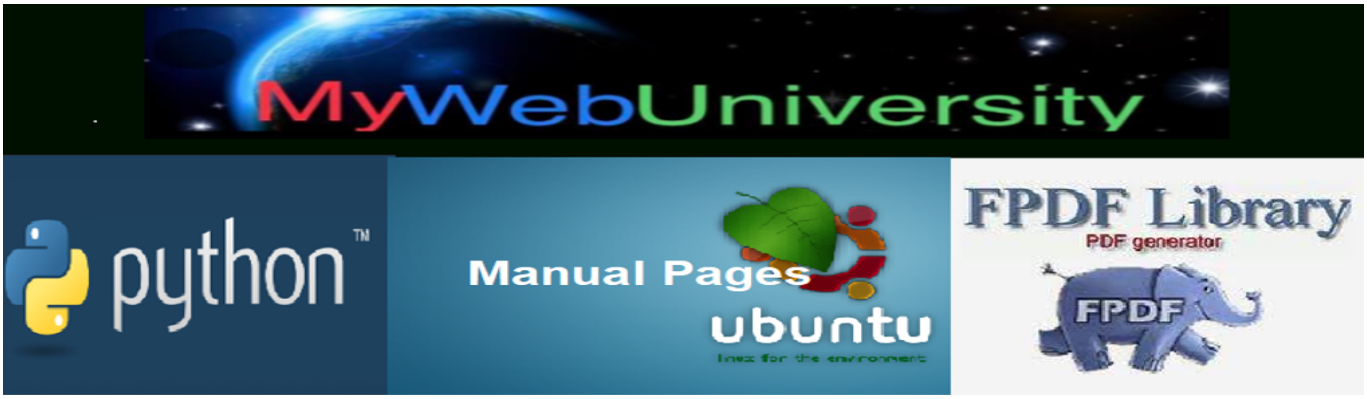

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'systemd-sleep.8'

$ man systemd-sleep.8

SYSTEMD-SUSPEND.SERVICE(8) systemd-suspend.service SYSTEMD-SUSPEND.SERVICE(8)

NAME

systemd-suspend.service, systemd-hibernate.service, systemd-hybrid-sleep.service, systemd-suspend-then-hibernate.service, systemd-sleep - System sleep state logic

SYNOPSIS

systemd-suspend.service

systemd-hibernate.service

systemd-hybrid-sleep.service

systemd-suspend-then-hibernate.service

/lib/systemd/system-sleep

DESCRIPTION

systemd-suspend.service is a system service that is pulled in by suspend.target and is responsible for the actual system suspend. Similarly, systemd-hibernate.service is pulled in by hibernate.target to execute the actual hibernation. Finally, systemd-hybrid-sleep.service is pulled in by hybrid-sleep.target to execute hybrid hibernation with system suspend and pulled in by suspend-then-hibernate.target to execute system suspend with a timeout that will activate hibernate later.

Immediately before entering system suspend and/or hibernation systemd-suspend.service (and the other mentioned units, respectively) will run all executables in /lib/systemd/system-sleep/ and pass two arguments to them. The first argument will be "pre", the second either "suspend", "hibernate", "hybrid-sleep", or "suspend-then-hibernate" depending on the chosen action. An environment variable called "SYSTEMD_SLEEP_ACTION" will be set and contain the sleep action that is processing. This

is primarily helpful for "suspend-then-hibernate" where the value of the variable will be "suspend", "hibernate", or "suspend-after-failed-hibernate" in cases where hibernation has failed. Immediately after leaving system suspend and/or hibernation the same executables are run, but the first argument is now "post". All executables in this directory are executed in parallel, and execution of the action is not continued until all executables have finished.

Note that scripts or binaries dropped in /lib/systemd/system-sleep/ are intended for local use only and should be considered hacks. If applications want to react to system suspend/hibernation and resume, they should rather use the Inhibitor interface[1].

Note that systemd-suspend.service, systemd-hibernate.service, systemd-hybrid-sleep.service, and systemd-suspend-then-hibernate.service should never be executed directly. Instead, trigger system sleep with a command such as systemctl suspend or systemctl hibernate.

Internally, this service will echo a string like "mem" into /sys/power/state, to trigger the actual system suspend. What exactly is written where can be configured in the [Sleep] section of /etc/systemd/sleep.conf or a sleep.conf.d file. See systemd-sleep.conf(5).

OPTIONS

systemd-sleep understands the following commands:

-h, --help

Print a short help text and exit.

--version

Print a short version string and exit.

suspend, hibernate, suspend-then-hibernate, hybrid-sleep

Suspend, hibernate, suspend then hibernate, or put the system to hybrid sleep.

SEE ALSO

systemd-sleep.conf(5), systemd(1), systemctl(1), systemd.special(7), systemd-halt.service(8)

NOTES

1. Inhibitor interface

https://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/inhibit