



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'systemd-tmpfiles-clean.timer.8'***

**C:\>man systemd-tmpfiles-clean.timer.8**

SYSTEMD-TMPFILES(8)                    systemd-tmpfiles                    SYSTEMD-TMPFILES(8)

### NAME

systemd-tmpfiles, systemd-tmpfiles-setup.service, systemd-tmpfiles-setup-dev.service, systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service, systemd-tmpfiles-clean.timer -  
Creates, deletes and cleans up volatile and temporary files and directories

### SYNOPSIS

systemd-tmpfiles [OPTIONS...] [CONFIGFILE...]

System units:

systemd-tmpfiles-setup.service

systemd-tmpfiles-setup-dev.service

systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service

systemd-tmpfiles-clean.timer

User units:

systemd-tmpfiles-setup.service

systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service

systemd-tmpfiles-clean.timer

### DESCRIPTION

systemd-tmpfiles creates, deletes, and cleans up volatile and temporary files and directories, based on the configuration file format and location specified in tmpfiles.d(5).

If invoked with no arguments, it applies all directives from all configuration files. When invoked with --replace=PATH, arguments specified on the command line

are used instead of the configuration file PATH. Otherwise, if one or more absolute filenames are passed on the command line, only the directives in these files are applied. If "-" is specified instead of a filename, directives are read from standard input. If only the basename of a configuration file is specified, all configuration directories as specified in tmpfiles.d(5) are searched for a matching file and the file found that has the highest priority is executed.

System services (systemd-tmpfiles-setup.service, systemd-tmpfiles-setup-dev.service, systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service) invoke systemd-tmpfiles to create system files and to perform system wide cleanup. Those services read administrator-controlled configuration files in tmpfiles.d/ directories. User services (systemd-tmpfiles-setup.service, systemd-tmpfiles-clean.service) also invoke systemd-tmpfiles, but it reads a separate set of files, which includes user-controlled files under ~/.config/user-tmpfiles.d/ and ~/.local/share/user-tmpfiles.d/, and administrator-controller files under /usr/share/user-tmpfiles.d/. Users may use this to create and clean up files under their control, but the system instance performs global cleanup and is not influenced by user configuration. Note that this means a time-based cleanup configured in the system instance, such as the one typically configured for /tmp, will thus also affect files created by the user instance if they are placed in /tmp, even if the user instance's time-based cleanup is turned off.

## OPTIONS

The following options are understood:

--create

If this option is passed, all files and directories marked with f, F, w, d, D, v, p, L, c, b, m in the configuration files are created or written to. Files and directories marked with z, Z, t, T, a, and A have their ownership, access mode and security labels set.

--clean

If this option is passed, all files and directories with an age parameter configured will be cleaned up.

--remove

If this option is passed, the contents of directories marked with D or R, and

files or directories themselves marked with r or R are removed.

`--user`

Execute "user" configuration, i.e. tmpfiles.d files in user configuration directories.

`--boot`

Also execute lines with an exclamation mark.

`--prefix=path`

Only apply rules with paths that start with the specified prefix. This option can be specified multiple times.

`--exclude-prefix=path`

Ignore rules with paths that start with the specified prefix. This option can be specified multiple times.

`--root=root`

Takes a directory path as an argument. All paths will be prefixed with the given alternate root path, including config search paths.

Note that this option does not alter how the users and groups specified in the configuration files are resolved. With or without this option, users and groups are always resolved according to the host's user and group databases, any such databases stored under the specified root directories are not consulted.

`--replace=PATH`

When this option is given, one or more positional arguments must be specified.

All configuration files found in the directories listed in tmpfiles.d(5) will be read, and the configuration given on the command line will be handled instead of and with the same priority as the configuration file PATH.

This option is intended to be used when package installation scripts are running and files belonging to that package are not yet available on disk, so their contents must be given on the command line, but the admin configuration might already exist and should be given higher priority.

`--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.

It is possible to combine --create, --clean, and --remove in one invocation (in which case removal and cleanup are executed before creation of new files). For example, during boot the following command line is executed to ensure that all temporary and volatile directories are removed and created according to the configuration file:

```
systemd-tmpfiles --remove --create
```

#### UNPRIVILEGED --CLEANUP OPERATION

systemd-tmpfiles tries to avoid changing the access and modification times on the directories it accesses, which requires CAP\_FOWNER privileges. When running as non-root, directories which are checked for files to clean up will have their access time bumped, which might prevent their cleanup.

#### EXIT STATUS

On success, 0 is returned. If the configuration was syntactically invalid (syntax errors, missing arguments, ...), so some lines had to be ignored, but no other errors occurred, 65 is returned (EX\_DATAERR from /usr/include/sysexits.h). If the configuration was syntactically valid, but could not be executed (lack of permissions, creation of files in missing directories, invalid contents when writing to /sys/ values, ...), 73 is returned (EX\_CANTCREAT from /usr/include/sysexits.h). Otherwise, 1 is returned (EXIT\_FAILURE from /usr/include/stdlib.h).

#### SEE ALSO

systemd(1), tmpfiles.d(5)

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