



Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this PDF file was generated!

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

\$ man systemd-hibernate.service.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
/usr/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 /usr/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 /usr/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 there 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>

systemd 252

SYSTEMD-SUSPEND.SERVICE(8)