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

$ 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

    /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 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