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Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'systemd-id128.1'

\$ man systemd-id128.1

SYSTEMD-ID128(1) systemd-id128 SYSTEMD-ID128(1)

NAME

systemd-id128 - Generate and print sd-128 identifiers

SYNOPSIS

systemd-id128 [OPTIONS...] new

systemd-id128 [OPTIONS...] machine-id

systemd-id128 [OPTIONS...] boot-id

systemd-id128 [OPTIONS...] invocation-id

systemd-id128 [OPTIONS...] var-partition-uuid

systemd-id128 [OPTIONS...] show [NAME|UUID...]

DESCRIPTION

id128 may be used to conveniently print sd-id128(3) UUIDs. What identifier is printed depends on the specific verb.

With new, a new random identifier will be generated.

With machine-id, the identifier of the current machine will be printed. See machine-id(5).

With boot-id, the identifier of the current boot will be printed.

With invocation-id, the identifier of the current service invocation will be printed. This is available in systemd services. See systemd.exec(5).

With show, well-known IDs are printed (for now, only GPT partition type UUIDs), along with brief identifier strings. When no arguments are specified, all known IDs are shown. When arguments are specified, they may be the identifiers or ID values of one or more known IDs, which are then printed with their name, or arbitrary IDs, which are then printed with a placeholder name. Combine with --uuid to list the IDs in UUID style, i.e. the way GPT partition type UUIDs are usually shown.

machine-id, boot-id, and show may be combined with the --app-specific=app-id switch to generate application-specific IDs. See sd_id128_get_machine(3) for the discussion when this is useful. Support for show --app-specific= was added in version 255.

var-partition-uuid prints a UUID which, following the UAPI.2 Discoverable Partitions Specification[1], should be used as the GPT partition UUID for /var/, being derived from the GPT partition type, keyed by the local /etc/machine-id. Added in version 257.

OPTIONS

The following options are understood:

-p, --pretty

Generate output as programming language snippets.

Added in version 240.

-P, --value

Only print the value. May be combined with -u/--uuid.

Added in version 255.

-a app-id, --app-specific=app-id

With this option, identifiers will be printed that are the result of hashing the application identifier app-id and another ID. The app-id argument must be a valid sd-id128 string identifying the application. When used with machine-id, the other ID will be the machine ID as described in machine-id(5), when used with boot-id, the other ID will be the boot ID, and when used with show, the other ID or IDs should be specified via the positional arguments.

Added in version 240.

-u, --uuid

Generate output as a UUID formatted in the "canonical representation", with five groups of digits separated by hyphens. See the Wikipedia entry for Universally Unique Identifiers[2] for more discussion.

Added in version 244.

--no-pager

Do not pipe output into a pager.

--no-legend

Do not print the legend, i.e. column headers and the footer with hints.

--json=MODE

Shows output formatted as JSON. Expects one of "short" (for the shortest possible output without any redundant whitespace or line breaks), "pretty" (for a pretty version of the same, with indentation and line breaks) or "off" (to turn off JSON output, the default).

Equivalent to --json=pretty if running on a terminal, and --json=short otherwise.

-h, --help

Print a short help text and exit.

--version

Print a short version string and exit.

EXIT STATUS

On success 0 is returned, and a non-zero failure code otherwise.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Show a well-known UUID

```
$ systemd-id128 show --value user-home
```

```
773f91ef66d449b5bd83d683bf40ad16
```

```
$ systemd-id128 show --value --uuid user-home
```

```
773f91ef-66d4-49b5-bd83-d683bf40ad16
```

```
$ systemd-id128 show 773f91ef-66d4-49b5-bd83-d683bf40ad16
```

```
NAME    ID
```

```
user-home 773f91ef66d449b5bd83d683bf40ad16
```

Example 2. Generate an application-specific UUID

```
$ systemd-id128 machine-id -u
```

```
3a9d668b-4db7-4939-8a4a-5e78a03bffb7
```

```
$ systemd-id128 new -u
```

```
1fb8f24b-02df-458d-9659-cc8ace68e28a
```

```
$ systemd-id128 machine-id -u -a 1fb8f24b-02df-458d-9659-cc8ace68e28a
```

47b82cb1-5339-43da-b2a6-1c350aef1bd1

```
$ systemd-id128 -Pu show 3a9d668b-4db7-4939-8a4a-5e78a03bffb7 \  
-a 1fb8f24b-02df-458d-9659-cc8ace68e28a  
47b82cb1-5339-43da-b2a6-1c350aef1bd1
```

On a given machine with the ID 3a9d668b-4db7-4939-8a4a-5e78a03bffb7, for the application 1fb8f24b-02df-458d-9659-cc8ace68e28a, we generate an application-specific machine ID (47b82cb1-5339-43da-b2a6-1c350aef1bd1). If we want to later recreate the same calculation on a different machine, we need to specify both IDs explicitly as parameters to show.

SEE ALSO

systemd(1), sd-id128(3), sd_id128_get_machine(3)

NOTES

1. UAPI.2 Discoverable Partitions Specification

https://uapi-group.org/specifications/specs/discoverable_partitions_specification

2. Universally Unique Identifiers

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universally_unique_identifier#Format

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