



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

\$ man systemd-socket-activate.1

SYSTEMD-SOCKET-ACTIVATE(1) systemd-socket-activate SYSTEMD-SOCKET-ACTIVATE(1)

NAME

systemd-socket-activate - Test socket activation of daemons

SYNOPSIS

systemd-socket-activate [OPTIONS...] COMMAND [ARGS...]

DESCRIPTION

systemd-socket-activate may be used to launch a socket-activated service program from the command line for testing purposes. It may also be used to launch individual instances of the service program per connection.

The daemon to launch and its options should be specified after options intended for systemd-socket-activate.

If the `--inetd` option is given, the socket file descriptor will be used as the standard input and output of the launched process. Otherwise, standard input and output will be inherited, and sockets will be passed through file descriptors 3 and higher. Sockets passed through `$LISTEN_FDS` to systemd-socket-activate will be passed through to the daemon, in the original positions. Other sockets specified with `--listen=` will use consecutive descriptors.

By default, systemd-socket-activate listens on a stream socket, use `--datagram` and `--seqpacket` to listen on datagram or sequential packet sockets instead (see below).

OPTIONS

`-l address, --listen=address`

Listen on this address. Takes a string like "2000" or "127.0.0.1:2001".

Added in version 230.

`-a, --accept`

Launch an instance of the service program for each connection and pass the connection socket. May not be combined with `--now`.

Added in version 230.

`-d, --datagram`

Listen on a datagram socket (`SOCK_DGRAM`), instead of a stream socket (`SOCK_STREAM`). May not be combined with `--seqpacket`.

Added in version 230.

`--seqpacket`

Listen on a sequential packet socket (`SOCK_SEQPACKET`), instead of a stream socket (`SOCK_STREAM`). May not be combined with `--datagram`.

Added in version 230.

`--inetd`

Use the `inetd` protocol for passing file descriptors, i.e. as standard input and standard output, instead of the new-style protocol for passing file descriptors using `$LISTEN_FDS` (see above).

Added in version 230.

`-E VAR[=VALUE], --setenv=VAR[=VALUE]`

Add this variable to the environment of the launched process. If `VAR` is followed by `"="`, assume that it is a variable?value pair. Otherwise, obtain the value from the environment of `systemd-socket-activate` itself.

Added in version 230.

`--fdname=NAME[:NAME...]`

Specify names for the file descriptors passed. This is equivalent to setting `FileDescriptorName=` in socket unit files, and enables use of `sd_listen_fds_with_names(3)`. Multiple entries may be specified using separate options or by separating names with colons (":") in one option. In case more names are given than descriptors, superfluous ones will be ignored. In case less names are given than descriptors, the remaining file descriptors will be unnamed.

Added in version 230.

`--now`

Start the service program instantly, instead of waiting for a connection on the socket(s). May not be combined with `--accept`.

Added in version 258.

-h, --help

Print a short help text and exit.

--version

Print a short version string and exit.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

\$LISTEN_FDS, \$LISTEN_PID, \$LISTEN_PIDFDID, \$LISTEN_FDNames

See `sd_listen_fds(3)`.

Added in version 230.

\$SYSTEMD_LOG_TARGET, \$SYSTEMD_LOG_LEVEL, \$SYSTEMD_LOG_TIME, \$SYSTEMD_LOG_COLOR,
\$SYSTEMD_LOG_LOCATION

Same as in `systemd(1)`.

Added in version 230.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Run an echo server on port 2000

```
$ systemd-socket-activate -l 2000 --inetd -a cat
```

Example 2. Run a socket-activated instance of `systemd-journal-gatewayd(8)`

```
$ systemd-socket-activate -l 19531 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-journal-gatewayd
```

SEE ALSO

`systemd(1)`, `systemd.socket(5)`, `systemd.service(5)`, `systemd-run(1)`, `sd_listen_fds(3)`,

`sd_listen_fds_with_names(3)`, `cat(1)`

`systemd 259.5`

`SYSTEMD-SOCKET-ACTIVATE(1)`