NAME

shutdown – shut down system, change system state

SYNOPSIS

/usr/sbin/shutdown [**–y**] [**–g** *grace-period*] [**–i** *init-state*] [*message*]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

shutdown is executed by the super-user to change the state of the machine. In most cases, it is used to change from the multi-user state (state 2) to another state.

By default, **shutdown** brings the system to a state where only the console has access to the operating system. This state is called single-user.

Before starting to shut down daemons and killing processes, **shutdown** sends a warning message and, by default, a final message asking for confirmation. *message* is a string that is sent out following the standard warning message "The system will be shut down in . . ." If the string contains more than one word, it should be contained within single (′) or double (**"**) quotation marks.

The warning message and the user provided *message* are output when there are 7200, 3600, 1800, 1200, 600, 300, 120, 60, and 30 seconds remaining before **shutdown** begins. See **EXAMPLES**.

System state definitions are:

state 0	Stop the operating system.
state 1	State 1 is referred to as the administrative state. In state 1 file systems required for multi-user operations are mounted, and logins requiring access to multi-user file systems can be used. When the system comes up from firmware mode into state 1, only the console is active and other multi-user (state 2) services are unavailable. Note that not all user processes are stopped when transitioning from multi-user state to state 1.
state s, S	State s (or S) is referred to as the single-user state. All user processes are stopped on transitions to this state. In the single-user state, file systems required for multi-user logins are unmounted and the system can only be accessed through the console. Logins requiring access to multi-user file systems cannot be used.
state 5	Shut the machine down so that it is safe to remove the power. Have the machine remove power, if possible. The **rc0** procedure is called to perform this task.
state 6	Stop the operating system and reboot to the state defined by the **initdefault** entry in **/etc/inittab**. The **rc6** procedure is called to perform this task.

OPTIONS

–y	Pre-answer the confirmation question so the command can be run without user intervention.

–g *grace-period* Allow the super-user to change the number of seconds from the 60-second default.

–i *init-state* If there are warnings, *init-state* specifies the state **init** is to be in. By default, system state λqsρq is used.

EXAMPLES

In the following example, **shutdown** is being executed on host **foo** and is scheduled in 120 seconds. The warning message is output 2 minutes, 1 minute, and 30 seconds before the final confirmation message.

```
example# shutdown -i S -g 120 "===== disk replacement ====="

Shutdown started.   Tue Jun   7  14:51:40 PDT  1994

Broadcast Message from root (pts/1) on foo Tue Jun  7 14:51:41. . .
The system will be shut down in 2 minutes
===== disk replacement =====
Broadcast Message from root (pts/1) on foo Tue Jun  7 14:52:41. . .
The system will be shut down in 1 minutes
===== disk replacement =====
Broadcast Message from root (pts/1) on foo Tue Jun  7 14:53:41. . .
The system will be shut down in 30 seconds
===== disk replacement =====
Do you want to continue? (y or n):
```

FILES

/etc/inittab controls process dispatching by **init**

SEE ALSO

boot(1M), **halt**(1M), **init**(1M), **killall**(1M), **reboot**(1M), **ufsdump**(1M), **init.d**(4), **inittab**(4)