

NAME

hostname – Local hostname configuration file

SYNOPSIS

/etc/hostname

DESCRIPTION

The /etc/hostname file configures the name of the local system that is set during boot using the [sethostname\(2\)](#) system call. It should contain a single newline-terminated hostname string. Comments (lines starting with a '#') are ignored. The hostname may be a free-form string up to 64 characters in length; however, it is recommended that it consists only of 7-bit ASCII lower-case characters and no spaces or dots, and limits itself to the format allowed for DNS domain name labels, even though this is not a strict requirement.

You may use [hostnamectl\(1\)](#) to change the value of this file during runtime from the command line. Use [systemd-firstboot\(1\)](#) to initialize it on mounted (but not booted) system images.

HISTORY

The simple configuration file format of /etc/hostname originates from Debian GNU/Linux.

SEE ALSO

[systemd\(1\)](#), [sethostname\(2\)](#), [hostname\(1\)](#), [hostname\(7\)](#), [machine-id\(5\)](#), [machine-info\(5\)](#), [hostnamectl\(1\)](#), [systemd-hostnamed.service\(8\)](#), [systemd-firstboot\(1\)](#)