

NAME

halt, poweroff, reboot – Halt, power–off or reboot the machine

SYNOPSIS

halt [OPTIONS...]

poweroff [OPTIONS...]

reboot [OPTIONS...]

DESCRIPTION

halt, **poweroff**, **reboot** may be used to halt, power–off or reboot the machine.

OPTIONS

The following options are understood:

--help

Print a short help text and exit.

--halt

Halt the machine, regardless of which one of the three commands is invoked.

-p, --poweroff

Power–off the machine, regardless of which one of the three commands is invoked.

--reboot

Reboot the machine, regardless of which one of the three commands is invoked.

-f, --force

Force immediate halt, power–off, or reboot. When specified once, this results in an immediate but clean shutdown by the system manager. When specified twice, this results in an immediate shutdown without contacting the system manager. See the description of **--force** in [systemctl\(1\)](#) for more details.

-w, --wtmp-only

Only write wtmp shutdown entry, do not actually halt, power–off, reboot.

-d, --no-wtmp

Do not write wtmp shutdown entry.

-n, --no-sync

Don't sync hard disks/storage media before halt, power–off, reboot.

--no-wall

Do not send wall message before halt, power–off, reboot.

EXIT STATUS

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

NOTES

These commands are implemented in a way that preserves compatibility with the original SysV commands. [systemctl\(1\)](#) verbs **halt**, **poweroff**, **reboot** provide the same functionality with some additional features.

SEE ALSO

[systemd\(1\)](#), [systemctl\(1\)](#), [shutdown\(8\)](#), [wall\(1\)](#)