

# Batocera Services

This feature was introduced in **Batocera v38 Blue Moon** and is a powerful replacement for the **custom.sh**. We can divide two setups. First the preinstalled services which should not be altered and in second instance the **Userservices** that are stored to directory: ``/userdata/system/services``. In both cases the activation state can be altered through EmulationStation Frontend: Main Menu -> System Settings -> Services

Even if **custom.sh** is still working (10/2024) it is recommended to use the service section for future proof setups.

## Usage

**Disabling** services (with `batocera-services disable` or through the UI) doesn't **stop** them. That needs to be done manually with `batocera-services stop`. Disabling them only means that they will not be automatically started after the next system startup.

**Enabling** them (with `batocera-services enable` or through the UI) works the same. To actually **start** a service, enable it first, then restart Batocera or use `batocera-services start`.

## Filename conventions

For filenames there are some rules! This is caused by the handling for this kind of usecase. Every file is exported as systemvariable so only characters from A-Z and digits 0-9 (not as first letter!) are allowed. Spaces, dots, brackets and regional chars like ß,œ or я are not allowed.

Some file examples:

- Hello -> okay
- Hello\_5 -> okay
- Hello.sh -> not allowed
- 5\_Hello -> not allowed
- Hello-5 -> not allowed
- Hallöle -> not allowed

You can test your script names by typing ``batocera-services list user`` you will receive a result-list of your services.

```
[root@BATOCERA /userdata/system/services]# batocera-services list user
Hello      -
Hello_5    -
WARNING: Invalid service script name: Hello.sh
WARNING: Invalid service script name: 5_Hello
WARNING: Invalid service script name: Hello-5
WARNING: Invalid service script name: Hallöle
```

## Conditions

All these scripts are initiated through `/etc/init.d/S99userservices` so there is a `start` and a `stop` condition that can be used inside the scripts. S99 will wait for all scripts to be finished, so be aware of your scripts using sleep timers and infinite do-while loops.

As a bonus: These scripts can also be used on FAT-file systems and are started through bash-interpreter, so you don't need them executable through `chmod +x your\_service\_file` command.

## Script Examples

```
#!/bin/bash
# Sanatize Service by crcerror (second life)
# Selfrepair first
grep -rlq $\r' "$0" && dos2unix -k -q "$0" && exit 0

#only on start condition
[[ $1 == stop ]] && exit 0

# Sanatize Windows-CRLF to unix-style
# Sanatize filenames: Use underscore for non allowed characters

pushd /userdata/system/services > /dev/null

find -type f -printf '%f\n' |
while read USER_SERVICE
do
    SANITIZE=${SERVICE//[^\0-9A-Za-z_]/}
    SANITIZE=$(echo "$SANITIZE" | sed 's/^[[:digit:]]*//')
    if [[ "${USER_SERVICE}" != "${SANITIZE}" ]]
    then
        mv -b --suffix=_backup "${USER_SERVICE}" "${SANITIZE}"
        grep -rlq $\r' "${SANITIZE}" && dos2unix -kq "${SANITIZE}"
    fi

    grep -rlq $\r' "${USER_SERVICE}" && dos2unix -kq "${USER_SERVICE}"
done

popd > /dev/null
```

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