Activity_9_B_Process management!

Steps

Login to your machine.

To list the running process

```
# ps
# ps -a
```

Whatever we do in Linux is a process, either executing a single command is a process itself.

Let's run a sleep command and see if there are any new process added to the ps command

```
# sleep 60 & & & is to run command in background.
# ps -a
Now we can see sleep process is also visible.
```

Now, If you check the ps -a again, the sleep process would be finished, because we used command slepp 60, that means it was valid for 60 seconds only.

```
# ps -a
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ ps -a
PID TTY TIME CMD
71403 pts/1 00:00:00 su
71404 pts/1 00:00:00 bash
72451 pts/2 00:00:00 ps
[1]+ Done sleep 60
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$
```

Let's run sleep for 300 seconds, this time we will kill the process.

```
# sleep 300 &
# ps -a
# kill pid(replace your pid)
# ps -a
```

Expected output

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ sleep 300 &
[1] 72610
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ ps -a
   PID TTY
                      TIME CMD
 71403 pts/1 00:00:00 su
 71404 pts/1 00:00:00 bash
72610 pts/2 00:00:00 sleep
 72611 pts/2 00:00:00 ps
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ kill 72610
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$ ps -a
   PID TTY
                      TIME CMD
 71403 pts/1
                 00:00:00 su
 71404 pts/1
                 00:00:00 bash
 72612 pts/2
                 00:00:00 ps
[1]+ Terminated
                               sleep 300
[ec2-user@ip-172-16-1-243 ~]$
```

Let's use command to check free ram in GB and MB

free -m && free -g

Let's use below command to check disk details of your system.

df -h

Let's use top command to do run time monitoring of processes.

top