PROCESS MANAGEMENT:

PS:

displays information about the processes associated with the current terminal session.

Ps -a:

List all processes except session leaders (instances where the process ID is the same as the session ID) and processes not associated with a terminal.

Ps -e:

Lists all processes on the entire system, offering a complete overview of running tasks and programs.

Ps -d:

Lists all processes except session leaders, providing a filtered view of processes running on the system.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

For more details see ps(1).
lab10034ab1003-HP-280-G2-NT:-$ clear

lab10034ab1003-HP-280-G2-NT:-$ clear

lab10034bb1003-HP-280-G2-NT:-$ ps -a

PID TTY TIME CMD

902 ttyl 00:00:00 gnone-session-b

917 ttyl 00:00:00 gnone-shell

988 ttyl 00:00:00 tbus-deenon

1156 ttyl 00:00:00 bus-deenon

1156 ttyl 00:00:00 bus-deenon

1156 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-astetting

1287 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-clipboard

1291 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-clipboard

1391 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-clipboard

1307 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-housekeepin

1308 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-mouse

1315 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-mouse

1315 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-mouse

1319 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-mouse

1319 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-mouse

1319 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sharing

1323 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sharing

1331 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sharing

1337 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sharing

1347 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sharing

1347 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sharing

1347 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sound

1475 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sound

1475 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sound

1477 ttyl 00:00:00 gsd-sharing

1633 tty2 00:00:127 Xorg

1648 tty2 00:00:00 tbus-denon

1824 tty2 00:00:00 tbus-denon

1824 tty2 00:00:00 gsd-print-notif

1830 tty2 00:00:00 gsd-print-notif

1941 tty2 00:00:00 gsd-print-notif

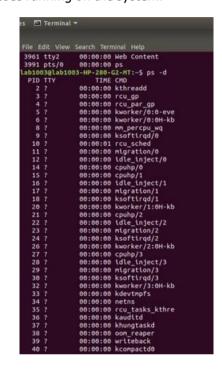
1942 tty2 00:00:00 gsd-rfkill
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

abi003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-HT:-5 ps -e

PID TTY TIME CMD

1 ? 00:00:08 systend
2 ? 00:00:00 rcu_par
3 ? 00:00:00 rcu_par
5 ? 00:00:00 rcu_par
6 ? 00:00:00 kworker/0:00-eve
6 ? 00:00:00 kworker/0:00-eve
8 ? 00:00:00 m_percpu_wq
9 ? 00:00:00 m_percpu_wq
9 ? 00:00:00 m_percpu_wq
11 ? 00:00:00 migration/0
12 ? 00:00:01 rcu_sched
11 ? 00:00:00 rcu_par
11 ? 00:00:00 rcu_par
12 ? 00:00:01 rcu_sched
11 ? 00:00:00 rcu_sched
11 ? 00:00:00 rdu_talpercu_wq
12 ? 00:00:00 rdu_talpercu_wq
13 ? 00:00:00 rcu_par
14 ? 00:00:00 rdu_talpercu_wq
15 ? 00:00:00 fdle_inject/0
16 ? 00:00:00 dide_inject/1
17 ? 00:00:00 kworker/1:0H-kb
17 ? 00:00:00 kworker/1:0H-kb
20 ? 00:00:00 kworker/1:0H-kb
21 ? 00:00:00 kworker/1:0H-kb
22 ? 00:00:00 kworker/2:0H-kb
23 ? 00:00:00 kworker/2:0H-kb
26 ? 00:00:00 kworker/2:0H-kb
27 ? 00:00:00 kworker/2:0H-kb
28 ? 00:00:00 kworker/3:0H-kb
38 ? 00:00:00 kworker/3:0H-kb
38 ? 00:00:00 kworker/3:0H-kb
38 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_kthre
36 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_kthre
36 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_kthre
37 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_kthre
38 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_kthre
39 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_kthre
30 ? 00:00:00 rcu_tasks_kthre
```



Pstree:

Pstree command in Unix that shows the running processes as a tree which is a more convenient way to display the processes hierarchy and makes the output more visually appealing.

```
| Second | Feminal | Femin
```

Pstree -a:

This command now displays command line options for some processes.

```
Activities Terminal •
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             A # 0
                                                                                                               lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT: -
          lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:-$ pstree -a
          systemd splash
                -accounts-daemon

-2*[{accounts-daemon}]
0
                 acptd
                -avahi-daemon
└─avahi-daemon
                -boltd
└-2*[{boltd}]
                -colord
-z*[{colord}]
-cron -f
                dbus-daemon --system --address=systemd: --nofork --nopldfile --systemd-activation --syslog-only
                 firefox -new-window
                       -Toolated Web Co -contentproc -childID 4 -isForBrowser -prefsLen 30158 -prefMapSize 234088 -jsInitLen 238780 -parentBuildID2023052213

-Isolated Web Co -contentproc -childID 5 -isForBrowser -prefsLen 30158 -prefMapSize 234088 -jsInitLen 238780 -parentBuildID2023052213

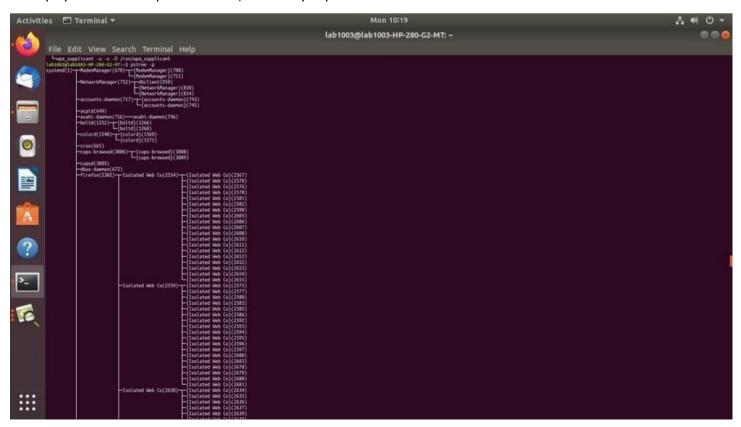
-Isolated Web Co -contentproc -childID 5 -isForBrowser -prefsLen 30158 -prefMapSize 234088 -jsInitLen 238780 -parentBuildID2023052213

-Isolated Web Co -contentproc -childID 6 -isForBrowser -prefsLen 30353 -prefMapSize 234088 -jsInitLen 238780 -parentBuildID2023052213
                      -isolated web Co -contentproc -childib 6 -tsrorbrowser -prefsien 30353 -prefmapStze 234088 -jsinitien 238780 -parentbulldib2023052213
-isolated Web Co -contentproc -childib 7 -isforBrowser -prefsien 30353 -prefMapStze 234088 -jsinitien 238780 -parentBuildib2023052213
-icolated Web Co -contentproc -childib 8 -isforBrowser -prefsien 30353 -prefMapStze 234088 -jsinitien 238780 -parentBuildib2023052213
-isolated Web Co -contentproc -childib 8 -isforBrowser -prefsien 30353 -prefMapStze 234088 -jsinitien 238780 -parentBuildib2023052213
                            -18*[{Isolated Web Co}]
                       -Isolated Web Co -contentproc -childID 9 -isForBrowser -prefsLen 30353 -prefMapSize 234088 -jsInitLen 238780 -parentBuildID2023052213

-I8*[{Isolated Web Co}]
                              lated Web Co -contentproc -childID 10 -isForBrowser -prefsLen 30353 -prefMapSize 234088 -jsInitLen 238780 -parentBuildID202305221
-18*[{Isolated Web Co}]
                       -Isolated
                              lated Web Co -contentproc -childID 11 -isForBrowser -prefsLen 30353 -prefMapSize 234088 -jsInitLen 238780 -parentBuildID202305221
-18*[{Isolated Web Co}]
***
```

Pstree -p:

To display PIDs for each process name, we use "-p" option.

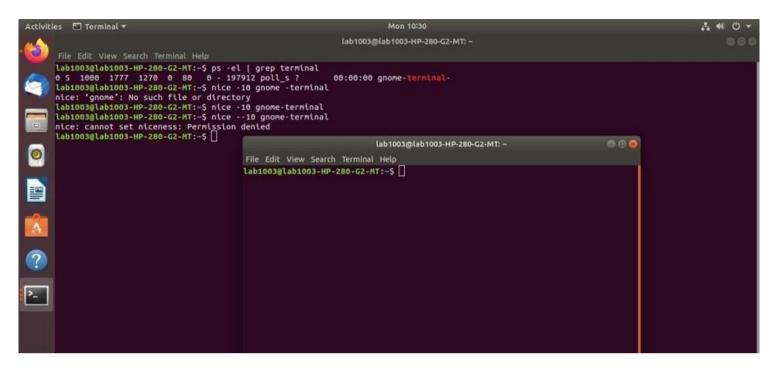


Nice:

nice command in Unix helps in execution of a program/process with modified scheduling priority

nice -10 gnome-terminal: To set the priority of a process

nice --10 gnome-terminal: To set the negative priority for a process



Renice:

the renice command allows you to change and modify the scheduling priority of an already running process.

sudo renice -n 15 -p 1777 :changing priority of the running process.

renice -n 10 -g 4: To change the priority of all programs of a specific group. sudo renice -n 10 -u 2: To change the priority of all programs of a specific user.

```
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:-$ nice
0
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:-$ ps ·l
F S UID PID PPID C PRI NI ADDR SZ WCHAN TTY TIME CMD
0 S 1000 1855 1777 0 80 0 - 5645 wait pts/0 00:00:00 bash
4 R 1000 2779 1855 0 80 0 - 7230 - pts/0 00:00:00 ps
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:-$ sudo renice -n 15 -p 1777
1777 (process ID) old priority 0, new priority 15
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:-$ sudo renice -n 10 -u 0
0 (user ID) old priority -20, new priority 10
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:-$ sudo renice -n 10 -g 5
... enice: failed to get priority for 5 (process group ID): No such process
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:-$
```

Kill:

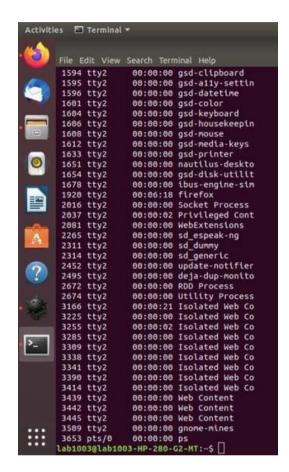
Kill is a built-in command which is used to terminate processes manually, kill command sends a signal to a process that terminates the process.

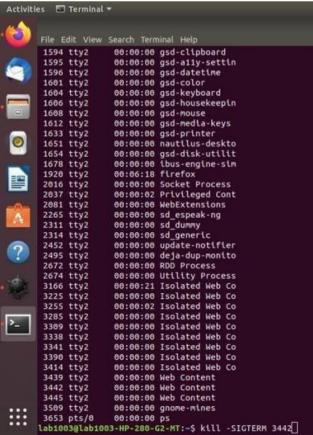
kill number PID: We can specify a signal using a number. For example, we have a PID `1212` and want to send a `SIGKILL` signal to kill this PID.

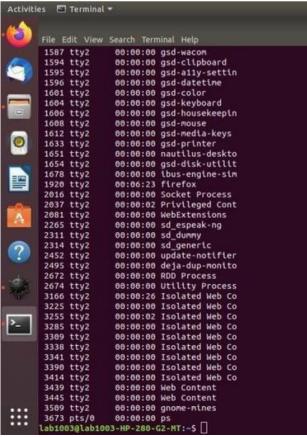
kill -SIGTERM PID:

We can also specify signal using SIG prefix.







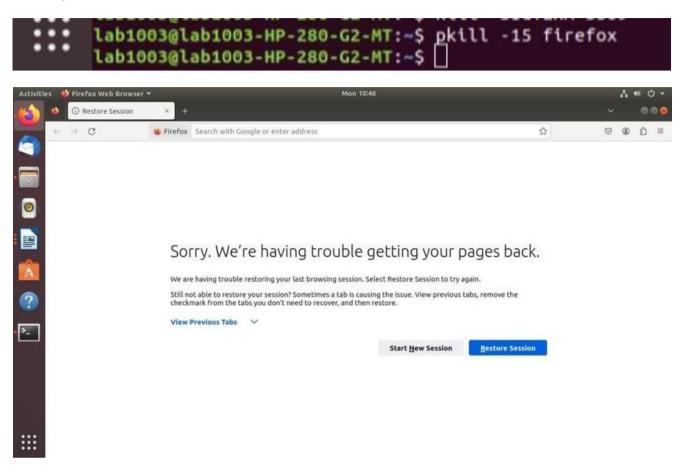


Pkill:

The pkill command uses name of the process instead of PID number. Signal can be send to a process either by typing full name or partial name.

Pkill -n name:

Kills the process name mentioned



Xlsclients:

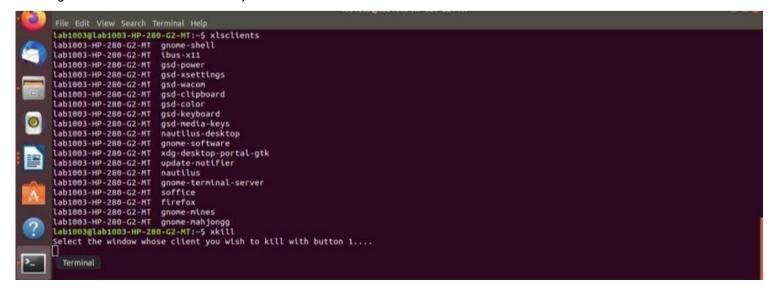
This command will show the list of all open windows with the hostname.

Xkill:

xkill is a command-line utility that can kill the undesired windows on the user's screen. Basically, xkill force the X server to close the connection to the client. This utility kills the programs without providing PID with a command.

For using xkill to kill the open window, just run the xkill command. Then your cursor will turn into an X sign.

Then right-click on the windows which you have to kill.



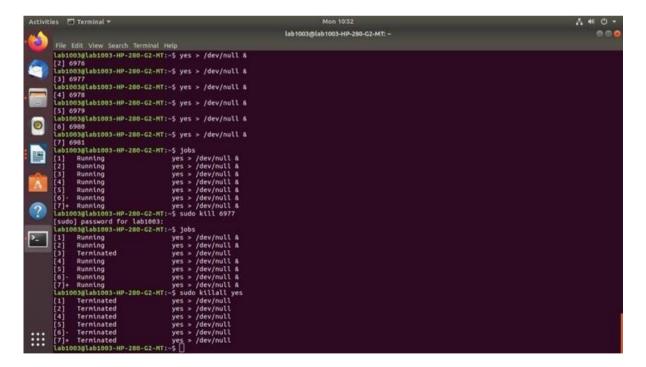
Jobs:

To list all your measures forked from the current shell use "jobs" command

yes > /dev/null & :

The command will begin the process yes and yield its standard output to/dev/null. The

killall name: Ending each cycle individually can end up being hard and repetitive work. We should see Whether we can get some assistance by utilizing killall order and process cycle name



Fg: fg command in unix used to put a background job in foreground.

%n: Refer to job number n.

%str: Refer to a job which was started by a command beginning with str.

fg -help: It displays help information

Bg: The 'bg' command is primarily used when you wish to run a job/process in the background after it has been stopped or paused.

%n: Refer to job number n.

%str: Refer to a job which was started by a command beginning with str.

Pgrep: The pgrep command is a tool that searches for processes based on their name and other attributes, and returns their PIDs.

Pgrep ssh: If there are running processes with names matching "ssh", their PIDs will be displayed on the screen. If no matches are found, the output is empty. pgrep ssh -d': The option allows you to specify a different delimiter.

- pgre

pgrep ssh -I: The option tells to show the process name along with its ID

pgrep '^ssh\$' -l: If you want to match only the processes which names are exactly as the search pattern, you would use this command.

-u pgre

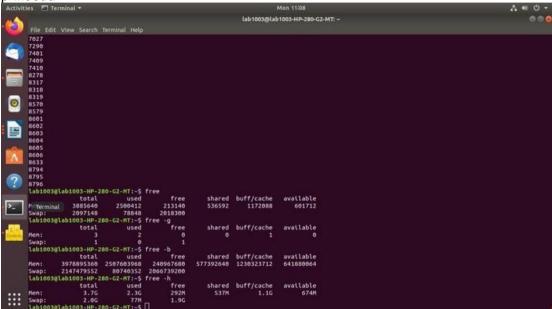
pgrep -u root: the option to tell to display processes being run by a given user

MEMORY MANAGEMENT:

Free: The free command is a Unix command that allows you to check for memory RAM on your system or to check the memory statics of the Unix operating system.

Free -g:It displays the amount of memory in gigabytes. Free -b: It displays the memory in bytes.

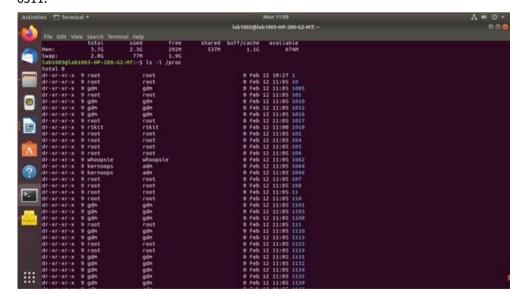
Free -h: It shows all output columns automatically scaled to shortest three digit unit and display the units also of print out.

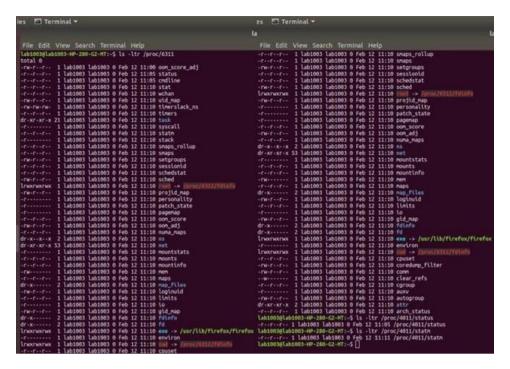


Proc: Proc file system (procfs) is a virtual file system created on the fly when the system boots and is dissolved at the time of system shutdown.

ls -l /proc :This command will list all the files and directories under the `/proc` directory with detailed information like

permissions, ownership, size, and time of modifications. Is -ltr/proc/6311:gives information about the process with PID 6311.





/status: To View The status of the process /statm: To View The memory usage of the process

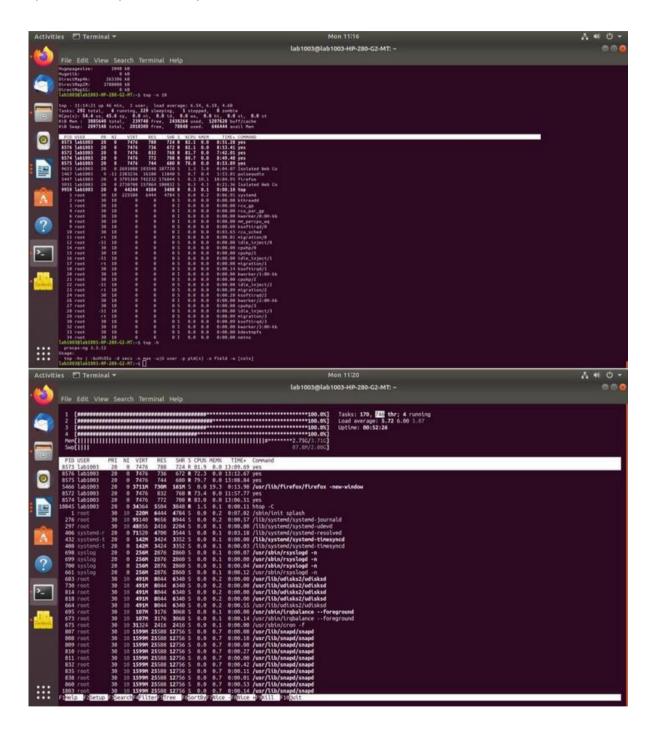
Meminfo: Displays the memory information. cat/proc/meminfo: to determine how much memory the computer has.



Top: The top command is used to show the active Unix processes. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the running system.

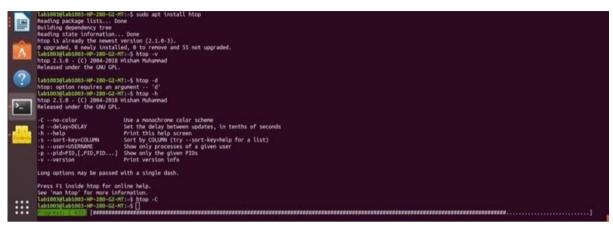
Top -n 10: Top output keep refreshing until you press 'q'. Top command will automatically exit after 10 number of repetition.

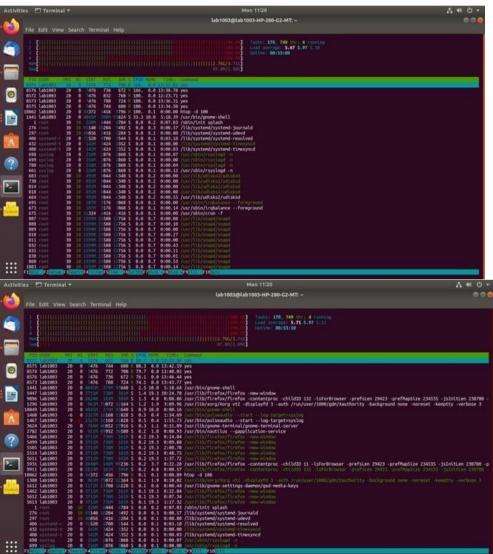
Top -h: Shows top command syntax



Htop: htop is a useful command-line tool in the Unix environment to determine the cause of load by each process.

Htop -h: Used to display the help message and exit. Htop -c: Start htop in monochrome mode.

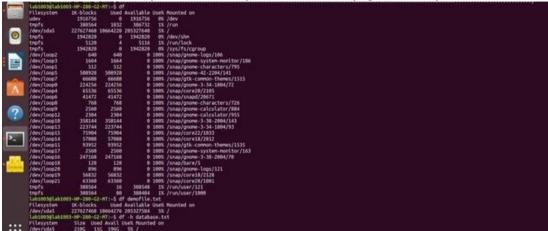




Df: The df command displays information about total space and available space on a file system. Df -h: Prints sizes in a human-readable format using power of 1024. Filesystem: The name of the mounted storage device (e.g., /dev/sda4). Size: The total size of the filesystem in bytes. Used: The amount of space currently occupied by data in bytes. Avail: The amount of free space available in bytes.

Use%: The percentage of the filesystem used.

Mounted on: The directory where the filesystem is mounted (e.g., /, /home).



Du: The 'du' command in Unix is used to estimate file and directory space usage. Du -h: If we want to print sizes in human readable format(K, M, G), use -h option

Du -a: Displays disk usage information for all files and directories, including hidden ones.



Vmstat: vmstat command in Unix is a performance monitoring command of the system as it gives the information about processes, memory, paging, block IO, disk, and CPU scheduling.

Vmstat -f: It displays the number of forks since boot. Each process is represented by one or more task, depending on thread usage.

Vmstat -a: It displays active and inactive memory of the system running. Vmstat -m: It displays the number of forks since boot. Each process is represented by one or more task, depending on thread usage. Vmstat -s: This command is used to display a table of various event counters and memory statistics.

```
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```

Pagesize: The pagesize command prints the size, in bytes, of a page of memory, as returned by the getpagesize subroutine

Pagesize -a: Prints all of the page size values (in bytes) supported on the system.

Pagesize -H:Shows only huge page size.

```
lab1003glab1003-OptlPlex-3020:-$ pageslze -a
4090
2097152
1073741824
lab1003glab1003-OptlPlex-3020:-$ pageslze -H
2097152
1073741824
lab1003glab1003-OptlPlex-3020:-$ []
```

Sar: sar (System Activity Report) It can be used to monitor Unix system's resources like CPU usage, Memory utilization, I/O devices consumption etc. sar -V: Displays The current version. sar -u 2 5: To report CPU details a total of 5 times with the interval of 2 seconds.

sar -r 1 3 :To report about the amount of memory used, amount of memory free, available cache, available buffers total 3 times with the interval of 1 second. sar -F 2 5: To report about file systems mounted on the device total 5 times with the interval of 2 seconds. sar -q 2 5:To report run queue length, number of processes and load average

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	ta	b1003@lab1	003-OptiPles	c-3020: -		00
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lab1003@lab100						
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11:22:38 IST	CPU	Nuser	Xnice	%system	%lowalt	Xstea
11:22:40 IST	all	1.87	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.0
11:22:42 IST 0 93.84	all	3.77	0.00	1.38	1.01	0.0
11:22:44 IST 97.74	all	1.25	0.00	0.88	0.13	0.0
11:22:46 IST 98.24	all	0.75	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.0
11:22:48 IST 0 98.49	all	1.13	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.0
Average: 96,94	all	1.76	0.00	0.98	0.33	0.00
lab1003@lab100						
Linux 5.4.0-1				020)	Monday :	12 Febr
uary 2024	_x86_64	. (4 CPU)			
11:22:59 IST	kbmemfree %commit	kbavall kbactive	kbmemused kbinact		kbbuffers	kbcac
11:23:00 IST	290216	885888				1168
072 8567536	141.84	2424208			12300	1100
11:23:01 IST	292104	887786			71968	1166
180 8567536	141.84	2424240	898636			
11:23:02 IST	292104	887780	3658872	92.59	71968	1166
140 8567536	141.84	2424248	898636			
Average:	291475	887149	3651501	92.61	71968	116679
7 8567536	141.84	2424232	898636	348		

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	labi	1003@lab10	03-OptiPlex	3020: -		00
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	dev/loop21					
ab1003@lab10	03-OptiPlex-	3020:-\$ si	ar -d 1 3			
inux 5.4.8-1	50-generic ()	lab1003-0	ptiPlex-38	20)	Monday 12	Febr
ary 2024	_x86_64_	(4	CPU)			
1:23:56 IST	DEV	tos	rk8/s	wk8/s	areq-sz	aqu
sz await		Muttl	1000	300	100000	100
11:23:57 IST	dev7-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
00.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-6	8.66	8.88	8.88	0.00	
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-7	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev8-0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
.00 0.00	8.88	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	۰
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	۰
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
00.00	0.00	0.00				
11:23:57 IST	dev7-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	1760 9860	1 Mariana	190196	
11:23:57 IST	dev7-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	۰
.80 0.86	6.88	0.00				

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			03-OptiPlex	3020: -		
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7 8567536 lab1003@lab100		424232	898636	348		
Linux 5.4.6 15				28)	Monday 1	2 Febr
uary 2024	_x86_64_	(4	CPU)			
	MBfsfree FILESYSTEM	MBfsused	Nfsused	Nufsused	Ifree	Iu
11:23:32 IST 895 0.65	462225 /dev/sda5	10056	2.13	7.22	30585641	199
11:23:32 IST 450 100.00	/dev/loop6		100.00	100.00	0	
11:23:32 IST 401 100.00	/dev/loop2		100.00	100.00	0	
11:23:32 IST 388 100.00	/dev/loop4		100.00	100.00	0	
11:23:32 IST 720 100.00	/dev/loop1	62	100.00	100.00		11
11:23:32 IST	/dev/loop3		100.00	100.00		
11:23:32 IST 803 100.00	/dev/loop5	56	100.00	100.00	0	10
11:23:32 IST 041 100.00	/dev/loop6	64	100.00	100.00		12
11:23:32 IST 500 100.00	/dev/loop7	219	100.00	100.00	0	18
11:23:32 IST 032 100.00	/dev/loop8		100.00	100.00	0	
11:23:32 IST	/dev/loop9	218	100.00	100.00		18
11:23:32 IST	/dev/loop10		100.00	100.00	0	
11:23:32 IST	/dev/loop11	65	100.00	100.00		64
11:23:32 IST	/dev/loop12		100.00	100.00		
11:23:32 IST	/dev/loop13	92	100.00	100.00	0	76
11:23:32 IST	0	56	100.00	100.00		16
s 🖾 Terminal						М
	la	51003@lab1	003-OptiPles	-3020: -		
File Edit View	Search Term	inal Help				
0.00	0.00	0.00				
lab1003@lab10 .inux 5.4.0-1	03-OptiPlex	-3020:-\$ s	er -q 2 5	928)	Monday 1	2 Febr
Jary 2024	_x86_64_	(4	CPU)			
11:24:12 IST ced	runq-sz	plist-sz	ldavg-1	ldavg-S	ldavg-15	bloo
11:24:14 IST 0		1118	0.14	0.42	0.55	
11:24:16 IST 0		1118	0.14	0.42	0.55	
11:24:18 IST 0		1118	0.13	0.41	0.54	
11:24:20 IST 0		1118	0.13	0.41	0.54	
11:24:22 IST		1118	0.12	0.40	0.54	
lverage:		1118	0.13	0.41	0.54	
lab1003@lab10 .lnux 5.4.0-1 uary 2024	03-OptiPlex 50-generic _x86_64_	-3020:-\$: (lab1803-(ar -P 1 1 ptiPlex-3 (CPU)	3 920)	Monday 1	2 Febr
11:24:40 IST Nidle	CPU	Nuser	Nnice	Nsystem	Xiowait	Nste
11:24:41 IST		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
11:24:42 IST 96.00		3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
11:24:43 IST 91.00		7.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.0
lverage:		3.34	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00

Dmicoded: dmidecode also referred as Desktop Management Interface table decoder, record data from DMI table and produce it in human readable format.

Sudo dmicoded | more: Running a simple dmidecode command to get hardware information.

Sudo dmicoded -t processor: To get information about Processor. Sudo dmicoded -t bios: To get BIOS information.

