

ATHARVA YADAV

ROLL NO: 127

BATCH: S23

UNIX LAB ASSIGNMENT NO.5

ROCESS 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:

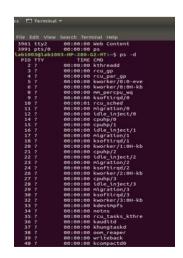
Lists all processes on the entire system, offering a complete overview of running tasks and programs.

Ps -*d*:

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

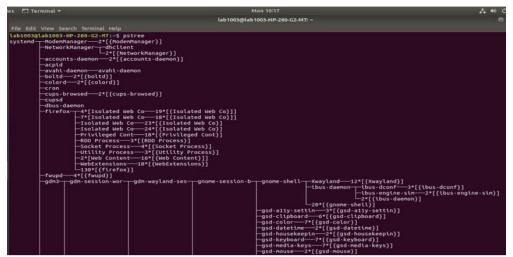


```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
abs1003=14b1003-14P-280-C2-HT:-5 ps -e
PIO TIT CMD
1 7 00:00:00 Systemd
2 7 00:00:00 Khr*eadd
3 7 00:00:00 Khr*eadd
4 7 00:00:00 Khr*eadd
5 7 00:00:00 Khr*eadd
6 7 00:00:00 Fcu_par_ap
6 7 00:00:00 Koorker/0:00-kvb
6 7 00:00:00 Koorker/0:00-kvb
7 00:00:00 Koorker/0:00-kvb
8 7 00:00:00 Koorker/0:00-kvb
9 7 00:00:00 Koorker/0:00-kvb
10 7 00:00:00 Hoorker/0:00-kvb
11 7 00:00:00 Hoorker/0:00-kvb
12 7 00:00:00 Hoorker/1:00-kvb
13 7 00:00:00 Hoorker/1:00-kvb
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15 7 00:00:00 Hoorker/1:00-kvb
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```



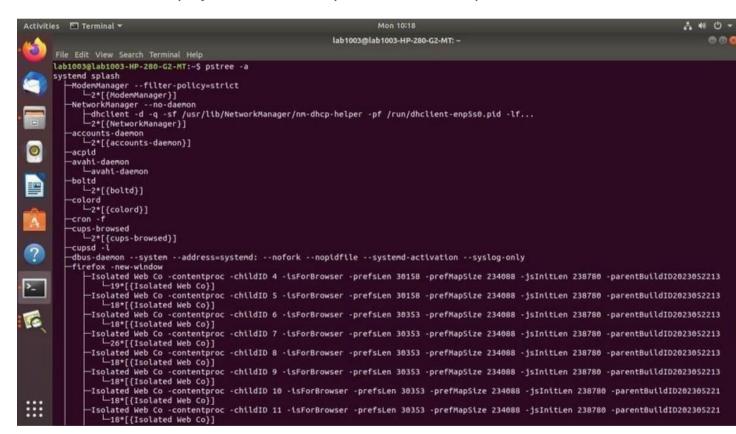
Pstree:

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.



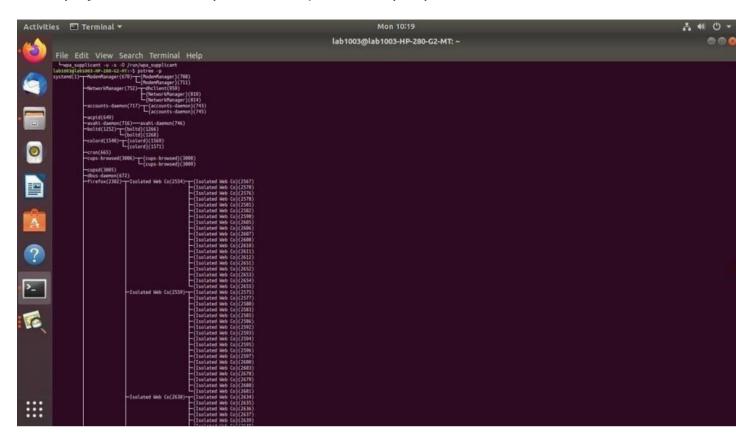
Pstree -a:

This command now displays command line options for some processes.



Pstree -p:

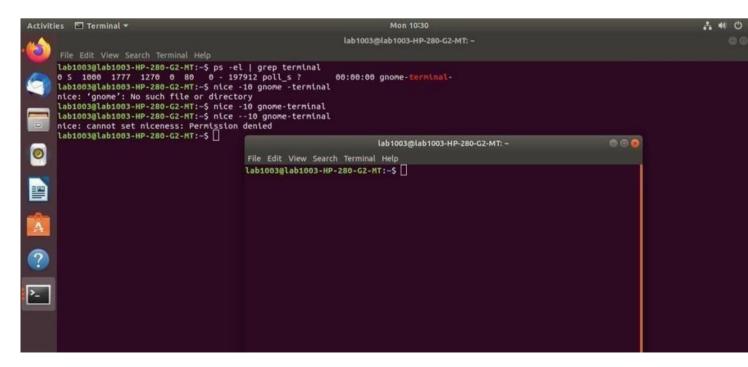
To display PIDs for each process name, we use "-p" option.



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
renice: 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.

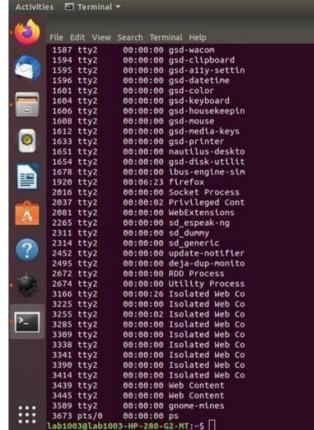
kill -SIGTERM PID:

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

```
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$ pkill -15 firefox
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G2-MT:~$
```

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.

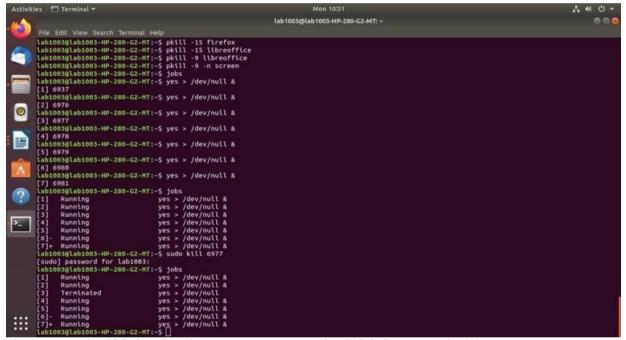
```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Labi0031-labi003-HP-280-C2-NT | Staclients

Labi003-HP-280-C2-NT | Sport | Sport
```

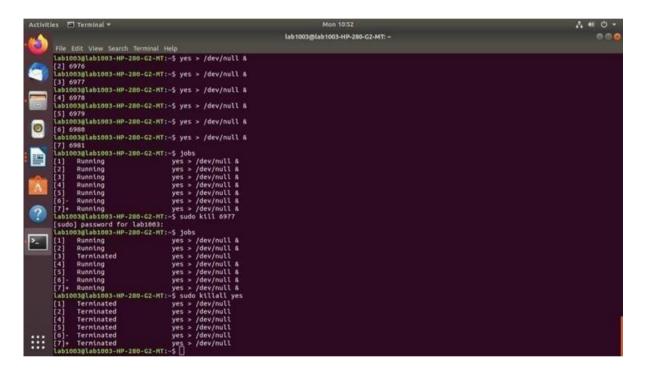
Jobs:

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 second line contains the accompanying daa "[1]" (work ID) and "16017" the real PID

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

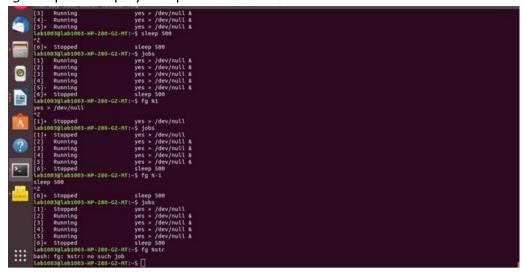


Fg: fg command in unix used to put a background job in foreground.

%n : Refer to job number n.

 ${\it \$str}$: 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.

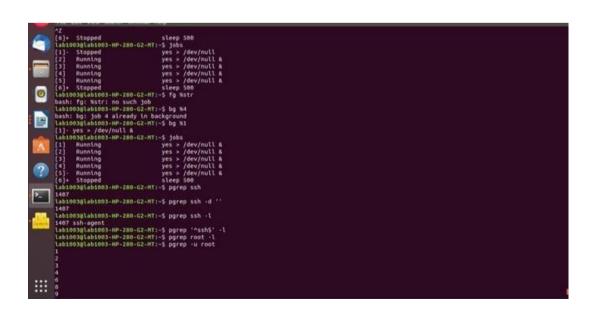
%str : Refer to a job which was started by a command beginning with str.

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 -l: 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

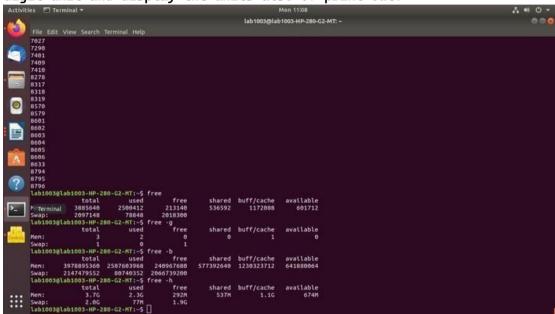


MEMORY MANAGEMENT:

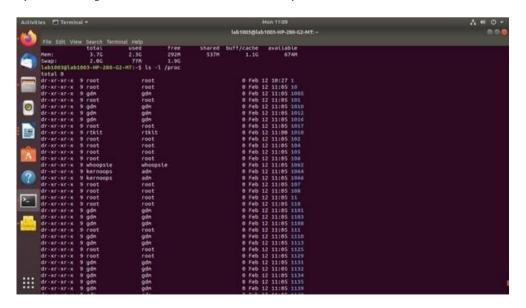
Free: The free command is a Unix command that allows you to check for memory RAM on your system or to check the memory statics of the Unix operating system.

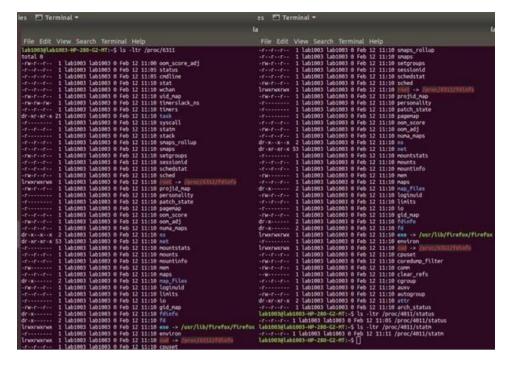
Free -g:It displays the amount of memory in gigabytes. Free -b: It displays the memory in bytes.

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. Is -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

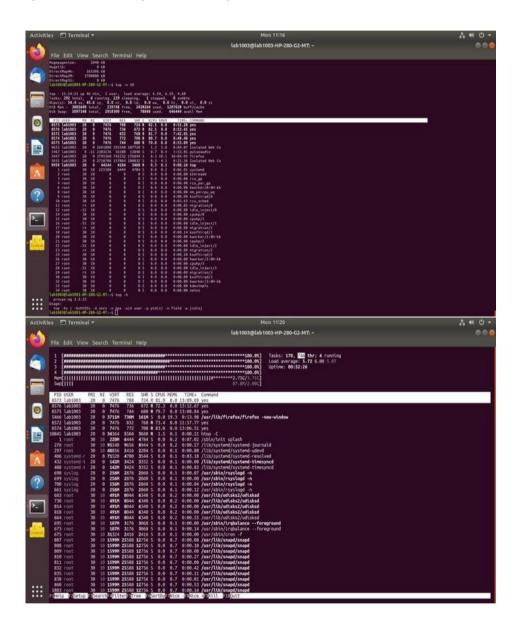
Meminfo: Displays the memory information. cat/proc/meminfo: to determine how much memory the computer has.



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.

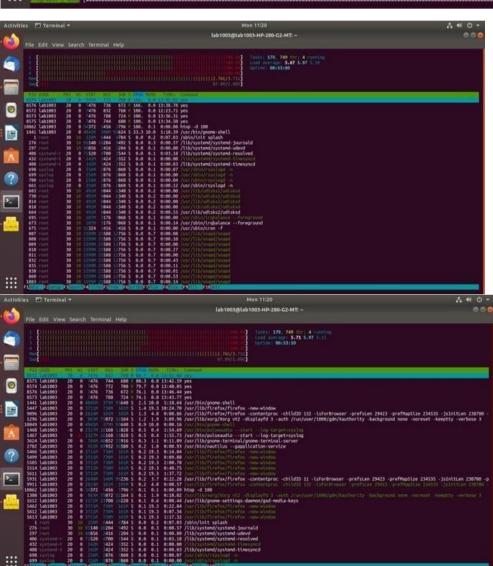
Top -h: Shows top command syntax



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.

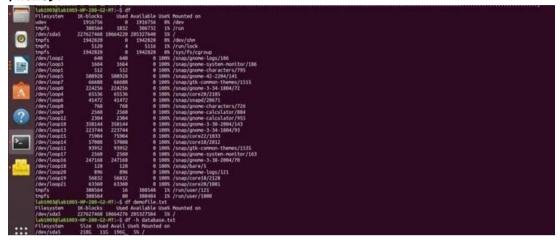




Df: The df command displays information about total space and available space on a file system. Df -h: Prints sizes in a human-readable format using power of 1024. Filesystem: The name of the mounted storage device (e.g., /dev/sda4). Size: The total size of the filesystem in bytes. Used: The amount of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



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.



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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96.31 11:22:42		all	3.77	0.00	1.38	1.01	0.0
93.84		011	3.7.7	0.00	1.30	1.01	0.0
	ST	all	1.25	0.00	0.88	0.13	0.0
97.74							
11:22:46	ST	all	0.75	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.0
98.24							
11:22:48		all	1.13	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.0
98.4	,						
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11:23:57	IST	dev7-6	8.88	8.88	8.88	0.00	
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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	8.88	8.88	0.00				
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	dev7-9	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	
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11:23:57	IST	dev7-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
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11:23:32 I	ST 462225	10056	2.13	7.22	30585641	199
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11:23:32 I			100.00	100.00	0	
158 108.	66 /dev/loop6					
11:23:32 I			100.00	100.00	0	
	88 /dev/loop2					
11:23:32 I		2	100.00	100.00	0	
	90 /dev/loop4					
11:23:32 I		62	100.00	100.00	0	- 11
	00 /dev/loop1					
11:23:32 I			100.00	100.00	0	
	00 /dev/loop3					
11:23:32 I		56	100.00	100.00	0	10
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11:23:32 I		64	100.00	100.00		12
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	ST 0	219	100.00	100.00	0	18
	00 /dev/loop7		100 00	***	1124	
11:23:32 I: 032 100.		2	100.00	100.00	0	1
11:23:32 I	00 /dev/loop8	218	100.00	100.00		18
	00 /dev/loop9		100.00	100.00	1.9	10
11:23:32 I			100.00	100.00		
	00 /dev/loop1		100.00	100.00		
11:23:32 I		65	100.00	100.00		64
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	ST 0		100.00	100.00		
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1:24:20	IST	0	1118	0.13	0.41	0.54	
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1:24:42			3.00	0.00	1.00	8.00	0.0
1:24:43 91.			7.88	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.0
verage: 95.65			3.34	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
ab1003@l ab1003@l ab1003@l	ab100 ab100 ab100	3-OptiPlex 3-OptiPlex 3-OptiPlex	-3020:-\$ ^ -3020:-\$ ^ -3020:-\$ ^ -3020:-\$ ^	c c c			

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.

```
lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020: -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020: -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        File Edit View Search Terminal Help

00 1C 01 1C 01 01 00 028 01 28 01 01 01 00 02 01 2C

01 00 00 20 01 20 01 01 00 2E 01 2E 01 00 00 35

01 35 01 FF 00 37 01 37 01 00 00 38 01 38 01 01

00 39 01 39 01 02 00 40 01 40 01 00 00 41 01 41

Lab1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:-$ sudo dmidecode -t processor # dmidecode 3.1

Getting $MBIOS data from sysfs.

SMBIOS 2.7 present.
   The Coll view search returned recp

[sudo] password for lab1003:
# dmldecode 3.1

Getting SMBIOS data from sysfs.

SMBIOS 2.7 present.
80 structures occupying 3575 bytes.

Table at 0x000EA390.
Handle 0xDA00, DMI type 218, 251 bytes
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Handle 0x0033, DMI type 4, 42 bytes
Processor Information
Socket Designation: SOCKET 0
Type: Central Processor
Family: Core 15
Manufacturer: Intel
ID: C3 06 03 00 FF FB EB BF
Signature: Type 0, Family 6, Model 60, Stepping 3
Flags: ENU (Floation coint unit on chip)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ure: Type 0, Family 6, Model 60, Stepping 3

FPU (Floating-point unit on-chip)
VHE (Virtual mode extension)
DE (Debugging extension)
PSE (Page size extension)
TSC (Time stamp counter)
MSR (Model specific registers)
PAE (Physical address extension)
MCE (Machine check exception)
CXB (CMPXCHG8 instruction supported)
APIC (On-chip APIC hardware supported)
SEP (Fast system call)
MTRR (Memory type range registers)
PGE (Page global enable)
MCA (Machine check architecture)
CMOV (Conditional move instruction supported)
PAT (Page attribute table)
PSE-36 (36-bit page size extension)
CLFSH (CLFLUSH instruction supported)
DS (Debug store)
  Handle 8xDA01, DMI type 218, 251 bytes

OEM-specific Type

Header and Data:

DA F8 01 DA 82 00 37 4F 1E 36 00 F0 00 F0 00 01

00 F5 00 F5 00 04 00 F6 00 F6 00 00 00 09 01 09

01 00 00 17 01 17 01 00 00 18 01 18 01 10 01

01 10 00 17 01 17 01 00 00 18 01 18 01 18 01 10

01 10 10 10 00 10 11 10 10 10 10 18 01 18 01 10

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                               File Edit View Search Terminal Help
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           labi003@labi003-OptlPlex-3020:-$ sudo dmldecode -t blos
# dmldecode 3.1
Getting SMBIOS data from sysfs.
SMBIOS 2.7 present.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Handle 0x0000, DMI type 0, 24 bytes
BIOS Information
Vendor: Dell Inc.
Version: A02
Release Date: 01/07/2014
Address: 0x70000
Runtime Size: 64 kB
ROM Size: 8192 kB
Characteristics:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ROM Size: 8192 kB
Characteristics:
PCI is supported
PNP is supported
BIOS is upgradeable
BIOS shadowing is allowed
BOOS from CD is supported
Selectable boot is supported
Selectable boot is supported
Solectable boot is supported (int 13h)
3.5°/720 kB floppy services are supported (int 13h)
Print screen service is supported (int 13h)
Print screen service is supported (int 9h)
Serial services are supported (int 14h)
Printer services are supported (int 17h)
ACPI is supported
USB legacy is supported
BIOS boot specification is supported
Function key-initiated network boot is supported
Targeted content distribution is supported
UEFI is supported
BIOS Revision: 4.6
          b1003@lab1003-OptiPlex-3020:-5
```