MANAGING SYSTEM SERVICES

Agenda

- Processes in Linux
- Monitoring Processes
- Scheduling Processes
- Services in Linux
- Managing Services

What Exactly Is a Process?

A process is a program that has been loaded from a long-term storage device, usually a hard disk drive, into system RAM and is currently being processed by the CPU on the motherboard.

Types of Processes

- User Processes: Some processes are created by the end user when he or she executes a command from the shell prompt or through the X Windows graphical interface.

- System processes or daemons: Web server, an FTP server, a file service such as Samba, a print service such as CUPS, a logging service, and so on.
  Example: cupsd, hald, sshd etcetera.

TOP Command

- PID: The process ID of the process.
- USER: The name of the user that owns the process.
- PR: The priority assigned to the process. (We'll discuss process priorities later in this chapter.)
- NI: This is the nice value of the process. (We'll talk about what this means later in this chapter.)
- VIRT : The amount of virtual memory used by the process.
- RES: The amount of physical RAM the process is using (its resident size) in kilobytes.
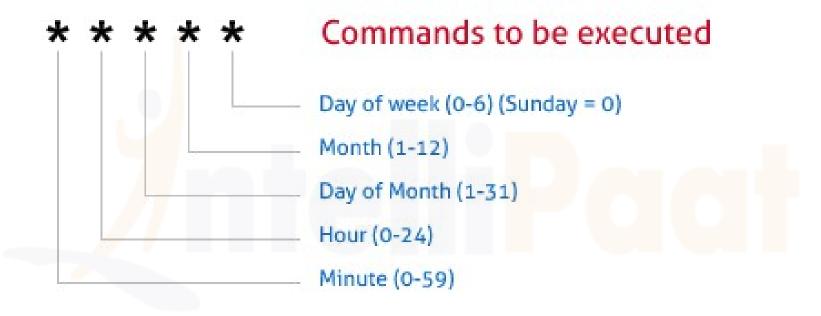
PS Command

- S The state of the process. This column uses the following codes:
- D Uninterruptible sleep.
- R Running.
- S Interruptible sleep.
- T Stopped or traced.
- Z Zombied.
- PRI The priority of the process.
- NI The nice value of the process.
- SZ The size of the process.
- WCHAN The name of the kernel function in which the process is sleeping.

You will see a dash (–) in this column if the process is currently running.

Scheduling Processes - Crond

```
* * * * *     Commands to be executed
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  +---- Day of week (0-6) (Sunday = 0)
|  |  |  +------- Month (1-12)
|  |  +---------- Day of Month (1-31)
|  +------------- Hour (0-24)
+---------------- Minute (0-59)
```

Linux Services & Systemd

Systemd Commands:
- systemctl list-unit-files (All units)
- systemctl list-units   (Running Units)
- systemctl –failed (Failed Units)
- systemctl start name.service
- systemctl stop name.service
- systemctl restart name.service
- systemctl reload name.service
- systemctl status name.service
- systemctl disable name.service

Thank You

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