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YEAR - SECOND YEAR

CLASS - SE(II)

ROLL NO - 02

Aim-Perform process and Memory Management in Linux

Required software: Any PC with Linux in in 91 allotion and Terminal Emulator or Console based Command line interface.

Objective- - Students are already familiar with accessing the Linux system using the Command line interface. This introduces them to the ways to perform process of memory management in Linux.

Theory:-

Here will first list the command for process management and then students will be informed about the use for each command.

Commands

Usage

ps

Report a snapshot of the current processes

ps tree

Display a tree of processes

nice

Run a program with modified scheduling priority.

kill

Send a signal to a process

fg

Brings a background process to the foreground.

bg

Resumes a suspended background process

pgrep

Searches for processes based on

renice

specified criteria and lifts the pro-

cess priority of running process.

This is list of memory management commands:

Commands	Usage
free	Displays amount of free and usage memory in the system.
cat /Proc/meminfo	Print information about system memory usage from the 'Proc' file system.
top	Displays real time information about system resources including CPU, memory & process.
htop	An interactive process viewer for Unix like systems providing a more user friendly interface.
df	Report file system disk space usage.
du	Estimate file space usage.
vmstat	Report virtual memory statistics.
lshw	Retrieves information about the system's hardware components.
sar	Collects, reports or saves the system activity information overtime.
getconf	Retrieves the configuration information of runtime, including system parameters such as the page file.

Conclusion: After performing this experiment the student will be able to understand process management and memory management in linux.