National Textile University

Department of Computer Science

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Semester:

5th

Lab:

03

Submitted to:

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LAB-03

1. Introduction

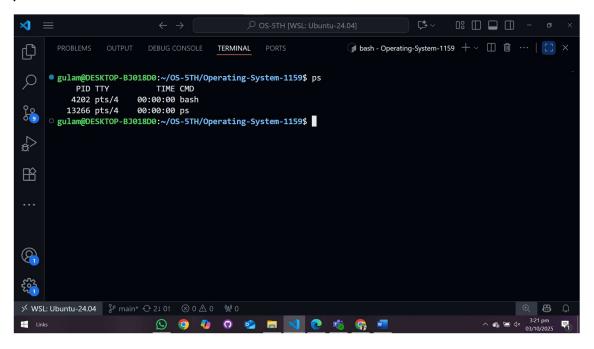
A process is simply a program in execution. When you type a command in Linux (like Is), the OS creates a process for it. Every process has:

- **PID (Process ID)** → unique number for each process.
- PPID (Parent Process ID) → ID of the process that created it.
- State → running, sleeping, stopped, zombie, etc

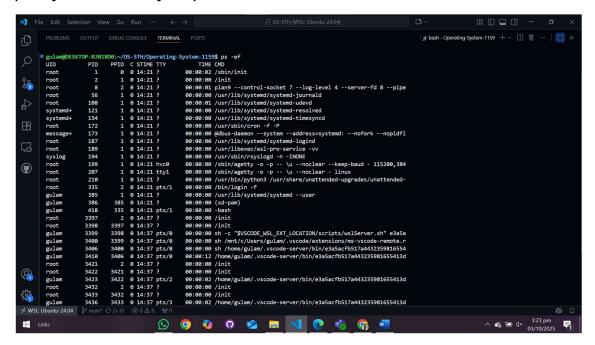
2. Linux Process Commands

2.1 Viewing Processes

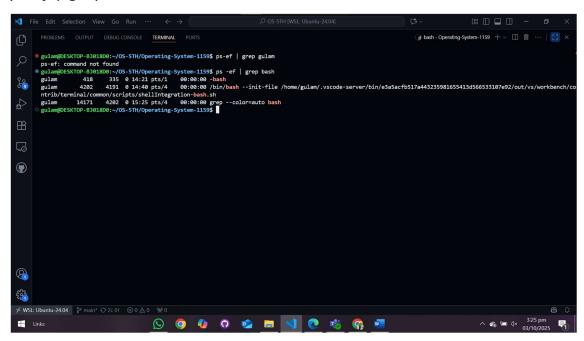
 $ps \rightarrow Process Status$



ps $-ef \rightarrow Full$ list of all processes

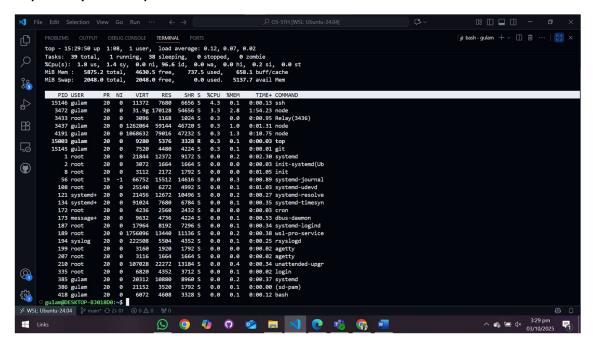


ps-ef | grep bash



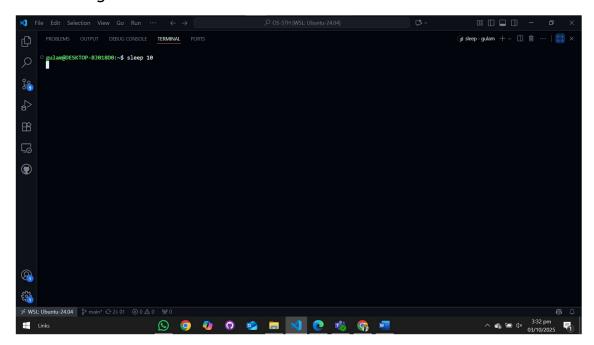
2.2 Monitoring Processes Interactively

$top \rightarrow Dynamic process viewer$

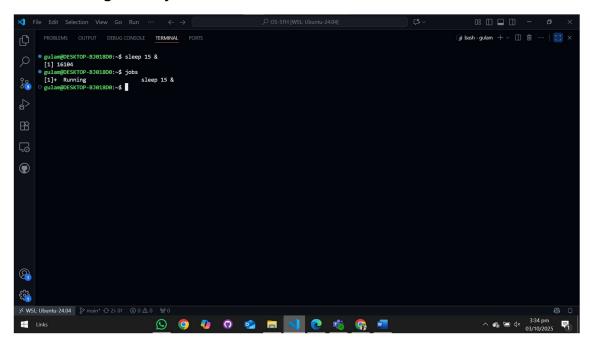


2.3 Foreground and Background Jobs

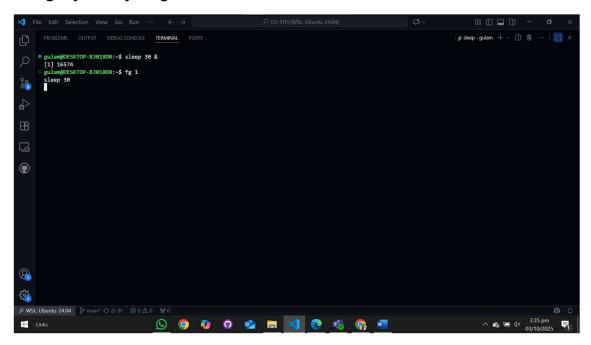
Foreground:



Check background jobs:

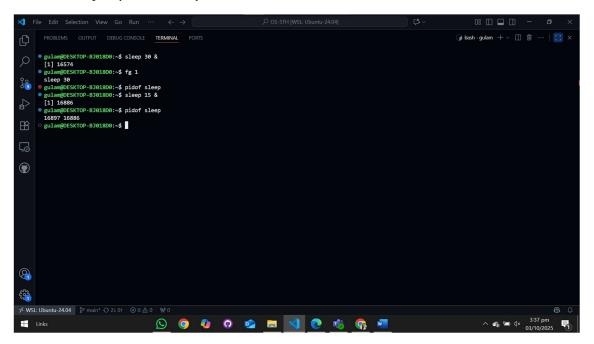


Bring a job to foreground:



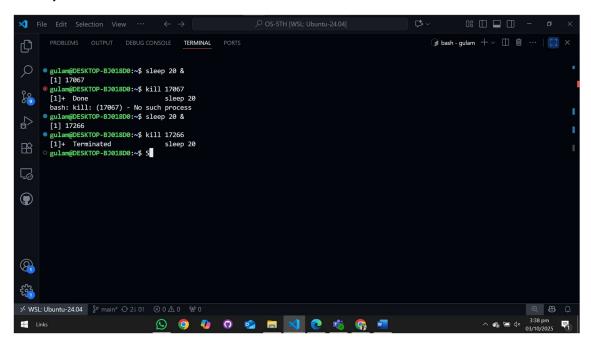
2.4 Process Identification

Get PID of a process by name:



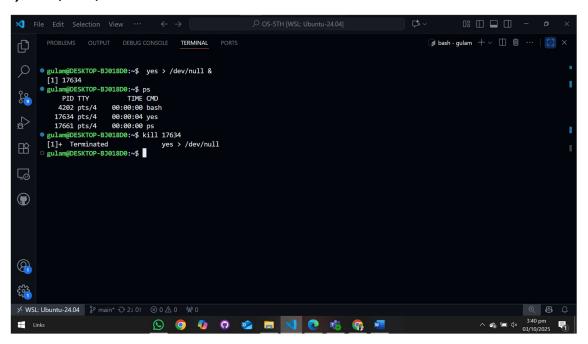
2.5 Killing Processes

Kill by PID:



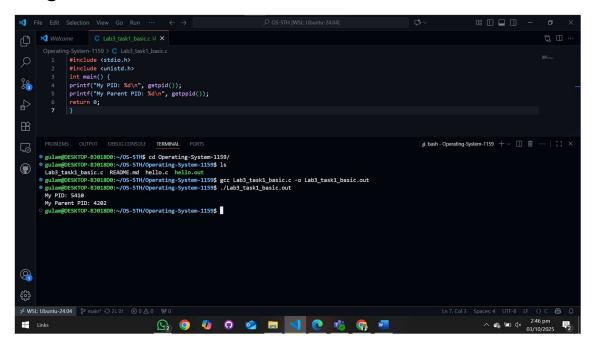
. Run an infinite process:

yes > /dev/null &

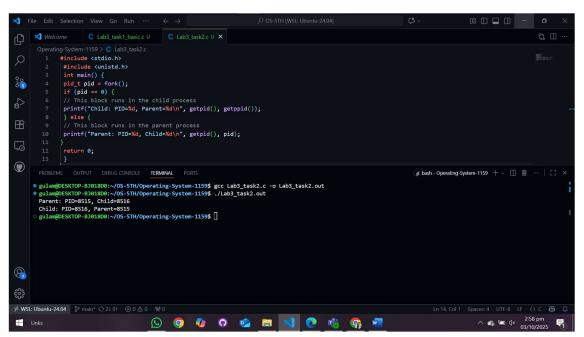


3.C Programs on Processes

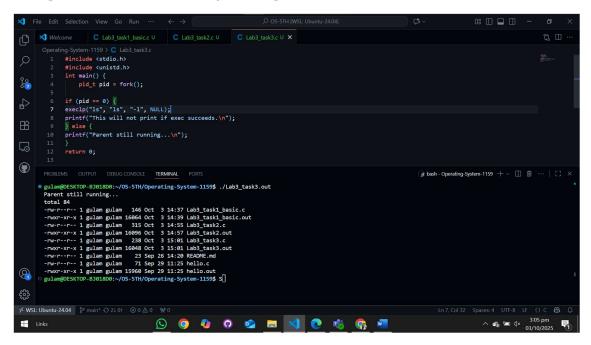
Program 1: Print PID and PPID.



Program 2: Fork Creating Child Processes.



Program 3: Execl – Replacing a New Process



Program 4: Wait – Synchronization

