

Process Utilities and Disk Utilities

Efficiently monitor, manage, and terminate processes on a Unix/Linux system using essential process utility commands and perform various disk-related tasks with powerful disk utility commands.

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Analysis

Review current situation with client and diagram As-Is business process.

on

Requirements

Elicit the client's vision and requirements to create To-Be business process.

oment

Design

Process Utility Commands

1

ps

View information about currently running processes with options like aux for detailed insights.

2

top

Get real-time updates on system processes and resource usage, including full command lines with the -c option.

3

kill

Terminate a process by specifying its Process ID (PID) and forcibly kill it with the -9 option.



Process Utility Commands (contd.)

pkill

Kill processes based on their name or other attributes by sending a signal with the pkill command.

killall

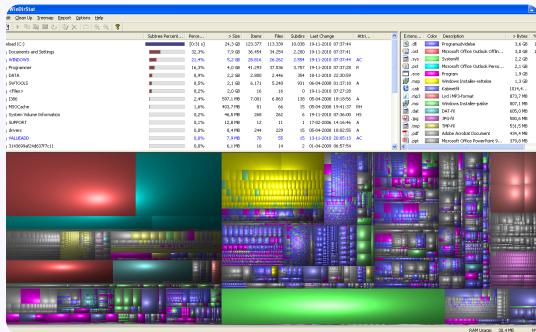
Conveniently kill processes by name or by user with the killall command.

htop

Experience a more user-friendly and feature-rich alternative to top with an interactive process viewer, htop.

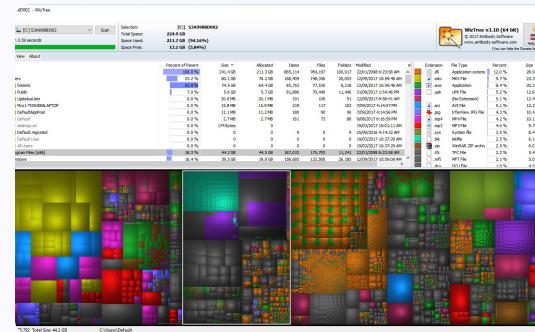


Disk Utility Commands



df

Check disk space usage on mounted filesystems, including human-readable sizes with the -h option.



du

Analyze disk usage for directories or files, displaying summaries and human-readable sizes using options like -s and -h.



lsblk

List information about block devices, such as disks and partitions, using the lsblk command.

Disk Utility Commands (contd.)

fdisk

Retrieve information about disk partitions with the fdisk command, including the partition table for all devices with the -l option.

parted

Manipulate disk partitions with the parted tool; use the print command to view the partition table for a specified device.

mkfs

Create a file system on a specific partition, like ext4 on /dev/sdXY, using the mkfs command.





RHEL host



Applications



Effective System Administration

Master vital process and disk utility commands to efficiently manage system resources, optimize performance, and drive informed decision-making.

Simplify Process Monitoring

1 Streamline Insights

Monitor running processes and gain key insights with the ps command, providing comprehensive details and options.

2

Real-time Monitoring

Stay on top of system processes and resource utilization with the top command's interactive real-time updates.

3

Safely Terminate Processes

Terminate unresponsive or problematic processes using the powerful kill command and its options for precise control.



Optimize Disk Management

1 Monitor Disk Space

Effortlessly check available and used disk space with the `df` command, providing clear insights with human-readable sizes.

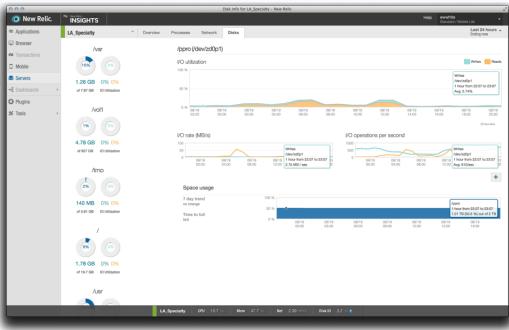
2 Analyze Usage

Evaluate disk usage for specific directories or files using the `du` command, pinpointing space-consuming areas and optimizing storage.

3 Manage Partitions

List, manipulate, and create partitions with the `lsblk`, `fdisk`, and `parted` commands, enabling effective disk management.

Enhance Efficiency



Automation Potential

Efficiently automate process management and disk tasks, leveraging the power of utility commands.

Optimal Resource Allocation

Ensure optimum resource allocation and data storage by effectively managing processes and disk space.

Improve System Performance

Boost system performance and reliability through proactive monitoring and optimized disk management.