1. In your own words, describe what ls /proc is. Why is it here? What if you just type /proc?

   proc is an abbreviation for process information which is a pseudo-filesystem that is created when the system is up. It lists the on-going information related to processes, memory and some hardware configuration.

   proc is special as it is a virtual file system. You could check your system's memory using /proc/meminfo. You could also dive down into what are the PID that is running. That check that directory. For example, if I see PID = 12 in my ls /proc, I can then do cd /prod/12 then use ls command to see all the files. I then can view the file by using cat /proc/12/some_file as. These are just an example, so we could do a lot of things with /proc command.

   If we only type /proc, it will give us the bash: /proc: Is a directory. Therefore, we could cd to /proc.

2. In your own words, describe the top command.
   top command is used to show the Linux processes. It gives a real-time dynamic view of all the systems that are running. It lists the
   - PID: process ID,
   - USER,
   - PR: priority,
   - NI: nice value of task,
   - VIRT: total virtual memory used,
   - RES: resident size or the actual physical memory that is consuming,
   - SHR: shared memory size (kb),
   - S: current state of each process,
   - %CPU: percentage of CPU usage,
   - %MEM: percentage of memory usage,
   - TIME+: time CPU spent running each process,
   - COMMAND: command used to initialize each process.
3. In your own words, describe the ps command.
   ps command is used to list the current processes. It lists
   - PID: process ID
   - TTY: terminal that executes the command – TeleTYpewriter
   - TIME: time CPU spent running the particular process
   - CMD: command that initializes the process
4. In your own words, describe the kill command.
   kill command is used to kill a particular process by specifying the process id. It kills the process by sending the signal to end it. By default, it is a SIGTERM signal. We also can specify the termination type or kill types too by doing the kill <signal value> <process id>.
   To check the signal type, we could use kill -l.