1. Machine Logged into:   
   
2. 1. All versions of the Unix operating system provide a version of the ps (process status) command. Type ps and list the PID (process ID) of your shell.  
      Text

      Description automatically generated
   2. List the contents of the /proc directory (using ls /proc). Each process running on the machine has a numerically named directory in the listing (the number is the same as the process ID). There will be a directory for your shell process. Examine the status of your shell process by examining the contents of its status file (for example, if your shell process has PID 9827, use less /proc/9827/status). What is the state of your shell? Can you explain why it is in this state?  
        
      ls /proc:   
        
      Graphical user interface, text

      Description automatically generated  
        
      less/proc/PID/status  
        
      A picture containing text

      Description automatically generated
   3. A process can examine its own status, without knowing its PID, by using the self directory, which is a link to the currently running process. Type the command less /proc/self/status. Which is the name of the currently running command, and what is its state?   
        
      A picture containing text

      Description automatically generated
3. On the lab 2 page of the course d2l web site you will find a program called os\_info.c, which reads files in /proc/sys/kernel and prints information about the operating system.  
   1. Compile and run the program. What does the OS field say?  
        
      Text

      Description automatically generated
   2. Add new code to your program such that it will print the name of the computer (the host name), then compile it and run again. You can get the host name from another file located in /proc/sys/kernel. What is your hostname?  
        
      Text

      Description automatically generated