Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University

Lab-Report

Report No: 06

Course code: ICT-3110

Course title: Operating System Lab

Date of Performance:

Date of Submission:

Submitted by

Name: Ashikur Rahman Miran

ID:IT-18014

3rd year 1st semester

Session: 2017-2018

Dept. of ICT

MBSTU.

Submitted To

Nazrul Islam

Assistant Professor

Dept. of ICT

MBSTU.

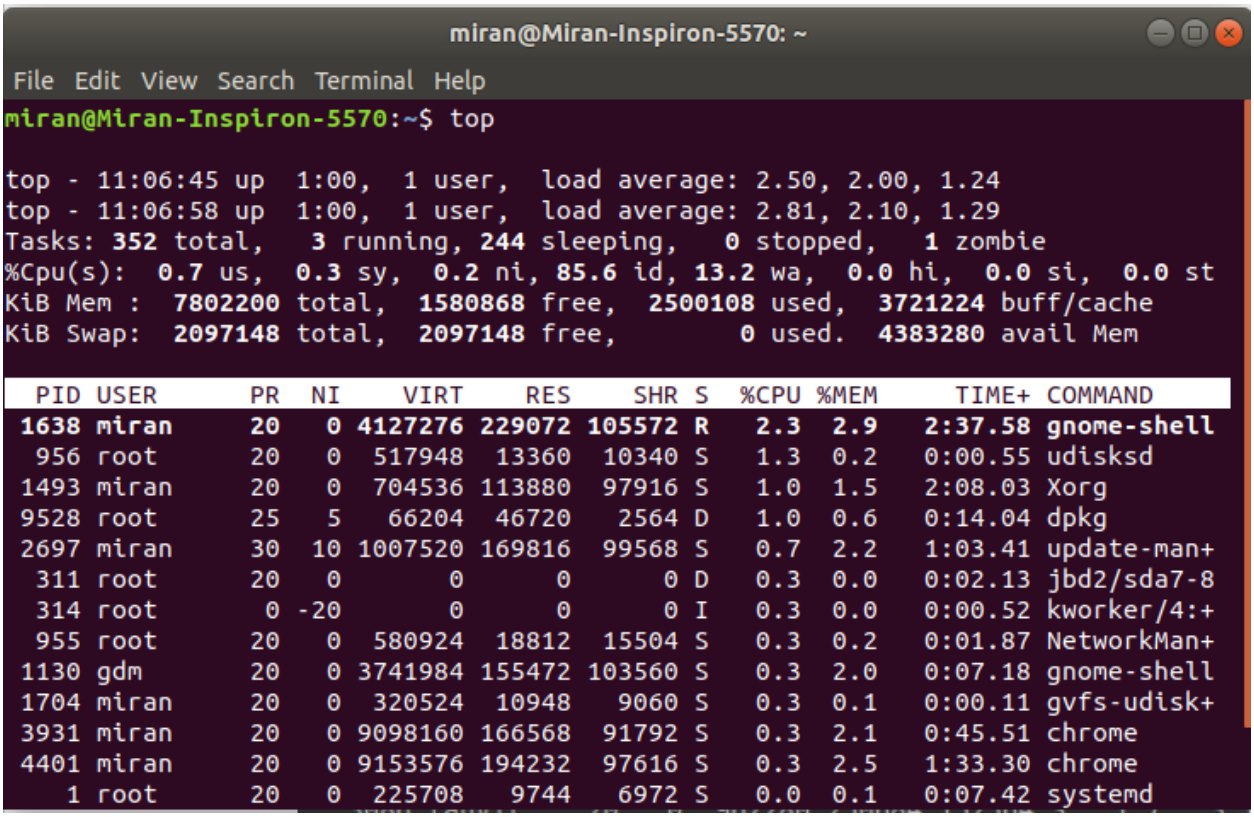
Experiment No: 06

Experiment Name: Linux command for process.

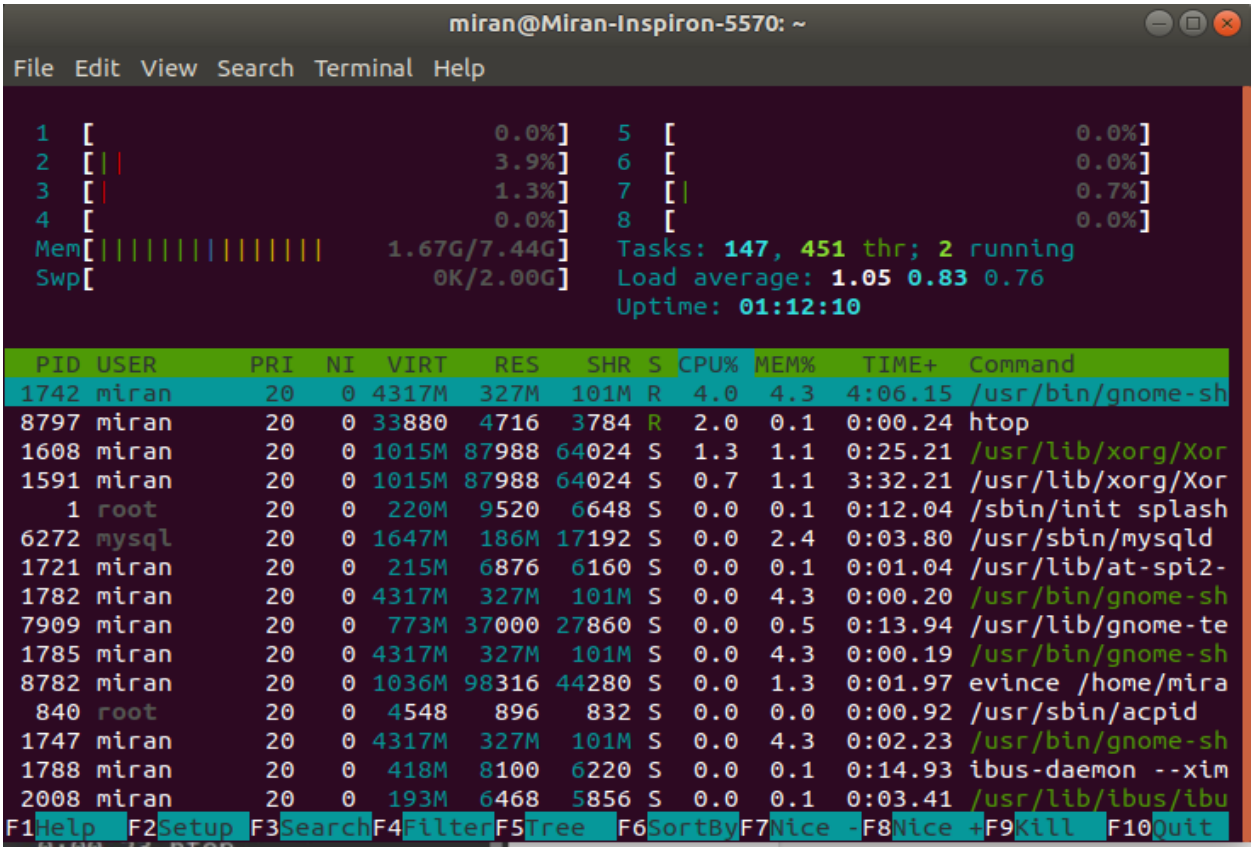
Objectives:

i) How to manage process from the Linux terminal?
ii) Run the following process commands in Linux.
Top, htop, Ps, pstree, kill, pgrep, pkill, killall, renice, xkill

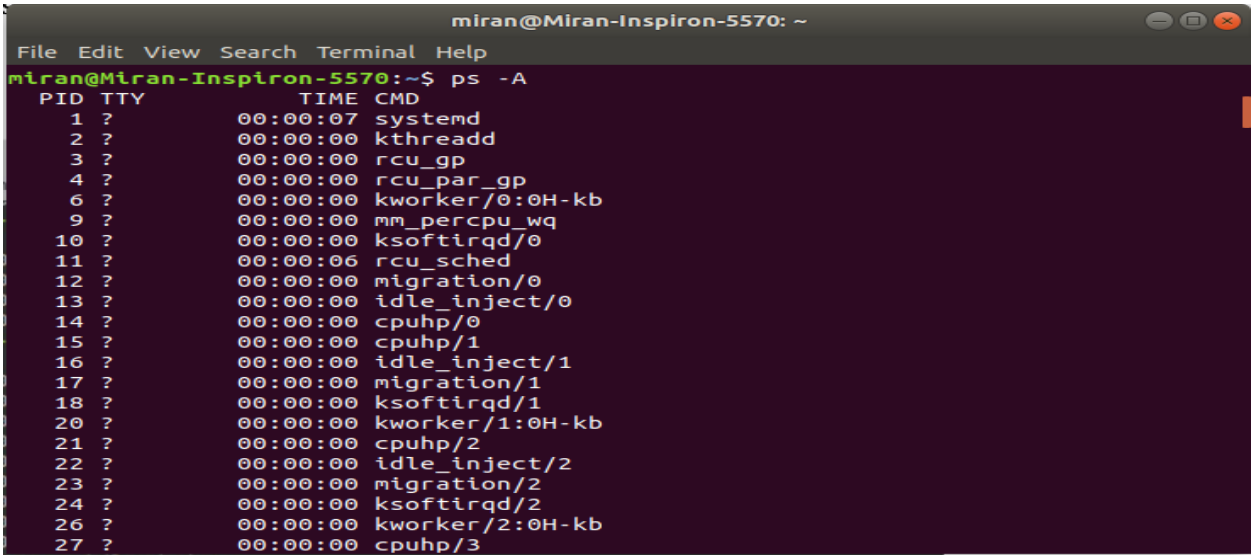
Top: The top command is the traditional way to view your system's resource usage and see the processes that are taking up the most system resources. Top displays a list of processes, with the ones using the most CPU at the top.



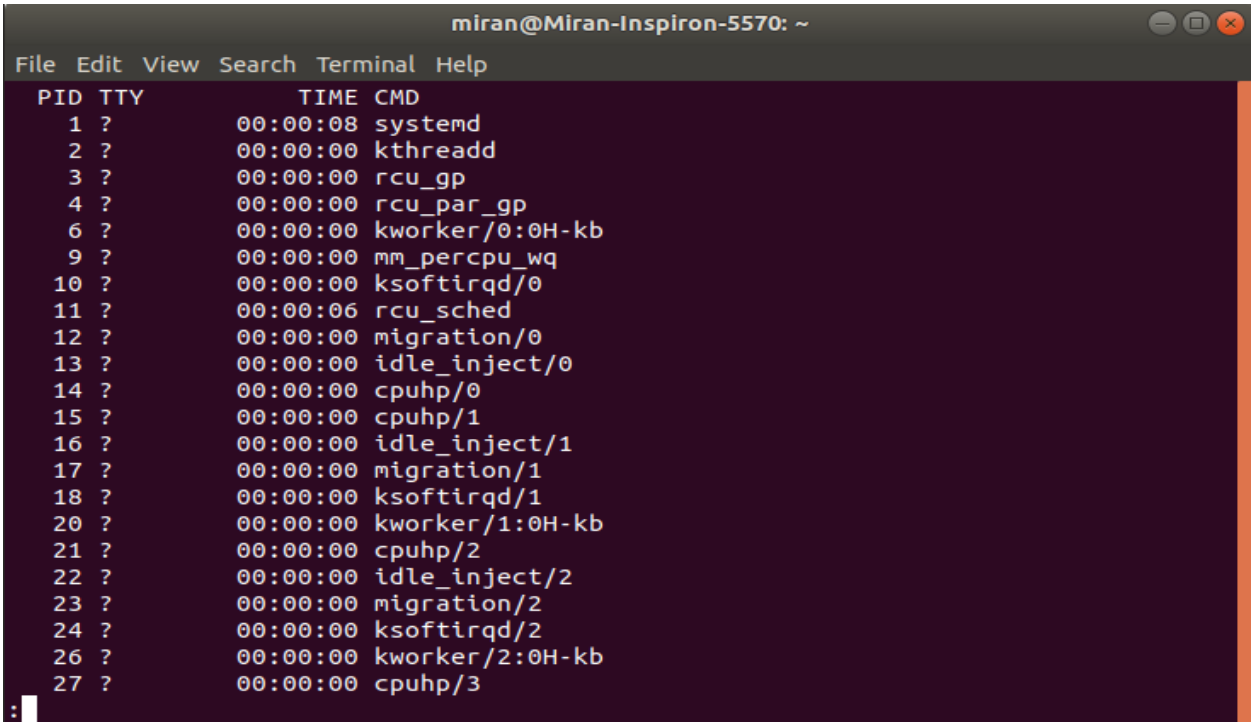
Htop: The **htop** command is an improved top. It's not installed by default on most Linux distributions — here's the command you'll need to install it on Ubuntu:



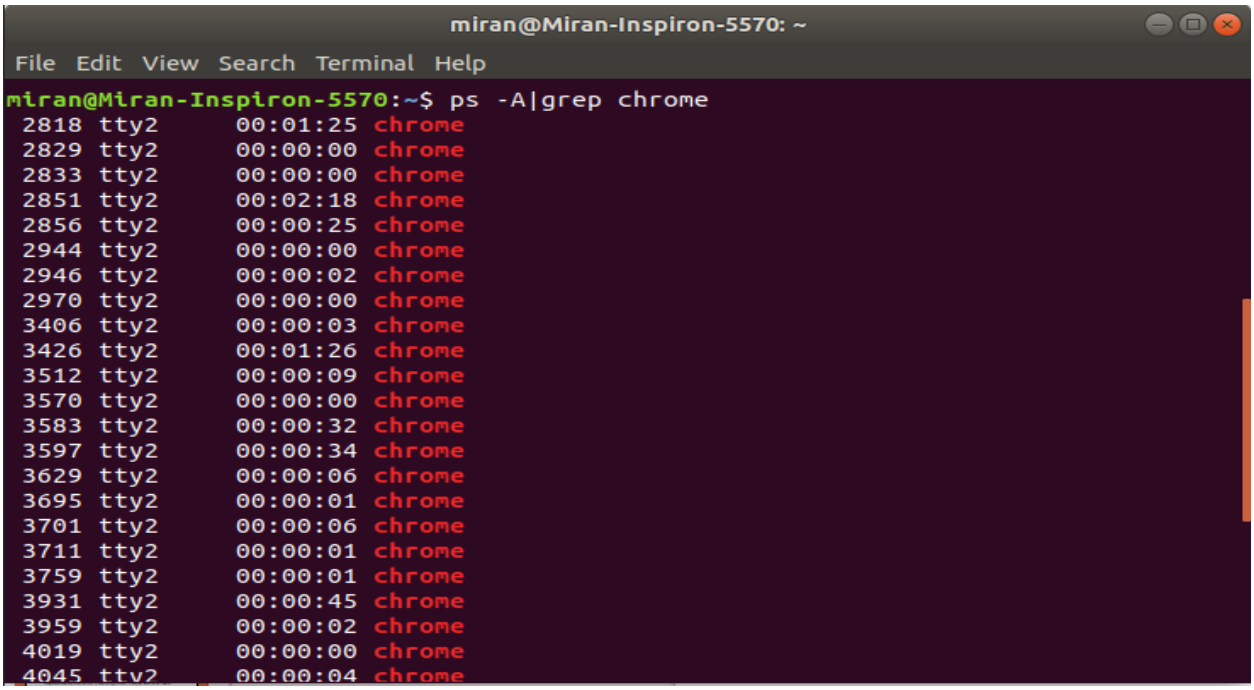
Ps -A: The **ps** command lists running processes. The following command lists all processes running on your system:



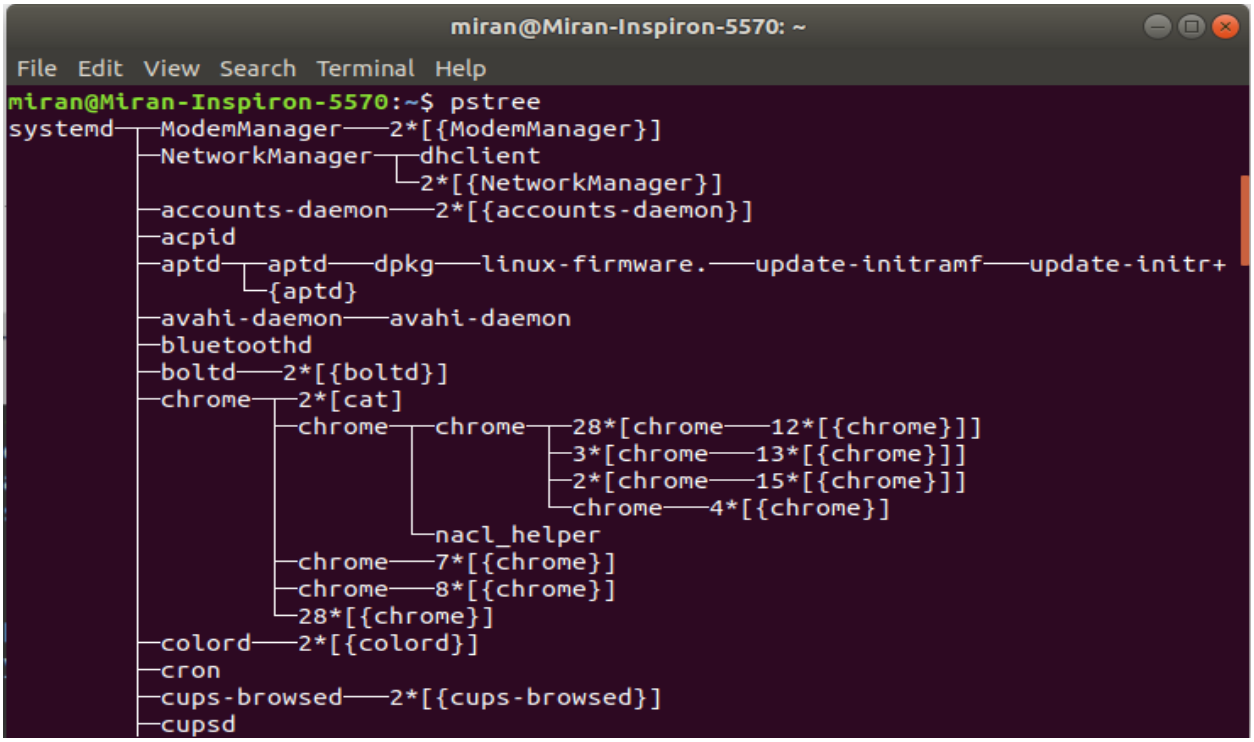
Ps –A|less: ps -A may be too many processes to read at one time, so we can pipe the output through the less command to scroll through them at own pace.



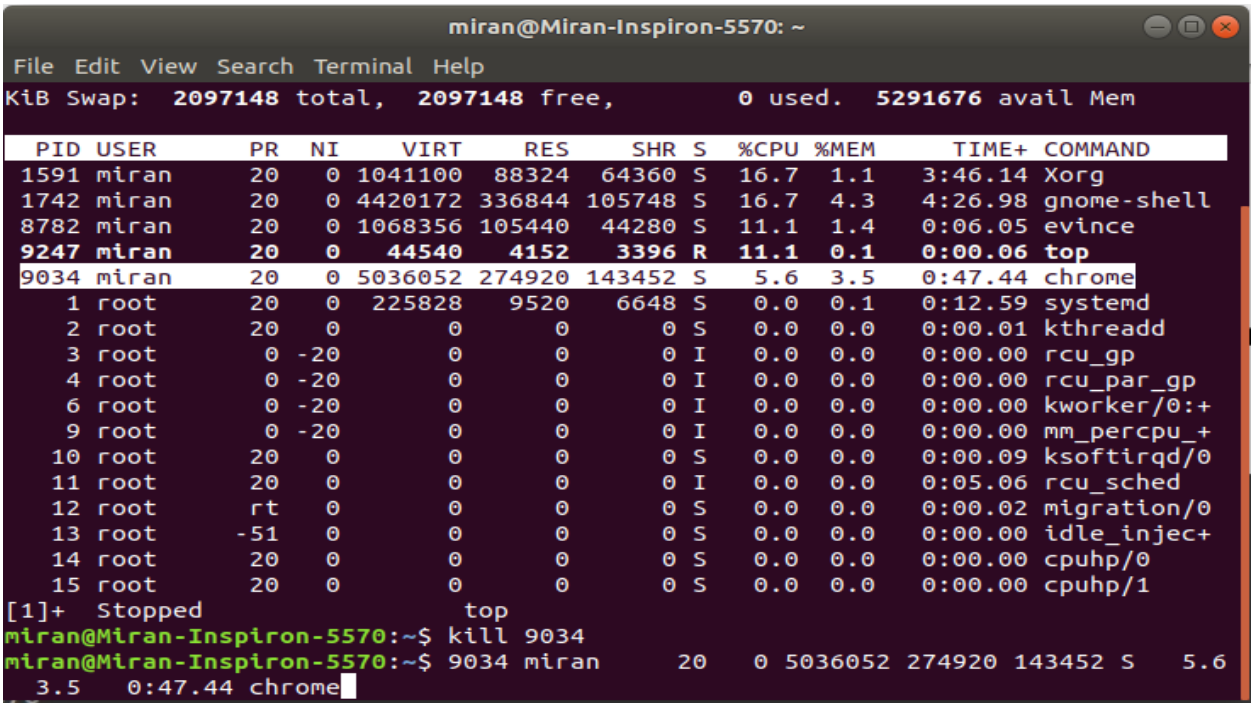
Ps –A|grep: We could also pipe the output through **grep** to search for a specific process without using any other commands. The following command would search for the Firefox process:



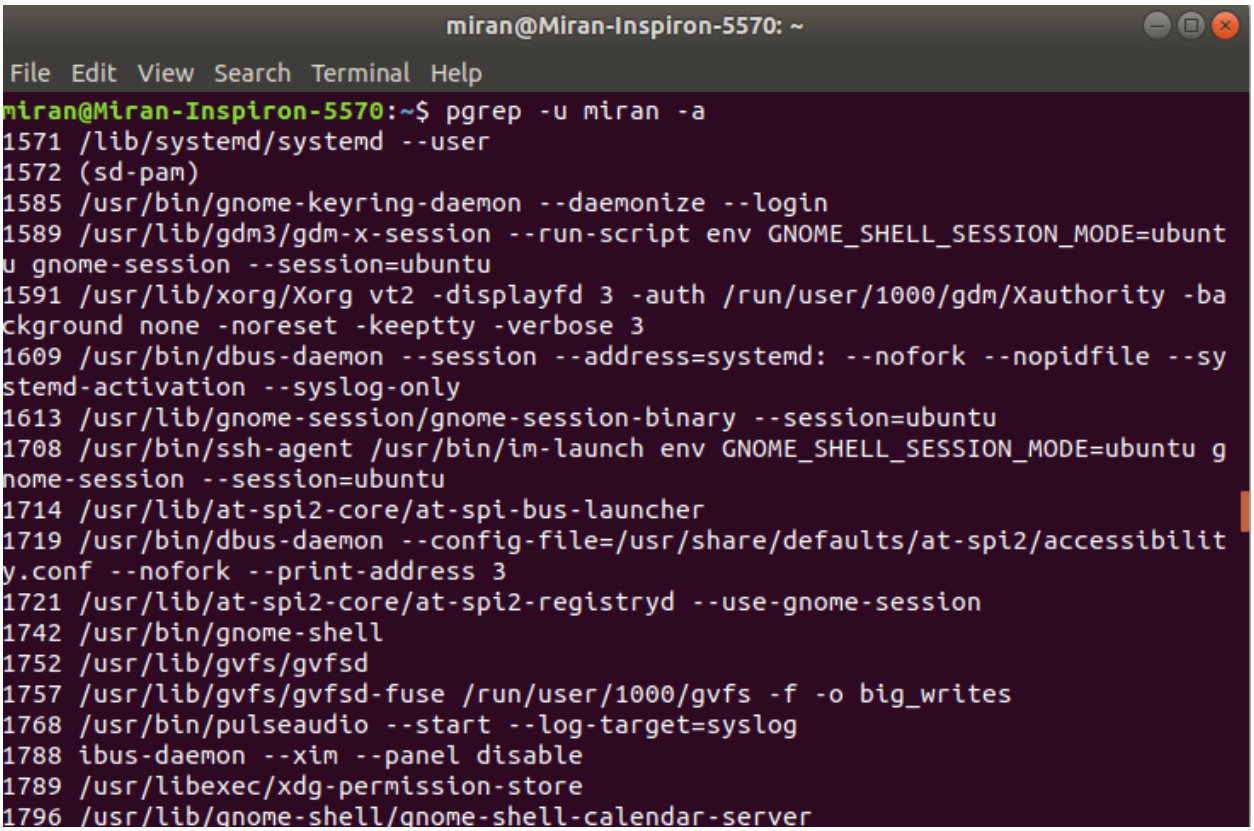
Pstree: The **pstree** command is another way of visualizing processes. It displays them in tree format.



Kill: The **kill** command can kill a process, given its process ID. You can get this information from the **ps -A**, **top** or **pgrep** commands.



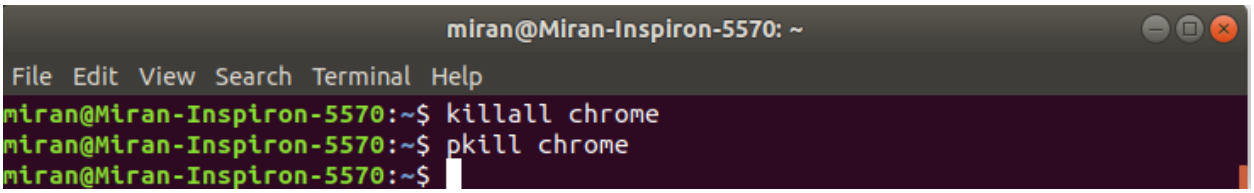
Pgrep: This command show the all process list in details.



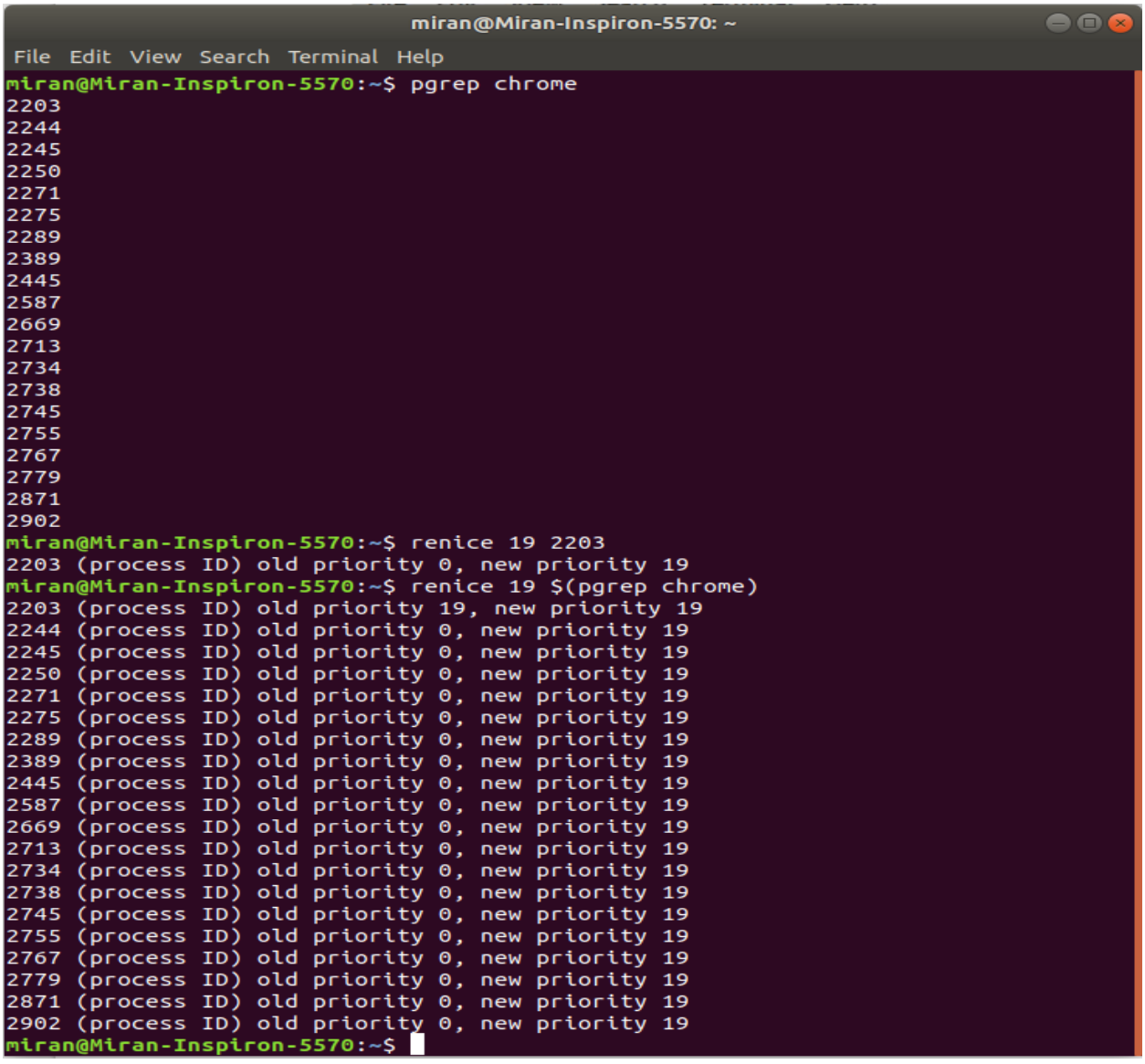
Pkill and xkill: The **pkill** and **killall** commands can kill a process, given its name. Use either command to kill chrome:

pkill chrome

killall chrome



Renice: The **renice** command changes the nice value of an already running process. The nice value determines what priority the process runs with. A value of **-19** is very high priority, while a value of **19** is very low priority. A value of **0** is the default priority. The renice command requires a process's PID. The following command makes a process run with very low priority:



Conclusion:

In this lab I learn the Linux command for process. I also run all the command in the terminal and the output is expected.