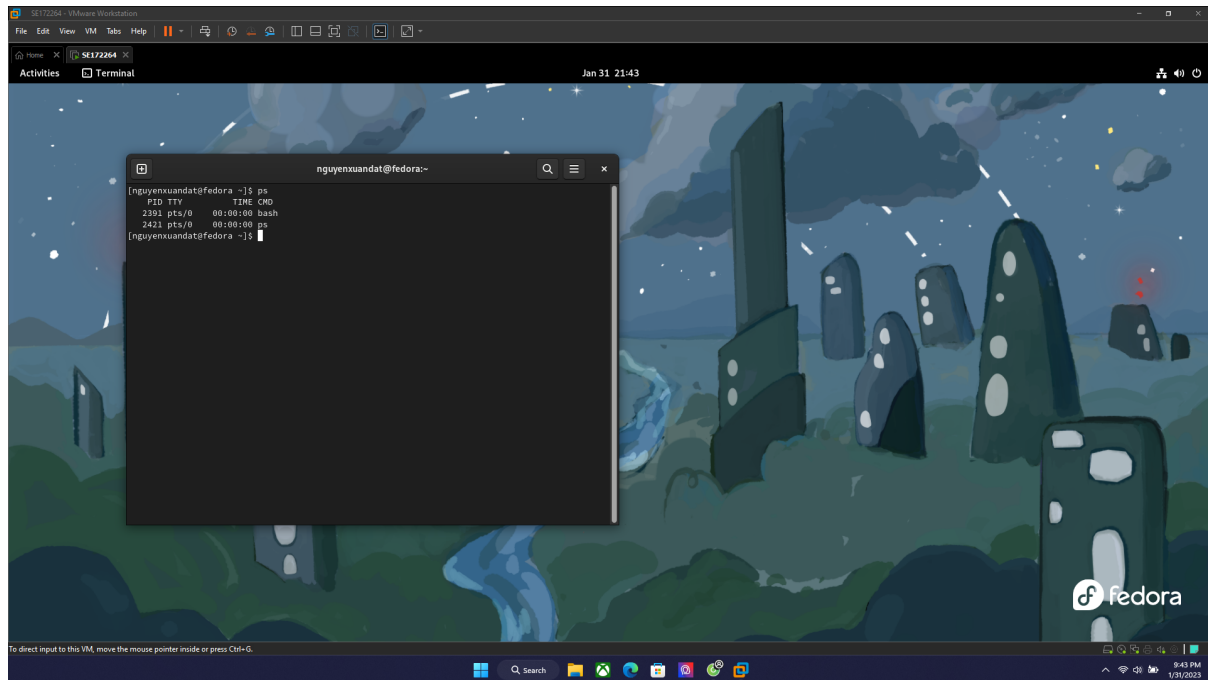


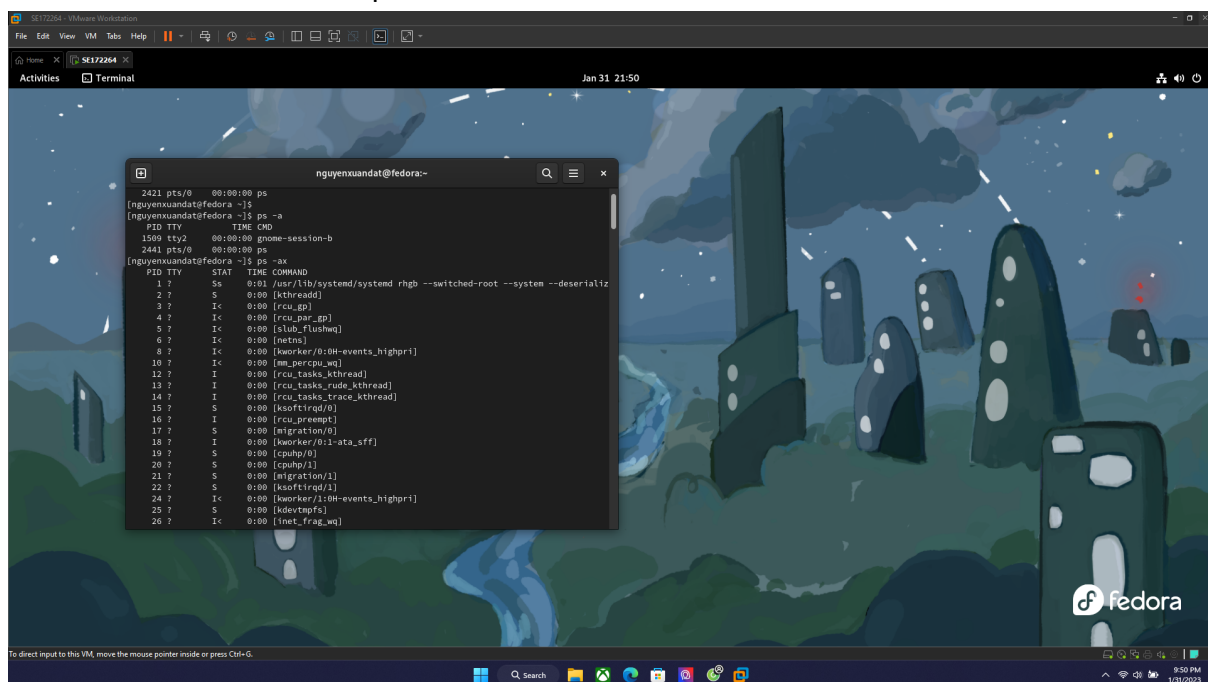
Lab 3: System Attributes and Using Word Processor

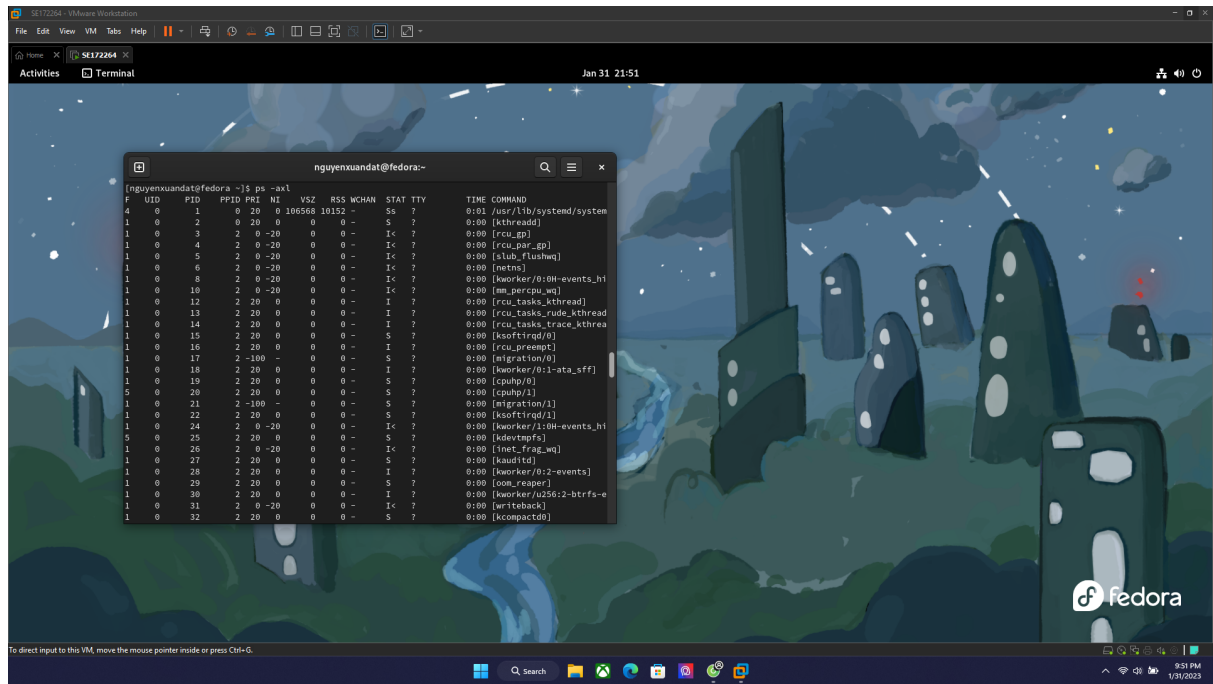
1. View process status (ps) of the running process on the system



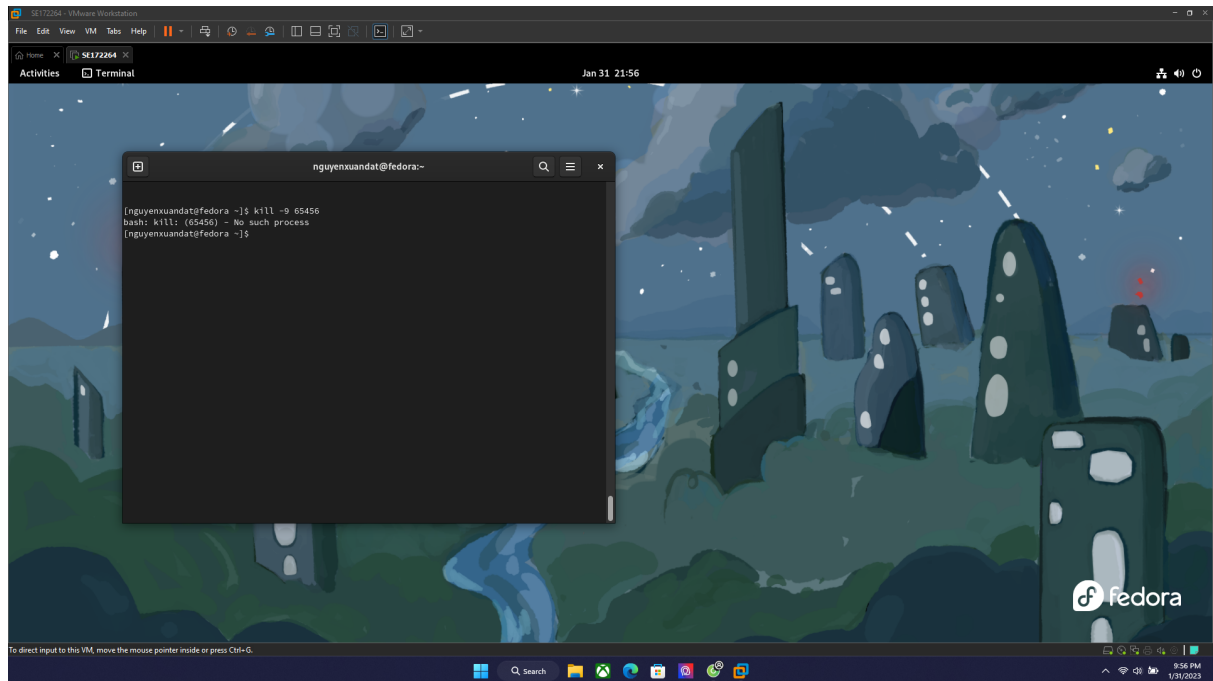
Syntax: **ps [-option]**

- a: view all
- ax: view all process, even though the process is not concern with tty
- axl: view all process with the full command



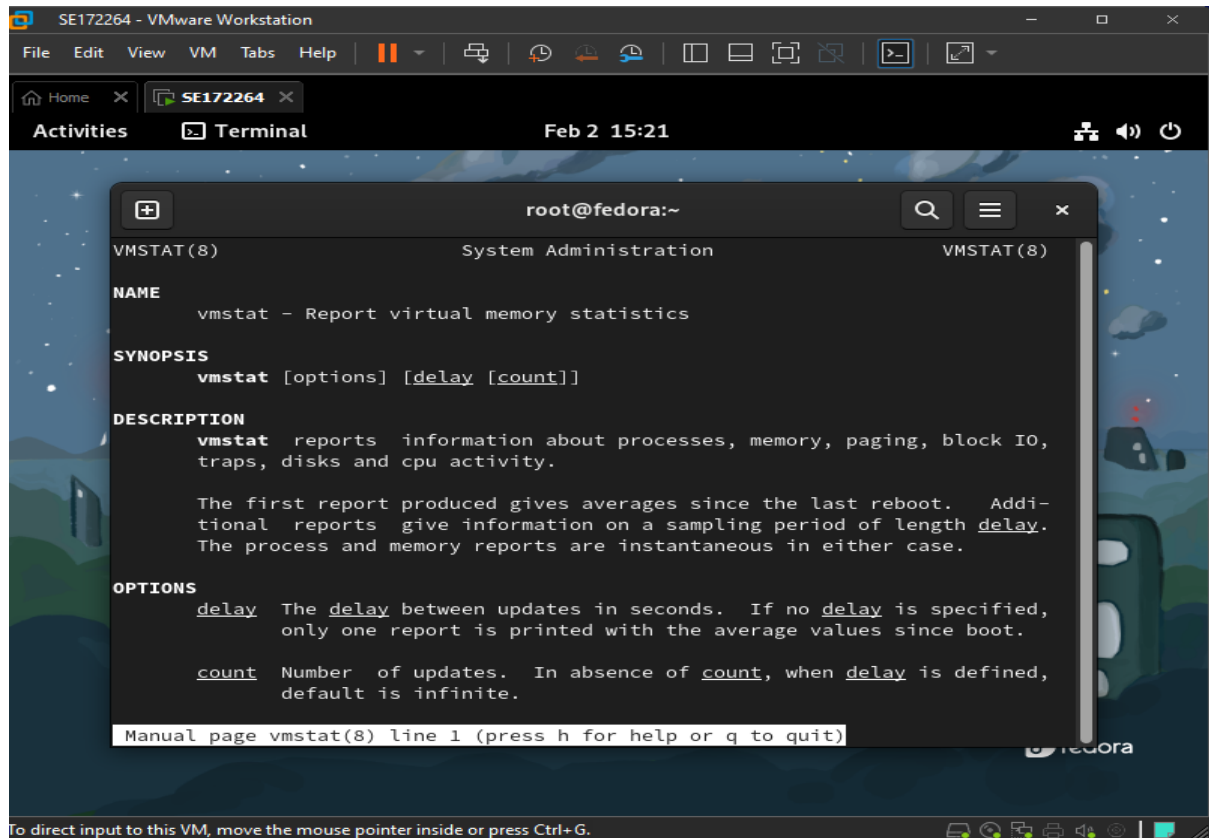


Stop a process (the kill command): kill -9 65456



2- Some System Commands

vmstat (view status of virtual memory)



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@fedora:~" with a search icon, a menu icon, and a close button. The terminal displays the help text for the `vmstat` command. The text is as follows:

```
VMSTAT(8)                                System Administration                                VMSTAT(8)

NAME
    vmstat - Report virtual memory statistics

SYNOPSIS
    vmstat [options] [delay [count]]

DESCRIPTION
    vmstat reports information about processes, memory, paging, block IO, traps, disks and cpu activity.

    The first report produced gives averages since the last reboot.  Additional reports give information on a sampling period of length delay. The process and memory reports are instantaneous in either case.

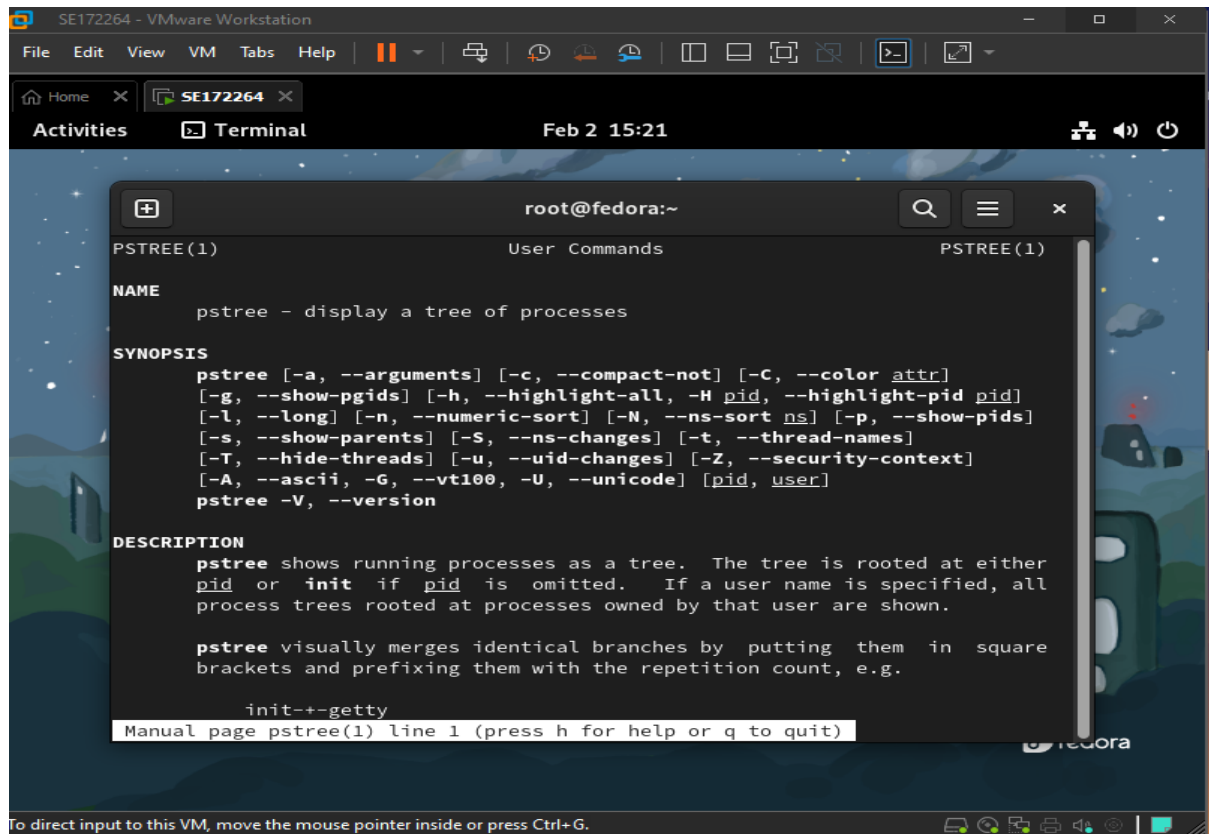
OPTIONS
    delay    The delay between updates in seconds.  If no delay is specified, only one report is printed with the average values since boot.

    count    Number of updates.  In absence of count, when delay is defined, default is infinite.

Manual page vmstat(8) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a status bar that reads: "To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G."

pstree -np



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@fedora:~" with a search icon, a menu icon, and a close button. The terminal displays the help text for the `pstree` command. The text is as follows:

```
PSTREE(1)                                User Commands                                PSTREE(1)

NAME
    pstree - display a tree of processes

SYNOPSIS
    pstree [-a, --arguments] [-c, --compact-not] [-C, --color attr]
    [-g, --show-pgids] [-h, --highlight-all, -H pid, --highlight-pid pid]
    [-l, --long] [-n, --numeric-sort] [-N, --ns-sort ns] [-p, --show-pids]
    [-s, --show-parents] [-S, --ns-changes] [-t, --thread-names]
    [-T, --hide-threads] [-u, --uid-changes] [-Z, --security-context]
    [-A, --ascii, -G, --vt100, -U, --unicode] [pid, user]
    pstree -V, --version

DESCRIPTION
    pstree shows running processes as a tree.  The tree is rooted at either pid or init if pid is omitted.  If a user name is specified, all process trees rooted at processes owned by that user are shown.

    pstree visually merges identical branches by putting them in square brackets and prefixing them with the repetition count, e.g.

        init--getty

Manual page pstree(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a status bar that reads: "To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G."

pgrep <option> <parameter>

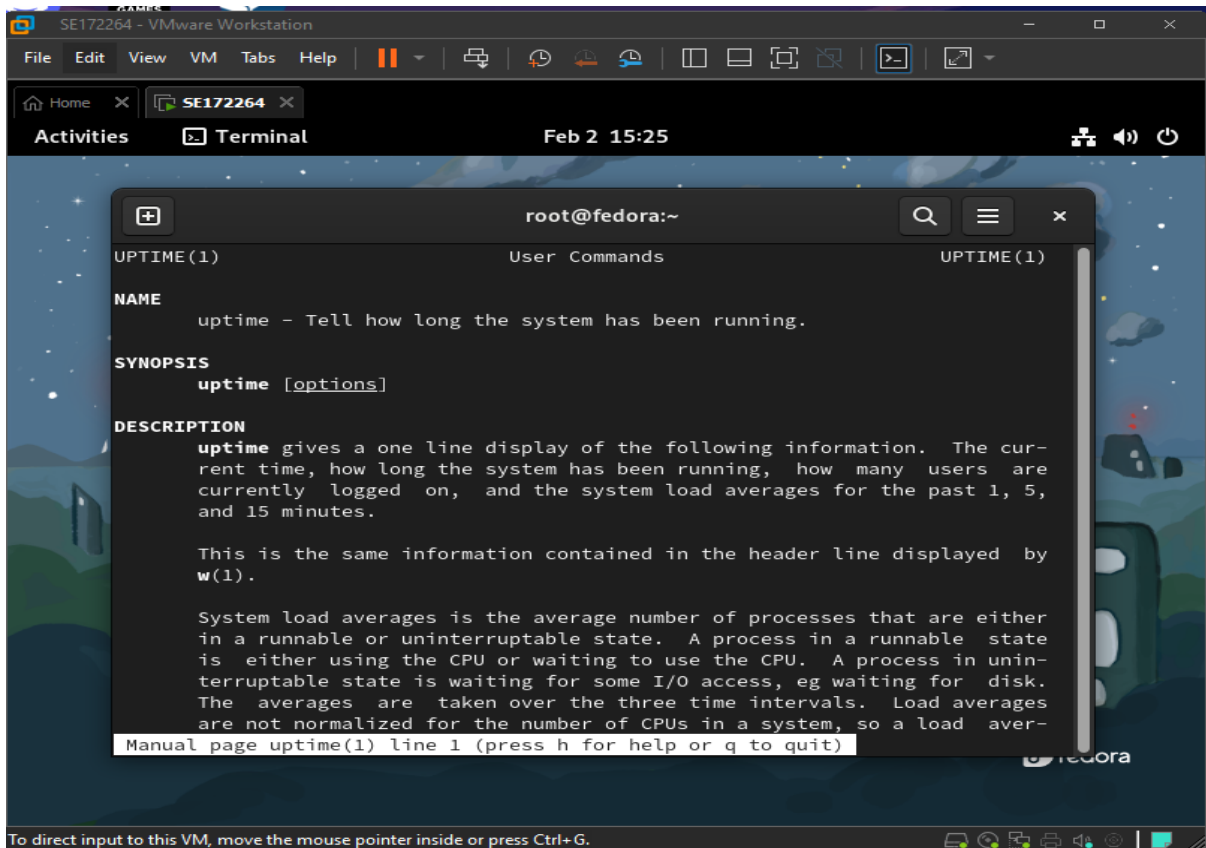
My command: \$ man grep "chuo" report_*.log

```
root@fedora:~  
grep(1) User Commands grep(1)  
  
NAME  
    grep, egrep, fgrep - print lines that match patterns  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    grep [OPTION...] PATTERNS [FILE...]  
    grep [OPTION...] -e PATTERNS ... [FILE...]  
    grep [OPTION...] -f PATTERN FILE ... [FILE...]  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    grep searches for PATTERNS in each FILE. PATTERNS is one or more  
    patterns separated by newline characters, and grep prints each line  
    that matches a pattern. Typically PATTERNS should be quoted when grep  
    is used in a shell command.  
  
    A FILE of "-" stands for standard input. If no FILE is given,  
    recursive searches examine the working directory, and nonrecursive  
    searches read standard input.  
  
    In addition, the variant programs egrep and fgrep are the same as  
    grep -E and grep -F, respectively. These variants are deprecated, but  
    are provided for backward compatibility.  
  
Manual page grep(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

pkill

```
root@fedora:~  
pgrep(1) User Commands PGREP(1)  
  
NAME  
    pgrep, pkill, pidwait - look up, signal, or wait for processes based on  
    name and other attributes  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    pgrep [options] pattern  
    pkill [options] pattern  
    pidwait [options] pattern  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    pgrep looks through the currently running processes and lists the  
    process IDs which match the selection criteria to stdout. All the cri-  
    teria have to match. For example,  
  
        $ pgrep -u root sshd  
  
    will only list the processes called sshd AND owned by root. On the  
    other hand,  
  
        $ pgrep -u root,daemon  
  
Manual page pkill(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Uptime: the current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@fedora:~" with a search bar and menu icons. The terminal displays the manual page for the `uptime(1)` command. The page includes sections for NAME, SYNOPSIS, and DESCRIPTION. The DESCRIPTION section explains that `uptime` provides a one-line display of system information, including the current time, system uptime, logged-in users, and system load averages. It also mentions that the load averages are taken over three time intervals and are not normalized for the number of CPUs. The terminal window is part of a VMware Workstation interface, with the VM name "SE172264" and the date "Feb 2 15:25" visible at the top.

```
UPTIME(1)                                User Commands                                UPTIME(1)

NAME
    uptime - Tell how long the system has been running.

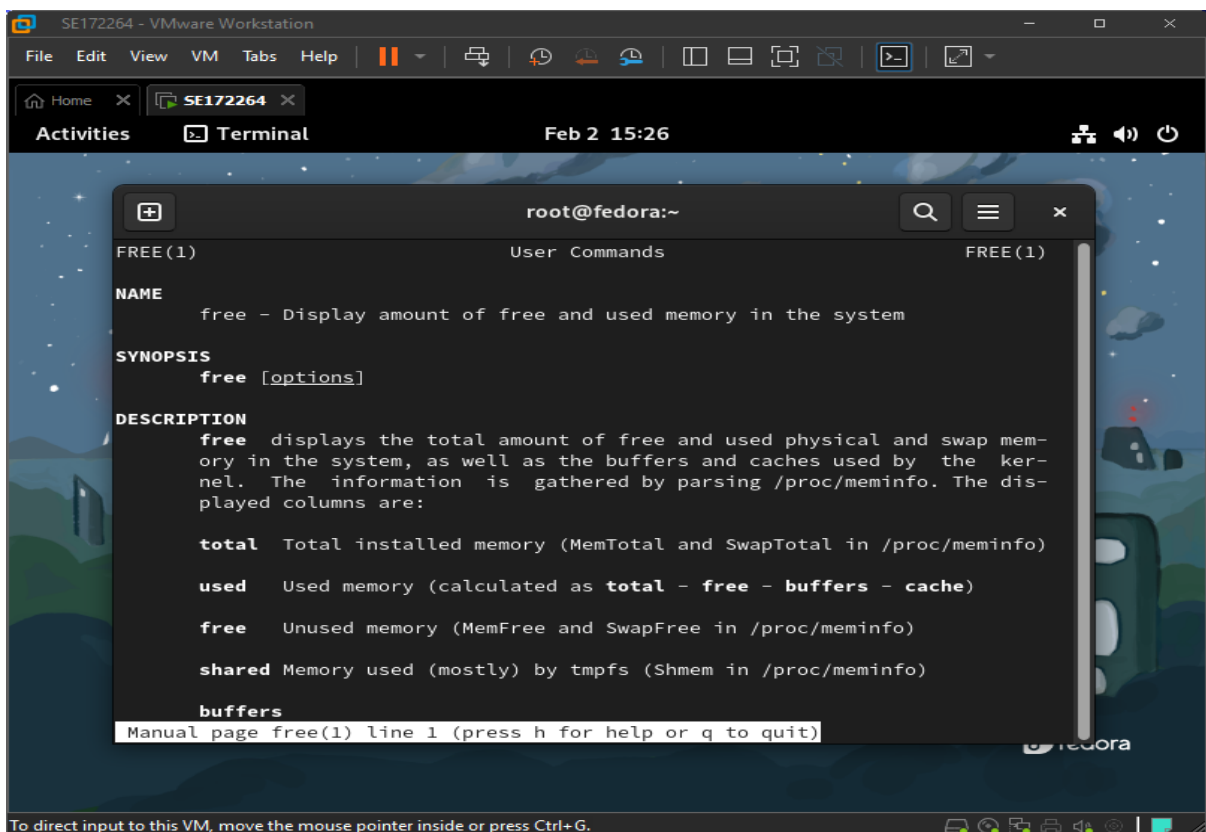
SYNOPSIS
    uptime [options]

DESCRIPTION
    uptime gives a one line display of the following information.  The cur-
    rent time, how long the system has been running, how many users are
    currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5,
    and 15 minutes.

    This is the same information contained in the header line displayed by
    w(1).

    System load averages is the average number of processes that are either
    in a runnable or uninterruptable state.  A process in a runnable state
    is either using the CPU or waiting to use the CPU.  A process in unin-
    terruptable state is waiting for some I/O access, eg waiting for disk.
    The averages are taken over the three time intervals.  Load averages
    are not normalized for the number of CPUs in a system, so a load aver-
    Manual page uptime(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Free



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "root@fedora:~" with a search bar and menu icons. The terminal displays the manual page for the `free` command. The page includes sections for NAME, SYNOPSIS, and DESCRIPTION. The DESCRIPTION section explains that `free` displays the total amount of free and used physical and swap memory in the system, as well as the buffers and caches used by the kernel. It also lists the columns displayed: total, used, free, shared, and buffers. The terminal window is part of a VMware Workstation interface, with the VM name "SE172264" and the date "Feb 2 15:26" visible at the top.

```
FREE(1)                                User Commands                                FREE(1)

NAME
    free - Display amount of free and used memory in the system

SYNOPSIS
    free [options]

DESCRIPTION
    free displays the total amount of free and used physical and swap mem-
    ory in the system, as well as the buffers and caches used by the ker-
    nel.  The information is gathered by parsing /proc/meminfo.  The dis-
    played columns are:

    total    Total installed memory (MemTotal and SwapTotal in /proc/meminfo)
    used     Used memory (calculated as total - free - buffers - cache)
    free     Unused memory (MemFree and SwapFree in /proc/meminfo)
    shared   Memory used (mostly) by tmpfs (Shmem in /proc/meminfo)
    buffers

    Manual page free(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

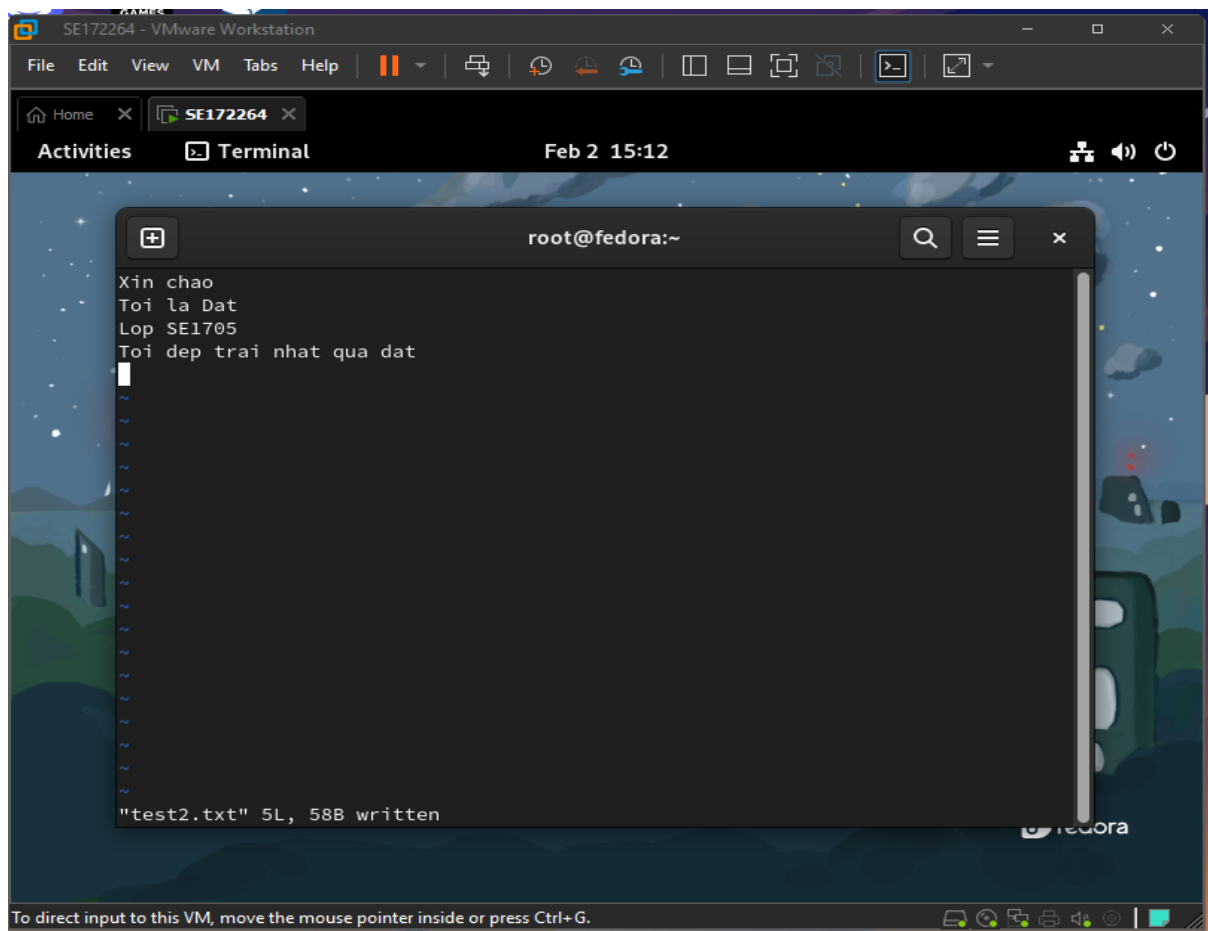
3- Using the basic Editor Program vi

Step 1: Syntax: vi test1.txt

Step 2: I write something to take note

Step 3: Press ESC to exit vi

Step 4: using ":w" command to write



Using “:wq” to write and exit

