

```
Activities 🕒 Terminal
                                               noor@NOOR: ~/iot_logger/scripts
      noor@NOOR:~/tot_logger/scripts$ ./sensor.sh &
      [1] 5294
      noor@NOOR:~/iot_logger/scripts$ ps aux | grep sensor.sh
                    5294 0.0 0.0 10108 3840 pts/0
5306 0.0 0.0 9224 2560 pts/0
                                                                              0:00 /bin/bash ./s
      поог
      noor
                                                                5+
                                                                              0:00 grep --color=auto
                                     lpts$ netstat | grep ESTABLISHED
                           0 NOOR:bootpc
                                                          _gateway:bootps
      udp
      noor@NOOR:~/iot
                         logger/scripts$ jobs
      [1]+ Running
                                        ./sensor.sh &
$$ fg %1
       Rhythmbox
       [1]+ Stopped
                                          ./sensor.sh
      noor@NOOR:~/tot
      [1]+ ./sensor.sh & noor@NOOR:~/iot_logger/scripts$ fg %1
       ./sensor.sh
      ^Z
                              ./sensor.sh
er/scripts$ kill -9 5294
er/scripts$ ps aux | grep sensor.sh
      [1]+ Stopped
      noor@NOOR: ~/tot
      noor@NOOR:~
                                        9224 2560 pts/0
      noor
                                                                    21:32
                                                                               0:00 grep --color=auto
             Killed
      [1]+
                                          ./sensor.sh
       noor@NOOR:
```

What happens step by step when you type a command in bash (e.g., ls) until you see the output?

When I type for ex: ls

- 1. The bash read the input
- 2.check the syntax and look up for it
- 3.bash searches for it in the directories if it's not a built in in the shell
- 4.bash create a new process using fork () it makes a child process
- 5.child process execute ls 6. kernel runs ls 7.the results appear in the terminal

Explain the types of processes in Linux: daemon, zombie, orphan. How can you detect them?

Daemon process: long running process in the background to respond to request from the services

Orphan process: when the parent process end first while the process is still running

And it gets adopted by the system

Zombie process: when the child process has terminated execution but remain in the process table list and its parent hasn't read its exit status

Why do we need Inter-Process Communication (IPC)? List some IPC mechanisms and real-life examples.

IPC (inter process communication): allows processes to exchange data and it help processes synchronize their activities

Types of IPC:

sockets: network communication method and it helps connect the processes

Pipes: one process writes the other read ex: ls | grep txt

Message queues: processes send or receive structured messages

Signal: control processes ex: kill -9 DIP send a SIGKILL

Ex: web browser each tab runs as a separate process but when the processes need to communicate with each other they use IPC (sockets) to exchange data and send messages, we also use it with databases using the shared memory