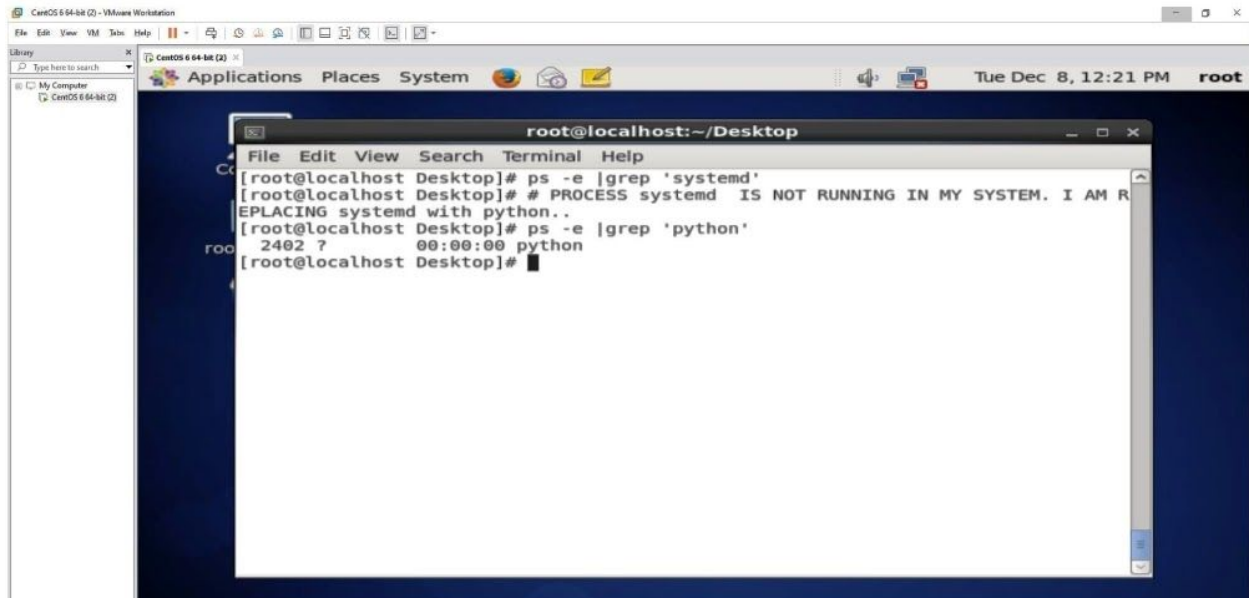


ASSIGNMENT - 6

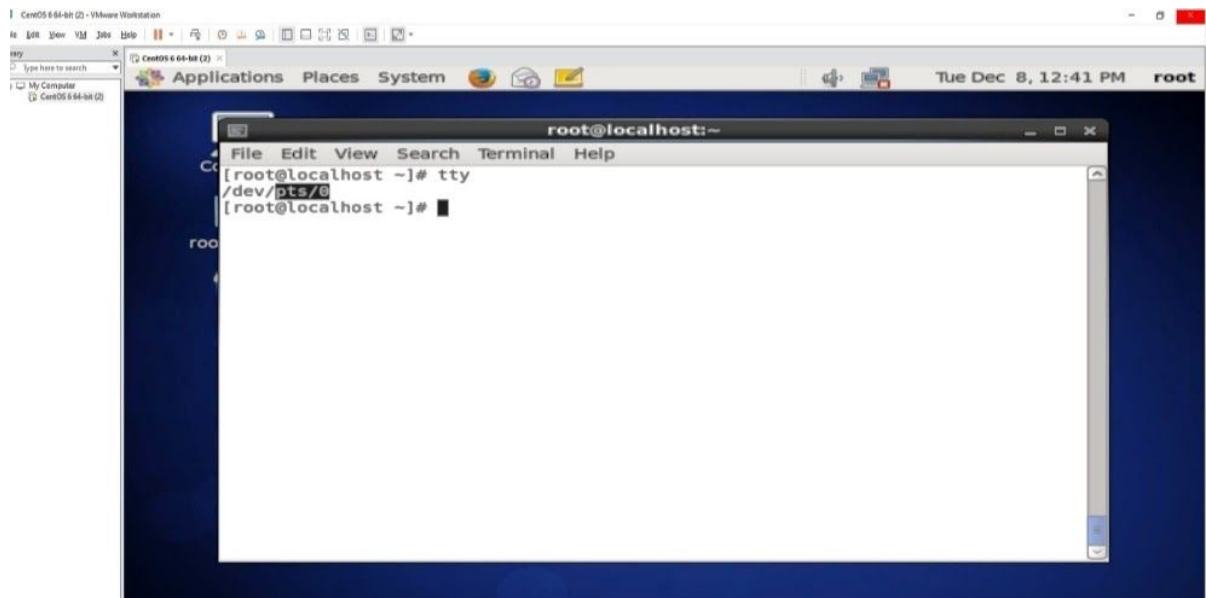
1. Use ps to search for the “systemd” process by name.

L.



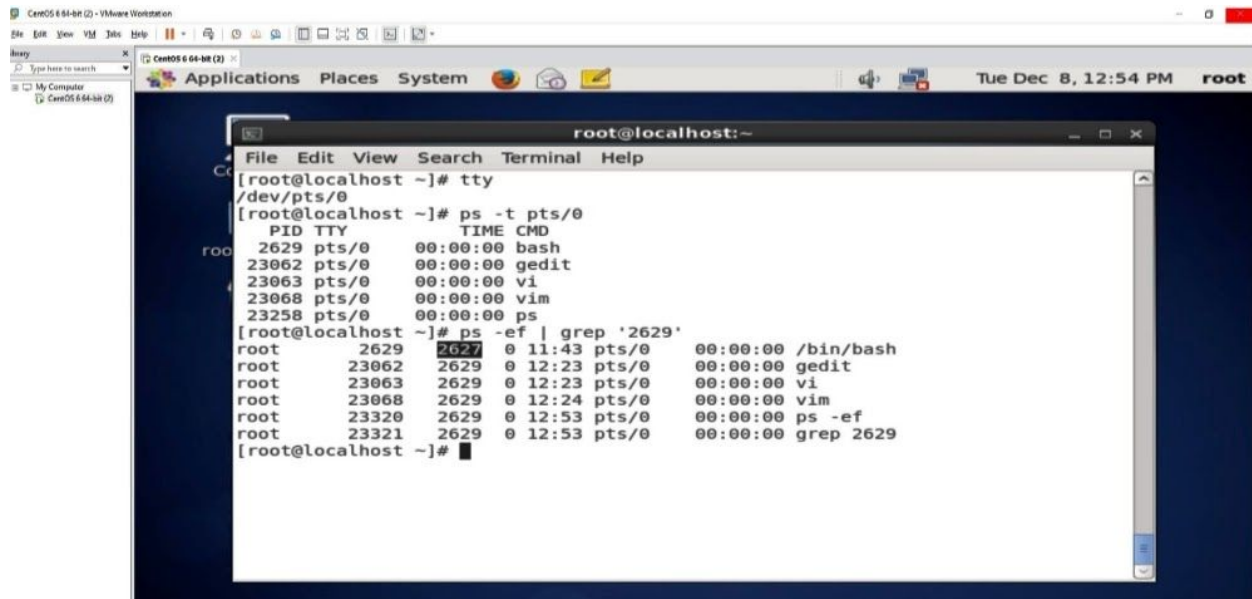
```
root@localhost:~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost Desktop]# ps -e |grep 'systemd'
[root@localhost Desktop]# ## PROCESS systemd IS NOT RUNNING IN MY SYSTEM. I AM R
EPLACING systemd with python..
[root@localhost Desktop]# ps -e |grep 'python'
2402 ?      00:00:00 python
[root@localhost Desktop]#
```

2. Find out your terminal name. Using your terminal name, use ps to find all processes associated With your terminal.



```
root@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@localhost ~]# tty
/dev/pts/6
[root@localhost ~]#
```

3. Check and note the process id of your shell (from the output of the above command).
Also, note the parent process id of your shell.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' within a VMware Workstation environment. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

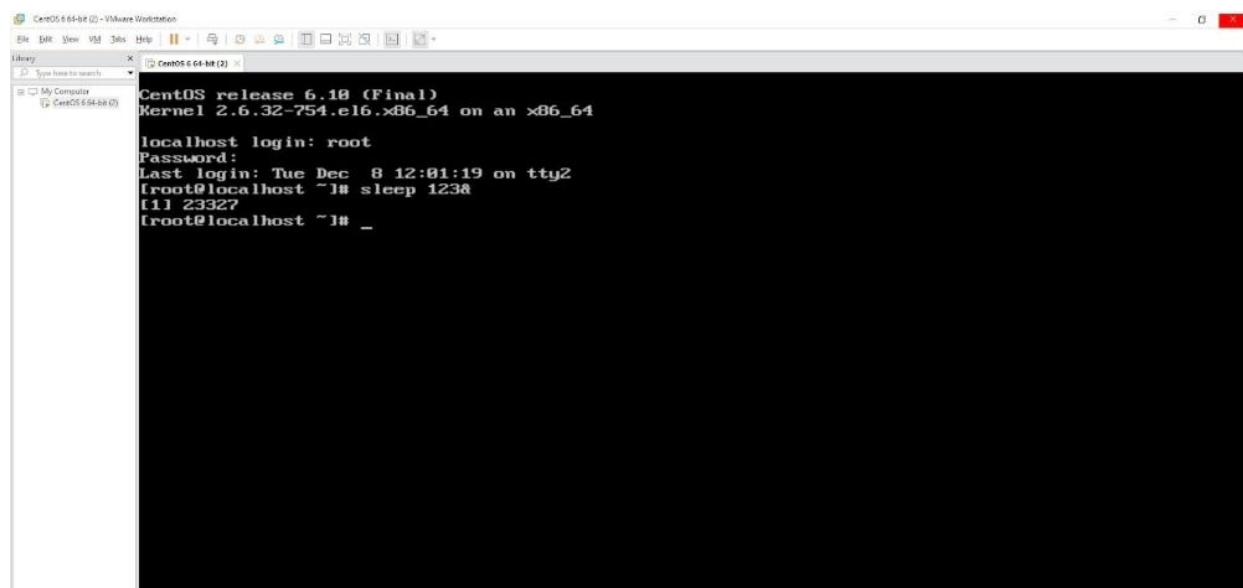
```
[root@localhost ~]# tty
/dev/pts/0
[root@localhost ~]# ps -t pts/0
```

PID	TTY	TIME	CMD
2629	pts/0	00:00:00	bash
23062	pts/0	00:00:00	gedit
23063	pts/0	00:00:00	vi
23068	pts/0	00:00:00	vim
23258	pts/0	00:00:00	ps

```
[root@localhost ~]# ps -ef | grep '2629'
```

USER	PID	PPID	TIME	TTY	CMD
root	2629	2627	0 11:43	pts/0	/bin/bash
root	23062	2629	0 12:23	pts/0	gedit
root	23063	2629	0 12:23	pts/0	vi
root	23068	2629	0 12:24	pts/0	vim
root	23320	2629	0 12:53	pts/0	ps -ef
root	23321	2629	0 12:53	pts/0	grep 2629

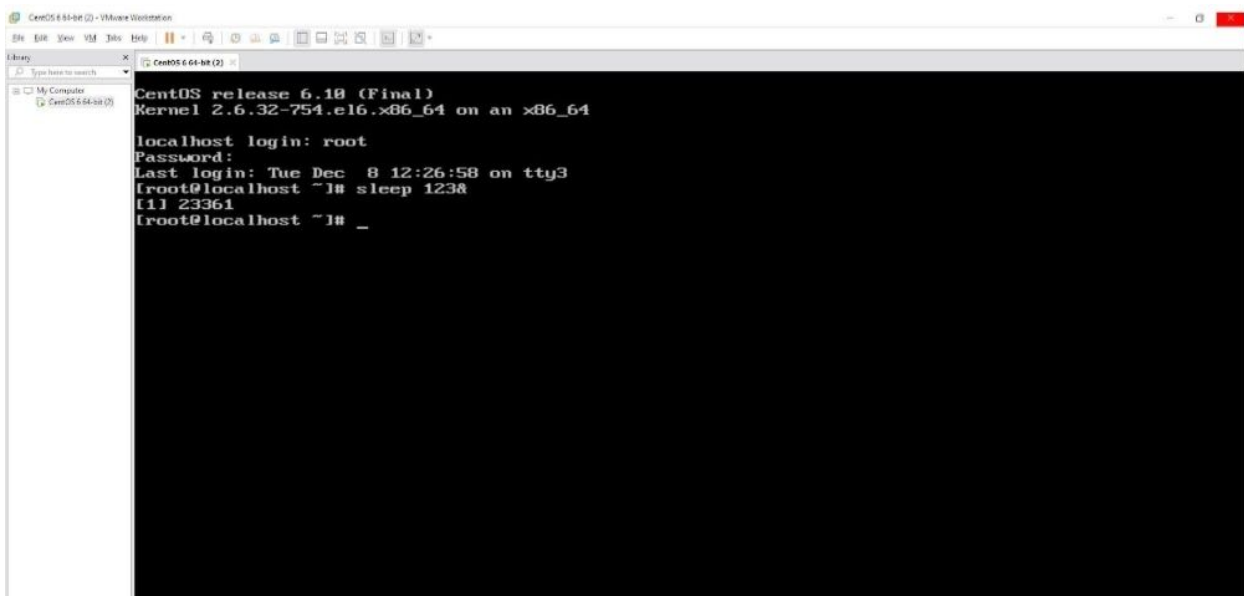
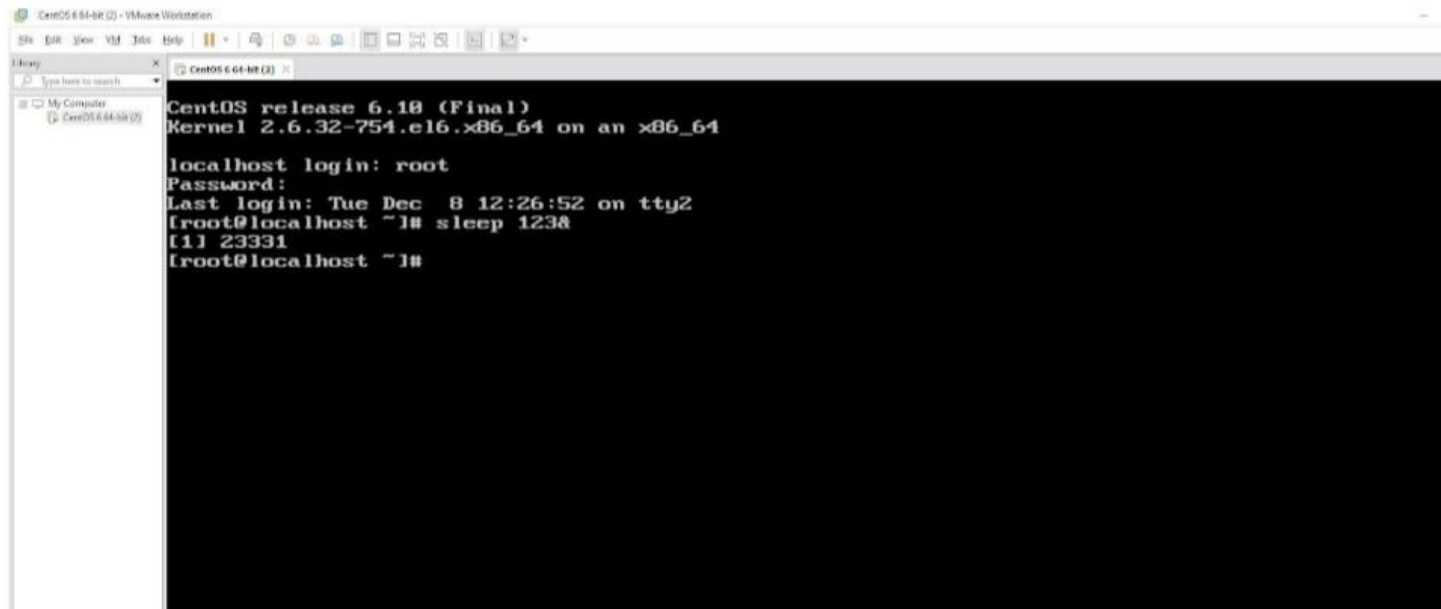
4. Start 3 instances of “sleep 123” as background processes.



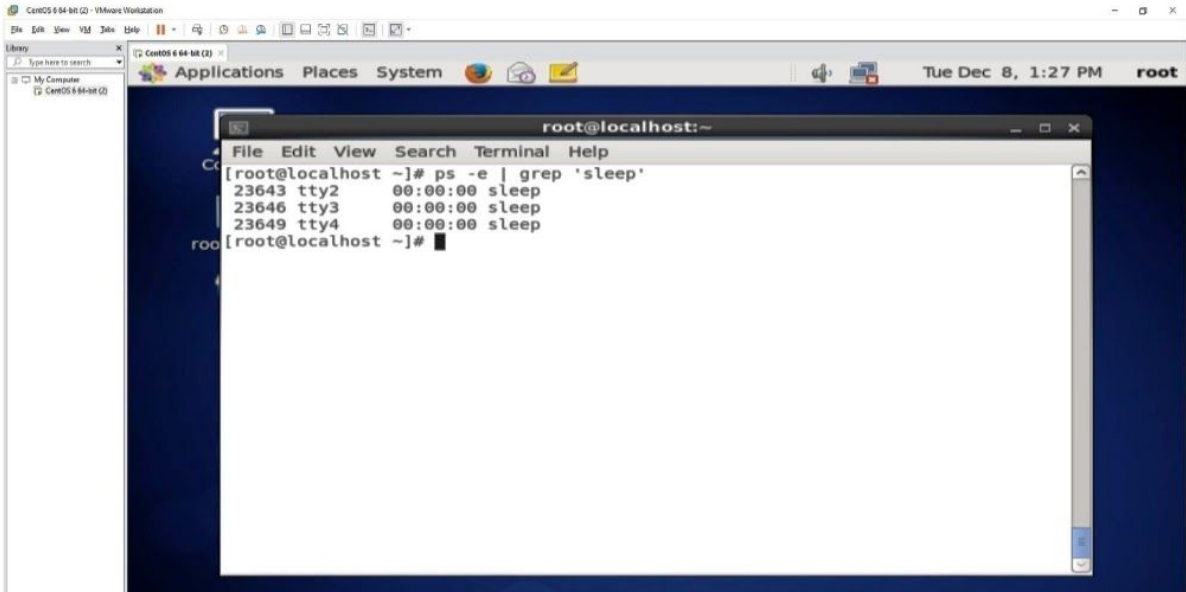
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following text:

```
CentOS release 6.10 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.32-754.el6.x86_64 on an x86_64

localhost login: root
Password:
Last login: Tue Dec 8 12:01:19 on tty2
[root@localhost ~]# sleep 123&
[1] 23327
[root@localhost ~]# _
```



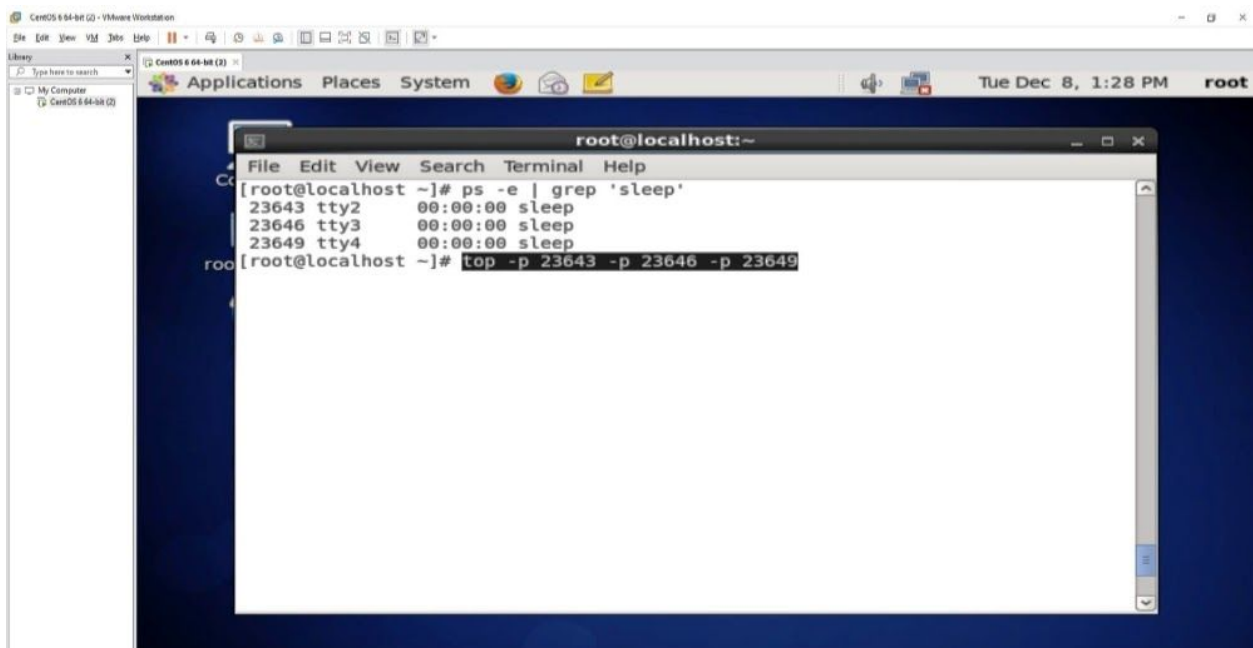
5. Check and note the process id's of all sleep processes.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' within a desktop environment. The terminal displays the command `ps -e | grep 'sleep'` and its output, which lists three sleep processes with their PIDs, TTYs, start times, and names.

```
root@localhost ~]# ps -e | grep 'sleep'
23643 tty2    00:00:00 sleep
23646 tty3    00:00:00 sleep
23649 tty4    00:00:00 sleep
root@localhost ~]#
```

6. Display only those three sleep processes in top. Then quit top.



The screenshot shows the same terminal window as before, but now displaying the command `top -p 23643 -p 23646 -p 23649`. The command is entered and highlighted in the terminal prompt.

```
root@localhost ~]# top -p 23643 -p 23646 -p 23649
```

