Exploring Disk and Process Commands

Welcome to our presentation on disk and process commands! In this guide, we'll dive into powerful commands like df, du, ps, and more.

Disk Commands

df

The df command is your gateway to understanding file system disk space usage. Discover how much space is used and available.

du

Estimate file space usage with du. Uncover the size of directories and files, helping you manage them more effectively.

free

Memory is vital. Use the free command to analyze the amount of free and used system memory, ensuring optimal performance.

Syntax

Syntax of du :

```
du [options] [directory/file]
```

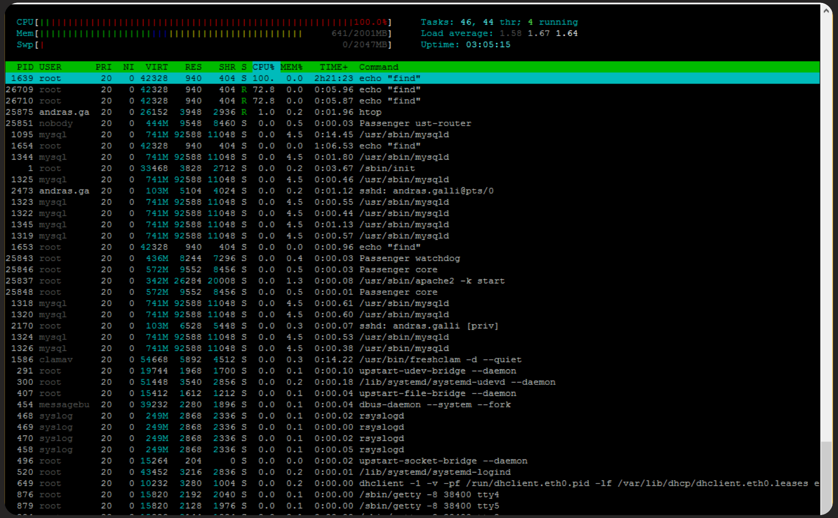
Syntax of df :

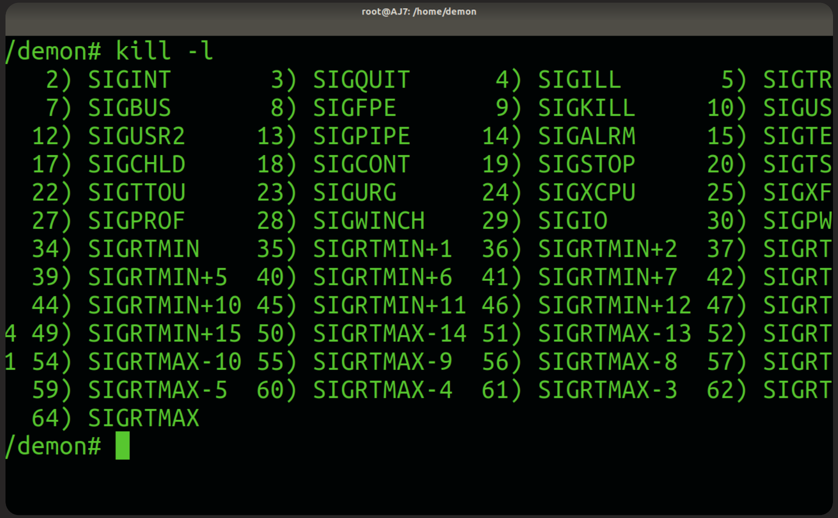
```
df [OPTION]... [FILE]...
```

Syntax of free :

```
free [OPTION]
```

Process Commands





ps

Gain insight into your system's processes with ps. Take a snapshot of running programs and identify resource usage like a pro.

kill

Terminate or signal unruly processes with the powerful kill command. Regain control and ensure a smooth-running system.

Understanding the ps Command

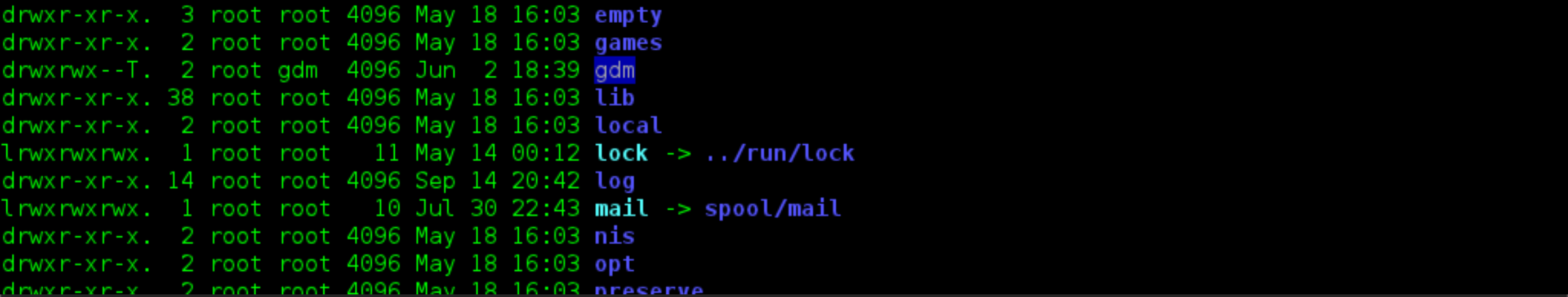
The `ps` command is a powerful tool used in Unix-like operating systems to display information about running processes. It provides a snapshot of the current processes running on your system, including their process IDs (PIDs), parent PIDs, CPU and memory usage, and other details.

The `ps` command has various options that allow you to customize the output and filter the processes based on different criteria. For example, you can use the `-e` option to display information about all processes on the system, or the `-u` option to show processes owned by a specific user.

Using the `ps` command can help you monitor and manage your system's resources, identify resource-intensive processes, troubleshoot issues, and more.

Let me know if you need any further information or if there's anything specific you'd like to know about the `ps` command!

Syntax : ps [option]



KILL

Terminate or signal unruly processes with the powerful kill command. Regain control and ensure a smooth-running system.

Syntax : kill [signal] PID