PROJECT REPORT

ON

SYSTEM MONITER TOOL

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Introduction

The System Monitor Tool is a Linux-based project developed in C++ to display real-time information about system processes, CPU usage, and memory utilization. Similar to the functionality of the top command, this tool collects data from the /proc file system and presents it in a clear and user-friendly terminal interface. It helps users monitor active processes, understand system resource consumption, and identify high-usage tasks. The project enhances understanding of Linux process management, CPU scheduling, and memory handling. It also provides hands-on experience with file handling, system calls, and real-time data updates in C++.

Objectives

- To develop a C++-based system monitoring application that displays real-time information such as running processes, CPU usage, and memory usage.
- To understand and utilize the Linux /proc filesystem for extracting process and system-level details like PID, process name, CPU time, and RAM usage.
- To implement features similar to the top command, including sorting processes based on CPU or memory usage and refreshing data at regular intervals.
- To improve knowledge of system programming, process management, and resource monitoring in Linux-based operating systems.
- To provide a user-friendly terminal interface for efficient system performance monitoring and analysis.

System Requirements

1.Hardware Requirements

- Minimum **2 GB RAM**
- **Dual-core processor** or higher
- At least **200 MB of free disk space**
- A system capable of running **Linux (Ubuntu or similar)**

2. Software Requirements

- **Operating System:** Ubuntu/Linux (recommended: Ubuntu 20.04 or later)

- **Compiler:** g++ with **C++17 support**
- **Libraries Used:**
    - <filesystem> (for process directory access)
    - Standard C++ Libraries (iostream, fstream, unistd.h, etc.)
- **Tools Required:**
    - Terminal / Command Line
    - Text Editor (VS Code, gedit, nano, etc.)
- **Access to /proc filesystem** for process and system data

Source Code / Implementation

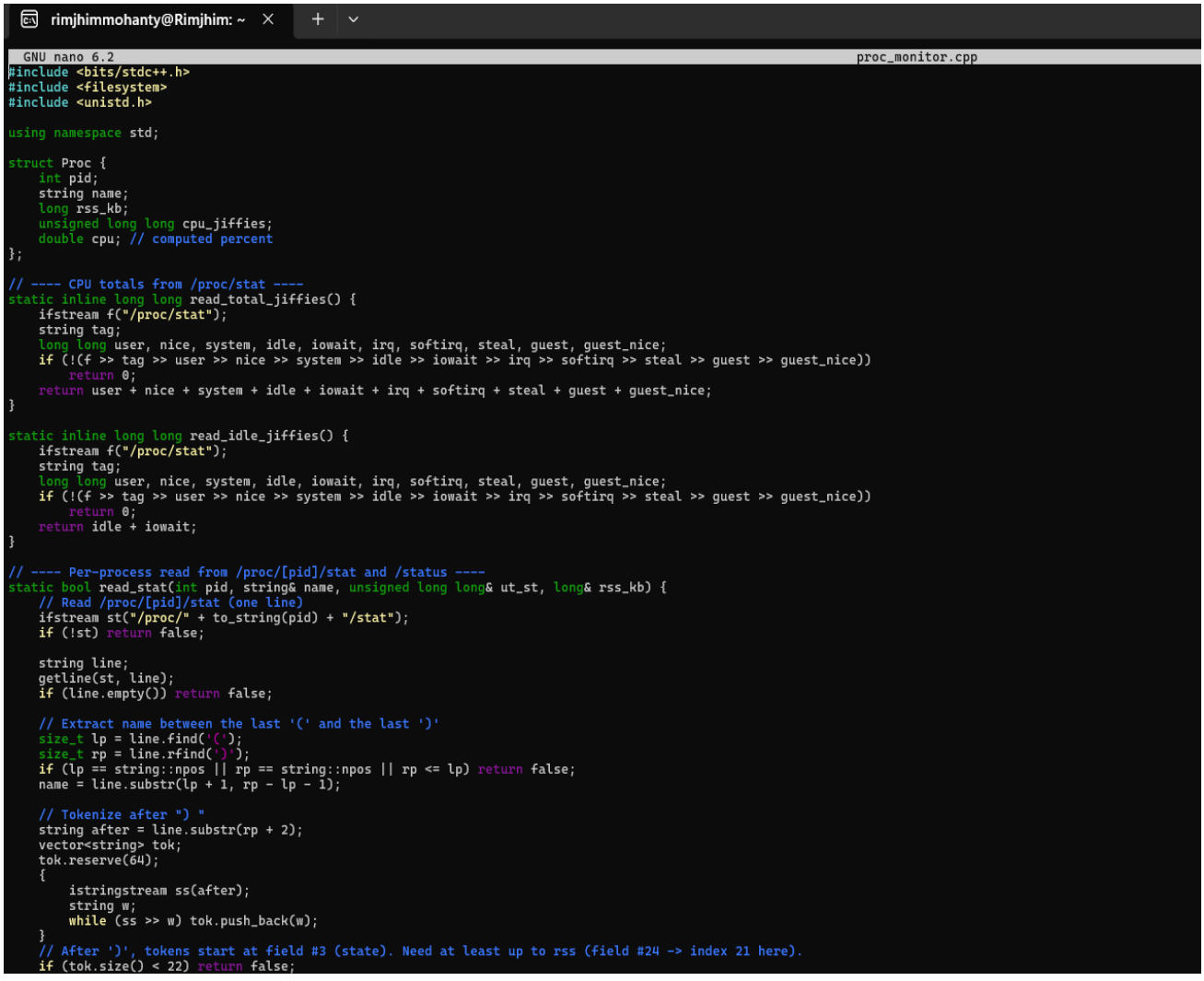
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <filesystem>
#include <unistd.h>
using namespace std;
struct Proc {
int pid;
string name;
long rss_kb;
unsigned long long cpu_jiffies;
double cpu;
};
long long read_total_jiffies() {
ifstream f("/proc/stat");
string tag;
long long a,b,c,d,e,fv,g,h,i,j;
```

```
f >> tag >> a >> b >> c >> d >> e >> fv >> g >> h >> i >> j;

return a + b + c + d + e + fv + g + h + i + j;

}

long long read_idle_jiffies() {

ifstream f("/proc/stat");

string tag;

long long user, nice, system, idle, iowait, irq, softirq, steal, guest, guest_nice;

f >> tag >> user >> nice >> system >> idle >> iowait >> irq >> softirq >> steal >>
guest >> guest_nice;

return idle + iowait;

}

bool read_stat(int pid, string &name, unsigned long long &ut_st, long &rss_kb) {

ifstream st("/proc/" + to_string(pid) + "/stat");

if (!st) return false;

string line;

getline(st, line);

auto lp = line.find('(');

auto rp = line.rfind(')');

if (lp == string::npos || rp == string::npos || rp <= lp) return false;

name = line.substr(lp + 1, rp - lp - 1);

string data = line.substr(rp + 2);

istringstream ss(data);

unsigned long long ut = 0, stt = 0;

long rss_pages = 0;

string skip;

for (int i = 0; i < 11; i++) ss >> skip;

ss >> ut >> stt;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 7; i++) ss >> skip;
ss >> rss_pages;
ut_st = ut + stt;
long page_kb = sysconf(_SC_PAGESIZE) / 1024;
rss_kb = rss_pages * page_kb;
return true;
}
vector<Proc> snapshot() {
vector<Proc> v;
for (auto &entry : filesystem::directory_iterator("/proc")) {
string name = entry.path().filename().string();
if (!all_of(name.begin(), name.end(), ::isdigit)) continue;
int pid = stoi(name);
string pname;
unsigned long long cpu;
long rss;
if (read_stat(pid, pname, cpu, rss)) {
v.push_back({pid, pname, rss, cpu, 0.0});
}
}
return v;
}
int main() {
int ncpu = max(1L, sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_ONLN));
while (true) {
auto snap1 = snapshot();
long long t1 = read_total_jiffies();
```

```
long long idle1 = read_idle_jiffies();
usleep(1500000);
auto snap2 = snapshot();
long long t2 = read_total_jiffies();
long long idle2 = read_idle_jiffies();
unordered_map<int, Proc> map1, map2;
for (auto &p : snap1) map1[p.pid] = p;
for (auto &p : snap2) map2[p.pid] = p;
long long total_delta = t2 - t1;
double cpu_total = 100.0 * (double)(total_delta - (idle2 - idle1)) / total_delta;
vector<Proc> result;
for (auto &[pid, p2] : map2) {
if (map1.find(pid) == map1.end()) continue;
unsigned long long delta = p2.cpu_jiffies - map1[pid].cpu_jiffies;
double cpu_usage = (double) delta * 100.0 * ncpu / total_delta;
result.push_back({pid, p2.name, p2.rss_kb, p2.cpu_jiffies, cpu_usage});
}
sort(result.begin(), result.end(), [](Proc a, Proc b) {
if (a.rss_kb != b.rss_kb) return a.rss_kb > b.rss_kb;
return a.cpu > b.cpu;
});
cout << "\033[H\033[J";
cout << "CPU Usage: " << fixed << setprecision(2) << cpu_total << "%\n";
cout << left << setw(8) << "PID" << setw(25) << "Process"
<< setw(12) << "Memory(KB)" << setw(8) << "CPU%\n";

for (int i = 0; i < min((int)result.size(), 20); i++) {
```

```
    cout << left << setw(8) << result[i].pid
    << setw(25) << result[i].name.substr(0, 24)
    << setw(12) << result[i].rss_kb
                << setw(8) << fixed << setprecision(2) << result[i].cpu << endl;
        }
      }
    }
```



rimjhimmohanty@Rimjhim: ~

GNU nano 6.2 proc_monitor.cpp

```
            interval_sec = max(0.05, atof(argv[i + 1]));
        }
    }

    const long ncpu = max(1L, sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_ONLN));

    while (true) {
        // First snapshot
        auto v1 = snapshot();
        long long tot1 = read_total_jiffies();
        long long idle1 = read_idle_jiffies();

        // Sleep for interval
        useconds_t us = static_cast<useconds_t>(interval_sec * 1e6);
        usleep(us);

        // Second snapshot
        auto v2 = snapshot();
        long long tot2 = read_total_jiffies();
        long long idle2 = read_idle_jiffies();

        // Build maps for delta
        unordered_map<int, Proc> m1, m2;
        m1.reserve(v1.size()); m2.reserve(v2.size());
        for (auto& p : v1) m1.emplace(p.pid, p);
        for (auto& p : v2) m2.emplace(p.pid, p);

        long long totald = max(1LL, tot2 - tot1);
        long long idled  = max(0LL, idle2 - idle1);
        double cpu_total_active = 100.0 * (double)(totald - idled) / (double)totald; // 0..100 (all CPUs)

        vector<Proc> out;
        out.reserve(m2.size());
        for (const auto& kv : m2) {
            int pid = kv.first;
            const Proc& p2 = kv.second;

            auto it = m1.find(pid);
            if (it == m1.end()) continue; // skip brand-new processes (no baseline)

            unsigned long long dproc = 0;
            if (p2.cpu_jiffies >= it->second.cpu_jiffies)
                dproc = p2.cpu_jiffies - it->second.cpu_jiffies;

            // Scale to single-CPU 0..100% semantics
            double cpu = 100.0 * (double)ncpu * (double)dproc / (double)totald;

            out.push_back(Proc{p2.pid, p2.name, p2.rss_kb, p2.cpu_jiffies, cpu});
        }

        // Sort: RSS desc, then CPU desc
        sort(out.begin(), out.end(), [](const Proc& a, const Proc& b) {
            if (a.rss_kb != b.rss_kb) return a.rss_kb > b.rss_kb;
            return a.cpu > b.cpu;
        });

        clear_screen();
        cout << "Interval " << fixed << setprecision(2) << interval_sec
             << "s | CPUs: " << ncpu
             << " | Active CPU " << fixed << setprecision(2) << cpu_total_active << "%\n";
```

rimjhimmohanty@Rimjhim: ~

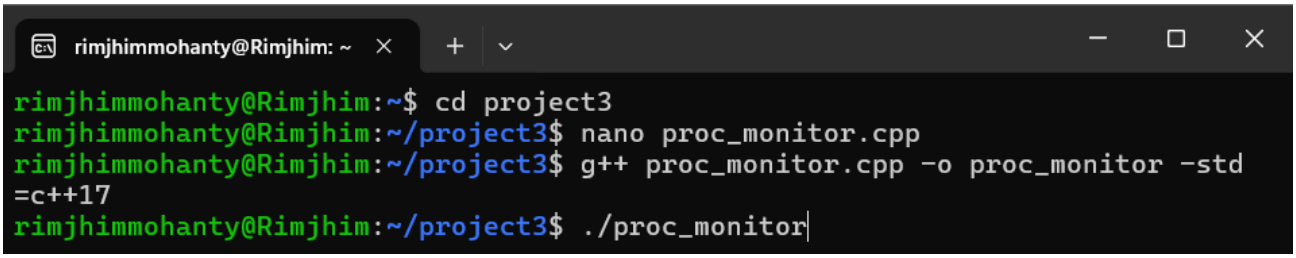
GNU nano 6.2

```
    unsigned long long ut = 0, stt = 0;
    long rss_pages = 0;
    try {
        ut = stoull(tok[11]);
        stt = stoull(tok[12]);
        rss_pages = stol(tok[21]);
    } catch (...) {
        return false;
    }

    ut_st = ut + stt;

    // Prefer VmRSS from /proc/[pid]/status (in kB)
    rss_kb = 0;
    ifstream sm("/proc/" + to_string(pid) + "/status");
    if (sm) {
        string k;
        while (sm >> k) {
            if (k == "VmRSS:") {
                long v;
                sm >> v;
                rss_kb = v; // already in kB
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (rss_kb == 0) {
        long page_kb = sysconf(_SC_PAGESIZE) / 1024;
        rss_kb = rss_pages * page_kb;
    }
    return true;
}

static vector<Proc> snapshot() {
    vector<Proc> v;
    for (auto& e : filesystem::directory_iterator("/proc")) {
        const string s = e.path().filename().string();
        if (s.empty() || !all_of(s.begin(), s.end(), ::isdigit)) continue;
        int pid = stoi(s);
        string name; unsigned long long utst; long rss;
        if (!read_stat(pid, name, utst, rss)) continue;
        v.push_back(Proc{pid, name, rss, utst, 0.0});
    }
    return v;
}

static void clear_screen() {
    // ANSI clear + home
    cout << "\033[H\033[J";
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(nullptr);

    // Parse optional: -i <seconds>
    double interval_sec = 1.5;
    for (int i = 1; i + 1 < argc; ++i) {
        string a = argv[i];
        if ((a == "-i" || a == "--interval")) {
```

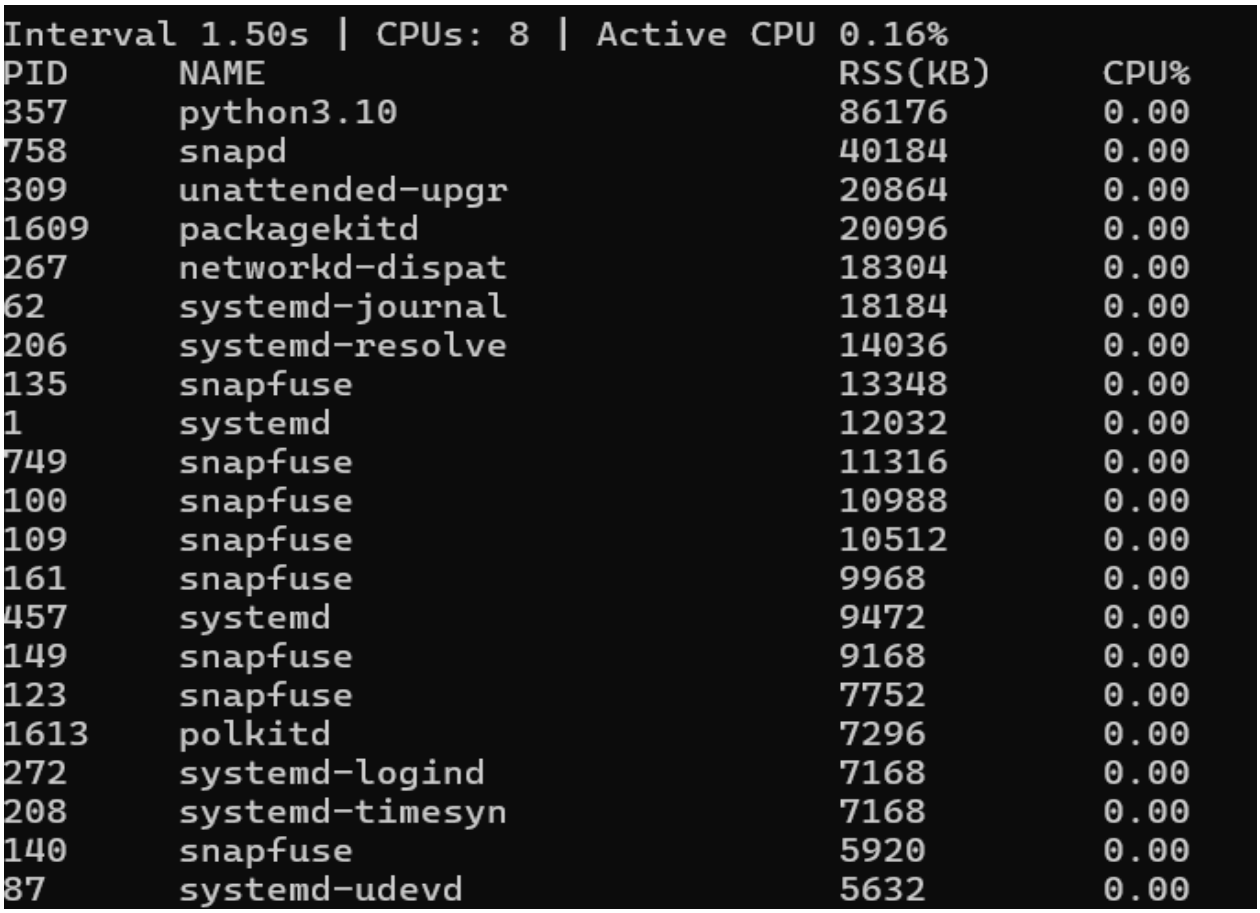
```
        cout << left << setw(8) << "PID"
             << setw(30) << "NAME"
             << setw(12) << "RSS(KB)"
             << setw(8)  << "CPU%" << "\n";

        size_t rows = min<size_t>(30, out.size());
        for (size_t i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
            const auto& p = out[i];
            string nm = p.name.size() > 28 ? p.name.substr(0, 28) : p.name;
            cout << left << setw(8)  << p.pid
                 << setw(30) << nm
                 << setw(12) << p.rss_kb
                 << setw(8)  << fixed << setprecision(2) << p.cpu
                 << "\n";
        }

        cout.flush();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT

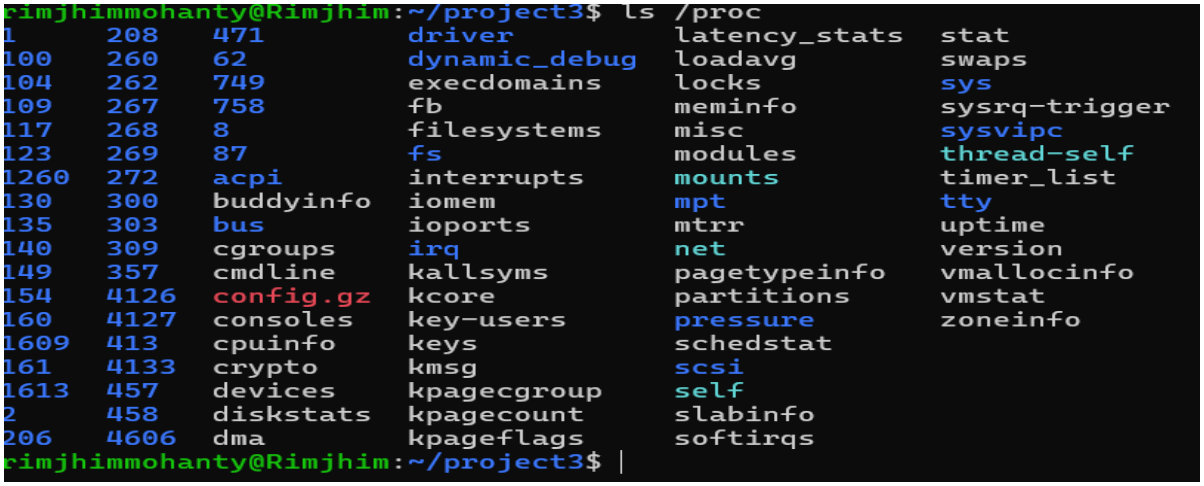
Successful Compilation of the System Monitor Program



Execution of the System Monitor Tool



Viewing the /proc Directory in Linux



Conclusion

The System Monitor Tool effectively tracks real-time CPU and memory usage of running processes using data from the Linux /proc filesystem. It functions as a lightweight alternative to the top command while enhancing practical knowledge of system programming, process management, and C++ file handling. Overall, the project is efficient, educational, and provides a strong foundation for future enhancements.