

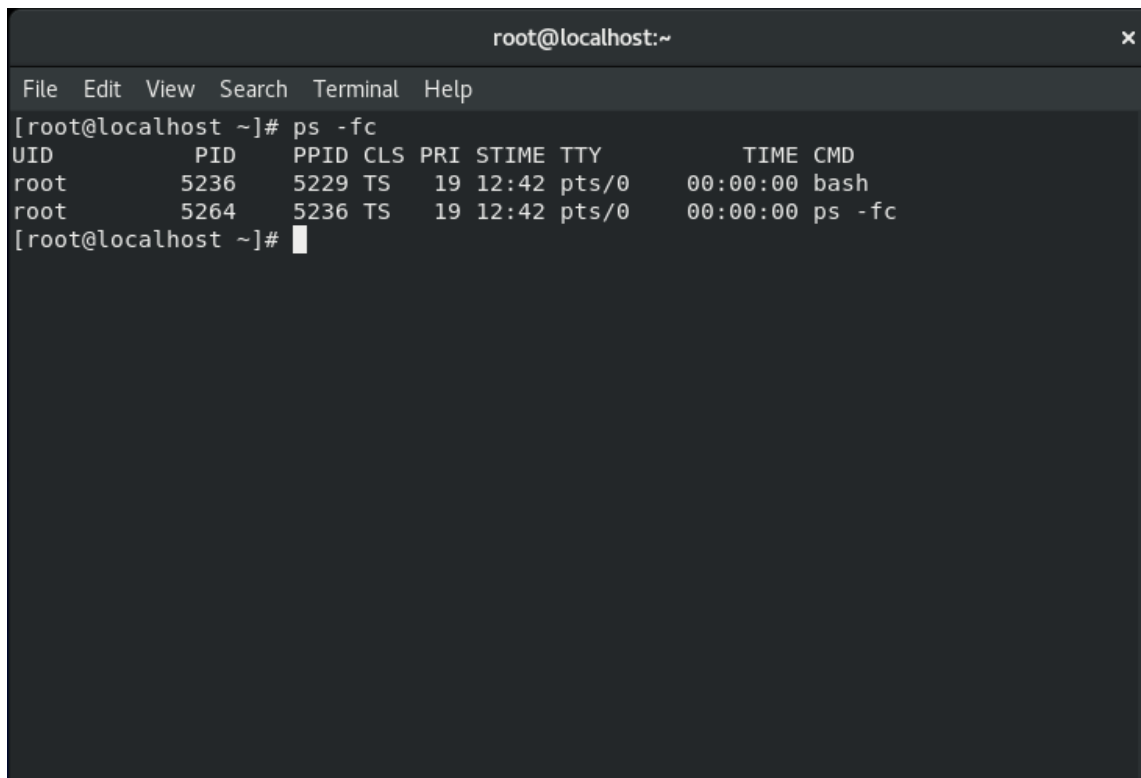
# LETSUPGRADE LINUX ADMINSTRATION

## ASSIGNMENT – 3 (Day 6)

**Question-1:- Use ps to search for the “systemd” process by name.**

**Ans.**

Type Command `ps -fc`

A terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command '[root@localhost ~]# ps -fc' has been executed, displaying a table of running processes. The output shows two processes: 'bash' (PID 5236) and 'ps -fc' (PID 5264), both running as root. The table includes columns for UID, PID, PPID, CLS, PRI, STIME, TTY, TIME, and CMD.

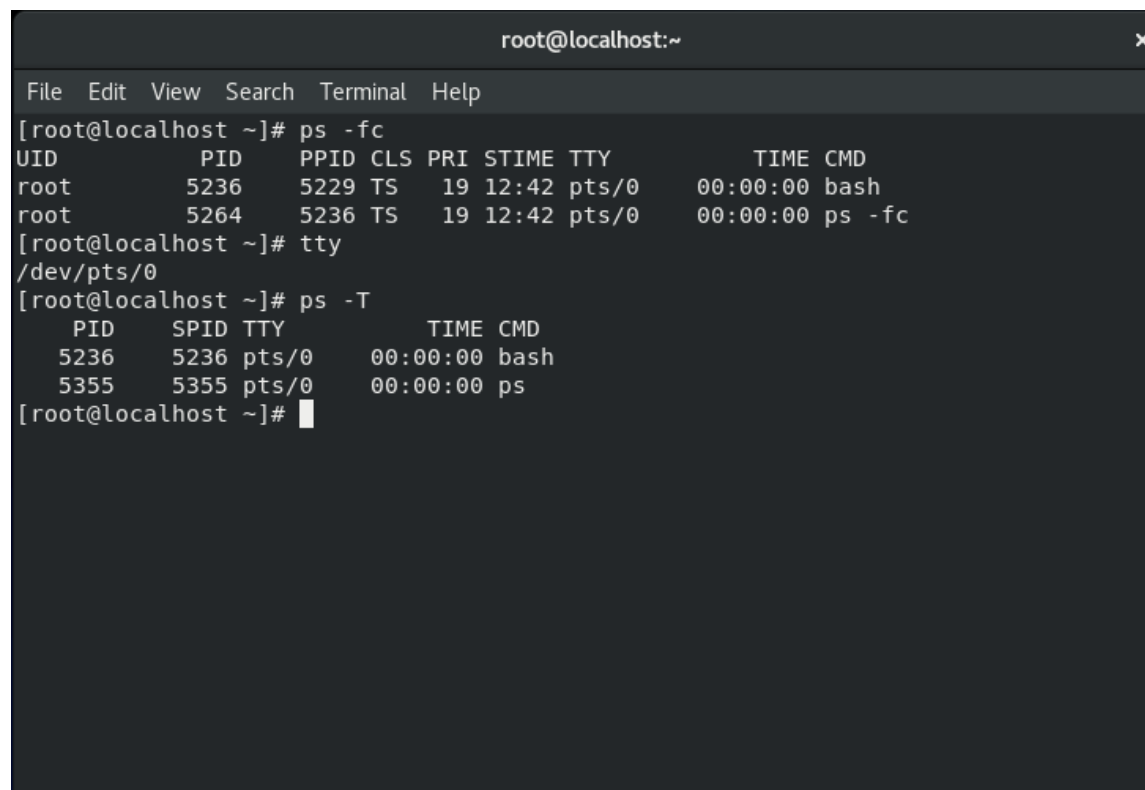
```
[root@localhost ~]# ps -fc
UID          PID    PPID  CLS   PRI  STIME  TTY      TIME   CMD
root         5236    5229  TS    19  12:42 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
root         5264    5236  TS    19  12:42 pts/0    00:00:00 ps -fc
[root@localhost ~]#
```

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

**Ans.**

**tty** > used to display terminal name

**ps -T** > used to display process running in current terminal



```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost ~]# ps -fc  
UID          PID     PPID  CLS   PRI  STIME  TTY          TIME CMD  
root         5236     5229   TS    19  12:42 pts/0        00:00:00 bash  
root         5264     5236   TS    19  12:42 pts/0        00:00:00 ps -fc  
[root@localhost ~]# tty  
/dev/pts/0  
[root@localhost ~]# ps -T  
      PID     SPID  TTY          TIME CMD  
      5236     5236 pts/0        00:00:00 bash  
      5355     5355 pts/0        00:00:00 ps  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

**Question-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.**

**Ans.**

**ps -p \$\$** > Displays current shell PID.

**ps -F** > Displays full format process associated with this pid

```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost ~]# ps -f $$  
UID      PID     PPID  C  STIME TTY      STAT   TIME CMD  
root      5236    5229  0  12:42 pts/0    Ss      0:00 bash  
[root@localhost ~]# ps -f  
UID      PID     PPID  C  STIME TTY      TIME CMD  
root      5236    5229  0  12:42 pts/0    00:00:00 bash  
root      5433    5236  0  12:54 pts/0    00:00:00 ps -f  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

**Question-4:- Start 3 instances of “sleep 123” as background processes.**

**Ans.**

Use Command **sleep 123 &** Three Times

```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost ~]# sleep 123 &  
[1] 6053  
[root@localhost ~]# sleep 123 &  
[2] 6060  
[root@localhost ~]# sleep 123 &  
[3] 6067
```

**Question-5:- Check and note the process id's of all sleep processes.**

**Ans.**

Use command **ps -e | grep sleep**

```
[root@localhost ~]# ps -e | grep sleep
6053 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep
6060 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep
6067 pts/0    00:00:00 sleep
6081 ?        00:00:00 sleep
[root@localhost ~]# top -p 6053,6060,6067
```

**Question-6:- Display only those three sleep processes in top. Then quit top.**

**Ans.**

Command **top -p (pid)**

```
root@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
top - 13:22:09 up 1:01, 1 user, load average: 0.15, 0.09, 0.04
Tasks: 3 total, 0 running, 3 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 0.3 us, 0.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.2 id, 0.0 wa, 0.2 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 2839.8 total, 628.2 free, 1212.4 used, 999.2 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 2048.0 total, 1943.2 free, 104.8 used. 1557.0 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 6053 root        20   0 217048 736  672 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 sleep
 6060 root        20   0 217048 836  768 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 sleep
 6067 root        20   0 217048 788  724 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 sleep
```