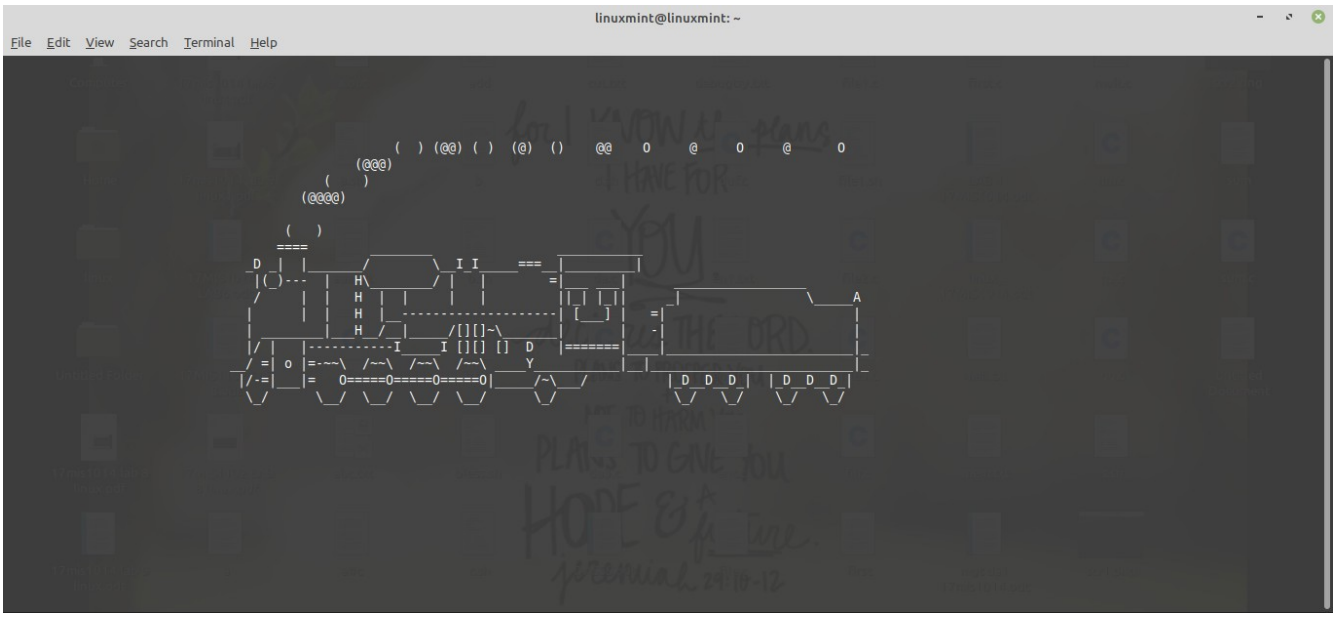
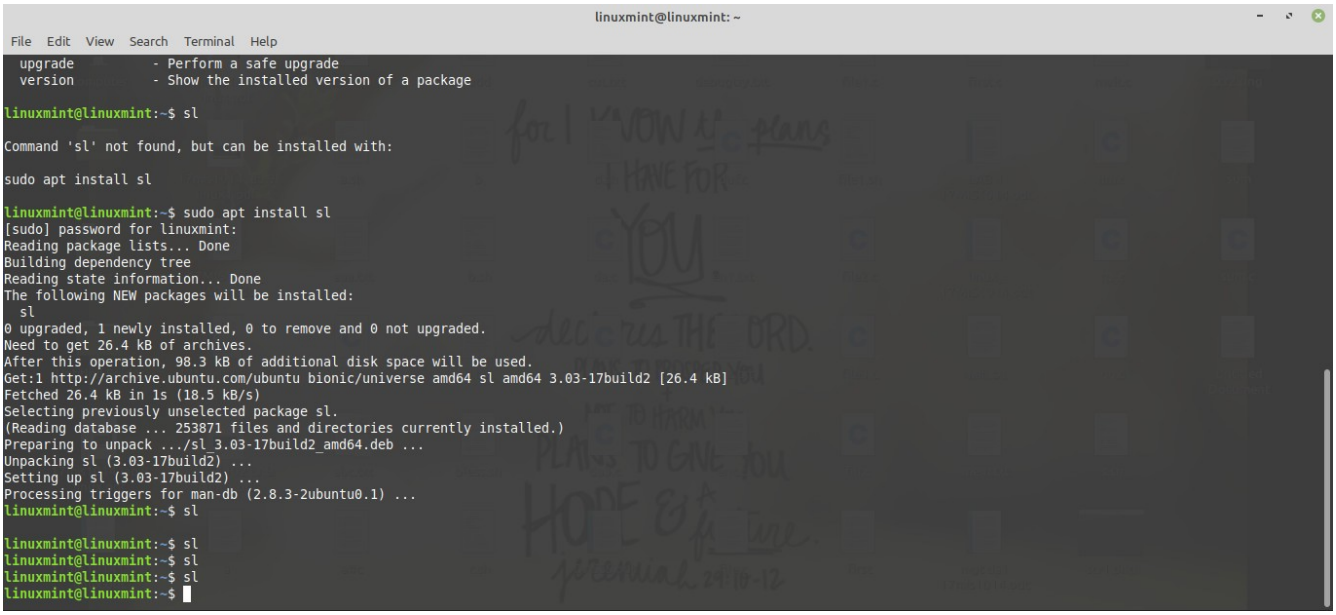
LINUX LAB

17MIS1014
BLESSY BOBAN

1)1) SL:

code:
sudo apt-get install sl
sl





EXPLANATION:

Install the package sl and execute . Then a moving train structure will appear.

2)

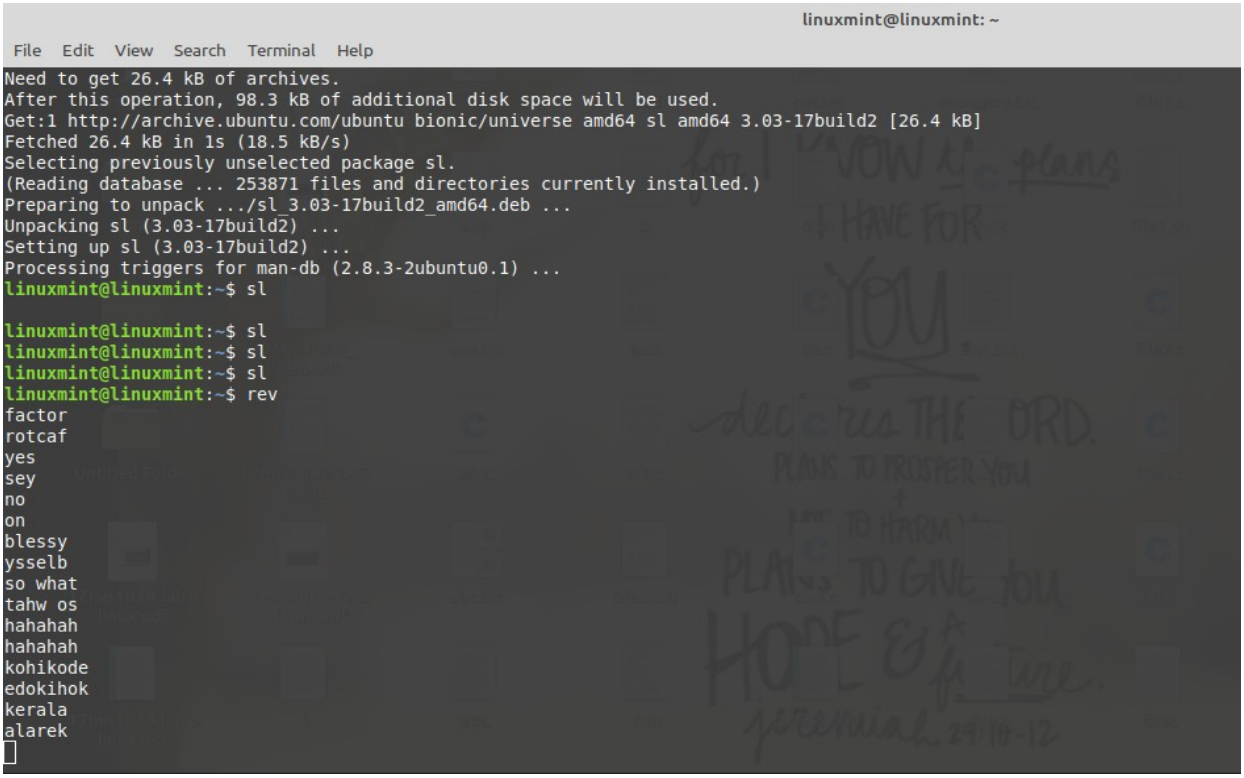
2) SCRIPT1.SH

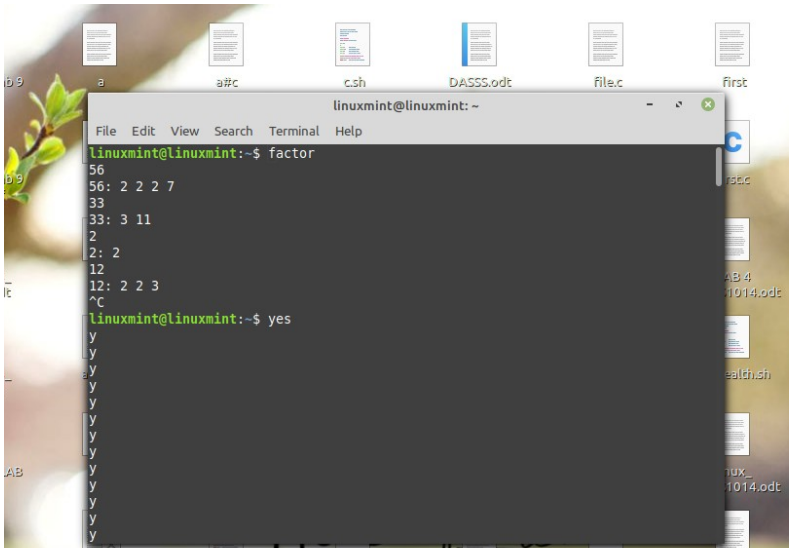
CODE:

rev

factor

yes.

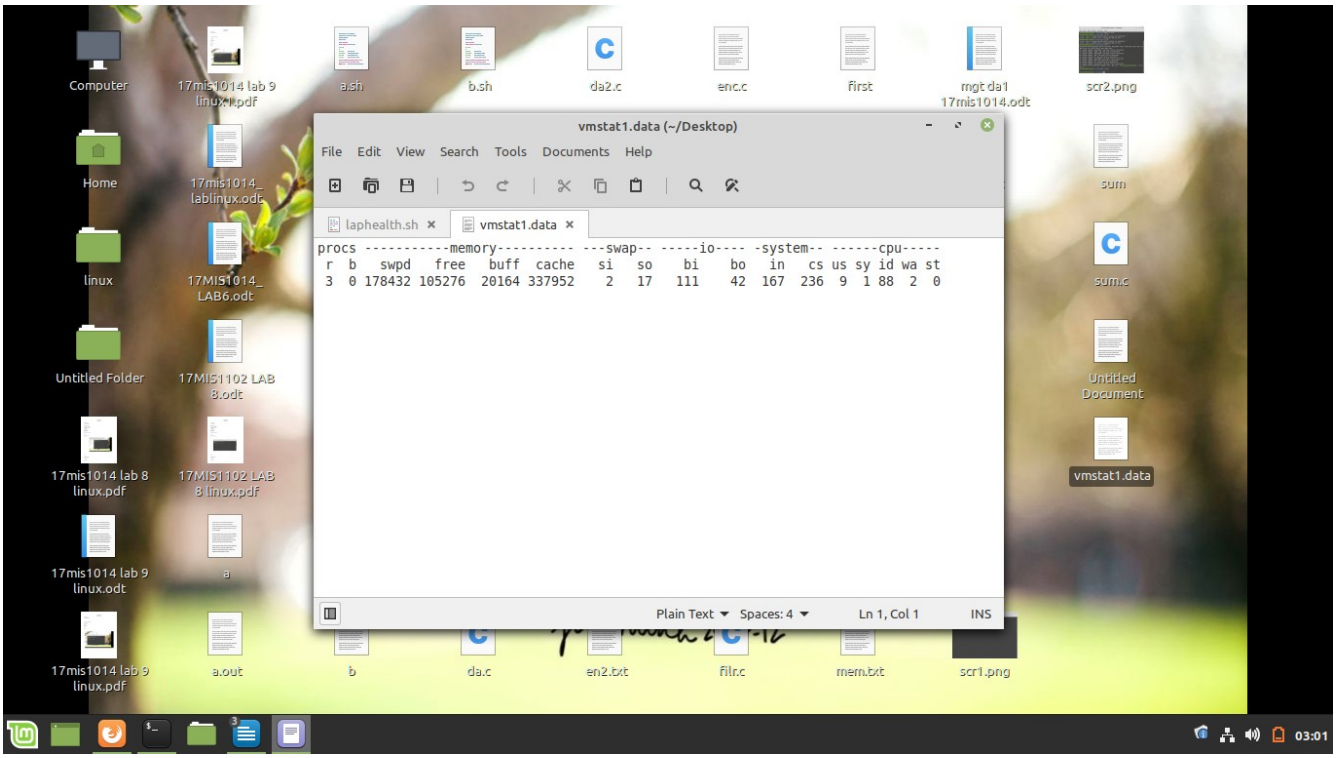




EXPLANATION:
rev commands reverse the input string.whatever we type it will reverse and gives the output. And factor will give you the factor and yes command prints the y in a continuous loop.

3)Write a bash script to monitor health of the system.

```
vmstat 1200 > vmstat1.data
filename=" /home/linuxmint/Desktop"
tail -f $filename |
while read $line do
if [ (cat vmstat1.data | grep "swap")>0  ]
then
 echo "some rogue process has consumed massive amounts of memory"> swap.txt
fi
if [ (cat vmstat1.data | grep "r")>1  ]
then
 echo "some process are waiting to execute"> runqueue.txt
fi
if [ (cat vmstat1.data | grep "cpu")>1000  ]
then
 echo "cpu usage is more"> cpu.txt
fi
End
```



Explanation:
the vmstat 1200 – monitors every 24 hours and puts the data into the vmstat1.data

grep “swap”- the swap should always be zero if its not then some process has consumed massive memory. That will be monitored in this line

grep “r”- the running queue is constantly above process 1 it indicates the system is slow and some process is waiting to be executed. That will be monitored here.

Grep “cpu”- it indicates the cpu usage of the system. If the cpu usage is more it will be monitored and will alert in this line.