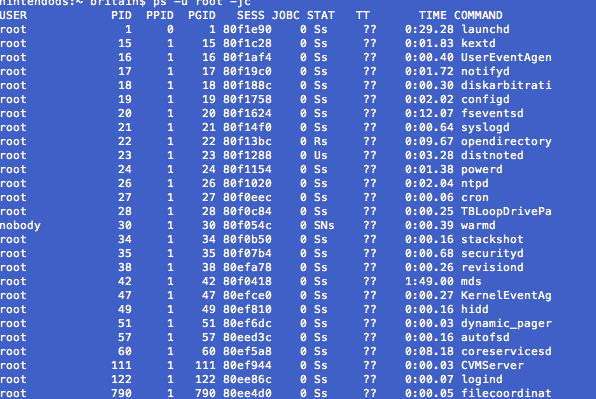
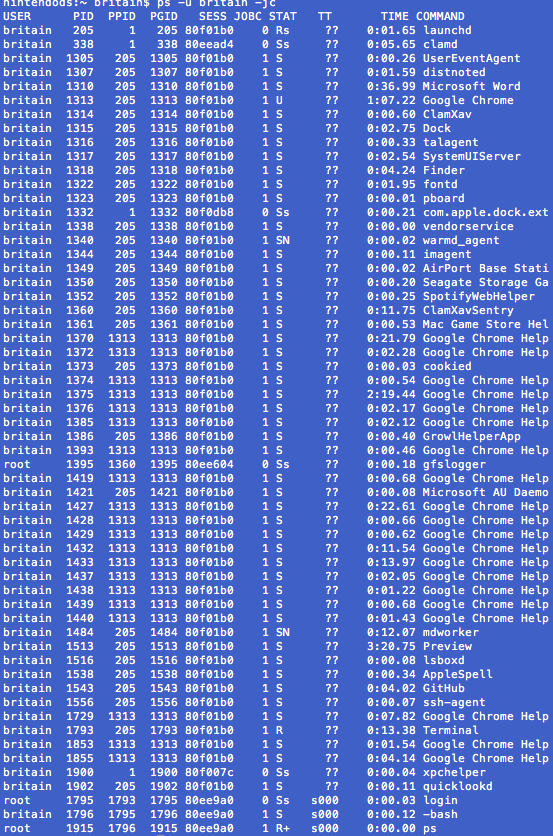
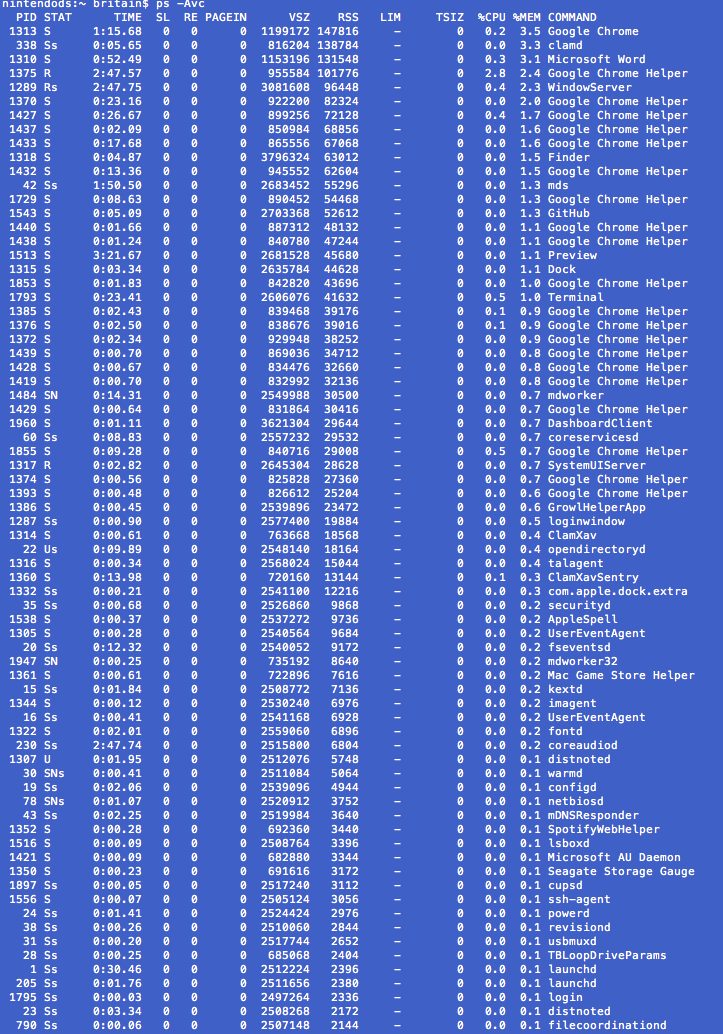
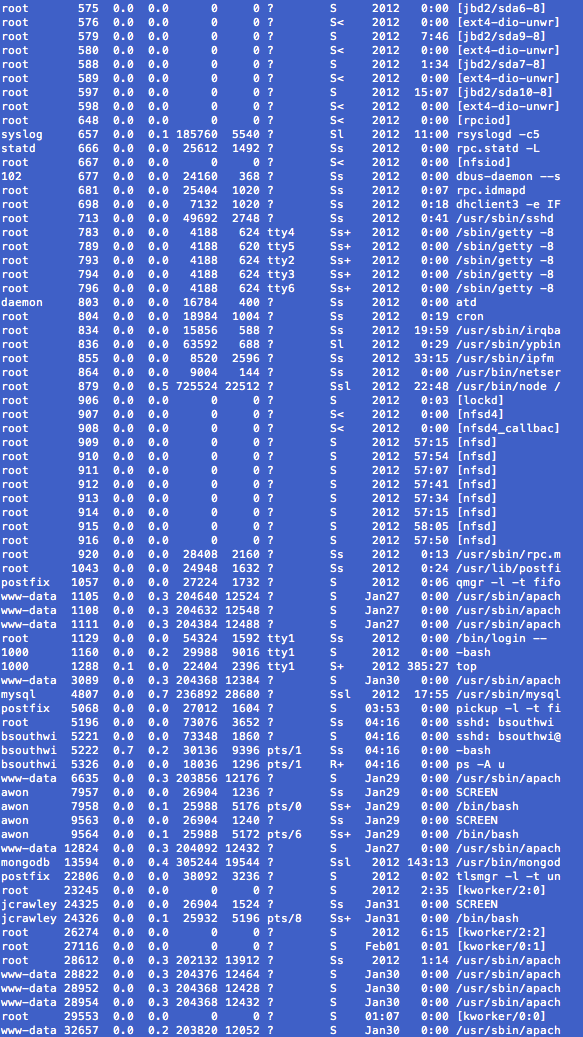
Britain Southwick

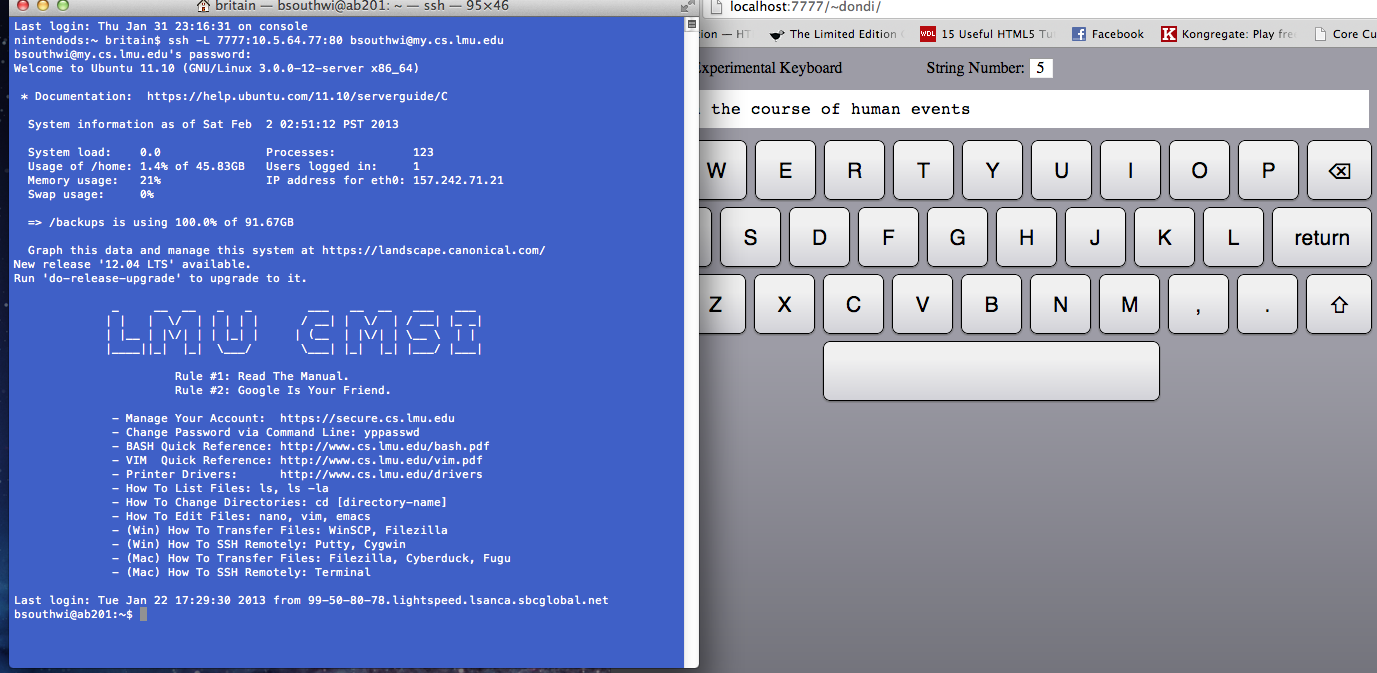
CMSI 387

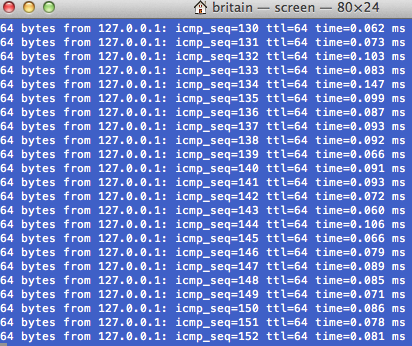
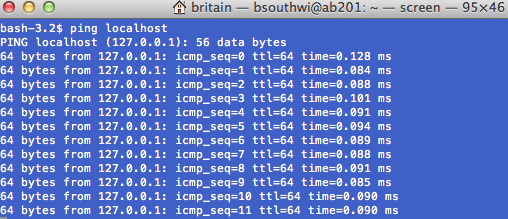
02/05/13

Process Survey

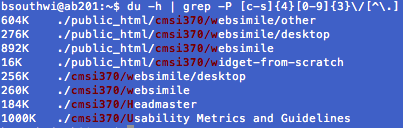
1. Root is running launchd, kextd, UserEventAgen, notifyd, diskarbitrati, configd, fseventsd, syslogd, opendirectory, distnoted, powerd, ntpd, cron, TBLoopDrivePa, stackshot, security, revision, mds, KernelEventAg, hidd, dynamic\_pager, autofsd, coreservicesd, CVMServer, logind, and filecoordinat. I’m fairly certain a lot of those were truncated. To find this information I used man ps and ps –u root –jc, which displays processes owned by root in a format that shows the user name and the command name, rather than the UID and the command path. 
2. The processes running on my account are launchd, clamd, UserEventAgent, distnoted, Microsoft Word, Google Chrome, ClamXav, Dock, talagent, SystemUIServer, Finder, fontd, pboard, com.apple.doc.ext, vendorservice, warmd\_agent, imagent, Airport Base Stati, Seagate Storage Ga, SpotifyWebHelper, ClamXavSentry, Mac Game Store Hel, Google Chrome Help, cookied, GrowlHelperApp, Microsoft AU Daemo, mdworker, Preview, lsboxd, AppleSpell, GitHub, ssh-agent, Terminal, xpchelper, quicklookd, and bash. The commands I used were man ps –u britain –jc. 
3. The application that uses the most real memory is Google Chrome at 147816 Kb. The most virtual memory is used by Finder at 3796324 Kb. The commands I used were man ps and ps –Avc to display all the processes running on the machine sorted by memory use with the RSS and VSZ stats and the executable name. 
4. Syslog, statd, 102, daemon, postfix. www-data, 1000, mysql, awon, and jcrawley had processes running on my.cs.lmu.edu. To find this I used man ps and ps –A u to display all processes along with the user names. Everything above where the screenshot starts is owned by root. 

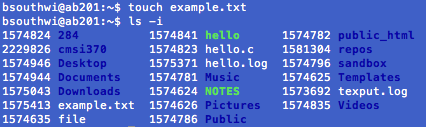
I/O and File Gymnastics

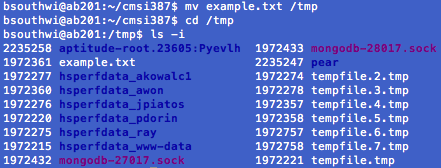
1. 

2. 

3. The first-level subdirectory taking up the most space is ./public\_html. The command I used was du –-max-depth=1 –h | sort –n | tail –n 1, which takes the size of each first-level subdirectory, sorts it in ascending numerical order, and then displays the last line, i.e. the largest subdirectory. I used du –-help and the internet to find the different commands used. 

The command I used to filter for a specific regex was du –h | grep –P [c-s]{4}[0-9]{3}\/[^^\.]. The –P in grep tells it to interpret the regular expression as a Perl regex. 

4. The file created was example.txt. Its inode number is 1575413.After being moved to the directory cmsi387 with the mv command, its inode number was 1575413. 

After being moved to ~/cmsi387/tmp its inode was 1972361. After being moved back to the home directory, its inode was 1575413. Using ls –I | grep ‘example.txt’, I was able to display only the file in question. 

5. For this exercise I inserted an external hard drive and a dvd. The mount point for the hard drive was /Volumes/FreeAgent GoFlex Drive. The mount point for the dvd was /Volumes/TANGLED. This information was found using Disk Utility.