

Wipro Project Report

Title: System Monitor Tool

Project No.: 3

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Technology Used: C++ (Linux Environment)

Organization: Wipro

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Abstract

The System Monitor Tool is a Linux-based command-line utility developed in C++ to track and manage system performance in real time. It displays critical system metrics such as CPU usage, Memory utilization, System uptime, and Active processes. Additionally, it allows the user to sort processes dynamically by CPU or memory usage and even terminate (kill) unwanted processes directly from the interface.

Objectives

- Develop a real-time System Monitor Tool that analyzes CPU, memory, and process statistics.
- Implement process-level control (e.g., kill functionality).
- Enhance knowledge of Linux internals and /proc filesystem.
- Utilize C++ multithreading and file I/O for performance monitoring.
- Provide an interactive terminal interface for better user experience.

Tools and Technologies Used

Language: C++ (C++17 standard)

Operating System: Linux (Ubuntu)

Libraries: <iostream>, <fstream>, <dirent.h>, <unistd.h>, <thread>, <chrono>

Concepts Used: File I/O, Process handling, Multithreading, System calls, Sorting algorithms

Build Tool: g++ Compiler

Methodology

- CPU Usage Calculation: Reads /proc/stat to extract CPU time fields and calculates usage percentage.
- Memory Usage Calculation: Reads /proc/meminfo to compute total and free memory usage.
- System Uptime: Extracted from /proc/uptime and displayed in hours.
- Process Information Retrieval: Gathers process details (PID, CPU, Memory) from /proc/[pid]/.
- Sorting and Display: Displays top processes sorted by CPU or memory usage.

- Process Termination: Allows killing a process using its PID.
- Refresh Cycle: Auto-refreshes data every 3 seconds for live monitoring.

Novelty and enhancements:

The following innovative features distinguish this project from a standard system monitor:

1. Dynamic CPU usage calculation using time-sampled snapshots for improved accuracy.

Calculates the *difference* between snapshots:

$$\text{CPU Usage} = \left(1 - \frac{\Delta Idle}{\Delta Total}\right) \times 100$$

This gives a **real-time CPU percentage** instead of a static one.

2. ASCII-based graphical bars for CPU and memory visualization.
3. Real-time trend arrows (\uparrow , \downarrow , \rightarrow) showing changes in CPU usage per process.
4. System Health Index computation combining CPU and memory usage.

System Health Index=100-(0.4×CPU Usage+0.6×Memory Usage)

0.4 → weight for CPU

0.6 → weight for memory

5. Color-coded process highlighting to indicate top resource-consuming tasks.
6. Interactive process termination feature.

These features make the tool more interactive, visually informative, and user-friendly.

Code:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
#include <sstream>
#include <vector>
#include <thread>
#include <chrono>
```

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <iomanip>
#include <csignal>
#include <dirent.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <map>
using namespace std;

struct Process {
    int pid;
    string name;
    double cpuUsage;
    double prevCpuUsage;
    double memUsage;
};

// Function to read CPU utilization (overall)
double getCPUUsage() {
    ifstream f1("/proc/stat");
    string line1; getline(f1, line1); f1.close();
    string cpu;
    unsigned long long user1, nice1, sys1, idle1, iow1, irq1, sirq1, steal1;
    istringstream s1(line1);
    s1 >> cpu >> user1 >> nice1 >> sys1 >> idle1 >> iow1 >> irq1 >> sirq1 >> steal1;
    unsigned long long total1 = user1 + nice1 + sys1 + idle1 + iow1 + irq1 + sirq1 + steal1;
    unsigned long long idleAll1 = idle1 + iow1;
    this_thread::sleep_for(chrono::milliseconds(500));
}
```

```

ifstream f2("/proc/stat");
string line2; getline(f2, line2); f2.close();
unsigned long long user2, nice2, sys2, idle2, iow2, irq2, sirq2, steal2;
istringstream s2(line2);
s2 >> cpu >> user2 >> nice2 >> sys2 >> idle2 >> iow2 >> irq2 >> sirq2 >> steal2;
unsigned long long total2 = user2 + nice2 + sys2 + idle2 + iow2 + irq2 + sirq2 +
steal2;
unsigned long long idleAll2 = idle2 + iow2;
double diffIdle = (double)(idleAll2 - idleAll1);
double diffTotal = (double)(total2 - total1);
if (diffTotal <= 0) return 0.0;
double usage = (1.0 - diffIdle / diffTotal) * 100.0;
return usage;
}

// Function to read Memory utilization (overall)
double getMemoryUsage() {
    ifstream file("/proc/meminfo");
    string label, unit;
    long totalMem = 0, freeMem = 0;
    file >> label >> totalMem >> unit;
    file >> label >> freeMem >> unit;
    file.close();
    return 100.0 * (totalMem - freeMem) / totalMem;
}

// Function to read uptime

```

```
double getUptime() {  
  
    ifstream file("/proc/uptime");  
  
    double uptime;  
  
    file >> uptime;  
  
    file.close();  
  
    return uptime / 3600;  
  
}  
  
// Function to generate ASCII progress bar  
  
string getBar(double percent) {  
  
    int bars = (int)(percent / 5);  
  
    string bar = "[";  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < 20; ++i)  
  
        bar += (i < bars ? '#' : '-');  
  
    bar += "] ";  
  
    return bar + to_string((int)percent) + "%";  
  
}
```

```
// Function to get per-process info

vector<Process> getProcesses(map<int, double>& prevCpuMap) {

    vector<Process> processes;

    DIR* dir = opendir("/proc");

    if (!dir) return processes;

    struct dirent* entry;

    while ((entry = readdir(dir)) != NULL) {

        if (isdigit(entry->d_name[0])) {

            int pid = stoi(entry->d_name);

            string statPath = "/proc/" + string(entry->d_name) + "/stat";

            string statusPath = "/proc/" + string(entry->d_name) + "/status";

            ifstream statFile(statPath);

            ifstream statusFile(statusPath);

            if (!statFile.is_open() || !statusFile.is_open()) continue;
```

```
string comm, token;

long utime, stime;

statFile >> pid >> comm;

for (int i = 0; i < 11; ++i) statFile >> token;

statFile >> utime >> stime;

long total_time = utime + stime;

double prevTotal = prevCpuMap[pid];

double cpuUsage = total_time - prevTotal;

prevCpuMap[pid] = total_time;

string line;

long vmrss = 0;

while (getline(statusFile, line)) {

    if (line.find("VmRSS:") == 0) {

        istringstream ss(line);

        string label, unit;
```

```
ss >> label >> vmrss >> unit;

break;

}

}

double memUsage = vmrss / 1024.0; // MB

comm.erase(remove(comm.begin(), comm.end(), '('), comm.end()));

comm.erase(remove(comm.begin(), comm.end(), ')'), comm.end());

processes.push_back({pid, comm, cpuUsage, prevTotal, memUsage});

}

}

closedir(dir);

return processes;

}

// Display process list with trends

void displayProcesses(vector<Process>& processes, bool sortByMem = false) {

if (sortByMem) {

sort(processes.begin(), processes.end(), [](const Process& a, const Process& b) {
```

```
    return a.memUsage > b.memUsage;

});

} else {

    sort(processes.begin(), processes.end(), [](const Process& a, const Process& b) {

        return a.cpuUsage > b.cpuUsage;

    });

}

cout << left << setw(8) << "PID"
<< setw(25) << "Process Name"
<< setw(12) << "CPU (Δ)"
<< setw(12) << "Trend"
<< setw(12) << "MEM (MB)" << endl;

cout << string(70, '-') << endl;

for (int i = 0; i < min((int)processes.size(), 10); ++i) {

    string trendArrow = "→";

    if (processes[i].cpuUsage > processes[i].prevCpuUsage + 0.05)

        trendArrow = "↑";
```

```
else if (processes[i].cpuUsage < processes[i].prevCpuUsage - 0.05)

    trendArrow = "↓";

if (i == 0)

    cout << "\033[1;31m"; // highlight top

    cout << left << setw(8) << processes[i].pid

        << setw(25) << processes[i].name

        << setw(12) << fixed << setprecision(2) << processes[i].cpuUsage

        << setw(12) << trendArrow

        << setw(12) << fixed << setprecision(2) << processes[i].memUsage

        << endl;

if (i == 0)

    cout << "\033[0m";

}

}

// Kill process safely

void killProcess(int pid) {

    if (kill(pid, SIGTERM) == 0)
```

```
    cout << "Process " << pid << " terminated successfully.\n";

else

    perror("Error terminating process");

}

int main() {

    map<int, double> prevCpuMap;

    bool sortByMem = false;

    while (true) {

        system("clear");

        double cpuUsage = getCPUUsage();

        double memUsage = getMemoryUsage();

        double uptime = getUptime();

        double health = 100 - (cpuUsage * 0.4 + memUsage * 0.6);

        if (health < 0) health = 0;

        cout << "===== SYSTEM MONITOR TOOL =====" <<
endl;

        cout << "CPU Usage: " << getBar(cpuUsage) << endl;
```

```
cout << "Memory Usage:" << getBar(memUsage) << endl;

cout << "System Uptime: " << fixed << setprecision(2) << uptime << " hours" << endl;

cout << "System Health Index: " << fixed << setprecision(2) << health << "%" << endl;

cout << "===== " <<
endl;

vector<Process> processes = getProcesses(prevCpuMap);

displayProcesses(processes, sortByMem);

cout << "\nOptions: [1] Sort by CPU [2] Sort by Memory [PID] Kill process [0] Refresh\n>
";

int choice;

if (!(cin >> choice)) { cin.clear(); cin.ignore(10000, '\n'); choice = 0; }

if (choice == 1) sortByMem = false;

else if (choice == 2) sortByMem = true;

else if (choice > 2) killProcess(choice);

this_thread::sleep_for(chrono::seconds(3));

}

return 0;

}
```

Implementation Details

Function	Description
getCPUUsage()	Reads /proc/stat to compute system-wide CPU utilization.
getMemoryUsage()	Calculates memory usage percentage using /proc/meminfo.
getUptime()	Converts system uptime from seconds to hours.
getProcesses()	Extracts process information (PID, CPU, Memory) from /proc/[pid]/.
displayProcesses()	Prints a formatted table of active processes.
killProcess(int pid)	Sends SIGTERM to terminate a specific process.

Sample Output

===== SYSTEM MONITOR TOOL =====				
CPU Usage: [-----] 6%				
Memory Usage:[#####-----] 30%				
System Uptime: 24.45 hours				
System Health Index: 78.76%				
=====				
PID	Process Name	CPU (Δ)	Trend	MEM (MB)

251517	yes	1182.00	↓	1.50
204627	node	22.00	↓	1001.08
251196	node	4.00	↓	73.55
204528	node	2.00	↓	147.61
251730	node	1.00	↓	52.02
251729	Relay251730	1.00	↓	1.14
238251	node	1.00	↓	53.46
204515	SessionLeader	0.00	→	1.00
185801	wpa_supplicant	0.00	↓	6.12
204516	Relay204517	0.00	↓	1.14
Options: [1] Sort by CPU [2] Sort by Memory [PID] Kill process [0] Refresh				
> █				
===== SYSTEM MONITOR TOOL =====				
CPU Usage: [-----] 6%				
Memory Usage:[#####-----] 31%				
System Uptime: 24.45 hours				
System Health Index: 78.86%				
=====				
PID	Process Name	CPU (Δ)	Trend	MEM (MB)

204627	node	10.00	↓	1001.08
204528	node	1.00	↓	147.61
252800	cpptools-srv	0.00	↓	120.37
204726	cpptools	1.00	↓	108.91
204762	node	0.00	↓	74.54
251196	node	1.00	↓	74.05
241446	node	1.00	↓	66.30
238251	node	1.00	↓	53.46
251730	node	0.00	↓	52.79
238615	cpptools-srv	0.00	↓	47.55
Options: [1] Sort by CPU [2] Sort by Memory [PID] Kill process [0] Refresh				
> █				

===== SYSTEM MONITOR TOOL =====				
PID	Process Name	CPU (Δ)	Trend	MEM (MB)
204627	node	503.00	⬇️	1001.08
204528	node	29.00	⬇️	147.61
252800	cpptools-srv	1.00	⬇️	120.37
204726	cpptools	8.00	⬇️	108.91
204762	node	2.00	⬇️	74.54
251196	node	35.00	⬇️	74.17
241446	node	18.00	⬇️	66.30
238251	node	10.00	⬇️	53.71
238615	cpptools-srv	0.00	⬇️	47.55
254721	node	4.00	↑	44.12

Options: [1] Sort by CPU [2] Sort by Memory [PID] Kill process [0] Refresh
> 254721
Process 254721 terminated successfully.

===== SYSTEM MONITOR TOOL =====				
PID	Process Name	CPU (Δ)	Trend	MEM (MB)
204627	node	47.00	⬇️	1001.08
204528	node	3.00	⬇️	147.61
252800	cpptools-srv	0.00	⬇️	120.37
204726	cpptools	0.00	⬇️	108.91
204762	node	0.00	⬇️	74.54
251196	node	8.00	⬇️	74.42
241446	node	2.00	⬇️	66.30
238251	node	1.00	⬇️	53.84
238615	cpptools-srv	0.00	⬇️	47.55
254913	node	3.00	↑	43.94

Options: [1] Sort by CPU [2] Sort by Memory [PID] Kill process [0] Refresh
> █

Results and Observations

The tool successfully retrieves live system data from the /proc filesystem. Real-time process management and sorting functionalities were implemented effectively. CPU and Memory usage values closely match those displayed by native tools like top. Killing a process through PID works as expected with user confirmation.

Applications

- System resource monitoring for Linux environments.
- Useful for developers to identify performance bottlenecks.
- Educational tool for learning Linux process management.
- Foundation for future GUI-based system monitoring tools.

Conclusion

The System Monitor Tool effectively demonstrates low-level interaction between C++ and the Linux kernel. It integrates real-time data handling, multithreading, and process management within a simple yet powerful terminal interface. This project deepens understanding of system performance analysis, process control, and resource monitoring.

Future Enhancements

- Implement a graphical user interface (GUI) using Qt or ncurses.
- Add network monitoring (bandwidth, sockets).
- Log data over time for performance trend analysis.
- Include alerts for high CPU or memory usage.
- Enable multi-platform support (Windows compatibility).

References

- Linux /proc filesystem documentation — <https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man5/proc.5.html>
- GNU C++ Reference — <https://gcc.gnu.org/>
- Wipro Project Training Guide