

Lab 2

Members: Fangwen Liao (3439869) | Yijin Wang (3476217) | Moritz Pfeffer (3261671)

Exercise 1

(a) Use only the `ps` command to list all processes (including UID) with parent process ID (PPID) 1.

I consult the man page of `ps` and find the `--ppid` switch.

`--ppid pidlist`

Select by parent process ID. This selects the processes with a parent process ID in pidlist.

To include the UID I use the `u` option, and to print it numerically I use the `n` modifier. Both are documented in the man pages of `ps`.

`u` Display user-oriented format.

`n` Numeric output for WCHAN and USER (including all types of UID and GID).

```
moritzpfeffer@debian:~$ ps --ppid 1 nu
  USER   PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
    0    212   0.0   0.1  11776   6712 ?        Ss   14:45   0:01
/lib/systemd/systemd-journald
    0    241   0.0   0.0  21868   1528 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00 /sbin/lvmtool -f
    0    242   0.0   0.1  16240   4100 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/lib/systemd/systemd-udevd
   115    431   0.0   0.0   6252   3116 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00 avahi-daemon:
running [debian.local]
    0    432   0.0   0.0   6612   1940 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/irqbalance --foreground
    0    433   0.0   0.1   7456   4716 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/lib/systemd/systemd-logind
   108    436   0.0   0.1   7244   4648 ?        Ss   14:45   0:02 /usr/bin/dbus-
daemon --system --address=systemd: --nofork --nopidfile --systemd-activation
   113    461   0.0   0.0  24104   3044 ?        SsSl 14:45   0:00
/usr/lib/rtkit/rtkit-daemon
    0    462   0.0   0.4 101864  15860 ?        SsSl 14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/NetworkManager --no-daemon
    0    465   0.0   0.1  39360   6424 ?        SsSl 14:45   0:00
/usr/lib/accountsservice/accounts-daemon
    0    466   0.0   0.0  23528   2996 ?        SsSl 14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
    0    468   0.0   0.2  51904   8392 ?        SsSl 14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/ModemManager
    0    486   0.0   0.2  39616   8200 ?        SsSl 14:45   0:00
/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkitd --no-debug
    0    539   0.0   0.1  10496   5160 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00 /usr/sbin/sshd -D
    0    710   0.0   0.2  49556   7568 ?        SsSl 14:45   0:00 /usr/sbin/gdm3
    0    717   0.0   0.0   31868   2988 ?        Sl   14:45   0:03
/usr/sbin/VBoxService --pidfile /var/run/vboxadd-service.sh
   118    733   0.0   0.1   9552   6092 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
```

```

/lib/systemd/systemd --user
  0 741 0.0 0.0 2100 52 ? Ss 14:45 0:00
/usr/sbin/minissdpd -i 0.0.0.0
  0 1003 0.0 0.2 51332 7736 ? Ssl 14:45 0:00
/usr/lib/upower/upowerd
 105 1014 0.0 0.0 11572 3244 ? Ss 14:45 0:00 /usr/sbin/exim4 -
bd -q30m
  0 1051 0.0 0.1 10796 4472 ? Ss 14:45 0:00
/sbin/wpa_supplicant -u -s -O /run/wpa_supplicant
  0 1052 0.0 0.3 64484 13244 ? Ssl 14:45 0:00
/usr/lib/packagekit/packagekitd
 116 1075 0.0 0.3 46728 13368 ? Ssl 14:45 0:00
/usr/lib/colord/colord
 1000 1095 0.0 0.1 9552 6152 ? Ss 14:45 0:00
/lib/systemd/systemd --user
 1000 1102 0.0 0.1 39280 4848 ? Sl 14:45 0:00 /usr/bin/gnome-
keyring-daemon --daemonize --login
 1000 1168 0.0 0.0 15808 308 ? S 14:45 0:00
/usr/bin/VBoxClient --clipboard
 1000 1179 0.0 0.0 15808 308 ? S 14:45 0:00
/usr/bin/VBoxClient --seamless
 1000 1186 0.0 0.0 15808 308 ? S 14:45 0:00
/usr/bin/VBoxClient --draganddrop
 1000 1194 0.0 0.0 15808 308 ? S 14:45 0:00
/usr/bin/VBoxClient --vmsvga
 1000 1257 0.5 0.3 888652 11828 ? S<l 14:45 1:04
/usr/bin/pulseaudio --start --log-target=syslog
 1000 1368 0.0 0.2 71848 10472 tty2 Sl+ 14:45 0:00 /usr/lib/gnome-
settings-daemon/gsd-printer
 1000 1378 0.0 0.0 15808 1368 ? S 14:45 0:01
/usr/bin/VBoxClient --vmsvga
  0 6174 0.0 0.0 5256 2864 ? Ss 15:38 0:00 /usr/sbin/cron -f
  0 11456 0.0 0.2 55620 7480 ? Ssl 17:19 0:00
/usr/lib/udisks2/udisksd --no-debug
  0 11994 0.0 0.1 14656 7172 ? Ss 17:24 0:00 /usr/sbin/cupsd -
1

```

(b) Filter the list of processes using `grep` (or `awk`) such that only processes no kernel threads, e.g. [`kworker`]]) running as username `root` remain.

I consult the man page of `ps` and find the `--user` switch.

```
--user userlist
```

Select by effective user ID (EUID) or name. Identical to `-u` and `U`.

Like in (a) I use `nu` and pipe the output into `grep`.

Here I filter out lines with closing brackets using the `-v` switch.

These correspond to kernel threads for the following reason:

A post on [stackexchange](#) tells me that `ps` prints the command in brackets when the process args are unavailable. Another page indicates that "these will be kernel threads implementing helper functions, specific subsystems, work queues, etc."

```

moritzpfeffer@debian:~$ ps --user root nu | grep -v ]
  USER    PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
    0        1  0.0  0.1  28308  6552 ?        Ss   14:45   0:01 /sbin/init
    0      212  0.0  0.1  11776  6712 ?        Ss   14:45   0:01
/lib/systemd/systemd-journald
    0      241  0.0  0.0  21868  1528 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00 /sbin/lvmetad -f
    0      242  0.0  0.1  16240  4100 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/lib/systemd/systemd-udev
    0      432  0.0  0.0   6612  1940 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/irqbalance --foreground
    0      433  0.0  0.1   7456  4716 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/lib/systemd/systemd-logind
    0      462  0.0  0.4 101864 15860 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/NetworkManager --no-daemon
    0      465  0.0  0.1  39360  6424 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00
/usr/lib/accounts-service/accounts-daemon
    0      466  0.0  0.0  23528  2996 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/rsyslogd -n
    0      468  0.0  0.2  51904  8392 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/ModemManager
    0      486  0.0  0.2  39616  8200 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00
/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkitd --no-debug
    0      539  0.0  0.1  10496  5160 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00 /usr/sbin/sshd -D
    0      710  0.0  0.2  49556  7568 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00 /usr/sbin/gdm3
    0      717  0.0  0.0   31868  2988 ?        Sl   14:45   0:03
/usr/sbin/VBoxService --pidfile /var/run/vboxadd-service.sh
    0      741  0.0  0.0   2100    52 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/usr/sbin/minissdpd -i 0.0.0.0
    0     1003  0.0  0.2  51332  7736 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00
/usr/lib/upower/upowerd
    0     1051  0.0  0.1  10796  4472 ?        Ss   14:45   0:00
/sbin/wpa_supplicant -u -s -O /run/wpa_supplicant
    0     1052  0.0  0.3  64484 13244 ?        Ssl  14:45   0:00
/usr/lib/packagekit/packagekitd
    0     6174  0.0  0.0   5256  2864 ?        Ss   15:38   0:00 /usr/sbin/cron -f
    0    10735  0.0  0.1   8124  3744 ?        S    17:19   0:00 /sbin/dhclient -d
-q -sf /usr/lib/NetworkManager/nm-dhcp-helper -pf /var/run/dhclient-enp0s3.pid -lf
/var/lib/NetworkManager/dhclient-2b5ae656-5993-4431-82a4-da96c10b4d7e-enp0s3.lease
-cf /var/lib/NetworkManager/dhclient-enp0s3.conf enp0s3
    0    11456  0.0  0.2  55620  7480 ?        Ssl  17:19   0:00
/usr/lib/udisks2/udisksd --no-debug
    0    11994  0.0  0.1  14656  7172 ?        Ss   17:24   0:00 /usr/sbin/cupsd -
1

```

Then i verify that this really yields the expected number of processes.

```

moritzpfeffer@debian:~$ ps --user root nu | grep -v ] | wc -l
23

```

23 - 1 (header line) = 22. This matches the number indicated in the exercise description of (c).

Thus, my command appears to be correct.

(c) For each of the remaining (~22) processes, provide a 2-3 sentences describing the functionality of each process (Hint: use `man` / `Arch`)

Answer.

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Formatting Collection

Research the difference between `systemd` and `init` (System V `init`)

(a) describe in your own words the difference between these systems

- `/usr/local/bin`
- `/usr/bin`
- `/bin`
- `/usr/local/games`
- `/usr/games`

I will describe five differences between `systemd` and `init`.

One important motivation for `systemd` was to speed up boot times. To achieve this `systemd` starts services **on demand** and in **parallel**, while `init` starts services **serially**. [1]

Secondly `init` starts services through shell script, while `systemd` recommend `.service` files. Thus, I would say that `init` uses an **imperative** approach (scripts), whereas `systemd` prefers a **declarative** one. [2]

Thirdly, `systemd`'s `.service` files and other unit files can be grouped into **targets**, which **replace `init`'s runlevels**.

Furthermore, `systemd` contains many more components than `init`. For example, it features a ntp-implementation called `systemd-timesyncd` and `systemd-timer` which can run recurring tasks like `cron` does.

Thus, the fourth difference is that **`systemd` is less focused and larger** than the original `init`. [3]

Fifthly, as for SystemV, all of these programs are open and understandable scripts, while `systemd` is a complex system of large compiled binary executables that are not understandable without access to the source code.

Although it's open source, it is just less convenient. [4]

(b) determine which of the two is used by the operating system you have installed in VirtualBox. How can you tell?

The [archlinux wiki on systemd](#) tells us that `systemctl` is the "main command used to introspect and control `systemd` is `systemctl`". By entering "`systemctl`" into the terminal and executing it i confirm that it is present in the VM. From that i infer that `systemd` is used.

Additionally, `systemd` or `init` will run as the first process in operating system and according to man page, the PID should be 1.