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 Контрольні Запитання  
  
  
  
  
1. /proc is not a real file system. It is virtual. Its main task is to obtain the state of the system and partially perform control actions. Unfortunately, not many people know what is inside and how to use it. Therefore, I will tell you a little about how this directory can be useful to you.  
  
In general, everything is clear. The name of the device and its various characteristics, named in human words. As you can see above, my DVD-RW does a lot of things, but it doesn't know how to select discs.

/proc/sys/fs - As the name implies, a pseudo-directory containing information about the subsystem associated with file systems. Again, an example: /proc/sys/fs/pipe-max-size. This pseudo-file contains the pipe's maximum buffer size. Therefore, if suddenly some script does not work correctly for you, in which data is transmitted through a pipe, there is a reason to think about the size of your pipe buffer and look into this pseudo-file. You may want to use the "exec" and "read" commands with the "-u" option after that.  
  
2. free allows you to take the memory back from the system. The free team gives information about the deep knowledge of physical memory, as well as about the victorious memory.

The most important parameters are the -t parameter, which allows you to enter information about the total amount of memory in the current row, the -s parameter, which allows you to update the display through tasks in the interval of hours in seconds, the -c parameter allows you to set the number of times, the parameter to enter the value of updating -l, allows to display information about the lower and upper memory, the -h parameter, which allows to display information in a human-readable format, as well as the parameters --bytes, --kilo, --mega, --giga, -- tera, --peta, which allow numeric values ​​to be entered for specific units  
  
3. On Linux systems, a small number of processes are victorious at once. Sometimes a process can mother one potik (one vikonannya in the process) or a few streams. Processes to make different become; stinks can be in glasses, ready or in a work station. All on the right in the fact that the kernel gives priority to it. Also, these processes are identified by unique numbers, which we call

process identifier (PID). Unique numbers for family processes are called PPID, and a family process can be a mother of a number of daughter processes with їх unique process identifiers. Identifiers of daughter processes of different, stink shards represent okremі blocks of vikonannya, and may still be the same identifier of the Batkiv process (PPID).

We need PPID if the child process creates problems and does not work properly. In this way, you can stick to the work of other processes, as well as to the system. Here, to start the process, which works without interruption, it is necessary to drive in the father’s process.

Let's reconsider how we can know the PPID:

How to find the Batkiv Process Identifier (PPID) on Linux:

We have a few steps to find the PPID of a running process on Linux systems:

Vicorist "pstree" Team

Vicorist"ps"Team

How to know the PPID using the help of the pstree command in Linux:

“pstree” is a good pidhid for identifying the father’s process identifier (PPID), the shards of wine show the blue of the father’s daughter at the hierarchy tree.

Just enter "pstree"Command s"-store" in the terminal, to convert, as if it were showing all the running processes of the father's processes together with their child processes and the corresponding PIDs.

$pstree –Page

Win shows the Batkiv ID together with the IDs of the child processes.

Let's take a look at the "Mozilla Firefox" application, so that we can take one of the PPIDs at once from the entire process hierarchy. Enter the following command in the terminal:

$ pstree-store|grep "Firefox"

(grep is a command line tool that helps to shuffle the song line)

We can use 3528º PPID for the "Firefox," process in order to determine the results, and all other processes are child processes.

To override the ID of the Batkiv process in the terminal, enter the following command:

$ pstree-store|grep "Firefox" |ker\_vnik-1

  
  
4. The ps command

Intended for outputting information about the processes being executed. This command has many options

Top program

It is designed to display information about processes in real time. Processes are sorted by maximum CPU time, but you can change the sort order  
  
5. Compared to top, htop: requires additional installation, has better graphics, user interface colors, supports mouse scrolling, easier to use, easier to call commands (kill, renice)  
  
6. A typical OS consists of the following components:

process management;

memory management;

input - output subsystem

file system;

network support;

user interface.  
  
7. My OS supports terminal management of work using third-party software, for example:

Application of 3C All-in-One Toolbox It is a multi-purpose application that can help you manage and optimize your Android smartphone. with 3C All-in-One Toolbox, you can get device manager and file manager, program manager, battery manager, network manager and more.

If we talk about the Task Manager feature, the 3C All-in-One Toolbox application allows you to sort programs by CPU (central processing unit), battery and storage usage. Overall, 3C All-in-One Toolbox is a great app,

This is a Simple System Monitor Simple Task Manager app for Android smartphones.

It actively monitors all programs and processes running in the background and displays various system statistics, including RAM (Random Memory) and Central Processing Unit (CPU) usage in real time. It also allows you to check other Android settings like network activity, GPU usage Overall this is a great task manager app to use on Android  
  
8. To work with the "Script Mobile" program, you need a smartphone or a data collection terminal (TCD) with the Android 5.1 or later operating system.

A data collection terminal (DCT) is a device designed for quick collection of product information. Mainly, it is used for warehouse inventory, accounting for the receipt or consumption of goods and other operations in the warehouse economy; organizations of outbound (mobile) trade; in the field of on-site services (logistics, courier delivery, warehouse).

Data collection terminals (Portable data terminal) are portable devices – compact mobile portable computers (PC) with a processor and internal memory. Equipped with a display and a variety of data input devices: functional keyboard or touch screen, built-in barcode or RFID label scanner, magnetic card reader (optional) and wireless communication. In some terminal models, it is possible to expand (increase the volume of) memory.

The terminal is used to collect information about the product by reading barcodes or RFID tags, store, accumulate, process and transfer data to the information system (database). Most models have the ability to enter additional data using the keyboard. After the data is collected, the operator sends it to a personal computer for further processing of the received information.