Unit 08_010 — Multiprocessing

1. What is the CPU?

2. Why is it often handy to have two windows open while writing scripts?

3. What was the `sed` command used for in the script? (That is, what did it accomplish?)

4. What was the `wc` command used for in the script?

Unit 08_015 — More Hardware Information

5. What does each of the following do?
   - `lshw`
   - `lscpu`
   - `lsusb`
   - `lsblk`
   - `lsdev`

Unit 08_020 — Memory

6. What is RAM?

7. What is SWAP on Unix systems?
8. How many bytes in a Kilobyte?
9. How many Kilobytes in a Megabyte?
10. How many Megabytes in a Gigabyte?
11. How many Gigabytes in a Terabyte?
12. How many Terabytes in a Petabyte?

13. What is 2^{10}? Are you sick of writing it yet? (don't answer the second question!)

Warstory: CPU speed is measured in Hertz. 1 hertz is 1 beat per second. CPU speeds used to be measured in MHz (Megahertz). The MHz kept creeping up to 800 MHz, 900MHz, and eventually hit 1000MHz. This gave advertisers a problem. Consumers had been trained to think more MHz was good. So consumer-oriented advertisements would advertise 1000MHz. But if the computer was being marketed to techies, the same system would be marketed as 1 GHz. Eventually consumers figured out that they really wanted to have one of those "Gigahertz things" on their computer.

14. One day a student brought in a new advertisement for an old computer. It was a very low price on a computer with one of those "Gigahertz things." The add said that the CPU was .8 GHz. What was the speed of this computer in MHz?

15. What is cache?

16. What does the `free` command do?

Unit 08_030 — Processes

17. What is a process?

18. Would this regular expression recognize a process id? `'^[0-9]$'`?

19. What command shows processes associated with the current terminal session?

20. What command shows all processes being run by the user, even if they are not associated with this terminal?