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Class : IUP CS B

Activity 4.1 – Process & Process Management

1. Create a sleep process and send a SIGSTOP signal to put this process into stopped state. Take a screenshot that shows that this process is now in the stopped state (T). Hint: Use -- help to see how to use the kill command.

Step 1 – Create the sleep process as a background, followed with ampersand (&)

Step 2 – Send the SIGSTOP signal using the kill command (by signal name) and specify the PID i.e 12602

Notes: As we may see, by taking look at the processes status table and filtering sleep, The sleep 10000 is currently in the (T) Stopped states, in which the process has successfully been stopped by the SIGSTOP.

2. Send a SIGCONT signal to the stopped sleep process. Take a screenshot that shows that this process is no longer in the stopped state.

```
ramzy@ramzy-VirtualBox:~$ kill -SIGCONT 12602
ramzy@ramzy-VirtualBox:~$ jobs
                              sleep 10000 &
[1]+ Running
ramzy@ramzy-VirtualBox:~$
ramzy@ramzy-VirtualBox:~$ ps -u | grep sleep
                                                             0:00 sleep 10000
           12602 0.0 0.0 17028
                                                     21:43
ramzy
           13370 0.0
                      0.0 17868
                                  2320 pts/0
                                                S+
                                                     22:10
                                                             0:00 grep --color
=auto
ramzy@ramzy-VirtualBox:~$
```

Notes: By calling SIGCONT signal using kill command and specifying the PID, the Stopped process of sleep 10000 will continue the process in the background. This shown by the screenshot given above in which the program state is in (S) interruptible sleep state.