

# Operating Systems Lab

*Lab 1 Report*

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CSE, 2019

# Question Number 1:

- Output of `more /proc/cpuinfo` command

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ more /proc/cpuinfo
processor       : 0
vendor_id      : AuthenticAMD
cpu family     : 23
model          : 24
model name     : AMD Ryzen 5 3550H with Radeon Vega Mobile Gfx
stepping        : 1
microcode      : 0x8108102
cpu MHz         : 1273.088
cache size      : 512 KB
physical id    : 0
siblings        : 8
core id         : 0
cpu cores       : 4
apicid          : 0
initial apicid : 0
fpu             : yes
fpu_exception   : yes
cpuid level    : 13
wp              : yes
flags           : fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36 clflush mmx fxsr sse sse2 ht syscall nx mmxext fxsr_opt pdpe1gb rdtscp
lm constant_tsc rep_good nopl nonstop_tsc cpuid extd_apicid aperfmpf pnt pclmulqdq monitor ssse3 fma cx16 sse4_1 sse4_2 movbe popcnt aes xsave avx f16c rdrand
lahf_lm cmp_legacy svm extaptic cr8_legacy abm sse4a misalignsse 3dnowprefetch osvw skinit wdt tce topoext perfctr_core perfctr_nb bpext perfctr_llc mwaitx cpb hw
_pstate sme ssbd sev ibpb vmmcall sev_es fsgsbase bni1 avx2 smp bm12 rdseed adx snap clflushopt sha_ni xsaveopt xsavec xgetbv1 xsaves clzero irperf xsaveprptr a
rat npt lbrv svm_lock nrip_save tsc_scale vmcb_clean flushbyasid decodeassists pausefilter pfthreshold avic v_vmsave_vmlload vgif overflow_recov succor smca
bugs            : sysret_ss_attrs null_seg spectre_v1 spectre_v2 spec_store_bypass
bogomips        : 4192.08
TLB size         : 2560 4K pages
clflush size    : 64
Cache_alignment : 64
address sizes   : 43 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
power management: ts ttp tm hwpstate eff_freq_ro [13] [14]

processor       : 1
vendor_id      : AuthenticAMD
cpu family     : 23
model          : 24
model name     : AMD Ryzen 5 3550H with Radeon Vega Mobile Gfx
stepping        : 1
microcode      : 0x8108102
cpu MHz         : 1400.000
cache size      : 512 KB
physical id    : 0
--More--(0%)
```

**Processor:** A processor is the part of a computer that performs logical and arithmetical operations on the data as specified in the instructions. Modern computers may have multiple cores and perform numerous operations in parallel.

**Core:** A core is the CPU's fundamental compute unit; it may run a single program (or numerous if it supports hardware threads such as hyperthreading), keeping track of program state, registers, and execution order, and executing operations via Arithmetic Logic Units.

In the days when computers were first built, they had processors with a single compute unit, so the core and processor had the same meaning back then. These days when we say processor, we usually mean some number of cores.

Output of `lscpu` command.

```

sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ lscpu
Architecture:          x86_64
CPU op-mode(s):        32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order:            Little Endian
Address sizes:         43 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
CPU(s):                8
On-line CPU(s) list:  0-7
Thread(s) per core:   2
Core(s) per socket:   4
Socket(s):             1
NUMA node(s):          1
Vendor ID:             AuthenticAMD
CPU family:            23
Model:                 24
Model name:            AMD Ryzen 5 3550H with Radeon Vega Mobile Gfx
Stepping:               1
Frequency boost:       enabled
CPU MHz:               1400.000
CPU max MHz:           2100.0000
CPU min MHz:           1400.0000
BogoMIPS:              4192.08
Virtualization:        AMD-V
L1d cache:             128 KiB
L1l cache:             256 KiB
L2 cache:              2 MiB
L3 cache:              4 MiB
NUMA node0 CPU(s):     0-7
Vulnerability Itlb multihit: Not affected
Vulnerability L1tf:      Not affected
Vulnerability Mds:       Not affected
Vulnerability Meltdown: Not affected
Vulnerability Spec store bypass: Mitigation; Speculative Store Bypass disabled via prctl and seccomp
Vulnerability Spectre v1: Mitigation; usercopy/swaps barriers and __user pointer sanitization
Vulnerability Spectre v2: Mitigation; Full AMD retrpoline, IBPB conditional, STIBP disabled, RSB filling
Vulnerability Srbds:     Not affected
Vulnerability Tsx async abort: Not affected
Flags:
fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36 clflush mmx fxsr sse sse2 ht syscall nx mmxext fxsr_opt
pdpe1gb rdtsvp lm constant_tsc rep_good nopl nonstop_tsc cpuid extd_apicid aperfmpfperf pni pclmulqdq monitor ssse3 fma cx16 sse4_
1 sse4_2 movbe popcnt aes xsave avx f16c rdrand lahf_lm cmp_legacy svm extapic cr8_legacy abm sse4a misalignsse 3dnowprefetch os
vw skinit wdt tce topoext perfctr_core perfctr_nb bpxt perfctr_llc mwaitx cpb hw_pstate sme ssbd sev ibpb vmmcall sev_es fsbsa
se bm1 avx2 smep bm12 rdseed adx smap clflushopt sha_nt xsaveopt xsaves xgetbv1 xsaves clzero irperf xsaveerptr arat npt lbrv s
vm_lock nrrip_save tsc_scale vmcb_clean flushbyasid decodeassists pausefilter pfthreshold avic v_vmsave_vmload vgif overflow_reco
v succor smca

```

- b. On running **lscpu** the following fields in the output:

<b>Core(s) per socket:</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Socket(s):</b>	<b>1</b>

This effectively gives us **Socket(s) \* Core (s) per socket = 1 \* 4 = 4 cores**, therefore my machine has 4 cores.

- c. The command used is **cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep processor**. Here from the **/proc/cpuinfo** we are listing all of the processors of the machine, the output of this command is:

```

sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep processor
processor : 0
processor : 1
processor : 2
processor : 3
processor : 4
processor : 5
processor : 6
processor : 7
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ 

```

As we can see the processors are numbered 0 to 7, making a total of 8 processors.

- d. The command used is **cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep 'processor\|MHz'**. Here from **/proc/cpuinfo** we are listing all occurrences of the processor and its speed in MHz. The output

of this gives us the speed of each processor as follows:

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep 'processor\|MHz'
processor      : 0
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 1
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 2
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 3
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 4
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 5
cpu MHz       : 1290.677
processor      : 6
cpu MHz       : 1326.417
processor      : 7
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$
```

```
processor      : 0
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 1
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 2
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 3
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 4
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
processor      : 5
cpu MHz       : 1290.677
processor      : 6
cpu MHz       : 1326.417
processor      : 7
cpu MHz       : 1400.000
```

Even though we have slightly different in the processor speeds, there standard speed is 1400 Mhz

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- e. The command used is **more /proc/meminfo**. This command gives us memory related information. Output of **more /proc/meminfo** command

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ more /proc/meminfo
MemTotal:      14260024 kB
MemFree:       4005780 kB
MemAvailable:  8425844 kB
Buffers:        223728 kB
Cached:         4874560 kB
SwapCached:     0 kB
Active:         1909872 kB
Inactive:       7516732 kB
Active(anon):   4856 kB
Inactive(anon): 4985672 kB
Active(file):   1905016 kB
Inactive(file): 2531060 kB
Unevictable:    48 kB
Mlocked:        48 kB
SwapTotal:     6779900 kB
SwapFree:       6779900 kB
Dirty:          5820 kB
Writeback:      0 kB
AnonPages:     4328432 kB
Mapped:         1192100 kB
Shmem:          671464 kB
KReclaimable:  316972 kB
Slab:           472156 kB
SReclaimable:  316972 kB
SUnreclaim:    155184 kB
KernelStack:   25904 kB
PageTables:    54604 kB
NFS_Unstable:  0 kB
Bounce:         0 kB
WritebackTmp:   0 kB
CommitLimit:   13909912 kB
Committed_AS:  13626068 kB
VmallocTotal:  34359738367 kB
VmallocUsed:   57068 kB
VmallocChunk:  0 kB
Percpu:         18048 kB
HardwareCorrupted: 0 kB
AnonHugePages:  2048 kB
ShmemHugePages: 0 kB
ShmemPmdMapped: 0 kB
FileHugePages:  0 kB
FilePmdMapped: 0 kB
```

My machine has 14260024 kB (14.26 GB) of physical memory as seen from the above figure. Technically it has to be around 16 GB, but some of it reserved by AMD VEGA Graphics.

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- f. Out of the above memory, 4005780 kB (4.00 GB) of memory is free as seen from the above figure (Used **more /proc/meminfo** command to get it).
  
  - g. **vmstat -f** command is used to get the total number of forks since the boot in the system. Output of this command is:

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ vmstat -f
      4408 forks
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~$ █
```

As seen from the above figure, the total number of forks since the boot in the system is 4408.

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- h. **more /proc/stat** command gives the information about total context switches that the system has performed since bootup. The output of this command is:

As seen from the above figure, the total number of context switches is **ctxt 12434946**.

## Question Number 2:

Output of **top** command:

```
top - 18:39:23 up 4 min, 1 user, load average: 2.44, 1.64, 0.69
Tasks: 348 total, 3 running, 345 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 13.3 us, 0.2 sy, 0.0 ni, 85.2 id, 0.1 wa, 0.0 hi, 1.2 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 13925.8 total, 8024.3 free, 3136.7 used, 2764.8 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 6621.0 total, 6621.0 free, 0.0 used. 9922.4 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
11889	sameer	20	0	2364	580	512	R	99.7	0.0	0:47.68	cpu
2132	sameer	20	0	5993760	316880	124492	S	4.6	2.2	0:19.09	gnome-shell
1944	sameer	20	0	2793904	167708	112284	S	2.6	1.2	0:18.91	Xorg
2574	sameer	20	0	4504224	510640	241124	S	1.3	3.6	0:54.38	GeckoMain
2850	sameer	20	0	3189332	558252	200928	S	1.0	3.9	0:29.63	Isolated Web Co
125	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.3	0.0	0:00.23	kworker/u32:1-phy0
594	root	-2	0	0	0	0	S	0.3	0.0	0:01.61	gfx
899	root	20	0	336456	20068	16624	S	0.3	0.1	0:00.99	NetworkManager
2796	sameer	20	0	32.4g	157744	99852	S	0.3	1.1	0:10.48	WebExtensions
2856	sameer	20	0	3106468	362032	138564	S	0.3	2.5	0:26.08	Isolated Web Co
3140	sameer	20	0	3074040	338884	146276	S	0.3	2.4	0:24.69	Isolated Web Co
4298	systemd+	20	0	23928	11896	7968	S	0.3	0.1	0:00.08	systemd-resolve
11902	sameer	20	0	12132	4244	3296	R	0.3	0.0	0:00.52	top
1	root	20	0	169456	13624	8384	S	0.0	0.1	0:03.11	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthreadd
3	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_gp
4	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_par_gp
5	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:0-cgroup_destroy
6	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:0H-events_highpri
7	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	kworker/0:1-events
8	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.46	kworker/u32:0-events_unbound
9	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	mm_percpu_wq
10	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_rude_
11	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_trace
12	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.05	ksoftirqd/0
13	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.25	rcu_sched
14	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	migration/0
15	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	idle_inject/0
16	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/0
17	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/1
18	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	idle_inject/1
19	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.23	migration/1
20	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.04	ksoftirqd/1
21	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/1:0-kec_query
22	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/1:0H-events_highpri
23	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/2

- From the above figure, the PID of the process running cpu is **11889**.
- From the above figure, it uses **99.7 %** of CPU and **0.0 %** of Memory.
- From the above figure, the current state of this process is **R**, meaning **RUNNING**

## Question Number 3:

- a. To view the PID of process running **cpu-print**, we can either use **ps -fC cpu-print** or

```
ps aux | grep cpu-print
```

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ ps -fC cpu-print
UID      PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
sameer    12676 12595 52 18:50 pts/0    00:02:41 ./cpu-print
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ ps aux | grep cpu-print
sameer    12676 52.5  0.0  2496   720 pts/0    S+   18:50   3:19 ./cpu-print
sameer    12884  0.0  0.0  9040   736 pts/3    S+   18:56   0:00 grep --color=auto cpu-print
```

The PID of the **cpu-print** process is **12676**.

---

- b. To view the PIDs of the parent of the **cpu-print** process and its ancestors we use **pstree** command, along with the **-p** and **-s** options. The **-s** option shows parent processes of the specified process, so we also include the PID of the **cpu-print** process and **-p** option enables showing of the PIDS. The output of **pstree -ps 12676** command is:

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ pstree -ps 12676
systemd(1)---systemd(1842)---gnome-terminal-(4935)---bash(12595)---cpu-print(12676)
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ █
```

From the above figure, we can see that PID of parent of **cpu-print** (bash terminal) is **12595**, PID of its parent (gnome-terminal) is **4935**, PID of its parent (systemd) is **1842** and PID of its parent (systemd) is **1**.

---

- c. After running the **./cpu-print > /tmp/tmp.txt &** command in the terminal window, it gave the PID of the **cpu-print** process as **14040**. Using this and **/proc/[PID]/fd** command I was able to access the directory of all the file descriptors of the **cpu-print** command. Since it is a directory, to print its contents I have used the **ls -la** command. Overall the command was **ls -la /proc/14040/fd**. Its output is:

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ ls -la /proc/14040/fd
total 0
dr-x----- 2 sameer sameer 0 Jan 12 19:30 .
dr-xr-xr-x 9 sameer sameer 0 Jan 12 19:30 ..
lrwx----- 1 sameer sameer 64 Jan 12 19:30 0 -> /dev/pts/0
l-wx----- 1 sameer sameer 64 Jan 12 19:30 1 -> /tmp/tmp.txt
lrwx----- 1 sameer sameer 64 Jan 12 19:30 2 -> /dev/pts/0
```

From the above figure,

- the 0 file descriptor (standard input) was pointing to **/dev/pts/0**
- the 2 file descriptor (standard error) was pointing to **/dev/pts/0**

- but the 1 file descriptor (standard output) was pointing to `/tmp/tmp.txt`

This is because we have specified a redirection of output to `/tmp/tmp.txt` in the command line, instead of the `STDOUT`.

So the shell usually has

- standard input file descriptor (0) pointing to `STDIN`,
- standard output file descriptor (1) pointing to `STDOUT` and
- standard error file descriptor (2) pointing to `STDERR`.

If we specify any sort of redirection (eg., `>` to indicate output redirection), it sets these file descriptors to the specified descriptor and performs the redirection.

---

- d. After running the `./cpu-print | grep hello &` command in the terminal window, it gave the PID of the `grep` process as **14373**. Using this PID and the command mentioned in the above (c.) point, I was able to access the file descriptor of the `grep` process. The output of `ls -la /proc/14373/fd` command is:

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ ls -la /proc/14373/fd
total 0
dr-x----- 2 sameer sameer 0 Jan 12 19:44 .
dr-xr-xr-x 9 sameer sameer 0 Jan 12 19:44 ..
lr-x----- 1 sameer sameer 64 Jan 12 19:44 0 -> 'pipe:[148826]'
lrwx----- 1 sameer sameer 64 Jan 12 19:44 1 -> /dev/pts/0
lrwx----- 1 sameer sameer 64 Jan 12 19:44 2 -> /dev/pts/0
```

From the above figure,

- the 1 file descriptor (standard output) was pointing to `/dev/pts/0`
- the 2 file descriptor (standard error) was pointing to `/dev/pts/0`
- but the 0 file descriptor (standard input) was pointing to `pipe: [148826]`

Note that here file descriptor 0 pointing to pipe indicates `grep` process is taking input from pipe via the `cpu-print` process.

So the shell usually has

- standard input file descriptor (0) pointing to `STDIN`,
- standard output file descriptor (1) pointing to `STDOUT` and
- standard error file descriptor (2) pointing to `STDERR`.

If we specify any sort of redirection (eg., `|` to indicate input redirection), it sets these file descriptors to the specified descriptor and performs the redirection.

---

- e. To know if a command is a shell inbuilt or executables executed by the bash shell, we can use type

command. If a command is inbuilt it prints a message saying the command is inbuilt, else it prints another message indicating that the command is not shell inbuilt.

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ type cd
cd is a shell builtin
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ type ls
ls is aliased to `ls --color=auto'
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ type history
history is a shell builtin
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ type ps
ps is /usr/bin/ps
```

From the above figure we can see that **cd** and **history** are shell inbuilt commands, while **ls** and **ps** are executables executed by the bash shell.

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## Question Number 4:

After compiling and running the `memory1.c` file, I have inspected its memory usage using the `ps` command to know its PID and `more /proc/PID/status` to know about its memory usage.

Output of the commands are as follows:

```
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ ps aux | grep memory1
sameer      6014  0.0  0.0  6284  4856 pts/1    S+   13:24   0:00 ./memory1
sameer      6018  0.0  0.0  8908   724 pts/0    S+   13:24   0:00 grep --color=auto memory1
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ more /proc/6014/status
Name:      memory1
Umask:    0002
State:    S (sleeping)
Tgid:     6014
Ngid:     0
Pid:      6014
PPid:    4788
TracerPid: 0
Uid:      1000  1000  1000  1000
Gid:      1000  1000  1000  1000
FDSize:   256
Groups:   4 24 27 30 46 120 131 132 1000
NSTgid:   6014
NSpid:    6014
NSpgid:   6014
NSsid:    4788
VmPeak:   6284 kB
VmSize:   6284 kB
VmLck:    0 kB
VmPin:    0 kB
VmHWM:    4856 kB
VmRSS:    4856 kB
RssAnon:   3984 kB
RssFile:   872 kB
RssShmem:  0 kB
VmData:   180 kB
VmStk:    3920 kB
VmExe:    4 kB
VmLib:    1652 kB
VmPTE:    48 kB
VmSwap:   0 kB
HugetlbPages: 0 kB
CoreDumping: 0
THP_enabled: 1
Threads:   1
SigQ:     0/55447
SigPnd:   0000000000000000
ShdPnd:   0000000000000000
SigBlk:   0000000000000000
SigIgn:   0000000000000000
```

After compiling and running the `memory2.c` file, I have inspected its memory usage using the `ps` command to know its PID and `more /proc/PID/status` to know about its memory usage.

Output of the commands are as follows:

```

sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ ps aux | grep memory2
sameer      6025  0.0  0.0   6288  4944 pts/1    S+   13:24   0:00 ./memory2
sameer      6029  0.0  0.0   8908   728 pts/0    S+   13:24   0:00 grep --color=auto memory2
sameer@sam-ubuntu:~/Documents/Semester 6/OS Lab/Assignment 1/intro-code$ more /proc/6025/status
Name:      memory2
Umask:    0002
State:    S (sleeping)
Tgid:     6025
Ngid:     0
Pid:      6025
PPid:    4788
TracerPid: 0
Uid:      1000    1000    1000    1000
Gid:      1000    1000    1000    1000
FDSize:   256
Groups:   4 24 27 30 46 120 131 132 1000
NSgid:    6025
NSpid:    6025
NSpgid:   6025
NSsid:    4788
VmPeak:   6288 kB
VmSize:   6288 kB
VmLck:    0 kB
VmPin:    0 kB
VmHWM:    4944 kB
VmRSS:    4944 kB
RssAnon:   3980 kB
RssFile:   964 kB
RssShmem:  0 kB
VmData:   180 kB
VmStk:    3924 kB
VmExe:    4 kB
VmLib:    1652 kB
VmPTE:    52 kB
VmSwap:   0 kB
HugetlbPages: 0 kB
CoreDumping: 0
THP_enabled: 1
Threads:   1
SigQ:     0/55447
SigPnd:   0000000000000000
ShdPnd:   0000000000000000
SigBlk:   0000000000000000
SigIgn:   0000000000000000

```

From the above figures, we can see

- Memory usage of `memory1.c` is `VmSize: 6284 kB` and `VmRSS: 4856 kB`
- Memory usage of `memory2.c` is `VmSize: 6288 kB` and `VmRSS: 4944 kB`

Here VmSize indicates the Virtual Memory usage and VmRSS indicates how much RAM the process is actually using. Both the processes have almost the same virtual memory size but memory2 process uses more RAM since it accesses the array elements whereas memory1 process doesn't access the array elements.

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## Question Number 5:

As indicated the files were made in the disk-files folder and then the **disk.c** and **disk1.c** files were compiled and run. To view the memory statistics **iostat -xtc 1** command was used. The below figure shows the memory statistics before running the **disk.c** file. As we can see from the below figure,

- the %system is 0.63, meaning only 0.63 % of the system was under utilization at this moment
- the rkB/s and %util columns of the nvme0n1 (disk) are both 0.00, indicating disk is not under utilization with read from disk at 0.00 kB per second.

13/01/22 02:00:24 PM IST																				
avg-cpu:	%user	%nice	%system	%iowait	%steal	%idle														
	1.01	12.48	0.63	0.00	0.00	85.88														
Device	r/s	rkB/s	rrqm/s	%rrqm	r_await	rareq-sz	w/s	wkB/s	wrqm/s	%wrqm	w_await	wareq-sz	d/s	dkB/s	drqm/s	%drqm	d_await	dareq-sz	aqu-sz	%util
loop0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
nvme0n1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
sda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

The below figure shows the memory statistics while the **disk.c** file was running. As seen from the figure below,

- the system is at 7.50 % utilization, indicating that the disk.c file is running
- the %util of nvme0n1 is 100 % indicating that the disk is at 100 % utilization
- the rkB/s of the same show 415112.00 kB per second, meaning a lot of reading operations are going on at this moment.

This is true because the disk.c file is constantly reading various files from the disk.

13/01/22 02:01:43 PM IST																				
avg-cpu:	%user	%nice	%system	%iowait	%steal	%idle														
	3.20	11.93	7.50	5.17	0.00	72.20														
Device	r/s	rkB/s	rrqm/s	%rrqm	r_await	rareq-sz	w/s	wkB/s	wrqm/s	%wrqm	w_await	wareq-sz	d/s	dkB/s	drqm/s	%drqm	d_await	dareq-sz	aqu-sz	%util
loop0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
nvme0n1	4925.00	415112.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	84.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18 100.00	
sda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

The below figure shows the memory statistics while the **disk1.c** file has just begun to run. As seen from the figure below,

- the system is at 4.81 % utilization, indicating that the disk1.c file is running
- the %util of nvme0n1 is 5.60 % indicating that the disk is under some utilization
- the rkB/s of the same show 13328.00 kB per second, meaning some reading operation is going on at this moment.

This is true because the **disk1.c** file, while started for the first time, reads one particular file from disk.

13/01/22 02:06:15 PM IST																				
avg-cpu:	%user	%nice	%system	%iowait	%steal	%idle														
	6.42	12.22	4.81	0.37	0.00	76.17														
Device	r/s	rkB/s	rrqm/s	%rrqm	r_await	rareq-sz	w/s	wkB/s	wrrqm/s	%wrrqm	w_await	wareq-sz	d/s	dkB/s	drqm/s	%drqm	d_await	dreq-sz	aqu-sz	%util
loop0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
nvme0n1	170.00	13328.00	53.77	23.77	0.24	78.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	5.60	
sda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

The below figure shows the memory statistics while the **disk1.c** file has run for a few seconds. As seen from the figure below,

- the rkB/s and %util columns of the nvme0n1 are both 0.00, indicating disk is not under utilization with read from disk at 0.00 kB per second.

This is happening because the **disk1.c** file keeps reading the same file again and again, so once it reads the file from disk, it no longer requires to read the file from the disk, since it will be cached and will be read from cache.

13/01/22 02:06:18 PM IST																				
avg-cpu:	%user	%nice	%system	%iowait	%steal	%idle														
	9.43	11.44	11.91	0.00	0.00	67.22														
Device	r/s	rkB/s	rrqm/s	%rrqm	r_await	rareq-sz	w/s	wkB/s	wrrqm/s	%wrrqm	w_await	wareq-sz	d/s	dkB/s	drqm/s	%drqm	d_await	dreq-sz	aqu-sz	%util
loop0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
loop9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
nvme0n1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
sda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	