

BAHIR DAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Individual ASSIGNMENT FOR ossp

PREPARED BY: YIHALEM GIRMA

ID NUMBER: 1602775

Submitted to: Lec.wendimu

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BAHIRDAR, ETHIOPIA

4. Implementation of System Call

1. Introduction

In this section, we explore low-level Linux system calls to retrieve system information and read directory contents directly using the sysinfo()system calls.the implentation is executed on Parrot OS, a Debian-based Linux distribution often used for security and development.

2. Objective

To understand and use the sysinfo() system call to get system statistics.

To compare these system calls to higher-level alternatives (like readdir()).

3. Environment

Operating System: Parrot OS (x86_64)

Compiler: gcc (GNU Compiler Collection)

Editor: nano / vim / VS Code (as preferred)

4. Implementation

4.1 sysinfo() System Call

This system call provides statistics such as uptime, memory usage, and load averages.

```
C Program: sysinfo_test.c

#include <stdio.h>

#include <sys/sysinfo.h>

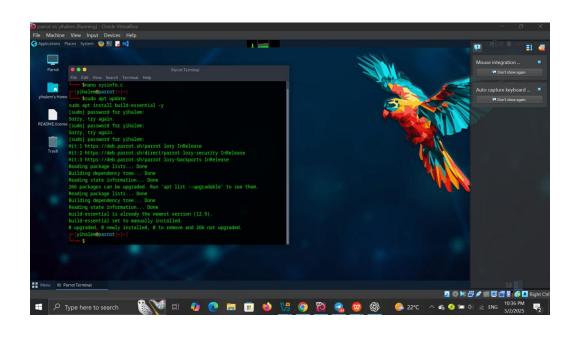
int main() {

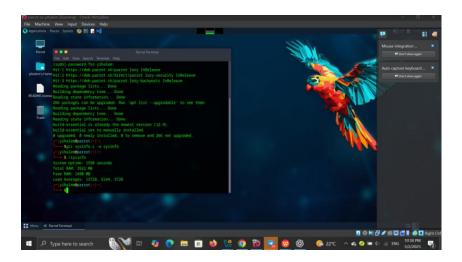
struct sysinfo info;
```

```
if (sysinfo(&info) == 0) {
    printf("System Uptime: %ld seconds\n", info.uptime);
    printf("Total RAM: %lu MB\n", info.totalram / (1024 * 1024));
    printf("Free RAM: %lu MB\n", info.freeram / (1024 * 1024));
    printf("Load Averages: %lu, %lu, %lu\n",
        info.loads[0], info.loads[1], info.loads[2]);
} else {
    perror("sysinfo");
}
```



Compilation Command:





gcc sysinfo_test.c -o sysinfo_test
Execution:

./sysinfo_test

5. Analysis

sysinfo() provides a snapshot of system status. It is helpful for monitoring system health and performance.

6. Conclusion

This implementation helped develop an understanding of low-level Linux system programming. Using system calls like sysinfo() and other gives better insight into how user applications interact with the kernel.