10.1 Processes

As you study this section, answer the following questions:

- Which types of files can create processes on a Linux system?
- What is the difference between user processes and daemon processes?
- How are system processes usually identified?
- Which process is always assigned the same process ID number?
- What is the major difference between how **top** and **ps** display system processes?

In this section, you will learn to:

- Use **top** to monitor Linux processes.
- Use **ps** to troubleshoot a Linux system.
- Use **pgrep** to view process information.

Key terms for this section include the following:

Term	Definition
Binary executable	A program compiled into a binary file that the CPU can execute.
Internal shell commands	A command that is built into the shell executable.
Process ID (PID)	A number that uniquely identifies each process.
Parent process ID	A number that identifies the process that spawned (or started) the current process.

This section helps you prepare for the following certification exam objectives:

Exam	Objective
TestOut Linux Pro	1.4 Manage system processes • Monitor and manage running processes

CompTIA Linux+	4.2 Given a scenario, analyze system processes in order to optimize performance.
	• Process management
	  ○ Process states
	  ○ Zombie
	  ○ Uninterruptible sleep
	  ○ Interruptible sleep
	  ○ Running

- Commands
  - top
  - ps
  - pgrep
- Priorities
- PIDs