process management

1)  List out highest priority process in the system

ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-56:~$ ps -elf | awk '$8 = -20 { print $15 }' | head -5

CMD

/sbin/init

[kthreadd]

[rcu\_gp]

[rcu\_par\_gp]

ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-56:~$ ps -elf | awk '$8 < 0 { print }' | head -5

1 I root 3 2 0 60 -20 - 0 - Dec16 ? 00:00:00 [rcu\_gp]

1 I root 4 2 0 60 -20 - 0 - Dec16 ? 00:00:00 [rcu\_par\_gp]

1 I root 6 2 0 60 -20 - 0 - Dec16 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/0:0H-kblockd]

1 I root 9 2 0 60 -20 - 0 - Dec16 ? 00:00:00 [mm\_percpu\_wq]

1 S root 12 2 0 -40 - - 0 - Dec16 ? 00:00:02 [migration/0]

2) Open terminal with 2 tabs or sessions  
    a)  run command "vmstat 1"

root@ip-172-31-26-56:/# vmstat 1

root@ip-172-31-26-56:/# ps -elf

F S UID PID PPID C PRI NI ADDR SZ WCHAN STIME TTY TIME CMD

0 S ubuntu 13340 13263 0 80 0 - 2475 hrtime 04:36 pts/1 00:00:00 vmstat 1

    b) switch to another tab,  pause  running vmstat command for few seconds and resume it again

pause  running vmstat command   
root@ip-172-31-26-56:/# kill -STOP 13463

resume it again vmstat command

root@ip-172-31-26-56:/# kill -CONT 13463

use appropriate SIGNALS to do this activity.  
  
3)  Find the process which is sleeping in "wait" state.

root@ip-172-31-26-56:/# ps o state,command axh | grep "^[SD]" | cut -b 3-