CS211: Operating Systems

Cao Hoang Dung - 210027

Nguyen Thanh Long - 210085

Nguyen Duc Manh - 210230

SYSTEM MONITOR

I. Goal

Our objective is to replicate the functionality of Ubuntu's System Monitor application, focusing on its three main components: Processes, Resources, and File Systems. Additionally, we have included related extra statistics not present in the original app, such as the total number of processes, and detailed CPU usage breakdown.



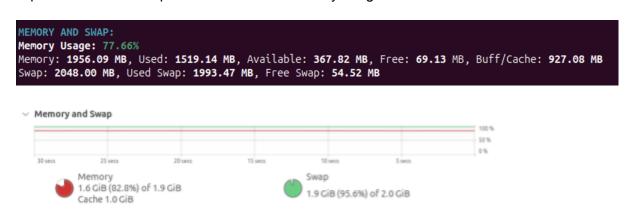
II. Key results

We have developed a system monitor that displays output directly in the terminal. It retrieves and processes information from the /proc virtual file system, providing accurate and real-time data consistent with Ubuntu's System Monitor.

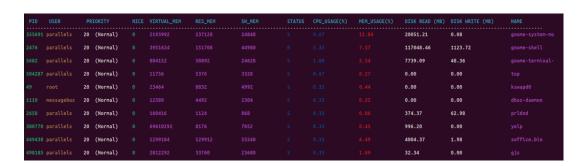
1. Our system monitor accurately displays Task statistics and CPU usage with a detailed breakdown, which we compared to the output of the top command (our system monitor output appears in the upper figure, while the OS's top command is shown in the lower figure). Task statistics and CPU Usage breakdown are not available in Ubuntu's System Monitor application.

```
top - 14:21:30 up 3 days, 13:23, 1 user, load average: 0.12, 0.21, 1.47
Tasks: 230 total, 1 running, 228 sleeping, 0 stopped, 1 zombie
%Cpu(s): 2.5 us, 2.2 sy, 0.0 ni, 95.2 id, 0.2 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
```

 Our system monitor accurately displays memory resources, consistent with Ubuntu's System Monitor application. Additionally, we have included extra statistics to provide a more comprehensive view of memory usage.

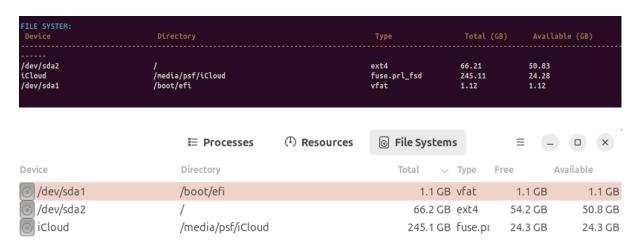


3. Our system monitor accurately displays detailed information for each process.
While there may be slight differences in statistics due to varying update intervals between our system monitor and Ubuntu's System Monitor, the overall data remains consistent. Additionally, we filter and display only the top 10 processes based on CPU usage.





4. Our system monitor accurately displays file system statistics. To enhance clarity, we filter and display only the disks and partitions that contain files and applications, rather than listing all file systems.



III. Key findings

- Directly accessing the kernel is a complex task that involves working with multiple kernel modules, which must be inserted and removed while managing the high complexity of concurrency handling. To protect the real kernel, this process is best carried out on a virtual machine.
- However, the kernel's information is conveniently stored in the /proc virtual file system, making it much easier to access.
- Retrieving and processing data from /proc is efficient and provides timely updates comparable to Ubuntu's System Monitor.
- The CPU usage displayed in the system monitor reflects usage between the two most recent refreshes rather than the cumulative usage since the process started.