11% Number :Use the job number such as %1 or %2.

%String : Use the string whose name begins

with suspended command such as %commandNameHere or

%ping.

%+ OR %% : Refers to the current job.

%- : Refers to the previous job.

**PROCESS STATE CODES**

**Here are the different values that the s, stat and state output**

**specifiers (header "STAT" or "S") will display to describe the state of**

**a process:**

**D uninterruptible sleep (usually IO)**

**R running or runnable (on run queue)**

**S interruptible sleep (waiting for an event to complete)**

**T stopped by job control signal**

**t stopped by debugger during the tracing**

**W paging (not valid since the 2.6.xx kernel)**

**X dead (should never be seen)**

**Z defunct ("zombie") process, terminated but not reaped by**

**its parent**

**For BSD formats and when the stat keyword is used, additional**

**characters may be displayed:**

**< high-priority (not nice to other users)**

**N low-priority (nice to other users)**

**L has pages locked into memory (for real-time and custom IO)**

**s is a session leader**

**l is multi-threaded (using CLONE\_THREAD, like NPTL pthreads**

**do)**

**+ is in the foreground process group**

What is a session in Linux?

Session usually refers to shell sessions. A shell is what allows you to interact with the computer. It acts as a bridge between the user and the kernel. Whenever you run a command, it is the shell that captures your intent and tells the kernel to do its thing.

A session is a collection of process groups, which are either attached to a single terminal device (known as the controlling terminal) or not attached to any terminal

#ps -> Command having three options

1 UNIX options, which may be grouped and must be preceded by a

dash.

2 BSD options, which may be grouped and must not be used with

a dash.

3 GNU long options, which are preceded by two dashes.

ps -p $(pidof httpd) -> to find out along with httpd how many process associate

ps –p <pid> -o etime -> to find out process, how long it’s running