

# **System Programming**

## **Linux command line manual: lab 4**

### **2015 - 2016**

#### ***Bachelor Electronics/ICT***

*Course coördinator: Luc Vandeurzen*

*Lab coaches: Jeroen Van Aken*

*Stef Desmet*

*Tim stas*

*Luc Vandeurzen*

*Last update: March 23, 2016*

*Lab targets: obtain system call traces and info on files or the file system*

### **Tracing system calls**

The 'strace' command prints a trace of all system calls invoked by a running program which is quite interesting for diagnostics, debugging and hacking; also – as an experiment - try to compile a program with '-static' to avoid the shared library related output and obtain a cleaner tracer; 'strace' has some interesting options, of which some are illustrated in the following examples:

- `strace -e <syscall> <program>` : trace the specified system call <syscall>;
- `strace -e trace=process <program>` : trace all syscalls related to process management; besides 'process' also 'network', 'ipc', 'file', ... can be used to trace a specific set of syscalls;
- `strace -r <program>` : add relative timing to the syscall trace;
- `strace -c <program>` : generates a statistical report for the syscall trace containing number of calls, timing, errors, ...;

### **Time command**

There exist two 'time' commands: one is the Bash built-in shell command and the other is the external Linux command. Both have some interesting applications.

- `time <program>` : run the Bash 'time' command which measure user/system/real time needed to execute <program>;
- `/usr/bin/time -f <format expression> <program>` : run the non-Bash 'time' command on <program> which can collect system resource statistics such as number of signals delivered to the program, number of context-switches, memory related data, timing, ...

### **File info**

- `stat` : return detailed info on a file (size, I-node, links, modification timestamps, etc.);
- `du` : estimate disk usage (which is typically different from the file size) of files or directories; use 'du' with the '-h' option to produce human readable size in KB, MB, etc.
- `df` : reports available disk space usage; use 'df' with the '-h' option to produce human readable size in KB, MB, etc.;
- `fdisk` : list or change (be careful!) the partition table of a disk;
- `/etc/fstab` : file containing static info about the file system; see also 'man fstab';

## **Summary: list of commands**

- `df`
- `du`
- `fdisk`
- `stat`
- `strace`
- `time`
- `/usr/bin/time`