

Lesson Module Checklist

- Slides
- WB converted

- Flash cards
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands

- Lab tested and uploaded
- Testing server ready
- at jobs scheduled
- Real test uploaded and permissions set

- 9V backup battery for microphone
- Backup slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive





Student checklist

- 1) Browse to the CIS 90 website Calendar page
 - <http://simms-teach.com>
 - Click CIS 90 link on left panel
 - Click Calendar link near top of content area
 - Locate today's lesson on the Calendar

- 2) Download the presentation slides for today's lesson for easier viewing

- 3) Click Enter virtual classroom to join CCC Confer session

- 4) Connect to Opus using Putty or ssh command

Introductions and Credits



Jim Griffin

- Created this Linux course
- Created Opus and the CIS VLab
- Jim's site: <http://cabrillo.edu/~jgriffin/>



Rich Simms

- HP Alumnus
- Started teaching this course in 2008 when Jim went on sabbatical
- Rich's site: <http://simms-teach.com>

And thanks to:

- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (<http://teacherjohn.com/>)



Instructor: **Rich Simms**

Dial-in: **888-886-3951**

Passcode: **136690**



Francisco



Leila



Justin



Jesus



Shenghong



Paul



Roberto



Sam



Navin



Jimmy



Luis



Tommy



Adrian



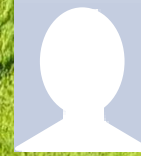
Ann



Cameron



Cody



Alejandrino



Deane



Nadia



Richard Z.



Gabriel



Ryan



Takashi



Jeff



Nick



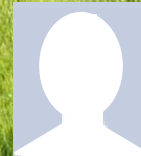
Jonathan



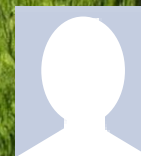
Shea



Dylan



Joshua



Richard I.



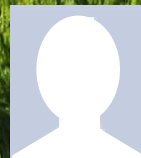
Aaron



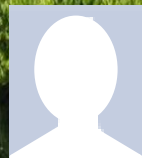
Nicole



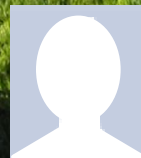
James



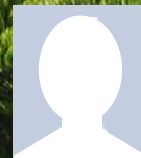
Matthew



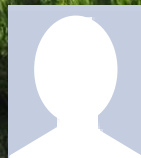
Abraham



Chris



Ronald

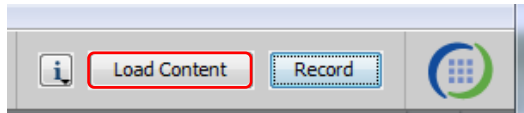


Scott



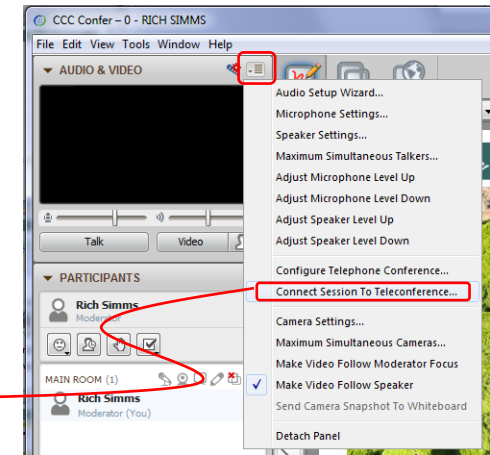
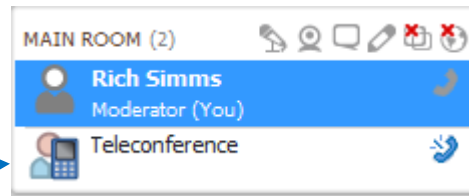
Instructor CCC Confer checklist

[] Preload White Board



[] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference



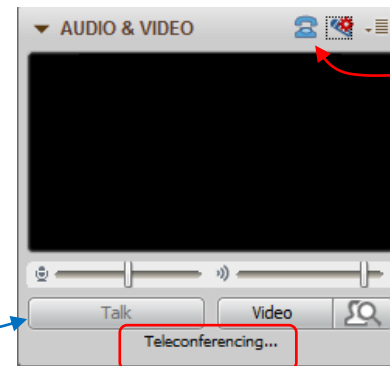
[] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

[] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be greyed out



Should show as this live "off hook" telephone handset icon and the Teleconferencing ... message displayed



Instructor CCC Confer checklist

The screenshot displays a Windows desktop with several open applications:

- CCC Confer**: A video conferencing application on the left side of the screen, showing a video feed of Rich Simms and a list of participants.
- Foxit Reader**: A PDF viewer window titled "cis90lesson07.pdf" with a red box labeled "foxit for slides" pointing to it.
- Chrome**: A web browser window displaying a PDF document from "simms-teach.com/docs/cis90/cis-90-TEST-1-Fall-12.pdf". A red box labeled "chrome" points to the browser window.
- Terminal (Putty)**: A terminal window showing a login session for "simben90@oslab:~". A red box labeled "putty" points to the terminal window.
- vSphere Client**: A virtualization management interface window titled "vCenter - vSphere Client" showing a tree view of virtual machines. A red box labeled "vSphere Client" points to this window.

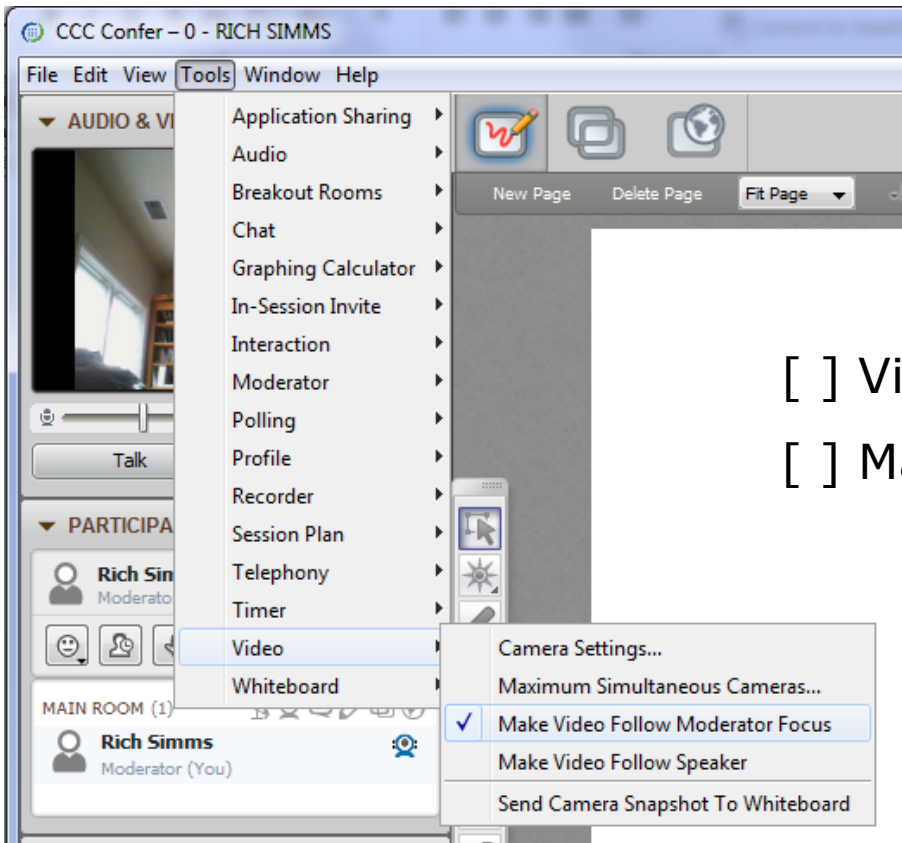
A yellow border highlights the CCC Confer interface on the left and the Windows taskbar at the bottom.

[] layout and share apps





Instructor CCC Confer checklist

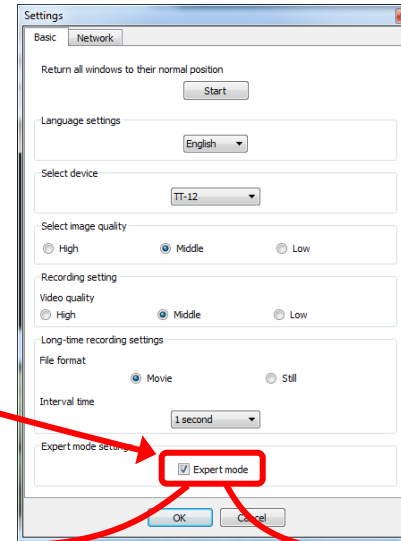
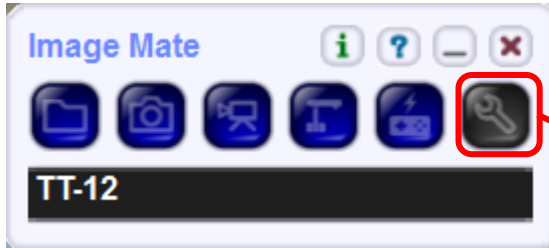


[] Video (webcam)

[] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus



Using Elmo with CCC Confer



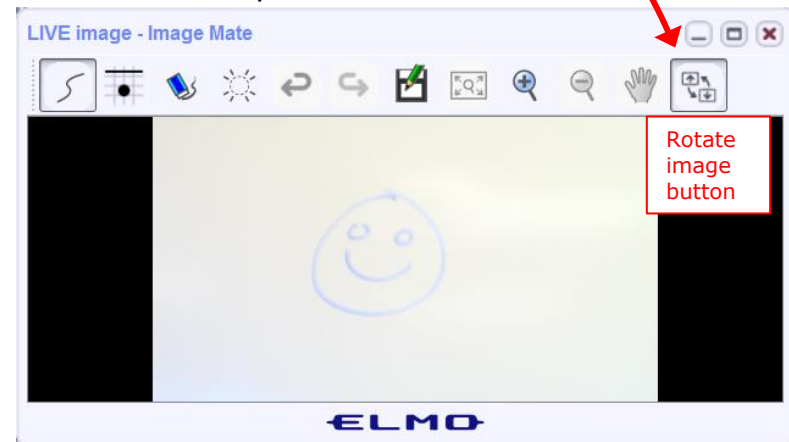
The "rotate image" button is necessary if you use both the side table and the white board.

Quite interesting that they consider you to be an "expert" in order to use this button!

Elmo rotated down to view side table



Elmo rotated up to view white board



Run and share the Image Mate program just as you would any other app with CCC Confer

Instructor CCC Confer checklist

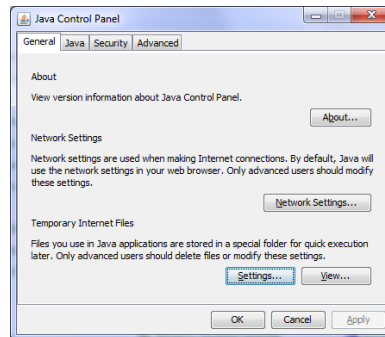
Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime

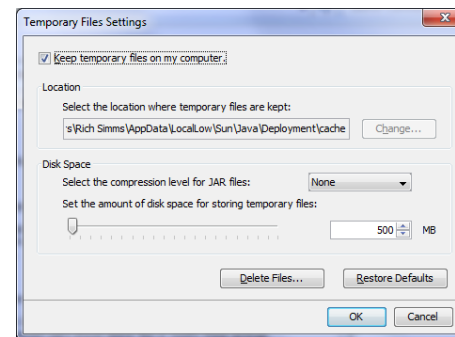
Control Panel (small icons)



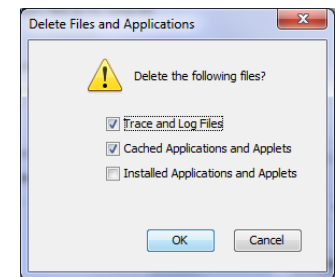
General Tab > Settings...



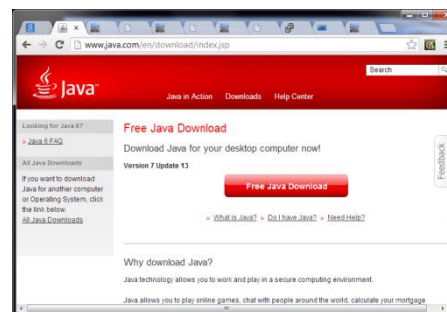
500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download



First Minute Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

No Quiz today ... test instead

For credit email answers to:

risimms@cabrillo.edu

within the **first few minutes of class**

UNIX Processes

Objectives

- Know the process life cycle
- Interpret ps command output
- Run or schedule jobs to run in the background
- Send signals to processes
- Configure process load balancing

Agenda

- Questions
- Housekeeping
- Process definition
- Process lifecycle
- Process information
- Job control
- Signals
- Load balancing
- Wrap up
- Test #2



Questions



Questions?

Lesson material?

Labs? Tests?

How this course works?

- Graded work in home directories
- Answers in /home/cis90/answers



Who questions much, shall learn much, and retain much.

- Francis Bacon

If you don't ask, you don't get.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Chinese
Proverb

他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。

He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.

Lab 7

Post Mortem



find

No "find \$HOME" command found [find - step 1] **xx**

No "find .. -name old" command found [find - step 2] **xx**

No errors file or "find .. -name old 2> errors" command found [find - step 3] **xxx**

No myfiles or "find / -user \$LOGNAME > myfiles 2> /dev/null" command found [find - step 4] **xx**

grep

No "grep "love" sonnet*" command found [grep - step 1] **xx**

No "who | grep \$LOGNAME" command found [grep - step 2] **xxxx**

No whoami file or "who | grep \$LOGNAME > whoami" command found [grep - step 3] **xxxxxx xx**

No "file * | grep text" command found [grep - step 4] **xxx**

wc

No "wc -l poems/Shakespeare/son*" command found [wc - step 1] **xxx**

No "wc -l myfiles" command found [wc - step 2] **xxxx**

No "find /home/cis90 | wc -l" command found [wc - step 3] **xx**

spell

No "spell small_town" command found [spell - step 1] **xxxx**

No "spell sonnet* | wc -l" command found [spell - step 2] **xxxxxx**

sort

No "cat fruit" command found [sort - step 1] **xx**

No "sort fruit" command found [sort - step 2] **xx**

No tiurf file or "sort -r fruit > tiurf" command found [sort - step 3] **xx**

tee

No words file or "spell sonnet1 | tee words" command found [tee - step 1] **xxx**

No words file or "spell poems/Shakespeare/son* | sort | tee words | wc -l" command found [tee - step 2] **xxx**

Putting commands together

cd command not counted or formatted [Together - step 3] **x**

clear command not counted or formatted [Together - step 4] **xxxx**

grep command not counted or formatted [Together - step 5] **xxx**

misspelled words not added or incomplete [Together - step 6] **xxx**

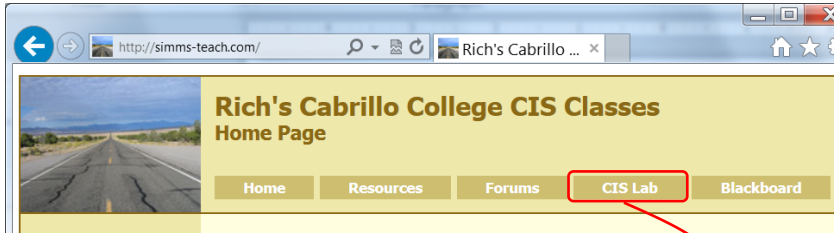
user owned files not updated or not added [Together - step 7] **x**

some or all commands not added [Together - step 8] **x**

Lab 7 Results
(incorrect steps)

CIS Lab Schedule

<http://webhawks.org/~cislab/>

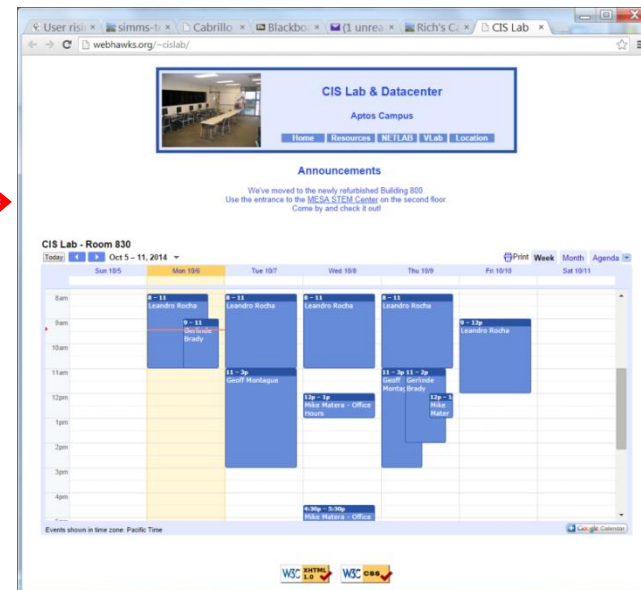


Not submitting tests or lab work?

If you would like some additional help come over to the CIS Lab.

*Leandro and Geoff are both
CIS 90 Alumni.*

*Michael is the other Linux
instructor.*



Or hang around after class. Rich has his office hours right after each class in Room 828.

CIS 90 Tutoring Available

<http://www.cabrillo.edu/services/tutorials/>

The screenshot shows the Cabrillo College website's Tutorials Center page. The page includes a navigation menu with links like 'ABOUT', 'ACADEMICS/CAREERS', 'ADMISSIONS', 'CLASS SCHEDULES', 'REGISTRATION', and 'WEBADVISOR'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- TUTORIALS:** Includes an image of students working together.
- ANNOUNCEMENTS & DEADLINES:** Lists new subjects for Spring 2014: American Sign Language, Computer Applications/Business Technology (CABT), Computer and Information Systems (CIS), and History 17A.
- Welcome to the Tutorials Center!:** States that free peer tutoring is offered. It lists several bullet points:
 - Tutoring is by appointment. The days and times of tutoring sessions are established by the office.
 - Sessions are weekly and for the duration of the semester.
 - Tutoring sessions are scheduled in small groups. Sessions last 1-2 hours depending on the class. Occasionally, sessions may be one to one but that is not guaranteed.
 - Come directly to the TC office to schedule (second floor of library).
- The following classes are being tutored for Spring 2014:**
 - Accounting 1A, 1B, 6, 54A, 151A, 159, 163
 - American Sign Language (ASL) 1, 2
 - Biology 4, 5, 6
 - Computer Applications/Business Technology (CABT) 31, 38, 41, 101, 157, 160
 - Computer and Information Systems (CIS) 81, 90, 172** (highlighted with a red box)
 - Chemistry 1A, 1B, 2, 30A, 30B, 32
- CONTACT INFORMATION:** Provides details for the Tutorials Center, including location (Room 1080A), phone (831.479.6470), email (tutorialscenter@cabrillo.edu), and coordinator (Lori Chavez).



Matt Smithey

All students interested in tutoring in CIS 90, 172, and 81 classes need to come directly to the Tutorials Center to schedule, register and fill out some paperwork. This is just a one-time visit.

The tutoring will take place at the STEM center.

More CIS 90 Tutoring Available

(1 unread) - rich x User risimms log x Cabrillo College x Rich's Cabrillo C x

oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=101&t=3324&sid=63dda9cf0a544936a540e216474d4c16

phpBB® creating communities
Cabrillo College: Computer and Information Systems
Forum for students in the Computer Networking and System Administration and/or Computer Support Specialist programs

Search... Search
Advanced search

Board index < Cabrillo College Fall 2014 Courses < CIS 90 - Fall 2014

FAQ Register Login

Do you need tutoring ?

POSTREPLY Search this topic... Search 5 posts • Page 1 of 1

Do you need tutoring ?
by Takashi Tamasu » Thu Oct 16, 2014 9:37 pm

I belong to the AGS (Alpha Gamma Sigma) Honor Society at Cabrillo and one of the functions this club does is offer FREE tutoring. One of the tutors listed CIS 90 as one of the classes that he is willing to tutor. If someone needs tutoring you can either submit a tutor request form at our site or tell me a number and when you can be reached at that number to arrange tutoring. [https://sites.google.com/site/cabrilloa ... edirects=0](https://sites.google.com/site/cabrilloa...edirects=0)

BTW I am the tutor coordinator for AGS

cheers Takashi

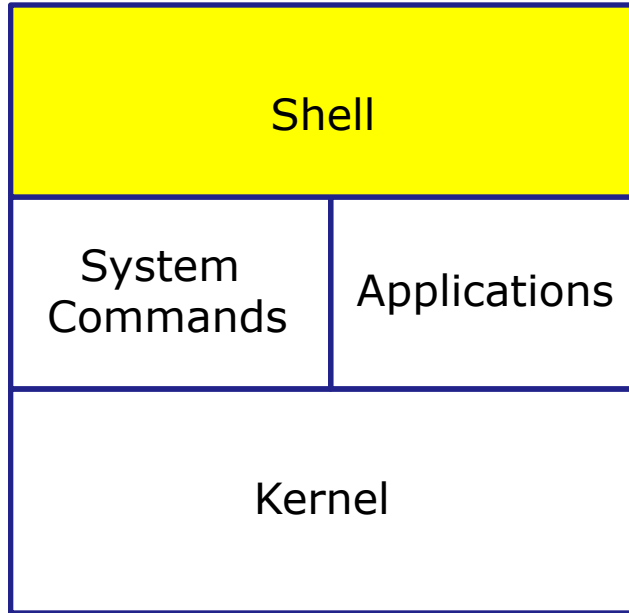
Takashi Tamasu
Posts: 59
Joined: Wed Jan 29, 2014 3:46 pm

FYI

shell debugging and { }



The Shell **Parse** Step



- 1) **Prompt** for a command
- 2) **Parse** (interpret metacharacters, expand file names and dissect command line into options and arguments)
- 3) **Search** for program (along the path)
- 4) **Execute** program by loading into memory (becomes a process), hookup input and outputs, and pass along command line options and arguments.
- 5) **Nap** (wait till process is done)
- 6) **Repeat**



Important Concept to Understand

- It's a **team effort** between the **shell** and the **command** to process what a user types after the prompt
- The shell does the initial work during the **parse step** and provides a list of options and arguments to the command
- The command may not see everything the user actually typed in

FYI set -x, set +x



/home/cis90/rodduk \$ **set -x** *Enable shell debugging*

```
+ set -x
++ echo -ne '\033]0;rodduk@opus:~'
```

/home/cis90/rodduk \$ **type /bin/pi***

```
+ type /bin/ping /bin/ping6
/bin/ping is /bin/ping
/bin/ping6 is /bin/ping6
++ echo -ne '\033]0;rodduk@opus:~'
```

*Shows what arguments
are actually passed to
the command being run*

/home/cis90/rodduk \$ **type -af /usr/bin/p[ek]*[ct] 2> /dev/null**

```
+ type -af /usr/bin/perlcc /usr/bin/perldoc /usr/bin/pkcs11_inspect
/usr/bin/perlcc is /usr/bin/perlcc
/usr/bin/perldoc is /usr/bin/perldoc
/usr/bin/pkcs11_inspect is /usr/bin/pkcs11_inspect
++ echo -ne '\033]0;rodduk@opus:~'
```

/home/cis90/rodduk \$ **set +x** *Disable shell debugging*

```
+ set +x
/home/cis90/rodduk $
```

FYI set -x, set +x



```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ set -x           Enable shell debugging
+ set -x
++ echo -ne '\033]0;rodduk@opus:~'
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ find . -name '$LOGNAME'
+ find . -name '$LOGNAME'
find: ./Hidden: Permission denied
find: ./testdir: Permission denied
++ echo -ne '\033]0;rodduk@opus:~'
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ find . -name "$LOGNAME"
+ find . -name rodduk
find: ./Hidden: Permission denied
./rodduk
find: ./testdir: Permission denied
++ echo -ne '\033]0;rodduk@opus:~'
```

Shows variables in double (weak) quotes get expanded, while those in single (strong) quotes do not

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ set +x           Disable shell debugging
+ set +x
/home/cis90/rodduk $
```

FYI using {}



The braces {} are filename expansion metacharacters

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mkdir fast
/home/cis90/simben $ ls fast
/home/cis90/simben $ touch fast/file{1,2,3,4,5}
/home/cis90/simben $ ls fast
file1  file2  file3  file4  file5
```

Short hand for specifying multiple filenames at once

```
/home/cis90/simben $ set -x
++ echo -ne '\033]0;simben90@opus:~'

/home/cis90/simben $ touch fast/file{1,2,3,4,5}
+ touch fast/file1 fast/file2 fast/file3 fast/file4 fast/file5
++ echo -ne '\033]0;simben90@opus:~'
```

*Showing
how bash
did the
expansion
above*


```
simben90@osla...
/home/cis90/simben $ ls -l
archives
bag
bigfile
bin
class
cmds
cruz
dead.letter
docs
dogs
dogsinorder
dogs.tar
edits
errors
etc
Hidden
Hidden.tar
lab01-collection
lab01.graded
lab02-collection
lab02.graded
lab03.graded
lab04.graded
lab04-mydata
lab05.graded
lab06.graded
lab07
lab07.graded
labx2
letter
log
new
myfiles
mylog
names
new
newer
old
olddir
poems
treat1
uh.bak
uhistory
what_am_i
whoami
wnoami
words
/home/cis90/simben $
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ find -name *treat*
find: `./Hidden': Permission denied
./treat1
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ find -name *trick*
find: `./Hidden': Permission denied
./poems/Shakespeare/.trick4
./poems/Yeats/.trick3
./poems/Neruda/.trick5
./poems/Dickenson/.trick6
./.testdir/.trick1
./.ssh/.trick2
/home/cis90/simben $
```



Why does the first command only find one of the six *treat* files ... yet the second command finds all six *trick* files?

Put your answer in the chat window



Housekeeping



Housekeeping

1. Nothing is due today!
2. Lab 8 is due next week
3. Practice Test server shuts down at 3PM. No new logins after 2:50PM.
4. Test 2 during the last hour of class today
 - Blackboard - Timed test 60 minutes
 - Test and test server activates at 3:00PM
 - OPEN book, notes, computer
 - CLOSED mouths (work solo, don't ask for or give assistance to others)
 - Working students may take the test this evening but it must be submitted by 11:59PM

Final Exam

Test #3 (final exam)

	12/18	<p>Test #3 (the final exam)</p> <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:00PM - 3:50PM in Room 828 <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test (blackboard) <p>CCC Confer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter virtual classroom • Class archives 		<p>5 posts</p> <p>Lab X1</p> <p>Lab X2</p>
--	-------	--	--	--

- All students will take the test at the same time.
- Working students will need to plan ahead to take time off from work for the test.

<http://simms-teach.com/cis90grades.php>

GRADES

- Check your progress on the Grades page
- If you haven't already, send me a student survey to get your LOR secret code name
- Graded labs & tests are placed in your home directories on Opus
- Answers to labs, tests and quizzes are in the `/home/cis90/answers` directory on Opus

Current Point Tally

As of 11/02/2014

Points that could have been earned:

7 quizzes:	21 points
7 labs:	210 points
1 test:	30 points
2 forum quarters:	40 points
Total:	301 points

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

Jesse's checkgrades python script

<http://oslab.cabrillo.edu/forum/viewtopic.php?f=31&t=773&p=2966>

```
/home/cis90/simben $ checkgrades smeagol
```

Remember, your points may be zero simply because the assignment has not been graded yet.

Quiz 1: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.
Quiz 2: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.
Quiz 3: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.
Quiz 4: You earned 3 points out of a possible 3.

Forum Post 1: You earned 20 points out of a possible 20.

Lab 1: You earned 30 points out of a possible 30.
Lab 2: You earned 30 points out of a possible 30.
Lab 3: You earned 30 points out of a possible 30.
Lab 4: You earned 29 points out of a possible 30.

You've earned 15 points of extra credit.

You currently have a 109% grade in this class. (166 out of 152 possible points.)

*Use your LOR
code name as
an argument on
the checkgrades
command*

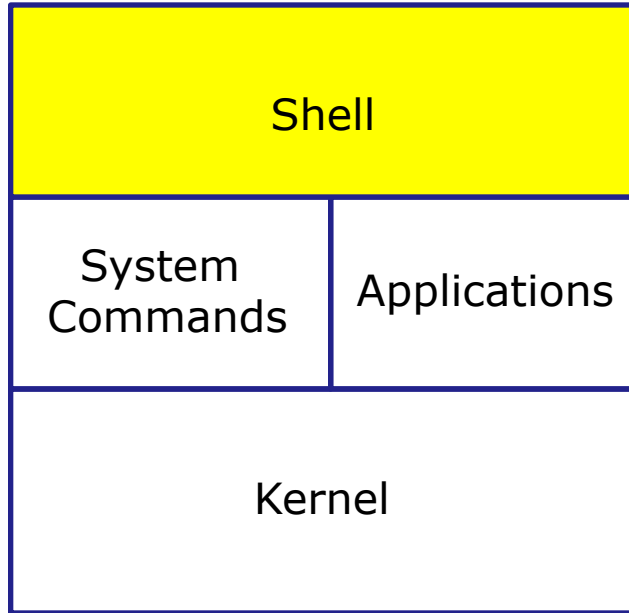
Jesse is a CIS 90 Alumnus. He wrote this python script when taking the course. It mines data from the website to check how many of the available points have been earned so far.



Process Definition



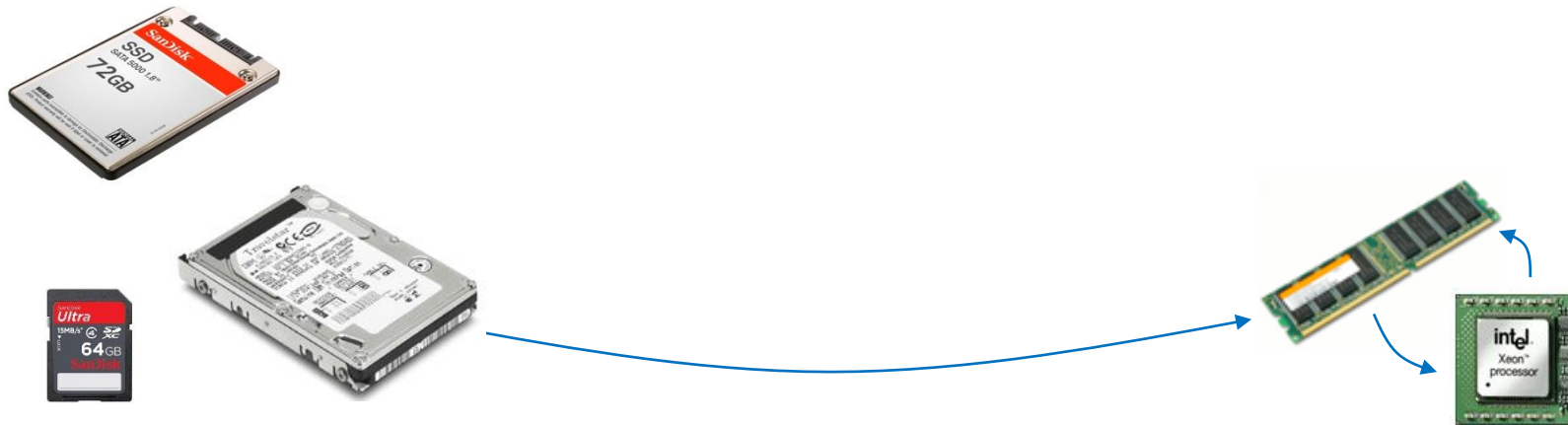
The Shell **Execute** Step



- 1) **Prompt** for a command
- 2) **Parse** (interpret metacharacters, expand file names and dissect command line into options and arguments)
- 3) **Search** for program (along the path)
- 4) **Execute** program by loading it into memory (as a process) and providing it with the parsed options/arguments. In addition hook up all inputs and outputs (stdin, stdout and stderr)
- 5) **Nap** (wait till process is done)
- 6) **Repeat**

Definition of a process

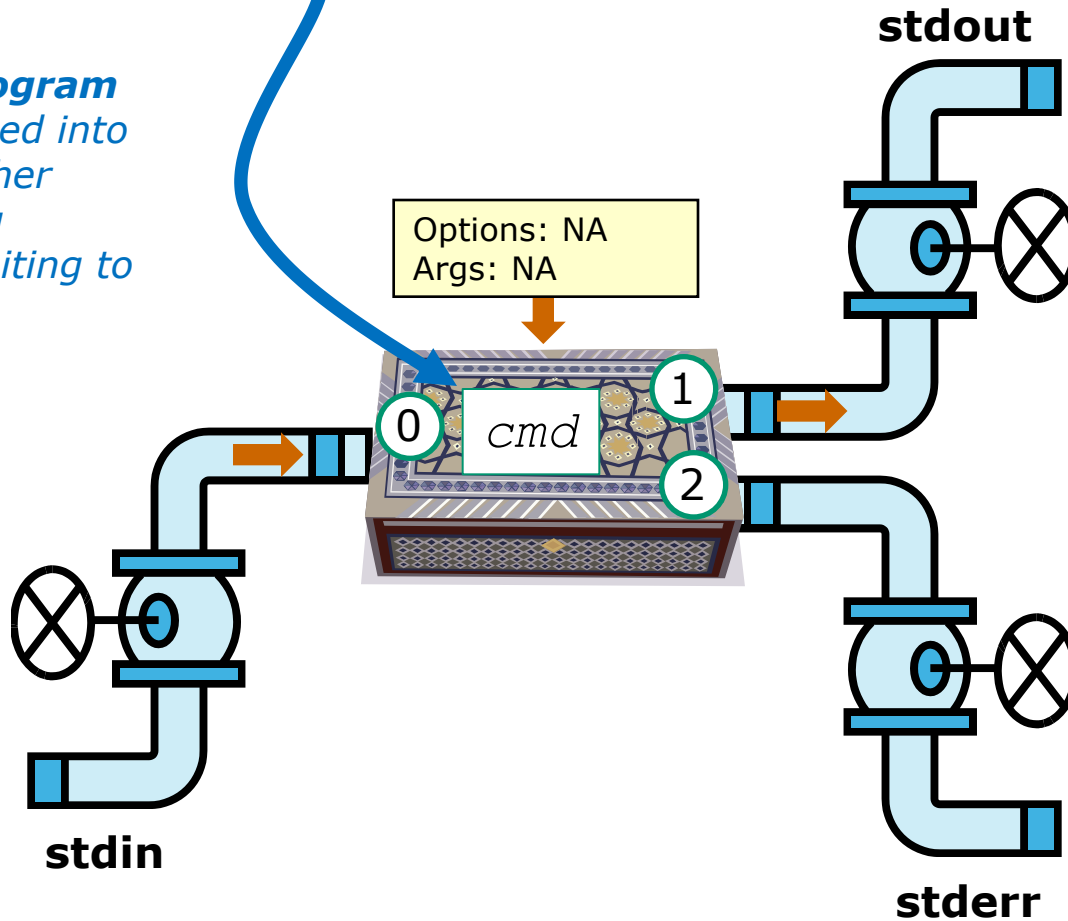
A **process** is a **program** that has been copied (loaded) into memory by the kernel and is either running (executing instructions) or waiting to run.



Program to process

```
/home/cis90/simben $cmd
```

A **process** is a **program** that has been loaded into memory and is either running (executing instructions) or waiting to run



Example program to process: sort command

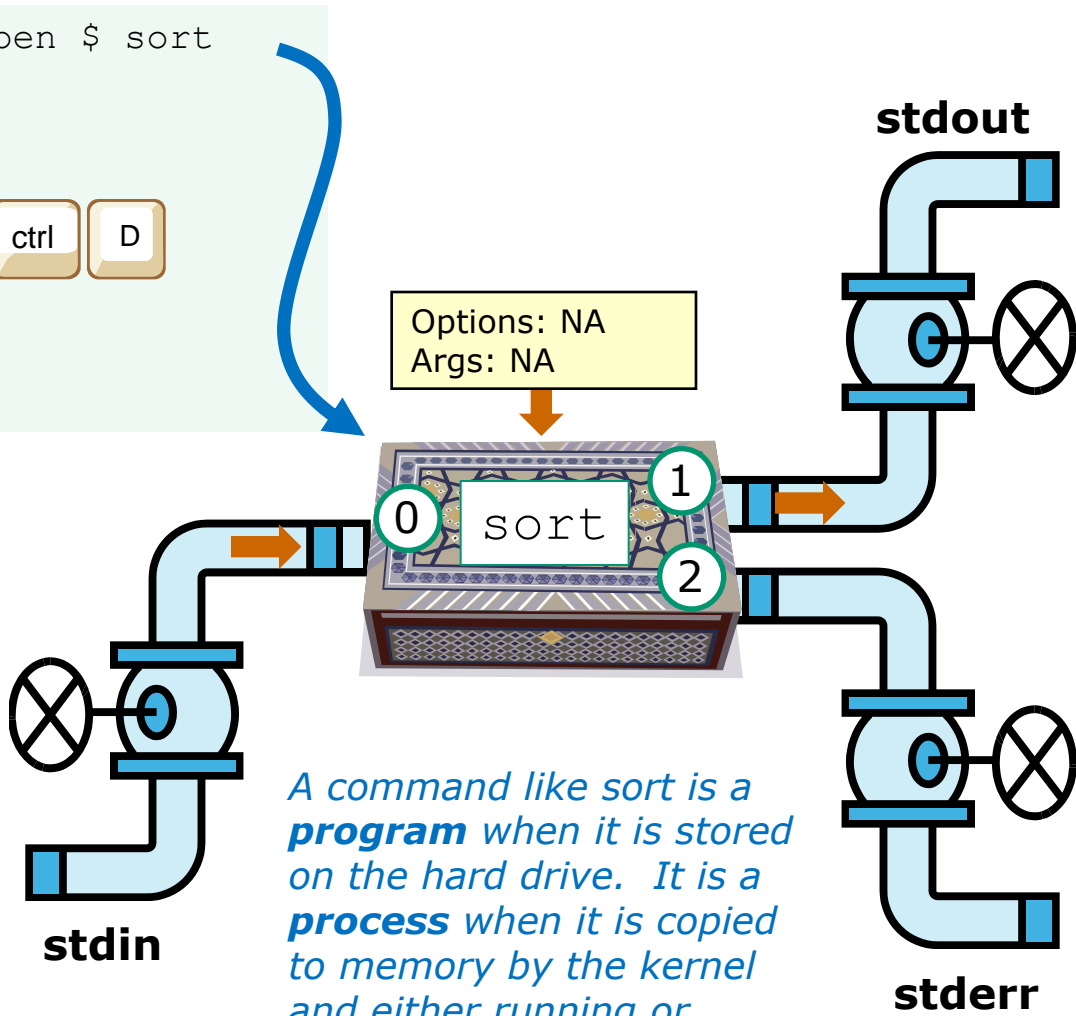
```
/home/cis90/simben $ sort
duke
benji
star
homer
benji
duke
homer
star
```



/dev/pts/0



duke
benji
star
homer



/dev/pts/0



benji
duke
homer
star

*A command like **sort** is a **program** when it is stored on the hard drive. It is a **process** when it is copied to memory by the kernel and either running or waiting to run.*

A simple example:

```
CODE
void function1() {
    int A = 10;
    A += 66;
}

compiles to...
function1:
1    pushl %ebp #
2    movl %esp, %ebp #,
3    subl $4, %esp #,
4    movl $10, -4(%ebp) #, A
5    leal -4(%ebp), %eax #,
6    addl $66, (%eax) #, A
7    leave
8    ret

Explanation:
1. push ebp
2. copy stack pointer to ebp
3. make space on stack for local data
4. put value 10 in A (this would be the address A has now)
5. load address of A into EAX (similar to a pointer)
6. add 66 to A
... don't think you need to know the rest
```

Mixing C and Assembly Language

The way to mix C and assembly language is to use the "asm" directive. To access C-language variables from inside of assembly language, you simply use the C identifier name as a memory operand. These variables cannot be local to a procedure, and also cannot be static inside a procedure. They *must* be global (but can be static global). The

Many programs are written in the C language

The C compiler translates the C code into binary machine code instructions the CPU can execute.

Example program to process: sort command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ type sort
sort is /bin/sort
```

Use **type** to find where the sort program is located

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ file /bin/sort
```

```
/bin/sort: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), for GNU/Linux 2.6.9, dynamically linked (uses shared libs), for GNU/Linux 2.6.9, stripped
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

Use **file** to see sort is a binary executable

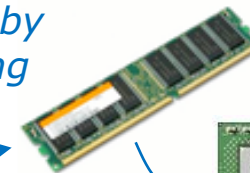
```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ xxd /bin/sort | more
```

```
00000000: 7f45 4c46 0101 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000  .ELF.....
00000010: 0200 0300 0100 0000 e093 0408 3400 0000  .....4...
00000020: 2cdb 0000 0000 0000 3400 2000 0800 2800  ,.....4. ...(.
00000030: 1f00 1e00 0600 0000 3400 0000 3480 0408  .....4...4...
00000040: 3480 0408 0001 0000 0001 0000 0500 0000  4.....
00000050: 0400 0000 0300 0000 3401 0000 3481 0408  .....4...4...
00000060: 3481 0408 1300 0000 1300 0000 0400 0000  4.....
```

Use **xxd** to produce a hexadecimal dump of the sort file

< *snipped* >

A command like **sort** is a **program** when it is stored on the drive. It is a **process** when it is copied to memory by the kernel and either running or waiting to run by the CPU

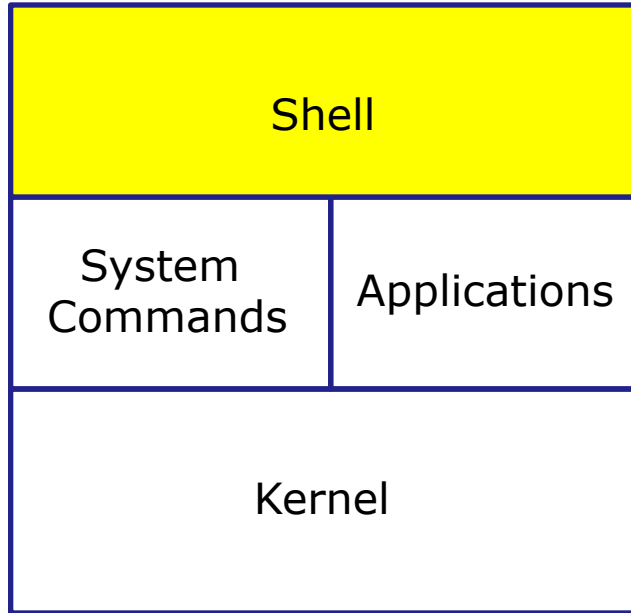




Process Life Cycle



The Shell **Execute** Step

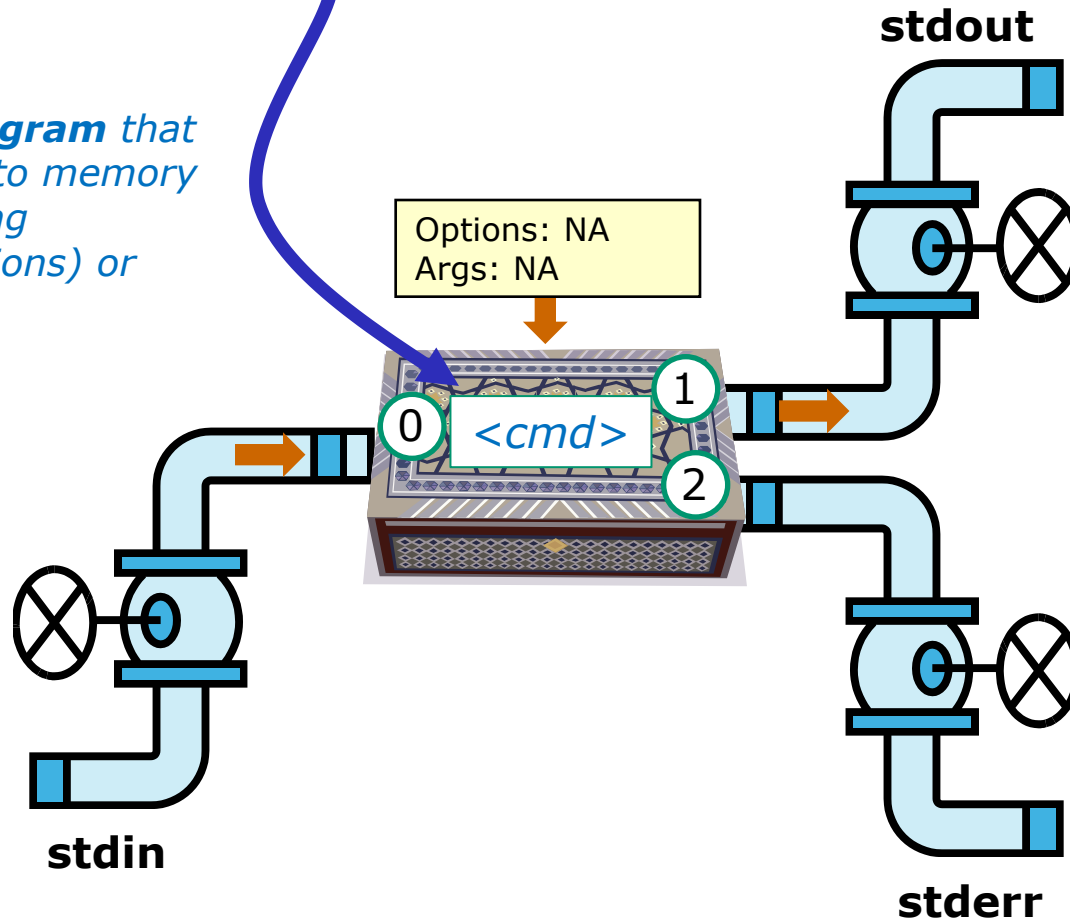


- 1) **Prompt** for a command
- 2) **Parse** (interpret metacharacters, expand file names and dissect command line into options and arguments)
- 3) **Search** for program (along the path)
- 4) **Execute** program by loading it into memory (as a process) and providing it with the parsed options/arguments. In addition hook up all inputs and outputs (stdin, stdout and stderr)
- 5) **Nap** (wait till process is done)
- 6) **Repeat**

Executing a command `<cmd>`

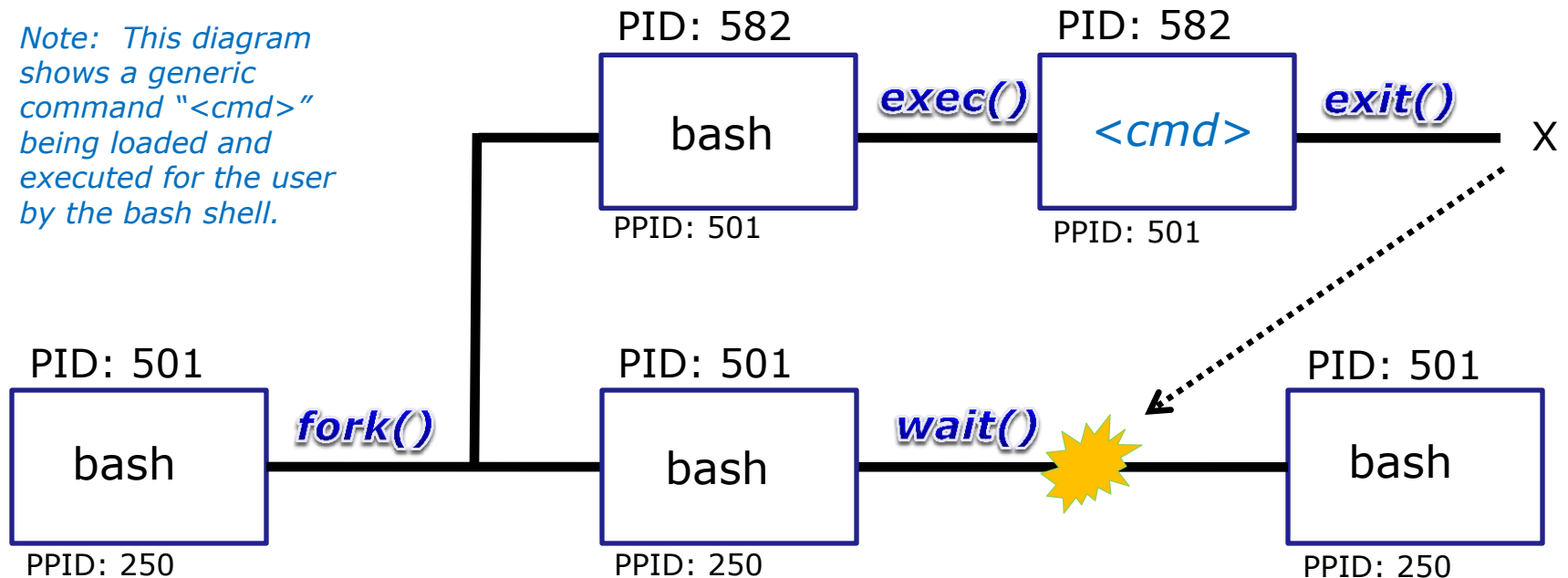
```
/home/cis90/simben $ <cmd>
```

A **process** is a **program** that has been loaded into memory and is either running (executing instructions) or waiting to run



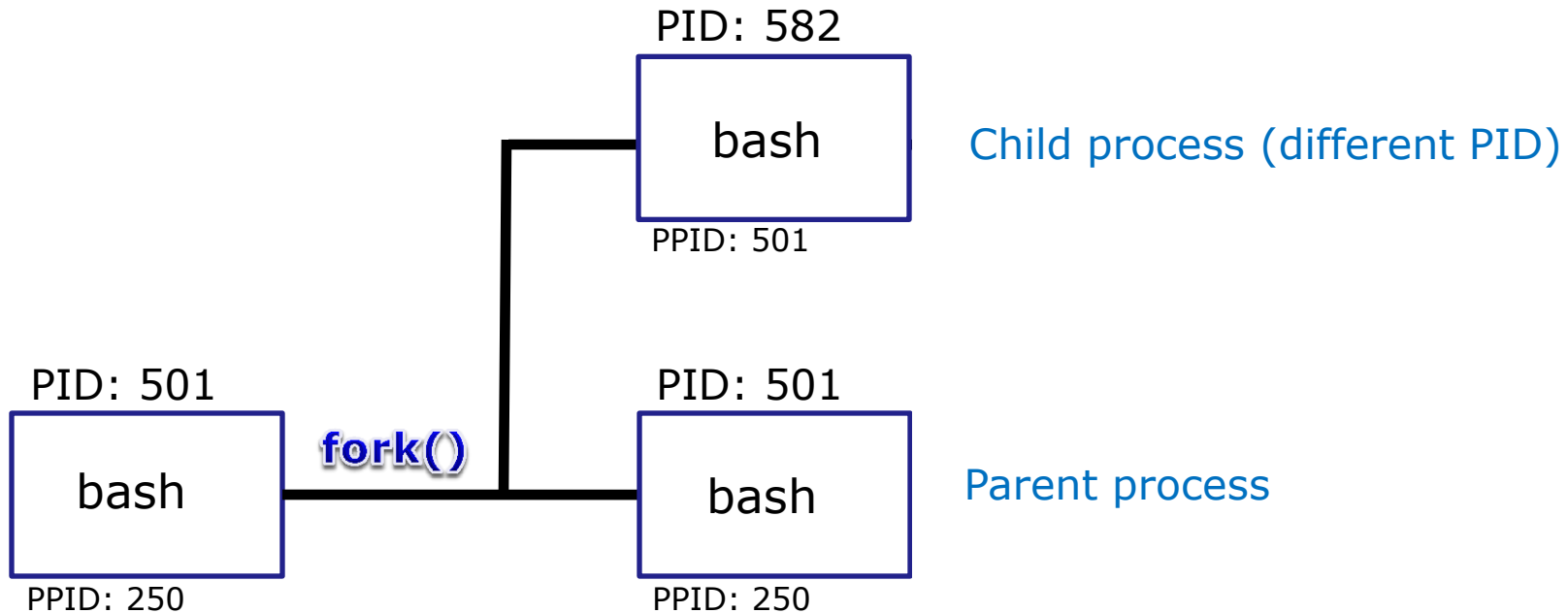
Process Lifecycle

Note: This diagram shows a generic command "<cmd>" being loaded and executed for the user by the bash shell.



A process uses system calls (e.g. **fork**, **exec**, **wait**, **exit**) to request services from the kernel

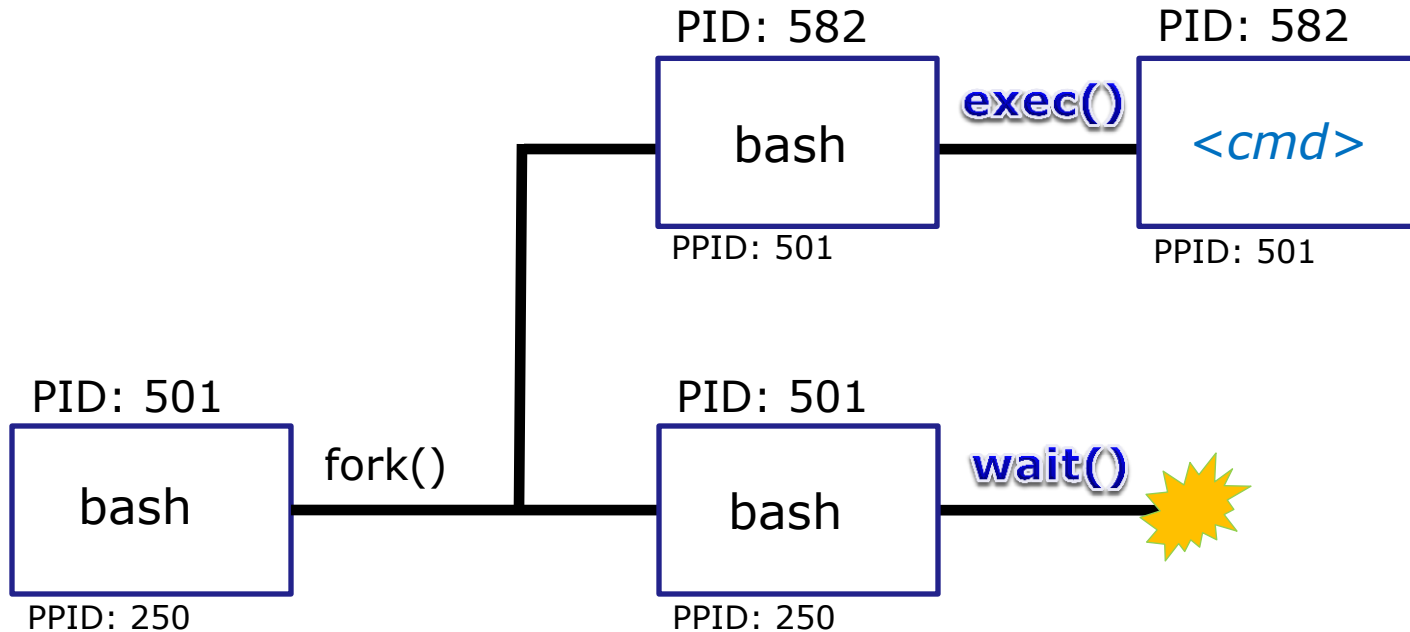
Process Lifecycle - fork child process



1) The first step in executing a command is to create a new child process

- This is done by the **parent** process (bash) making a copy of itself using the **fork** system call.
- The new **child** process is a duplicate of the **parent** but it has a different PID.

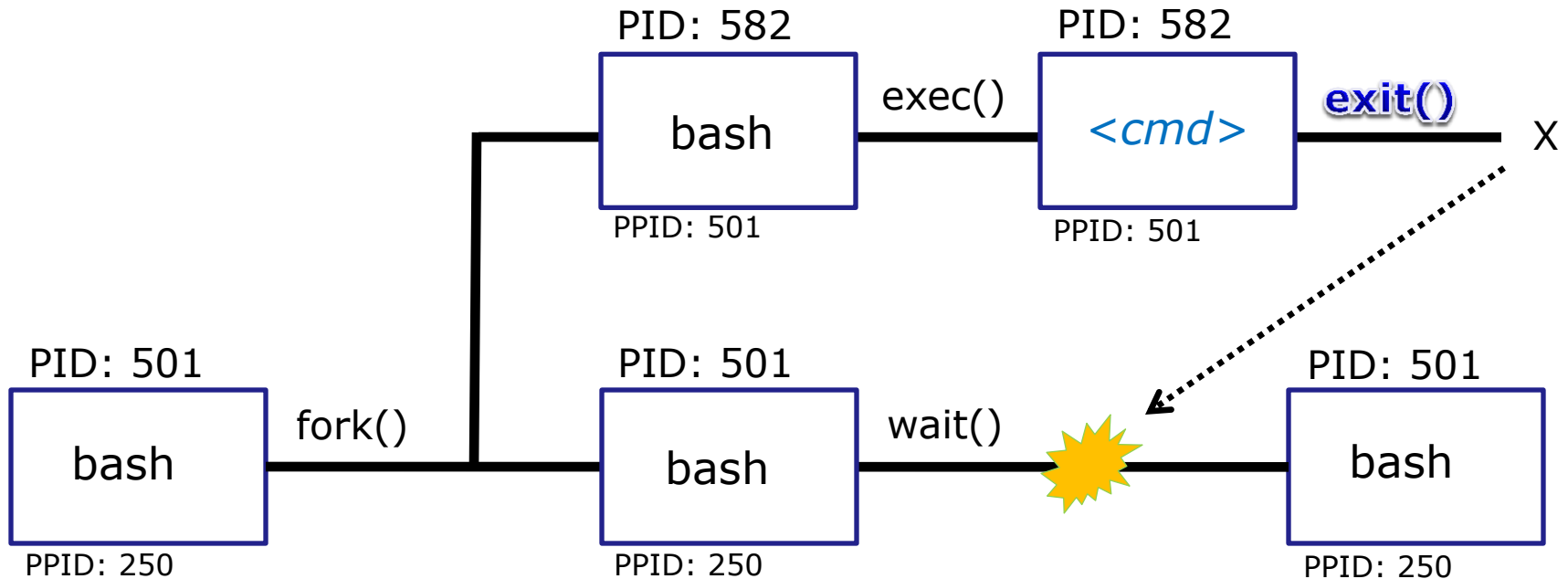
Process Lifecycle



2) The next step is to load the command into the new child process

- An **exec** system call is issued to overlay the **child** process with the instructions of the requested command. The new instructions then are executed.
- The **parent** process issues the **wait** system call and goes to sleep.

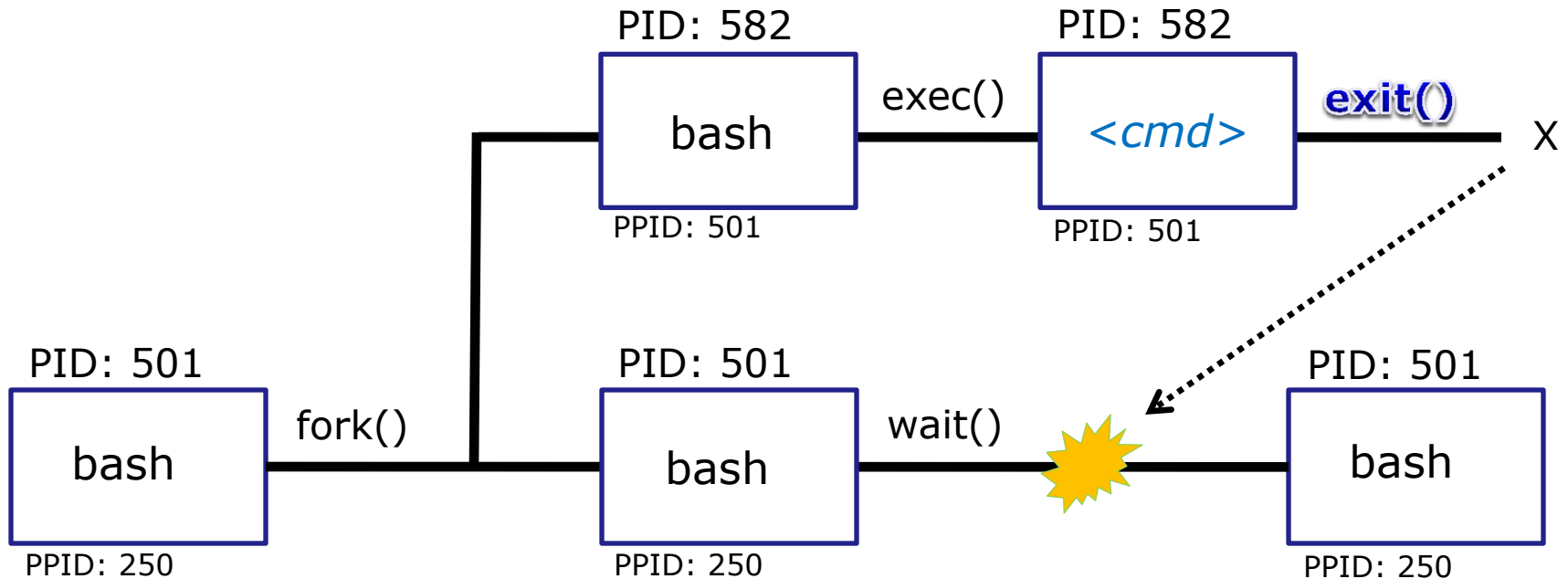
Process Lifecycle



3) The final step is to terminate the new child process after it has finished

- When the **child** process finishes executing the instructions it issues the **exit** system call. At this point it gives up all its resources and becomes a **zombie**.
- The **parent** is woken up. Once the **parent** has informed the kernel it has finished working with the **child**, the **child** process is killed and removed from the process table.

Process Lifecycle



*Note: If the **parent** process were to die before the **child**, the zombie will become an **orphan**.*

*Fortunately the init process will adopt any orphaned **zombies**!*



Process Information ps command



Tools for your toolbox



ps - report a snapshot of the current processes

ps command

Basic syntax

(see man page for the rest of the story)

ps *<options>*

Examples

ps *(shows your shell and ps processes in current session)*

ps -a *(show all processes you are running on all sessions)*

ps -u simben90 *(shows sshd, shell and current processes all login sessions)*

ps -l *(shows your shell and ps processes using long format)*

ps -ef *(shows every process on system using full format)*



Column Header	Description
PID	Process Identification Number, a unique number identifying the process
PPID	Parent PID, the PID of the parent process (like .. in the file hierarchy)
UID	The user running the process
TTY	The terminal that the process's stdin and stdout are connected to
S	The status (state) of the process: S=Sleeping, R=Running, T=Stopped, Z=Zombie, D=uninterruptable sleep (usually IO)
PRI	Process priority
SZ	Process size in pages
CMD	The name of the process (the command being run)
C	The CPU utilization of the process
WCHAN	Waiting channel (name of kernel function in which the process is sleeping)
F	Flags (1=forked but didn't exit, 4=used superuser privileges)
TIME	Cumulative CPU time
NI	Nice value

Column headers on ps command output

Just a few of the types of information kept on a process.

*Use **man ps** to see a lot more.*

ps command

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 11424 pts/3        00:00:00 bash
 12006 pts/3        00:00:00 ps
```

With no options it shows my shell and ps processes for the terminal device I'm using



- PID Process Identification Number, a unique number identifying the process
- TTY The terminal that the process's stdin and stdout are connected to
- CMD The name of the process (the command being run)
- TIME Cumulative CPU time

ps command with -a option

```

/home/cis90/simben $ ps -a
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
12098 pts/2    00:00:00 man
12101 pts/2    00:00:00 sh
12102 pts/2    00:00:00 sh
12106 pts/2    00:00:00 less
12139 pts/3    00:00:00 ps
/home/cis90/simben $
  
```

The -a option shows all processes being run by all users (does not include shell or sshd processes)

/dev/pts/3

```

simben90@oslab:~/
/home/cis90/simben $ ps -a
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
12098 pts/2    00:00:00 man
12101 pts/2    00:00:00 sh
12102 pts/2    00:00:00 sh
12106 pts/2    00:00:00 less
12139 pts/3    00:00:00 ps
/home/cis90/simben $
  
```

/dev/pts/2

```

PS (1)                                Linux User's Manual                                PS (1)
NAME
  ps - report a snapshot of the current processes.

SYNOPSIS
  ps [options]

DESCRIPTION
  ps displays information about a selection of the active processes. If
  you want a repetitive update of the selection and the displayed
  information, use top(1) instead.

  This version of ps accepts several kinds of 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.

  Options of different types may be freely mixed, but conflicts can
  appear. There are some synonymous options, which are functionally
  identical, due to the many standards and ps implementations that this
  ps is compatible with.
  
```

- PID Process Identification Number, a unique number identifying the process
- TTY The terminal that the process's stdin and stdout are connected to
- CMD The name of the process (the command being run)
- TIME Cumulative CPU time

ps command with -u option

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ps -u simben90
```

```

PID TTY          TIME CMD
11343 ?            00:00:00 sshd
11344 pts/2      00:00:00 bash
11423 ?            00:00:00 sshd
11424 pts/3      00:00:00 bash
12098 pts/2      00:00:00 man
12101 pts/2      00:00:00 sh
12102 pts/2      00:00:00 sh
12106 pts/2      00:00:00 less
12324 pts/3      00:00:00 ps

```

```
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Use the -u (user) option to look at processes owned by a specific user (includes shell and sshd processes)

/dev/pts/3

```

simben90@oslab:~
/home/cis90/simben $ ps -u simben90
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 11343 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 11344 pts/2      00:00:00 bash
 11423 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 11424 pts/3      00:00:00 bash
 12098 pts/2      00:00:00 man
 12101 pts/2      00:00:00 sh
 12102 pts/2      00:00:00 sh
 12106 pts/2      00:00:00 less
 12324 pts/3      00:00:00 ps
/home/cis90/simben $
/home/cis90/simben $ ps -u rsimms
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 10300 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 10301 pts/0      00:00:00 bash
/home/cis90/simben $

```

/dev/pts/2

```

simben90@oslab:~
Linux User's Manual
PS (1)
NAME
    ps - report a snapshot of the current processes.
SYNOPSIS
    ps [options]
DESCRIPTION
    ps displays information about a selection of the active processes. If you want a repetitive update of the selection and the displayed information, use top(1) instead.
    This version of ps accepts several kinds of 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.
    Options of different types may be freely mixed, but conflicts can appear. There are some synonymous options, which are functionally identical, due to the many standards and ps implementations that this ps is compatible with.

```

- PID Process Identification Number, a unique number identifying the process
- TTY The terminal that the process's stdin and stdout are connected to
- CMD The name of the process (the command being run)
- TIME Cumulative CPU time

ps command with -l option

Use **-l** (long format) to show additional process information

11424 is sleeping
12438 is running

```

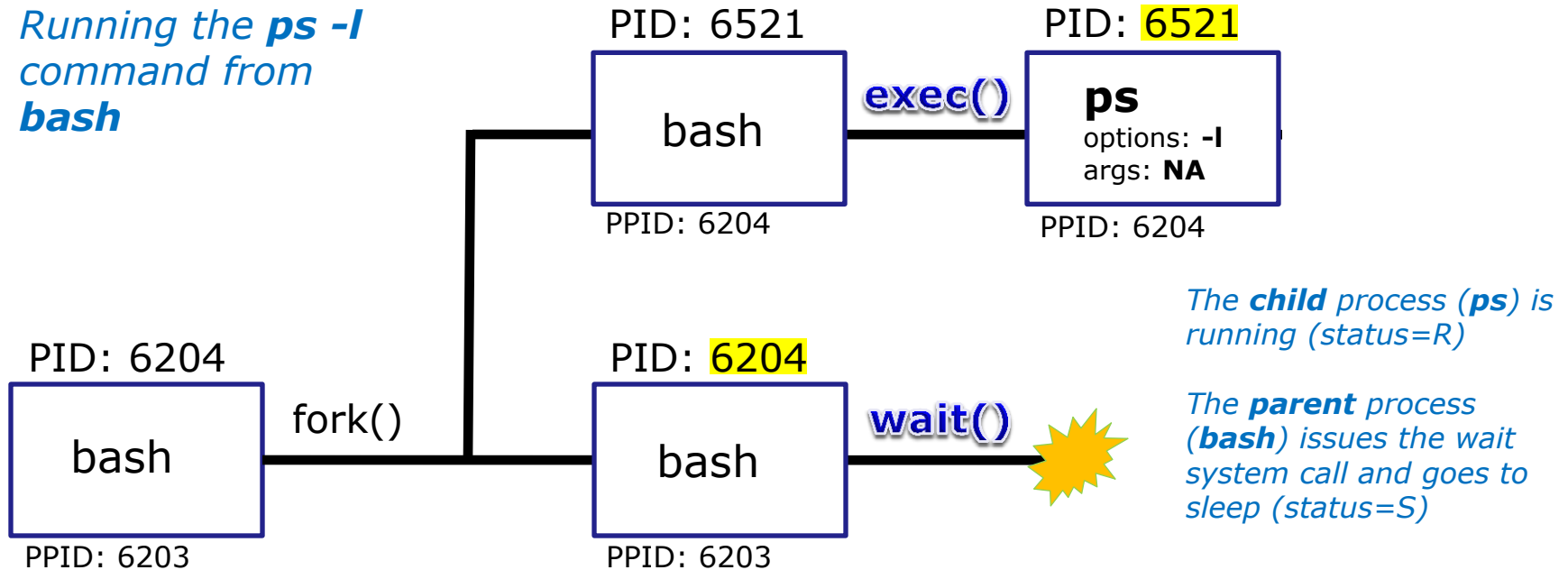
/home/cis90/simben $ ps -l
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI ADDR SZ  WCHAN  TTY          TIME CMD
0  S  1201 11424 11423  0  80   0 - 1315 -      pts/3      00:00:00 bash
0  R  1201 12438 11424  0  80   0 - 1220 -      pts/3      00:00:00 ps
    
```



- UID The user running the process
- S The status of the process: S=Sleeping, R=Running, T=Stopped, Z=Zombie, D=uninterruptable sleep (usually IO)
- PRI Process priority
- C The CPU utilization of the process
- WCHAN Waiting channel (name of kernel function in which the process is sleeping)
- F Flags (1=forked but didn't exit, 4=used superuser privileges)
- TIME Cumulative CPU time
- NI Nice value

Deep Dive View of **ps -l** command

Running the **ps -l** command from **bash**



The **child** process (**ps**) is running (status=R)

The **parent** process (**bash**) issues the `wait` system call and goes to sleep (status=S)

6204 is sleeping
6521 is running

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -l
```

F	S	UID	PID	PPID	C	PRI	NI	ADDR	SZ	WCHAN	TTY	TIME	CMD
0	S	201	6204	6203	0	75	0	-	1165	wait	pts/6	00:00:00	bash
0	R	201	6521	6204	0	77	0	-	1050	-	pts/6	00:00:00	ps

An **exec** system call is issued to overlay the **child** process with the instructions of the requested command. The new instructions then are executed.

ps command with **-ef** options (page 1)

```
/home/cis90/simben $ ps -ef
UID          PID    PPID  C  STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root          1        0  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:36 /sbin/init
root          2        0  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kthreadd]
root          3        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:14 [migration/0]
root          4        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:04 [ksoftirqd/0]
root          5        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [migration/0]
root          6        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:35 [watchdog/0]
root          7        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:10 [migration/1]
root          8        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [migration/1]
root          9        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:18 [ksoftirqd/1]
root         10        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:30 [watchdog/1]
root         11        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:10 [migration/2]
root         12        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [migration/2]
root         13        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:07 [ksoftirqd/2]
root         14        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:30 [watchdog/2]
root         15        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:12 [migration/3]
root         16        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [migration/3]
root         17        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:10 [ksoftirqd/3]
root         18        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:30 [watchdog/3]
root         19        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:03:37 [events/0]
root         20        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:04:37 [events/1]
root         21        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:03:50 [events/2]
root         22        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:04:42 [events/3]
root         23        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [cgroup]
root         24        2  0  Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [khelper]
```

*Use **-ef** option to see everything with full format*

ps command with -ef options (page 2)

```

root      25      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [netns]
root      26      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [async/mgr]
root      27      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [pm]
root      28      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:28 [sync_supers]
root      29      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:31 [bdi-default]
root      30      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kintegrityd/0]
root      31      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kintegrityd/1]
root      32      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kintegrityd/2]
root      33      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kintegrityd/3]
root      34      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:01:18 [kblockd/0]
root      35      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:17 [kblockd/1]
root      36      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:22 [kblockd/2]
root      37      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:33 [kblockd/3]
root      38      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kacpid]
root      39      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kacpi_notify]
root      40      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kacpi_hotplug]
root      41      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ata_aux]
root      42      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ata_sff/0]
root      43      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ata_sff/1]
root      44      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ata_sff/2]
root      45      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ata_sff/3]
root      46      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ksuspend_usbd]
root      47      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [khubd]
root      48      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kseriod]
root      49      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md/0]
root      50      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md/1]
root      51      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md/2]
root      52      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md/3]

```

ps command with -ef options (page 3)

```

root      2534      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 ./hpiod
root      2539      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 python ./hpssd.py
root      2556      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 cupsd
root      2575      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:11 /usr/sbin/sshd
root      2600      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:01 sendmail: accepting connections
smmsp    2609      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 sendmail: Queue runner@01:00:00 for
root      2626      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 crond
xfs      2662      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 xfs -droppriv -daemon
root      2693      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/sbin/atd
root      2710      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 rhnsd --interval 240
root      2743      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:01:33 /usr/bin/python -tt /usr/sbin/yum-up
root      2745      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/libexec/gam_server
root      2749      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-netifup -d /var/run/v
root      2758      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-netifup -d /var/run/v
root      2768      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-netifup -d /var/run/v
root      2827      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-dhcpd -cf /etc/vmware
root      2858      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-dhcpd -cf /etc/vmware
root      2859      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-dhcpd -cf /etc/vmware
68       2875      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:01 hald
root     2876     2875  0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 hald-runner
68       2883     2876  0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 hald-addon-acpi: listening on acpid
68       2886     2876  0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 hald-addon-keyboard: listening on /d
68       2890     2876  0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 hald-addon-keyboard: listening on /d
root     2898     2876  0 Sep10 ?           00:02:46 hald-addon-storage: polling /dev/hda
root     2944      1   0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/sbin/smartd -q never
root     2949      1   0 Sep10 tty2         00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty tty2

```

ps command with -ef options (page 4)

```

root      53      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md_misc/0]
root      54      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md_misc/1]
root      55      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md_misc/2]
root      56      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [md_misc/3]
root      57      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [linkwatch]
root      58      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:02 [khungtaskd]
root      59      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:03 [kswapd0]
root      60      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ksmd]
root      61      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [aio/0]
root      62      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [aio/1]
root      63      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [aio/2]
root      64      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [aio/3]
root      65      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [crypto/0]
root      66      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [crypto/1]
root      67      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [crypto/2]
root      68      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [crypto/3]
root      73      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kthrotld/0]
root      74      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kthrotld/1]
root      75      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kthrotld/2]
root      76      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kthrotld/3]
root      77      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [pciehpd]
root      79      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kpsmoused]
root      80      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [usbhid_resumer]
root     110      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [kstriped]
root     194      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [scsi_eh_0]
root     195      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [scsi_eh_1]
root     209      2    0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [scsi_eh_2]

```

ps command with -ef options (page 5)

```

root      210      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [vmw_pvscsi_wq_2]
root      321      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:19 [jbd2/sda1-8]
root      322      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ext4-dio-unwrit]
root      414      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 /sbin/udevd -d
root      530      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:02:17 [vmmemctl]
root      776      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:29 [jbd2/sda5-8]
root      777      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ext4-dio-unwrit]
root      778      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:05:28 [jbd2/sda3-8]
root      779      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 [ext4-dio-unwrit]
root      822      2  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:43 [kauditd]
root     1457      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:02:13 auditd
root     1475      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 /sbin/portreserve
root     1482      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:45 /sbin/rsyslogd -i /var/run/syslo
root     1511      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:28:03 irqbalance --pid=/var/run/irqbal
rpc      1525      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:09 rpcbind
rpcuser  1543      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 rpc.statd
root     1555      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:12 mdadm --monitor --scan -f --pid-
dbus     1681      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:07 dbus-daemon --system
root     1698      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:42 cupsd -C /etc/cups/cupsd.conf
root     1723      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 /usr/sbin/acpid
68       1732      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:42 hald
root     1733     1732  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 hald-runner
root     1765     1733  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 hald-addon-input: Listening on /
68       1773     1733  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 hald-addon-acpi: listening on ac
root     1800      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:02:50 automount --pid-file /var/run/au
root     1863      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 /bin/sh /usr/bin/mysqld_safe --d
mysql    1965     1863  0 Aug27 ?           01:42:39 /usr/libexec/mysqld --basedir=/u

```

ps command with -ef options (page 6)

```

root      1997      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:03:33 sendmail: accepting connections
smmsp    2006      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:01 sendmail: Queue runner@01:00:00
root     2028      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:00 abrt-dump-oops -d /var/spool/abr
root     2036      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:04:06 /usr/sbin/httpd
root     2044      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:02:17 crond
root     2055      1  0 Aug27 ?           00:00:02 /usr/sbin/atd
root     2076      1  0 Aug27 tty1        00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty /dev/tty1
root     2078      1  0 Aug27 tty2        00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty /dev/tty2
root     2080      1  0 Aug27 tty3        00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty /dev/tty3
root     2082      1  0 Aug27 tty4        00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty /dev/tty4
root     2088      1  0 Aug27 tty5        00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty /dev/tty5
root     2090      1  0 Aug27 tty6        00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty /dev/tty6
apache   3716    2036  0 Nov02 ?           00:01:22 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache   5550    2036  0 Nov02 ?           00:01:15 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache   5551    2036  0 Nov02 ?           00:01:20 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache   5552    2036  0 Nov02 ?           00:01:17 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache   5554    2036  0 Nov02 ?           00:01:16 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache   6611    2036  0 Nov02 ?           00:01:18 /usr/sbin/httpd
root    10295  18067  0 07:28 ?           00:00:00 sshd: rsimms [priv]
rsimms  10300  10295  0 07:28 ?           00:00:00 sshd: rsimms@pts/0
rsimms  10301  10300  0 07:28 pts/0        00:00:00 -bash
apache  10326    2036  0 Nov02 ?           00:01:07 /usr/sbin/httpd
root    11088  18067  0 08:06 ?           00:00:00 sshd: lamnav90 [priv]
lamnav90 11092  11088  0 08:06 ?           00:00:01 sshd: lamnav90@pts/1
lamnav90 11093  11092  0 08:06 pts/1        00:00:00 -bash
root    11336  18067  0 08:12 ?           00:00:00 sshd: simben90 [priv]
simben90 11343  11336  0 08:12 ?           00:00:00 sshd: simben90@pts/2
simben90 11344  11343  0 08:12 pts/2        00:00:00 -bash

```

ps command with -ef options (page 6)

```

root      11415 18067  0 08:13 ?          00:00:00 sshd: simben90 [priv]
simben90  11423 11415  0 08:13 ?          00:00:00 sshd: simben90@pts/3
simben90  11424 11423  0 08:13 pts/3    00:00:00 -bash
root      11767     2  0 Sep17 ?          00:00:00 [rpciod/0]
root      11768     2  0 Sep17 ?          00:00:00 [rpciod/1]
root      11769     2  0 Sep17 ?          00:00:00 [rpciod/2]
root      11770     2  0 Sep17 ?          00:00:00 [rpciod/3]
root      11772     2  0 Sep17 ?          00:00:00 [kslowd000]
root      11773     2  0 Sep17 ?          00:00:00 [kslowd001]
root      11774     2  0 Sep17 ?          00:00:00 [nfsiod]
lamnav90  12591 11093  0 08:57 pts/1    00:00:00 ssh sun-hwa-p2
root      12613     2  0 Sep08 ?          00:05:57 [flush-8:0]
simben90  12684 11344  0 08:59 pts/2    00:00:00 ssh sun-hwa-p2
root      12824 18067  0 09:05 ?          00:00:00 sshd: smimat90 [priv]
smimat90  12845 12824  0 09:06 ?          00:00:00 sshd: smimat90@pts/4
smimat90  12846 12845  0 09:06 pts/4    00:00:00 -bash
root      12875 18067  0 09:06 ?          00:00:00 sshd: pikann90 [priv]
pikann90  12879 12875  0 09:06 ?          00:00:00 sshd: pikann90@pts/5
pikann90  12880 12879  0 09:06 pts/5    00:00:00 -bash
root      12906 18067  0 09:06 ?          00:00:00 sshd: pikann90 [priv]
pikann90  12925 12906  0 09:07 ?          00:00:00 sshd: pikann90@pts/6
pikann90  12926 12925  0 09:07 pts/6    00:00:00 -bash
pikann90  12957 12926  0 09:07 pts/6    00:00:00 ssh sun-hwa-p2
root      13008 18067  0 09:09 ?          00:00:00 sshd: smimat90 [priv]
smimat90  13013 13008  0 09:10 ?          00:00:00 sshd: smimat90@pts/7
smimat90  13014 13013  0 09:10 pts/7    00:00:00 -bash
root      13330 18067  0 09:20 ?          00:00:00 sshd: quifra90 [priv]

```

ps command with -ef options (page 7)

```

quifra90 13355 13330 0 09:21 ? 00:00:00 sshd: quifra90@pts/8
quifra90 13356 13355 0 09:21 pts/8 00:00:00 -bash
apache 13456 2036 0 09:24 ? 00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 13458 2036 0 09:24 ? 00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 13459 2036 0 09:24 ? 00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
smimat90 13548 13014 0 09:28 pts/7 00:00:00 man grep
smimat90 13551 13548 0 09:28 pts/7 00:00:00 sh -c (cd "/usr/share/man" && (e
smimat90 13552 13551 0 09:28 pts/7 00:00:00 sh -c (cd "/usr/share/man" && (e
smimat90 13557 13552 0 09:28 pts/7 00:00:00 /usr/bin/less -is
simben90 13640 11424 0 09:30 pts/3 00:00:00 ps -ef
tinsam90 14869 1 0 Sep09 ? 00:00:00 SCREEN
tinsam90 14870 14869 0 Sep09 pts/20 00:00:00 /bin/bash
tinsam90 14886 14869 0 Sep09 pts/21 00:00:00 /bin/bash
tinsam90 14932 14869 0 Sep09 pts/23 00:00:00 /bin/bash
root 15152 414 0 Sep30 ? 00:00:00 /sbin/udevd -d
root 15153 414 0 Sep30 ? 00:00:00 /sbin/udevd -d
root 18067 1 0 Sep25 ? 00:00:04 /usr/sbin/sshd
root 18962 2 0 Sep09 ? 00:00:00 [bluetooth]
ntp 25613 1 0 Sep29 ? 00:00:16 ntpd -u ntp:ntp -p /var/run/ntpd
apache 32671 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:37 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 32674 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:34 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 32675 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:35 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 32676 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:34 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 32677 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:35 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 32678 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:33 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 32679 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:34 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache 32680 2036 0 Nov02 ? 00:01:36 /usr/sbin/httpd

```



Job Control


```
find / -user simben90 2> /dev/null
```

Some commands, like the one we used in Lab 7, take a long time to complete. Until it finishes you can't type any more commands!

*It is running in the **foreground***



Job Control

A feature of the bash shell

Foreground processes

- Processes that receive their input and write their output to the terminal.
- The parent shell waits on these processes to die.

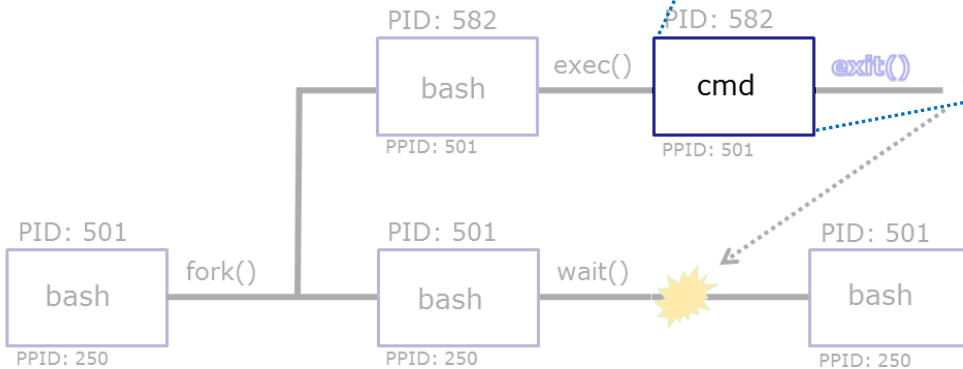
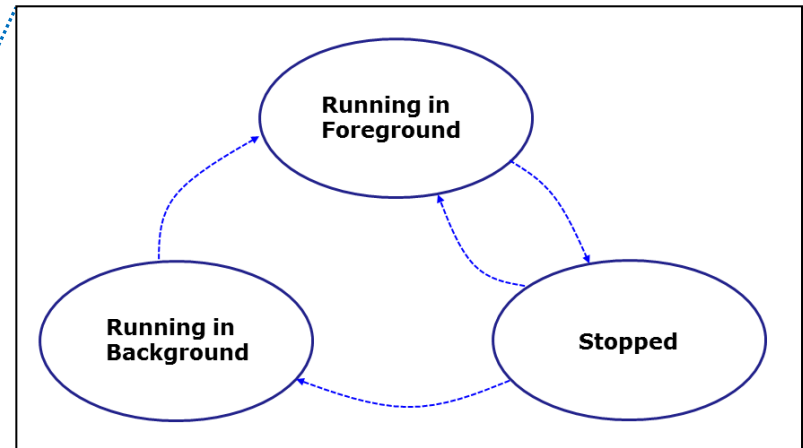
Background Processes

- Processes that do not get their input from a user keyboard.
- The parent shell does not wait on these processes; it re-prompts the user for next command.

Job Control

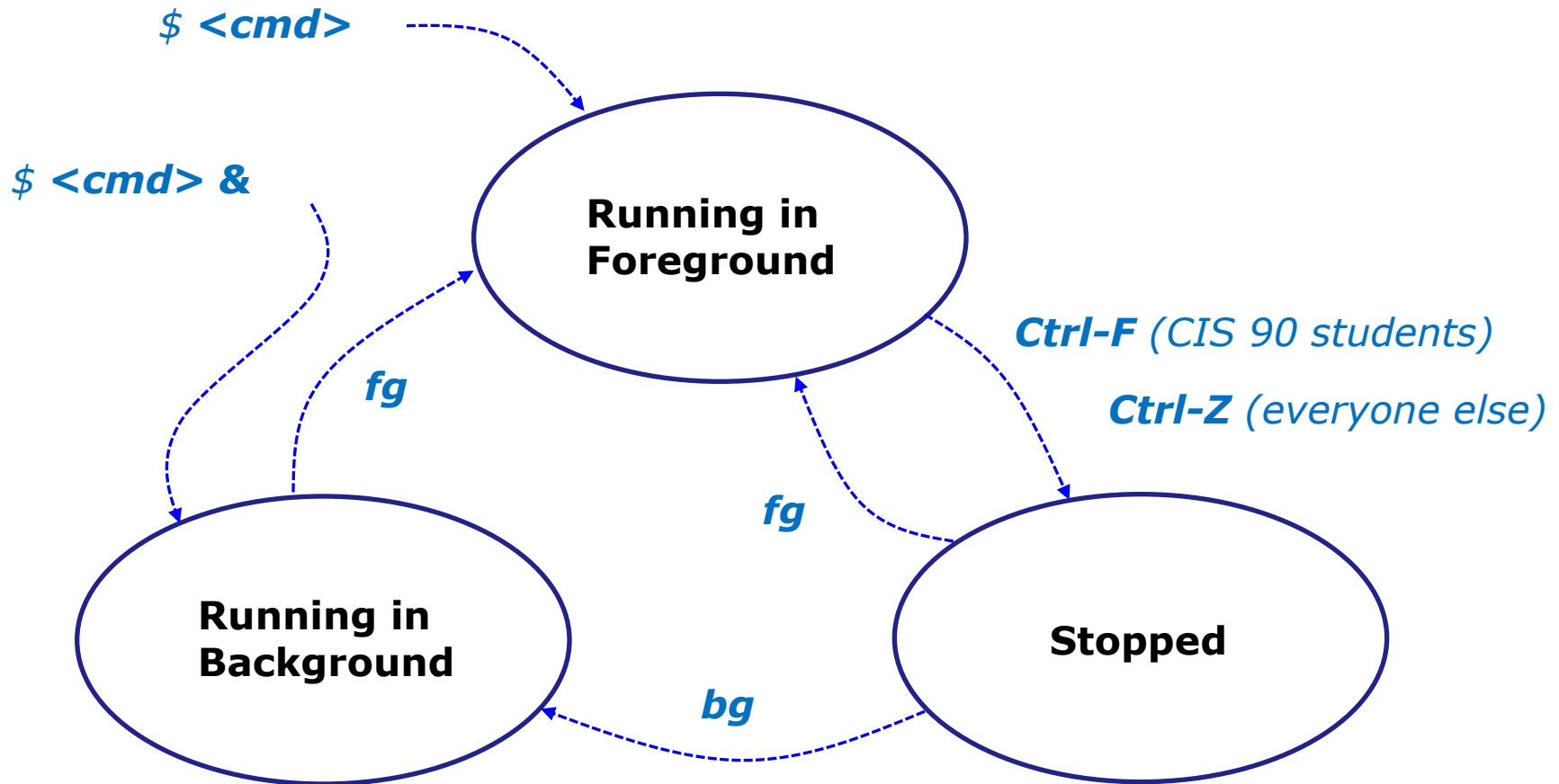
A feature of the bash shell

When a process is **running** the user can **stop** it and choose whether it runs in the **background** or **foreground**



Job Control

A feature of the bash shell



Use the **jobs** command to view stopped and background jobs

Job Control

Suspending and Resuming

Ctrl-F

- Stops (suspends) a foreground process by sending it a "TTY Stop" (SIGTSTP) signal

Note, CIS 90 students will be using Ctrl-F which has been configured in their shell environment. Normally Ctrl-Z is used.

bg

- resumes the currently suspended process and runs it in the background

Job Control

Keyboard customization for CIS 90

Ctrl-Z or Ctrl-F

- To send a SIGTSTP signal from the keyboard
- Stops (suspends) a foreground process

```
/home/cis90/simben $ stty -a
speed 38400 baud; rows 26; columns 78; line = 0;
intr = ^C; quit = ^\; erase = ^?; kill = ^U; eof = ^D; eol = <undef>;
eol2 = <undef>; swtch = <undef>; start = ^Q; stop = ^S; susp = ^F; rprnt = ^R;
werase = ^W; lnext = ^V; flush = ^O; min = 1; time = 0;
```

*CIS 90 accounts use **Ctrl-F***

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ stty -a
speed 38400 baud; rows 39; columns 84; line = 0;
intr = ^C; quit = ^\; erase = ^?; kill = ^U; eof = ^D; eol = <undef>; eol2 = <undef>;
swtch = <undef>; start = ^Q; stop = ^S; susp = ^Z; rprnt = ^R; werase = ^W;
lnext = ^V; flush = ^O; min = 1; time = 0;
```

*Other Opus accounts use **Ctrl-Z***

The bash shell environment for the CIS 90 accounts was customized to use a different keystroke for sending a SIGTSTP signal

Example - suspending a **find** command

```
$ find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
```

Suspend a long find command, then resume it in the background

Running in Foreground

Ctrl-F (CIS 90 students)

Ctrl-Z (everyone else)

Running in Background

Stopped

bg

Example - suspending a **find** command

```

/home/cis90/simben $ find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
/home/cis90/bownic/bin/stage1
/home/cis90/bownic/bin/stage2
/home/cis90/zemric/stage1
/home/cis90/zemric/stage2
/home/cis90/boyjef/bin/stage1
/home/cis90/boyjef/bin/stage2
/home/cis90/porrya/bin/stage1
/home/cis90/porrya/bin/stage2
/home/cis90/isoric/stage1
/home/cis90/isoric/stage2
^F ←
[1]+  Stopped                  find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
/home/cis90/simben $

```

Ctrl-F (CIS 90 accounts) Or
Ctrl-Z (other accounts) IS
tapped to suspend the
find command

*Notice, we can type more commands again after
the find command was stopped*

In the same session we can monitor the find process

*Process ID 25907
(find) is stopped
(status = T)*

```

/home/cis90/simben $ ps -l
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY  TIME  CMD
0 S  1201 11344 11343  0  80   0  -  1315  -  pts/2  00:00:00 bash
0 T  1201 25907 11344  4  80   0  -  1219  -  pts/2  00:00:00 find
0 R  1201 25925 11344  0  80   0  -  1219  -  pts/2  00:00:00 ps
/home/cis90/simben $

```


Example - suspending a **find** command

```

/home/cis90/simben $ bg
[1]+ find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null &
/home/cis90/simben $ /usr/share/grub/i386-redhat/stage1
/usr/share/grub/i386-redhat/stage2
/boot/grub/stage1
/boot/grub/stage2

[1]+  Exit 1                  find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
/home/cis90/simben $
    
```

bg resumes the find command in the background

Notice, we can't type more commands again in this session until the find command finishes

In a different session we can monitor the find process

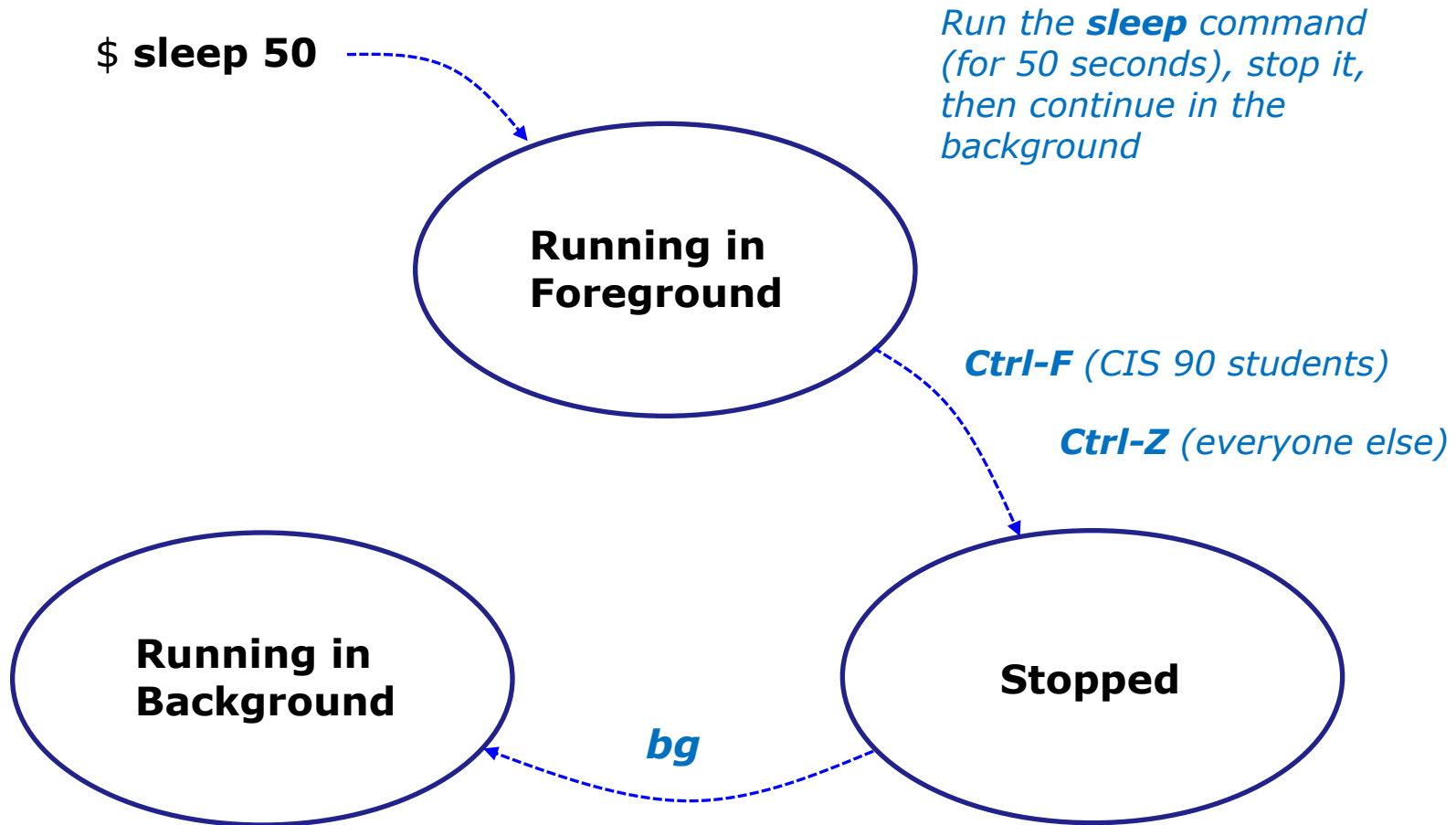
```

/home/cis90/simben $ ps -l -u simben90
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY          TIME CMD
5 S  1201 11343 11336  0  80   0  -   3010  ?      ?          00:00:01 sshd
0 S  1201 11344 11343  0  80   0  -   1315  -      pts/2      00:00:00 bash
5 R  1201 11423 11415  0  80   0  -   3200  ?      ?          00:00:01 sshd
0 S  1201 11424 11423  0  80   0  -   1315  -      pts/3      00:00:00 bash
0 R  1201 25907 11344  0  80   0  -   1186  -      pts/2      00:00:01 find
0 R  1201 25956 11424  0  80   0  -   1234  -      pts/3      00:00:00 ps
/home/cis90/simben $
    
```

*Process ID 25907
(find) is running
(status=R)*

Job Control

Example - suspending a **sleep** command



Job Control

Example - suspending a **sleep** command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ sleep 50
[1]+  Stopped                  sleep 50
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

Ctrl-F (CIS 90 accounts) or **Ctrl-Z**
(other accounts) is tapped while
sleep is running

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -l -u rsimms
```

F	S	UID	PID	PPID	C	PRI	NI	ADDR	SZ	WCHAN	TTY	TIME	CMD
5	S	201	25055	25044	0	75	0	-	2481	stext	?	00:00:00	sshd
0	S	201	25056	25055	0	76	0	-	1168	-	pts/3	00:00:00	bash
5	S	201	25087	25084	0	75	0	-	2481	stext	?	00:00:00	sshd
0	S	201	25088	25087	0	75	0	-	1168	wait	pts/4	00:00:00	bash
0	T	201	25389	25056	0	76	0	-	929	finish	pts/3	00:00:00	sleep
0	R	201	25391	25088	0	77	0	-	1065	-	pts/4	00:00:00	ps

PID 25389
(sleep) is
suspended

Job Control

Example - suspending a **sleep** command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ bg
[1]+ sleep 50 &
```

bg resumes the sleep command and it finishes

PID 25389 is sleeping and no longer stopped (status=S)

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -l -u rsimms
F S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY  TIME  CMD
5 S  201 25055 25044 0 75  0 - 2481 stext  ?  00:00:00 sshd
0 S  201 25056 25055 0 75  0 - 1168 - pts/3  00:00:00 bash
5 R  201 25087 25084 0 81  0 - 2481 stext  ?  00:00:00 sshd
0 S  201 25088 25087 0 75  0 - 1168 wait pts/4  00:00:00 bash
0 S  201 25389 25056 0 75  0 - 929 322807 pts/3  00:00:00 sleep
0 R  201 25394 25088 0 77  0 - 1065 - pts/4  00:00:00 ps
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

Job Control

Additional Control Options

&

- Append to a command to run it in the background

fg

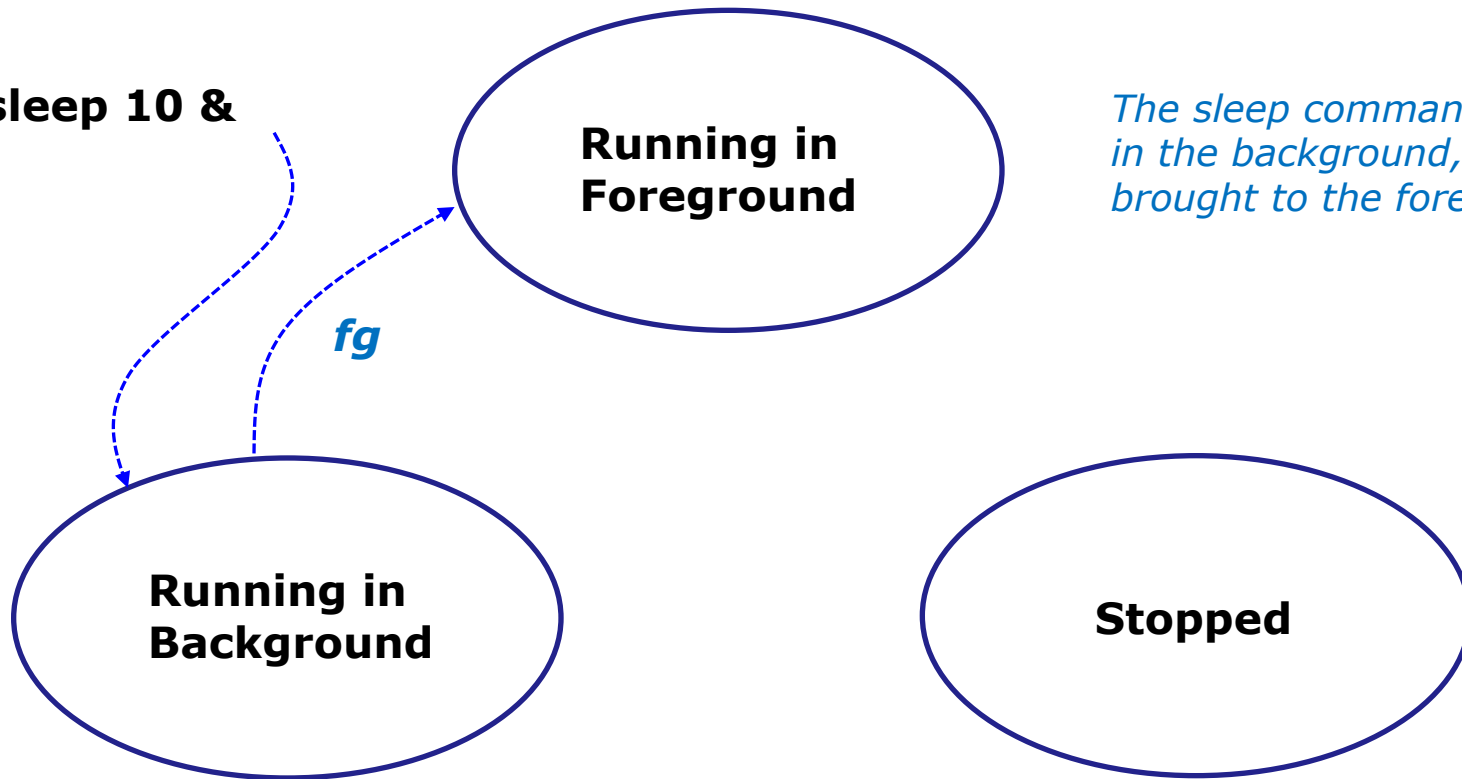
- Brings the most recent background process to the foreground

jobs

- Lists all background jobs

Job Control Example

\$ **sleep 10 &**



The sleep command is started in the background, then brought to the foreground

Job Control Example

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ sleep 10 &
[1] 7761
[rsimms@opus ~]$ jobs
[1]+  Running                sleep 10 &
[rsimms@opus ~]$ fg
sleep 10
```

*The **&** has **sleep** run in the background and jobs shows the shows it as the one and only background job*

```
sleep 10 &
```

*After **fg**, sleep now runs in the foreground. The prompt is gone. Need to wait until **sleep** finishes for prompt to return.*

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

***&** is often used when running GUI tools like **firefox** or **wireshark** from the command line. This allows you to keep using the terminal for more commands while those applications run.*



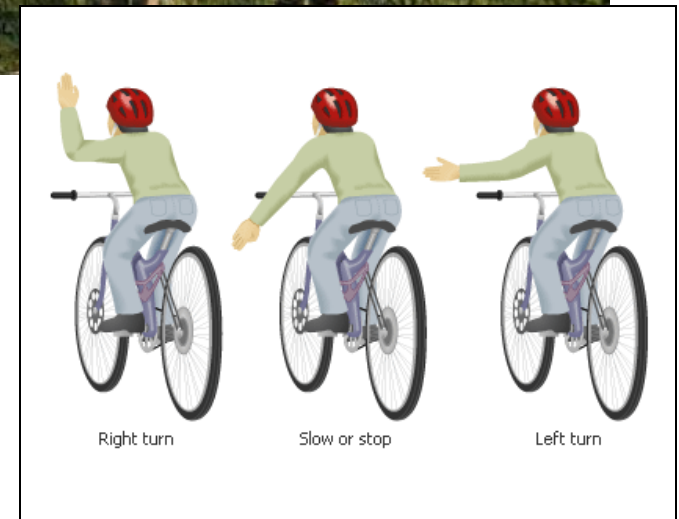
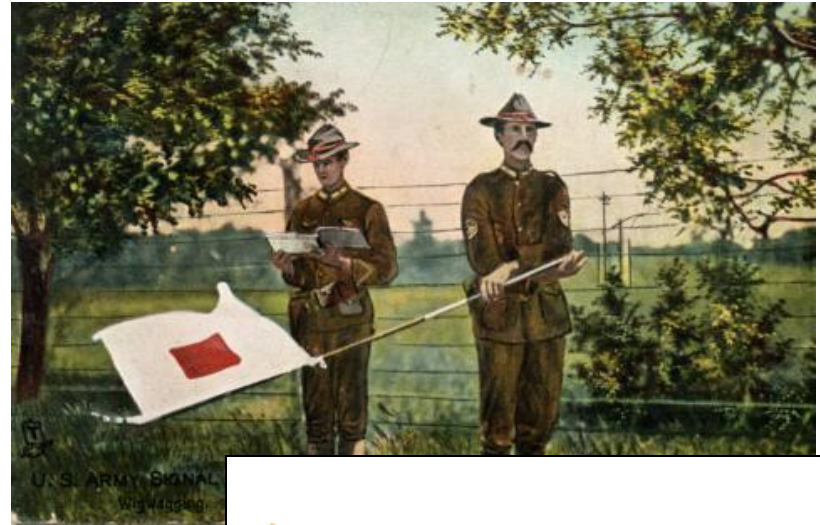
Signals

Signals

PLATE 4

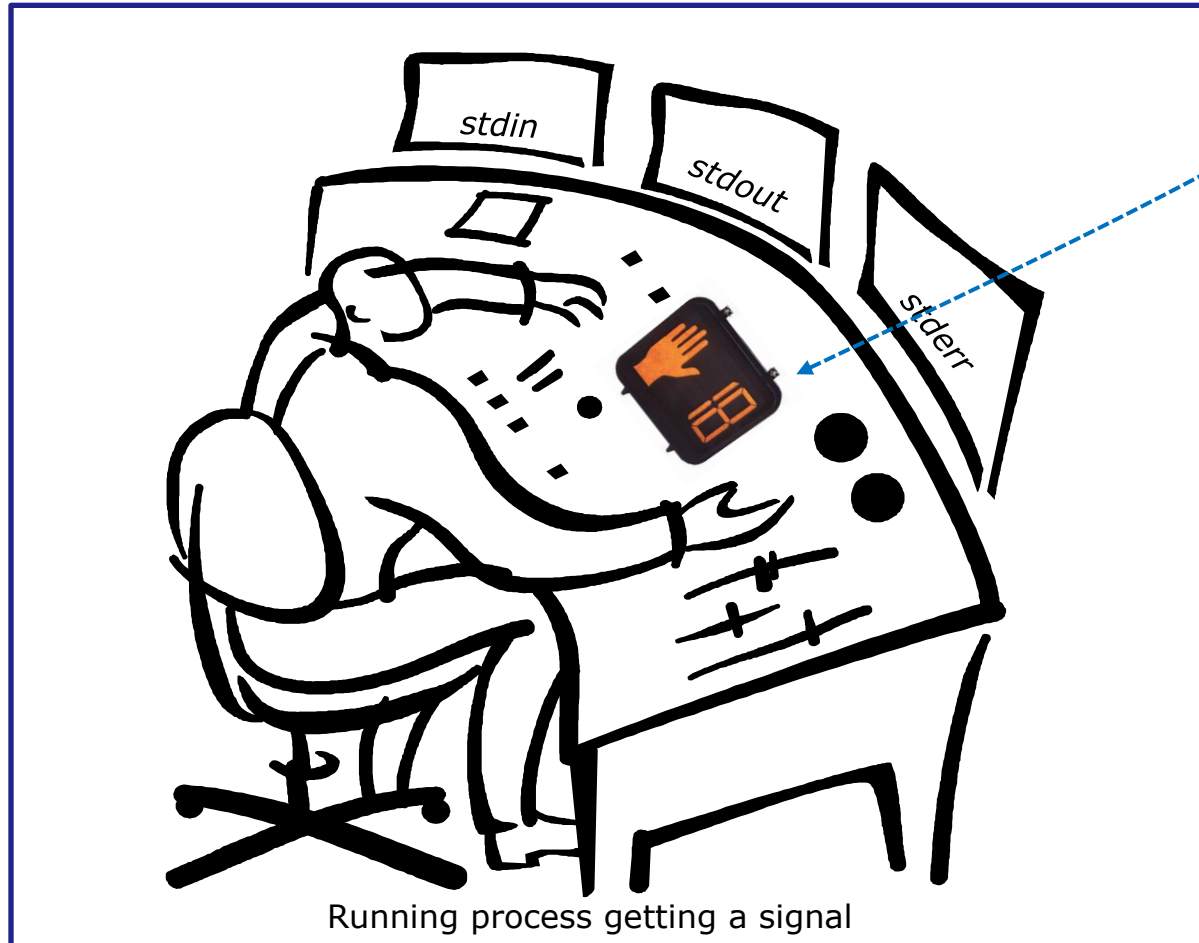
COMMERCIAL CODE SIGNALS		
<p>EXAMPLES OF THE SEVERAL HOISTS WHICH CAN BE MADE HAVING TWO, THREE, OR FOUR FLAGS. When a word contains two letters of the same name, the second time of its occurrence it must begin or be in the 2nd Hoist; and on its 3rd occurrence, it must begin or be in the 3rd Hoist.</p>		
URGENT & IMPORTANT SIGNALS		COMPASS SIGNALS
<p>CODE FLAG OVER 1 FLAG OR 2 FLAG SIGNALS</p> <p>CODE FLAG: P (Red over White over Blue) → "I Am about to Sail"</p> <p>A (Blue over White) OR C (White over Red) → "Do Not" / "abandon the Vessel"</p>		<p>3 FLAGS</p> <p>A (Blue over White over Blue) → A Q (Yellow over White over Blue) → Q E (Red over White over Blue) → E K (Blue over Yellow over White) → K X (Blue over White over Red) → X S 37° W</p>
LATITUDE & LONGITUDE SIGNALS		CODE FLAG OVER 2 FLAGS
<p>CODE FLAG: A (Blue over White) OR O (Yellow over Red) → 12° Latitude</p> <p>GENERAL SIGNAL: Q (Yellow) OR H (Red over White) OR X (Blue over White) → North Latitude</p>		<p>CODE FLAG OVER 2 FLAGS</p> <p>CODE FLAG: E (Red over White over Blue) OR H (Red over White) → 23° Longitude</p> <p>GENERAL SIGNAL: Q (Yellow) OR Y (Red over White over Blue) OR Z (Blue over White over Red) → East Longitude</p>
NUMERAL TABLE	GENERAL VOCABULARY	GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNALS ALPHABETICAL ORDER.
<p>CODE FLAG UNDER 2 FLAGS</p> <p>Y (Yellow over Red) → 10,000 S (Blue over White)</p> <p>CODE FLAG: P (Red over White over Blue) → 10,000</p>	<p>3 FLAG SIGNAL</p> <p>I (Yellow over White over Blue) → Tons of Coal X (Blue over White) → Tons of Coal K (Blue over Yellow over White) → Tons of Coal</p>	<p>4 FLAG SIGNAL</p> <p>A (Blue over White over Blue over Blue) → Glasgow, Scotland. E (Blue over White over Blue over Red) → Glasgow, Scotland. Y (Yellow over Red over White over Blue) → Glasgow, Scotland. Z (Blue over White over Red over Blue) → Glasgow, Scotland.</p>
ALPHABETICAL SPELLING TABLE		NAMES OF VESSELS FROM CODE LIST.
<p>SPELLING SIGNAL</p> <p>1, 2, 3 OR 4 FLAG SIGNALS</p> <p>J (Blue over White over Red over Blue) → John O (Yellow over Red over White over Blue) → John H (Red over White over Blue over White) → John N (Blue over White over Red over Blue) → John</p> <p>G (White over Red) → Abb B (Blue over White) → Abb D (Blue over White over Red) → Abb N (Blue over White over Red over Blue) → Abb</p> <p>C (White over Red) → at S (Blue over White) → at F (White over Red over Blue over White) → at P (Red over White over Blue) → at</p>		<p>4 FLAG SIGNAL</p> <p>H (Red over White over Blue over White) → Graysa of Glasgow C (White over Red over Blue over White) → Graysa of Glasgow L (Blue over White over Red over Blue) → Graysa of Glasgow B (Blue over White) → Graysa of Glasgow</p> <p>Graysa of Glasgow 1058 Tons No 52636</p>

JAMES BROWN & SON GLASGOW.



Signals

Signals are asynchronous messages sent to processes



Asynchronous means it can happen at any time

Signals

Signals are asynchronous messages sent to processes

They can result in one of three courses of action:

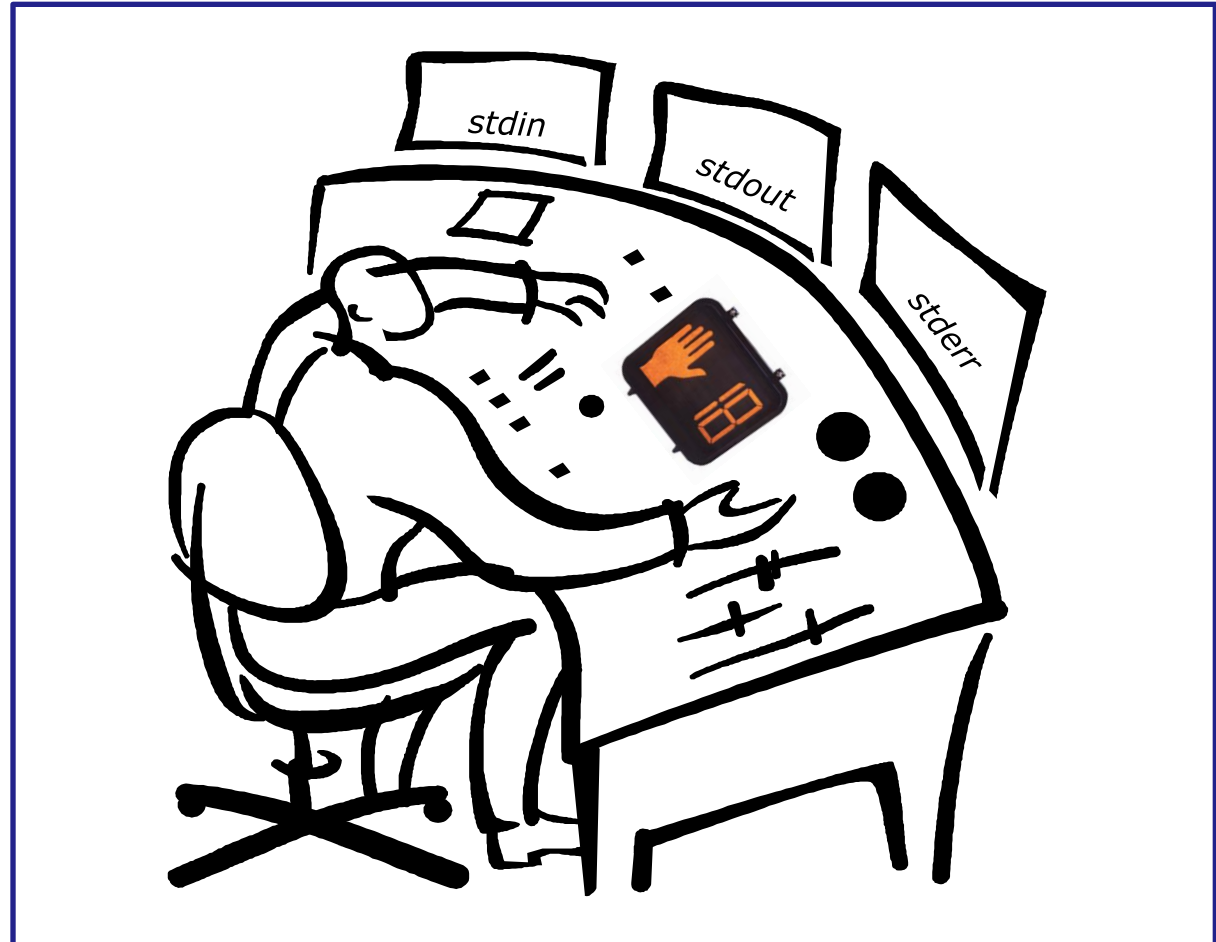
1. be ignored,
2. default action (die)
3. execute some predefined function.

Signals are sent:

- Using the **kill** command: `$ kill -# PID`
 - Where `#` is the signal number and PID is the process id.
 - if no signal number is specified, SIGTERM is sent.
- Using special **keystrokes** (e.g. Ctrl-Z for SIGTSTP/20)
 - limited to just a few signals
 - sent to the process running in the foreground

Signals

Signals are asynchronous messages sent to processes



Running process gets a signal



Tools for your toolbox



kill - send signal to process (by PID)



killall - send signal to process (by name)

kill command

Basic syntax

(see man page for the rest of the story)

kill *<signal>* *<PID>*

Examples

```
kill -s sigquit 14151 (Send signal SIGQUIT/3 to process 14151)
```

```
kill -s 3 14151 (Send signal SIGQUIT/3 to process 14151)
```

```
kill -3 14151 (Send signal SIGQUIT/3 to process 14151)
```

```
kill -9 14151 (Send signal SIGKILL/9 to process 14151)
```

```
kill -l (list all signal numbers)
```

killall command

Basic syntax

(see man page for the rest of the story)

killall *<signal>* *<process>*

Examples

killall -s sigquit app *(Send signal 3 to process named app)*

killall -s 3 app *(Send signal 3 to process named app)*

killall -3 app *(Send signal 3 to process named app)*

killall -9 app *(Send signal 9 to process named app)*

Signals

Use kill -l to see all signals

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ kill -l
```

```

1) SIGHUP          2) SIGINT          3) SIGQUIT        4) SIGILL
5) SIGTRAP        6) SIGABRT        7) SIGBUS         8) SIGFPE
9) SIGKILL        10) SIGUSR1       11) SIGSEGV       12) SIGUSR2
13) SIGPIPE       14) SIGALRM       15) SIGTERM       16) SIGSTKFLT
17) SIGCHLD       18) SIGCONT       19) SIGSTOP       20) SIGTSTP
21) SIGTTIN       22) SIGTTOU       23) SIGURG        24) SIGXCPU
25) SIGXFSZ       26) SIGVTALRM     27) SIGPROF       28) SIGWINCH
29) SIGIO         30) SIGPWR        31) SIGSYS        34) SIGRTMIN
35) SIGRTMIN+1    36) SIGRTMIN+2    37) SIGRTMIN+3    38) SIGRTMIN+4
39) SIGRTMIN+5    40) SIGRTMIN+6    41) SIGRTMIN+7    42) SIGRTMIN+8
43) SIGRTMIN+9    44) SIGRTMIN+10   45) SIGRTMIN+11   46) SIGRTMIN+12
47) SIGRTMIN+13   48) SIGRTMIN+14   49) SIGRTMIN+15   50) SIGRTMAX-14
51) SIGRTMAX-13   52) SIGRTMAX-12   53) SIGRTMAX-11   54) SIGRTMAX-10
55) SIGRTMAX-9    56) SIGRTMAX-8    57) SIGRTMAX-7    58) SIGRTMAX-6
59) SIGRTMAX-5    60) SIGRTMAX-4    61) SIGRTMAX-3    62) SIGRTMAX-2
63) SIGRTMAX-1    64) SIGRTMAX

```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $
```


Signals

SIGHUP	1	Hangup (POSIX)
SIGINT	2	Terminal interrupt (ANSI) Ctrl-C
SIGQUIT	3	Terminal quit (POSIX) Ctrl-\
SIGILL	4	Illegal instruction (ANSI)
SIGTRAP	5	Trace trap (POSIX)
SIGIOT	6	IOT Trap (4.2 BSD)
SIGBUS	7	BUS error (4.2 BSD)
SIGFPE	8	Floating point exception (ANSI)
SIGKILL	9	Kill (can't be caught or ignored) (POSIX)
SIGUSR1	10	User defined signal 1 (POSIX)
SIGSEGV	11	Invalid memory segment access (ANSI)
SIGUSR2	12	User defined signal 2 (POSIX)
SIGPIPE	13	Write on a pipe with no reader, Broken pipe (POSIX)
SIGALRM	14	Alarm clock (POSIX)
SIGTERM	15	Termination (ANSI) (default kill signal when not specified)

Signals

SIGSTKFLT	16	Stack fault
SIGCHLD	17	Child process has stopped or exited, changed (POSIX)
SIGCONT	18	Continue executing, if stopped (POSIX)
SIGSTOP	19	Stop executing(can't be caught or ignored) (POSIX)
SIGTSTP	20	Terminal stop signal (POSIX) Ctrl-Z or Ctrl-F
SIGTTIN	21	Background process trying to read, from TTY (POSIX)
SIGTTOU	22	Background process trying to write, to TTY (POSIX)
SIGURG	23	Urgent condition on socket (4.2 BSD)
SIGXCPU	24	CPU limit exceeded (4.2 BSD)
SIGXFSZ	25	File size limit exceeded (4.2 BSD)
SIGVTALRM	26	Virtual alarm clock (4.2 BSD)
SIGPROF	27	Profiling alarm clock (4.2 BSD)
SIGWINCH	28	Window size change (4.3 BSD, Sun)
SIGIO	29	I/O now possible (4.2 BSD)
SIGPWR	30	Power failure restart (System V)

Signals

Special keystrokes

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ stty -a
speed 38400 baud; rows 26; columns 78; line = 0;
intr = ^C; quit = ^\; erase = ^?; kill = ^U; eof = ^D; eol = <undef>;
eol2 = <undef>; swtch = <undef>; start = ^Q; stop = ^S; susp = ^F; rprnt = ^R;
werase = ^W; lnext = ^V; flush = ^O; min = 1; time = 0;
```

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ stty -a
speed 38400 baud; rows 39; columns 84; line = 0;
intr = ^C; quit = ^\; erase = ^?; kill = ^U; eof = ^D; eol = <undef>; eol2 = <undef>;
swtch = <undef>; start = ^Q; stop = ^S; susp = ^Z; rprnt = ^R; werase = ^W;
lnext = ^V; flush = ^O; min = 1; time = 0;
```

use Ctrl-C to send a SIGINT/2 "Terminal Interrupt"

or Ctrl-\ to send a SIGQUIT/3 "Terminal Quit"

Signals

Jim's app script

```

rsimms@opus:/home/cis90/depot
#!/bin/sh
#
# app - script to demonstrate use of signals
#
# Usage:  run app with no options or parameters
#
# Send signals to it with keystrokes or kill command
#
# Notes:
# stty -echo stop the display of characters typed
# stty echo makes typed characters visible again
# stty susp ^Z sets suspend keystroke to Ctrl-Z (to stop foreground processes)
# stty susp @ sets suspend character to @ (to stop foreground processes)
#
trap '' 2 #Ignore SIGINT
trap 'echo -n quit it!' 3 #Handle SIGQUIT
trap 'stty echo susp ^Z;echo ee; echo cleanup;exit' 15 #Handle SIGTERM
clear
banner testing
stty -echo susp @
sleep 1
echo one
sleep 1
echo two
sleep 1
echo -n thr
while :
do sleep 1
done
~

```

13,1 All

Signals

Class Exercise

- View Jim's script with: **cat bin/app**
- Look for the three trap handlers
 - Signal 2 (SIGINT)
 - Signal 3 (SIGQUIT)
 - Signal 15 (SIGTERM)

Signals

Benji runs app



```
simmsben@opus:~  
#####  #####  #####  #####  #####  #  #  #####  
#      #      #      #      #      #  ##  #  #      #  
#      #      #      #      #      #  #  #  #  #      #  
#      #####  #####  #      #      #  #  #  #####  
#      #      #      #      #      #  #  #  #  #      #  
#      #      #      #      #      #      #  #  #  #      #  
#      #####  #####  #      #####  #      #  #####
```

one
two
thr█

Benji logs in and runs app ... uh oh, its stuck !

Signals

Benji runs app



```
simmsben@opus:~  
#####  #####  #####  #####  #####  #  #  #####  
#      #      #      #      #      #  ##  #  #      #  
#      #      #      #      #      #  #  #  #  #      #  
#      #####  #####  #      #      #  #  #  #  #####  
#      #      #      #      #      #  #  #  #  #      #  
#      #      #      #      #      #      #  ##  #  #      #  
#      #####  #####  #      #####  #      #  #####  
  
one  
two  
thr█
```

*Benji tries using the keyboard to send a SIGINT/2 using **Ctrl-C** but nothing happens (because app is ignoring SIGINT)*

Signals

Benji runs app



```
simmsben@opus:~  
#####  #####  #####  #####  #####  #  #  #####  
#  #  #  #  #  #  ##  #  #  #  
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  
#  #####  #####  #  #  #  #  #  #####  
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  ##  #  #  
#  #####  #####  #  #####  #  #####
```

one
two
thrQuit
quit it! █

*Benji tries using the keyboard to send a SIGQUIT/3 using **Ctrl-** but app reacts by saying "quit it"*

Signals

Benji runs app



```

rododyduk@opus:~
/home/cis90/rododyduk $ ps -u simmsben
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 6657 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 6658 pts/1        00:00:00 bash
 7033 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 7034 pts/2        00:00:00 bash
 7065 pts/2        00:00:00 app
 7579 pts/2        00:00:00 sleep
/home/cis90/rododyduk $ kill 7065
-bash: kill: (7065) - Operation not permitted
/home/cis90/rododyduk $ █

```

*Benji asks his friend Duke to kill off his stalled app process. Duke uses **ps** to look it up but does not have permission to kill it off*

Signals

Benji runs app

```

simmsben@opus:~
#####  #####  #####  #####  #####  #  #  #####
#  #  #  #  #  #  ##  #  #  #
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#  #####  #####  #  #  #  #  #####
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#  #####  #####

one
two
thrQuit
quit it! █
  
```

```

simmsben@opus:~
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ps -u simmsben
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 6657 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 6658 pts/1        00:00:00 bash
 7033 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 7034 pts/2        00:00:00 bash
 7065 pts/2        00:00:00 app
 7843 pts/2        00:00:00 sleep
 7844 pts/1        00:00:00 ps
/home/cis90/simmsben $ kill -2 7065
/home/cis90/simmsben $ █
  
```



*Benji logs into another Putty session and sends a SIGINT/2 using the **kill** command ... but nothing happens*

Signals

Benji runs app

```
simmsben@opus:~  
##### # # # # # # # #  
# # # # # # # # # #  
# # # # # # # # # #  
# ##### # # # # #  
# # # # # # # # # #  
# # # # # # # # # #  
# ##### # # # # #  
##### # # # # #  
  
one  
two  
thrQuit  
quit it!quit it!quit it!
```

```
/home/cis90/simmsben $ kill -3 7065  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ kill -3 7065  
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```



Benji ups the anty and sends two SIGQUIT/3's but the app process shrugs them off with "quit it!" messages

Signals

Benji runs app

```

simmsben@opus:~
#####  #####  #####  #####  #####  #  #  #####
#      #      #      #      #      #  ##  # #      #
#      #      #      #      #      #  #  # #  #      #
#      #####  #####  #      #      #  #  # #  #####
#      #      #      #      #      #  #  # #  #      #
#      #      #      #      #      #  #  # #  #      #
#      #####  #####  #      #####  #  #  #####

one
two
thrQuit
quit it!quit it!quit it!ee
cleanup
/home/cis90/simmsben $ █

```

```

/home/cis90/simmsben $ kill -3 7065
/home/cis90/simmsben $ kill -15 7065
/home/cis90/simmsben $ █

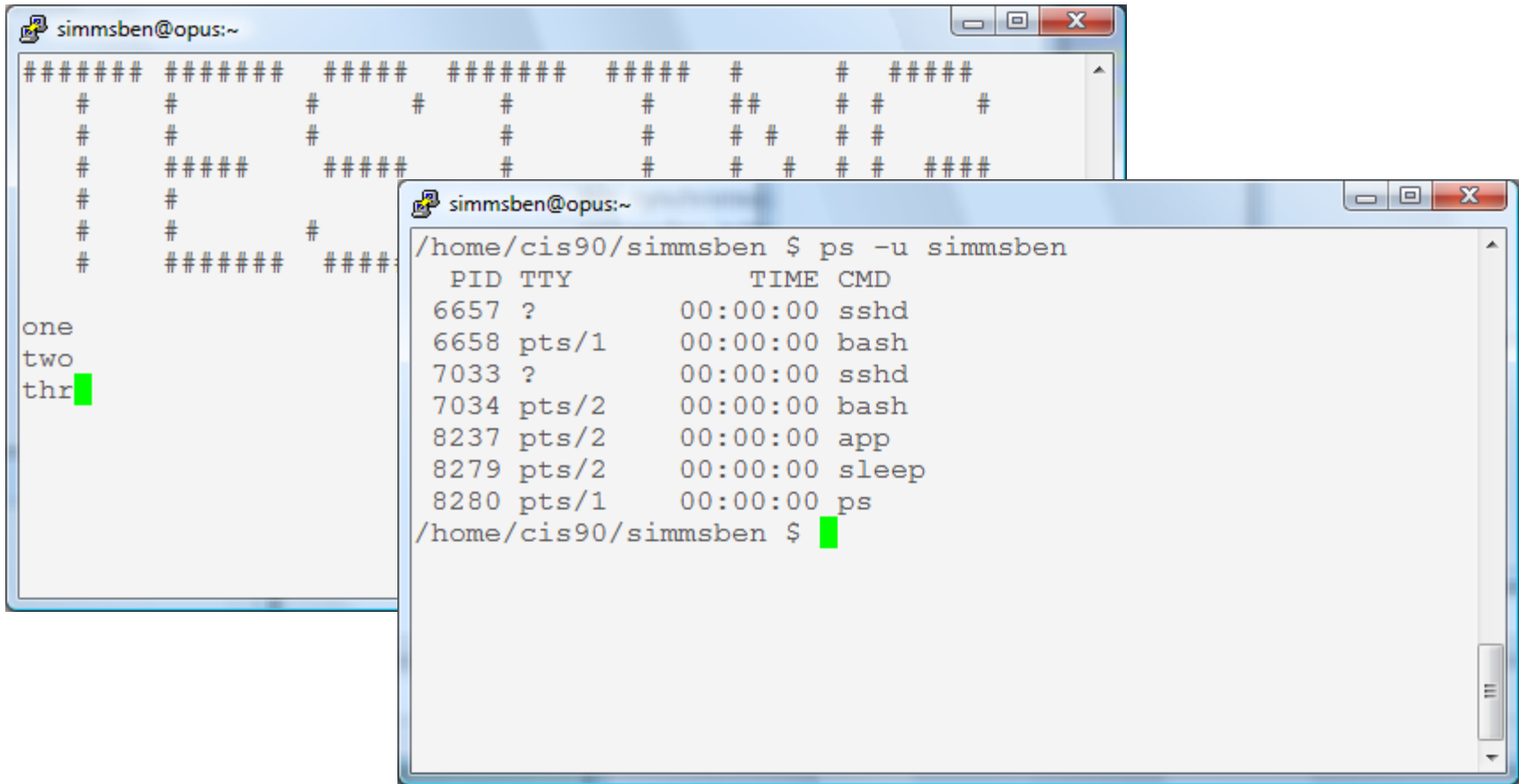
```



Benji decides to send a SIGTERM/15 this time and the app process finishes, cleans up and exits

Signals

Benji runs app



The image shows two terminal windows. The left window displays a signal test where the user types 'one', 'two', and 'thr'. The right window shows the output of the 'ps -u simmsben' command, listing running processes.

```
#####  
# # # # # # # # # #  
# # # # # # # # # #  
# #####  
# #  
# # #  
# #####  
one  
two  
thr
```

```
simmsben@opus:~  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ps -u simmsben  
PID TTY          TIME CMD  
6657 ?              00:00:00 sshd  
6658 pts/1          00:00:00 bash  
7033 ?              00:00:00 sshd  
7034 pts/2          00:00:00 bash  
8237 pts/2          00:00:00 app  
8279 pts/2          00:00:00 sleep  
8280 pts/1          00:00:00 ps  
/home/cis90/simmsben $
```



The same thing happens again another day. This time Benji does not care what happens with app ...

Signals

Benji runs app

```
#####  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
# #####  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
#####  
one  
two  
thrKilled  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ █
```

```
#####  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
# # # # #  
#####  
one  
two  
thrKilled  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ █
```

```
simmsben@opus:~  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ps -u simmsben  
PID TTY TIME CMD  
6657 ? 00:00:00 sshd  
6658 pts/1 00:00:00 bash  
7033 ? 00:00:00 sshd  
7034 pts/2 00:00:00 bash  
8237 pts/2 00:00:00 app  
8279 pts/2 00:00:00 sleep  
8280 pts/1 00:00:00 ps  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ kill -9 8237  
/home/cis90/simmsben $ █
```



So he sends a SIGKILL/9 this time ... and app never even sees it coming poof ... app is gone

Signals

Class Exercise

- Run app
- Try sending it a SIGINT from the keyboard (Ctrl-C)
- Try sending it a SIGQUIT from the keyboard (Ctrl-\)
- Login to another Putty session
 - Use the `ps -u $LOGNAME` to find the app PID
 - Send it a SIGINT (`kill -2 PID`)
 - Send it a SIGQUIT (`kill -3 PID`)
 - Now send either a SIGKILL (9) or SIGTERM (15)



Load Balancing (scheduling)

Load Balancing with **at** command

So that the multiprocessing CPU on a UNIX system does not get overloaded, some processes need to be run during low peak hours such as early in the morning or later in the day.

The **at** command reads from **stdin** for a list of commands to run, and begins running them at the time of day specified as the first argument.

Any output sent to **stdout** or **stderr** by the list of commands will be emailed to the user unless redirected elsewhere.



Tools for your toolbox

NEW

at - schedule a job to run in the future

NEW

atq - list queue of pending jobs

NEW

atrm - remove a pending job

at command

Basic syntax

(see man page for the rest of the story)

at <time>

(the at command will then read commands from stdin)

Examples

```
at 3:00pm wednesday
```

```
at> echo Meet with Sarah | mail -s 'Reminder' simben90
```

```
at> Ctrl-D
```

End of file means no more commands to process

at prompt (you don't type this, the at command does)

at command

Specifying future time examples:

`at now + 5 minutes`

`at now + 2 hours`

`at now + 1 week`

`at 1:00AM`

`at 3:00PM wednesday`

`at 12:00AM 12/25/2014`

`at teatime`

Activity

You try it:

```
/home/cis90/simben $ at now + 1 minute
```

```
at> banner Hola Benji
```

```
at> <EOT>
```

Use Ctrl-D for End of File

```
job 875 at 2014-11-03 14:11
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mail
```

The read your mail a minute later

```
simben90@oslab:~/
/home/cis90/simben $ mail
Heirloom Mail version 12.4 7/29/08. Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/simben90": 1 message 1 new
>N 1 Benji Simms      Mon Nov  3 14:11 30/1211 "Output from your job "
& 1
Message 1:
From: simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu Mon Nov  3 14:11:01 2014
Return-Path: <simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu>
Date: Mon, 3 Nov 2014 14:11:01 -0800
From: Benji Simms <simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu>
Subject: Output from your job      875
To: simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu
Status: R

#####
#               #
#               #
##### # # #
# # # # # # # # #
# # # # # # # # #
# # # # # # # # #
# # # # # # # # #
#####

#####
# # # # # # # # #
# # # # # # # # #
# # # # # # # # #
# # # # # # # # #
#####

& q
Held 1 message in /var/spool/mail/simben90
You have mail in /var/spool/mail/simben90
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Write in the chat window the name of the sender of the email sent to you

Activity

You try it:

```
/home/cis90/simben $ tty
/dev/pts/2
/home/cis90/simben $ at now + 1 minute
at> echo > /dev/pts/2
at> banner Hola Benji > /dev/pts/2
at> <EOT>
job 873 at 2014-11-03 14:04
```

```
simben90@oslab:~
/home/cis90/simben $
# # ##### # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
##### # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
##### # # # #

##### # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
##### # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
# # # # # #
##### # # # #
```

Write in the chat window the reason for doing an echo command before the banner command when writing to the terminal device

at examples

```
at 12:00 am wednesday  
  chmod 700 /home/rsimms/turnin
```

```
at 9:00 am wednesday  
  chmod 750 /home/rsimms/turnin
```

```
at 11:59pm  
  cat files.out bigshell > lab08  
  cp lab08 /home/rsimms/turnin/cis90/lab08.$LOGNAME
```

```
at 2:50pm tuesday  
  cp /etc/nologin.bak /etc/nologin  
  shutdown -P +10
```

at job management

```
/home/cis90/simben $ echo chmod 000 letter | at 3:00pm
job 878 at 2014-11-03 15:00
/home/cis90/simben $ echo chmod 644 letter | at 3:05pm
job 879 at 2014-11-03 15:05
/home/cis90/simben $ echo chmod 640 letter | at 1:00am friday
job 880 at 2014-11-07 01:00
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ atq
879      2014-11-03 15:05 a simben90
880      2014-11-07 01:00 a simben90
878      2014-11-03 15:00 a simben90
```

*The **atq** command lists the queue of pending jobs scheduled to run in the future.*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ atrm 879
/home/cis90/simben $ atq
880      2014-11-07 01:00 a simben90
878      2014-11-03 15:00 a simben90
```

*The **atrm** command is used to remove jobs from the queue.*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ atrm 878 880
/home/cis90/simben $ atq
/home/cis90/simben $
```


at command error handling

```
/home/cis90/simben $ at now + 1 minute
at> kitty letter
at> <EOT>
job 150 at 2011-04-20 10:47
```

*Oops, specified a non-existent command to run in the future (**kitty** should have been **cat**)*

```
/home/cis90/simben $ atq
150      2011-04-20 10:47 a simmsben
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ atq
```

```
/home/cis90/simben $ mail
Mail version 8.1 6/6/93.  Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/simben": 1 message 1 new
>N 1 simben@Opus.cabril  Wed Apr 20 10:47  16/709  "Output from your job "
& 1
Message 1:
From simben@Opus.cabrillo.edu  Wed Apr 20 10:47:01 2011
Date: Wed, 20 Apr 2011 10:47:01 -0700
From: Benji Simms <simben@Opus.cabrillo.edu>
Subject: Output from your job      150
To: simben@Opus.cabrillo.edu
```

Because, you may not be online when the command runs, any error messages are mailed to you.

```
/bin/bash: line 2: kitty: command not found
```



Viewing an at jobs

```
/home/cis90/simben $ atq
882      2014-11-03 15:05 a simben90
881      2014-11-03 15:00 a simben90
883      2014-11-07 01:00 a simben90
```

`/home/cis90/simben $ at -c 883` *Use the -c option to view the contents of an at job*

```
#!/bin/sh
# atrun uid=1201 gid=190
# mail simben90 0
umask 2
HOSTNAME=oslabs.cis.cabrillo.edu; export HOSTNAME
SELINUX_ROLE_REQUESTED=; export SELINUX_ROLE_REQUESTED
SHELL=/bin/bash; export SHELL
HISTSIZE=1000; export HISTSIZE
SSH_CLIENT=2601:9:6680:53b:8d5f:4722:4af4:186e\ 59885\ 2220; export SSH_CLIENT
SELINUX_USE_CURRENT_RANGE=; export SELINUX_USE_CURRENT_RANGE
QTDIR=/usr/lib/qt-3.3; export QTDIR
QTINC=/usr/lib/qt-3.3/include; export QTINC
SSH_TTY=/dev/pts/2; export SSH_TTY
USER=simben90; export USER
LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so=01;35:do=01;35:bd=40;33:01:cd=40;33:01:or=40;31:01:mi=01;05;37;41:su=37;41:sg=30;43:ca=30;41:tw=30;42:ow=34;42:st=37;44;
exp=01;32;*.tar=01;31;*.tgz=01;31;*.arj=01;31;*.taz=01;31;*.lzh=01;31;*.tlz=01;31;*.txz=01;31;*.zip=01;31;*.z=01;31;*.Z=01;31;*.d=01;31;*.gz=01;31;*.i
z=01;31;*.xz=01;31;*.bz2=01;31;*.tbz=01;31;*.tbz2=01;31;*.bz=01;31;*.taz=01;31;*.deb=01;31;*.rpm=01;31;*.jar=01;31;*.ace=01;31;*.zoo=01;31;*.cpio=01;31;
*.7z=01;31;*.rz=01;31;*.jpg=01;35;*.jpeg=01;35;*.gif=01;35;*.bmp=01;35;*.pbm=01;35;*.pgm=01;35;*.ppm=01;35;*.tga=01;35;*.xpm=01;35;*.tif=01;35;*.tiff=01
;35;*.png=01;35;*.svg=01;35;*.mng=01;35;*.pcx=01;35;*.mov=01;35;*.mpg=01;35;*.mpeg=01;35;*.m2v=01;35;*.mkv=01;35;*.ogm=01;35;*.mp4=01;35;*.m4v=01;35;*.
mp4=01;35;*.vob=01;35;*.qt=01;35;*.nuv=01;35;*.wmv=01;35;*.asf=01;35;*.rm=01;35;*.rmvb=01;35;*.flc=01;35;*.avi=01;35;*.flv=01;35;*.fl=01;35;*.gl=01;35;*.d1=01;35;
*.acc=01;35;*.xwd=01;35;*.xps=01;35;*.cgm=01;35;*.emf=01;35;*.axv=01;35;*.ans=01;35;*.ogv=01;35;*.aac=01;36;*.au=01;36;*.flac=01;36;*.mid=01;36;*.midi=0
1;36;*.mka=01;36;*.mp3=01;36;*.mpc=01;36;*.ogg=01;36;*.ra=01;36;*.wav=01;36;*.axa=01;36;*.oga=01;36;*.spx=01;36;*.xspf=01;36; export LS_COLORS
USERNAMES=; export USERNAMES
MAIL=/var/spool/mail/simben90; export MAIL
PATH=/usr/lib/qt-3.3/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/sbin:/sbin:/home/cis90/simben/..:/bin:/home/cis90/simben/bin:; export PATH
PWD=/home/cis90/simben; export PWD
LANG=en_US.UTF-8; export LANG
SELINUX_LEVEL_REQUESTED=; export SELINUX_LEVEL_REQUESTED
HISTCONTROL=ignoresdups; export HISTCONTROL
SHLVL=1; export SHLVL
HOME=/home/cis90/simben; export HOME
BASH_ENV=/home/cis90/simben/.bashrc; export BASH_ENV
LOGNAME=simben90; export LOGNAME
QTLIB=/usr/lib/qt-3.3/lib; export QTLIB
CVS_RSH=ssh; export CVS_RSH
SSH_CONNECTION=2601:9:6680:53b:8d5f:4722:4af4:186e\ 59885\ 2607:f380:80f:f425:1230\ 2220; export SSH_CONNECTION
LESSOPEN=|/usr/bin/lesspipe.sh %s; export LESSOPEN
G_BROKEN_FILENAMES=1; export G_BROKEN_FILENAMES
cd /home/cis90/simben || {
    echo 'Execution directory inaccessible' >&2
    exit 1
}
${SHELL:-/bin/sh} << 'marcinDELIMITER7acf33a1'
```

reduced in size to fit on slide

All these environment variables must be set to appropriate values so your commands will be no longer logged in

`chmod 640 letter`

This is where you will see your own commands

```
marcinDELIMITER7acf33a1
/home/cis90/simben $
```

Activity

Schedule an email reminder

```

/home/cis90/simben $ at 16:30
at> echo "It's time to go for a walk" > /tmp/message.benji
at> echo "Get Homer to come too" >> /tmp/message.benji
at> cat /tmp/message.benji | mail -s "Reminder" simben90
at> rm /tmp/message.benji
at> <EOT>
/home/cis90/simben $

```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'simben90@oslab:~'. The user has executed the 'at' command to schedule an email reminder. The terminal output shows the mail spool directory containing two messages. The second message, scheduled for 16:30, is the reminder. The user has selected this message to view, and the terminal displays the email's headers and body content.

```

simben90@oslab:~
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/simben90
/home/cis90/simben $ mail
Heirloom Mail version 12.4 7/29/08. Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/simben90": 2 messages 1 new
  1 Benji Simms      Mon Nov  3 14:11  31/1222  "Output from your job      875"
>N 2 Benji Simms      Mon Nov  3 16:30  21/854   "Reminder"
& 2
Message 2:
From simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu Mon Nov  3 16:30:01 2014
Return-Path: <simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu>
From: Benji Simms <simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu>
Date: Mon, 03 Nov 2014 16:30:01 -0800
To: simben90@oslab.cis.cabrillo.edu
Subject: Reminder
User-Agent: Heirloom mailx 12.4 7/29/08
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Status: R

It's time to go for a walk
Get Homer to come too

&

```



Wrap up

New commands:

Ctrl-Z or F
bg

Suspends a foreground process
Resumes suspended process

&
fg

Runs command in the background
Brings background job to foreground

jobs

show background jobs

kill
killall

Send a signal to a process by PID
Send a signal to a process by name

at
atq
atrm

Run job once in the future
Show all *at* jobs queued to run
Remove *at* jobs from queue

sleep

Sleep for specified amount of time

stty

Terminal control

Next Class

Assignment: Check Calendar Page on web site to see what is due next week.

Lab 8 due



The Polls
Close at 8 pm
Tonight

Quiz #8 questions for next class:

- What command shows the current running processes?
- Name four states a process can be in.
- What is the difference between the fork and exec system calls?



The Test

Practice Test System

```
at 2:50pm tuesday  
  cp /etc/nologin.bak /etc/nologin  
  shutdown -P +10
```

Real Test System

```
at 3:00pm tuesday  
  rm /etc/nologin
```

Test Instructions

HONOR CODE:

This test is open book, open notes, and open computer. HOWEVER, you must work alone. You may not discuss the test questions or answers with others during the test. You may not ask or receive assistance from anyone other than the instructor when doing this test. Likewise you may not give any assistance to anyone taking the test.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Test system: sun-hwa-t2.cis.cabrillo.edu (port 22)

This test should be completed using the sun-hwa-t2 system only. Log into Opus first then ssh into sun-hwa-t2.

Grading will be based on your answers AND that you correctly implemented the "DO THIS FIRST" portion of the question.

Please **KEEP YOUR ANSWERS TO A SINGLE LINE ONLY !!**



Test 2



Backup



umask

Review

umask summary

- Use the **umask** command to specify the permissions you want stripped from future new files and directories
- Does not change permissions on existing files

To determine permissions on a new file or directory apply the umask to the initial permission starting point:

- For new files, start with **666**
- For new directories, start with **777**
- *For file copies, start with **the permission on the source file being copied***

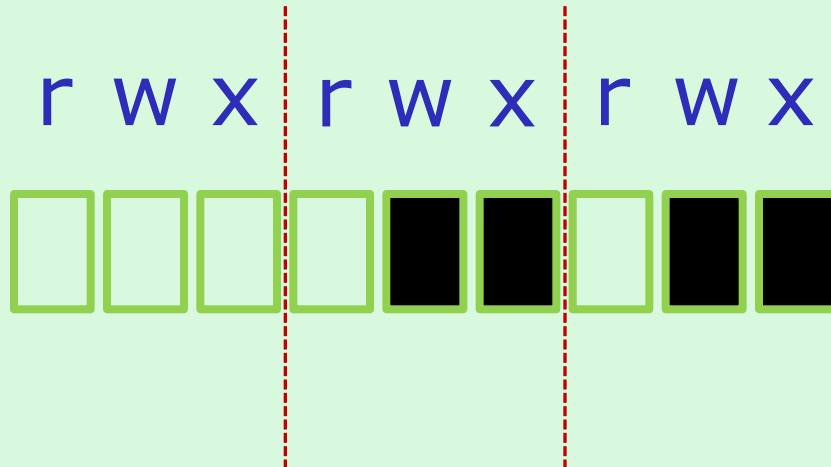
With a umask of 033 what permissions would a newly created directory have?



umask setting of 033 strips these bits: --- -wx -wx

Example 1 - new directory

With a umask of 033 what permissions would a newly created directory have?

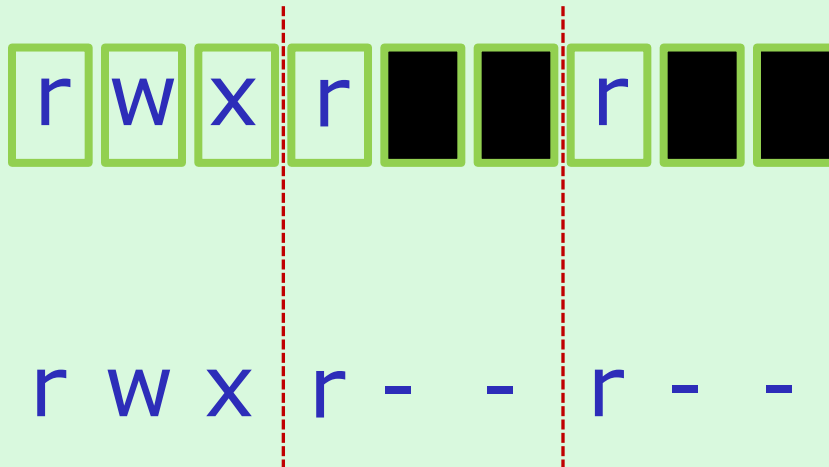


starting point = 777
(new directory)

umask setting of 033 strips
these bits: --- -wx -wx

Example 1 - new directory

With a umask of 033 what permissions would a newly created directory have?



starting point = 777
(new directory)

umask setting of 033 strips
these bits: --- -wx -wx

Answer: 744

Verify your answer on Opus:

```
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ umask 033
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ mkdir brandnewdir
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ ls -ld brandnewdir/
drwxr--r-- 2 simmsben cis90ol 4096 Apr 21 12:46 brandnewdir/
```

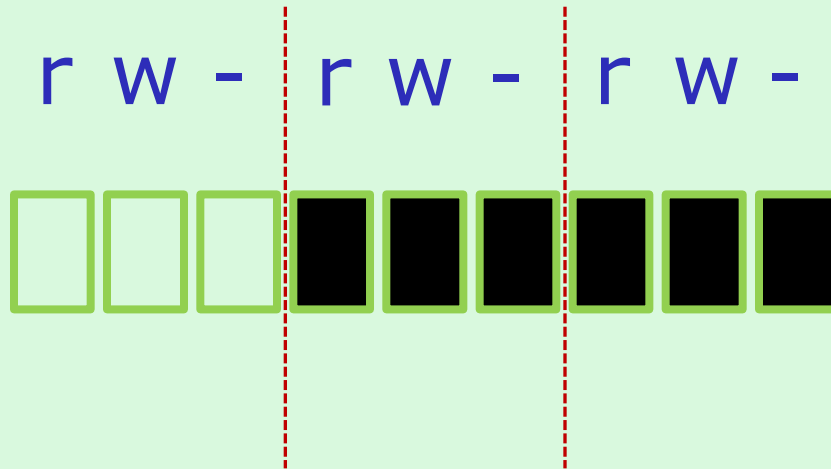
With a umask of 077 what permissions would a newly created file have?



From issuing **umask 077**

Example 2 - new file

With a umask of 077 what permissions would a newly created file have?

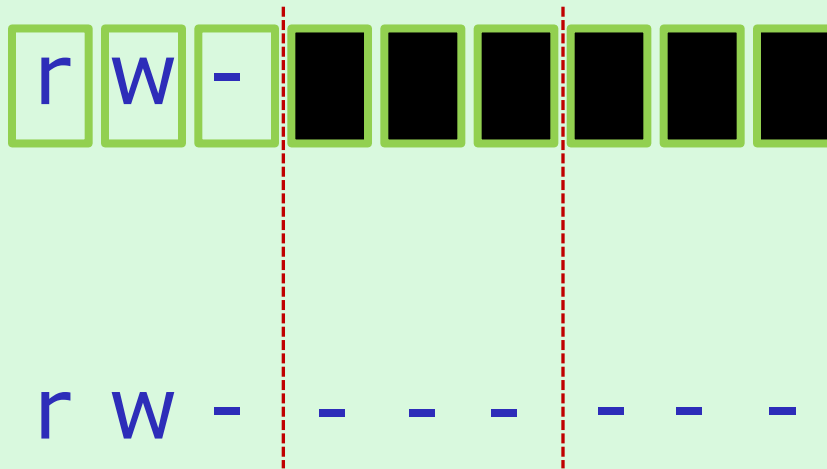


starting point = 666
(new file)

umask setting of 077 strips
these bits: --- rwx rwx

Example 2 - new file

With a umask of 077 what permissions would a newly created file have?



starting point = 666
(new file)

umask setting of 077 strips
these bits: --- rwx rwx

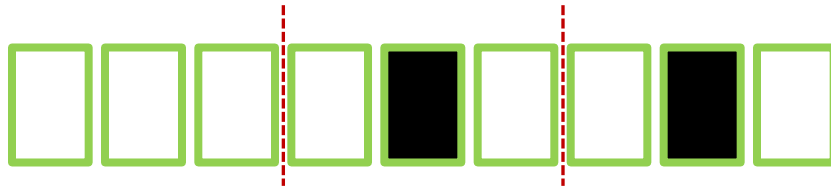
Answer: 600

Verify your answer on Opus:

```
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ umask 077
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ touch brandnewfile
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ ls -l brandnewfile
-rw----- 1 simmsben cis90ol 0 Apr 21 12:50 brandnewfile
```

If `umask=022` and *cinderella* file permissions=`622`

What would the permissions be on the file *cinderella.bak* after:
cp cinderella cinderella.bak

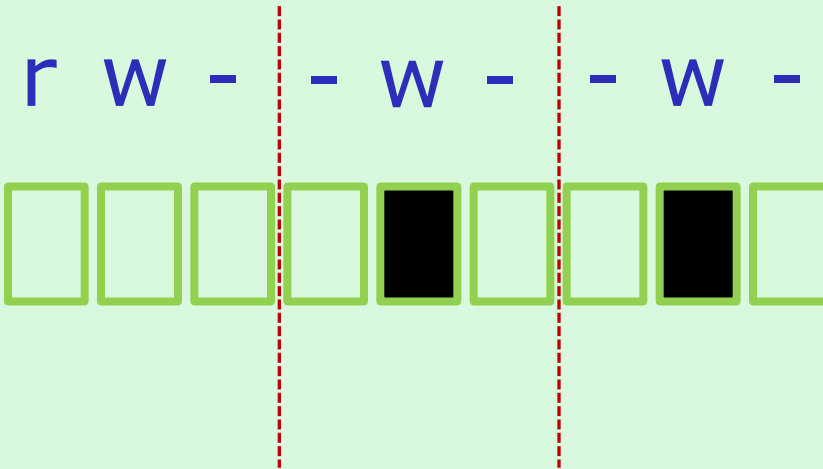


From issuing **umask 022**

Example 2 - file copy

If `umask=022` and the *cinderella* file permissions=`622`

What would the permissions be on the file *cinderella.bak* after:
cp cinderella cinderella.bak



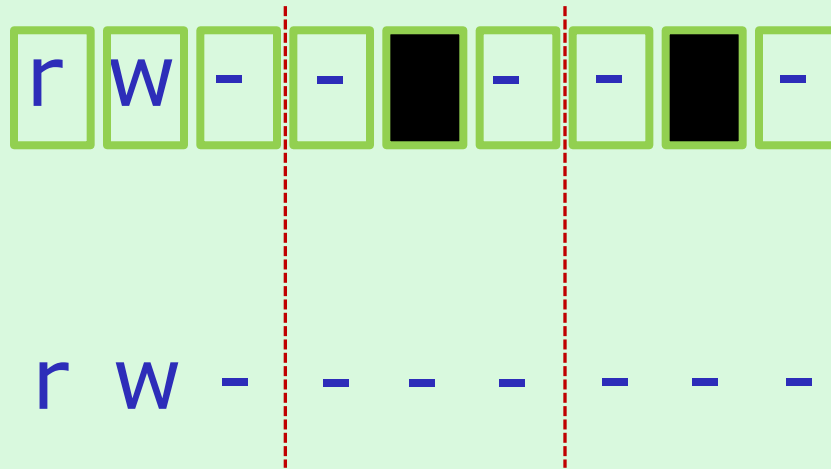
starting point = 622
(source file permissions)

umask setting of 022 strips
these bits: --- -w- -w-

Example 2 - file copy

If `umask=022` and the `cinderella` file permissions=`622`

What would the permissions be on the file `cinderella.bak` after:
`cp cinderella cinderella.bak`



starting point = 622
(source file permissions)

umask setting of 022 strips
these bits: --- -w- -w-

Answer: 600

Verify your answer on Opus:

```
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ touch cinderella
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ chmod 622 cinderella
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ umask 022
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ cp cinderella cinderella.bak
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ ls -l cinderella.bak
-rw----- 1 simmsben cis90ol 0 Apr 21 12:53 cinderella.bak
```