

# Lecture 8. Introduction to Linux Process Management

A process means **program in execution**. It generally takes an input, processes it and gives us the appropriate output.

# Types of processes in Linux

There are basically 2 types of processes.

1. **Foreground processes:** Such kind of processes are also known as **interactive processes**. These are the processes which are to be executed or initiated by the user or the programmer, they can not be initialized by system services. Such processes take input from the user and return the output. While these processes are running we can not directly initiate a new process from the same terminal.
2. **Background processes:** Such kind of processes are also known as **non interactive processes**. These are the processes that are to be executed or initiated by the system itself or by users, though they can even be managed by users. These processes have a unique PID or process id assigned to them and we can initiate other processes within the same terminal from which they are initiated. The background process will be in stop state till input from the keyboard is given (usually 'Enter' key) then becomes a foreground process and gets executed. Only after the background process becomes a foreground process, that process gets completed else it will be a stop state.



- First column: User Id
- Second column: PID (process Id) – this is the 5-digit number assigned by OS for a process. No PID can be the same.
- Third column: PPID (parent process Id) – PID of the parent process
- Fourth column: CPU utilization of process
- Fifth column: STIME – Process start time
- Sixth column: TTY – the Terminal type associated with the process
- Seventh column: CMD – the command that started that process
- kill: Used to a process whose PID is known. To kill a process forcefully and unconditionally use “kill -9 PID”
- bg: A job control command that resumes suspended jobs while keeping them running in the background
- fg: It continues a stopped job by running it in the foreground

## **There are five types of Process in Linux**

1. Parent process: The process created by the user on the terminal. All processes have a parent process, If it was created directly by user then the parent process will be the kernel process.

```

Terminal
arjun 12411 1750 0 Aug21 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfsd-http --spawn
arjun 13433 27759 0 Sep23 pts/39 00:00:00 bash
arjun 14715 26544 1 Aug26 ? 13:34:37 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -conten
arjun 14949 27766 0 Aug22 pts/0 00:00:02 ./bin/DNSServer etc/dns_config.x
arjun 15008 26544 1 Aug26 ? 09:35:28 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -conten
arjun 15055 26544 4 Aug26 ? 1-07:17:06 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -cont
arjun 15129 26544 1 Aug26 ? 10:30:32 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -conten
arjun 15371 26544 0 Aug26 ? 03:38:52 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -conten
arjun 16332 27759 0 Sep03 pts/30 00:00:00 bash
arjun 16441 27759 0 Sep20 pts/38 00:00:00 bash
arjun 16615 1750 0 Sep20 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/libreoffice/program/oos
arjun 16636 16615 0 Sep20 ? 00:00:36 /usr/lib/libreoffice/program/sof
arjun 16960 27759 0 Sep20 pts/19 00:00:00 bash
root 17782 1 0 07:35 ? 00:00:00 /usr/sbin/cupsd -l
lp 17795 17782 0 07:35 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/cups/notifier/dbus dbus
root 18165 2 0 Sep16 ? 00:00:00 [irq/127-mei.me]
arjun 18448 1750 0 Aug26 ? 00:00:19 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/zeitge
arjun 18804 27759 0 Aug26 pts/21 00:00:00 bash
arjun 18831 27759 0 Aug26 pts/22 00:00:00 bash
arjun 19512 1750 0 Sep16 ? 00:00:00 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/unity-
arjun 19657 27759 0 12:46 pts/20 00:00:00 bash
arjun 20363 1750 0 Aug28 ? 00:00:10 /usr/lib/gvfs/gvfsd-recent --spa
arjun 20658 27759 0 Sep09 pts/36 00:00:00 bash
arjun 21721 27759 0 16:38 pts/8 00:00:00 bash
root 23171 2 0 17:19 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/2:1]
arjun 23405 21721 0 17:23 pts/8 00:00:11 python test_eye_state.py -i 2 -o
root 23973 2 0 18:15 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/u12:2]
root 24246 2 0 19:12 ? 00:00:07 [kworker/u12:4]
arjun 24429 1750 0 Aug21 ? 00:00:07 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/notify
root 24648 2 0 19:21 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/5:1]
root 24651 2 0 19:21 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/0:1]
arjun 25404 27759 0 Aug22 pts/1 00:00:00 bash
arjun 25542 1750 0 Aug22 ? 07:23:20 comptiz
root 25796 2 0 19:36 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/1:2]
root 25797 2 0 19:36 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/4:1]
root 25799 2 0 19:36 ? 00:00:01 [kworker/u12:5]
root 26294 2 0 19:41 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/3:0]
root 26313 2 0 19:42 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/1:1]
root 26322 2 0 19:44 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/2:0]
root 26323 2 0 19:44 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/0:0]
root 26356 2 0 19:46 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/3:1]
root 26357 2 0 19:46 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/4:2]
root 26360 2 0 19:46 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/5:0]
root 26370 2 0 19:48 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/1:0]
root 26375 2 0 19:49 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/0:2]
root 26376 2 0 19:49 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/2:2]
arjun 26300 27759 0 19:50 pts/27 00:00:00 bash
root 26409 2 0 19:52 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/3:2]
root 26410 2 0 19:52 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/4:0]
root 26411 2 0 19:52 ? 00:00:00 [kworker/5:2]
arjun 26414 26300 0 19:53 pts/27 00:00:00 ps -ef
arjun 26544 1750 3 Aug22 ? 1-02:19:52 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox
arjun 26600 26544 0 Aug22 ? 07:53:11 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -conten
arjun 26635 27759 0 Aug26 pts/23 00:00:00 bash
arjun 26654 26544 0 Aug22 ? 00:09:44 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -conten
arjun 26706 26544 6 Aug22 ? 2-02:41:47 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -cont
arjun 27231 27759 0 Aug26 pts/24 00:00:00 bash
arjun 27759 1750 0 Aug22 ? 00:28:37 /usr/lib/gnome-terminal/gnome-te
arjun 27766 27759 0 Aug22 pts/0 00:00:03 bash
arjun 28500 26544 1 Aug22 ? 15:23:58 /usr/lib/firefox/firefox -conten

```

2. Child process: The process created by another process (by its parent process). All child processes have a parent process.

The example is given above, the process having PID 28500(last row) is a child process of the process having PID 26544.

3. Orphan process: Sometimes when the parent gets executed before its own child process then the child process becomes an orphan process. The orphan process have "Init" process (PID 0) as their PPID (parent process ID)



4. Zombie process: The processes which are already dead but shows up in process status is called Zombie process. Zombie processes have Zero CPU consumption.

5. Daemon process: These are system-related processes that run in the background. A Daemon process can be recognized if it has “?” in its TTY field (6<sup>th</sup> column)

## Managing running processes

The [ps] command is the command used to manage running processes and can be used for many things including viewing the status of your computer and getting a quick idea of how well the computer is performing.

Here are some common ps commands.

Command, Usefulness

ps View current interactive processes on this terminal.

ps -a All current processes on this terminal, by all users.

ps -x All processes not assigned to a terminal (daemons).

ps -aux Output all process running and include resource utilization information.

The man page for ps contains extensive documentation on how to modify and interpret the output of ps.

Top is a utility that can be used to display a live dataset of the currently running processes. Activate it by typing [top].

Thank you for your attention!