

Lesson Module Checklist

- Slides
- WB
- Flash cards
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands
- Lab tested and uploaded
- T2 mods made Sun-Hwa-II
- 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: **888-450-4821**

Passcode: **761867**



Buzz



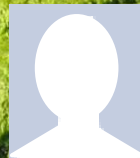
Carlos



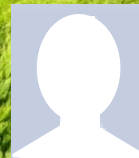
Elijah



Emily



Enrique C.



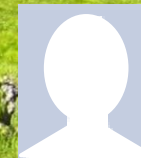
Enrique R.



Jon M.



Jon W.



Jordan



Joseph



JJ



Kiernan



Maria



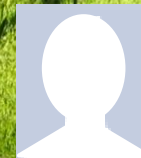
Mathew



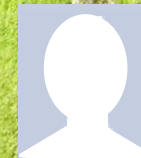
Mike C.



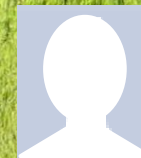
Michael F.



Mike M.



Nick L.



Patrick



Rebecca



Ricardo



Robert



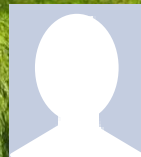
Ruth



Steve



Tess



Tim



Troy

Quiz

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

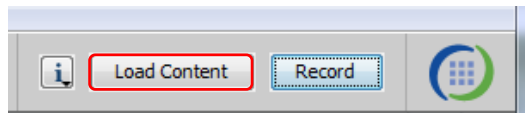
No Quiz today ... test instead

email answers to: risimms@cabrillo.edu

(answers must be emailed within the first few minutes of class for credit)

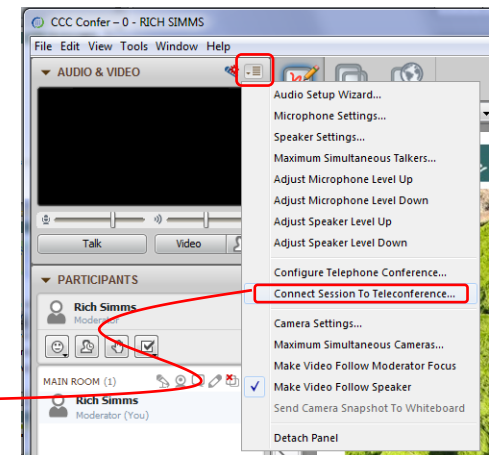
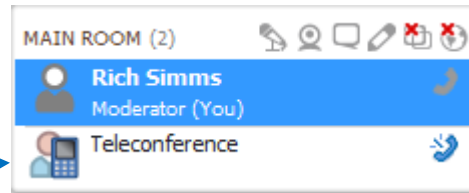


[] Preload White Board with *cis*lesson??*-WB*



[] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference



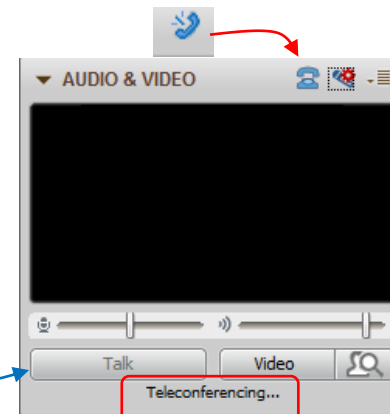
[] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

[] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be greyed out



Keep wireless mic transmitter away from cell phone and podium if excess static occurs



[] layout and share apps

The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment with several applications open. The taskbar at the bottom shows icons for Internet Explorer, File Explorer, and other standard Windows applications. The desktop background is a light blue gradient.

Applications and their content:

- CCC Confer**: A window titled "CCC Confer - 0 - RIC..." showing a video feed of a person and a list of participants.
- File Explorer**: A window titled "cis90lesson07.pdf - Foxit Reader" showing a directory structure with folders like "boot", "bin", "etc", and "sbin".
- Web Browser**: A window titled "simms-teach.com/docs/cis90/cis-90-TEST-1-Fall-12.pdf" displaying a document with flashcard questions.
- Terminal**: A window titled "simben90@oslab:~" showing a command prompt with the user's login and password.
- vSphere Client**: A window titled "vCenter - vSphere Client" showing a list of virtual machines and their status.

Annotations and Red Boxes:

- foxit for slides**: A red box pointing to the Foxit Reader window.
- chrome**: A red box pointing to the web browser window.
- putty**: A red box pointing to the terminal window.
- vSphere Client**: A red box pointing to the vSphere Client window.

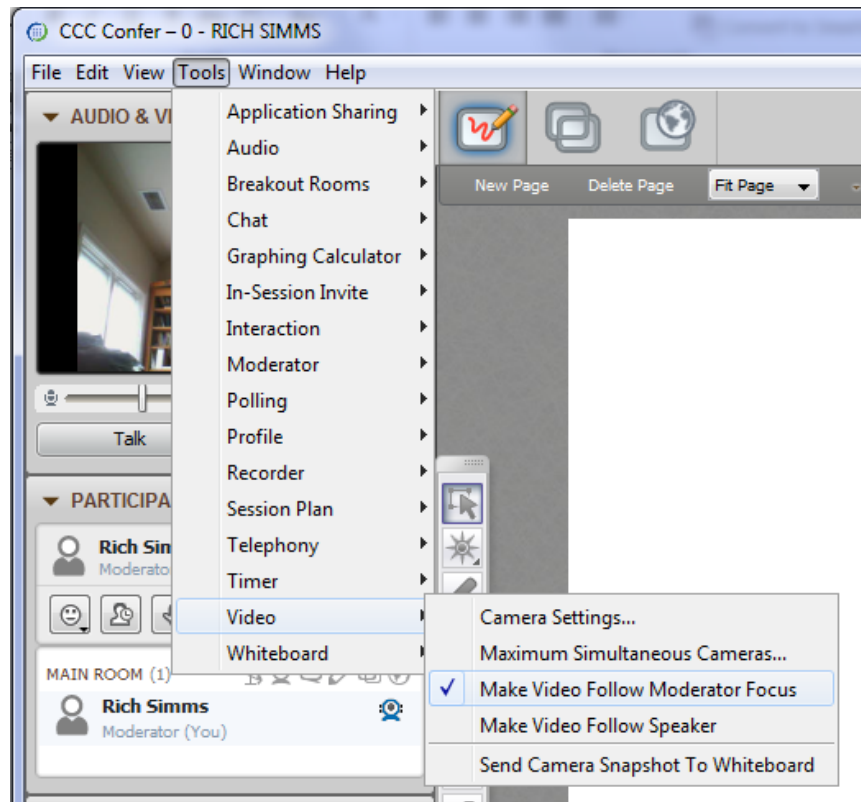
Other visible elements include a "Recycle Bin" icon on the desktop, a "Current directory" section with "source" and "destination" fields, and a "CHAT" window on the left side of the desktop.



[] Video (webcam) optional

[] Follow moderator

[] Double-click on postages stamps



Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

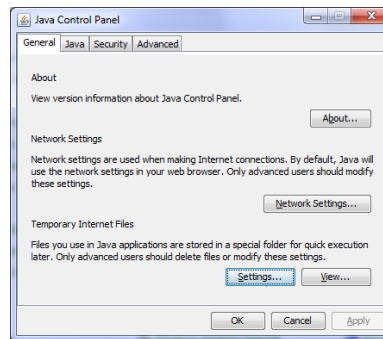
- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime



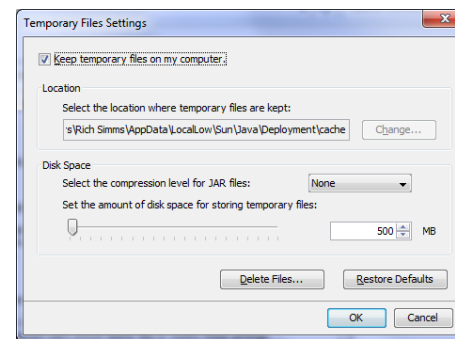
Control Panel (small icons)



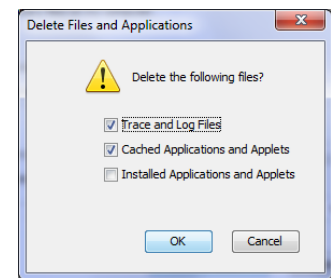
General Tab > Settings...



500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download



UNIX Processes

Objectives	Agenda
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

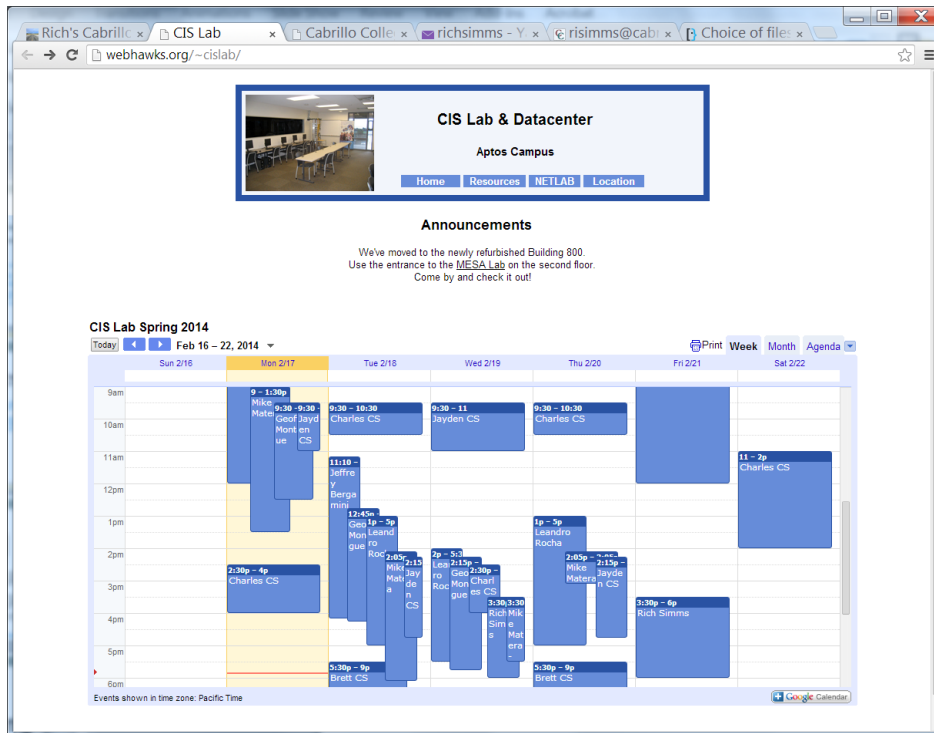
Lab 7 Results

(steps where points were taken off)

- 1 No "find .. -name old" command found [find - step 2]
- 1 No "find .. -name old" command found [find - step 2]
- 1 No "find .. -name old" command found [find - step 2]
- 1 No errors file or "find .. -name old 2> errors" command found [find - step 3]
- 1 No whoami file or "who | grep \$LOGNAME > whoami" command found [grep - step 3]
- 1 No whoami file or "who | grep \$LOGNAME > whoami" command found [grep - step 3]
- 1 No whoami file or "who | grep \$LOGNAME > whoami" command found [grep - step 3]
- 1 No whoami file or "who | grep \$LOGNAME > whoami" command found [grep - step 3]
- 1 No "who | grep \$LOGNAME" command found [grep - step 2]
- 1 No words file or "spell poems/Shakespeare/son* | sort | tee words | wc -l" command found [tee - step 2]
- 1 clear command not counted or formatted [Together - step 4]
- 1 clear command not counted or formatted [Together - step 4]
- 1 grep command not counted or formatted [Together - step 5]
- 1 grep command not counted or formatted [Together - step 5]
- 1 misspelled words not added or incomplete [Together - step 6]
- 1 misspelled words not added or incomplete [Together - step 6]
- 1 misspelled words not added or incomplete [Together - step 6]

CIS Lab Schedule

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



Not submitting tests or lab work?

Would like some help?

Come to the CIS Lab to work with classmates, lab assistants and instructors on Lab assignments.

Rich is in the lab Wednesdays and Fridays from 3:30 - 6:00 PM

Free CIS 90 Tutoring Available

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

TUTORIALS

ANNOUNCEMENTS & DEADLINES

- New subjects for Spring 2014:
- American Sign Language
- Computer Applications/Business Technology (CABT)
- Computer and Information Systems (CIS)
- History 17A

Welcome to the Tutorials Center!

We offer FREE peer tutoring to Cabrillo students who are enrolled in the course/s for which they need help.

- 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**
- Chemistry 1A, 1B, 2, 30A, 30B, 32

CONTACT INFORMATION

Tutorials Center

Location: Room 1080A - Learning Resource Center

Phone: 831.479.6470

Email: tutorialscenter@cabrillo.edu

Coordinator: Lori Chavez

Phone: 831.479.6126

Email: lochavez@cabrillo.edu

Hours: Monday - Thursday: 9am - 5pm
Friday: 9am - 1pm

MAP, DIRECTIONS, & PARKING

DEPARTMENT STAFF & FACULTY DIRECTORY



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 and they will log in and log out on a computer you have designated (I will figure out exactly what that means).

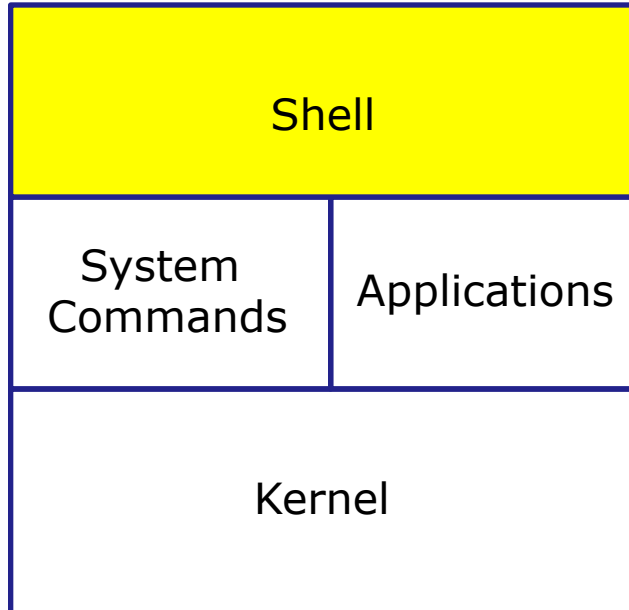
Matt is available M: 9:00-5:00, T: 9-11 and 2-5, Wed: 9-12 and Th: 9-11 and 3-5.

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 set -x, set +x



```
/home/cis90/milhom $ set -x    Enable shell debugging
++ printf '\033]0;%s@%s:%s\007' milhom90 oslab '~'
```

```
/home/cis90/milhom $ find . -name *treat*
+ find . -name treat1
find: './Hidden': Permission denied
./treat1
++ printf '\033]0;%s@%s:%s\007' milhom90 oslab '~'
```

```
/home/cis90/milhom $ find . -name *trick*
+ find . -name *trick*
find: './Hidden': Permission denied
./Miscellaneous/.trick6
./Poems/Shakespeare/.trick3
./Poems/Yeats/.trick2
./Poems/.trick5
./Poems/Blake/.trick4
./ssh/.trick1
++ printf '\033]0;%s@%s:%s\007' milhom90 oslab '~'
```

*Shows how
filename
expansion
metacharacters
are expanded or
not depending
on whether a
match was
found!*

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

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*



Housekeeping

Housekeeping

1. Nothing is due today!
2. Lab 8 is due next week
3. Test 2 during the last hour of class today
 - Open book, notes, computer
 - Closed mouths (work solo, don't ask for or give assistance to others)
 - Submit what you have finished after the hour is over.
 - If you would like more time you can submit another version no later than 11:59PM tonight.

Final Exam

Test #3 (final exam)

- Must be face-to-face or proctored (not online using CCC Confer).
- Room 828 on campus.
- Timed test (no 11:59PM grace period)

	5/21	Test #3 (the final exam) Time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7:00AM - 9:50AM in Room 828 Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test (download) 		5 posts Lab X1 Lab X2
--	------	---	--	---

- If you are a long distance student, contact the instructor for options.

<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 4/3/2014

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

alatar: 67% (202 of 301 points)
 anborn: 80% (242 of 301 points)
 aragorn: 89% (270 of 301 points)
 arwen: 99% (299 of 301 points)
 beregond: 0% (0 of 301 points)
 bilbo: 56% (170 of 301 points)
 celebrian: 98% (295 of 301 points)
 dwalin: 97% (293 of 301 points)
 eomer: 92% (278 of 301 points)
 faramir: 94% (285 of 301 points)
 frodo: 96% (290 of 301 points)
 gwaihir: 105% (318 of 301 points)
 ioreth: 96% (290 of 301 points)
 legolas: 90% (273 of 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

marhari: 67% (204 of 301 points)
 orome: 84% (255 of 301 points)
 pallando: 0% (0 of 301 points)
 pippen: 70% (212 of 301 points)
 quickbeam: 98% (297 of 301 points)
 rian: 0% (0 of 301 points)
 samwise: 87% (262 of 301 points)
 shadowfax: 0% (0 of 301 points)
 strider: 88% (265 of 301 points)
 theoden: 62% (187 of 301 points)
 treebeard: 106% (320 of 301 points)
 tulkas: 86% (261 of 301 points)
 ulmo: 81% (245 of 301 points)

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.)

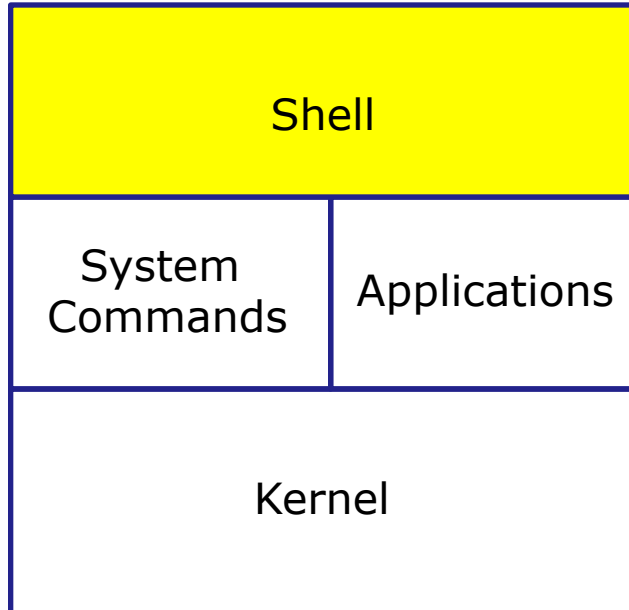
*Use your LOR
code name as
an argument on
the checkgrades
command*

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



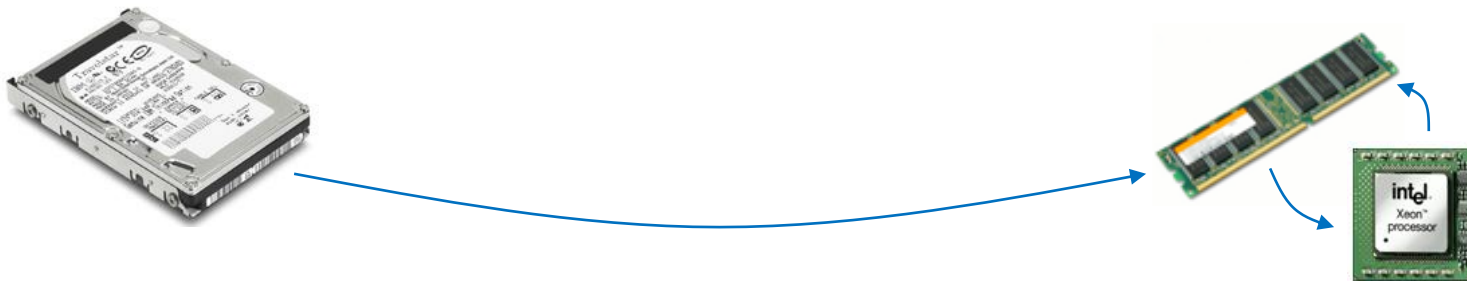
The Shell **Execute** Step



- 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

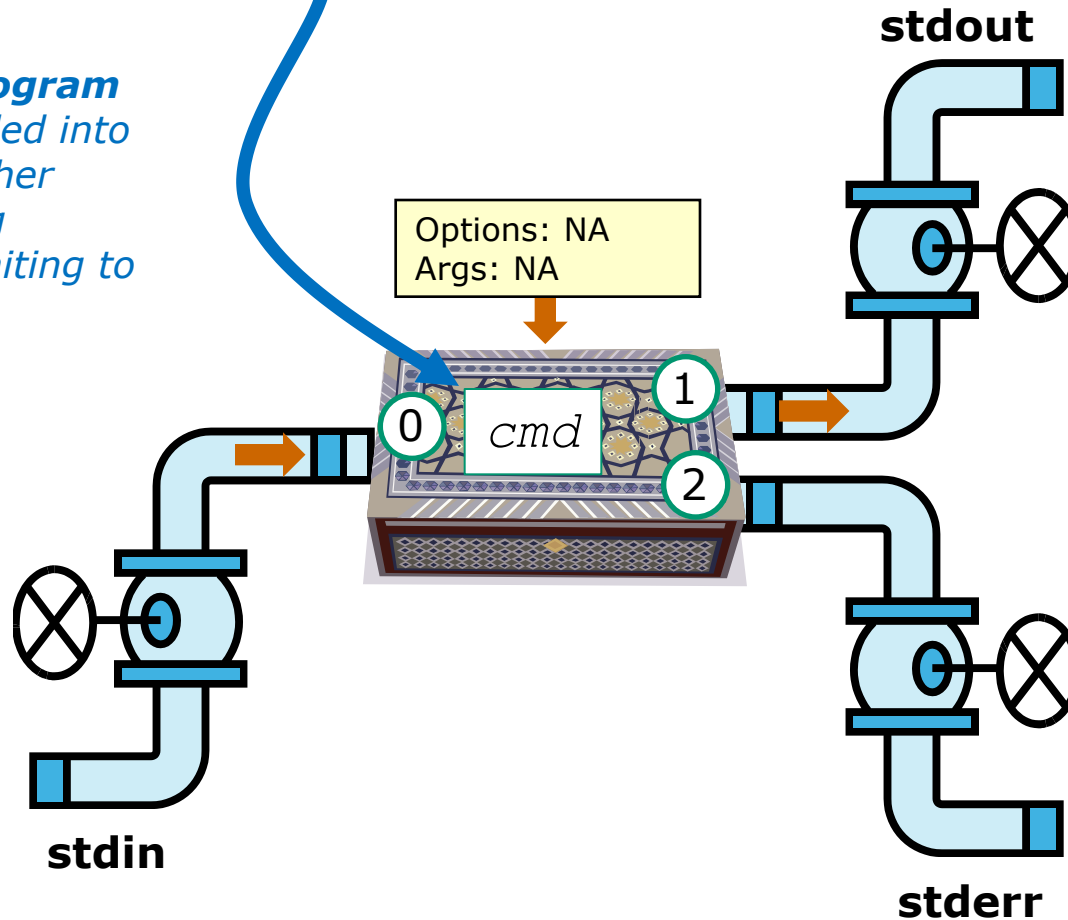
A **process** is a **program** that has been copied (loaded) into memory by the kernel and is either running (executing instructions) or waiting to run.



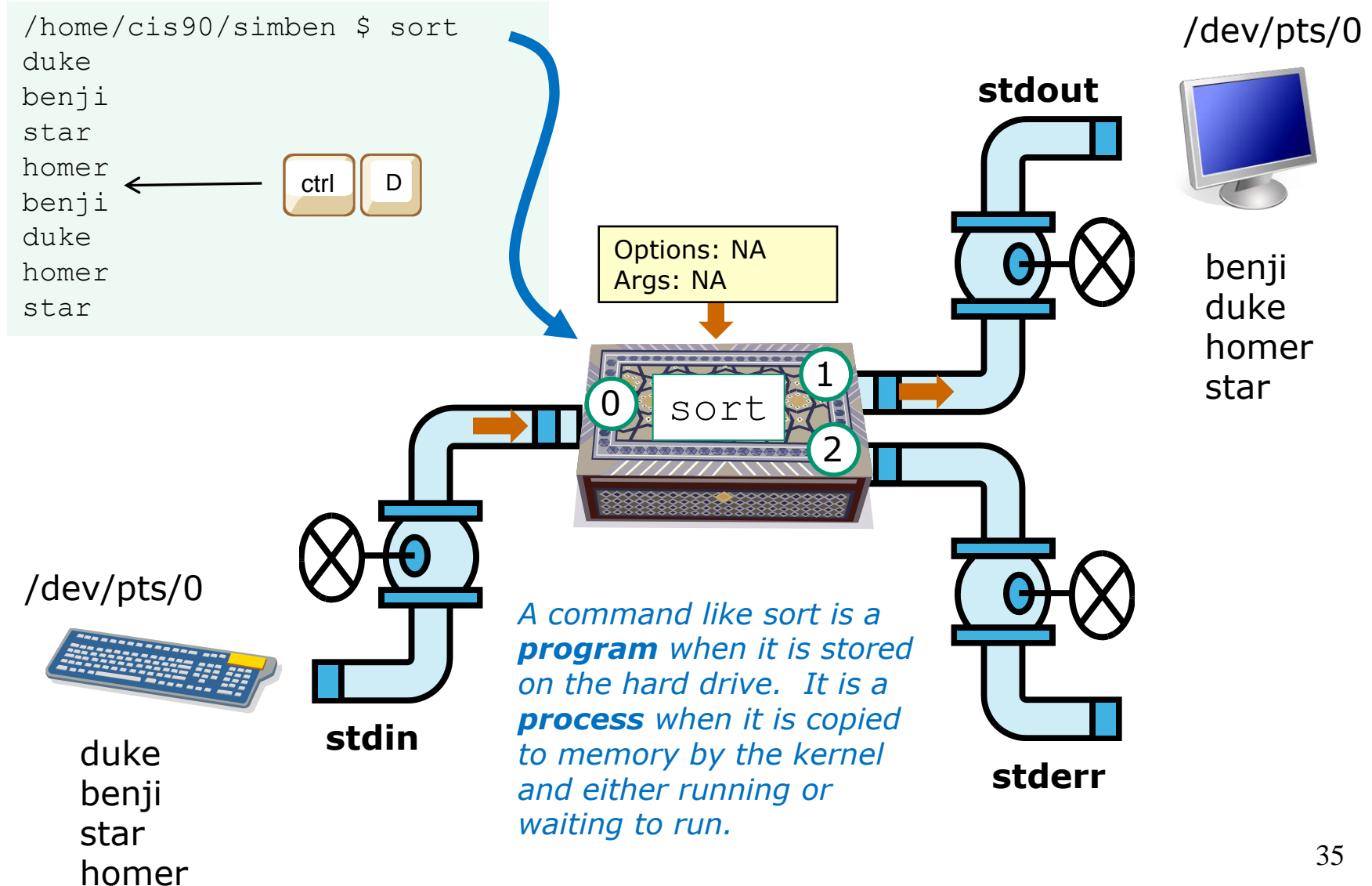
Program to process

```
/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



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

Done

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

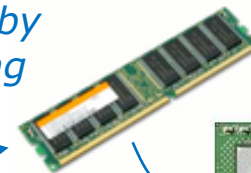
```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ xxd /bin/sort | more
```

```
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.....
```

< snipped >

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

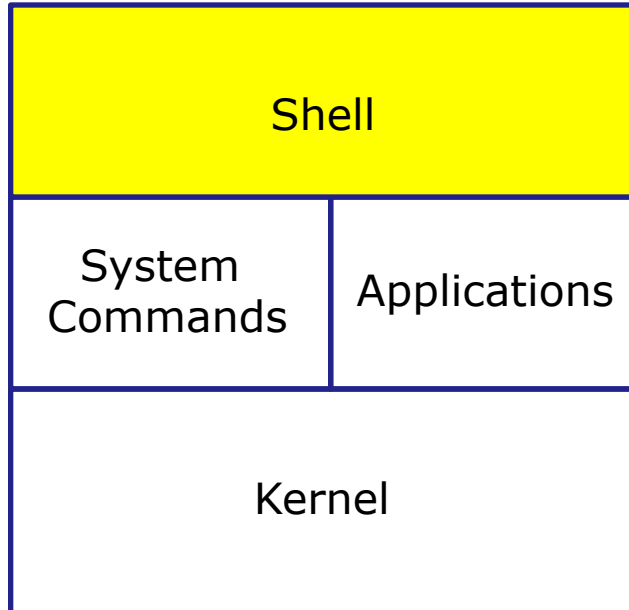
A command like **sort** is a **program**
when it is stored on the drive. It is a
process when it is copied to memory by
the kernel and either running or waiting
to run by the CPU



Process Life Cycle



The Shell **Execute** Step

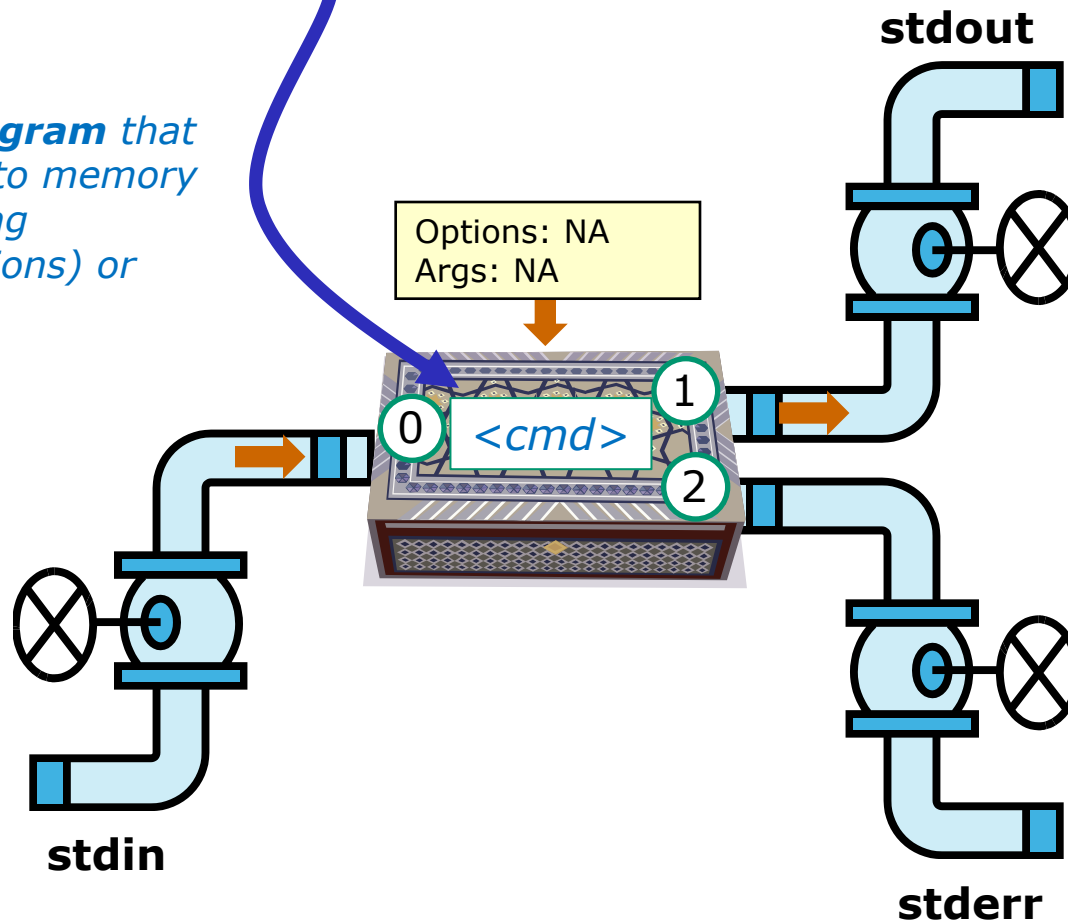


- 1) **Prompt** for a command
- 2) **Parse** (interpret metacharacters, expand file names and dissect command line into options and arguments)
- 3) **Search** for program (along the path)
- 4) **Execute** program by loading it into memory (as a process) and providing it with the parsed options/arguments. 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>`

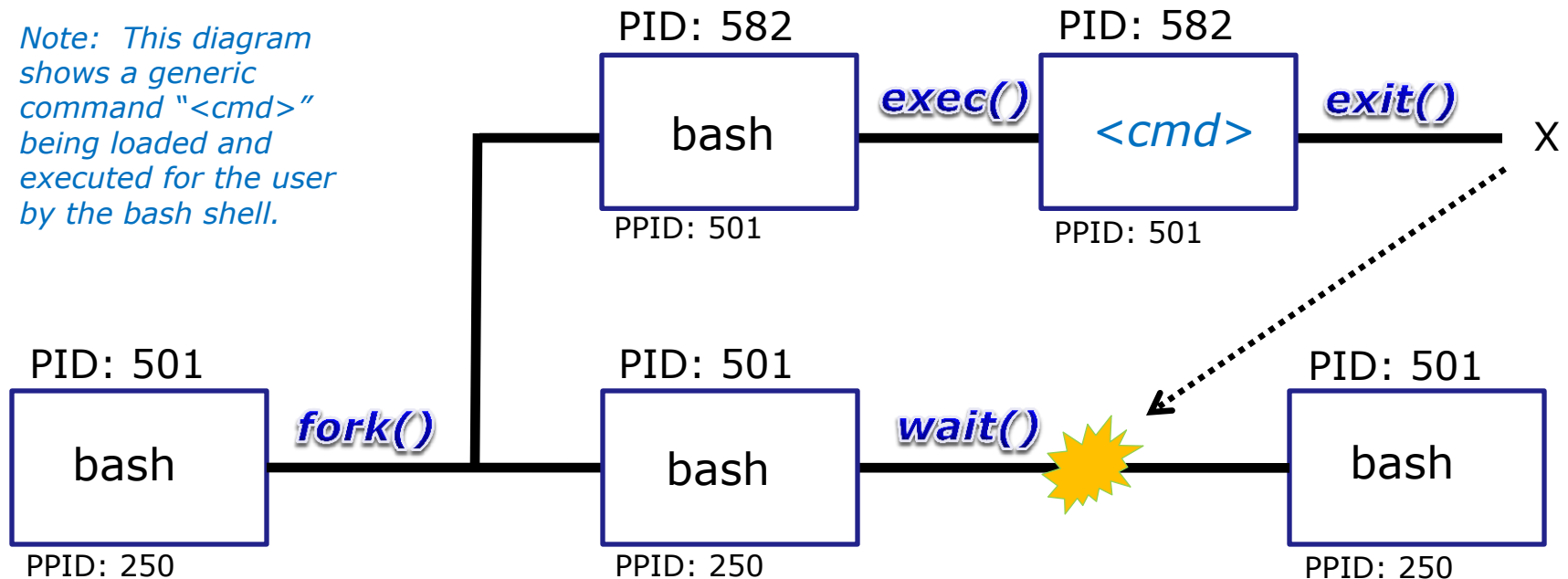
```
/home/cis90/simben $<cmd>
```

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



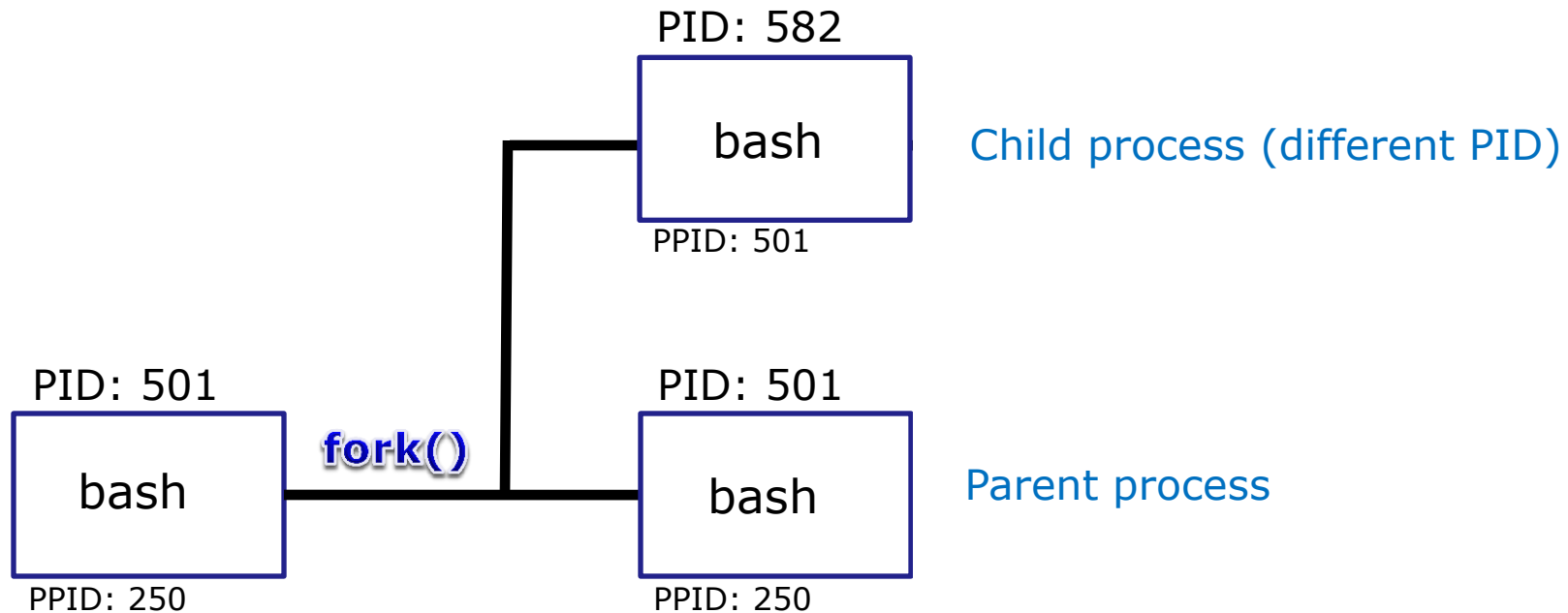
Process Lifecycle

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*

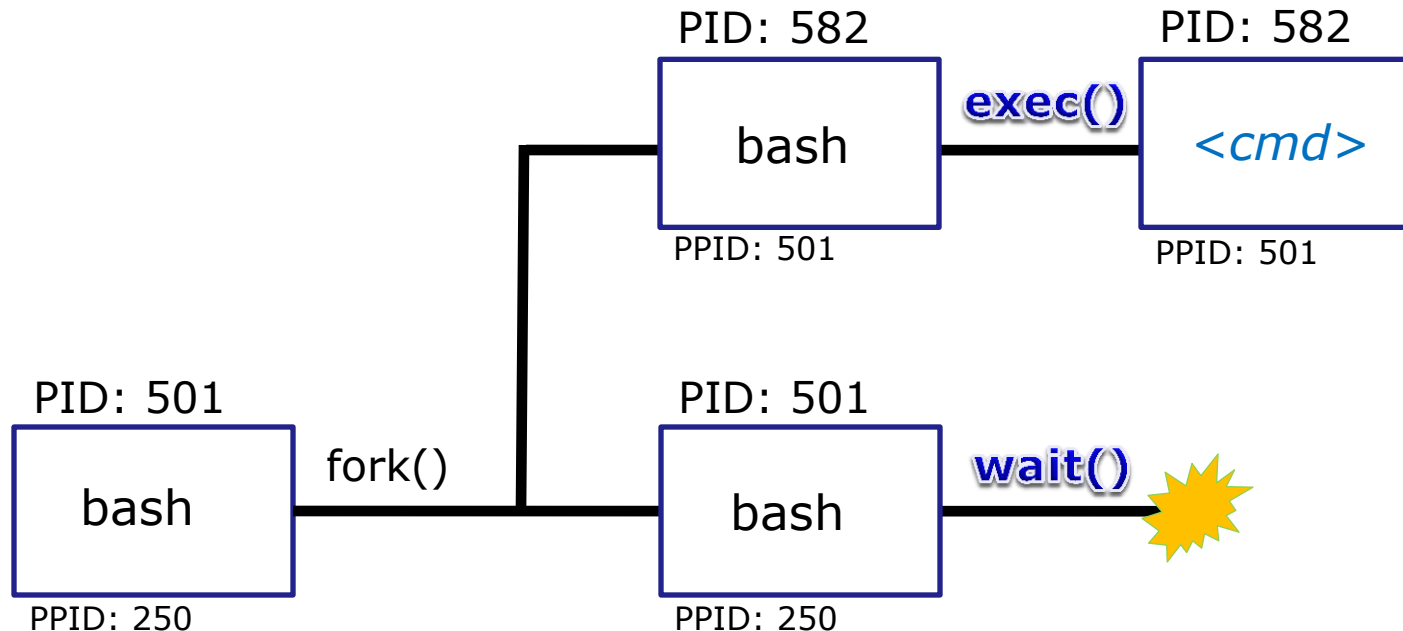
Process Lifecycle - fork child process



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.

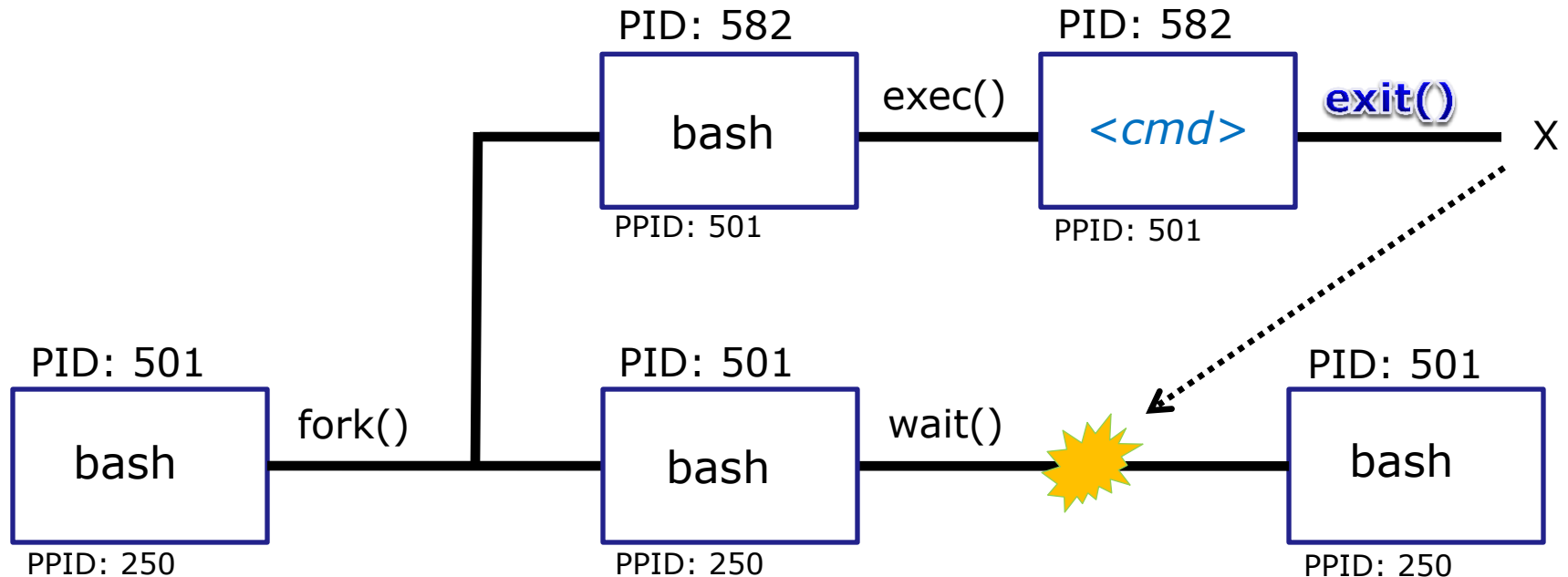
Process Lifecycle



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.

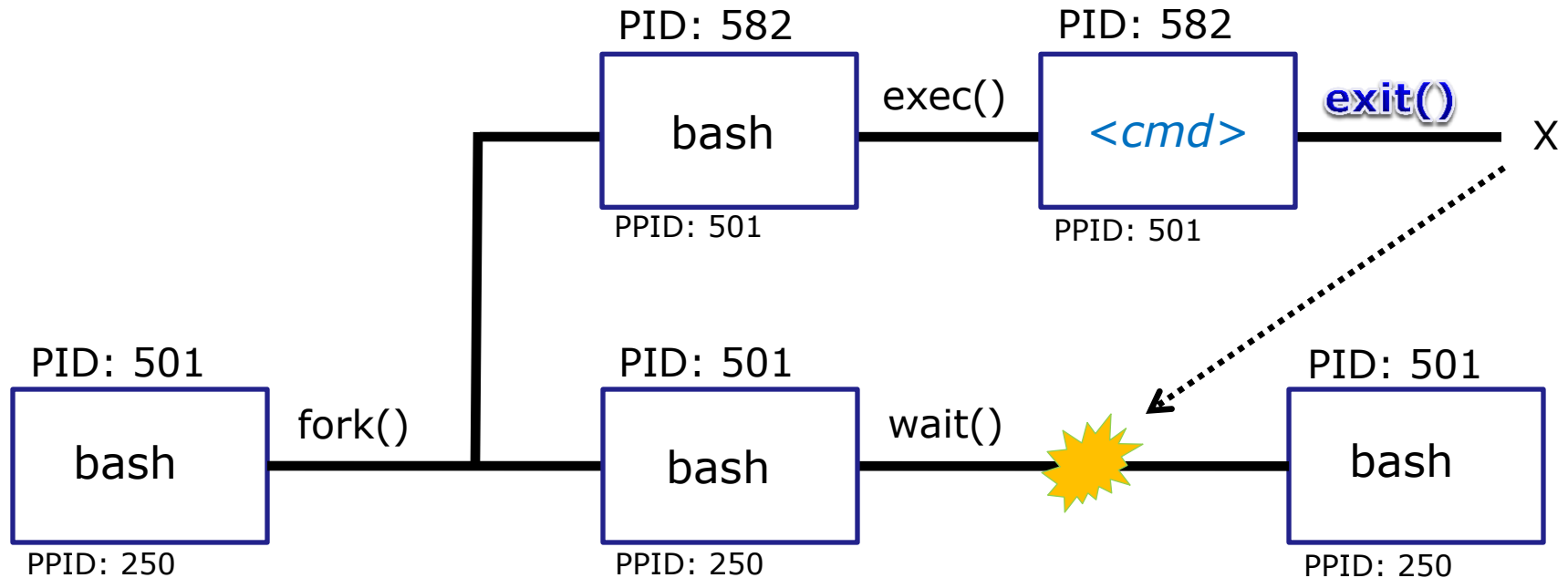
Process Lifecycle



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



Information	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 of the process: S=Sleeping, R=Running, T=Stopped, Z=Zombie
PRI	Process priority
SZ	Process size
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

Process Information

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

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

ps command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps
PID TTY          TIME CMD
 6204 pts/6        00:00:00 bash
 6285 pts/6        00:00:00 ps
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

*Show just my processes. Note **bash** was started for me when I logged into my terminal session. **ps** is showing because it is running the instant this output is printed.*

ps command with -u option

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ cat /etc/passwd | grep Marcos
valdemar:x:1200:103:Marcos Valdebenito:/home/cis90/valdemar:/bin/bash
```

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -u 1200
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 5971 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 5972 pts/5        00:00:00 bash
```

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -u dymesdia
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 6418 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 6419 pts/1        00:00:00 bash
```

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

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -u rsimms
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 5368 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 5369 pts/0        00:00:00 bash
 6173 pts/0        00:00:00 man
 6176 pts/0        00:00:00 sh
 6177 pts/0        00:00:00 sh
 6182 pts/0        00:00:00 less
 6203 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 6204 pts/6        00:00:00 bash
 6510 pts/6        00:00:00 ps
```

ps command with -l option

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

6204 is sleeping
6521 is running

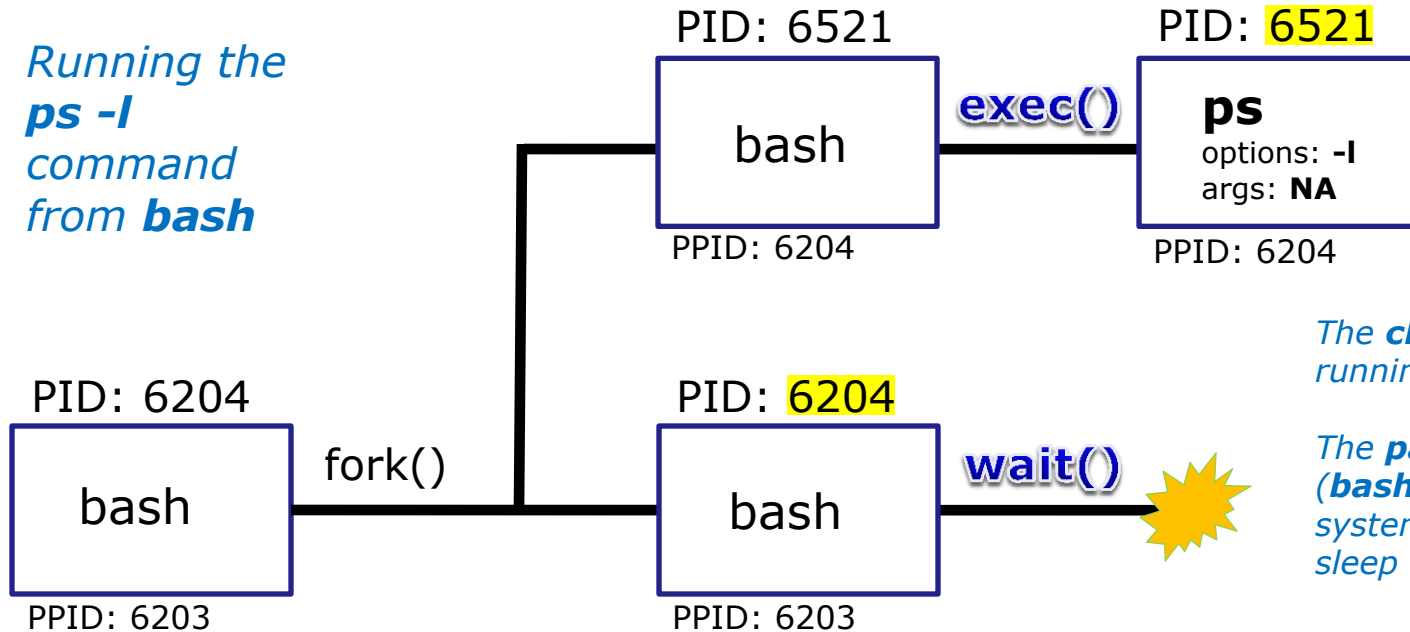
```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -l
```

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

Parent Process ID
Process ID
User ID
Running or sleeping
Size in 1K blocks

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)

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

UID	PID	PPID	C	STIME	TTY	TIME	CMD
root	1	0	0	Sep10	?	00:00:05	init [3]
root	2	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[migration/0]
root	3	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	4	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[watchdog/0]
root	5	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:02	[migration/1]
root	6	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[ksoftirqd/1]
root	7	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[watchdog/1]
root	8	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[events/0]
root	9	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[events/1]
root	10	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[khelper]
root	11	1	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[kthread]
root	15	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[kblockd/0]
root	16	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[kblockd/1]
root	17	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[kacpid]
root	109	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[cqueue/0]
root	110	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[cqueue/1]
root	113	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[khubd]
root	115	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[kseriod]
root	181	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[pdflush]
root	182	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:07	[pdflush]
root	183	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:01	[kswapd0]
root	184	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[aio/0]
root	185	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[aio/1]
root	341	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[kpsmoused]
root	371	11	0	Sep10	?	00:00:00	[ata/0]

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

ps command with -ef options (page 2)

```

root      372      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 [ata/1]
root      373      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 [ata_aux]
root      377      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 [scsi_eh_0]
root      378      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 [scsi_eh_1]
root      379      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:01:25 [kjournald]
root      412      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 [kauditd]
root      446       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /sbin/udevd -d
root      869      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:01 [kedac]
root     1420      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 [kmpathd/0]
root     1421      11    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 [kmpathd/1]
root     2082       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:05 /usr/sbin/restorecond
root     2098       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:11 auditd
root     2100    2098    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:05 /sbin/audispd
root     2120       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:23 syslogd -m 0
root     2123       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 klogd -x
root     2160       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:20 mcstransd
rpc       2183       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 portmap
root     2201       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:01:18 /usr/bin/python -E /usr/sbin/setroub
rpcuser   2227       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 rpc.statd
root     2275       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 rpc.idmapd
root     2345       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-bridge -d /var/run/vm
root     2364       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/vmnet-natd -d /var/run/vmne
dbus      2383       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:15 dbus-daemon --system
root     2434       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:51 pcsd
root     2472       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:00 /usr/bin/hidd --server
root     2493       1    0 Sep10 ?           00:00:02 automount

```

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)

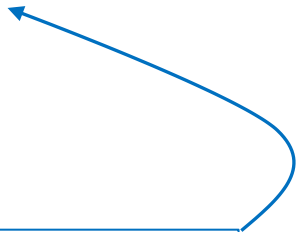
```

root      2950      1    0 Sep10  tty3      00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty tty3
root      5365    2575    0 08:19  ?          00:00:00 sshd: rsimms [priv]
rsimms    5368    5365    0 08:19  ?          00:00:00 sshd: rsimms@pts/0
rsimms    5369    5368    0 08:19  pts/0     00:00:00 -bash
root      5969    2575    0 10:14  ?          00:00:00 sshd: valdemar [priv]
valdemar  5971    5969    0 10:14  ?          00:00:00 sshd: valdemar@pts/5
valdemar  5972    5971    0 10:14  pts/5     00:00:00 -bash
rsimms    6173    5369    0 10:36  pts/0     00:00:00 man ps
rsimms    6176    6173    0 10:36  pts/0     00:00:00 sh -c (cd /usr/share/man && (echo ".
rsimms    6177    6176    0 10:36  pts/0     00:00:00 sh -c (cd /usr/share/man && (echo ".
rsimms    6182    6177    0 10:36  pts/0     00:00:00 /usr/bin/less -is
root      6200    2575    0 10:37  ?          00:00:00 sshd: rsimms [priv]
rsimms    6203    6200    0 10:37  ?          00:00:00 sshd: rsimms@pts/6
rsimms    6204    6203    0 10:37  pts/6     00:00:00 -bash
root      6408    2575    0 11:07  ?          00:00:00 sshd: dymesdia [priv]
dymesdia  6418    6408    0 11:08  ?          00:00:00 sshd: dymesdia@pts/1
dymesdia  6419    6418    0 11:08  pts/1     00:00:00 -bash
rsimms    6524    6204    0 11:15  pts/6     00:00:00 ps -ef
lyonsrob  12891      1    0 Oct01  ?          00:00:00 SCREEN
lyonsrob  12892   12891    0 Oct01  pts/3     00:00:00 /bin/bash
root      29218      1    0 Oct15  tty1      00:00:00 /sbin/mingetty tty1
[rsimms@opus ~]$

```

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.

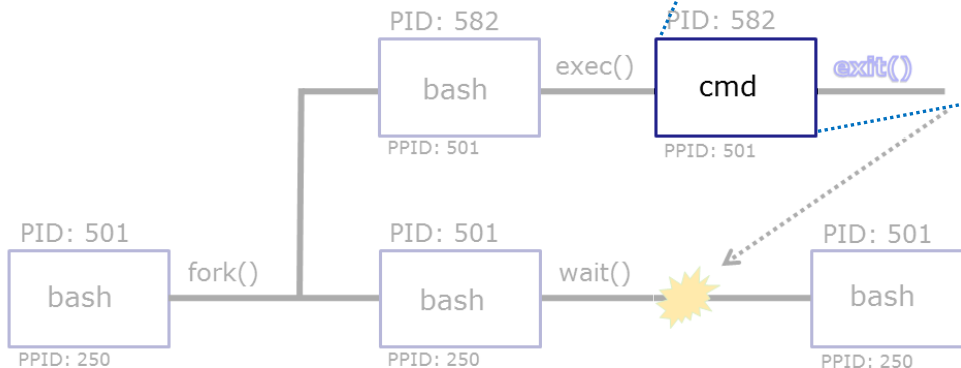
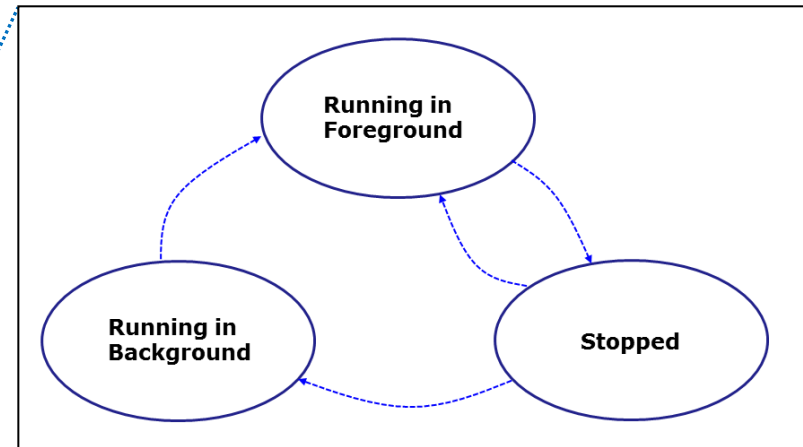
Background Processes

- 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

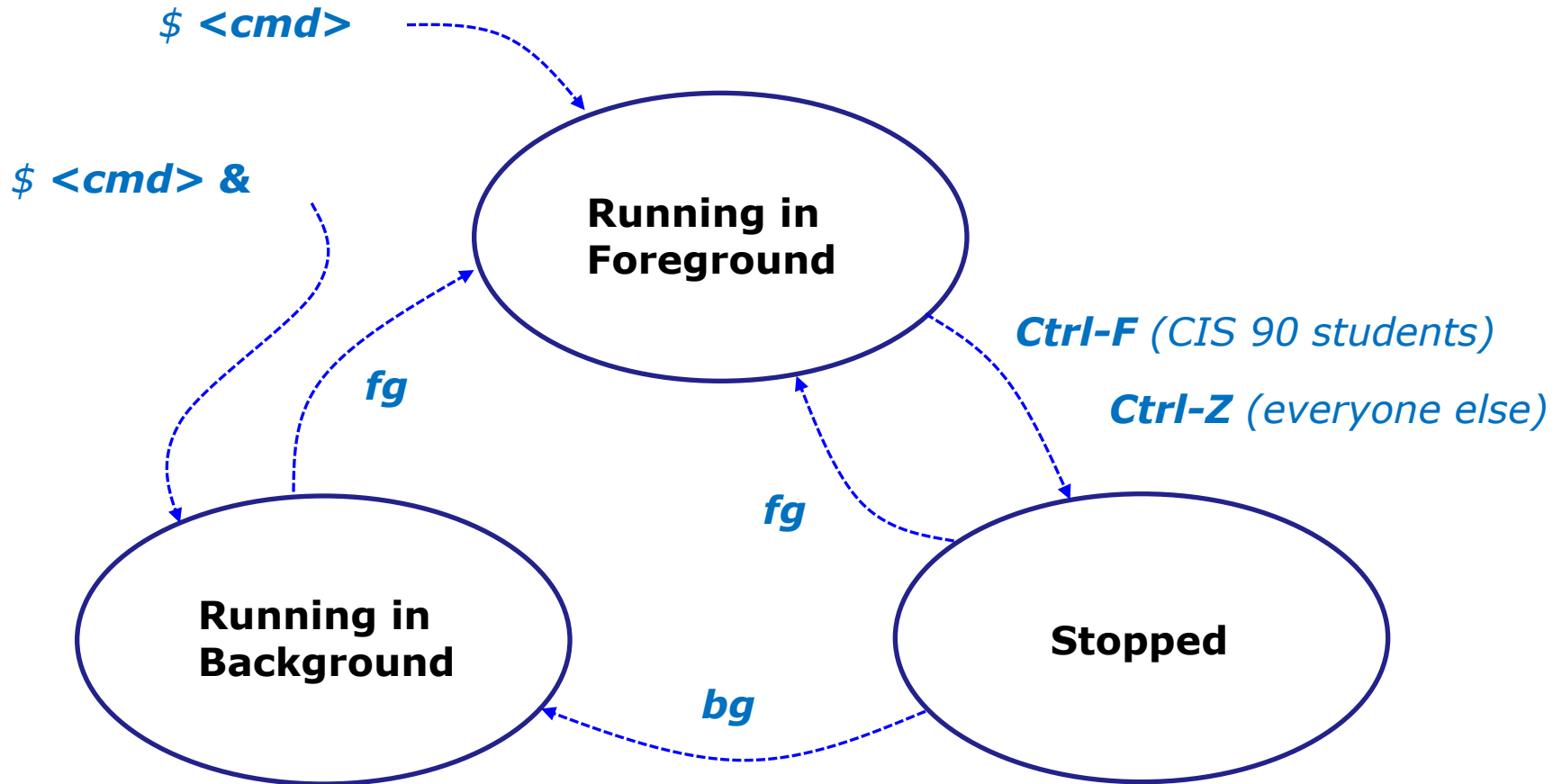
A feature of the bash shell

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>; swch = <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>;  
swch = <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***

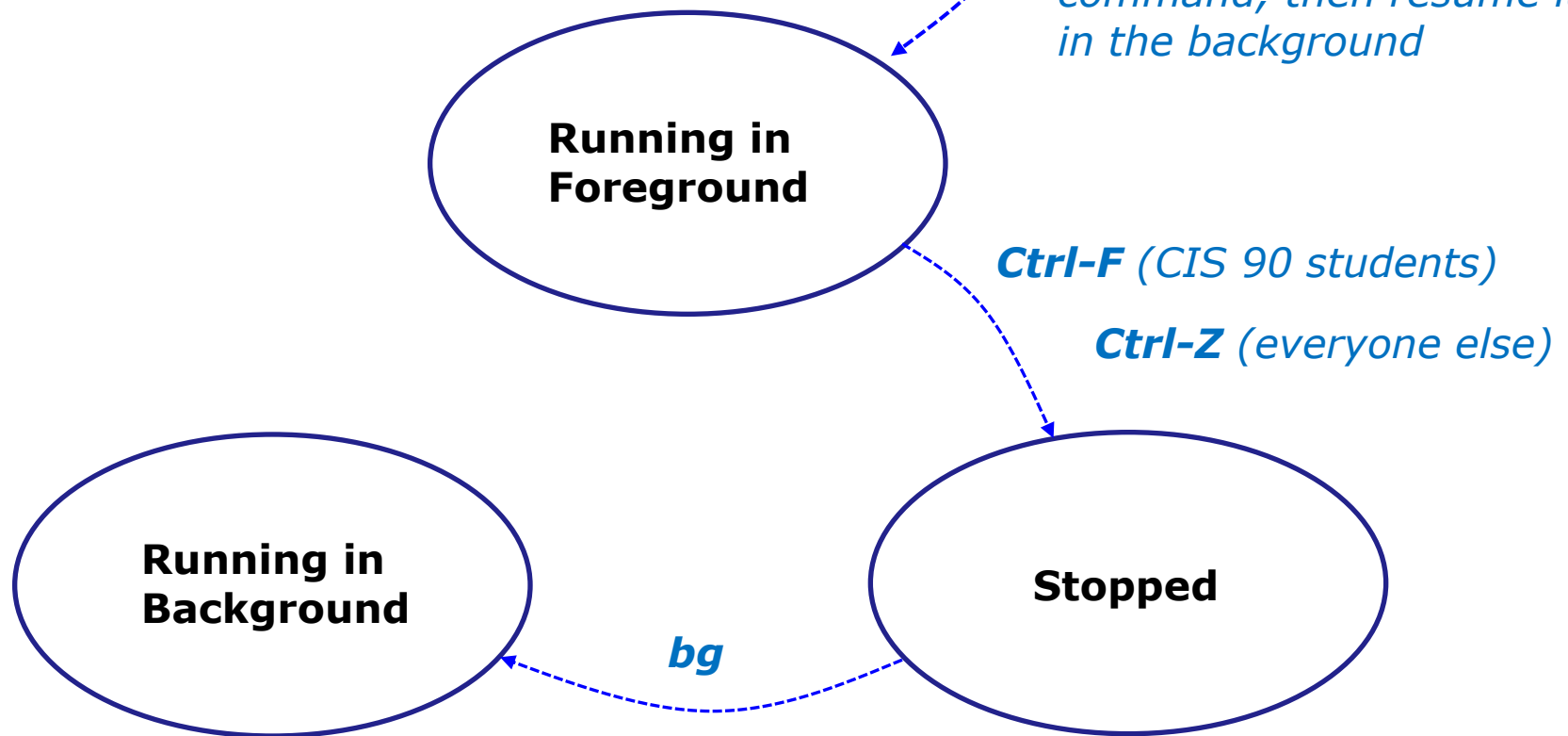
The bash shell environment for the CIS 90 accounts was customized to use a different keystroke for sending a SIGTSTP signal

Job Control

Example - suspending a **find** command

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

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



Job Control

Example - suspending a **find** command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
```

```
[1]+  Stopped                  find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
[rsimms@opus ~]$ bg
[1]+ find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null &
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

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*

```
[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	78	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	25124	25056	2	78	0	-	1098	finish	pts/3	00:00:00	find
0	R	201	25127	25088	0	77	0	-	1065	-	pts/4	00:00:00	ps

*Process ID 25124
(find) is stopped
(status =T)*

Job Control

Example - suspending a **find** command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
/boot/grub/stage1
/boot/grub/stage2
/usr/share/grub/i386-redhat/stage1
/usr/share/grub/i386-redhat/stage2

[1]+  Stopped                  find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null
[rsimms@opus ~]$ bg
[1]+ find / -name "stage[12]" 2> /dev/null &
[rsimms@opus ~]$
```

bg resumes the find command in the background

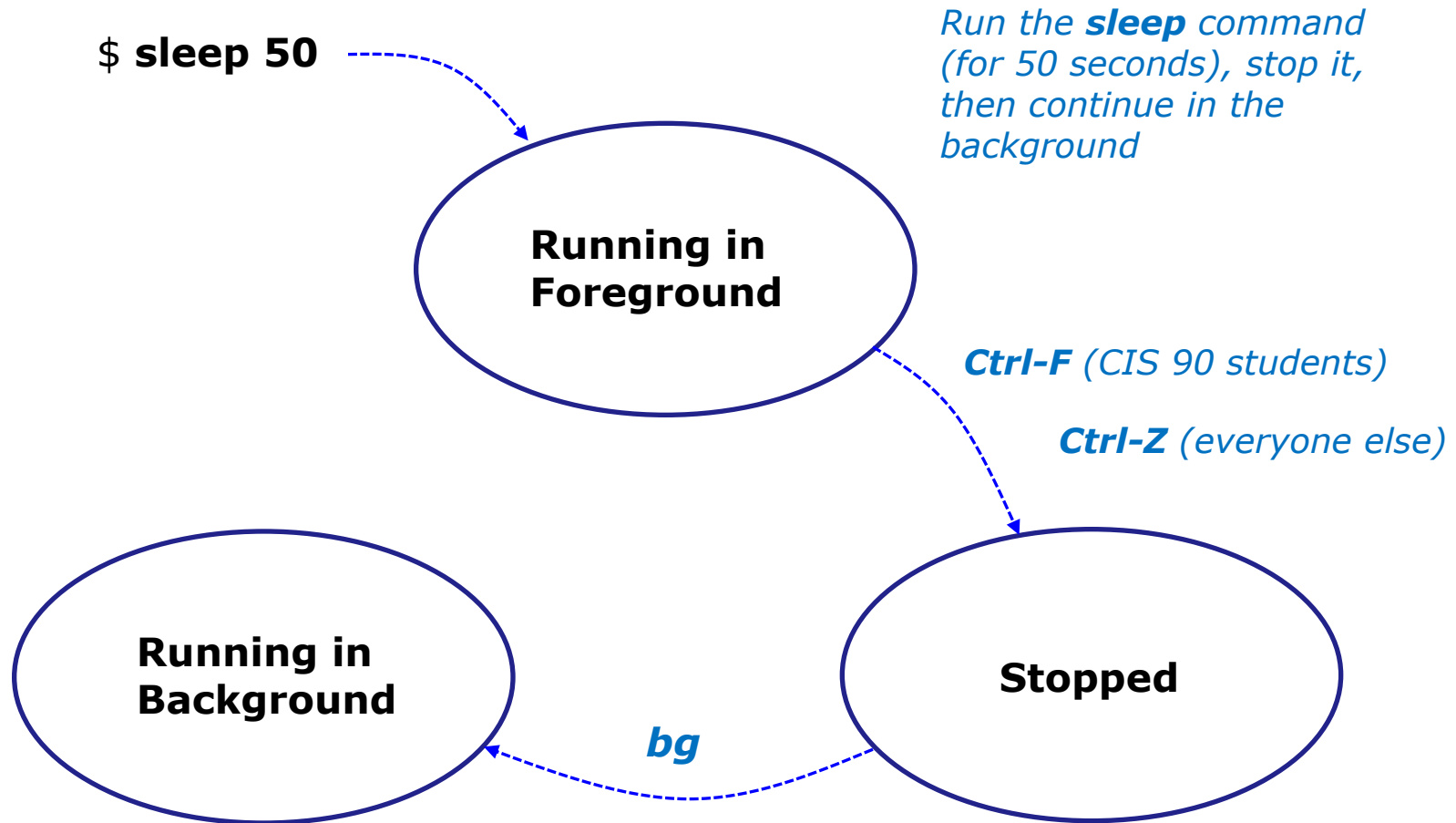
```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ ps -l -u rsimms
```

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	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	R	201	25124	25056	1	78	0	-	1099	-	pts/3	00:00:00	find
0	R	201	25129	25088	0	77	0	-	1065	-	pts/4	00:00:00	ps

*Process ID 25124
(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
stopped

Job Control

Example - suspending a **sleep** command

```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ sleep 50
```

```
[1]+  Stopped                  sleep 50
```

```
[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

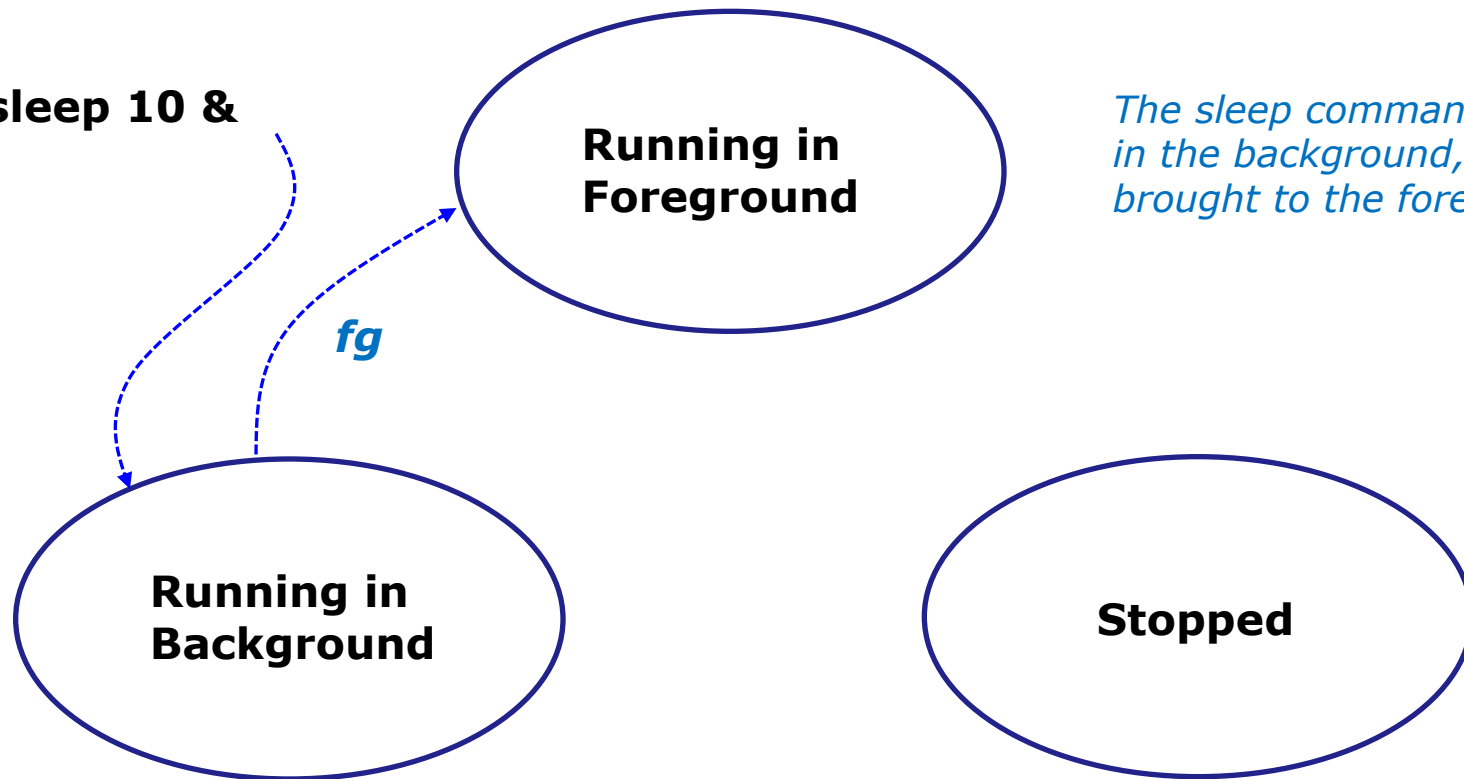
- Brings the most recent background process to the foreground

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 ~]$
```

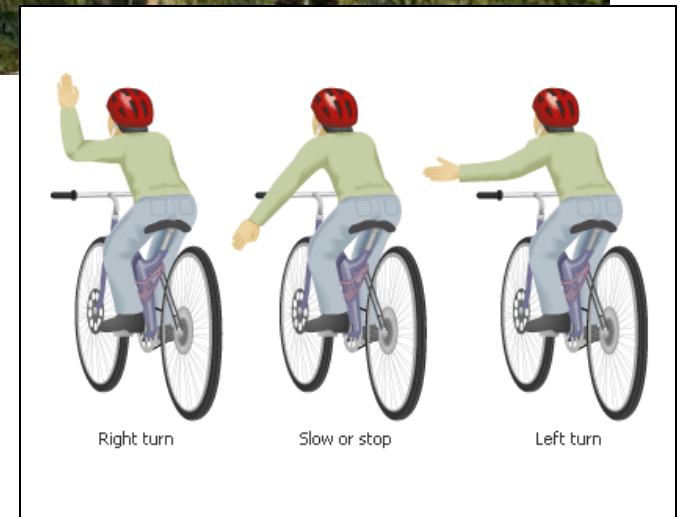
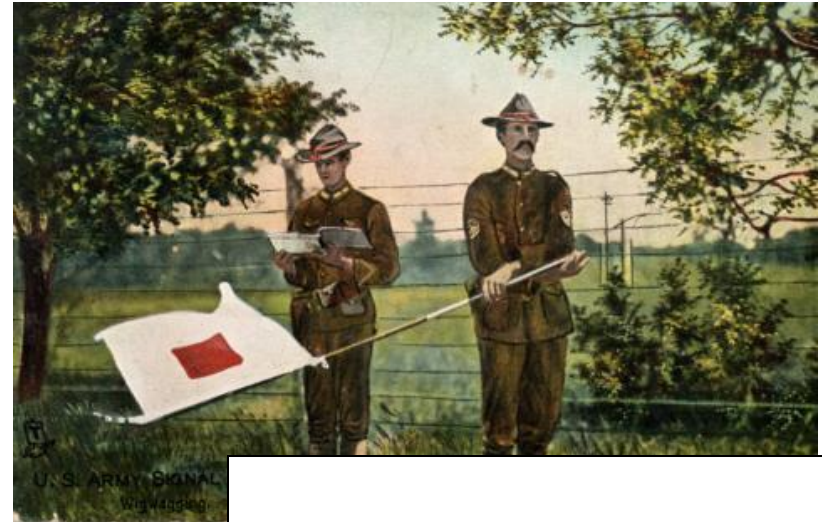
***&** is often used when running GUI tools like **firefox** or **wireshark** from the command line. This allows you to keep using the terminal for more commands while those applications run.*

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		3 FLAGS	
CODE FLAG OVER 1 FLAG OR 2 FLAG SIGNALS					
<p>CODE FLAG</p> <p>P</p> <p>"I Am about to Sail"</p>		<p>A</p> <p>C</p> <p>"Do Not"</p> <p>"abandon the Vessel"</p>		<p>A</p> <p>Q</p> <p>E</p> <p>N 1/2 E</p> <p>S 3/4 W</p>	
LATITUDE & LONGITUDE SIGNALS		CODE FLAG OVER 2 FLAGS			
<p>CODE FLAG</p> <p>A</p> <p>O</p> <p>12° Latitude</p>		<p>Q</p> <p>H</p> <p>X</p> <p>North Latitude</p>		<p>Q</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Z</p> <p>23° Longitude</p> <p>East Longitude</p>	
NUMERICAL TABLE		GENERAL VOCABULARY		GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNALS ALPHABETICAL ORDER.	
CODE FLAG UNDER 2 FLAGS		3 FLAG SIGNAL		4 FLAG SIGNAL	
<p>Y</p> <p>S</p> <p>CODE FLAG</p> <p>10,000</p>		<p>I</p> <p>X</p> <p>K</p> <p>Tons of Coal</p>		<p>A</p> <p>E</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Z</p> <p>Glasgow, Scotland.</p>	
ALPHABETICAL SPELLING TABLE		NAMES OF VESSELS FROM CODE LIST.			
<p>SPELLING SIGNAL</p> <p>J</p> <p>O</p> <p>H</p> <p>N</p> <p>John</p>		<p>C</p> <p>B</p> <p>D</p> <p>N</p> <p>Abb</p>		<p>C</p> <p>S</p> <p>F</p> <p>P</p> <p>off</p>	
				<p>H</p> <p>C</p> <p>L</p> <p>B</p> <p>Gryse of Glasgow</p> <p>1058 Tons No 32696</p>	



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:

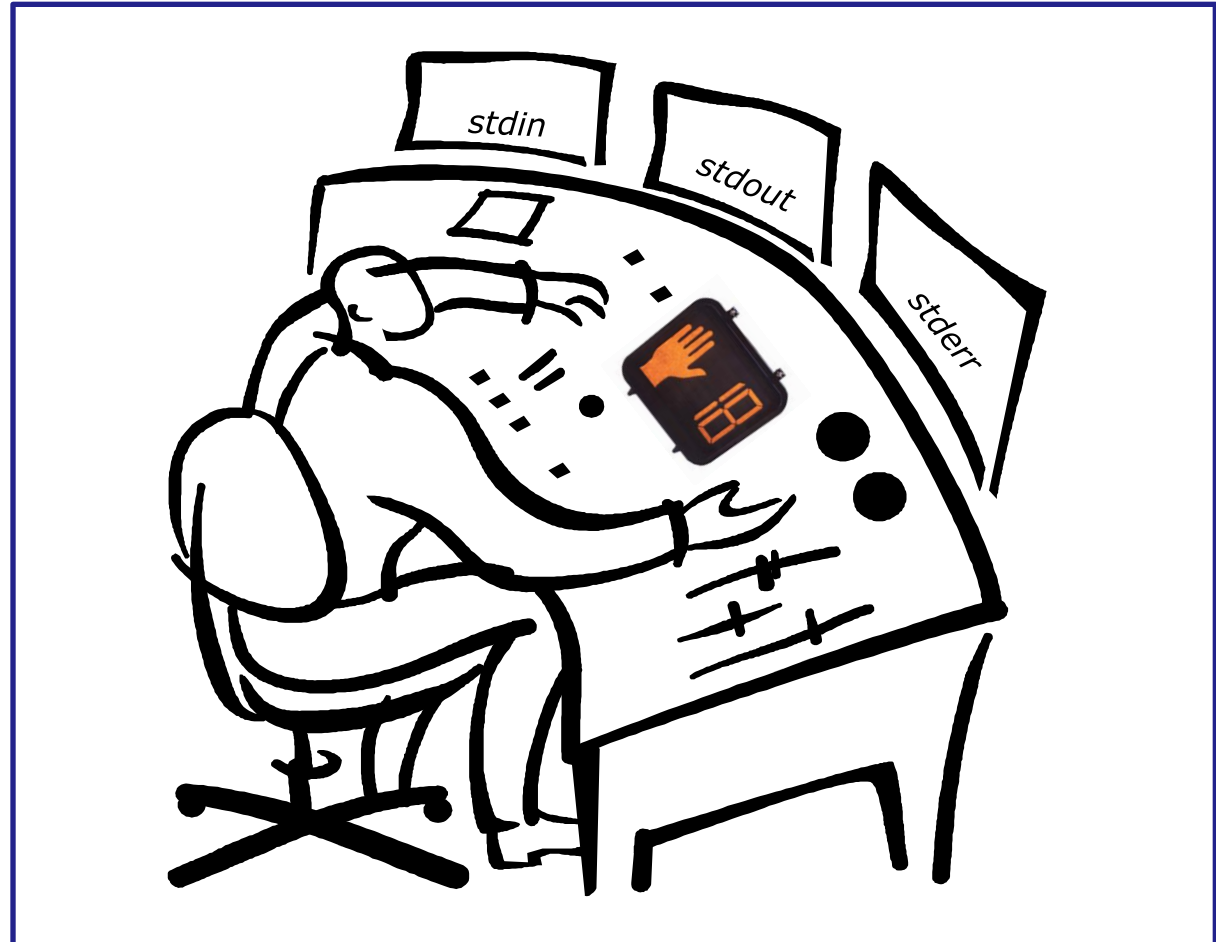
1. be ignored,
2. default action (die)
3. execute some predefined function.

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

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

Use **kill -l** to see all of them

```
/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 $
```

Use kill -l to see all signals

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;
```

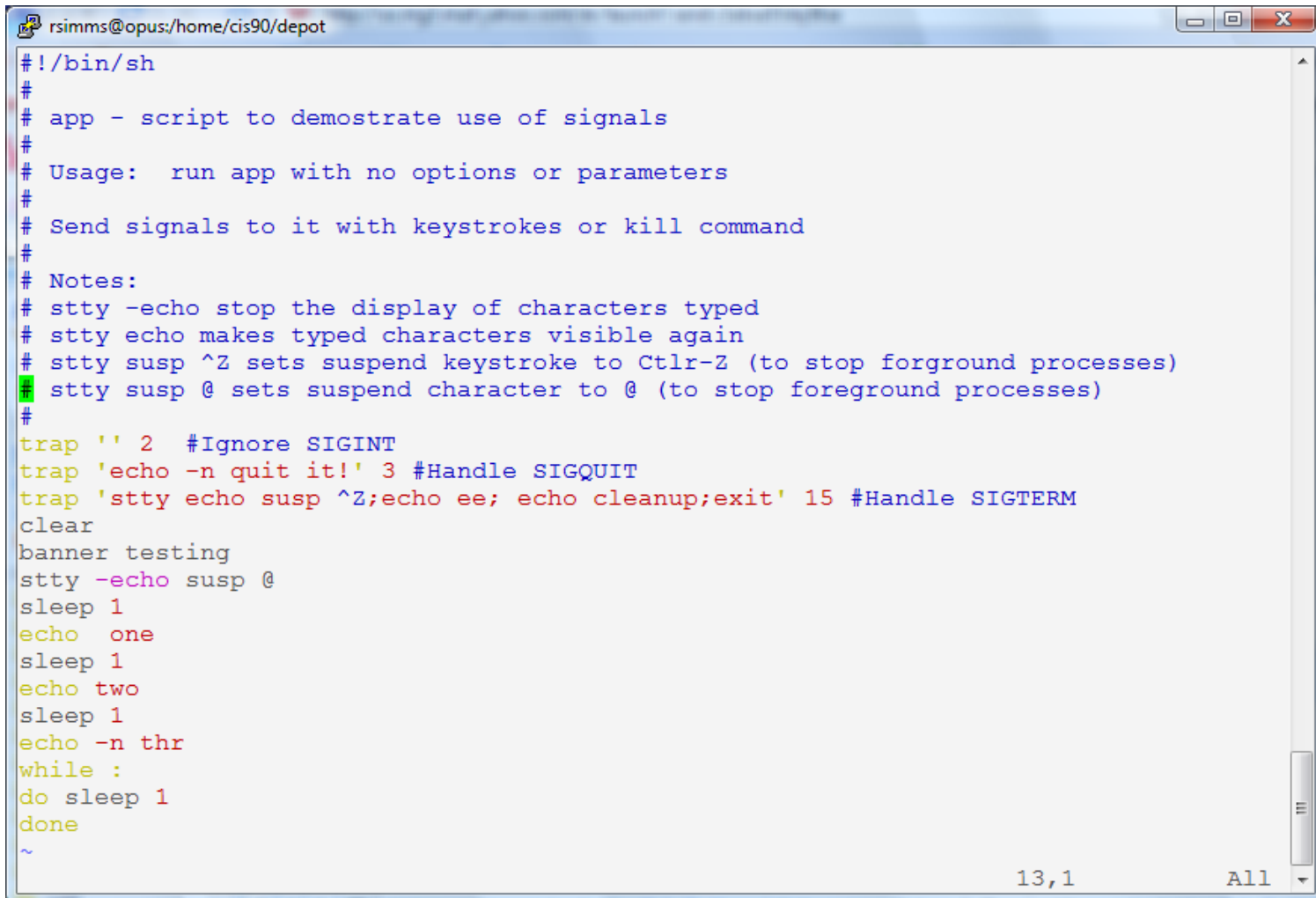
```
[rsimms@opus ~]$ stty -a
speed 38400 baud; rows 39; columns 84; line = 0;
intr = ^C; quit = ^\; erase = ^?; kill = ^U; eof = ^D; eol = <undef>; eol2 = <undef>;
swtch = <undef>; start = ^Q; stop = ^S; susp = ^Z; rprnt = ^R; werase = ^W;
lnext = ^V; flush = ^O; min = 1; time = 0;
```

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

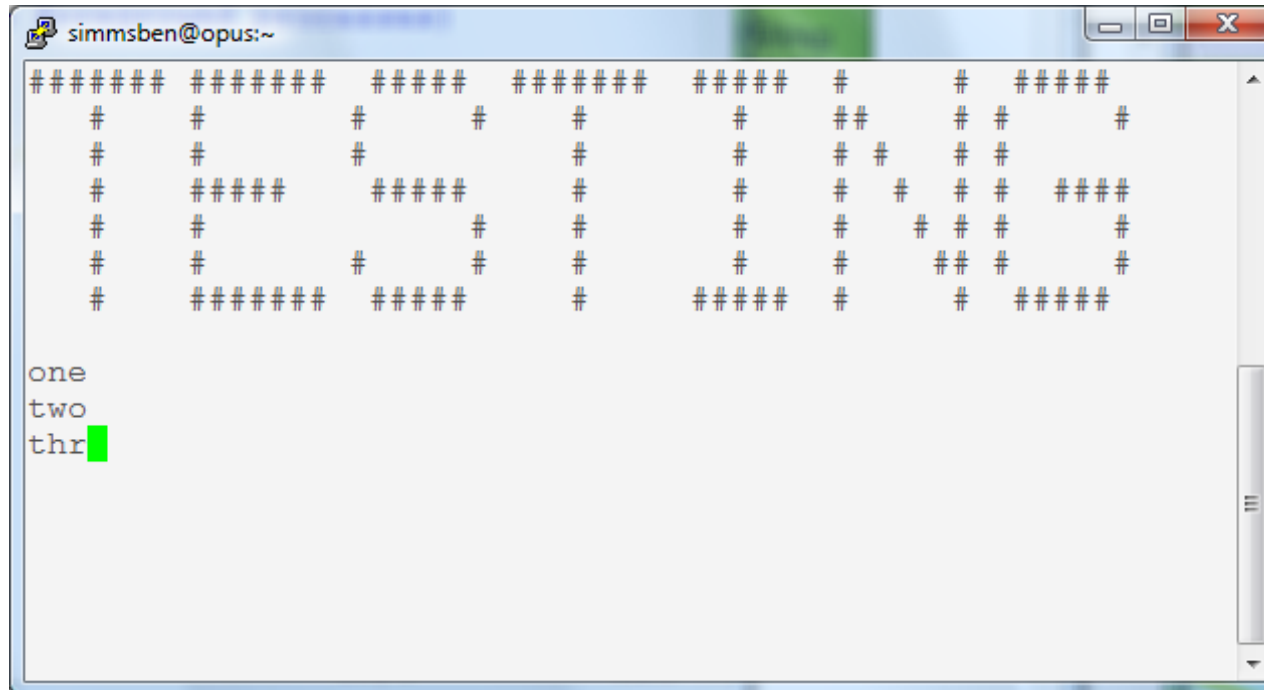
Signals

Class Exercise

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

Signals

Benji runs app



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

Signals

Benji runs app



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

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

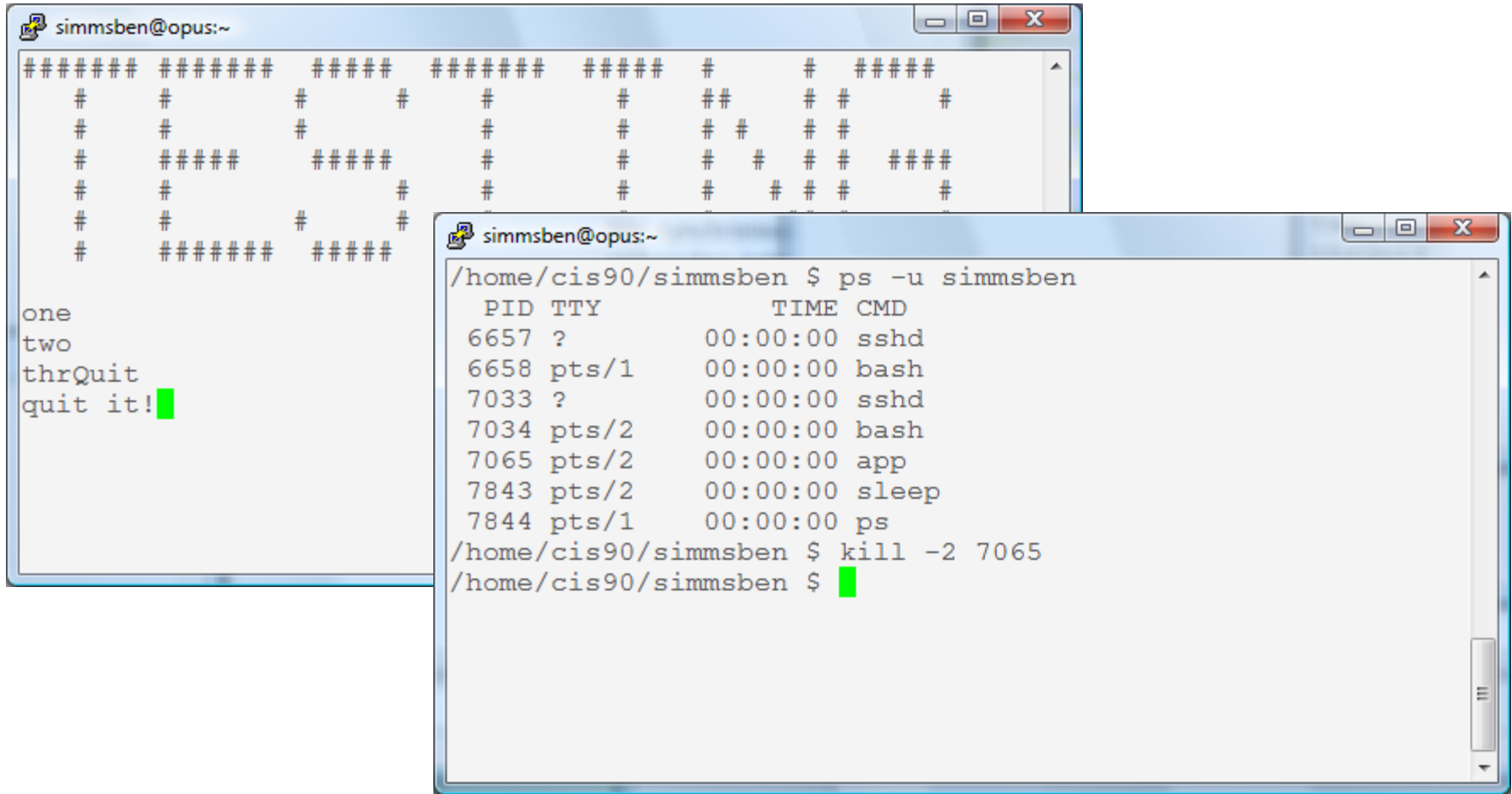


```
rododyduk@opus:~  
/home/cis90/rododyduk $ ps -u simmsben  
  PID TTY          TIME CMD  
 6657 ?            00:00:00 sshd  
 6658 pts/1        00:00:00 bash  
 7033 ?            00:00:00 sshd  
 7034 pts/2        00:00:00 bash  
 7065 pts/2        00:00:00 app  
 7579 pts/2        00:00:00 sleep  
/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!

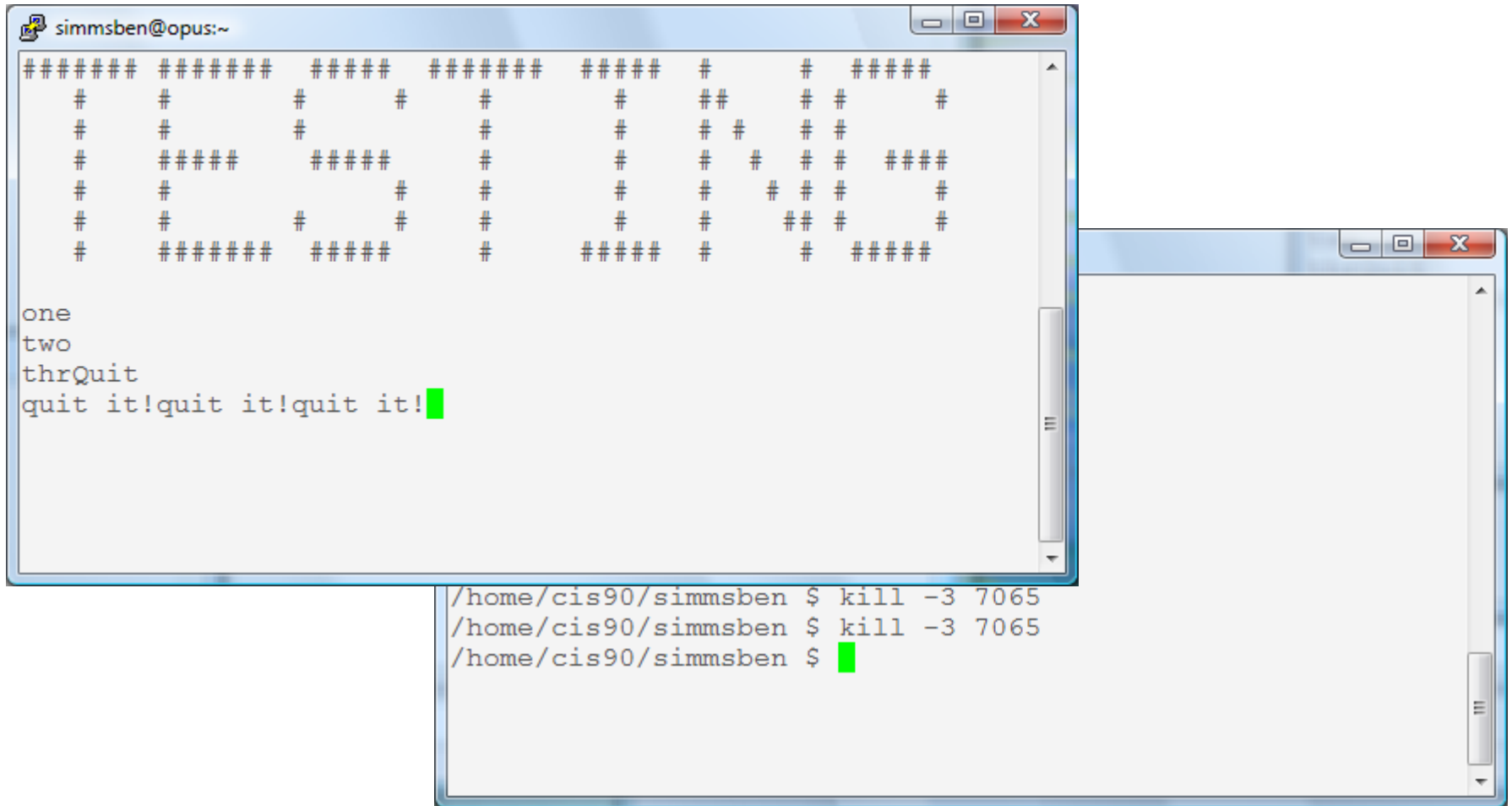
/home/cis90/simmsben $ ps -u simmsben
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 6657 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 6658 pts/1        00:00:00 bash
 7033 ?            00:00:00 sshd
 7034 pts/2        00:00:00 bash
 7065 pts/2        00:00:00 app
 7843 pts/2        00:00:00 sleep
 7844 pts/1        00:00:00 ps
/home/cis90/simmsben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



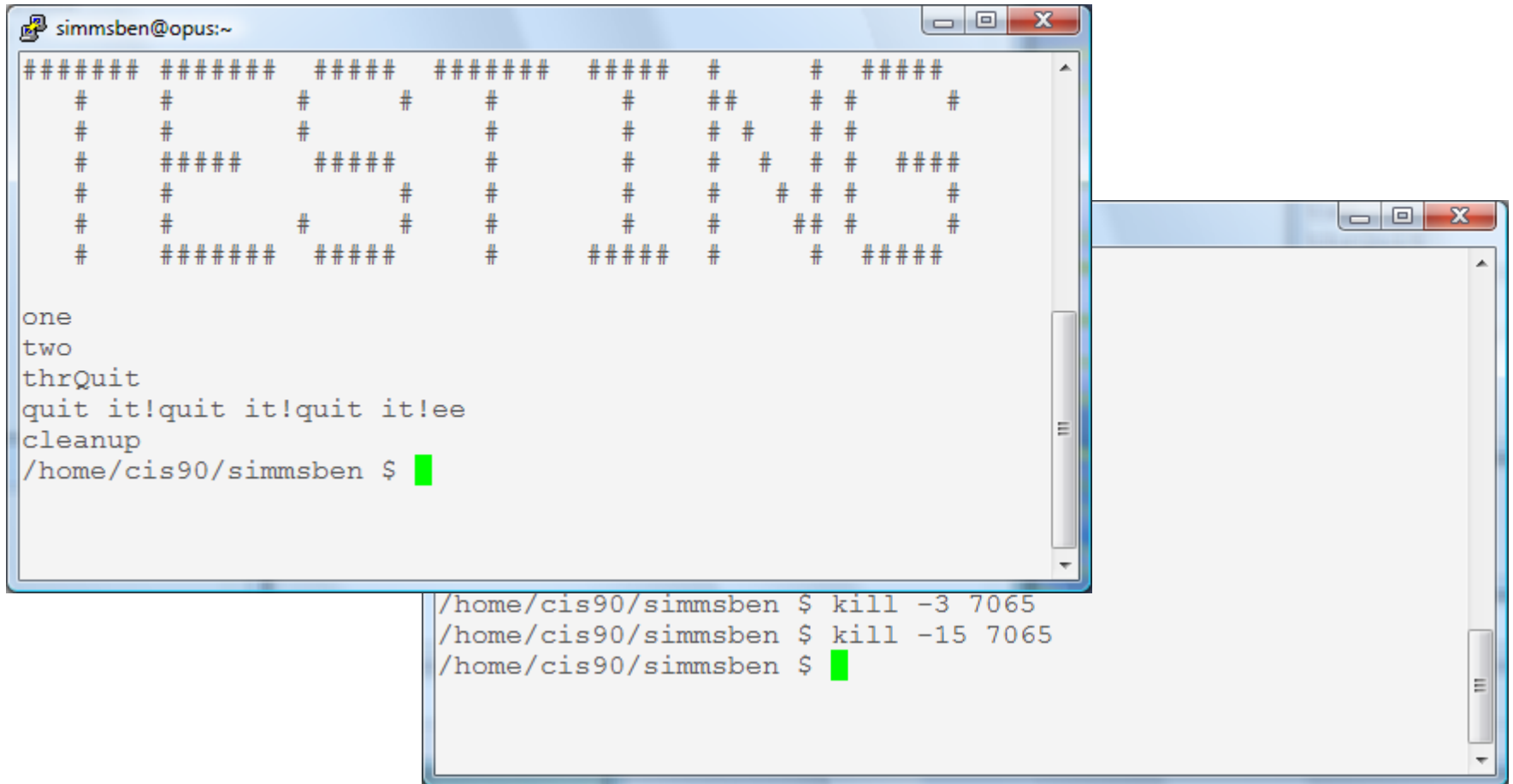
```
simmsben@opus:~  
#####  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#     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



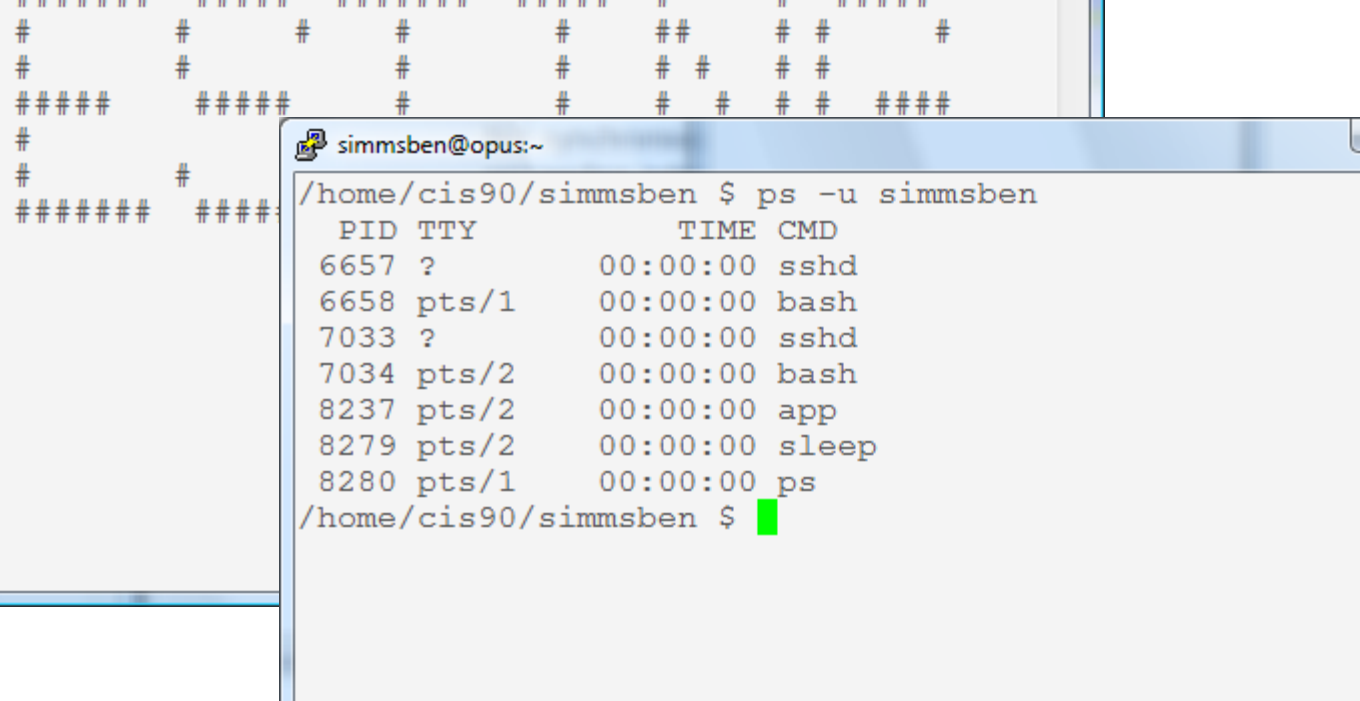
```
simmsben@opus:~  
#####  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#           #           #           #           #           #           #           #  
#####  
  
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 top window displays a password prompt and a failed attempt. The bottom window shows the output of the 'ps -u simmsben' command.

Terminal 1 (Top):

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

Terminal 2 (Bottom):

```
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

```
simmsben@opus:~$ cat /dev/pts/2
#####
#           #           #           #           #           #
#           #           #           #           #           #
# #####     #####     #           #           #           #
#           #           #           #           #           #
#           #           #           #           #           #
# #####     #####     #           #           #           #

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

```
simmsben@opus:~$ 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

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

example 1

```
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ at 10:30pm < script_file
```

example 2

```
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $ at 11:59pm  
at> cat files.out bigshell > lab08  
at> cp lab08 /home/rsimms/cis90/$LOGNAME  
at> Ctrl-D  
/home/cis90ol/simmsben $
```

*Note: the **Ctrl-D** must be entered as the first character on the last line.*

at command scheduling examples

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ cat job1  
cp bin/myscript bin/myscript.bak  
echo "Job 1 - finished, myscript has been backed up" | mail -s "Job 1" rodduk
```

*This job makes a backup of myscript and
sends an email when finished*

at command scheduling examples

*This job makes a backup of myscript and
sends an email when finished*

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ cat job1  
cp bin/myscript bin/myscript.bak  
echo "Job 1 - finished, myscript has been backed up" | mail -s "Job 1" rodduk
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at now + 5 minutes < job1  
job 24 at 2008-11-12 12:14  
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at now + 2 hours < job1  
job 25 at 2008-11-12 14:09  
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at teatime < job1  
job 26 at 2008-11-12 16:00  
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at now + 1 week < job1  
job 27 at 2008-11-19 12:10  
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at 3:00 12/12/2010 < job1  
job 28 at 2008-12-12 03:00
```

*Many ways to specify a
future time to run*

at command scheduling examples

*This job makes a backup of myscript and
sends an email when finished*

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ cat job1
cp bin/myscript bin/myscript.bak
echo "Job 1 - finished, myscript has been backed up" | mail -s "Job 1" rodduk
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at now + 5 minutes < job1
```

```
job 24 at 2008-11-12 12:14
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at now + 2 hours < job1
```

```
job 25 at 2008-11-12 14:09
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at teatime < job1
```

```
job 26 at 2008-11-12 16:00
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at now + 1 week < job1
```

```
job 27 at 2008-11-19 12:10
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ at 3:00 12/12/2010 < job1
```

```
job 28 at 2008-12-12 03:00
```

*Many ways to specify a
future time to run*

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

```
25      2008-11-12 14:09 a rodduk
```

```
28      2008-12-12 03:00 a rodduk
```

```
27      2008-11-19 12:10 a rodduk
```

```
26      2008-11-12 16:00 a rodduk
```

```
24      2008-11-12 12:14 a rodduk
```

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

*Use the **atq** command to
show queued jobs*

at command management

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

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

```
25      2008-11-12 14:09 a rodduk
28      2008-12-12 03:00 a rodduk
27      2008-11-19 12:10 a rodduk
26      2008-11-12 16:00 a rodduk
24      2008-11-12 12:14 a rodduk
```

```
/home/cis90/rodduk $ atrm 24
```

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

```
25      2008-11-12 14:09 a rodduk
28      2008-12-12 03:00 a rodduk
27      2008-11-19 12:10 a rodduk
26      2008-11-12 16:00 a rodduk
/home/cis90/rodduk $
```

*The **jobs** command does not apply here. It lists processes running or suspended in the background.*

*The **atq** command lists jobs queued to run in the futures that were scheduled by at command*

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

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.cabrillo.edu 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
```

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

Send a signal to a process

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

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



Test Instructions

Download or copy and paste this page from your web browser into a text file on your computer. Don't use a word processor like MS Word! Instead use a text editor like Notepad (Windows) or TextWrangler (Mac) to add your answers to the questions below.

Everyone should submit their test (completed or not) by the end of class. If you need extra time, you can submit again by no later than 11:59PM. Only the last submittal will be graded.

This test should be completed using the Sun-Hwa-II system only. Log into Opus first then ssh into Sun-Hwa-II.

For questions with a *** you will be expected to do the requested operation in addition to answering the question. When grading, the instructor will check your answers and verify the operations were successfully completed. For questions not marked with a *** it may still be helpful to use Sun-Hwa-II to check your answers.

[]'s are used to indicate the directory you should be in to do an operation. This will be your starting point for any relative pathnames.

Please KEEP YOUR ANSWERS TO A SINGLE LINE ONLY and preserve the tags, e.g. "A1)", "A2)", etc. used to label the answers.

Submitting your test

When finished, leave your home directory intact. Each question above with a *** will be graded by looking at both your answer and by checking that the changes were correctly made. Copy and paste this completed test into a text-only email with NO attachments to:

`rsimms@oslab.cabrillo.edu`

`<your-opus-username>@oslab.cabrillo.edu`

CONFIRM on Opus that your email was successfully sent and that your work is READABLE using the mail command.

What is the absolute pathname of the DIRECTORY containing the **xxxxx** command?

When asked for the absolute path to a directory please don't answer with an absolute path to a file (like the command file)



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***

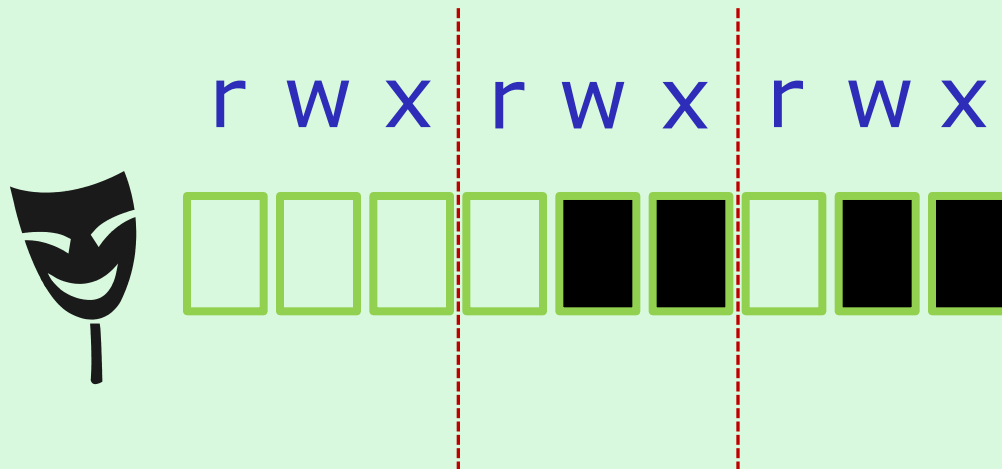
With a umask of 033 what permissions would a newly created directory have?



**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?

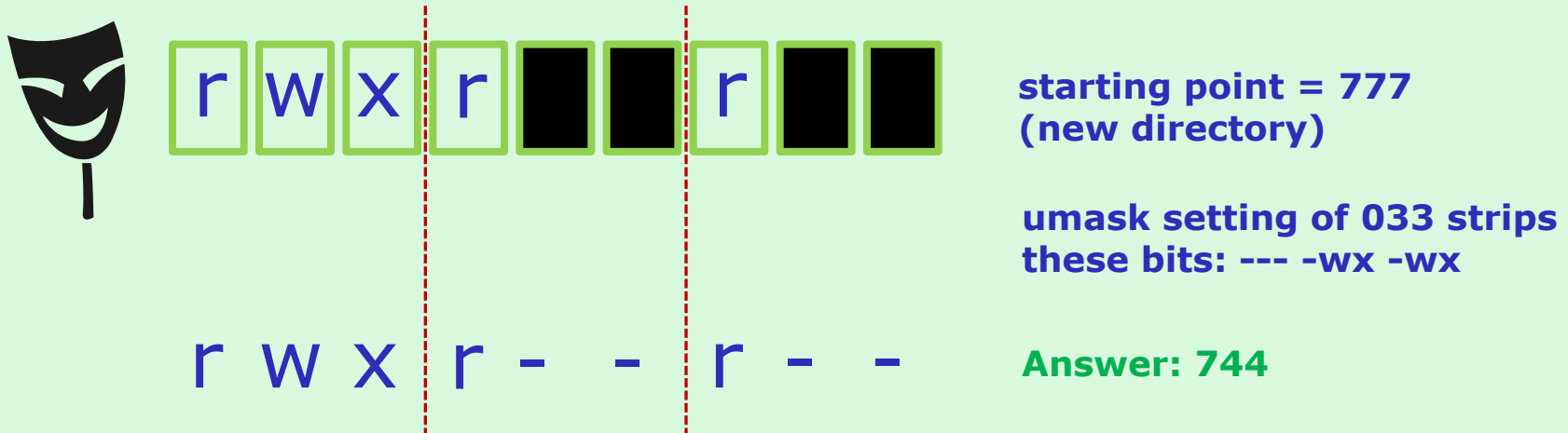


starting point = 777
(new directory)

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?



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/
```

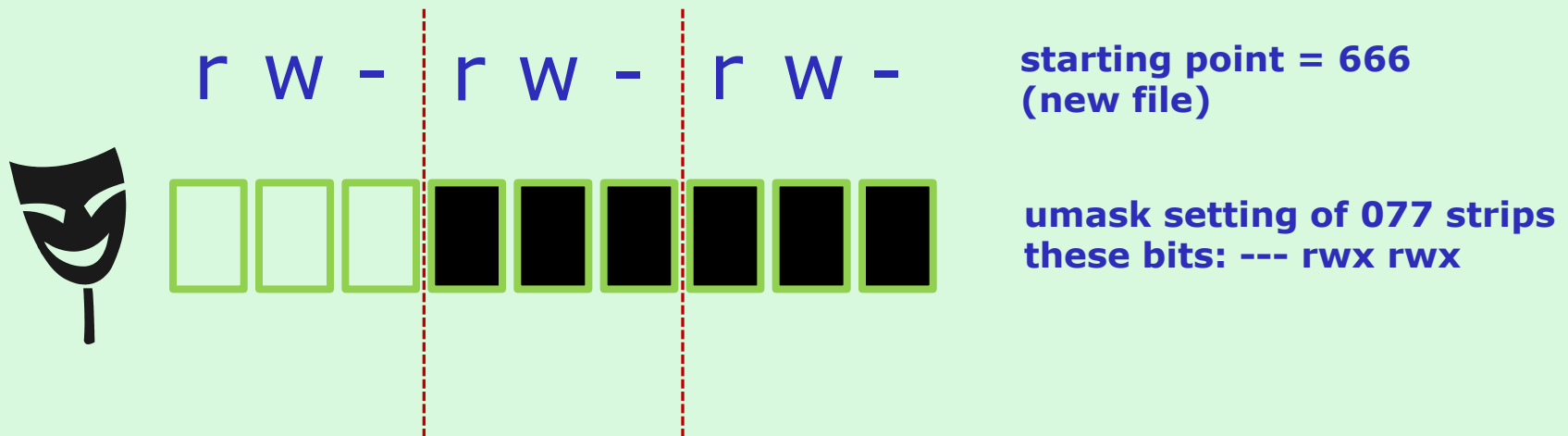
With a umask of 077 what permissions would a newly created file have?



From issuing **umask 077**

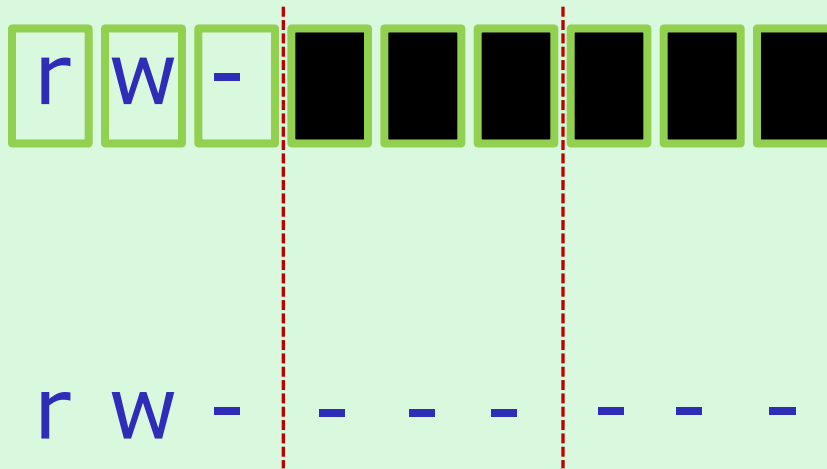
Example 2 - new file

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



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

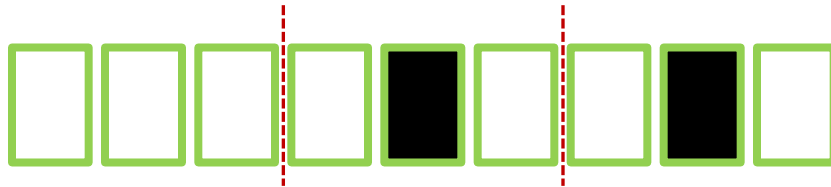
Answer: 600

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`

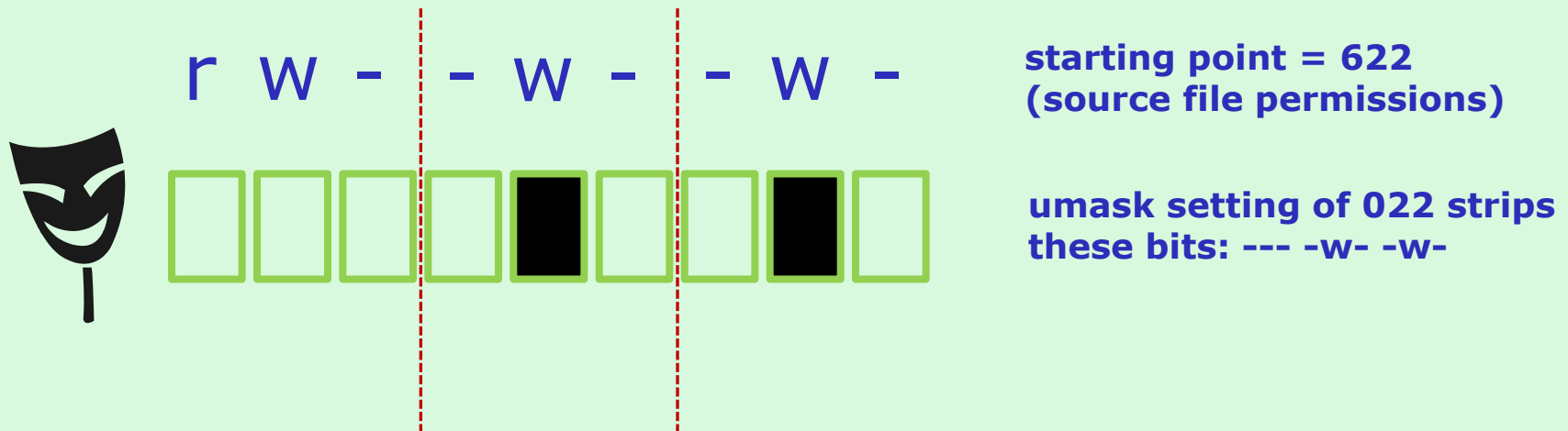


From issuing **`umask 022`**

Example 2 - file copy

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

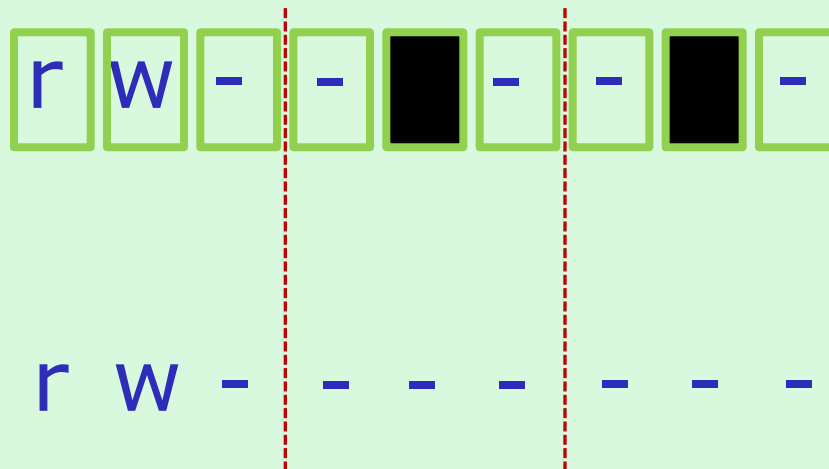
What would the permissions be on the file *cinderella.bak* after:
`cp cinderella cinderella.bak`



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
```