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PROGRAM APPLICATION INSTRUCTION   Section 3 (I)
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AT&TCo SPCS

PS(I)   **PS(I)**

NAME

        ps — process status

SYNOPSIS

        ps [aklstx] [tty] namelist

DESCRIPTION

Ps prints certain indicia about active processes. The **a** flag asks for information about all processes with teletypes (ordinarily only one's own processes are displayed); **t** asks for all processes with the teletypes named in next arguement. **x** asks even about processes with no typewriter; **l** asks for a long listing; **k** asks for a listing of all kernel processes; **s** permits the specification of an alternate swap device. The pathname of the swap device must be the next argument. *Namelist* will be used for the kernel symbol table instead of /mrt/krn.sym. Ordinarily only the typewriter number (if not one's own) and the process number are given. All values printed are in decimal unless otherwise noted. The long listing is columnar and contains:

      A word containing the process status flags.
      The priority of the process (in octal); high numbers mean high priority.
      The amount of kernel, supervisor, and user time consumed by the process (in 1/60th second) is displayed in the next three words.
      The last character of the control typewriter of the process.
      The process unique number (as in certain cults you can kill it if you know its true name).
      The size (in 32 word blocks) of the process (includes supervisor segments).
      The bit pattern on which the process is sleeping (in octal).
      A guess at the command line used to envoke the process.

The list of attributes for the kernel processes contains:

      The process status flags.
      The hardware priority at which the process executes.
      The number of clock ticks until the next time out event or blank if the process is not timing (in octal).
      The process event flags word (in octal).
      The process control channel number (always 0376 for kernel processes).
      The process unique number.
      The physical (block) memory address of the start of the process (in octal).
      The index into the process tables (DCT tables) for the process (in octal).
      A one character identifier which is specified at process build time.
      The name of the controller or device which the process handles

Plain *ps* tells you the process id's and names of the processes started from your typewriter.

FILES

/mrt/krn.sym	system namelist
/dev/swap	swap device
/dev/mem	resident system
/mrt/kprc	names of controllers for kernel processes
/dev/kmemd	kernel D space memory

SEE ALSO

        kill(I), tkill(e), ldp(e), pkill(e), kpkill(e)