

## 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.

Note that "**ps -aux**" is distinct from "**ps aux**". The POSIX and UNIX standards require that "**ps -aux**" print all processes owned by a user named "x", as well as printing all processes that would be selected by the **-a** option. If the user named "x" does not exist, this **ps** may interpret the command as "**ps aux**" instead and print a warning. This behavior is intended to aid in transitioning old scripts and habits. It is fragile, subject to change, and thus should not be relied upon.

By default, **ps** selects all processes with the same effective user ID (euid=EUID) as the current user and associated with the same terminal as the invoker. It displays the process ID (pid=PID), the terminal associated with the process (tname=TTY), the cumulated CPU time in [dd-]hh:mm:ss format (time=TIME), and the executable name (ucmd=CMD). Output is unsorted by default.

The use of BSD-style options will add process state (stat=STAT) to the default display and show the command args (args=COMMAND) instead of the executable name. You can override this with the **PS\_FORMAT** environment variable. The use of BSD-style options will also change the process selection to include processes on other terminals (TTYs) that are owned by you; alternately, this may be described as setting the selection to be the set of all processes filtered to exclude processes owned by other users or not on a terminal. These effects are not considered when options are described as being "identical" below, so **-M** will be considered identical to **Z** and so on.

Except as described below, process selection options are additive. The default selection is discarded, and then the selected processes are added to the set of processes to be displayed. A process will thus be shown if it meets any of the given selection criteria.

## EXAMPLES

To see every process on the system using standard syntax:

```
ps -e
ps -ef
ps -eF
ps -ely
```

To see every process on the system using BSD syntax:

```
ps ax
ps axu
```

To print a process tree:

```
ps -ejH
ps axjf
```

To get info about threads:

```
ps -eLf
ps axms
```

To get security info:

```
ps -eo euser,ruser,suser,fuser,f,comm,label
ps axZ
ps -eM
```

To see every process running as root (real & effective ID) in user format:

```
ps -U root -u root u
```

To see every process with a user-defined format:

```
ps -eo pid,tid,class,rtprio,ni,pri,psr,pcpu,stat,wchan:14,comm
ps axo stat,euid,ruid,tty,tpgid,sses,pgrp,ppid,pid,pcpu,comm
ps -eopid,tt,user,fname,tmout,f,wchan
```

Print only the process IDs of syslogd:

```
ps -C syslogd -o pid=
```

Print only the name of PID 42:

```
ps -p 42 -o comm=
```

## SIMPLE PROCESS SELECTION

- A**                   Select all processes. Identical to **-e**.
  
- N**                   Select all processes except those that fulfill the specified conditions. (negates the selection) Identical to **—deselect**.
  
- T**                    Select all processes associated with this terminal. Identical to the **t** option without any argument.
  
- a**                   Select all processes except session leaders (see *getsid(2)*) and processes not associated with a terminal.
  
- a**                    Lift the BSD-style "only yourself" restriction, which is imposed upon the set of all processes when some BSD-style (without "-") options are used or when the **ps** personality setting is BSD-like. The set of processes selected in this manner is in addition to the set of processes selected by other means. An alternate description is that this option causes **ps** to list all processes with a terminal (tty), or to list all processes when used together with the **x** option.
  
- d**                   Select all processes except session leaders.
  
- e**                   Select all processes. Identical to **-A**.
  
- g**                    Really all, even session leaders. This flag is obsolete and may be discontinued in a future release. It is normally implied by the **a** flag, and is only useful when operating in the sunos4 personality.
  
- r**                    Restrict the selection to only running processes.
  
- x**                    Lift the BSD-style "must have a tty" restriction, which is imposed upon the set of all processes when some BSD-style (without "-") options are used or when the **ps** personality setting is BSD-like. The set of processes selected in this manner is in addition to the set of processes selected by other means. An alternate description is that this option causes **ps** to list all processes owned by you (same EUID as **ps**), or to list all

processes when used together with the **a** option.

**—deselect** Select all processes except those that fulfill the specified conditions. (negates the selection) Identical to **—N**.

## PROCESS SELECTION BY LIST

These options accept a single argument in the form of a blank-separated or comma-separated list. They can be used multiple times. For example: **ps -p "1 2" -p 3,4**

- C *cmdlist*** Select by command name.  
This selects the processes whose executable name is given in *cmdlist*.
- G *grplist*** Select by real group ID (RGID) or name.  
This selects the processes whose real group name or ID is in the *grplist* list. The real group ID identifies the group of the user who created the process, see *getgid(2)*.
- U *userlist*** Select by effective user ID (EUID) or name.  
This selects the processes whose effective user name or ID is in *userlist*. The effective user ID describes the user whose file access permissions are used by the process (see *geteuid(2)*). Identical to **—u** and **—user**.
- U *userlist*** select by real user ID (RUID) or name.  
It selects the processes whose real user name or ID is in the *userlist* list. The real user ID identifies the user who created the process, see *getuid(2)*.
- g *grplist*** Select by session OR by effective group name.  
Selection by session is specified by many standards, but selection by effective group is the logical behavior that several other operating systems use. This **ps** will select by session when the list is completely numeric (as sessions are). Group ID numbers will work only when some group names are also specified. See the **—s** and **—group** options.
- p *pidlist*** Select by process ID. Identical to **—p** and **—pid**.
- p *pidlist*** Select by PID.  
This selects the processes whose process ID numbers appear in *pidlist*. Identical to **p** and **—pid**.
- s *sesslist*** Select by session ID.  
This selects the processes with a session ID specified in *sesslist*.
- t *tylist*** Select by tty. Nearly identical to **—t** and **—tty**, but can also be used with an empty *tylist* to indicate the terminal associated with **ps**. Using the **T** option is considered cleaner than using **T** with an empty *tylist*.
- t *tylist*** Select by tty.  
This selects the processes associated with the terminals given in *tylist*. Terminals (ttys, or screens for text output) can be specified in several forms: */dev/ttyS1*, *ttyS1*, *S1*. A plain **"—"** may be used to select processes not attached to any terminal.

- u** *userlist*      Select by effective user ID (EUID) or name.  
This selects the processes whose effective user name or ID is in *userlist*. The effective user ID describes the user whose file access permissions are used by the process (see *geteuid(2)*). Identical to **U** and **--user**.
- Group** *grplist*      Select by real group ID (RGID) or name. Identical to **-G**.
- User** *userlist*      Select by real user ID (RUID) or name. Identical to **-U**.
- group** *grplist*      Select by effective group ID (EGID) or name.  
This selects the processes whose effective group name or ID is in *grouplist*. The effective group ID describes the group whose file access permissions are used by the process (see *geteuid(2)*). The **-g** option is often an alternative to **--group**.
- pid** *pidlist*      Select by process ID. Identical to **-p** and **p**.
- ppid** *pidlist*      Select by parent process ID. This selects the processes with a parent process ID in *pidlist*. That is, it selects processes that are children of those listed in *pidlist*.
- sid** *sesslist*      Select by session ID. Identical to **-s**.
- tty** *tylist*      Select by terminal. Identical to **-t** and **t**.
- user** *userlist*      Select by effective user ID (EUID) or name. Identical to **-u** and **U**.
- I23**      Identical to **--sid** *I23*.
- I23**      Identical to **--pid** *I23*.

## OUTPUT FORMAT CONTROL

These options are used to choose the information displayed by **ps**. The output may differ by personality.

- F**      extra full format. See the **-f** option, which **-F** implies.
- O** *format*      is like **-o**, but preloaded with some default columns. Identical to **-o pid,format,state,tname,time,command** or **-o pid,format,tname,time,cmd**, see **-o** below.
- O** *format*      is preloaded **o** (overloaded).  
The BSD **O** option can act like **-O** (user-defined output format with some common fields predefined) or can be used to specify sort order. Heuristics are used to determine the behavior of this option. To ensure that the desired behavior is obtained (sorting or formatting), specify the option in some other way (e.g. with **-O** or **--sort**). When used as a formatting option, it is identical to **-O**, with the BSD personality.
- M**      Add a column of security data. Identical to **Z**. (for SE Linux)

<b>X</b>	Register format.
<b>Z</b>	Add a column of security data. Identical to <b>-M</b> . (for SE Linux)
<b>-c</b>	Show different scheduler information for the <b>-l</b> option.
<b>-f</b>	does full-format listing. This option can be combined with many other UNIX-style options to add additional columns. It also causes the command arguments to be printed. When used with <b>-L</b> , the NLWP (number of threads) and LWP (thread ID) columns will be added. See the <b>c</b> option, the format keyword <b>args</b> , and the format keyword <b>comm</b> .
<b>j</b>	BSD job control format.
<b>-j</b>	jobs format
<b>l</b>	display BSD long format.
<b>-l</b>	long format. The <b>-y</b> option is often useful with this.
<b>o format</b>	specify user-defined format. Identical to <b>-o</b> and <b>--format</b> .
<b>-o format</b>	user-defined format. <i>format</i> is a single argument in the form of a blank-separated or comma-separated list, which offers a way to specify individual output columns. The recognized keywords are described in the <b>STANDARD FORMAT SPECIFIERS</b> section below. Headers may be renamed ( <b>ps -o pid,ruser=RealUser -o comm=Command</b> ) as desired. If all column headers are empty ( <b>ps -o pid= -o comm=</b> ) then the header line will not be output. Column width will increase as needed for wide headers; this may be used to widen up columns such as WCHAN ( <b>ps -o pid,wchan=WIDE-WCHAN-COLUMN -o comm</b> ). Explicit width control ( <b>ps opid,wchan:42,cmd</b> ) is offered too. The behavior of <b>ps -o pid=X,comm=Y</b> varies with personality; output may be one column named "X,comm=Y" or two columns named "X" and "Y". Use multiple <b>-o</b> options when in doubt. Use the <b>PS_FORMAT</b> environment variable to specify a default as desired; DefSysV and DefBSD are macros that may be used to choose the default UNIX or BSD columns.
<b>s</b>	display signal format
<b>u</b>	display user-oriented format
<b>v</b>	display virtual memory format
<b>-y</b>	Do not show flags; show rss in place of addr. This option can only be used with <b>-l</b> .
<b>-Z</b>	display security context format (SELinux, etc.)
<b>--format format</b>	user-defined format. Identical to <b>-o</b> and <b>o</b> .

**--context** Display security context format. (for SE Linux)

## OUTPUT MODIFIERS

**-H** show process hierarchy (forest)

**N** *namelist* Specify namelist file. Identical to **-n**, see **-n** above.

**O** *order* Sorting order. (overloaded)  
The BSD **O** option can act like **-O** (user-defined output format with some common fields predefined) or can be used to specify sort order. Heuristics are used to determine the behavior of this option. To ensure that the desired behavior is obtained (sorting or formatting), specify the option in some other way (e.g. with **-O** or **--sort**).

For sorting, obsolete BSD **O** option syntax is **O**[+|-]*k1*[, [+|-]*k2*[,...]]. It orders the processes listing according to the multilevel sort specified by the sequence of one-letter short keys *k1*, *k2*, ... described in the **OBSOLETE SORT KEYS** section below. The "+" is currently optional, merely re-iterating the default direction on a key, but may help to distinguish an **O** sort from an **O** format. The "-" reverses direction only on the key it precedes.

**S** Sum up some information, such as CPU usage, from dead child processes into their parent. This is useful for examining a system where a parent process repeatedly forks off short-lived children to do work.

**c** Show the true command name. This is derived from the name of the executable file, rather than from the argv value. Command arguments and any modifications to them (see *setproctitle(3)*) are thus not shown. This option effectively turns the **args** format keyword into the **comm** format keyword; it is useful with the **-f** format option and with the various BSD-style format options, which all normally display the command arguments. See the **-f** option, the format keyword **args**, and the format keyword **comm**.

**e** Show the environment after the command.

**f** ASCII-art process hierarchy (forest)

**h** No header. (or, one header per screen in the BSD personality)  
The **h** option is problematic. Standard BSD **ps** uses this option to print a header on each page of output, but older Linux **ps** uses this option to totally disable the header. This version of **ps** follows the Linux usage of not printing the header unless the BSD personality has been selected, in which case it prints a header on each page of output. Regardless of the current personality, you can use the long options **--headers** and **--no-headers** to enable printing headers each page or disable headers entirely, respectively.

**k** *spec* specify sorting order. Sorting syntax is [+|-]*key*[, [+|-]*key*[,...]] Choose a multi-letter key from the **STANDARD FORMAT SPECIFIERS** section. The "+" is optional since default direction is increasing numerical or lexicographic order. Identical to **--sort**. Examples:  
**ps jaxkuid,-ppid,+pid**

**ps axk comm o comm,args**  
**ps kstart\_time -ef**

**-n** *namelist* set namelist file. Identical to **N**.  
 The namelist file is needed for a proper WCHAN display, and must match the current Linux kernel exactly for correct output. Without this option, the default search path for the namelist is:

```
$PS_SYSMAP
$PS_SYSTEM_MAP
/proc/*/wchan
/boot/System.map-`uname -r`
/boot/System.map
/lib/modules/^uname -r`/System.map
/usr/src/linux/System.map
/System.map
```

**n** Numeric output for WCHAN and USER. (including all types of UID and GID)

**-w** Wide output. Use this option twice for unlimited width.

**w** Wide output. Use this option twice for unlimited width.

**--cols** *n* set screen width

**--columns** *n* set screen width

**--cumulative** include some dead child process data (as a sum with the parent)

**--forest** ASCII art process tree

**--headers** repeat header lines, one per page of output

**--no-headers** print no header line at all

**--lines** *n* set screen height

**--rows** *n* set screen height

**--sort** *spec* specify sorting order. Sorting syntax is `[+|-]key[, [+|-]key[,...]]` Choose a multi-letter key from the **STANDARD FORMAT SPECIFIERS** section. The "+" is optional since default direction is increasing numerical or lexicographic order. Identical to **k**.  
 For example: **ps jax --sort=uid,-ppid,+pid**

**--width** *n* set screen width

**THREAD DISPLAY**

<b>H</b>	Show threads as if they were processes
<b>-L</b>	Show threads, possibly with LWP and NLWP columns
<b>-T</b>	Show threads, possibly with SPID column
<b>m</b>	Show threads after processes
<b>-m</b>	Show threads after processes

**OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>L</b>	List all format specifiers.
<b>-V</b>	Print the procps version.
<b>V</b>	Print the procps version.
<b>--help</b>	Print a help message.
<b>--info</b>	Print debugging info.
<b>--version</b>	Print the procps version.

**NOTES**

This **ps** works by reading the virtual files in `/proc`. This **ps** does not need to be setuid `kmem` or have any privileges to run. Do not give this **ps** any special permissions.

This **ps** needs access to `namelist` data for proper `WCHAN` display. For kernels prior to 2.6, the `System.map` file must be installed.

CPU usage is currently expressed as the percentage of time spent running during the entire lifetime of a process. This is not ideal, and it does not conform to the standards that **ps** otherwise conforms to. CPU usage is unlikely to add up to exactly 100%.

The `SIZE` and `RSS` fields don't count some parts of a process including the page tables, kernel stack, `struct thread_info`, and `struct task_struct`. This is usually at least 20 KiB of memory that is always resident. `SIZE` is the virtual size of the process (code+data+stack).

Processes marked `<defunct>` are dead processes (so-called "zombies") that remain because their parent has not destroyed them properly. These processes will be destroyed by `init(8)` if the parent process exits.

**PROCESS FLAGS**

The sum of these values is displayed in the "F" column, which is provided by the **flags** output specifier.

- 1     forked but didn't exec
- 4     used super-user privileges

**PROCESS STATE CODES**

Here are the different values that the **s**, **stat** and **state** output specifiers (header "STAT" or "S") will display to describe the state of a process.

- D     Uninterruptible sleep (usually IO)



R	Running or runnable (on run queue)
S	Interruptible sleep (waiting for an event to complete)
T	Stopped, either by a job control signal or because it is being traced.
W	paging (not valid since the 2.6.xx kernel)
X	dead (should never be seen)
Z	Defunct ("zombie") process, terminated but not reaped by its parent.

For BSD formats and when the **stat** keyword is used, additional characters may be displayed:

<	high-priority (not nice to other users)
N	low-priority (nice to other users)
L	has pages locked into memory (for real-time and custom IO)
s	is a session leader
l	is multi-threaded (using CLONE_THREAD, like NPTL pthreads do)
+	is in the foreground process group

## OBSOLETE SORT KEYS

These keys are used by the BSD **O** option (when it is used for sorting). The GNU **--sort** option doesn't use these keys, but the specifiers described below in the **STANDARD FORMAT SPECIFIERS** section. Note that the values used in sorting are the internal values **ps** uses and not the "cooked" values used in some of the output format fields (e.g. sorting on **tty** will sort into device number, not according to the terminal name displayed). Pipe **ps** output into the **sort(1)** command if you want to sort the cooked values.

KEY	LONG	DESCRIPTION
c	cmd	simple name of executable
C	pcpu	cpu utilization
f	flags	flags as in long format F field
g	pgrp	process group ID
G	tpgid	controlling tty process group ID
j	cutime	cumulative user time
J	cstime	cumulative system time
k	utime	user time
m	minflt	number of minor page faults
M	majflt	number of major page faults
n	cminflt	cumulative minor page faults
N	cmajflt	cumulative major page faults
o	session	session ID
p	pid	process ID
P	ppid	parent process ID
r	rss	resident set size
R	resident	resident pages
s	size	memory size in kilobytes
S	share	amount of shared pages
t	tty	the device number of the controlling tty
T	start_time	time process was started
U	uid	user ID number
u	user	user name
v	vsiz	total VM size in kB
y	priority	kernel scheduling priority

## AIX FORMAT DESCRIPTORS

This **ps** supports AIX format descriptors, which work somewhat like the formatting codes of **printf(1)** and **printf(3)**. For example, the normal default output can be produced with this: **ps -eo "%p %y %x %c"**. The **NORMAL** codes are described in the next section.

CODE	NORMAL	HEADER
%C	pcpu	%CPU
%G	group	GROUP
%P	ppid	PPID
%U	user	USER
%a	args	COMMAND
%c	comm	COMMAND
%g	rgroup	RGROUP
%n	nice	NI
%p	pid	PID
%r	pgid	PGID
%t	etime	ELAPSED
%u	ruser	RUSER
%x	time	TIME
%y	tty	TTY
%z	vsz	VSZ

## STANDARD FORMAT SPECIFIERS

Here are the different keywords that may be used to control the output format (e.g. with option **-o**) or to sort the selected processes with the GNU-style **—sort** option.

For example: **ps -eo pid,user,args —sort user**

This version of **ps** tries to recognize most of the keywords used in other implementations of **ps**.

The following user-defined format specifiers may contain spaces: **args**, **cmd**, **comm**, **command**, **fname**, **ucmd**, **ucomm**, **lstart**, **bsdstart**, **start**.

Some keywords may not be available for sorting.

CODE	HEADER	DESCRIPTION
%cpu	%CPU	cpu utilization of the process in "##.#" format. Currently, it is the CPU time used divided by the time the process has been running.
%mem	%MEM	ratio of the process's resident set size to the physical memory on the machine, expressed as a percentage. (alias %rmem)
args	COMMAND	command with all its arguments as a string. Modifications to the arguments may be shown. The output in this column is truncated to fit the display. When specified last, this column will extend to the edge of the display. If <b>ps</b> can not determine display width, the output is truncated to 80 columns.
blocked	BLOCKED	mask of the blocked signals, see <i>signal(7)</i> . According to the width of the field, a 32-bit or 64-bit mask in hexadecimal.
bsdstart	START	time the command started. If the process was started less than 24 hours ago, the output format is "HH:MM", else "MM/DD/YY".
bsdtime	TIME	accumulated cpu time, user + system. The display format is usually "MMM:SS", but can be shifted to the right with the <b>-t</b> option.
c	C	processor utilization. Currently, this is the integer value of the percent usage over the lifetime of the process. (alias %pcpu)
caught	CAUGHT	mask of the caught signals, see <i>signal(7)</i> . According to the width of the field, a 32 or 64 bits mask in hexadecimal.

<b>class</b>	CLS	scheduling class of the process. (alias <b>policy</b> , <b>cls</b> ). Field's possible values are: – not reported TS SCHED_OTHER FF SCHED_FIFO RR SCHED_RR ? unknown value
<b>cls</b>	CLS	scheduling class of the process. (alias <b>policy</b> , <b>class</b> ). Field's possible values are: – not reported TS SCHED_OTHER FF SCHED_FIFO RR SCHED_RR ? unknown value
<b>cmd</b>	CMD	see <b>args</b> . (alias <b>args</b> , <b>command</b> ).
<b>comm</b>	COMMAND	command name (only the executable name). Modifications to the command name will not be shown. A process's command name will not be shown if it is the same as the process's name. When specified last, this column will extend to the edge of the display. If <b>ps</b> can not determine display width, the column will be truncated.
<b>command</b>	COMMAND	see <b>args</b> . (alias <b>args</b> , <b>cmd</b> ).
<b>cp</b>	CP	per-mill (tenths of a percent) CPU usage. (see <b>%cpu</b> ).
<b>cputime</b>	TIME	cumulative CPU time, "[dd-]hh:mm:ss" format. (alias <b>time</b> ).
<b>egid</b>	EGID	effective group ID number of the process as a decimal integer. (alias <b>gid</b> ).
<b>egroup</b>	EGROUP	effective group ID of the process. This will be the textual group ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or a decimal number.
<b>eip</b>	EIP	instruction pointer.
<b>esp</b>	ESP	stack pointer.
<b>etime</b>	ELAPSED	elapsed time since the process was started, in the form [[dd-]hh:]mm:ss.
<b>euid</b>	EUID	effective user ID. (alias <b>uid</b> ).
<b>euser</b>	EUSER	effective user name. This will be the textual user ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or a decimal number.
<b>f</b>	F	flags associated with the process, see the <b>PROCESS FLAGS</b> section. (alias <b>flag</b> , <b>flags</b> ).
<b>fgid</b>	FGID	filesystem access group ID. (alias <b>fsgid</b> ).
<b>fgroup</b>	FGROUP	filesystem access group ID. This will be the textual user ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or a decimal number.
<b>flag</b>	F	see <b>f</b> . (alias <b>f</b> , <b>flags</b> ).
<b>flags</b>	F	see <b>f</b> . (alias <b>f</b> , <b>flag</b> ).
<b>fname</b>	COMMAND	first 8 bytes of the base name of the process's executable file. The output in this column may contain spaces.
<b>fuid</b>	FUID	filesystem access user ID. (alias <b>fsuid</b> ).

<b>fuser</b>	FUSER	filesystem access user ID. This will be the textual user ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or
<b>gid</b>	GID	see <b>egid</b> . (alias <b>egid</b> ).
<b>group</b>	GROUP	see <b>egroup</b> . (alias <b>egroup</b> ).
<b>ignored</b>	IGNORED	mask of the ignored signals, see <i>signal(7)</i> . According to the width of the field, a 32-bit or 64-bit mask in hexa
<b>label</b>	LABEL	security label, most commonly used for SE Linux context data. This is for the <i>Mandatory Access Control</i> ("M
<b>lstart</b>	STARTED	time the command started.
<b>lwp</b>	LWP	lwp (light weight process, or thread) ID of the lwp being reported. (alias <b>spid</b> , <b>tid</b> ).
<b>ni</b>	NI	nice value. This ranges from 19 (nicest) to -20 (not nice to others), see <i>nice(1)</i> . (alias <b>nice</b> ).
<b>nice</b>	NI	see <b>ni</b> . (alias <b>ni</b> ).
<b>nlwp</b>	NLWP	number of lwps (threads) in the process. (alias <b>thcount</b> ).
<b>nwchan</b>	WCHAN	address of the kernel function where the process is sleeping (use <b>wchan</b> if you want the kernel function name).
<b>pcpu</b>	%CPU	see <b>%cpu</b> . (alias <b>%cpu</b> ).
<b>pending</b>	PENDING	mask of the pending signals. See <i>signal(7)</i> . Signals pending on the process are distinct from signals pending o
<b>pgid</b>	PGID	process group ID or, equivalently, the process ID of the process group leader. (alias <b>pgrp</b> ).
<b>pgrp</b>	PGRP	see <b>pgid</b> . (alias <b>pgid</b> ).
<b>pid</b>	PID	process ID number of the process.
<b>pmem</b>	%MEM	see <b>%mem</b> . (alias <b>%mem</b> ).
<b>policy</b>	POL	scheduling class of the process. (alias <b>class</b> , <b>cls</b> ). Possible values are: - not reported TS SCHED_OTHER FF SCHED_FIFO RR SCHED_RR ? unknown value
<b>ppid</b>	PPID	parent process ID.
<b>psr</b>	PSR	processor that process is currently assigned to.
<b>rgid</b>	RGID	real group ID.
<b>rgroup</b>	RGROUP	real group name. This will be the textual group ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or a decim
<b>rip</b>	RIP	64-bit instruction pointer.
<b>rsp</b>	RSP	64-bit stack pointer.

<b>rss</b>	RSS	resident set size, the non-swapped physical memory that a task has used (in kiloBytes). (alias <b>rssize</b> , <b>rsz</b> ).
<b>rssize</b>	RSS	see <b>rss</b> . (alias <b>rss</b> , <b>rsz</b> ).
<b>rsz</b>	RSZ	see <b>rss</b> . (alias <b>rss</b> , <b>rssize</b> ).
<b>rtprio</b>	RTPRIO	realtime priority.
<b>ruid</b>	RUID	real user ID.
<b>ruser</b>	RUSER	real user ID. This will be the textual user ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or a decimal representation.
<b>s</b>	S	minimal state display (one character). See section <b>PROCESS STATE CODES</b> for the different values. See also <b>state</b> .
<b>sched</b>	SCH	scheduling policy of the process. The policies <b>sched_other</b> , <b>sched_fifo</b> , and <b>sched_rr</b> are respectively displayed as <b>other</b> , <b>fifo</b> , and <b>rr</b> .
<b>sess</b>	SESS	session ID or, equivalently, the process ID of the session leader. (alias <b>session</b> , <b>sid</b> ).
<b>sgi_p</b>	P	processor that the process is currently executing on. Displays "*" if the process is not currently running or running on a virtual processor.
<b>sgid</b>	SGID	saved group ID. (alias <b>svgid</b> ).
<b>sgroup</b>	SGROUP	saved group name. This will be the textual group ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or a decimal representation.
<b>sid</b>	SID	see <b>sess</b> . (alias <b>sess</b> , <b>session</b> ).
<b>sig</b>	PENDING	see <b>pending</b> . (alias <b>pending</b> , <b>sig_pend</b> ).
<b>sigcatch</b>	CAUGHT	see <b>caught</b> . (alias <b>caught</b> , <b>sig_catch</b> ).
<b>sigignore</b>	IGNORED	see <b>ignored</b> . (alias <b>ignored</b> , <b>sig_ignore</b> ).
<b>sigmask</b>	BLOCKED	see <b>blocked</b> . (alias <b>blocked</b> , <b>sig_block</b> ).
<b>size</b>	SZ	approximate amount of swap space that would be required if the process were to dirty all writable pages and then write them to disk.
<b>spid</b>	SPID	see <b>lwp</b> . (alias <b>lwp</b> , <b>tid</b> ).
<b>stackp</b>	STACKP	address of the bottom (start) of stack for the process.
<b>start</b>	STARTED	time the command started. If the process was started less than 24 hours ago, the output format is "HH:MM:SS".
<b>start_time</b>	START	starting time or date of the process. Only the year will be displayed if the process was not started the same year as the command was run.
<b>stat</b>	STAT	multi-character process state. See section <b>PROCESS STATE CODES</b> for the different values meaning. See also <b>state</b> .
<b>state</b>	S	see <b>s</b> . (alias <b>s</b> ).
<b>suid</b>	SUID	saved user ID. (alias <b>svuid</b> ).
<b>suser</b>	SUSER	saved user name. This will be the textual user ID, if it can be obtained and the field width permits, or a decimal representation.
<b>svgid</b>	SVGID	see <b>sgid</b> . (alias <b>sgid</b> ).

<b>svuid</b>	SVUID	see <b>suid</b> . (alias <b>suid</b> ).
<b>sz</b>	SZ	size in physical pages of the core image of the process. This includes text, data, and stack space. Device mappings are currently excluded; this is s
<b>thcount</b>	THCNT	see <b>nlwp</b> . (alias <b>nlwp</b> ). number of kernel threads owned by the process.
<b>tid</b>	TID	see <b>lwp</b> . (alias <b>lwp</b> ).
<b>time</b>	TIME	cumulative CPU time, "[dd-]hh:mm:ss" format. (alias <b>cputime</b> ).
<b>tname</b>	TTY	controlling tty (terminal). (alias <b>tt</b> , <b>tty</b> ).
<b>tpgid</b>	TPGID	ID of the foreground process group on the tty (terminal) that the process is connected to, or -1 if the process is
<b>tt</b>	TT	controlling tty (terminal). (alias <b>tname</b> , <b>tty</b> ).
<b>tty</b>	TT	controlling tty (terminal). (alias <b>tname</b> , <b>tt</b> ).
<b>ucmd</b>	CMD	see <b>comm</b> . (alias <b>comm</b> , <b>ucomm</b> ).
<b>ucomm</b>	COMMAND	see <b>comm</b> . (alias <b>comm</b> , <b>ucmd</b> ).
<b>uid</b>	UID	see <b>euid</b> . (alias <b>euid</b> ).
<b>uname</b>	USER	see <b>euser</b> . (alias <b>euser</b> , <b>user</b> ).
<b>user</b>	USER	see <b>euser</b> . (alias <b>euser</b> , <b>uname</b> ).
<b>vsize</b>	VSZ	see <b>vsz</b> . (alias <b>vsz</b> ).
<b>vsz</b>	VSZ	virtual memory size of the process in KiB (1024-byte units). Device mappings are currently excluded; this is s
<b>wchan</b>	WCHAN	name of the kernel function in which the process is sleeping, a "-" if the process is running, or a "*" if the proc

## ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

The following environment variables could affect **ps**:

### COLUMNS

Override default display width.

### LINES

Override default display height.

### PS\_PERSONALITY

Set to one of posix, old, linux, bsd, sun, digital... (see section **PERSONALITY** below).

### CMD\_ENV

Set to one of posix, old, linux, bsd, sun, digital... (see section **PERSONALITY** below).

### I\_WANT\_A\_BROKEN\_PS

Force obsolete command line interpretation.

### LC\_TIME

Date format.

**PS\_COLORS**

Not currently supported.

**PS\_FORMAT**

Default output format override. You may set this to a format string of the type used for the **-o** option. The **DefSysV** and **DefBSD** values are particularly useful.

**PS\_SYSMAP**

Default namelist (System.map) location.

**PS\_SYSTEM\_MAP**

Default namelist (System.map) location.

**POSIXLY\_CORRECT**

Don't find excuses to ignore bad "features".

**POSIX2**

When set to "on", acts as **POSIXLY\_CORRECT**.

**UNIX95**

Don't find excuses to ignore bad "features".

**\_XPG**

Cancel **CMD\_ENV=irix** non-standard behavior.

In general, it is a bad idea to set these variables. The one exception is **CMD\_ENV** or **PS\_PERSONALITY**, which could be set to Linux for normal systems. Without that setting, **ps** follows the useless and bad parts of the Unix98 standard.

**PERSONALITY**

390	like the S/390 OpenEdition <b>ps</b>
aix	like AIX <b>ps</b>
bsd	like FreeBSD <b>ps</b> (totally non-standard)
compaq	like Digital Unix <b>ps</b>
debian	like the old Debian <b>ps</b>
digital	like Tru64 (was Digital Unix, was OSF/1) <b>ps</b>
gnu	like the old Debian <b>ps</b>
hp	like HP-UX <b>ps</b>
hpux	like HP-UX <b>ps</b>
irix	like Irix <b>ps</b>
linux	***** RECOMMENDED *****
old	like the original Linux <b>ps</b> (totally non-standard)
os390	like OS/390 Open Edition <b>ps</b>
posix	standard
s390	like OS/390 Open Edition <b>ps</b>
sco	like SCO <b>ps</b>
sgi	like Irix <b>ps</b>
solaris2	like Solaris 2+ (SunOS 5) <b>ps</b>
sunos4	like SunOS 4 (Solaris 1) <b>ps</b> (totally non-standard)
svr4	standard
sysv	standard
tru64	like Tru64 (was Digital Unix, was OSF/1) <b>ps</b>
unix	standard
unix95	standard
unix98	standard

**SEE ALSO**

*top(1), pgrep(1), pstree(1), proc(5).*

## STANDARDS

This **ps** conforms to:

- 1 Version 2 of the Single Unix Specification
- 2 The Open Group Technical Standard Base Specifications, Issue 6
- 3 IEEE Std 1003.1, 2004 Edition
- 4 X/Open System Interfaces Extension [UP XSI]
- 5 ISO/IEC 9945:2003

## AUTHOR

**ps** was originally written by Branko Lankester <lankeste@fwi.uva.nl>. Michael K. Johnson <johnsonm@redhat.com> re-wrote it significantly to use the proc filesystem, changing a few things in the process. Michael Shields <mjshield@nyx.cs.du.edu> added the pid-list feature. Charles Blake <cblake@bbn.com> added multi-level sorting, the dirent-style library, the device name-to-number mmaped database, the approximate binary search directly on System.map, and many code and documentation cleanups. David Mossberger-Tang wrote the generic BFD support for psupdate. Albert Cahalan <albert@users.sf.net> rewrote ps for full Unix98 and BSD support, along with some ugly hacks for obsolete and foreign syntax.

Please send bug reports to <procps-feedback@lists.sf.net>. No subscription is required or suggested.