

Bash Background Process

```
# Starting a process in the background and bringing it back to the foreground
```

```
$ sleep 1000 &
```

```
[1] 25867
```

```
$ fg
```

```
sleep 1000
```

```
# Disowning a process
```

```
$ sleep 1000 &
```

```
[1] 26090
```

```
$ disown %1
```

```
$
```

```
$ sleep 1000 &
```

```
[1] 26214
```

```
$ disown %1
```

```
$ ps -ef | grep sleep | grep -v grep
```

```
roel  26214 26120  0 13:13 pts/3   00:00:00 sleep 1000
```

```
$ exit
```

```
# Then, opening a new shell and re-executing
```

```
$ ps -ef | grep sleep | grep -v grep
```

```
roel  26214   1  0 19:48 ?        00:00:00 sleep 1000
```

```
# Placing a command into the background
```

```
$ sleep 1000
```

```
^Z
```

```
[1]+  Stopped                  sleep 1000
```

```
$ bg %1
```

```
[1]+ sleep 1000 &
```

```
$
```

```
$ sleep 1000
```

```
^Z
```

```
[1]+  Stopped                  sleep 1000
```

```
$ bg %1
```

```
[1]+ sleep 1000 &
```

```

$ disown %1
$

# Multiple background processes and terminating processes
$ sleep 1000 &
[1] 27158
$ sleep 1000 &
[2] 27159
# We can see here that two background processes ([1] and [2], with PID's 27158 and 27159 respectively) were
started.
# Next, we kill the first process:
$ kill %1
$
[1]- Terminated          sleep 1000
$

# One done before the other
$ sleep 1000 &
[1] 27406
$ sleep 3 &
[2] 27407
$
# After about 5 seconds, pressing enter, we will see
$
[2]+ Done                sleep 3
# What will happen now if we use fg in this case without the original [1] specifier?
$ fg
sleep 1000
^Z
[1]+ Stopped              sleep 1000
$
# The first process will continue! This is also the case if the reverse procedure were used
$ sleep 10 &
[1] 27346
$ sleep 1000 &
[2] 27347
$
[1]- Done                sleep 10
$ fg
sleep 1000
^Z

```

[2]+ Stopped

sleep 1000

Revision #1

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