

ps -l Output Fields

Field	Meaning
F	Flags: Flags associated with the process indicate things like whether the process is a user or kernel process and why the process stopped or went to sleep.
S	State: State of the process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> O Currently running (using the CPU) R Ready to run but not presently running S Sleeping for an event T Stopped (background process, suspended, or being traced) Z Zombie process (finished but is still using some kernel resources; created, for example, when parent dies before the process finishes)
UID	User ID: Process owner's user ID.
PID	Process ID: ID of the process.
PPID	Parent PID: PID of the parent process.
C	CPU Usage: Recent CPU utilization, a parameter used in computing a process's priority for scheduling purposes.
PRI	Priority: Priority value of a process that dictates when the process is scheduled; the smaller priority value of a process, the higher its priority.
NI	Nice Value: The nice value of a process; another parameter used in the computation of a process's priority value.
ADDR	Address: The memory or disk address of a process, that is, the location in the main memory or disk (for a swapped-out process).
SZ	Size: The size of the memory image of a process in blocks.
WCHAN	Wait Channel: Null for running processes; processes that are ready to run and are waiting for the CPU to be given to them; for a waiting or sleeping process, shows the event the process is waiting for.
TTY	Terminal: Shows the terminal name a process is attached to.
TIME	Time: The length of time (in minutes and seconds) a process has been running, or ran for before sleeping or stopping.
CMD	Command: Lists the command used to start the process; the -f option is needed to see the full command, otherwise, only the last component of the pathname is displayed.

From Sarwar Syed M., Koretsky Robert, and Sarwar Syed A., "UNIX the textbook", second edition. Addison-Wesley. 2005.