Ex. 11   **SYSTEM   MONITORING**

AIM:

To monitor the system process, memory usage, file system using the GNOME s stem monitor commands.

PROCEDURE:

1. #top

This is a process activity command. This top program provides a dynamic real-time view of a running system (ie) the actual process on activity. By default it displays the most CPU intensive tasks running on the server and update the list every five seconds.

2. #top -t

This command displays the summary information.

3. #top -m

This command displays the memory information on or off.

4. #top -o

This enables user to interactively select ordering within top.

5. #top -A

Sorts the displays by top consumers of various system resources.

6. #top -f

Enter on interactive configuration screen for top. Helpful for a specific task.

7. #top -z

Turn off or on colour /mono

8. #top -k

This issues the kill command.

9. #top -r

This issues the renice commands.

10.   #ps -c lightpd -o pid

This command displays the process ID of the tpd.

11.   #ps -p pid -o comm=

This command displays the name of the pid.

12.   # vmstat

This provides system activity .Hard ware and system information about process, memory, paging, blocks, traps and cpu activity.

13.   # vmstat -m

This provides information about active and inactive memory pages.

14.   # vmstat -a

This provides information about Linux System resource utilization to detect system bottle necks.

15.   # w

This command displays details about who is logged on the system and what they are doing.

16.   # uptime

This command tells hoe long the server has been running. The current time how long the system has been running. How many users are currently logged on the system load averages for the part 1,5 and 15 minutes.

17.   #ps

This command displays a snapshot of the current process.

18.   #ps -A

This displays the list of all the process.

19.   #ps -Al

To turn on extra full mode(it will show the command line arguments passed to the process.

20.   # ps -Alf

To see threads.

21.   #ps -ejH

This command prints a process tree.

22.   #ps -AlF4

To see the threads after process.

23.   #ps -Allm

This prints all the process on the server.

24.   #ps -ax

This command prints a process tree.

25.   #pmap -d PID

Pmap reports memory map of a process.

26.   #netstat

This command displays the network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections and multicast.

27.   # ss

This command is used to dump socket statistics. It allows showing information similar to netstat.

28.   # tcpdump

It is a command that dump traffic on a network.

GNOME SYSTEM MONITOR:

The system monitor application enables you to display basic system information and monitor system processors usage of system resources and fits system monitor can be used to modify the behaviour of system.

(i)select application ->system tools-> system monitor

(ii) It displays the basic information which may be useful for users.

29.   # free

This command free displays the total amount of free and used physical and swap memory in the system as well as buffers used by the kernel.

30.   # df -h

This command displays the amount of diskspace available on the system.'-h' displays the readable format that is it displays the memory used in terms of bytes other than blocks.

31.   # df -a

'-a' option includes dummy file systems.

32.   # df -i

This option lists inode information instead of block usage.

33.   # du -x

Summarizes the disk usage of each FILE recursively for directories. '-x' option skip directories on different file system.

34.   # du -s

This displays only a total for each argument.