NAME

acctcom – search and print process accounting files

SYNOPSIS

acctcom [–**abfhikmqrtv**] [–**C** *sec*] [–**e** *time*] [–**E** *time*] [–**g** *group*] [–**H** *factor*]
[–**I** *chars*] [–**l** *line*] [–**n** *pattern*] [–**o** *output-file*] [–**O** *sec*] [–**s** *time*]
[–**S** *time*] [–**u** *user*] [*filename* . . .]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWaccu

DESCRIPTION

acctcom reads *filename*s, the standard input, or **/var/adm/pacct**, in the form described by **acct**(4) and writes selected records to standard output. Each record represents the execution of one process. The output shows the **COMMAND NAME**, **USER**, **TTYNAME**, **START TIME**, **END TIME**, **REAL (SEC)**, **CPU (SEC)**, **MEAN SIZE (K)**, and optionally, **F** (the **fork( )**/**exec( )** flag: **1** for **fork( )** without **exec( )**), **STAT** (the system exit status), **HOG FACTOR**, **KCORE MIN**, **CPU FACTOR**, **CHARS TRNSFD**, and **BLOCKS READ** (total blocks read and written).

A ' **#** ' is prepended to the command name if the command was executed with super-user privileges. If a process is not associated with a known terminal, a ' **?** ' is printed in the **TTYNAME** field.

If no *filename* is specified, and if the standard input is associated with a terminal or **/dev/null** (as is the case when using ' **&** ' in the shell), **/var/adm/pacct** is read; otherwise, the standard input is read.

If any *filename* arguments are given, they are read in their respective order. Each file is normally read forward, that is, in chronological order by process completion time. The file **/var/adm/pacct** is usually the current file to be examined; a busy system may need several such files of which all but the current file are found in **/var/adm/pacct***incr*.

OPTIONS

–**a** Show some average statistics about the processes selected. The statistics will be printed after the output records.

–**b** Read backwards, showing latest commands first. This option has no effect when standard input is read.

–**f** Print the **fork()**/**exec()** flag and system exit status columns in the output. The numeric output for this option will be in octal.

–**h** Instead of mean memory size, show the fraction of total available CPU time consumed by the process during its execution. This "hog factor" is computed as (total CPU time)/(elapsed time).

–**i** Print columns containing the I/O counts in the output.

–**k** Instead of memory size, show total kcore-minutes.

–**m** Show mean core size (the default).

–**q** Do not print any output records, just print the average statistics as with the –**a** option.

–**r** Show CPU factor (user-time/(system-time + user-time)).

–t Show separate system and user CPU times.

–v Exclude column headings from the output.

–C *sec* Show only processes with total CPU time (system-time + user-time) exceeding *sec* seconds.

–e *time* Select processes existing at or before *time*.

–E *time* Select processes ending at or before *time*. Using the same *time* for both –**S** and –**E** shows the processes that existed at *time*.

–g *group* Show only processes belonging to *group*. The *group* may be designated by either the group ID or group name.

–H *factor* Show only processes that exceed *factor*, where factor is the "hog factor" as explained in option –**h** above.

–I *chars* Show only processes transferring more characters than the cutoff number given by *chars*.

–l *line* Show only processes belonging to terminal **/dev/term/***line*.

–n *pattern* Show only commands matching *pattern* that may be a regular expression as in **regcmp**(3G), except + means one or more occurrences.

–o *output-file* Copy selected process records in the input data format to *output-file*; suppress printing to standard output.

–O *sec* Show only processes with CPU system time exceeding *sec* seconds.

–s *time* Select processes existing at or after *time*, given in the format *hr* [:*min* [:*sec*]].

–S *time* Select processes starting at or after *time*.

–u *user* Show only processes belonging to *user*. The user may be specified by a user ID, a login name that is then converted to a user ID, ' **#** ' (which designates only those processes executed with superuser privileges), or ' **?** ' (which designates only those processes associated with unknown user IDs).

FILES

/etc/group system group file
/etc/passwd system password file
/var/adm/pacct*incr* active processes accounting file

SEE ALSO

ps(1), **acct**(1M), **acctcms**(1M), **acctcon**(1M), **acctmerg**(1M), **acctprc**(1M), **acctsh**(1M), **fwtmp**(1M), **runacct**(1M), **su**(1M), **acct**(2), **regcmp**(3G), **acct**(4), **utmp**(4)

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NOTES

acctcom reports only on processes that have terminated; use **ps**(1) for active processes.