## NAME

acct, acctdisk, acctdusg, accton, acctwtmp, closewtmp, utmp2wtmp – overview of accounting and miscellaneous accounting commands

## SYNOPSIS

**/usr/lib/acct/acctdisk**

**/usr/lib/acct/acctdusg** [ –**u***filename* ] [ –**p***filename* ]

**/usr/lib/acct/accton** [ *filename* ]

**/usr/lib/acct/acctwtmp** *reason*

**/usr/lib/acct/closewtmp**

**/usr/lib/acct/utmp2wtmp**

## AVAILABILITY

SUNWaccu

## DESCRIPTION

Accounting software is structured as a set of tools (consisting of both C programs and shell procedures) that can be used to build accounting systems. **acctsh**(1M) describes the set of shell procedures built on top of the C programs.

Connect time accounting is handled by various programs that write records into **/var/adm/wtmp**, as described in **utmp**(4). The programs described in **acctcon**(1M) convert this file into session and charging records, which are then summarized by **acctmerg**(1M).

Process accounting is performed by the system kernel. Upon termination of a process, one record per process is written to a file (normally **/var/adm/pacct**). The programs in **acctprc**(1M) summarize this data for charging purposes; **acctcms**(1M) is used to summarize command usage. Current process data may be examined using **acctcom**(1).

Process accounting records and connect time accounting records (or any accounting records in the **tacct** format described in **acct**(4)) can be merged and summarized into total accounting records by **acctmerg** (see **tacct** format in **acct**(4)). **prtacct** (see **acctsh**(1M)) is used to format any or all accounting records.

**acctdisk** reads lines that contain user ID, login name, and number of disk blocks and converts them to total accounting records that can be merged with other accounting records.

**acctdusg** reads its standard input (usually from **find /** –**print** ) and computes disk resource consumption (including indirect blocks) by login.

**accton** without arguments turns process accounting off. If *filename* is given, it must be the name of an existing file, to which the kernel appends process accounting records (see **acct**(2) and **acct**(4)).

**acctwtmp** writes a **utmp**(4) record to its standard output. The record contains the current time and a string of characters that describe the *reason*. A record type of **ACCOUNTING** is assigned (see **utmp**(4)). *reason* must be a string of 11 or fewer characters, numbers, **$**, or spaces. For example, the following are suggestions for use in reboot and shutdown procedures, respectively:

**acctwtmp "acctg on" >> /var/adm/wtmp**
**acctwtmp "acctg off" >> /var/adm/wtmp**

For each user currently logged on, **closewtmp** puts a false **DEAD_PROCESS** record in the **/var/adm/wtmp** file. **runacct** (see **runacct**(1M)) uses this false **DEAD_PROCESS** record so that the connect accounting procedures can track the time used by users logged on before **runacct** was invoked.

For each user currently logged on, **runacct** uses **utmp2wtmp** to create an entry in the file **/var/adm/wtmp**, created by **runacct**. Entries in **/var/adm/wtmp** enable subsequent invocations of **runacct** to account for connect times of users currently logged in.

## OPTIONS

–**u***filename* Records consisting of those filenames for which **acctdusg** charges no one are placed in *filename* (a potential source for finding users trying to avoid disk charges).

–**p***filename* Specify a password file, *filename*. This option is not needed if the password file is **/etc/passwd**.

## ENVIRONMENT

If any of the **LC_*** variables ( **LC_CTYPE, LC_MESSAGES, LC_TIME, LC_COLLATE, LC_NUMERIC,** and **LC_MONETARY** ) (see **environ**(5)) are not set in the environment, the operational behavior of **acct** for each corresponding locale category is determined by the value of the **LANG** environment variable. If **LC_ALL** is set, its contents are used to override both the **LANG** and the other **LC_*** variables. If none of the above variables are set in the environment, the "C" (U.S. style) locale determines how **acct** behaves.

**LC_CTYPE** determines how **acct** handles characters. When **LC_CTYPE** is set to a valid value, **acct** can display and handle text and filenames containing valid characters for that locale. **acct** can display and handle Extended Unix Code (EUC) characters where any character can be 1, 2, or 3 bytes wide. **acct** can also handle EUC characters of 1, 2, or more column widths. In the "C" locale, only characters from ISO 8859-1 are valid.

**LC_TIME** determines how **acct** handles date and time formats. In the "C" locale, date and time handling follows the U.S. rules.

## FILES

| | |
|---|---|
| **/etc/passwd** | used for login name to user ID conversions |
| **/usr/lib/acct** | holds all accounting commands listed in sub-class 1M of this manual |
| **/var/adm/pacct** | current process accounting file |
| **/var/adm/wtmp** | login/logoff history file |

## SEE ALSO

**acctcom**(1), **acctcms**(1M), **acctcon**(1M), **acctmerg**(1M), **acctprc**(1M), **acctsh**(1M), **fwtmp**(1M), **runacct**(1M), **acct**(2), **acct**(4), **utmp**(4), **environ**(5)

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## NOTES

The **acctdusg** command can process a maximum of

3000 distinct users

during a single invocation of the command. If at some point the actual number of users exceeds the maximum, the command will not succeed.