NAME

acctsh, chargefee, ckpacct, dodisk, lastlogin, monacct, nulladm, prctmp, prdaily, prtacct, runacct, shutacct, startup, turnacct – shell procedures for accounting

SYNOPSIS

/usr/lib/acct/chargefee *login-name number*

/usr/lib/acct/ckpacct [*blocks*]

/usr/lib/acct/dodisk [**–o**] [*filename* . . .]

/usr/lib/acct/lastlogin

/usr/lib/acct/monacct *number*

/usr/lib/acct/nulladm *filename* . . .

/usr/lib/acct/prctmp *filename*

/usr/lib/acct/prdaily [**–c**] [**–l**] [*mmdd*]

/usr/lib/acct/prtacct *filename* [*"heading"*]

/usr/lib/acct/runacct [*mmdd*] [*mmdd state*]

/usr/lib/acct/shutacct [*"reason"*]

/usr/lib/acct/startup

/usr/lib/acct/turnacct on | off | switch

DESCRIPTION

chargefee Command

chargefee can be invoked to charge a *number* of units to *login-name*. A record is written to **/var/adm/fee**, to be merged with other accounting records by **runacct**.

ckpacct Command

ckpacct should be initiated using **cron**(1M) to periodically check the size of **/var/adm/pacct**. If the size exceeds *blocks*, **500** by default, **turnacct** will be invoked with argument **switch**. If the number of free disk blocks in the **/var** file system falls below **500**, **ckpacct** will automatically turn off the collection of process accounting records via the **off** argument to **turnacct**. When at least **500** blocks are restored, the accounting will be activated again on the next invocation of **ckpacct**. This feature is sensitive to the frequency at which **ckpacct** is executed, usually by **cron**.

dodisk Command

dodisk should be invoked by **cron** to perform the disk accounting functions.

lastlogin Command

lastlogin is invoked by **runacct** to update **/var/adm/acct/sum/loginlog**, which shows the last date on which each person logged in.

monacct Command

monacct should be invoked once each month or each accounting period. *number* indicates which month or period it is. If *number* is not given, it defaults to the current month (01–12). This default is useful if **monacct** is to executed using **cron**(1M) on the first day of each month. **monacct** creates summary files in **/var/adm/acct/fiscal** and restarts the summary files in **/var/adm/acct/sum**.

nulladm Command

nulladm creates *filename* with mode 664 and ensures that owner and group are **adm**. It is called by various accounting shell procedures.

prctmp Command

prctmp can be used to print the session record file (normally **/var/adm/acct/nite/ctmp** created by **acctcon1** (see **acctcon**(1M)).

prdaily Command

prdaily is invoked by **runacct** to format a report of the previous day's accounting data. The report resides in **/var/adm/acct/sum/rprt/mmdd** where *mmdd* is the month and day of the report. The current daily accounting reports may be printed by typing **prdaily**. Previous days' accounting reports can be printed by using the *mmdd* option and specifying the exact report date desired.

prtacct Command

prtacct can be used to format and print any total accounting (**tacct**)file.

runacct Command

runacct performs the accumulation of connect, process, fee, and disk accounting on a daily basis. It also creates summaries of command usage. For more information, see **runacct**(1M).

shutacct Command

shutacct is invoked during a system shutdown to turn process accounting off and append a *reason* record to **/var/adm/wtmp**.

startup Command

startup can be invoked when the system is brought to a multi-user state to turn process accounting on.

turnacct Command

turnacct is an interface to **accton** (see **acct**(1M)) to turn process accounting **on** or **off**. The **switch** argument moves the current **/var/adm/pacct** to the next free name in **/var/adm/pacct***incr* (where *incr* is a number starting with **1** and incrementing by one for each additional **pacct** file), then turns accounting back on again. This procedure is called by **ckpacct** and thus can be taken care of by the **cron** and used to keep **pacct** to a reasonable size. **shutacct** uses **turnacct** to stop process accounting. **startup** uses **turnacct** to start process accounting.

OPTIONS

–c This option prints a report of exceptional resource usage by command, and may be used on current day's accounting data only.

–l This option prints a report of exceptional usage by login id for the specified date. Previous daily reports are cleaned up and therefore inaccessible after each invocation of **monacct**.

–o Use **acctdusg** (see **acct**(1M)) to do a slower version of disk accounting by login directory. *filename*s specifies the one or more filesystem names where disk accounting will be done. If *filename*s are used, disk accounting will be done on these filesystems only. If the **–o** option is used, *filename*s should be mount points of mounted filesystems. If the **–o** option is omitted, *filename*s should be the special file names of mountable filesystems.

FILES

/usr/lib/acct	holds all accounting commands listed in section 1M of this manual
/usr/lib/acct/ptecms.awk	contains the limits for exceptional usage by command name
/usr/lib/acct/ptelus.awk	contains the limits for exceptional usage by login ID
/var/adm/acct/fiscal	fiscal reports directory
/var/adm/acct/nite	working directory
/var/adm/acct/sum	summary directory contains information for **monacct**
/var/adm/acct/sum/loginlog	file updated by last login
/var/adm/fee	accumulator for fees
/var/adm/pacct	current file for per-process accounting
/var/adm/pacct*incr*	used if **pacct** gets large and during execution of daily accounting procedure
/var/adm/wtmp	login/logoff summary

SEE ALSO

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

NOTES

The **dodisk** 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.