NAME

sar, sa1, sa2, sadc – system activity report package

SYNOPSIS

/usr/lib/sa/sadc [*t n*] [*ofile*]

/usr/lib/sa/sa1 [*t n*]

/usr/lib/sa/sa2 [–**aAbcdgkmpqruvwy**] [–**e** *time*] [–**f** *filename*] [–**i** *sec*] [–**s** *time*]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWaccu

DESCRIPTION

System activity data can be accessed at the special request of a user (see **sar**(1)) and automatically, on a routine basis, as described here. The operating system contains several counters that are incremented as various system actions occur. These include counters for CPU utilization, buffer usage, disk and tape I/O activity, TTY device activity, switching and system-call activity, file-access, queue activity, inter-process communications, and paging. For more general system statistics, use **iostat**(1M), **sar**(1), or **vmstat**(1M).

See *Solaris 1.x to Solaris 2.x Transition Guide* for device naming conventions for disks.

sadc and two shell procedures, **sa1** and **sa2**, are used to sample, save, and process this data.

sadc, the data collector, samples system data *n* times, with an interval of *t* seconds between samples, and writes in binary format to *ofile* or to standard output. The sampling interval *t* should be greater than 5 seconds; otherwise, the activity of **sadc** itself may affect the sample. If *t* and *n* are omitted, a special record is written. This facility can be used at system boot time, when booting to a multi-user state, to mark the time at which the counters restart from zero. For example, when accounting is enabled, the **/etc/init.d/perf** file writes the restart mark to the daily data file using the command entry:

su sys –c "/usr/lib/sa/sadc /var/adm/sa/sa`date +%d`"

The shell script **sa1**, a variant of **sadc**, is used to collect and store data in the binary file **/var/adm/sa/sa***dd*, where *dd* is the current day. The arguments *t* and *n* cause records to be written *n* times at an interval of *t* seconds, or once if omitted. The following entries in **/var/spool/cron/crontabs/sys** will produce records every 20 minutes during working hours and hourly otherwise:

0 * * * 0-6 /usr/lib/sa/sa1
20,40 8–17 * * 1–5 /usr/lib/sa/sa1

See **crontab**(1) for details.

The shell script **sa2**, a variant of **sar**, writes a daily report in the file **/var/adm/sa/sar***dd*. See the **OPTIONS** section in **sar**(1) for an explanation of the various options. The following entry in **/var/spool/cron/crontabs/sys** will report important activities hourly during the working day:

5 18 * * 1–5 /usr/lib/sa/sa2 –s 8:00 –e 18:01 –i 1200 –A

FILES

/etc/init.d/perf	
/tmp/sa.adrfl	address file
/var/adm/sa/sa*dd*	daily data file
/var/adm/sa/sar*dd*	daily report file
/var/spool/cron/crontabs/sys	

SEE ALSO

crontab(1), **sag**(1), **sar**(1), **timex**(1), **iostat**(1M), **vmstat**(1M)

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