

Table des matières

CPU ..... 3

*Top process* ..... 3

Mémoire ..... 3

Disque ..... 5

Réseau ..... 6

Sémaphores ..... 6

    Description ..... 7

    Calcul des valeurs ..... 7



CPU

- Lancer un **sar 1 10** pour avoir une vue globale de la machine :

```
root@server1104092:~# sar 1 10
Linux 2.6.9-67.ELsmp (server1104092)      11/12/08

14:57:54      CPU      %user      %nice      %system      %iowait      %idle
14:57:55      all      11.60        0.00        4.49        25.94        57.98
14:57:56      all      10.88        0.00        3.75        25.00        60.38
14:57:57      all      10.59        0.00        3.86        24.41        61.15
14:57:58      all      10.76        0.00        4.13        24.66        60.45
14:57:59      all      11.36        0.00        4.99        24.22        59.43
14:58:00      all      11.51        0.00        3.25        27.91        57.32
```

- On peut utiliser **top** :

```
top - 15:07:42 up 10 days,  7:32, 20 users,  load average: 1.87, 2.72, 2.58
Tasks: 448 total,  1 running, 447 sleeping,   0 stopped,   0 zombie
Cpu(s):  7.6% us,  0.9% sy,  0.0% ni, 87.3% id,  3.1% wa,  0.1% hi,  0.9% si
Mem: 65747848k total, 65217884k used,   529964k free,   168860k buffers
Swap: 65535992k total,    976k used, 65535016k free, 62379852k cached

  PID USER      PR  NI  %CPU   TIME+   %MEM  VIRT  RES   SHR  S  COMMAND
32368 root       16   0   54   37:38.27  0.0 20456 5028 3604  S  dsmc
17209 sybase    16   0   5 252:52.99  7.3 7327m 4.6g 4.6g  S  RPO_dataserver
17211 sybase    16   0   4 305:02.35  7.5 7327m 4.7g 4.7g  S  RPO_dataserver
26930 root       16   0   1 20:23.75   0.0 2900 1828 520  S  cmaperfd
14326 sybase   15   0   1 394:40.93  9.3 7327m 5.8g 5.8g  S  IRD_dataserver
18525 sybase   15   0   1 232:11.65  5.4 7331m 3.4g 3.4g  S  RPS_dataserver
30714 root       16   0   1  0:00.07   0.0 6424 1428 848  R  top
14323 sybase   15   0   0 419:17.35  9.3 7327m 5.8g 5.8g  S  IRD_dataserver
15498 sybase   15   0   0 522:40.79  9.1 7578m 5.7g 5.7g  S  IRS_dataserver
16354 sybase   15   0   0 291:18.70 11.0 7337m 6.9g 6.9g  S  RPO_dataserver
17207 sybase   15   0   0 346:40.57  7.5 7327m 4.7g 4.7g  S  RPO_dataserver
18003 sybase   15   0   0 266:00.77 11.0 7341m 6.9g 6.9g  S  RPS_dataserver
22149 root       15   0   0  3:32.06   0.0   0   0   0  S  kjournald
25904 root       15   0   0 22:04.93   0.0   0   0   0  S  kpanfs_thpool
25905 root       15   0   0 22:03.25   0.0   0   0   0  S  kpanfs_thpool
```

→ **SHIFT + F** pour changer la colonne de tri, etc. **h** pour l'aide.

Top process

```
ps -eo pcpu,pid,user,args | sort -k 1 -r | head -10
ps -eo pcpu,pid,user,args | sort -r -k1 | less
```

cf. <http://www.cyberciti.biz>

Mémoire

- Vérifier la mémoire avec un **sar -r 1 10** et **free -m** :

```
root@server1104092:~# sar -r 1 10
Linux 2.6.9-67.ELsmp (server1104092)      11/12/08

15:05:25      kbmemfree kbmemused  %memused  kbbuffers  kbcached  kswapdfree kswapused  %swpused  kswapcad
15:05:26      488156  65259692   99.26    170472  62419380  65535016    976     0.00      0
15:05:27      479004  65268844   99.27    170488  62426708  65535016    976     0.00      0
15:05:28      471644  65276204   99.28    170504  62436008  65535016    976     0.00      0
15:05:29      463452  65284396   99.30    170512  62444228  65535016    976     0.00      0
15:05:30      454292  65293556   99.31    170540  62453448  65535016    976     0.00      0
15:05:31      445596  65302252   99.32    170552  62462344  65535016    976     0.00      0

root@server1104092:~# free -m
total      used      free      shared      buffers      cached
Mem:      64206      63597         609         0         165        60824
-/+ buffers/cache:      2607      61599
Swap:      63999         0      63999
```

→ ici on a 2607 Mo de ram utilisée et 60824 Mo de cache (utilisabale par le kernel en cas de besoin). La valeur 63597 Mo correspond à la mémoire allouée, 61599 correspond à la mémoire disponible.

- **vmstat -s** affiche les infos détaillées sur la mémoire :

```
root@server2311829:~# vmstat -s
24665472 total memory
15389220 used memory
14490508 active memory
136844 inactive memory
9276252 free memory
768868 buffer memory
10595768 swap cache
25165816 total swap
0 used swap
25165816 free swap
12203574 non-nice user cpu ticks
32747 nice user cpu ticks
141624951 system cpu ticks
4344770172 idle cpu ticks
579126 IO-wait cpu ticks
409728 IRQ cpu ticks
181938 softirq cpu ticks
9452723 pages paged in
690716466 pages paged out
0 pages swapped in
0 pages swapped out
1640151373 interrupts
765936041 CPU context switches
1223379772 boot time
314718391 forks
```

- un **cat /proc/meminfo** donne aussi des infos pertinentes (noyau 2.6 dans notre cas) :

```
root@parcl1104092:~# cat /proc/meminfo
MemTotal: 65747848 kB
MemFree: 4676348 kB
Buffers: 155412 kB
Cached: 58250332 kB
SwapCached: 0 kB
Active: 42665024 kB
Inactive: 17041772 kB
HighTotal: 0 kB
HighFree: 0 kB
LowTotal: 65747848 kB
LowFree: 4676348 kB
SwapTotal: 65535992 kB
SwapFree: 65535016 kB
Dirty: 3148 kB
Writeback: 0 kB
Mapped: 31220740 kB
Slab: 789220 kB
CommitLimit: 98409916 kB
Committed_AS: 33127992 kB
PageTables: 419756 kB
VmallocTotal: 536870911 kB
VmallocUsed: 51352 kB
VmallocChunk: 536819195 kB
HugePages_Total: 0
HugePages_Free: 0
Hugepagesize: 2048 kB
```

→ **Buffers & Cached** : cette mémoire peut-être utilisée par le kernel en cas de besoin, c'est la mémoire disponible (mais allouée)  
→ **Active** : mémoire récemment utilisée qui ne sera pas utilisée par le kernel sauf en cas de besoin fort  
→ **Inactive** : mémoire utilisée pouvant être utilisée par le kernel si besoin  
→ **Dirty** : datas non flushées sur le disque (ou en cours)  
→ D'autres infos [ici](#).

- Un petit **vmstat 1 10** donne aussi des infos utiles :

```
root@server1104092:~# vmstat 1 10
procs -----memory----- --swap-- ----io---- --system-- ----cpu----
r b swpd free buff cache si so bi bo in cs us sy id wa
0 2 976 472404 165332 62007272 0 0 460 550 5 2 12 5 77 6
2 0 976 467988 165340 62012296 0 0 2208 236 16949 36775 15 12 66 8
5 0 976 463380 165360 62016900 0 0 2088 1705 9980 36940 16 9 70 5
3 0 976 457684 165364 62022064 0 0 2264 397 7457 44781 12 9 73 6
```

6	0	976	452564	165376	62027832	0	0	2260	275	6159	45565	20	10	66	4
1	3	976	447988	165376	62033068	0	0	2376	9536	7778	35145	15	10	68	7
3	1	976	440628	165384	62038772	0	0	2496	556	8299	71486	21	11	63	5
0	0	976	433684	165400	62045624	0	0	3108	696	5167	52533	10	9	74	6
0	1	976	427284	165400	62051948	0	0	2892	216	4757	45852	12	8	74	7
1	0	976	421468	165404	62056160	0	0	1620	609	6609	69289	11	8	75	6

Les champs *so* et *si* permettent de voir l'activité de swap. On peut voir la runqueue *r* et les process *b* qui attendent des I/O (réseau, disque) *b*, cf le man pour les autres infos (*cs* → context swith, *in* → interrupts, etc).

Disque

● vmstat -d 1 1

```
root@server2311829:/# vmstat -d 1 1
```

disk-	reads				writes				IO	
	total	merged	sectors	ms	total	merged	sectors	ms	cur	sec
ram0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ram15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
hda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
sda	194356	5945	4172146	137864	96031752	77260674	1380561782	51965656	0	6458
dm-0	11404	0	509890	13774	28497459	0	227979672	39823426	0	701
dm-1	13623	0	533730	13236	7019350	0	56154800	11378930	0	637
dm-2	2998	0	24154	844	109615714	0	876925712	7213939	0	3883
dm-3	2972	0	23770	1397	280989	0	2247912	3567093	0	42
dm-4	3373	0	78090	1367	2954396	0	23635168	5853703	0	166
dm-5	69064	0	2116530	67730	2682039	0	21456312	8221587	0	204
dm-6	5320	0	114218	7105	2974177	0	23793416	267554994	0	381
dm-7	2909	0	23272	621	0	0	0	0	0	0
dm-8	3222	0	25770	8636	7034863	0	56278904	2119759062	0	217
md0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
loop7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
dm-9	2235	0	17874	2412	474271	0	3794168	150902341	0	27
dm-10	3787	0	22986	1879	318459	0	654606	163241	0	9
dm-11	5240	0	34388	4321	197786	0	424060	493783	0	5
dm-12	5274	0	34456	4168	323270	0	675028	963431	0	5
dm-15	1721	0	13762	1684	5671213	0	45369704	8472081	0	458
dm-16	1708	0	13658	8814	469486	0	3755888	64149095	0	21
dm-17	1764	0	14106	3557	4370518	0	34964144	204951066	0	231
dm-14	3378	0	19768	1341	62748	0	138480	209068	0	2
dm-18	3784	0	22980	1701	45660	0	109008	60575	0	3
dm-19	807	0	6450	525	249030	0	1992240	6801428	0	4
dm-20	2868	0	19382	1516	25806	0	69300	1170260	0	1

→ Ici on voit l'activité de chaque device. Pour déterminer à quel LV correspond quel device dm-x voir [ici](#).

● iostat -k -x 1 10

```
root@server2311828:/# iostat -k -x 1 1
Linux 2.6.9-67.ELsmp (parsl2311828) 12/11/2008
```

avg-cpu:	%user	%nice	%sys	%iowait	%idle
	1.09	0.00	18.40	0.11	80.40

Device:	rrqm/s	wrqm/s	r/s	w/s	rsec/s	wsec/s	rkB/s	wkB/s	avgrq-sz	avgqu-sz	await	svctm	%util
sda	0.00	62.30	0.05	106.47	0.92	585.84	0.46	292.92	5.51	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.58
dm-0	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.08	0.12	160.66	0.06	80.33	8.00	0.02	0.82	0.02	0.05
dm-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.10	15.56	0.05	7.78	8.04	0.00	0.67	0.05	0.01
dm-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.36	0.00	351.81	0.00	175.91	2.52	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.51
dm-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.12	8.00	0.00	0.26	0.05	0.00
dm-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	13.20	0.00	6.60	8.00	0.00	2.19	0.04	0.01
dm-5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.65	0.41	5.22	0.21	2.61	8.44	0.00	1.87	0.06	0.00
dm-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.03	5.12	0.01	2.56	8.03	0.03	51.40	0.08	0.00
dm-7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.34	0.21	0.00
dm-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	6.70	0.00	3.35	8.00	0.15	184.80	0.03	0.00
dm-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.01	1.60	0.00	0.80	8.01	0.04	205.42	0.04	0.00
dm-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.04	2.18	0.00	0.35	0.03	0.00
dm-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.05	2.20	0.00	0.41	0.03	0.00
dm-12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.08	2.12	0.00	0.38	0.03	0.00
dm-15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.06	13.35	0.03	6.67	8.02	0.00	0.29	0.08	0.01
dm-16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.67	8.00	0.00	0.55	0.04	0.00
dm-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.03	9.44	0.02	4.72	8.00	0.13	108.44	0.07	0.01
dm-14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	2.39	0.00	1.09	0.06	0.00
dm-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	2.73	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.00
dm-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.51	8.00	0.00	0.63	0.05	0.00
dm-20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.03	2.34	0.00	0.57	0.04	0.00

→ Pour afficher les infos sur l'utilisation des disques

## Réseau

- **mii-tool** et **ethtool** pour vérifier le statut des cartes :

```
root@server1104092:~# mii-tool
eth0: 100 Mbit, full duplex, link ok
eth1: no link
eth2: 100 Mbit, full duplex, link ok
eth3: negotiated, link ok
eth4: 100 Mbit, full duplex, link ok
eth5: negotiated, link ok
eth6: 100 Mbit, full duplex, link ok
eth7: negotiated, link ok

root@server1104092:~# ethtool eth7
Settings for eth7:
    Supported ports: [ TP ]
    Supported link modes:   10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
                           100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
                           1000baseT/Full
    Supports auto-negotiation: Yes
    Advertised link modes:  1000baseT/Full
    Advertised auto-negotiation: Yes
    Speed: 1000Mb/s
    Duplex: Full
    Port: Twisted Pair
    PHYAD: 0
    Transceiver: internal
    Auto-negotiation: on
    Supports Wake-on: umbg
    Wake-on: g
    Current message level: 0x00000007 (7)
    Link detected: yes
```

- **netstat -taunp|grep -c ESTA** pour vérifier le nombre de connexions établies

## Sémaphores

Pour voir la conf des sémaphores :

```
root@server9010504:~# cat /proc/sys/kernel/sem
1024 32000 100 606

SEMMSL - semaphores per ID
SEMMNS - (SEMMNI*SEMMSL) max semaphores in system
SEMOPM - max operations per semop call
```

SEMMNI - max semaphore identifiers

Ca se modifie à chaud avec la commande :

```
echo "1024 32000 100 606" > /proc/sys/kernel/sem
```

Il ne faut pas oublier de modifier la ligne kernel.sem du fichier `/etc/sysctl.conf` pour la prise en compte aux prochains reboots :

```
root@server9010504:/# grep kernel.sem /etc/sysctl.conf
kernel.sem = 1024 32000 100 606
```

On retrouve les infos aussi avec la commande `ipcs` :

```
root@server9010504:/# ipcs -s -l
----- Semaphore Limits -----
max number of arrays = 606
max semaphores per array = 1024
max semaphores system wide = 32000
max ops per semop call = 100
semaphore max value = 32767
```

Description

Semaphore	Description	Minimum
SEMMSL	maximum number of semaphores per array	128
SEMMNS	maximum semaphores system-wide	
SEMOPM	maximum operations per semop call	
SEMMNI	maximum arrays	

Calcul des valeurs

Source <sup>1)</sup>

- Calculate the minimum total semaphore requirements using the following formula:

```
sum (process parameters of all database instances on the system) + system and other application requirements
```

Set `semmsns` (total semaphores systemwide) to this total.  
Set `semmsl` (semaphores per set) to 256.  
Set `semmni` (total semaphores sets) to `semmsns / semmsl` rounded up to the nearest multiple of 1024.

The following formula can be used as a guide, although in practice, `SEMMNS` and `SEMMNU` can be much less than `SEMMNI * SEMMSL` because not every program in the system needs semaphores.

$$SEMMNS = SEMMNU = (SEMMNI * SEMMSL)$$

<sup>1)</sup> <https://gerardnico.com/wiki/linux/semaphore>

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