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Linux Ubuntu 22.4.5 Manual Pages on command 'sadc.8'

$ man sadc.8

SADC(8) Linux User's Manual SADC(8)

NAME

sadc - System activity data collector.

SYNOPSIS

/usr/lib/sysstat/sadc [-C comment] [-D] [-F] [-f] [-L] [-V] [-S { key?

word [,...] | ALL | XALL }] [interval [count]] [outfile]

DESCRIPTION

The sadc command samples system data a specified number of times (count) at a spec?

ified interval measured in seconds (interval). It writes in binary format to the

specified outfile or to standard output. If outfile is set to -, then sadc uses the

standard system activity daily data file (see below). In this case, if the file

already exists, sadc will overwrite it if it is from a previous month. By default

sadc collects most of the data available from the kernel. But there are also op?

tional metrics, for which the relevant options must be explicitly passed to sadc to

be collected (see option -S below).

The standard system activity daily data file is named saDD unless option -D is

used, in which case its name is saYYYYMMDD, where YYYY stands for the current year,

MM for the current month and DD for the current day. By default it is located in

the /var/log/sysstat directory. Yet it is possible to specify an alternate location

for it: If outfile is a directory (instead of a plain file) then it will be consid?

ered as the directory where the standard system activity daily data file will be

saved.

When the count parameter is not specified, sadc writes its data endlessly. When both interval and count are not specified, and option -C is not used, a dummy record, which is used at system startup to mark the time when the counter restarts from 0, will be written. For example, one of the system startup script may write the restart mark to the daily data file by the command entry:

/usr/lib/sysstat/sadc -

The sadc command is intended to be used as a backend to the sar command.

Note: The sadc command only reports on local activities.

OPTIONS

-C comment

When neither the interval nor the count parameters are specified, this op? tion tells sadc to write a dummy record containing the specified comment string. This comment can then be displayed with option -C of sar.

-D Use saYYYYMMDD instead of saDD as the standard system activity daily data file name.

-F The creation of outfile will be forced. If the file already exists and has a format unknown to sadc then it will be truncated. This may be useful for daily data files created by an older version of sadc and whose format is no longer compatible with current one.

-f fdatasync() will be used to ensure data is written to disk. This differs from the normal operation in that a sudden system reset is less likely to result in the saDD datafiles being corrupted. However, this is at the ex? pense of performance within the sadc process as forward progress will be blocked while data is written to underlying disk instead of just to cache.

-L sadc will try to get an exclusive lock on the outfile before writing to it or truncating it. Failure to get the lock is fatal, except in the case of trying to write a normal (i.e. not a dummy and not a header) record to an existing file, in which case sadc will try again at the next interval. Usu? ally, the only reason a lock would fail would be if another sadc process were also writing to the file. This can happen when cron is used to launch sadc. If the system is under heavy load, an old sadc might still be running when cron starts a new one. Without locking, this situation can result in a corrupted system activity file.

-S { keyword [,...] | ALL | XALL }

Possible keywords are DISK, INT, IPV6, POWER, SNMP, XDISK, ALL, and XALL. Specify which optional activities should be collected by sadc. Some activi? ties are optional to prevent data files from growing too large. The DISK keyword indicates that sadc should collect data for block devices. The INT keyword indicates that sadc should collect data for system interrupts. The IPV6 keyword indicates that IPv6 statistics should be collected by sadc. The POWER keyword indicates that sadc should collect power management sta? tistics. The SNMP keyword indicates that SNMP statistics should be col? lected by sadc. The ALL keyword is equivalent to specifying all the key? words above and therefore all previous activities are collected.
The XDISK keyword is an extension to the DISK one and indicates that parti? tions and filesystems statistics should be collected by sadc in addition to disk statistics. This option works only with kernels 2.6.25 and later. The XALL keyword is equivalent to specifying all the keywords above (including keyword extensions) and therefore all possible activities are collected.
Important note: The activities (including optional ones) saved in an exist? ing data file prevail over those selected with option -S. As a consequence, appending data to an existing data file will result in option -S being ig? nored.

-V Print version number then exit.

ENVIRONMENT

The sadc command takes into account the following environment variable:

S_TIME_DEF_TIME

If this variable exists and its value is UTC then sadc will save its data in UTC time. sadc will also use UTC time instead of local time to determine the current daily data file located in the /var/log/sysstat directory.

EXAMPLES

/usr/lib/sysstat/sadc 1 10 /tmp/datafile

Write 10 records of one second intervals to the /tmp/datafile binary file.

/usr/lib/sysstat/sadc -C Backup_Start /tmp/datafile

Insert the comment Backup_Start into the file /tmp/datafile.

BUGS

The /proc filesystem must be mounted for the sadc command to work.

All the statistics are not necessarily available, depending on the kernel version used. sadc assumes that you are using at least a 2.6 kernel.

FILES

/var/log/sysstat/saDD

/var/log/sysstat/saYYYYMMDD

The standard system activity daily data files and their default location. YYYY stands for the current year, MM for the current month and DD for the current day.

/proc and /sys contain various files with system statistics.

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SEE ALSO

sar(1), sa1(8), sa2(8), sadf(1), sysstat(5)

https://github.com/sysstat/sysstat

http://pagesperso-orange.fr/sebastien.godard/

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