SIGHTLINE™

Leistungen und Lösungen

SightLine UNIX Power Agent

intelligent SOLUTIONS

Qualität, Service und Performance

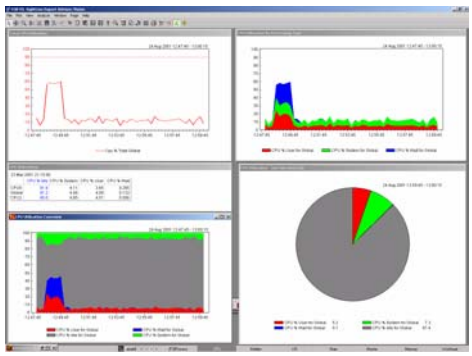
CPU Statistics

CPU Utilisation - SightLine provides global as well as per CPU statistics. Depending on the type of UNIX, SightLine will report the different modes system, User, Wait I/O. Depending on the type of UNIX platform, CPU wait states are also reported.

Context Switching - Context Switching incurs system CPU cycles and diminishes the amount of CPU left for user processing. SightLine reports type and rates of context switching globally as well as per process.

Processes - SightLine reports on the rate at which processes are placed in the Run Queue and Swap Queue, as well as the number of processes in various States, Run, Sleep, etc., Users Logged In.

System Calls and Remote System Calls - System calls account for a lot of the overhead on a system. System calls are routines performed on behalf of processes on the system. SightLine reports types and rates for all system calls.



NFS Statistics

Network File System (NFS) variables provide statistics on the traffic and overhead associated with NFS operations. SightLine reports rates of Calls, Volume, and Failures to flag problems with the NFS subsystem. Client and server statistics include Calls, Badcalls, Reads, Writes.

RPC Statistics

A process can be executed on a host other than the one that produces the call. Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) metrics provide information on the volume and rates of Procedure Calls to and from other hosts. SightLine reports Client and Server Statistics.

Network Statistics

Network Statistics are collected at the controller level. SightLine collects Net Traffic Rates, Collisions (sign of network problems) and Resends (sign of controller problems), Number of Packets, Volume of Traffic, and TCP Stats.

Disk Statistics

SightLine reports on disk statistics provided by the kernel. Depending on the type of UNIX platform, they can include %Busy, Volume of Traffic, Queue Length, Wait Times, and Service Times, %Read, %Write, etc.

Input Packets/Sec	Output Packets/Sec
Collisions/Sec	IP Pkts Received/Sec

File System

File systems can be mounted across physical disks. Their space on most UNIX servers is set and cannot be changed easily, so it is very important to monitor their use. Besides Space Utilisation, SightLine reports Volume of Traffic of FS and I-nodes Used.

TTY

TTY variables record utilisation of terminal lines. SightLine reports these rates in several forms.

Memory Statistics

Memory - These variables include Space Utilisation, Paging, and Swapping Statistics.

Swap - These variables provide information on disk space where Paged and Swapped Memory resides. Some systems will crash if Swap Space is filled. SightLine also reports Swap Rates in blocks.

Buffer Cache - The Buffer Cache is a block of memory where I/O's are cached. This greatly enhances the performance of the disk I/O subsystem, but at the expense of available memory. SightLine reports Rates, Misses, and Hits for both Reads and Writes.

Name Cache - The Name Cache is a block of memory that caches the recently used I-nodes (file headers), which saves the system overhead of translating them into filespecs. The trade-off is used memory. Size and Rates are reported.

SightLine Systems Corporation is an information technology company. Its real-time software and services allow IT System Managers to detect, diagnose, and prevent performance problems in even the most complex and diverse environments. SightLine makes it easy to monitor the response time of critical applications from an end-user perspective, to gauge overall corporate system performance and improve end user satisfaction.

IPC Statistics

Depending on the type of UNIX platform, Interprocess Communication (IPC) includes Message Queues, Semaphore and Shared Memory interprocess communication traffic parameters including Msg Ops/Secs, Msgs Queued, Sema Ops/Sec, Sema in System, and Shared Memory in Use.

Kernel Statistics

Tunable Parameters - This group of variables depends on the UNIX platform. SightLine reports all the user changeable variables that deal with kernel configuration and performance.

- ☐ Process Age Interval Secs
- ☐ Pg Steal High Mark
- ☐ Pg Steal Low Mark
- ☐ Min Non Swap Memory Pgs
- ☐ Min Swap Memory Pgs

Kernel Variables - This group contains more user changeable variables that effect how much memory the kernel will utilise with buffer and tables. e.g.

I/O Buffers	System Callouts	Clists Allocated
Max Process/User	Stream Buffers	Hash Buffers (**20)
Process Table Size	Max Memory/User	Physical I/O Buffers

Process Level Data - Monitors Event Scope system utilisation of processes.
Pid# - The Process Identification Number.
Userid - The name of the User that owns this process.
Taskname – The name of the process.
Usr%(User CPU utilisation) – The amount of User CPU this process used during the sample interval. On a multi-processor machine this is the value of CPU usage for this process on all CPUs.
Sys% (System CPU utilisation) – The amount of System CPU this process used during the sample interval. On a multi-processor machine this is the value of CPU usage for this process on all CPUs.
Cuser% (Child user CPU utilisation) – The amount of user CPU that Children of this process used who completed during the last interval. You will only see values when a child of this process completed during the interval.
Csys% (Child system CPU utilisation) – The amount of system CPU that Children of this process used who completed during the last interval. You will only see values when a child of this process completed during the interval.
Size K (Process size) - The amount of memory that this process is using in Kilobytes.
Pri (Priority Level) - Level of Priority of the process.
BRead - The Number of Block Reads done by this process during this interval.
BWrite - The number of Block Writes done by this process during this interval.
PgFlt - The number of Page Faults for this process during the interval.

Stream Statistics

Streams are used in some forms of UNIX as the basic underlying structure for communication, including the network traffic and IPC on the node. SightLine reports Rates, Number in Use, and Utilisation by buffer size.

Callout Usage Values

Callouts are used for timers and other time coordinating functions. In some forms of UNIX, when the callout table gets full, the system crashes. The information is kept in a block of memory called the Callout table. SightLine reports utilisation statistics.

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Die Intelligent Solutions GmbH mit Sitz in Bad Homburg ist ein Softwarehaus und IT-Dienstleister mit innovativen Produkten und Verfahren für die Optimierung von Geschäftsprozessen und IT-Infrastrukturen. Namhafte Unternehmen aus allen Branchen setzen seit Jahren unsere Lösungen für Performance-, Service Level- und Kapazitätsmanagement, End-to-End Application Monitoring sowie für Testautomation und Lasttests ein.

Ein Team von IT-Experten implementiert und wartet exklusiv die SightLine® Produktfamilie in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz. ITIL-zertifizierte Consultants unterstützen bei der Analyse von Performance- oder Kapazitätsproblemen und bei der Durchführung von Performance-, Service Level- und Lasttests. Die Intelligent Solutions GmbH automatisiert IT-Services und führt schlüsselfertige Lösungen ein. Dabei bauen wir auf die Erfahrung aus mehr als 20 Jahren erfolgreicher Projektarbeit im Bereich Performance- und Service-Management.

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