Path / File / Command	Function
.login	Settings for Korn shell user
.profile	Profile Script for Korn shell user
.Xauthority	X-Window Scecurity Mechanism
.Xdefault	X-Window GUI settings
.Xsession	X-Window settings (wie .profile)
/etc /init.d/...	Solaris: Run Control Scripts, system-level independent
/rc.d/[rc{runlvl}|init].d/	AIX: Run Control Scripts, system-level independent
/etc/[profile|.login]	Solaris+AIX: Initial Machine wide BSH/KSH Defaults
/etc/csh.cshrc	1st System-wide Setup File C Shell
/etc/csh.login	2nd System-wide Setup File C Shell (wenn verfügbar)
/etc/default/...	Solaris: Default-Umgebungseinstellungen
/etc/default/init	Solaris: Timezones, Locales, Language, Codepage
/etc/default/login	Solaris: Shell Defaults
/etc/environment	AIX: Shell Defaults (ulimit, umask, path etc.)
/etc/group	User Group registry
/etc/inet/...	Solaris: Inet Daemon Config (hosts,ipnodes,services)
/etc/inittab	System Initialization Table
/etc/passwd	User registry
/etc/rc{runlvl}	Run Level Boot/Stop Commands
/etc/rc{runlvl}.d/...	Boot/Stop Commands
/etc/security/limits	AIX User Limits (e.g. Hard and Soft File Sizes)
/etc/services	TCP/IP Dienste-Verzeichnis
/etc/system	Solaris System Kernel
/etc/vfstab	File System Description Table
/home/user/.cshrc	individual C Shell settings at login and every new C Shell
/home/user/.login	individual C Shell settings at login (nach .cshrc)
/home/user/.logout	individual log out processing
/home/user/.ssh/	Directory of Secure Shell identification data
/home[1]/user	Home Directory
/opt/IBM/db2/Vnn.n	IBM DB2 installation path (see db2ls command)
/opt/IBM/db2/V9.1/ profiles.reg	IBM DB2 V9.1 instance registry
/usr/[lpp|opt]/db2_...	Obsolete AIX DB2 Package Library
/usr/sap/<sid>/SYS/exe/run	SAP Executables, Utilities, User Exits
/usr/sap/<SID>/SYS/profile/DEFAULT.PFL	SAP R3 Executables, Utilities, User Exits
/var/adm/{ras|log}	wichtige System Log Files
/var/db2/vxx/defaults.env	Obsolete DB2 DB2 V8.x-- 9.1 registry and environment
/var/db2/global.reg	DB2 DB2 V9.7++ registry and environment
^c	Interrupt processing
^d	ends user data input
<Esc>+k	<Esc>+j	Command Editor vi: previous	next command (scroll)
admintool	Solaris Admin GUI (X-Window)
alias [shortcut="cmd"]	Pseudonym or Shortcut for a command or cmd series,
alias r='fc -s'	e.g. simple 'repeat last command' as "r"
apropos keyword	Hinweise zu Schlüsselwörtern

Path / File / Command	Function
at	Execute Command later:
	at -m 0730 tuesday sort <f1 >f2
	at now <enter> cmd
at -l	List defered Command Execution
banner text	Creates big letters
bc	Builtin Calculator
bfs file	AIX: Scans a file, displays requested lines
Boot Process AIX	AIX System Boot Sequence or changing Run Levels:
	shutdown (script) or boot ➔ init (program) ➔
	/etc/inittab: sysinit + rc + per level: /sbin/rc.boot
	lvl + /etc/rc 2 + /etc/rc.d/rc lvl ➔
	/etc/rc.d/rc/vl.d /[K|S][0-9]script (symbolic links to
	/etc/rc.d/init.d) ➔ start or kill legacy systems
Boot Process Solaris	Solaris System Boot Sequence or changing Run Levels:
	shutdown (script) or boot ➔ init (program) ➔
	/etc/inittab: initdefault, /sbin/rc2 ➔/etc/rc2 ➔
	/etc/rc2.d ➔ [K|S][0-9]script ➔ start or kill
	legacy systems
bootinfo -K	AIX Kernel 32/64 Bit enabled, or ...
	ls -al /unix displays symbolic link to Unix Kernel
bootinfo -r	AIX display real memory in kilobytes
bootinfo -y	AIX display if the hardware is 32-bit or 64-bit
cat [options] file	View File
-n	- number lines
chmod mask file	Change Access Modes:
	3 x r/w/x/- for Owner/Group/other
	x=exec w=write r=read
chmod -R m f	Recurse into Sub Path's
chmod u+s	g+s	+t	Setuid-Bit, Setguid-Bit, Sticky-Bit (4000/2000/1000)
chown o.g file	Change Owner o=owner/g=group
chown -R o.g. f	Change Owner, recurse into paths
cleanipc inst-no remove	SAP: like ipcrm, removes [shared] memory segments
clear	clear terminal screen
cmd	grep -o s	filter with options ans search patterns
	-i ignore case (upper/lower caps)
cmd |{pg|more}	Writes to console page by page controlled by user
compress file	Compress (see uncompress)
cp f1 d2	Copy of file1 to directory2
cp f1 f2	Copy of file1 to file2
cp -opt f1 f2|d2	-f unlink -i prompt before overwrite
	-p preserve permissions-r recurse into subdirs
cpio parms	Copy Files into or from an Archive, for example
find . -print	cpio -ov >/dev/rfd0	Copy all File of Directory to Disk
crontab -l	List of (planned) crontab activities

Path / File / Command	Function
`curt -i`	AIX: CPU Utilization Reporting Tool
`date [`*`format`*`]`	Shows date [in different formats]
`db2am`	DB2 Activity Monitor (use client GUI)
`db2batch -d `*`database`*` -a`	DB2 benchmark tool, in-line options:
`user``/`*`psw`*` -f `*`input`*`.sql -i`	`--#SET ROWS_FETCH -1 to `*`n`*
`long -r `*`output`*`.OUT`	`--#SET ROWS_OUT -1 to `*`n`*
	`--#SET PER_DETAIL {1-5}`
	1 (deflt.) Elapsed Time only
	2 Appl Snapshot + Elapsed Time
	3 DBM/DB/Appl Snapshot + Elapsed Time
	4 DBM/DB/Appl/Stmt Snapshot + Elapsed Time
	5 like 4+buffer pools, table spaces and FCM
	`--#SET ERROR_STOP {YES|NO}`
	`--#SET DELIMITER `*`delim`*
	`--#SET SLEEP 1 to `*`n`*
	`--#SET PAUSE`
	`--#SET SNAPSHOT snapshot`
	`--#SET TIMESTAMP`
	`--#SET TIMING {ON|OF}`
	`--#BGBLK [`*`repeat_count`*`]`
	`--#COMMENT comment`
	`--#EOBLK`
`db2dart `*`db`*` /tsi `*`n`*` /rhwm`	Simple reduction of a DB2 tablespace highwater mark. Complex reduction: Use arguments `/lhwm /NP 0`
`db2diag`	db2diag logs analysis tool command
`-gi `*`filter case insensit`*	db2diag -gi "level=severe" -H *period diagpath*/db2diag.log
`component`	db2diag -gi component="Automatic Table Maintenance",stopevent:="""success""" -l event -H *period diagpath*/db2diag.log
`message`	db2diag -gi "msg:=*msgtxt*" -H *period diagpath*/db2diag.log >> *output-file*
`-H  nn M|D|H|m|s`	
`db2fm -i `*`inst`*` -f|-a on|off`	Fault Monitor per Instance options, see also `./sqllib/fm.[hostname].reg`
`db2fmcu -d`	Stops db2fmcd daemon Fault monitor process and removes entry from /etc/inittab (see */db2-inst-path*/bin)
`db2greg {-dump -g -v}`	Displays DB2 V9.x global registry file name and content
`db2ls`	Lists installed DB2 product paths
`[-q -b /opt/IBM/db2/V9.7]`	and all installed features of DB V9.7
`db2mtrk -i -d -p -m`	DB2 Memory Tracker: Report of Memory Status for Instances, Databases and Agents
`[-v] [-r `*`n`*` `*`n`*`]`	
`db2osconf`	Recommendations for Solaris Kernel values (root Users): `-h` Help Screen `-f` compare to current `-l` List current

Path / File / Command	Function
`db2pd`	Information from the DB2 memory sets (sysadm): `-inst` Instance-Scope Info `-everything` all DB Info `-alldbs` all Databases `-dynamic` SQL Statements `-osinfo` Operating System `-tcbstats` TBSpace Info `-apinfo` Application related info
`db2pdcfg [-catch|-cos `*`par`*`]`	DB2 Call-Out Script for problem determination: `-catch status|clear|'....'` (eg. `'deadlock|timeout'`) `-cos status|on|off|...`
`db2support -d `*`db`*` -m -n `*`no`*	Creates DB2 Support (Zip) File for IBM technical support
`db2top`	DB2 interactive snapshot monitor (more, see appendix)
`db2trc on`	Starts DB2 trace:
`...`	... issue command or start DB2 application
`db2trc dmp db2trc.dmp`	Dump Trace into File
`db2trc off`	Trace off,
`db2trc flw db2trc.dmp`	Trace flow and
`db2trc.flw`	
`db2trc fmt db2trc.dmp`	Trace format into separate file
`db2trc.fmt`	
`dbx -a <pid>	<file>`	Debugging eines Binaries oder eines lfd. Prozesses,
`detach <pid>`	ohne `detach` wird `<pid>` beendet.
`quit`	(im Anschluß `gencore <pid> <file>`)
`df -k`	Display Free KB Block on File Systems
`diff `*`f1 f2`*	Differences between Files
`diff -rsl `*`f1 f2`*	Differences, recurse, long, all files
`disp+work -v`	SAP R/3 Release Level Display
`dmesg`	Solaris Display System Messages
`dpmon pf=`*`profile`*	SAP R/3 Display Queue Statistics, numerous arguments, profile in /sapmnt/<SSID>/profile
`dscdb6up <user> <password>`	SAP R/3: login and change pwd for users <sapsid>adm and sap<sapsid> or sapr3
`dscdb6up -create <connect user pwd> <sapsid_adm pwd>`	SAP R/3 password regeneration after change of DB2DB6EKEY environment variable.
`dscdb6up -create <sap<sapsid>|sapr3 pwd> <<sapsid>adm pwd>`	SAP R/3 set password in case of loss or loss of configuration file dscdb6.conf
`du -k`	Disk Usage in KB, `-a` for each file `-s` Summary
`egrep opt "string" file`	Extended grep Command:
`-c` `-i`	- count results - ignore case
`-e pattern`	- search for patterns, `egrep -l -e "(sed|awk)" *`
`-l`	- print only files names with matches
`eject`	Eject (e.g. CD-Rom)
`errpt [-a]`	AIX Error Reporting, auch im Detail

Path / File / Command	Function
`exec </dev/tty`	Reassigns standard input back to the keyboard
`exec <&-	exec >&-`	Closes standard input	output
`exec >`*filename*	Reassigns standard output from terminal display to a file
`exec >/dev/tty`	Reassigns stardard output back to terminal
`exit`	End Session/Shell
`export DISPLAY=`*ipaddr*`:0`	Redirection of X-Window screen output
`fc [-l	-s `*nn*`]`	Command History File, list or start cmd
`file` *file*	Classify File Content/Type
`filemon`	AIX File Access Monitor, Performance:
	`filemon -v -o` *ofile* `-O all`
	`dd if=`*file1* `of=`*file2* `bs=1k count=100000`
	`trcstop`
`fileplace` *options file*	Placement of file in LV and/or PV
	`-p` physical volume `-l` logical volume
	`-i` indirect blocks `-v` details, degree of fragmentat.
`find . -name` *f1*	Suche File *f1* in diesem Pfad und allen Subdirs
`find . -type f -name`	Suche alle Files (Type f) mit Namen test* in diesem und
`   "test*" -print -exec`	allen Unterverzeichnissen, gebe den Namen aus
`   grep -i "ruban" {} \;`	durchsuche sie per grep Command nach String "ruban"
`finger -s`	Short Infos on active Users
`finger` *user*	Find Infos about User
`ftp`	File Transfer Programm:
	`open` *host*
	`user` *user psw*
	`get|put` *file* `[`*file*`]`
	`close and quit`
`fusage`	Solaris Disk Access Statistics
`fuser [opt]`	Lists the process numbers of local processes that use the
`    device`	local or remote files specified by the File parameter:
`    path`	- open files in the file system
`    -c`	- open files which have been unlinked
`    -d`	- SIGKILL signal to process (root only)
`    -k`	- login name for local processes using
`    -u`	- executable/loadable objects (with `-c` or `-f`)
`    -x`	
`getconf -a`	AIX: Configuration Information
`grep` *opt pat f*	Search File *f* for Pattern *pat* with Option *opt*
`    -i    -n`	ignore case print line numbers
`    -l`	print only names of files with matching lines
`grep -v '^$' fin > fout`	Remove blank lines from file fin, creates file fout.
`grep '.' fin > fout`	
`sed '/^$/d' fin > fout`	
`sed -n '/^$/!p' fin>fout`	
`awk NF fin > fout`	
`awk '/./' fin > fout`	
`groups`	Show Group Membership of User

Path / File / Command	Function
`head -`*nnn file*	die ersten nnn Zeilen einer File ausgeben
`history`	See "`fc -l`", set history=nn
`ifconfig -a`	Display machine IP address
`install|patch ➜/var/sadm/`	Solaris Packages: versions and patches (e.g. FixPaks)
`instfix -i [-k `*n*`]`	AIX List Installed Fixes "IXnnnnnn"
`instfix -i	grep ML`	AIX Maintenance Level, watch text „All filesets for ...", also see `oslevel`
`ioo -L`	AIX display tunables characteristics
`iostat -s    System`	AIX File System Performance
`iostat -a    Adapter`	(History active? `lsattr -E -l sys0 -a iostat`)
`iostat -xnP`	Solaris File System Performance (detailed Device)
`ipcrm {-m|-q|-s}` *id*	Remove IPC's (`-m`=Shared Memory, `-q`=Message, `-s`=Semaphore-ID
`ipcs [-ma]`	Interprocess Communication System , Shared Memory Usage Status anzeigen
`jobs -l`	PID und Working Dir von Jobs
`kill -9` *pid*	Kill pid immediatelly and all children (Signal Kill SIGKILL=9, see `kill -l`)
`kill` *pid*	Kill Process mit ID *pid*
`last`	Display Last Logins
`leave` *hhmm*	Wecker
`listusers`	List User Login Information
`llstatus`	AIX SP: information on Load Leveler machine status
`ln -`*opt sf tf*	Make Links from Source to Target File
	`-s` Symbolic Link `-f` replace existing link
`lqueryvg -At -p hdisk0`	AIX all attributes for the VG (Disks, see `lspv`)
`ls` *options file*	List Directory Structure
	`-al` lange Liste mit Attributen `-R` recurse subdirs
	`-t` sortiert nach Timestamp `-u` 'used' timestamp
`lsattr -E -l` *device*	AIX Show Device Attributes, e.g. Disk Device
`lsattr -El sys0 -a realmem`	AIX Display Real Memory
`lscfg	grep proc`	AIX Display Number of Processors
`lscfg -vp	pg`	AIX Hardware Information
`lsconf`	AIX List Configuration (see also prtconf)
`lsdev -C -H`	AIX Device Information of customized devices
`lsfs [-q]`	AIX List file systems (and spec. attributes, also see `/etc/security/limits` [bf:true=large file]
`lsmle -c`	AIX List of system-defined locale definitions ➜/usr/lib/nls/
`lslpp -l`	AIX List installed Software Packages
`lslpp -qLc`	AIX query and report installed Software e.g. for compare
`lsps` *option*	AIX Display Paging Space:
	`-a` display size `-s` summay/usage
`lspv [-p|l|L` *disk*`]`	AIX List Physical Volumes and Volume Groups
`lsvg {-l|-L}` *vg-name*	AIX LV's in VG	VG attributes
`lsvg -L -n` *device*	AIX Display VG on a physical device e.g. `hdisk`

Path / File / Command	Function
`lsvg -o` | `lsvg -i -l`	AIX Display Logical Volumes sorted by Volume Groups
`lsvgfs` *name*	AIX Displays list of file systems belonging to a VG
`lvmstat -l|-g` *name*	AIX LV Statistics (like iostat but on LV's or VG's)
`man` *cmd*	Manual Pages zu Unix Commands
`memlimits`	SAP R/3 address space configuration test tool
`metastat [-s id -i -t -p]`	Solaris Metadevice Information (LVM, s.a. `lsvg`, `lslv`)
`mount [all]`	Show Device Table or mount if `/etc/filesystems`
	indicates '`mount=true`' (also: `smitty mount`)
`mpstat`	Solaris Processor Status ($\rightarrow$ `pstat -S`)
`mv -`*opt f f|d*	Move/Rename File to File|Directory
`netstat/nfsstat`	Network activity
`newgrp` *group*	Log in with another Group (non-primary)
`nmon`	AIX readl-time monitor, see also on page 5
`nslookup` *ip-addr|name*	Name Server Look-up function
`oslevel [-r|-g]`	AIX Maintenance Level, oder alternativ siehe `instfix`
`oslevel -s`	AIX Base Level-Technology Level-Service Pack:*YYWW*
`passwd [-d] [login name]`	Passwowrt ändern/löschen
`perl -MDBI -e 'DBI->`	Listet Versionen der Perl Database Interfaces (auch DB2
`installed_versions'`	unter DBD::DB2)
`perl -V`	Perl Version, stored at `ls -al \`which perl\``
`perspectives`	AIX: Invokes SP Perspectives GUI
`pkginfo -l`	List installed Solaris Software Packages
`pprof <time>`	AIX Measure CPU usage of Kernel Threads
`prstat [-a]`	Solaris report active process statistics ($\rightarrow$ `top/topas`)
`prtconf`	System Configuration Info (see also lsconf)
`prtdiag`	System Diagnostics
`ps`	Report Process Status
	`-ef` Full List all Processes
	`-l` Long Listing
	`-o` format
`ps` ➔ von `/usr/ucb`	Extended UCB Process Status
	`-a` all `-S` accum CPU Time
	`-x` w/o Terminal `-l` Long Listing
`ps au`	Display Commands and Arguments
`ps -efo THREAD`	AIX Full List of all Threads in process
`ps eww [`*pid*`]`	Display Environment Variables of process id
`psrinfo`	Solaris Processor Information
`pstat -`*f*	AIX Display interpretation of various system tables, e.g.
(various flags)	`-a`|`-p` process table, `-f` file table, `-S` processors, `-s`
	swap and paging space usage
`ptree -a pid|uid`	Solaris show process tree
`pwconv`	erzeugt `/etc/shadow` aus `/etc/passwd`
`pwd`	Print Current Working Directory

Path / File / Command	Function
`rm -`*opt file*	Delete/Remove Files: `-f` force without prompting
	`-i` ask for confirmation `-R/r` recurse into subdirectories
`Run Levels | Init states`	0: power-down state
	1: administrative state
	2: multiuser state
	3: dflt., multi user operation, all resources avail.
	4: alternative multiuser state
	5: power-down state
	6: reboot with initdefault in /etc/inittab (i.e. 3)
	S: single user (root) access only
`rup`	Up Time Remote Machine
`saposcol -h`	SAP R3 Operating System Data Collector,
`saposcol -v`	SAP release and patch information (see also disp+work)
`sar -`*opt t n*	System Activty Reporter (siehe sa1, sa2, sadc in man)
`-s hhmm Startzeit`	`-u` CPU `-r` Memory
`-e hhmm Endezeit`	`-g` Paging `-v` Processes
	`-d` Disk I/O `-P` ALL per Processor Statistics
`schedo -L`	AIX the current, default, and reboot settings
`scp -B usr@server:file -v`	Secure copy from server in batch and verbose mode
`scp` *file* `usr@serv:/`*path*	Secure copy to remote server
`scp usr@server:/`*path*`/`*file*	Secure copy from remote server to local server
`/local-path/file`	
`sendmail` *ricipient-list*	SMTP Send Mail
`set -o vi`	Editing Commands as used in vi
`set -vx`	Shell Script Debugging
`setenv DISPLAY ip-addr:0.0`	Route X-Windows output to specific console
`showipc` *instance-no*	SAP: wie `ipcs`, Anzeige von Memory Segments
`showrev [-p]`	Solaris Systemeigenschaften/ Patch Level
`shutdown -Fr`	AIX Fast Reboot
`shutdown -i6`	Solaris: Shutdown and reboot (see `Run Levels`)
`smitty`	Interaktive AIX Command Konsole
`smitty nfs`	-> NFS -> Add a directory to Export List ->
	/export/samplepath (Export now/at system restart)
`snap`	AIX: collecting system informationen (root required)
`spmon`	AIX SP Monitor: `-d` Display
	`-power off|on node1` Strom aus|an
`ssh-copy-id -i`	Copies SSH ID file to remote server and appends it to
`~/.ssh/id_{rsa|dsa}.pub`	~/.ssh/authorized_keys. Then sftp/ssh/scp needs no psw
user@remote-system	
`ssh-keygen [-t rsa|dsa]`	Creates SSH key pair ID file at local server ~/.ssh
`starsap [r3|db|all]`	SAP R3 Start Script Instance and/or Database
`startx`	AIX Start X-Windows Session (see DISPLAY)
`stopsap [r3|db|all]`	SAP R3 Stop Script Instance and/or Database
`su [-]` *user*	Switch to another User [- changes env]
	`-c` *cmd* Execute cmd, then return

Path / File / Command	Function
`svmon`	AIX Memory Usage Monitor
`sysdef -i`	Solaris System Resource Limits
`tail -nnn file`	show last *nnn* rows of a file
`tar switches archive`	Process Archive File
`    [files]`	`-xvf` Extract File `-cf` Create File
`tee -a file`	Display and writes output to file
	e.g. `ls -al	tee -a directory.txt`
`time cmd`	Elapsed/System/User Time for Command
`top|topas`	Report local system information (→ `prstat`)
`topas_nmon`	AIX real-time monitor, see also on page 5
`tr`	Deletes or substitutes Characters
`tr '{}' '()' < f1 > f2`	- wandelt Klammern um
`tr -d '\015' < in > out`	– remove ^M (DOS CR/LF)
`traceroute ip-addr`	Trace der IP-Strecke
`tvi file`	Line Editor Full Screen
`uuencode infile > outfile`	Converts a binary file to an ASCII file,
`uudecode infile`	and this command vice versa
`ulimit -[H]a`	All (Hard) User Limits
`umask [mask]`	default mask for user files (use complement)
`uname -M|m`	AIX Display Machine Type/Model and ID
`uncompress file`	Uncompress (siehe Comress)
`uptime`	System Load der letzten 1/5/15 Min.
`vi file`	Browse/Edit File
	`:q` quit `:q!` quit w/o save
	`:w` write file `esc-dd` remove row
	`esc-x` del char `esc-shift-a` end
	`esc-i` insert char `esc-o` inser row
`vi file`	Line Editor
`vmo -L`	AIX Virtual Memory information
`vmstat [opts intval count]`	Statistics: Processes, Memory, Paging, Faults, CPU, Disk
`-s summary`	r kernel threads on run queue, run-able threads
`-i interrupts sinc startup`	b avg number of kernel threads on wait queue
`-v VMM statistics`	avm number of pages allocated to paging space
`-t prints timestamp`	free number of free memory frames (4KB)
	re number (rate) of pages reclaimed
	pi no. (rate) of pages paged in from paging space
	po no. (rate) of pages paged out to paging space
	fr number (rate) of pages freed (VMM LRU)
	sr no. (rate) pages scanned by LRU daemon
	cy rate of complete scans of Page Frame Table
	in number (rate) of device interrupts
	sy number (rate) of system calls
	cs number (rate) of context switches
	us percent of CPU time spent in user mode
	sy percent of CPU time spent in system mode

Path / File / Command	Function
	id CPU idle time
	wa waiting on I/O
	page ins page is read from disk to memory
	pages outs writing pages to disk
	paging space page ins only pages read f. paging spc
	paging space page outs only pages writtem f. pag.space
`w[-hsuw]`	Current System Activity (1, 5, 15 Minuten)
`wc -opts file`	Word Count
	`-w` Words `-l` Lines
`whereis name`	Locate binary, source, man page in /usr/...
`which cmd`	Pathname of Command
`who [am i]`	who is on system, what is my account
`      -b`	Last System Boot Time
`      -r`	System Run Level (usually with boot time)
`whodo -l`	Jobs being performed by users on the system.
`wlmcheck`	AIX: WLM Checking classes and rules for 'current' configuration
`wlmstat`	AIX: WLM Resource Utilization Status
`wsm`	AIX: System Manager Start (X-Win, von Telnet aus)
`xargs options cmd`	Constructs parameter lists and runs commands, it receives input from standard input. Some examples:
`-I char  replacement char`	Snapshot view of a path:
	`ls -al *	xargs -I date +"Snapshot %Y-%m-%d-%H.%M.%S: {}"`
	Append header and footer to files, merge output:
	`ls *.cbl	xargs -I {} cat BEG.incl {} END.incl > copybook.cbl`
	Append header and footer to individual output files:
	`ls *.cbl	xargs -I {} sh -c "cat BEG.incl '{}' END.incl > '{}.out'"`
`Xsession ➔ /usr/dt/bin/`	Start CDE X-Window session client

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db2top - interactive monitor (9.7):   (Windows not supported!)

```
db2top [-d dbname] [-n nodename] [-u username] [-p password]
       [-V schema] [-i interval] [-P <part>]
       [-a] [-B] [-R] [-k] [-x] [-f file <+time> </HH:MM:SS>]
       [-b options [-s <sample>] [-D separator] <-X>]
        -o outfile]] [-C [option]] [-m duration]
db2top -h (this help)
   -d : Database name (default DB2DBDFT)
   -n : Node name
   -u : User name
   -p : User password
   -V : Default explain schema
   -i : Interval in seconds between snapshots
   -b : background mode
        option: d=database, l=sessions, t=tablespaces,
        b=bufferpools, T=tables, D=Dynamic SQL, s=Statements,
        U=Locks, u=Utilities, F=Federation, m=Memory
        -X=XML Output -L=Write queries to ALL.sql,
        -A=Performance analysis
   -o : output file for background mode
   -a : Monitor only active objects
   -B : enable bold
   -R : Reset snapshot at startup
   -k : Display cumulated counters
   -x : Extended display
   -P : Partition snapshot (number or current)
   -f : Replay monitoring session from snapshot data collector
        file, can skip entries when +seconds is specified
   -D : Delimiter for -b option
   -C : Run db2top in snapshot data collector mode, see -b options
   -m : Max duration in minutes for -b and -C
   -s : Max # of samples for -b
   -A : automatic performance analysis (in batch mode)

Parameters can be set in $HOME/.db2toprc, type w in db2top to
generate resource configuration file


#-- Collect Mode in batch
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -C D -m 60 -u user -p password
#-- Replay mode with auto analysis:
db2top -f collect.file.bin -d dbname -b D -A
#-- Replay mode, jump to interesting time:
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin /02:00:00
#-- Create snapshots and save in different output files
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b d > dbout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b l > sessionout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b t > tbspaceout
```

```
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b b > bpout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b T > tbout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b D > sqlout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b s > stmtout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b U > lockout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b u > utilout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b F > fedout
db2top -d dbname -f collect.file.bin -b m > memout
```

topas_nmon | nmon Monitor:

h = Help information	q = Quit nmon	0 = reset peak counts
+ = double refresh time	- = half refresh	r = ResourcesCPU/HW/MHz/AIX
c = CPU by processor	C=upto 128 CPUs	p = LPAR Stats (if LPAR)
l = CPU avg longer term	k = Kernel Internal	# = PhysicalCPU if SPLPAR
m = Memory & Paging	M = Multiple Page Sizes	P = Paging Space
d = DiskI/O Graphs	D = diskIO+service times	o = Disks %Busy Map
a = Disk Adapter	e = ESS vpath stats	V = Volume Group stats
^ = FC Adapter (fcstat)	O = VIOS SEA (entstat)	v = Verbose=OK/Warn/Danger
n = Network stats	N=NFS stats (NN for v4)	j = JFS Usage stats
A = Async I/O Servers	w = see AIX wait procs	"="= Net/Disk KB<-->MB
b = black&white mode	g = User-Defined-Disk-Groups (see cmdline -g)	
t = Top-Process --->	1=basic 2=CPU-Use 3=CPU(default) 4=Size 5=Disk-I/O	
u = Top+cmd arguments	U = Top+WLM Classes	. = only busy disks & procs
W = WLM Section	S = WLM SubClasses	~ = Switch to topas
[= Start ODR	] = Stop ODR	Help: topas_nmon -?| nmon -?

Supported Languages and Locales: (Excerpt of important languages)

Codepage Codeset	OS	Language	Country or category	Locale
IBM-1252	Windows	German	Germany	de_DE.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	Unix	German	Germany	de_DE
ISO8859-15	Unix	German	Germany	de_DE.8859-15
UTF-8	Unicode	German	Germany	DE_DE
273|1141	z/OS	German	Germany	IBM-273|IBM-1141
IBM-1252	Windows	English	United States	en_US.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	Unix	English	United States	en_US
ISO8859-15	Unix	English	United States	en_US.8859-15
UTF-8	Unicode	English	United States	EN_US
37|1140	z/OS	English	United States	IBM-37|IBM-1140
IBM-1252	Windows	Italian	Italy	it_IT.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	Unix	Italian	Italy	it_IT
ISO8859-15	Unix	Italian	Italy	it_IT.8859-15
UTF-8	Unicode	Italian	Italy	IT_IT
280|1144	z/OS	Italian	Italy	IBM-280|IBM-1144
IBM-1252	Windows	French	France	fr_FR.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	Unix	French	France	fr_FR
ISO8859-15	Unix	French	France	fr_FR.8859-15
UTF-8	Unicode	French	France	FR_FR
297|1147	z/OS	French	France	IBM-297|IBM-1147
IBM-1252	Windows	Spanish	Spain	es_ES.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	Unix	Spanish	Spain	es_ES
ISO8859-15	Unix	Spanish	Spain	es_ES.8859-15
UTF-8	Unicode	Spanish	Spain	ES_ES
284|1145	z/OS	Spanish	Spain	IBM-284|IBM-1145

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Kernel Processes AIX 4.3/5.xL/6.xL (kprocs):

`aios`	Relates to Asynchronous I/O kernel process
`cdpg`	A kernel daemon that deals with CDRFS filesystems and is started only when a CD based filesystem is mounted.
`dlci`	A kernel process dealing with Data Link Control protocol. You will see this kproc mostly on systems using old protocols such as SNA. Some old printers also use this protocol.
`dog`	A kproc spawned by the netinet driver and deals with IP packet switching. The concept of dog process also came from Open Software Foundation (OSF).
`gil`	GIL term is an acronym for "Generalized Interrupt Level" and was created by the Open Software Foundation (OSF), This is the networking daemon responsible for processing all the network interrupts, including incoming packets, tcp timers, etc.
`lvmbb`	A kernel process associated with LVM device driver.
`jfsc`	This is a JFS daemon that does compression/decompression for compressed file systems. It is started when you mount a locally locally mounted compressed file system. It should go away when there are no mounted compressed file systems. You can use the dumpfs command to check if you have any compressed file systems.
`j2pg`	Kernel process integral to processing JFS2 I/O requests.
`jfsz`	JFS zero'ing kproc, allocate/zeros out disk blocks on 'bigfile' filesystems.
`kbio`	NFS biod threads -- works just like a biod process.
`lrud`	Least recently Used Daemon or "page-stealer" is dispatched when the Virtual Memory Manager (VMM) needs to free memory. There is one of these kprocs for each memory pool (Default: number of CPUs/8, minimum number of memory pools1).
`netm`	Network memory allocator that allocates pinned memory for use via netmalloc kernel services.
`reaper`	A kernel process that deals with cleaning up defunct processes.
`rtcm`	RPC transport connection manager used by the NFS kernel extension.
`swapper`	Part of the kernel scheduler and schedules threads on the processors' run queue.
`wlmsched`	Kernel process that aids Work Load Manager. Usually, inactive (but in process table) unless WLM is being used.
`xmgc`	A kernel process that deals with garbage collection for kernel memory allocated via xmalloc and xmfree kernel services.

There are some kprocs that directly influence performance. These kprocs still do not have a user interface but their behavior can be influenced.

`aios`	The min and max number of this kproc can be tuned via SMIT. smit chgaio —> Minimum number of servers and MAXIMUM number of servers
`lrud`	Behavior of this kproc can be influenced by vmtune/vmo's options. The most common options are when it is dispatched (minfree) and what type of memory pages ity prefers (maxperm and maxclient).
`swapper`	The swapper's behavior can be influenced by tuning with `schedtune` or `schedo`.