



## ***Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'sadc.8'***

**C:~>man sadc.8**

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### 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 specified 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 optional 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 considered 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 option 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 expense 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. Usually, 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.

## AUTHOR

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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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