sysstat Performance statistics

CONCEPTS

Give every command an interval (seconds) and a count; without them you only get an average since boot.

Kernel counters
↓ sampled by
sadc collector
↓ writes
/var/log/sa/saDD daily file
↓ read by
sar -f report

The first iostat report covers the time since boot; read the later ones, or add -y to drop it.

sar history only exists if the sadc collector runs (cron job or timer from the sysstat package).

DISKS (IOSTAT)

iostat -x 2
Extended disk stats every 2 s

iostat -xz 2
Only devices with activity

iostat -c 2
CPU report only

iostat -xy 1 5
Five samples, no since-boot report

iostat -xm 2
Rates in MB per second

iostat -d -h
Human-readable device report

iostat -p *<device>* **2**
Device with its partitions

SYSTEM (SAR LIVE)

sar -u 2 5
CPU utilisation, 5 samples

sar -r 2 5
Memory utilisation

sar -n DEV 2 5
Network throughput per interface

sar -d -p 2 5
Per-disk activity, readable names

SYSTEM (SAR LIVE) (cont.)

sar -q 2 5
Load average and run queue

sar -P ALL 2 5
Each CPU core

sar -S 2 5
Swap usage

sar -n EDEV 2 5
Interface errors and drops

HISTORY (SAR -F)

sar -u
Today's CPU history

sar -r -f /var/log/sa/sa*<DD>*
Memory on day DD of the month

sar -u -f /var/log/sa/sa*<DD>* **-s 09:00 -e 11:00**
CPU in a time window

PROCESSES (PIDSTAT)

pidstat -u 2 5
CPU per process

pidstat -r 2 5
Memory and page faults per process

pidstat -d 2 5
Disk I/O per process

pidstat -p *<pid>* **1**
Watch one process

READING THE NUMBERS

iostat -x columns

Column	Meaning
`%util`	time with I/O in flight
`await`	avg ms per request, incl. queue
`r_await / w_await`	same, reads / writes
`aqu-sz`	average queue length
`rareq-sz / wareq-sz`	avg request size, KiB
`%iowait`	CPU idle, I/O pending
`%steal`	CPU lost to hypervisor

Rising await together with a growing aqu-sz points at a saturated device; high %iowait with an idle CPU says the same.