



FAQ's and answers for HP-UX SysAdmins

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Agenda

- Setting up new systems
- Standardizing for easy administration
- Performance and Kernel Tuning
- Memory Management
- Disk space management
- Logfile management
- Useful tools
- Additional resources





- Disk layout
 - Internal/external issues
 - VG00 design
 - Massive Ivols, flat directories
- Networking
 - SAM, netconf, set_parms
 - 100BaseT issues
- Cron jobs
 - Logfiles, cleanup, backup





- Root's shell
 - /sbin/sh
 - POSIX /usr/bin/sh vs. Bourne
 - /usr/bin/sh vs. Korn shell
 - Users can change: chsh login-name /usr/bin/some_shell
- Login tty settings:
 - # is erase 1 char (backspace)
 - Fix all logins with a one-time command:

```
stty erase '^H' < /dev/ttyconf
```

Add others such as:

stty erase "^H" kill "^U" intr "^C" eof "^D" -parity ixoff

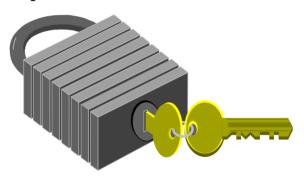




- Basic security fixes
 - find /usr/local -type d -print -exec chmod 755 {} \;
 - umask is missing in /etc/profile and /etc/csh.login
 - umask 022
 - umask 077
 - Search for world-write permissions in important directories:
 - find /etc /usr /opt /dev /sbin /stand -perm -002
 - Add: \(-type d -o -type f \) to look at just files and directories
 - Add secure database mountpoints, etc

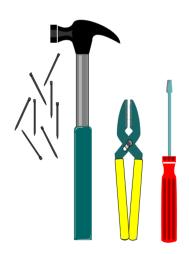


- Basic security fixes (continued)
 - /etc/path
 - World-writable directories
 - pwd (:: or :.. or :.)
 - Symlinks
 - Duplicate paths
 - Non-existent directories
 - Password and group file checks
 - pwck
 - grpck





- Basic security fixes (continued)
 - /etc/hosts.equiv .rhosts
 - World-writable?
 - Valid user?
 - Root?
 - suid scripts/programs
 - No scripts allowed
 - Purpose
 - Owner
 - Location
 - /etc/fstab: nosuid





- Login methods
 - telnet
 - remsh/rlogin
 - Xwindows
- Shells
 - POSIX (/usr/bin/sh)
 - Bourne (/usr/old/bin/sh)
 - Ksh (/use/bin/ksh)
 - Csh
 - Bash, tcsh, etc





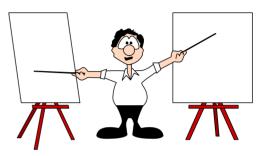
Standard profiles

```
₱ set -u
```

ulimit settings:

```
ulimit -a
time(seconds) unlimited
file(blocks) unlimited
data(kbytes) 65536
stack(kbytes) 8192
memory(kbytes) unlimited
coredump(blocks) 0
nofiles(descriptors) 60
```

Eliminate core files: ulimit −Sc 0





- Standard profiles
 - Interactive versus batch
 - Errors: stty: not a typewriter
 - Separate the interactive commands:
 - Multiple if interactive statements
 - Or separate the interactive portion in a separate script
 - Interactive commands: stty tput ttytype
 - Interactive settings: \$TZ \$DISPLAY
 - Login controls: /etc/nologin
 - 11.0 with security patches, standard on 11i
 - Add: NOLOGIN=1 to /etc/default/security



Standard profiles

- \$HOME/.profile
- /etc/skel to standardize new users, or replace
- Can't keep from being changed by users (\$номе must be writable which means no file is safe)
- Same interactive issues with batch logins
- May want to have \$HOME/.localprofile for user mods

Download sample profiles:

ftp://contrib:9unsupp8@hprc.external.hp.com/sysadmin/profiles



Other /etc/skel files:

- .exrc (vi defaults)
 - nows (don't wrap searches around)
 - ic (ignore case on searches)
 - ai (follow prev left indent)
 - aw (update source at shell escapes: !)
 - wm (wrap to next line, =0 no wrap)
 - report (shows # of lines changed)
 - showmode (INPUT or REPLACE MODE tag)



set nows ic autoindent autowrite wrapmargin=2

. . .



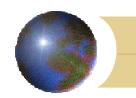
- Restricted access methods
 - Restricted shells: rsh, rksh, rcsh
 - \$HOME is / for user
 - NO access to /usr or any other directrories
 - Must create a local bin with binaries and set \$PATH

Backup procedures

- Classic tools: tar cpio pax dump
 - No index, no search, no error recovery, no changer support, no largefiles
- fbackup/frecover
 - Index on every tape, high speed search, error recovery, change hooks, largefile-capable



- Backup procedures (cont'd)
 - Features:
 - Largefiles, error recovery, changer support, parallel tape drives, network backup/restore, multi-platform, centralized indexing
 - Commercial backup programs
 - HiBack
 - OmniBack
 - Veritas
- Disaster recovery (loss of boot disk)
 - Mirroring
 - Ignite/UX



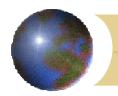
- print_manifest (from Ignite/UX)
- from the contributed software archive:

ftp://contrib:9unsupp8@hprc.external.hp.com

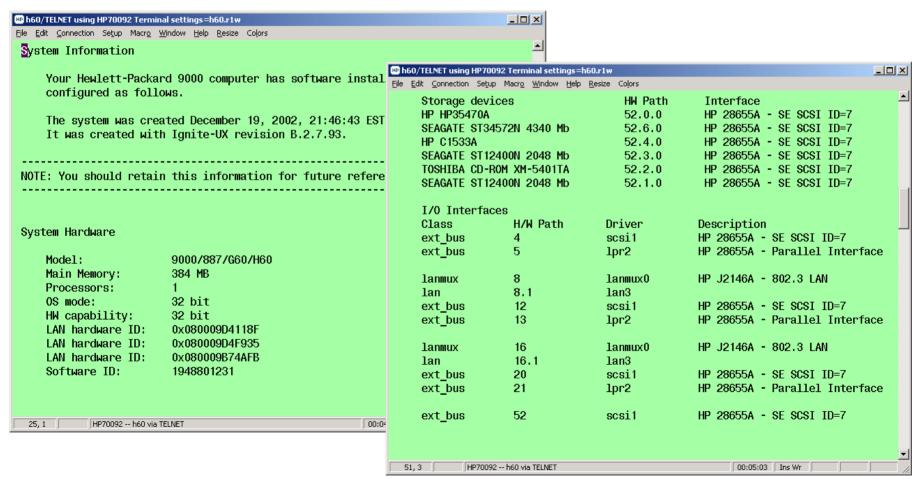
- gatherer.sh
- nightowl
- nickel (HTML generator)



Included with HP's Apache



Standardizing for easy administration print manifest (from Ignite/UX)





- Centralized patching
 - Pick a central server
 - Create a hierarchical structure (test, preproduction, production)
 - Use swcopy to add patches and patch depots
 - Use swreg to make the depot visible on the network (don't use NFS)
 - On clients, use swlist to view the remote depot(s) swlist –I depot @ patch_servername
 - Network installs:

```
swinstall -s depot_name@patch_servername file_set
(or \*)
```



Spooler management

- Connections
 - Parallel, serial, SCSI, Network
 - Remote (Windows, Linux, solaris, AIX)
 - RFC 1179
 - Control files and options
 - Printer scripts and filters
 - Network (HP JetDirect)
 - Port 9100
 - Jetadmin now HP Printer Installer
 - addqueue, removequeue, transferqueue

Troubleshooting

Spoolkick procedure







- What can be changed
- Performance measurement
 - Built-in tools
 - SarCheck
 - MetaView, Performance Gallery
 - Glance/gpm, Measureware
- Kernel parameters
 - Filesystems
 - Processes
 - RAM and virtual memory
 - Network





- What can be changed
 - Most kernel params size tables, provide limits or set behavior
 - CPU bound
 - Multi-CPU features
 - I/O bound
 - Disk
 - Swap (memory limited)
 - LAN





- onfile: 14min, no limit
 - Every opened file (including multiple opens)
 - Formula scales with maxusers
 - Every process has a minimum of 3
- nflocks: 2min, 200def, no limit
 - Maximum number of open file-locks
 - One file may have several locks
 - Application dependent
 - Databases may need hundreds



- ninode: 14min, no limit
 - In-memory cache of *unique* current and recent HFS file locations
 - Speeds re-open, multi-process file access
 - Indirectly controls the size of the DNLC, ncsize, ncdnode and vx_ninode.
 - 1000 to 8192, lower if ncsize is adjusted
 - Formula in SAM is not useful for large systems
 - Best recommendations are in NFS Performance book by Dave Olker



- ncdnode: 14min, no limit
 - In-memory cache of unique current and recent CDFS file locations (CDROM)
 - Speeds re-open, multi-process file access
 - Usually OK unless multiple user accepted needed for CDROM or multiple CDROM drives



- maxfiles: 60 default
 - Maximum number of files opened by a single process
 - Used to control runaway processes
 - Override with setrlimit(2) system call or ulimit —n
 - Hard ceiling is maxfiles_lim
 - Commonly recommended too high (4096) by database vendors
 - Commonly recommended maxfiles = maxfiles_lim but not a good idea (use ulimit as needed)



Filesystem parameters

fs_async:

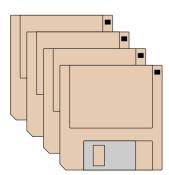
- 0 = synchronous writes to directory structures
- 1 = async
 - Apx. 20-30% faster write speed (no read change)
 - Very high probability of data loss with a powerfail or system panic (fsck fails to fix)

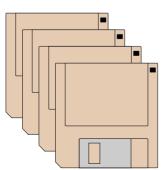
Default_disk_ir:

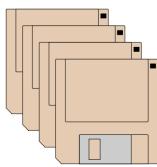
- 0 = no immediate reporting (waits for writes to complete
- 1 = immediate reporting (disk buffers writes)
 - Applies to all disks including raw devices



- disksort_seconds:
 - HP-UX gives priority to serial rd/wt queues
 - Intense serial I/O slows random I/O
 - Value in seconds to wait before changing priority









Performance and Kernel Tuning Process parameters

nproc:

- Maximum processes to run at same time
- Often way too low in servers

maxuprc:

- Maximum processes owned by a single UID
- Collective, not per login
- Generic logins can require hundreds or more



Performance and Kernel Tuning Process parameters

- maxdsiz: 64 megs default
 - 32bit programs only
 - Max can be 2Gb but mapping limits are 960 and 1750 depending on compiler (pr chatr) options.
 - ulimit —d to create a lower limit
- maxdsiz_64: 64 megs default
 - 64bit programs only
 - Max is 4000 Gb

Mem_mgt + proc_mgt note (/usr/share/doc - not 11i)



Process parameters

- maxssiz: 8 megs default
 - 32bit programs only
 - Seldom needs changing
 - Exception for specialized programs or poor design (pass by data not address/pointer)
- maxtsiz: 64megs default
 - Maximum for unchanging instructions
 - Directly related to executable's file size
 - 2Gb max (32bit) or 4096Gb (64bit)



Performance and Kernel Tuning Process parameters

- maxswapchunks:
 - Used to size maximum swap (32Gb)
 - Useable swap is:
 - maxswapchunks * swchunk * dev_bsize where: swchunk=2048 and dev_bsize=1024
 - Leave swchunk as default
 - Formula simplifies to: maxswapchunks=DESIRED-SWAP / 2097152
- nswapdev, nswapfs:
 - Maximum swap devices and filesystems



RAM 1 Gb

SWAP 500 meg

Unusable for processes

swapmem_on=0

In this example, only 500 megs is usable for processes since Virtual Memory is only 500 megs.



RAM 1 Gb

SWAP 1 Gb

swapmem_on = 0

In this example, 1 Gb is usable for processes since Virtual Memory is 1 Gb too...but no paging will take place



RAM 1 Gb

SWAP 2 Gb

 $swapmem_on = 0$

In this example, 2 Gb is usable for processes since Virtual Memory is 2 Gb too...some paging may be take place



RAM 1 Gb

Total Vmemory = 1750 megs SWAP 1 Gb

swapmem on = 1

In this example, 1.75 Gb is usable for processes since Virtual Memory is 1 Gb plus .75 Gb in RAM which is not pageable



Performance and Kernel Tuning Process parameters

timezone, dst:

- Default value for environments without \$TZ (daemons)
- dst controls a limited number of daylight saving rules

npty nstrpty,nstrtel:

- Controls maximum interactive network sessions
- Must match device files (insf)
- Use SAM to handle device files automatically

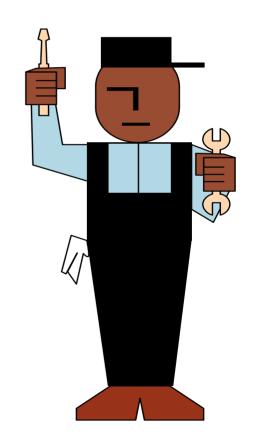
maxusers:

- Not a parameter but a formula adjustment
- No relation to user licenses or session limits



Performance and Kernel Tuning Performance tuning

- Vocabulary
 - I/O Bound
 - Disk Thrashing
 - Swap Thrashing
 - Resource Limits





Measurement:

uptime:

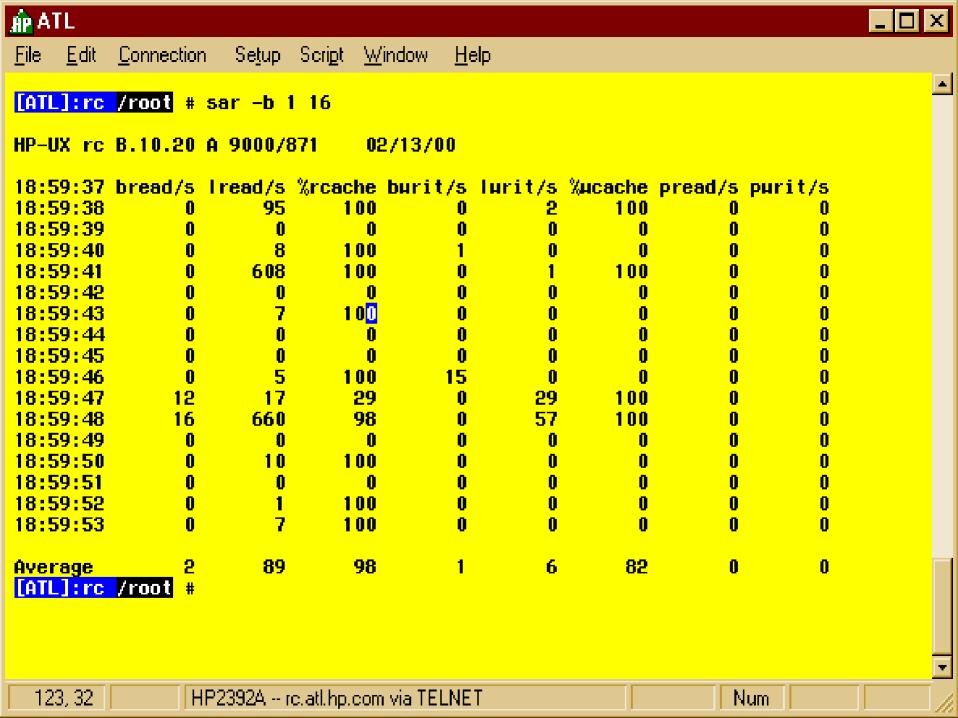
- User count (standard logins)
- Load average (runqueue)

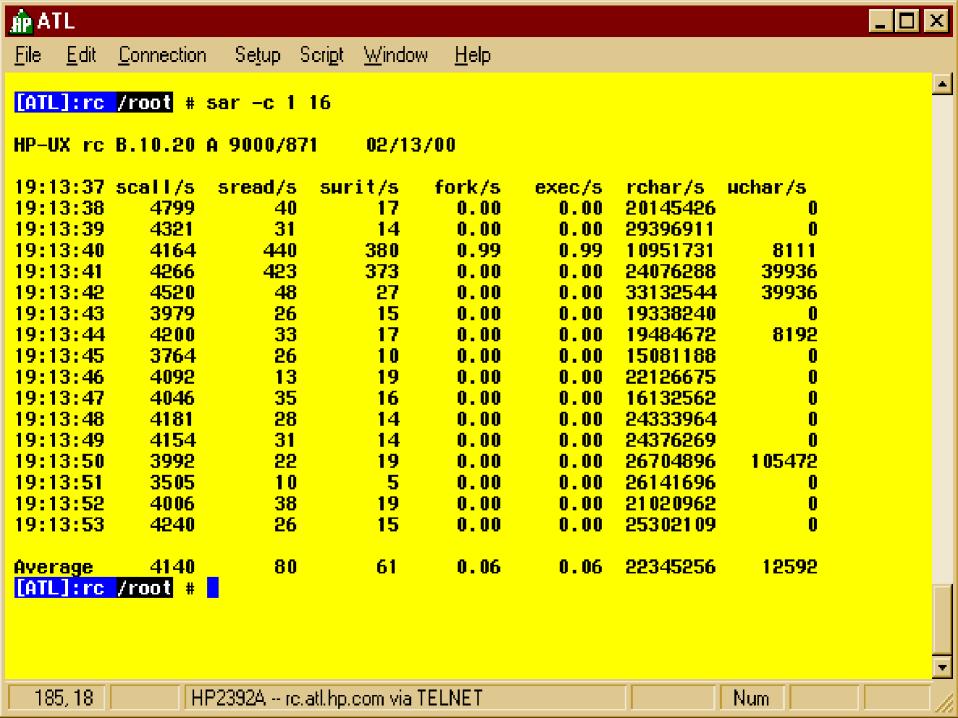
```
uptime
   6:37pm up 81 days, 23:43, 103 users,
   load average: 0.07, 0.08, 0.07

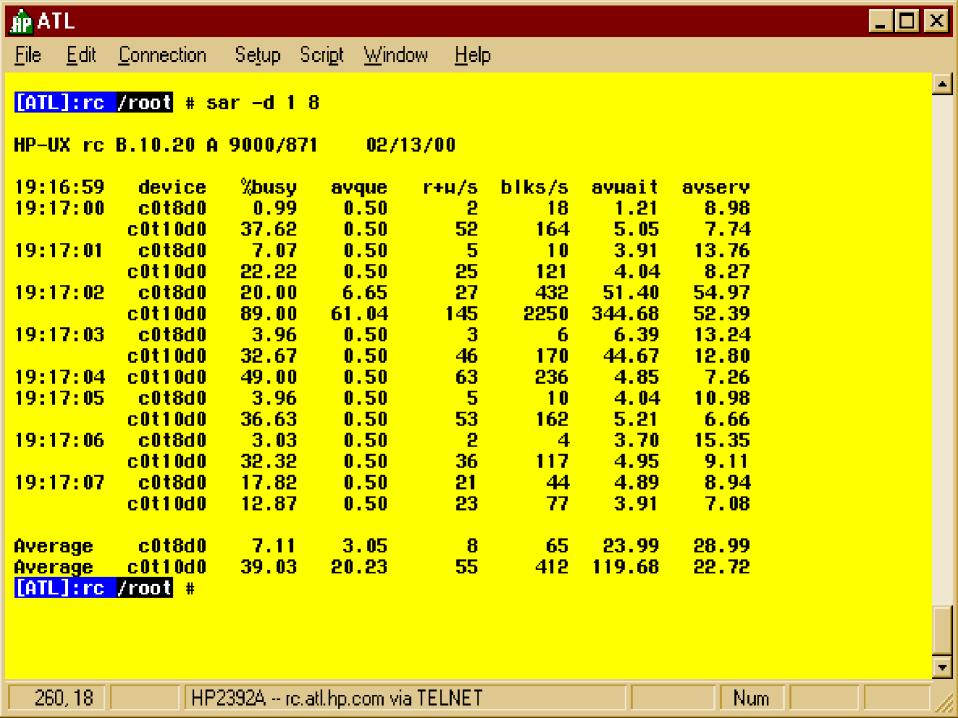
uptime
   8:11pm up 181 days, 23:43, 907 users,
   load average: 43.07, 22.08, 16.07
```

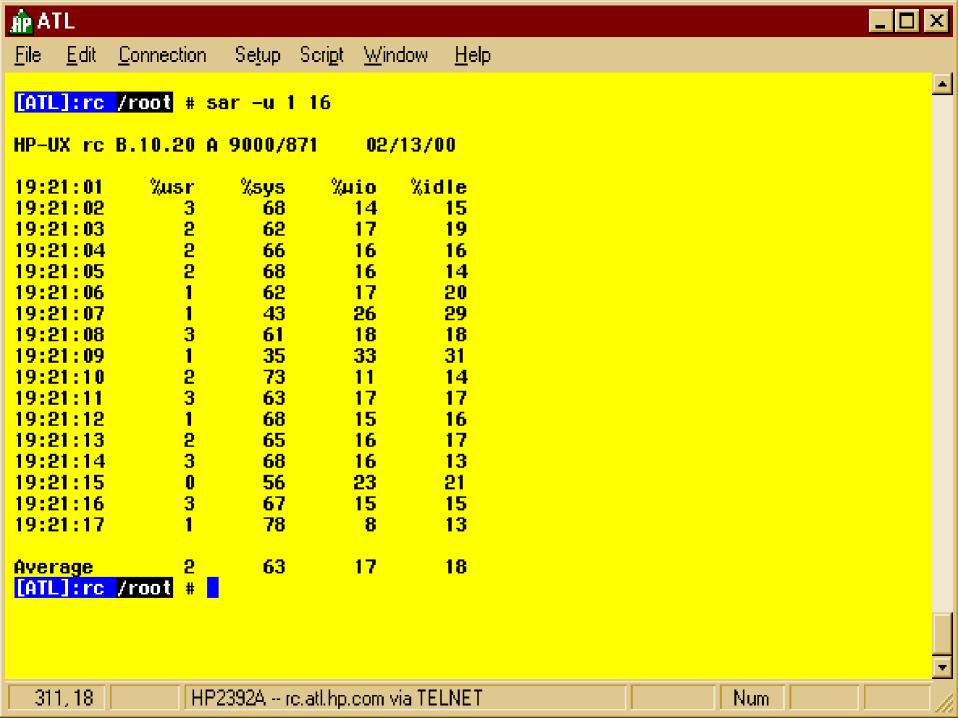


- sar (system activity reporter)
 - buffer cache activity
 - System Calls
 - Block Device Activity
 - **-u** CPU Utilization



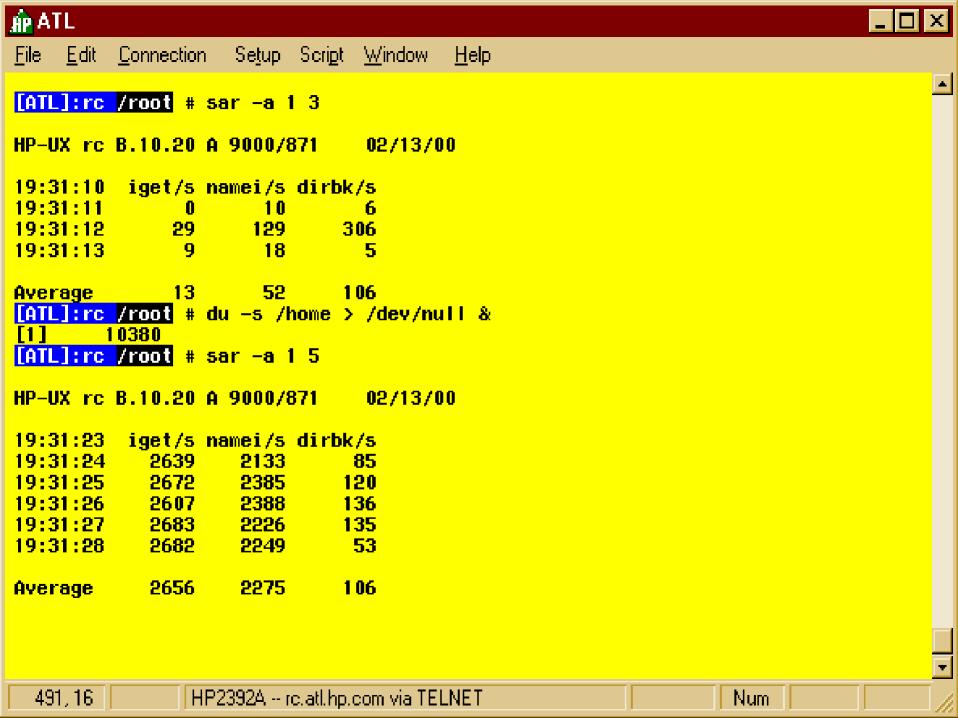


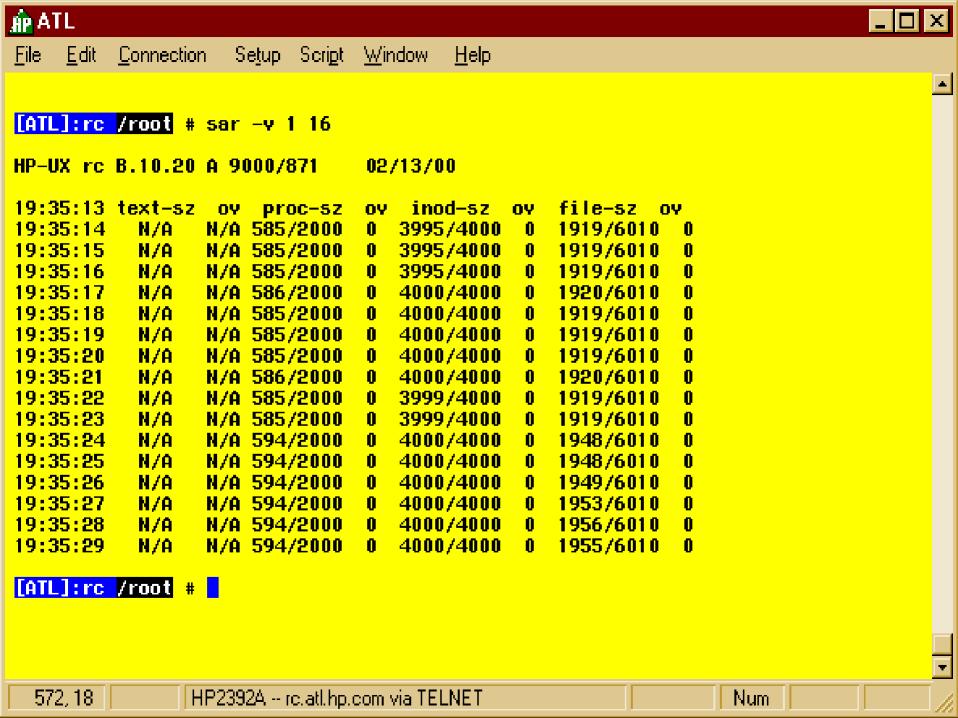






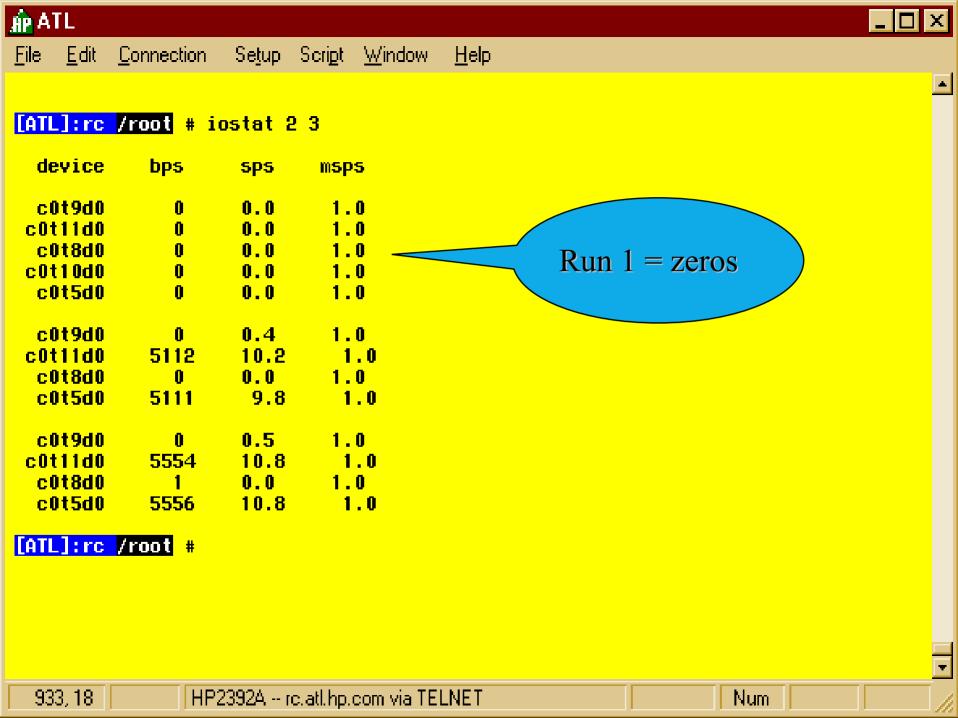
- sar (system activity reporter)
 - -a File Access
 - -v Kernel Parameters







- iostat report I/O Statistics
 - Number of seeks per second
 - Kbytes transferred per second
 - Milliseconds per average seek

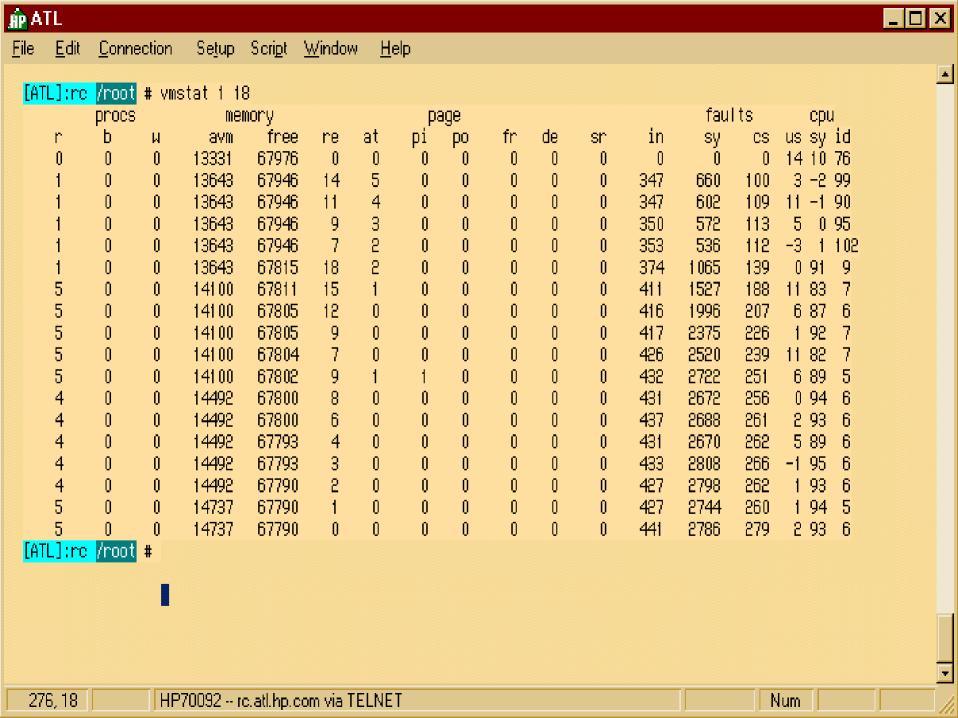


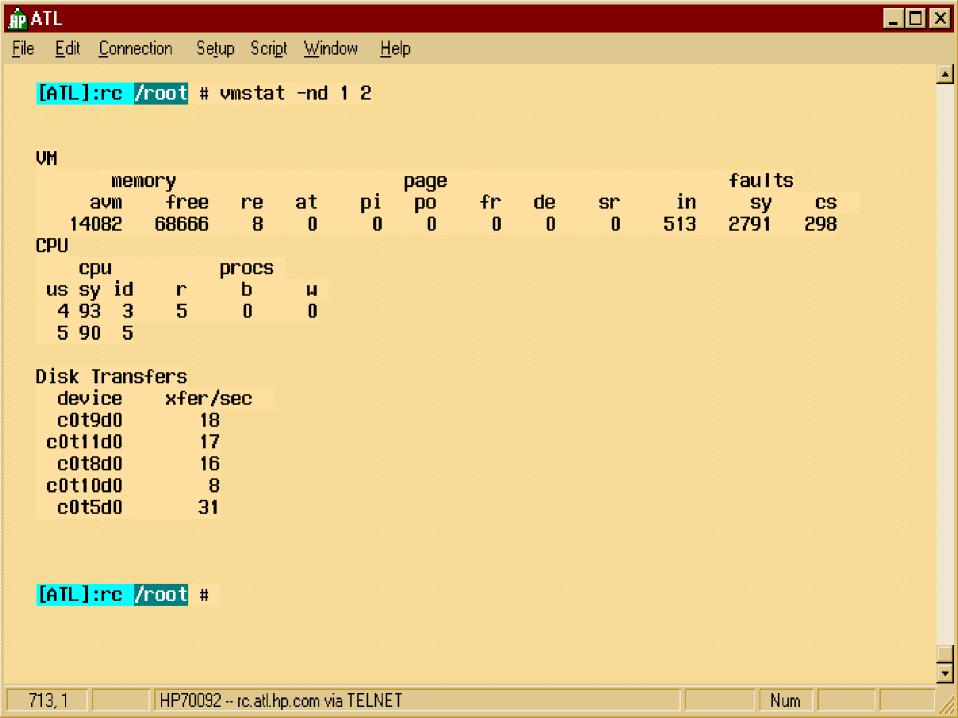


vmstat

vmstat [-dnS] [interval [count]] vmstat -f | -s | -z

- Virtual Memory Statistics
 - -d Adds disk transfers per second
 - -n Format for 80 columns
 - S Processes swapped rather than paging





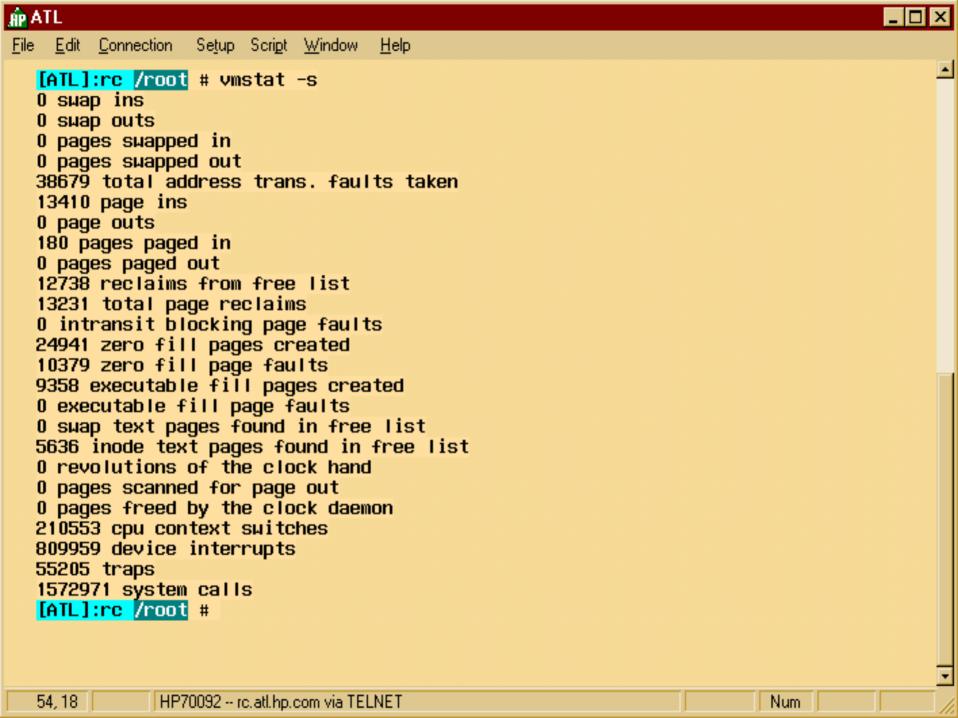


- vmstat (cont)
 - fork and page summary:

vmstat -f

9043939 forks, 448300514 pages, average= 49.57

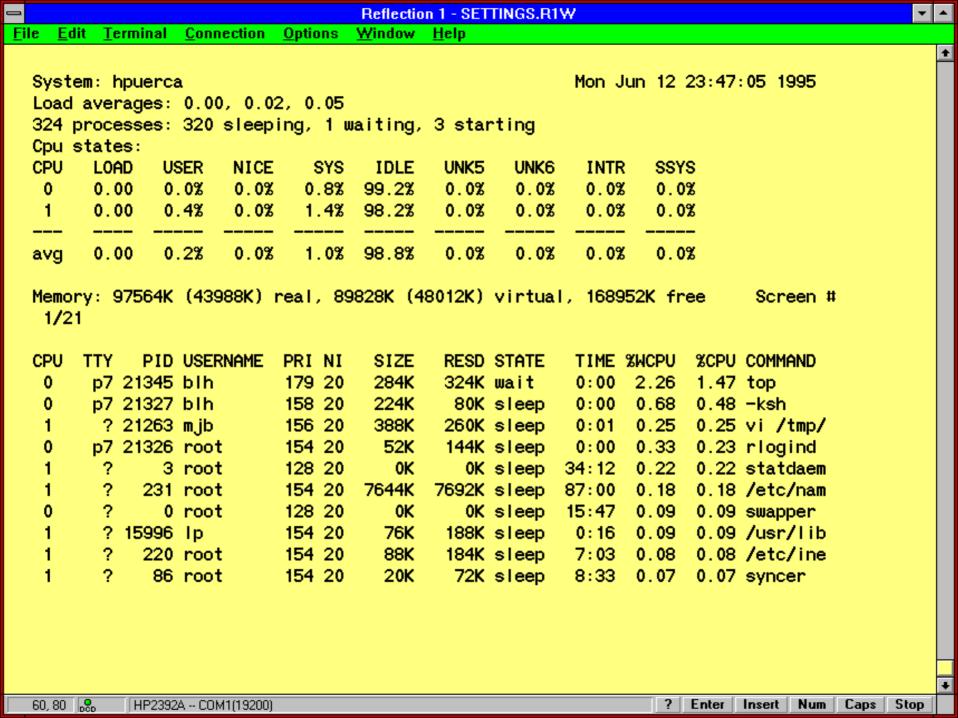
- Summary
- Zero kernel sums

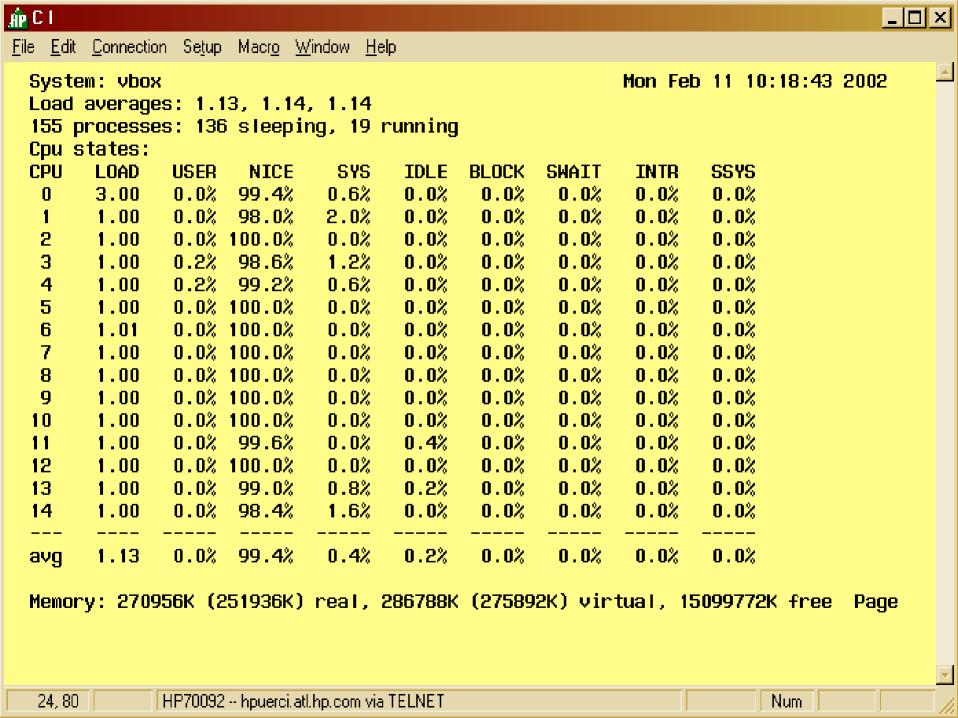




top:

- System data Summary
 - name and time
 - Load Average 1,5,15 minutes
 - % time in user, nice, system, idle, etc
- Memory:Virtual and Real
- Individual Processes

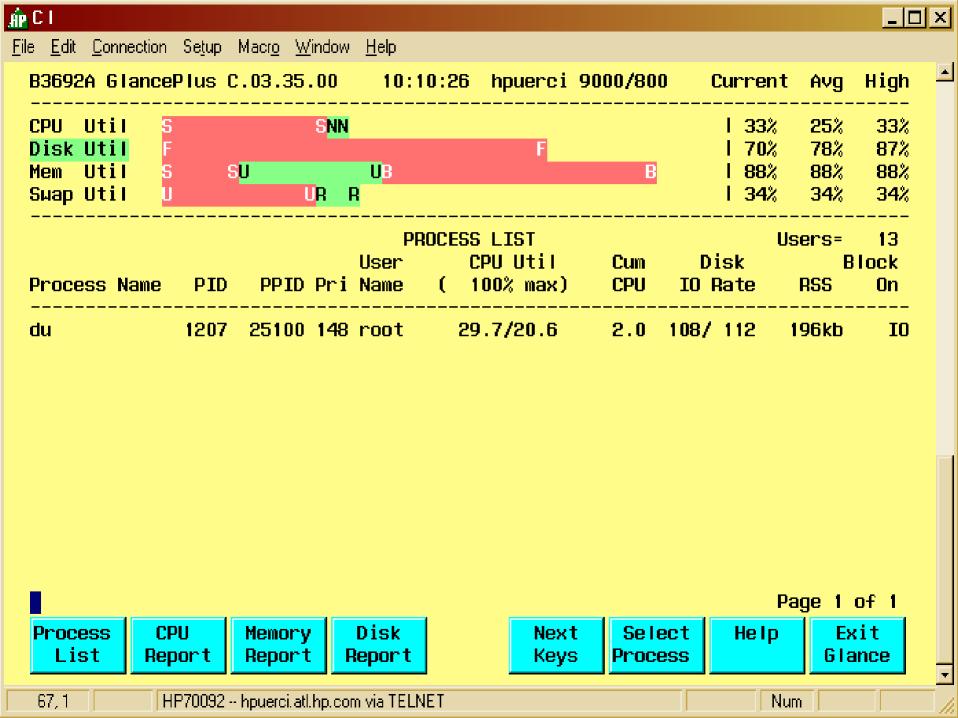


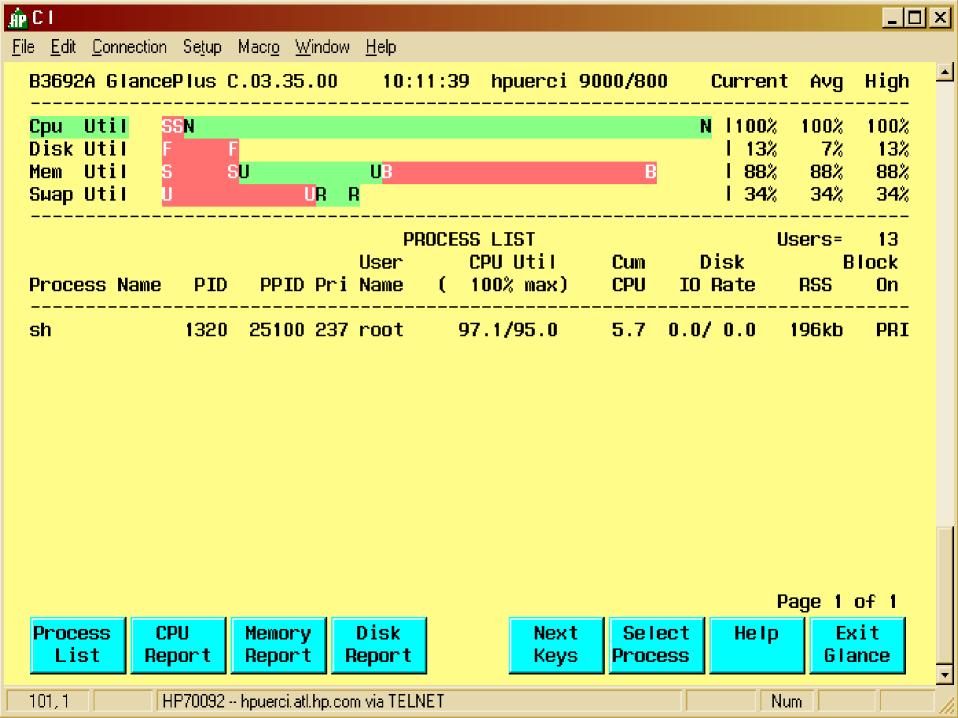


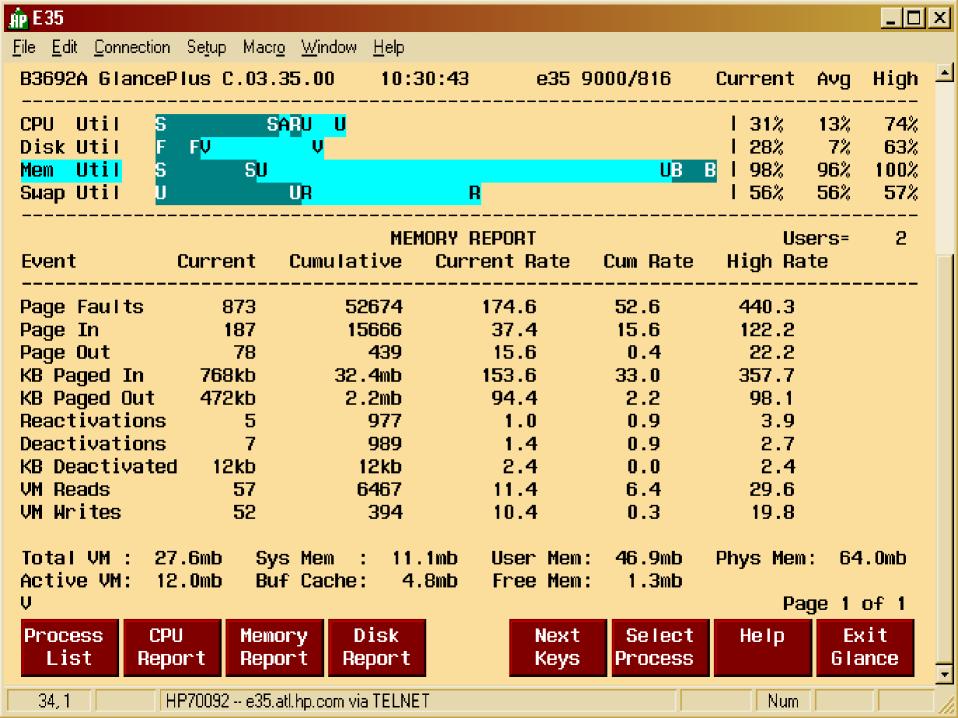


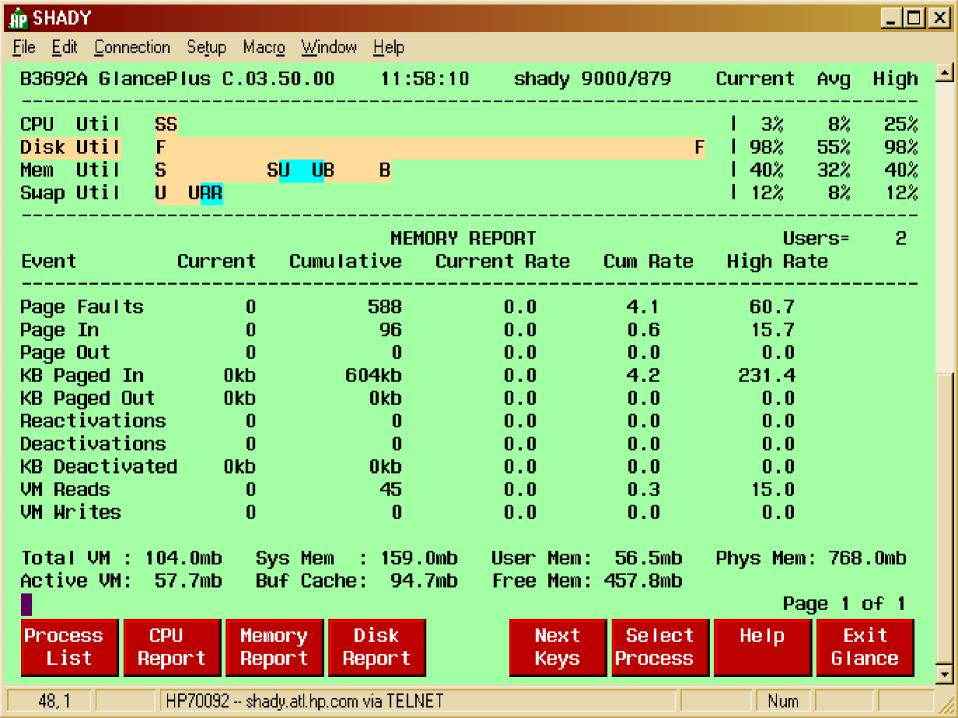
Glance/Plus

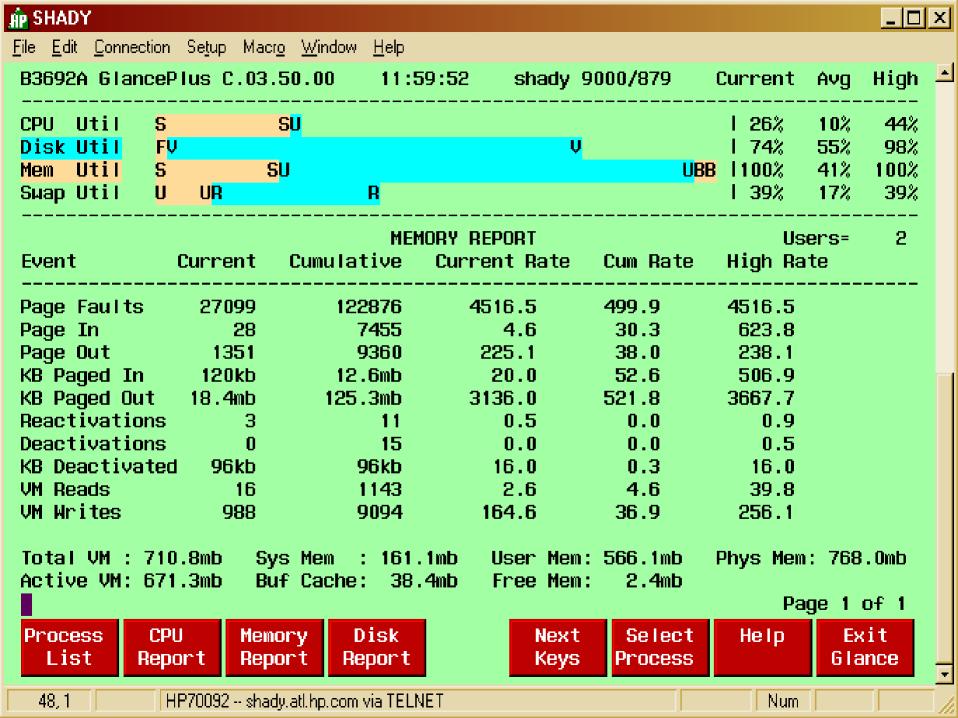
- HP measurement package
- midaemon for better metrics
- character mode interface
- gpm for Xwindcows
- Extensive measurement options
- Alarms

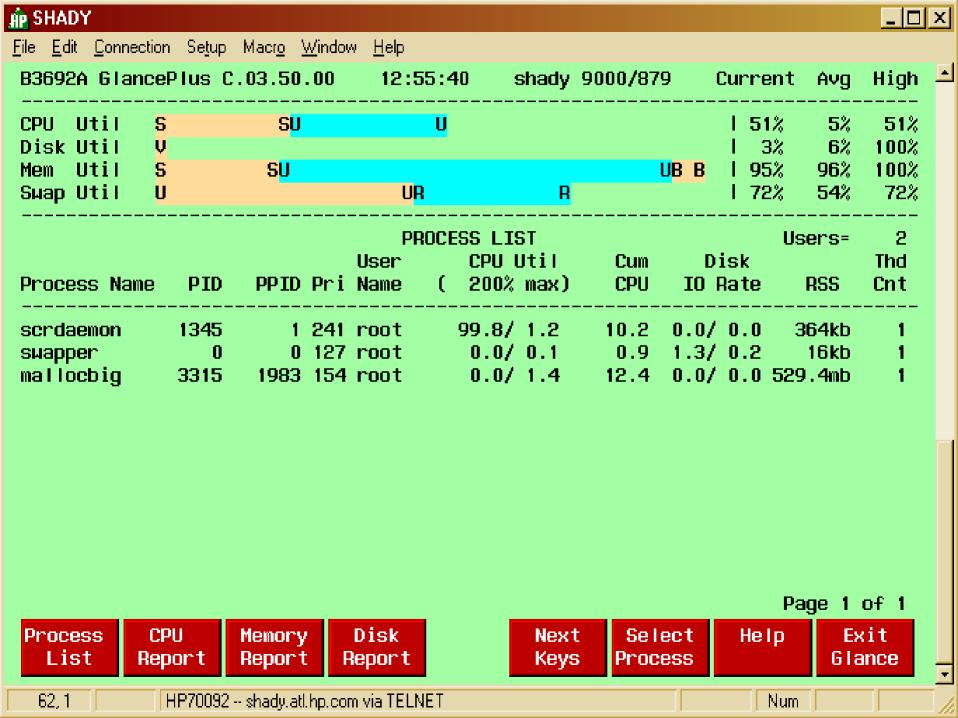


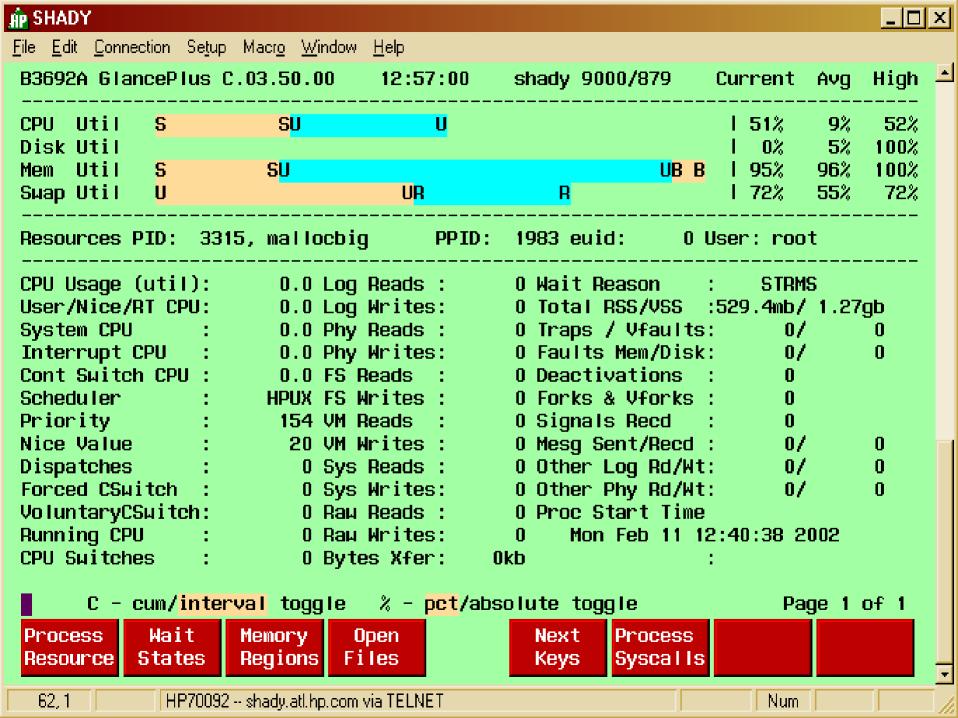


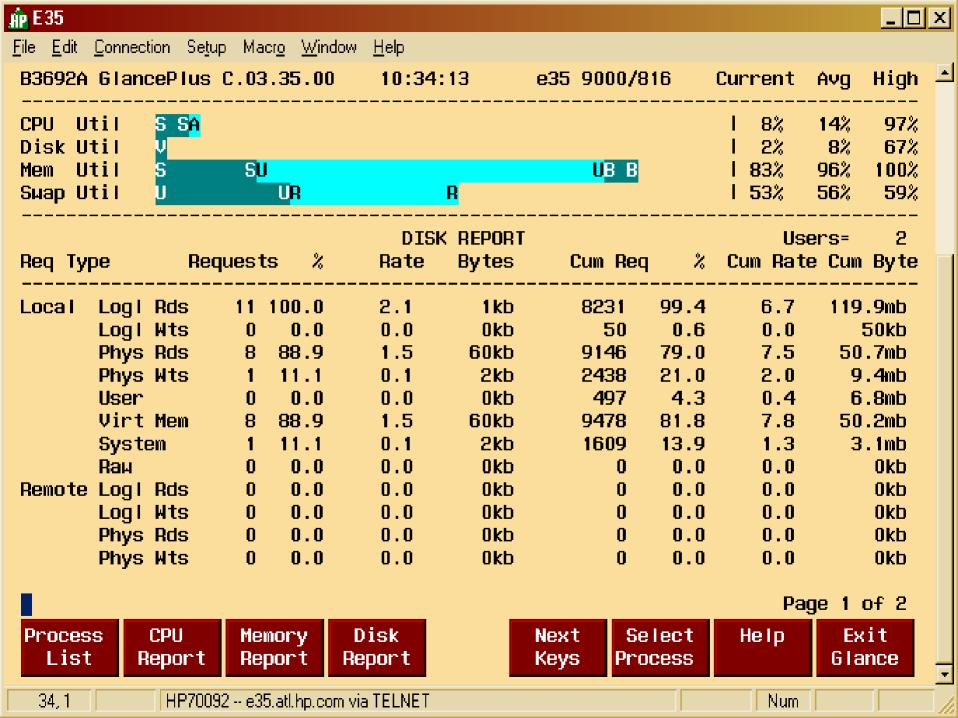


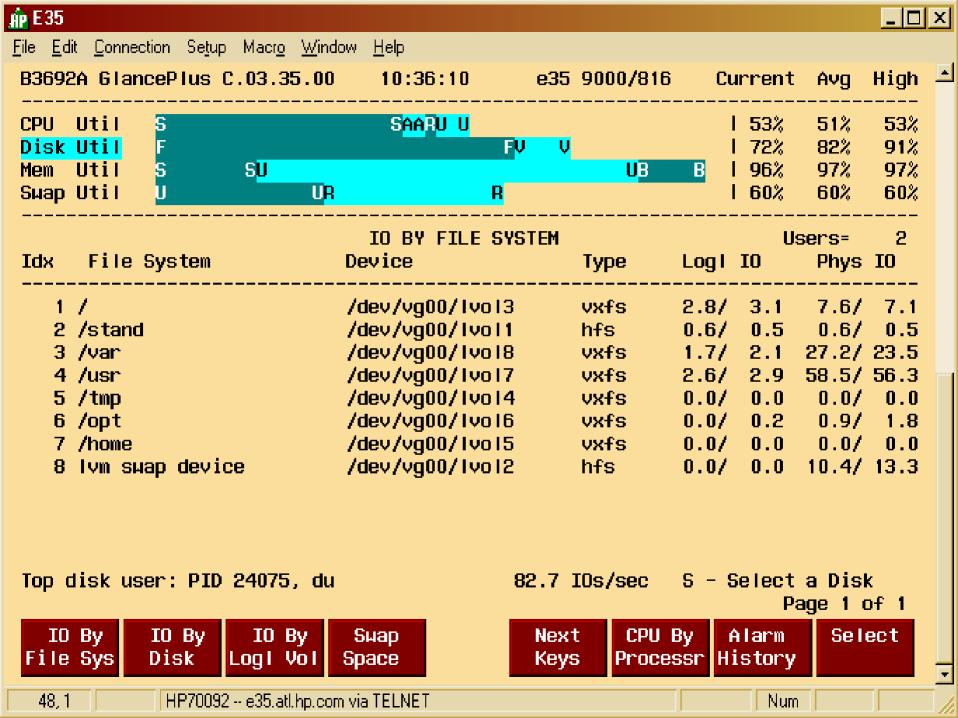


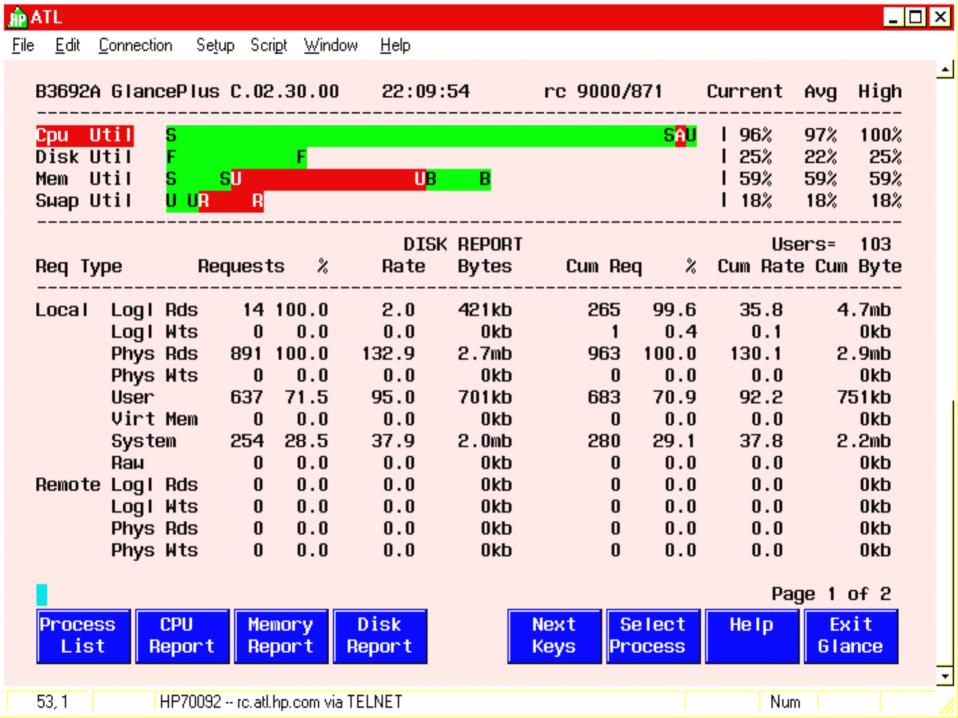


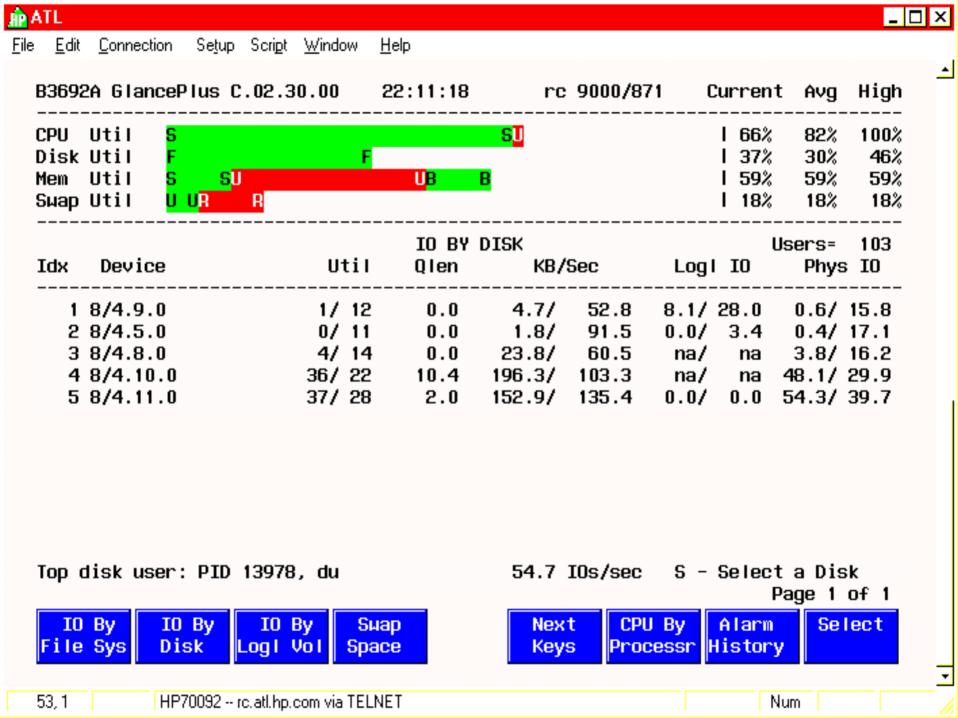


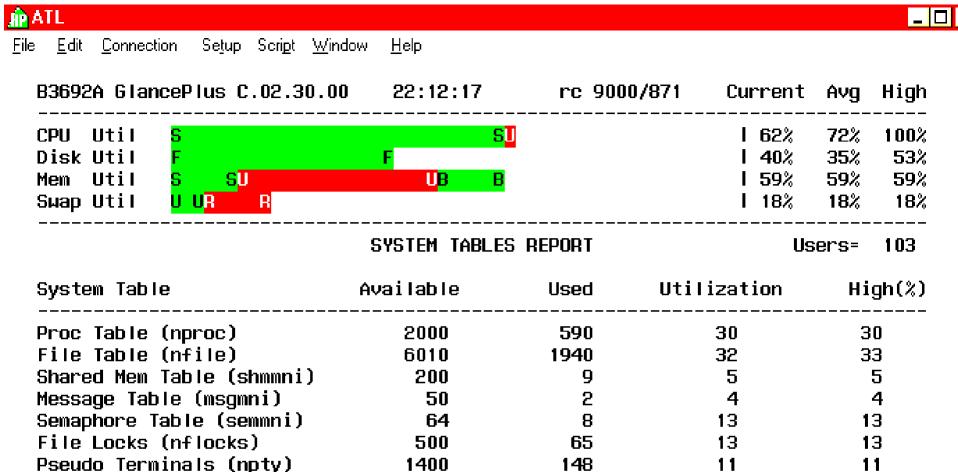












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Next Netuk By NFS NFS By Keys Intrface Global System

100

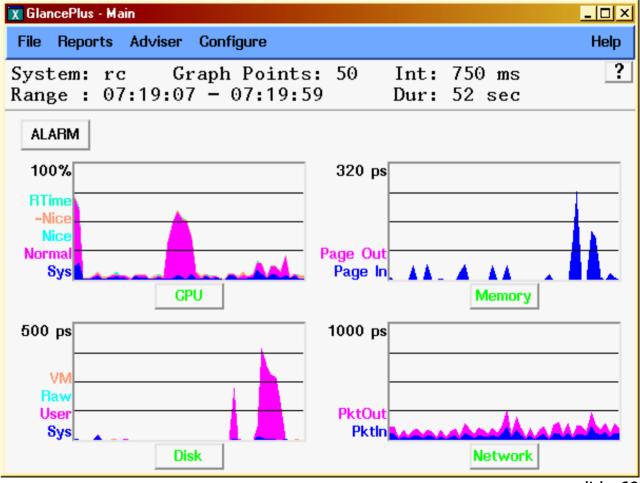
Buffer Headers (nbuf)

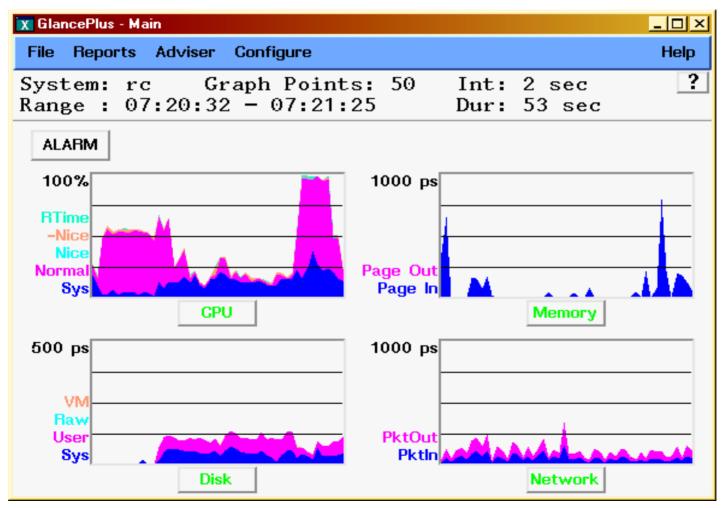
100

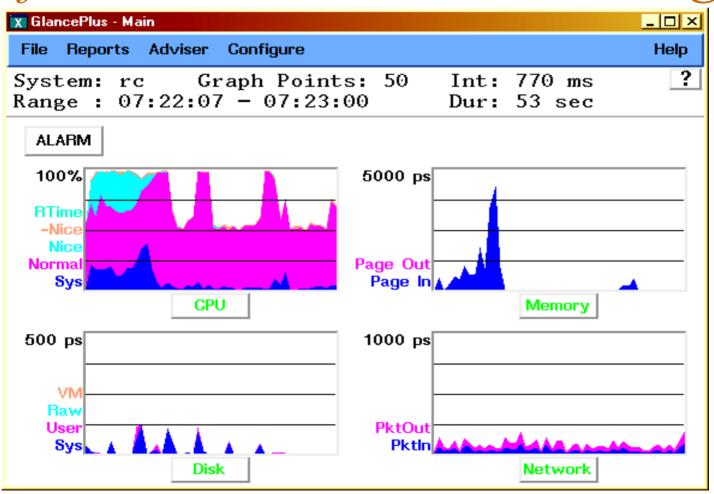


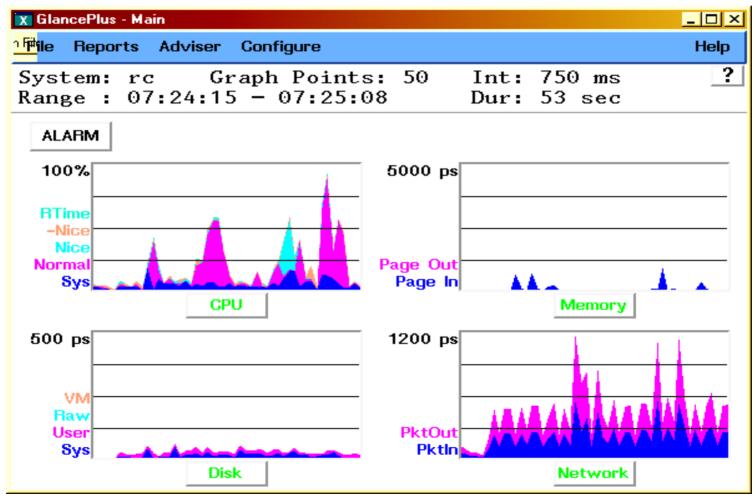
Performance tuning

gpm: Xwindows interface



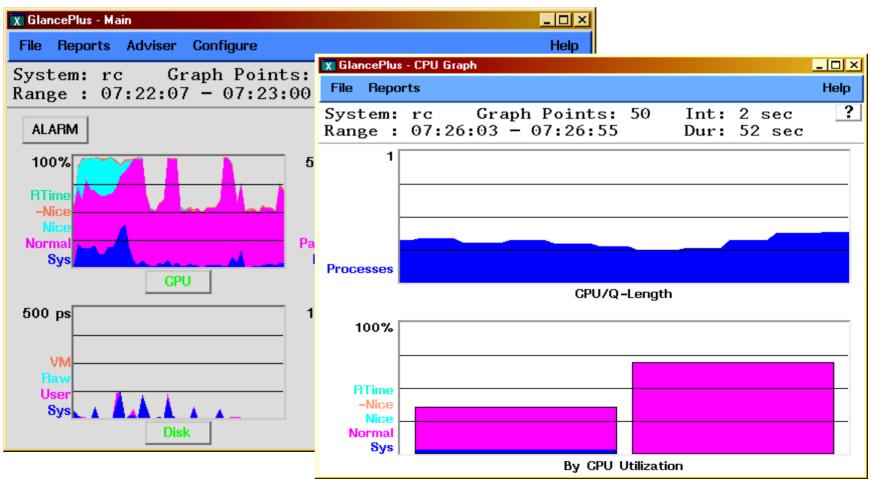






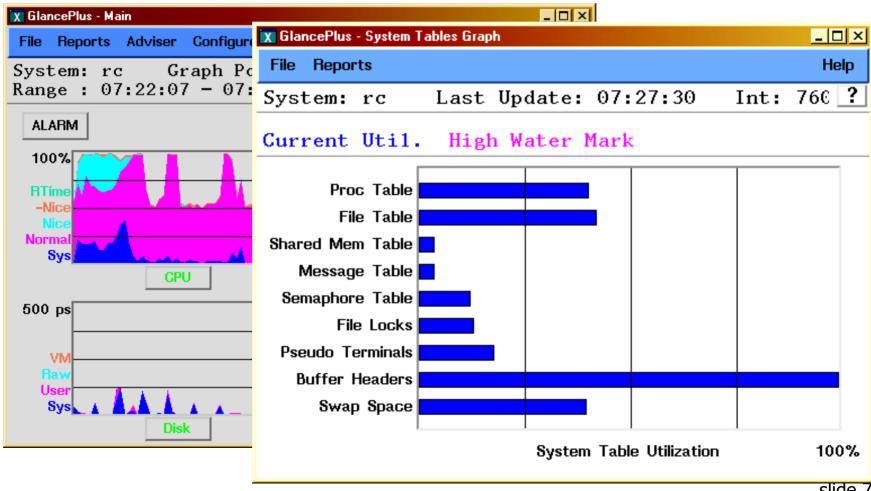


Performance and Kernel Tuning



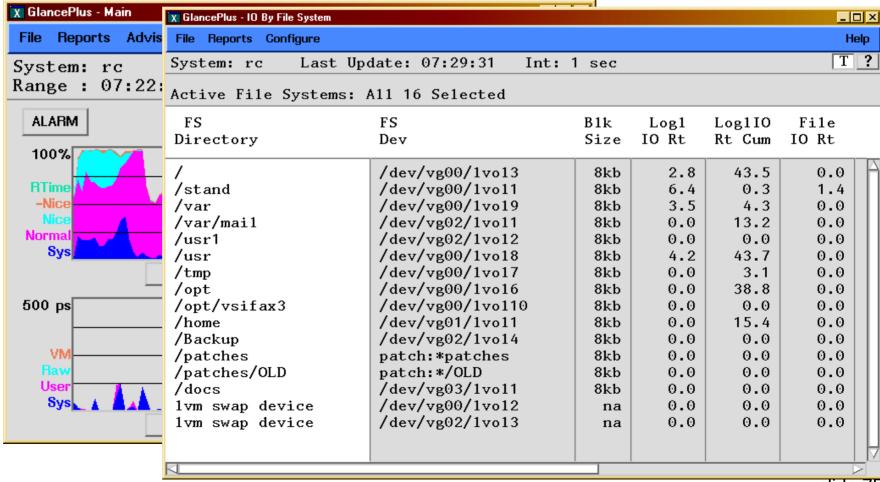


Performance and Kernel Tuning





Performance and Kernel Tuning





Performance and Kernel Tuning Performance tuning

- What can you change:
 - Move busy filesystems to other disks
 - Move disks to additional channels
 - Add more processors (and/or change processor speed)
 - Add more RAM (application dependent)
 - Change large data area programs to use large memory pages (chatr) to reduce TLB misses
 - Use AutoPort Aggregation (APA) for parallel data transfers (and fallback reliability)

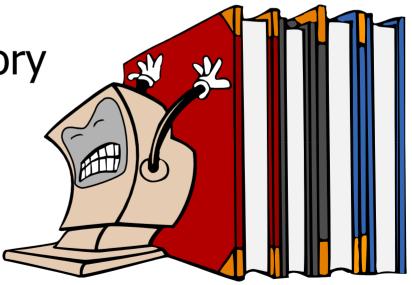


• 32/64 bit

32 bit Data area

32 bit Shared memory

Memory windows





- 32/64 bit
 - HP-UX operating system
 - Hardware dependent
 - 32bit only
 - 32/64bit (either)
 - 64bit only (new machines)
 - 32bit programs run in either
 - 64bit programs only for 64bit HP-UX
 - 64bit programs remove memory map limitations, not a performance feature



- 32 bit Data area
 - 32bit programs have four 1000meg quadrants
 - Default data area = 960megs apx.
 - Compiler or chatr options for EXEC_MAGIC allow quadrant 1 and 2 to be combined for about 1750 megs total data area
 - Adjust maxdsiz if necessary
 - Documentation in /usr/share/doc for mem_mgt and proc_mgt (missing in 11i)



- 32 bit Shared memory
 - Most common limitation for 32bit database programs
 - Oracle: SGA is shared memory
 - Similar limits (960megs and 1750 megs)
 - Use SHMEM_MAGIC option for 1750 meg access
 - (all sharing processes must match)
 - **ALL** 32bit shared memory processes have one map (fragmentation, memory mapped files, shared libraries)
 - Use ipcs —bmop for a snapshot (does not show fragmentation)
 - Get shminfo from the hprc.external.hp.com ftp site: ftp://contrib:9unsupp8@hprc.external.hp.com/sysadmin



Memory windows

- Reserves a separate memory map to remove fragmentation issues
- Memory-mapped files, shared libraries are in memory window 0 (plus 'normal' shared memory processes)
- Need patches for 11.0 to enable
- Set kernel param for quantity of windows
- Start ALL sharing programs with memory window startup command.



- Root filesystem
 - VG00 size and management
 - HP-UX only, possibly user \$HOME
 - 3-6Gb typical
 - New systems have 36/72Gb internal (too big)
 - Or use external disks
 - SCSI vs. fibre channel
 - Boot issues for external arrays
 - NAS versus SAN
 - Mirroring
 - Ignite/UX and VG00
 - Striping VG00



- Small versus large disks
 - JBODs
 - Arrays
- Large Ivols
 - Large files versus thousands of small files
 - Flat versus hierarchical directory structure
 - Performance
 - System impact (from users)
 - Managing files and backups



- Filesystem types:
 - **HFS** (Fast FileSystem BSD, circa 1984)
 - VxFS (Veritas FileSystem, aka Journaled FileSystem) or JFS
 - **CDFS** (CDROM FileSystem ISO 9660 only)
 - NFS (Network FileSystem)



- **HFS** (Fast FileSystem BSD, circa 1984)
 - McKusick HPF and fragmentation
 - fsck proportional to directory size
 - Inode count fixed at creation
 - resizing
 - up = umount, lvextend, extendfs
 - down = umount, backup, lvreduce, newfs, reload from backup, mount



- JFS (Veritas filesystem (not Volume Manager)
 - Aka: Journaled FileSystem or JFS
 - Inodes created as needed
 - Very busy filesystem may need defrag
 - Online (Advanced) JFS option needed for online resizing and advanced options
 - Better overall performance than HFS



CDFS (CDROM filesystem)

- ISO 9660 only (see below)
- 8.3 UPPERCASE filenames plus ;1 version
- 11.0 patch for –ocdcase to lower UPPERCASE and remove ;1 version (but no long filenanes
- HP makes special (non-standard) CD's for Core, Application, SupportPlus, etc that have long filenames
- PFS (Portable FileSystem) to perform RockRidge or long filename translation
- Recent patches add —orr to natively handle long filenames
- No direct support for Joliet, audio, multimedia, DVD
- No direct support for CD writers



- NFS (Network FileSystem)
 - Network-based filesystem (server and clients)
 - Stateless so performance issues exist
 - Does require tuning for heavy usage
 - Version 2 = no largefiles
 - Version 3 = largefile-capable
 - nfsstat very useful
 - biod and nfsd quantity
 - Network quality
 - NFS Performance book by Dave Olker



- VG00 filesystem design
 - / (root) Ivol
 - HP-UX only, rest = mountpoints
 - Static: size to about 256 megs
 - /etc /dev /sbin (that's all!)
 - /stand Ivol
 - Only HFS filesystem
 - Holds bootable kernels (current and previous)
 - 60-200 megs



- VG00 filesystem design other HP-UX mountpoints
 - /usr = HP-UX and local executables, libraries
 - /bin and /lib
 - /usr/local versus /usr/contrib
 - Perhaps 400-1000 megs
 - /opt = application installation directories
 - /opt/app-name
 - bin doc lib lbin etc man...
 - Perhaps 500-1500 megs
 - /tmp = system temporary directory (note: system)
 - Not for users, scripts, etc
 - Perhaps 200-400 megs



- VG00 filesystem design other HP-UX mountpoints
 - /var = variable directory
 - Most critical directory in HP-UX
 - When full, daemons and processes abort
 - Used by many unrelated subsystems
 - Ideally, separate mountpoint lvols will be created for the most intrusive directories:
 - -/var/mail
 - -/var/spool
 - -/var/tmp
 - -/var/adm
 - -/var/adm/crash
 - -/var/adm/sw



- VG00 filesystem design other HP-UX mountpoints
 - /home = user home directories
 - Highly variable
 - When full, cause little impact to production processes
 - May require active space management or quotas

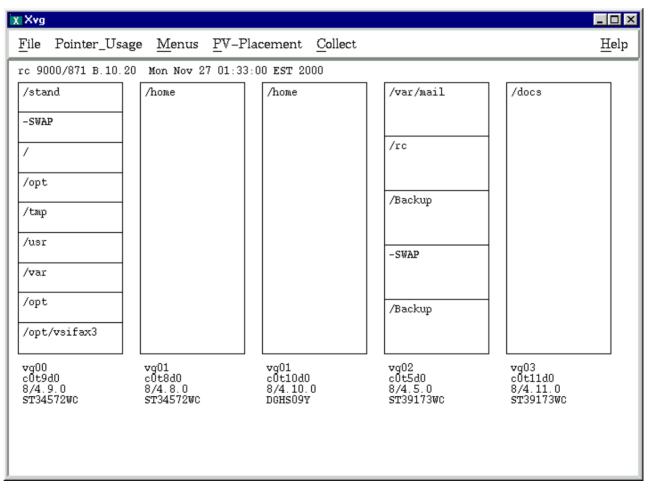


XVG

- Contributed Xwindow program
- Visualize disk layout
- Highlight swap, free space, filesystem types
- Highlight non-contigous areas
- Download from:

ftp://contrib:9unsupp8@hprc.external.hp.com/sysadmin

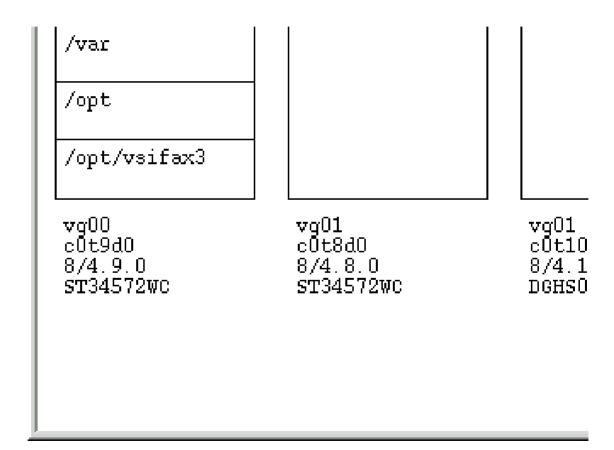




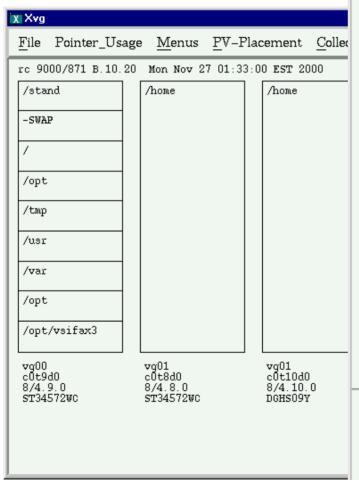


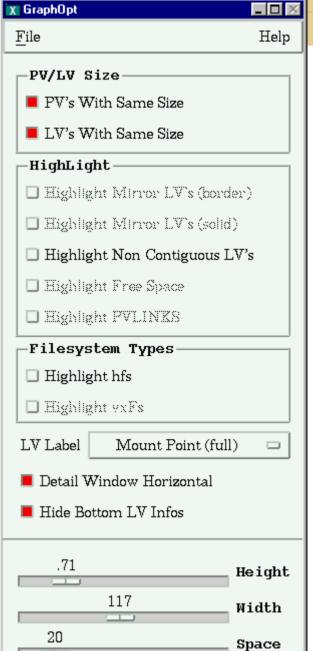
X Xvg			
<u>File Pointer_Usage Menus PV</u> –Placement <u>C</u> ollect			
rc 9000/871 B.10.20 Mon Nov 27 01:33:00 EST 2000			
/stand	/home	/home	
-SWAP			
/			
/opt			
/tmp			
/usr			
/var			



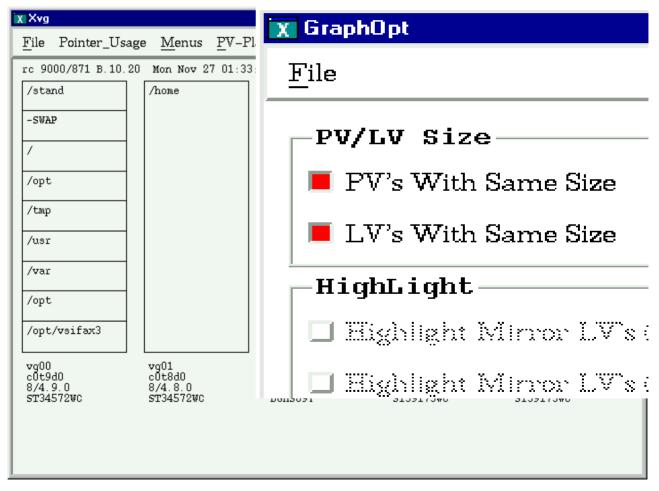




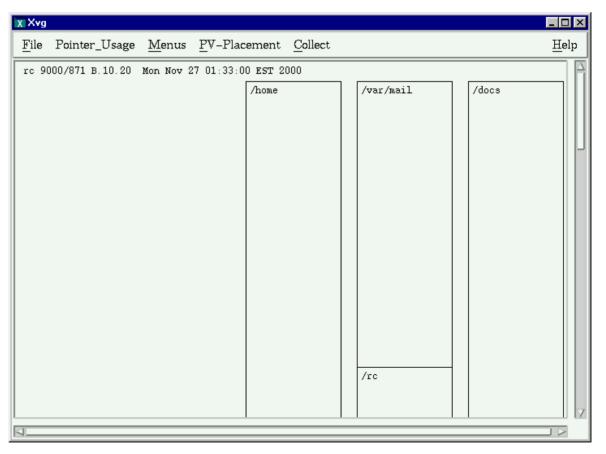




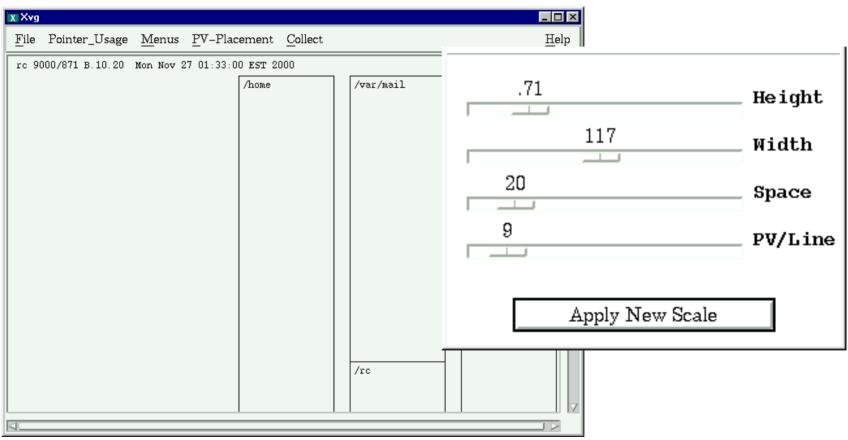




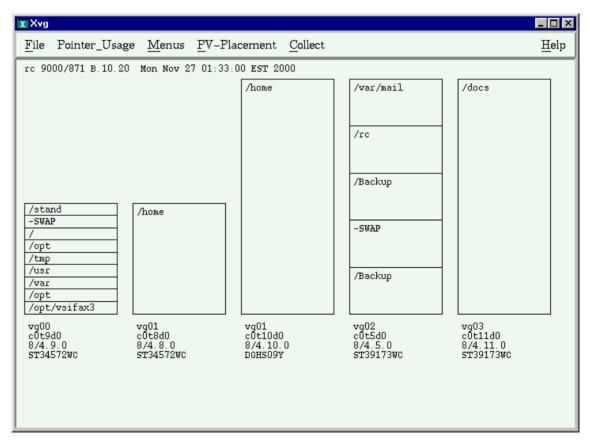




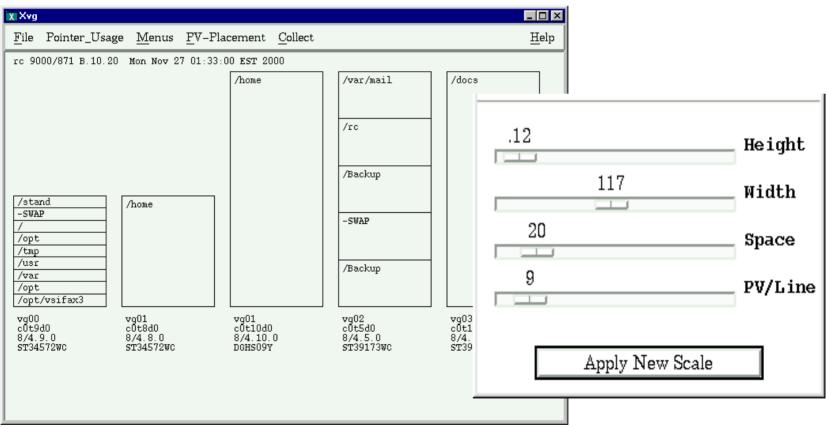


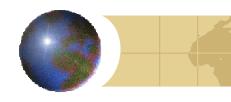


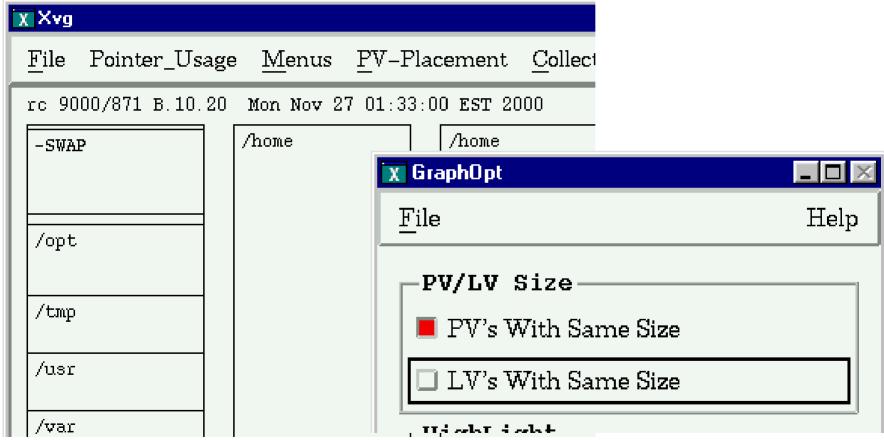




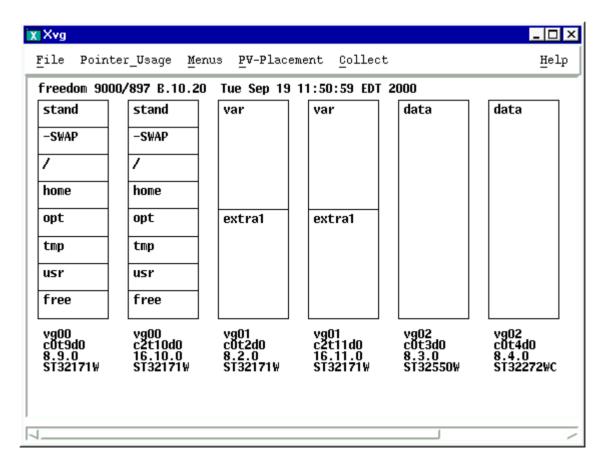




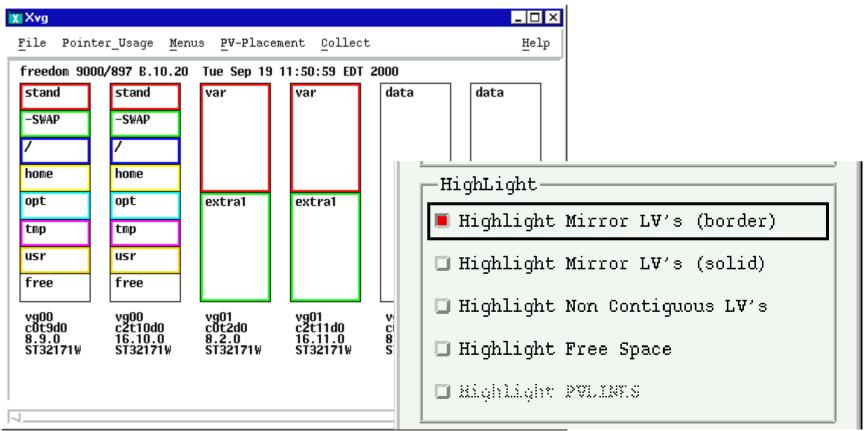




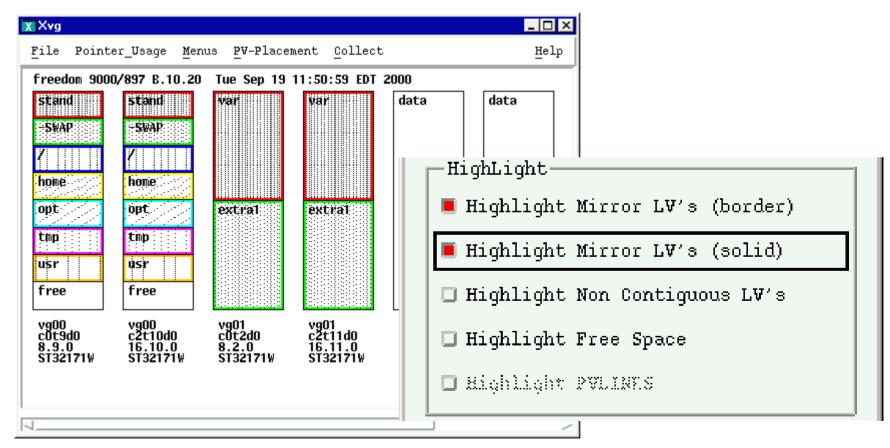




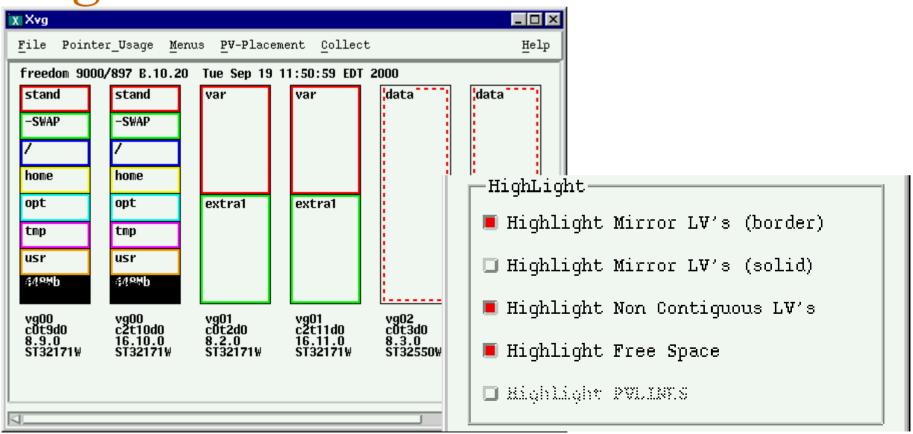




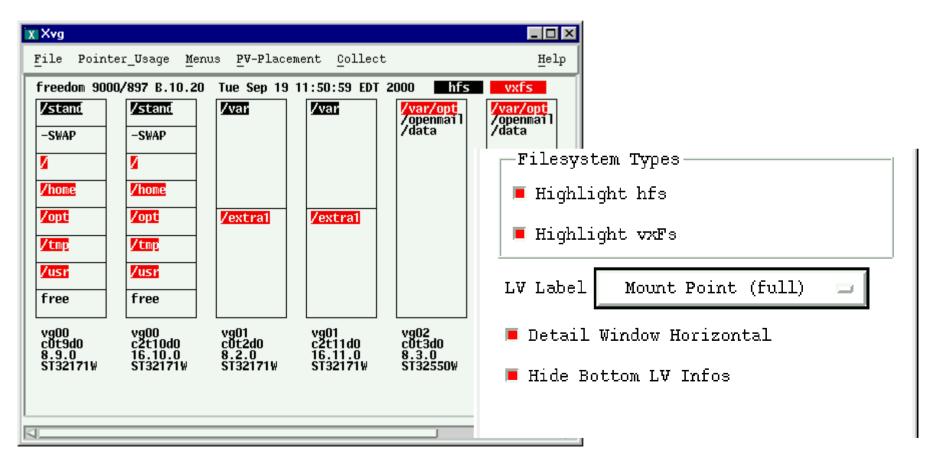






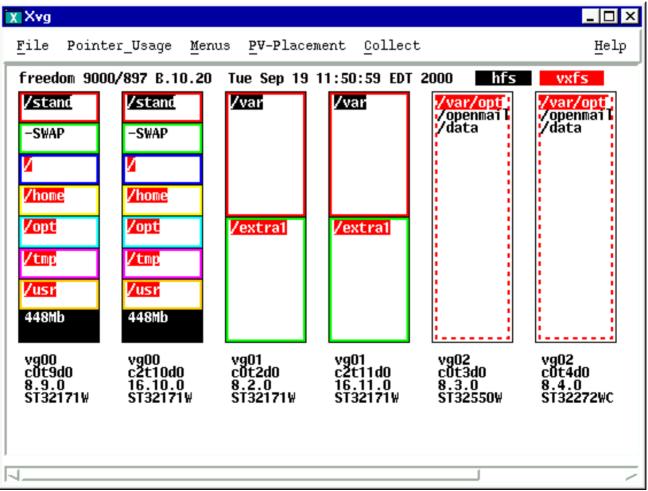






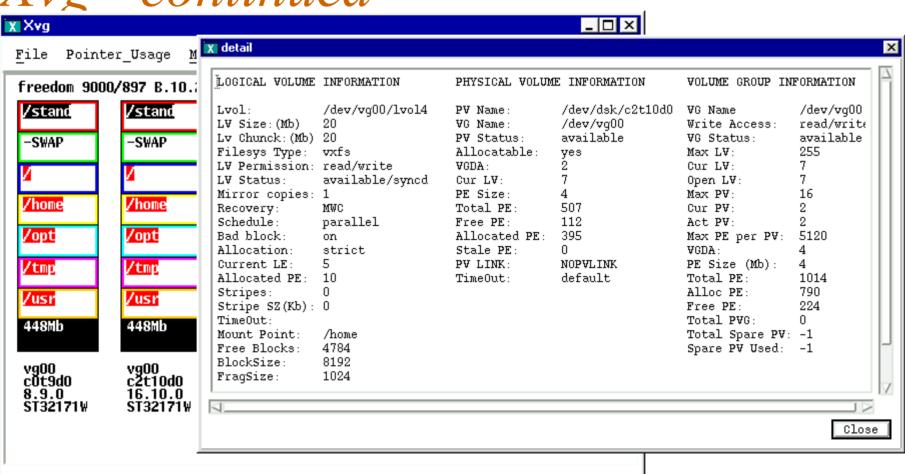


Xvg - continued





Xvg - continued



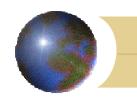


Logfiles:

Where did the space go?

- Don't look for big files!
- Look for big directories (10,000 small files)
- Use du as in:

```
du -kx /
9    /lost+found
1682  /etc/lvmconf
464   /etc/hpC2400
2    /etc/switch
8    /etc/eisa
18    /etc/skel/.elm
1   /etc/skel/Mail (oops...not sorted)
```



Where did the space go?

Use du as in (sorted):

```
du -kx / | sort -rn | more
36048 /
15215  /sbin
14196  /etc
8032  /etc/lp
7927  /etc/lp/interface
6864  /etc/lp/interface/model.orig
6509  /root
3868  /sbin/fs
```



- Databases
 - files vs raw access
 - raw: document! (/etc/fstab)





- Databases
 - files vs raw access
 - raw: document! (/etc/fstab)
 - fixed file count and size
 - minfree (10% and 0%)
 - inodes (HFS only)





- Databases
 - files vs raw access
 - raw: document! (/etc/fstab)
 - fixed file count and size
 - minfree (10% and 0%)
 - inodes (HFS only)
 - Mount options (advanced VxFS)
 - Table space (/u01 /u02 ...)
 - minfree=direct,convosync=direct,nodatainlog





- Databases
 - files vs raw access
 - raw: document! (/etc/fstab)
 - fixed file count and size
 - minfree (10% and 0%)
 - inodes (HFS only)
 - Mount options (advanced VxFS)
 - Table space (/u01 /u02 ...)
 - minfree=direct,convosync=direct,nodatainlog
 - Redo logs, archived redo logs, indexes
 - executables





Growing directories

- New application installs
 - Ask vendor for inventory and size
 - Require all apps to install in /op
 - Or create a symlink (In -s)
- logfiles
 - Always grow
 - Require regular trim
- core (ulimit -Sc 0) and other files



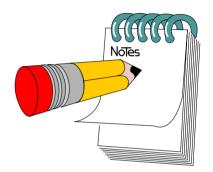
Log Files

/var/adm:

- acct/
- automount.log
- btmp
- crash/
- cron/
- diag/
- dmesg.log
- eisa/
- inetd.sec
- lp/
- netstat_data
- nettl.LOG00
- ps_data
- ptydaemonlog

*/var/adm:

- rbootd.log
- rpc.lockd.log
- rpc.statd.log
- sbtab
- shutdownlog@ ->
 /etc/shutdownlog
- streams/
- sulog
- \$\psi\$ sw/
- syslog/
- vtdaemonlog
- wtmp
- wtmpold





Core Files

Identify with file command:

```
# sleep 999 &

# ps

11244 ttyp3 0:00 sleep

# kill -SIGQUIT 11244

# Il core
-rw----1 root sys 243140 Nov 27 16:16 core

# file core
```

core: core file from 'sleep'-received SIGQUIT

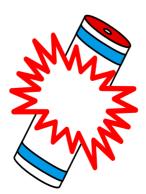


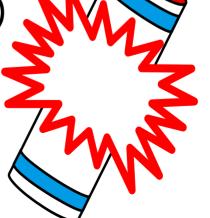


Core Files - cleanup

- Find and remove:
 - find / -fsonly vxfs -type f -name core -exec rm {} \;
- add -mtime for development (save for a while)
 - -mtime +3 (older than 3 days)
 - -mtime -3 (newer than 3 days)



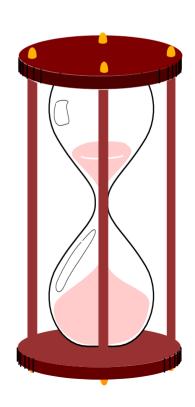






Cron Monitoring

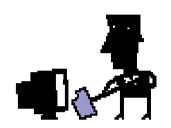
- diskspace.sh:
 - monitors all mountpoints
 - selectable limits
 - automated notification
 - run from cron
 - Download from ftp site





Logfiles

- Characteristics and locations
- syslog, the big one
- User Activity logs (*tmp)
- Miscellaneous logs





Logfiles - what to do?

- Can't live with 'em, can't live without 'em
- Why?
- Where?
- How?
- # Huh?



Filesystem Full!

- White paper (9.x and 10.x/11.x)
 ftp://contrib:9unsupp8@hprc.external.hp.com
- find versus du
 - find = files only
 - du = directory sums:

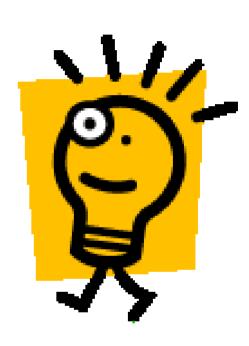
du -x /home | sort -rn >
/usr/tmp/du.home





Where?

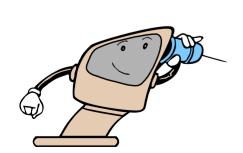
- /var/adm
 - Most system logfiles
 - diag logs
- /var/adm/lplog, lpd.log, lpana.log
- (and others in /var/adm)
- applications!





Syslog - everything's here

- /var/adm/syslog/syslog.log
 - Bootup info
 - daemons, kernel, errors, info
 - applications
 - user-defined messages







Logfiles and crash dumps

Example entries:



syslog boot messages

- syslogd: restart
- vmunix: 8/16 bus adapter
- vmunix: Logical volume 64, 0x3 configured as ROOT
- vmunix: Memory Information:
- vmunix: physical page size = 4096 bytes, logical page
 - size = 4096
- vmunix: Physical: 131072 Kbytes, lock
 Kbytes, available



More syslog oneliners

nettl[593]: nettl starting up.
inetd[749]: Reading configuration
inetd[749]: ftp/tcp: Added service, server
 /usr/lbin/ftpd
inetd[19760]: auth/tcp: Connection from i3125ljm
xntpd[864]: offset -0.001348 freq -26.23103 comp 6
ftpd[8204]: User hassell: Login incorrect
syslogd: going down on signal 1



Still more syslog

snmpd[5706]: EXCEPTIONS: bad version: 1
last message repeated 3 times
do_timeouts() - cannot unmount XXX:/
do_timeouts() check symlink on XXX
fs is busy - keep the link (automount-v msg)
bootpd[266]: found 15.17.186.105 e3109569
bootpd[266]: request from hardware address
52415320D044 (bootp patch or /etc/syslog.conf)



syslog.conf

facility:

```
kern, mail, lpr,
daemon, auth,
local0...local7,
mark
```

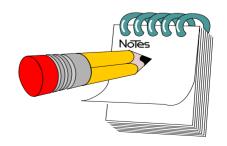
• level:

debug, info,
 notice, warning,
 err, alert,
 emerg, crit, none

destination/action:

```
pathname/file:
    /var/adm/mylogfile
```

- device:
 /dev/console
- usernames (logged in)
- * (every user)





syslog examples

```
* kern,mark.debug /dev/console

mail.debug /var/adm/syslog/mail.log

*.info;mail.none /var/adm/syslog/syslog.log

*.alert /dev/console

*.alert root,eric, hassell

*.emerg *

*.emerg @ admin.hp.com
```





logger

shell script log entries:

```
logger [-t tag] [-p pri] [-f file] msg
logger -t MyScript -p lpr.warn Testing
logger -t blh-cron -p kern.alert "step 3 ok"
logger -p local3.info "News throttled"
```

- Test syslog.conf entries
- Debug scripts with no tty output



Facility Logging

- Idea: separate syslog files
 - syslog.kern
 - syslog.mail
 - syslog.lpr
 - syslog.daemon
 - syslog.auth
 - etc...





User Activity Logs

- utmp (zeroed at reboot)
- wtmp (cumulative!)
- btmp (create!)
- last, who, write, login
- fwtmp to decode (/usr/sbin/acct/fwtmp)



The *tmp files

- *tmp files are all in binary format
- /etc/utmp
 - active login/logout
 - rebuilt at bootup
 - needs valid logouts
 - user programs or actions can corrupt

```
must login at lowest level shell...
```



More *tmp files

- /var/adm/wtmp
 - comprehensive and cumulative:
 - logins/logouts
 - init changes
 - boot time
 - accounting
 - Always needs trimming!
 - View: last -R -<qty> login-name



Still more *tmp files

- /var/adm/btmp:
 - Bad logins by UID and tty port
 - Never allow group/user readable
 - lastb (section 1, not 1m, hence warning)
 - watch for sudden jumps in size and repeated failures for root or other users



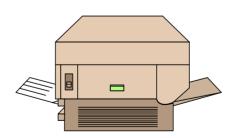
fwtmp

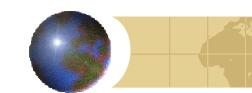
- Program is hiding:
 - /usr/sbin/acct/fwtmp
- decodes utmp, wtmp, btmp into ASCII
- no errors!
- Converts either direction



lp logfiles

- /var/adm/lp:
 - log (lpsched -v for verbose entries)
 - lpd.log (rlpdaemon -1 to enable logging)
 - pana.log (lpsched -a to add lpana logging)





cron

- /var/adm/cron/log
- Format:
 - > CMD: command to run
 - > owner PID c/a start time
 - < owner PID c/a start time

Sample:

- > CMD: /usr/sbin/dmesg >> /var/adm/dmesg.log
- > root 10034 c Sun Mar 4 01:11:00 EST 2001
- < root 10034 c Sun Mar 4 01:11:00 EST 2001</pre>
- > CMD: \$HOME/cronfiles/bin/badboy
- > root 10206 c Sun Mar 4 01:15:00 EST 2001
- < root 10206 c Sun Mar 4 01:15:01 EST 2001</pre>

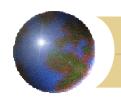


sulog

- /var/adm/sulog
 - logs every su change (good or bad)
 - /etc/securetty to force su root
 - Use: console (not /dev/console)
 - man login







/etc/shutdownlog

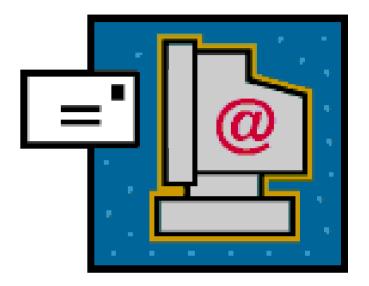
- Make sure it exists
- logs every normal shutdown
- logs abnormal restarts and can decode a panic (crash) if /var/adm/crash is OK





mail logs

- /var/adm/syslog/mail.log
 - email transactions
 - Sample:



```
Jan 19 22:58:28 hpuerca sendmail[2524]:
     AA025201: msgid=<19980..</pre>
```



more mail logs

- from=<baseline</pre>from=<baseline</pre>fromcommx
- to=<rex7@bambam.atl.hp.com>,
 delay=00:00:05, stat=Sent, mailer=local
- to=jo_amstrong@hp.com, delay=10:00:04,
 stat=Deferred:
 <this_is_not@my.email.address.com>...
 unresolvable host name
 my.email.address.com, check your
 configuration., mailer=tcp, MX
 host=palsmtpx.hp.com.,
 address=[15.81.184.10]

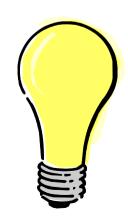
slide 145



Install/SD logs

- Software Distributor
 - /var/adm/sw
 swagent.log swconfig.log swinstall.log
 swpackage.log swremove.log swagentd.log
 swcopy.log swmodify.log swreg.log
 swverify.log
- cleanup program
- Swmodify:

swmodify -x patch_commit=true <patch_name>





logtrim

- Trim common logfiles
 - archive older information
 - log -> log.1
 - log.1 -> log.2 etc
 - compress the archives
 - ensure no data loss
 - correct permissions/ownerships
 - available from:

ftp://contrib:9unsupp8@hprc.external.hp.com



Useful tools (ftp site)

- autosum
- bdfmegs
- cstm-cpu
- cstm-mem
- cstm-periph
- cstm-all
- errno
- jetinfo
- laninfo
- † ljdisplay
- **†** 11s
- # 11t

- pinfo
- loadmedia
- mx
- psbyname
- psgrep, pslgrep
- psram
- pwgrep
- remshall
- restart
- syslogdecode
- viman



Additional resources

Web help:

```
At: docs.hp.com
/hpux/onlinedocs/939/KCParms/
KCparams.OverviewAll.html

/usr/share/doc(11.0, not 11i)

itrc.hp.com
docs.hp.com
software.hp.com
licensing.hp.com
eproducts.hp.com
partsurfer.hp.com
education.hp.com
```

echo subscribe hpux-admin |
mailx -sSubscribe majordomo@dutchworks.nl

Interex-Netherlands: sysadmin mail list