

Path / File / Command	Funktion
.login	Settings für Korn Shell User
.profile	Profile Script für Korn Shell User
.Xauthority	X-Window Ssecurity Mechanism
.Xdefault	X-Window GUI Einstellungen
.Xsession	X-Window Einstellungen (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	1 st System-wide Setup File C Shell
/etc/csh.login	2 nd 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 Verzeichnis
/etc/inet/...	Solaris: Inet Daemon Config (hosts,ipnodes,services)
/etc/inittab	System Initialization Table
/etc/passwd	User Verzeichnis
/etc/rc{runlvl}	Run Level Boot/Stop Commands
/etc/rc{runlvl}.d/...	Boot/Stop Commands
/etc/security/limits	AIX User Limits (wie z.B. Hard und 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[1]/user	Home Directory
/opt/IBM/db2/V8.1	Sun DB2 V8.1 Installation
/opt/IBM/db2/V9.1	AIX DB2 V9.1 Installation (w/o Package Management)
/opt/dba	DBA Verzeichnis
/usr/lpp/db2_...	AIX DB2 Package Library
/usr/opt/db2_08_01	AIX DB2 V8.1 Installation
/usr/sap/<SID>/SYS/profile	SAP R3 Executables, Utilities, User Exits
/DEFAULT.PFL	
/usr/sap/<sid>/SYS/exe/run	SAP Executables, Utilities, User Exits
/var/adm/{ras log}	wichtige System Log Files
/var/db2/vxx/defaults.env	DB2 Global Registry
/var/db2/vxx/profiles.reg	DB2 System/Node Directory
/var/sadm/{install patch}	Solaris Packages: versions and patches (e.g. FixPaks)
^d	End 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

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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/lvl.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/- für 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 instance-no	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 (siehe Uncompress)
cp f1 d2	Copy von File1 nach Directory2
cp f1 f2	Copy von File1 nach File2
cp -opt f1 f2/d2	-f unlink -i prompt before overwrite
cpio parms	-p preserve permissions -r recurse into subdirs
find . -print cpio -ov	Copy Files into or from an Archive, for example
>/dev/rfd0	Copy all File of Directory to Disk
crontab -l	Liste der Crontab Aktivitäten
curt -i	AIX: CPU Utilization Reporting Tool
date [format]	Ausgabe des Dates [in versch. Formaten]
db2am	DB2 Activity Monitor (use client GUI)

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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)
db2ls	List installed DB2 V9.1 products and features
db2mtrk -i -d -p -m [-v] [-r n n]	DB2 Memory Tracker: Report of Memory Status for Instances, Databases and Agents
db2osconf	Recommendations for Solaris Kernel values (root Users): -h Help Screen -f compare to current -l List current 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
db2pd	Creates DB2 Support (Zip) File for IBM technical support DB2 Trace starten: zu analysierenden Prozes starten Dump Trace into File Trace off, Trace Flow und Trace formatiert in separate File ausgeben
db2support -d db -m -n no	
db2trc on	
...	
db2trc dmp db2trc.dmp	
db2trc off	
db2trc flw db2trc.dmp	
	db2trc.flw
db2trc fmt db2trc.dmp	
	db2trc.fmt
dbx -a <pid> <file>	Debugging eines Binaries oder eines lfd. Prozesses, ohne detach wird <pid> beendet. (im Anschluß gencore <pid> <file>)
detach <pid>	
quit	
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
dpmon pf=profile	SAP R/3 Display Queue Statistics, numerous arguments, profile in /sapmnt/<SSID>/profile
dmesg	Solaris Display System Messages
du -k	Disk Usage in KB, -a for each file -s Summary
egrep opt "string" file	Extended grep Command: -c count results - ignore case -e pattern -l - print only files names with matches
eject	Eject (e.g. CD-Rom)
errpt [-a]	AIX Error Reporting, auch im Detail
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

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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 "test*" -print -exec grep -i "ruban" {} \;	Suche alle Files (Type f) mit Namen test* in diesem und allen Unterverzeichnissen, gebe den Namen aus 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] device path	Lists the process numbers of local processes that use the local or remote files specified by the File parameter: - open files in the file system - open files which have been unlinked - SIGKILL signal to process (root only) - login name for local processes using - executable/loadable objects (with -c or -f)
-c	
-d	
-k	
-u	
-x	
getconf -a	AIX: Configuration Information
grep opt pat f	Search File f for Pattern pat with Option opt -i ignore case -n print line numbers -l print only names of files with matching lines
groups	Show Group Membership of User
head -nnn file	die ersten nnn Zeilen einer File ausgeben
history	See "fc -l", set history=nn
ifconfig -a	Display machine IP address
instfix -i [-k n]	AIX List Installed Fixes "IXnnnnnn"
instfix -i grep ML	AIX Maintenance Level, siehe Text „All filesets for ...“, siehe auch 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 immediately and all children (Signal Kill SIGKILL=9, see kill -l)
kill pid	Kill Process mit ID pid
last	Display Last Logins
leave hmmm	Wecker

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listusers	List User Login Information
llstatus	AIX SP: information on Load Leveler machine status
ln <i>-opt sf tf</i>	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 <i>options file</i>	List Directory Structure -al lange Liste mit Attributen -R recurse subdirs -t sortiert nach Timestamp -u 'used' timestamp
lsattr -E -l <i>device</i>	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 (siehe auch prtconf)
lsdev -C -H	AIX Device Information of customized devices
lslpp -l	AIX List installed Software Packages
lslpp -qLc	AIX query and report installed Software e.g. for compare
lspas <i>option</i>	AIX Display Paging Space: -a display size -s summay/usage
lspv [-p l L <i>disk</i>]	AIX List Physical Volumes and Volume Groups
lsvg {-l -L} <i>vg-name</i>	AIX LV's in VG VG attributes
lsvg -L -n <i>device</i>	AIX Display VG on a physical device e.g. hdisk
lsvg -o lsvg -i -l	AIX Display Logical Volumes sortiert nach Volume Groups
lvostat -l -g <i>name</i>	AIX LV Statistics (like iostat but on LV's or VG's)
man <i>cmd</i>	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 (→ pstat -S)
mv <i>-opt f f/d</i>	Move/Rename File to File Directory
netstat/nfsstat	Netzwerk Aktivität
newgrp <i>group</i>	Log in with another Group (non-primary)
nslookup <i>ip-addr/name</i>	Name Server Look-up function
oslevel [-r -g]	AIX Maintenance Level, oder alternativ siehe instfix
passwd [-d] [login name]	Passwort ändern/löschen
perl -MDBI -e 'DBI-> installed_versions'	Listet Versionen der Perl Database Interfaces (auch DB2 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 (→ top/topas)
prtconf	System Configuration Info (siehe auch lsconf)
prtdiag	System Diagnostics

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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 [<i>pid</i>]	Display Environment Variables of process id
psrinfo	Solaris Processor Information
pstat -f (various flags)	AIX Display interpretation of various system tables, e.g. -a -p process table, -f file table, -s processors, -s swap and paging space usage Solaris show process tree
ptree -a <i>pid uid</i>	erzeugt /etc/shadow aus /etc/passwd
pwd	Print Current Working Directory
rm <i>-opt file</i>	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
sapocol -h	SAP R3 Operating System Data Collector
sar <i>-opt t n</i> -s hhmm Startzeit -e hhmm Endezeit	System Activity Reporter (siehe sa1, sa2, sadc in man) -u CPU -r Memory -g Paging -v Processes -d Disk I/O -P ALL per Processor Statistics
schedo -L	AIX the current, default, and reboot settings
sendmail <i>recipient-list</i>	SMTP Send Mail
set -o vi	Editing Commands as used in vi
set -vx	Shell Script Debugging
setenv DISPLAY <i>ip-addr:0.0</i>	Route X-Windows output to specific console
showipc <i>instance-no</i>	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: Sammelt System Informationen (Root)

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

aio	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 xfree 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.	
aio	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 it prefers (maxperm and maxclient).
swapper	The swapper's behavior can be influenced by tuning with schedtune or schedo.