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System status

Introduction

This tool reports on the user-selected YCE server and includes details on its setup, the various daemons and processes and some additional details. The System status tool will also allow users to stop and start the YCE daemons.

The tool is accessible for any user with the global ‘Manager’ permissions and is located in the Admin menu by the name “System”.

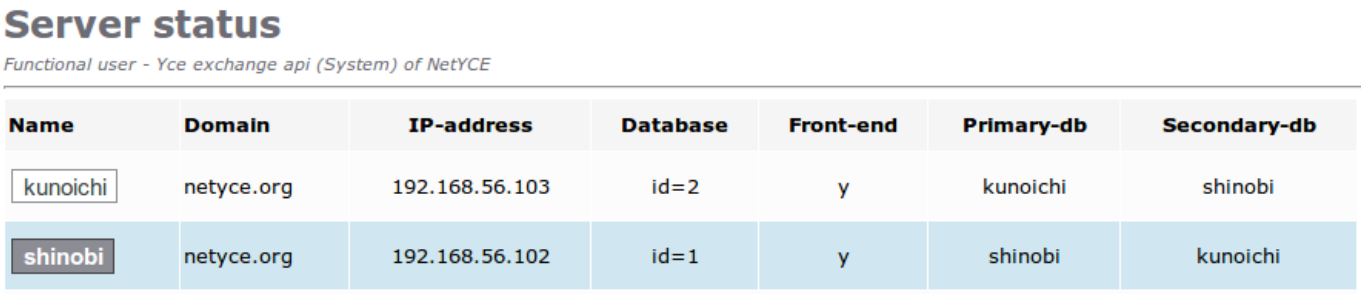
The report is divided into six sections:

- YCE Server setup
- YCE processes
- Database status
- Filesystems
- YCE process list
- YCE usage

Each of these sections lists some relevant details on the YCE server selected.

Operation

When the tool is initially started, a header list is shown with the various YCE servers along with their details. The server name forms a button to select the server to report on. The default server selected is always the current (front-end) server the user is working on. To highlight the current selected server, the background color for this server details is a lighter blue.



Server status

Functional user - Yce exchange api (System) of NetYCE

Name	Domain	IP-address	Database	Front-end	Primary-db	Secondary-db
kunoichi	netyce.org	192.168.56.103	id=2	y	kunoichi	shinobi
shinobi	netyce.org	192.168.56.102	id=1	y	shinobi	kunoichi

Following the header is a line with connection details to illustrate the connection status to the selected server. The connection uses the ‘Yce exchange service’ that is normally active on all YCE servers.

When the connection succeeds, the connection line is followed by the report, each section preceded by a bold header. Subsections are preceded by a header in blue text.

Each section is described in the following paragraphs.

Connection details

The line with connection details informs the user of the status of his request. All requests are issued over the YCE exchange interface, an xml based synchronous request-response system between all YCE servers.

The process serving this interface (yce_xch) is therefore a prerequisite for both the system report and its actions. The connection details line informs the user on the availability and connectivity of the yce_xch service.

When the service or server cannot be reached, the connection line shows this status:

Name	Domain	IP-address	Database	Front-end	Primary-db	Secondary-db
kunoichi	netyce.org	192.168.56.103	id=2	y	kunoichi	shinobi
shinobi	netyce.org	192.168.56.102	id=1	y	shinobi	kunoichi

Full report

Connecting to xch service of server 'shinobi'. Executing on 'shinobi' ...
Aborted, data transfer failed, please retry

Connecting to xch service of server 'shinobi'. Connect failed: Connection refused. Cannot reach xch at 192.168.56.102:8888

When performing actions (using the buttons embedded in the report), the action is executed using the same method of connecting, executing and reporting. When done, the system status report is requested automatically and appended.

Name	Domain	IP-address	Database	Front-end	Primary-db	Secondary-db
kunoichi	netyce.org	192.168.56.103	id=2	y	kunoichi	shinobi
shinobi	netyce.org	192.168.56.102	id=1	y	shinobi	kunoichi

Full report

Connecting to xch service of server 'kunoichi'. Executing on 'kunoichi' .

Perform 'Remove ignore flag' on 'kunoichi'

Execute command 'rm /opt/yce/etc/ignore_mysql'
Done

Connecting to xch service of server 'kunoichi'. Executing on 'kunoichi' .

YCE server: 'kunoichi'

YCE Server overview:

```
Name         Domain              IP-address      Database Front-end Primary-db   Secondary-db
----         ------              ----------      -------- --------- ----------   ------------
kunoichi     netyce.org          192.168.56.103   id=1    y         kunoichi     shinobi
shinobi      netyce.org          192.168.56.102   id=2    y         shinobi      kunoichi
```

This server

```
Host name: kunoichi.netyce.org
Short name: kunoichi
IP-address: 192.168.56.103
OS: 2.6.18-371.3.1.el5 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
Uptime: 2014-13-31  12:13:34 up 2 days, 17:35,  0 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
```

YCE Server setup

The first section in the report has two subsections: the server overview and the current server details.

YCE overview

YCE server: 'kunoichi'

YCE Server overview:

Name	Domain	IP-address	Database	Front-end	Primary-db	Secondary-db
kunoichi	netyce.org	192.168.56.103	id=1	y	kunoichi	shinobi
shinobi	netyce.org	192.168.56.102	id=2	y	shinobi	kunoichi

This server

```
Host name: kunoichi.netyce.org
Short name: kunoichi
IP-address: 192.168.56.103
OS: 2.6.18-371.3.1.el5 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
Uptime: 2014-13-31  12:13:34 up 2 days, 17:35,  0 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
```

The server overview should correspond to the header of the page. In fact, it will match exactly for the local server (the front-end server the user is using) since they are both taken from the same source: the yce configuration file for the server `/opt/yce/etc/<hostname>_yce.conf`.

This file is created by the setup tool during system configuration `/opt/yce/system/mk_config.pl` and should be updated when configuration changes are made in the YCE server setup (hostname, ip-address, servers, roles). This setup tool can create the config files for all servers simultaneously, but it can also be executed on each system in turn.

It is essential however, that all servers have the same 'view' of the YCE environment. If the page header shows a different setup than the report, the configuration setup should be corrected for the erroneous server, or preferably all servers.

Keep in mind that the page header is taken from the local server configuration file.

This server

This subsection shows the hostname, short name and ip-address of the server as retrieved using the `hostname` command using the options `-f`, `-s` and `-i` sequentially. The system uses these results in various places and should be correct.

One line describes the (Linux Red Hat) OS. The output of the command `uname -rmpoi` is shown.

The final line in this section is the output form the `uptime` command. It lists the current date, time and up-time along with the number of user sessions (shell logons) and load averages. These load averages are an indication of how busy the server was over the last 1, 5, and 15 minutes. These numbers give the average number of processes waiting for execution. Numbers exceeding the number of processors normally indicate the system might be perceived as slow to respond.

YCE processes

This section will probably the most consulted section since it will validate the running YCE daemons. The report uses a subsection per daemon to show its status, its matching pid-file (for locking purposes) and the number of childs included with the daemon. Each line is preceded by a validation remark: `OK:`, `WARN:`, or `ERROR:` in appropriate colors.

In addition to the status lines, buttons can be shown to manipulate its operation.

YCE daemon configuration

Before elaborating on the action these buttons represent, some background information is required on the configuration of the YCE daemons.

When the configuration setup script is executed `/opt/yce/system/mk_config.pl`, it collects, amongst others, from the user the role of each YCE server. A server can either be a front-end server or a database server. Up to two database servers and seven front-end servers can be configured. Each requiring a primary and secondary database source.

When completed, configuration files for all servers are generated. Amongst these configuration files some are named `<hostname>_psmon.conf`. The psmon.conf file with the matching hostname defines the YCE daemons that will be required for that server in its defined role.

It is this configuration file that is being used to determine the YCE daemon statuses.

hostname_psmon.conf file

```
# YCE psmon configuration
#
#------------------------------------------------------------
# filename: 'shinobi_psmon.conf'
# PSmon config for 'shinobi.netyce.org'
#
#
```

```
# YCE Server overview:
# Name         Domain               IP-address      Database Front-end
Primary-db   Secondary-db
# ----         ------               ----------      -------- ---------
----------   ------------
# kunoichi     netyce.org           192.168.56.103   id=2    y
kunoichi     shinobi
# shinobi      netyce.org           192.168.56.102   id=1    y
shinobi      kunoichi

#
# File created by 'mk_config.pl' at 2013-12-06 15:21:47  on
'shinobi.netyce.org'
#-------------------------------------------------------------
#
<Process mysqld>
    disabled    false
    ignoreflag  /opt/yce/etc/ignore_mysql
    spawncmd    /usr/bin/sudo /sbin/service mysql start
    killcmd     /usr/bin/sudo /sbin/service mysql stop
    pidfile     /var/opt/mysql/mysql.pid
    instances   1
    pctcpu      90
    noemail     False
</Process>
<Process httpd>
    disabled    false
    ignoreflag  /opt/yce/etc/ignore_httpd
    spawncmd    /usr/bin/sudo /sbin/service httpd start
    killcmd     /usr/bin/sudo /sbin/service httpd stop
    pidfile     /var/run/httpd/httpd.pid
    instances   50
    pctcpu      90
    noemail     False
</Process>
<Process yce_skulker.pl>
    disabled    false
    ignoreflag  /opt/yce/etc/ignore_skulker
    spawncmd    /opt/yce/system/init/yce_skulker start
    killcmd     /opt/yce/system/init/yce_skulker stop
    pidfile     /var/opt/yce/logs/yce_skulker.pid
    instances   1
    pctcpu      90
    noemail     False
</Process>
<Process yce_sched.pl>
    disabled    false
    ignoreflag  /opt/yce/etc/ignore_sched
    spawncmd    /opt/yce/system/init/yce_sched start
    killcmd     /opt/yce/system/init/yce_sched stop
    instances   1
```

```
    pctcpu      90
    noemail     False
</Process>
<Process yce_tftpd.pl>
    disabled    false
    ignoreflag  /opt/yce/etc/ignore_tftpd
    spawncmd    /usr/bin/sudo /opt/yce/system/init/yce_tftp start
    killcmd     /usr/bin/sudo /opt/yce/system/init/yce_tftp stop
    instances   200
    pctcpu      90
    noemail     False
</Process>
<Process yce_xch.pl>
    disabled    false
    ignoreflag  /opt/yce/etc/ignore_xch
    spawncmd    /opt/yce/system/init/yce_xch start
    killcmd     /opt/yce/system/init/yce_xch stop
    instances   30
    pctcpu      90
    noemail     False
</Process>
<Process yce_ibd.pl>
    disabled    true
    ignoreflag  /opt/yce/etc/ignore_ibd
    spawncmd    /opt/yce/system/init/yce_ibd start
    killcmd     /opt/yce/system/init/yce_ibd stop
    instances   1
    pctcpu      90
    noemail     False
</Process>

Frequency       20
Disabled        False
AdminEmail      yce@localhost
```

The syntax of the file is straightforward. Xml-style process definitions with several attribute / value pairs. YCE processes not required for the server role have the `disabled` attribute set to `true`. Other attributes define the start and stop commands, the location of a pid-file, if any, and the name and location of an `ignoreflag`.

More on these ignore-flags in a moment. First you will need to understand how this file is used by the service manager: the psmon-daemon.

Service manager

At system startup the YCE service manager `/opt/yce/bin/yce_psmon` is started (as root!). It reads the YCE daemon configuration file `/opt/yce/etc/<hostname>_psmon.conf` and launches any required daemon not yet running. The `spawncmd` attributes tell it how. From that moment on, the psmon-daemon will wake up every 20 seconds (the ‘frequency’ attribute) and verify all daemons

operate within their parameters (pctcpu, instances, pidfile).

When needed a process is restarted automatically or taken down if misbehaving. Essentially, the psmon-daemon is the YCE service manager of the server.

To ensure the psmon-daemon is permanently running, it is added to the ‘root’s crontab to relaunch it every hour.

Ignore flags

For maintenance purposes a process must be temporary stopped before restarted. To prevent the restart to take place before the user or maintenance task is ready, the service manager needs to be informed that a process should not be monitored. This is achieved by setting an ignore-flag for the appropriate process.

While this ignore-flag exists, the service manager will not touch this process or its siblings. When the daemon dies, it its not automatically relaunched. The various ignore-flag files are all located in the `/opt/yce/etc/` directory and are named `ignore_<process>`.

The standard procedure for maintenance on an YCE daemon is therefore: create the ignore-flag file, stop the daemon, perform the maintenance task, remove the ignore-flag. The service manager will then start the daemon automatically within the next 20 seconds.

If a daemon must be restarted without additional maintenance tasks, it suffices to stop the daemon and wait a few seconds to make it come back.

To facilitate these procedures, the YCE processes report includes buttons to Set or Remove the ignore flag per daemon. Once set, the report will list a warning for its presence.

Notes on process operations

Some actions provided by the buttons in this section have limitations or repercussions. Those are listed below.

yce_tftp

The YCE tftp daemon serves its users on port 69. It requires ‘root’ privileges to be able to bind to these low port-numbers. Therefore, stopping the `yce_tftp` process is executed as expected when using the provided button, but it cannot be started that way!

Using the button `Start yce_tftp` will not have the desired effect since it will execute the command as the ‘yce’ user, not ‘root’. To start the yce_tftp server, you have to rely on the service manager.

To restart the `yce_tftp` processes, use the Stop button and then wait for it to come back.

yce_xch

The yce_xch daemon is used as a north-bound interface for NMS systems, but also for inter-server tasks of the YCE system itself. One of these is the execution of the system status report and its additional actions. The `yce_xch` daemon must be running in order to execute these tasks, even when running on the local server!

Setting the `yce_xch` ignore-flag and then killing the `yce_xch` daemon will remove this server from remote management using this tool. Only by removing the ignore flag using a shell session can the situation be corrected.

Database status

The Database status section has four subsections.

DSN

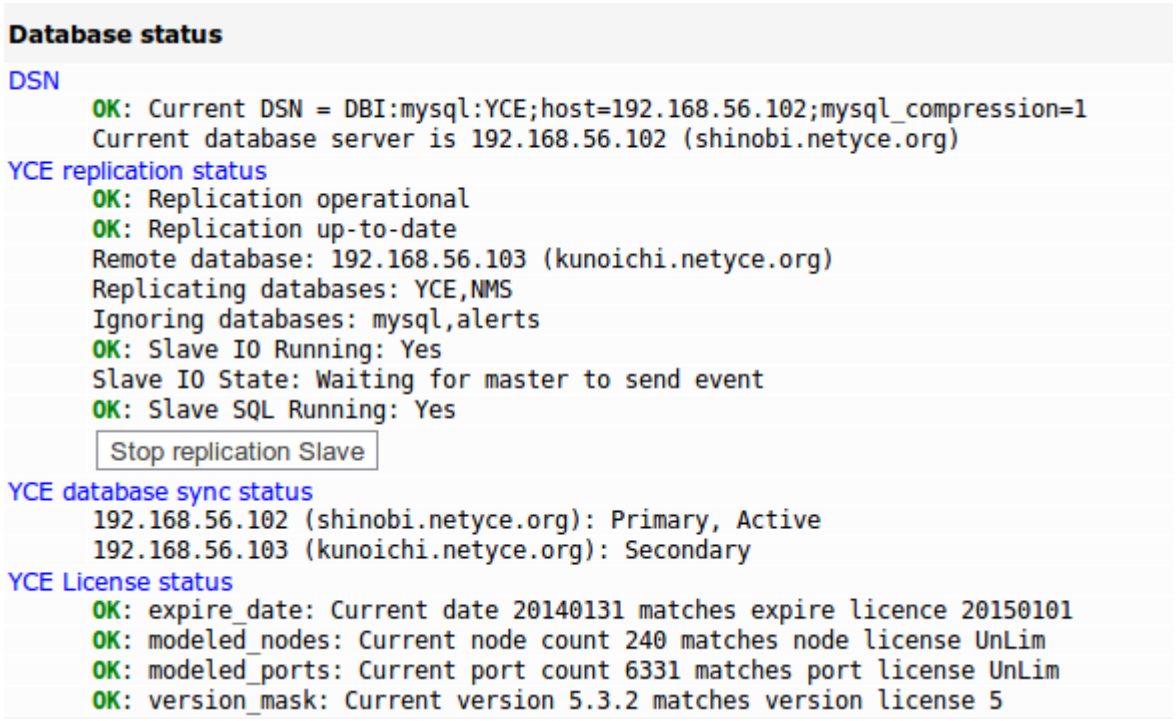
The first, lists the current data source name (DSN) as used by the server. It contains amongst others the IP-address of the database server. The DSN is read from the file `/var/opt/yce/jobs/DSN.dat`, which is maintained by the `yce_skulker` daemon.

The yce_skulker is tasked with the monitoring of the database availability and synchronization status of the YCE master/master database setup. When the primary database fails, it updates the DSN to the secondary within 10 seconds or at the first database-request. On the return of the primary database, the automatic re-synchronization is monitored, and once completed, the DSN restored to the primary as well.

Replication status

The lines in this subsection tell the status of the master/master database replications. Both databases are master to the other and slave ass well. Replication is configured on the database directly. If it is configured, various details on which databases are included or excluded are listed.

The status of the IO state and SQL state are given separately, but both need to be running to get an active replication status. Additional information is listed when failure is detected and can include the offending SQL statement in case of a replication conflict.



Database sync status

The database sync status gives the result of the yce_skulker interpretation of its continuous synchronization tests. It lists the primary and standby database IP-addresses and wich of these is the current active database for this server.

License status

YCE licenses come in two varieties, the package licenses and the activation licenses. The latter are listed here along with their status as monitored by the `yce_skulker`.

Sample database states

When either database can be up, down, active or inactive, tracing the corrective action can be confusing. The example below clarifies the messages listed when one database is down and the other operational.

In this example the primary database for the ‘shinobi’ server is brought down (eg for backup purposes). This causes ‘shinobi’ to switch to the database on ‘kunoichi’, which lost its master and gets out of sync.

Step 0: all’s well Shinobi's status:

Database status

DSN
OK: Current DSN = DBI:mysql:YCE;host=192.168.56.102;mysql_compression=1
Current database server is 192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org)
YCE replication status
OK: Replication operational
OK: Replication up-to-date
Remote database: 192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org)
Replicating databases: YCE,NMS
Ignoring databases: mysql,alerts
OK: Slave IO Running: Yes
Slave IO State: Waiting for master to send event
OK: Slave SQL Running: Yes
Stop replication Slave
YCE database sync status
192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org): Primary, Active
192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org): Secondary

Kunoichi's status:

Database status

DSN
OK: Current DSN = DBI:mysql:YCE;host=192.168.56.103;mysql_compression=1
Current database server is 192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org)
YCE replication status
OK: Replication operational
OK: Replication up-to-date
Remote database: 192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org)
Replicating databases: YCE,NMS
Ignoring databases: mysql,alerts
OK: Slave IO Running: Yes
Slave IO State: Waiting for master to send event
OK: Slave SQL Running: Yes
Stop replication Slave
YCE database sync status
192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org): Secondary
192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org): Primary, Active

Step 1: stop ‘shinobi’ database Set the ignore-flag,

Perform 'Set ignore flag' on 'shinobi'

Execute command 'touch /opt/yce/etc/ignore_mysql'
Done

Connecting to xch service of server 'shinobi'. Executing on 'shinobi' .

Then stop the mysqld database

Perform 'Stop mysqld' on 'shinobi'

Execute command '/usr/bin/sudo /sbin/service mysql stop'
Shutting down MySQL..... SUCCESS!
Done

You get an error because the database cannot verify you are a valid user for the system status report. The database is gone and the switch has not yet occurred.

Request the report again from ‘shinobi’. The processes show the missing mysql database process:

```
Process: mysqld
      WARN: ignoreflag exists!
      ERROR: pidfile missing!
      ERROR: process not running
      [Remove ignore flag] [Start mysqld]
```

The database status on ‘shinobi’ shows it runs on ‘kunoichi’ now.

```
Database status
DSN
      OK: Current DSN = DBI:mysql:YCE;host=192.168.56.103;mysql_compression=1
      Current database server is 192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org)
YCE replication status
      ERROR: Mysql not running, cannot verify replication status
```

Step 2: review ‘kunoichi’ database Request the report for ‘kunoichi’. It shows a database replication status with errors:

```
Database status
DSN
      OK: Current DSN = DBI:mysql:YCE;host=192.168.56.103;mysql_compression=1
      Current database server is 192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org)
YCE replication status
      ERROR: Replication halted
      ERROR: Replication is not up-to-date
      Remote database: 192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org)
      Replicating databases: YCE,NMS
      Ignoring databases: mysql,alerts
      ERROR: Slave IO Running: Connecting
      Last IO Error: error reconnecting to master 'replication@192.168.56.102:3306' - retry-time 60 retries 5
      Slave IO State: Reconnecting after a failed master event read
      OK: Slave SQL Running: Yes
      [Stop replication Slave]
YCE database sync status
      192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org): Secondary
      192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org): Primary, Active
```

The first error alerts that the replication was halted. Its remote, ‘shinobi’ failed. The problem seems to be IO since it is in the ‘connecting’ state. The detailed message indicates that the connection to the master failed but is in retry mode. No error messages on the SQL state since the problem does not relate to it. If it was, additional messages on the SQL cause would be given.

Step 3: restore ‘shinobi’ database Remove the ignore-flag for mysqld or start the database directly.

```
Perform 'Start mysqld' on 'shinobi'
Execute command '/usr/bin/sudo /sbin/service mysql start'
      Starting MySQL. SUCCESS!
      Done
```

If you leave the ignore-flag, the warning will persist.

```
Process: mysqld
      WARN: ignoreflag exists!
      OK: process matches pidfile (23794)
      OK: processes running: 2 / 1
      [Remove ignore flag] [Stop mysqld]
```

Immediately the master/slave connections on the IO and SQL levels are reestablished. The active

database for ‘shinobi’ remains ‘kunoichi’ however. Shinobi status:

Database status

DSN
OK: Current DSN = DBI:mysql:YCE;host=192.168.56.102;mysql_compression=1
Current database server is 192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org)
YCE replication status
OK: Replication operational
OK: Replication up-to-date
Remote database: 192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org)
Replicating databases: YCE,NMS
Ignoring databases: mysql,alerts
OK: Slave IO Running: Yes
Slave IO State: Waiting for master to send event
OK: Slave SQL Running: Yes
Stop replication Slave
YCE database sync status
192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org): Primary, Active
192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org): Secondary

Kunoichi status:

Database status

DSN
OK: Current DSN = DBI:mysql:YCE;host=192.168.56.103;mysql_compression=1
Current database server is 192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org)
YCE replication status
OK: Replication operational
OK: Replication up-to-date
Remote database: 192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org)
Replicating databases: YCE,NMS
Ignoring databases: mysql,alerts
OK: Slave IO Running: Yes
Slave IO State: Waiting for master to send event
OK: Slave SQL Running: Yes
Stop replication Slave
YCE database sync status
192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org): Secondary
192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org): Primary, Active

After about a minute (or more if a lot of data needs to be synced), the ‘shinobi’ report shows that the current database is once again ‘shinobi’ and the Primary is Active.

Database status

DSN
OK: Current DSN = DBI:mysql:YCE;host=192.168.56.102;mysql_compression=1
Current database server is 192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org)
YCE replication status
OK: Replication operational
OK: Replication up-to-date
Remote database: 192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org)
Replicating databases: YCE,NMS
Ignoring databases: mysql,alerts
OK: Slave IO Running: Yes
Slave IO State: Waiting for master to send event
OK: Slave SQL Running: Yes
Stop replication Slave
YCE database sync status
192.168.56.102 (shinobi.netyce.org): Primary, Active
192.168.56.103 (kunoichi.netyce.org): Secondary
YCE License status
OK: expire_date: Current date 20140131 matches expire licence 20150101
OK: modeled_nodes: Current node count 240 matches node license UnLim
OK: modeled_ports: Current port count 6331 matches port license UnLim
OK: version_mask: Current version 5.3.2 matches version license 5

Note: During the database re-synchronization phase the active licenses may show a warning because license validation occurs only at large intervals. This situation will correct itself and has no repercussions because licenses are never hard enforced.

Filesystems

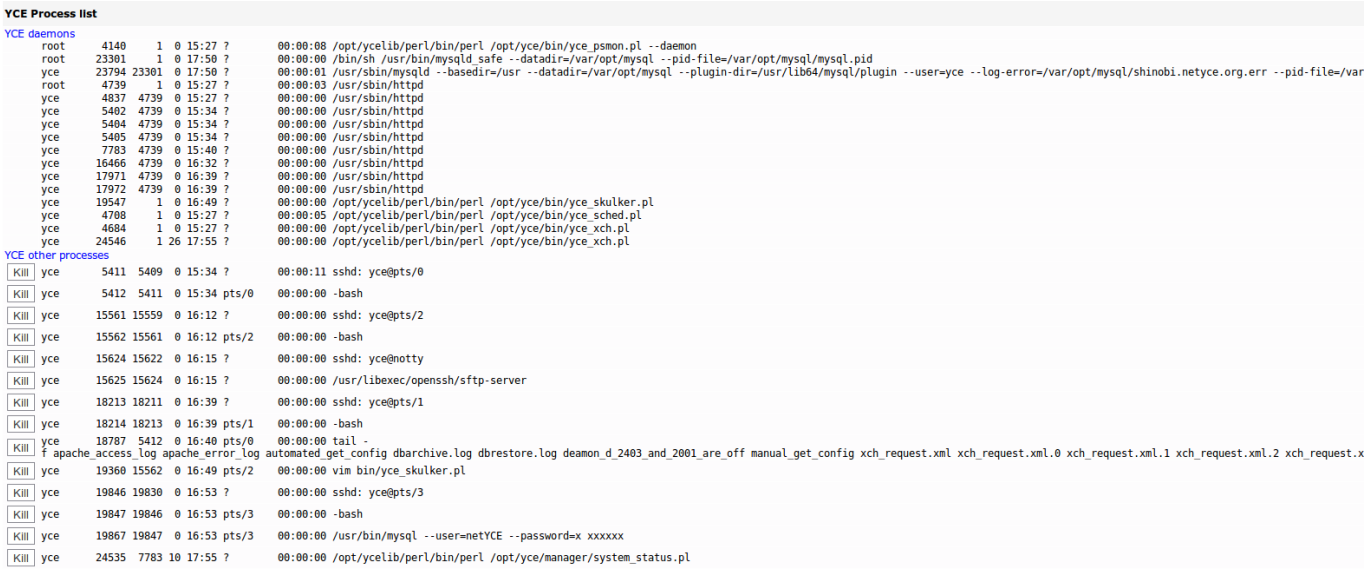
The size and usage of the various filesystems mounted by the server are listed. It is the output of the command `df -h`.

Filesystems

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vg_kiwi-lv_root	5.5G	3.9G	1.4G	74%	/
tmpfs	499M	0	499M	0%	/dev/shm
/dev/sda1	485M	119M	341M	26%	/boot

Process list

The YCE process list reports the process table of all YCE related processes. The top subsection all YCE daemon processes and their siblings. The bottom subsection all remaining ‘yce’-owned processes as well



YCE Process list

YCE daemons

```
root      4140     1  0 15:27 ?        00:00:08 /opt/ycelib/perl/bin/perl /opt/yce/bin/yce_psmon.pl --daemon
root     23301     1  0 17:50 ?        00:00:00 /bin/sh /usr/bin/mysqld_safe --datadir=/var/opt/mysql --pid-file=/var/opt/mysql/mysql.pid
yce      23794 23301  0 17:50 ?        00:00:01 /usr/sbin/mysqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/opt/mysql --plugin-dir=/usr/lib64/mysql/plugin --user=yce --log-error=/var/opt/mysql/shinobi.netyce.org.err --pid-file=/var
root      4739     1  0 15:27 ?        00:00:03 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce       4837  4739  0 15:27 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce       5402  4739  0 15:34 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce       5404  4739  0 15:34 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce       5405  4739  0 15:34 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce       7783  4739  0 15:40 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce      16466  4739  0 16:32 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce      17971  4739  0 16:39 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce      17972  4739  0 16:39 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
yce      19547     1  0 16:49 ?        00:00:00 /opt/ycelib/perl/bin/perl /opt/yce/bin/yce_skulker.pl
yce       4708     1  0 15:27 ?        00:00:05 /opt/ycelib/perl/bin/perl /opt/yce/bin/yce_sched.pl
yce       4684     1  0 15:27 ?        00:00:00 /opt/ycelib/perl/bin/perl /opt/yce/bin/yce_xch.pl
yce      24546     1 26 17:55 ?        00:00:00 /opt/ycelib/perl/bin/perl /opt/yce/bin/yce_xch.pl
```

YCE other processes

```
Kill yce       5411  5409  0 15:34 ?        00:00:11 sshd: yce@pts/0
Kill yce       5412  5411  0 15:34 pts/0    00:00:00 -bash
Kill yce      15561 15559  0 16:12 ?        00:00:00 sshd: yce@pts/2
Kill yce      15562 15561  0 16:12 pts/2    00:00:00 -bash
Kill yce      15624 15622  0 16:15 ?        00:00:00 sshd: yce@notty
Kill yce      15625 15624  0 16:15 ?        00:00:00 /usr/libexec/openssh/sftp-server
Kill yce      18213 18211  0 16:39 ?        00:00:00 sshd: yce@pts/1
Kill yce      18214 18213  0 16:39 pts/1    00:00:00 -bash
Kill yce      18787  5412  0 16:40 pts/0    00:00:00 tail -
f apache_access_log apache_error_log automated_get_config dbarchive.log dbrestore.log deamon_d_2403_and_2001_are_off manual_get_config xch_request.xml xch_request.xml.0 xch_request.xml.1 xch_request.xml.2 xch_request.x
Kill yce      19360 15562  0 16:49 pts/2    00:00:00 vim bin/yce_skulker.pl
Kill yce      19846 19830  0 16:53 ?        00:00:00 sshd: yce@pts/3
Kill yce      19847 19846  0 16:53 pts/3    00:00:00 -bash
Kill yce      19867 19847  0 16:53 pts/3    00:00:00 /usr/bin/mysql --user=netYCE --password=x xxxxxx
Kill yce      24535  7783 10 17:55 ?        00:00:00 /opt/ycelib/perl/bin/perl /opt/yce/manager/system_status.pl
```

YCE usage

The YCE usage section shows a snapshot of the most active processes of the ‘yce’ user. The output of the command `top -b -n 1 -u yce` is listed

YCE usage

```
top - 17:55:50 up  2:29,  4 users,  load average: 0.10, 0.03, 0.01
Tasks: 107 total,   1 running, 106 sleeping,   0 stopped,   0 zombie
Cpu(s):  1.6%us,  0.8%sy,  0.0%ni, 97.2%id,  0.3%wa,  0.1%hi,  0.1%si,  0.0%st
Mem:   1020344k total,   911828k used,   108516k free,    34896k buffers
Swap:  2064376k total,     9124k used,  2055252k free,   225792k cached

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR S %CPU %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 4684 yce       20   0  227m 8812 1544 S  0.0  0.9   0:00.07 yce_xch.pl
 4708 yce       20   0  147m 9244 1088 S  0.0  0.9   0:05.52 yce_sched.pl
 4837 yce       20   0  305m 7760 1288 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.17 httpd
 5402 yce       20   0  305m 7716 1232 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.07 httpd
 5404 yce       20   0  305m 7748 1280 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.09 httpd
 5405 yce       20   0  305m 7748 1276 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.02 httpd
 5411 yce       20   0 99.9m 3796  796 S  0.0  0.4   0:11.50 sshd
 5412 yce       20   0  105m 2112 1528 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.07 bash
 7783 yce       20   0  305m 7772 1288 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.18 httpd
15561 yce       20   0 98.0m 1772  792 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.50 sshd
15562 yce       20   0  105m 1996 1528 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.06 bash
15624 yce       20   0 98.0m 1936  908 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.05 sshd
15625 yce       20   0 57680 2264 1604 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.00 sftp-server
16466 yce       20   0  305m 7700 1232 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.11 httpd
17971 yce       20   0  305m 7668 1212 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.02 httpd
17972 yce       20   0  305m 7680 1216 S  0.0  0.8   0:00.01 httpd
18213 yce       20   0 98.0m 1776  792 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.11 sshd
18214 yce       20   0  105m 2000 1528 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.02 bash
18787 yce       20   0  4108  620  508 S  0.0  0.1   0:00.04 tail
19360 yce       20   0 46936 4176 2688 S  0.0  0.4   0:00.16 vim
19547 yce       20   0  223m 9652 2664 S  0.0  0.9   0:00.92 yce_skulker.pl
19846 yce       20   0 98.0m 1788  792 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.58 sshd
19847 yce       20   0  105m 1960 1508 S  0.0  0.2   0:00.00 bash
19867 yce       20   0  102m 2804 2024 S  0.0  0.3   0:00.09 mysql
23794 yce       20   0 1571m 489m 7576 S  0.0 49.1   0:01.47 mysqld
24535 yce       20   0  143m  16m 3052 S  0.0  1.6   0:00.21 system_status.p
24546 yce       20   0  249m  21m 2616 S  0.0  2.1   0:00.28 yce_xch.pl
24642 yce       20   0  105m 1376 1188 S  0.0  0.1   0:00.00 sh
24643 yce       20   0 15024 1160  876 R  0.0  0.1   0:00.00 top
```

Wiki updates

The NetYCE WIKI installation consists of two parts. The DokuWiki engine setup for NetYCE wiki's and the actual Wiki content. Both can be downloaded from this page and are **daily** updated. Normally, only the Wiki content part needs to be regularly downloaded and installed on your local YCE-server(s).

wiki-engine.bin
yce-wiki.bin

these NetYCE wiki installation distribution files can be installed using the NetYCE web-based front-end using the `Admin - System - System status` page. After requesting the `full report`, locate the “Install Wiki distribution” button and click the `Choose file` button next to it. Select the downloaded file and confirm (or drag it onto the Choose file button). Then click the **`Install Wiki distribution`** button.
Both parts need to be installed this way.

NOTE
This front-end functionality is not yet available in the current releases. Within a few days the Wiki installation option, the URL configuration and the http-server setup options - required to access the

Wiki - will become available in a NetYCE patch update. Alternatively, the manual process described on Download WIKI installation files can be used.