# System Information Tools and Performance Monitors

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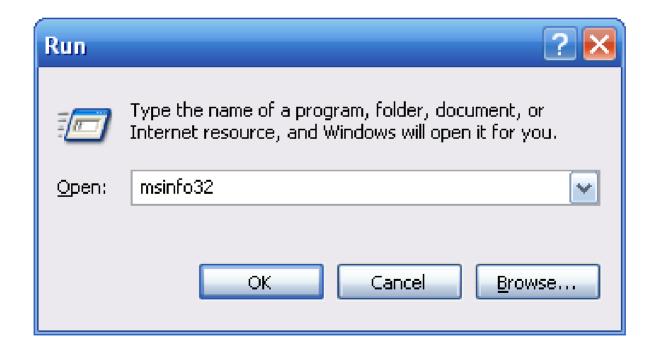
- Windows XP system information
- Windows 7 system information
- CPU-Z
- Task manager
- Windows XP performance monitor
- Windows 7 performance monitor
- Hexagora performance monitor

## Basic system tasks

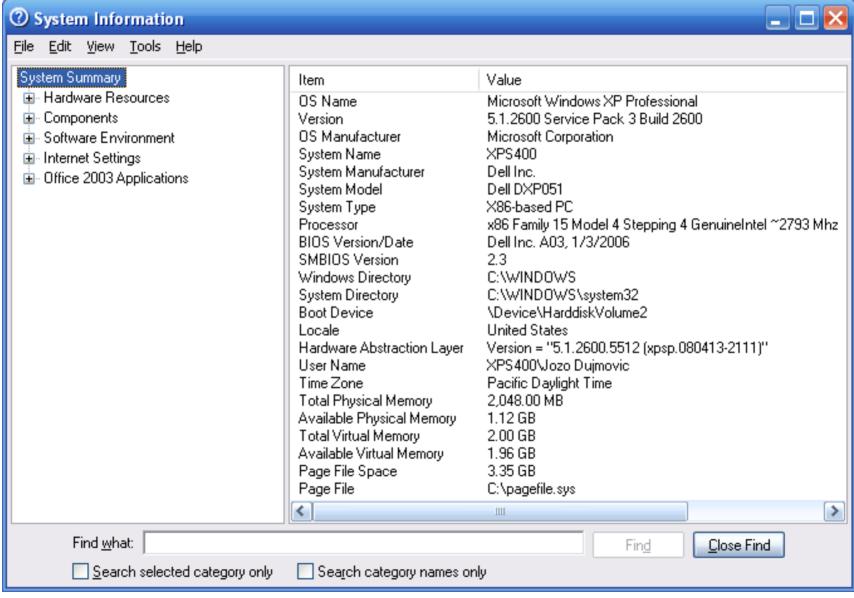
- System information: information about all hardware and software components of a computer system and their performance indicators
- System monitoring: dynamic measurement, monitoring and graphic presentation of the utilization of all computer resources during the execution of selected workload

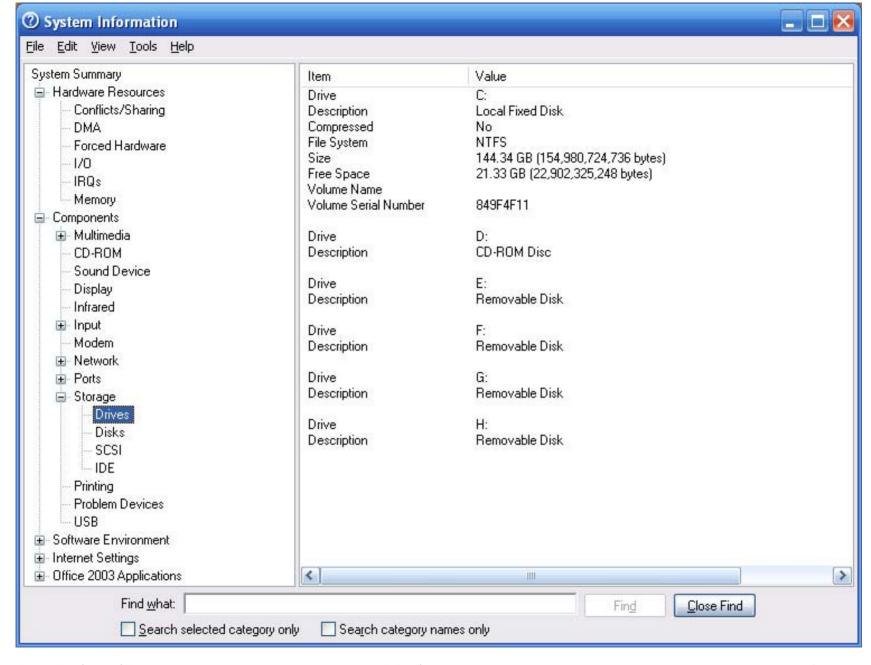
## Windows XP System Information

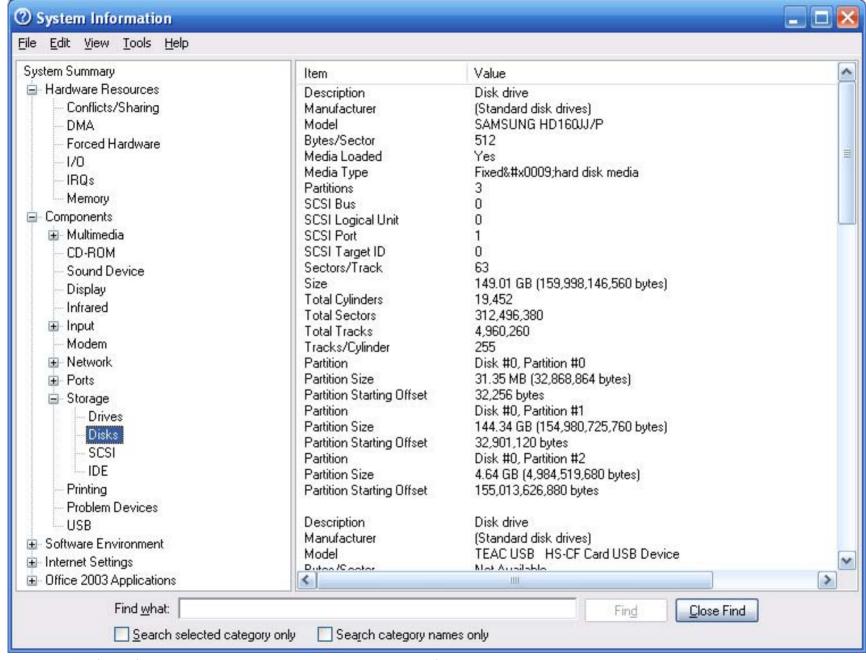
Activation: Start > Run msinfo32 > OK

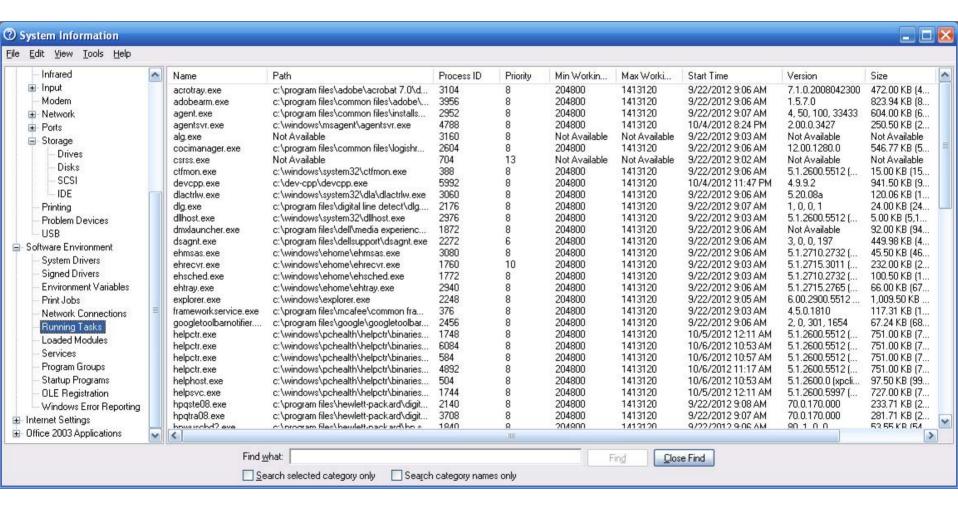


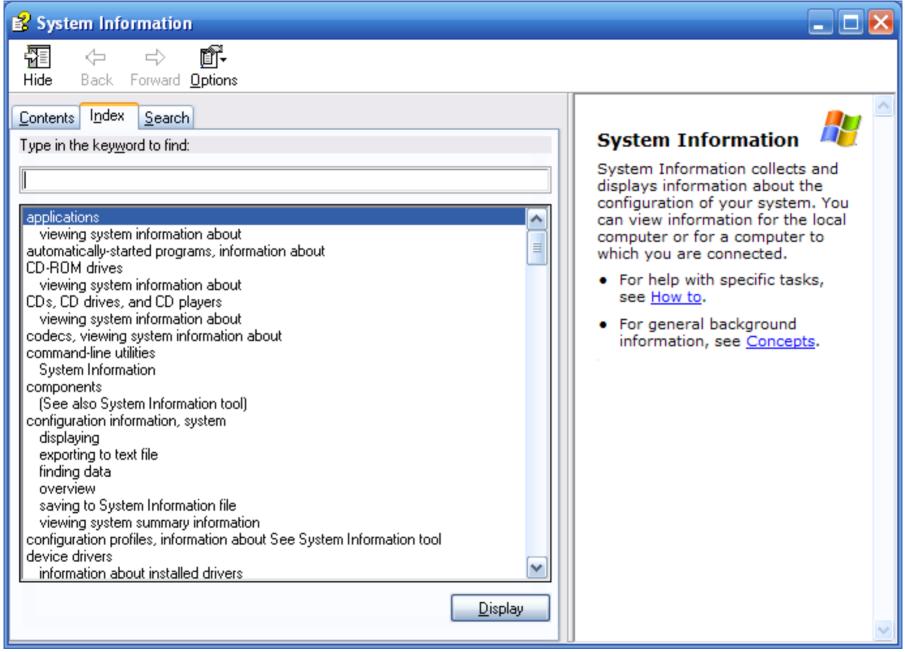
#### Windows XP system information tool









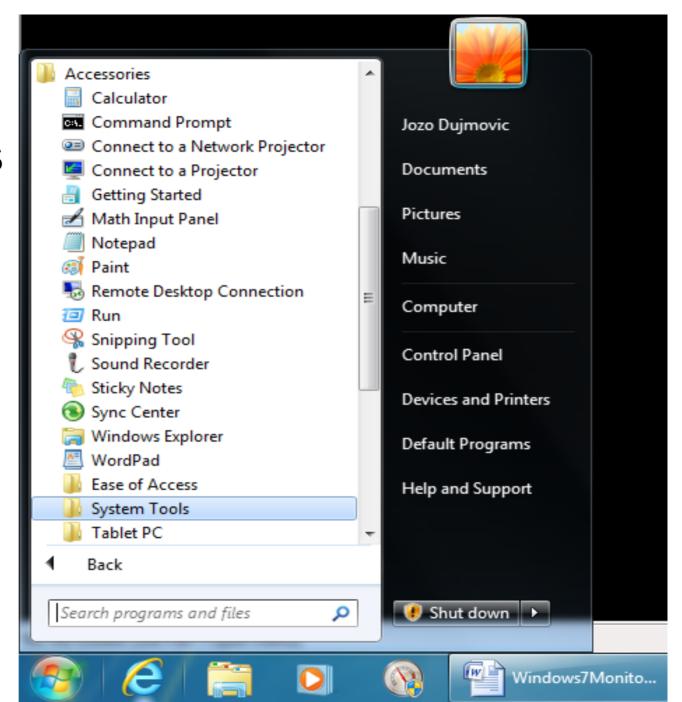


#### Windows 7 system information

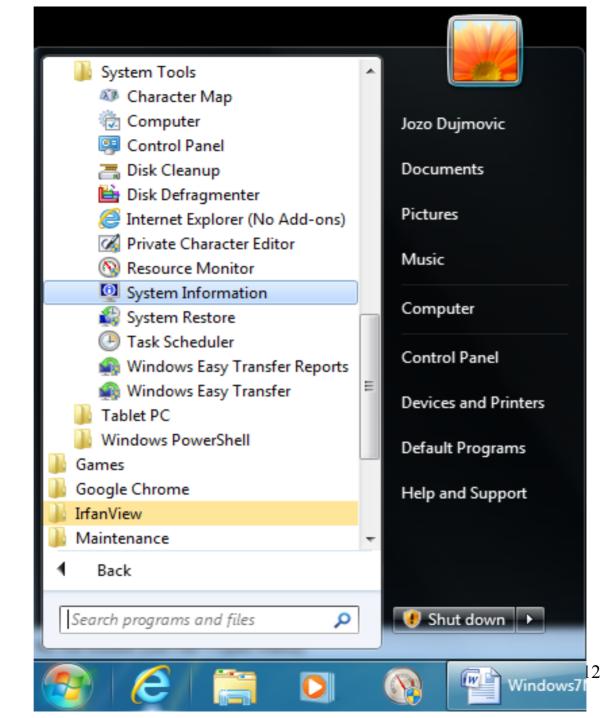
**Activation:** 

Start > All programs > Accessories > System Tools > System Information

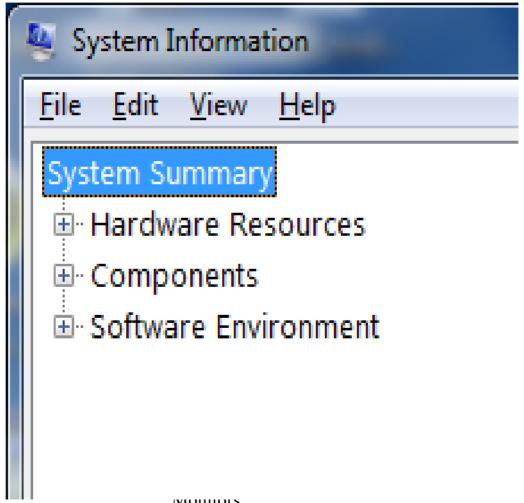
# Windows 7 Accessories



# System tools

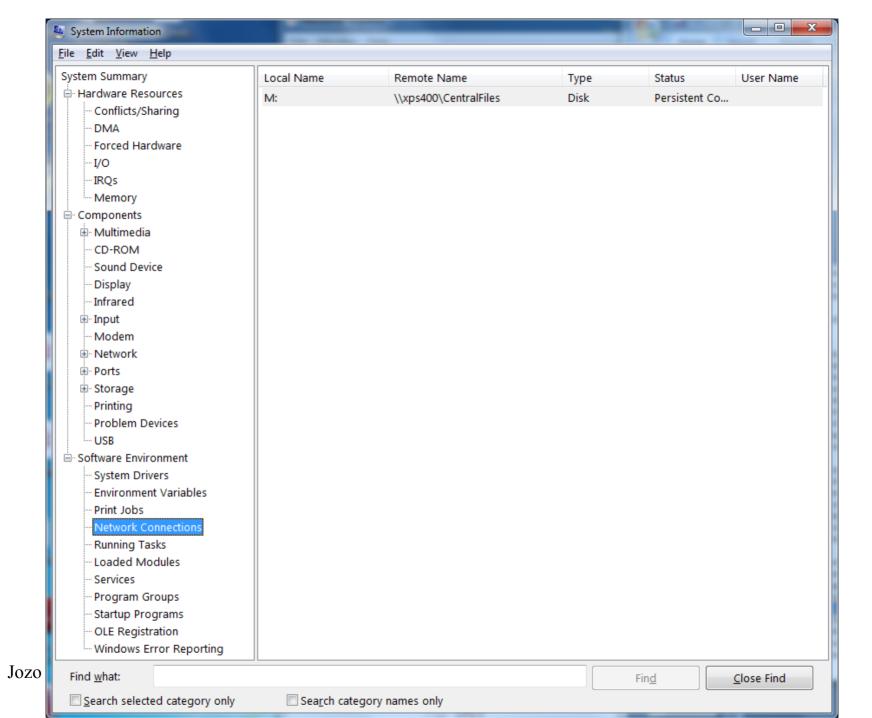


# Windows 7 System Information



Item	Value
OS Name	Microsoft Windows 7 Professional
Version	6.1.7601 Service Pack 1 Build 7601
Other OS Description	Not Available
OS Manufacturer	Microsoft Corporation
System Name	ZT
System Manufacturer	MICRO-STAR INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD
System Model	MS-7596
System Type	x64-based PC
Processor	AMD Phenom(tm) II X4 955 Processor, 3200 Mhz, 4 Core(s), 4 Logical Processor(s)
BIOS Version/Date	American Megatrends Inc. V1.0B1, 4/20/2010
SMBIOS Version	2.5
Windows Directory	C:\windows
System Directory	C:\windows\system32
Boot Device	\Device\HarddiskVolume1
Locale	United States
Hardware Abstraction Layer	Version = "6.1.7601.17514"
User Name	ZT\Jozo Dujmovic
Time Zone	Pacific Daylight Time
Installed Physical Memory (RAM)	6.00 GB
Total Physical Memory	5.75 GB
Available Physical Memory	4.04 GB
Total Virtual Memory	11.5 GB
Available Virtual Memory	9.86 GB
Page File Space	5.75 GB
Page File	C:\pagefile.sys

System Summary	Item	Value
- Hardware Resources	Description	Disk drive
Conflicts/Sharing	Manufacturer	(Standard disk drives)
DMA	Model	SAMSUNG HD103SJ ATA Device
Forced Hardware	Bytes/Sector	512
I/O	Media Loaded	Yes
	Media Type	Fixed hard disk
Memory	Partitions	2
□ Components	SCSI Bus	0
□ Multimedia	SCSI Logical Unit	0
Audio Codecs	SCSI Port	0
Video Codecs	SCSI Target ID	0
CD-ROM	Sectors/Track	63
Sound Device	Size	931.51 GB (1,000,202,273,280 bytes)
	Total Cylinders	121,601
Display	Total Sectors	1,953,520,065
Infrared	Total Tracks	31,008,255
∏	Tracks/Cylinder	255
··· Keyboard	Partition	Disk #0, Partition #0
Pointing Device	Partition Size	100.00 MB (104,857,600 bytes)
Modem	Partition Starting Offset	1,048,576 bytes
- Network	Partition	Disk #0, Partition #1
Adapter	Partition Size	931.41 GB (1,000,097,931,264 bytes)
Protocol	Partition Starting Offset	105,906,176 bytes
WinSock		
	Description	Disk drive
Serial	Manufacturer	(Standard disk drives)
Parallel	Model	Generic USB CF Reader USB Device
- Storage	Bytes/Sector	Not Available
Drives	Media Loaded	Yes
Disks	Media Type	Not Available
	Partitions	0
SCSI	SCSI Bus	Not Available
IDE	SCSI Logical Unit	Not Available
Printing	SCSI Port	Not Available
Problem Devices	SCSI Target ID	Not Available
USB	Sectors/Track	Not Available



#### CPU-Z

- Provider: CPUID
- Location of provider: Dunkerque
- Country: France
- Internet: www.cpuid.com
- Tool: CPU-Z
- Legal: freeware

#### Collected information

#### **CPU**

- Name and number.
- Core stepping and process.
- Package.
- Core voltage.
- Internal and external clocks, clock multiplier.
- Supported instruction sets.
- Cache information.

#### **Mainboard**

- Vendor, model and revision.
- BIOS model and date.
- Chipset (northbridge and southbridge) and sensor.
- Graphic interface.

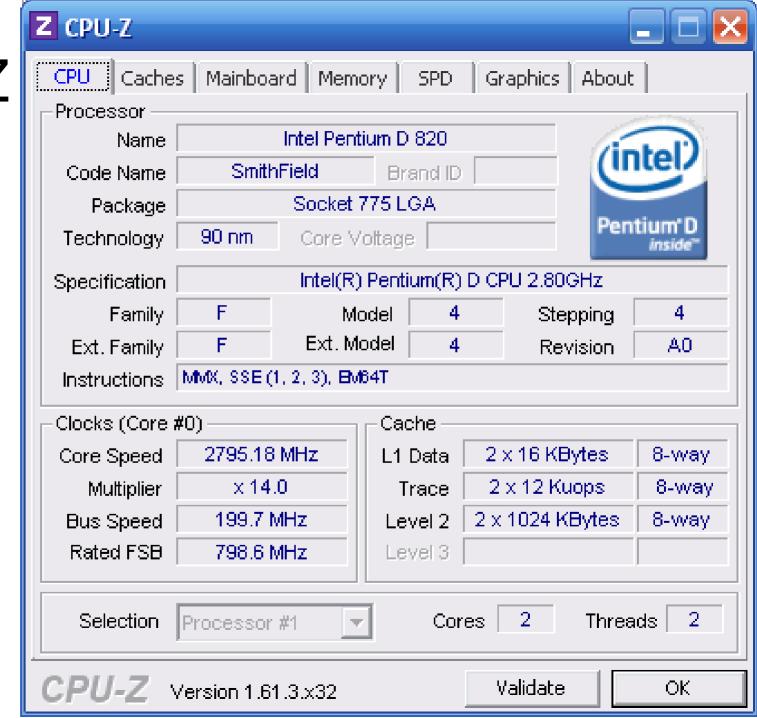
#### **Memory**

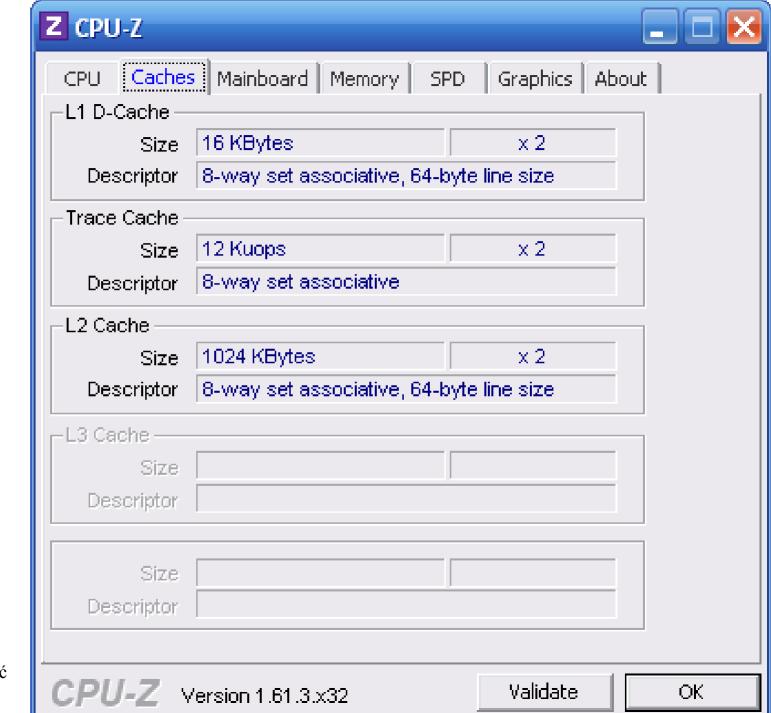
- Frequency and timings.
- Module(s) specification using SPD (Serial Presence Detect): vendor, serial number, timings table.

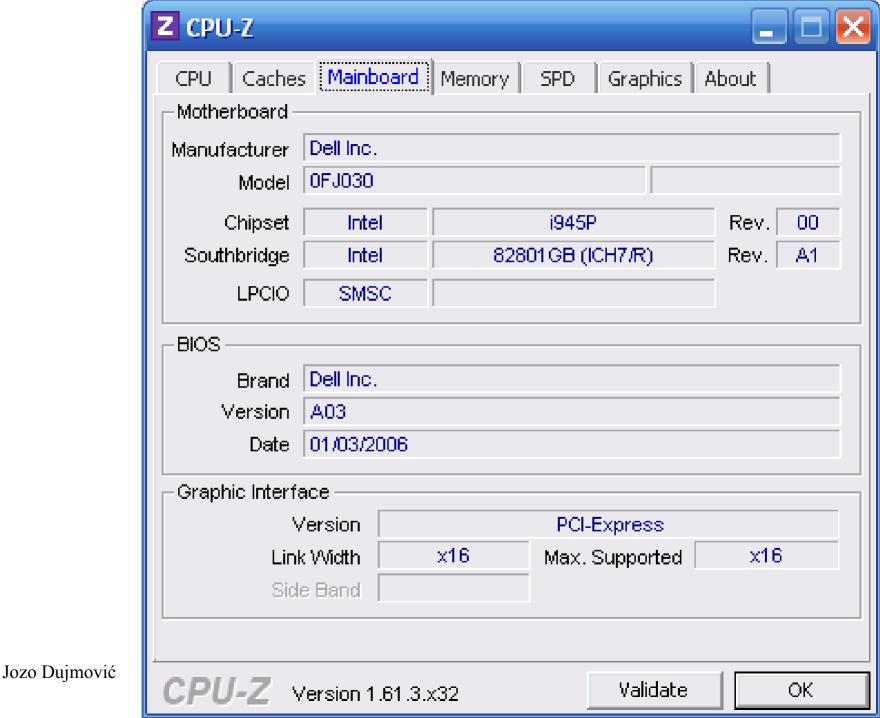
#### **System**

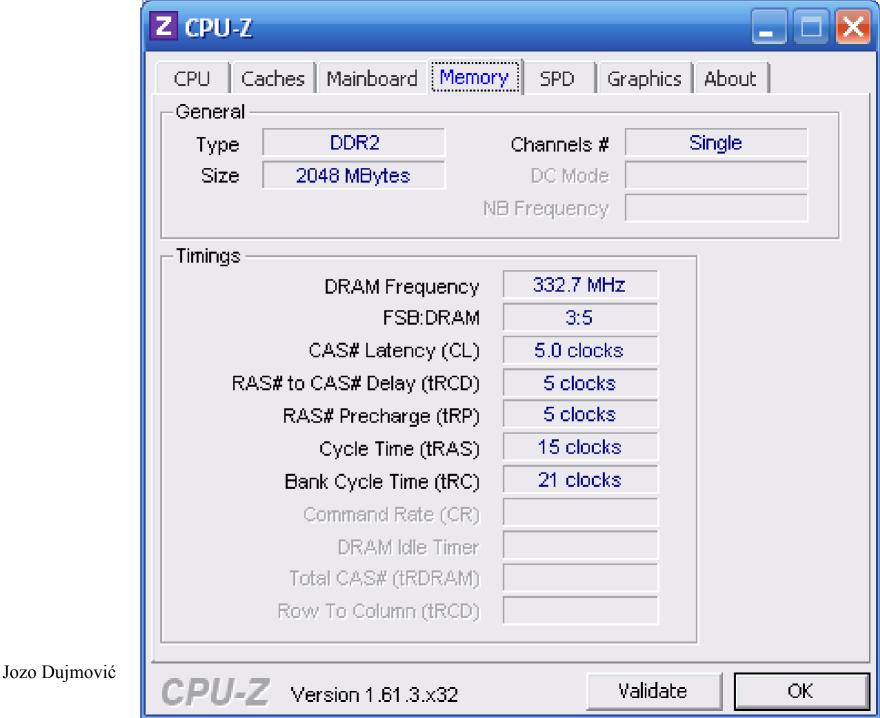
Windows and DirectX version.

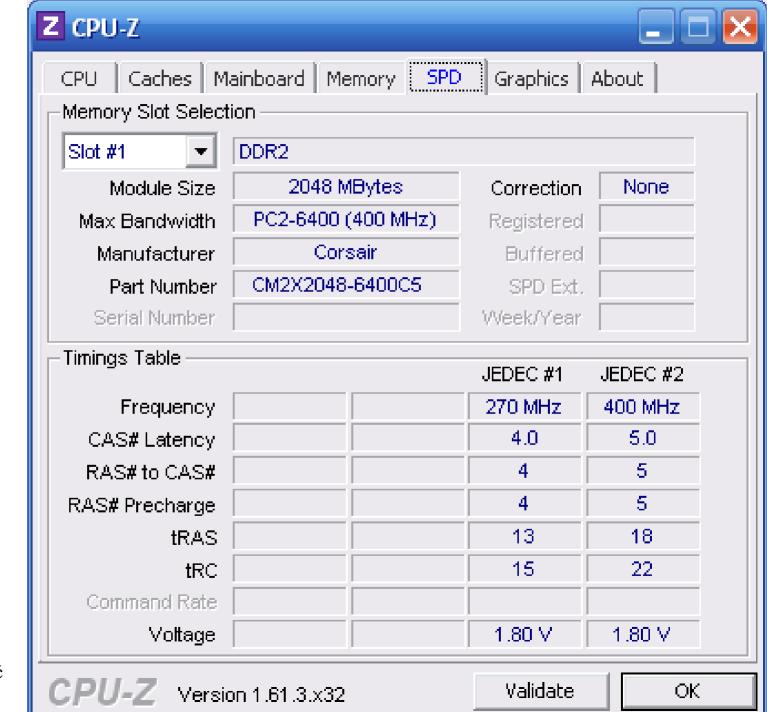
#### CPU-Z

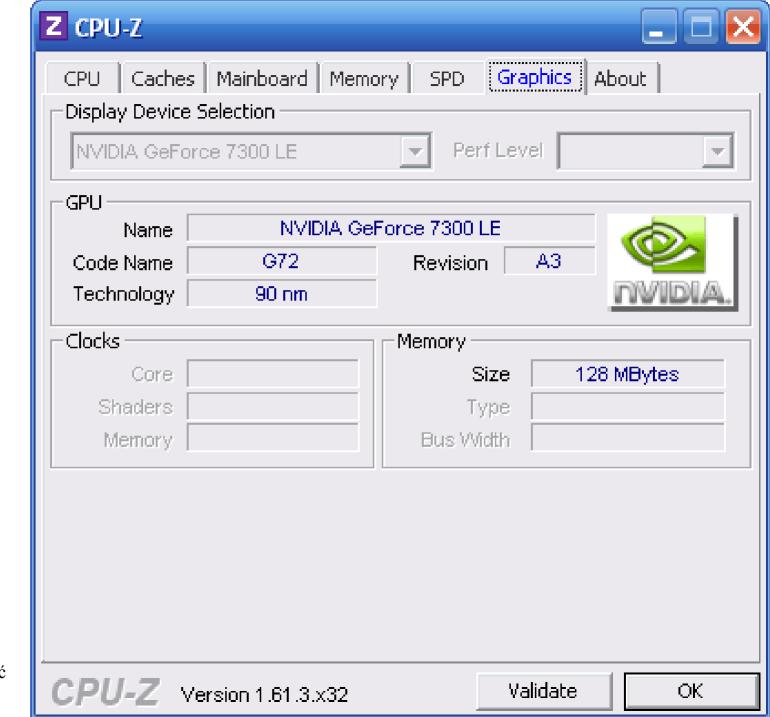


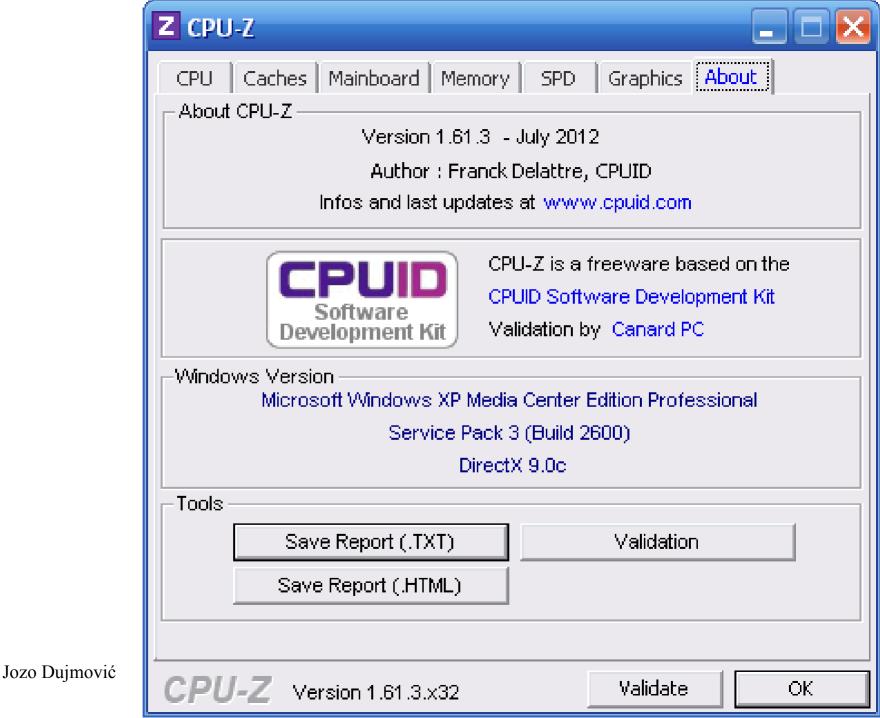




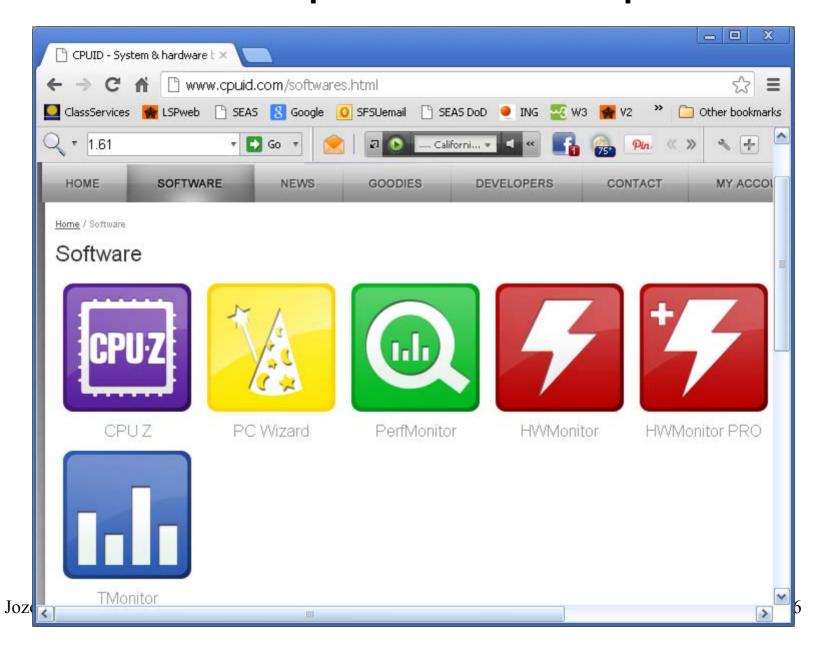






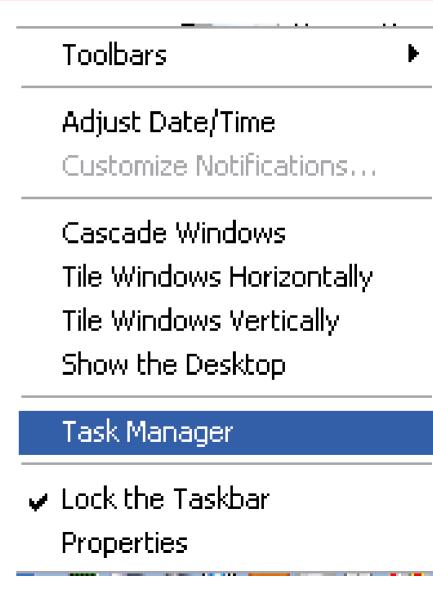


#### Other CPUID performance products



## Windows XP Task Manager

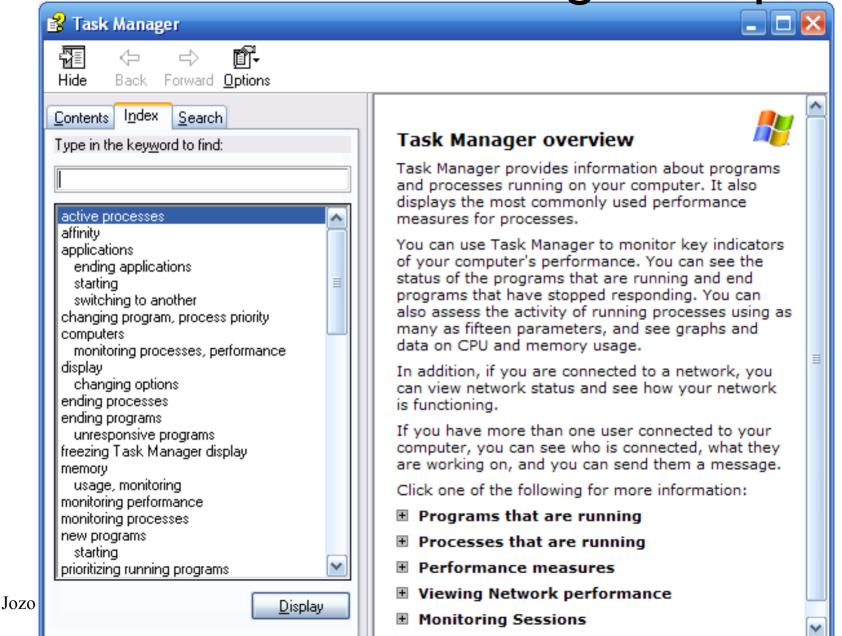
- Right mouse click on taskbar
- Select Task Manager

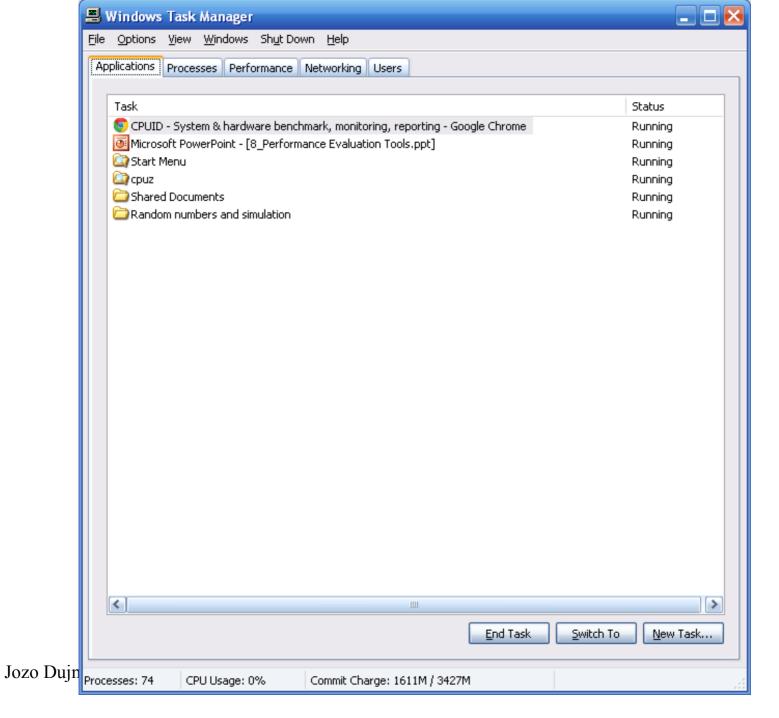


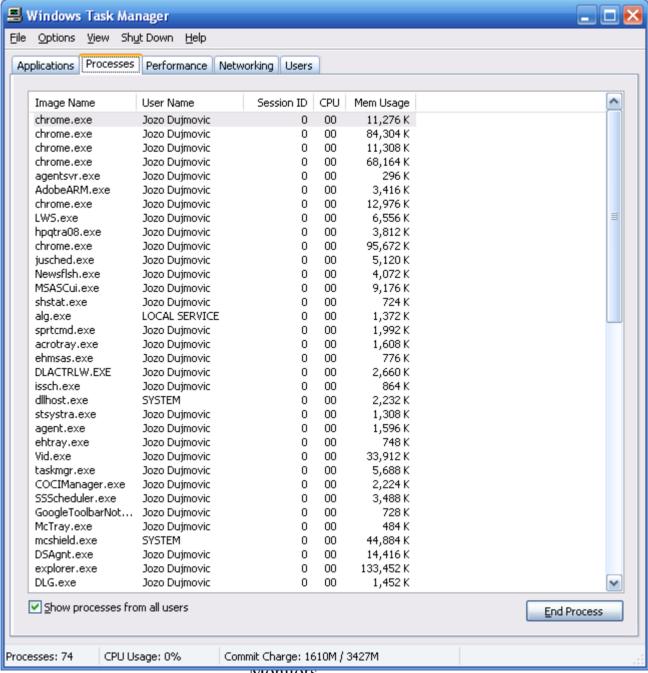
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**Monitors** 

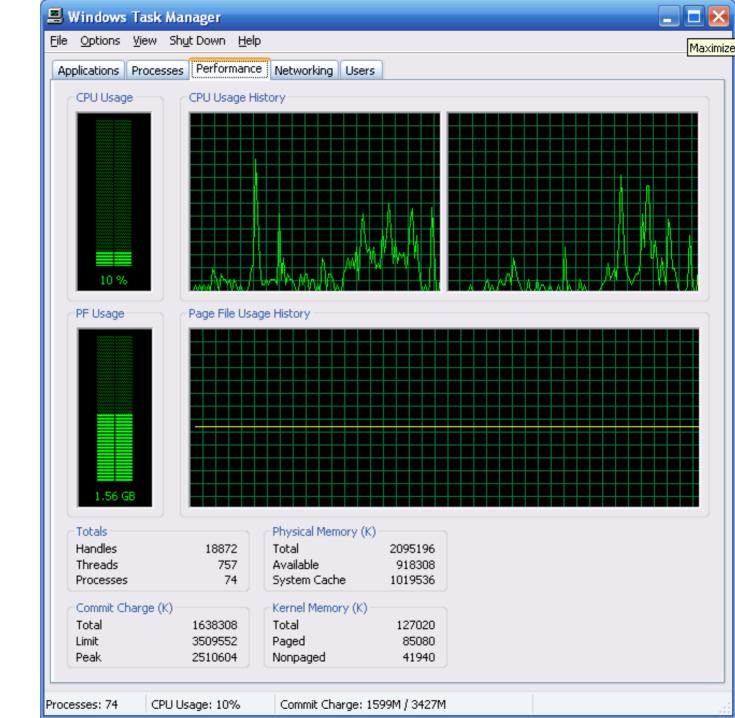
Windows Task Manager Help



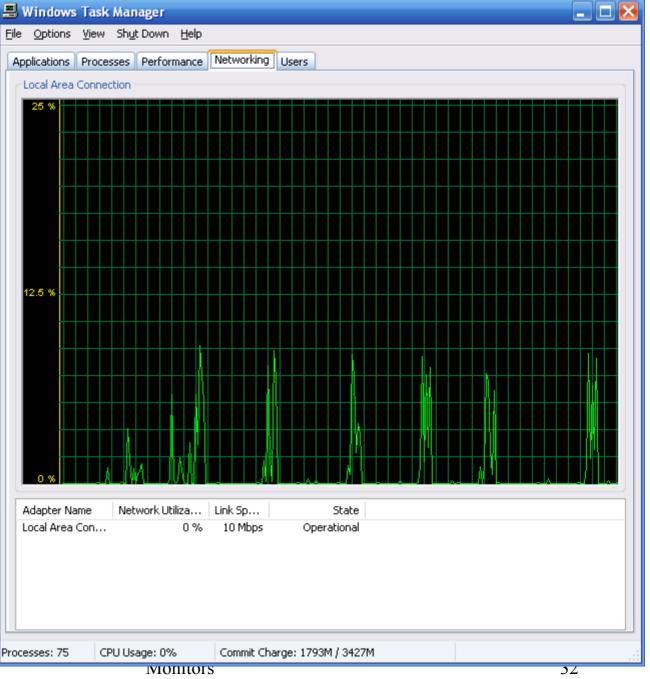




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Each pulse shows the network activity for loading an e-mail



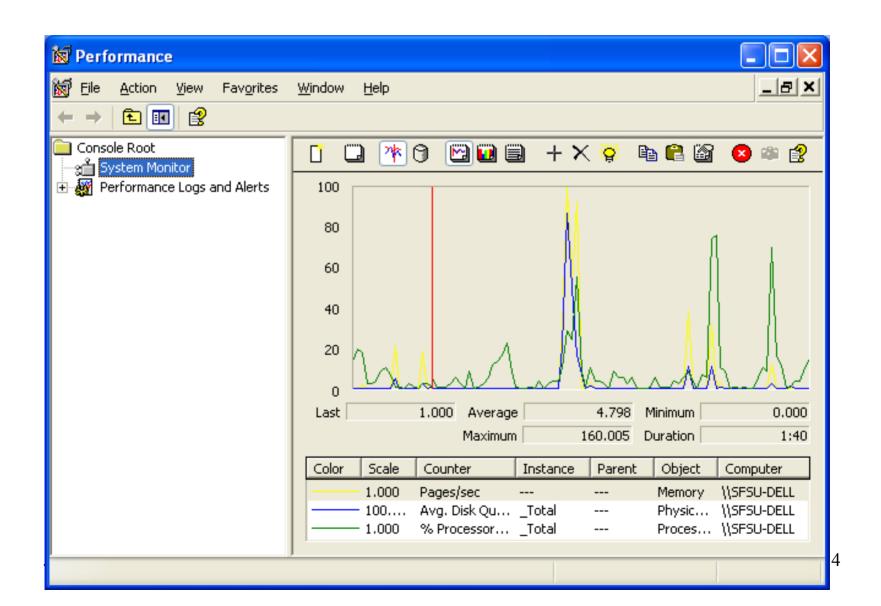
#### Win XP Performance Monitor

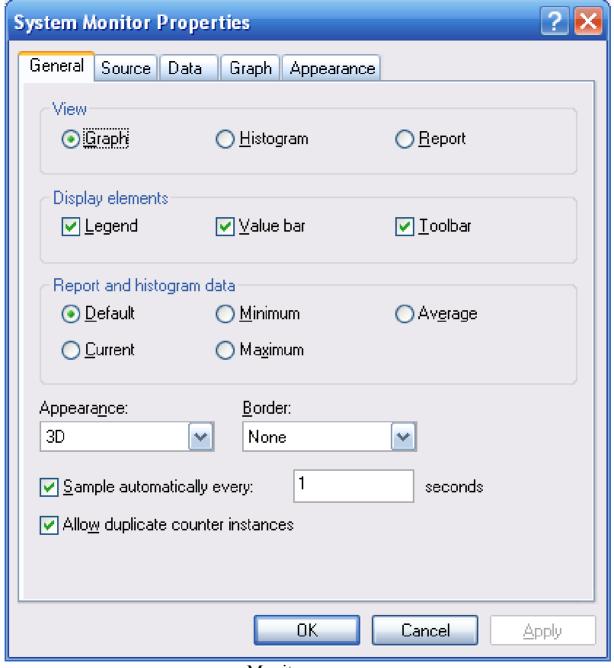
Start > Run perfmon > OK



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#### perfmon - Win XP Performance Monitor







% User Time is the percentage of elapsed time the processor spends in the user mode. User mode is a restricted processing mode designed for applications, environment subsystems, and integral subsystems. The alternative, privileged mode, is designed for operating system components and allows direct access to hardware and all memory. The operating system switches application threads to privileged mode to access operating system services. This counter displays the average busy time as a percentage of the sample time.

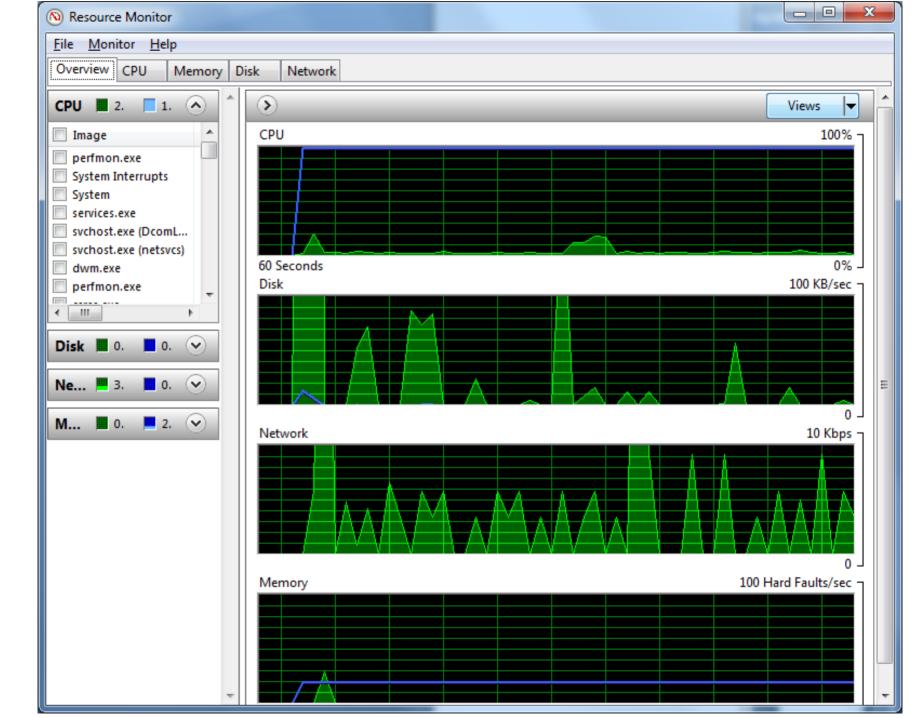
% Privileged Time is the percentage of elapsed time that the process threads spent executing code in privileged mode. When a Windows system service in called, the service will often run in privileged mode to gain access to system-private data. Such data is protected from access by threads executing in user mode.

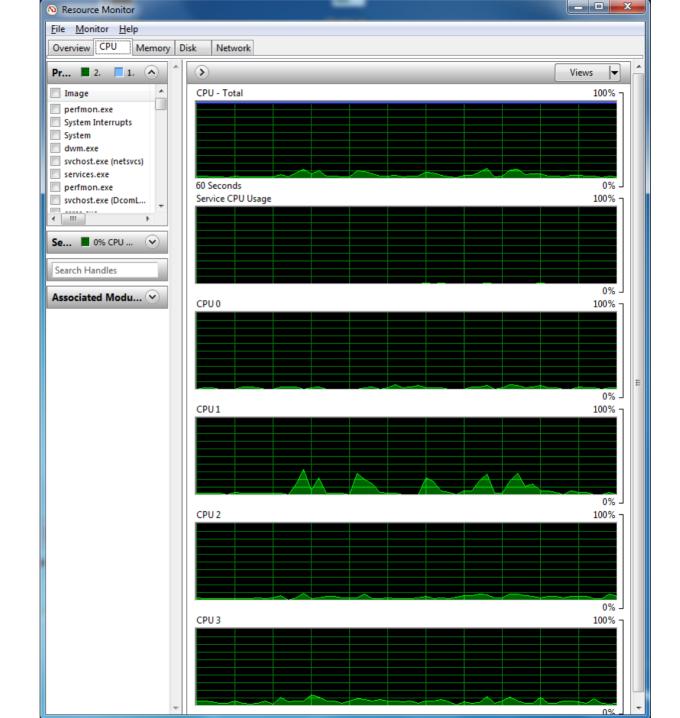
% Interrupt Time is the time the processor spends receiving and servicing hardware interrupts during sample intervals. This value is an indirect indicator of the activity of devices that generate interrupts, such as the system clock, the mouse, disk drivers, data communication lines, network interface cards and other peripheral devices. These devices normally interrupt the processor when they have completed a task or require attention. Normal thread execution is suspended during interrupts. Most system clocks interrupt the processor every 10 milliseconds, creating a background of interrupt activity. suspends normal thread execution during interrupts. This counter displays the average busy time as a percentage of the sample time.

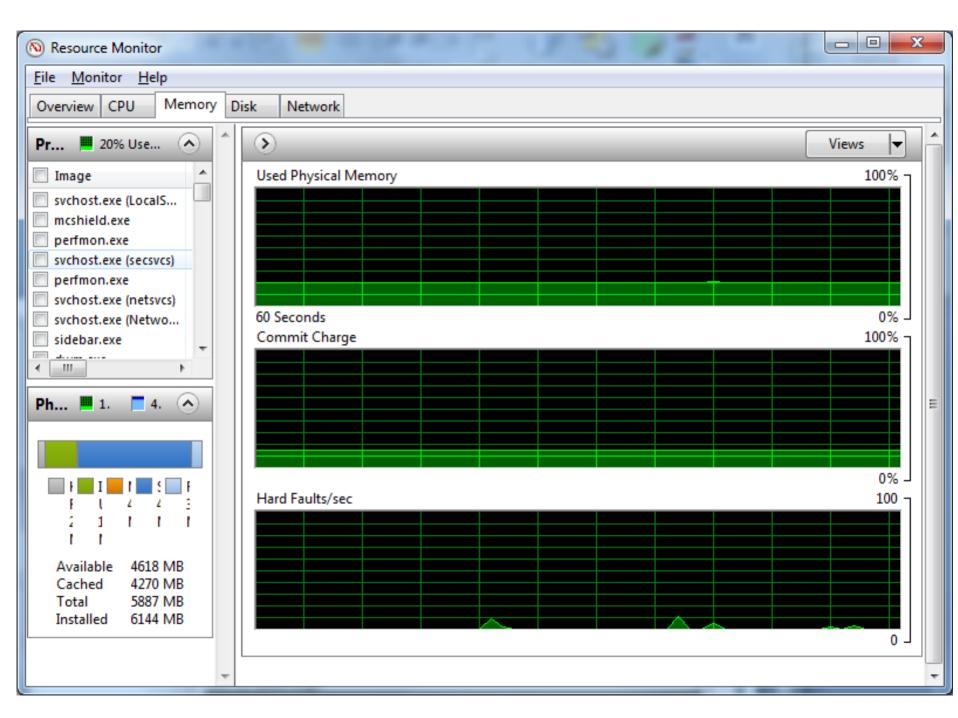
% Processor Time is the percentage of elapsed time that the processor spends to execute a non-Idle thread. It is calculated by measuring the duration of the idle thread is active in the sample interval, and subtracting that time from interval duration. (Each processor has an idle thread that consumes cycles when no other threads are ready to run). This counter is the primary indicator of processor activity, and displays the average percentage of busy time observed during the sample interval. It is calculated by monitoring the time that the service is inactive, and subtracting that value from 100%.

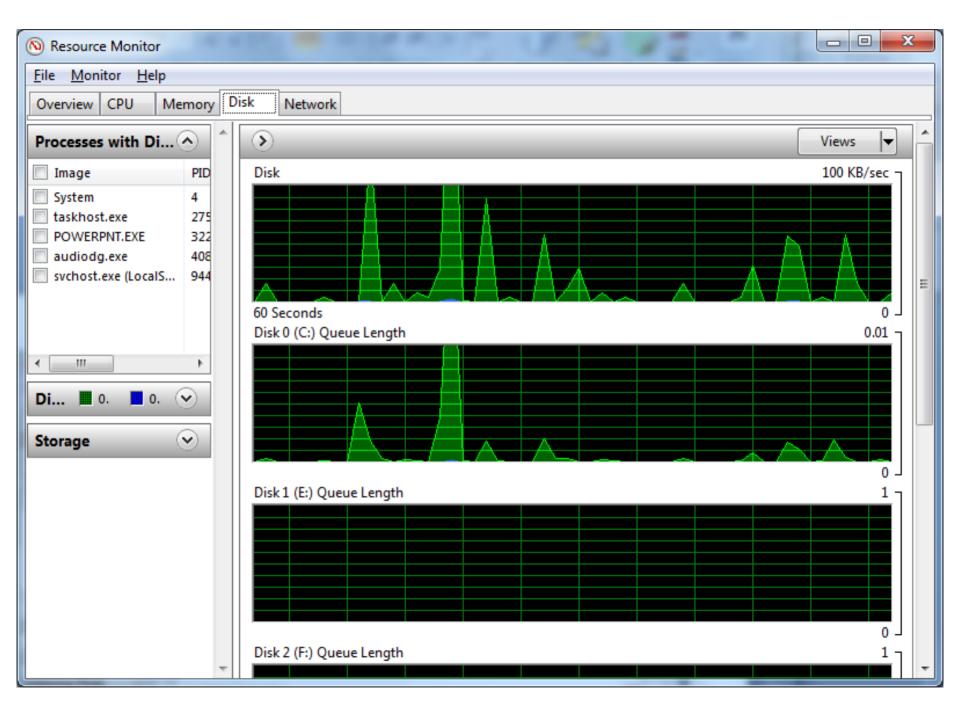
#### Windows 7 Resource Monitor

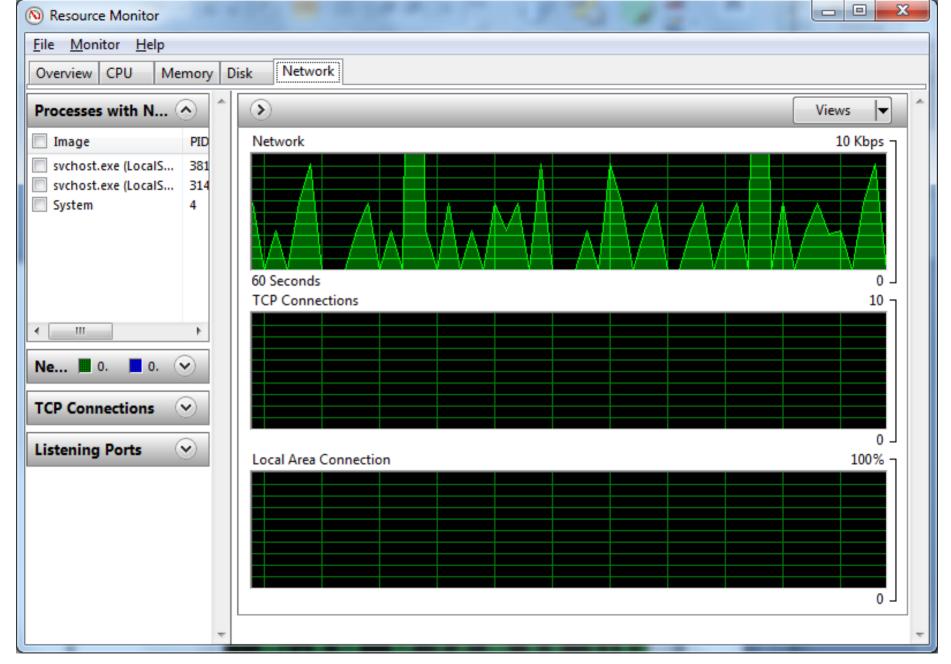
"Windows Resource Monitor is a system tool that allows you to view information about the use of hardware (CPU, memory, disk, and network) and software (file handles and modules) resources in real time. You can filter the results according to specific processes or services that you want to monitor. In addition, you can use Resource Monitor to start, stop, suspend, and resume processes and services, and to troubleshoot when an application does not respond as expected."



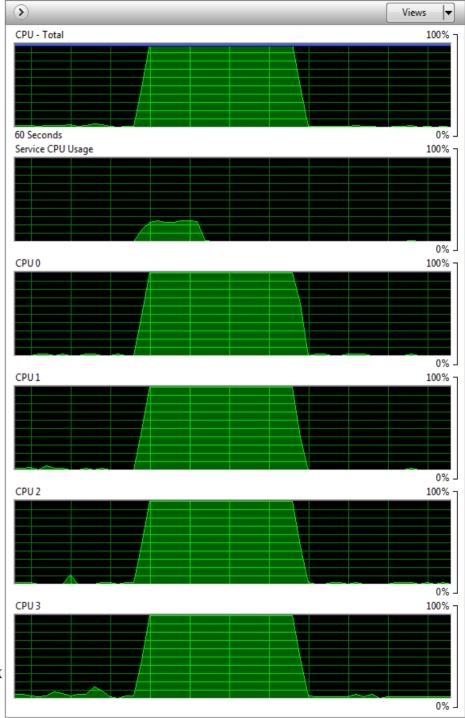








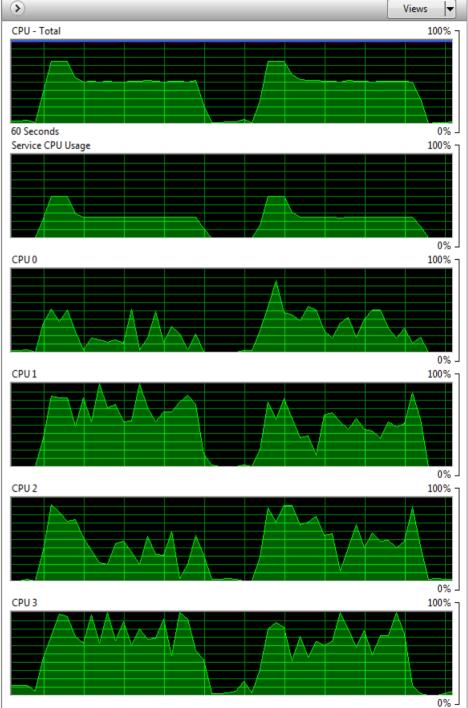
# Parallel execution of four SpeedMark benchmarks



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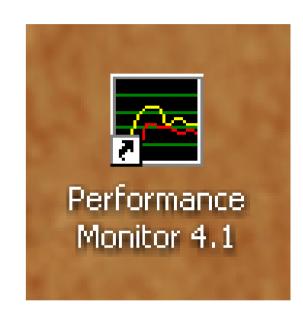
Monito

# Two SpeedMark benchmarks executed two times



#### Hexagora Performance Monitor

- Free product (freeware)
- Version 4 (currently 4.1)
- Platform: Windows XP, Vista, Win7
- Size: small (zipped package: 300KB)
- Location:
   http://www.hexagora.com/en\_dw\_davperf.asp
- Author: Lorenzi Davide
- Country: Italy



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#### About Performance Monitor





#### Performance Monitor

Version 4.1.0

This program shows Processor, Memory, Disk and Network utilization on Windows 2000, XP+ systems.

Copyright 2002-2011 by Lorenzi Davide.

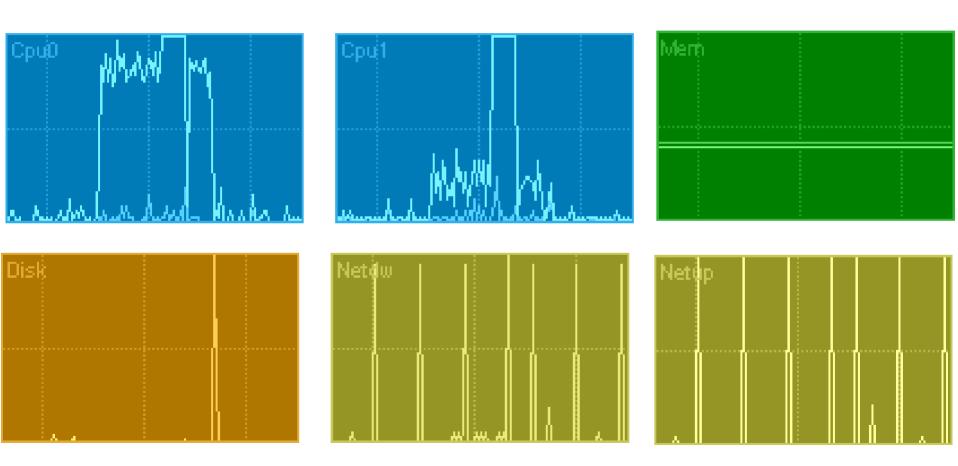
http://www.hexagora.com



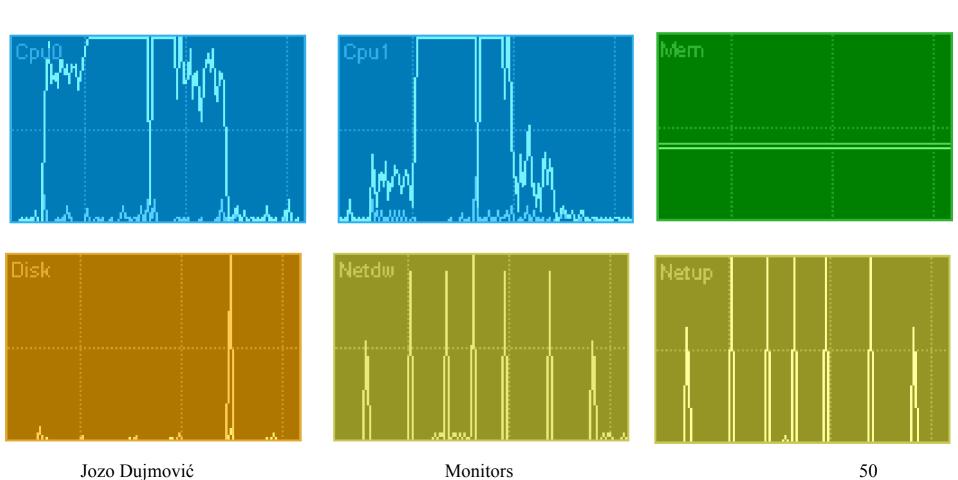
#### Measured indicators

- CPU utilization separately for each core
- Memory consumption
- Disk activity
- Network activity
- Each indicator is shown in a separate small graphs that are removable and anchorable on the screen

## Execution of SpeedMark benchmark



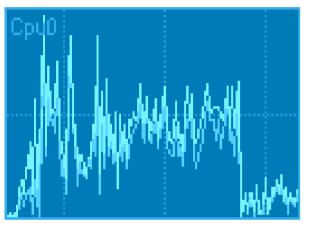
## Execution of 2 SpeedMark Benchmarks

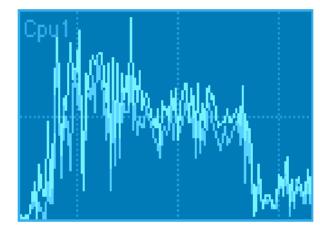


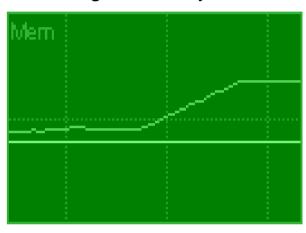
#### Execution of DiskMark Benchmark

High activity of both CPU's for file processing in cache memory

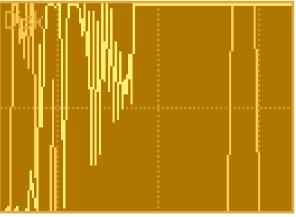
Loading of memory cache

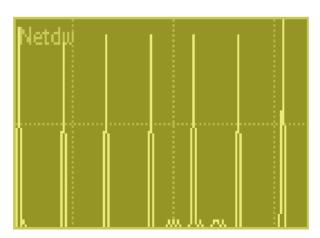


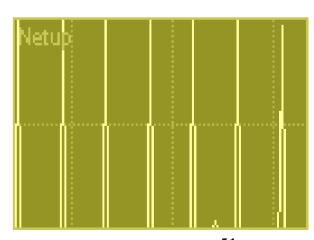




Very high disk activity

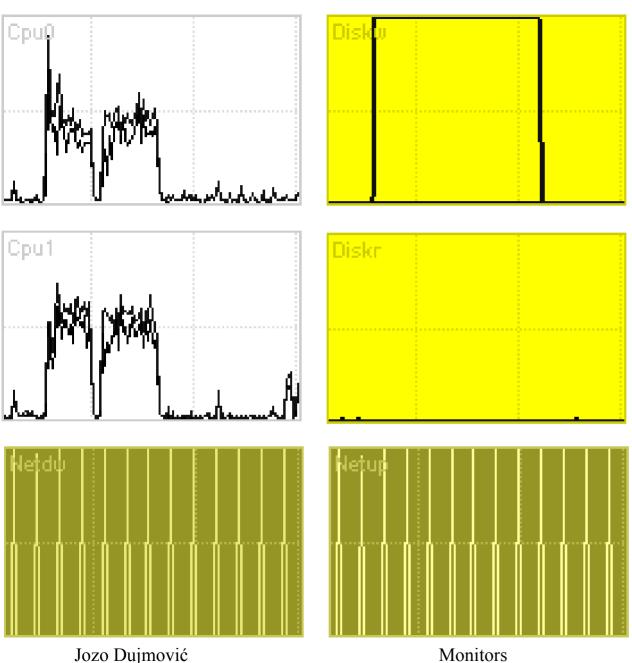






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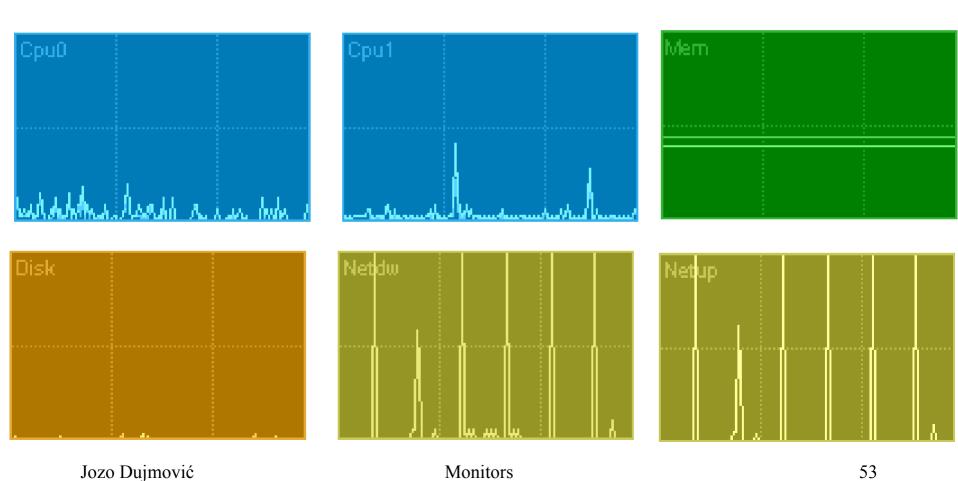
Monitors





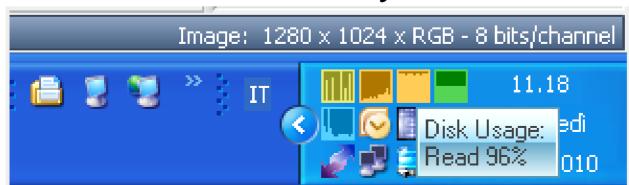
Using memory as a cache for disk write operations

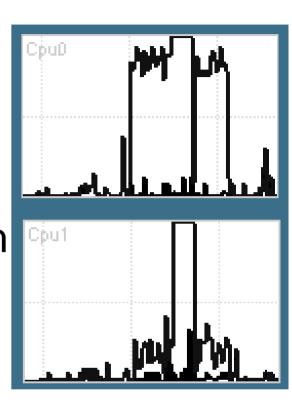
#### Characteristic low activity pattern



#### Advantages

- Portability
- Adjustment of background/ foreground colors
- Left mouse click on the graph shows numeric results
- Adjustable graph size
- Can run in the tray area:





#### Numerical results

These results are temporarily available when users brings mouse over a selected graph. Unfortunately, these results cannot be recorded in a file.

- CPU (each core)
  - Kernel [%]
  - User [%]
- Memory
  - Physical memory (absolute and %)
  - Paged memory (absolute and %)

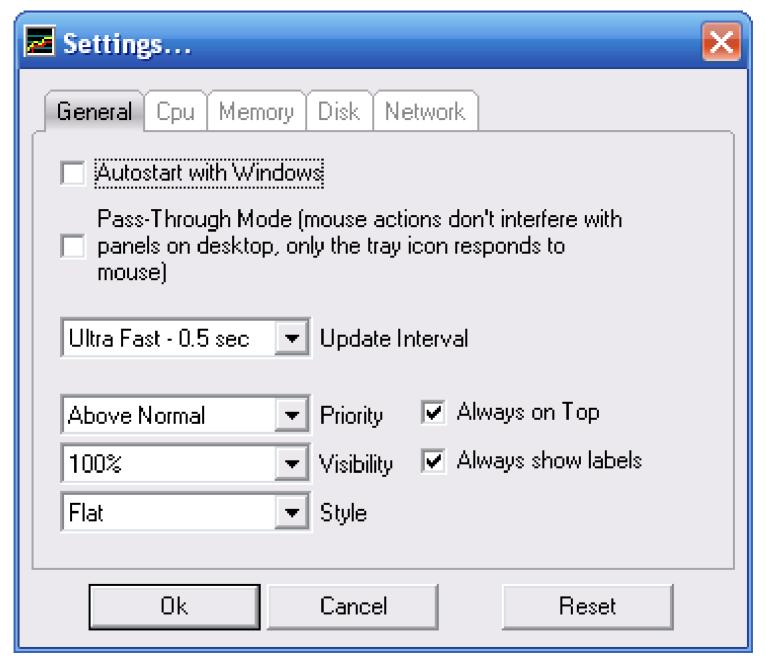
- Disk
  - Read [%]
  - Write [%]
- Network
  - Received KB/sec
  - Max received KB/sec
  - Sent KB/sec
  - Max sent KB/sec

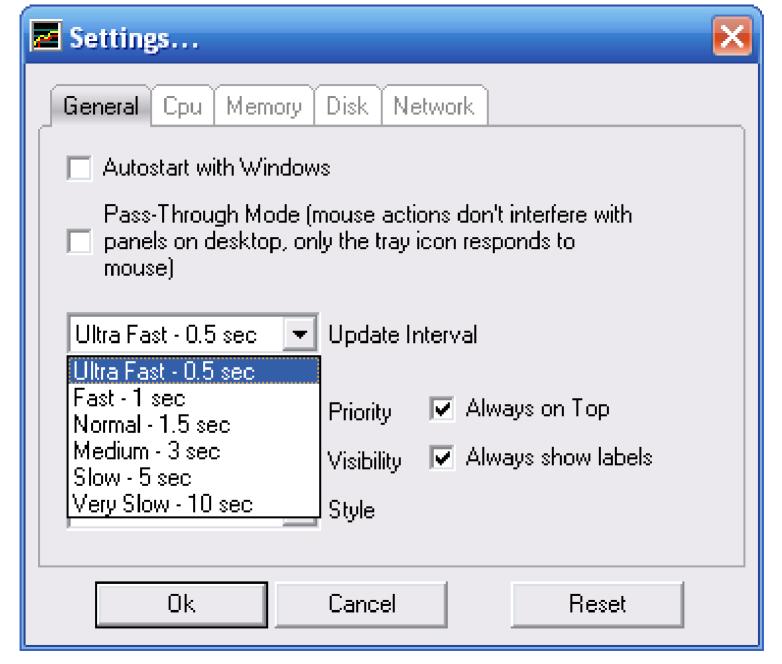
### Disadvantages

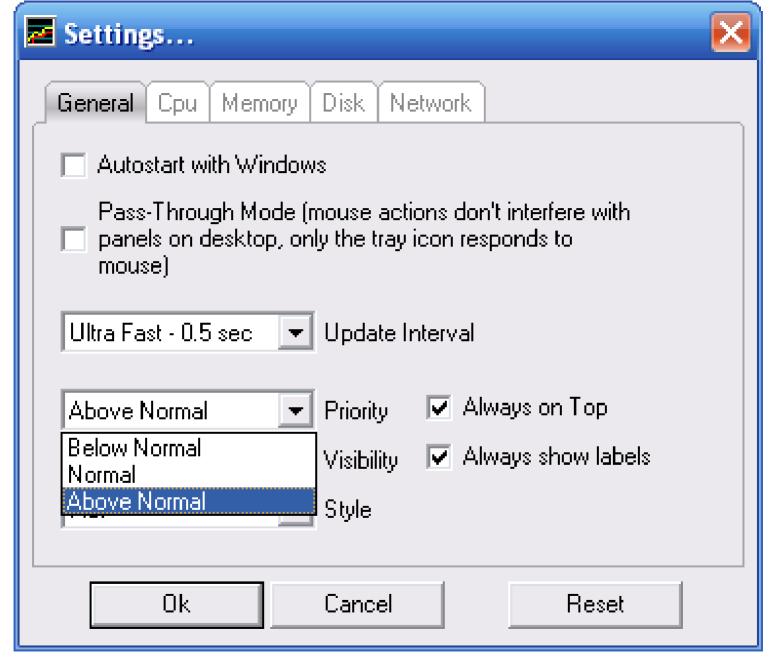
- Provides predominantly qualitative results
- Graphs are too small and not very precise
- Default colors are not attractive
- Help is rather modest
- Results of measurement cannot be saved in a file for later processing

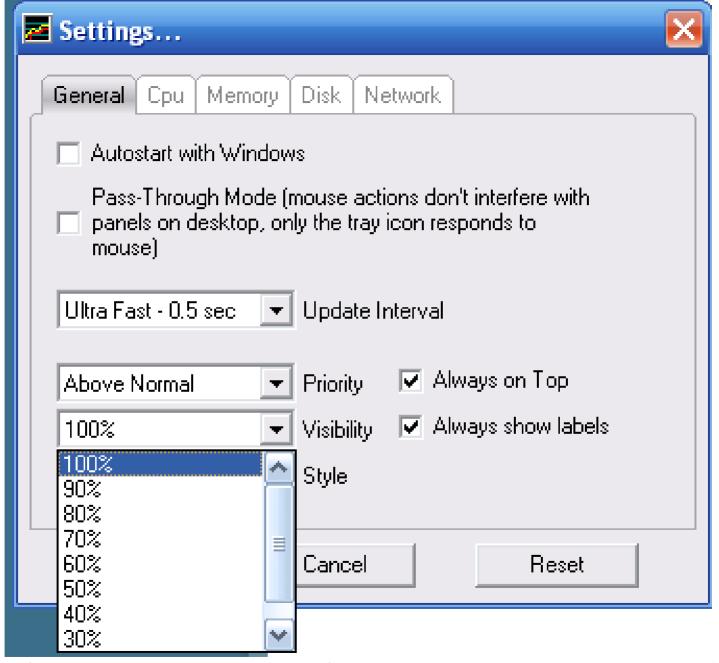
### Settings

- General
- CPU
- Memory
- Disk
- Network

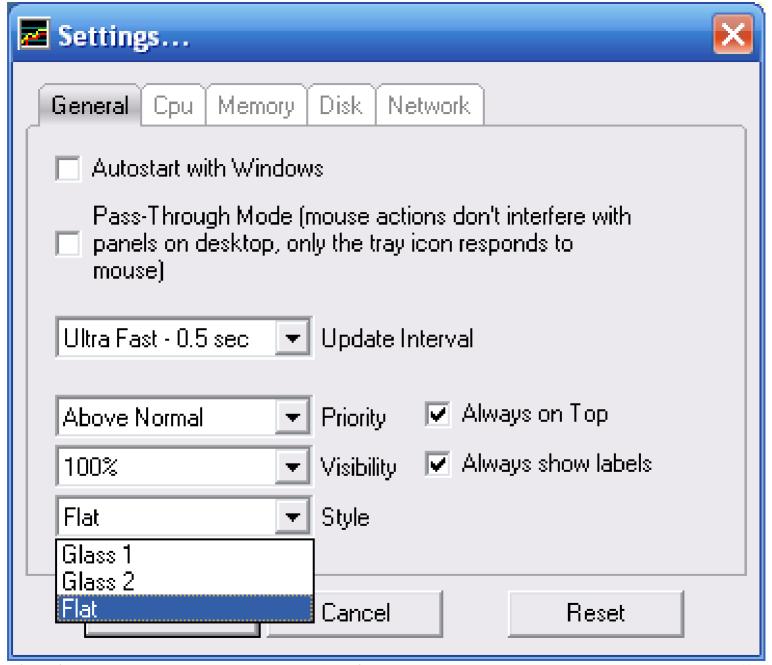


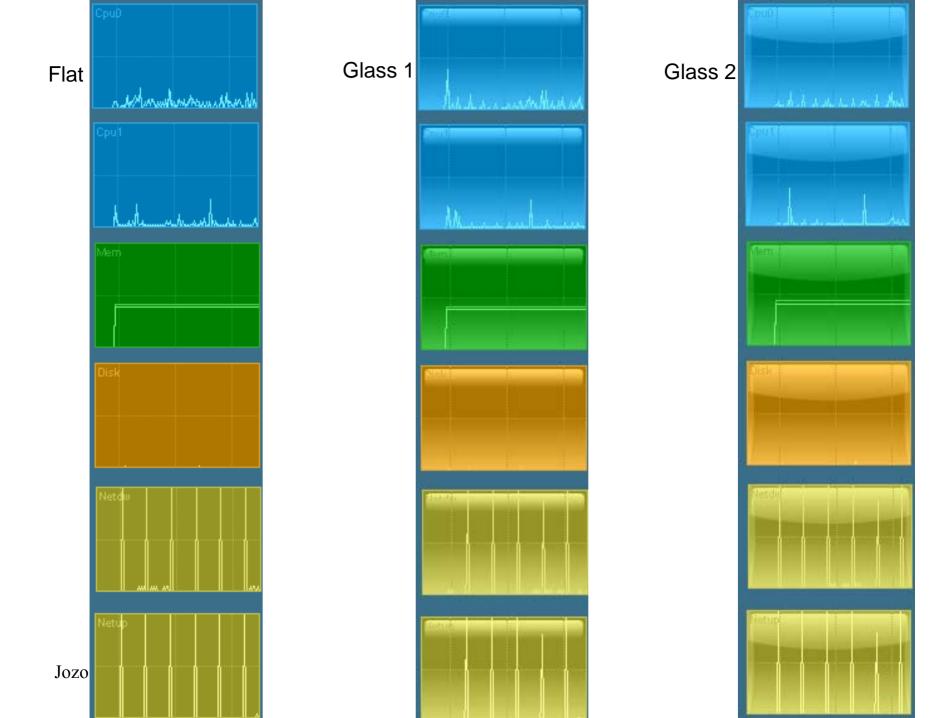


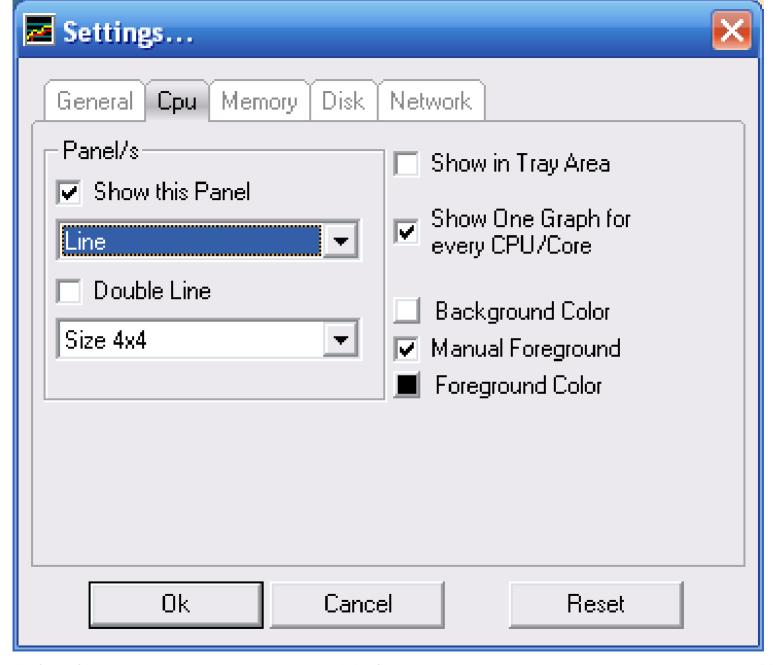




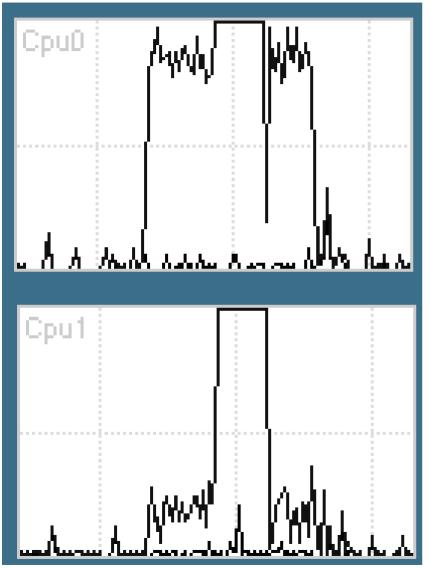
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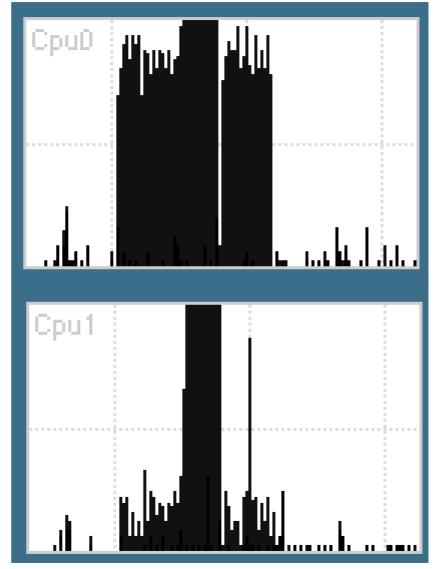






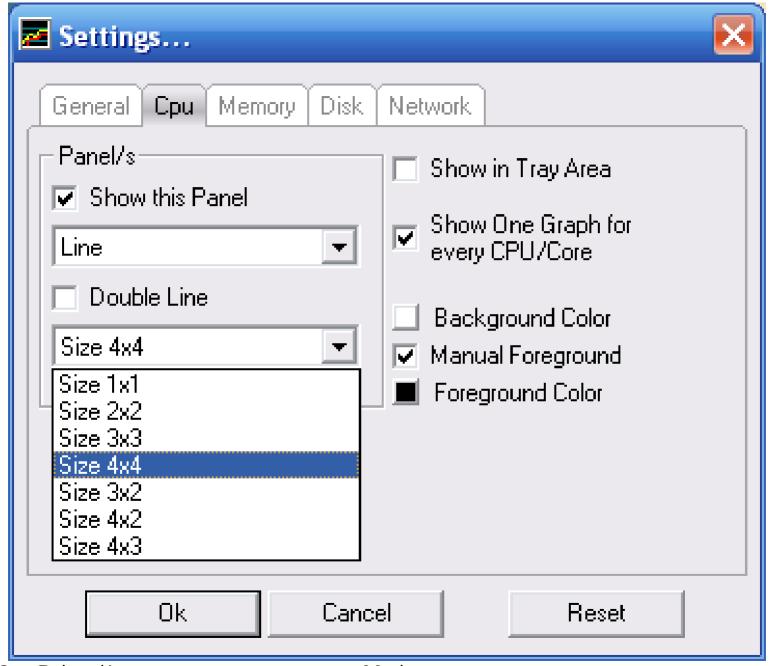
### Line versus pile (SpeedMark)



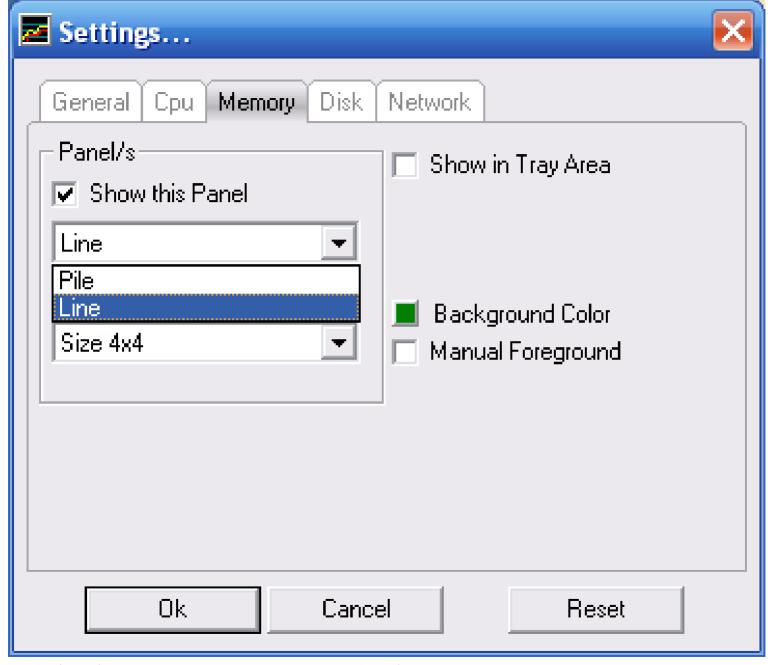


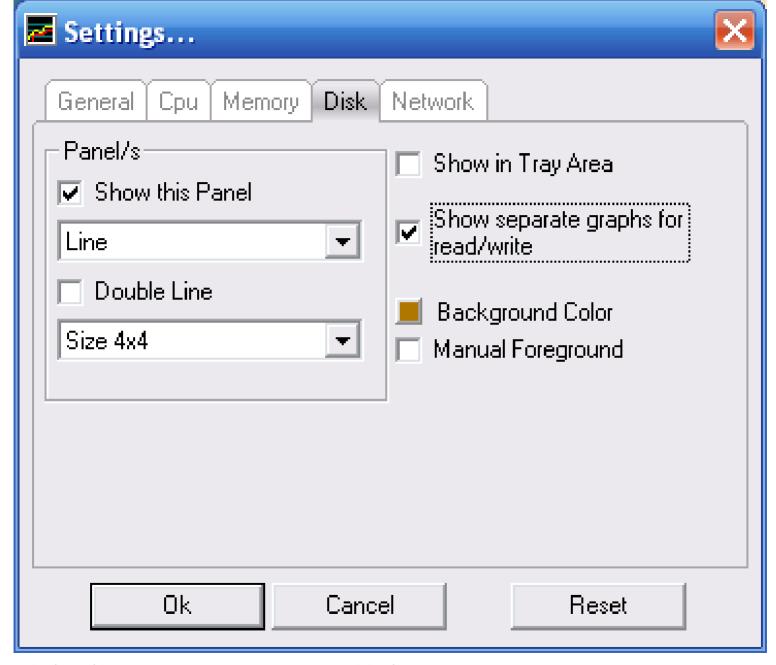
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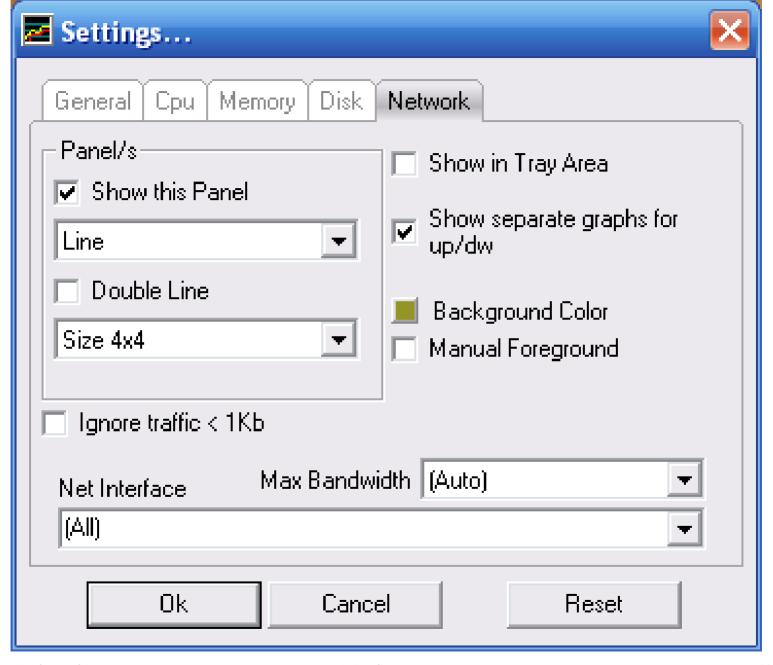
Monitors



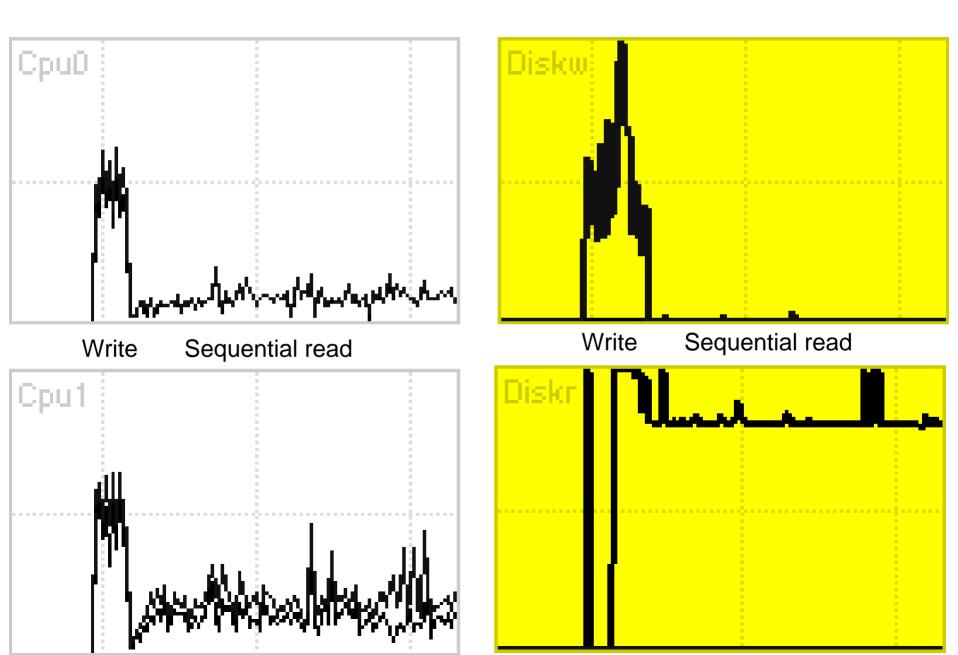
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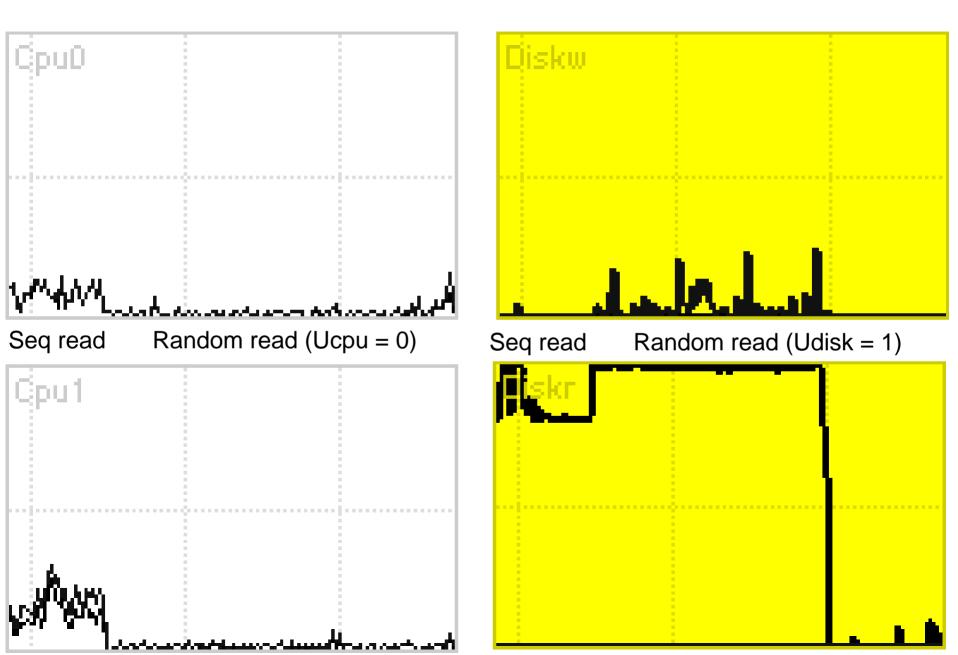




#### DiskMark: Sequential write and read phases



#### DiskMark: Random read phase



#### Conclusions

- Performance monitors are important tools that should be active during benchmarking
- Monitoring a benchmarking process substantially contributes to understanding of performance phenomena
- Monitoring resource consumption is indispensable for system tuning and capacity planning