**System Performance Monitoring commands for RedHat Linux**

Monitoring system performance is crucial for maintaining the health and stability of a Red Hat Linux system. Here are some common commands and tools for monitoring system performance:

* **top: Displays real-time information about system processes, CPU usage, memory usage, and more.**

top

* **htop: A more user-friendly alternative to top, providing interactive process viewer with additional features such as color-coded display and process tree view.**

htop

* **vmstat: Reports information about processes, memory, paging, block I/O, traps, and CPU activity.**

vmstat

* **sar: Collects, reports, and saves system activity information (CPU, memory, disk I/O, network) for future analysis.**

sar

* **iostat: Reports CPU statistics and input/output statistics for devices, partitions, and network filesystems.**

iostat

* **free: Displays the amount of free and used memory in the system.**

free

* **df: Shows information about disk space usage of filesystems.**

df -h

* **du: Displays disk usage statistics for files and directories.**

du -h

* **netstat: Displays network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships.**

netstat -tulpn # Show listening TCP and UDP ports

* **uptime: Displays the system uptime and load averages.**

uptime

* **pidstat: Reports statistics for Linux processes.**

pidstat

These commands and tools help system administrators to monitor various aspects of system performance, identify bottlenecks, diagnose issues, and optimize resource utilization on Red Hat Linux systems. Additionally, there are numerous third-party monitoring tools available for more comprehensive and customizable monitoring solutions.