

Diagnosing Linux Performance Issues step by step.



\$uptime

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ uptime
10:15:30 up 42 days, 2:00, 2 users, load average: 0.45, 0.38, 0.40
```

What to Check: System load averages over the last 1, 5, and 15 minutes.

Red Flags: Load averages significantly higher than the number of CPU cores. For a single-core system, a load average of 1.00 indicates full utilization; anything above that indicates overloading.



\$dmesg | tail

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ dmesg | tail
[872345.123456] ERROR: CPU0: Core temperature above threshold!
```

What to Check: The most recent system messages, which can include errors, warnings, or informational messages.

Red Flags: Hardware errors, driver issues, or any critical system errors.



\$vmstat 1

What to Check: Real-time system performance metrics, including CPU, memory, swap, and I/O.

Red Flags: High swap usage (si and so columns) indicates memory pressure. Consistently high values in the wa column indicate I/O wait, which can be a sign of disk issues. Low values in the id column indicate high CPU usage.



\$mpstat -P ALL 1

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ mpstat -P ALL 1
CPU %usr %nice %sys %iowait %irq %soft %steal %guest %gnice %idle
all 15.0 0.0 5.0 1.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 78.0
```

What to Check: CPU utilization for each processor.

Red Flags: Consistently high %usr and %sys values across all CPUs can indicate CPU bottlenecks.



\$pidstat 1

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ pidstat 1
UID PID %usr %system %guest %CPU CPU Command
1000 12345 15.0 5.0 0.0 20.0 1 MyApp
```

What to Check: CPU, memory, and I/O metrics for each process.

Red Flags: Processes with unusually high CPU or memory usage.



iostat -xz 1

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ iostat -xz 1

Device: rrqm/s wrqm/s r/s w/s rkB/s wkB/s avgrq-sz avgqu-sz await r_await w_await svctm %util sda 0.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 100.00 100.00 40.00 0.02 2.00 2.00 2.00 1.00 10.0
```

What to Check: Disk I/O statistics, including read/write rates and device utilization.

Red Flags: High %util values indicate the disk is being fully utilized. High await values indicate processes are waiting too long for I/O operations to complete.



\$free -m

What to Check: Memory usage, including used, free, and available memory.

Red Flags: Low available memory. High swap usage, which indicates the system is running out of physical memory.



\$sar -n DEV 1

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ sar -n DEV 1
IFACE rxpck/s txpck/s rxkB/s txkB/s
eth0 100.00 100.00 50.00 50.00
```

What to Check: Network statistics, including packets sent/received.

Red Flags: High error rates or dropped packets can indicate network issues.



\$sar -n TCP,ETCP 1

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ sar -n TCP,ETCP 1
active/s passive/s iseg/s oseg/s
10.00 5.00 100.00 100.00
```

What to Check: TCP connection statistics.

Red Flags: High numbers of retransmitted packets can indicate network congestion or other issues.



\$top

```
[motarique@masternode ~]$ top
PID USER    PR NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S %CPU %MEM         TIME+ COMMAND
1234 motarique 20    0 123456M    7890M    1234 S    15.0    5.0    0:01.23 MyApp
```

What to Check: Real-time system monitor showing processes and their resource usage.

Red Flags: Processes consuming a high percentage of CPU or memory. Zombie processes that aren't being cleared.

Are there any other Linux commands or tools you swear by for performance monitoring?

