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Java获取系统信息(cpu,内存,硬盘,进程等)的相关方法

博客分类: java







1.利用jdk自带的API获取信息: (只支持jdk1.60以上的版本啊)

import java.io.lnputStreamReader;

import java.io.LineNumberReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.List;

import mytools.com.sun.management.OperatingSystemMXBean;

import mytools.java.io.File;

import mytools.java.lang.management.ManagementFactory;

- \*获取windows系统信息(CPU,内存,文件系统)
- \* @author libing

\*/

# <u>dylinshi126</u> 鸡尾酒000

## 文章分类

- 全部博客 (153)
- java (27)
- oracle (34)
- html&css&javascript (38)
- Struts(JSP&J2EE) (50)
- Hibernate (1)
- Spring (0)
- extjs (3)
- test (0)

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- <u>我的资讯</u> (0)
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- <u>我的问答</u> (1)

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- **2012-02** (5)
- **2011-12** (1)
- **2011-09** (2)
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最新评论

haovinneng1116: 很仔细

```
public class WindowsInfoUtil {
  private static final int CPUTIME = 500;
  private static final int PERCENT = 100;
  private static final int FAULTLENGTH = 10;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  System.out.println(getCpuRatioForWindows());
  System.out.println(getMemery());
  System.out.println(getDisk());
//获取内存使用率
public static String getMemery(){
 OperatingSystemMXBean osmxb = (OperatingSystemMXBean)
ManagementFactory.getOperatingSystemMXBean();
 // 总的物理内存+虚拟内存
 long totalvirtualMemory = osmxb.getTotalSwapSpaceSize();
 // 剩余的物理内存
 long freePhysicalMemorySize = osmxb.getFreePhysicalMemorySize();
 Double compare=(Double)(1-freePhysicalMemorySize*1.0/totalvirtualMemory)*100;
 String str="内存已使用:"+compare.intValue()+"%";
 return str;
//获取文件系统使用率
```

nacyanipong i no to person

java.math.BigDecimal类的用法

higc: 不错!版主可以再小整理 一下,期待更完美...

java.math.BigDecimal类的用法

lydia fly: 学习了!不错不错

java.math.BigDecimal类的用法

stuxnet: 非常感谢楼主,太棒 了,岂是一顶所能抒怀的。

Java获取系统信息(cpu,内存,

硬盘,进程等)的相关方法

#### savasun:

java.math.BigDecimal?

java.math.BigDecimal类的用法

```
public static List<String> getDisk() {
 // 操作系统
 List<String> list=new ArrayList<String>();
 for (char c = 'A'; c \le 'Z'; c++) {
  String dirName = c + ":/";
  File win = new File(dirName);
     if(win.exists()){
      long total=(long)win.getTotalSpace();
      long free=(long)win.getFreeSpace();
      Double compare=(Double)(1-free*1.0/total)*100;
      String str=c+": 盘 已使用 "+compare.intValue()+"%";
      list.add(str);
     return list;
//获得cpu使用率
public static String getCpuRatioForWindows() {
     try {
        String procCmd = System.getenv("windir") + "\\system32\\wbem\\wmic.exe process get
Caption, CommandLine, Kernel Mode Time, Read Operation Count, Thread Count, User Mode Time, Write Operation Count
        // 取进程信息
        long[] c0 = readCpu(Runtime.getRuntime().exec(procCmd));
        Thread.sleep(CPUTIME);
        long[] c1 = readCpu(Runtime.getRuntime().exec(procCmd));
```

```
if (c0 != null && c1 != null) {
          long idletime = c1[0] - c0[0];
          long busytime = c1[1] - c0[1];
          return "CPU使用率:"+Double.valueOf(PERCENT * (busytime)*1.0 / (busytime +
idletime)).intValue()+"%";
        } else {
          return "CPU使用率:"+0+"%";
     } catch (Exception ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        return "CPU使用率:"+0+"%";
//读取cpu相关信息
  private static long[] readCpu(final Process proc) {
     long[] retn = new long[2];
     try {
       proc.getOutputStream().close();
       InputStreamReader ir = new InputStreamReader(proc.getInputStream());
       LineNumberReader input = new LineNumberReader(ir);
       String line = input.readLine();
       if (line == null || line.length() < FAULTLENGTH) {
          return null;
       int capidx = line.indexOf("Caption");
```

```
int cmdidx = line.indexOf("CommandLine");
int rocidx = line.indexOf("ReadOperationCount");
int umtidx = line.indexOf("UserModeTime");
int kmtidx = line.indexOf("KernelModeTime");
int wocidx = line.indexOf("WriteOperationCount");
long idletime = 0;
long kneltime = 0;
long usertime = 0;
while ((line = input.readLine()) != null) {
  if (line.length() < wocidx) {</pre>
    continue;
  // 字段出现顺序:Caption,CommandLine,KernelModeTime,ReadOperationCount,
  // ThreadCount, UserModeTime, WriteOperation
  String caption =substring(line, capidx, cmdidx - 1).trim();
  String cmd = substring(line, cmdidx, kmtidx - 1).trim();
  if (cmd.indexOf("wmic.exe") >= 0) {
    continue;
  String s1 = substring(line, kmtidx, rocidx - 1).trim();
  String s2 = substring(line, umtidx, wocidx - 1).trim();
  if (caption.equals("System Idle Process") || caption.equals("System")) {
    if (s1.length() > 0)
       idletime += Long.valueOf(s1).longValue();
    if (s2.length() > 0)
       idletime += Long.valueOf(s2).longValue();
```

```
continue;
        if (s1.length() > 0)
           kneltime += Long.valueOf(s1).longValue();
        if (s2.length() > 0)
          usertime += Long.valueOf(s2).longValue();
      retn[0] = idletime;
      retn[1] = kneltime + usertime;
      return retn;
    } catch (Exception ex) {
      ex.printStackTrace();
    } finally {
      try {
        proc.getInputStream().close();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    return null;
 *由于String.subString对汉字处理存在问题 (把一个汉字视为一个字节),因此在 包含汉字的字符串时存在隐
患,现调整如下:
 *@param src 要截取的字符串
```

```
* @param start idx 开始坐标(包括该坐标)
 * @param end_idx 截止坐标(包括该坐标)
 * @return
  private static String substring(String src, int start_idx, int end_idx) {
 byte[] b = src.getBytes();
 String tgt = "";
 for (int i = start_idx; i <= end_idx; i++) {
  tgt += (char) b[i];
 return tgt;
2.利用第三方的jar包:(Hyperic-hq官方网站:http://www.hyperic.com)
通过Hyperic-hq产品的基础包sigar.jar来实现服务器状态数据的获取。Sigar.jar包是通过本地方法来调用操作系统
API来获取系统相关数据。Windows操作系统下Sigar.jar依赖sigar-amd64-winnt.dll或sigar-x86-winnt.dll,linux操
作系统下则依赖libsigar-amd64-linux.so或libsigar-x86-linux.so
import java.net.lnetAddress;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
import org.hyperic.sigar.Cpulnfo;
import org.hyperic.sigar.CpuPerc;
import org.hyperic.sigar.FileSystem;
import org.hyperic.sigar.FileSystemUsage;
```

```
import org.hyperic.sigar.Mem;
import org.hyperic.sigar.NetFlags;
import org.hyperic.sigar.NetInterfaceConfig;
import org.hyperic.sigar.NetInterfaceStat;
import org.hyperic.sigar.OperatingSystem;
import org.hyperic.sigar.Sigar;
import org.hyperic.sigar.SigarException;
import org.hyperic.sigar.SigarNotImplementedException;
import org.hyperic.sigar.Swap;
public class SysInfo {
// 1.CPU资源信息
// a)CPU数量(单位:个)
public static int getCpuCount() throws SigarException {
 Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 try {
 return sigar.getCpuInfoList().length;
 } finally {
 sigar.close();
// b)CPU的总量(单位:HZ)及CPU的相关信息
public void getCpuTotal() {
```

```
Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 Cpulnfo[] infos;
 try {
 infos = sigar.getCpuInfoList();
 for (int i = 0; i < infos.length; i++) {// 不管是单块CPU还是多CPU都适用
  Cpulnfo info = infos[i];
  System.out.println("mhz=" + info.getMhz());// CPU的总量MHz
  System.out.println("vendor=" + info.getVendor());// 获得CPU的卖主,如:Intel
  System.out.println("model=" + info.getModel());// 获得CPU的类别,如:Celeron
  System.out.println("cache size=" + info.getCacheSize());// 缓冲存储器数量
 } catch (SigarException e) {
 e.printStackTrace();
// c)CPU的用户使用量、系统使用剩余量、总的剩余量、总的使用占用量等(单位:100%)
public void testCpuPerc() {
 Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
// 方式一,主要是针对一块CPU的情况
 CpuPerc cpu;
 try {
 cpu = sigar.getCpuPerc();
 printCpuPerc(cpu);
 } catch (SigarException e) {
 e.printStackTrace();
```

```
// 方式二,不管是单块CPU还是多CPU都适用
 CpuPerc cpuList[] = null;
 try {
  cpuList = sigar.getCpuPercList();
 } catch (SigarException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 return;
 for (int i = 0; i < cpuList.length; i++) {
 printCpuPerc(cpuList[i]);
private void printCpuPerc(CpuPerc cpu) {
 System.out.println("User:" + CpuPerc.format(cpu.getUser()));// 用户使用率
 System.out.println("Sys:" + CpuPerc.format(cpu.getSys()));// 系统使用率
 System.out.println("Wait:" + CpuPerc.format(cpu.getWait()));// 当前等待率
 System.out.println("Nice:" + CpuPerc.format(cpu.getNice()));//
 System.out.println("ldle:" + CpuPerc.format(cpu.getIdle()));// 当前空闲率
 System.out.println("Total:" + CpuPerc.format(cpu.getCombined()));// 总的使用率
// 2.内存资源信息
public void getPhysicalMemory() {
 // a)物理内存信息
```

```
Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 Mem mem;
 try {
 mem = sigar.getMem();
 // 内存总量
 System.out.println("Total = " + mem.getTotal() / 1024L + "K av");
 // 当前内存使用量
  System.out.println("Used = " + mem.getUsed() / 1024L + "K used");
 // 当前内存剩余量
  System.out.println("Free = " + mem.getFree() / 1024L + "K free");
 //b)系统页面文件交换区信息
 Swap swap = sigar.getSwap();
 // 交换区总量
  System.out.println("Total = " + swap.getTotal() / 1024L + "K av");
 // 当前交换区使用量
  System.out.println("Used = " + swap.getUsed() / 1024L + "K used");
 // 当前交换区剩余量
 System.out.println("Free = " + swap.getFree() / 1024L + "K free");
 } catch (SigarException e) {
 e.printStackTrace();
// 3.操作系统信息
```

```
//a)取到当前操作系统的名称:
public String getPlatformName() {
 String hostname = "";
 try {
 hostname = InetAddress.getLocalHost().getHostName();
 } catch (Exception exc) {
 Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 try {
  hostname = sigar.getNetInfo().getHostName();
 } catch (SigarException e) {
  hostname = "localhost.unknown";
 } finally {
  sigar.close();
 return hostname;
//b)取当前操作系统的信息
public void testGetOSInfo() {
 OperatingSystem OS = OperatingSystem.getInstance();
 // 操作系统内核类型如: 386、486、586等x86
 System.out.println("OS.getArch() = " + OS.getArch());
 System.out.println("OS.getCpuEndian() = " + OS.getCpuEndian());//
 System.out.println("OS.getDataModel()) = " + OS.getDataModel());//
 // 系统描述
```

```
System.out.println("OS.getDescription() = " + OS.getDescription());
 System.out.println("OS.getMachine() = " + OS.getMachine());//
 // 操作系统类型
 System.out.println("OS.getName() = " + OS.getName());
 System.out.println("OS.getPatchLevel()) = " + OS.getPatchLevel());//
 // 操作系统的卖主
 System.out.println("OS.getVendor() = " + OS.getVendor());
 // 卖主名称
 System.out
  .println("OS.getVendorCodeName() = " + OS.getVendorCodeName());
 // 操作系统名称
 System.out.println("OS.getVendorName() = " + OS.getVendorName());
 // 操作系统卖主类型
 System.out.println("OS.getVendorVersion() = " + OS.getVendorVersion());
 // 操作系统的版本号
 System.out.println("OS.getVersion() = " + OS.getVersion());
// c)取当前系统进程表中的用户信息
public void testWho() {
 try {
 Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 org.hyperic.sigar.Who[] who = sigar.getWhoList();
 if (who!= null && who.length > 0) {
  for (int i = 0; i < who.length; i++) {
  System.out.println("\n~~~~~" + String.valueOf(i)+ "~~~~~");
```

```
org.hyperic.sigar.Who _who = who[i];
   System.out.println("getDevice() = " + _who.getDevice());
   System.out.println("getHost() = " + who.getHost());
   System.out.println("getTime() = " + _who.getTime());
  // 当前系统进程表中的用户名
   System.out.println("getUser() = " + who.getUser());
 } catch (SigarException e) {
 e.printStackTrace();
// 4.资源信息(主要是硬盘)
// a)取硬盘已有的分区及其详细信息(通过sigar.getFileSystemList()来获得FileSystem列表对象,然后对其进行编
历):
public void testFileSystemInfo() throws Exception {
 Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 FileSystem fslist[] = sigar.getFileSystemList();
 //String dir = System.getProperty("user.home");// 当前用户文件夹路径
 for (int i = 0; i < fslist.length; i++) {
 System.out.println("\n~~~~~" + i + "~~~~~~");
 FileSystem fs = fslist[i];
 11 分区的盘符名称
 System.out.println("fs.getDevName() = " + fs.getDevName());
```

```
11 分区的盘符名称
System.out.println("fs.getDirName() = " + fs.getDirName());
System.out.println("fs.getFlags()) = " + fs.getFlags());//
// 文件系统类型,比如 FAT32、NTFS
System.out.println("fs.getSysTypeName() = " + fs.getSysTypeName());
// 文件系统类型名,比如本地硬盘、光驱、网络文件系统等
System.out.println("fs.getTypeName() = " + fs.getTypeName());
// 文件系统类型
System.out.println("fs.getType() = " + fs.getType());
FileSystemUsage usage = null;
try {
usage = sigar.getFileSystemUsage(fs.getDirName());
} catch (SigarException e) {
if(fs.getType() == 2)
 throw e;
continue;
switch (fs.getType()) {
case 0: // TYPE UNKNOWN: 未知
break;
case 1: // TYPE NONE
break;
case 2: // TYPE LOCAL DISK: 本地硬盘
// 文件系统总大小
System.out.println(" Total = " + usage.getTotal() + "KB");
// 文件系统剩余大小
```

```
System.out.println(" Free = " + usage.getFree() + "KB");
  // 文件系统可用大小
  System.out.println(" Avail = " + usage.getAvail() + "KB");
  // 文件系统已经使用量
  System.out.println(" Used = " + usage.getUsed() + "KB");
  double usePercent = usage.getUsePercent() * 100D;
  // 文件系统资源的利用率
  System.out.println(" Usage = " + usePercent + "%");
  break;
 case 3:// TYPE NETWORK: 网络
  break;
 case 4:// TYPE RAM DISK: 闪存
  break;
 case 5:// TYPE CDROM: 光驱
  break;
 case 6:// TYPE SWAP:页面交换
  break;
 System.out.println(" DiskReads = " + usage.getDiskReads());
 System.out.println(" DiskWrites = " + usage.getDiskWrites());
 return;
// 5.网络信息
```

```
// a)当前机器的正式域名
public String getFQDN() {
 Sigar sigar = null;
 try {
 return InetAddress.getLocalHost().getCanonicalHostName();
 } catch (UnknownHostException e) {
 try {
  sigar = new Sigar();
  return sigar.getFQDN();
 } catch (SigarException ex) {
  return null;
 } finally {
  sigar.close();
//b)取到当前机器的IP地址
public String getDefaultlpAddress() {
 String address = null;
 try {
 address = InetAddress.getLocalHost().getHostAddress();
 // 没有出现异常而正常当取到的IP时,如果取到的不是网卡循回地址时就返回
 // 否则再通过Sigar工具包中的方法来获取
 if (!NetFlags.LOOPBACK ADDRESS.equals(address)) {
  return address;
```

```
} catch (UnknownHostException e) {
 // hostname not in DNS or /etc/hosts
 Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 try {
 address = sigar.getNetInterfaceConfig().getAddress();
 } catch (SigarException e) {
 address = NetFlags.LOOPBACK_ADDRESS;
 } finally {
 sigar.close();
 return address;
// c)取到当前机器的MAC地址
public String getMAC() {
 Sigar sigar = null;
 try {
 sigar = new Sigar();
  String[] ifaces = sigar.getNetInterfaceList();
  String hwaddr = null;
 for (int i = 0; i < ifaces.length; <math>i++) {
  NetInterfaceConfig cfg = sigar.getNetInterfaceConfig(ifaces[i]);
  if (NetFlags.LOOPBACK_ADDRESS.equals(cfg.getAddress())
   || (cfg.getFlags() & NetFlags.IFF LOOPBACK) != 0
```

```
|| NetFlags.NULL_HWADDR.equals(cfg.getHwaddr())) {
  continue;
  *如果存在多张网卡包括虚拟机的网卡,默认只取第一张网卡的MAC地址,如果要返回所有的网卡(包括物理
的和虚拟的)则可以修改方法的返回类型为数组或Collection
  *,通过在for循环里取到的多个MAC地址。
  hwaddr = cfg.getHwaddr();
  break;
 return hwaddr!= null? hwaddr: null;
 } catch (Exception e) {
 return null;
 } finally {
 if (sigar != null)
  sigar.close();
// d)获取网络流量等信息
public void testNetIfList() throws Exception {
 Sigar sigar = new Sigar();
 String ifNames[] = sigar.getNetInterfaceList();
 for (int i = 0; i < ifNames.length; i++) {
 String name = ifNames[i];
```

```
NetInterfaceConfig ifconfig = sigar.getNetInterfaceConfig(name);
 print("\nname = " + name);// 网络设备名
 print("Address = " + ifconfig.getAddress());// IP地址
 print("Netmask = " + ifconfig.getNetmask());// 子网掩码
 if ((ifconfig.getFlags() & 1L) <= 0L) {
  print("!IFF UP...skipping getNetInterfaceStat");
  continue;
 try {
  NetInterfaceStat ifstat = sigar.getNetInterfaceStat(name);
  print("RxPackets = " + ifstat.getRxPackets());// 接收的总包裹数
  print("TxPackets = " + ifstat.getTxPackets());// 发送的总包裹数
  print("RxBytes = " + ifstat.getRxBytes());// 接收到的总字节数
  print("TxBytes = " + ifstat.getTxBytes());// 发送的总字节数
  print("RxErrors = " + ifstat.getRxErrors());// 接收到的错误包数
  print("TxErrors = " + ifstat.getTxErrors());// 发送数据包时的错误数
  print("RxDropped = " + ifstat.getRxDropped());// 接收时丢弃的包数
  print("TxDropped = " + ifstat.getTxDropped());// 发送时丢弃的包数
 } catch (SigarNotImplementedException e) {
 } catch (SigarException e) {
  print(e.getMessage());
void print(String msg) {
```

```
System.out.println(msg);
// e)一些其他的信息
public void getEthernetInfo() {
 Sigar sigar = null;
 try {
  sigar = new Sigar();
  String[] ifaces = sigar.getNetInterfaceList();
 for (int i = 0; i < ifaces.length; <math>i++) {
  NetInterfaceConfig cfg = sigar.getNetInterfaceConfig(ifaces[i]);
  if (NetFlags.LOOPBACK_ADDRESS.equals(cfg.getAddress())
   || (cfg.getFlags() & NetFlags.IFF_LOOPBACK) != 0
   || NetFlags.NULL HWADDR.equals(cfg.getHwaddr())) {
   continue;
  System.out.println("cfg.getAddress() = " + cfg.getAddress());// IP地址
  System.out
    .println("cfg.getBroadcast() = " + cfg.getBroadcast());// 网关广播地址
  System.out.println("cfg.getHwaddr() = " + cfg.getHwaddr());// 网卡MAC地址
  System.out.println("cfg.getNetmask() = " + cfg.getNetmask());// 子网掩码
  System.out.println("cfg.getDescription() = "
   + cfg.getDescription());// 网卡描述信息
  System.out.println("cfg.getType() = " + cfg.getType());//
  System.out.println("cfg.getDestination() = "
   + cfg.getDestination());
```

```
System.out.println("cfg.getFlags() = " + cfg.getFlags());//
 System.out.println("cfg.getMetric() = " + cfg.getMetric());
 System.out.println("cfg.getMtu() = " + cfg.getMtu());
 System.out.println("cfg.getName() = " + cfg.getName());
 System.out.println();
} catch (Exception e) {
System.out.println("Error while creating GUID" + e);
} finally {
if (sigar != null)
 sigar.close();
```

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## 7 楼 stuxnet 2013-02-20

非常感谢楼主,太棒了,岂是一顶所能抒怀的。

# 6 楼 <u>zhenjw</u> 2012-12-18

灰常感谢楼主

### 5 楼 lansor2009 2012-05-10



○ 非常非常感谢楼主!!!!

## 4 楼 <u>lenka xiu</u> 2011-09-05



🔐 真不错的文章,可是我不知道怎么弄。能加QQ教教我不?我的QQ1009610689

# 3 楼 cnm-111 2011-08-09

楼主你好,能解释下,如果是机子的Cpu是双核的话,Cpu的各种统计信息,如总的使用率怎么计算呢?是每一个Cpu的值接相加 吗?

还有就是那个流量统计的信息代表什么含义? 求解@。。

## 2 楼 dllk08 2011-04-06

对这篇文章的赞许不是一言两语啊,找了那么久得解决办法,终于在这里找到答案了。嘿嘿!高兴!谢谢!

# 1 楼 boshding 2010-11-01

太棒了,岂是一顶所能抒怀的。

发表评论



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