

NAME

sps — detail process status

SYNOPSIS

sps [+*pid* ...] [=*rep*] [-*opts*] [*width*] [*namelist*]
 or
sps ?

DESCRIPTION

Sps prints status information about one or more UNIX processes currently in existence.

The ? form causes a list of the options to be printed. (Note that the ? must be escaped from the shell.)

If one or more +*pid* options are given, only the processes with the given *pids* are examined, overriding the *a* and *x* options discussed below. If the =*rep* option is used, the report will be repeated every *rep* seconds; otherwise, the report is given only once. If a *namelist* file is given, it will be used as the operating system namelist; otherwise /*unix* will be used.

The *opts* argument may be a list of characters from the following:

- t print the line number of the process
- f print the flag and status flags
- i print the priority (as opposed to the niceness)
- n print the niceness of the process
- m print the time in the current swapped-in/swapped-out state
- p print the process id
- r print the parent process id
- g print the process group
- w print the "wchan" (i.e. the reason for sleeping)
- W print the effective user id of the process
- G print the effective group id
- R print the real user id
- Q print the real group id
- d print the i-number of the current directory
- T print the text size in 64-byte segments
- D print the data size
- S print the stack size
- E print the separated I/D space flag
- U print the user CPU time in 1/60 sec.
- K print the system (kernel) time in 1/60 sec.
- V print the user time of the process's terminated children
- L print the system time of the children
- B print the number of block buffer requests
- I print the number of actual disk reads
- O print the number of actual disk writes
- J print the number of disk reads by children

- Y** print the number of disk writes by children
- Z** print the total number of disk accesses by process
- F** print the "CPU factor" used for scheduling
- z** print the swappable size of the process
- X** print the octal value of the text address
- A** print the process core or disk address
- P** print the octal value of the process table entry
- s** print the long signal word from the process table
- c** print an approximation of the command line
- print a summary of the count-like items for all processes
- l** print the fields produced by the `-l` option in `ps(1)`
- a** consider all processes with process groups
- x** consider even processes without process groups
- k** use the file `unixcore` instead of `/dev/mem`
- !** print all available data about the process;
- q** print the date and time after each report
- C** use *width* for the number of columns on the output medium (79 default).

The default options are the same as `ps(1)`. For the options *U*, *V*, *K*, *L*, *I*, *O*, *J*, *Y*, *Z*, and *B*, the difference between successive samples is reported on the second and subsequent iterations. Unlike `ps(1)`, the line number column is printed for all processes; processes on the current line are marked with an `*`.

`Sps` is optimized to run much faster if the line number is not needed (note that the default includes the line number). It also runs somewhat faster if no data from the user block data maintained by the system is required; that is, if none of the options *t*, *W*, *G*, *R*, *Q*, *d*, *T*, *D*, *S*, *E*, *U*, *K*, *V*, *L*, *B*, *I*, *O*, *J*, *Y*, *Z*, *c*, or *l* are used (note that the default includes *t* and *c*).

FILES

- `/unix` for the system namelist
- `/dev/swapdev` for the swapped out user block
- `/dev/mem` for the process table and swapped in user block.
- or `unixcore` if the *k* option is used.

BUGS

When any of the options requiring the user table are used, an unavoidable race condition can occur which may result in occasional garbled output.

The number of options is cumbersome; it is recommended that users with commonly used sets of options create shell files to invoke `sps`.