NAME

disktool − Ver 2.0 − monitor filesystems for full conditions

SYNOPSIS

disktool [**−d**] [**−h**] [**−i** *int*] [**−l** *int*] [**−s** *int*] [**−c** *string*] [**−r** *int*] [**−u**] [**−t** *int*] **filesystem** [[**−t** *int*]
filesystem]...

DESCRIPTION

disktool is an XView program that monitors up to 64 filesystems simultaneously and alerts the user when a
filesystem has reached a critical amount of available space. Many of the command line options can be
adjusted "on the fly" by clicking the right mouse button on a gauge. A pop-up will allow you to make
changes to the polling interval time (in seconds), the layout mode (horizontal/vertical), number of gauges
per row/column and spacing of gauges (in pixels). The apply button must be pressed for the options appli-
cable to gauge layout to take effect. The display units and critical threshold can also be adjusted on a per
gauge basis (the default) or globally to all of the gauges thru the pull down menu on the Apply button. You
may also specify a unix command to be called when any filesystem being monitored becomes critical (ie.
reaches its' threshold). Two shell variables are passed to the system call, DISK = the filesystem name and
BYTES = number of MBs/KBs left available on that filesystem. A toggle is also provided for "un-
iconifying" when a threshold has been met or surpassed. This signaling can be repeated every so many polls
by specifying the repeat cmdline option or by setting the Repeat Signal value on the Properties pop-up win-
dow. The icon also changes between "critical" and "OK" situations as well as indicate the name of the host
machine disktool is running on. A timestamp on the left footer of the frame indicates the last time the
filesystem(s) being monitored were polled for available space. A middle mouse button click will force an
immediate filesystem poll at any time.

KEYBOARD ACCELERATORS

Keyboard accelerators allow quick access to some of the configurable parameters controlling disktool's
appearance and function.

+,-   these, respectively, increase and decrease the polling interval by 10 seconds with each keypress.

=   this displays the current polling interval in the left footer for a second before returning to the
              timestamp label.

h,v   these, respectively, change to horizontal and vertical gauge layout.

p   this forces an immediate filesystem poll to update all the gauge values.

q,x   either of these will cause disktool to quit.

OPTIONS

The following options can be given on the command line as indicated or with just the first letter following
the dash.

−c, −cmd *string*

spcify a unix command line that is executed when a filesystem being monitored goes critical.

−d, −delta

this causes deltas to be displayed showing a positive or negative change in disk space since the last
poll. By default, Green indicating increase and red indicating decrease.

−h, −horizontal

specifies the panel layout (default is vertical).

−i, −interval *int*

frequency in seconds for polling filesystems for available space (default is 180).

−l, −lineup *int*

number of gauges to lineup before starting a new row or column (default is 10).

−r, −repeat *int*

the integer argument specifies every how many polls before re-signaling of a critical filesystem. If
this value is set to 0 (the default), the critical signal only happens once, when the filesystem first

goes critical.

−s, −spacing *int*

gauge spacing in screen pixels. Default is 0, which causes auto-calculation of spacing.

−u, −used

reverses the gauge displays to show disk space used instead of the default, disk space available.

−t, −threshold *int*

defines the amount of available space in MBytes to be considered critical for the following filesystems. This can be tailored individually after startup. If the value passed contains a 'K', it will be evaluated as Kbytes.

filesystem

name of the filesystem to be monitored. Up to 64 filesystems can be specified on the command line, delimited by spaces.

EXAMPLES

To execute disktool with a polling interval of 60 secs, a new column after every 5 gauges, gauge spacing set to 75 pixels, deltas displayed, a threshold of 10 MBs and of all home partitions, the command would be:

% disktool -i 60 -l 5 -s 75 -d -t 10 /home[0-9]*

To monitor the first two filesystems with a threshold set to 30 MBs and the next two filesystems with a threshold of 5700 KBs, the command would be:

% disktool -t 30 /home01 /home02 -t 5700K /home03 /home04

To add the hostname of the machine disktool was invoked from and monitor disk partitions "/home01" and "/home02" and execute a shell script called "notify_users", the command would be:

% disktool -Wl 'hostname' /home01 /home02 -c notify_users

"-Wl" being a command line argument valid for most XVIEW applications.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

DISPLAY

Default display.

FILES

.openwin-init

Command line options are saved with a "SAVE_WORKSPACE".

SEE ALSO

xview

AUTHOR

Shaun M. Finn, *sfinn@astro.ge.com*