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Ruckus Wireless™ SmartZone™ 100 and Virtual SmartZone Essentials

Command Line Interface Reference Guide for
SmartZone 3.5

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However, it is easier to understand. This is an example of what the `/proc/meminfo` file looks like in Ubuntu 18.04: The terminal displays the information in kilobytes. On Windows 10, if applications keep crashing or they're running very slowly, or you're experiencing weird things, such as random reboots, freezes, or sudden Blue Screens of Death (BSOD), it could be difficult to pinpoint the root of the problem because it could be a software or hardware-related issue. However, usually, the memory is the first thing you want to check. However, the real advantage to the `htop` command is its user-friendly environment and improved controls. If you continue to see at least one error, one of the RAM modules probably has problems, and it may need to be replaced. Sometimes, when the test fails, the tool will be able to indicate which module has the problem with the results. This is because if it's a problem with one of the modules, you'll need to take care of the issue quickly, as it cannot only cause your computer to misbehave, but a bad memory module can also corrupt files, which is not a good thing. While there are a number of tools you can download off the internet, Windows 10 includes its own Windows Memory Diagnostic tool to check if your computer has memory problems. In this Windows 10 guide, we walk you through the steps to use the Windows Memory Diagnostic tool to find out if you have a faulty memory stick. How to diagnose memory problems on Windows 10 Using these steps requires you to restart your computer, so make sure to save any files you may have open and close any running applications before proceeding. The key figure being the available value as it displays how much memory is still available for running new applications. If the result reads "The Windows Memory Diagnostic tested the computer's memory and detected no errors," then you can discard memory as the root of the problem. If the result shows one or more errors, you can try running an extended memory test, and recheck the results. The command uses color for its output, provides full command lines for processes, as well as the option to scroll both vertically and horizontally. The information the `htop` command provides is similar to the `top` command. `htop` The following output appears: The top segment provides summary information and contains graphic meters and text counters. The lower section structures the detailed data, per process. It contains real-time information about the system's memory usage as well as the buffers and shared memory used by the kernel. Note: If you run into "Command 'htop' not found" message when trying to run the `htop` command, you will need to install the `htop` function first: `sudo snap install htop` As an alternative, use the command below: `sudo apt install htop` Using a graphical interface for server administration is not common practice. To access the System Monitor: Navigate to Show Applications. Enter System Monitor in the search bar and access the application. Select the Resources tab. A graphical overview of your memory consumption in real time, including historical information is displayed. Before Linux 2.5.41, included in `idle.st`: Time stolen from a virtual machine. This is a virtual file that reports the amount of available and used memory. In addition, you can also set a number of times the scan will be repeated to test your system's memory modules. After you're done selecting your options, just press the F10 key to go back to the main page, and the scan will restart automatically. Checking test results While you can see the status during the scan process, as soon as the test completes your computer will restart automatically, and you'll need to use the Event Viewer to see the test results to find out if you have a bad RAM module. Open Start. Search for `eventvwr.exe` and press Enter to open Event Viewer. Expand the Windows Logs folder. Right-click System, and click on Find. Type MemoryDiagnostics-Results, and click the Find Next button. Close the Find dialog. On Event Viewer, double-click the MemoryDiagnostics-Results source, and see the message. A few simple terminal commands provide access to all relevant information and help you monitor memory statistics. Before Linux 2.6.11, unknown. Conclusion This guide provided several options to check memory usage on your Linux system. (system time) `id`: Time spent idle. In this instance, the commands and the results are presented using Ubuntu 18.04. `total`: Total installed memory `used`: Memory currently in use by running processes (`used= total - free - buff/cache`) `free`: Unused memory (`free= total - used - buff/cache`) `shared`: Memory shared by multiple processes `buffers`: Memory reserved by the OS to allocate as buffers when process need them `cached`: Recently used files stored in RAM `buff/cache`: `Buffers + Cache` available Estimation of how much memory is available for starting new applications, without swapping. The commands will work with nearly all Linux distributions. The detailed description listed below provides an explanation for each value in case you need assistance in analyzing the results. However, certain data sets are much clearer, with a visual representation of memory usage. Prerequisites Access to a command line / terminal User with sudo privileges The `apt` package manager Entering `cat /proc/meminfo` in your terminal opens the `/proc/meminfo` file. We learned that a single command provides an abundance of valuable data for future analysis. Before Linux 2.5.41, this includes IO-wait time: `wa`: Time spent waiting for IO. It is possible to manipulate and configure operations by using command-line options. The `man` command in Linux `man top` provides a comprehensive list of all available variations. In this tutorial, learn five powerful commands to check memory usage in Linux. Learning to interpret the information correctly is critical. Compared to the `/proc/meminfo` file, the `free` command provides less information. Options `Result-boutput` in bytes `k-output` in kibibytes `m-output` in mebibytes `g-output` in gibibytes `l`: detailed low and high memory statistics `oold` format (no `-/+buffers/cache` line) `total` for RAM + swap `supdate` every [delay] seconds `cupdate` [count] times Note: As with most commands, entering `man free` displays an overview of all variations and descriptions of the results. The `top` command is useful to check memory and CPU usage per process. In this mode, the tool will run all the scans available in the Basic mode, in addition to `LRAND`, `Stride6` (cache enabled), `CHCKR3`, `WMATS+`, and `WINVC` tests. You can simply let the Standard mode test your computer's memory, or you can also press the F1 key at any time to open the Windows Memory Diagnostic page to change the scan options. On the options page, you can change the scan mode to Basic, which runs the `MATS+`, `INVC`, and `SCHCKR` (cache enabled) tests. Or you can also select the Extended mode, which includes every test available using Standard mode, plus `MATS+` (cache disabled), `Stride38`, `WSCHCKR`, `WStride-6`, `CHCKR4`, `WCHCKR3`, `ERAND`, `Stride6` (cache disabled), and `CHCKR8`. If necessary, you can navigate the different options using the TAB key to change cache settings. `vmstat` provides general information about processes, memory, paging, block IO, traps, and CPU activity. Here goes: Open Control Panel. Click on System and Security. Click on Administrative Tools. Double-click the Windows Memory Diagnostic shortcut. Quick tip: Alternatively, you can also use the Windows key + R keyboard shortcut, type `msched.exe`, and click OK to launch the tool. Click the Restart now and check problems option. This allows you to perform actions on individual processes with ease. The shortcuts listed at the bottom of the screen will enable you to manipulate and customize the processes quickly and without the need to type specific commands. (user time, including nice time) `sy`: Time spent running kernel code. The `free` command has multiple options to format the output so that it better matches your requirements. `Procs`: number of processes waiting for run time. `b`: number of processes in uninterruptible sleep. `Memoryswpd`: amount of virtual memory used. `free`: amount of idle memory. `buff`: the amount of memory used as buffers. `cache`: amount of memory used as cache. `Swapsi`: memory swapped in from disk (`/s`). `so`: memory swapped to disk (`/s`). `IObi`: Blocks received from a block device (blocks/s). `bo`: Blocks sent to a block device (blocks/s). `Systemin`: number of interrupts per second, including the clock. `cs`: number of context switches per second. `CPU -` These are percentages of total CPU time. `us`: Time spent running non-kernel code. The `vmstat` command is a useful tool that reports virtual memory statistics. However, if it's unable to provide that information, you may need to remove and test each memory module until you find out the one that is faulty. Although we're focusing this guide on Windows 10, the Windows Memory Diagnostic tool has been available for years, which means that you can also use it on previous versions, including Windows 8.1 and Windows 7. More Windows 10 resources For more helpful articles, coverage, and answers to common questions about Windows 10, visit the following resources: Introduction It is essential that your Linux system runs at an optimal level. If you disable the cache, it'll allow the tool to access the data in RAM directly, which ensures a complete test. Typing `free` in your command terminal provides the following result: The data represents the `used`/`available` memory and the swap memory figures in kilobytes. Now you can administer your server more efficiently. (The tool also offers an option to schedule a test in the next reboot, if you can't afford to close your applications and restart immediately.) Once your computer reboots, it will start in the Windows Memory Diagnostics environment, and the tests will kick in the Standard mode right away. The table below lists the most useful variations of the `free` command. It displays information about: `uptime`: average load `tasks`: running `number`: of users logged in `number`: of CPUs/CPU utilization `memory`: swap system processes The data is continuously updated, which allows you to follow the processes in real-time. The output might differ slightly based on the architecture and operating system in question. Aside from providing you with essential memory information, the `top` command provides a limited interactive interface. We also provide detailed explanations of what they do and more importantly, how to interpret the results.

09/03/2022 · With the development of cloud service and modern technology, there is plenty of services that can help you track an iPhone without installing any apps on it. We have listed the 5 most-used methods for you. Check the details out! 1. iCloud - Find My. iCloud is the most commonly used to track the iPhone when you don't have any other options. The `create` command creates a new virtual environment. The `--name` switch gives a name to that environment, which in this case is `dvc`. The `python` argument allows you to select the version of Python that you want installed inside the environment. Finally, the `-y` switch automatically agrees to install all the necessary packages that Python needs, without you having to respond to any ...

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