Path / File / Command	Function
`.login`	Settings für Korn Shell User
`.profile`	Profile Script für Korn Shell User
`.Xauthority`	X-Window Scecurity Mechanism
`.Xdefault`	X-Window GUI Einstellungen
`.Xsession`	X-Window Einstellungen (wie .profile)
`/etc /init.d/...`	Solaris: Run Control Scripts, system-level independent
`/rc.d/[rc{runlvl}|init].d/`	AIX: Run Control Scripts, system-level independent
`/etc/[profile|.login]`	Solaris+AIX: Initial Machine wide BSH/KSH Defaults
`/etc/csh.cshrc`	1st System-wide Setup File C Shell
`/etc/csh.login`	2nd System-wide Setup File C Shell (wenn verfügbar)
`/etc/default/...`	Solaris: Default-Umgebungseinstellungen
`/etc/default/init`	Solaris: Timezones, Locales, Language, Codepage
`/etc/default/login`	Solaris: Shell Defaults
`/etc/environment`	AIX: Shell Defaults (ulimit, umask, path etc.)
`/etc/group`	User Group Verzeichnis
`/etc/inet/...`	Solaris: Inet Daemon Config (hosts,ipnodes,services)
`/etc/inittab`	System Initialization Table
`/etc/passwd`	User Verzeichnis
`/etc/rc{runlvl}`	Run Level Boot/Stop Commands
`/etc/rc{runlvl}.d/...`	Boot/Stop Commands
`/etc/security/limits`	AIX User Limits (wie z.B. Hard und Soft File Sizes)
`/etc/services`	TCP/IP Dienste-Verzeichnis
`/etc/system`	Solaris System Kernel
`/etc/vfstab`	File System Description Table
`/home/user/.cshrc`	individual C Shell settings at login and every new C Shell
`/home/user/.login`	individual C Shell settings at login (nach .cshrc)
`/home/user/.logout`	individual log out processing
`/home[1]/user`	Home Directory
`/opt/IBM/db2/V8.1`	Sun DB2 V8.1 Installation
`/opt/IBM/db2/V9.1`	AIX DB2 V9.1 Installation (w/o Package Management)
`/usr/lpp/db2_...`	AIX DB2 Package Library
`/usr/opt/db2_08_01`	AIX DB2 V8.1 Installation
`/usr/sap/<sid>/SYS/exe/run`	SAP Executables, Utilities, User Exits
`/usr/sap/<SID>/SYS/profile/DEFAULT.PFL`	SAP R3 Executables, Utilities, User Exits
`/var/adm/{ras|log}`	wichtige System Log Files
`/var/db2/vxx/defaults.env`	DB2 Global Registry
`/var/db2/vxx/profiles.reg`	DB2 System/Node Directory
`^d`	ends user data input
`<Esc>+k | <Esc>+j`	Command Editor vi: previous | next command (scroll)
`admintool`	Solaris Admin GUI (X-Window)
`alias [shortcut="cmd"]` `alias r='fc -s'`	Pseudonym or Shortcut for a command or cmd series, e.g. simple 'repeat last command' as "r"
`apropos keyword`	Hinweise zu Schlüsselwörtern

Path / File / Command	Function

`at`	Execute Command later:
	`at -m 0730 tuesday sort <f1 >f2`
	`at now <enter> cmd`

`at -l`	List defered Command Execution
`banner text`	Creates big letters
`bc`	Builtin Calculator
`bfs file`	AIX: Scans a file, displays requested lines
`Boot Process AIX`	AIX System Boot Sequence or changing Run Levels: `shutdown` (script) or boot ➔ `init` (program) ➔ `/etc/inittab`: sysinit + rc + per level: `/sbin/rc.boot lvl + /etc/rc 2 + /etc/rc.d/rc lvl` ➔ /etc/rc.d/rc*lvl*.d /`[K|S][0-9]script` (symbolic links to /etc/rc.d/init.d) ➔ start or kill legacy systems
`Boot Process Solaris`	Solaris System Boot Sequence or changing Run Levels: `shutdown` (script) or boot ➔ `init` (program) ➔ `/etc/inittab`: initdefault, `/sbin/rc2` ➔`/etc/rc2` ➔ `/etc/rc2.d` ➔ `[K|S][0-9]script` ➔ start or kill legacy systems
`bootinfo -K`	AIX Kernel 32/64 Bit enabled, or ... `ls -al /unix` displays symbolic link to Unix Kernel
`bootinfo -r`	AIX display real memory in kilobytes
`bootinfo -y`	AIX display if the hardware is 32-bit or 64-bit
`cat [options] file`	View File
`-n`	- number lines
`chmod mask file`	Change Access Modes: 3 x `r/w/x/-` für Owner/Group/other x=exec w=write r=read
`chmod -R m f`	Recurse into Sub Path's
`chmod u+s | g+s | +t`	Setuid-Bit, Setguid-Bit, Sticky-Bit (4000/2000/1000)
`chown o.g file`	Change Owner o=owner/g=group
`chown -R o.g. f`	Change Owner, recurse into paths
`cleanipc inst-no remove`	SAP: like ipcrm, removes [shared] memory segments
`clear`	clear terminal screen
`cmd | grep -o s`	filter with options ans search patterns `-i` ignore case (upper/lower caps)
`cmd |{pg|more}`	Writes to console page by page controlled by user
`compress file`	Compress (siehe Uncompress)
`cp f1 d2`	Copy von File1 nach Directory2
`cp f1 f2`	Copy von File1 nach File2
`cp -opt f1 f2|d2`	`-f` unlink `-i` prompt before overwrite `-p` preserve permissions `-r` recurse into subdirs
`cpio parms` `find . -print | cpio -ov >/dev/rfd0`	Copy Files into or from an Archive, for example Copy all File of Directory to Disk
`crontab -l`	List of (planned) crontab activities

Path / File / Command	Function
`curt -i`	AIX: CPU Utilization Reporting Tool
`date [format]`	Ausgabe des Dates [in versch. Formaten]
`db2am`	DB2 Activity Monitor (use client GUI)
`db2dart db /tsi n /rhwm`	Simple reduction of a DB2 tablespace highwater mark. Complex reduction: Use arguments `/lhwm /NP 0`
`db2fm -i inst -f|-a on|off`	Fault Monitor per Instance options, see also `./sqllib/fm.[hostname].reg`
`db2fmcu -d`	Stops db2fmcd daemon Fault monitor process and removes entry from /etc/inittab (see */db2-inst-path*/bin)
`db2ls`	List installed DB2 V9.1 products and features
`db2mtrk -i -d -p -m [-v] [-r n n]`	DB2 Memory Tracker: Report of Memory Status for Instances, Databases and Agents
`db2osconf`	Recommendations for Solaris Kernel values (root Users): `-h` Help Screen `-f` compare to current `-l` List current
`db2pd`	Information from the DB2 memory sets (sysadm): `-inst` Instance-Scope Info `-everything` all DB Info `-alldbs` all Databases `-dynamic` SQL Statements `-osinfo` Operating System `-tcbstats` TBSpace Info
`db2pdcfg [-catch|-cos par]`	DB2 Call-Out Script for problem determination: `-catch status|clear|'....'` (eg. `'deadlock|timeout'`) `-cos status|on|off|...`
`db2support -d db -m -n no`	Creates DB2 Support (Zip) File for IBM technical support

Path / File / Command	Function
`db2top`	DB2 interactive snapshot monitor: d - Database / l - Sessions a - Details for <agentid> / t - Tablespaces b - Bufferpools / T - Tables D - Dynamic SQL / U - Locks m - Memory pools / s - Statements u - Utilities / p - Partitions A - HADR / F - Federation B - Bottlenecks / J - Skew detection C - Toggle collector on/off / W - Watch user/agent / - Set regexp / g - Toggle gauge on/off i - Toggle idle objects on/off / G - Toggle local/global snap P - Select db partition / X - Toggle ext. mode on/off k - Toggle actual/delta values / z - Descending sort Z - Ascending sort / + - Longer default sort - - Shorter default sort / I - Set new snapshot interval R - Reset snapshot monitor / S - Run native DB2 snapshot > - Move right / < - Move left c - Change columns order / f - Freeze display ! - Goto to system prompt / V - Set deflt explain schema O - Display settings / w - Write parms to .db2toprc h - Help / q - Quit

`db2trc on`
`...`
`db2trc dmp db2trc.dmp`
`db2trc off`
`db2trc flw db2trc.dmp db2trc.flw`
`db2trc fmt db2trc.dmp db2trc.fmt`
	Starts DB2 trace:
	... issue command or start DB2 application
	Dump Trace into File
	Trace off,
	Trace flow and
	Trace format into separate file

`dbx -a <pid> | <file>`
`detach <pid>`
`quit`
	Debugging eines Binaries oder eines lfd. Prozesses, ohne `detach` wird `<pid>` beendet.
	(im Anschluß `gencore <pid> <file>`)

`df -k`	Display Free KB Block on File Systems
`diff f1 f2`	Differences between Files
`diff -rsl f1 f2`	Differences, recurse, long, all files
`disp+work -v`	SAP R/3 Release Level Display
`dmesg`	Solaris Display System Messages
`dpmon pf=profile`	SAP R/3 Display Queue Statistics, numerous arguments, profile in /sapmnt/<SSID>/profile
`dscdb6up <user> <password>`	SAP R/3: login and change pwd for users <sapsid>adm and sap<sapsid> or sapr3
`dscdb6up -create <connect user pwd> <sapsid_adm pwd>`	SAP R/3 password regeneration after change of DB2DB6EKEY environment variable.

Path / File / Command	Function
`dscdb6up -create <sap<sapsid>|sapr3 pwd> <<sapsid>adm pwd>`	SAP R/3 set password in case of loss or loss of configuration file dscdb6.conf
`du -k`	Disk Usage in KB, `-a` for each file `-s` Summary

`egrep opt "string" file`
`-c -i`
`-e pattern`
`-l`
	Extended grep Command:
	- count results - ignore case
	- search for patterns, `egrep -l -e "(sed|awk)" *`
	- print only files names with matches

`eject`	Eject (e.g. CD-Rom)
`errpt [-a]`	AIX Error Reporting, auch im Detail
`exit`	End Session/Shell
`export DISPLAY=`*`ipaddr`*`:0`	Redirection of X-Window screen output
`fc [-l | -s `*`nn`*`]`	Command History File, list or start cmd
`file `*`file`*	Classify File Content/Type

`filemon`	AIX File Access Monitor, Performance:
	`filemon -v -o `*`ofile`*` -O all`
	`dd if=`*`file1`*` of=`*`file2`*` bs=1k count=100000`
	`trcstop`

`fileplace `*`options file`*	Placement of file in LV and/or PV `-p` physical volume `-l` logical volume `-i` indirect blocks `-v` details, degree of fragmentat.
`find . -name `*`f1`* `find . -type f -name "test*" -print -exec grep -i "ruban" {} \;`	Suche File *f1* in diesem Pfad und allen Subdirs Suche alle Files (Type f) mit Namen test* in diesem und allen Unterverzeichnissen, gebe den Namen aus durchsuche sie per grep Command nach String "ruban"
`finger -s`	Short Infos on active Users
`finger `*`user`*	Find Infos about User

`ftp`	File Transfer Programm:
	`open `*`host`*
	`user `*`user psw`*
	`get|put `*`file`*` [`*`file`*`]`
	`close and quit`

`fusage`	Solaris Disk Access Statistics

`fuser [opt]`
`device`
`path`
`-c`
`-d`
`-k`
`-u`
`-x`
	Lists the process numbers of local processes that use the local or remote files specified by the File parameter:
	- open files in the file system
	- open files which have been unlinked
	- SIGKILL signal to process (root only)
	- login name for local processes using
	- executable/loadable objects (with `-c` or `-f`)

`getconf -a`	AIX: Configuration Information

`grep `*`opt pat f`*
`-i -n`
`-l`
	Search File *f* for Pattern *pat* with Option *opt*
	ignore case print line numbers
	print only names of files with matching lines

Path / File / Command	Function

`grep -v '^$' fin > fout`
`grep '.' fin > fout`
`sed '/^$/d' fin > fout`
`sed -n '/^$/!p' fin>fout`
`awk NF fin > fout`
`awk '/./' fin > fout`
	Remove blank lines from file fin, creates file fout.

`groups`	Show Group Membership of User
`head -`*`nnn file`*	die ersten nnn Zeilen einer File ausgeben
`history`	See "`fc -l`", set history=nn
`ifconfig -a`	Display machine IP address
`install|patch` → `/var/sadm/`	Solaris Packages: versions and patches (e.g. FixPaks)
`instfix -i [-k `*`n`*`]`	AIX List Installed Fixes "IXnnnnnn"
`instfix -i | grep ML`	AIX Maintenance Level, siehe Text „All filesets for ...", siehe auch `oslevel`
`ioo -L`	AIX display tunables characteristics
`iostat -s System` `iostat -a Adapter`	AIX File System Performance (History active? `lsattr -E -l sys0 -a iostat`)
`iostat -xnP`	Solaris File System Performance (detailled Device)
`ipcrm {-m|-q|-s} `*`id`*	Remove IPC's (`-m`=Shared Memory, `-q`=Message, `-s`=Semaphore-ID
`ipcs [-ma]`	Interprocess Communication System , Shared Memory Usage Status anzeigen
`jobs -l`	PID und Working Dir von Jobs
`kill -9 `*`pid`*	Kill pid immediatelly and all children (Signal Kill SIGKILL=9, see `kill -l`)
`kill `*`pid`*	Kill Process mit ID *pid*
`last`	Display Last Logins
`leave `*`hhmm`*	Wecker
`listusers`	List User Login Information
`llstatus`	AIX SP: information on Load Leveler machine status
`ln -`*`opt sf tf`*	Make Links from Source to Target File `-s` Symbolic Link `-f` replace existing link
`lqueryvg -At -p hdisk0`	AIX all attributes for the VG (Disks, see `lspv`)
`ls `*`options file`*	List Directory Structure `-al` lange Liste mit Attributen `-R` recurse subdirs `-t` sortiert nach Timestamp `-u` 'used' timestamp
`lsattr -E -l `*`device`*	AIX Show Device Attributes, e.g. Disk Device
`lsattr -El sys0 -a realmem`	AIX Display Real Memory
`lscfg | grep proc`	AIX Display Number of Processors
`lscfg -vp | pg`	AIX Hardware Information
`lsconf`	AIX List Configuration (siehe auch prtconf)
`lsdev -C -H`	AIX Device Information of customized devices
`lsmle -c`	AIX List of system-defined locale definitions →/usr/lib/nls/
`lslpp -l`	AIX List installed Software Packages
`lslpp -qLc`	AIX query and report installed Software e.g. for compare

Path / File / Command	Function
`lsps option`	AIX Display Paging Space: `-a` display size `-s` summay/usage
`lspv [-p|l|L disk]`	AIX List Physical Volumes and Volume Groups
`lsvg {-l|-L} vg-name`	AIX LV's in VG | VG attributes
`lsvg -L -n device`	AIX Display VG on a physical device e.g. `hdisk`
`lsvg -o | lsvg -i -l`	AIX Display Logical Volumes sortiert nach Volume Groups
`lvmstat -l|-g name`	AIX LV Statistics (like iostat but on LV's or VG's)
`man cmd`	Manual Pages zu Unix Commands
`memlimits`	SAP R/3 address space configuration test tool
`metastat [-s id -i -t -p]`	Solaris Metadevice Information (LVM, s.a. `lsvg`, `lslv`)
`mount [all]`	Show Device Table or mount if `/etc/filesystems` indicates '`mount=true`' (also: `smitty mount`)
`mpstat`	Solaris Processor Status (→ `pstat -S`)
`mv -opt f f|d`	Move/Rename File to File|Directory
`netstat/nfsstat`	Netzwerk Aktivität
`newgrp group`	Log in with another Group (non-primary)
`nslookup ip-addr|name`	Name Server Look-up function
`oslevel [-r|-g]`	AIX Maintenance Level, oder alternativ siehe `instfix`
`passwd [-d] [login name]`	Passwowrt ändern/löschen
`perl -MDBI -e 'DBI-> installed_versions'`	Listet Versionen der Perl Database Interfaces (auch DB2 unter DBD::DB2)
`perl -V`	Perl Version, stored at `ls -al `which perl``
`perspectives`	AIX: Invokes SP Perspectives GUI
`pkginfo -l`	List installed Solaris Software Packages
`pprof <time>`	AIX Measure CPU usage of Kernel Threads
`prstat [-a]`	Solaris report active process statistics (→ `top/topas`)
`prtconf`	System Configuration Info (siehe auch lsconf)
`prtdiag`	System Diagnostics
`ps`	Report Process Status `-ef` Full List all Processes `-l` Long Listing `-o` format
`ps ➔ von /usr/ucb`	Extended UCB Process Status `-a` all `-S` accum CPU Time `-x` w/o Terminal `-l` Long Listing
`ps au`	Display Commands and Arguments
`ps -efo THREAD`	AIX Full List of all Threads in process
`ps eww [pid]`	Display Environment Variables of process id
`psrinfo`	Solaris Processor Information
`pstat -f (various flags)`	AIX Display interpretation of various system tables, e.g. `-a|-p` process table, `-f` file table, `-S` processors, `-s` swap and paging space usage
`ptree -a pid|uid`	Solaris show process tree
`pwconv`	erzeugt `/etc/shadow` aus `/etc/passwd`
`pwd`	Print Current Working Directory

Path / File / Command	Function
`rm -opt file`	Delete/Remove Files: `-f` force without prompting `-i` ask for confirmation `-R/r` recurse into subdirectories
`Run Levels | Init states`	0: power-down state 1: administrative state 2: multiuser state 3: dflt., multi user operation, all resources avail. 4: alternative multiuser state 5: power-down state 6: reboot with initdefault in /etc/inittab (i.e. 3) S: single user (root) access only
`rup`	Up Time Remote Machine
`saposcol -h`	SAP R3 Operating System Data Collector

`sar -opt t n`
`-s hhmm Startzeit`
`-e hhmm Endezeit`
	System Activty Reporter (siehe sa1, sa2, sadc in man)
	`-u` CPU `-r` Memory
	`-g` Paging `-v` Processes
	`-d` Disk I/O `-P` ALL per Processor Statistics

`schedo -L`	AIX the current, default, and reboot settings
`sendmail ricipient-list`	SMTP Send Mail
`set -o vi`	Editing Commands as used in vi
`set -vx`	Shell Script Debugging
`setenv DISPLAY ip-addr:0.0`	Route X-Windows output to specific console
`showipc instance-no`	SAP: wie `ipcs`, Anzeige von Memory Segments
`showrev [-p]`	Solaris Systemeigenschaften/ Patch Level
`shutdown -Fr`	AIX Fast Reboot
`shutdown -i6`	Solaris: Shutdown and reboot (see `Run Levels`)
`smitty`	Interaktive AIX Command Konsole
`smitty nfs`	-> NFS -> Add a directory to Export List -> /export/samplepath (Export now/at system restart)
`snap`	AIX: Sammelt System Informationen (Root)
`spmon`	AIX SP Monitor: `-d` Display `-power off|on node1` Strom aus|an
`starsap [r3|db|all]`	SAP R3 Start Script Instance and/or Database
`startx`	AIX Start X-Windows Session (see DISPLAY)
`stopsap [r3|db|all]`	SAP R3 Stop Script Instance and/or Database
`su [-] user`	Switch to another User [- changes env] `-c cmd` Execute cmd, then return
`svmon`	AIX Memory Usage Monitor
`sysdef -i`	Solaris System Resource Limits
`tail -nnn file`	die letzten nnn Zeilen einer File ausgeben
`tar switches archive [files]`	Process Archive File `-xvf` Extract File `-cf` Create File
`tee -a file`	Display and writes output to file e.g. `ls -al | tee -a directory.txt`
`time cmd`	Elapsed/System/User Time for Command
`top|topas`	Report local system information (→ `prstat`)

Path / File / Command	Function
`tr`	Deletes or substitutes Characters
`tr '{}' '()' < f1 > f2`	- wandelt Klammern um
`tr -d '\015' < in > out`	– entfernt `^M` (DOS Zeilenumbruch)
`traceroute ip-addr`	Trace der IP-Strecke
`tvi file`	Line Editor Full Screen
`ulimit -[H]a`	All (Hard) User Limits
`umask [mask]`	Maskierung für User Files (Komplement verwenden)
`uname -M|m`	AIX Display Machine Type/Model and ID
`uncompress file`	Uncompress (siehe Comress)
`uptime`	System Load der letzten 1/5/15 Min.
`vi file`	Browse/Edit File `:q` quit `:q!` quit w/o save `:w` write file `esc-dd` remove row `esc-x` del char `esc-shift-a` end `esc-i` insert char `esc-o` inser row
`vi file`	Line Editor
`vmo -L`	AIX Virtual Memory information

`vmstat [opts intval count]`
`-s summary`
`-i interrupts sinc startup`
`-v VMM statistics`
`-t prints timestamp`
	Statistics: Processes, Memory, Paging, Faults, CPU, Disk
	r kernel threads on run queue, run-able threads
	b avg number of kernel threads on wait queue
	avm number of pages allocated to paging space
	free number of free memory frames (4KB)
	re number (rate) of pages reclaimed
	pi no. (rate) of pages paged in from paging space
	po no. (rate) of pages paged out to paging space
	fr number (rate) of pages freed (VMM LRU)
	sr no. (rate) pages scanned by LRU daemon
	cy rate of complete scans of Page Frame Table
	in number (rate) of device interrupts
	sy number (rate) of system calls
	cs number (rate) of context switches
	us percent of CPU time spent in user mode
	sy percent of CPU time spent in system mode
	id CPU idle time
	wa waiting on I/O
	page ins page is read from disk to memory
	pages outs writing pages to disk
	paging space page ins only pages read f. paging spc
	paging space page outs only pages writtem f. pag.space

`w[-hsuw]`	Current System Activity (1, 5, 15 Minuten)
`wc -opts file`	Word Count `-w` Words `-l` Lines
`whereis name`	Locate binary, source, man page in /usr/...
`which cmd`	Pathname of Command

Path / File / Command	Function
`who [am i]`	who is on system, what is my account
`-b`	Last System Boot Time
`-r`	System Run Level (usually with boot time)
`whodo -l`	Jobs being performed by users on the system.
`wlmcheck`	AIX: WLM Prüfung mit Ausgabe der Configurationswerte
`wlmstat`	AIX: WLM Resource Utilization Status
`wsm`	AIX: System Manager Start (X-Win, von Telnet aus)
`xargs -i cmd`	Execute comand, receive input from standard input. `ls -al * | xargs -i date +"Snapshot %Y-%m-%d-%H.%M.%S: {}"` e.g. snapshot view of a path
`Xsession` ➔`/usr/dt/bin/`	Start CDE X-Window session client

Supported Languages and Locales: (Excerpt of some important languages)

Codeset	Language	Country or category	Locale
IBM-1252	German	Germany	de_DE.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	German	Germany	de_DE
ISO8859-15	German	Germany	de_DE.8859-15
UTF-8	German	Germany	DE_DE
ISO8859-1	English	United States	en_US
ISO8859-15	English	United States	en_US.8859-15
UTF-8	English	United States	EN_US
IBM-1252	Italian	Italy	it_IT.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	Italian	Italy	it_IT
ISO8859-15	Italian	Italy	it_IT.8859-15
UTF-8	Italian	Italy	IT_IT
IBM-1252	French	France	fr_FR.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	French	France	fr_FR
ISO8859-15	French	France	fr_FR.8859-15
UTF-8	French	France	FR_FR
IBM-1252	Spanish	Spain	es_ES.IBM-1252
ISO8859-1	Spanish	Spain	es_ES
ISO8859-15	Spanish	Spain	es_ES.8859-15
UTF-8	Spanish	Spain	ES_ES

Kernel Processes AIX 4.3/5.xL/6.xL (kprocs):

aios	Relates to Asynchronous I/O kernel process
cdpg	A kernel daemon that deals with CDRFS filesystems and is started only when a CD based filesystem is mounted.
dlci	A kernel process dealing with Data Link Control protocol. You will see this kproc mostly on systems using old protocols such as SNA. Some old printers also use this protocol.
dog	A kproc spawned by the netinet driver and deals with IP packet switching. The concept of dog process also came from Open Software Foundation (OSF).
gil	GIL term is an acronym for "Generalized Interrupt Level" and was created by the Open Software Foundation (OSF), This is the networking daemon responsible for processing all the network interrupts, including incoming packets, tcp timers, etc.
lvmbb	A kernel process associated with LVM device driver.
jfsc	This is a JFS daemon that does compression/decompression for compressed file systems. It is started when you mount a locally locally mounted compressed file system. It should go away when there are no mounted compressed file systems. You can use the dumpfs command to check if you have any compressed file systems.
j2pg	Kernel process integral to processing JFS2 I/O requests.
jfsz	JFS zero'ing kproc, allocate/zeros out disk blocks on 'bigfile' filesystems.
kbio	NFS biod threads -- works just like a biod process.
lrud	Least recently Used Daemon or "page-stealer" is dispatched when the Virtual Memory Manager (VMM) needs to free memory. There is one of these kprocs for each memory pool (Default: number of CPUs/8, minimum number of memory pools1).
netm	Network memory allocator that allocates pinned memory for use via netmalloc kernel services.
reaper	A kernel process that deals with cleaning up defunct processes.
rtcm	RPC transport connection manager used by the NFS kernel extension.
swapper	Part of the kernel scheduler and schedules threads on the processors' run queue.
wlmsched	Kernel process that aids Work Load Manager. Usually, inactive (but in process table) unless WLM is being used.
xmgc	A kernel process that deals with garbage collection for kernel memory allocated via xmalloc and xmfree kernel services.
There are some kprocs that directly influence performance. These kprocs still do not have a user interface but their behavior can be influenced.	
aios	The min and max number of this kproc can be tuned via SMIT. smit chgaio —> Minimum number of servers and MAXIMUM number of servers
lrud	Behavior of this kproc can be influenced by vmtune/vmo's options. The most common options are when it is dispatched (minfree) and what type of memory pages ity prefers (maxperm and maxclient).
swapper	The swapper's behavior can be influenced by tuning with schedtune or schedo.