

ab

===

Apache服务器的性能测试工具

补充说明

ab命令是一个测试你 Apache http 服务器的工具，你可以通过这个工具，指定一个单位时间内向 apache 发出的请求数量来看看你的 Apache 和机器配合的性能如何。

语法

```
``shell ab [ -A auth-username:password ] [ -c concurrency ] [ -C cookie-name=value ] [ -d ] [ -e csv-file ] [ -g gnuplot-file ] [ -h ] [ -H custom-header ] [ -i ] [ -k ] [ -n requests ] [ -p POST-file ] [ -P proxy-auth-user-name:password ] [ -q ] [ -s ] [ -S ] [ -t timelimit ] [ -T content-type ] [ -v verbosity ] [ -V ] [ -w ] [ -x <table>-attributes ] [ -X proxy[:port] ] [ -y <tr>-attributes ] [ -z <td>-attributes ] [http://host-name[:port]/path] ``
```

选项

```
``shell -A auth-username:password
```

```
# 支持基本的验证证书,用户名和密码之间使用"冒号" :
# 分隔开,ab将以明文方式传送过去.不管服务器是不是需要
# ,也就是说你的服务器需要支持401认证.
```

-c concurrency

```
# 同时向服务器端发送的请求数目,默认状态下是一次只执行一个http请求.
```

-C cookie-name=value

```
# Add a Cookie: line to the request. The argument is typically in the
# form of a name=value pair. This field is repeatable.
```

-d # Do not display the "percentage served within XX [ms] table".

```
# (legacy support).
```

-e csv-file

```
# Write a Comma separated value (CSV) file which contains for each
# percentage (from 1% to 100%) the time (in milli seconds) it took to
# serve that percentage of the requests. This is usually more useful
# than the 'gnuplot' file; as the results are already 'binned'.
```

-g gnuplot-file

```
# Write all measured values out as a 'gnuplot' or TSV (Tab separate
# values) file. This file can easily be imported into packages like
# Gnuplot, IDL, Mathematica, Igor or even Excell. The labels are on
```

```
# the first line of the file.
```

-h # 显示使用说明 -H custom-header

```
# 向请求包追加附加的标题字符串.此参数应该是有效的标题 行(header  
# line)形式,通常使用冒号":"来分隔有效配对 (valid pair)例如 'Accept-  
# Encoding: zip/zop;8 bit';
```

-i # 使用一个 http 头(HEAD) 来替换 GET方法.不可以掺入POST 方法

-k # 允许http KeepAlive []也就是说执行多个请求在一个 http

```
# 会话当中,默认是不允许的也就是no KeepAlive啦;)
```

-n requests

```
# 执行一次测试会话的时候所发出的请求数目,默认是执行一个单一的请求  
# 当然了这样的测试结果也就没什么意义了
```

-p POST-file

```
# 测试程序也就是ab,将向Apache server发送带有HTTP POST 的请求.
```

-P proxy-auth-username:password

```
# 当需要通过代理测试一台 HTTP 服务器的时候而你的代理  
# 又需要用户名密码验证,这时你可以使用这个选项,同样  
# 用户名与密码之间使用冒号":"分隔开,ab将之以明文的方式  
# 发送出去,当然,前提是你的代理是处于407认证状态的
```

-q # When processing more than 150 requests, ab outputs a progress count

```
# on stderr every 10% or 100 requests or so. The -q flag will sup-  
# press these messages.
```

-s # When compiled in (ab -h will show you) use the SSL protected https

```
# rather than the http protocol. This feature is experimental and  
# very rudimentary. You probably do not want to use it.
```

-S # Do not display the median and standard deviation values, nor dis-

```
# play the warning/error messages when the average and median are  
# more than one or two times the standard deviation apart. And de-  
# fault to the min/avg/max values. (legacy support).
```

-t timelimit

```
# 设置测试的时间的长短,使用这个选项ab将自动设置  
# 测试请求会话数目为50000,然后以你设置的时间为  
# 固定周期.默认状态下是没有时限的,也就是直到完成
```

```
# 你所设置的请求数目为止.
```

```
-T content-type
```

```
# 内容类型标头,使用在POST数据的时候.
```

```
-v verbosity
```

```
# 设置冗余级别,4级打印出每个请求标头的详细信息,  
# 3级打印出回应代码(例如,404,200),2级打印出警告 信息和指示消息
```

```
-V # 显示版本号并且退出 -w # 打印输出结果到HTML表中. 默认的表是两列n行白底黑框
```

```
-x <table>-attributes
```

```
# 使用字符串来描述表的属性,该属性字符串应该插入到<table 这里 >
```

```
-X proxy[:port]
```

```
# Use a proxy server for the requests.
```

```
-y <tr>-attributes
```

```
# 用于生成html表格每行的属性名 (<tr>)
```

```
-z <td>-attributes
```

```
# 用于生成html表格每列的属性名 (<td>)
```

```
...
```

```
### 参数
```

```
主机：被测试主机。
```

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