tcping工具使用方法

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tcping这个软件是针对TCP监控的，也可以看到ping 值，即使机房禁PING，服务器禁PING了，也可以通过它来监控服务器的情况。除了ping，它还有一个功能，监控端口的状态。请在附件中获取tcping工具。

下面介绍一下这个软件的用途，

一、可以监听服务器的端口状态，默认是80端口的，也可以指定其它端口；二、可以看到ping 返回的时间，这样可以知道服务器是否有延时或者端口不通的状态。

软件的使用非常简单：

一、将下载的文件放在C:\WINDOWS\system32 目录下，就可以直接使用了。如为64位操作系统，使用tcping64.exe文件，复制到system32目录下后，重命名为tcping.exe。

二、在windows命令提示符里可以直接使用这个命令了，相关的参数可以自己查询一下，查询的命令是：tcping /?

三、简单地举两个例子的使用

tcping www.baidu.com tcping -t www.baidu.com 【参数-t 是让命令一直运行ping 】

tcping -d -t www.baidu.com 【参数 -d 是显示时间，这样就可以更清楚了】

tcping -d -t www.baidu.com 21 【这里只是举例，21是您所需要监听的端口，这个可以行定义。】

官方使用方法:

NAME

tcping - simulate "ping" over tcp by establishing a connection to network hosts.

Measures the time for your system to [SYN], receive the target's [SYN][ACK] and send [ACK]. Note that the travel time for the last ACK is not included - only the time it takes to be put on the wire a tthe sending end.

SYNOPSIS

tcping [-tdsvf46] [-i interval] [-n times] [-w interval] [-b n] [-r times][-j depth] [--tee filename] [-f] destination [port]

DESCRIPTION

tcping measures the time it takes to perform a TCP 3-way handshake (SYN, SYN/ACK, ACK) between itself and a remote host.

The travel time of the outgoing final ACK is not included, only the (minimal) amount of time it has taken to drop it on the wire at the near end. This allows the travel time of the (SYN, SYN/ACK) to approximate the travel time of the ICMP (request, response) equivalent.

参数

-4 Prefer using IPv4

-6 Prefer using IPv6

-t ping continuously until stopped via control-c

-n count send _count_ pings and then stop. Default 4.

-i interval

Wait _interval_ seconds between pings. Default 1. Decimals permitted.

-w interval

Wait _interval_ seconds for a response. Default 2. Decimals permitted.

-d include date and time on every output line

-f Force sending at least one byte in addition to making the connection.

-b type Enable audible beeps.

'-b 1' will beep "on down". If a host was up, but now its not, beep.

'-b 2' will beep "on up". If a host was down, but now its up, beep.

'-b 3' will beep "on change". If a host was one way, but now its the other, beep.

'-b 4' will beep "always".

-r count Every _count_ pings, we will perform a new DNS lookup for the host in case it changed.

-s Exit immediately upon a success.

-v Print version and exit.

-j depth Calculate jitter. Jitter is defined as the difference between the last response time and the historical average.

If _depth_ is specified tcping will use the prior _depth_ values to calculate a rolling average.

If _depth_ is not specified tcping will use the overall average.

--tee _filename_ Duplicate output to the _filename_ specified. Windows can still not be depended upon to have a useful command line environment. Don't tease me, *nix guys.

destination

A DNS name, an IP address, or (in "http" mode) a URL.

Do not specify the protocol ("http://") in "http" mode. Also do not specify server port via ":port" syntax.

For instance: "tcping http://www.elifulkerson.com:8080/index.html" would fail Use the style: "tcping w

ww.elifulkerson.com/index.html 8080" instead.

port

A numeric TCP port, 1-65535. If not specified, defaults to 80.

HTTP MODE OPTIONS

-h Use "http" mode. In http mode we will attempt to GET the specified document and return additional values including the document's size, http response code, kbit/s.

-u In "http" mode, include the target URL on each output line.

-post Use POST instead of GET in http mode.