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Cara Memonitor Traffic Jaringan di Linux

Berikut ini adalah daftar linux command / aplikasi yang dapat digunakan untuk memonitor traffic networking.

NLOAD

Perintah

nload

tampilan \\

cara install

```
# fedora or centos  
$ yum install nload -y  
  
# ubuntu/debian  
$ sudo apt-get install nload
```

HTTPRY

Httpry adalah tools monitoring traffic port 80 untuk linux dan Untuk dapat menggunakan httpry anda harus menginstall paket epel

```
yum install epel-release -y  
yum install httpry -y
```

Berikut ini adalah cara penggunaan httpry

```
httpry -i eth0
```

dan outputnya kurang lebih seperti ini

```
[root@uvcms1 abuse]# httpry -i eth0  
httpry version 0.1.8 -- HTTP logging and information retrieval tool  
Copyright (c) 2005-2014 Jason Bittel <jason.bittel@gmail.com>  
Starting capture on eth0 interface  
2020-09-26 15:47:53      139.99.53.101    36.77.47.183    <      -      -  
-      HTTP/1.1        403      Forbidden  
2020-09-26 15:47:53      36.77.47.183    139.99.53.101    >      GET  
kediriport.co.id        /wp-  
content/themes/korankoran/includes/sharrre.php?url=http%3A%2F%2Fkediriport.co.id%2F2020%2F09%2F26%2Fdhitotiba-tiba-datang-ke-nu%2F&type=googlePlus  
HTTP/1.1      -      -  
2020-09-26 15:47:53      36.77.47.183    139.99.53.101    >      GET  
kediriport.co.id        /wp-  
content/themes/korankoran/includes/sharrre.php?url=http%3A%2F%2Fkediriport.co.id%2F2020%2F09%2F26%2Fdhitotiba-tiba-datang-ke-nu%2F&type=stumbleupon  
HTTP/1.1      -      -  
2020-09-26 15:47:53      139.99.53.101    143.204.82.117    >      GET  
www.stumbleupon.com      /services/1.01/badge.getinfo?
```

Anda bisa menghilangkan keterangan header httpry version dengan cara menambahkan **-q**

```
httpry -q -i eth0
```

Apabila anda hanya ingin mengambil traffic 50 baris anda bisa menggunakan

```
httpry -q -i eth0 -n 30
```

Anda juga dapat menyimpan output pada file dengan cara

```
httpry -q -i eth0 -n 30 -o /path/nama-file.txt
```

atau bisa juga

```
httpry -q -i eth0 -n 30 >> /path/nama-file.txt
```

Apabila anda ingin memfilter post, get, head anda bisa menggunakan

```
httpry -q -i eth0 -n 30 -m post,head
```

Apabila anda ingin memfilter source traffic dari ip tertentu berikut ini perintahnya

```
httpry -q -i eth0 -n 30 'src host 139.99.53.101'
```

dan untuk filter traffic berdasarkan destinasi ip address, anda bisa menggunakan perintah

```
httpry -q -i eth0 -n 30 'dst host 139.99.53.101'
```

IFTOP

Perintah Command

```
$ sudo iftop -n
```

Tampilan

	12.5kb	25.0kb	37.5kb	50.0kb	62.5kb
192.168.1.2	=> 195.221.84.4		6.67kb	6.18kb	5.80kb
	<=		10.2kb	9.90kb	9.41kb
192.168.1.2	=> 70.82.8.51		5.36kb	5.59kb	5.25kb
	<=		7.24kb	7.99kb	7.60kb
192.168.1.2	=> 217.126.101.254		4.70kb	4.76kb	4.43kb
	<=		4.48kb	4.76kb	4.51kb
192.168.1.2	=> 96.242.40.175		4.29kb	4.72kb	4.49kb
	<=		4.48kb	4.76kb	4.58kb
192.168.1.2	=> 108.216.65.96		3.70kb	3.75kb	3.54kb
	<=		2.76kb	3.39kb	3.26kb
192.168.1.2	=> 173.255.230.5		0b	1.58kb	1.01kb
	<=		0b	686b	455b
192.168.1.2	=> 130.127.255.220		736b	662b	690b
	<=		1.09kb	0.98kb	1.03kb
192.168.1.2	=> 23.236.59.231		1.12kb	576b	504b
	<=		1.64kb	941b	840b
192.168.1.2	=> 216.33.130.209		208b	208b	208b
	<=		208b	208b	208b
192.168.1.2	=> 74.125.135.125		0b	158b	99b
	<=		0b	122b	76b
TX:	cum:	53.0kB	peak:	33.2rates:	27.0kb
RX:		64.6kB		36.4kb	28.5kb
TOTAL:		118kB		69.6kb	26.5kb
					32.3kb
					58.8kb

Installasi

```
# fedora or centos
yum install iftop -y
```

```
# ubuntu or debian
```

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```
$ sudo apt-get install iftop
```

IPTRAF

Perintah

```
$ sudo iptraf
```

Tampilan

```
IPTraf
TCP Connections (Source Host:Port) ----- Packets ----- Bytes lags Iface
[ 192.168.1.2:42053 > 2 152--A- eth0
[ 54.236.180.90:9999 > 1 96-PA- eth0
[ 192.168.1.2:55015 > 12 624--A- eth0
[ 216.33.130.209:5222 > 12 624--A- eth0
[ 192.168.1.2:57880 = 16 2168CLOSED eth0
[ 38.127.167.7:443 = 13 8964CLOSED eth0
[ 192.168.1.2:50999 > 8 563--A- eth0
[ 74.125.135.125:5222 > 8 6738-PA- eth0
[ 192.168.1.2:40465 > 2 152--A- eth0
[ 54.236.180.90:9999 > 1 96-PA- eth0
[ 192.168.1.2:51067 > 1 52--A- eth0
[ 74.125.135.125:5222 > 1 52--A- eth0
[ 192.168.1.2:43164 > 1 88-PA- eth0
TCP: 10 entries ----- Active -----
```

```
UDP (92 bytes) from 192.168.1.2:55012 to 217.126.101.254:11352 on eth0
UDP (92 bytes) from 65.34.190.57:44084 to 192.168.1.2:32821 on eth0
UDP (121 bytes) from 192.168.1.2:55012 to 217.126.101.254:11352 on eth0
UDP (153 bytes) from 65.34.190.57:44084 to 192.168.1.2:32821 on eth0
UDP (92 bytes) from 70.82.8.51:64962 to 192.168.1.2:40257 on eth0
UDP (140 bytes) from 192.168.1.2:32821 to 65.34.190.57:44084 on eth0
Bottom ----- Elapsed time: 0:00 -----
Pkts captured (all interfaces): 991 | TCP flow rate: 0.00 kbytes/s
Up/Dn/PgUp/PgDn-scroll M-more TCP info W-chg actv win S-sort TCP X-ex
```

Install

```
# Centos (base repo)
$ yum install iptraf

# fedora or centos (with epel)
$ yum install iptraf-ng -y

# ubuntu or debian
$ sudo apt-get install iptraf iptraf-ng
```

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