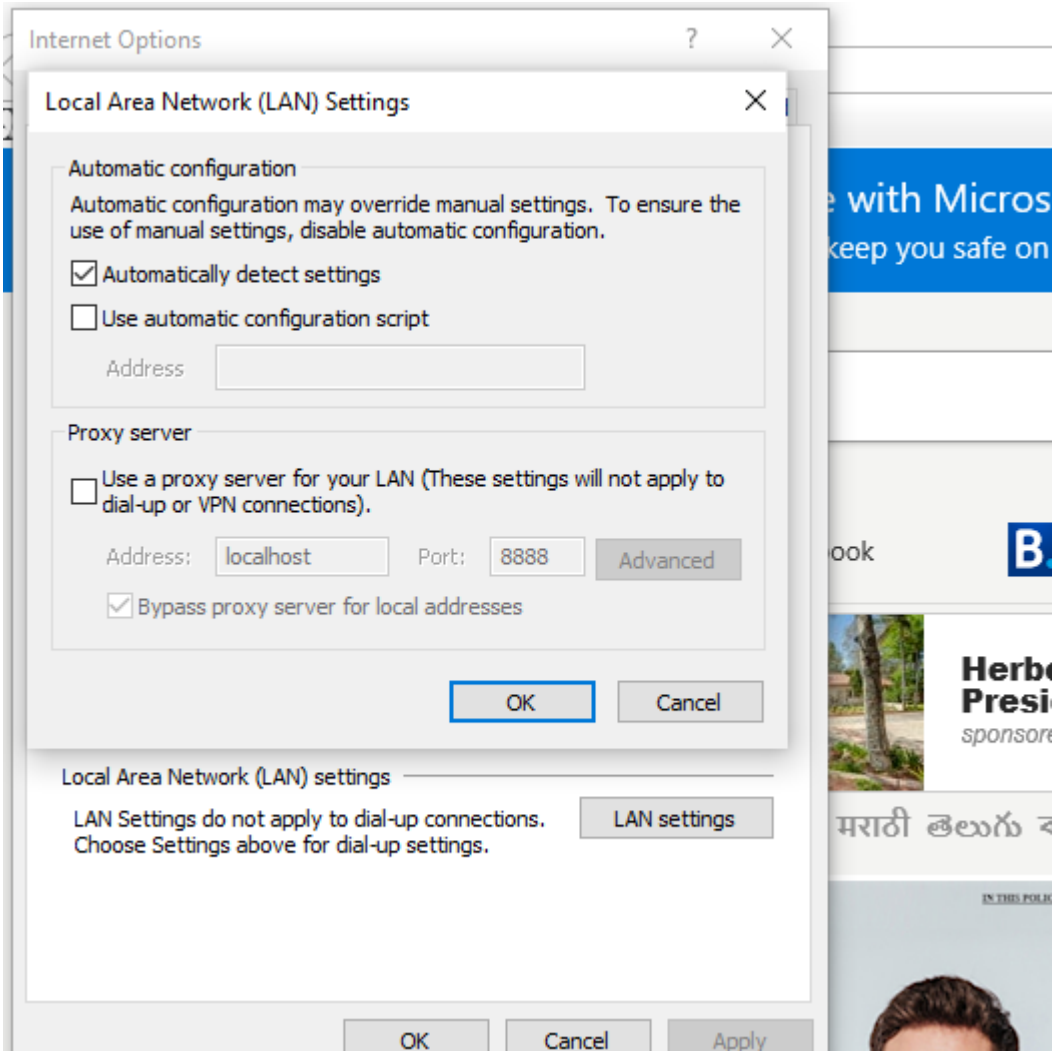
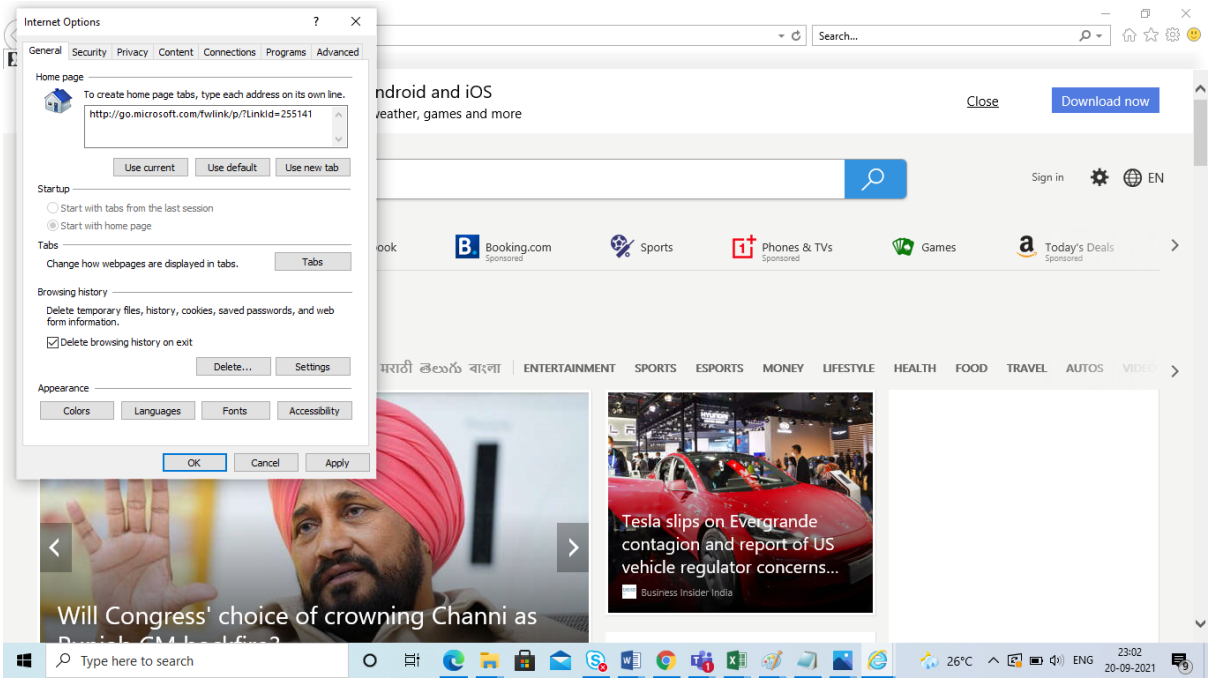


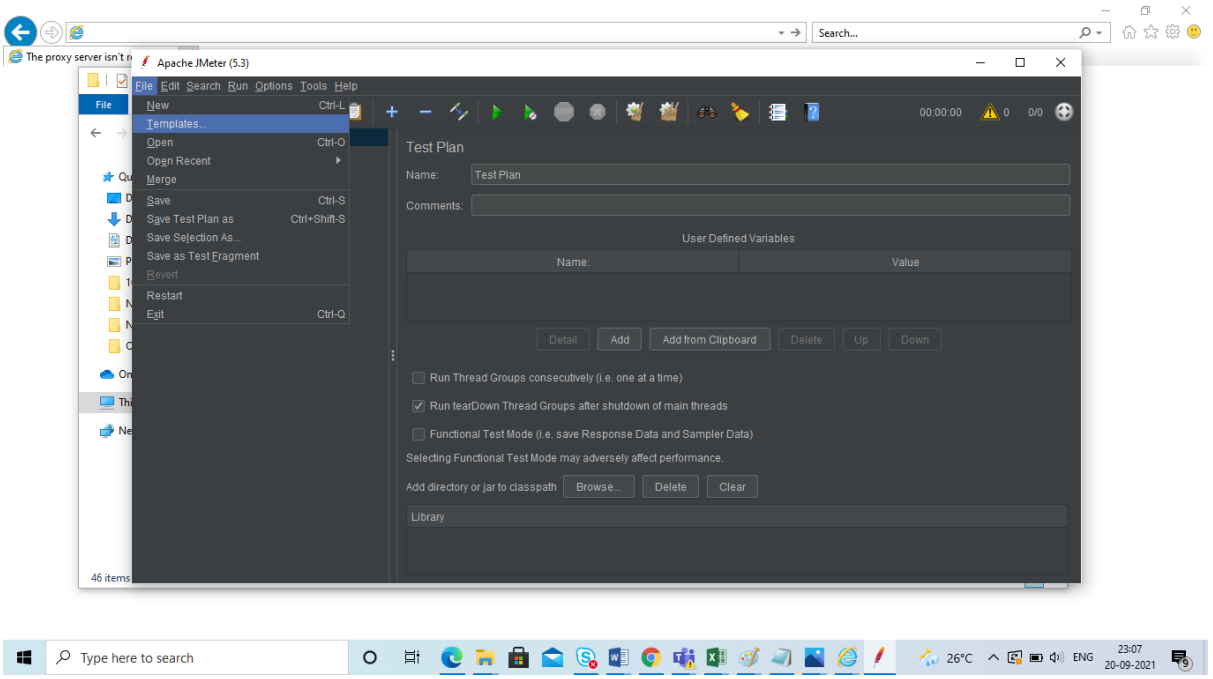
Start your Browser (I used IE),
choose **Tool** => **Option** => **Advanced** => **Network** => **Setting** => Enter HTTP proxy as figure below

Start JMeter in GUI Mode

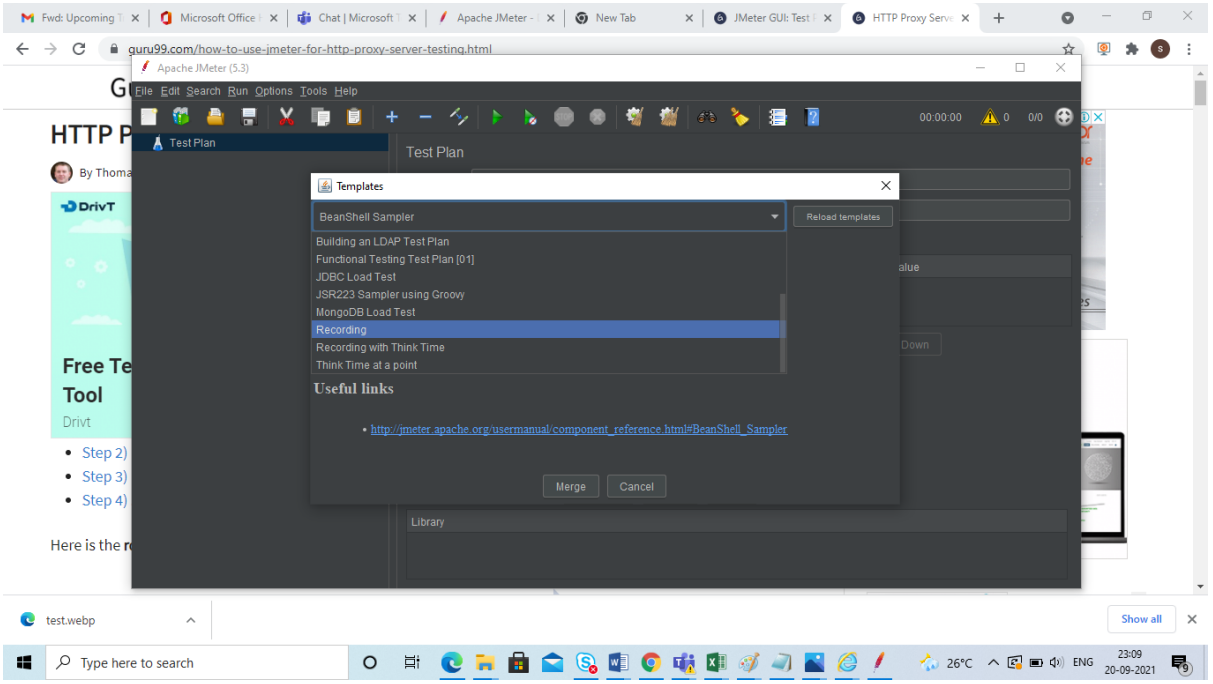
If you are using Window, just run the file **/bin/jmeter.bat**



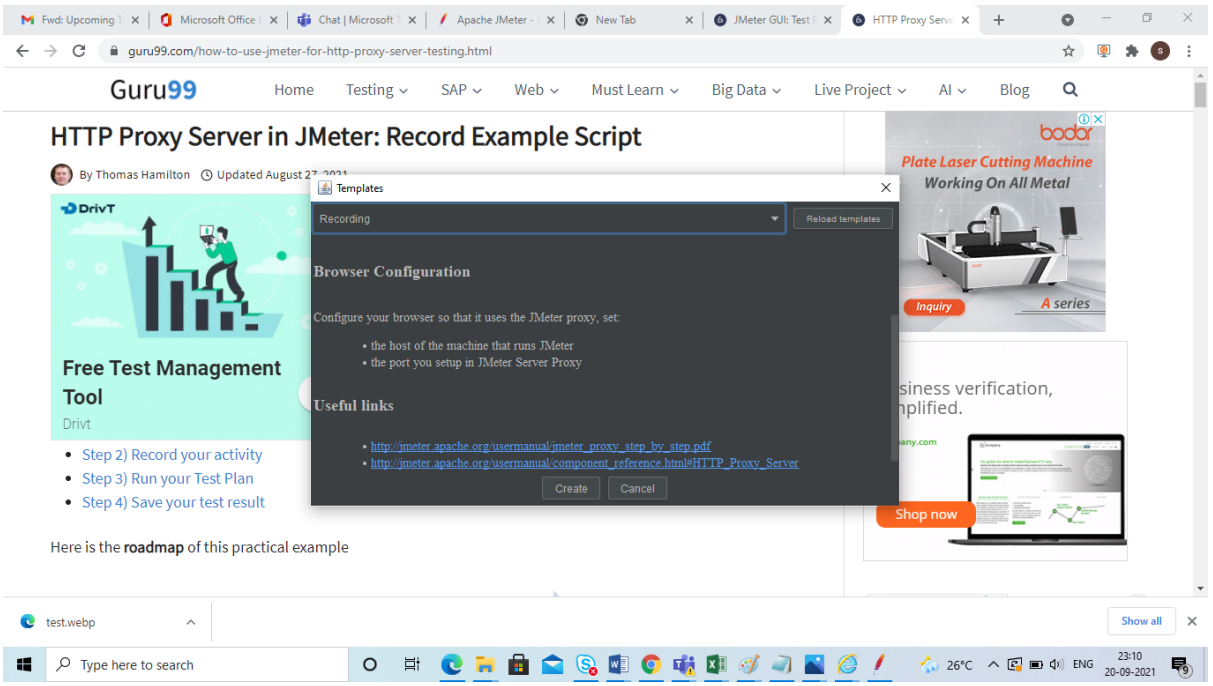
Check the delete browse history in exit and click apply and then ok

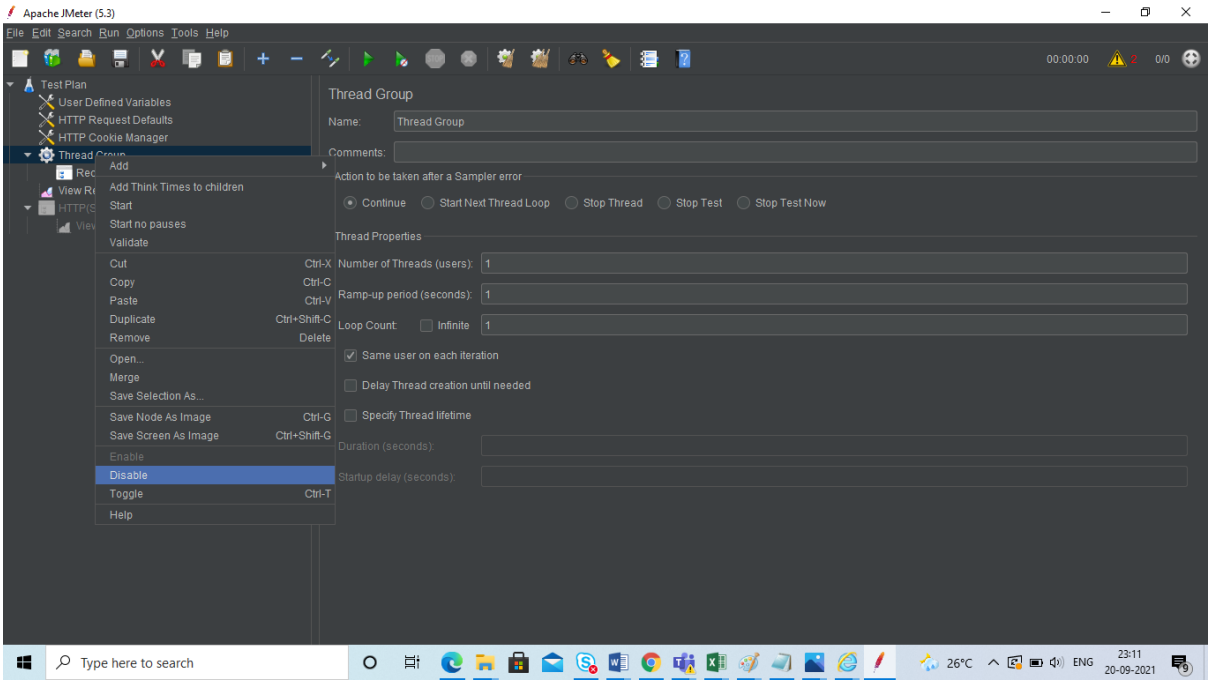


Go to file templates

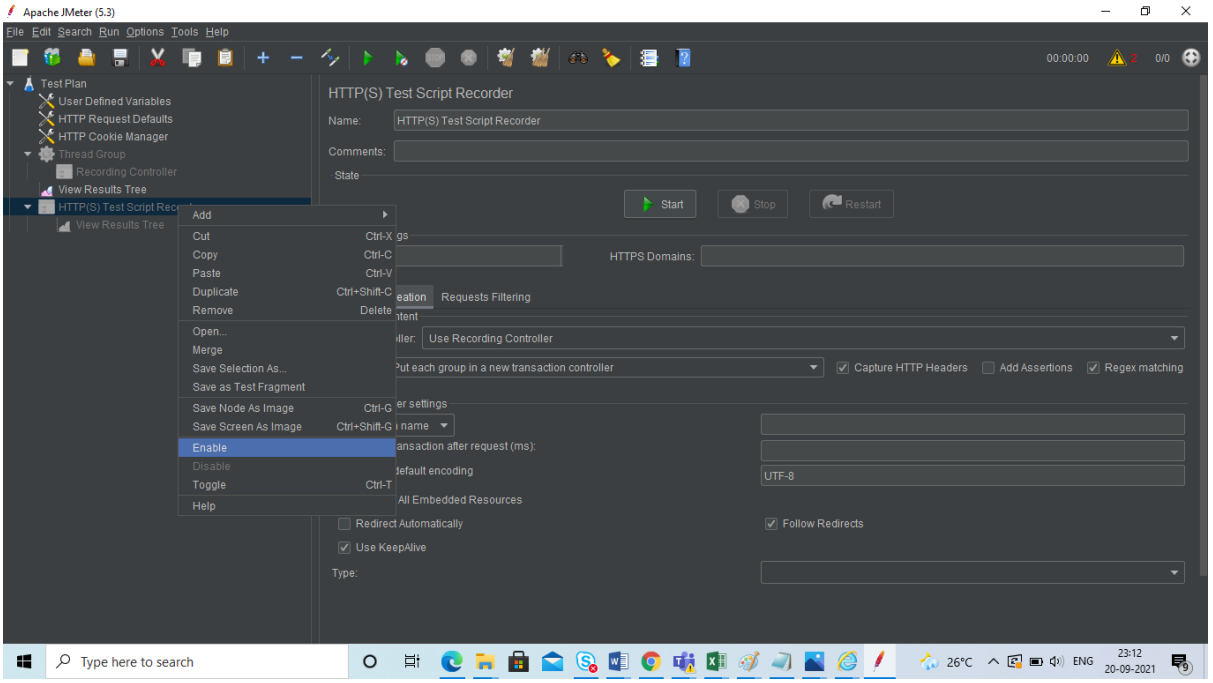


Choses recording

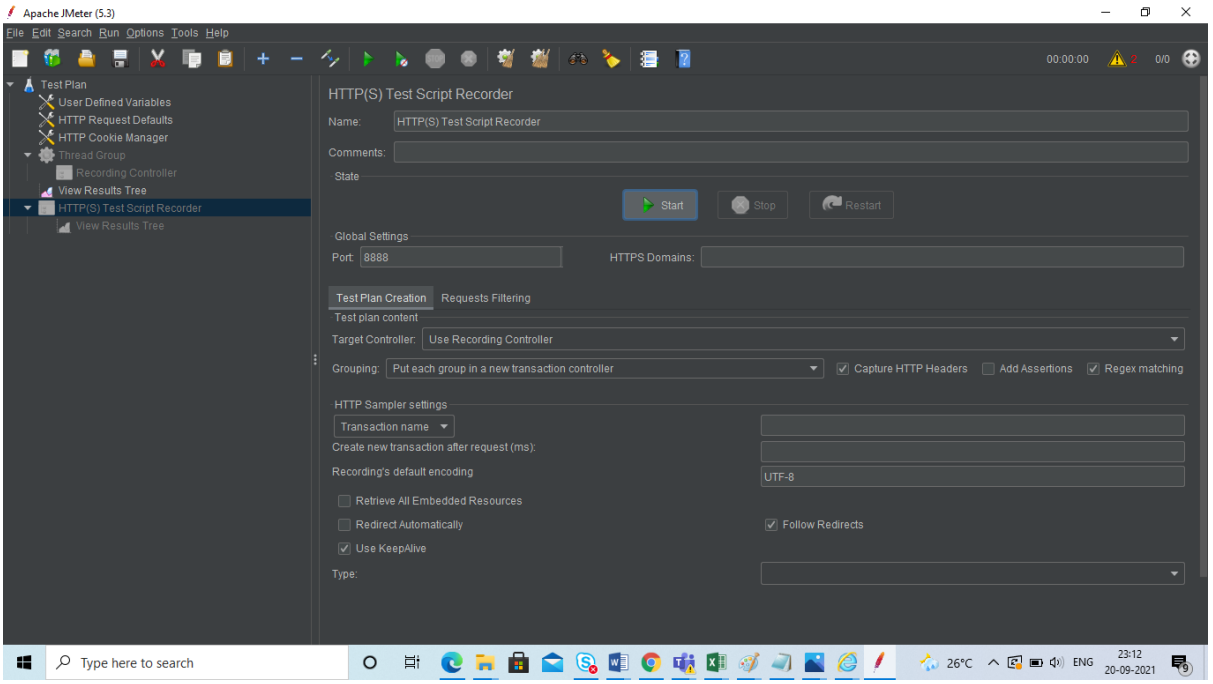




Disable the thread group

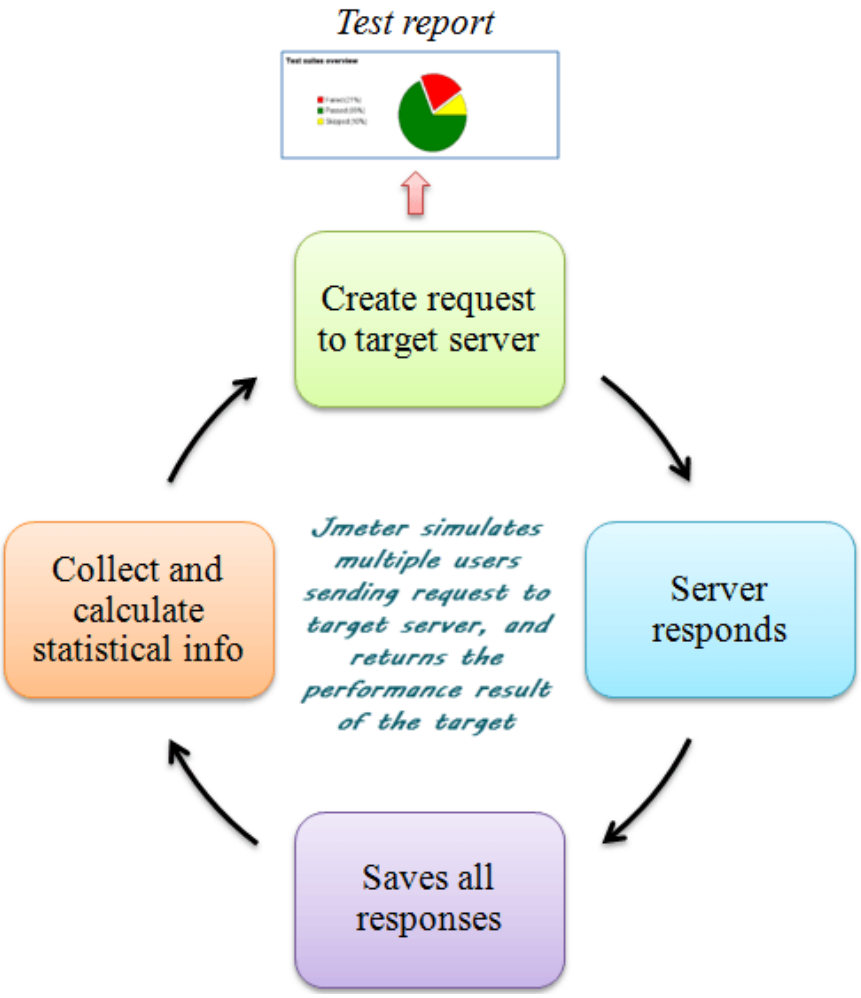


Enable the script recorder



Start recording

Apache JMeter™ is pure Java **open source** software, which was first developed by Stefano Mazzocchi of the Apache Software Foundation, designed to load test functional behavior and measure performance. You can use JMeter to analyze and measure the performance of web application or a variety of services. Performance Testing means testing a web application against heavy load, multiple and concurrent user traffic.



J meter cycle

Thread Group

Thread Groups is a collection of Threads. Each thread represents one user using the application under test. Basically, each Thread simulates one real user request to the server.

The controls for a thread group allow you to Set the number of threads for each group.

For example, if you set the number of threads as 100; JMeter will create and simulate 100 user requests to the server under test.

Samplers

As we know already that JMeter supports testing HTTP, FTP, JDBC and many other protocols.

We already know that Thread Groups simulate user request to the server

But how does a Thread Group know which type of requests (HTTP, FTP etc.) it needs to make?

The answer is Samplers

The user request could be FTP Request, HTTP Request, JDBC Request…Etc.

Listeners: shows the results of the test execution. They can show results in a different format such as a tree, table, graph or log file.

CSV Data Set Config:

Suppose you want to test a website for 100 users signing-in with different credentials. You do not need to record the script 100 times! You can parameterization the script to enter different login credentials. This login information (e.g. Username, password) could be stored in a text file. JMeter has an element that allows you to read different parameters from that text file. It is “CSV Data Set Config”, which is used to read lines from a file, and split them into variables.

Add Thread Group

- **Number of Threads**: 100 (Number of users connects to the target website: 100)
- **Loop Count**: 10 (Number of time to execute testing)
- **Ramp-Up Period**: 100

Ramp-Up Period tells JMeter how long to **delay** before starting the next user. For example, if we have 100 users and a 100-second Ramp-Up period, then the delay between starting users would be 1 second (100 seconds /100 users)

What are Timers?

Timer

By default, JMeter sends the request **without pausing** between each request. In that case, JMeter could **overwhelm** your test server by making too many requests in a short amount of times.

Let imagine that you send **thousands** request to a web server under test in a few seconds. This is what happens!

Timers allow JMeter to **delay** between each request which a thread makes. A timer can solve the server **overload** problem.

What is an Assertion?

Assertion help verifies that your server under test returns the **expected** results.

Types of Assertions

Following are some commonly used Assertion in JMeter:

- Response Assertion
- Duration Assertion
- Size Assertion
- XML Assertion
- HTML Assertion