```
压力测试参数:
```

方案1:

线程:100 测试时长:1min

方案 2:

线程:300 测试时长:2min

方案3:

线程:300(分布式3台) 测试时长:2min

系统优化

做一些基本的安全配置及优化,形成脚本自动化配置

```
#cat linux_centos6_base_web.sh
#!/bin/bash
# ScriptName: linux_centos6_base.sh
# Author: liujmsunits@hotmail.com
# Create Date: 2015-07-13 11:38
# Modify Author: liujmsunits@hotmail.com
# Modify Date: 2015-07-13 15:38
# Function:web 系统基础优化
set -x
function deterpm()
   rpm -qa |grep $1
}
function Decide()
   if [ $1 = 0 ];then
   else
       $2
   fi
}
function ntpconfig()
```

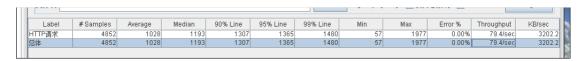
```
{
    /etc/init.d/ntpd stop
    /usr/sbin/ntpdate ntp.api.bz > /dev/null 2>&1
    /etc/init.d/ntpd start
    echo "*/5 * * * * /usr/sbin/ntpdate ntp.api.bz > /dev/null 2>&1" >> /var/spool/cron/root
}
#source
wget -c http://mirrors.163.com/.help/CentOS6-Base-163.repo -O /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS6-
Base-163.repo
yum clean metadata
nohup yum makecache &
#ntp
cp /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Shanghai /etc/localtime
hwclock --systohc --localtime
deterpm ntp
Decide $? "yum install ntp -y"
ntpconfig
#sysctl.conf
function sysctlconfig()
cat >> /etc/sysctl.conf <<EOF
net.ipv4.ip\_forward = 0
net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter = 1
net.ipv4.conf.default.accept_source_route = 0
kernel.sysrq = 0
kernel.core_uses_pid = 1
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 0
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 0
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-arptables = 0
kernel.msgmnb = 65536
kernel.msgmax = 65536
kernel.shmmax = 68719476736
kernel.shmall = 4294967296
net.core.netdev_max_backlog=20000
net.core.somaxconn = 2048
net.core.rmem max = 16777216
net.core.wmem_max = 16777216
```

```
net.ipv4.tcp_rmem = 4096 87380 16777216
net.ipv4.tcp_wmem = 4096 65536 16777216
net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 16384
net.ipv4.tcp_tw_reuse = 1
net.ipv4.tcp_tw_recycle = 1
#the web behand lvs
#net.ipv4.conf.all.arp_ignore = 1
#net.ipv4.conf.all.arp_announce = 2
#net.ipv4.conf.bond0.arp_ignore = 1
#net.ipv4.conf.bond0.arp_announce = 2
EOF
}
#mem=`cat /proc/meminfo |grep MemTotal |awk '{print $2}'`
#shmax=`expr 1024 \* $mem`
#shmall=`expr $shmax / 4096`
#echo $shmax
#echo $shmall
sysctlconfig
#stop ipv6
echo "alias net-pf-10 off" >> /etc/modprobe.conf
echo "alias ipv6 off" >> /etc/modprobe.conf
/sbin/chkconfig ip6tables off
#open file limits.conf
echo "* soft nofile 65535
* hard nofile 65535
* soft nproc 65535
* hard nproc 65535" >> /etc/security/limits.conf
set +x
```

JMeter 压测结果 1

方案1:

author:云尘 网站:<u>www.jikecloud.com</u>



方案 2:

Label	# Samples	Average	Median	90% Line	95% Line	99% Line	Min	Max	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec
HTTP请求	4971	3137	3838	4040	4102	4219	49	4621	0.00%	77.6/sec	3129.4
总体	4971	3137	3838	4040	4102	4219	49	4621	0.00%	77.6/sec	3129.4

方案3:

	1									_	
Label	#Samples	Average	Median	90% Line	95% Line	99% Line	Min	Max	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec
HTTP请求	5366	3209	1344	20995	21003	21010	47	21023	10.83%	44.7/sec	1617.7
总体	5366	3209	1344	20995	21003	21010	47	21023	10.83%	44.7/sec	1617.7

nginx/jetty 调优

nginx 优化

nginx 本身已经优化得很好了,对于流量不大的站点没必要做过多的优化。

调整工作进程数

现代计算机硬件是多处理器的, NGINX 可以利用多物理或虚拟处理器。

多数情况下,你的 Web 服务器都不会配置为处理多种任务(比如作为 Web 服务器提供服务的同时也是一个打印服务器),你可以配置 NGINX 使用所有可用的处理器,NGINX 工作进程并不是多线程的。

运行以下命令可以获知你的机器有多少个处理器:

Linux上 -

cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep processor

FreeBSD上 -

sysctl dev .cpu | grep location

将 nginx.conf 文件中 work_processes 的值设置为机器的处理器核数。

同时,增大 worker_connections(每个处理器核心可以处理多少个连接)的值,以及将"multi_accept"设置为 ON,如果你使用的是 Linux,则也使用"epoll":

We have 16 cores

worker_processes 16;

```
# connections per worker
events
{
   worker_connections 4096;
   multi_accept on;
}
```

禁用访问日志文件

```
这一点影响较大,因为高流量站点上的日志文件涉及大量必须在所有线程之间同步的 IO 操作。
access_log off;
log_not_found off;
error_log /var/log/nginx-error.log warn;
若你不能关闭访问日志文件,至少应该使用缓冲:
access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main buffer=16k;
```

启用 GZip

```
gzip on;
charset UTF-8;
gzip_disable "msie6";
gzip_proxied any;
gzip_min_length 1000;
gzip_comp_level 6;
gzip_types text/plain text/css application/json application/x-javascript text/xml application/xml
application/xml+rss text/javascript;
```

缓存被频繁访问的文件相关的信息

```
open_file_cache max=200000 inactive=20s;
open_file_cache_valid 30s;
open_file_cache_min_uses 2;
open_file_cache_errors on;
```

调整客户端超时时间

```
client_max_body_size 500M;
client_body_buffer_size 1m;
client_body_timeout 15;
client_header_timeout 15;
keepalive_timeout 2 2;
send_timeout 15;
sendfile on;
tcp_nopush on;
tcp_nodelay on;
```

设置 css/js/jpg/等图片或静态文件的浏览器缓存时间

```
location ~.*\.(jpg|png|jpeg)$
{
    expires 30d;
}
location ~.*\.(js|css)?$
{
    expires 1h;
}
```

如果是静态服务器直接在 server 中加上 expires 30d;

nginx 动态缓存

```
http 中加入:
```

```
proxy_connect_timeout 90;
proxy_send_timeout 90;
proxy_read_timeout 90;
proxy_buffer_size 40k;
```

```
proxy_buffers 4 320k;
  proxy_busy_buffers_size 640k;
  proxy_temp_file_write_size 640k;
  proxy_temp_path /home/goujia/project/nginxcache/temp_dir;
                                      /home/goujia/project/nginxcache/cache
                 proxy_cache_path
                                                                                 levels=1:2
keys_zone=cache_one:200m inactive=1d max_size=30g;
server 中加入:
location / {
     index index.htm;
     proxy_cache cache_one;
     proxy_cache_valid 200 302 1h;
     proxy_cache_key $host$uri$is_args$args;
     proxy_pass http://web;
     rewrite ^/$ /home/newIndex.htm last;
     proxy_ignore_headers "Cache-Control" "Expires" "Set-Cookie";
     expires off;
     proxy_set_header Host $host;
     proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
     proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    }
```

方案1:

1											
Label	# Samples	Average	Median	90% Line	95% Line	99% Line	Min	Max	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec
HTTP请求	4914	1028	1214	1308	1344	1449	43	2214	0.00%	80.2/sec	3231.1
总体	4914	1028	1214	1308	1344	1449	43	2214	0.00%	80.2/sec	3231.1
3											

方案 2:

9											
Label	# Samples	Average	Median	90% Line	95% Line	99% Line	Min	Max	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec
HTTP请求	9774	3426	3839	4001	4054	4190	45	4614	0.00%	79.0/sec	3181.4
总体	9774	3426	3839	4001	4054	4190	45	4614	0.00%	79.0/sec	3181.4
3											

方案3:

3											,
Label	#Samples	Average	Median	90% Line	95% Line	99% Line	Min	Max	Error %	Throughput	KB/sec
HTTP请求	10742	3269	1377	20995	21002	21010	43	21026	10.71%	59.7/sec	2160.7
总体	10742	3269	1377	20995	21002	21010	43	21026	10.71%	59.7/sec	2160.7
l i			· ·	· ·							

启用 nginx 动态缓存的情况下,性能有一定提升。

jetty 优化

关闭 debug 日志

sed -i "s/debug/warn/g" log4j.xml

log4j.xml 文件的位置一般在 WEB-INF/classes 中

线程池优化

threads.min=20 threads.max=500

threads.timeout=6000

jetty. output. buffer. size = 32768

jetty.request.header.size=8192

jetty.response.header.size=8192

jetty.send.server.version=true

jetty.send.date.header=false

jetty.dump.start=false

jetty.dump.stop=false

jetty.delayDispatchUntilContent=false

jsp-impl=apache

jetty.port=8080

http.timeout=3000

JVM 参数优化

-Xms:设置 jvm 内存的初始大小 -Xmx:设置 jvm 内存的最大值

-Xmn:设置新域的大小(这个似乎只对 jdk1.4 来说是有效的,后来就废弃了)

-Xss:设置每个线程的堆栈大小(也就是说,在相同物理内存下,减小这个值能生成更多的线

程)

-XX: NewRatio:设置新域与旧域之比,如-XX: NewRatio=4就表示新域与旧域之比为1:4

-XX:NewSize:设置新域的初始值
-XX:MaxNewSize :设置新域的最大值
-XX:PermSize:设置永久域的初始值
-XX:MaxPermSize:设置永久域的最大值

-XX:SurvivorRatio=n:设置新域中 Eden 区与两个 Survivor 区的比值。(Eden 区主要是用来存

放新生的对象,而两个 Survivor 区则用来存放每次垃圾回收后存活下来的对象)

监控内存 CPU 常见的错误 :

java.lang.OutOfMemoryError 相信很多开发人员都用到过,这个主要就是 JVM 参数没有配好引起的,但是这种错误又分两种:java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space 和 java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen space,其中前者是有关堆内存的内存溢出,可以同过配置-Xms 和-Xmx 参数来设置,而后者是有关永久域的内存溢出,可以通过配置-XX:MaxPermSize来设置。

Content Cache

动态内容不会被 cache 静态内容才会被 cache maxCacheSize 256,000,000 maxCachedFileSize 200,000,000 maxCachedFiles ?2,048 useFileMappedBuffer ?true 可以通过 etc/webdefault.xml 配置

冗余组件去除

去除多余的 Connector 去除不需要的构建 Handler 例如 SessionHandler,ServletHandler

代码优化

在高峰期,减去日志记录的操作,或者把日志暂时先缓存起来,使用异步处理的方式。 减少一些数据库操作。

安全检测与优化

主要分为以下几方面:

防火墙

```
# Generated by iptables-save v1.4.7 on Wed Jun 10 02:15:03 2015
*mangle
:PREROUTING ACCEPT [81:5466]
:INPUT ACCEPT [81:5466]
:FORWARD ACCEPT [0:0]
:OUTPUT ACCEPT [57:14768]
:POSTROUTING ACCEPT [51:13720]
COMMIT
# Completed on Wed Jun 10 02:15:03 2015
# Generated by iptables-save v1.4.7 on Wed Jun 10 02:15:03 2015
*nat
:PREROUTING ACCEPT [1:234]
:POSTROUTING ACCEPT [0:0]
:OUTPUT ACCEPT [0:0]
#-A OUTPUT -p tcp -d 12.1.1.117/32 -j DNAT --to-destination 122.224.66.27
COMMIT
# Completed on Wed Jun 10 02:15:03 2015
```

```
# Generated by iptables-save v1.4.7 on Wed Jun 10 02:15:03 2015
*filter
:INPUT DROP [0:0]
:FORWARD DROP [0:0]
:OUTPUT DROP [0:0]
:bad_packets - [0:0]
:bad_tcp_packets - [0:0]
:icmp_packets - [0:0]
:tcp inbound - [0:0]
:tcp_outbound - [0:0]
:udp inbound - [0:0]
:udp_outbound - [0:0]
-A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -i eth0 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -j bad_packets
-A INPUT -d 224.0.0.1/32 -j DROP
-A INPUT -i eth1 -m state --state RELATED, ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -i eth1 -p tcp -j tcp_inbound
-A INPUT -i eth1 -p udp -j udp_inbound
-A INPUT -i eth1 -p icmp -j icmp packets
-A INPUT -m pkttype --pkt-type broadcast -j DROP
-A INPUT -m limit --limit 3/min --limit-burst 3 -j LOG --log-prefix "INPUT packet died: "
-A OUTPUT -p icmp -m state --state INVALID -j DROP
-A OUTPUT -s 127.0.0.1/32 -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -o lo -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -o eth0 -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -o eth1 -i ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -m limit --limit 3/min --limit-burst 3 -j LOG --log-prefix "OUTPUT packet died: "
-A bad_packets -m state --state INVALID -j LOG --log-prefix "Invalid packet: "
-A bad_packets -m state --state INVALID -j DROP
-A bad_packets -p tcp -j bad_tcp_packets
-A bad_packets -j RETURN
-A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp! --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,ACK SYN -m state --state NEW -j LOG
--log-prefix "New not syn: "
-A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp ! --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,ACK SYN -m state --state NEW -j DROP
-A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG NONE -j LOG --log-prefix
"Stealth scan: "
-A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG NONE -j DROP
-A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG
-j LOG --log-prefix "Stealth scan: "
-A bad tcp packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG
-i DROP
```

- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG FIN,PSH,URG -j LOG --log-prefix "Stealth scan: "
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG FIN,PSH,URG -j DROP
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG FIN,SYN,RST,ACK,URG -j LOG --log-prefix "Stealth scan: "
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN,RST,PSH,ACK,URG FIN,SYN,RST,ACK,URG -j DROP
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags SYN,RST SYN,RST -j LOG --log-prefix "Stealth scan: "
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags SYN,RST SYN,RST -j DROP
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN FIN,SYN -j LOG --log-prefix "Stealth scan: "
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -m tcp --tcp-flags FIN,SYN FIN,SYN -j DROP
- -A bad_tcp_packets -p tcp -j RETURN
- -A icmp_packets -p icmp -f -j LOG --log-prefix "ICMP Fragment: "
- -A icmp_packets -p icmp -f -j DROP
- -A icmp_packets -p icmp -m icmp --icmp-type 8 -j DROP
- -A icmp_packets -p icmp -m icmp --icmp-type 11 -j ACCEPT
- -A icmp_packets -p icmp -j RETURN
- -A tcp_inbound -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
- -A tcp_inbound -p tcp -m tcp -s 183.129.171.194 --dport 81 -j ACCEPT
- -A tcp inbound -p tcp -m tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
- -A tcp_inbound -p tcp -m tcp --dport 9011 -j ACCEPT
- -A tcp_inbound -p tcp -m tcp -s 183.129.171.194 --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
- -A tcp_inbound -p tcp -m tcp -s 183.129.171.194 --dport 873 -j ACCEPT
- -A tcp_inbound -p tcp -j RETURN
- -A tcp_outbound -p tcp -j ACCEPT
- -A udp_inbound -p udp -m udp -s 112.124.49.247 -j ACCEPT
- -A udp_inbound -p udp -m udp --dport 137 -j DROP
- -A udp_inbound -p udp -m udp --dport 138 -j DROP
- -A udp_inbound -p udp -j RETURN
- -A udp_outbound -p udp -j ACCEPT

COMMIT

Completed on Wed Jun 10 02:15:03 2015

简单的行为审计

记录登录用户执行的所有命令

[root@ay14071016231835126cz .iptables]# tail -2 /etc/profile
export HISTORY_FILE=/home/goujia/project/.usermonitor/usermonitor.log
export PROMPT_COMMAND='{ date "+%y-%m-%d %T ##### \$(who am i |awk "{print \\$1\" \"\

2''' \$1, #### \$(history 1 | { read x cmd; echo "\$cmd"; })"; } >>\$HISTORY_FILE'

[root@iZ23jo5tyxxZ .usermonitor]# cat usermonitor.sh #!/bin/bash upath=/home/goujia/project/.usermonitor mkdir \$upath

touch \$upath/usermonitor.log

chown nobody:nobody \$upath/usermonitor.log

chmod 002 \$upath/usermonitor.log

chattr +a \$upath/usermonitor.log

source /etc/profile

系统定期基础检测与通告,采用 lynis rkhunter

外部扫描 nessus