

To install k6, we go to official site, and get the K6 binary files

Then We Create Basic JS-Script Using K6-modules:

```
import http from 'k6/http'

export default function() {
  http.get('https://quickpizza.grafana.com/')
}
```

Then We Run The Script Using: *k6 run script-name-here.js*

- Example: *k6 run k6-script-01.js*

```
C:\Tests\K6\K6-Beginner-01>k6 run k6-script-01.js

  Grafana
  K6
  6

execution: local
script: k6-script-01.js
output: -

scenarios: (100.00%) 1 scenario, 1 max VUs, 10m30s max duration (incl. graceful stop):
  * default: 1 iterations for each of 1 VUs (maxDuration: 10m0s, gracefulStop: 30s)

TOTAL RESULTS
HTTP
http_req_duration.....: avg=223.44ms min=223.44ms med=223.44ms max=223.44ms p(90)=223.44ms p(95)=223.44ms
  { expected_response:true }.....: avg=223.44ms min=223.44ms med=223.44ms max=223.44ms p(90)=223.44ms p(95)=223.44ms
http_req_failed.....: 0.00% 0 out of 1
http_reqs.....: 1 1.434343/s

EXECUTION
iteration_duration.....: avg=697.18ms min=697.18ms med=697.18ms max=697.18ms p(90)=697.18ms p(95)=697.18ms
iterations.....: 1 1.434343/s

NETWORK
data_received.....: 6.8 kB 9.8 kB/s
data_sent.....: 543 B 779 B/s

running (00m00.75s), 0/1 VUs, 1 complete and 0 interrupted iterations
default [=====] 1 VUs 00m00.75/10m0s 1/1 iters, 1 per VU
```

VUs: In K6 means: *Virtual Users that are visiting the websites*. Like *Robots OR Scrapers* That Visits The Site.

Latency: In Simple Terms; The *Time Between* Asking Sites OR APIs To Get My Data And The Time To Response. (The *Total Time Of Request And Response*)

Throughput: How Many Our Servers, Sites, ...etc Can *Handle Requests During Period Of Times*.

- **Ex:** Our Sites Can Handle 100-Requests During 1-Hour.
- We Can Call It The **Website Capacity**.

Iterations In K6: *Repeating The Same Action Multiple Times* To Check Our Site Response Measures (**Latency, Request Time, Response Time, Exceptions, Failures**).

To override the default options of k6:

```
export const options = {  
  vus: 10,  
  duration: "10s"  
}
```

When the number of iteration, and number of request, not equal, that means we have extra requests for each vus

```
http_req_failed.....: 0.00% 0 out of 156  
http_reqs.....: 156 29.070511/s  
  
EXECUTION  
iteration_duration.....: avg=330.17ms min=166.51ms med=263.51ms max=1.2s p(90)=431.43ms p(95)=1.16s  
iterations.....: 156 29.070511/s  
vus.....: 10 min=10 max=10  
vus_max.....: 10 min=10 max=10
```

If there is time, and vus finish from their jobs that specify in the function, then k6 will start new iteration for vus.

Note: in this way may we have delay between iteration and to handle it we need sleep-function.

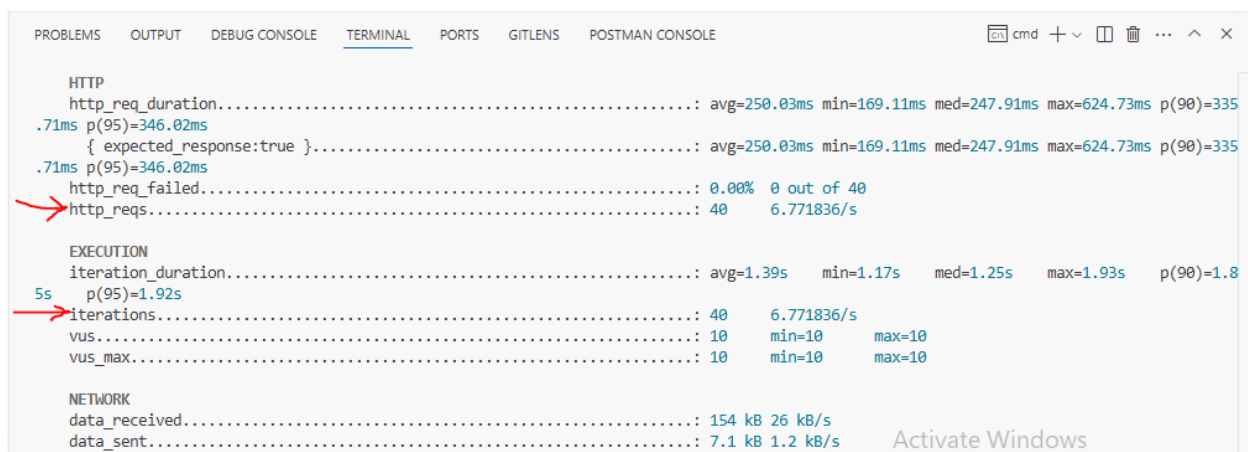
```
8 export default function() {  
9   | http.get('https://quickpizza.grafana.com/')  
10 }
```

The sleep function make the vu sleep between the requests of our previous function (*delay between requests of each vu*)

```
import http from 'k6/http'
import { sleep } from 'k6'

export default function() {
  http.get('https://quickpizza.grafana.com/')
  sleep(1)
}
*****
```

After set the sleep function



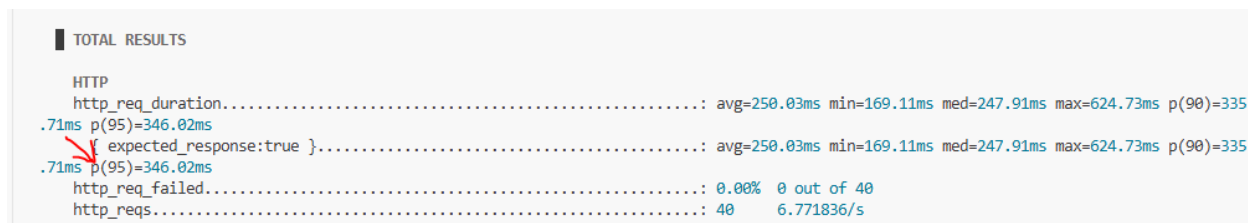
```
HTTP
http_req_duration.....: avg=250.03ms min=169.11ms med=247.91ms max=624.73ms p(90)=335
.71ms p(95)=346.02ms
{ expected_response:true }.....: avg=250.03ms min=169.11ms med=247.91ms max=624.73ms p(90)=335
.71ms p(95)=346.02ms
http_req_failed.....: 0.00% 0 out of 40
http_reqs.....: 40 6.771836/s

EXECUTION
iteration_duration.....: avg=1.39s min=1.17s med=1.25s max=1.93s p(90)=1.8
5s p(95)=1.92s
iterations.....: 40 6.771836/s
vus.....: 10 min=10 max=10
vus_max.....: 10 min=10 max=10

NETWORK
data_received.....: 154 kB 26 kB/s
data_sent.....: 7.1 kB 1.2 kB/s
```

The http_req_duration means: the total time of our request.

The p means percent; that means p(95) that 95% of request are faster *p(95)=346.02ms (The value means the biggest one, so the vu faster)*



```
TOTAL RESULTS

HTTP
http_req_duration.....: avg=250.03ms min=169.11ms med=247.91ms max=624.73ms p(90)=335
.71ms p(95)=346.02ms
{ expected_response:true }.....: avg=250.03ms min=169.11ms med=247.91ms max=624.73ms p(90)=335
.71ms p(95)=346.02ms
http_req_failed.....: 0.00% 0 out of 40
http_reqs.....: 40 6.771836/s
```

Service-Level Objective (SLO)

Availability:

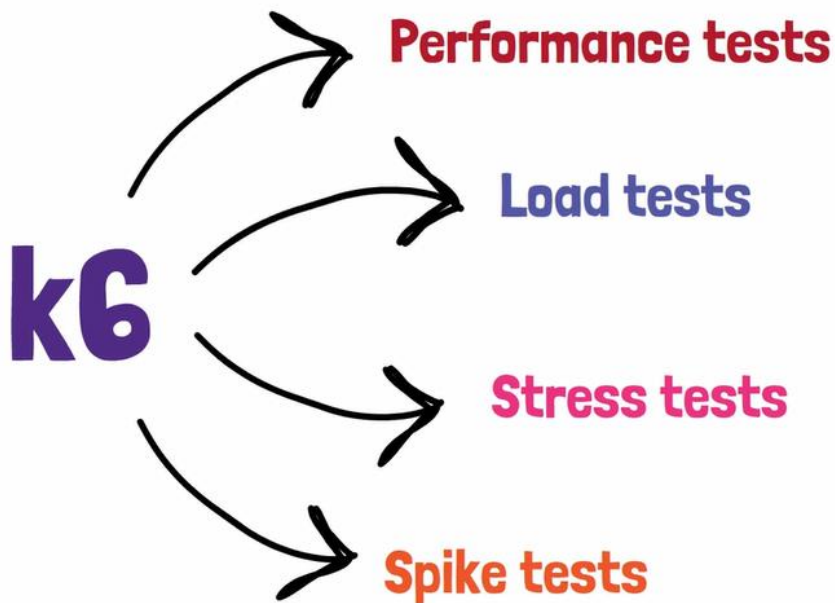
The application will be available **99.8%** of the time

Response Time:

90% of responses are within **0.5** seconds of receiving a request

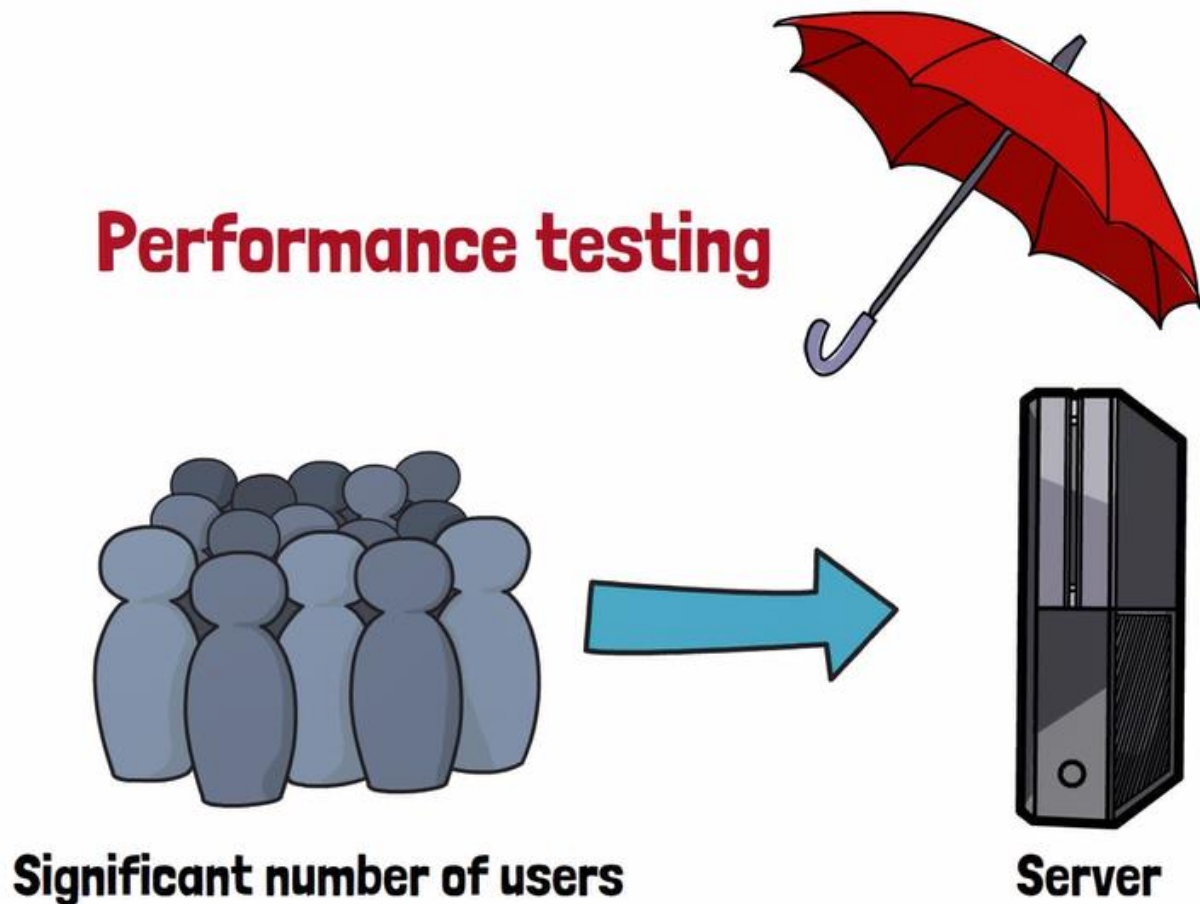
95% of responses are within **0.9** seconds of receiving a request

99% of responses are within **2.5** seconds of receiving a request

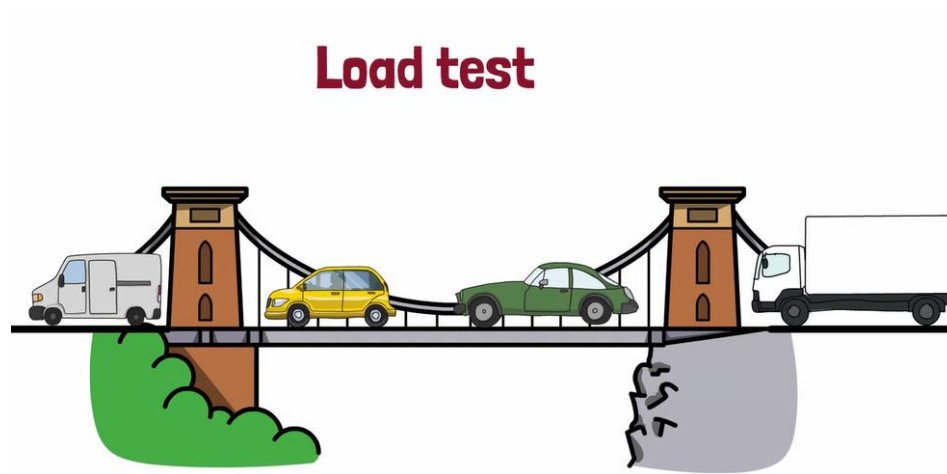


The number of users that want to use our service/site/app at once

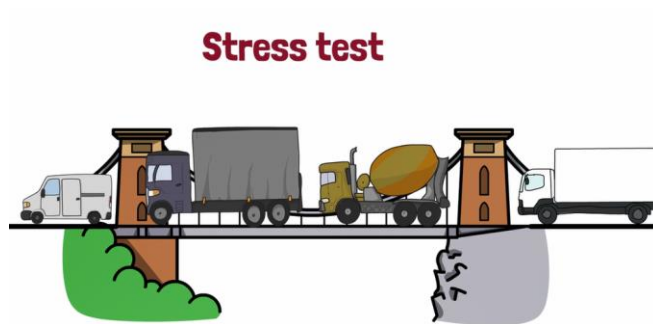
Performance testing is the umbrella for all tests.



Load Testing: Simulate number of users access our site in different times. (Not at once)

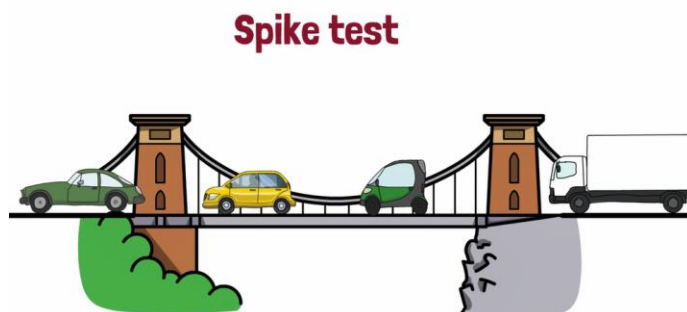


Stress Test: push the system to the limit, simulate high traffic at the same time or during different frames of time.

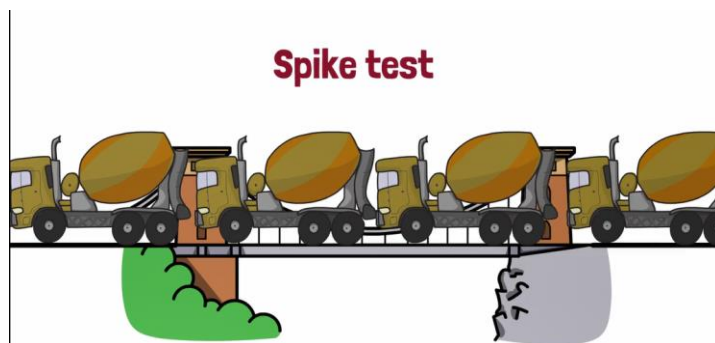


Spike Test: at any time we change the number of requests to the server (May increase or decrease the number of requests to server at the same time).

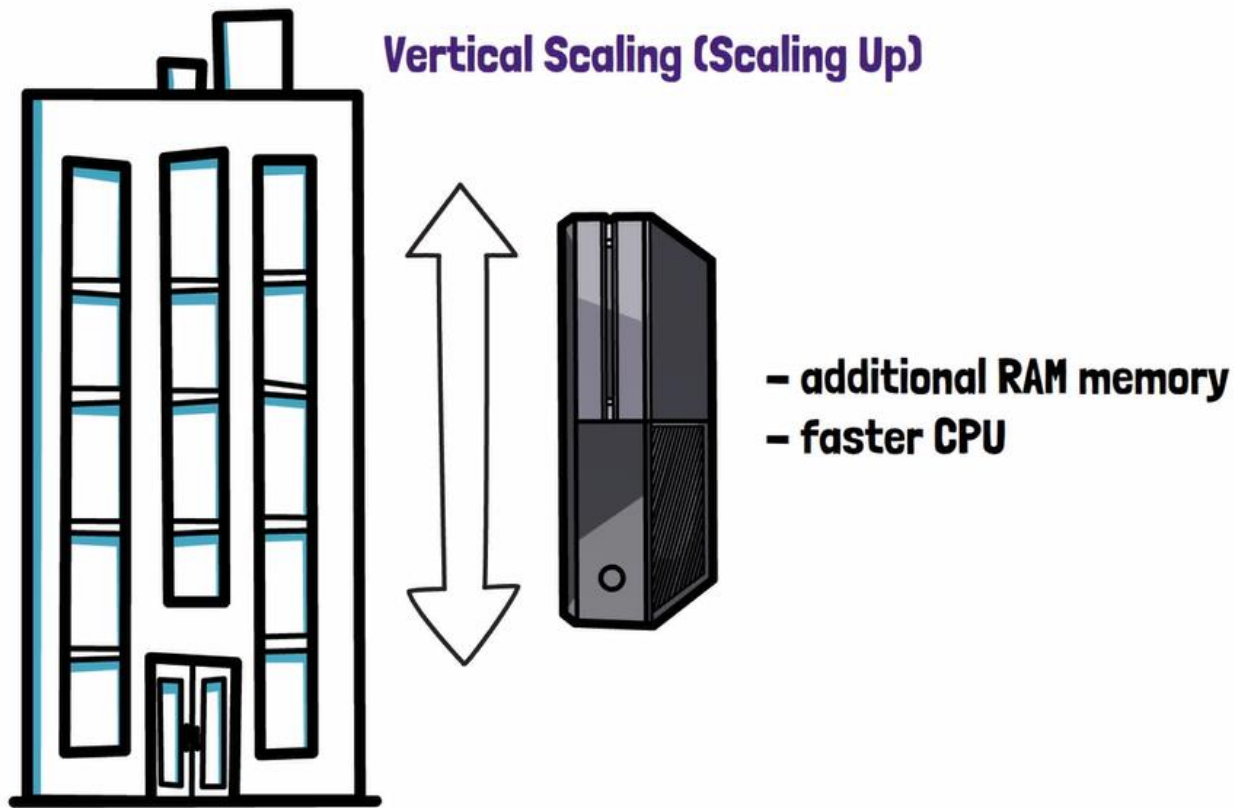
- *Low traffic*



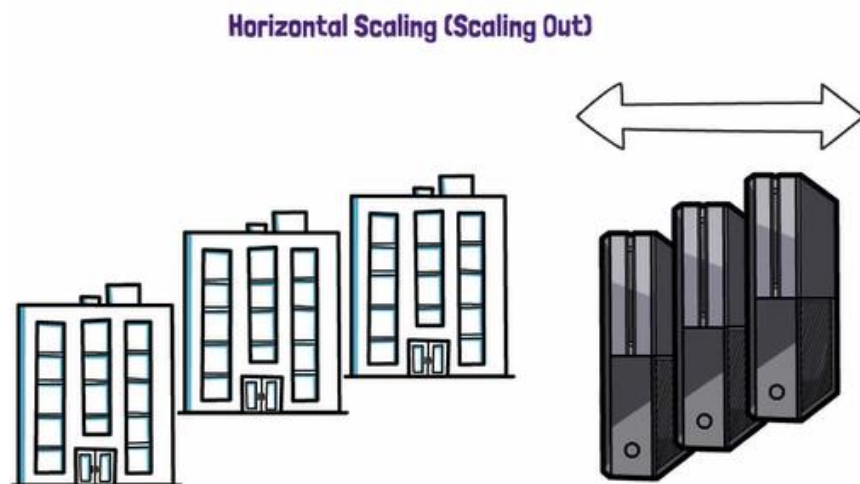
- *High traffic*

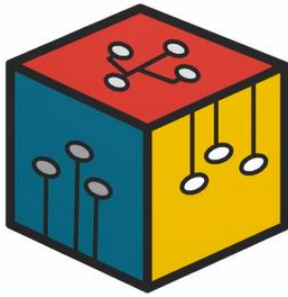


May Cause Some Core OR Ram To Be Idle At All Time (No Working).



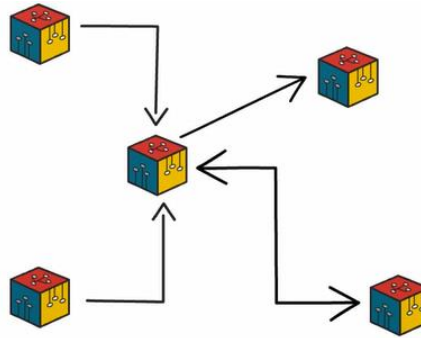
Cloud computing services: make it simple to achieve.





Monolithic architecture

Difficult to scale horizontally!



Microservices architecture

Relatively easy to scale horizontally

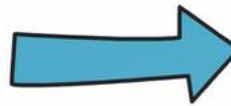
Smoke test

k6

Script



1 VU



Server ✓

```

File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal ...
first-script.js x
Welcome
execution: local
script: .\first-script.js
output: -

scenarios: (100.00%) 1 scenario, 1 max VUs, 10m30s max duration (incl. graceful stop):
* default: 1 iterations for each of 1 VUs (maxDuration: 10m0s, gracefulStop: 30s)

data_received.....: 17 kB 274 kB/s
data_sent.....: 438 B 7.1 kB/s
http_req_blocked.....: avg=32.97ms min=32.97ms med=32.97ms max=32.97ms p(90)=32.97ms p(95)=32.97ms
http_req_connecting.....: avg=0s min=0s med=0s max=0s p(90)=0s p(95)=0s
http_req_duration.....: avg=28.39ms min=28.39ms med=28.39ms max=28.39ms p(90)=28.39ms p(95)=28.39ms
{ expected_response:true }
http_req_failed.....: 0.00% ✓ 0 / 1
http_req_receiving.....: avg=0s min=0s med=0s max=0s p(90)=0s p(95)=0s
http_req_sending.....: avg=0s min=0s med=0s max=0s p(90)=0s p(95)=0s
http_req_tls_handshaking.....: avg=24.35ms min=24.35ms med=24.35ms max=24.35ms p(90)=24.35ms p(95)=24.35ms
http_req_waiting.....: avg=28.39ms min=28.39ms med=28.39ms max=28.39ms p(90)=28.39ms p(95)=28.39ms
http_reqs.....: 1 16.156733/s
iteration_duration.....: avg=61.89ms min=61.89ms med=61.89ms max=61.89ms p(90)=61.89ms p(95)=61.89ms
iterations.....: 1 16.156733/s

running (00m00.1s), 0/1 VUs, 1 complete and 0 interrupted iterations
default ✓ [=====] 1 VUs 00m00.1s/10m0s 1/1 iters, 1 per VU
PS C:\Users\valentin\k6>

```

We can use *empirical data* if we have to number of users/throughput of requests during load test.

Note 1: We may run the tests only for few minutes.

Note 2: We can also increase the number of uses during times/tests.

Load testing

typical load

