# **Fping**

## 2.命令介绍

C: \ root > fp -帮助

Usage: fping [options] [targets...]

用法:fping[选项][目标...]

Probing options:

#### 调查选项:

-4, --ipv4 only ping IPv4 addresses 仅ping ipv4地址

- -6, --ipv6 only ping IPv6 addresses
- -6, -ipv6只有ping ipv6地址
- -b, --size=BYTES amount of ping data to send, in bytes (default: 56)
- -b, ——size=要发送的ping数据量,单位为字节(默认:56)
- -B, --backoff=N set exponential backoff factor to N (default: 1.5)
- -B, ——backoff=N设置指数backoff因子为N(默认值:1.5)
- -c, --count=N count mode: send N pings to each target 计数模式:发送N个ping到每个目标
- -f, --file=FILE read list of targets from a file ( means stdin)
- -f, ——file=从文件中读取目标的文件列表(-表示stdin)
- -g, --generate generate target list (only if no -f specified) 生成目标列表(仅当没有指定-f时)

(give start and end IP in the target list, or a CIDR address) (在目标列表中给出起始和结束IP,或者一个CIDR地址)

(ex. fping -g 192.168.1.0 192.168.1.255 or fping -g 192.168.1.0/24) (例如:fping -g 192.168.1.0 192.168.1.255或fping -g 192.168.1.0/24)

- -H, --ttl=N set the IP TTL value (Time To Live hops)
- -H, ——ttl=N设置IP ttl值(活跃点时间)
- -l, --iface=IFACE bind to a particular interface
- -I, ——iface= iface绑定到特定的接口
- -l, --loop loop mode: send pings forever
- -l, ——loop loop模式:永远发送ping信号
- -m, --all use all IPs of provided hostnames (e.g. IPv4 and IPv6), use with -A
- -m, ——所有使用提供的主机名的所有ip(如IPv4和IPv6), 与-A一起使用
- -M, --dontfrag set the Don't Fragment flag
- -M, ——不要设置碎片标记
- -O, --tos=N set the type of service (tos) flag on the ICMP packets 设置ICMP包上的服务类型(tos)标志
- -p, --period=MSEC interval between ping packets to one target (in ms)
- -p, ——period= ping包到一个目标之间的MSEC间隔(毫秒)

(in loop and count modes, default: 1000 ms) (在循环和计数模式下,默认为1000毫秒)

- -r, --retry=N number of retries (default: 3)
- -r, ——重试=N次重试(默认:3次)
- -R, --random random packet data (to foil link data compression)
- -R, ——随机分组数据(到箔条链路数据压缩)
- -S, --src=IP set source address
- -S, ——src=IP设置源地址
- -t, --timeout=MSEC individual target initial timeout (default: 500 ms,
- -t, ——timeout=MSEC单个目标初始超时(默认:500 ms,

except with -l/-c/-C, where it's the -p period up to 2000 ms) 除了-l/-c/ -c,其中-p周期为2000 ms)

#### Output options:

## 输出选项:

- -a, --alive show targets that are alive
- -, -, -, 显示目标是活着的
- -A, --addr show targets by address
- -- -地址显示目标地址
- -C, --vcount=N same as -c, report results in verbose format
- -C, ——vcount=N, 与-C相同, 以详细格式报告结果
- -D, --timestamp print timestamp before each output line 在每个输出行之前打印时间戳
- -e, --elapsed show elapsed time on return packets
- -e, ——elapsed显示返回数据包的运行时间
- -i, --interval=MSEC interval between sending ping packets (default: 10 ms)
- -i, ——interval=发送ping包之间的MSEC间隔(默认为10 ms)
- -n, --name show targets by name (-d is equivalent)
- -n, ——name按名称显示目标(-d等价)
- -N, --netdata output compatible for netdata (-I -Q are required)
- -N, ——netdata输出兼容netdata (-I -Q是必需的)
- -o, --outage show the accumulated outage time (lost packets \* packet interval)
- -o, ——停机显示累计停机时间(丢包\*包间隔)
- -q, --quiet quiet (don't show per-target/per-ping results)
- -q, ——非常安静(不要显示每个目标/每个ping的结果)
- -Q, --squiet=SECS same as -q, but show summary every n seconds
- -Q, ——squiet=秒数, 与-Q相同, 但每n秒显示摘要
- -s, --stats print final stats
- -s, ——stats打印最终的统计数据
- -u, --unreach show targets that are unreachable 显示无法达到的目标

- -v, --version show version
- -v, ——版本显示版本
- -x, --reachable=N shows if >=N hosts are reachable or not
- -x, ——可达=N表示>=N个主机是否可达

#### 三,命令使用案列

fping 192.168.0.1 -c 10

仅仅对192.168.79.129 握手10次(如果目标是活的话)

```
C:\root> fping 192.168.0.1 -c 19

192.168.0.1 : [0], 84 bytes, 3.15 ms (3.15 avg, 0% loss)

192.168.0.1 : [1], 84 bytes, 2.20 ms (2.67 avg, 0% loss)

192.168.0.1 : [2], 84 bytes, 2.95 ms (2.76 avg, 0% loss)

192.168.0.1 : [3], 84 bytes, 12.7 ms (5.26 avg, 0% loss)

192.168.0.1 : [4], 84 bytes, 2.38 ms (4.68 avg, 0% loss)

192.168.0.1 : [5], 84 bytes, 6.82 ms (5.04 avg, 0% loss)

192.168.0.1 : [6], 84 bytes, 3.94 ms (4.88 avg, 0% loss)
```

fping -g 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.100 -c 1

按照官方命令讲解是 生成目标列表(仅当没有指定-f时)

依次从192.168.0.1 到 192.168.0.100进行握手,但只发送一次请求。

```
C:\root> fping -g 192.168.79.1 192.168.79.100 -c 1
192.168.79.2 : [0], 84 bytes, 0.28 ms (0.28 avg, 0% loss)

192.168.79.1 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/0/100%
192.168.79.2 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/1/0%, min/avg/max = 0.28/0.28/0.28
192.168.79.3 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/0/100%
192.168.79.4 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/0/100%
192.168.79.5 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/0/100%
192.168.79.6 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/0/100%
192.168.79.7 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/0/100%
192.168.79.8 : xmt/rcv/%loss = 1/0/100%
```