## shell 在手分析服务器日志不愁?

自己的小网站跑在阿里云的 ECS 上面,偶尔也去分析分析自己网站服务器日志,看看网站的访问量。看看有没有黑阔搞破坏!于是收集,整理一些服务器日志分析命令,大家可以试试!

```
1、查看有多少个 IP 访问:
awk '{print $1}' log_file|sort|uniq|wc -1
2、查看某一个页面被访问的次数:
grep "/index.php" log_file | wc -1
3、查看每一个 IP 访问了多少个页面:
awk '{++S[$1]} END {for (a in S) print a,S[a]}' log_file > log.txt
sort -n -t ' ' -k 2 log.txt 配合 sort 进一步排序
4、将每个 IP 访问的页面数进行从小到大排序:
awk '{++S[$1]} END {for (a in S) print S[a],a}' log_file | sort -n
5、查看某一个 IP 访问了哪些页面:
grep ^111.111.111.111 log_file| awk '{print $1,$7}'
6、去掉搜索引擎统计的页面:
 awk '\{print $12,$1\}' log\_file | grep ^'Mozilla | awk '\{print $2\}' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | wc -1 | awk '[print $2]' | sort | uniq | un
7、 查看 2015 年 8 月 16 日 14 时这一个小时内有多少 IP 访问:
awk '{print $4,$1}' log_file | grep 16/Aug/2015:14 | awk '{print $2}'| sort | uniq | wc -1
8、查看访问前十个 ip 地址
awk '{print $1}' |sort|uniq -c|sort -nr |head -10 access_log
uniq -c 相当于分组统计并把统计数放在最前面
cat access.log|awk '{print $1}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -10
```

```
 {\it cat access.log[awk '\{counts[\$(11)]+=1\}; END \{for(url in counts) \ print \ counts[url], \ url\} } 
9、访问次数最多的 10 个文件或页面
cat log_file|awk '{print $11}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr | head -10
cat log_file|awk '{print $11}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -20
awk '{print $1}' log_file |sort -n -r |uniq -c | sort -n -r | head -20
访问量最大的前 20 个 ip
10、通过子域名访问次数,依据 referer 来计算,稍有不准
 {\tt cat\ access.log\ |\ awk\ '\{print\ \$11\}'\ |\ sed\ -e\ '\ s/http:\////'\ -e\ '\ s/\/.*//'\ |\ sort\ |\ uniq\ -c\ |\ sort\ -rn\ |\ head\ |\ head
-20
11、列出传输大小最大的几个文件
cat www.access.log |awk '($7~/\.php/){print $10 " " $1 " " $4 " " $7}'|sort -nr|head -100
12、列出输出大于 200000byte(约 200kb)的页面以及对应页面发生次数
cat www.access.log |awk '($10 > 200000 \&\& $7~/\.php/){print $7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -100 | cat www.access.log |awk '(<math>$10 > 200000 \&\& $7~/\.php/){print $7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -100 | cat www.access.log |awk '(<math>$10 > 200000 \&\& $7~/\.php/){print $7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -100 | cat www.access.log |awk '($10 > 200000 \&\& $7~/\.php/){print $7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -100 | cat www.access.log |awk '($10 > 200000 \&\& $7~/\.php/){print $7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -100 | cat width |access -100 | cat wid
13、如果日志最后一列记录的是页面文件传输时间,则有列出到客户端最耗时的页面
cat www.access.log |awk '($7~/\.php/){print $NF " " $1 " " $4 " " $7}'|sort -nr|head -100
14、列出最最耗时的页面(超过60秒的)的以及对应页面发生次数
cat www.access.log |awk '(NF > 60 \& 7\sim/\.php/){print $7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -100 cat www.access.log
15、列出传输时间超过 30 秒的文件
cat www.access.log |awk '(NF > 30){print 7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -20
16、列出当前服务器每一进程运行的数量,倒序排列
ps -ef | awk -F ' ' '{print $8 " " $9}' |sort | uniq -c |sort -nr |head -20
17、查看 apache 当前并发访问数
```

```
对比 httpd.conf 中 MaxClients 的数字差距多少
netstat -an | grep ESTABLISHED | wc -1
18、可以使用如下参数查看数据
ps -ef|grep httpd|wc -1
1388
统计 httpd 进程数,连个请求会启动一个进程,使用于 Apache 服务器。
表示 Apache 能够处理 1388 个并发请求,这个值 Apache 可根据负载情况自动调整
netstat -nat|grep -i "80"|wc -1
4341
netstat -an 会打印系统当前网络链接状态,而 grep -i "80"是用来提取与 80 端口有关的连接的, wc -l 进行连接数统计。
最终返回的数字就是当前所有 80 端口的请求总数
netstat -na|grep ESTABLISHED|wc -1
376
netstat -an 会打印系统当前网络链接状态,而 grep ESTABLISHED 提取出已建立连接的信息。 然后 wc -l 统计
最终返回的数字就是当前所有80端口的已建立连接的总数。
netstat -nat||grep ESTABLISHED|wc
可查看所有建立连接的详细记录
19、输出每个 ip 的连接数,以及总的各个状态的连接数
netstat - n \mid awk '/^tcp/ \{n=split(\$(NF-1),array,":"); if(n<=2) + +S[array[(1)]]; else + +S[array[(4)]]; ++s[\$NF]; ++N\} \} = (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + (4) + 
printf("\%-20s \ \%s\n",a,\ s[a]); printf("\%-20s \ \%s\n","TOTAL\_LINK",N); \}'
20、其他的收集
分析日志文件下 2012-05-04 访问页面最高 的前 20 个 URL 并排序
cat access.log |grep '04/May/2012'| awk '{print 11'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -20 cat access.log
```

cat access\_log | awk '(\$11~/\www.abc.com/){print \$1}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr

查询受访问页面的 URL 地址中 含有 www.abc.com 网址的 IP 地址

```
cat linewow-access.log|awk '{print 1}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -10
时间段查询日志时间段的情况
cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk 'print $1' | sort -nr | head -10 | cat log_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015|16/Au
分析 2015/8/15 到 2015/8/16 访问"/index.php?g=Member&m=Public&a=sendValidCode"的 IP 倒序排列
 {\it cat log\_file | egrep '15/Aug/2015|16/Aug/2015' | awk '\{if(\$7 == "/index.php?g=Member\&m=Public\&a=sendValidCode") } \\ 
print $1,$7}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr
($7~/.php/) $7 里面包含.php 的就输出,本句的意思是最耗时的一百个 PHP 页面
cat log_file |awk '(7\sim/.php/){print $NF " " $1 " " $4 " " $7}'|sort -nr|head -100
列出最最耗时的页面(超过 60 秒的)的以及对应页面发生次数
cat access.log |awk '(NF > 60 \& 7^{-}\,php/){print $7}'|sort -n|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -100 cat access.log |awk '(NF > 60 \& 7^{-}\)
统计网站流量 (G)
cat access.log |awk '{sum+=$10} END {print sum/1024/1024/1024}'
统计 404 的连接
awk '($9 ~/404/)' access.log | awk '{print $9,$7}' | sort
统计 http status
cat access.log |awk '{counts[$(9)]+=1}; END {for(code in counts) print code, counts[code]}'
cat access.log |awk '{print $9}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -rn
每秒并发
 watch "awk '\{if(\$9^{200}|30|404/)COUNT[\$4]++\}END\{for(a in COUNT) print a, COUNT[a]\}' log_file|sort -k 2 -nr|head | count | 
-n10"
```

带宽统计

```
cat apache.log |awk '{if($7\sim/GET/) count++}END{print "client_request="count}'
cat apache.log |awk '{BYTE+=$11}END{print "client_kbyte_out="BYTE/1024"KB"}'
找出某天访问次数最多的 10 个 IP
cat /tmp/access.log | grep "20/Mar/2011" |awk '{print $3}'|sort |uniq -c|sort -nr|head
当天 ip 连接数最高的 ip 都在干些什么
cat access.log | grep "10.0.21.17" | awk '{print $8}' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head -n 10
小时单位里 ip 连接数最多的 10 个时段
awk - vFS = "[:]" '\{gsub("-.*","",\$1); num[\$2" "\$1] + +\} END\{for(i in num)print i, num[i]\}' log_file | sort -n -k 3 -r -log_file | sort -n -
| head -10
找出访问次数最多的几个分钟
awk '{print $1}' access.log | grep "20/Mar/2011" |cut -c 14-18|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr|head
if [ $DATE_MINUTE != $DATE_END_MINUTE ] ; then #则判断开始时间戳与结束时间戳是否相等
START_LINE=sed -n "/$DATE_MINUTE/=" $APACHE_LOG|head -n1 #如果不相等,则取出开始时间戳的行号,与结束时间戳的行
查看 tcp 的链接状态
netstat -nat |awk '{print $6}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -rn
netstat -n | awk '/^tcp/ \{++S[$NF]\};END \{for(a in S) print a, S[a]\}'
netstat -n | awk '/^tcp/ {++state[$NF]}; END {for(key in state) print key,"\t",state[key]}'
netstat -n \mid awk '/^tcp/ \{ ++arr[\$NF] \}; \textbf{END} \{ \textbf{for}(k \ \textbf{in} \ arr) \ print \ k, "\t", arr[k] \}'
netstat -n \mid awk \mid ' \land tcp / \{print \$NF\} \mid |sort| uniq -c \mid sort -rn
netstat -ant | awk '{print NF}' | grep -v '[a-z]' | sort | uniq -c |
netstat \ -ant|awk \ '/ip:80/\{split(\$5,ip,":"); ++S[ip[1]]\} END\{for \ (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a\}' \ |sort \ -n| = (a \ in \ S) \ print \ S[a],a
```

 $netstat - ant | awk '/:80/\{split(\$5,ip,":"); ++S[ip[1]]\} END\{for (a in S) print S[a],a\}' | sort -rn| head -n 10 print S[a],a\}' | sort -rn| head -n 10 print S[a],a\}' | sort -rn| head -n 10 print S[a],a}' | sort -rn| head$ 

```
查找请求数前 20 个 IP (常用于查找攻来源):
netstat -anlp|grep 80|grep tcp|awk '{print $5}'|awk -F: '{print $1}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -nr|head -n20
\label{lem:netstat -ant | awk '/:80/{split(\$5,ip,":");++A[ip[1]]} END{for(i in A) print A[i],i}' | sort -rn| head -n20 p
用 tcpdump 嗅探 80 端口的访问看看谁最高
tcpdump -i eth0 -tnn dst port 80 -c 1000 | awk -F"." '{print $1"."$2"."$3"."$4}' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr
head -20
查找较多 time wait 连接
netstat -n|grep TIME_WAIT|awk '{print $5}'|sort|uniq -c|sort -rn|head -n20
找查较多的 SYN 连接
netstat -an \mid grep \ SYN \mid awk \ '\{print \ \$5\}' \mid awk \ -F: \ '\{print \ \$1\}' \mid sort \mid uniq \ -c \mid sort \ -nr \mid more
根据端口列进程
netstat -ntlp | grep 80 | awk '{print $7}' | cut -d/ -f1
查看了连接数和当前的连接数
netstat -ant | grep $ip:80 | wc -1
netstat -ant | grep $ip:80 | grep EST | wc -1
查看 IP 访问次数
netstat -nat|grep ":80"|awk '{print $5}' |awk -F: '{print $1}' | sort| uniq -c|sort -n
Linux 命令分析当前的链接状况
netstat -n | awk '/^tcp/ {++S[$NF]} END {for(a in S) print a, S[a]}'
watch "netstat -n | awk '/^tcp/ {++S[\$NF]} END {for(a in S) print a, S[a]}'"# 通过 watch 可以一直监控
LAST_ACK 5 #关闭一个 TCP 连接需要从两个方向上分别进行关闭,双方都是通过发送 FIN 来表示单方向数据的关闭,当通信双方发送了
最后一个 FIN 的时候,发送方此时处于 LAST_ACK 状态,当发送方收到对方的确认(Fin 的 Ack 确认)后才真正关闭整个 TCP 连接;
SYN_RECV 30 #表示正在等待处理的请求数;
ESTABLISHED 1597 #表示正常数据传输状态;
```

FIN\_WAIT1 51 # 表示 server 端主动要求关闭 tcp 连接;

FIN\_WAIT2 504 # 表示客户端中断连接;

TIME\_WAIT 1057 # 表示处理完毕,等待超时结束的请求数;