

Channel List

- i** Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
Snapshot Space Free	The free snapshot space
Snapshot Space Free %	The free snapshot space (%)
Snapshot Space Reserved	The reserved snapshot space
Snapshot Space Used	The snapshot space that is already in use
State	<p>The overall virtual volume status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up status: Normal Warning status: Degraded Down status: Failed Unknown status: Unknown <p>i This channel is the primary channel by default.</p>
Total Space	The total space
Total Space Free	The total free space
Total Space Free %	The total free space (%)
Total Space Reserved	The total reserved space
Total Space Used	The total space that is in use
User Space Free	The free user space
User Space Free %	The free user space (%)

Channel	Description
User Space Reserved	The reserved user space
User Space Used	The user space that is already in use

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

Where can I find the Web Services API (WSAPI) port for the connection to the HPE 3PAR system?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/89717>

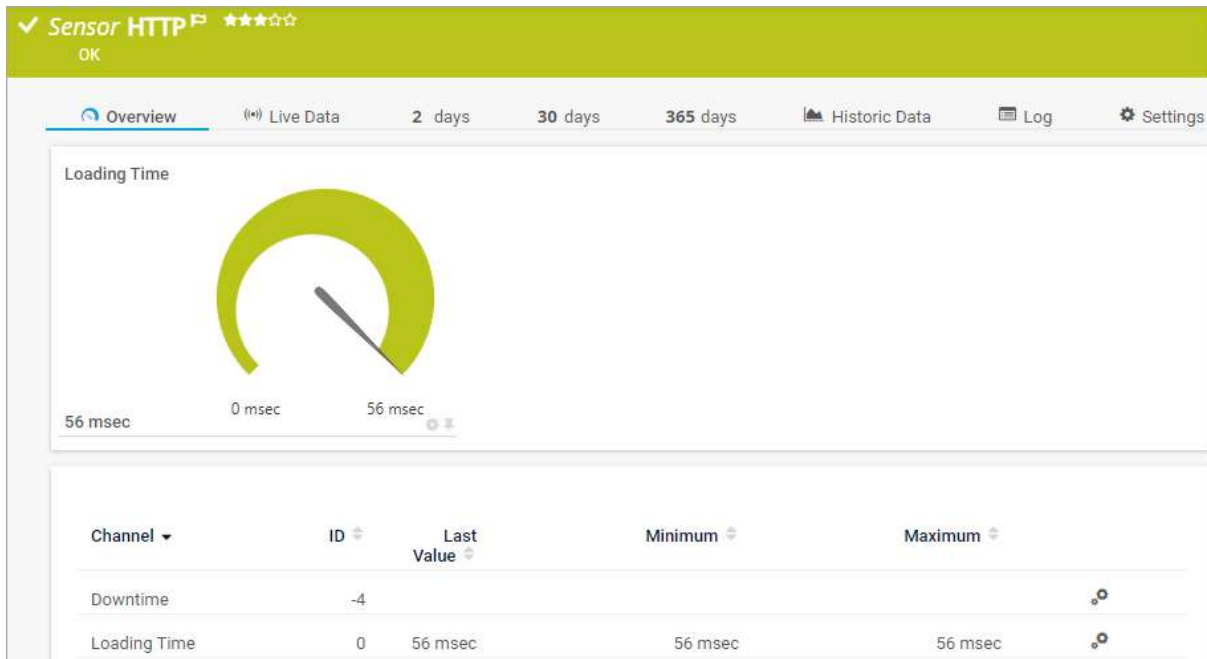
What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

7.8.57 HTTP Sensor

The HTTP sensor monitors a web server using HTTP.

 You can use this sensor to monitor if a website or a specific website element is reachable.



HTTP Sensor

 For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)^[1109].

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP
- French: HTTP
- German: HTTP
- Japanese: HTTP
- Portuguese: HTTP
- Russian: HTTP
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP
- Spanish: HTTP

Remarks

- This sensor does not support Secure Remote Password (SRP) ciphers.
- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#)^[1109].
- This sensor supports IPv6.
- This sensor has a [low](#) performance impact.

- Knowledge Base: [My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

exampletag

X

+

Priority ⓘ

★

★

★

☆

☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p>ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p>ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>ⓘ It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>ⓘ For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ httpsensor
Priority	<p>Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (★☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).</p>

HTTP Specific

HTTP Specific

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ 60

URL ⓘ https://example.com







Request Method ⓘ
☒ GET
☐ POST
☐ HEAD

Server Name Indication ⓘ example.com

SNI Inheritance ⓘ
☒ Inherit SNI from parent device
☐ Do not inherit SNI from parent device

HTTP Specific

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p> ⓘ If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>
URL	<p>Enter the URL that the sensor connects to. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device. You can enter the URL of a web page (to measure the loading time of the page's source code), or enter the URL of an image or of a page asset to measure this element's availability and loading time.</p> <p> ⓘ The URL must be URL encoded.</p> <p> ⓘ If you monitor an image or a page asset, this can create a high amount of memory load. We recommend that the size of the elements that you want to monitor does not exceed 200 MB.</p> <p> ■ PRTG uses a smart URL replacement with which you can use the parent device's IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name setting as part of the URL. For more information, see section Smart URL Replacement ^[1105].</p>
Request Method	<p>Select an HTTP request method to determine how the sensor requests the URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GET: Directly request the website. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⓘ We recommend that you use this setting for a simple check of the web page.

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POST: Send post form data to the URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  If you select this setting, you must enter the data in the Postdata field below. HEAD: Only request the HTTP header from the server without the actual web page. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Although this saves bandwidth because it transfers less data, we do not recommend that you use this. This is because the measured request time is not the one that your users experience and you might not be notified of slow results or timeouts.
Postdata	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Enter the data part for the POST request.</p> <p> No Extensible Markup Language (XML) is allowed here.</p>
Content Type	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Define the content type of the POST request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Default (application/x-www-form-urlencoded): Use the default content type to encode the form data set for submission to the server. Custom: Use a custom content type. Enter the content type below.
Custom Content Type	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Custom above. Define the custom content type, for example, XML, JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), or HTTP.</p>
Server Name Indication	<p>The Server Name Indication (SNI) that the sensor automatically determines from the host address of the parent device or from the target URL of the sensor.</p> <p> The SNI must be a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). Make sure that it matches the configuration of the target server.</p> <p> For details, see the Knowledge Base: My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?</p> <p> This sensor implicitly supports SNI, an extension to the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.</p>
SNI Inheritance	<p>Define if you want to inherit the SNI from the parent device:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inherit SNI from parent device: Determine the SNI from the host address of the parent device. Do not inherit SNI from parent device: Determine the SNI from the target URL as defined in the settings of this sensor.

Sensor Display

Sensor Display

Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> ⓘ You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⓘ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. ▪ Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> ⓘ You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>

Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

■ For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

The proxy settings determine how a sensor connects to a URL. You can enter data for an HTTP proxy server that sensors use when they connect via HTTP or HTTPS.

- i** This setting only applies to HTTP sensors and how they monitor. To change the proxy settings for the PRTG core server, see section [Core & Probes](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

IP Address/DNS Name i	192.0.2.0
Port i	8080
User Name i	johnqpublic
Password i	*****

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

- For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors.

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

☐ inherit from

Scanning Interval i	60 seconds
If a Sensor Query Fails i	Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

- For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

- i** You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☐ inherit from


Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and the inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedule i	None
Maintenance Window i	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Do not set up a one-time maintenance window <input type="radio"/> Set up a one-time maintenance window
Dependency Type i	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Use parent <input type="radio"/> Select a sensor <input type="radio"/> Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

- For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights	
 inherit from	User Group Access ⓘ
	<div> <div>⌵ User Group</div> <div>⌵ Rights</div> </div>
	<div> <div>PRTG Users Group</div> <div>Full access</div> </div>
	<div> <div>RO User Group</div> <div>Inherited (No access)</div> </div>

Access Rights

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Smart URL Replacement

Instead of entering a complete address in the URL field of an HTTP sensor, you can only enter the protocol followed by a colon and three forward slashes (this means that you can enter either <http://> or <https://>, or even a simple forward slash / as the equivalent for <http://>). PRTG automatically fills in the parent device's IP Address/DNS Name in front of the third forward slash.

Whether this results in a valid URL or not depends on the IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name of the parent device. In combination with cloning devices, you can use smart URL replacement to create many similar devices.

For example, if you create a device with the DNS name www.example.com and you add an HTTP sensor to it, you can provide values in the following ways:

- If you enter <https://> in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates the URL <https://www.example.com/>
- If you enter [/help](http://www.example.com/help) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates and monitor the URL <http://www.example.com/help>
- It is also possible to provide a port number in the URL field. It is taken over by the device's DNS name and is internally added, for example, <http://:8080/>

❗ Smart URL replacement does not work for sensors that run on the probe device.

Channel List

❗ Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
Loading Time	<p>The web page or element loading time</p> <p>❗ This channel is the primary channel by default.</p>

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/67398>

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

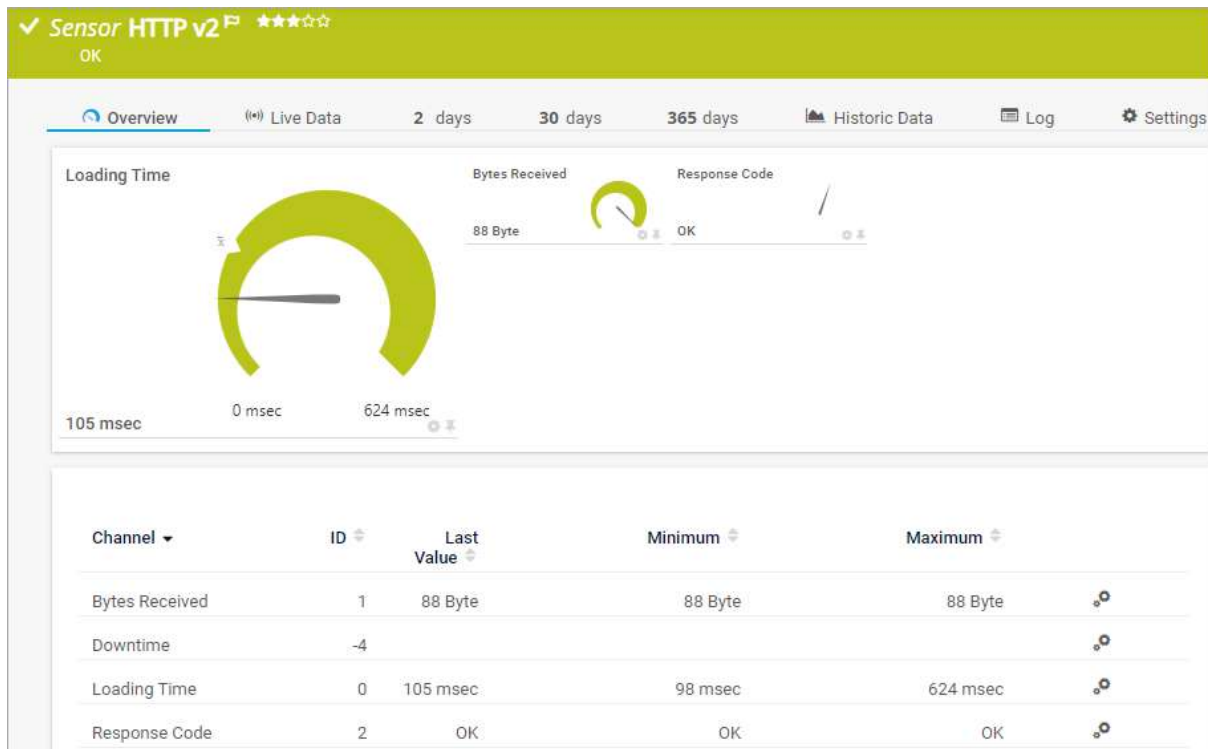
- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.58 HTTP v2 Sensor (BETA)

The HTTP v2 sensor monitors a web server using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

i You can use this sensor to monitor if a website or a specific website element is reachable.

BETA This sensor is in beta status. The operating methods and the available settings are still subject to change. Do not expect that all functions work properly, or that this sensor works as expected at all.



HTTP v2 Sensor

■ For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#).

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP v2
- French: HTTP v2
- German: HTTP v2
- Japanese: HTTP v2
- Portuguese: HTTP v2
- Russian: HTTP v2
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP v2
- Spanish: HTTP v2

Remarks

- This sensor [requires](#) that the Beta Sensors experimental feature is enabled.
- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#).
- This sensor has a [low](#) performance impact.
- This sensor uses [lookups](#) to determine the status values of one or more channels.
- You can define [credentials for HTTP](#) in the settings of an object that is higher in the [object hierarchy](#).
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

Detailed Requirements

Requirement	Description
Enabled Beta Sensors experimental feature	<p>This sensor requires that the Beta Sensors experimental feature of PRTG is enabled.</p> <p>■ For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What are beta sensors and how can I use them?</p>

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ




✕
+

Priority ⓘ

★
★
★
☆
☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p>ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p>

Setting	Description
	<p> This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p> It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p> For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http ▪ httpsensor
Priority	<p>Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (☆☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).</p>

HTTP Specific

HTTP Specific

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ 30

URL ⓘ https://%host/

Request Method ⓘ
☒ GET (default)
☐ POST
☐ HEAD

Custom Header ⓘ

HTTP Specific

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p>i If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>
URL	<p>Enter the URL that the sensor connects to. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device. You can enter the URL of a web page (to measure the loading time of the page's source code), or enter the URL of an image or of a page asset to measure this element's availability and loading time.</p> <p>i The URL must be URL encoded.</p> <p>i If you monitor an image or a page asset, this can create a high amount of memory load. We recommend that the size of the elements that you want to monitor does not exceed 200 MB.</p> <p>i The default URL is https://%host/. PRTG replaces %host with the IP address or DNS name of the parent device. PRTG does not display the value in the sensor log or the sensor's settings.</p>
Request Method	<p>Select an HTTP request method to determine how the sensor requests the URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GET (default): Directly request the website. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i We recommend that you use this setting for a simple check of the web page. POST: Send post form data to the URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i If you select this setting, you must enter the data in the POST Body field below. HEAD: Only request the HTTP header from the server without the actual web page. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Although this saves bandwidth because it transfers less data, we do not recommend that you use this. This is because the measured request time is not the one that your users experience and you might not be notified of slow results or timeouts.
Content Type	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Define the content type of the POST request. The default content type is application/x-www-form-urlencoded.</p>
POST Body	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Enter the data part for the POST request.</p> <p>i No Extensible Markup Language (XML) is allowed here.</p>

Setting	Description
Custom Header	<p>Enter a list of custom headers with their respective values that the HTTP request of the sensor contains. The syntax of a header-value pair is header1:value1.</p> <p>i If you enter more than one header-value pair, enter each pair in one line: header1:value1 header2:value2 header3:value3</p> <p>i Make sure that the HTTP header statement is valid. Otherwise, the sensor request cannot be successful.</p>

Sensor Display

Sensor Display


Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p>i You can set a different primary channel later by clicking  below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. ▪ Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p>i You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>

Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.


■ For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Scanning Interval

① The minimum scanning interval of this sensor is **1 minute**.

① The recommended scanning interval of this sensor is **1 minute**.

Scanning Interval

 inherit from

Scanning Interval ⓘ 60 seconds

If a Sensor Query Fails ⓘ Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)


Scanning Interval

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

① You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

 inherit from

Schedule ⓘ None

Maintenance Window ⓘ

☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window

☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ⓘ

☒ Use parent

☐ Select a sensor

☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

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Access Rights

Access Rights

☐ inherit from

User Group Access ⓘ

User Group	Rights
PRTG Users Group	Full access
RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Channel Unit Configuration

- ❗ Which channel units are available depends on the sensor type and the available parameters. If no configurable channels are available, this field shows [No configurable channels](#).

Channel Unit Configuration

☐ inherit from

Channel Unit Types ⓘ

Channel Type	Unit
Bytes (Bandwidth)	MB ▾
	Mbit ▾
	/
	sec ▾
Bytes (Memory)	GB ▾
Bytes (Disk)	GB ▾
Bytes (File)	MB ▾


Channel Unit Configuration

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Channel Unit Configuration.

Channel List

- ❗ Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Bytes Received	The number of bytes received

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
Loading Time	The web page or element loading time  This channel is the primary channel by default.
Response Code	The response code of the target server

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

What are beta sensors and how can I use them?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/88697>

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

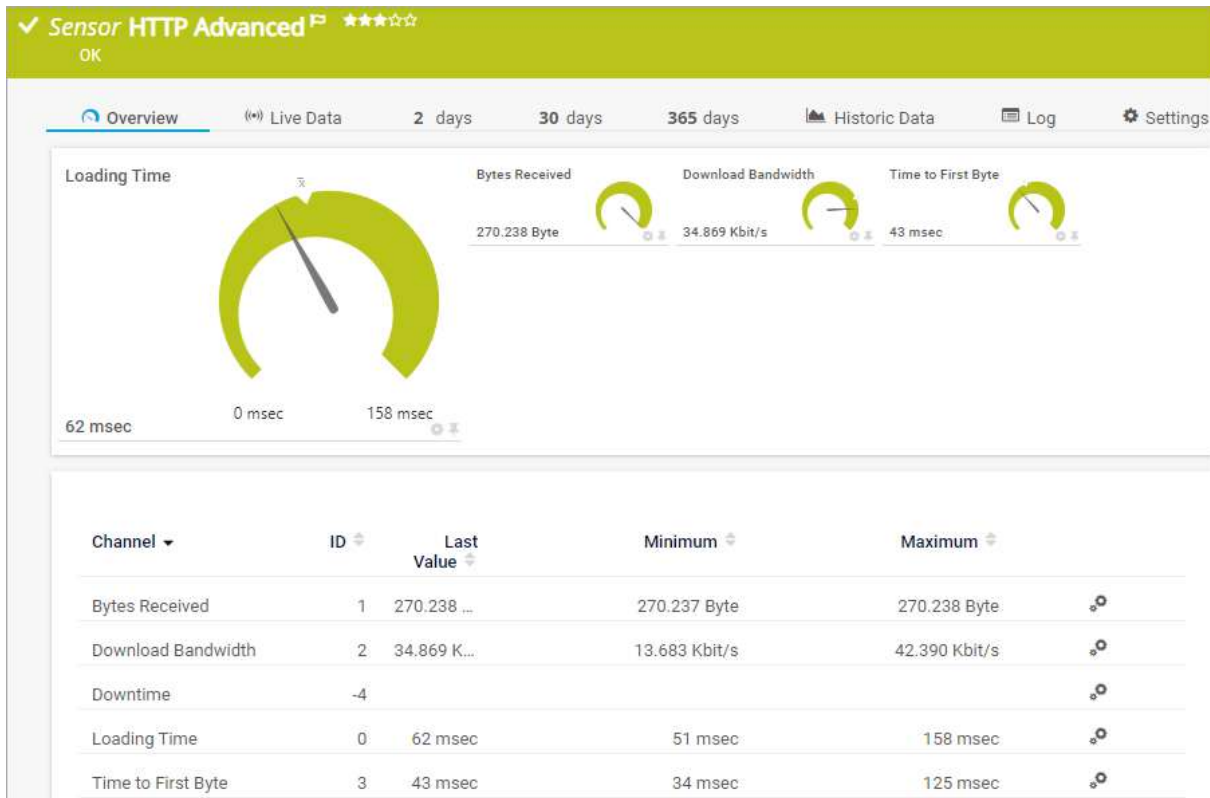
What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

7.8.59 HTTP Advanced Sensor

The HTTP Advanced sensor monitors the source code of a web page using HTTP. It supports authentication, content checks, and other advanced parameters.

 The monitored content size is uncompressed.



HTTP Advanced Sensor

 For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)¹¹³².

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP Geavanceerd
- French: HTTP avancé
- German: HTTP (Erweitert)
- Japanese: HTTP アドバンスト
- Portuguese: HTTP (avançado)
- Russian: HTTP (Расширенный)
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP 高级
- Spanish: HTTP (avanzado)

Remarks

- This sensor does not support Secure Remote Password (SRP) ciphers. If you need to use SRP ciphers, use the Compatibility engine.
- This sensor does not support HTTP compression. If you need to use it anyway, select Compatibility engine in the sensor settings.
- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#) ¹¹³².
- This sensor supports IPv6.
- This sensor has a [medium](#) performance impact.
- Bandwidth monitoring of fast internet connections might be inaccurate.
- Knowledge Base: [Which user agent should I use in the HTTP Advanced sensor's settings?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

exampletag

✕

+

Priority ⓘ

★★★★☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p> ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p> ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>

Setting	Description
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>i It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>i For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> httpsensor
Priority	<p>Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (☆☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).</p>

HTTP Specific

HTTP Specific

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ 60

URL ⓘ https://example.com








Request Method ⓘ
☒ GET
☐ POST
☐ HEAD




Server Name Indication ⓘ example.com

SNI Inheritance ⓘ
☒ Inherit SNI from parent device
☐ Do not inherit SNI from parent device

HTTP Specific

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p>i If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>

Setting	Description
URL	<p>Enter the URL that the sensor connects to. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device. You can enter the URL of a web page (to measure the loading time of the page's source code), or enter the URL of an image or of a page asset to measure this element's availability and loading time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  The URL must be URL encoded.  If you monitor an image or a page asset, this can create a high amount of memory load. We recommend that the size of the elements that you want to monitor does not exceed 200 MB.  PRTG uses a smart URL replacement with which you can use the parent device's IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name setting as part of the URL. For more information, see section Smart URL Replacement ^[132].
Request Method	<p>Select an HTTP request method to determine how the sensor requests the URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GET: Directly request the website. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  We recommend that you use this setting for a simple check of the web page. ▪ POST: Send post form data to the URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  If you select this setting, you must enter the data in the Postdata field below. ▪ HEAD: Only request the HTTP header from the server without the actual web page. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Although this saves bandwidth because it transfers less data, we do not recommend that you use this. This is because the measured request time is not the one that your users experience and you might not be notified of slow results or timeouts.
Postdata	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Enter the data part for the POST request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  No Extensible Markup Language (XML) is allowed here.
Content Type	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Define the content type of the POST request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Default (application/x-www-form-urlencoded): Use the default content type to encode the form data set for submission to the server. ▪ Custom: Use a custom content type. Enter the content type below.
Custom Content Type	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Custom above. Define the custom content type, for example, XML, JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), or HTTP.</p>

Setting	Description
Server Name Indication	<p>The Server Name Indication (SNI) that the sensor automatically determines from the host address of the parent device or from the target URL of the sensor.</p> <p> The SNI must be a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). Make sure that it matches the configuration of the target server.</p> <p> For details, see the Knowledge Base: My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?</p> <p> This sensor implicitly supports SNI, an extension to the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.</p>
SNI Inheritance	<p>Define if you want to inherit the SNI from the parent device:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inherit SNI from parent device: Determine the SNI from the host address of the parent device. ▪ Do not inherit SNI from parent device: Determine the SNI from the target URL as defined in the settings of this sensor.

Monitoring Engine




Monitoring Engine

Monitoring Engine 

☒ Default engine (recommended)

☐ Compatibility engine

Monitoring Engine

Setting	Description
Monitoring Engine	<p>Choose the monitoring engine that the sensor uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Default engine (recommended): Use the default monitoring engine. ▪ Compatibility engine: Execute an external executable program. Use this method as an alternative for websites that do not work with the default monitoring engine. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  This method needs more resources but it can be helpful in some cases.  If you select the compatibility mode, the options for the SSL method are different. You can also check for trusted certificates. See below.  Smart URL Replacement does not work with the compatibility mode, so this sensor does not automatically use the IP Address/DNS Name of the parent device.
SSL/TLS Method	<p>This option is only visible if you select Compatibility engine above. Choose from:</p>

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SSLv3 ▪ TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 ▪ SSLv3, TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 (default)
Check SSL Certificates	<p>This option is only visible if you select Compatibility engine above. Specify if the sensor checks the certificate of the URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not check certificates (default): Do not check the certificates of the web pages. ▪ Check if certificates are trusted: Check the certificates of the web pages. If the certificate of the server is not trusted, the sensor shows the Down status and displays a corresponding message.

Advanced Sensor Data

Advanced Sensor Data

HTTP Version ⓘ

☐ HTTP 1.0
☒ HTTP 1.1

User Agent ⓘ

☒ Use the default string
☐ Use a custom string

HTTP Headers ⓘ

☒ Do not use custom HTTP headers
☐ Use custom HTTP headers

If Content Changes ⓘ

☒ Ignore (default)
☐ Trigger 'change' notification

Require Keyword ⓘ

☒ Do not check for keyword (default)
☐ Set sensor to warning status if keyword is missing
☐ Set sensor to down status if keyword is missing

Exclude Keyword ⓘ

☒ Do not check for keyword (default)
☐ Set sensor to warning status if keyword is found
☐ Set sensor to down status if keyword is found

Download Limit (KB) ⓘ









0








Result Handling ⓘ




☒ Discard result
☐ Store result

Advanced Sensor Data


Setting	Description
HTTP Version	<p>Define the HTTP version that the sensor uses when it connects to the target URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP 1.0: Use HTTP version 1.0. ▪ HTTP 1.1: Use HTTP version 1.1.
User Agent	<p>Choose which user agent string the sensor sends when it connects to the target URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use the default string: Do not enter a specific user agent and use the default string. Usually, this is Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; PRTG Network Monitor (www.paessler.com); Windows). ▪ Use a custom string: Use a custom user agent. Define the custom user agent below.
Custom User Agent	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Use a custom string above. Enter the string that the sensor uses as the user agent when it connects to the target URL.</p>
HTTP Headers	<p>Define if you want to send custom HTTP headers to the target URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not use custom HTTP headers: Do not use custom HTTP headers. ▪ Use custom HTTP headers: Use custom headers. Define below.
Custom HTTP Headers	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Use custom HTTP headers above. Enter a list of custom HTTP headers and values that you want to transmit to the URL, each pair in one line. The syntax of a header-value pair is header1:value1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ The sensor does not support the header field names user-agent, content-length, and host. ❗ Ensure that the HTTP header statement is valid. Otherwise, the sensor request cannot be successful.
If Content Changes	<p>Define what the sensor does if the content of the web page changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignore (default): Do nothing. ▪ Trigger 'change' notification: Send an internal message that indicates a change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ In combination with a change trigger, you can use this to trigger a notification if a change occurs.
Require Keyword	<p>Define if the sensor checks the result at the URL for keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not check for keyword (default): Do not search for keywords in the result.

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set sensor to warning status if keyword is missing: Check if a keyword exists in the result. If it exists, set the sensor to the Warning status. ▪ Set sensor to down status if keyword is missing: Check if a keyword exists in the result. If it exists, set the sensor to the Down status. <p> The content check is only intended for HTML websites and might not work with other target URLs. For example, binary files are not supported.</p> <p> This sensor loads the source code at the URL. If you set up a content check, only this source code is checked for the keywords. The code is not necessarily identical to the code used to display the page when opening the same URL in a web browser. This is because a reload might be configured or certain information might be inserted after loading, for example, via JavaScript.</p> <p> PRTG does not follow links to embedded objects nor does it execute scripts. Only the first page at the URL is loaded and checked against the expressions configured.</p>
Response Must Include	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Set sensor to warning status if keyword is missing or Set sensor to down status if keyword is missing above. Define the search string that must be part of the source code at the URL. You can enter a simple string in plain text or a regular expression (regex).</p> <p> If the source code does not include the search pattern, the sensor shows the status defined above.</p> <p> The search string must be case sensitive.</p>
Search Method	<p>Define the method with which you want to provide the search string:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simple string search: Search for a simple string in plain text. <p> The characters * and ? work as placeholders. * stands for no number or any number of characters and ? stands for exactly one character. You cannot change this behavior. The literal search for these characters is only possible with a regex.</p> <p> You can also search for HTML tags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular expression: Search with a regex. <p> PRTG supports Perl Compatible Regular Expression (PCRE) regex. For more details, see section Regular Expressions.</p>
Exclude Keyword	<p>Define if the sensor checks the result at the URL for keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not check for keyword (default): Do not search for keywords in the result.

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set sensor to warning status if keyword is found: Check if a keyword exists in the result. If it exists, set the sensor to the Warning status. ▪ Set sensor to down status if keyword is found: Check if a keyword exists in the result. If it exists, set the sensor to the Down status. <p> The content check is only intended for HTML websites and might not work with other target URLs. For example, binary files are not supported.</p>
Response Must Not Include	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Set sensor to warning status if keyword is found or Set sensor to down status if keyword is found above. Define the search string that must not be part of the source code at the specified URL. You can enter a simple string in plain text or a regular expression.</p> <p> The search string must be case sensitive.</p> <p> If the data does include this string, the sensor shows the status defined above.</p>
Search Method	<p>Define the method with which you want to provide the search string:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simple string search: Search for a simple string in plain text. <p> The characters * and ? work as placeholders. * stands for no number or any number of characters and ? stands for exactly one character. You cannot change this behavior. The literal search for these characters is only possible with a regex.</p> <p> You can also search for HTML tags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular expression: Search with a regex. <p> PRTG supports Perl Compatible Regular Expression (PCRE) regex. For more details, see section Regular Expressions.</p>
Download Limit (KB)	<p>Enter the maximum amount of data (in kilobytes) that is transferred per request.</p> <p> If you set content checks, be aware that they might be incomplete because only the content downloaded up to this limit is checked for search expressions.</p>
Result Handling	<p>Define what the sensor does with the data loaded at the URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discard result: Do not store the sensor result.



Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Store result: Store the last result of the requested data in the \Logs\sensors subfolder of the PRTG data directory on the probe system. The file names are Result of Sensor [ID].txt, Result of Sensor [ID]-A.txt, and Result of Sensor [ID].Data.txt. This setting is for debugging purposes, especially in combination with content checks. PRTG overwrites these files with each scanning interval. <p> For debugging, select Store result to write the source code file to disk and to look up what exactly PRTG gets when it calls the URL. If the URL does not point to a web page but to a binary file, for example, to an image, you usually do not check for content.</p> <p> This option is not available when the sensor runs on the hosted probe of a PRTG Hosted Monitor instance.</p> <p> In a cluster, PRTG stores the result in the PRTG data directory of the master node.</p>

Authentication

Authentication 

☒ Web page does not need authentication
☐ Web page needs authentication

Authentication

Setting	Description
Authentication	<p>Define if authentication is necessary on the web page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web page does not need authentication ▪ Web page needs authentication
User Name	<p>If the proxy requires authentication, enter the user name for the proxy login.</p> <p> Only basic authentication is available. Enter a string.</p>
Password	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Enter a password.</p>
Authentication Method	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Select the authentication method that the URL uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP authentication: Use simple HTTP authentication. <p> This authentication method transmits credentials as plain text.</p>

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NT LAN Manager authentication: Use the Microsoft NT LAN Manager (NTLM) protocol for authentication. Digest access authentication: Use digest access authentication. This applies a hash function to the password, which is safer than HTTP authentication.

Sensor Display

Sensor Display

Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> ⓘ You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⓘ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> ⓘ You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>

Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

■ For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

The proxy settings determine how a sensor connects to a URL. You can enter data for an HTTP proxy server that sensors use when they connect via HTTP or HTTPS.

❗ This setting only applies to HTTP sensors and how they monitor. To change the proxy settings for the PRTG core server, see section [Core & Probes](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

IP Address/DNS Name ⓘ	192.0.2.0
Port ⓘ	8080
User Name ⓘ	johnqpublic
Password ⓘ

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors.

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

☒ inherit from

Scanning Interval ⓘ	60 seconds
If a Sensor Query Fails ⓘ	Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

❗ You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☐ inherit from

Schedule ⓘ None

Maintenance Window ⓘ ☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window
☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ⓘ ☒ Use parent
☐ Select a sensor
☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and the inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights

☐ inherit from

User Group Access ⓘ	User Group	Rights
	PRTG Users Group	Full access
	RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Channel Unit Configuration

- ⓘ Which channel units are available depends on the sensor type and the available parameters. If no configurable channels are available, this field shows [No configurable channels](#).

Channel Unit Configuration

☐ inherit from

Channel Unit Types ⓘ	Channel Type	Unit
	Bytes (Bandwidth)	MB Mbit / sec
	Bytes (Memory)	GB
	Bytes (Disk)	GB
	Bytes (File)	MB

Channel Unit Configuration

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Channel Unit Configuration.

Smart URL Replacement

Instead of entering a complete address in the URL field of an HTTP sensor, you can only enter the protocol followed by a colon and three forward slashes (this means that you can enter either <http://> or <https://>, or even a simple forward slash [/](#) as the equivalent for <http://>). PRTG automatically fills in the parent device's IP Address/DNS Name in front of the third forward slash.


Whether this results in a valid URL or not depends on the IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name of the parent device. In combination with cloning devices, you can use smart URL replacement to create many similar devices.


For example, if you create a device with the DNS name www.example.com and you add an HTTP sensor to it, you can provide values in the following ways:

- If you enter <https://> in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates the URL <https://www.example.com/>
- If you enter [/help](http://www.example.com/help) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates and monitor the URL <http://www.example.com/help>
- It is also possible to provide a port number in the URL field. It is taken over by the device's DNS name and is internally added, for example, <http://:8080/>

 Smart URL replacement does not work for sensors that run on the probe device.

Channel List

 Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Bytes Received	The number of bytes received
Download Bandwidth	The download speed
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
Loading Time	The loading time  This channel is the primary channel by default.
Time To First Byte	The time to the first byte

More

 KNOWLEDGE BASE

Which user agent should I use in the HTTP Advanced sensor's settings?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/30593>

My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/67398>

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

Why do my HTTP Advanced sensors differ in the bytes received value?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/78778>

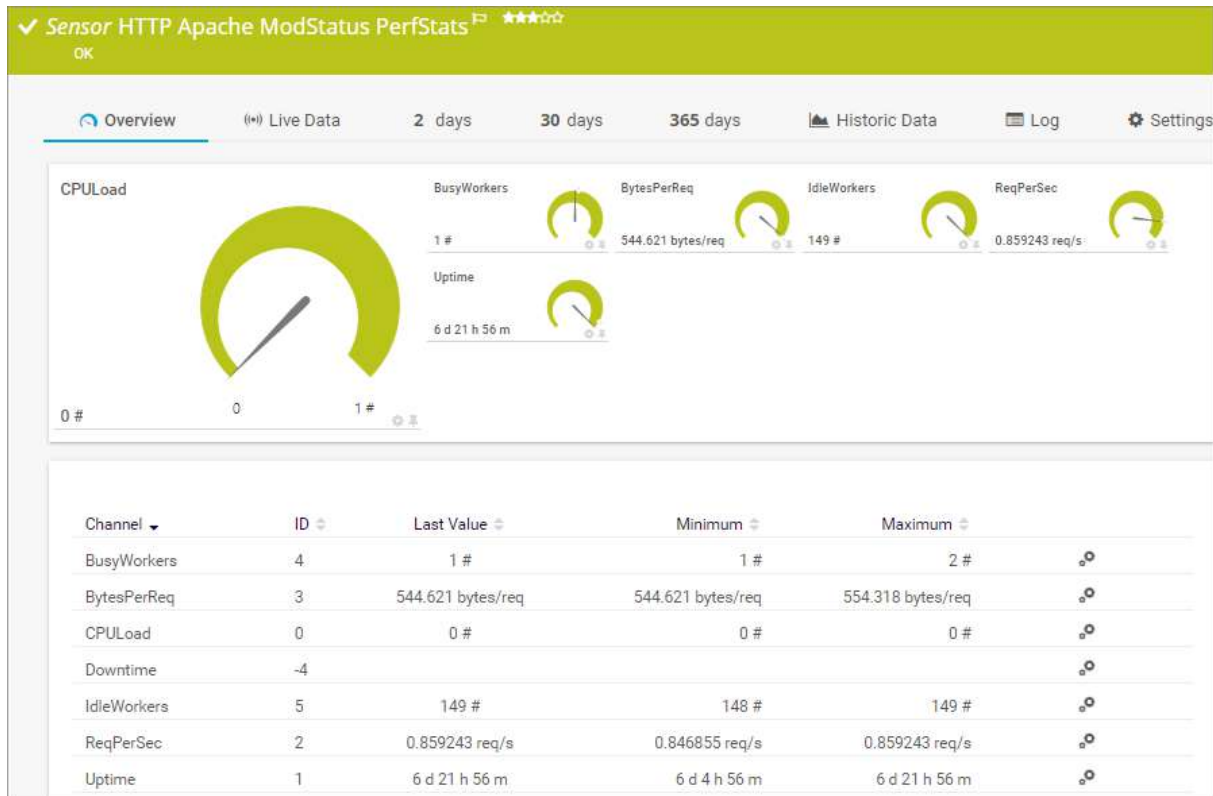
My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.60 HTTP Apache ModStatus PerfStats Sensor

The HTTP Apache ModStatus PerfStats sensor monitors performance statistics of an Apache web server via [mod_status](#) over HTTP.

i This sensor implicitly supports SNI, an extension to the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.



HTTP Apache ModStatus PerfStats Sensor

For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#) ^[1140].

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP Apache ModStatus PerfStats
- French: Apache ModStatus PerfStats (HTTP)
- German: HTTP Apache ModStatus PerfStats
- Japanese: HTTP Apache ModStatus 性能統計
- Portuguese: PerfStats Apache ModStatus (HTTP)
- Russian: HTTP Apache ModStatus — стат. произв-сти
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP Apache ModStatus PerfStats
- Spanish: PerfStats Apache ModStatus (HTTP)

Remarks

- This sensor does not support Secure Remote Password (SRP) ciphers.

- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#) ¹¹³⁹.
- This sensor supports IPv6.
- This sensor has a [low](#) performance impact.
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

✕
+

Priority ⓘ

★
★
★
☆
☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p>ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p>ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>ⓘ It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>ⓘ For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ httpsensor

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ httpapachemodstatusperfstatssensor ▪ apache
Priority	Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (☆☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).

HTTP Specific

HTTP Specific

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ

60

URL ⓘ

http://www.paessler.com/services/monitoring-services.aspx?CID=10010

HTTP Specific

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p> ⓘ If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>
URL	<p>Enter the URL to the mod_status module on your Apache server. PRTG automatically appends /server-status?auto to it. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device.</p> <p> ■ PRTG uses a smart URL replacement with which you can use the parent device's IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name setting as part of the URL. For more information, see section Smart URL Replacement ¹¹³⁶.</p>



Authentication

Authentication

Authentication ⓘ

☒ Web page does not need authentication
 ☐ Web page needs authentication

Authentication

Setting	Description
Authentication	<p>Define if authentication is necessary on the web page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web page does not need authentication ▪ Web page needs authentication
User Name	<p>If the proxy requires authentication, enter the user name for the proxy login.</p> <p> Only basic authentication is available. Enter a string.</p>
Password	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Enter a password.</p>
Authentication Method	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Select the authentication method that the URL uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP authentication: Use simple HTTP authentication.  This authentication method transmits credentials as plain text. ▪ NT LAN Manager authentication: Use the Microsoft NT LAN Manager (NTLM) protocol for authentication. ▪ Digest access authentication: Use digest access authentication. This applies a hash function to the password, which is safer than HTTP authentication.

Sensor Display

Sensor Display


Primary Channel ⓘ


Downtime

Graph Type ⓘ


☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⓘ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p>

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).
Stack Unit	This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.


Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.





 For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

The proxy settings determine how a sensor connects to a URL. You can enter data for an HTTP proxy server that sensors use when they connect via HTTP or HTTPS.

 This setting only applies to HTTP sensors and how they monitor. To change the proxy settings for the PRTG core server, see section [Core & Probes](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

IP Address/DNS Name 	192.0.2.0
Port 	8080
User Name 	johnqpublic
Password 	*****

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

 For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors.

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

☐ inherit from

Scanning Interval ⓘ 60 seconds

If a Sensor Query Fails ⓘ Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

❗ You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☐ inherit from

Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and the inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedule ⓘ None

Maintenance Window ⓘ

☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window

☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ⓘ

☒ Use parent

☐ Select a sensor

☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights

☐ inherit from

User Group Access ⓘ

User Group	Rights
PRTG Users Group	Full access
RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Smart URL Replacement

Instead of entering a complete address in the URL field of an HTTP sensor, you can only enter the protocol followed by a colon and three forward slashes (this means that you can enter either [http://](#) or [https://](#), or even a simple forward slash / as the equivalent for [http://](#)). PRTG automatically fills in the parent device's IP Address/DNS Name in front of the third forward slash.


Whether this results in a valid URL or not depends on the IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name of the parent device. In combination with cloning devices, you can use smart URL replacement to create many similar devices.


For example, if you create a device with the DNS name www.example.com and you add an HTTP sensor to it, you can provide values in the following ways:

- If you enter <https://> in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates the URL <https://www.example.com/>
- If you enter [/help](http://www.example.com/help) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates and monitor the URL <http://www.example.com/help>
- It is also possible to provide a port number in the URL field. It is taken over by the device's DNS name and is internally added, for example, <http://:8080/>

 Smart URL replacement does not work for sensors that run on the probe device.

Channel List

 Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
BusyWorkers	The number of busy worker threads
BytesPerReq	The number of bytes per request
CPUload	The CPU load  This channel is the primary channel by default.
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
IdleWorkers	The number of idle worker threads
ReqPerSec	The number of requests
Uptime	The uptime

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

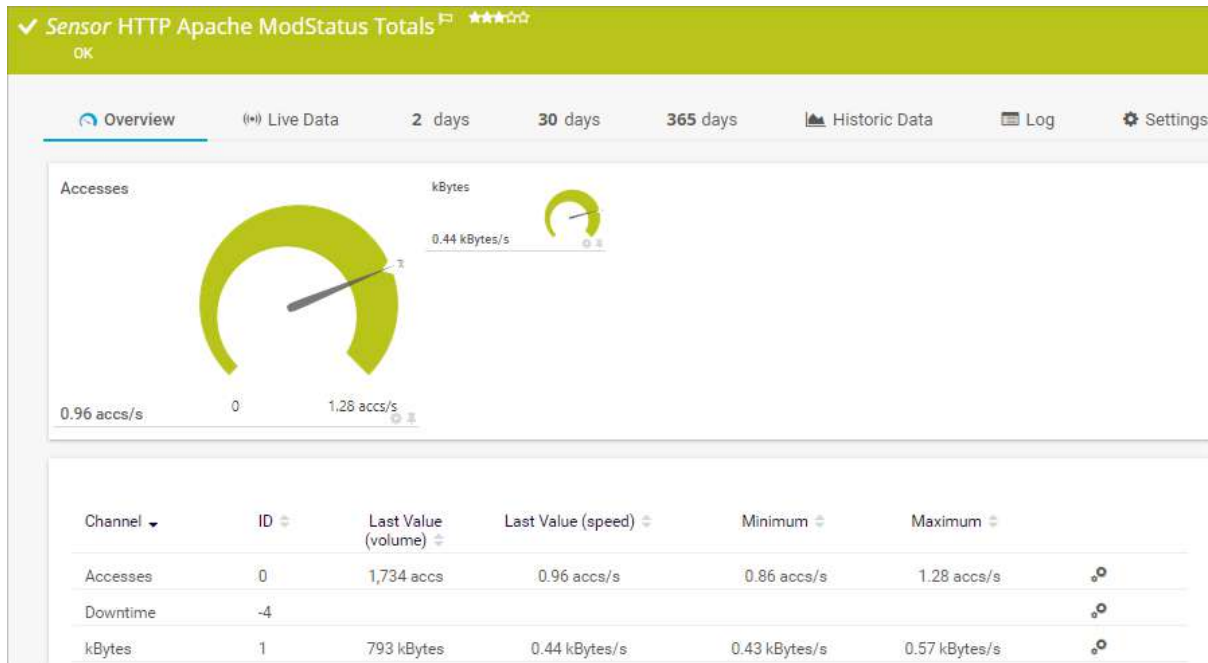
My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.61 HTTP Apache ModStatus Totals Sensor

The HTTP Apache ModStatus Totals sensor monitors the activity of an Apache web server using [mod_status](#) over HTTP.

i This sensor implicitly supports SNI, an extension to the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.



HTTP Apache ModStatus Totals Sensor

For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)^[1148].

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP Apache ModStatus Totalen
- French: Apache ModStatus totaux (HTTP)
- German: HTTP Apache ModStatus Gesamt
- Japanese: HTTP Apache ModStatus 合計
- Portuguese: Totais Apache ModStatus (HTTP)
- Russian: HTTP Apache ModStatus — итоги
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP Apache ModStatus 合计
- Spanish: Totales Apache ModStatus (HTTP)

Remarks

- This sensor does not support Secure Remote Password (SRP) ciphers.
- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#)^[1147].
- This sensor supports IPv6.

- This sensor has a [low](#) performance impact.
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

exampletag

X

+

Priority ⓘ

★★★★☆☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p>ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p>ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>ⓘ It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>ⓘ For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ httpsensor ▪ httpapachemodstatustotalssensor ▪ apache

Setting	Description
Priority	Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (★☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).

HTTP Specific

HTTP Specific

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ

60

URL ⓘ

http://www.paessler.de/services/monitoring-services/24x7-support

HTTP Specific

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p> ⓘ If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>
URL	<p>Enter the URL to the mod_status module on your Apache server. PRTG automatically appends /server-status?auto to it. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device.</p> <p> ■ PRTG uses a smart URL replacement with which you can use the parent device's IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name setting as part of the URL. For more information, see section Smart URL Replacement ¹¹⁴⁷.</p>

Authentication



Authentication

Authentication ⓘ

☒ Web page does not need authentication
☐ Web page needs authentication

Authentication

Setting	Description
Authentication	<p>Define if authentication is necessary on the web page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web page does not need authentication Web page needs authentication

Setting	Description
User Name	<p>If the proxy requires authentication, enter the user name for the proxy login.</p> <p> Only basic authentication is available. Enter a string.</p>
Password	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Enter a password.</p>
Authentication Method	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Select the authentication method that the URL uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTTP authentication: Use simple HTTP authentication.  This authentication method transmits credentials as plain text. NT LAN Manager authentication: Use the Microsoft NT LAN Manager (NTLM) protocol for authentication. Digest access authentication: Use digest access authentication. This applies a hash function to the password, which is safer than HTTP authentication.

Sensor Display

Sensor Display



Primary Channel ⓘ


Downtime

Graph Type ⓘ


☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> You can set a different primary channel later by clicking  below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel.

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.


Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.





 For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

The proxy settings determine how a sensor connects to a URL. You can enter data for an HTTP proxy server that sensors use when they connect via HTTP or HTTPS.

 This setting only applies to HTTP sensors and how they monitor. To change the proxy settings for the PRTG core server, see section [Core & Probes](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

IP Address/DNS Name 	192.0.2.0
Port 	8080
User Name 	johnqpublic
Password 

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

 For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors.

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

☐ inherit from

Scanning Interval ⓘ 60 seconds

If a Sensor Query Fails ⓘ Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

❗ You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☐ inherit from

Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and the inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedule ⓘ None

Maintenance Window ⓘ

☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window
 ☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ⓘ

☒ Use parent
 ☐ Select a sensor
 ☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights

☐ inherit from

User Group Access ⓘ		
	User Group	Rights
	PRTG Users Group	Full access
	RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Smart URL Replacement

Instead of entering a complete address in the URL field of an HTTP sensor, you can only enter the protocol followed by a colon and three forward slashes (this means that you can enter either [http://](#) or [https://](#), or even a simple forward slash / as the equivalent for [http://](#)). PRTG automatically fills in the parent device's IP Address/DNS Name in front of the third forward slash.


Whether this results in a valid URL or not depends on the IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name of the parent device. In combination with cloning devices, you can use smart URL replacement to create many similar devices.


For example, if you create a device with the DNS name www.example.com and you add an HTTP sensor to it, you can provide values in the following ways:

- If you enter <https://> in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates the URL <https://www.example.com/>
- If you enter [/help](http://www.example.com/help) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates and monitor the URL <http://www.example.com/help>
- It is also possible to provide a port number in the URL field. It is taken over by the device's DNS name and is internally added, for example, <http://:8080/>

 Smart URL replacement does not work for sensors that run on the probe device.

Channel List

 Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Accesses	The number of accesses
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
KBytes	The data transferred  This channel is the primary channel by default.

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

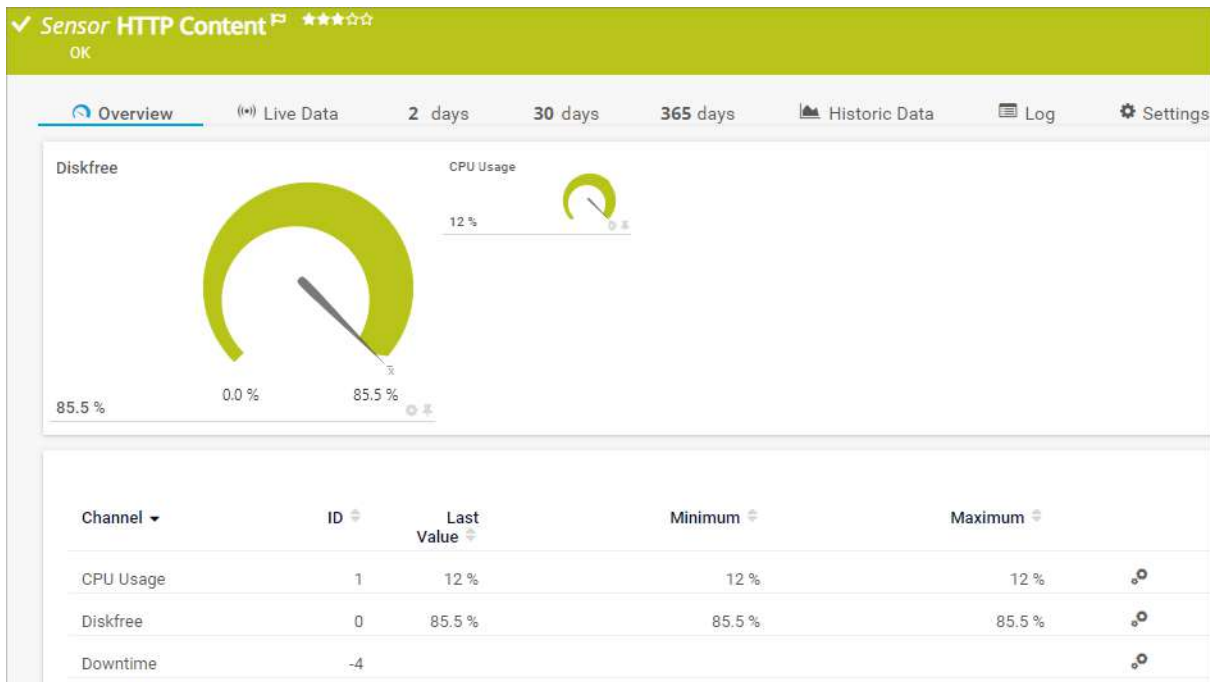
- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.62 HTTP Content Sensor

The HTTP Content sensor monitors numeric values returned by an HTTP request.

i In the returned HTML page, each value must be placed between brackets []. See section [Example](#)^[1156].

i This sensor implicitly supports SNI, an extension to the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.



HTTP Content Sensor

■ For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)^[1157].

Sensor in Other Languages


- Dutch: HTTP (Inhoud)
- French: Contenu (HTTP)
- German: HTTP (Inhalt)
- Japanese: HTTP コンテンツ
- Portuguese: Conteúdo HTTP
- Russian: HTTP: Содержимое
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP 内容
- Spanish: Contenido HTTP

Remarks

- This sensor does not officially support more than [50 channels](#).
- This sensor does not support Secure Remote Password (SRP) ciphers.

- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#) ¹¹⁵⁶.
- This sensor supports IPv6.
- This sensor has a [medium](#) performance impact.
- Knowledge Base: [How can I monitor internal values of a web application with PRTG?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

Add Sensor

Setting	Description
Number of Channels	<p>Define how many values the .html file returns. The sensor handles each value in its own channel. Each value must be placed between brackets <code>[]</code>. Enter the number of bracket-value pairs that the URL returns. Enter an integer.</p> <p> Do not enter a number that is greater than the number of values that the HTTP request returns. Otherwise, you get an error message.</p>

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name



Tags ⓘ

✕
⊕

Priority ⓘ

★
★
★
☆
☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p> If the name contains angle brackets (<code><></code>), PRTG replaces them with braces (<code>{}</code>) for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p> This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>

Setting	Description
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>i It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>i For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ httpsensor
Priority	<p>Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (★☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).</p>

HTTP Specific

HTTP Specific

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ 60




Script URL ⓘ https://

Value Type ⓘ Integer

You can modify channel names and units in the sensor's channel settings.


HTTP Specific

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p>i If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>
Script URL	<p>Enter the URL that the sensor connects to. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device.</p> <p>i The URL must be URL encoded.</p>

Setting	Description
	<p> PRTG uses a smart URL replacement with which you can use the parent device's IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name setting as part of the URL. For more information, see section Smart URL Replacement ¹¹⁵⁶.</p>
Value Type	<p>Define what kind of values the .html file returns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integer: Returns integers. Float: Returns floats with a dot . between the predecimal position and the decimal places. The sensor also displays integers unless they do not produce a buffer overflow. <p> The sensor cannot handle string values.</p> <p> You cannot change this value after sensor creation.</p>


Advanced Sensor Data

Advanced Sensor Data

If Content Changes 

☒ Ignore (default)


☐ Trigger 'change' notification

Result Handling 

☒ Discard result

☐ Store result

Advanced Sensor Data

Setting	Description
If Content Changes	<p>Define what the sensor does if the content of the web page changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignore (default): Do nothing. Trigger 'change' notification: Send an internal message that indicates a change. <p> In combination with a change trigger, you can use this to trigger a notification if a change occurs.</p>
Result Handling	<p>Define what PRTG does with the sensor result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discard result: Do not store the sensor result.

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Store result: Store the last sensor result in the \Logs\sensors subfolder of the PRTG data directory on the probe system. The file names are Result of Sensor [ID].txt and Result of Sensor [ID].Data.txt. This setting is for debugging purposes. PRTG overwrites these files with each scanning interval. <p>☁ This option is not available when the sensor runs on the hosted probe of a PRTG Hosted Monitor instance.</p> <p>❗ In a cluster, PRTG stores the result in the PRTG data directory of the master node.</p>

Authentication

Authentication

Authentication ⓘ
☒ Web page does not need authentication
☐ Web page needs authentication

Authentication

Setting	Description
Authentication	<p>Define if authentication is necessary on the web page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web page does not need authentication ▪ Web page needs authentication
User Name	<p>If the proxy requires authentication, enter the user name for the proxy login.</p> <p>❗ Only basic authentication is available. Enter a string.</p>
Password	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Enter a password.</p>
Authentication Method	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Select the authentication method that the URL uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP authentication: Use simple HTTP authentication. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ This authentication method transmits credentials as plain text. ▪ NT LAN Manager authentication: Use the Microsoft NT LAN Manager (NTLM) protocol for authentication. ▪ Digest access authentication: Use digest access authentication. This applies a hash function to the password, which is safer than HTTP authentication.

Sensor Display

Sensor Display

Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> ⓘ You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⓘ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. ▪ Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> ⓘ You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>

Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

■ For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

The proxy settings determine how a sensor connects to a URL. You can enter data for an HTTP proxy server that sensors use when they connect via HTTP or HTTPS.

- i** This setting only applies to HTTP sensors and how they monitor. To change the proxy settings for the PRTG core server, see section [Core & Probes](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

IP Address/DNS Name i	192.0.2.0
Port i	8080
User Name i	johnqpublic
Password i	*****

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

- For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors.

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

☐ inherit from

Scanning Interval i	60 seconds
If a Sensor Query Fails i	Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

- For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

- i** You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☐ inherit from


Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and the inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedule i	None
Maintenance Window i	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Do not set up a one-time maintenance window <input type="radio"/> Set up a one-time maintenance window
Dependency Type i	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Use parent <input type="radio"/> Select a sensor <input type="radio"/> Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

- For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights	
 inherit from	User Group Access ⓘ
User Group	
Rights	
PRTG Users Group	Full access
RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Example

For example, consider the URL <http://www.example.com/status.html> that returns a PHP script with the current system status in a simple HTML page as follows:

```
<html>
<body>
  Description: Script gives back current status of disk free (%) and CPU usage (%).
  [85.5][12.0]
</body>
</html>
```

You would configure the HTTP Content sensor using

- the Script URL from above,
- the value type Float,
- and the number of channels 2.

The sensor calls the URL with every scanning interval and only regards the two values in brackets [] and handles each of them in one channel. The additional description text and HTML tags are not necessary. In this example, they are added in case a human calls the URL.

❗ If you define the number of channels as 1, the sensor only reads the first value. The second value is ignored. Using 3 as the number of channels results in a sensor error message.

Smart URL Replacement

Instead of entering a complete address in the URL field of an HTTP sensor, you can only enter the protocol followed by a colon and three forward slashes (this means that you can enter either <http://> or <https://>, or even a simple forward slash / as the equivalent for <http://>). PRTG automatically fills in the parent device's IP Address/DNS Name in front of the third forward slash.

Whether this results in a valid URL or not depends on the IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name of the parent device. In combination with cloning devices, you can use smart URL replacement to create many similar devices.

For example, if you create a device with the DNS name www.example.com and you add an HTTP sensor to it, you can provide values in the following ways:

- If you enter <https://> in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates the URL <https://www.example.com/>
- If you enter [/help](http://www.example.com/help) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates and monitor the URL <http://www.example.com/help>
- It is also possible to provide a port number in the URL field. It is taken over by the device's DNS name and is internally added, for example, <http://:8080/>

 Smart URL replacement does not work for sensors that run on the probe device.

Channel List

 Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
[Value]	The numeric values that an HTTP request returns in several channels

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

How can I monitor internal values of a web application with PRTG?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/4>

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

What security features does PRTG include?

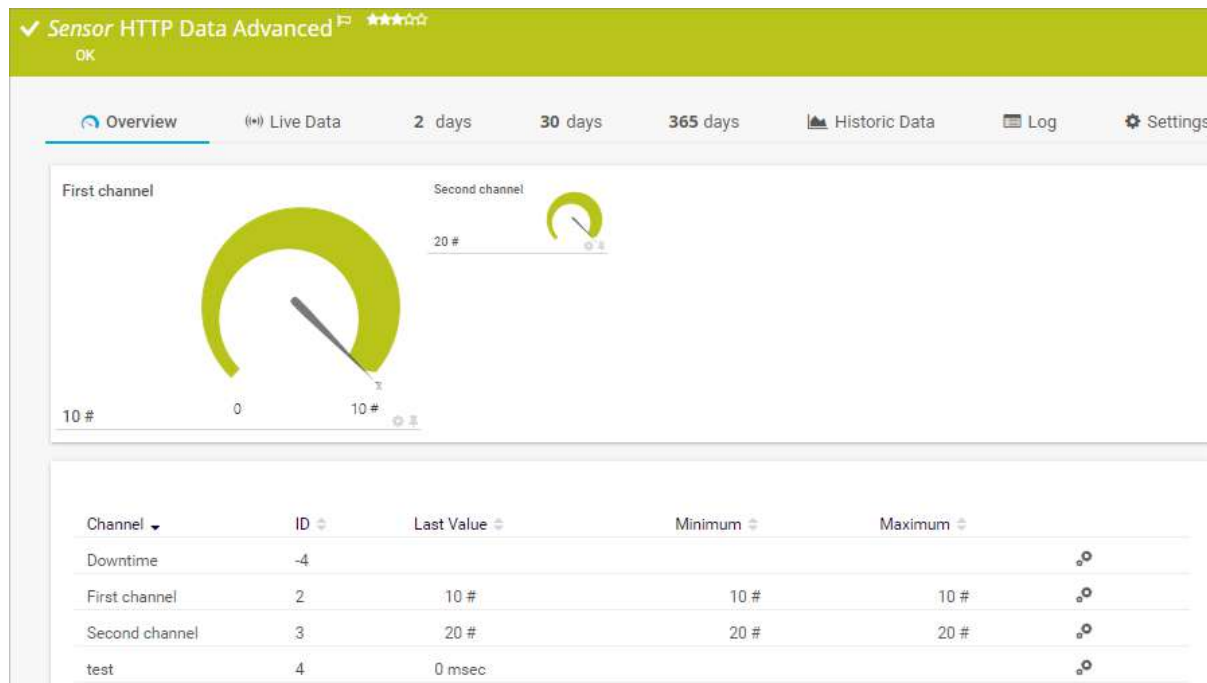
- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.63 HTTP Data Advanced Sensor

The HTTP Data Advanced sensor accesses a web server and retrieves Extensible Markup Language (XML) encoded or JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) encoded data.



HTTP Data Advanced Sensor

For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#).

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP Data Geavanceerd
- French: Données avancé (HTTP)
- German: HTTP Daten (Erweitert)
- Japanese: HTTP データアドバンスト
- Portuguese: Dados HTTP (avançado)
- Russian: HTTP: Данные (Расширенный)
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP 数据高级
- Spanish: Datos HTTP (avanzado)

Remarks

- The requested web server must return XML-encoded or JSON-encoded data that matches the format as defined in the PRTG Manual: [Custom Sensors](#).
- This sensor does not support Secure Remote Password (SRP) ciphers.
- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#).
- This sensor supports IPv6.

- This sensor has a [medium](#) performance impact.
- For best sensor performance, we recommend that you specify the content type on the target system, which is [application/xml](#) or [application/json](#).
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

exampletag

X

+

Priority ⓘ

★★★★☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p> ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p> ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p> ⓘ It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p> ⓘ For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ httpsensor

Setting	Description
Priority	Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (★☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).

HTTP Specific

HTTP Specific

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ 60

URL ⓘ https://example.com









Request Method ⓘ
☒ GET
☐ POST
☐ HEAD

Server Name Indication ⓘ example.com

SNI Inheritance ⓘ
☒ Inherit SNI from parent device
☐ Do not inherit SNI from parent device

HTTP Specific

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p>ⓘ If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>
URL	<p>Enter the URL that the sensor connects to. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device. You can enter the URL of a web page (to measure the loading time of the page's source code), or enter the URL of an image or of a page asset to measure this element's availability and loading time.</p> <p>ⓘ The URL must be URL encoded.</p> <p>ⓘ If you monitor an image or a page asset, this can create a high amount of memory load. We recommend that the size of the elements that you want to monitor does not exceed 200 MB.</p>

Setting	Description
	<p> PRTG uses a smart URL replacement with which you can use the parent device's IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name setting as part of the URL. For more information, see section Smart URL Replacement ¹¹⁶⁷.</p>
Request Method	<p>Select an HTTP request method to determine how the sensor requests the URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GET: Directly request the website. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  We recommend that you use this setting for a simple check of the web page. ▪ POST: Send post form data to the URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  If you select this setting, you must enter the data in the Postdata field below. ▪ HEAD: Only request the HTTP header from the server without the actual web page. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Although this saves bandwidth because it transfers less data, we do not recommended that you use this. This is because the measured request time is not the one that your users experience and you might not be notified of slow results or timeouts.
Postdata	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Enter the data part for the POST request.</p> <p> No Extensible Markup Language (XML) is allowed here.</p>
Content Type	<p>This setting is only visible if you select POST above. Define the content type of the POST request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Default (application/x-www-form-urlencoded): Use the default content type to encode the form data set for submission to the server. ▪ Custom: Use a custom content type. Enter the content type below.
Custom Content Type	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Custom above. Define the custom content type, for example, XML, JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), or HTTP.</p>
Server Name Indication	<p>The Server Name Indication (SNI) that the sensor automatically determines from the host address of the parent device or from the target URL of the sensor.</p> <p> The SNI must be a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). Make sure that it matches the configuration of the target server.</p> <p> For details, see the Knowledge Base: My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?</p> <p> You cannot change this value after sensor creation.</p>

Setting	Description
SNI Inheritance	<p>Define if you want to inherit the SNI from the parent device:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inherit SNI from parent device: Determine the SNI from the host address of the parent device. ▪ Do not inherit SNI from parent device: Determine the SNI from the target URL as defined in the settings of this sensor.
Result Handling	<p>Define what the sensor does with the data loaded at the URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discard result: Do not store the sensor result. ▪ Store result: Store the last result of the requested data in the \Logs\sensors subfolder of the PRTG data directory on the probe system. The file names are Result of Sensor [ID].txt, Result of Sensor [ID]-A.txt, and Result of Sensor [ID].Data.txt. This setting is for debugging purposes, especially in combination with content checks. PRTG overwrites these files with each scanning interval. <p>☁ This option is not available when the sensor runs on the hosted probe of a PRTG Hosted Monitor instance.</p> <p>❗ In a cluster, PRTG stores the result in the PRTG data directory of the master node.</p>

Advanced Sensor Data

Advanced Sensor Data

HTTP Version ⓘ

☐ HTTP 1.0
 ☒ HTTP 1.1

User Agent ⓘ



☒ Use the default string
 ☐ Use a custom string

Use Custom HTTP Headers ⓘ


☒ Do not use custom HTTP headers
 ☐ Use custom HTTP headers

Advanced Sensor Data

Setting	Description
HTTP Version	<p>Define the HTTP version that the sensor uses when it connects to the target URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP 1.0: Use HTTP version 1.0. ▪ HTTP 1.1: Use HTTP version 1.1.

Setting	Description
User Agent	<p>Choose which user agent string the sensor sends when it connects to the target URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use the default string: Do not enter a specific user agent and use the default string. Usually, this is Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; PRTG Network Monitor (www.paessler.com); Windows). ▪ Use a custom string: Use a custom user agent. Define the custom user agent below.
Custom User Agent	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Use a custom string above. Enter the string that the sensor uses as the user agent when it connects to the target URL.</p>
HTTP Headers	<p>Define if you want to send custom HTTP headers to the target URL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not use custom HTTP headers: Do not use custom HTTP headers. ▪ Use custom HTTP headers: Use custom headers. Define below.
Custom HTTP Headers	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Use custom HTTP headers above. Enter a list of custom HTTP headers and values that you want to transmit to the URL, each pair in one line. The syntax of a header-value pair is header1:value1</p> <p> The sensor does not support the header field names user-agent, content-length, and host.</p> <p> Ensure that the HTTP header statement is valid. Otherwise, the sensor request cannot be successful.</p>



Authentication

Authentication 

☒ Web page does not need authentication
☐ Web page needs authentication

Authentication

Setting	Description
Authentication	<p>Define if authentication is necessary on the web page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web page does not need authentication ▪ Web page needs authentication
User Name	<p>If the proxy requires authentication, enter the user name for the proxy login.</p>

Setting	Description
	<p> Only basic authentication is available. Enter a string.</p>
Password	This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Enter a password.
Authentication Method	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Web page needs authentication above. Select the authentication method that the URL uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTTP authentication: Use simple HTTP authentication. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  This authentication method transmits credentials as plain text. NT LAN Manager authentication: Use the Microsoft NT LAN Manager (NTLM) protocol for authentication. Digest access authentication: Use digest access authentication. This applies a hash function to the password, which is safer than HTTP authentication.

Sensor Display

Sensor Display



Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime

Graph Type ⓘ


☒ Show channels independently (default)
☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⓘ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).

Setting	Description
Stack Unit	This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.


Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

■ For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

The proxy settings determine how a sensor connects to a URL. You can enter data for an HTTP proxy server that sensors use when they connect via HTTP or HTTPS.

 This setting only applies to HTTP sensors and how they monitor. To change the proxy settings for the PRTG core server, see section [Core & Probes](#).

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors

IP Address/DNS Name 

192.0.2.0

Port 

8080

User Name 

johnqpublic

Password 


.....

Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors


■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Proxy Settings for HTTP Sensors.


Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval 

60 seconds

 inherit from

If a Sensor Query Fails 

Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

i You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☒ inherit from

Schedule ?

None

Maintenance Window ?

☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window

☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ?

☒ Use parent

☐ Select a sensor

☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and this inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> inherit from	User Group Access <small>?</small>	
	<div> <div> <div></div> <div>User Group</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>Rights</div> </div> </div>	
	PRTG Users Group	Full access
	RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Channel Unit Configuration

i Which channel units are available depends on the sensor type and the available parameters. If no configurable channels are available, this field shows [No configurable channels](#).

Channel Unit Configuration

☐ inherit from

Channel Unit Types ⓘ

Channel Type	Unit
Bytes (Bandwidth)	MB ▾
	Mbit ▾
	/
	sec ▾
Bytes (Memory)	GB ▾
Bytes (Disk)	GB ▾
Bytes (File)	MB ▾

Channel Unit Configuration

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Channel Unit Configuration.

Smart URL Replacement

Instead of entering a complete address in the URL field of an HTTP sensor, you can only enter the protocol followed by a colon and three forward slashes (this means that you can enter either [http:///](#) or [https:///](#), or even a simple forward slash [/](#) as the equivalent for [http:///](#)). PRTG automatically fills in the parent device's IP Address/DNS Name in front of the third forward slash.

Whether this results in a valid URL or not depends on the IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name of the parent device. In combination with cloning devices, you can use smart URL replacement to create many similar devices.



For example, if you create a device with the DNS name [www.example.com](#) and you add an HTTP sensor to it, you can provide values in the following ways:

- If you enter [https:///](#) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates the URL [https://www.example.com/](#)
- If you enter [/help](#) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates and monitor the URL [http://www.example.com/help](#)
- It is also possible to provide a port number in the URL field. It is taken over by the device's DNS name and is internally added, for example, [http://:8080/](#)

ⓘ Smart URL replacement does not work for sensors that run on the probe device.

Channel List

ⓘ Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
[Value]	<p>The values that the web server returns in several channels</p> <p> This channel is the primary channel by default.</p> <p> For details about the return value format, see section Custom Sensors.</p>

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

My HTTP sensors fail to monitor websites which use SNI. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/67398>

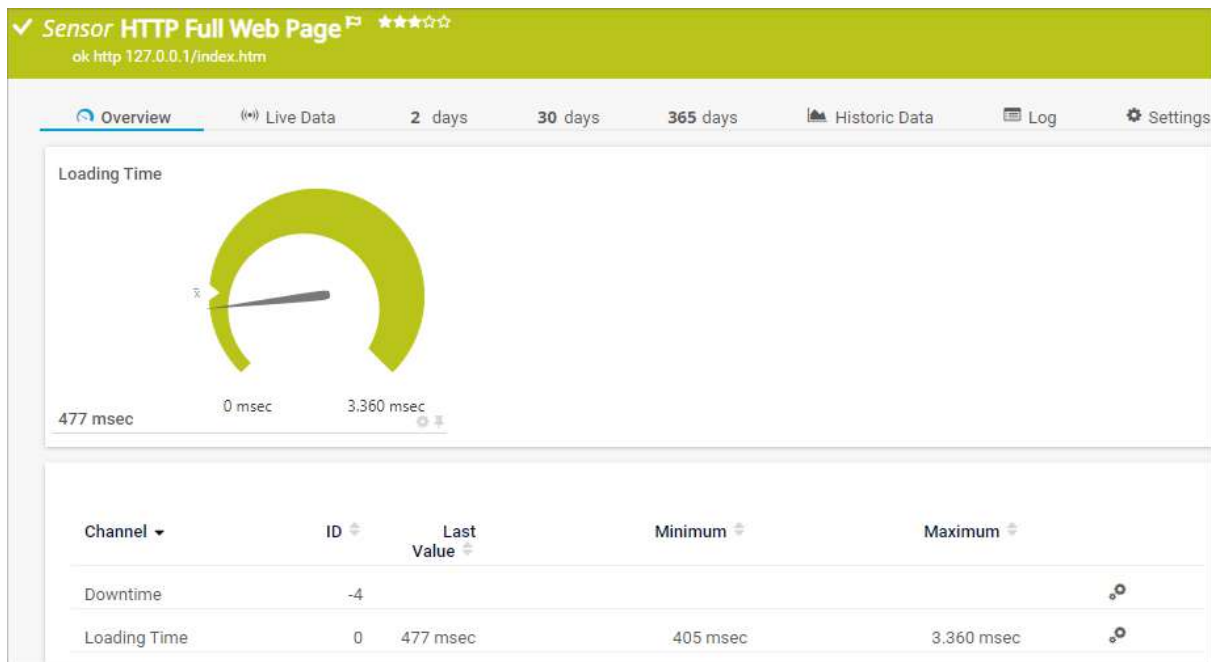
My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.64 HTTP Full Web Page Sensor

The HTTP Full Web Page sensor monitors the full download time of a web page including assets such as images. In the background, it opens the web page in a browser instance to perform the measurement. It does not follow links.

- i** Be careful with this sensor because it can generate a considerable amount of internet traffic if you use it with a short scanning interval.



HTTP Full Web Page Sensor

- For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)¹¹⁷⁶.

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP Volledige Webpagina
- French: Page web complète (HTTP)
- German: HTTP (Komplette Webseite)
- Japanese: HTTP 完全ウェブページ監視
- Portuguese: Página Completa HTTP
- Russian: HTTP: Полное время загрузки веб-страницы
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP 完整网页
- Spanish: Página web completa HTTP

Remarks

- This sensor has a very high performance impact. We recommend that you use no more than 50 of this sensor on each probe.
- This sensor does not support Secure Remote Password (SRP) ciphers.

- This sensor supports [smart URL replacement](#) ¹¹⁷⁵.
- This sensor supports IPv6.
- Knowledge Base: [What to do when I see a CreateUniqueTempDir\(\) error message for my HTTP Full Web Page sensor?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [HTTP Full Web Page sensor is unable to navigate. What can I do?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [How can I change the size of PhantomJS full web page screenshots?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [Why is my HTTP Full Web Page sensor generating so many temporary files?](#)
- Knowledge Base: [Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?](#)

☁ You cannot add this sensor to the hosted probe of a PRTG Hosted Monitor instance. If you want to use this sensor, add it to a remote probe device.

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

✕
+

Priority ⓘ

★★★★☆☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p> ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ([]) for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p> ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p>

Setting	Description
	<p>i It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>i For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ httpfullsensor
Priority	Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (☆☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).

Full Web Page Download Settings

Full Web Page Download Settings

Timeout (Sec.) ⓘ 20

URL ⓘ https://

Browser Engine ⓘ







☒ Chromium (recommended)
 ☐ PhantomJS (Headless WebKit)
 ☐ Internet Explorer

Security Context ⓘ

☒ Use security context of PRTG probe service
 ☐ Use Windows credentials of parent device

Full Web Page Download Settings

Setting	Description
Timeout (Sec.)	<p>Enter a timeout in seconds for the request. Enter an integer. The maximum timeout value is 900 seconds (15 minutes).</p> <p>i If the reply takes longer than this value, the sensor cancels the request and shows a corresponding error message.</p>
URL	<p>Enter the address of the web page that the sensor loads. If you enter an absolute URL, the sensor uses this address independently of the IP Address/DNS Name setting of the parent device.</p> <p>i The URL must be URL encoded.</p>

Setting	Description
	<p> PRTG uses a smart URL replacement with which you can use the parent device's IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name setting as part of the URL. For more information, see section Smart URL Replacement^[1175].</p>
Browser Engine	<p>Define which browser engine the sensor uses to load the web page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chromium (recommended): Use the WebKit engine that is delivered with PRTG to measure the loading time. With each scanning interval, PRTG loads the URL in an instance of Chromium and measures the time it takes to fully load the page. This is the recommended setting. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Chromium does not support TLS 1.2-only connections. In this case, we recommend that you use the PhantomJS engine or Internet Explorer instead. PhantomJS (Headless WebKit): Use the PhantomJS engine. This engine can have a high impact on the probe system's CPU and memory load but additional options for result handling^[1172] are available. Internet Explorer: With each scanning interval, the URL is loaded in the background in an instance of Internet Explorer. PRTG uses the Internet Explorer of the probe system. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  For full functionality, we strongly recommend that you install at least Internet Explorer 11 on the probe system.  If you select Internet Explorer as browser engine, you might face issues with the creation of temporary files. In this case, we recommend that you use the Chromium or the PhantomJS browser engines. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: Why is my HTTP Full Web Page sensor generating so many temporary files? <p> All browser engines use the proxy settings from the Windows user account that the probe runs under (this is usually the local Windows "system" user account). To use a proxy, adjust the settings accordingly on the probe system (on all cluster nodes, if in a cluster). For more information, see the Knowledge Base: How can I access proxy settings for the HTTP Full Web Page sensor?</p>
Security Context	<p>Define the Windows user account that the sensor uses to run the browser engine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use security context of PRTG probe service: Run the browser engine under the same Windows user account that the probe system runs under. By default, this is the local Windows "system" user account. Use Windows credentials of parent device: Use the Windows user account from the parent device settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none">  We recommended that you use this setting if you use Chromium (recommended) as your browser engine.
Result Handling	<p>This setting is only visible if you select PhantomJS (Headless WebKit) above. Specify how the browser engine handles the web page result:</p>

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discard result (recommended): Do not store the sensor result. ▪ Render and store a screenshot of most recent result as JPG: Render and store the web page result in the \Logs\sensors subfolder of the PRTG data directory on the probe system. The file name is Fullpage of Sensor (ID).jpg. This setting is for debugging purposes. PRTG overwrites the file with each scanning interval. ▪ Render and store screenshots of all results as JPGs (requires lots of disk space): Render and store one new screenshot of the web page with each sensor scan, and store the screenshots in the \Screenshots (Fullpage Sensor) subfolder of the PRTG data directory on the probe system. You can use this option to create a visual history of the web page. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ Depending on the monitored website and the scanning interval of the sensor, this option can create a very high amount of data. Use this option with care and make sure you set appropriate data purging limits in the Core & Probes settings. ■ If necessary, you can change the window size of the rendered screenshots. For details, see the Knowledge Base: How can I change the size of PhantomJS full web page screenshots? ❗ In a cluster, PRTG stores the result in the PRTG data directory of the master node.
Authentication	<p>This setting is only visible if you select PhantomJS (Headless WebKit) above. Define if the monitored web page needs authentication for access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web page does not need authentication: Access to the web page is granted without authentication. ▪ Web page needs authentication: PRTG automatically tries to use HTTP basic authentication (BA) or Windows NT LAN Manager (NTLM) to access the web page with authentication. Enter the credentials below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ Basic access authentication forwards the credentials in plain text.
User Name	<p>This setting is only visible if you select PhantomJS (Headless WebKit) above. Enter the user name for the web page.</p>
Password	<p>This setting is only visible if you select PhantomJS (Headless WebKit) above. Enter the password for the web page.</p>

Sensor Display

Sensor Display

Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> ⓘ You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⓘ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. ▪ Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> ⓘ You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>

Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

■ For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

☐ inherit from

Scanning Interval ⓘ 60 seconds

If a Sensor Query Fails ⓘ Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

❗ You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☐ inherit from

Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and the inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedule ⓘ None

Maintenance Window ⓘ

☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window
 ☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ⓘ

☒ Use parent
 ☐ Select a sensor
 ☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights

☐ inherit from

User Group Access ⓘ		
	User Group	Rights
	PRTG Users Group	Full access
	RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

Smart URL Replacement

Instead of entering a complete address in the URL field of an HTTP sensor, you can only enter the protocol followed by a colon and three forward slashes (this means that you can enter either [http://](#) or [https://](#), or even a simple forward slash / as the equivalent for [http://](#)). PRTG automatically fills in the parent device's IP Address/DNS Name in front of the third forward slash.


Whether this results in a valid URL or not depends on the IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name of the parent device. In combination with cloning devices, you can use smart URL replacement to create many similar devices.


For example, if you create a device with the DNS name www.example.com and you add an HTTP sensor to it, you can provide values in the following ways:

- If you enter <https://> in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates the URL <https://www.example.com/>
- If you enter [/help](http://www.example.com/help) in the URL field, PRTG automatically creates and monitor the URL <http://www.example.com/help>
- It is also possible to provide a port number in the URL field. It is taken over by the device's DNS name and is internally added, for example, <http://:8080/>

 Smart URL replacement does not work for sensors that run on the probe device.

Channel List

 Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
Loading Time	The loading time of the full web page  This channel is the primary channel by default.

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

What to do when I see a CreateUniqueTempDir() error message for my HTTP Full Web Page sensor?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/40783>

HTTP Full Web Page sensor is unable to navigate. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/59999>

How can I change the size of PhantomJS full web page screenshots?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/60247>

Why is my HTTP Full Web Page sensor generating so many temporary files?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65758>

Which HTTP status code leads to which HTTP sensor status?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/65731>

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

What is the difference between "HTTP" and "HTTP Full Web Page" web server sensors?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/943>

How can I access proxy settings for the HTTP Full Web Page sensor?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/81408>

My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

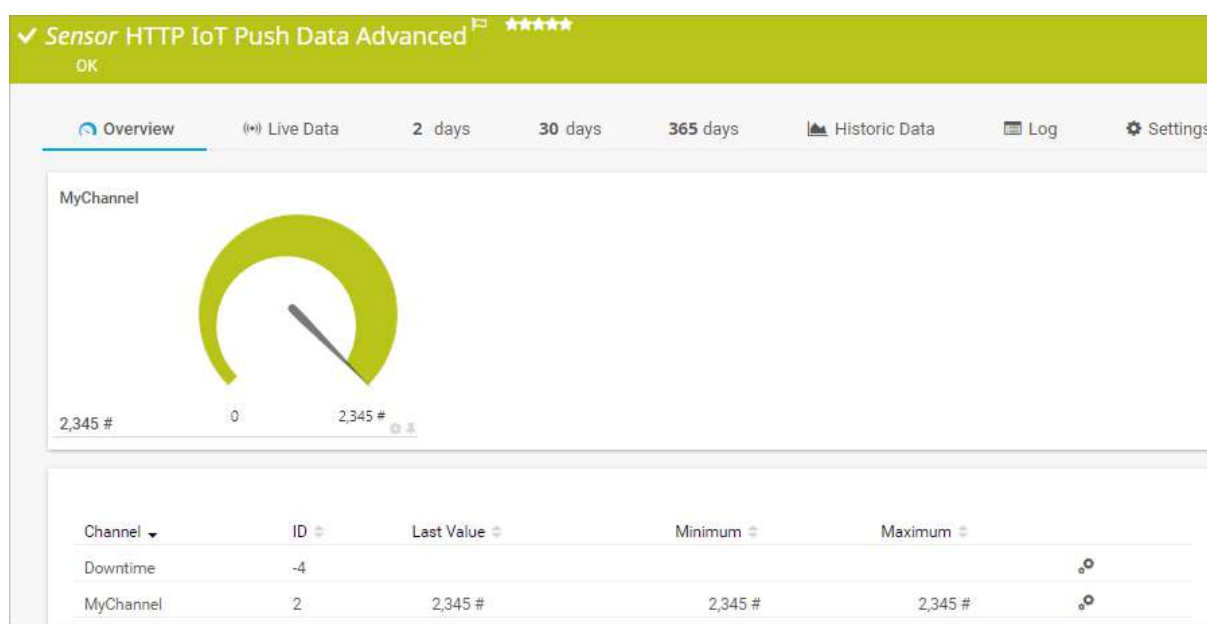
- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.65 HTTP IoT Push Data Advanced Sensor

The HTTP IoT Push Data Advanced sensor displays data from messages that are received from Internet of Things (IoT) capable devices (for example, Sigfox devices) and that are pushed via an HTTPS request to PRTG. It provides a URL that you can use to push messages to the probe system via HTTPS (secured with TLS 1.3 and weak ciphers).

i This sensor is especially useful when you want to push data to a PRTG Hosted Monitor instance.

i For detailed information about the sensor usage, see section [How to Use](#)¹¹⁸³.



HTTP IoT Push Data Advanced Sensor

■ For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)¹¹⁸⁴.

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP IoT Push Data Geavanceerd
- French: Données IoT avancé (HTTP Push)
- German: HTTP IoT Push-Daten (Erweitert)
- Japanese: HTTP IoT プッシュデータ (アドバンスド)
- Portuguese: Dados de push IoT (avançado) (HTTP)
- Russian: Дополнительные данные push-объекта HTTP IoT
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP IoT 高级推送数据
- Spanish: Datos push IoT (avanzado) (HTTP)

Remarks

- This sensor has a fixed port (5051). You cannot change it.

- This sensor has a fixed SSL/TLS version (HTTPS (secured with TLS 1.3 and weak ciphers)). You cannot change it.
- If you want to add this sensor to a remote probe and use an HTTPS connection to send push notifications, you must import a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate into the \cert subfolder of the [PRTG program directory](#) on the remote probe. However, this certificate does not have to match the certificate that you use on the PRTG core server. For more information about SSL certificates, see the Paessler website: [How to use your own SSL certificate with the PRTG web server](#)
- This sensor does not support cluster probes. You can only set it up on local probes or remote probes.
- This sensor supports IPv6.
- This sensor has a **low** performance impact.
- If you use this sensor with multiple channels, we recommend that you **simultaneously** push the data for **all** your channels to PRTG. You can push data to only one of your channels. However, all other channels record the value of **0** for this push message.
- This sensor might result in false alerts if the parent probe disconnects from the PRTG core server. In this case, the sensor shows the error message: **The latest push message that the sensor received is older than the specified time threshold allows.** (code: PE222).

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

exampletag

X

+

Priority ⓘ

★★★★☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p>ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p>ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>

Setting	Description
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>i It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>i For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pushsensor ▪ pushdata ▪ httppushsensor ▪ iot ▪ sigfox
Priority	<p>Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (☆☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).</p>

TLS Settings

TLS Settings

TLS Port

5051

TLS Settings

Setting	Description
TLS Port	The number of the port on which this sensor listens for incoming HTTPS requests. This is always 5051.

HTTP Push Authentication

HTTP Push Authentication

Identification Token

9ACF62D4-4911-4C0C-...

HTTP Push Authentication

Setting	Description
Identification Token	<p>This is the token that PRTG uses to find the matching sensor for the incoming message. When you create the sensor, this token is <code>{__guid__}</code>.</p> <p>PRTG replaces this token with an automatically generated token after sensor creation. If you want to use a different identification token, you can edit it during or after sensor creation.</p> <p>i PRTG does not automatically replace the token if you change it already during sensor creation.</p>

HTTP Push Data

HTTP Push Data

No Incoming Data ⓘ

☒ Ignore and keep last status (default)
 ☐ Switch to unknown status
 ☐ Switch to down status after x minutes

HTTP Push Data

Setting	Description
No Incoming Data	<p>Define which status the sensor shows if it does not receive a push message for at least two scanning intervals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignore and keep last status (default): Keep the status as defined by the last message that the sensor received. <p>i The parent probe must be connected to keep the last status. If the parent probe disconnects, the sensor shows the Unknown status. If the parent probe connects again, the sensor does not automatically switch from the Unknown status to the last status before the parent probe disconnected.</p> Switch to unknown status: Show the Unknown status if the sensor does not receive a message for at least two scanning intervals. Switch to down status after x minutes: Show the Down status if the sensor does not receive a message within a specific time span. Define the time threshold below.
Time Threshold (Minutes)	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Switch to down status after x minutes above. Enter a time threshold in minutes. If this time elapses, the sensor shows the Down status if it does not receive a push message within this time span.</p> <p>Enter an integer. The maximum threshold is 1440 minutes.</p>

Sensor Display

Sensor Display

Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> ⓘ You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⓘ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. ▪ Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> ⓘ You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>

Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

 For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

☐ inherit from

Scanning Interval ⓘ 60 seconds

If a Sensor Query Fails ⓘ Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

i You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

☐ inherit from

Schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows always pause all sensors inside a group or device. This pausing is always inherited to all subobjects and the inheritance cannot be disabled. Below you can set additional schedules, dependencies, or maintenance windows that will be used in parallel to any inherited setting.

Schedule ⓘ None

Maintenance Window ⓘ

☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window
 ☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ⓘ

☒ Use parent
 ☐ Select a sensor
 ☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights

☐ inherit from

User Group Access ⓘ	User Group	Rights
	PRTG Users Group	Full access
	RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

How to Use

This function is known as a [webhook](#). Basically, a webhook works like a push notification. Webhooks are usually triggered by an event (for example, a new comment on a blog post) and send according information to a specified URL. The HTTP IoT Push Data Advanced sensor then displays the data of pushed and received messages.

 The data that is pushed to this sensor must be valid XML or JSON.

 For details about the return value format, see section [Custom Sensors](#).

The HTTP IoT Push Data Advanced sensor uses the following URLs depending on the type of HTTPS request.


- GET requests: `https://<probe_ip>:5051/<token>?content=<valid XML_or_JSON>`

The XML-encoded value of the content parameter has to match the format defined in section [Custom Sensors](#).

- POST requests: `https://<probe_ip>:5051/<token>`


This HTTPS request method sends the XML-encoded or JSON-encoded HTTPS body as POST data. The body has to match the format defined in section [Custom Sensors](#). We strongly recommend the HTTPS content type `application/xml` or `application/json`.

Replace the parameters `<probe_ip>`, `<token>`, and `<valid XML_or_JSON>` (for GET requests) with the corresponding values:


- For PRTG Network Monitor, the probe IP is the IP address of the probe system. For PRTG Hosted Monitor instances, the probe IP is the Domain Name System (DNS) name of the instance.
- The port number is always `5051`. You cannot change this.
- You can define identification token in the sensor settings.
- The content of GET requests has to be valid XML or JSON in the PRTG API format.
 -  The content has to be URL encoded (for example, the whitespaces in the sample URL below). Most browsers do the URL-encoding automatically.

Minimum example for the GET method that returns one static channel value:


```
https://127.0.0.1:5051/XYZ123?
content=<prtg><result><channel>MyChannel</channel><value>10</value></result><text>this
%20is%20a%20message</text></prtg>
```



 By default, values within the `<value>` tags in the returned XML or JSON must be `integers` for them to be processed. If `float` values are returned, you must explicitly define this value type as defined in section [Custom Sensors](#) with `<float>` tags, otherwise the sensor shows 0 values in affected channels. Example:

```
https://127.0.0.1:5051/XYZ123?
content=<prtg><result><channel>MyChannel</channel><value>10.45</value><float>1</float>
</result><text>this%20is%20a%20message</text></prtg>
```

 You can use several sensors with the same port and identification token. In this case, push message data is shown in each of these sensors.

Channel List

 Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
[Value]	<p>The data received from the message encoded in valid XML or JSON in several channels</p> <p> This channel is the primary channel by default.</p> <p> For details about the return value format, see section Custom Sensors.</p>

More

KNOWLEDGE BASE

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

How can I monitor Sigfox geolocation with PRTG?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/80157>

How can I monitor the Sigfox API with PRTG?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/80346>

How can I monitor Sigfox callbacks with PRTG?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/80232>

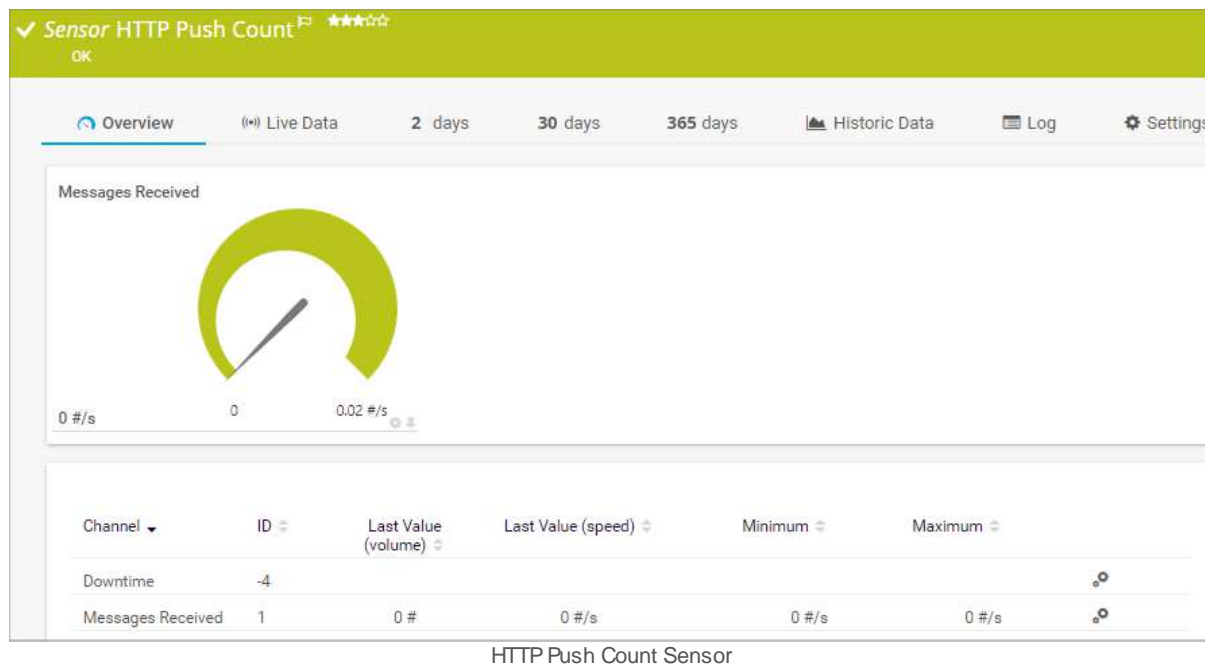
My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.66 HTTP Push Count Sensor

The HTTP Push Count sensor counts received messages that are pushed via an HTTP request to PRTG. It provides a URL that you can use to push messages to the probe system via HTTP (secured with TLS 1.2 or not secure).

 For detailed information about the sensor usage, see section [How to Use](#)^[1192].



 For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)^[1192].

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP Push Aantal
- French: Compteur (HTTP Push)
- German: HTTP Push-Anzahl
- Japanese: HTTP プッシュ数
- Portuguese: Contagem de push (HTTP)
- Russian: HTTP: Количество push-объектов
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP 推送计数
- Spanish: Recuento Push (HTTP)

Remarks

- If you want to add this sensor to a remote probe and use an HTTPS connection to send push notifications, you must import a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate into the \cert subfolder of the [PRTG program directory](#) on the remote probe. However, this certificate does not have to match the certificate that you use on the PRTG core server. For more information about SSL certificates, see the Paessler website: [How to use your own SSL certificate with the PRTG web server](#)

- This sensor does not support cluster probes. You can only set it up on local probes or remote probes.
- This sensor supports IPv6.
- This sensor has a [low](#) performance impact.

☁ You cannot add this sensor to the hosted probe of a PRTG Hosted Monitor instance. If you want to use this sensor, add it to a remote probe device.

Basic Sensor Settings

The screenshot shows the 'Basic Sensor Settings' window. It includes a 'Sensor Name' field with a placeholder 'Example Name', a 'Tags' field with a placeholder 'exampletag' and a plus icon to add more tags, and a 'Priority' field with a star rating system (four stars are visible).

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p>❗ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ([]) for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p>❗ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>❗ It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>❗ For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p>

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pushsensor ▪ pushcount ▪ httppushsensor
Priority	Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (★☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).

HTTP Push

HTTP Push

TLS Settings ⓘ HTTP (unsecure)

Port ⓘ 5050







Request Method ⓘ
☒ ANY
☐ GET
☐ POST

Identification Token ⓘ
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Request Handling ⓘ
☒ Discard request
☐ Store request

HTTP Push

Setting	Description
TLS Settings	<p>Define the security of the incoming HTTP push requests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP (unsecure): Send push messages to the probe system via HTTP (not secure). ▪ HTTPS low security (TLS 1.0 to 1.3 and weak ciphers): Send push messages to the probe system via HTTPS. The sensor supports connections secured with TLS 1.0 to TLS 1.3 and weak ciphers. It uses the SSL certificate that is delivered with PRTG or your own trusted SSL certificate that you imported for the PRTG web server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ If you install the sensor on a remote probe, make sure that you import the same SSL certificates to the remote probe that you use on the PRTG core server.

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTTPS high security (TLS 1.2 to 1.3 and strong ciphers): Send push messages to the probe system via HTTPS. The sensor supports connections secured with TLS 1.2 to TLS 1.3 and strong ciphers. It uses the SSL certificate that is delivered with PRTG or your own trusted SSL certificate that you imported for the PRTG web server.  If you install the sensor on a remote probe, make sure that you import the same SSL certificates to the remote probe that you use on the PRTG core server.  You cannot change this value after sensor creation.
Port	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable HTTP (unsecure) above. Enter the number of the port on which this sensor listens for incoming HTTP requests. The default port is 5050.</p> <p> You cannot change this value after sensor creation.</p>
TLS Port	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable <% C_HTTPS_(secured_with_TLS_1.2_only)%> above. Enter the number of the port on which this sensor listens for incoming HTTPS requests. The default port is 5051.</p> <p> You cannot change this value after sensor creation.</p>
Request Method	<p>Select the request method of the webhook:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANY: Do not use any filter for the request method. GET: Select this method if the webhook uses GET. POST: Select this method if the webhook sends POST data. <p> POST data must be form-encoded request bodies with the same parameters as for GET requests.</p>
Identification Token	<p>This is the token that PRTG uses to find the matching sensor for the incoming message. When you create the sensor, this token is {_guid_}.</p> <p>PRTG replaces this token with an automatically generated token after sensor creation. If you want to use a different identification token, you can edit it during or after sensor creation.</p> <p> PRTG does not automatically replace the token if you change it already during sensor creation.</p>
Request Handling	<p>Define what PRTG does with the incoming messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discard request: Do not store the pushed messages.

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Store result: Store the last message received from the sensor in the \Logs\sensors subfolder of the PRTG data directory on the probe system. The file name is Request for Sensor [ID].txt. This setting is for debugging purposes. PRTG overwrites this file with each scanning interval.

Sensor Display

Sensor Display

Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
 ☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> ⓘ You can set a different primary channel later by clicking ⚙ below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. ▪ Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> ⓘ You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>


Inherited Settings

By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

■ For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).

Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

 inherit from

Scanning Interval ⓘ

60 seconds

If a Sensor Query Fails ⓘ

Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)


Scanning Interval

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

❗ You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

 inherit from

Schedule ⓘ

None

Maintenance Window ⓘ

☒ Do not set up a one-time maintenance window

☐ Set up a one-time maintenance window

Dependency Type ⓘ

☒ Use parent

☐ Select a sensor


☐ Master sensor for parent

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window.

Access Rights

Access Rights

 inherit from

User Group Access ⓘ

User Group	Rights
PRTG Users Group	Full access
RO User Group	Inherited (No access)

Access Rights

■ For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Access Rights.

How to Use

This function is known as [webhook](#). Basically, a webhook works like a push notification. Webhooks are usually triggered by an event (for example, a new comment on a blog post) and send according information to a specified URL. The HTTP Push Count sensor then displays the number of pushed and received messages.

The HTTP Push Count sensor uses the following URL:

[http://<probe_ip>:<port_number>/<token>](#)

Replace the parameters [<probe_ip>](#), [<port_number>](#), and [<token>](#) with the corresponding values.

- The [<probe_ip>](#) is the IP address of the probe system with the sensor.
- The [<port_number>](#) is where the sensor listens for incoming HTTP calls.
- The [<token>](#) is used to define the matching sensor.

Example:

```
http://192.0.2.0:5050/XYZ123
```

- ❗ You can use several sensors with the same port and identification token. In this case, the number of push messages is shown in each of these sensors.

Channel List

- ❗ Which channels the sensor actually shows might depend on the target device, the available components, and the sensor setup.

Channel	Description
Downtime	In the channel table on the Overview tab, this channel never shows any values. PRTG uses this channel in graphs and reports to show the amount of time in which the sensor was in the Down status
Messages Received	The number of messages received ❗ This channel is the primary channel by default.

More

■ KNOWLEDGE BASE

What security features does PRTG include?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/61108>

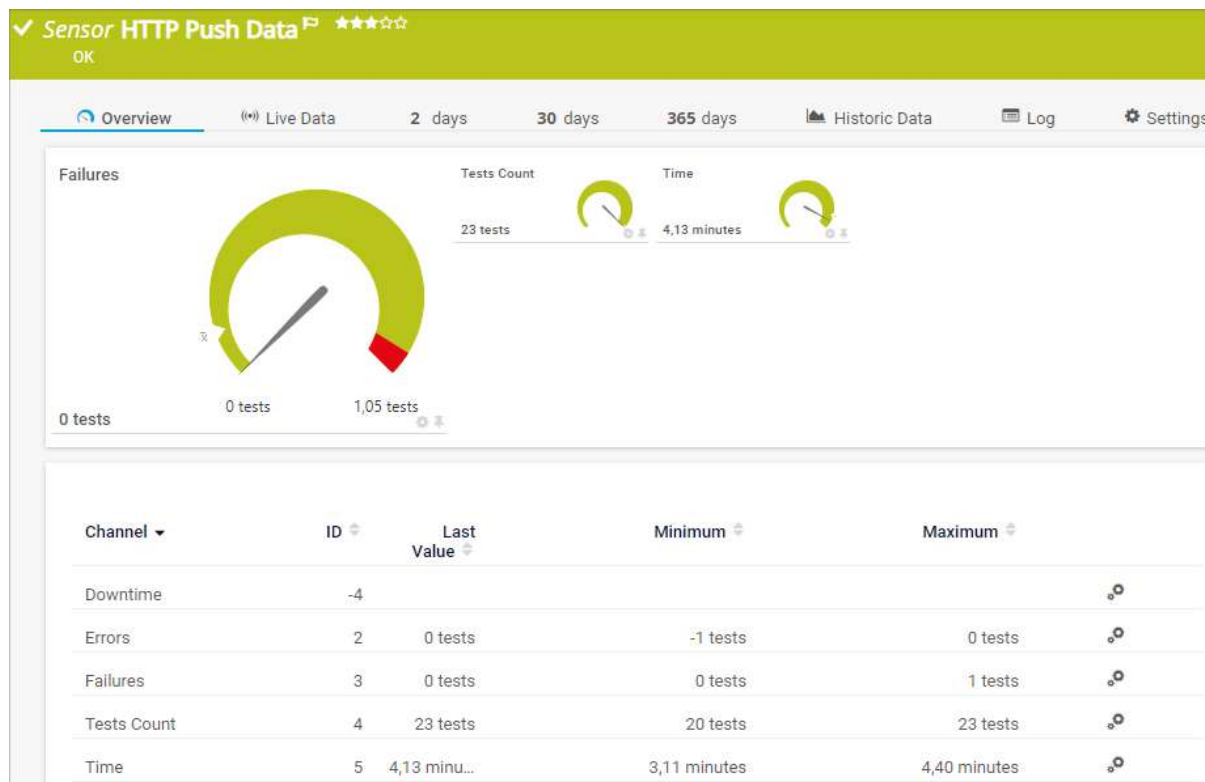
My HTTP sensors don't work. What can I do?

- <https://kb.paessler.com/en/topic/85284>

7.8.67 HTTP Push Data Sensor

The HTTP Push Data sensor displays numeric values from received messages that are pushed via an HTTP request to PRTG. It provides a URL that you can use to push messages to the probe system via HTTP (secured with TLS 1.2 or not secure).

 For detailed information about the sensor usage, see section [How to Use](#)^[1201].



HTTP Push Data Sensor

 For a detailed list and descriptions of the channels that this sensor can show, see section [Channel List](#)^[1202].

Sensor in Other Languages

- Dutch: HTTP Push Data
- French: Données HTTP Push
- German: HTTP Push-Daten
- Japanese: HTTP プッシュデータ
- Portuguese: Dados de Push (HTTP)
- Russian: Данные push-объекта HTTP
- Simplified Chinese: HTTP 推送数据
- Spanish: Datos push (HTTP)

Remarks

- If you want to add this sensor to a remote probe and use an HTTPS connection to send push notifications, you must import a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate into the \cert subfolder of the [PRTG program directory](#) on the remote probe. However, this certificate does not have to match the certificate that you use on the PRTG core server. For more information about SSL certificates, see the Paessler website: [How to use your own SSL certificate with the PRTG web server](#)
 - This sensor does not support cluster probes. You can only set it up on local probes or remote probes.
 - This sensor supports IPv6.
 - This sensor has a [low](#) performance impact.
 - This sensor might result in false alerts if the parent probe disconnects from the PRTG core server. In this case, the sensor shows the error message: [The latest push message that the sensor received is older than the specified time threshold allows.](#) (code: PE222).
- ☁ You cannot add this sensor to the hosted probe of a PRTG Hosted Monitor instance. If you want to use this sensor, add it to a remote probe device.

Basic Sensor Settings

Basic Sensor Settings

Sensor Name ⓘ

Example Name

Tags ⓘ

exampletag

X

+

Priority ⓘ

★

★

★

☆

☆

Basic Sensor Settings

Setting	Description
Sensor Name	<p>Enter a name to identify the sensor. By default, PRTG shows this name in the device tree, as well as in alarms, logs, notifications, reports, maps, libraries, and tickets.</p> <p>ⓘ If the name contains angle brackets (<>), PRTG replaces them with braces ({} for security reasons. For more information, see the Knowledge Base: What security features does PRTG include?</p>
Parent Tags	<p>The tags that the sensor inherits from its parent device, parent group, and parent probe.</p> <p>ⓘ This setting is for your information only. You cannot change it.</p>

Setting	Description
Tags	<p>Enter one or more tags. Confirm each tag with the Spacebar key, a comma, or the Enter key. You can use tags to group objects and use tag-filtered views later on. Tags are not case-sensitive. Tags are automatically inherited.</p> <p>i It is not possible to enter tags with a leading plus (+) or minus (-) sign, nor tags with parentheses (()) or angle brackets (<>).</p> <p>i For performance reasons, it can take some minutes until you can filter for new tags that you added.</p> <p>The sensor has the following default tags that are automatically predefined in the sensor's settings when you add the sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pushsensor ▪ pushdata ▪ httppushsensor
Priority	<p>Select a priority for the sensor. This setting determines the position of the sensor in lists. The highest priority is at the top of a list. Choose from the lowest priority (★☆☆☆☆) to the highest priority (★★★★★).</p>

HTTP Push

HTTP Push

TLS Settings ⓘ HTTP (unsecure)

Port ⓘ 5050

Request Method ⓘ ☒ ANY
☐ GET
☐ POST

Identification Token ⓘ

Request Handling ⓘ ☒ Discard request
☐ Store request

HTTP Push

Setting	Description
TLS Settings	Define the security of the incoming HTTP push requests:

Setting	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP (unsecure): Send push messages to the probe system via HTTP (not secure). ▪ HTTPS low security (TLS 1.0 to 1.3 and weak ciphers): Send push messages to the probe system via HTTPS. The sensor supports connections secured with TLS 1.0 to TLS 1.3 and weak ciphers. It uses the SSL certificate that is delivered with PRTG or your own trusted SSL certificate that you imported for the PRTG web server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ If you install the sensor on a remote probe, make sure that you import the same SSL certificates to the remote probe that you use on the PRTG core server. ▪ HTTPS high security (TLS 1.2 to 1.3 and strong ciphers): Send push messages to the probe system via HTTPS. The sensor supports connections secured with TLS 1.2 to TLS 1.3 and strong ciphers. It uses the SSL certificate that is delivered with PRTG or your own trusted SSL certificate that you imported for the PRTG web server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ If you install the sensor on a remote probe, make sure that you import the same SSL certificates to the remote probe that you use on the PRTG core server. <p>❗ You cannot change this value after sensor creation.</p>
Port	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable HTTP (unsecure) above. Enter the number of the port on which this sensor listens for incoming HTTP requests. The default port is 5050.</p> <p>❗ You cannot change this value after sensor creation.</p>
TLS Port	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable <% C_HTTPS_(secured_with_TLS_1.2_only)%> above. Enter the number of the port on which this sensor listens for incoming HTTPS requests. The default port is 5051.</p> <p>❗ You cannot change this value after sensor creation.</p>
Request Method	<p>Select the request method of the webhook:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ANY: Do not use any filter for the request method. ▪ GET: Select this method if the webhook uses GET. ▪ POST: Select this method if the webhook sends POST data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❗ POST data must be form-encoded request bodies with the same parameters as for GET requests.
Identification Token	<p>This is the token that PRTG uses to find the matching sensor for the incoming message. When you create the sensor, this token is {_guid_}.</p>

Setting	Description
	<p>PRTG replaces this token with an automatically generated token after sensor creation. If you want to use a different identification token, you can edit it during or after sensor creation.</p> <p>i PRTG does not automatically replace the token if you change it already during sensor creation.</p>
Request Handling	<p>Define what PRTG does with the incoming messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discard request: Do not store the pushed messages. ▪ Store result: Store the last message received from the sensor in the \Logs\sensors subfolder of the PRTG data directory on the probe system. The file name is Request for Sensor [ID].txt. This setting is for debugging purposes. PRTG overwrites this file with each scanning interval.

HTTP Push Data

HTTP Push Data

No Incoming Data ⓘ

☒ Ignore and keep last status (default)
 ☐ Switch to unknown status
 ☐ Switch to down status after x minutes

Value Type ⓘ

☒ Integer
 ☐ Float

HTTP Push Data

Setting	Description
No Incoming Data	<p>Define which status the sensor shows if it does not receive a push message for at least two scanning intervals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignore and keep last status (default): Keep the status as defined by the last message that the sensor received. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i The parent probe must be connected to keep the last status. If the parent probe disconnects, the sensor shows the Unknown status. If the parent probe connects again, the sensor does not automatically switch from the Unknown status to the last status before the parent probe disconnected. Switch to unknown status: Show the Unknown status if the sensor does not receive a message for at least two scanning intervals. Switch to down status after x minutes: Show the Down status if the sensor does not receive a message within a specific time span. Define the time threshold below.
Time Threshold (Minutes)	<p>This setting is only visible if you select Switch to down status after x minutes above. Enter a time threshold in minutes. If this time elapses, the sensor shows the Down status if it does not receive a push message within this time span.</p> <p>Enter an integer. The maximum threshold is 1440 minutes.</p>
Value Type	<p>Define the type of the value of the received data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integer Float (with a dot . between the predecimal position and the decimal places) <p>i If this setting does not match, the sensor shows the Down status.</p>

Sensor Display

Sensor Display




Primary Channel ⓘ

Downtime


Graph Type ⓘ

☒ Show channels independently (default)
☐ Stack channels on top of each other

Sensor Display

Setting	Description
Primary Channel	<p>Select a channel from the list to define it as the primary channel. In the device tree, the last value of the primary channel is always displayed below the sensor's name. The available options depend on what channels are available for this sensor.</p> <p> You can set a different primary channel later by clicking  below a channel gauge on the sensor's Overview tab.</p>
Graph Type	<p>Define how different channels are shown for this sensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show channels independently (default): Show a graph for each channel. ▪ Stack channels on top of each other: Stack channels on top of each other to create a multi-channel graph. This generates a graph that visualizes the different components of your total traffic. <p> You cannot use this option in combination with manual Vertical Axis Scaling (available in the channel settings).</p>
Stack Unit	<p>This setting is only visible if you enable Stack channels on top of each other as Graph Type. Select a unit from the list. All channels with this unit are stacked on top of each other. By default, you cannot exclude single channels from stacking if they use the selected unit. However, there is an advanced procedure to do so.</p>


Inherited Settings


By default, all of these settings are inherited from objects that are higher in the hierarchy. We recommend that you change them centrally in the [root group settings](#) if necessary. To change a setting for this object only, click  under the corresponding setting name to disable the inheritance and to display its options.

 For more information, see section [Inheritance of Settings](#).


Scanning Interval

Scanning Interval

 inherit from

Scanning Interval 

60 seconds


If a Sensor Query Fails 

Set sensor to warning for 1 interval, then set to down (recommended)

Scanning Interval

 For more information, see section [Root Group Settings](#), section Scanning Interval.

Schedules, Dependencies, and Maintenance Window

 You cannot interrupt the inheritance for schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. The corresponding settings from the parent objects are always active. However, you can define additional schedules, dependencies, and maintenance windows. They are active at the same time as the parent objects' settings.