

# CodeArts PerfTest

## FAQs

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# 1 Resource Group Management

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## 1.1 Suggestions on Test Resource Configuration

### Test Resource Groups and Their Constraints

- Test resource groups are classified into shared resource groups and private resource groups. Shared resource groups are provided by the system by default, and private resource groups need to be created.
- Execution nodes of the shared resource group have been bound with an elastic IP address (EIP). When the tested application has network access restrictions, use a private resource group.
- A shared resource group supports a maximum of 1,000 concurrent users and 100 Mbit/s bandwidth. If higher concurrency or bandwidth is required, use a private resource group.
- JMeter test tasks can use only private resource groups.

### Suggestions on Using Nodes

- If an application is deployed on a node in a cluster, the node cannot be selected to create a private resource group. Do not run any applications or perform other functions on nodes used for test resource groups. Otherwise, applications may run abnormally.
- If you want to perform pressure tests on external services, bind an EIP to each execution node. If you want to debug external services, bind EIPs to both the debugging node and execution node. The test bandwidth is limited by the EIPs' bandwidth.
- Create at least two empty nodes. One is for debugging an execution node. The other is the execution node/executor (a target machine that a pressure test will be performed on and can provide performance data during testing). Create nodes of the required specifications based on the number of concurrent users for a pressure test. For details about the recommended node specifications, see [Table 1-1](#) and [Table 1-2](#). These specifications are for reference only. Resource specification requirements for a pressure test are affected by think time, protocol type, the size and number of requests and responses, response time, and result verification. Adjust the specifications based on your requirements.

- In a PerfTest test project, one execution node with 8 vCPUs and 16 GB memory supports 10,000 concurrent users. In a JMeter test project, one execution node with 8 vCPUs and 16 GB memory supports 2,000 concurrent users.

**Table 1-1** Recommended node specifications for PerfTest projects

Concurrent Users	Specifications	Quantity
0–5,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
5,001–10,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	1
10,001–20,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	2
20,001–30,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	3
30,001–40,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	4
40,001–50,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	5
More than 50,001	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	<i>n</i>

**Table 1-2** Recommended node specifications for JMeter projects

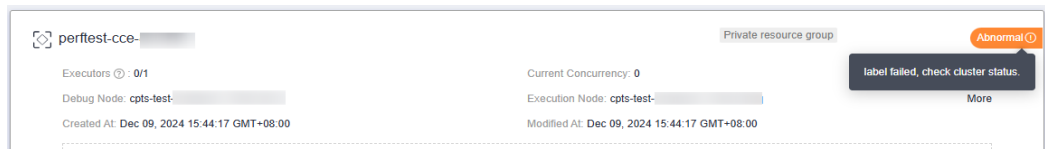
Concurrent Users	Specifications	Quantity
0–1,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
1,001–2,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	1
2,001–4,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	2
4,001–6,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	3
6,001–8,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	4
8,001–10,000	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	5
More than 10,001	Debugging node: 4 vCPUs   8 GB	1
	Execution node: 8 vCPUs   16 GB	<i>n</i>

## 1.2 What Do I Do If I Receive a Node Labeling Failure Message When Creating a Private Resource Group?

### Symptom

When you create a private resource group, a message indicates that node labeling has failed and prompts you to check the cluster status.

Figure 1-1 Node labeling error



## Possible Causes

You are using the IAM 5.0 permission model, which offers enhanced permission control. You need to manually authorize the IAM 5.0 agency on Cloud Container Engine (CCE).

## Verification


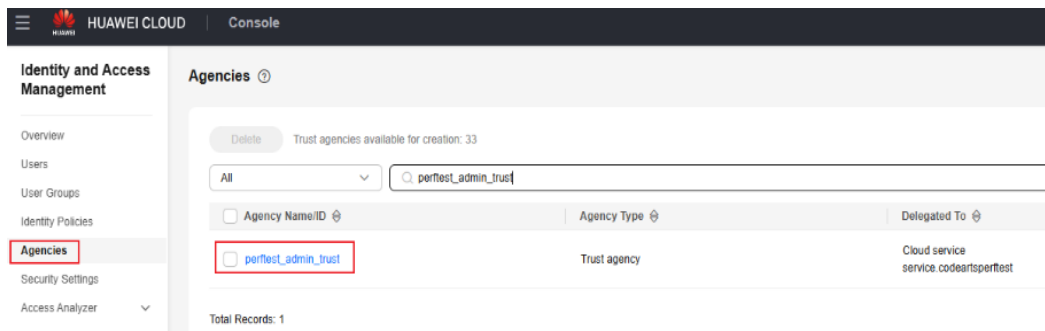
- Step 1** Click  in the upper left corner of the console, and search for and click **Identity and Access Management**.
- Step 2** Click **Go to New Console** in the upper right corner. In the navigation pane of IAM, choose **Agencies**.
- Step 3** On the page displayed, search for **perftest\_admin\_trust** in the search box. The presence of this agency indicates that you are using the IAM 5.0 permission model.

Figure 1-2 Agency



----End

## Solution


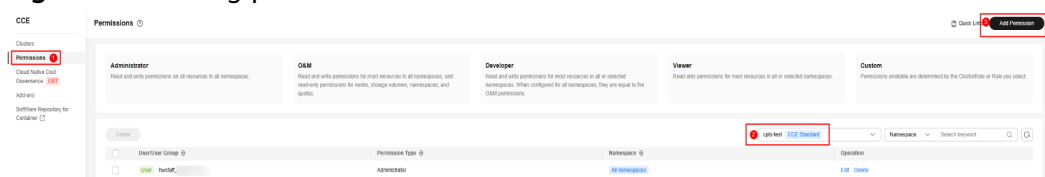
- Step 1** Click  in the upper left corner, and search for and click **Cloud Container Engine**.
- Step 2** In the navigation pane, choose **Permissions**. In the search box, search for the cluster where the private resource group is located and click **Add Permission** in the upper right corner.

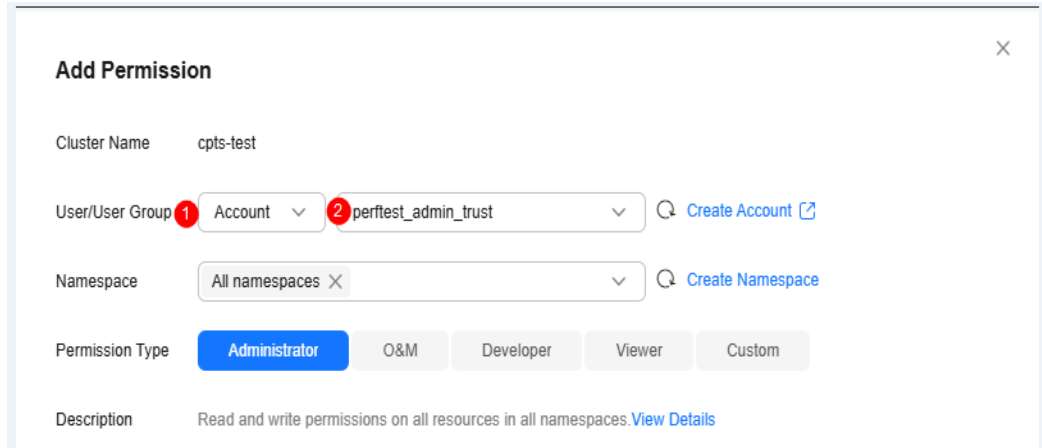
Figure 1-3 Adding permissions





- Step 3** Set **User/User Group** to **Account**, search for and select **perftest\_admin\_trust** from the drop-down list, set **Namespace** to **All namespaces**, set **Permission Type** to **Administrator**, and click **OK**.

**Figure 1-4** Configuration for adding permissions



- Step 4** After the authorization is complete, go to the CodeArts PerfTest console, delete the resource group that fails to be created on the **Resource Groups** page, and create a resource group again.

----End

## 1.3 What Do I Do If I Cannot See the Purchased Nodes When Creating a Resource Group?

The possible cause is that the purchased nodes are not in the same region as CodeArts PerfTest.

Check whether the region of the purchased nodes is the same as that of CodeArts PerfTest.

Resource groups cannot identify nodes in other regions. When you purchase nodes, ensure that the region of nodes is the same as that of CodeArts PerfTest.

## 1.4 How Do I Release Test Resources?

1. On the **Resource Groups** page of the CodeArts PerfTest console, delete a resource group.  
When you delete a resource group, nodes will not be used in pressure tests again instead of being deleted. To delete nodes, perform [2](#).
2. Delete the cluster to which nodes belong from Cloud Container Engine (CCE). For details, see [Deleting a Cluster](#).

# 2 Pressure Test Project Management

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## 2.1 What Are the Differences Between Think Time and Duration in CodeArts PerfTest?

There are two time-related concepts in CodeArts PerfTest:

- Think time (ms): waiting period between two consecutive operations performed by a user.
- Duration (min): time spent executing a test task.

The think time does not affect the total duration of concurrency. It only affects the number of concurrent requests. The following example explains this in detail.

The think time is set to 1,000 ms, the duration is set to 10 min, and the number of concurrent users is set to 10. The formula for calculating the number of concurrent requests is:  $\text{Duration} \times \text{Number of concurrent users} / \text{Think time}$ . The result is 6,000 (600s  $\times$  10/1s). The total duration of the concurrency for this task is 10 min, and 6,000 query requests are sent to the server. In some cases, the test result shows that the number of concurrent requests is smaller than 6,000. The reason is that if a message is not immediately responded to, the system waits 0.1s for response.

## 2.2 What Is the Number of Concurrent Users?

A pressure test simulates actual service operations of users, while the number of concurrent users refers to the number of users who perform service operations on the system simultaneously.

For example, when a game website holds a competition at a certain time, devices are expected to support a large number of concurrent users. In this case, the number of concurrent users can be set to simulate the number of users performing operations at the same time.

The number of concurrent users, the concurrency duration, and think time are used to calculate the number of concurrent requests and the maximum concurrent requests supported by the server. These numbers are compared with the desired numbers to determine whether the customer requirements can be met.

## 2.3 How Do I Fill in Packets?

Packets refer to all click operations on the website. A click operation is edited to a code stream complying with protocol specifications and carrying a user's request before the code stream is sent to a third party, leading to a correct or failed response. A correct response indicates that the operation is successful, and a failed response provides tips for rectifying the problem.

CodeArts PerfTest supports packets in the following request types: GET, POST, PATCH, PUT, and DELETE. The following describes how to fill in packets.

1. Before a pressure test, confirm the request type of an operation.  
Taking queries as an example, query messages are GET requests. You can set the request mode to GET during configuration.
2. What do I do if my request messages require parameter input?  
If a request involves various fields, press **F12** or use a packet-capturing tool (such as Wireshark) to check how a packet is requested, what the body format is, and how the request is transmitted to third-party application programming interfaces (APIs). Then, fill in the packet to be tested according to the actual service.

Generally, such a request uses the POST method. After this method is selected, the following information is displayed.

**Figure 2-1** Packet content



For the standard HTTP or HTTPS format, fill in the packet header based on the captured content. The packet body specifies the request content, which depends on the service to be tested. The body can be a game login request or a registration request. All packets can be edited for pressure tests as long as the request complies with the HTTP or HTTPS protocol.

The preceding example is also applicable to PATCH, PUT, and DELETE methods. First, confirm the protocol type, request method, and request link of the application to be tested, and then confirm the content in a request.

## 2.4 Why Does Transaction Debugging Frequently Fail?

Ensure that the following conditions are met before debugging:

- The resource group is running.

- The network between the debugging node of the resource group and the tested application is normal.
  - a. Log in to the Elastic Cloud Server (ECS) management console.
  - b. Find and log in to the debugging and execution nodes.
  - c. Run the **curl url** command (*url* is the URL of the tested application) to check whether the network is normal.

If the preceding conditions are met, debug the transaction. Click **View Log** to check whether the returned content is correct.

If the returned content contains error information, check that the entered parameters and configured contents of the packet are correct.

## 2.5 Which Headers Are Mandatory in an HTTP-based Packet Request?

CodeArts PerfTest does not have mandatory headers. It only transparently transmits your defined headers.

The headers that must be carried in an HTTP request depend on whether the tested server verifies or uses these headers.

Therefore, add headers and bodies accordingly.

## 2.6 Why Is the CPU Usage of the Execution Node Used for the Pressure Test Constantly High?

CodeArts PerfTest requires low processing latency.

The server may have a short response time for the sent packets, which requires continuous polling to reduce latency deviation, thus keeping CPU usage high.

Nodes used for providing pressure tests to resource groups are exclusive. Therefore, the high CPU usage does not affect your application or affect the test.

## 2.7 What Are the Differences Between Global Variables and Variables Extracted from Responses?

They are applicable to different scopes:

- Global variables can be used for a test project. Currently, enumeration, integer, text, and file variables are supported.
- Variables extracted from responses are local variables, which can be used only in the current transaction or in the current test case. The variables can be used in subsequent requests, but cannot be used across transactions or test cases.

## 2.8 What Is the Impact of the Bandwidth Applied for CodeArts PerfTest on Tests?

The required bandwidth depends on the request and response models of a pressure test.

For example, if the transactions per second (TPS) is 5,000 and each request packet is 1 KB, the total uplink bandwidth required is 5,000 KB. You can use the same method to estimate the downlink bandwidth.

The bandwidth limit only restricts the uplink bandwidth. Therefore, requests with bodies, such as POST and PUT, will consume more bandwidth resources.

If the bandwidth is insufficient during the pressure test, network packet loss occurs. The test report shows a higher latency and occurrence of timeout.

For details about how to change the bandwidth, see [Changing an EIP Bandwidth](#).

## 2.9 What Are the Differences Between a JMeter Test Project and a PerfTest Project?

The scripts that can be imported to JMeter and PerfTest projects are different.

- You can directly import JMeter scripts to a JMeter project and use the native JMeter engine to initiate a performance test.
- A PerfTest project supports the import of PerfTest scripts and JMeter scripts. The imported JMeter scripts are automatically converted into PerfTest scripts for performance tests. You can also edit test tasks based on the actual performance test scenario.

## 2.10 How Do I Check If the Global Variable Values Are Read Sequentially in a Test Task?

Perform the following steps:

1. Create a global variable. It is recommended that the number of its values be no more than 10 (for example, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1) for quick testing.
2. Create a case, reference the global variable configured in **1** in the body of the case packet, set **Execution Policy** to **Count**, set the number of concurrent users to 1, and set the number of transmissions to 10. Then start the test task.
3. On the **Detail** tab page of the performance report, click **Log View**. In the displayed dialog box, click **View** in the **Operation** column. Check whether the values of global variables in the request body in the request log are in the configured sequence.

When reading proceeds to the last value, it will start from the first value again.

# 3 Pressure Test Report Management

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## 3.1 What Are the Differences Between RPS and TPS in a CodeArts PerfTest Report?

RPS is short for requests per second.  $RPS = \text{Total requests of a case} / \text{Running duration of the case}$ .

TPS is short for transactions per second.  $TPS = \text{Number of transactions of a case} / \text{Running duration of the case}$ . During a CodeArts PerfTest pressure test, all test steps in a case are executed cyclically. Each cycle is regarded as a transaction.

In CodeArts PerfTest, the TPS is calculated based on the average number of request packets that are responded to per second in each statistical period (10s). For example, if 1,000 requests are responded within 10 seconds, the TPS is 100. Some test tools collect only the number of requests sent per second, which cannot accurately reflect a system's capability. The TPS in CodeArts PerfTest collects the number of requests processed and returned by the system.

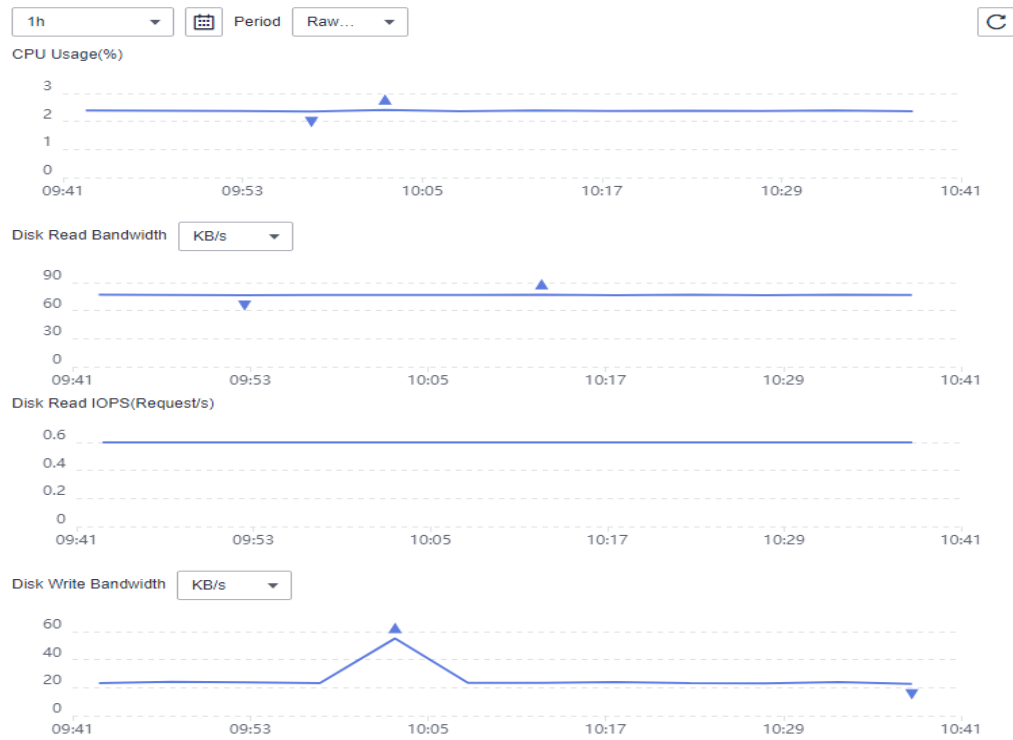
## 3.2 What Are the Meanings of Log Errors in a CodeArts PerfTest Report?

### dialing to the given TCP address timed out

If the read/write request times out, check whether the network between the client and the server is reachable. If a shared resource group is used, check whether the network of the tested server is accessible from public networks. If a private resource group is used, check whether the network between the executor and the tested server is connected.

### look up XXX timeout

If the network is abnormal, check the network load of the executor and server. You can check the network bandwidth usage of other Huawei cloud services, such as EIP.



### not look like a TLS handshake

The server uses the HTTP protocol. Check whether the HTTPS protocol is mistakenly used for the test case.

# 4 General FAQs

## 4.1 What Are the Permissions Required for Using CodeArts PerfTest?

An account has the administrator permissions by default. The descriptions below are about granting required permissions to IAM users under an account.

### Granting Required Permissions to IAM Users

Log in to the IAM console as the account administrator and assign the following permissions to IAM users. For details, see [Creating a User Group and Assigning Permissions](#).

No.	Scenario	Assigning Permissions
1	Tenant-level operations on CodeArts PerfTest resources	<b>CodeArts PerfTest Administrator.</b>
2	User-level operations on CodeArts PerfTest resources	<b>CodeArts PerfTest Developer.</b> If you want to use private resource groups, you also need to assign the <b>CodeArts PerfTest Resource Developer</b> permission.
3	CCE cluster creation	In addition to the permission assigned in scenario 1 or 2, you also need to assign the <b>CCE Administrator</b> , <b>ECS CommonOperations</b> , and <b>VPC FullAccess</b> permissions. For details, see <a href="#">Permissions</a> .



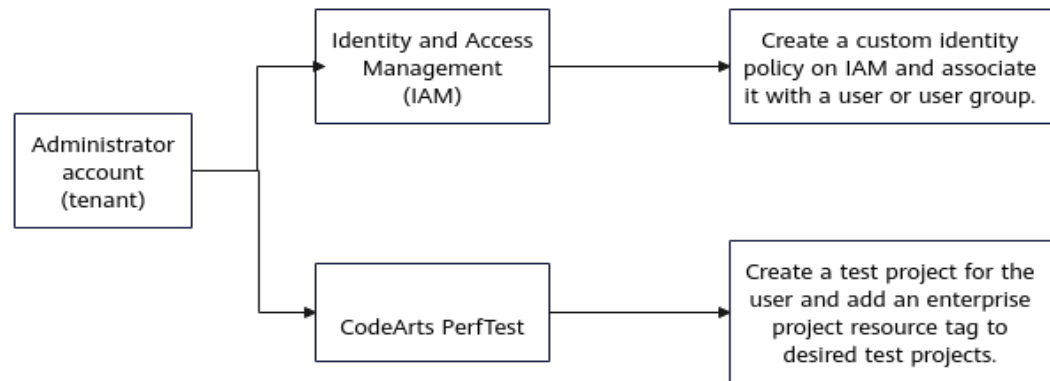
No.	Scenario	Assigning Permissions
4	Private resource group creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If no CCE cluster has been created, assign permissions based on scenario 3 and create a CCE cluster.</li><li>• If you create a private resource group for the first time, you need to use the tenant account or administrator account to authorize CodeArts PerfTest to create or modify the CCE cluster and VPC endpoint (VPCEP) of the tenant.</li><li>• If <b>CodeArts PerfTest Administrator</b> has been assigned, no other user permissions are required. If <b>CodeArts PerfTest Developer</b> has been assigned, you also need to assign <b>CodeArts PerfTest Resource Administrator</b>.</li></ul>
5	Package purchase	In addition to the permission assigned in scenario 1 or 2, you also need to assign the permission of BSS Finance.
6	Intelligent analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application monitoring: In scenario 1, the required permissions have been integrated. In scenario 2, <b>APM FullAccess</b> needs to be assigned.</li><li>• Host monitoring: This permission has been integrated in scenario 1 or 2. You do not need to add it again.</li></ul>

## 4.2 How Do I Use the New IAM Edition to Isolate Permissions by Enterprise Project?

IAM of the new edition does not directly support permission isolation by enterprise project. Instead, it uses resource tags to achieve such permission isolation. For example, by using resource tags to isolate enterprise project permissions, you can set IAM users with enterprise project A's permissions to access only test projects with the **EnterpriseProject:Enterprise project A** tag. **This capability depends on the new IAM, requiring you to adopt the IAM 5.0 permission model. Exercise caution when selecting this capability.**

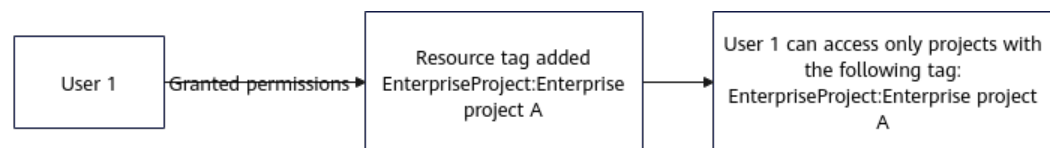
Process of isolating permissions using resource tags:

1. [Configuring Custom Permission Policies for IAM Users on the IAM Console](#)
2. [Configuring Resource Tags for the Target Project on the CodeArts PerfTest Console](#)

**Figure 4-1** Enterprise project permission isolation process

Custom identity policies control permission types and access scopes. Specifically, actions are used to control permission types, while resource tags are used to control access scopes, implementing permission isolation at the enterprise project level.

Resource tags are in *key:value* format. You are advised to set them to **EnterpriseProject:Enterprise project name**. The user permissions isolation is as follows:

**Figure 4-2** Enterprise project permission isolation

## Configuring Custom Permission Policies for IAM Users on the IAM Console


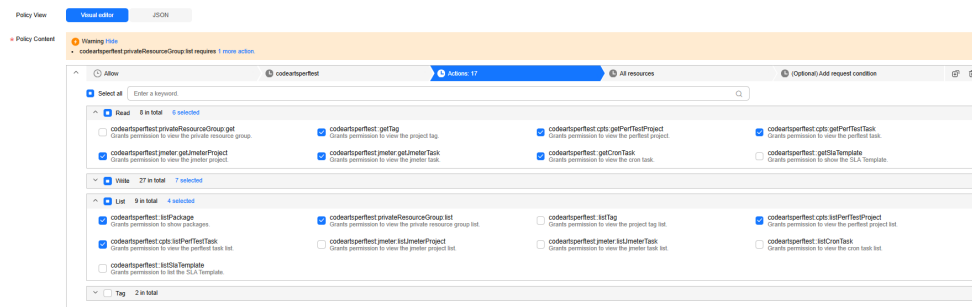
- Step 1** Click  in the upper left corner of the console, and search for and click **Identity and Access Management**.
- Step 2** Click **Go to New Console** in the upper right corner.
- Step 3** Create custom identity policies.
  1. In the navigation pane, choose **Identity Policies**.
  2. Click **Create Custom Policy** in the upper right corner. Enter a policy name based on your enterprise project or authorization scope, for example, **EnterpriseProjectA\_policy**. For **Policy Content**, select **Allow**, then click **Select service** and select **CodeArts PerfTest (codeartspertest)**. In the displayed action list, select the desired user permission policies.

Figure 4-3 User permission policies



3. Still for **Policy Content**, click **(Optional) Add request condition > Add Request Condition**. In the displayed dialog box, set parameters as instructed in [Table 4-1](#) and click **OK**.

Table 4-1 Request condition parameters

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Condition Key	g:ResourceTag	Fixed value.
Tag Key	EnterpriseProject	Fixed value.
Qualifier	Default	Fixed value.
Operator	StringEquals	Fixed value.
Value	Enterprise project A	User-defined. Enter an enterprise project name.

4. Click **OK**.
5. Repeat [Step 3.2](#) to [Step 3.4](#) to create multiple custom identity policies and associate them with different enterprise project tags.

**Step 4** Grant permissions to a user group. The following operations use a user group as an example. The operations for a user are similar.

1. In the navigation pane, choose **User Groups**.
2. Locate the user group to which you want to attach a custom identity policy, and click **Authorize** in the **Operation** column.
3. Select a custom identity policy created in [Step 3](#) and click **OK**.
4. Repeat [Step 4.2](#) to [Step 4.3](#) to attach different custom identity policies to different user groups.

----End

## Configuring Resource Tags for the Target Project on the CodeArts PerfTest Console

**Step 1** Log in to the CodeArts PerfTest console and locate the target test project.

**Step 2** Click **...** on the right and choose **Modify Tag**.

**Figure 4-4** Modifying a tag

<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Name	Description	Created	Modified	Project Type	Resource Tags	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/>	12306		2 days ago	2 days ago	High Performa...		
<input type="checkbox"/>	zhd_test		42 days ago	42 days ago	High Performa...		<b>2</b> <b>Modify Tag</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	lixinyue-1030	[24.10.0.B010]	91 days ago	48 days ago	High Performa...	PerfTest=ly, lsy1111=123, name=Yx...	<b>Delete Project</b>

**Step 3** Click **Add Tag**. In the displayed dialog box, enter **EnterpriseProject** for **Tag Key**, enter the enterprise project name configured in IAM (**Enterprise project A** in this example) for **Tag Value**, and click **OK**.

**Figure 4-5** Adding a tag

**Add Tag** ×

Select the enterprise project configured on IAM

**Fixed value**   **Delete**

**2**

Tag key  Tag value

You can add 19 more tags.

**3**

**1**

You have not added a tag. Add a resource tag for the test project.

----End

## Verifying Permission Configurations

After the preceding configurations are complete, when a user accesses the target test project, CodeArts PerfTest verifies if the enterprise project resource tag associated with that test project has been configured for the user on the IAM console. In this example, if a custom identity policy with the **EnterpriseProject:Enterprise project A** tag has been configured for user 1 in IAM, user 1 can access only the projects carrying this tag. If user 1 tries to access other projects, a message indicating insufficient permissions will be displayed.

## 4.3 Does CodeArts PerfTest Support Windows Server 2016 Standard (64-bit)?

CodeArts PerfTest and tested services support the following OSs:

- Currently, CodeArts PerfTest can be deployed only in Linux OSs, not in Windows OSs.
- Pressure tests can be performed in services as long as the network is normal.

## 4.4 What Can I Do If Chinese or Special Characters Are Not Properly Displayed When the API Response Body Containing Them Is Exported Using the Traffic Recording Plug-in?

If the response body of an API contains Chinese or special characters and these characters are displayed as garbled characters after the traffic recording plug-in is exported, delete the local CodeArts PerfTest traffic recording plug-in, then download and install the latest plug-in. The procedure is as follows:

**Step 1** Log in to the CodeArts PerfTest console.

**Step 2** Choose **Script Recording** in the navigation pane, and perform operations as prompted.

----End

# 5 Using JMeter Projects

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## 5.1 What Are the Differences Between the JMeter Engine of CodeArts PerfTest and the Open-source JMeter?

The JMeter engine of CodeArts PerfTest is based on the open-source Apache JMeter. The default version is 5.4. You can also upload versions 5.2 and 5.3.

Compared with the local open-source JMeter, the JMeter engine of CodeArts PerfTest has the following advantages:

1. Automated distributed scheduling
2. Aggregated and visualized test results
3. Distributed multi-phase capability

## 5.2 What Scripts Does the JMeter Engine of CodeArts PerfTest Support?

The JMeter engine supports the following scripts:

- JMX scripts created by JMeter 5.2 to 5.4 that do not use any third-party plug-ins.
- Scripts that use third-party plug-ins can be uploaded as JAR packages, provided that ThreadGroups are not modified. However, CodeArts PerfTest does not guarantee the proper functioning of these scripts. You will need to debug them in CodeArts PerfTest.

## 5.3 Which Operations in Scripts Are Not Supported by the JMeter Engine of CodeArts PerfTest?

- Log output (Only requesting logs is supported.)

- Variables on the thread group configuration page



## 5.4 What Are the Possible Causes of a JMX File Import Error in a JMeter Test Project?

The possible causes of the error are as follows:

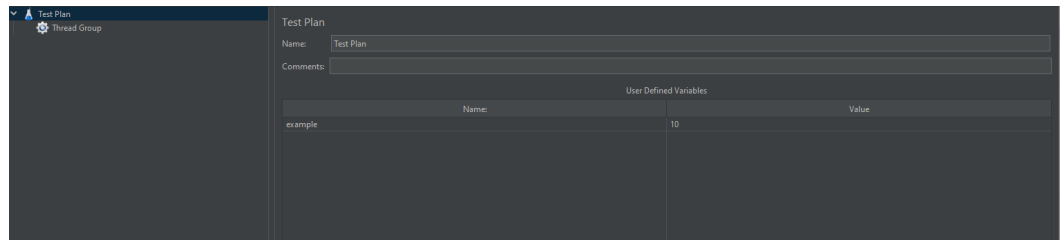
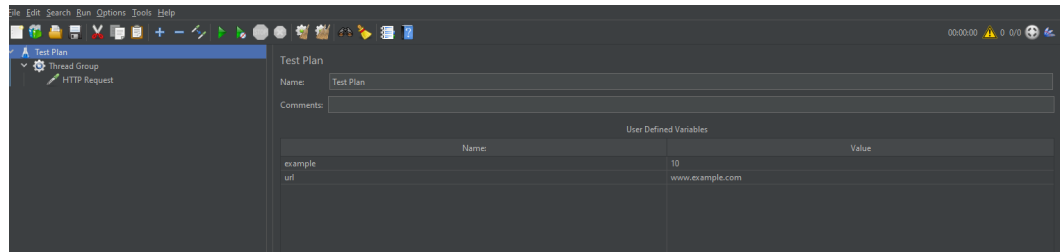
- The JMX file contains garbled characters.
- The JMX file contains third-party plug-ins and cannot be imported.

## 5.5 What Are the Suggestions for Using CodeArts PerfTest Scripts?

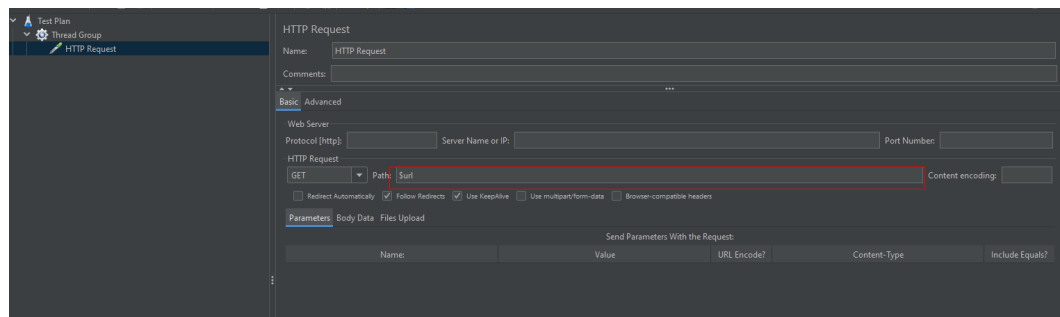
- Result viewers are not recommended in scripts.  
Different result viewers have different impacts on the pressure test performance. If you want to use result viewers, evaluate the risks.
- If the total number of concurrent scripts is greater than 1,000, or the number of actuators is configured in **Advanced Config > Number of Actuators** of the task, evaluate whether the attributes in the scripts can be used in distributed scenarios (multiple hosts run the scripts at the same time).
- Constant throughput timers are not recommended.  
If the constant throughput timer of JMeter is enabled, the results of pressure test will be inaccurate. You are advised to use the precise throughput timer of JMeter. If the constant throughput timer must be used, evaluate its impact on the actuator performance.
- When you use throughput controllers, the debugging result of the JMeter project may be below expectations.  
The reason is that the CodeArts PerfTest debugging script is executed only once. In this case, you are advised to use concurrent tasks on a small scale in a short time to replace the debugging.

## 5.6 How Do I Use the Global Variable Function?

- Step 1** Open the JMeter script, choose **Test Plan**, and define variables in **User Defined Variables** on the right of the page.



**Step 2** Reference variables in the script.



**Step 3** Log in to the CodeArts PerfTest console. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **JMeter Test Projects**.

**Step 4** Click the project whose global variable is to be imported. The **Test Plan List** tab page is displayed.

**Step 5** Click the task to which a global variable is to be added. The **Thread Group** page is displayed.

**Step 6** Click **Global Variable** in the upper right corner of the page. In the dialog box that is displayed, click **Add Variable**.

Variables are classified into static variables and evenly-split variables.

- **Static variable:** Content is delivered as a character string. When scripts are executed in distributed mode, the variable values obtained by each node are the same. For example, if the static variable "successRate = 0.8" is delivered, 2,000 tasks are concurrently executed by two actuators, and the value of **successRate** in the script of each actuator is **0.8**.
- **Evenly-split variable:** Content is delivered as an integer. When scripts are executed in distributed mode, the variable values obtained by each node are evenly distributed. Integer division is used during even distribution, and the remainder is allocated to one of the nodes. For example:
  - If **tps=100** and there are four actuators, the value of the variable in the script of each actuator is 25.
  - If **tps=20** and there are three actuators, the value of the variable in the script of each actuator is 8, 6, 6.



- If **tps=1** and there are four actuators, the value of the variable in the script of each actuator is 1, 0, 0, 0.

Pay attention to the following when using the evenly-split variable:

- a. If the allocated value is sensitive to even split, set the number of actuators to ensure that the value of the variable is an integer multiple of the number of actuators.
- b. If the allocated value is not sensitive to even split, increase the allocated value as much as possible to reduce the impact of the integer division on the remainder and evenly split the value.
- c. If the allocated value cannot be 0, set the number of actuators to ensure that the value of the variable is greater than the number of actuators.

 **NOTE**

If a variable configured in the global variable exists in **Test Plan > User Defined Variables** of a script, the variable value defined in the script will be overwritten.

Otherwise, the corresponding variable will be created in **Test Plan > User Defined Variables** of the script.

----End

## 5.7 What Should I Pay Attention to When Uploading a Third-Party JAR Package?

- Ensure that the third-party JAR package is in the JMeter root directory **/lib/ext** when the local JMeter is working.
- Ensure that the script using the third-party JAR package can run properly on the local host.
- The name (including the extension) of an imported file can contain up to 64 bytes. The file size can be up to 80 MB.

## 5.8 What Should I Pay Attention to When Uploading a CSV File?

When uploading a CSV file to a JMeter project:

- Ensure that parameters in the CSV file can be valued and used in the local JMeter.
- Upload a file in CSV (UTF-8 without BOM) format. Do not upload files in other formats because code reading problems may occur.

## 5.9 What Should I Pay Attention to When Uploading a Custom Installation Package?

- Be sure to use a ZIP package from the Apache official website or a package with the same directory structure as the Apache ZIP package.
- The JMeter version must be 5.2 to 5.4.

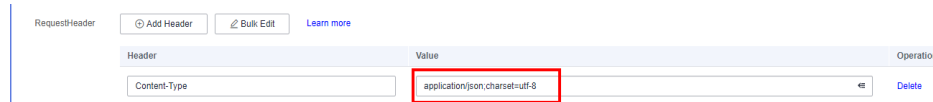
- Third-party plug-ins contained in the ZIP package will affect the JMeter engine of CodeArts PerfTest after being uploaded.

## 5.10 Why Does CodeArts PerfTest Return Garbled Characters When Content-Type in the Request Header Is Set to UTF-8 in JMeter?

When JMeter is used to set **content-type** in the request header to **UTF-8**, the request is returned properly. However, when CodeArts PerfTest is used, garbled characters are returned. This occurs because the UTF-8 encoding format needs to be specified in **content-type** in the request header. Delete the request header fields irrelevant to the services, for example, **Accept-Encoding: gzip**.

Set **content-type** in the request header as follows.

Figure 5-1 Setting of content-type in the request header



## 5.11 What Are the Meanings of Log Errors in a JMeter Report?

### JMeter Timeout in Event Logs

If a JMeter test task does not generate any sampling data in 10 minutes, the task will be forcibly terminated.

### "connection Reset" Displayed in Request Logs

It indicates that the network is disconnected. Check the network load of the executor and server. You can check the network bandwidth usage of other Huawei cloud services, such as Elastic IP (EIP).



## 5.12 Why Does JMeter Case Debugging Fail in Less Than 5 Seconds and No Data Is Displayed on the Page?

The possible causes are as follows:

- Some variable files required by the JMeter test plan have not been uploaded.
- Some third-party JAR packages required by the JMeter test plan have not been uploaded.

Check that all variable files and third-party JAR packages required have been uploaded.