

Cloud Automated Testing

Operation Guide

Product Documentation



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Operation Guide

Creating Test Task

Creating Network Quality Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:14:21

This document describes how to create a network quality test task to monitor the reliability of the application network and route, DNS resolution accuracy, ICMP latency, and packet loss rate.

Directions

Creating a test task

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Tasks**.
3. Click **Create task** at the top of the **Tasks** page.
4. Configure the basic information as follows:

| Configuration Item | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Test mode | Select Regular test. |
| Task type | Select Network quality on the PC or mobile. |
| Test address | Enter the target web application address starting with <code>http://</code> or <code>https://</code> . For example: 1. Domain: <code>http://www.tencent.com</code> 2. Domain and port: <code>http://www.tencent.com:80</code> Note: You need to enter the port when using TCP or UDP in Ping monitoring. |
| Test task name | Enter a test task name. |
| Test frequency | It can be 1 minute, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes, or 120 minutes. For example, if you select 5 minutes, each testing node will be tested once every five minutes. |
| Execution time | The task is performed every day by default. You can also customize an execution plan as needed. For example, you can set to execute a test task between 8:00 AM and 9:00 AM on any specified day of the week. |
| Task tag | CAT can be used with the Tencent Cloud resource tag feature to perform tag-based sub- |

account authorization and cost allocation.

5. Configure the testing node as follows:

i. Select the method: You can select **Recommended testing node group** or **Custom testing node group** (the former contains common nodes).

ii. Select testing nodes

Availability testing nodes: Only network quality and API monitoring tasks are supported. This option is suitable for network quality monitoring, API availability monitoring, and hijacking and blocking detection.

Scenario-based testing nodes: This option is suitable for page user experience and streaming lag monitoring, availability testing under poor network conditions, CDN selection, and path optimization. It covers global IDC, PC, and mobile testing nodes.

Recommended testing node group: Commonly used and recommended testing nodes.

Custom testing node group: Select the region, node type, and testing node on the right box. Node types are as detailed below:

| Testing node Type | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| IDC | It is the testing node deployed on the PC to test the PC user experience. |
| LastMile | It is the testing node deployed on the end user's PC to test the end user's experience on the PC. |

My testing node group: You can select a common testing node group in **Scenario-based testing nodes** and click **Create testing node group** in the bottom-right corner. Then, you can directly select a common testing node you created from **My testing node group** when creating a task.

Location configuration

Testing node type

Availability testing node | Scenario-based testing nodes | Testing node groups

Select testing node [Testing node description](#) Display IPv6 testing node only Selected testing nodes: 7

- Domestic regional availability detection (7)
- Top ten cities in China (10)
- Major domestic city operators (78)
- Major overseas cities (11)
- Major cities in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan (1)

Node name

- Beijing-Beijing-China Telecom[IE
- Shaanxi-Xi'an-China Telecom[ID
- Shanghai-Shanghai-China Telec
- Sichuan-Chengdu-China Teleco
- Guangdong-Guangzhou-China 1
- Heilongjiang-Harbin-China Telec

Suggestions for selection

IDC and **LastMile** have different network environments, and the former is more stable than the latter.

To test the business availability, you can select the more stable **IDC**.

To check the access experience and network conditions of end users, we recommend you select **LastMile** or **Mobile** to simulate the user access to an application.

6. Configure the test parameters (optional). By default, the system configures common test parameters. You can also customize test rules as follows:

| Configuration Type | Configuration Item | Description | Default Value |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| IP type | - | It can be Auto, IPv4, or IPv6. | Auto |
| Ping monitoring | Protocol type | It can be ICMP, TCP, or UDP. | ICMP |
| | Test timeout period (sec) | Define the test timeout period. Value range: 0-60 (excluding `0`). | 20 seconds |
| | Execution interval (sec) | Define the interval for executing Ping test tasks, which can be 0.5s, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, or 10s. | 0.5s |
| | Packages | Enter the number of test data packages. | 4 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| | Package size (KB) | Enter the size of the test data package. | 32 KB |
| | Package split | Decide whether to split the test data package as needed. | Split |
| DNS monitoring | Test timeout period (s) | Define the test timeout period. Value range: 0-45. | 5s |
| | Query method | It can be Recursive or Iterative. | Recursive |
| | Specify NS server | It specifies the server for DNS. Enter the NS service address. | - |
| | dig command | Whether to enable the test result in dig command format. | Disable |
| | DNS server type | It can be Auto, IPv4, or IPv6. | IPv4 |
| TRACERT monitoring | Test timeout period (s) | Define the test timeout period. Value range: 0-300 (excluding `0`). | 60s |
| | Maximum number of hops | Enter the number of hops. A route is one hop. | 20 |
| Hijacking monitoring | DNS hijacking allowlist | If the IP from the DNS query is not in the allowlist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Monitoring Parameter Description . | - |
| | DNS hijacking blocklist | If the IP from the DNS query is in the blocklist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Test Parameter Description . | - |

Batch creating test tasks

Note:

You can create up to 20 test tasks in batch.

On the **Create task** page, click **+** below the **Task name** and enter the task name and address. The created test tasks will be displayed in the task list.

Basic information

Test mode *

**Regular test**
For regular tests

Task type *

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| Network quality | Page performance | API monitoring | File upload | File download | Audio/V |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------|

Monitors application network stability, route stability, DNS resolution accuracy rate, ICMP latency, and packet loss rate by using ping (ICM

Task information Task name *

Testing address *

Task name *

Testing address *

Enter as the example shows

+ Add

You can also add 18 task(s).

Testing frequency *

| | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|
| 1 minute | 5 minutes | 10 minutes | 15 minutes | 30 minutes | 1 hour |
|----------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|

Scheduled

Note: The task is executed based on the frequency every day by default. You can also customize an execution j

Task tag ⓘ

+ Add

Creating Page Performance Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:14:48

This document describes how to create a page performance monitoring task to get the webpage experience data by ISP, region, browser version, operating system, or device, so that you can comprehensively know the page performance.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Tasks**.
3. Click **Create task** at the top of the **Tasks** page.
4. Configure the basic information as follows:

| Configuration Item | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Test mode | Select Regular test. |
| Task type | Select Page performance on the PC or mobile. |
| Test address | Enter the target web application address starting with <code>http://</code> or <code>https://</code> . For example: 1. Domain: <code>http://www.tencent.com</code> 2. Domain and port: <code>http://www.tencent.com:80</code> Note: You need to enter the port when using TCP or UDP in Ping monitoring. |
| Test task name | Enter a custom test task name. |
| Test frequency | It can be 1 minute, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes, or 120 minutes. For example, if you select 5 minutes, each testing node will be tested once every five minutes. |
| Execution time | The task is performed every day by default. You can also customize an execution plan as needed. For example, you can set to execute a test task between 8:00 AM and 9:00 AM on any specified day of the week. |
| Task tag | CAT can be used with the Tencent Cloud resource tag feature to perform tag-based sub-account authorization and cost allocation. |

5. Configure the testing node as follows:

- i. Select the method: You can select **Recommended testing node group** or **Custom testing node group** (the

former contains common nodes).

ii. Select the testing node:

Availability testing nodes: Only network quality and API monitoring tasks are supported. This option is suitable for network quality monitoring, API availability monitoring, and hijacking and blocking detection.

Scenario-based testing nodes: This option is suitable for page user experience and streaming lag monitoring, availability testing under poor network conditions, CDN selection, and path optimization. It covers global IDC, PC, and mobile testing nodes.

Recommended testing node group: Commonly used and recommended testing nodes.

Custom testing node group: Select the region, node type, and testing node on the right box. Node types are as detailed below:

| Testing node Type | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| IDC | It is the testing node deployed on the PC to test the PC user experience. |
| LastMile | It is the testing node deployed on the end user's PC to test the end user's experience on the PC. |

My testing node group: You can select a common testing node group in **Scenario-based testing nodes** and click **Create testing node group** in the bottom-right corner. Then, you can directly select a common testing node you created from **My testing node group** when creating a task.

Location configuration

Testing node type: Availability testing node | Scenario-based testing nodes | Testing node groups

Select testing node [Testing node description](#) Display IPv6 testing node only Selected testing nodes: 7

- ▶ Domestic regional availability detection (7)
- ▶ Top ten cities in China (10)
- ▶ Major domestic city operators (78)
- ▶ Major overseas cities (11)
- ▶ Major cities in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan (1)

Node name

- Beijing-Beijing-China Telecom[IDC]
- Shaanxi-Xi'an-China Telecom[IDC]
- Shanghai-Shanghai-China Telecom[IDC]
- Sichuan-Chengdu-China Telecom[IDC]
- Guangdong-Guangzhou-China Telecom[IDC]
- Heilongjiang-Harbin-China Telecom[IDC]

Suggestions for selection

IDC and **LastMile** have different network environments, and the former is more stable than the latter.

To test the business availability, you can select the more stable **IDC**.

To check the access experience and network conditions of end users, we recommend you select **LastMile** or **Mobile** to simulate the user access to an application.

6. Configure the test parameters (optional). By default, the system configures common test parameters. You can also customize test rules as follows:

| Configuration Item | Description | Default Value |
|---|--|---------------|
| IP type | It can be Auto, IPv4, or IPv6. | Auto |
| Custom host | It supports polling by IP or random monitoring. Separate IP addresses by comma. For example: IPv4: 192.168.2.1,192.168.2.5:img.a.com 192.168.2.1?:img.a.com IPv6: [0:0:0:0:0:0:1][8080],[0:0:0:0:0:0:2][8081]:www.a.com] | - |
| Traffic hijacking (elements to be identified) | When a 302 redirect from the page occurs, if the number of elements on the new page exceeds the set value, the page is hijacked. The hijacking details can be selected and viewed on the Test Statistics page. | - |
| Traffic hijacking (hijacking flag) | Set the key information of the match. The traffic hijacking monitoring collects data when the browsed page reported the 302 error code. The prerequisites are that the page has the 302 element and the monitored basic document reported the 302 error code. | - |
| Page tampering | A page is considered tampered with when elements that are not configured in the domain settings appear, such as pop-up ads, floating ads, and redirects. | - |
| DNS hijacking allowlist | If the IP from the DNS query is not in the allowlist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Monitoring Parameter Description . | - |
| DNS hijacking blacklist | If the IP from the DNS query is in the blacklist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Monitoring Parameter Description . | - |

Creating API Monitoring Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:15:06

This document describes how to create a API monitoring task to test the API response performance and availability over the GET/POST protocol or port, so as to ensure the user experience and business availability.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Tasks**.
3. Click **Create task** at the top of the **Tasks** page.
4. Configure the basic information as follows:

| Configuration Item | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Test mode | Select Regular test. |
| Task type | Select API monitoring on the PC or mobile. |
| Test task name | Enter a custom test task name. |
| Test frequency | It can be 1 minute, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes, or 120 minutes. For example, if you select 5 minutes, each testing node will be tested once every five minutes. |
| Execution time | The task is performed every day by default. You can also customize an execution plan as needed. For example, you can set to execute a test task between 8:00 AM and 9:00 AM on any specified day of the week. |
| Task tag | CAT can be used with the Tencent Cloud resource tag feature to perform tag-based sub-account authorization and cost allocation. |

5. Configure the testing node as follows:

- i. Select the method: You can select **Recommended testing node group** or **Custom testing node group** (the former contains common nodes).
- ii. Select the testing node:

Availability testing nodes: Only network quality and API monitoring tasks are supported. This option is suitable for network quality monitoring, API availability monitoring, and hijacking and blocking detection.

Scenario-based testing nodes: This option is suitable for page user experience and streaming lag monitoring, availability testing under poor network conditions, CDN selection, and path optimization. It covers global IDC, PC, and

mobile testing nodes.

Recommended testing node group: Commonly used and recommended testing nodes.

Custom testing node group: Select the region, node type, and testing node on the right box. Node types are as detailed below:

| Testing node Type | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| IDC | It is the testing node deployed on the PC to test the PC user experience. |
| LastMile | It is the testing node deployed on the end user's PC to test the end user's experience on the PC. |
| Mobile | It is the location deployed on the mobile phone to test the mobile user experience. |

My testing node group: You can select a common testing node group in **Scenario-based testing nodes** and click **Create testing node group** in the bottom-right corner. Then, you can directly select a common testing node you created from **My testing node group** when creating a task.

Location configuration

Testing node type: **Availability testing node** | Scenario-based testing nodes | Testing node groups

Select testing node [Testing node description](#) Display IPv6 testing node only Selected testing nodes: 7

- Domestic regional availability detection (7)
- Top ten cities in China (10)
- Major domestic city operators (78)
- Major overseas cities (11)
- Major cities in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan (1)

Node name

- Beijing-Beijing-China Telecom[IDC]
- Shaanxi-Xi'an-China Telecom[IDC]
- Shanghai-Shanghai-China Telecom[IDC]
- Sichuan-Chengdu-China Telecom[IDC]
- Guangdong-Guangzhou-China Telecom[IDC]
- Heilongjiang-Harbin-China Telecom[IDC]

Suggestions for selection

IDC and **LastMile** have different network environments, and the former is more stable than the latter.

To test the business availability, you can select the more stable **IDC**.

To check the access experience and network conditions of end users, we recommend you select **LastMile** or **Mobile** to simulate the user access to an application.

6. Configure the test parameters (optional). By default, the system configures common test parameters. You can also customize test rules as follows:

HTTP(s):

| Configuration Item | Description | Default Value |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| Protocol type | It can be HTTP(s), SSL, TCP, or UDP. | Auto |
| Test address | Enter the target web application address starting with <code>http://</code> . For example: 1. Domain: <code>http://www.tencent.com</code> 2. Domain and port: <code>http://www.tencent.com:80</code> Note: You need to select the request type for HTTP(s). | Plain text |
| Character encoding | The encoding type of the content sent, which can be UTF-8 , GBK , GB2312 , or Unicode . | UTF-8 |
| Custom host | It supports polling by IP or random monitoring. Separate multiple IPs by comma. For example: IPv4: <code>192.168.2.1,192.168.2.5:img.a.com 192.168.2.1?:img.a.com </code> IPv6: <code>[0:0:0:0:0:0:1][8080],[0:0:0:0:0:0:2][8081]:www.a.com]</code> | - |
| IP type | The type of the accessed server. Valid values: `Auto` (randomly tests the performance of an IPv4 or IPv6 server); `IPv4` (tests the performance of a specified IPv4 server); `IPv6` (tests the performance of a specified IPv6 server). | - |
| Request configuration | Customize the Header , Authentication , Query parameters , and Cookies to be added to an HTTP request. | - |
| Verification method | Customize the method to verify API data requests, which can be statusCode , body , or header . | - |

Other configuration items of SSL, TCP, and UDP:

| Configuration Item | Description | Default Value |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| Request type | You can enter the request content, i.e., the request header information of the protocol, in plain text or binary streams. | - |
| Request content | Customize the request content for a API monitoring test. | - |
| Verification method | Customize the method to verify API data requests. No verification: Data integrity is not verified. Full match: The response data must be exactly the same as the entered data. | No verification |

Partial match: The response data need to contain part of or all the entered data, and the received data must be greater than the entered data in size.

MD5: The response data is saved as a file for MD5 checksum calculation, and the obtained value needs to be exactly the same as the expected value.

Creating File Transfer Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:28:02

This document describes how to create a file transfer task to test the speed of file upload/download and get the speed of application data transfer, which reflects the actual bandwidth fluctuations.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Tasks**.
3. Click **Create task** at the top of the **Tasks** page.
4. Configure the basic information as follows:

| Configuration Item | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Test mode | Select Regular test. |
| Task type | Select File transfer (upload/download) on the PC or mobile. |
| Test address | Enter the target web application address starting with <code>http://</code> or <code>https://</code> . For example: 1. Domain: <code>http://www.tencent.com</code> 2. Domain and port: <code>http://www.tencent.com:80</code> Note: You need to enter the port when using TCP or UDP in Ping monitoring. |
| Test task name | Enter a custom test task name. |
| Test frequency | It can be 1 minute, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes, or 120 minutes. For example, if you select 5 minutes, each testing node will be tested once every five minutes. |

5. Configure the testing node as follows:

5.1 Select the method: You can select **Recommended location group** or **Custom location group** (the former contains common nodes).

5.2 Select the location:

Availability testing nodes: Only network quality and API monitoring tasks are supported. This option is suitable for network quality monitoring, API availability monitoring, and hijacking and blocking detection.

Scenario-based testing nodes: This option is suitable for page user experience and streaming lag monitoring, availability testing under poor network conditions, CDN selection, and path optimization. It covers global IDC, PC, and

mobile testing nodes.

Recommended testing node group: Commonly used and recommended testing nodes.

Custom testing node group: Select the region, node type, and testing node on the right box. Node types are as detailed below:

| Testing node Type | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| IDC | It is the testing node deployed on the PC to test the PC user experience. |
| LastMile | It is the testing node deployed on the end user's PC to test the end user's experience on the PC. |
| Mobile | It is the location deployed on the mobile phone to test the mobile user experience. |

My testing node group: You can select a common testing node group in **Scenario-based testing nodes** and click **Create testing node group** in the bottom-right corner. Then, you can directly select a common testing node you created from **My testing node group** when creating a task.

Location configuration

Testing node type: **Availability testing node** | Scenario-based testing nodes | Testing node groups

Select testing node: **Testing node description** Display IPv6 testing node only Selected testing nodes: 7

- Domestic regional availability detection (7)
- Top ten cities in China (10)
- Major domestic city operators (78)
- Major overseas cities (11)
- Major cities in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan (1)

Selected testing nodes:

- Beijing-Beijing-China Telecom[IDC]
- Shaanxi-Xi'an-China Telecom[IDC]
- Shanghai-Shanghai-China Telecom[IDC]
- Sichuan-Chengdu-China Telecom[IDC]
- Guangdong-Guangzhou-China Telecom[IDC]
- Heilongjiang-Harbin-China Telecom[IDC]

Suggestions for selection

IDC and **LastMile** have different network environments, and the former is more stable than the latter.

To test the business availability, you can select the more stable **IDC**.

To check the access experience and network conditions of end users, we recommend you select **LastMile** or **Mobile** to simulate the user access to an application.

6. Configure the test parameters (optional) as follows:

File upload:

| Configuration Item | Description | Default Value |
|---|---|---------------|
| IP type | It can be Auto, IPv4, or IPv6. | Auto |
| Upload method | It can be POST or PUT. | POST |
| Download URL of the file to be uploaded | The specified file will be downloaded through the URL for the upload task. The file size should not exceed the set transferred file size. | - |
| File MD5 | It is optional. If it is not specified, the file to be uploaded will be automatically generated by the testing node. | - |
| Transferred file size | Define the size of the file to be uploaded, which must be greater than 0 KB and smaller than or equal to 51,200 KB. | 1,024 KB |
| Custom host | It supports polling by IP or random monitoring. Separate IP addresses by comma. For example: IPv4: 192.168.2.1,192.168.2.5:img.a.com 192.168.2.1?:img.a.com IPv6: [0:0:0:0:0:0:1][8080],[0:0:0:0:0:0:2][8081]:www.a.com | - |

File download:

| Configuration Item | Description | Default Value |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| IP type | It can be Auto, IPv4, or IPv6. | Auto |
| Transferred file size (KB) | Define the size of the file to be downloaded, which must be greater than 0 KB and smaller than or equal to 51,200 KB. | 1,024 KB |
| Custom host | It supports polling by IP or random monitoring. Separate IP addresses by comma. For example: IPv4: 192.168.2.1,192.168.2.5:img.a.com 192.168.2.1?:img.a.com IPv6: [0:0:0:0:0:0:1][8080],[0:0:0:0:0:0:2][8081]:www.a.com | - |
| DNS hijacking allowlist | If the IP from the DNS query is not in the allowlist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Monitoring Parameter Description . | - |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| DNS hijacking blocklist | If the IP from the DNS query is in the blocklist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Monitoring Parameter Description . | - |
|----------------------------|--|---|

Creating Audio/Video Experience Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:28:18

This document describes how to create an audio/video experience test task to test video playback on streaming media websites and in applications and get data such as the lag rate, lag duration, and time to first frame, so as to help you improve the video watch experience.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Tasks**.
3. Click **Create task** at the top of the **Tasks** page.
4. Configure the basic information as follows:

| Configuration Item | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Test mode | Select Regular test. |
| Task type | Select Audio/Video experience on the PC or mobile. |
| Test address | Enter the target web application address starting with <code>http://</code> or <code>https://</code> . For MP4 RTMP streams, indicate mp4. For example: 1. <code>http://www.tencent.com</code> 2. RTMP stream: <code>rtmp://host/server/mp4:res</code> |
| Test task name | Enter a custom test task name. |
| Test frequency | It can be 1 minute, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes, or 120 minutes. For example, if you select 5 minutes, each testing node will be tested once every five minutes. |

5. Configure the testing node as follows:

- i. Select the method: You can select **Recommended testing node group** or **Custom testing node group** (the former contains common nodes).

- ii. Select testing nodes

Availability testing nodes: Only network quality and API monitoring tasks are supported. This option is suitable for network quality monitoring, API availability monitoring, and hijacking and blocking detection.

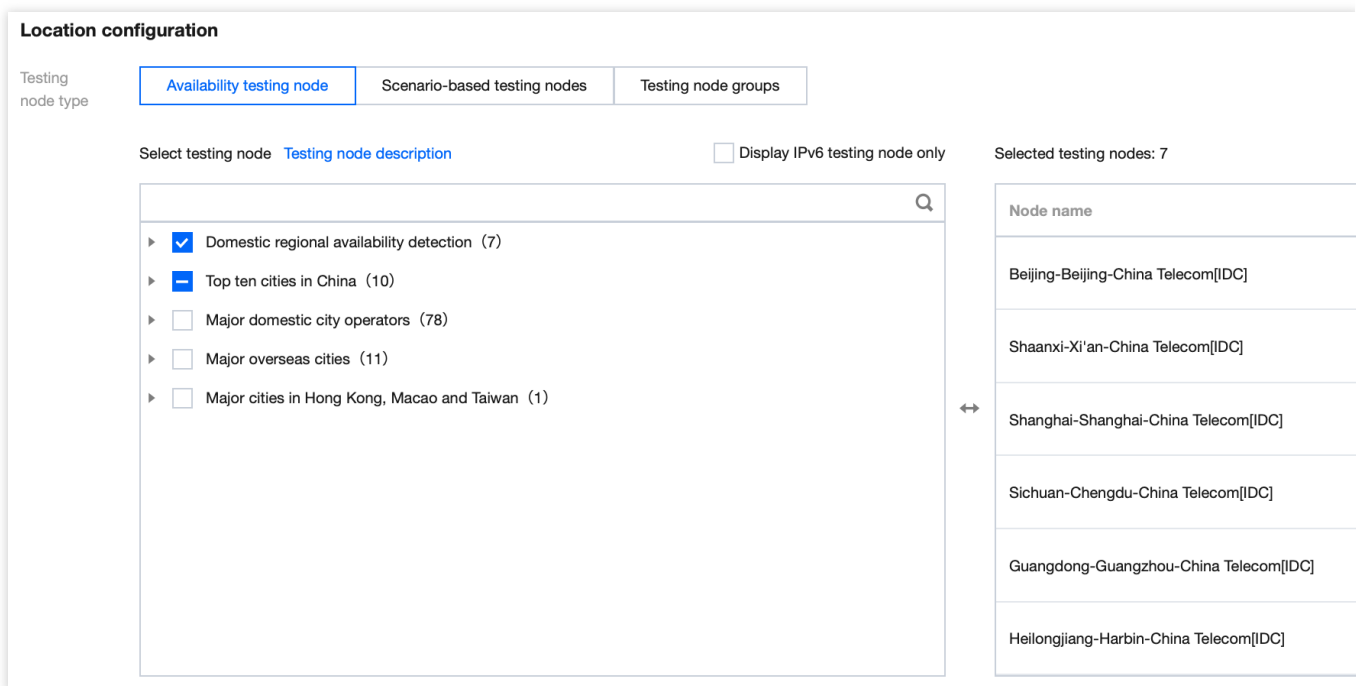
Scenario-based testing nodes: This option is suitable for page user experience and streaming lag monitoring, availability testing under poor network conditions, CDN selection, and path optimization. It covers global IDC, PC, and mobile testing nodes.

Recommended testing node group: Commonly used and recommended testing nodes.

Custom testing node group: Select the region, node type, and testing node on the right box. Node types are as detailed below:

| Testing node Type | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| IDC | It is the testing node deployed on the PC to test the PC user experience. |
| LastMile | It is the testing node deployed on the end user's PC to test the end user's experience on the PC. |
| Mobile | It is the testing node deployed on the mobile phone to test the mobile user experience. |

My testing node group: You can select a common testing node group in **Scenario-based testing nodes** and click **Create testing node group** in the bottom-right corner. Then, you can directly select a common testing node you created from **My testing node group** when creating a task.



Suggestions for selection

IDC and **LastMile** have different network environments, and the former is more stable than the latter.

To test the business availability, you can select the more stable **IDC**.

To check the access experience and network conditions of end users, we recommend you select **LastMile** or **Mobile** to simulate the user access to an application.

6. Configure the test parameters (optional). By default, the system configures common test parameters. You can also customize test rules as follows:

| Configuration Item | Description | Default Value |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|
| IP type | It can be Auto, IPv4, or IPv6. | Auto |
| Media type | It can be Video or Audio. | Video |
| Test duration (sec) | Customize the duration of each test. Value range: 0-60. | 30s |
| Address type | Resource address: The actual address of the streaming media to be monitored. Page address: The page address of the streaming media to be monitored. | Page address |
| Custom host | It supports polling by IP or random monitoring. Separate IP addresses by comma. For example: IPv4: 192.168.2.1,192.168.2.5:img.a.com 192.168.2.1?:img.a.com IPv6: [0:0:0:0:0:0:1][8080],[0:0:0:0:0:0:2][8081]:www.a.com[] | - |
| Resource hijacking allowlist | Allow a DNS IP. If the IP from the DNS query is not in the allowlist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Monitoring Parameter Description . | - |
| Resource hijacking blocklist | Block a DNS IP. If the IP from the DNS query is in the blocklist, hijacking occurred, and the hijacking result can be selected and viewed in the details of the testing statistics. For more information, see Hijacking Monitoring Parameter Description . | - |

Hijacking Parameter Description

Last updated : 2023-12-27 15:19:29

This document describes how to configure DNS hijacking test parameters for network quality, page performance, file download, and audio/video experience tasks in CAT.

Hijacking categories

Hijacking falls into two categories:

DNS hijacking: For example, if `www.cloud.tencent.com` is resolved to another server, user access will fail, or a non-Tencent Cloud IP will be returned.

Page tampering: JS, HTML, and HTTP headers of intermediate pages are used for redirects, window opening, or frameset embedding and then rendering of the hijacked page on the user side. Common forms are pop-up ads, floating ads, redirects, etc.

DNS hijacking monitoring parameter format:

Input: `www.cloud.tencent.com:202.0.3.55|203.3.44.67`

Rule:

The part before the colon is the target domain.

The part after the colon is the match rule.

You can set multiple match rules and separate them by vertical bar.

The exact IP, IP wildcard, subnet mask, and CNAME can be set in a match rule.

Use case:

DNS hijacking allowlist:

| Input | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:202.0.3.55 203.3.44.67</code> | Indicates that under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain name, except IPs starting with 202.0.3.55 and 203.3.44.67, the other IPs are not considered to be hijacked. |
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:202.0.3.*</code> | Indicates that IPs starting with <code>202.0.3.</code> under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain are not hijacked. |
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:202.0.3.1/27</code> | Indicates that IPs starting with the same first 27 digits as 202.0.3.1 under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain are not hijacked. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:*</code> | Indicates that all IPs under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain are not hijacked. |
|--------------------------------------|--|

DNS hijacking blacklist:

| Input | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:202.0.3.55 203.3.44.67</code> | Indicates that under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain name, except IPs starting with 202.0.3.55 and 203.3.44.67, the other IPs are considered to be hijacked. |
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:202.0.3.*</code> | Indicates that IPs starting with <code>202.0.3.</code> under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain are hijacked. |
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:202.0.3.1/27</code> | Indicates that IPs starting with the same first 27 digits as 202.0.3.1 under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain are hijacked. |
| <code>www.cloud.tencent.com:*</code> | Indicates that all IPs under the <code>www.cloud.tencent.com</code> domain are hijacked. |

Pausing Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:28:51

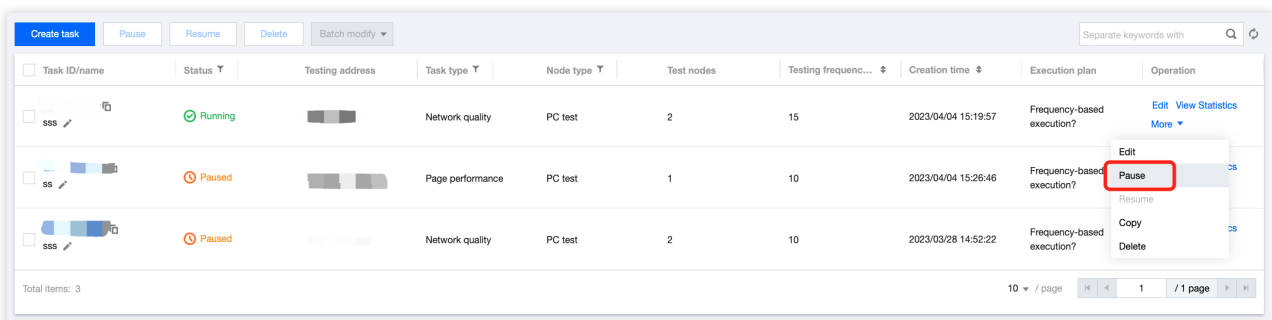
This document describes how to pause a test task, after which the Test Statistics page will not be able to display test data and billing will stop.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Tasks**.

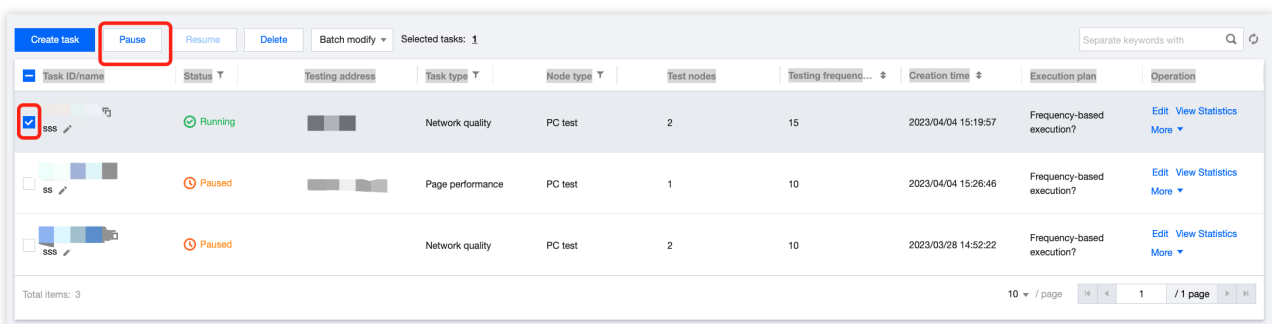
Pausing a test task

In the test task list, click **More > Pause** in the **Operation** column to pause a task.



Batch pausing test tasks

Select multiple tasks and click **Pause** in the top-right corner to pause them.



Resuming Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:29:09

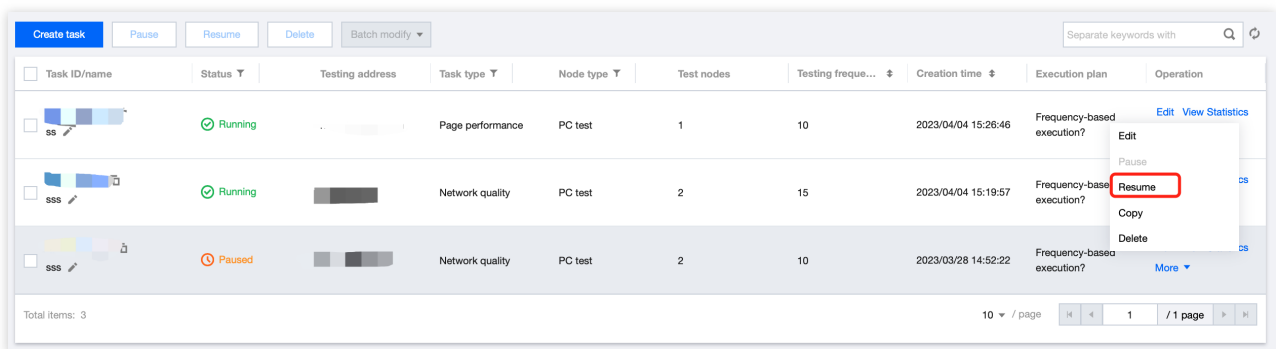
This document describes how to resume a test task, after which CAT will resume billing.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Tasks**.

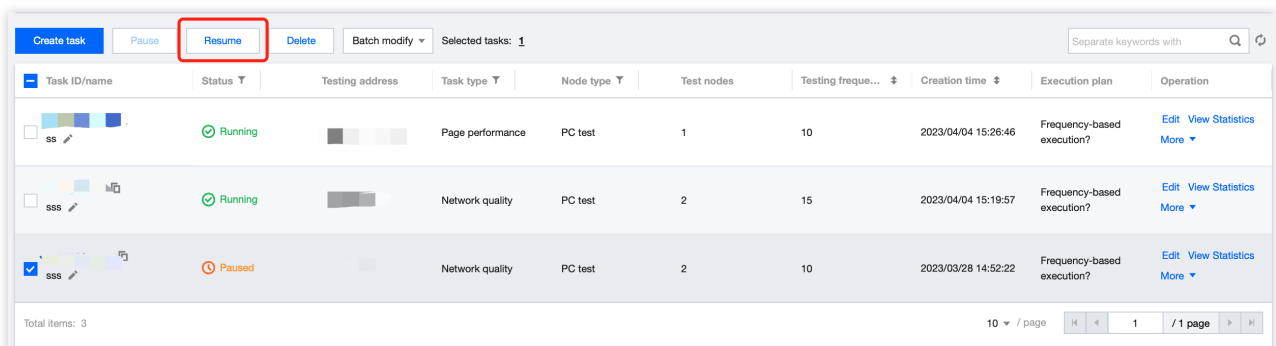
Resuming a test task

In the test task list, click **More** > **Resume** in the **Operation** column to resume a task.



Batch resuming test tasks

Select multiple tasks and click **Resume** in the top-left corner to resume them.



Instant Test

Overview

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:29:42

Instant tests are non-intrusive and can return test data in real time. If you perceive a problem in a scheduled test, you can quickly verify the problem.

Feature description

Retention period: Data of both instant tests and scheduled tests are retained for 30 days, including the details and metric data.

Billing rule: If you perform an instant test, the system will charge fees in [pay-as-you-go](#) mode based on the selected location, and the fees cannot be deducted from the plan.

Data return time: You can view the test data after one to three minutes.

Test again: After the test is performed again, the system will charge fees again in [pay-as-you-go](#) mode based on the selected location.

Creating Instant Test Task

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:30:00

This document describes how to create a test task.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Instant test**.
3. Click **Create task** at the top of the task list page and configure the basic information as follows:
Select the test task type. Only network quality, page performance, and file download are supported for instant tests.
Select the address of the created scheduled test task or enter a new test address.
4. The test parameters are optional and can be configured as described in the following documents:
[Creating Network Monitoring Task](#)
[Creating Page Performance Monitoring Task](#)
[Creating File Download Monitoring Task](#)
5. After the configuration, click **Start test**. After the task is created successfully, you will be redirected to the historical diagnosis page. Wait for one to three minutes and you can view the test data.

Basic information

Task type • **Network quality** | Page performance | API monitoring | File download

Monitors application network stability, route stability, DNS resolution accuracy rate, ICMP latency, and packet loss rate by using ping (CMP/TCP/UDP) monitoring, DNS monitoring, and Tracert monitoring.

PC test | Mobile test

Testing address •

Task tag + Add

Location configuration

Testing node type Scenario-based testing nodes | Testing node groups

Select testing node Recommended testing node group | Testing node

Select testing node **Testing node description** Display IPv6 testing node only Clear

| Node name | Node type | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Beijing-Beijing-China Telecom[LM] | LastMile | ✕ |
| Shanghai-Shanghai-China Telecom[LM] | LastMile | ✕ |
| Tianjin-Tianjin-China Telecom[LM] | LastMile | ✕ |
| Chongqing-Chongqing-China Telecom[LM] | LastMile | ✕ |
| Guangdong-Guangzhou-China Telecom[LM] | LastMile | ✕ |
| Fujian-Fuzhou-China Telecom[LM] | LastMile | ✕ |

Update group Create group

Note:

If you perform an instant test, the system will charge fees in [pay-as-you-go](#) mode based on the selected testing node, and the fees cannot be deducted from the plan. An instant test is a single test, and its fees are calculated as the number of testing nodes x unit price. If you select 100 IDC testing nodes, and the unit price is 0.0048 USD/time, then the fees for a test will be $0.0048 \times 100 = 00.48$ USD.

Viewing the Historical Data of Instant Test

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:30:16

This document describes how to view the historical data of an instant test in the last 30 days.

Directions

Current test data

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. On the left sidebar, click **Instant Test**.
3. Click **History** in the top-right corner of the page.
4. Find the target test task and click **View details** in the **Operation** column to view the test data in the last 30 days.

The screenshot displays the 'Instant test' details page in the CAT console. It is divided into several sections:

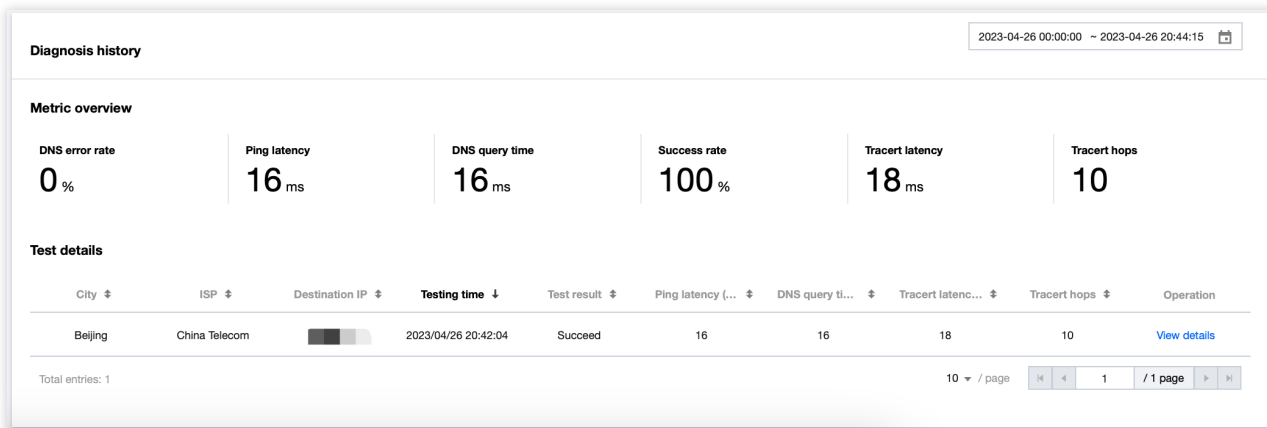
- Basic information:** Shows task ID, domain (https://cloud.tencent.com/), task type (Network quality), execution time (2023/04/26 20:43:54), testing node IP, geographic location (Beijing), status (Succeed), and error code.
- Current test:** A summary section with a 'Metric overview' showing 0% DNS error rate, 17ms ping latency, and 1ms DNS query time. Below it is a 'Test details' table with columns for City, ISP, Testing time, and Destination IP.
- Diagnosis history:** A section for historical data with its own 'Metric overview' (0% error rate, 16ms ping latency, 16ms query time) and 'Test details' table.
- Detailed logs:** A table with three columns: 'DNS request analysis', 'Ping monitoring analysis', and 'TRACERT monitoring analysis'. The 'DNS request analysis' column shows A address, CNAME address, and DNS time. The 'TRACERT monitoring analysis' column shows a sequence of 12 hops with their respective IP addresses and Tracert times.

Diagnosis history

The diagnosis history records the historical data of a test task of a domain.

The **Metric overview** section on the **Diagnosis history** page displays the average values calculated based on the

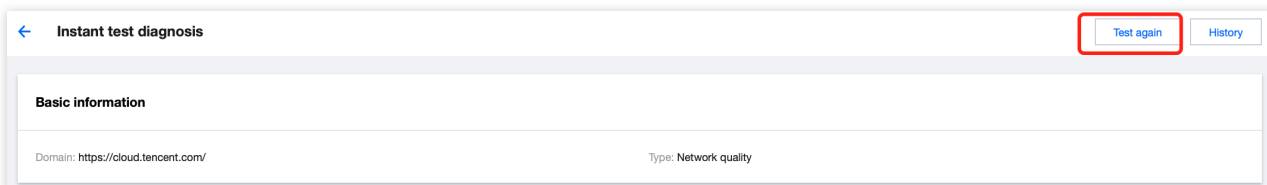
metric data within the specified time range of the filter.



Testing again

Click **Test again** in the top-right corner of the page. Then, the system will perform another test based on the current configuration.

After the test is performed again, the system will charge fees again in [pay-as-you-go](#) mode based on the selected location. The current test record is the historical record and will be updated one to three minutes after a new test is performed.



Exporting data

CAT retains instant test data for only 30 days. You can click the download button above **Test details** table to download the data, thereby meeting the requirements for a longer storage.

Current test

Metric overview

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| DNS error rate 0 % | Ping latency 16 ms | DNS query time 16 ms | Success rate 100 % | Tracert latency 18 ms | Tracert hops 10 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|

Test details ↓

| City ↕ | ISP ↕ | Testing time ↓ | Destination IP ↕ | Test result ↕ | Ping latency (... ↕ | DNS query ti... ↕ | Tracert latenc... ↕ | Tracert hops ↕ | Operation |
|---------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Beijing | China Telecom | 2023/04/26 20:42:04 | 140.249.84.8 | Succeed | 16 | 16 | 18 | 10 | View details |

Total entries: 1

Testing Statistics

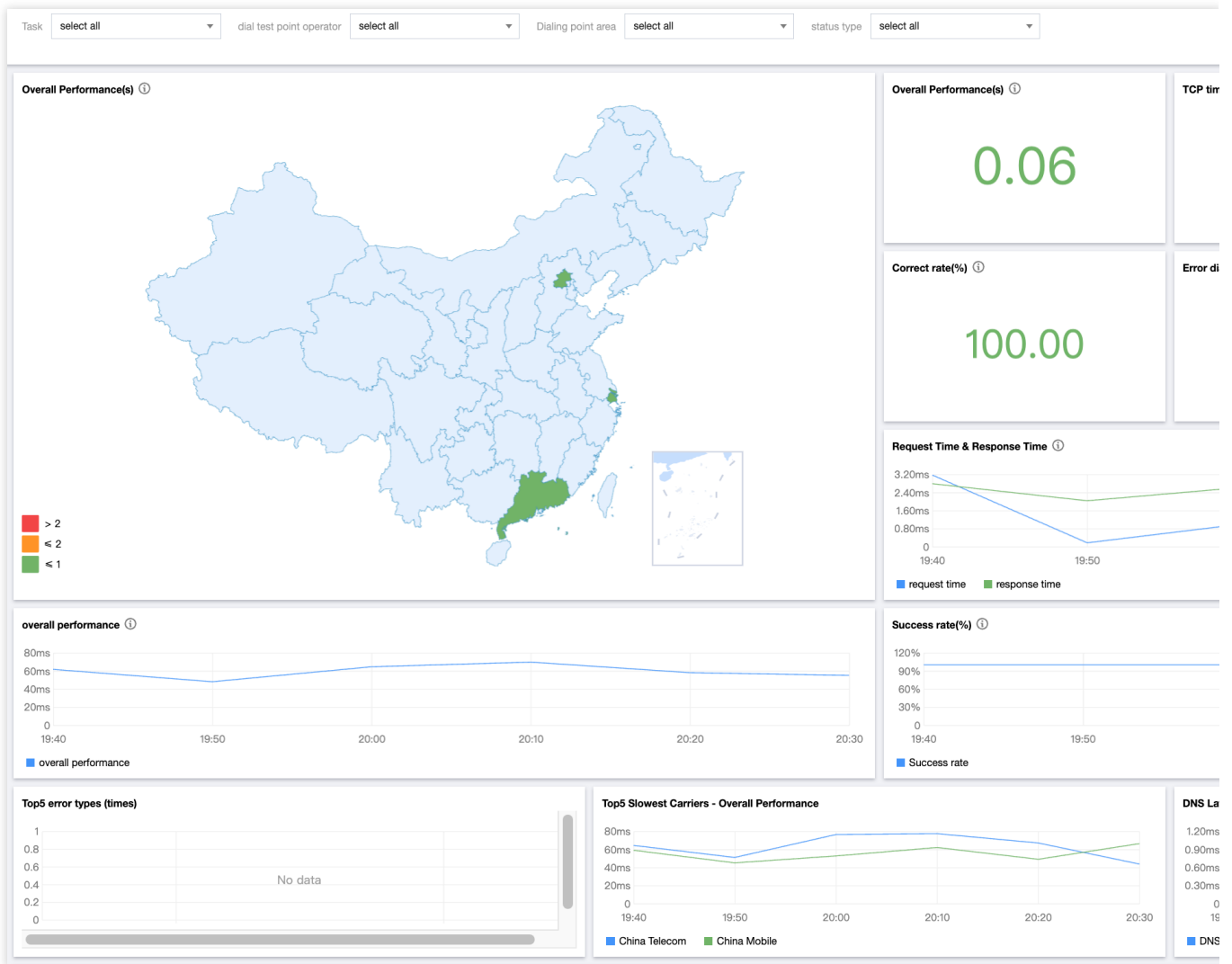
API Monitoring

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:31:07

After creating a API monitoring task successfully, you can analyze the overall API performance on the **Test Statistics** page.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. Click **Test Statistics** on the left sidebar and select **API monitoring**.
3. On the **Test Statistics** page, analyze the test data in multiple dimensions such as map, line chart, figure, and detailed data.



Metric description

| Metric | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| Overall performance (s) | The time from the start of the DNS process to the data receiving. |
| TCP time (s) | The time taken to establish a TCP connection between the client and the target server. |
| Success rate (%) | The rate of successful access requests to the target by the client performing the test tasks, which is calculated as the number of valid test tasks / total number of test tasks * 100%. |
| Accuracy (%) | The ratio of the data that passed the verification to all the returned correct data. Passing the verification means passing the verification in the verification method configured in the protocol configuration item. |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Errors | Number of errors in the protocol test. |
| Valid tests | Number of valid data samples. |
| Request time (s) | The time taken to send a protocol request. |
| Response time (s) | The time taken for the client to receive the first response packet from the server after sending the data. |
| SSL handshake time (s) | The time taken by an SSL handshake. |
| Top 5 error types | The top five error types of the most errors. |
| Top 5 slowest ISPs | The top five ISPs with the poorest overall performance. |

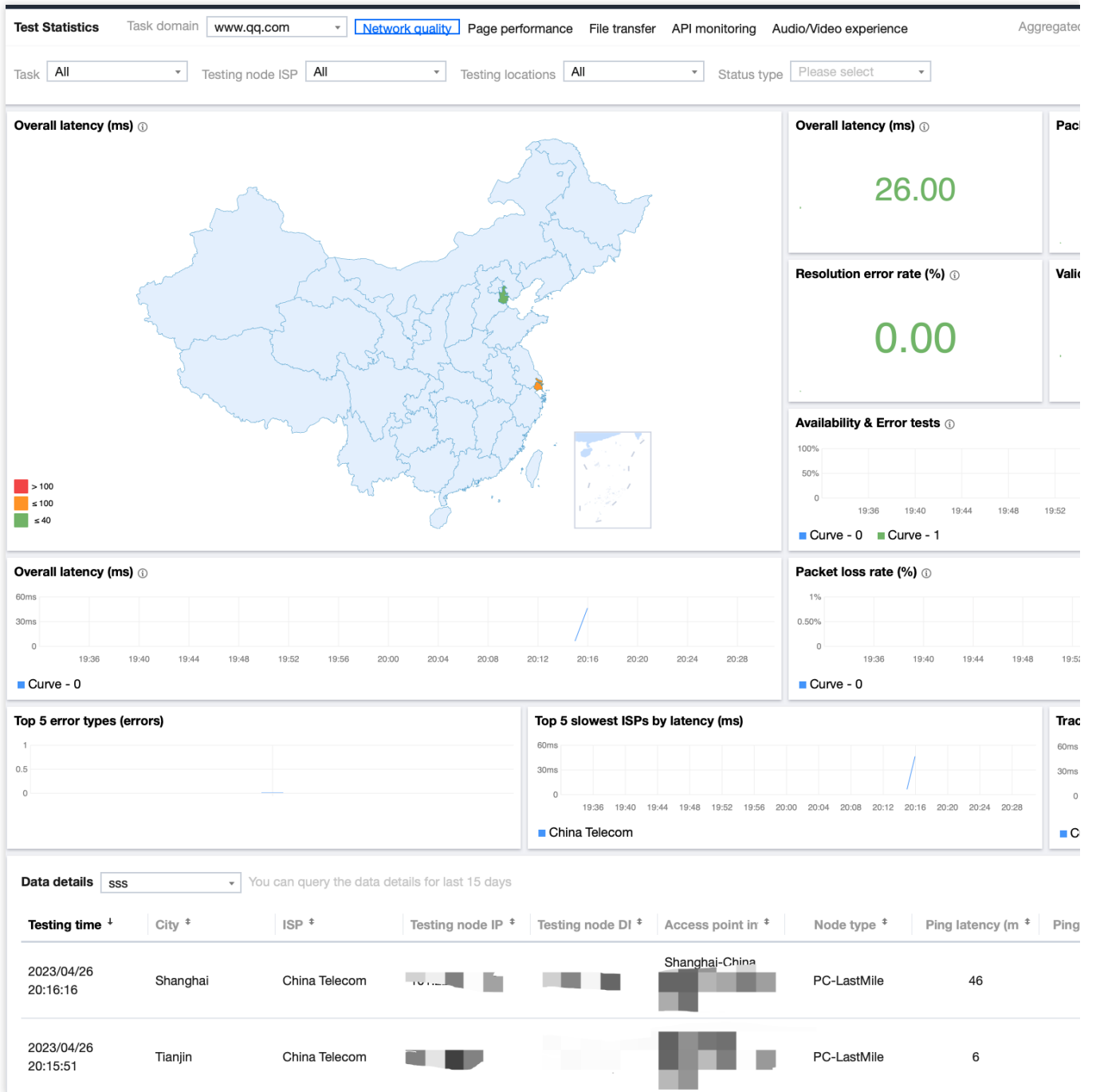
Network Quality

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:31:27

After creating a network quality test task successfully, you can analyze the overall network performance on the **Test Statistics** page.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. Click **Test Statistics** on the left sidebar and select **Network quality**.
3. On the **Test Statistics** page, analyze the test data in multiple dimensions such as map, line chart, figure, and detailed data.



Metric description

| Metric | Description |
|--------------|--|
| Latency (ms) | The time taken by a message or packet to travel from source to destination, which is subject to the internet routing. If a channel is slow or too crowded, the latency may be high, or data packets may be lost. |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Packet loss rate (%) | The ratio of the number of lost packets to the total number of transferred packets, which may be due to physical line failure, device failure, network congestion, route error, etc. |
| DNS query duration (ms) | The time taken to convert an input domain to an IP. |
| DNS error rate (%) | The ratio of DNS errors, which is calculated as the number of DNS errors / total number of domains * 100%. |
| Valid tests | Number of valid data samples. |
| Invalid tests | Number of invalid data samples. |
| Availability (%) | The rate of successful access requests to the target by the client performing the test task, which is calculated as the number of valid test tasks / total number of test tasks * 100%. |
| Tracert latency (%) | The average latency of all hops in a Tracert. |
| Tracert hops | Number of network devices passed. |
| Top 5 error types | The top five error types of the most errors. |
| Top 5 slowest ISPs | The top five ISPs with the highest average latency. |

File Transfer

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:31:59

After creating a file transfer (upload/download) test task successfully, you can analyze the overall file transfer performance on the **Test Statistics** page.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. Click **Test Statistics** on the left sidebar and select **File transfer**.
3. On the **Test Statistics** page, analyze the test data in multiple dimensions such as map, line chart, figure, and detailed data.

Metric description

| Metric | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Average transfer speed (KB/s) | The average speed of downloading or uploading the target file: Average transfer speed = number of bytes actually downloaded or uploaded / transfer duration. |
| Time to first packet (s) | Download: The time taken by the client to receive the first response packet from the server after initiating a download request. Upload: The time taken by the client to send a packet after initiating an upload request. |
| Success rate (%) | The ratio of successful transfers to the total number of transfers. |
| Transferred file size (KB) | Total number of uploaded or downloaded bytes, subject to the task type. |
| Errors | Number of error data samples. |
| Valid tests | Number of valid data samples. |
| Transfer duration (s) | Download: The time taken to download the target file. Upload: The time taken to receive the target file sent by the client. |
| DNS time | The time taken to convert an input domain to an IP. |
| TCP time | The time taken to establish a TCP connection when the target file is downloaded or uploaded. |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Top 5 error types | The top five error types of the most errors. |
| Top 5 slowest regional ISPs | The top five ISPs with the lowest average transfer speed. |

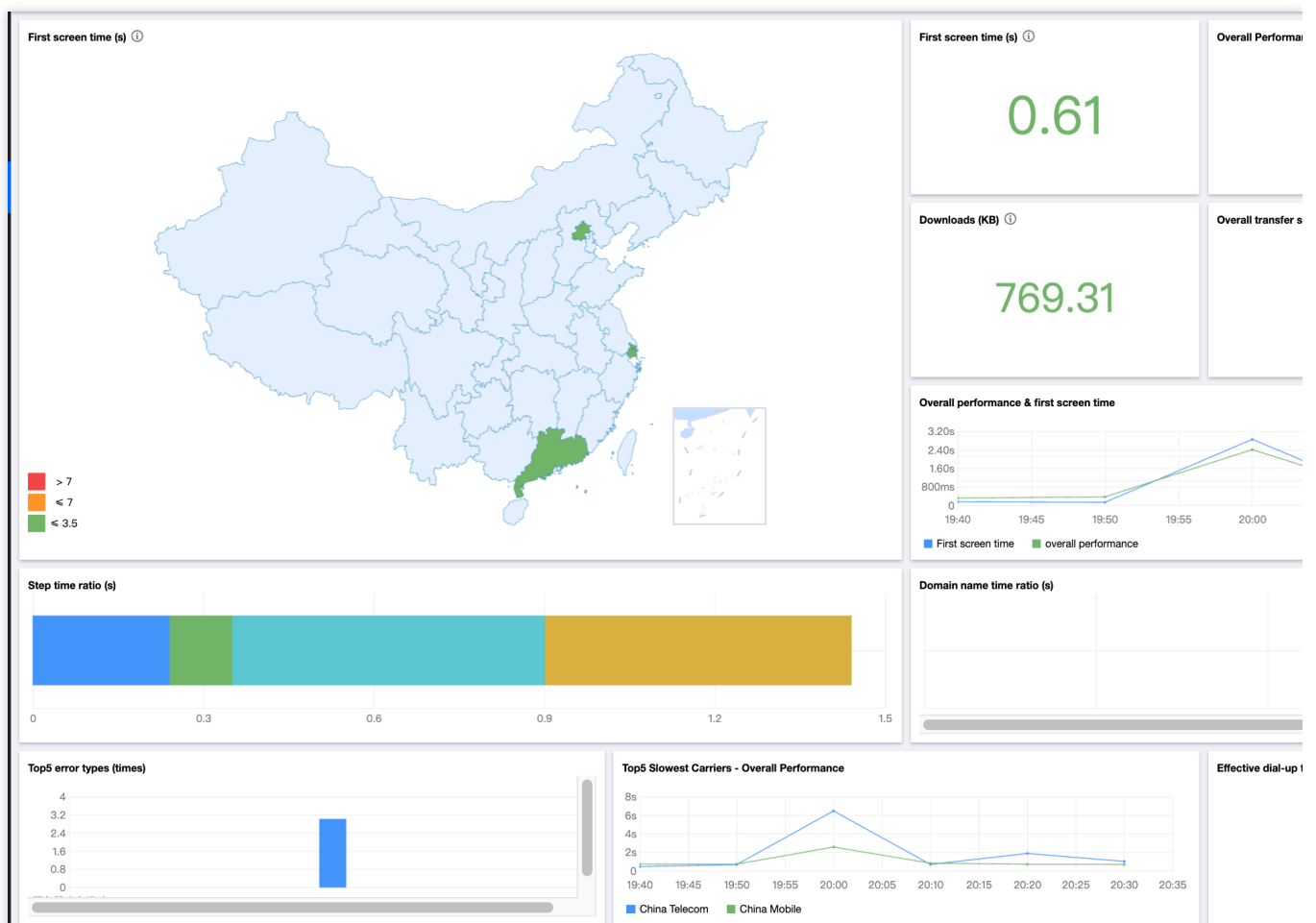
Page Performance

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:32:16

After creating a page performance test task successfully, you can analyze the overall webpage performance on the **Test Statistics** page.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. Click **Test Statistics** on the left sidebar and select **Page performance**.
3. On the **Test Statistics** page, analyze the test data in multiple dimensions such as map, line chart, figure, and detailed data.



Metric description

| Metric | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Overall performance (s) | The time from starting browsing a page to receiving the last packet. |
| 100 KB time (s) | The average time taken to load 100 KB of content: 100 KB time = overall performance / total number of downloaded bytes x 100. |
| Time to first screen (s) | The time from entering an URL to rendering an area on the page to a height greater than or equal to the specified height, which is 600 pixels by default. If the height is smaller than 600 pixels, the time is from starting browsing to the IE kernel sending the <code>Document Completed</code> event. |
| Availability (%) | The rate of successful access requests to the target by the client performing the test tasks: Availability = number of valid test tasks / total number of test tasks x 100%. |
| Downloaded size (KB) | The total size downloaded by the IE kernel during the browsing. |
| Overall speed (KB/s) | The average speed of loading a page: Overall speed = total number of downloaded bytes / overall performance. |
| Hijacks | Total number of hijack occurrences. |
| Rendering duration (s) | Rendering duration = overall performance – time taken to download basic documents. |
| Document completion duration (s) | The time from starting browsing a page to parsing the basic document. |
| Errors | Number of failed access requests in the test. |
| Top 5 error types | The top five error types of the most errors. |
| Top 5 slowest ISPs | The top five ISPs with the poorest overall performance. |
| Valid tests | Number of valid data samples. |
| Invalid tests | Number of invalid data samples. |

Audio/Video Experience

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:32:34

After creating an audio/video experience monitoring task successfully, you can analyze the overall audio/video performance on the **Test Statistics** page.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. Click **Test Statistics** on the left sidebar and select **Audio/Video experience**.
3. On the **Test Statistics** page, analyze the test data in multiple dimensions such as map, line chart, figure, and detailed data.

Metric description

| Metric | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Duration of the first buffer (s) | Duration of the first buffer = time to first frame – time to first video packet Lag duration: The cumulative duration of lag (buffer) after the start of video playback (excluding the first buffer). |
| Total buffer duration (s) | Total buffer duration = duration of the first buffer + duration of lag 1 + duration of lag N. |
| Total buffers | Total number of buffers = first buffer + number of lags. |
| Time to first video packet (s) | The time from getting the actual video address to getting the first video packet. |
| Average download speed (KB/s) | The speed at which the player downloads video resources during playback: Average download speed = total number of downloaded bytes / throughput duration. |
| Availability (%) | The percentage of successful streaming media tasks to the total number of test tasks. |
| Time to first frame (s) | The time from getting the actual video address to playing back the first video frame. |
| Total buffer duration (s) | Total buffer duration = duration of the first buffer + duration of lag 1 + duration of lag N. |
| | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Lag duration (s) | The cumulative duration of lag (buffer) after the start of video playback (excluding the first buffer). Lag duration = total buffer duration – duration of the first buffer. |
| Percentage of lag duration (%) | The ratio of the lag duration to the total playback duration, i.e., lag duration / total playback duration (up to 60s). |
| Lag rate (%) | Lag rate = total number of lag samples / number of valid test tasks. Total number of lag samples: Total number of samples buffered again during the playback of all videos. |
| Errors | Number of failed access requests in the test. |
| Top 5 error types | The top five error types of the most errors. |
| Top 5 slowest ISPs | The top five ISPs with the longest total buffer duration. |
| Resource DNS time | The time taken to resolve the domain of the resource server when the player downloads video resources. |
| Resource TCP connection duration | The time taken to establish a TCP connection when the player downloads video resources. |

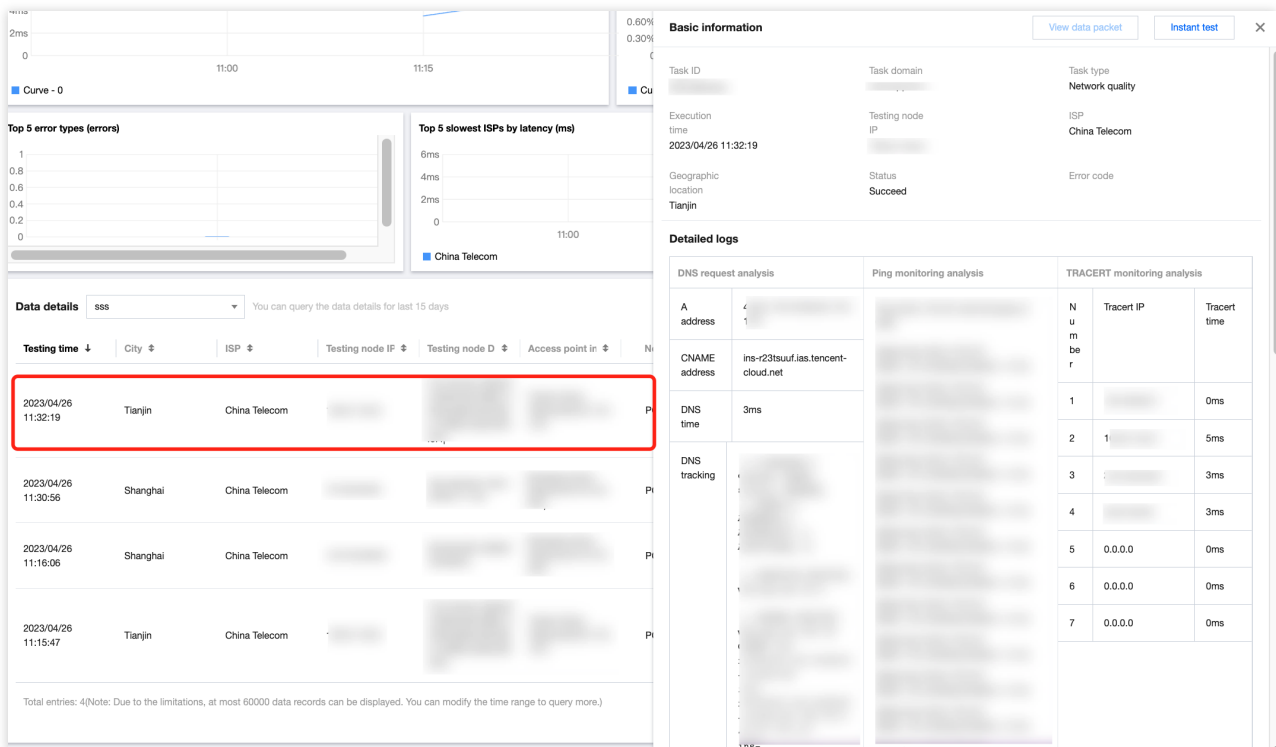
Viewing Log Details

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:32:49

This document describes how to view the detailed log data of a test task.

Directions

1. Log in to the [CAT console](#).
2. Click **Test Statistics** on the left sidebar and select a test task.
3. Scroll down to the detailed data list and click any column to view the log data of the test task.



Task Comparison

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:33:04

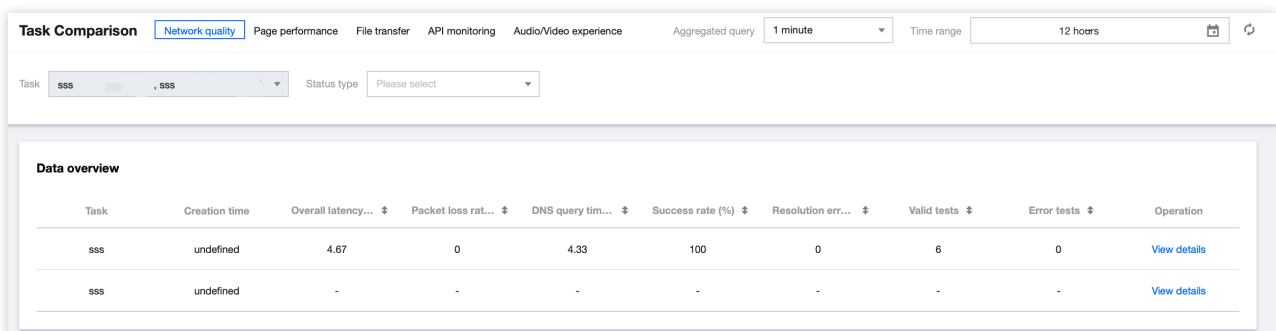
After creating multiple test tasks for the same scenario, you can leverage the task comparison feature to analyze their performance metrics. This feature applies to CDN quality comparison, horizontal comparison of website performance, etc.

Directions

Note:

You can compare up to three test tasks.

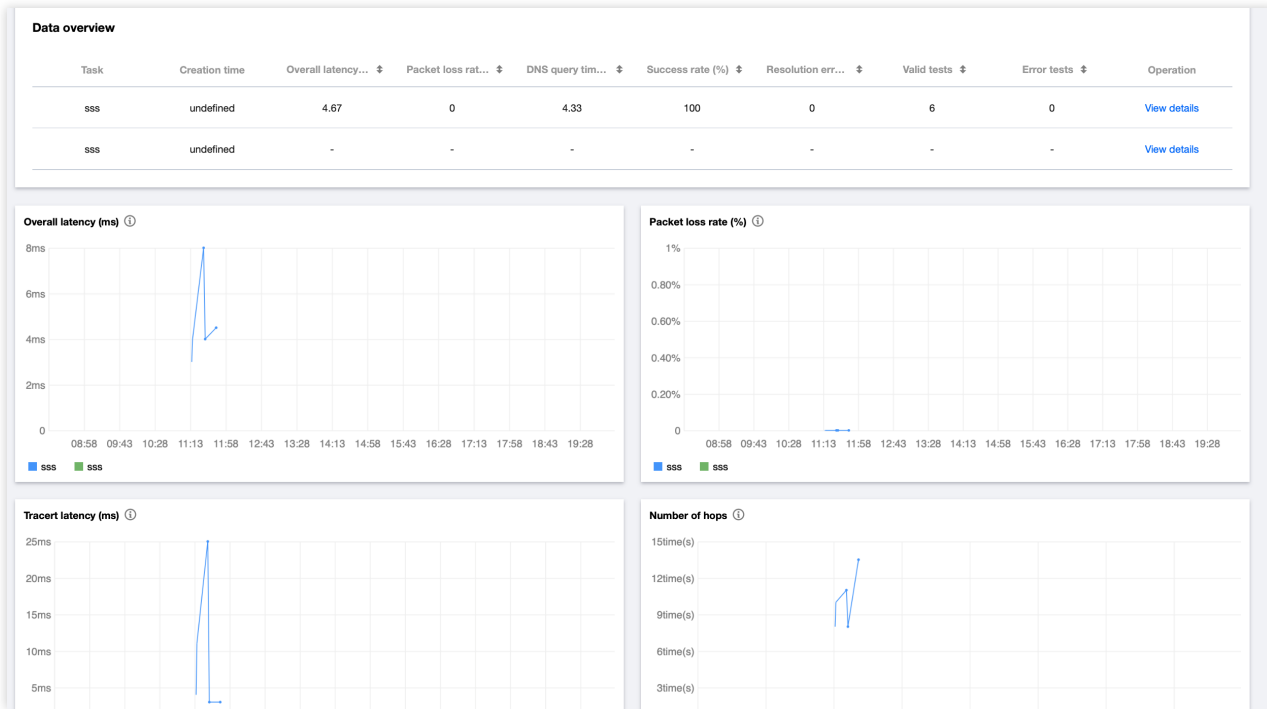
1. Go to **Task Comparison** in the CAT console.
2. In the top-left corner of the **Task Comparison** page, select the target task scenario and task type.



The screenshot shows the 'Task Comparison' interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Network quality', 'Page performance', 'File transfer', 'API monitoring', and 'Audio/Video experience'. Below the tabs, there are filters for 'Task' (set to 'sss') and 'Status type' (set to 'Please select'). The main content area is titled 'Data overview' and contains a table with the following data:

| Task | Creation time | Overall latency... | Packet loss rat... | DNS query tim... | Success rate (%) | Resolution err... | Valid tests | Error tests | Operation |
|------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| sss | undefined | 4.67 | 0 | 4.33 | 100 | 0 | 6 | 0 | View details |
| sss | undefined | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | View details |

3. Then, you can horizontally compare the data of different test tasks in multiple dimensions such as map, line chart, figure, and detailed data on the **Task Comparison** page.



Note:

For more information on metrics, see [Test Statistics](#).

Access Management

Overview

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:33:21

If you have multiple users managing the CAT service, and they all share your Tencent Cloud account access key, you may face the following problems:

Your key will be easily compromised because it is shared by several users.

You cannot restrict the access from other users and your service will be vulnerable to the security risks caused by their misoperations.

You can avoid the above problems by allowing different users to manage different services through sub-accounts. By default, sub-accounts have no permissions to use CAT. Therefore, you need to create a policy to grant different permissions to sub-accounts.

Note:

You can skip this section if you don't need to manage permissions of CAT resources for sub-accounts. This won't affect your understanding and use of the other sections of the document.

Overview

[Cloud Access Management \(CAM\)](#) is a Tencent Cloud web service that helps you securely manage and control access to your Tencent Cloud resources. CAM allows you to create, manage or terminate users (user groups), and control who have access to which Tencent Cloud resources based on identity and policy management.

When using CAM, you can associate a policy with a user or user group to allow or forbid them to use specified resources to complete specified tasks. For more information on CAM policies, see [Policy Syntax](#). For more information on how to use CAM policies, see [Concepts](#).

Authorization method

CAT supports two authorization methods: resource-level authorization and authorization by tag.

Resource-level authorization: You can use policy syntax or the default policy to grant sub-accounts permissions to manage individual resources. For more information, see [Policy Syntax](#) and [Granting Policy](#).

Authorization by tag: You can tag resources and grant sub-accounts permissions to manage resources with particular tags.

Policy Syntax

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:33:47

Overview

An access policy that employs the JSON-based access policy language is used to grant access to CAT resources. You can authorize a specified principal to perform actions on a specified CAT resource through the access policy language.

The access policy syntax describes the basic elements and usage of the policy. For the description of the policy syntax, see [Concepts](#).

Policy Syntax

CAM policy:



```
{  
  "version": "2.0",  
  "statement": [  
    {  
      "effect": "effect",  
      "action": ["action"],  
      "resource": ["resource"],  
      "condition": {"key": {"value": ""}}  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
}
```

Element description

version is required. Currently, only "2.0" is allowed.

statement describes the details of one or more permissions. This element contains a permission or permission set of other elements such as `effect` , `action` , `resource` , and `condition` . One policy has only one statement.

effect describes whether the statement result is `allow` or `deny` . This element is required.

action specifies whether to allow or deny the operation. The operation can be an API (prefixed with `name`) or a feature set (a group of APIs, prefixed with `permid`). This element is required.

resource describes the details of an authorization. A resource is described in a six-part format. Detailed resource definitions vary by product. For more information on how to specify a resource, see the corresponding documentation for the product for which you want to write a resource statement. This element is required.

condition describes the condition for the policy to take effect. A condition consists of an operator, an action key, and an action value. A condition value may contain information such as time and IP address. Some services allow you to specify additional values in a condition. This element is optional.

Specifying an effect

If you don't explicitly grant access to (`allow`) a resource, access is implicitly denied. You can also explicitly `deny` access to a resource to ensure that a user cannot access it, even if another policy has granted access to it.

The following example specifies an `allow` effect.



```
"effect" : "allow"
```

Specifying an action

CAT defines console operations that can be specified in a policy. The specified operations are divided into reading part of APIs (`cat:Describe*`) and all APIs (`cat:*`) according to the operation nature.

The following example specifies an action that is allowed:



```
"action": [  
  "name/cat:Describe*"   
]
```

Specifying a resource

The `resource` element describes one or multiple operation objects, such as CAT resource. All the resources can be described with the following four-segment format.



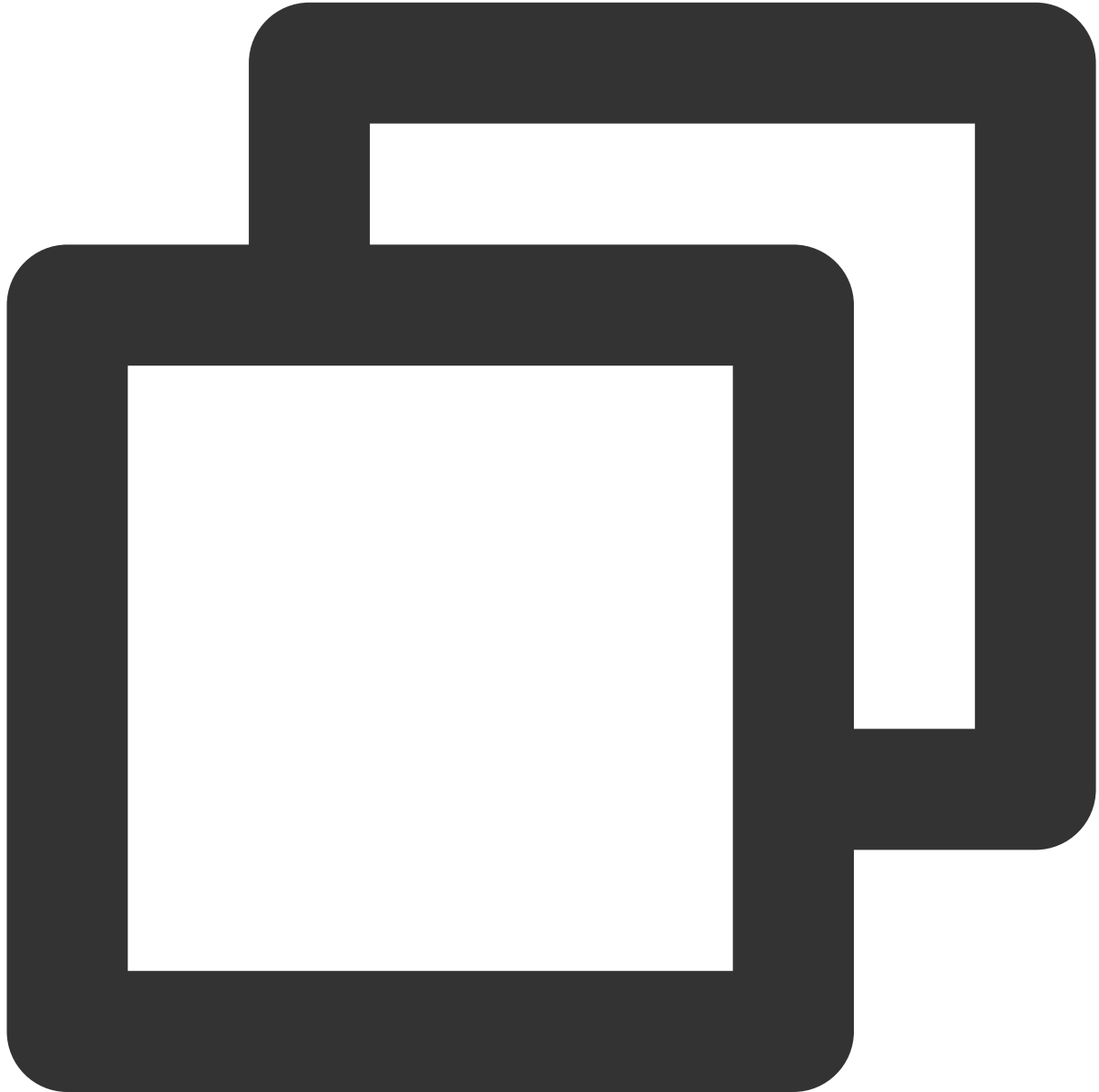
```
qcs:project_id:account:resource
```

The parameters are described as follows:

| Parameter | Description | Required |
|--------------|---|----------|
| qcs | Abbreviation for "qcloud service", which indicates a Tencent Cloud service. | Yes |
| service_type | Product name abbreviation, which is <code>cat</code> here. | Yes |
| account | Root account information of the resource owner, which is the root account ID in | Yes |

| | | |
|----------|---|-----|
| | the format of <code>uin/\${OwnerUin}</code> , such as <code>uin/100000000001</code> . | |
| resource | Resource details prefixed with <code>task</code> , such as <code>task-a4iiv123</code> . | Yes |

Below is a sample four-segment description of a CAT resource:



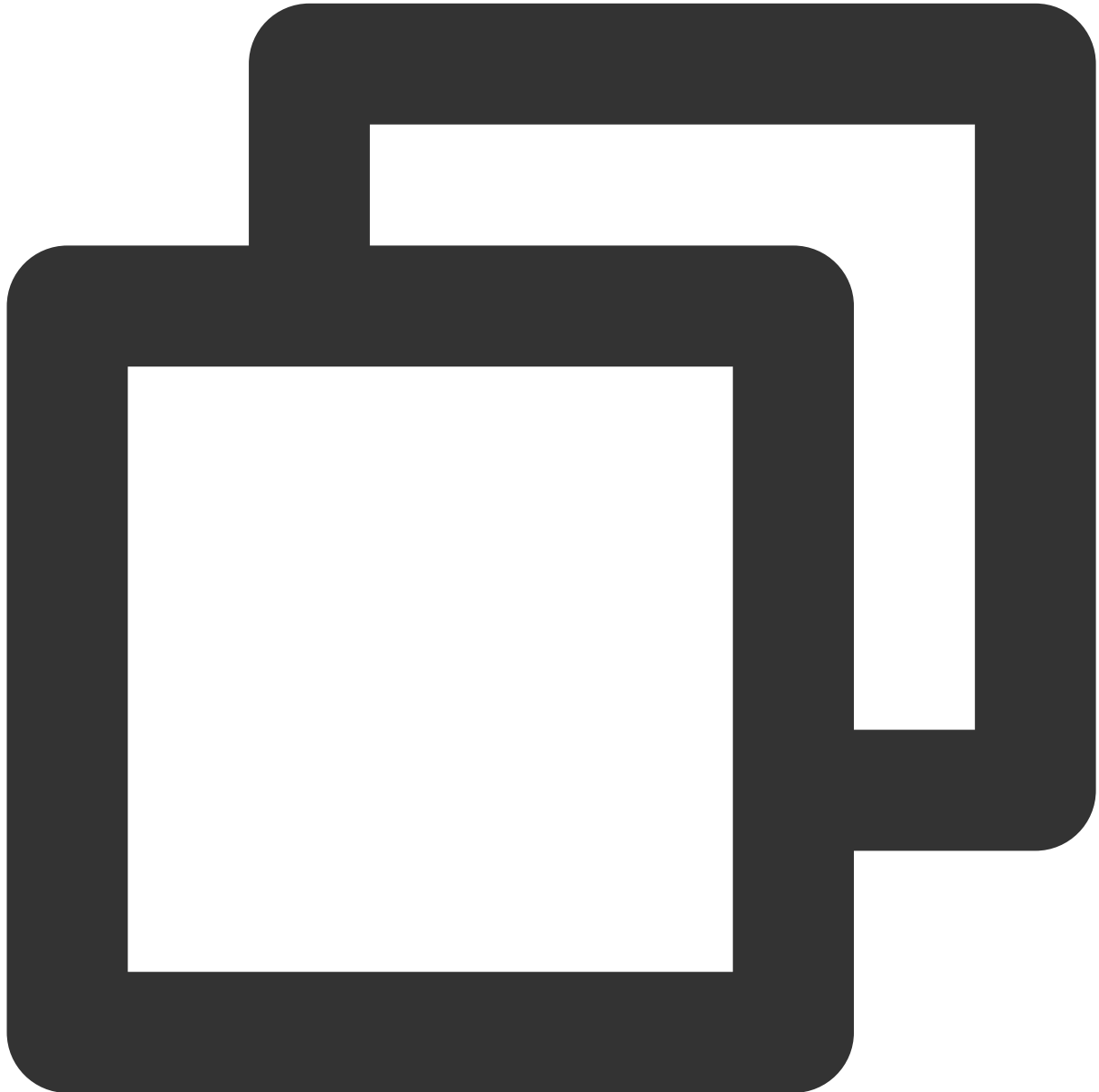
```
"resource": ["qcs::cat:uin/1250000000:TaskId/task-a4iiv123"]
```


Examples

Grant the read and write permissions of specified resources based on resource ID. The root account ID is

`1250000000` :

Sample: Granting the sub-user the permission to modify a test task (ID: `task-12345678`).



```
{  
  "version": "2.0",  
  "statement": [  
    {
```

```

    "effect": "allow",
    "action": [
      "cat:ModifyProbeTask"
    ],
    "resource": [
      "qcs::cat:uin/1250000000:TaskId/task-a4iiv123"
    ]
  }
]
}

```

List of APIs supporting resource-level authorization

| API | Description |
|----------------------------------|--|
| CreateProbeTasks | Creates test tasks in batch. |
| DeleteProbeTask | Deletes a test task. |
| DescribeConsoleConfig | Gets the console configuration, for example, whether the tag is required when the current user is creating a task. |
| DescribeDetailedSingleProbeData | Queries the details of a test task based on time range, task ID, ISP, etc. |
| DescribePaymentState | Queries the billing status. |
| DescribeProbeMetricData | Lists the detailed data of a CAT metric. |
| DescribeProbeMetricTagValues | Lists the tag values of a CAT metric. |
| DescribeProbeNodeGroups | Queries node groups. |
| DescribeProbeNodes | Queries testing nodes. |
| DescribeProbeTasks | Queries the list of test tasks. |
| DescribeProbeTasksByAddresses | Lists the tasks aggregated by address. |
| ModifyProbeTask | Modifies a test task. |
| ResumeProbeTask | Resumes a test task. |
| SuspendProbeTask | Suspends a test task. |
| UpdateProbeTaskAttributes | Updates the attributes of a test task. |
| UpdateProbeTaskConfigurationList | Updates the configuration of test tasks in batch. |

Policy Management

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:34:02

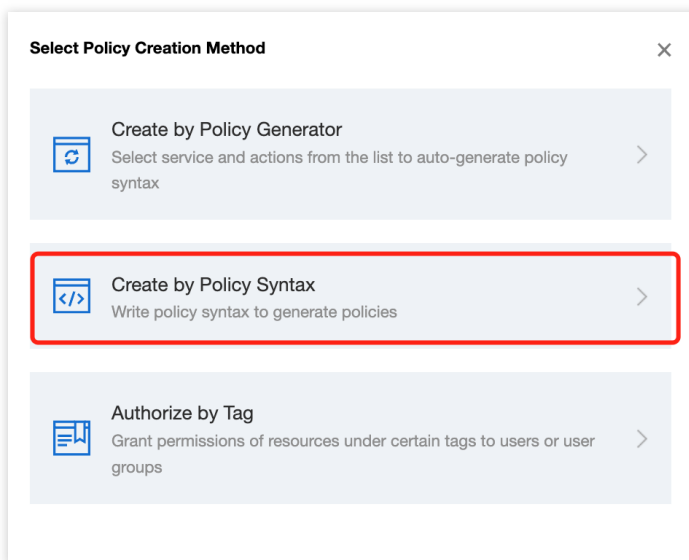
A sub-account has no CAT permissions by default and can access CAT resources only after being granted relevant permissions by the root account.

Prerequisites

Log in to the Tencent Cloud console with the root account or a sub-account with the `QcloudCamFullAccess` permission and create a sub-account as instructed in [Creating Sub-user](#).

Custom policy

1. Use the root account or a sub-account with the `QcloudCamFullAccess` permission to log in to the **CAM** console and go to the **Policies** page.
2. Click **Create Custom Policy** > **Create by Policy Syntax** and select **Blank Template**. Edit the policy as instructed in [Policy Syntax](#).

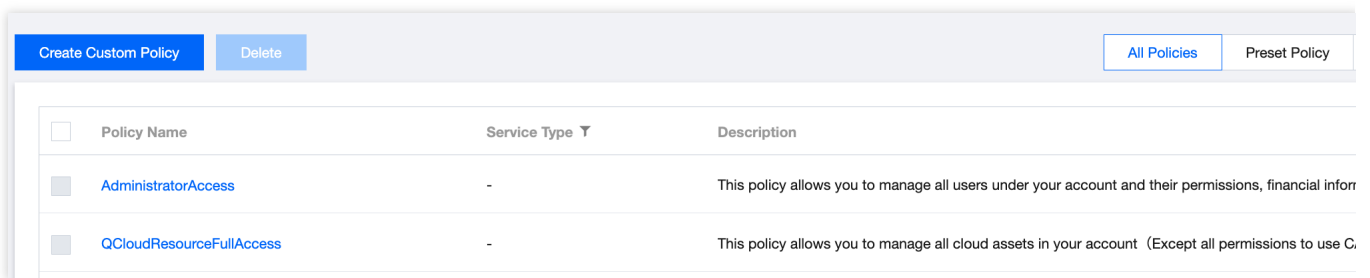


Policy authorization

Note:

CAT creates default permission policies `QcloudCATFullAccess` (full access to CAT) and `QcloudCATReadOnlyAccess` (read-only access to CAT) for you. You can search for a default policy for quick authorization. You can also use a custom policy for authorization. Then, the sub-account can access the relevant resources.

1. Use the root account or a sub-account with the `QcloudCamFullAccess` permission to log in to the **CAM** console and go to the **Policies** page.
2. Go to the policy management page and enter a policy name in the policy search box.
3. Select `QcloudRUMReadOnlyAccess` or `QcloudRUMFullAccess` and click **Associate Users/Groups** in the **Operation** column.



| <input type="checkbox"/> | Policy Name | Service Type | Description |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AdministratorAccess | - | This policy allows you to manage all users under your account and their permissions, financial infor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | QCloudResourceFullAccess | - | This policy allows you to manage all cloud assets in your account (Except all permissions to use C |

4. In the pop-up window, select the target user and click **OK**.

References

Testing Nodes

IDC Nodes in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan (China)

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:34:24

CAT can get the page performance duration and network information in different ISP environments and display the top five slowest ISPs. The following are supported IDC testing nodes in different regions in Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), and Taiwan (China).

| Provincial Administrative Region | Region | ISP |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Hong Kong (China) | Hong Kong Special Administrative Region | Hong Kong_CityTelecom |
| | | Hong Kong_HGC |
| | | Hong Kong_PCCWlimited |
| | | China Telecom |
| Taiwan (China) | Tainan | twhsnet.com |

LastMile Nodes in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan (China)

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:34:38

CAT can get the page performance duration and network information in different ISP environments and display the top five slowest ISPs. The following are supported LastMile testing nodes in different regions in Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), and Taiwan (China).

| Provincial Administrative Region | Region | ISP |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Hong Kong (China) | Hong Kong Special Administrative Region | Hong Kong_PCCWLimited |
| Taiwan (China) | Taipei | Taiwan_Chunghwa Telecom |
| | Taichung | Taiwan_Chunghwa Telecom |

IDC Nodes Outside the Chinese Mainland

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:34:54

CAT can get the page performance duration and network information in different ISP environments and display the top five slowest ISPs. The following are supported IDC testing nodes in different regions outside the Chinese mainland.

| Country | Region | ISP |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Argentina | Buenos Aires | Argentina_Telecom |
| | Buenos Aires | gigared.com.ar |
| United Arab Emirates | Dubai | aeserver.com |
| Egypt | Cairo | citynethost.com |
| Australia | Sydney | Australia_Telstra |
| Pakistan | Islamabad | multinet.com.pk |
| Brazil | Brasilia | Brasil_Telecom |
| | Rio de Janeiro | Brasil_Veloxzone |
| | São Paulo | Brasil_Terremark |
| psychz.net | | |
| Bolivia | La Paz | comteco.com.bo |
| Poland | Poland | Poland_Vectra |
| Germany | Frankfurt | Germany_DeutscheTelekom |
| | | retn.net |
| | Munich | Germany_Cable&Wireless |
| Russia | Moscow | Russia_Synterra |
| | | retn.net |
| | Saint Petersburg | Russia_MoscowSTComm |
| | Yekaterinburg | netangels.ru |
| France | Paris | France_Sfr |

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Philippines | Manila | Philippines_Convergeict |
| | | Philippines_GlobeTelecom |
| | | Web.ph.Inc |
| Colombia | Bogota | gtdcolombia.com |
| Costa Rica | San Jose | racsa.co.cr |
| South Korea | Seoul | gcore.lu |
| | | Korea_Kornet |
| Canada | Toronto | Canada_Bell |
| Ghana | Accra | web4africa.com |
| Cambodia | Phnom Penh | Cambodia's_Telecom |
| Czech | Prague | upc.cz |
| Kenya | Nairobi | web4africa.com |
| Lombardy | Milan | Italia_Telecom |
| Malaysia | Kuala Lumpur | Malaysia_TMtelekom |
| | | furcop.com |
| United States | Los Angeles | America_Corporate |
| | New York | US_nLayer |
| | Atlanta | US_Verizon |
| Bangladesh | Dhaka | XeonBD |
| Peru | Lima | ipxon.com |
| Mexico | Mexico City | host1plus.com |
| South Africa | Johannesburg | SouthAfrica_MWeb |
| | | psychz.net |
| Nigeria and Canary Islands | Abuja and Las Palmas | web4africa.com |
| Japan | Tokyo | Japan_NTT |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sweden | Stockholm | Sweden_Telia |
| Thailand | Bangkok | Thailand_3BBBroadband |
| Türkiye | Istanbul | Turkey_Radore |
| Uruguay | Montevideo | antel.com.uy |
| Ukraine | Kyiv | Portugal_NOVISTelecom |
| Spain | Madrid | Spain_Telefonica |
| Athens | Athens | aweb.gr |
| Singapore | Singapore | Singapore_SingNet |
| | | Singapore_SingTel |
| Hungary | Hungary | Deninet_KFT |
| India | Mumbai | Japan_NTT |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Indonesia_PT_Telkom |
| | | rajasa.co.id |
| United Kingdom | London | Italia_Bt |
| | | Italia_BT |
| Vietnam | Ho Chi Minh City | Vietnam_Viettel |
| Chile | Viña del Mar | edis.at |
| | Santiago | Spain_TelefonicaInternational |

LastMile Nodes Outside the Chinese Mainland

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:35:24

CAT can get the page performance duration and network information in different ISP environments and display the top five slowest ISPs. The following are supported LastMile testing nodes in different regions outside the Chinese mainland.

| Country | Region | ISP |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Argentina | Buenos Aires | Argentina_TechtelMDSComunicaciones |
| | | Argentina_TechtelMDSComunicaciones |
| | | Spain_Telefonica |
| | San Nicolás de los Arroyos | Argentina_Cablevision |
| United Arab Emirates | Dubai | UAE_Emirates_Telecom |
| | Abu Dhabi | UAE_Emirates_Telecom |
| Egypt | Cairo | Egypt_CityNet |
| | | Egypt_RayaTelecom |
| | | Egypt_TEData |
| Ireland | Dublin | Ireland_JoshuaJamesontrading |
| | | US_AmazonIn |
| Tallinn | Tallinn | Estonia_Tele2 |
| Austria | Vienna | Austria_Telekon |
| Australia | Melbourne | Australia_AAPTlimited |
| | | Australia_Optus |
| | Sydney | Australia_AAPTlimited |
| | | Australia_Telstra |
| | | -Australia_Optus |

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Brazil | Curitiba | Brasil_Vivo |
| | São Paulo | Brasil_OiVelox |
| | | Brasil_Telecom |
| | | Brasil_Virtua |
| | | Brasil_Vivo |
| | | Brazil_Lacnic |
| | Rio de Janeiro | Brasil_Terremark |
| | | Brasil_GlobalVillageTelecom |
| | Curitiba | Brasil_Vivo |
| | | Brasil_GlobalVillageTelecom |
| | Coroados | Brasil_Terremark |
| | Campinas | Brasil_OiVelox |
| | Osasco | Brasil_Vivo |
| | Brasilia | Brasil_Vivo |
| | | Brasil_Embratel |
| | | Brazil_Embratel |
| Brazil_Lacnic | | |
| Porto Alegre | Brasil_Vivo | |
| | Brazil_Lacnic | |
| Belarus | Minsk | Belarus_Republican_Unitary_Telecom |
| Bulgaria | Sofia | Bulgaria_Max Telecom |
| Belgium | Brussels | Belgium_Telenet |
| Iceland | Hafnarfjörður | Iceland_Telecom |
| Poland | Gdańsk | Poland_Telecom |
| | Warsaw | Poland_Telecom |
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|---------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Germany | Berlin | Germany_COLT |
| | | Germany_DTAG |
| | | Germany_DeutscheTelekom |
| | | Germany_Cable&Wireless |
| | Frankfurt | Germany_COLT |
| | | Germany_Cable&Wireless |
| | | Germany_DTAG |
| | | Germany_DeutscheTelekom |
| | Munich | Germany_COLT |
| | | Germany_Cable&Wireless |
| | | Germany_DTAG |
| | | Germany_DeutscheTelekom |
| | Nuremberg | Germany_DeutscheTelekom |
| Russia | Moscow | Russia_KrekLtd |
| | | Russia_MoscowSTComm |
| | | Russia_MoscowTelematiki |
| | | Russia_Synterra |
| | | Russia_Vimpelcom |
| | Saint Petersburg | Russia_KrekLtd |
| | Novosibirsk | Russia_Rostelecom |
| France | Alsace | France_Equant |
| | Paris | France_COLT |
| | | US_AmazonInc |
| | | France_Equant |
| | | France_FreeSAS |
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|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | France_Orange |
| | | France_Telecom |
| | Roubaix | France_Orange |
| | | France_Telecom |
| | Toulouse | France_Telecom |
| | Marseille | France_Orange |
| Philippines | Manila | Philippines_Convergeict |
| | | Philippines_PLDT |
| | | Philippines_Global |
| Colombia | Bogota | Colombia_Telmex |
| Finland | Helsinki | Finland_TeliaSonera |
| Kazakhstan | Uralsk | Kazakhstan_Kazakhtelecom |
| | Busan | Korea_KT_Telecom |
| | | Korea_Telecom |
| | South Korea | Korea_KT_Telecom |
| | | Korea_SKm |
| South Korea | | Korea_KT_Telecom |
| | | Korea_Kornet |
| | | Korea_LG |
| | Seoul | Korea_SK |
| | | Korea_SKT |
| | | Korea_Hanaro |
| | | Korea_Telecom |
| Netherlands | Amsterdam | Netherlands_KPN |
| Canada | Toronto | Canada_Bell |
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|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | | Canada_Rogers |
| | Montreal | Canada_Bell |
| | Vancouver | Canada_Bell |
| | | Canada_Rogers |
| | | Canada_UniversityofAlberta |
| Czech | Prague | Czech_havel_internet |
| Latvia | Riga | Latvia_Lattelecom |
| Lithuania | Šiauliai | Lithuania_Bite |
| Luxembourg | Luxembourg City | Luxembourg_Orange |
| Romania | Bucharest | Romania_PhaseSeven |
| | | Romania_RCS_RDS |
| Malaysia | Kuala Lumpur | Malaysia_TMtelekom |
| | | Malaysia_Telekom |
| | | Malaysia_UniversitiSains |
| | Penang | Malaysia_Celcom |
| United States | Dallas | US_ComcastCable |
| | | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Time_Warner_Cable |
| | | US_Tulsa |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | Philadelphia | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | Washington | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Tulsa |
| | | US_Verizon |
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| | | US_AT&T |
| | San Francisco | US_Verizon |
| | Kansas City | US_CenturyLink |
| | | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Enzu |
| | Los Angeles | US_AT&T |
| | | US_CenturyLink |
| | | US_ComcastCable |
| | | US_Cox |
| | | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Sprint |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | Miami | US_AT&T |
| | | US_CenturyLink |
| | | US_Sprint |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | New York | US_AT&T |
| | | US_Akamai |
| | | US_Aol |
| | | US_Cogent |
| | | US_CenturyLink |
| | | US_ComcastCable |
| | | US_Cox |
| | | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Sprint |
| | | |

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|--|------------|----------------------|
| | | US_Telia |
| | | US_Time_Warner_Cable |
| | | US_Tulsa |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | | US_WeHostWebSites |
| | | US_nLayer |
| | San Jose | US_ComcastCable |
| | | US_Enzu |
| | | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | | US_Tulsa |
| | Tampa | US_Verizon |
| | Seattle | US_AT&T |
| | | US_Cogent |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | | US_Level3 |
| | | US_Tulsa |
| | New Jersey | US_AT&T |
| | | US_Cogent |
| | | US_ComcastCable |
| | | US_Cox |
| | | US_Sprint |
| | | US_Time_Warner_Cable |
| | | US_Tulsa |
| | | US_Verizon |
| | | |

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| Houston | US_ComcastCable |
| | US_Tulsa |
| Atlanta | US_AT&T |
| | US_Cox |
| | US_Level3 |
| | US_Tulsa |
| | US_Verizon |
| Illinois | US_Level3 |
| | US_Verizon |
| | US_Tulsa |
| | US_Cox |
| | US_Sprint |
| Chicago | US_AT&T |
| | US_CenturyLink |
| | US_ComcastCable |
| | US_Cox |
| | US_Level3 |
| | US_Sprint |
| | US_Tulsa |
| | US_Verizon |
| | US_WeHostWebSites |
| Boston | US_ComcastCable |
| Oregon | US_AmazonInc |
| Virginia | US_AmazonInc |
| Columbus | US_Verizon |
| | |

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|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Glenside | US_ComcastCable |
| | California | US_Cox |
| | Clarks Summit | US_Level3 |
| | Reston | -US_WeHostWebSites |
| | Las Vegas | US_Level3 |
| | San Diego | US_Level3 |
| Moldova | Chişinău | Moldova_MoldTelecom |
| Mexico | Mexico City | Mexico_Uninet |
| South Africa | Johannesburg | SouthAfrica_MTN |
| Portugal | Lisbon | Portugal_NOVISTelecom |
| Japan | Tokyo | Japan_KDDI |
| | | Japan_NTT |
| | | Japan_Telecom |
| | | Japan_SoftBank |
| | | US_Cogent |
| | Fukuoka | Japan_NTT |
| | | Japan_Telecom |
| Osaka | Japan_NTT | |
| Sweden | Motala | Sweden_Telia |
| | Stockholm | Sweden_Telia |
| | | Sweden_TeliaSonera |
| Switzerland | Zurich | Switzerland_Swisscom |
| Serbia | Belgrade | Srbija_Telekom |
| Slovakia | Bratislava | Slovakia_Orange |
| Slovenia | Ljubljana | Slovenija_Telemach |
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|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Thailand | Bangkok | Thailand_3BBBroadband |
| | | Thailand_CSLoxInfo |
| | | Thailand_INet |
| | | Thailand_KSCCommercialInternet |
| | | Thailand_ThailandCATTelecom |
| | | Thailand_TrueInternet |
| Türkiye | Istanbul | Turkey_Radore |
| | | Turkey_Telekom |
| Spain | Barcelona | Spain_COLT |
| | | Spain_TelefonicaInternational |
| | Madrid | Spain_COLT |
| | | Spain_ONO |
| | | Spain_TelefonicaInternational |
| Greece | Thessaloniki | Greece_OTE |
| Singapore | Singapore | Singapore_SingNet |
| | | Singapore_SingTel |
| | | Singapore_Starhub |
| | | Singapore_HE |
| | | US_Microsoft |
| New Zealand | Auckland | NewZealand_Telecom |
| Hungary | Budapest | Hungary_23VNET |
| Israel | Tel Aviv | Israel_Bezeq |
| Lombardy | Milan | Italia_BT |
| | | Italy_Fastweb |
| | | Italia_Telecom |
| | | |

| | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Italy | Florence | Italia_BT |
| | Rome | Italia_Telecom |
| | | Italy_NuovoPignone |
| | | Italy_WINDTelecomunicazioni |
| India | Bangalore | India_AirTel |
| | | India_BSNL |
| | | India_Cellular |
| | | India_Relinace |
| | | India_TATA |
| | Delhi | India_AirTel |
| | | India_BSNL |
| | | India_Relinace |
| | | India_TATA |
| | Hyderabad | India_BSNL |
| | | India_Cellular |
| | | India_Relinace |
| | | India_TATA |
| | Chennai | India_AirTel |
| | | India_BSNL |
| | | India_Cellular |
| | | India_Relinace |
| | | India_TATA |
| | | India_Vodafone |
| | Kavaratti | India_Relinace |
| | Mumbai | India_AirTel |
| | | |

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|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | | India_BSNL |
| | | India_Cellular |
| | | India_Relinace |
| | | India_TATA |
| | Nagpur | India_Relinace |
| | Nagpur | India_TATA |
| | New Delhi | India_AirTel |
| | New Delhi | India_BSNL |
| | New Delhi | India_Relinace |
| | New Delhi | India_Vodafone |
| | New Delhi | India_TATA |
| | Kolkata | India_Relinace |
| | Rewa | India_BSNL |
| | Pune | India_AirTel |
| | Pune | India_Cellular |
| | Pune | India_TATA |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Indonesia_Biznet |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Indonesia_LinkNet |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Indonesia_PT.Jupiter_Jala_Arta |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Indonesia_PTQuantumTeraNetwork |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Indonesia_PTRajaSepadanAbadi |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | Indonesia_PT_Telkom |
| Indonesia | Batam | Indonesia_PT_Telkom |
| Indonesia | Bali | Indonesia_Biznet |
| Indonesia | Bali | Indonesia_InternetMadjuAbadMillenindo |
| | | |

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|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Depok | Indonesia_PT.Global_Indonesia |
| | | Indonesia_PT_Telkom |
| | Medan | Indonesia_PT_Telkom |
| | Surabaya | Indonesia_PT_Telkom |
| United Kingdom | Hampshire | UK_Telecom |
| | London | UK_NHSTelecom |
| | | UK_Telecom |
| | | UK_VirginMedia |
| | Rugby | UK_Telecom |
| Vietnam | Hanoi | Vietnam_VNTP |
| | Ho Chi Minh City | Vietnam_Telecom |
| | | Vietnam_VNTP |
| | | Viettel_Telecom |
| | | Vietnam_DC |
| | Vietnam | Vietnam_DC |
| Chile | Santiago | Chile-VTRBanda |
| | | Chile_Movistar |
| Piedmont | Turin | Italia_Telecom |
| Venezuela | Caracas | Venezuela_NetUno |

IDC Nodes in the Chinese Mainland

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:35:45

CAT can get the page performance duration and network information in different ISP environments and display the top five slowest ISPs. The following are supported IDC testing nodes in different regions in the Chinese mainland.

| Provincial Administrative Region | Region | ISP |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Beijing | Beijing | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile Tietong |
| | | China Mobile |
| Tianjin | Tianjin | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Hebei | Baoding | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Qinhuangdao | China Telecom |
| | Shijiazhuang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Tangshan | China Unicom |
| | Shanxi | Taiyuan |
| China Unicom | | |
| Inner Mongolia | Hohhot | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Liaoning | Shenyang | China Telecom |

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Jilin | Changchun | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Heilongjiang | Harbin | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Shanghai | Shanghai | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Jiangsu | Changzhou | China Unicom |
| | Lianyungang | China Unicom |
| | Nanjing | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Nantong | China Telecom |
| | Suzhou | China Telecom |
| | Wuxi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Zhejiang | Hangzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jinhua | China Unicom |

| | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| | Wenzhou | China Telecom |
| Anhui | Hefei | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Suzhou | China Unicom |
| | Wuhu | China Telecom |
| Fujian | Fuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Longyan | China Unicom |
| | Nanping | China Unicom |
| | Putian | China Unicom |
| | Quanzhou | China Unicom |
| | Sanming | China Unicom |
| | Xiamen | China Unicom |
| | Zhangzhou | China Unicom |
| Jiangxi | Fuzhou | China Unicom |
| | Nanchang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Shandong | Jinan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qingdao | China Unicom |
| Henan | Luoyang | China Unicom |
| | | |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | Zhengzhou | China Unicom |
| Hubei | Wuhan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Hunan | Changsha | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chenzhou | China Telecom |
| | Hengyang | China Unicom |
| Guangdong | Dongguan | China Telecom |
| | Foshan | China Telecom |
| | Guangzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shantou | China Unicom |
| | Shenzhen | China Telecom |
| Guangxi | Nanning | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Chongqing | Chongqing | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| Sichuan | Chengdu | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Deyang | China Telecom |
| | Meishan | China Telecom |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|
| Guizhou | Guiyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Yunnan | Kunming | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| Shaanxi | Xi'an | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xianyang | China Unicom |
| Gansu | Lanzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Tianshui | China Telecom |
| Ningxia | Yinchuan | China Telecom |
| Xinjiang | Urumqi | China Telecom |

LastMile Nodes in the Chinese Mainland

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:37:31

CAT can get the page performance duration and network information in different ISP environments and display the top five slowest ISPs. The following are supported LastMile testing nodes in different regions in the Chinese mainland.

| Provincial Administrative Region | Region | ISP |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|
| Beijing | Beijing | Beijing Gehua CATV Network |
| | | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile Tietong |
| | | China Mobile |
| Tianjin | Tianjin | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Hebei | Baoding | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Cangzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chengde | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | |

| | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Handan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hengshui | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Langfang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qinhuangdao | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shijiazhuang | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Broadnet |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Tangshan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xingtai | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | |

| | | |
|--------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | Zhangjiakou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Shanxi | Changzhi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Datong | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jincheng | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jinzhong | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Linfen | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Lüliang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Shuozhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Taiyuan | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xinzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yangquan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yuncheng | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Inner Mongolia | Alxa League | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Bayannur | China Unicom |
| | Baotou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chifeng | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Ordos | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hohhot | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | Hulunbuir | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Tongliao | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Wuhai | China Unicom |
| | Ulanqab | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Xilingol League | China Unicom |
| Hinggan League | China Telecom | |
| Liaoning | Anshan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Benxi | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chaoyang | China Unicom |
| | Dalian | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Dandong | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Fushun | Great Wall Broadband Network |

| | | |
|--|----------|------------------------------|
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Fuxin | China Telecom |
| | Fuxin | China Unicom |
| | Fuxin | China Mobile |
| | Huludao | China Telecom |
| | Huludao | China Unicom |
| | Huludao | China Mobile |
| | Jinzhou | China Telecom |
| | Jinzhou | China Unicom |
| | Jinzhou | China Mobile |
| | Liaoyang | China Telecom |
| | Liaoyang | China Mobile |
| | Panjin | China Telecom |
| | Panjin | China Unicom |
| | Panjin | China Mobile |
| | Shenyang | China Telecom |
| | Shenyang | China Unicom |
| | Shenyang | China Mobile |
| | Tieling | China Unicom |
| | Tieling | China Mobile |
| | Yingkou | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | Yingkou | China Telecom |
| | Yingkou | China Unicom |

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Jilin | Baicheng | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Baishan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Changchun | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jilin | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Liaoyuan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Siping | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Songyuan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| China Mobile | | |
| Tonghua | China Telecom | |
| | China Unicom | |
| Yanbian | China Telecom | |
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| | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Heilongjiang | Daqing | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Harbin | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Broadnet |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile Tietong |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hegang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Jixi | China Unicom |
| | Jiamusi | China Mobile |
| | Mudanjiang | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qitaihe | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Qiqihar | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shuangyashan | China Unicom |
| Suihua | China Unicom | |
| Yichun | China Unicom | |
| | China Mobile | |

| | | |
|----------|-------------|---|
| Shanghai | Shanghai | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile Tietong |
| | | China Mobile |
| Jiangsu | Changzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Huai'an | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Lianyungang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Nanjing | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Nantong | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Suzhou | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | |

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| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Suqian | China Broadnet |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Taizhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Wuxi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yancheng | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yangzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhenjiang | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Zhejiang | Hangzhou | |

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|--|----------|---------------|
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Huzhou | China Telecom |
| | Huzhou | China Unicom |
| | Huzhou | China Mobile |
| | Jiaxing | China Telecom |
| | Jiaxing | China Unicom |
| | Jiaxing | China Mobile |
| | Jinhua | China Telecom |
| | Jinhua | China Unicom |
| | Jinhua | China Mobile |
| | Lishui | China Telecom |
| | Lishui | China Unicom |
| | Lishui | China Mobile |
| | Ningbo | China Telecom |
| | Ningbo | China Unicom |
| | Ningbo | China Mobile |
| | Shaoxing | China Telecom |
| | Shaoxing | China Unicom |
| | Shaoxing | China Mobile |
| | Taizhou | China Telecom |
| | Taizhou | China Unicom |
| | Taizhou | China Mobile |
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| | | |
|-------|----------|------------------------------|
| | Wenzhou | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Zhoushan | China Mobile |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Quzhou | China Mobile |
| Anhui | Anqing | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Bengbu | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chizhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Fuyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hefei | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Huaibei | China Telecom |
| | | |

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Huainan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Huangshan | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Lu'an | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Ma'anshan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Suzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | Tongling | China Telecom |
| | Wuhu | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xuancheng | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Bozhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Fujian | Fuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile Tietong |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Longyan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Nanping | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Ningde | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Putian | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Quanzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Sanming | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| China Mobile | | |
| Xiamen | Great Wall Broadband Network | |
| | China Telecom | |
| | China Unicom | |
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|---------|------------|------------------------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhangzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Jiangxi | Fuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Ganzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Ji'an | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jingdezhen | China Telecom |
| | Jiujiang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Nanchang | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Pingxiang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shangrao | China Telecom |
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|----------|----------|---|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xinyu | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yichun | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yingtian | China Telecom |
| Shandong | Binzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Dezhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Dongying | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Heze | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jinan | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jining | China Telecom |
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|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Laiwu | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Liaocheng | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Linyi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qingdao | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Rizhao | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Tai'an | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Weihai | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Weifang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
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|-------|-----------|---------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yantai | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zaozhuang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zibo | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Henan | Anyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hebi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jiyuan | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jiaozuo | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Kaifeng | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Luoyang | China Telecom |
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|--------------|---|
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Nanyang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Pingdingshan | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Sanmenxia | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Shangqiu | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Xinxiang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Xinyang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Xuchang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Zhengzhou | China Telecom |
| | National Education Examinations Authority |
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|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| | Zhoukou | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| | Zhumadian | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| | Luohe | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| | Puyang | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | Hubei | Ezhou | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | | China Unicom |
| Enshi | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| Huanggang | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| Huangshi | | Great Wall Broadband Network | |
| | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| Jingmen | | China Telecom | |
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|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Jingzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qianjiang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Shiyan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Suizhou | China Telecom |
| | Wuhan | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xiantao | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xianning | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xiangyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xiaogan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yichang | China Telecom |
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|----------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Hunan | Changde | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Changsha | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chenzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hengyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Huaihua | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Loudi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shaoyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Xiangtan | China Telecom | |
| | China Unicom | |
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|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xiangxi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yiyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yongzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Yueyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhangjiajie | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Guangdong | Chaozhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Dongguan | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Broadnet |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Foshan | China Telecom |
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| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| Guangzhou | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | China Broadnet |
| | China Telecom |
| | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Heyuan | China Telecom |
| Huizhou | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Jiangmen | China Broadnet |
| | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Jieyang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Maoming | China Telecom |
| | China Mobile |
| Meizhou | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
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|-----------|---------------|---|
| | Qingyuan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shantou | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shanwei | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shaoguan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shenzhen | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | Shenzhen Topway Video Communication |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Yangjiang | China Telecom | |
| | China Unicom | |
| | China Mobile | |
| Yunfu | China Telecom | |
| | China Unicom | |
| Zhanjiang | China Telecom | |
| | China Unicom | |
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|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhaoqing | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | China Broanet |
| | | China Telecom |
| | Zhongshan | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | China Telecom |
| | Zhuhai | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | China Telecom |
| Guangxi | Baise | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Beihai | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Chongzuo | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Fangchenggang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Guilin | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Guigang | China Telecom |
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|--|---------|---|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hechi | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hezhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Laibin | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Liuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Nanning | China Broadnet |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile Tietong |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qinzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Wuzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yulin | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Hainan | Dongfang | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Haikou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qionghai | China Unicom |
| | Sanya | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Wanning | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Wenchang | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Danzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Chongqing | Chongqing | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Broadnet |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Sichuan | Ngawa | China Telecom |
| | Bazhong | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
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|-----------|---|
| Chengdu | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | China Broadnet |
| | China Telecom |
| | National Education Examinations Authority |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Dazhou | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Deyang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Ganzi | China Telecom |
| | China Mobile |
| Guang'an | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile Tietong |
| | China Mobile |
| Guangyuan | China Telecom |
| Leshan | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Liangshan | China Telecom |
| | China Mobile |
| Meishan | China Telecom |
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| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Mianyang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Nanchong | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Neijiang | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Panzhihua | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Suining | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Ya'an | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Yibin | China Telecom |
| | China Unicom |
| | China Mobile |
| Ziyang | China Telecom |
| | China Mobile |
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| | Zigong | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Luzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Guizhou | Anshun | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Bijie | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Guiyang | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Guizhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Liupanshui | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qiandongnan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Qiannan | China Telecom |
| China Unicom | | |
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|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | Qianxinan | China Mobile |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Tongren | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zunyi | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yunnan | Baoshan |
| China Mobile | | |
| Chuxiong | | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Dali | | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Dehong | | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Diqing | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Honghe | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
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|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | Kunming | Great Wall Broadband Network |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Lijiang | China Mobile |
| | | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Lincang | China Mobile |
| | | China Telecom |
| | Pu'er | China Telecom |
| | Qujing | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Wenshan | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Xishuangbanna | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yuxi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhaotong | China Telecom |
| China Mobile | | |
| Tibet | Changdu | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
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|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| | Lhasa | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| | Linzhi | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | Nagqu | China Telecom | |
| | Shigatse | China Telecom | |
| | Shannan | China Telecom | |
| | Shaanxi | Ankang | China Telecom |
| | | | China Unicom |
| China Mobile | | | |
| Baoji | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| Hanzhong | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| Shangluo | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| Tongchuan | | China Telecom | |
| Weinan | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
| | | China Mobile | |
| Xi'an | | China Telecom | |
| | | China Unicom | |
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| | | China Mobile |
| | Xianyang | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yan'an | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yulin | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Gansu | Baiyin | China Telecom |
| | Dingxi | China Telecom |
| | Jinchang | China Telecom |
| | Jiuquan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Lanzhou | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Linxia | China Telecom |
| | Longnan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Pingliang | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Qingyang | China Telecom | |
| | China Mobile | |
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|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Tianshui | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhangye | China Telecom |
| Qinghai | Golog | China Telecom |
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| | Haibei | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Haidong | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Hainan Prefecture | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Haixi | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Huangnan | China Mobile |
| | Xining | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yushu | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| China Mobile | | |
| Ningxia | Guyuan | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Shizuishan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
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|----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Wuzhong | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Yinchuan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Zhongwei | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Xinjiang | Aksu | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Altay | China Telecom |
| | Bayingolin | China Telecom |
| | Bortala | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | Changji | China Telecom |
| | Hami | China Telecom |
| | Hotan | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Kashgar | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Karamay | China Telecom |
| | | China Mobile |
| Shihezi | China Telecom | |
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|--|---------|---------------|
| | | China Mobile |
| | Tacheng | China Telecom |
| | Urumqi | China Telecom |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Mobile |
| | Ili | China Telecom |

Mobile Nodes in the Chinese Mainland

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:38:08

CAT can get the page performance duration and network information in different ISP environments and display the top five slowest ISPs. The following are supported mobile testing nodes in different regions in the Chinese mainland.

| Provincial Administrative Region | Region | ISP |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Beijing | Beijing | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Tianjin | Tianjin | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Hebei | Baoding | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Chengde | China Mobile 4G |
| | Hengshui | China Unicom Wi-Fi |
| | Langfang | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Qinhuangdao | China Mobile 4G |
| | Shijiazhuang | China Telecom 3G |

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|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Unicom 3G | |
| | | China Unicom 4G | |
| | | China Mobile 2.5G | |
| | | China Mobile 3G | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Tangshan | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Zhangjiakou | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Unicom 4G | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Shanxi | Taiyuan | China Telecom 3G |
| China Telecom 4G | | | |
| China Unicom 3G | | | |
| China Unicom 4G | | | |
| China Unicom Wi-Fi | | | |
| China Mobile 3G | | | |
| China Mobile 4G | | | |
| Yangquan | | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Unicom Wi-Fi | |
| Yuncheng | | China Mobile 4G | |
| Inner Mongolia | | Hohhot | China Telecom 3G |
| | | | China Telecom 4G |
| | China Telecom Wi-Fi | | |
| | China Unicom 3G | | |
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|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Liaoning | Dalian | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Shenyang | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Jilin | Changchun | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Yanbian | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | Heilongjiang | Harbin |
| China Unicom 3G | | |
| China Unicom 4G | | |
| China Mobile 4G | | |
| Hegang | | China Telecom 4G |
| Mudanjiang | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Shanghai | | Shanghai |
| | China Telecom 3G | |
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|---------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Unicom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Jiangsu | Changzhou | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| | Nanjing | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| | Suzhou | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Wuxi | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
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|----------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| | Yancheng | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Zhenjiang | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Unicom 4G | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| Zhejiang | Hangzhou | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi | |
| | | China Unicom 3G | |
| | | China Unicom 4G | |
| | | China Mobile 3G | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi | |
| | Jiaxing | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi | |
| | | China Unicom 4G | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Jinhua | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi | |
| | Ningbo | China Telecom 4G | |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi | |
| | | China Unicom 4G | |
| | | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Shaoxing | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Taizhou | China Telecom 4G | |
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|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Wenzhou | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Anhui | Hefei | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Huaibei | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| Ma'anshan | China Mobile 4G | |
| Bozhou | China Telecom 4G | |
| Fujian | Fuzhou | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| | Nanping | China Telecom 4G |
| | Ningde | China Mobile 4G |
| | Quanzhou | China Unicom 4G |
| Sanming | China Telecom Wi-Fi | |

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|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| | Xiamen | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| Jiangxi | Ganzhou | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | Jingdezhen | China Unicom 4G |
| | Jiujiang | China Telecom 4G |
| | Nanchang | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Xinyu | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| China Mobile 4G | | |
| Shandong | Dongying | China Mobile 4G |
| | Jinan | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |

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| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Jining | China Telecom 4G |
| | Linyi | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| | Qingdao | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Rizhao | China Mobile 4G |
| | Tai'an | China Mobile 4G |
| | Weifang | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Yantai | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Zaozhuang | China Unicom Wi-Fi |
| | Zibo | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| Henan | Jiaozuo | China Mobile 4G |
| | Kaifeng | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Luoyang | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| Pingdingshan | China Unicom Wi-Fi | |
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| | Xinxiang | China Unicom 4G |
| | Zhengzhou | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Unicom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| Hubei | Huanggang | China Unicom 4G |
| | Wuhan | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Xianning | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| Hunan | Changsha | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Shaoyang | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
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| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Yueyang | China Mobile 4G |
| Guangdong | Dongguan | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Unicom Wi-Fi |
| | | |
| | Foshan | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Guangzhou | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Unicom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Huizhou | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Jiangmen | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Maoming | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| China Unicom 4G | | |
| China Mobile 4G | | |

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| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| | Meizhou | China Mobile 4G |
| | Qingyuan | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Shaoguan | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Shenzhen | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Yunfu | China Telecom 4G |
| | Zhanjiang | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| | Zhaoqing | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | Zhongshan | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Guangxi | Beihai | China Telecom 4G |
| | Guilin | China Mobile 4G |
| | Guigang | China Telecom 4G |
| | Liuzhou | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Nanning | China Telecom 4G |
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|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Qinzhou | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | Yulin | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| China Mobile 4G | | |
| Hainan | Haikou | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Chongqing | Chongqing | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Sichuan | Chengdu | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
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| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| Dazhou | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Deyang | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| Leshan | | China Telecom 4G |
| Liangshan | | China Mobile 4G |
| Meishan | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Mianyang | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | | China Mobile Wi-Fi |
| Nanchong | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
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|---------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Panzhuhua | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | Ziyang | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | Zigong | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| Guizhou | Guiyang | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Yunnan | Kunming | China Telecom 3G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Shaanxi | Baoji | China Telecom 4G |
| | Hanzhong | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | Xi'an | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 3G |
| | China Mobile 4G | |
| | Yulin | China Telecom 4G |
| Gansu | Lanzhou | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
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| | | China Mobile 4G |
| | Linxia | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Qinghai | Xining | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Ningxia | Yinchuan | China Telecom |
| | | China Telecom 2.5G |
| | | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Telecom Wi-Fi |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |
| Xinjiang | Urumqi | China Telecom 4G |
| | | China Unicom 3G |
| | | China Unicom 4G |
| | | China Mobile 4G |

Error Codes

API Monitoring Tasks

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:38:30

This document describes the error codes for CAT API monitoring tasks. The following error codes, if any, will be counted into top five error types in testing statistics.

| Error Code | Definition | Description |
|------------|--|--|
| 600 | DNS resolution failed. | This error code will be reported if the network is abnormal or the DNS server or domain is incorrect. |
| 601 | Server connection failed. | Currently, only TCP-based protocols are supported for protocol monitoring. This error code will be reported if server connection times out after socket creation. The timeout period can be configured in the task. |
| 602 | Failed to send the network data. | The network is disconnected. |
| 603 | No response was received after connection to the server. | This error code will be reported by the client if no data is received or data receiving times out after request sending. |
| 604 | Task execution timed out. | The protocol test allows for sending protocol packets multiple times to the remote server. This error code will be reported if the time taken to send the protocol packet once exceeds the configured time limit. The time limit can be configured flexibly on the platform. |
| 605 | The data to be sent configured in the task is invalid. | Currently, the protocol test supports sending text or buffer. In text mode, data is sent without conversion. In buffer mode, the client needs to convert text into a hex buffer. This error code will be reported if an error occurs during the conversion. |
| 606 | The data to be verified configured in the task is invalid. | The protocol test will verify the content returned by the server in four ways: no verification, full match, partial match, and MD5 (recommended if the returned content is large in size). If the buffer mode is set, the content needs to be converted to a hex buffer for verification. This error code will be reported if an error occurs during the conversion. |
| 607 | Failed to verify the keyword. | This error code will be reported if no verified keyword is contained in the data returned by the server. |
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|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 608 | SSL handshake failed. | The port is incorrect or the network is disconnected. |
| 609 | The step timed out. | If one of the steps in a protocol task times out, no further steps will be performed and this error code will be reported. |

Network Quality Tasks

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:38:52

This document describes the error codes for CAT network quality tasks. The following error codes, if any, will be counted into top five error types in testing statistics.

| Error Code | Definition | Description |
|------------|---|---|
| 601 | No server was found during the ping test. | In a ping test, DNS query is performed to resolve the domain to be pinged to an IP, and then the ICMP packet is sent. This error code will be reported if an error occurs during domain resolution. |
| 602 | The number of tracert hops exceeds the limit. | By default, there can be up to 30 hops in a tracert test. If the number of hops is set to a value smaller than 30, the configuration applies. This error code will be reported if the number of IPs in a tracert exceeds the limit. |
| 603 | The network environment test timed out. | This error code applies to DNS query, ping, and tracert tests. |
| 605 | The tracert server is unreachable. | The server will be regarded as unreachable if the tracert operation times out and already has five hops. |
| 606 | CNAME query failed. | CNAME query failed in the DNS process. |
| 608 | The local DNS server could not be found. | This error code will be reported if the local DNS server address cannot be obtained. |
| 609 | The DNS requests of all NS servers failed. | Multiple NS servers are available for DNS query. The client will get the list of all NS servers and perform query operations one by one. DNS query is regarded as successful if one of the requests returns the DNS record successfully. This error code will be reported if the DNS requests of all NS servers fail. |
| 610 | The NS root servers could not be resolved. | The iteration process requires the 13 NS root servers in the international domain system and cannot start if these servers cannot be resolved. |
| 611 | The intermediate NS server could not be resolved. | The iteration process requires resolving the NS server under each domain in a top-down manner and will fail if the NS server under any domain fails to be resolved. |
| 612 | The domain does not exist. | The NS server returned an error code to notify the local server that the domain does not exist. |

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| 613 | Another error was returned by the NS server. | The NS server returned another error code. |
| 614 | Failed to send the request. | All echo requests failed. |
| 615 | The request returned that the target network is unreachable. | All echo requests returned that the network is unreachable. |
| 616 | The request returned that the protocol is unreachable. | All echo requests returned that the protocol is unreachable. |
| 617 | The request returned that the port is unreachable. | All echo requests returned that the port is unreachable. |
| 618 | The packet is too large and needs to be split. | All echo requests returned that the packet needs to be split. |
| 619 | The request timed out. | All echo requests timed out. |
| 620 | The TTL timed out during transfer. | The TTL of all echo requests timed out during transfer. |
| 621 | The TTL timed out during packet reassembling. | The TTL of all echo requests timed out during packet reassembling. |
| 622 | The target address is invalid. | All echo requests returned the invalid target address. |
| 623 | The address is invalid. | The entered task address is invalid. |
| 624 | The custom NS server address is invalid. | You need to check whether the custom NS server is correct, which can be an IP or domain. |
| 625 | The server refused connection. | This error code will be reported if the port of the server is not open during a TCP ping. |

File Transfer Tasks

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:39:13

This document describes the error codes for CAT file transfer tasks. The following error codes, if any, will be counted into top five error types in multidimensional analysis.

| Error Code | Definition | Description |
|------------|---|--|
| 600 | DNS resolution failed. | This error code will be reported if the network is abnormal or the DNS server or domain is incorrect. |
| 601 | Server connection failed. | HTTP and FTP protocols are supported in the download test. This error code will be reported if server connection times out or encounters an error. |
| 602 | The server refused login. | This error code will be reported if the server does not return the 230 response code after the client has sent the username and password during the FTP download. |
| 603 | The request protocol is not supported by the server. | This error code will be reported if a non-HTTP or -FTP URL is configured. |
| 604 | The PASV mode is not supported by the server. | The FTP server does not support the PASV mode, which is supported only for CAT's FTP download. |
| 605 | Redirect failed. | Before the download, CAT will check whether the configured URL in the task has a redirect, and if so, it resolves the target URL before starting one or more download threads. This error code indicates that a TCP-layer but not HTTP-layer error has occurred before the redirect, which is caused by DNS or TCP connection failure in most cases (if the error is an HTTP error, the corresponding HTTP error code will be reported). |
| 606 | The URL is invalid. | The URL is invalid. Check whether the configured URL is correct. |
| 607 | The protocol is invalid. | This error code will be reported, for example, if the URL is <code>http://www.baidu.com/</code> and the transfer protocol is HTTP, but HTTP is not supported for the task. |
| 608 | The connection to the server was terminated unexpectedly. | The connection to the server was terminated. |
| 609 | The connection to the server was reset. | The issue is related to the local ISP connection, specifically, poor connection linkage and rate. |

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| 610 | The SSL certificate has expired. | You need to install the SSL certificate to access HTTPS websites. This error code will be reported if the certificate expires. The system error code is 12037. |
| 611 | The domain in the certificate is incorrect. | This error code will be reported if the domain field in the SSL certificate is invalid, for example, the website to be accessed is <code>www.123.com</code> , but the domain field is <code>www.124.com</code> . The system error code is 12038. |
| 612 | The client certificate is required. | The server requires installing the SSL certificate on the client. The system error code is 12044. |
| 613 | Request sending timed out. | This error code will be reported if no data is returned after a request is sent by the client to the server. |
| 614 | The file does not exist. | The file does not exist on the FTP server. |
| 615 | Failed to open the file. | Failed to open the file on the FTP server. |
| 616 | Failed to find the file. | Failed to find the file on the FTP server. |
| 617 | Failed to set the working directory. | An error occurred while setting the working directory for the upload or download task. |
| 618 | The password is incorrect. | The login password is incorrect. Check whether the password is correct. |
| 619 | The username is incorrect. | The login username is incorrect. Check whether the username is correct. |
| 620 | The operation was not completed. | The operation was not completed, as the session with the server was terminated. |
| 621 | Failed to upload the file. | Failed to upload the file due to a certain cause. |
| 622 | Failed to log in to the server. | The request to log in to the FTP server failed. |
| 623 | The CA is invalid. | The SSL certificate used by the server is not issued by the valid CA. The system error code is 12045. |
| 624 | An SSL certificate error occurred. | The system error code is 12055. |
| 625 | The SSL certificate is invalid. | The system error code is 12169. |
| 626 | A redirect occurred during the transfer. | This error code will be reported if redirect is disabled for the transfer task but a redirect occurs. |
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| 627 | Failed to verify the string. | This error code will be reported if the configured string cannot be found in the response header after the successful download. |
| 628 | The response data is invalid. | The response data from the server could not be parsed. |
| 629 | The download is incomplete. | This error code will be reported if the size of the actually downloaded part is smaller than the <code>Content-Length</code> and configured value when the response header contains the <code>Content-Length</code> field, or if the size of the actually downloaded part is smaller than the configured value when the response header does not contain the <code>Content-Length</code> field, which means the actual file size cannot be obtained. |
| 630 | Download timed out. | This error code will be reported if the download task times out and the download is not completed. |
| 631 | An HTTP to HTTPS redirect error occurred. | This error code will be reported if the HTTP to HTTPS redirect fails due to the security mechanism of the server running Windows Server 2012. |
| 632 | Failed to verify the MD5 checksum. | The MD5 checksum does not match that configured in the task after the download. |
| 633 | Redirect failed. | This error code will be reported if the number of redirects exceeds the system default value of <code>10</code> and the redirect is stopped by the system. |
| 634 | The SSL algorithms do not match. | The client and server algorithms do not match, which may be that the SSL protocol version was not selected or the Windows XP system version does not support the latest SSL protocol version. |
| 635 | User confirmation is required for redirect. | It corresponds to the <code>ERROR_HTTP_REDIRECT_NEEDS_CONFIRMATION</code> (12168) error code of WinINet, indicating that the redirect needs to be confirmed by the user. |
| 636 | Server response timed out. | The server response was not received within the monitoring period after the file of the specified size was uploaded over HTTP successfully. |
| 637 | Failed to send the request data. | The request data was not sent after an HTTP connection was established. |
| 638 | SSL handshake failed. | For HTTPS, in most cases, the request data was not sent due to SSL handshake failure, or the SSL handshake is successful but no error was reported and no request data was sent. |
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| 639 | The SSL certificate was not revoked. | The system error code is 12056. |
| 640 | The SSL certificate was revoked. | The system error code is 12170. |
| 641 | Client authorization was not configured on the computer. | The system error code is 12046. |
| 642 | The requested resource requires Fortezza authentication. | The system error code is 12054. |
| 643 | The function failed due to a security check. | The system error code is 12171. |
| 644 | The SSL content is incomplete. | The system error code is 12041. |
| 645 | The SSL certificate was revoked. | The system error code is 12057. |
| 646 | An error occurred while SSL was loading the SSL libraries. | The system error code is 12157. |
| 647 | SSL connection failed. | The cURL system error code is 35. |
| 648 | The SSL certificate of the remote server is incorrect. | The cURL system error code is 51. |
| 649 | The specified SSL encryption engine could not be found. | The cURL system error code is 53. |
| 650 | Failed to set the selected SSL encryption engine as the default option. | The cURL system error code is 54. |
| 651 | The local client certificate is incorrect. | The cURL system error code is 58. |
| 652 | Unable to use the specified key. | The cURL system error code is 59. |
| 653 | Unable to use the known CA certificate to verify the SSL certificate. | The cURL system error code is 60. |
| 654 | Failed to recognize transfer | The cURL system error code is 61. |

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| | encoding. | |
| 655 | Failed to request the SSL level. | The cURL system error code is 64. |
| 656 | Failed to initialize the SSL engine. | The cURL system error code is 66. |
| 657 | An error (which may be the directory error) occurred while reading the SSL CA certificate. | The cURL system error code is 77. |
| 658 | Failed to terminate the SSL connection. | The cURL system error code is 80. |
| 659 | Failed to load the certificate revocation list. | The cURL system error code is 82. |
| 660 | Certificate revocation check failed. | The cURL system error code is 83. |
| 661 | The keys do not match. | The cURL system error code is 90. |
| 662 | The CA is invalid. | The cURL system error code is 91. |
| 663 | An internal error occurred in cURL, which needs to be located based on the log. | - |
| 664 | An error occurred in cURL while receiving network data. | The cURL system error code is 56. |
| 665 | The specified file to be uploaded is invalid. | The content could not be downloaded, or the MD5 verification failed. |
| 720 | Failed to get the target IP. | Failed to get the target IP or the list of target IPs in the transfer task. |
| 721 | An unknown network error occurred. | An unknown system error occurred. |
| 722 | The DNS query duration in the transfer task is too long. | The DNS query duration in the transfer task is longer than 20 seconds. |
| 723 | Failed to get the size of the downloaded part or the download duration from the response header. | The size of the downloaded part or the download duration could not be obtained from the response header. |

Page Performance Tasks

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:39:35

This document describes the error codes for CAT page performance tasks. The following error codes, if any, will be counted into top five error types in multidimensional analysis.

| Error Code | Definition | Description |
|------------|--|-------------|
| 300 | HTTP/1.1 300 Multiple Choices | - |
| 301 | HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently | - |
| 303 | HTTP/1.1 303 See Other | - |
| 305 | HTTP/1.1 305 Use Proxy | - |
| 400 | HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request | - |
| 401 | HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized | - |
| 402 | HTTP/1.1 402 Payment Required | - |
| 403 | HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden | - |
| 404 | HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found | - |
| 405 | HTTP/1.1 405 Method Not Allowed | - |
| 406 | HTTP/1.1 406 Not Acceptable | - |
| 407 | HTTP/1.1 407 Proxy Authentication Required | - |
| 408 | HTTP/1.1 408 Request Time-out | - |
| 409 | HTTP/1.1 409 Conflict | - |
| 410 | HTTP/1.1 410 Gone | - |
| 411 | HTTP/1.1 411 Length Required | - |
| 412 | HTTP/1.1 412 Precondition Failed | - |
| 413 | HTTP/1.1 413 Request Entity Too Large | - |
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| 414 | HTTP/1.1 414 Request-URI Too Large | - |
| 415 | HTTP/1.1 415 Unsupported Media Type | - |
| 416 | HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable | - |
| 417 | HTTP/1.1 417 Expectation Failed | - |
| 500 | HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error | - |
| 501 | HTTP/1.1 501 Not Implemented | - |
| 502 | HTTP/1.1 502 Bad Gateway | - |
| 503 | HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable | - |
| 504 | HTTP/1.1 504 Gateway Time-out | - |
| 505 | HTTP/1.1 505 http version not supported | - |
| 601 | DNS resolution failed. | This error code will be reported if the network is abnormal or the DNS server or domain is incorrect. |
| 602 | Server connection failed. | This error code will be reported if the network is abnormal or the server does not work properly. |
| 603 | The request protocol is not supported by the server. | This error code will be reported, for example, if the URL is <code>http://www.baidu.com/</code> and the protocol is HTTP, but HTTP is not supported by the server. |
| 604 | The connection to the server was terminated unexpectedly. | This error code will be reported if the network fluctuates or the request is canceled by the user. |
| 605 | The connection to the server was reset. | The issue is related to the local ISP connection, specifically, poor connection linkage and rate. |
| 606 | Redirect failed. | This error code will be reported if the policy changes or all redirect attempts fail. |
| 607 | The URL is invalid. | The format of the URL configured in the task does not conform to the standard HTTP or HTTPS protocol. |
| 617 | The network protocol is not supported. | Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported for browsing or transaction tests. |

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| 622 | Direct access is not allowed. | The network could not be accessed directly at this point. |
| 623 | Requests are pending. | The request operation could not be completed as certain requests are pending. |
| 624 | The program is being redirected from HTTP to HTTPS. | The program is being redirected from the non-HTTPS connection to the HTTPS connection. |
| 625 | The program is being redirected from HTTPS to HTTP. | The program is being redirected from the non-HTTP connection to the HTTP connection. |
| 626 | Unable to find the HTTP header. | It is usually because the custom header is written in an incorrect format. |
| 627 | No header was returned by the server. | - |
| 628 | The response data is invalid. | The response data from the server could not be parsed. |
| 629 | The HTTP header is invalid. | It is usually because the custom header is written in an incorrect format. |
| 630 | The request parameter is invalid. | The handle parameter passed to <code>HTTPQueryInfo</code> is invalid. |
| 631 | The HTTP header already exists and could not be added. | - |
| 632 | The HTTP request was not redirected. | - |
| 633 | The HTTP cookie requires confirmation. | - |
| 634 | The HTTP cookie was rejected by the server. | - |
| 635 | The redirect requires user confirmation. | - |
| 636 | A secure channel error occurred. | An internal error occurred while loading the SSL libraries. The system error code is 12157. |
| 637 | The program could not cache the file. | - |
| 638 | The server is unreachable. | - |
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| 639 | The proxy server is unreachable. | - |
| 640 | The operation was canceled. | The handle was canceled before the operation was completed. |
| 641 | The operation on the element was terminated. | The operation in the IE kernel is invalid. Specifically, the kernel had established a session for downloading the element and allocated resources such as the handle and context ID, but it directly closed the session (<code>InternetCloseHandle</code>) without establishing the socket connection. |
| 642 | No response was received for the request sent for the element. | No data was returned after the request was sent. Specifically, no data was returned by the server after the browser sent the request (the sending completion event was received). |
| 643 | Incomplete element data was returned. | The data packet received for the element is abnormal. Specifically, the received data packet cannot form a complete HTTP response header, or its data is abnormal. In this case, there is a time point when the first data packet was received. |
| 645 | The connection was reset after the redirect. | For more information on the cause, see error code 605. |
| 646 | Rendering timed out after the redirect. | This error code will be reported if the basic document elements are not downloaded for the first five elements after the redirect. |
| 647 | Basic document download timed out. | This error code will be reported if the basic document elements are not downloaded for the first five elements and no redirect has occurred. |
| 648 | First screen rendering timed out. | The height was not rendered to <code>400</code> after the basic document elements were loaded. |
| 649 | The page elements were not completely loaded. | The page elements had not been completely loaded when the monitoring timed out. |
| 650 | Failed to verify the string. | This error code will be reported if the configured string is not found in the page source code, basic document URL, and page title. |
| 651 | The page was redirected. | This error code will be reported if redirect is disabled but a page redirect occurs. |
| 655 | Server connection timed out. | It is usually due to the network. |
| 656 | Request sending timed out. | It is usually due to the network. |
| 657 | Server response timed out. | It is usually due to the network. |

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| 658 | Data receiving timed out. | It is usually due to the network. |
| 659 | DNS query failed. | This error code will be reported if the network is abnormal or the DNS server or domain is incorrect. |
| 660 | Element download timed out. | The element load duration exceeds the configured page timeout period. |
| 662 | The key element was not downloaded. | This error code will be reported if the key element is used to check whether page load ends but the download of the key element is not detected. |
| 664 | A certificate error occurred. | An SSL certificate error occurred. The system error code is 12055. |
| 670 | SSL connection failed (mainly due to a certificate error). | Check the error based on the result. |
| 671 | The domain field in the SSL certificate is invalid. | The system error code is 12038. |
| 672 | The SSL certificate has expired. | The system error code is 12037. |
| 673 | The SSL certificate was revoked. | The system error code is 12057. |
| 674 | The server requires installing the SSL certificate on the client. | The system error code is 12044. |
| 675 | The SSL certificate was not revoked. | The system error code is 12056. |
| 676 | The SSL certificate was revoked. | The system error code is 12170. |
| 677 | The SSL certificate is invalid. | The system error code is 12169. |
| 678 | The SSL certificate used by the server is not issued by the valid CA. | The system error code is 12045. |
| 679 | Client authorization was not configured on the computer. | The system error code is 12046. |
| 680 | The requested resource requires Fortezza authentication. | The system error code is 12054. |
| 681 | The function failed due to a security check. | The system error code is 12171. |
| 682 | The SSL content is incomplete. | The downloaded SSL content is incomplete. The system error code is 12041. |

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| 688 | The specified window was not found. | A window was specified for executing a certain action during transaction playback, but the specified window was not found. |
| 692 | The task configuration is invalid, as the task was configured to return no data. | The task was configured to return no data, usually for script configuration. If you do not care about the data in a step, you can configure the step to return no data. |
| 697 | The new window was not opened. | The page was not opened after the browsing operation. |
| 698 | The environment does not satisfy the conditions. | Check whether the local environment satisfies certain conditions before browsing, for example, whether the required software is installed. |
| 703 | The local browsing environment may be abnormal. | Before returning the test results regularly to the server, the client will filter the browsing results. If it finds out that the ratio of 600 segmentation faults exceeds the threshold set by the server, it will consider all browsing data as noise data and place this error code in the returned result. |
| 704 | There is no network communication. | This error code will be reported if no network data is found during data analysis after the browsing is completed. |
| 705 | The request had stopped before the right basic document was obtained. | The basic document (redirect not disabled) in the browsing task returned the 301/302 response code, but the browser did not redirect and continue the request. |
| 718 | The target IP was not obtained. | - |
| 719 | The time to first screen is too long. | The data is abnormal if the time to first screen exceeds five minutes. |
| 720 | This error code is set for testing the cache. | When cache is used in the general page performance task, this error code will be reported so as to discard the result and perform the task again. |
| 721 | JS download or execution failed in the browsing task. | This error code will be reported if the custom JS is configured in the task and the client fails to download or execute the JS file. |

Audio/Video Experience Tasks

Last updated : 2023-12-22 11:39:50

This document describes the error codes for CAT audio/video test tasks. The following error codes, if any, will be counted into top five error types in testing statistics.

| Error Code | Definition | Description |
|------------|--|---|
| 601 | DNS resolution failed. | This error code will be reported if the network is abnormal or the domain is incorrect. |
| 602 | Server connection failed. | This error code will be reported if the network is abnormal or the server does not work properly. |
| 605 | The network is abnormal during receiving. | The network is abnormal during receiving. |
| 660 | Connection timed out. | This error code will be reported if the server cannot be connected to for a long time due to slow network. |
| 661 | The URL is invalid. | The URL is invalid. Check whether the configured URL is correct. |
| 662 | The protocol is not supported. | This error code will be reported, for example, if the URL is <code>http://www.baidu.com/</code> and the transfer protocol is HTTP, but HTTP is not supported in the streaming media task. |
| 664 | No resources could be found. | No video resource was scraped during page browsing. |
| 665 | Playback failed. | An error occurred while playing back the streaming media. |
| 666 | No stream was not found. | The server notified that there was no video stream when the stream was requested. |
| 667 | The streaming media was not played back within the timeout period. | The streaming media was not played back within the timeout period. |
| 669 | The time to first frame exceeds the threshold. | The time to first frame exceeds the threshold set by the server. |
| 671 | The video playback was interrupted. | In the M3U8 task, an error occurred in the transport stream (TS) request. |
| 700 | A serious lag occurred, where the playback duration is shorter | - |

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| | than 5% of the monitoring duration and the size of the total download exceeds 5 MB. | |
| 701 | A playback status error occurred (the data is insufficient but the obtained data was played back). | In the M3U8 task, the playback duration exceeds 30 seconds and the buffer data is smaller than 3 MB before the playback. |
| 702 | The duration of the first buffer is too long (exceeding five seconds). | The duration of the first buffer exceeds five seconds and the download speed during the first five seconds exceeds 100 KB/s, indicating that data was discarded abnormally. |
| 703 | There are consecutive M3U8 files, with no TS files. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are two or more consecutive M3U8 files (if the interval between their start time is greater than or equal to the refresh cycle, it is abnormal; otherwise, it is normal, as the server did not update the M3U8 files). 2. The second M3U8 file starts after the last TS file ends. This error code will be reported if both conditions are met. |
| 704 | The connection failed but the IP is 0.0.0.0. | - |
| 705 | The playback duration exceeds the monitoring duration (the time difference of no greater than five seconds is allowed). | The device performance is poor; for example, it takes 30 seconds to play back a 20-second video. |
| 706 | The playback duration is longer than the total duration of all TS files. | - |
| 707 | The first playback duration is shorter than the value set in the buffer. | - |
| 708 | The streaming media was buffered too many times, and more than three lags occurred per test minute. | - |