iperf3 Network throughput tester

START HERE

`iperf3 -s`
Run a server on port 5201

`iperf3 -c <host> -u -b <rate>`
UDP test at a set rate

`iperf3 -c <host>`
10 s TCP test to the server

`iperf3 -c <host> -t <sec>`
Change the test length

`iperf3 -c <host> -R`
Test the download direction

`iperf3 -c <host> -J`
Machine-readable JSON

`iperf3 -c <host> -P <n>`
Use n parallel streams

`iperf3 -s -D`
Server in the background

Server iperf3 -s, port 5201 `control` → **Client** iperf3 -c host `data streams` → **Interval reports** every 1 s `summary` → **Sender / receiver** final totals

CONCEPTS

iperf3 needs a server at one end and a client at the other; it measures the path between them, not either machine alone. Test only networks and hosts you are authorised to use.

Default direction is client to server. -R reverses it, so the client receives; --bidir does both at once. Open TCP and UDP port 5201 in any firewall in between.

SERVER

`iperf3 -s`
Listen for tests (port 5201)

`iperf3 -s -p <port>`
Listen on another port
The client needs the same -p.

`iperf3 -s -1`
Serve one client, then exit

`iperf3 -s -D`
Run as a background daemon

`iperf3 -s -D --logfile <file>`
Daemon that logs to a file

`iperf3 -s -B <addr>`
Bind to one local address

`iperf3 -s -I <file>`
Write the PID to a file

`iperf3 -s --idle-timeout <sec>`
Restart if a test hangs

`iperf3 -s --server-bitrate-limit <rate>`
Abort tests above a rate

RUNNING A TEST

`iperf3 -c <host>`
Run a TCP test

`iperf3 -c <host> -p <port>`
Connect to another port

`iperf3 -c <host> -t <sec>`
Set duration (default 10 s)

`iperf3 -c <host> -n <bytes>`
Send a fixed amount, e.g. 2G

`iperf3 -c <host> -O <sec>`
Skip the first seconds in stats
Hides TCP slow start from the average.

`iperf3 -c <host> -4 / -6`
Force IPv4 or IPv6

`iperf3 -c <host> -B <addr>`
Bind to a local address

RUNNING A TEST (cont.)

`iperf3 -c <host> --bind-dev <if>`
Bind to an interface

`iperf3 -c <host> --connect-timeout <ms>`
Limit the control connect time

`iperf3 -c <host> -T <title>`
Prefix each line with a label

DIRECTION & STREAMS

`iperf3 -c <host> -R`
Reverse: server sends to client
Use this to test download without swapping roles.

`iperf3 -c <host> --bidir`
Send and receive at the same time

`iperf3 -c <host> -P <n>`
Run n parallel streams
A single stream often cannot fill a fast link.

`iperf3 -c <host> -P <n> -R`
Parallel streams, reversed

`iperf3 -c <host> -A <n>`
Pin to a CPU core
n,m sets the client core and the server core in one go.

UDP & BITRATE

`iperf3 -c <host> -u`
Run a UDP test (1 Mbit/s default)

`iperf3 -c <host> -u -b <rate>`
UDP at a target rate, e.g. 100M

`iperf3 -c <host> -u -b 0`
UDP as fast as possible

`iperf3 -c <host> -b <rate>`
Cap a TCP test's rate

`iperf3 -c <host> -u -l <bytes>`
Set the datagram size

`iperf3 -c <host> -u -R`
UDP loss and jitter, download

`iperf3 -c <host> -u --dont-fragment`
Set the DF bit on UDP packets

`iperf3 -c <host> --fq-rate <rate>`
Pace with the fq scheduler (Linux)

`iperf3 -c <host> -S <tos>`
Set the IP TOS byte

UDP & BITRATE (cont.)

`iperf3 -c <host> --dscp <val>`
Set the DSCP value

TUNING

`iperf3 -c <host> -w <size>`
Set socket buffer or window
Throughput is capped by window / round-trip time.

`iperf3 -c <host> -M <mss>`
Set TCP maximum segment size

`iperf3 -c <host> -N`
Disable Nagle's algorithm

`iperf3 -c <host> -C <algo>`
Pick a congestion control (e.g. bbr)

`iperf3 -c <host> -l <size>`
Set the read/write buffer length

`iperf3 -c <host> -Z`
Zero-copy sending

OUTPUT

`iperf3 -c <host> -J`
Output as JSON

`iperf3 -c <host> -i <sec>`
Report interval (0 turns it off)

`iperf3 -c <host> -f <unit>`
Units: k, m, g, t (bits) or K, M, G, T (bytes)

`iperf3 -c <host> -V`
More detailed output

`iperf3 -c <host> --get-server-output`
Also print the server's view

`iperf3 -c <host> --logfile <file>`
Write output to a file

`iperf3 -c <host> --json-stream`
Line-delimited JSON as it runs

`iperf3 -c <host> --timestamps`
Prefix lines with a timestamp

READING RESULTS

Output columns

Column	Meaning
`Transfer`	Data moved in the interval
`Bitrate`	Throughput in that interval
`Retr`	TCP retransmits (sender)
`Cwnd`	Congestion window (sender)
`Jitter`	UDP delay variation
`Lost/Total`	UDP datagrams lost / sent

READING RESULTS (cont.)

Many Retr values point to loss or congestion on the path. For UDP, loss at a low rate means a real problem; loss only near the link rate means you just filled it. Read the receiver line for the true figure.

A single run is a sample. Repeat it, vary -P and -R, and compare TCP with UDP before blaming the network, since CPU, NIC offloads and Wi-Fi can all limit the result.

AUTHENTICATION & VERSION

`iperf3 -v`
Show the version

`iperf3 -h`
Show the help synopsis

`iperf3 -c <host> --username <user> --rsa-public-key-path <pub>`
Authenticated client
Password comes from a prompt or IPERF3_PASSWORD.

`iperf3 -s --rsa-private-key-path <key> --authorized-users-path <file>`
Server that requires credentials

`iperf3 -c <host> --rcv-timeout <ms>`
Stop if no data arrives

RECIPES

Quick two-way throughput check

```
# on the server
iperf3 -s
# on the client
iperf3 -c <host> -P 4 -O 3
iperf3 -c <host> -P 4 -O 3 -R
```

UDP loss and jitter at 100 Mbit/s

```
iperf3 -c <host> -u -b 100M -t 20 -R
```

Extract the result with jq

```
iperf3 -c <host> -J | jq '.end.sum_received.bits_per_second'
```

Persistent test server with a log

```
iperf3 -s -D --logfile /var/log/iperf3.log -I /run/iperf3.pid
```