

Network Monitoring

Sebastian Büttrich, sebastian@less.dk
NSRC / IT University of Copenhagen
Last edit: February 2012, ICTP Trieste



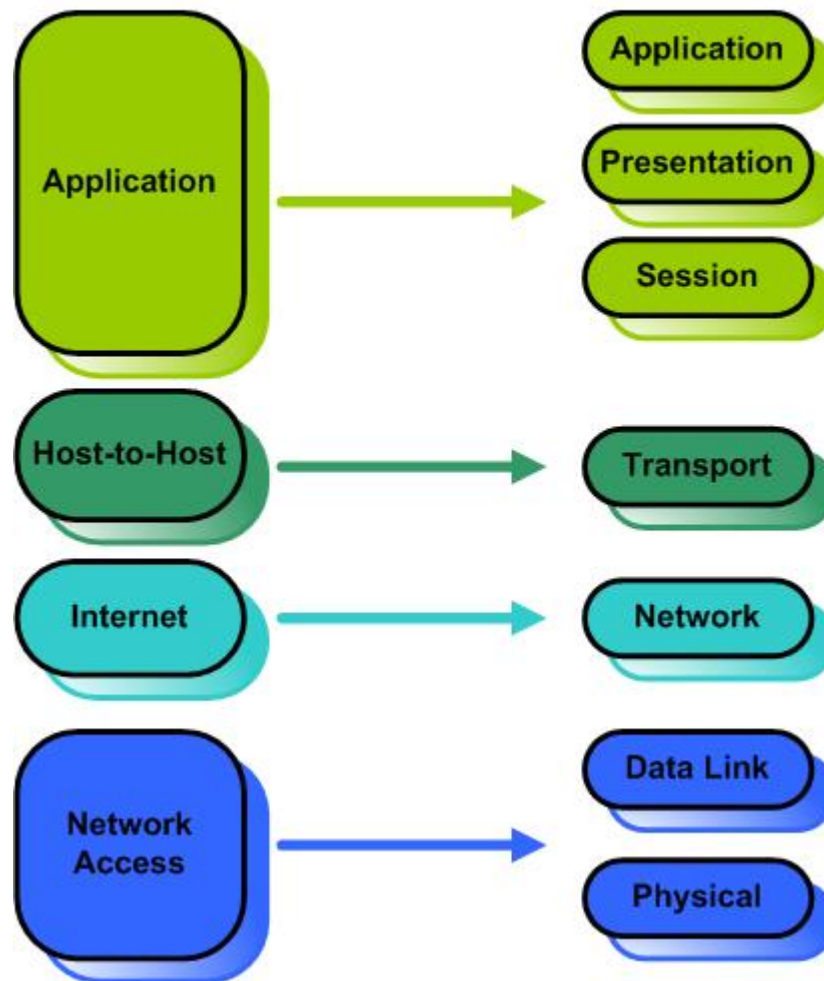
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Agenda

- ▶ What is network monitoring?
- ▶ The "big three"
- ▶ Other useful tools and systems
- ▶ Questions and discussion

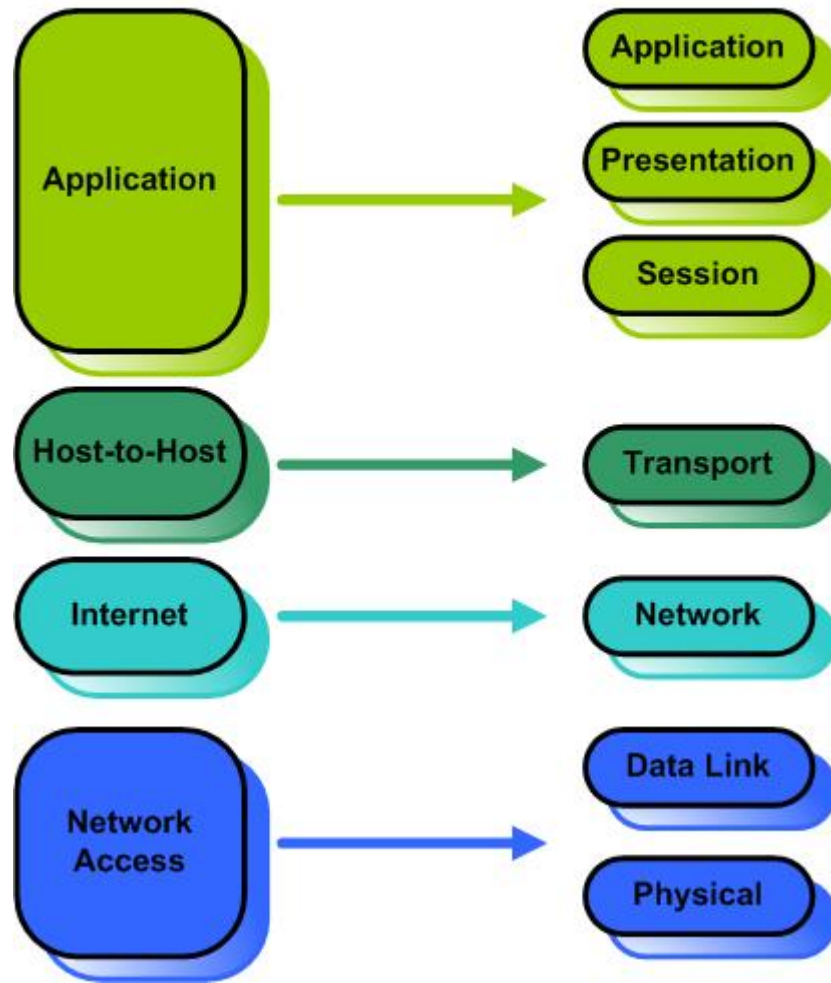
Remember the layer model

The TCP/IP and OSI Models



Remember the layer model

The TCP/IP and OSI Models



- ▶ General Network monitoring

mostly works on layer 3 and up, and often assumes TCP/IP networks

- ▶ Wireless network monitoring

typically involves layer 2 - the specifically wireless aspects (spectrum, SSIDs, etc)

What are we monitoring?

- ▶ Connections, links, quality
- ▶ bandwidth, usage
- ▶ performance
- ▶ systems & services
- ▶ resources
- ▶ configurations, changes
- ▶ logfiles
- ▶ users?
- ▶ content of traffic?

Monitoring & Management

- ▶ Monitoring without response does not make much sense -

what good is seeing a problem if you dont react?

- ▶ Monitoring is part of management
- ▶ Management is closely related to expectations, contracts, SLAs

Different types of monitoring

- ▶ **human operated vs automatic**
- ▶ **active vs passive**
- ▶ Active human operated monitoring often gives good insight, but is not feasible 24/7
- ▶ Automatic monitoring can run 24/7, but needs to trigger notification/alerts and file service tickets in order to be useful
- ▶ Often the combination of both is needed.

The “big three”

- ▶ **Nagios**

servers, switches, devices, services & anything that can talk IP and/or SNMP (this can include small wireless sensors!)

- ▶ **Smokeping**

connections, quality, ping rtt, latency, jitter

- ▶ **Cacti**

resources, traffic, interfaces, transactions, .. almost anything that is accessible via SNMP, e.g. temperature, power, ... sensor data

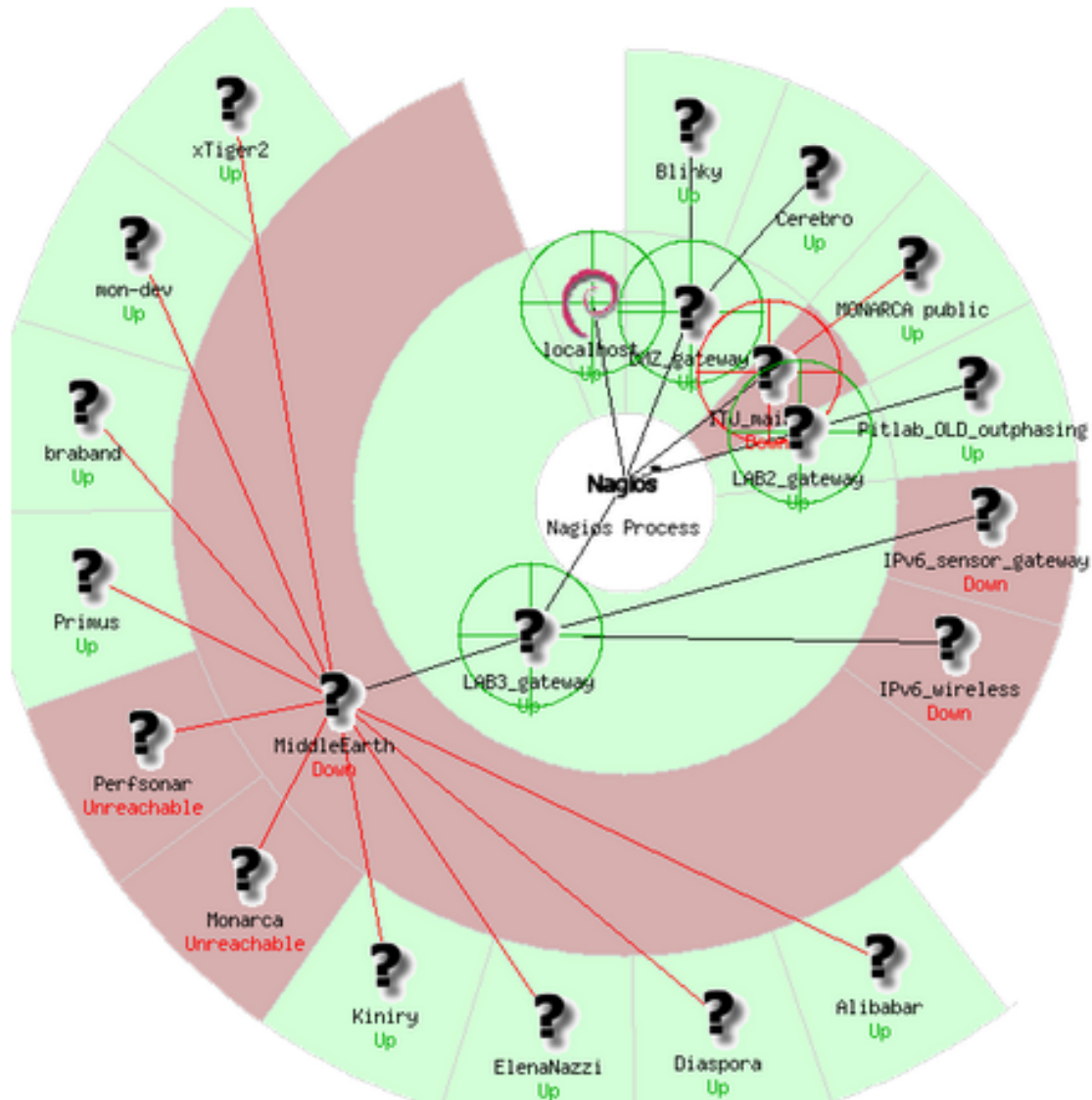
Nagios

- ▶ Nagios is an open source computer system monitor, network monitoring and infrastructure monitoring software application.

Nagios offers monitoring and alerting for servers, switches, applications, and services. It watches hosts and services, alerting users when things go wrong and again when they get better.

(source: wikipedia)

Nagios



Nagios

Current Network Status
 Last Updated: Tue Feb 14 22:50:05 CET 2012
 Updated every 90 seconds
 Nagios® Core™ 3.2.0 - www.nagios.org
 Logged in as nagiosadmin

[View Service Status Detail For All Host Groups](#)
[View Status Overview For All Host Groups](#)
[View Status Summary For All Host Groups](#)
[View Status Grid For All Host Groups](#)

Host Status Totals			
Up	Down	Unreachable	Pending
16	4	2	0
All Problems		All Types	
6		22	

Se	
Ok	Warning
13	0
All	

Host Status Details For All Host Groups

Host	Status	Last Check	Duration	Status Information
Ailabator	UP	2012-02-14 22:47:41	355d 10h 34m 29s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.25 ms
Blinky	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:01	09d 8h 22m 14s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.93 ms
Cerebro	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:11	09d 8h 22m 4s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.57 ms
DMZ_gateway	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:31	09d 8h 22m 4s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.43 ms
Diaspora	UP	2012-02-14 22:48:31	144d 10h 55m 59s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.22 ms
ElenaNazzi	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:51	71d 6h 41m 4s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.29 ms
IPv6_sensor_gateway	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:49:11	1d 14h 4m 24s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.166)
IPv6_wireless	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:49:41	1d 14h 3m 54s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.169)
ITU_main_fw	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:47:41	237d 12h 51m 39s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.142)
Kinky	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:31	78d 12h 37m 54s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.58 ms
LAB2_gateway	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:51	140d 7h 41m 0s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.42 ms
LAB3_gateway	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:01	35d 13h 53m 54s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.48 ms
MONARCA_public	UP	2012-02-14 22:48:41	35d 13h 53m 54s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.30 ms
MiddleEarth	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:45:31	35d 13h 53m 44s	PING CRITICAL - Packet loss = 100%
Monarca	UNREACHABLE	2012-02-14 22:46:41	1d 14h 6m 54s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.167)
Perlsong	UNREACHABLE	2012-02-14 22:45:51	362d 8h 40m 1s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.168)
Pitlab_OLD_outpaving	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:51	1d 14h 22m 14s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.25 ms
Primus	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:21	355d 10h 32m 21s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.03 ms
grabard	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:31	78d 12h 40m 4s+	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.68 ms
localhost	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:41	564d 9h 30m 57s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.02 ms
mon-dev	UP	2012-02-14 22:48:11	33d 19h 32m 24s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.24 ms
xTiger2	UP	2012-02-14 22:47:11	140d 0h 53m 30s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 3.11 ms

Nagios – how to get started?

- ▶ For example by using the NSRC exercises:

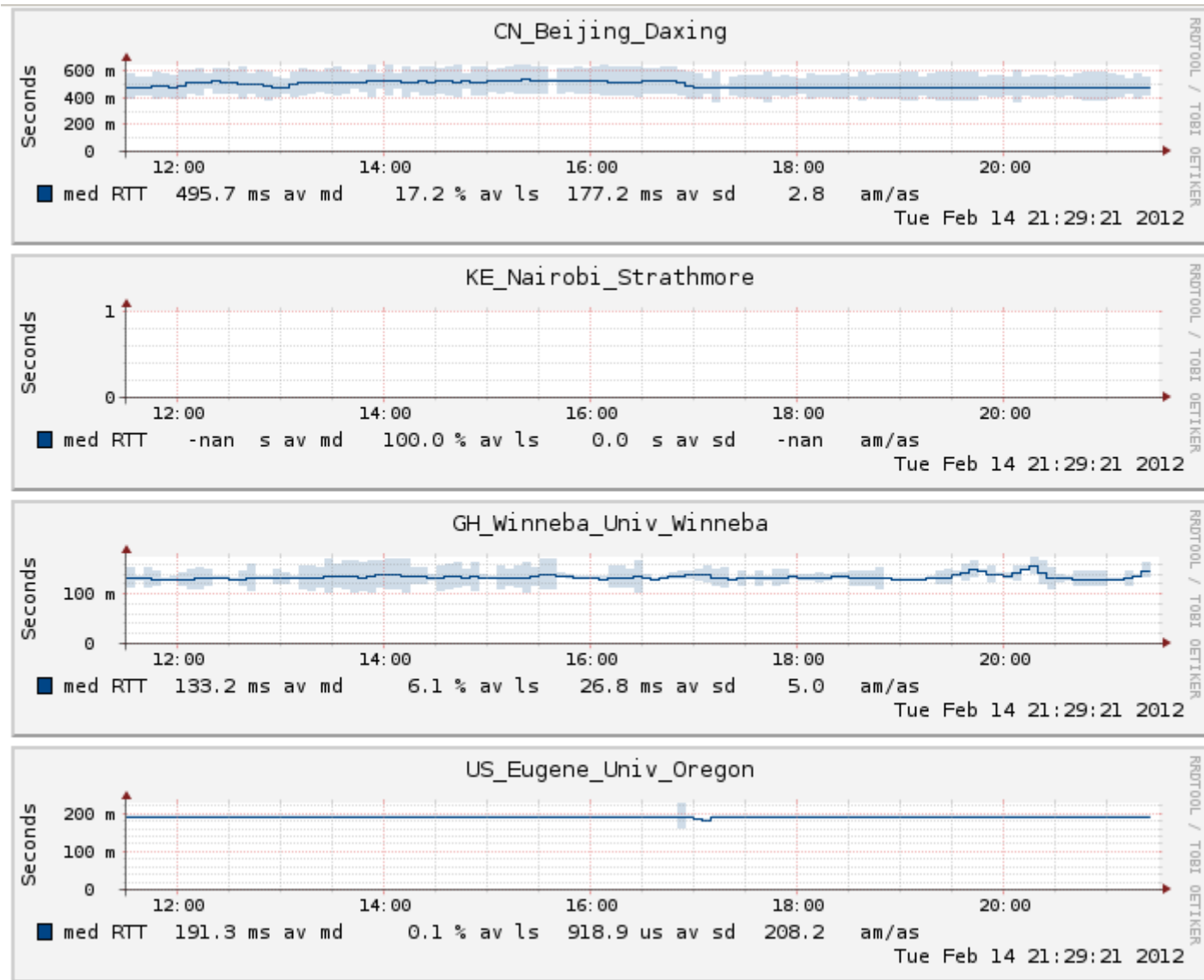
<https://nsrc.org/workshops/ws-files/2011/sanog17/exercises/exercises-nagios.html>

<http://nagios.org>

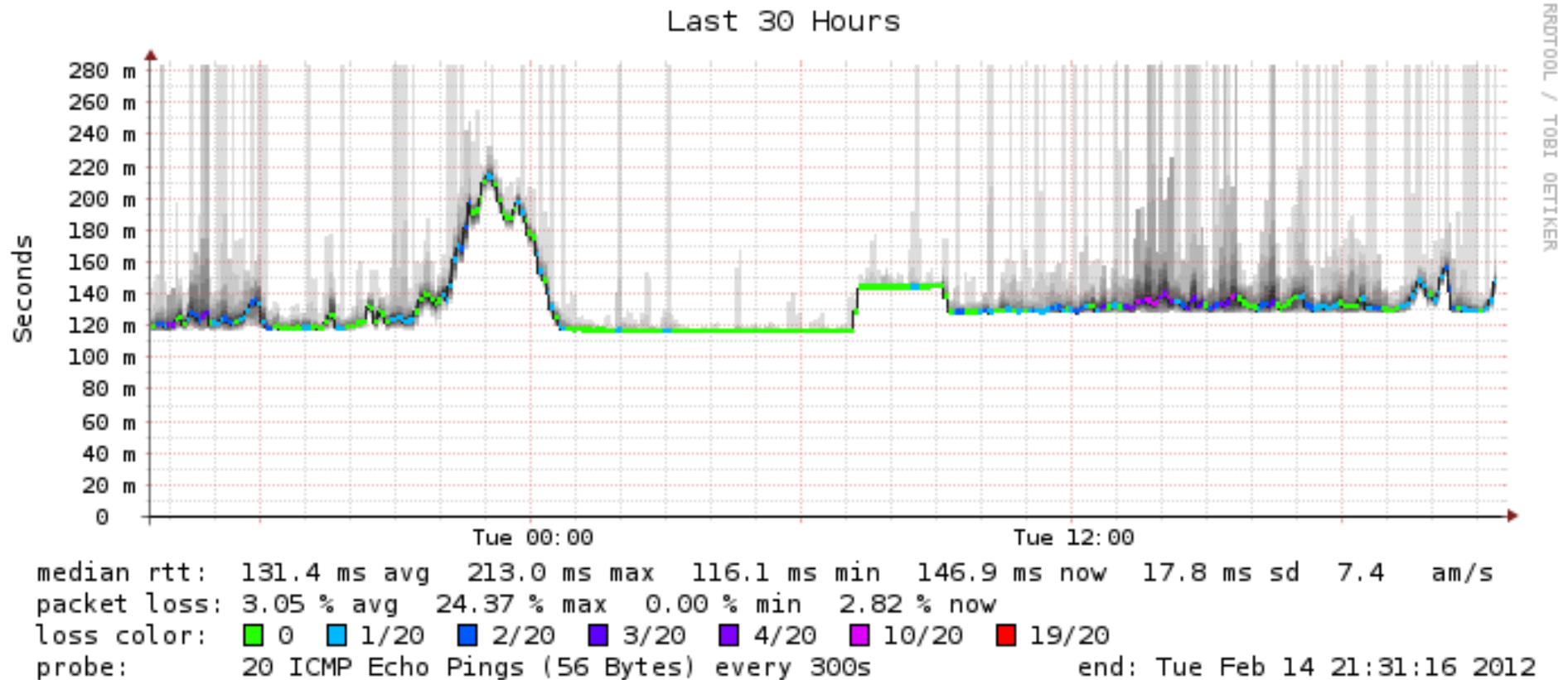
Smokeping

- ▶ Smokeping is a network latency monitor. It measures network latency – rtt, jitter – to a configurable set of destinations on the network, and displays its findings in easy-to-read Web pages.
SmokePing uses RRDtool as its logging and graphing back-end, making the system very efficient. The presentation of the data on the Web is done through a CGI with some AJAX capabilities for interactive graph exploration.
(source: freshmeat)

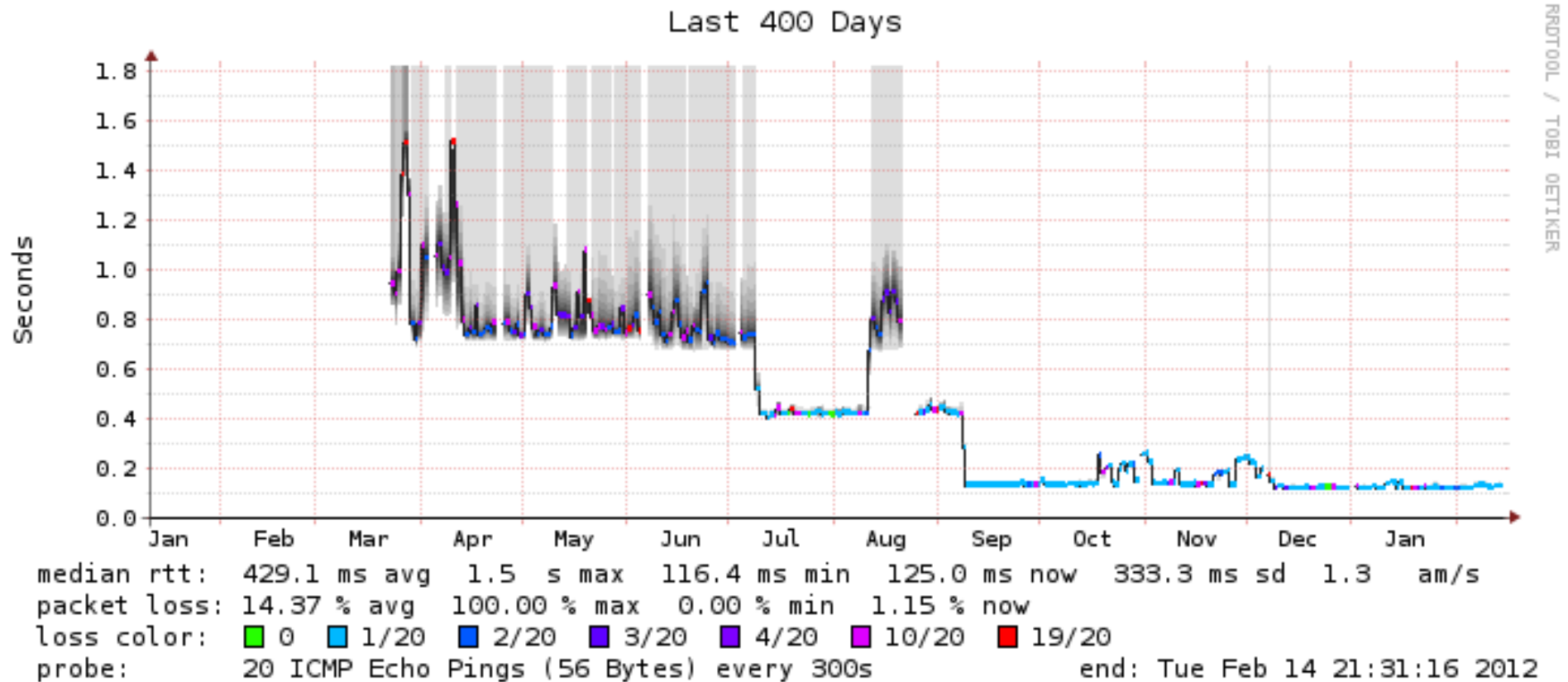
Smokeping



Smokeping

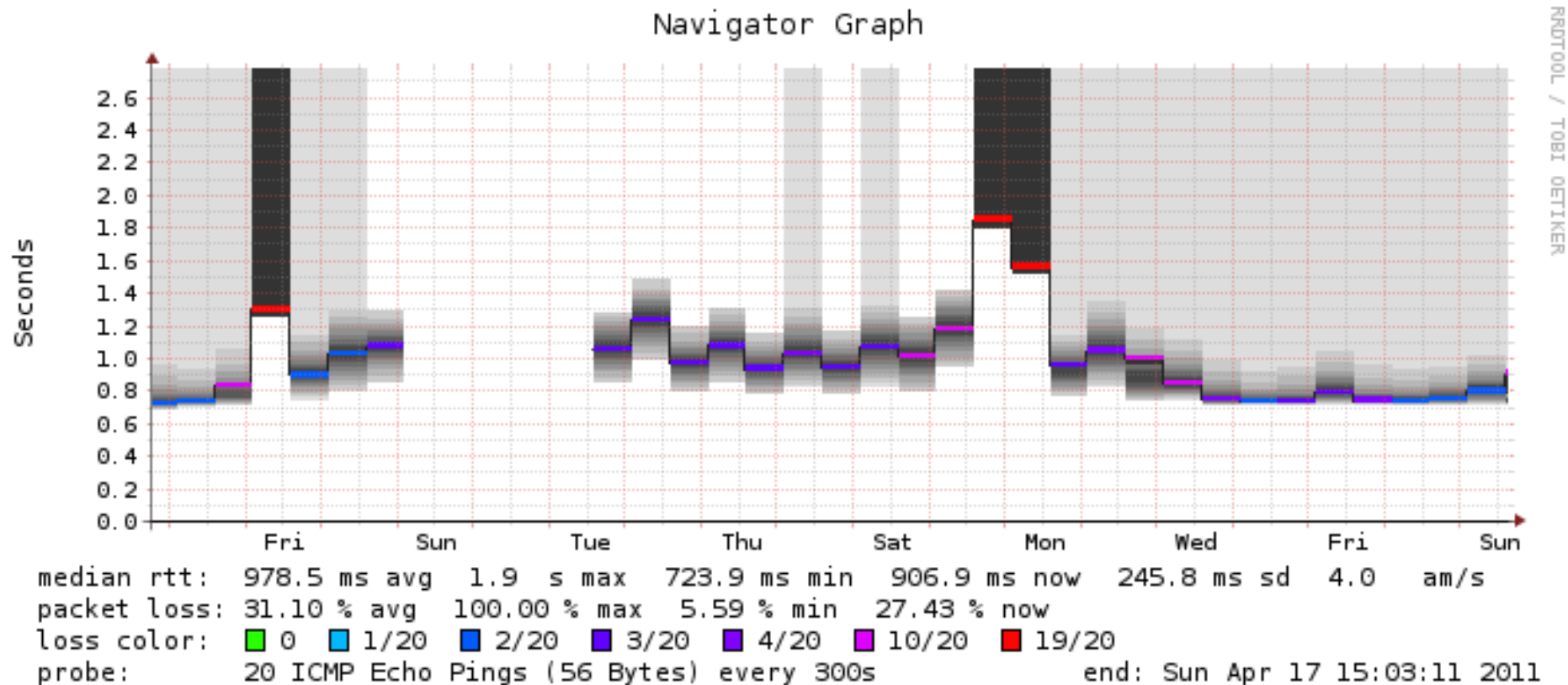


Smokeping



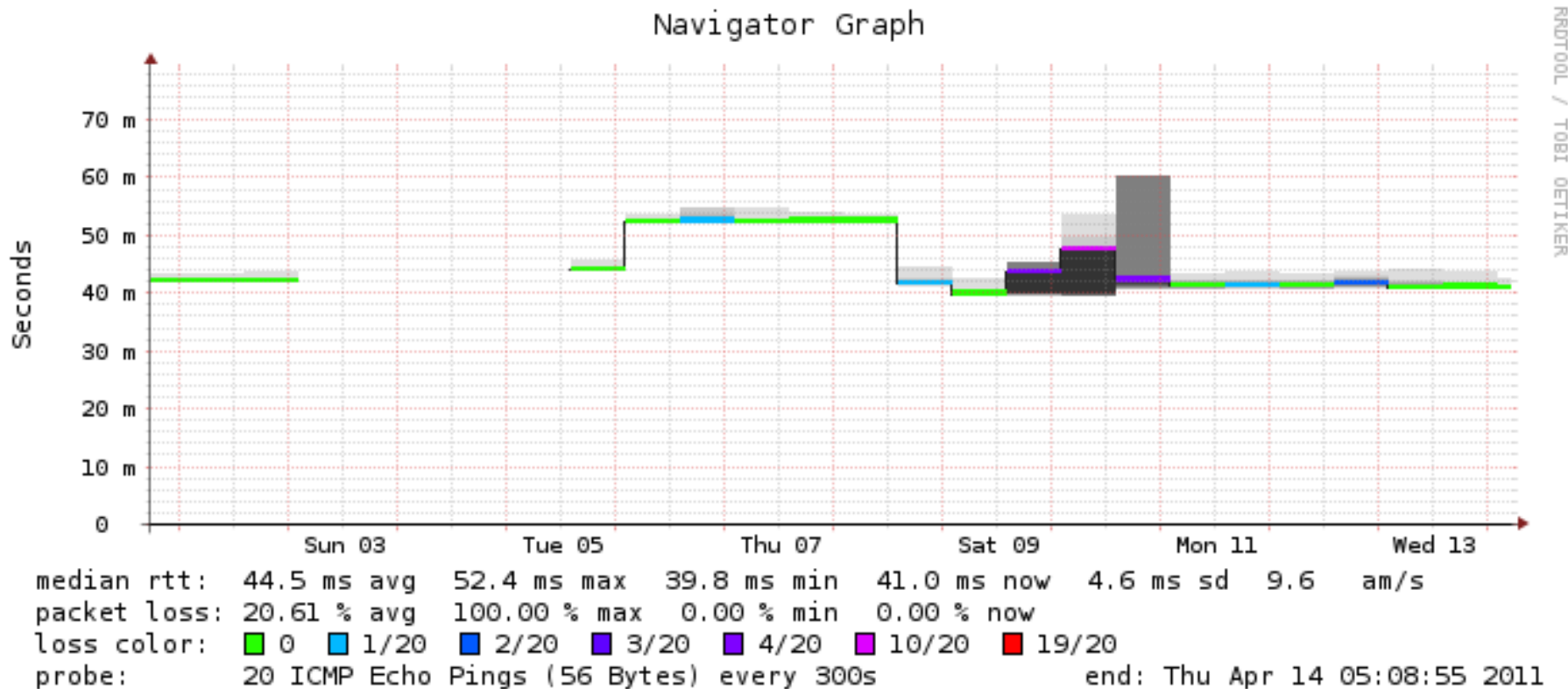
Smokeping

GH_Winneba_Univ_Winneba



Smokeping

IT_Trieste_ICTP



Smokeping – how to get started?

- ▶ For example by using the NSRC exercises:

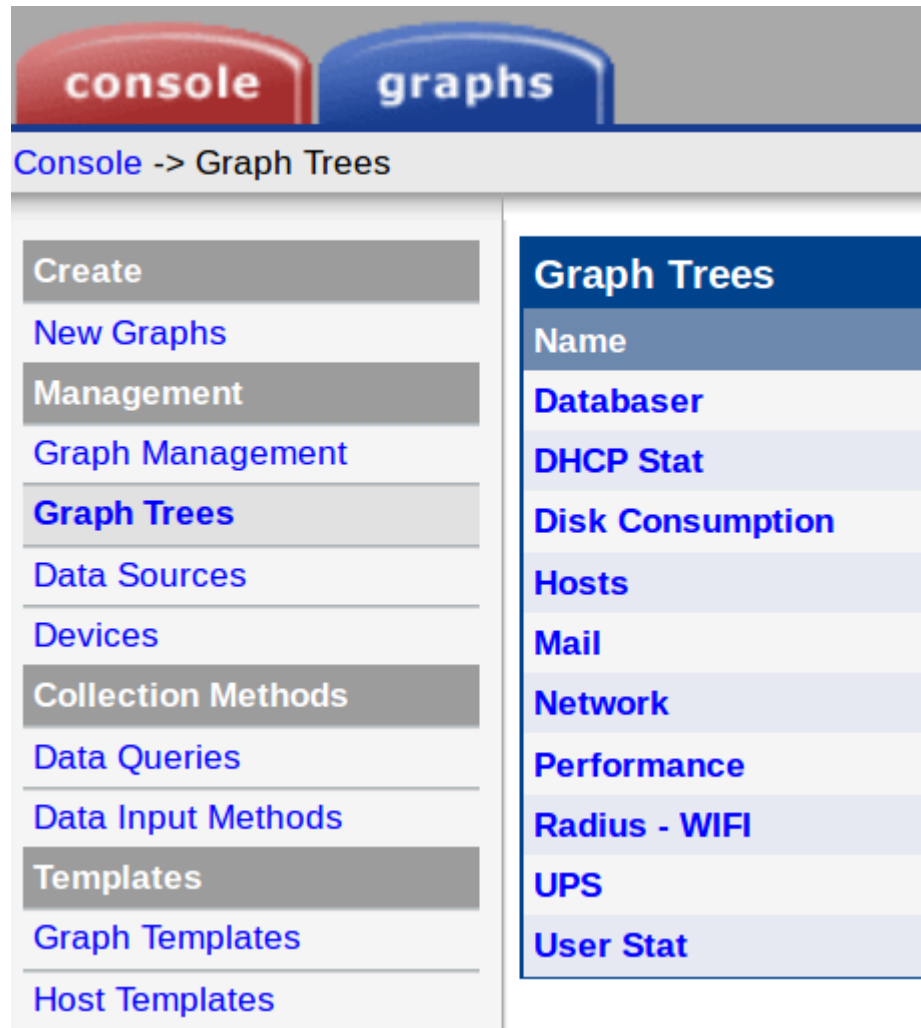
<https://nsrc.org/workshops/ws-files/2011/sanog17/exercises/exercises-smokeping.html>

<http://oss.oetiker.ch/smokeping/>

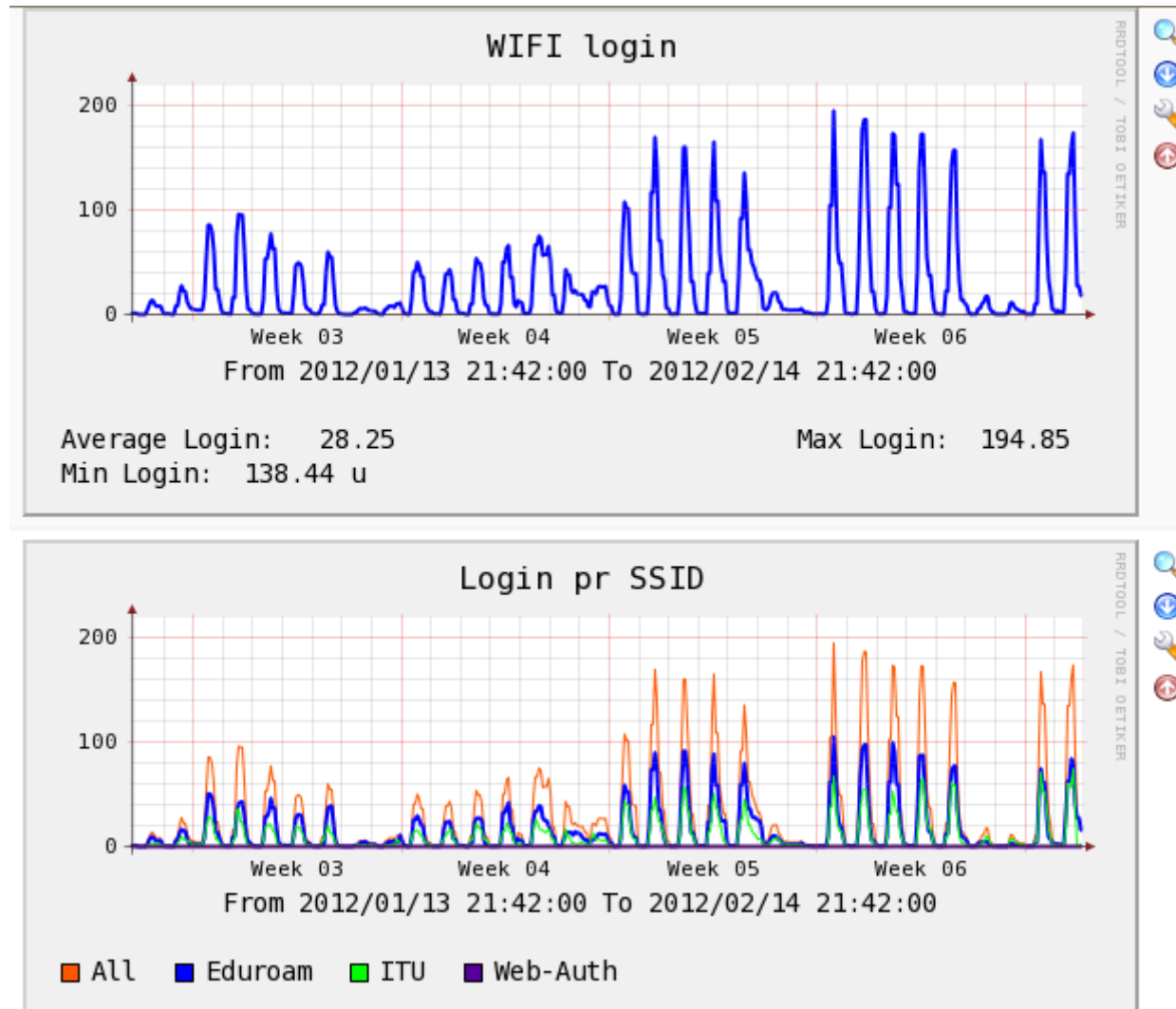
Cacti

- ▶ Cacti is an open source, web-based graphing tool designed as a frontend to RRDtool's data storage and graphing functionality. Cacti allows a user to poll services at predetermined intervals and graph the resulting data. It is generally used to graph time-series data of metrics such as CPU load and network bandwidth utilization. A common usage is to monitor network traffic by polling a network switch or router interface via SNMP.
(source: wikipedia)

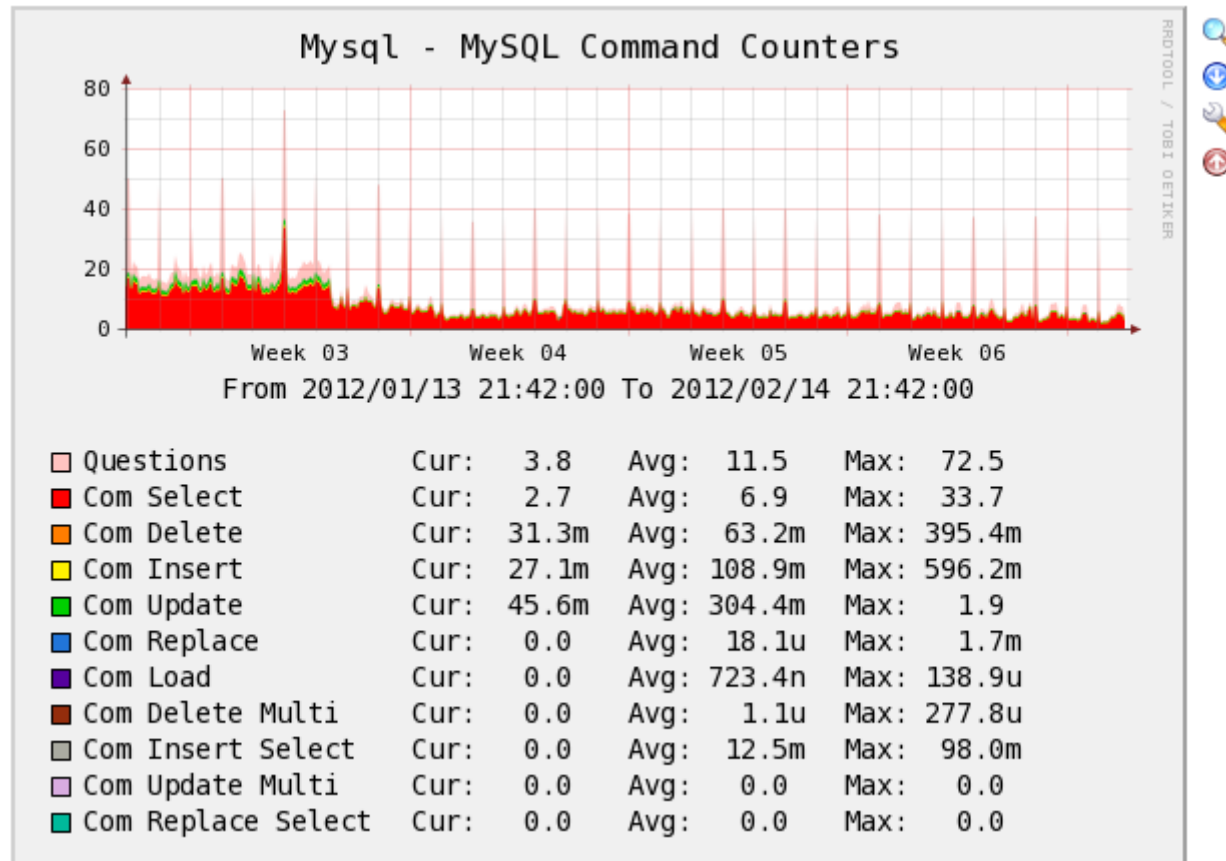
Cacti



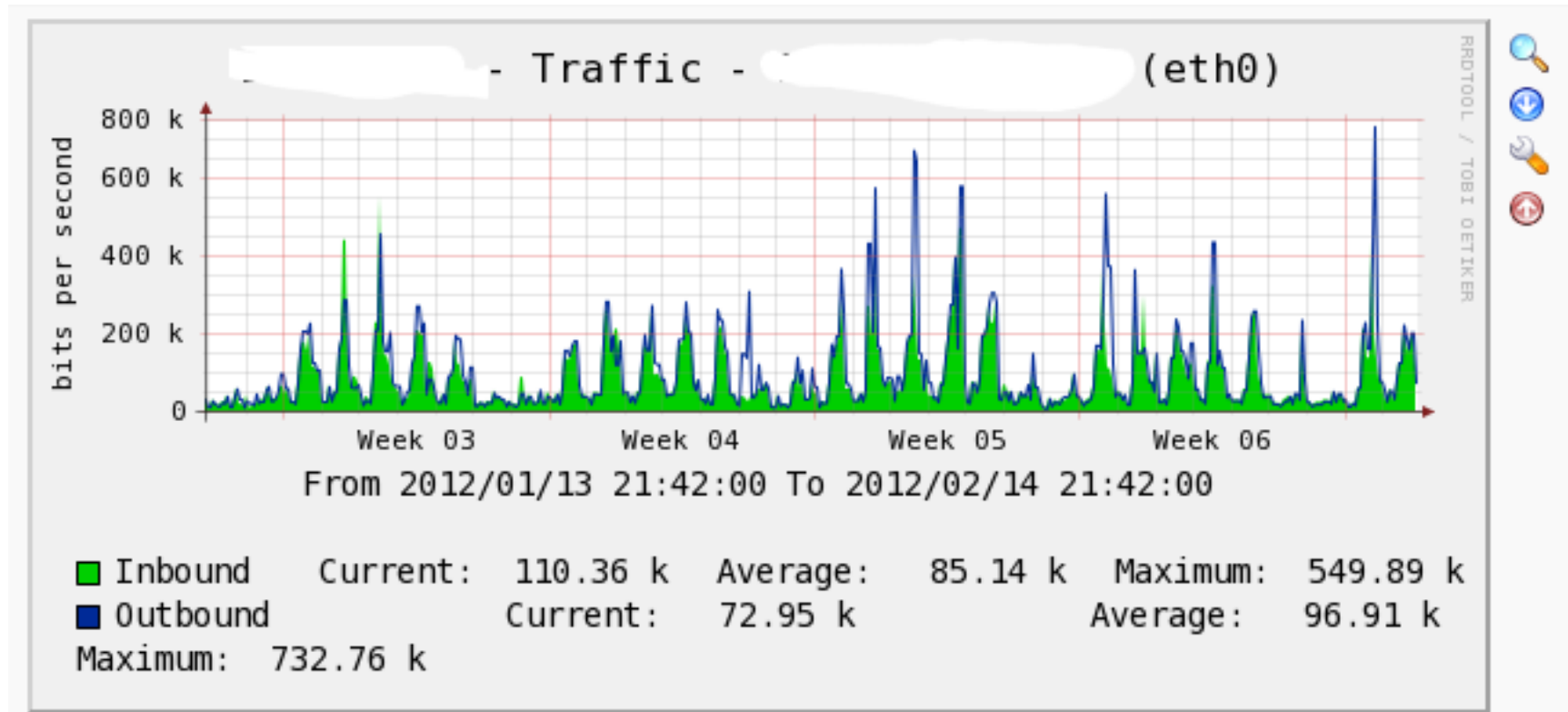
Cacti



Cacti



Cacti



Cacti

Graph Trees

Data Sources

Devices

Collection Methods

Data Queries

Data Input Methods

Templates

Graph Templates

Host Templates

Data Templates

Import/Export

Import Templates

Export Templates

Configuration

Settings

Utilities

System Utilities

User Management

Logout User

Template Name**

APC Battery Indicator

APC Battery Temperature

APC Input Voltage

APC Load

APC Output Voltage

APC RunTime

Barracuda CPU - Idle

Barracuda CPU - System

Barracuda CPU - User

Barracuda Disk - Available

Barracuda Disk - Total

Barracuda Disk - Used

Barracuda Mail Queues - Bounce

Barracuda Mail Queues - Inbound

Barracuda Mail Queues - Outbound

Barracuda Memory - Buffer

Barracuda Memory - Cached

Barracuda Memory - Total Available

Barracuda Memory - Total Free

Barracuda Memory - Total Real

Barracuda Memory - Total Swap

Cisco Router - 5 Minute CPU

DHCP Statistics (SNMP)



- ▶ Cacti is a good tool for monitoring power
- ▶ e.g. solar installations

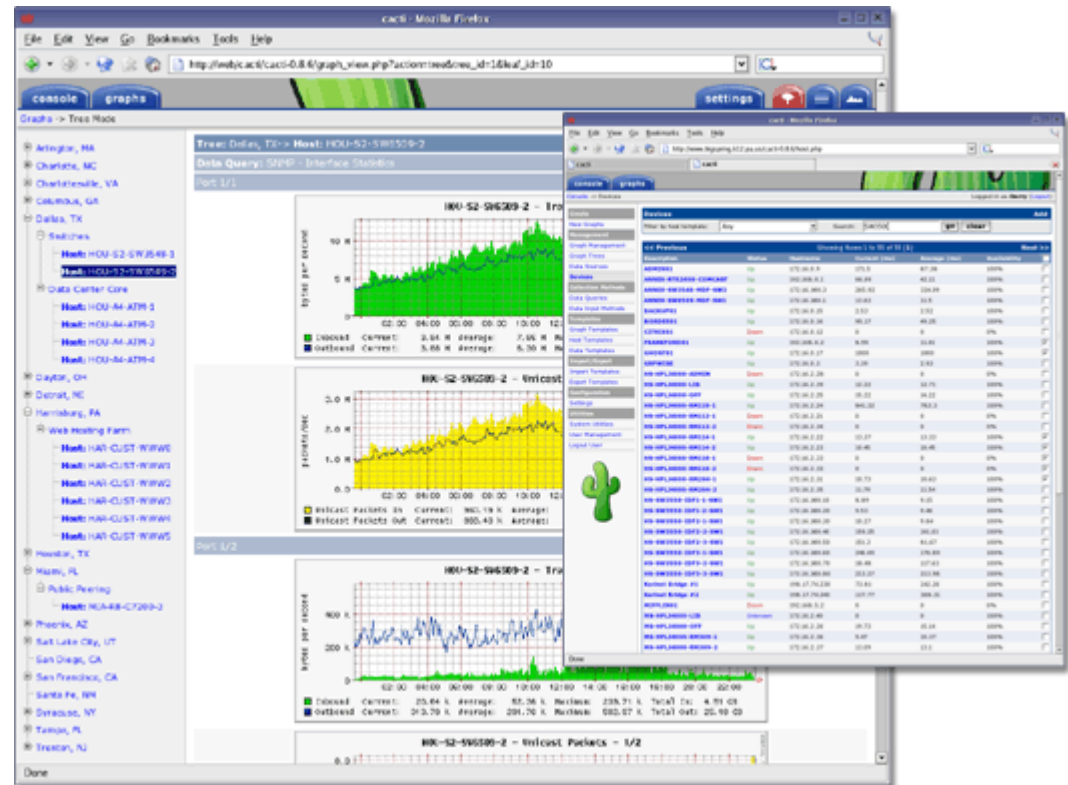
as it can monitor electrical and environmental data

Cacti – how to get started?

- By now you can guess :)

<https://nsrc.org/workshops/2011/afnog-nm/raw-attachment/wiki/Agenda/cacti.pdf>

<http://cacti.net>



SNMP

- ▶ **Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)** is an "Internet-standard protocol for managing devices on IP networks. Devices that typically support SNMP include routers, switches, servers, workstations, printers, modem racks, and more." [1] It is used mostly in network management systems to monitor network-attached devices for conditions that warrant administrative attention. SNMP is a component of the Internet Protocol Suite as defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It consists of a set of standards for network management, including an application layer protocol, a database schema, and a set of data objects. [2]
- ▶ SNMP exposes management data in the form of variables on the managed systems, which describe the system configuration. These variables can then be queried (and sometimes set) by managing applications..
(source: wikipedia)

Other useful tools

- ▶ Command line tools:

mtr – ping and traceroute

nmap – port scanning

- ▶ Iperf

command line client-server tests

```
# iperf -c 130.226.142.162
```

```
Client connecting to 130.226.142.162, TCP port 5001
```

```
TCP window size: 16.0 KByte (default)
```

```
[  3] local 140.105.20.155 port 50523 connected  
with 130.226.142.162 port 5001
```

[ID]	Interval	Transfer	Bandwidth
[3]	0.0-10.0 sec	24.3 MBytes	20.4 Mbits/sec

Other useful tools

- ▶ Wireshark: advanced packet dumper

The screenshot displays the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Tools, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, capture control, and analysis. The main window is titled "wlan0: Capturing - Wireshark".

The packet list pane shows a series of captured packets. The first packet (No. 307) is a TCP segment of a reassembled PDU. Subsequent packets (308-319) are TCP segments and ACKs between the source IP 140.105.20.155 and the destination IP 213.254.17.23. The information column for these packets includes details like sequence numbers, acknowledgment numbers, window sizes, and lengths.

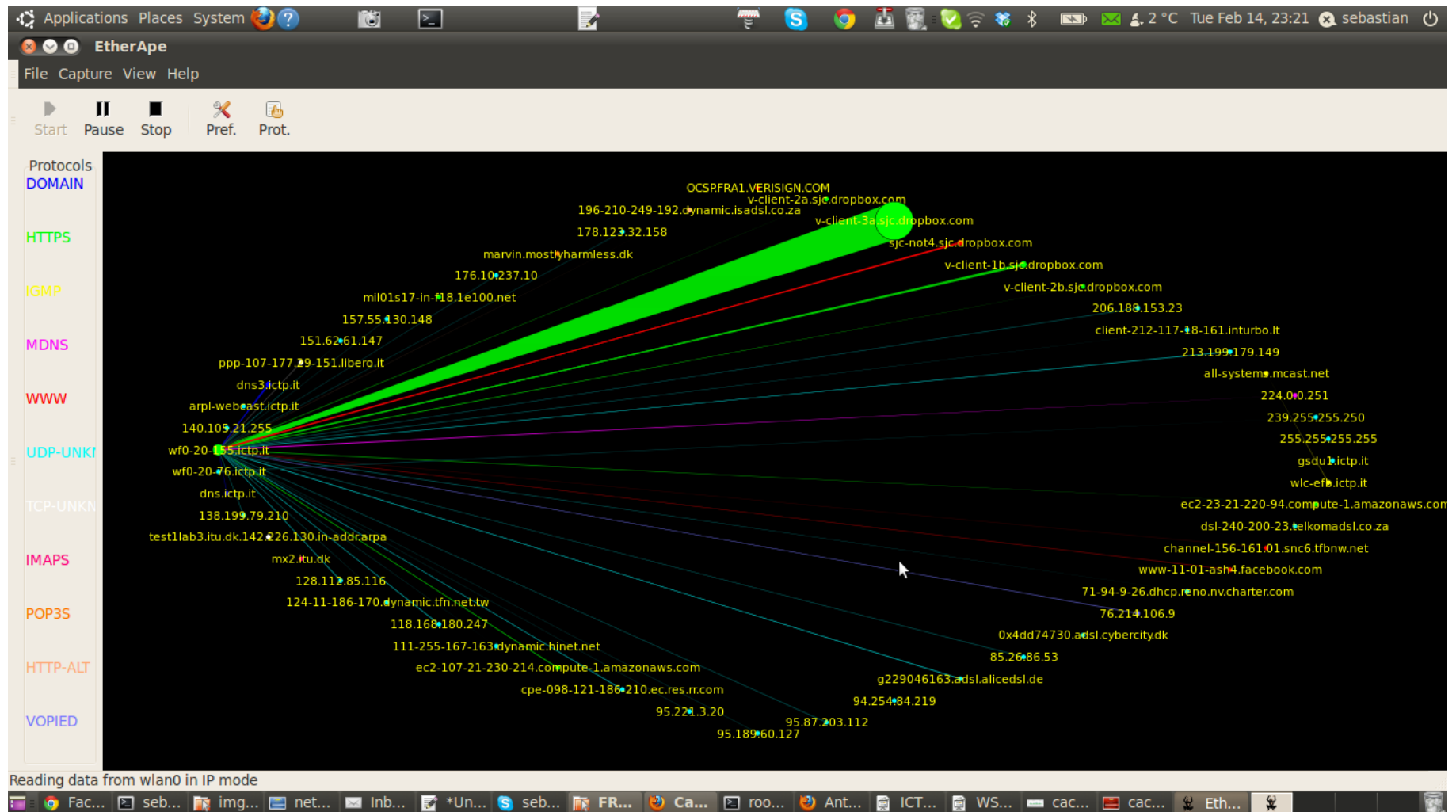
The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 307) shows the following structure:

- Frame 1 (66 bytes on wire, 66 bytes captured)
- IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
- Logical-Link Control
- Data (48 bytes)

The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII format. The status bar at the bottom indicates "wlan0: <live capture in progress> ... Packets: 356 Displayed: 356 Marked: 0".

Other useful tools

- Etherape: visualization toy, but a nice toy :)



Other useful tools

- ▶ Huge performance suite: perfSONAR
- ▶ Traffic, bandwidth: bandwidthd
- ▶ Router config management: Rancid
- ▶ Network Documentation: Netdot
<https://netdot.uoregon.edu/>
- ▶ Intrusion Detection: tripwire, snort
- ▶ Vulnerabilities: Nessus, OpenVAS

And ...

- ▶ There are dozens of others ...

... but I really have to go to bed now :)

Questions?

- ▶ You tell me what you would like to monitor
and we find the right tool for it!

Other useful tools

- ▶ Huge performance suite: perfSONAR
- ▶ Traffic, bandwidth: bandwidthd
- ▶ Router config management: Rancid
- ▶ Network Documentation: Netdot
<https://netdot.uoregon.edu/>
- ▶ Intrusion Detection: tripwire, snort
- ▶ Vulnerabilities: Nessus, OpenVAS