

NETWORK MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

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Goals

- We need to know what we want, to be able to know what we need
- Are Monitoring and Network Management the same thing?
- Do not follow tools, follow methods!

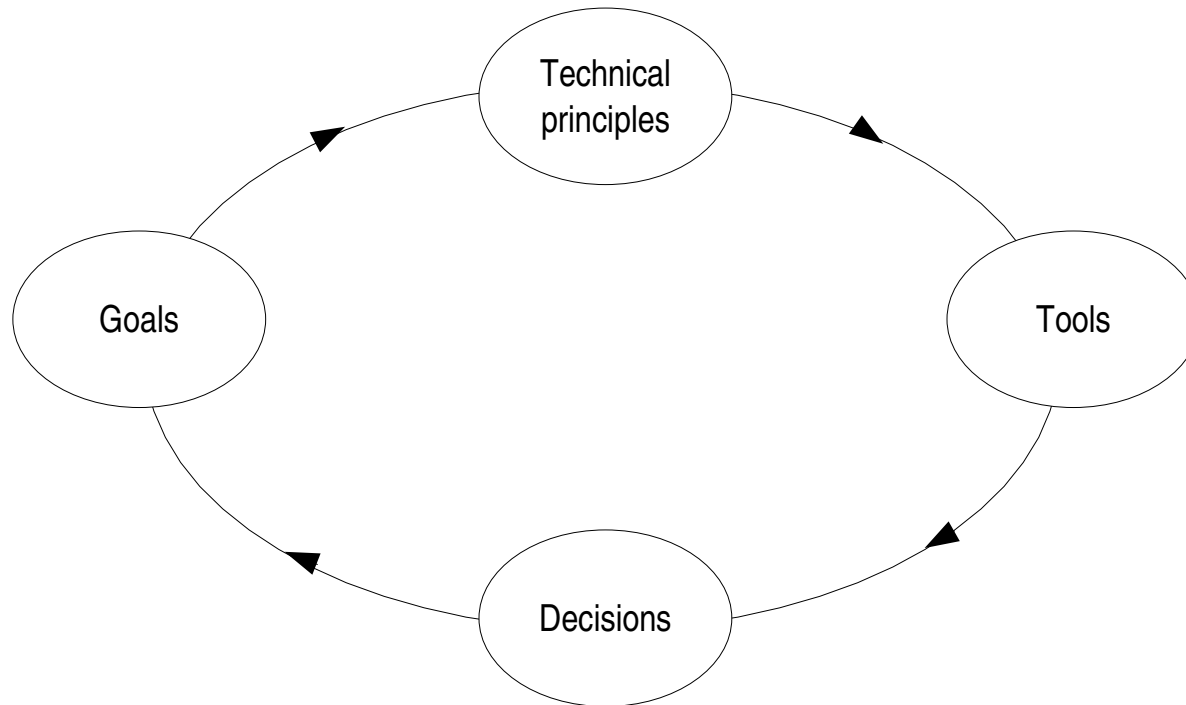
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Methodology

- Focus on goals, not tools
- Understand the technical principles behind the tools
- Understand which technical principles we need to achieve our goals

Goals versus Data monitoring



Monitoring Service Goals

Three examples:

- Save cost by reducing International bandwidth use
- Provide better QoS for VoIP
- Manage Service and Network growth

Goal 1: Save costs in International Bandwidth

Layer	Technical principle
4	Caching, Detect/Block Spam/Viruses (Bayesian Filters)
3	Traffic shaping (Queueing Principles) Traffic accounting (SNMP, Promisc)
2	Network Access Control (Firewalling) Traffic shaping Traffic accounting (SNMP, Promisc)
1	Wireless Access Control Collect Wireless Layer-2 Data (SNMP)

Goal 2: QoS for VoIP

<i>Layer</i>	<i>Technical principle</i>
4	
3	Traffic shaping (Queueing Principles) Traffic accounting (SNMP, Promisc)
2	Traffic shaping (Queueing Principles) Traffic accounting (SNMP, Promisc)
1	Collect Layer-2 Data (SNMP) Reduce wireless latency

Goal 3: Managing service and Network Growth

<i>Layer</i>	<i>Technical principle</i>
4	Virus/Spam, SQL (Service Balancing)
3	Collect TCP/UDP Statistics, Firewall Balancing
2	Collect IP Layer Statistics, Routing principles
1	Collect Layer-2 Data (SNMP)

Technical Principles

Five technical principles:

- SNMP/MIB
- Traffic Accounting
- Traffic Shaping
- Bayesian Filters
- Virus fingerprints

SNMP/MIB

- Operation and maintenance protocol for network computer networks and network devices
- Server/client architecture
- Client queries remote network devices
 - Statistical information, private data
- SNMP-enabled device contains a statistical information database (MIB)
- ⊕ Interoperability and ability to be extended
- ⊖ Complex encoding rules, inefficient coding

SNMP/MIB

- SNMP is also “traffic” in your network
 - Minimize overhead by asking smart queries
- SNMPv1 does not provide encrypted authentication
 - Mind your passwords
- SNMP consumes CPU

SNMP/MIB



- Wireless vendors implement **proprietary sets** of wireless information in MIBs
- The mechanism to retrieve certain kind of wireless data varies
- Wireless devices are equipment with own “Management tools”
- Integration of different management tools is normally complicated as the code seldom is open source
- Write your own wireless management system!

Traffic Accounting

General principal for monitoring traffic statistics:

- Network decisions
- Troubleshooting
- Monitoring host activities

Traffic Accounting

- Packet and byte counts
- Protocol distribution statistics
- IP checksum errors
- Discovery of active hosts
- Data activity among host

Traffic Accounting

- Active
 - Enable SNMP in all routers/bridges of the network
- Passive
 - Promiscuous mode
 - Requires direct access to channel and CPU to gather and digest information

Traffic Shaping

- Control traffic flow
- Guarantee certain performance
- Queueing disciplines in IP layer
 - Latency and congestion
 - Bandwidth and fairness

Traffic Shaping



- Modification of IEEE 802.11 MAC layer in IEEE 802.11-based products to implement similar behaviour using proprietary mechanisms that does not ensure interoperability
- Proxim has implemented a proprietary polling mechanism (WORP) to allocate network capacity by using time slots

Queuing disciplines and latency

- Applied on outgoing traffic
 - Outgoing is normally bottleneck
- Buffert overflow
 - Dropping TCP packets ->Retransmission
 - Latency
- Prioritization of packets
 - User interaction (ssh, rtp)
 - Bulk traffic (ftp, http)

Bandwidth management by packet queuing

Can ensure:

- QoS
 - A certain bitrate to a specific host
 - Limited throughput for a specific service
- Fair network
 - Customer gets what he/she paid for

Bandwidth management by packet queuing

- Classful queuing disciplines
 - Hierarchical structure
 - Class specifies queueing algorithm, bitrate, ceiling limit (depending on protocol, IP, subnet)
- HTB (classful)
 - Controlling bandwidth by simulating slow links
- SFQ (classless)
 - Fairness with saturated link

Bayesian Filters

- Content based anti-spam filter
 - Header (sender and message paths)
 - Embedded HTML code
 - Word pairs and phrases
 - Meta information
- Adaptive – self learning by error reports
- No manual wordlist
 - Initial list created by analysing content

Bayesian Filters



- Place your anti-spam filter before the mails enter your wireless infrastructure
- Placing mail relay agent with anti-spam filters on the other side of you international link can save 10-20% of your international bandwidth costs

Virus Fingerprints (signatures)

- Fingerprints: Computer instructions or derivatives of them used by known viruses
- Antivirus programs
 - Uses virus fingerprints to scan code
 - Online constantly updated databases
- Heuristic scanning algorithms
 - Creates permutations of known viruses to predict future mutated viruses

Monitoring Tools

Free and open source tools:

- MRTG
- Ntop
- SpamAssassin
- Clam Antivirus (Clam AV)

Monitoring the wireless



- Vendor specific monitoring tools (for certain operating system)
 - Brings limited usage
- N vendors implies n network monitoring tools
- Single interface by integration (SNMP/MIB -> MRTG)

MRTG

- Multi Router Traffic grapher
- Monitor and display network parameters (CPU, traffic load)
- Uses data from SNMP-enabled devices
- Graphical web based interface

MRTG

Configuration of MRTG:

- Pre-requirements: web server, MRTG installed, IP address and SNMP password of device you want to monitor
- Create configuration file for MRTG (*cfgmaker*)
- Create a “cron” process that runs MRTG

MRTG: Bandwidth monitoring

1. Create default config file for mrtg
> `cfgmaker password@IP > /etc/mrtg_b.cfg`

2. Change working directory of MRTG in `mrtg_b.cfg`
WorkDir: `/var/www/mrtg`

3. Create periodic task by adding the following line in `/etc/crontab`
`*/5 * * * * root /usr/bin/mrtg /etc/mrtg_b.cfg`

MRTG: SN/R monitoring

- Need data from MIB of wireless device
- How to find the right queries (OID)?
 - Reverse engineering!
- Use proprietary network manager to monitor traffic (link-test)

MRTG: SN/R monitoring

```
19:41:21.448323 10.10.10.12.1260 > 10.10.10.254.snmp:
GetRequest(29) .1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.1.7.0
0x0000  4500 0048 77b2 0000 8011 99d5 0a0a 0a0c      E..Hw.....
0x0010  0a0a 0afe 04ec 00a1 0034 64bb 302a 0201      .....4d.0*..
0x0020  0004 0670 7562 6c69 63a0 1d02 0201 0302      ...public.....
0x0030  0100 0201 0030 1130 0f06 0b2b 0601 0401      .....0.0...+....
0x0040  857a 0201 0700 0500                          .z.....
19:41:21.448854 10.10.10.254.snmp > 10.10.10.12.1260:
GetResponse(30) .1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.1.7.0=2 (DF)
0x0000  4500 0049 0037 4000 4011 1150 0a0a 0afe
E..l.7@.@..P....
0x0010  0a0a 0a0c 00a1 04ec 0035 62b5 302b 0201      .....5b.0+..
0x0020  0004 0670 7562 6c69 63a2 1e02 0201 0302      ...public.....
0x0030  0100 0201 0030 1230 1006 0b2b 0601 0401      .....0.0...+....
```

Connected users to AP

Write Integer 50 in OIDs:

1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.5.1,
1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.5.1,
1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.5.3

Write Integer 3 in OIDs:

1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.4.1,
1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.4.2,
1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.4.3

Retrieve the OID:

1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.1.0

Signal & noise parameters

Write Integer 1500, 25, 80 in OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.2.1.27.n

1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.2.1.26.n

1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.2.1.25.n

Retrieve signal by reading:

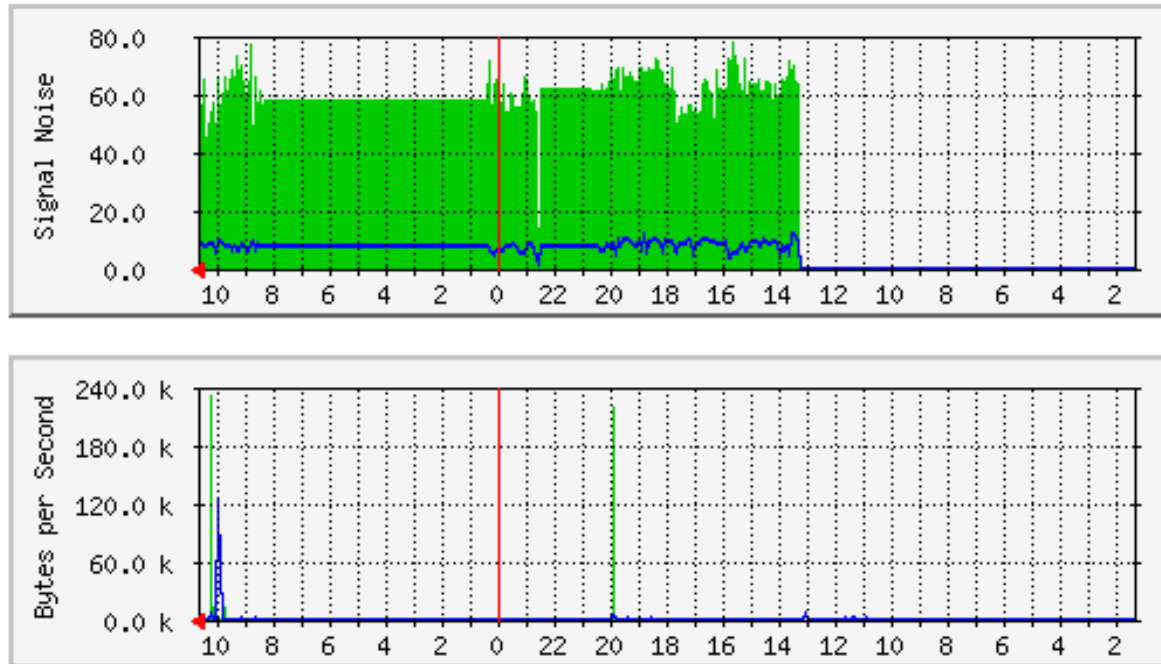
1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.2.1.32.n

Retrieve noise by reading:

1.3.6.1.4.1.762.2.5.2.1.33.n

where <n> refers to the integer assigned to the wireless device

Wireless with MRTG



MRTG – IP information (Layer 3) and wireless information (Layer 2)

Ntop

Free and open source (GPL)

- Traffic measurement
- Traffic characterization and monitoring
- Detection of network security violations
- Network optimization and planning

Traffic measurement

- Sent and received data per protocol
- IP multicast
- TCP session history
- TCP/UDP services used and traffic distribution
- Bandwidth utility (actual, average, peak)
- Traffic distributions (among subnets)

Traffic characterization and monitoring

Identifying situations where network rules and thresholds are not followed by detecting:

- Duplicated use of IP addresses
- NICs in promiscuous mode
- Misconfigurations in software
- Service misuse (proxy servers etc.)
- Excessive bandwidth utilization

Detection of network security violations

Detection of network attacks such as:

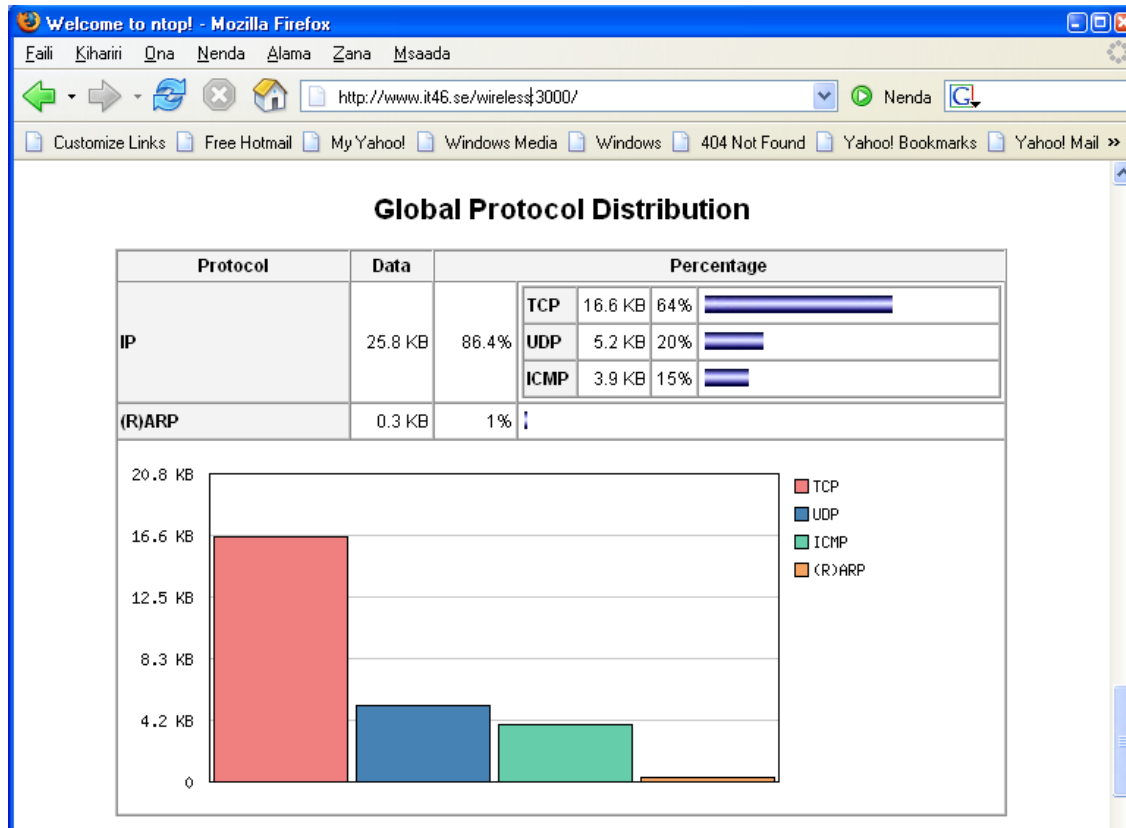
- Portscan
- Spoofing
- Spyes
- Trojan horses
- Denial of Service (DoS)

Network and optimization and planning

Identify suboptimal configurations and non-efficient utilization of available bandwidth

- Unnecessary protocols
- Suboptimal routing (ICMP redirect)
- Traffic patterns and distribution

Ntop



SpamAssassin

- Don't block, just tag!
- Gives each message a score based on:
 - Header and body phrases
 - Bayesian filter
 - Whitelists/blacklists
 - Collaborative spam identification databases
 - DNS blocklists
 - Character sets and locales

Clam Antivirus

- Does not delete or clean infected file, just tags it
- Fast scanning of directories and file
- Detection of over 30 000 viruses, worms and trojan horses
- Scans archives and compressed files
- Contains advanced database updater with support for virus signatures

Flooding the network

```
18:12:36.432838 172.168.0.36.2231 > 172.168.82.53.445: S 1068540375:1068540375(0) win 64240 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
0x0000 4500 0030 119f 4000 8006 3d7f aca8 0024          E..0..@...=.....$
0x0010 aca8 5235 08b7 01bd 3fb0 a1d7 0000 0000          ..R5....?.....
0x0020 7002 faf0 f088 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402          p.....
18:12:36.441460 172.168.0.23.1433 > 172.168.227.122.445: S 2018273998:2018273998(0) win 64240 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
0x0000 4500 0030 8a9c 4000 8006 3349 aca8 0017          E..0..@...3l....
0x0010 aca8 e37a 0599 01bd 784c 6ace 0000 0000          ...z....xLj....
0x0020 7002 faf0 60db 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402          p...'.....
18:12:36.441731 172.168.0.23.1435 > 172.168.196.106.445: S 2018316905:2018316905(0) win 64240 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
0x0000 4500 0030 8a9d 4000 8006 5258 aca8 0017          E..0..@...RX....
0x0010 aca8 c46a 059b 01bd 784d 1269 0000 0000          ...j....xM.i....
0x0020 7002 faf0 d84d 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402          p....M.....
18:12:36.443252 arp who-has 172.168.0.247 tell 172.168.0.27
0x0000 0001 0800 0604 0001 0006 5ba6 3815 aca8          .....[.8...
0x0010 001b 0000 0000 0000 aca8 00f7 0000 0000          .....
0x0020 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000          .....
18:12:36.445470 172.168.0.27.2367 > 172.168.160.143.445: S 767169456:767169456(0) win 64240 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
0x0000 4500 0030 3f8b 4000 8006 c141 aca8 001b          E..0?.@....A....
0x0010 aca8 a08f 093f 01bd 2dba 13b0 0000 0000          .....?-.....
0x0020 7002 faf0 41cd 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402          p..A.....
18:12:36.447728 172.168.0.36.2235 > 172.168.217.194.445: S 1068598455:1068598455(0) win 64240 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
0x0000 4500 0030 11a0 4000 8006 b5f0 aca8 0024          E..0..@.....$
0x0010 aca8 d9c2 08bb 01bd 3fb1 84b7 0000 0000          .....?.....
0x0020 7002 faf0 8616 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402          p.....
18:12:36.448124 172.168.0.36.2232 > 172.168.97.176.445: S 1068654094:1068654094(0) win 64240 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
0x0000 4500 0030 11a1 4000 8006 2e02 aca8 0024          E..0..@.....$
0x0010 aca8 61b0 08b8 01bd 3fb2 5e0e 0000 0000          ..a.....?^.....
0x0020 7002 faf0 24d4 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402          p...$......
```

Conclusions

- Monitoring raw data will not help
- You need to monitor to have a good network management
- Set your goals, find the technical principles and then choose your tools
- If a tool does NOT do what you want or does far more of what you need, consider building one.