



NFSEN Exercise - 2

What we will do

- 1 Your router should be sending flows to one PC in your group, and one PC in your neighbor group. Confirm this!
- 2 Ensure NfSen is running by browsing on the page and ensuring you can see the graphs with no errors indicated
- 3 We will now see what type of traffic is passing through the two routers

Create a Stat to graph specific traffic

- On the PC receiving flows, open the NFSEN page and click on 'live' on the top right of the page and select "New Profile ..." – *You may need to select several times as NfSen is picky.*
 - Enter the name 'HTTP_TRAFFIC' for the profile name and additionally create a new group called "groupX" where X is your group number
 - Select individual channels and shadow profile.
 - Individual channel – can create channels with own filters
 - Shadow profile – save hard disk space by not creating new data but instead analyses already collected data
- ➔ **See next page for an example image...**

Profile:	HTTP_TRAFFIC	?
Group:	New group ... group1	?
Description:	edit	
Start:	Format: yyyy-mm-dd-HH-MM	?
End:	Format: yyyy-mm-dd-HH-MM	?
Max. Size:	10G	?
Expire:	60 Days	?
Channels:	☐ 1:1 channels from profile live ☒ individual channels	?
Type:	☐ Real Profile ☒ Shadow Profile	?
Cancel Create Profile		

Click "Create Profile"
at the bottom of the
menu.

Profile: HTTP_TRAFFIC 

Group:	group1 
Description:	
Type:	Continuous / shadow 
Start:	2012-10-11-21-0
End:	2012-10-11-22-5
Last Update:	2012-10-11-22-5
Size:	0 B
Max. Size:	unlimited
Expire:	never
Status:	OK

 **Channel List:** 

Click on the plus (+) sign next to 'Channel List' at the bottom of the page then fill the next page as below and click on 'Add Channel' at the bottom.

The filter "any" means ALL traffic. Select your sources in "Available Sources" and press the ">>" to add them to "Selected Sources"

Channel name

Colour:	Enter new value #abcdef or Select a colour from						
Sign:	+						
Order:	1						
Filter:	any 						
Sources:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Available Sources</th> <th></th> <th>Selected Sources</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> << >> </td> <td> rtr1 rtr2 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Available Sources		Selected Sources		<< >>	rtr1 rtr2
Available Sources		Selected Sources					
	<< >>	rtr1 rtr2					

Channel name		pc2							
Colour:	Enter new value	#FF0033 or Select a colour from	v						
Sign:	+ v	Order:	2 v						
Filter:	src port 80 and dst host 10.10.1.2 edit								
Sources:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Available Sources</th> <th></th> <th>Selected Sources</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> v v </td> <td> rtr1 rtr2 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Available Sources		Selected Sources		v v	rtr1 rtr2		
Available Sources		Selected Sources							
	v v	rtr1 rtr2							
Cancel Add Channel									

Add another channel by clicking the plus sign as before next to 'Channel List'. Fill the details as shown on the left. Replace pc2 with a pc number that is **NOT receiving flows in your group!** Also, replace the IP address in the Filter to match the IP of the PC in question.

With this, we will track how much HTTP traffic is going to that PC. That is how much is actually being downloaded. In a HTTP download, source traffic is from port 80 always

Ensure you change the color. You can use the color picker or enter the value shown in this example

Select the two routers as the source then click add channel

Activate the profile

Profile: HTTP_TRAFFIC	
Group:	group1
Description:	
Type:	Continuous / shadow
Start:	2012-10-11-21-
End:	2012-10-11-21-
Last Update:	2012-10-11-21-
Size:	0 B
Max. Size:	unlimited
Expire:	never
Status:	new
Channel List:	
pc2	
Colour:	#FF0033
Sign:	+
Order:	2
Filter:	src port 80 and dst host 10.10.1.2

- Click the green tick to activate your new profile.
- Click on Live then select the group you created and “HTTP_TRAFFIC” you will see your profile. Then click on the “Home” menu item on the upper left of the NfSen screen.

Download HTTP data to pcY

Log in on pcY and use the `wget` command to simulate an HTTP download to pcY.

```
ssh sysadm@pcY.ws.nsrc.org  
$ cd /tmp  
$ wget http://noc.ws.nsrc.org/downloads/BigFile
```

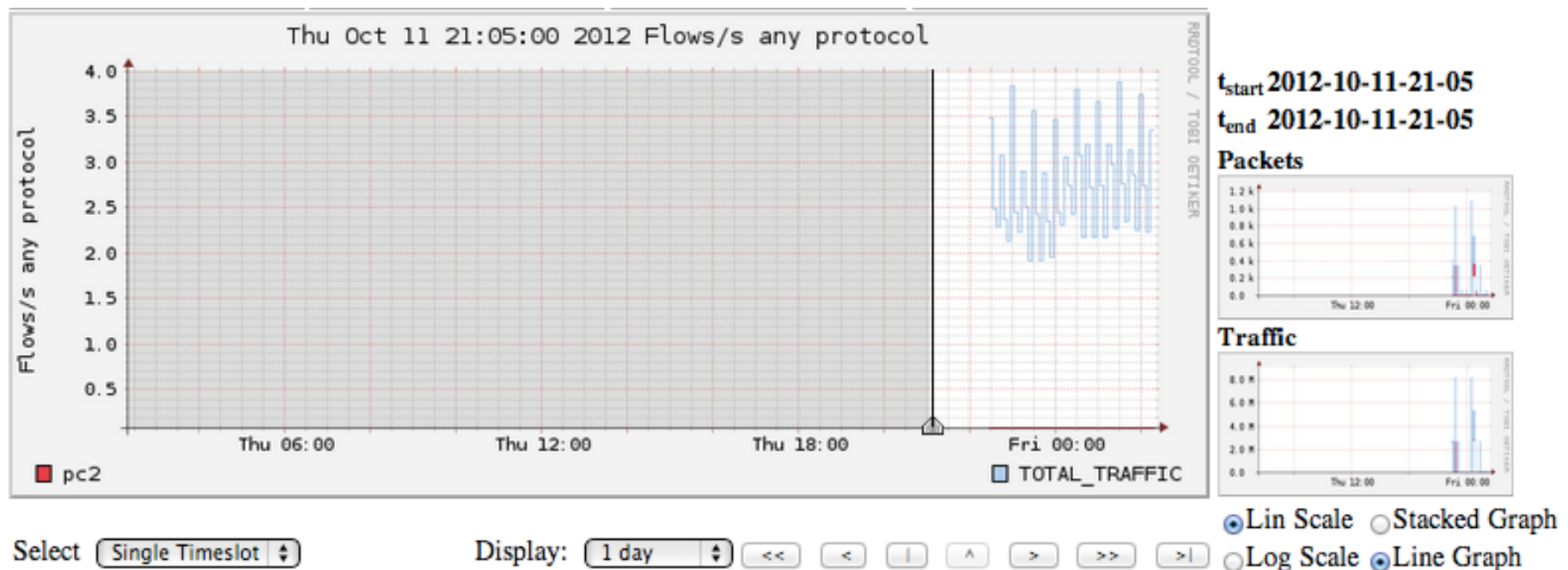
Once the download completes you can delete the file:

```
$ rm /tmp/BigFile  
$ exit
```

(to log off from pcY)

See the traffic

Your graph will take up to 15 min to update. Go to Graphs then Traffic. Then go to details and select 'Line Graph' at bottom



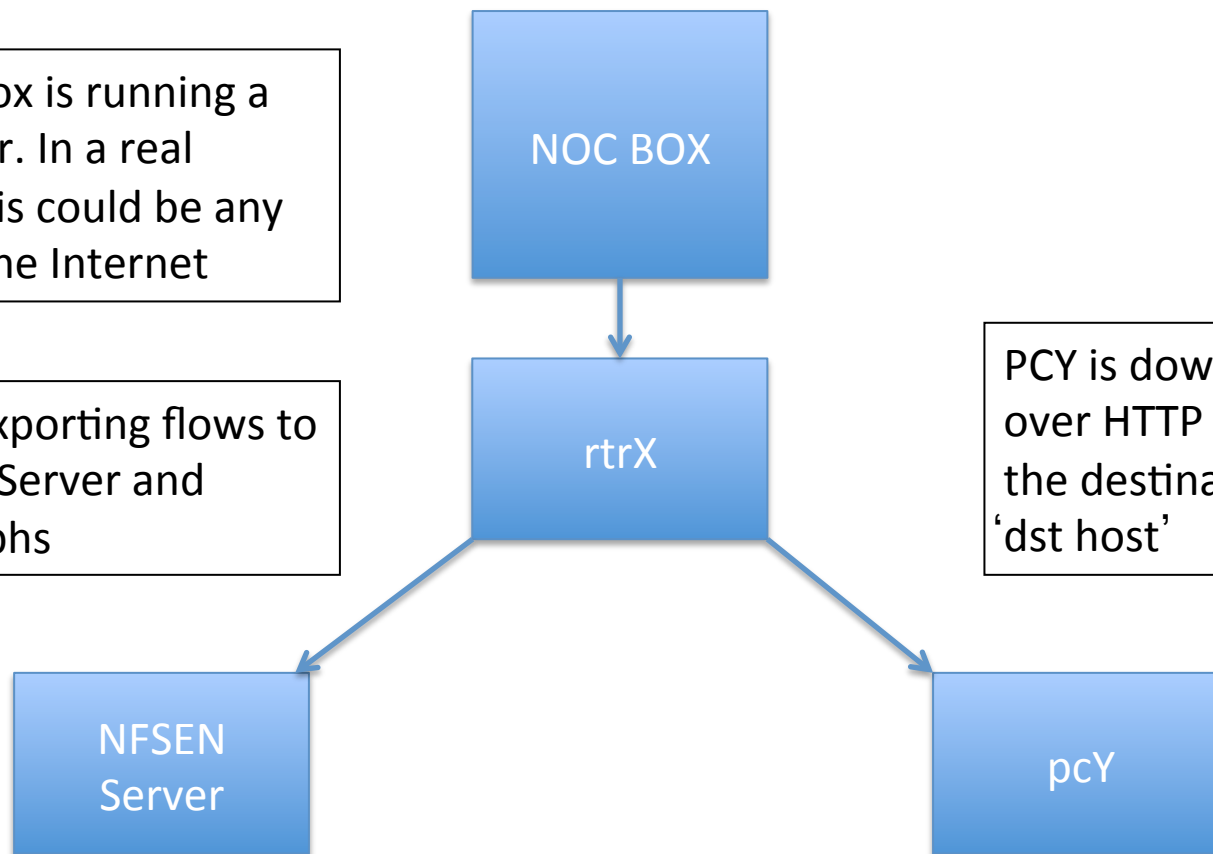
This is a graph of the total traffic passing through the router rtrX vs the HTTP downloads that pcY is making

Stop! What's happening here?

The NOC box is running a HTTP server. In a real network this could be any server on the Internet

Router is exporting flows to the NFSEN Server and NFSEN graphs

PCY is downloading a file over HTTP via rtrX and is the destination host aka 'dst host'



We have told NFSEN to graph traffic where the source port is 80 and the destination host is 10.10.X.Y. You can do the same thing back in your networks and additionally graph a specific web server with 'src host a.b.c.d' eg FaceBook's IP

See an FTP download from the NOC

- Perform the exact same steps from slide number 5 but this time, change 'HTTP_TRAFFIC' to 'FTP_TRAFFIC'
- The FTP could randomize the ports so it may not be source port 20. We do know that it will be a port greater than 1024 so the filter should read:
`src port > 1024 and dst host 10.10.X.Y`
- Make sure to select the correct source from Available Sources.
- Now download the large file from the noc box via ftp to pcY.ws.nsrc.org.
- ➔ **See next slide for instructions...**

Download FTP data to pcY

Log in on pcY and use the `ftp` command to generate FTP traffic from the noc to pcY.

```
ssh sysadm@pcY.ws.nsrc.org
$ ftp noc.ws.nsrc.org
  Name (noc.ws.nsrc.org:sysadm): anonymous
  Password: <YourEmailAddress>
ftp> lcd /tmp
ftp> get BigFile                (long time to download)
ftp> quit
$ rm /tmp/BigFile
```

Your graph will take up to 15min to update. Go to Graphs then Traffic. Then go to details and select 'Line Graph' at bottom to see the results.

Part 2

Graph a specific interface on the router

- Use the *snmpwalk* command on your PC to determine the ifIndex number of an interface that you want to graph:

```
$ snmpwalk -v2c -c NetManage rtrX.ws.nsrc.org ifDescr
```

```
IF-MIB::ifDescr.1 = STRING: FastEthernet0/0  
IF-MIB::ifDescr.2 = STRING: FastEthernet0/1  
IF-MIB::ifDescr.3 = STRING: VoIP-Null0  
IF-MIB::ifDescr.4 = STRING: Null0  
IF-MIB::ifDescr.5 = STRING: Loopback0
```

- This means that interface F0/0 has been assigned index number 1. We can now use NFSEN to graph traffic for this specific interface
 - This interface must have 'ip flow egress' or ingress enabled
 - With 'snmp ifindex persist' the index number is maintained

Add the interface on NfSen

Profile:	Interface_FastEthernet_0	?
Group:	group1	?
Description:	edit	
Start:	Format: yyyy-mm-dd-HH-MM	?
End:	Format: yyyy-mm-dd-HH-MM	?
Max. Size:	10G	?
Expire:	60 Days	?
Channels:	☐ 1:1 channels from profile live ☒ individual channels	?
Type:	☐ Real Profile ☒ Shadow Profile	?
Cancel Create Profile		

Click on Live and select “New Profile...”

Give the Profile a suitable name and add it to the same Group you created earlier

Choose individual channels and Shadow profile as before and click on “Create Profile”.

Then on the following screen click on the plus sign next to Channel list

Status:	new
Channel List:	+

in_interface_1

Colour: Enter new value #66FF33 or

Sign: Order:

Filter:

Sources:

Available Sources		Selected Sources
		rtr1
		rtr2

out_interface_1

Colour: Enter new value #FF0000 or

Sign: Order:

Filter:

Sources:

Available Sources		Selected Sources
		rtr1
		rtr2

This means graph all traffic passing INTO interface 1. Click “Add Channel” and click plus to add a second channel.

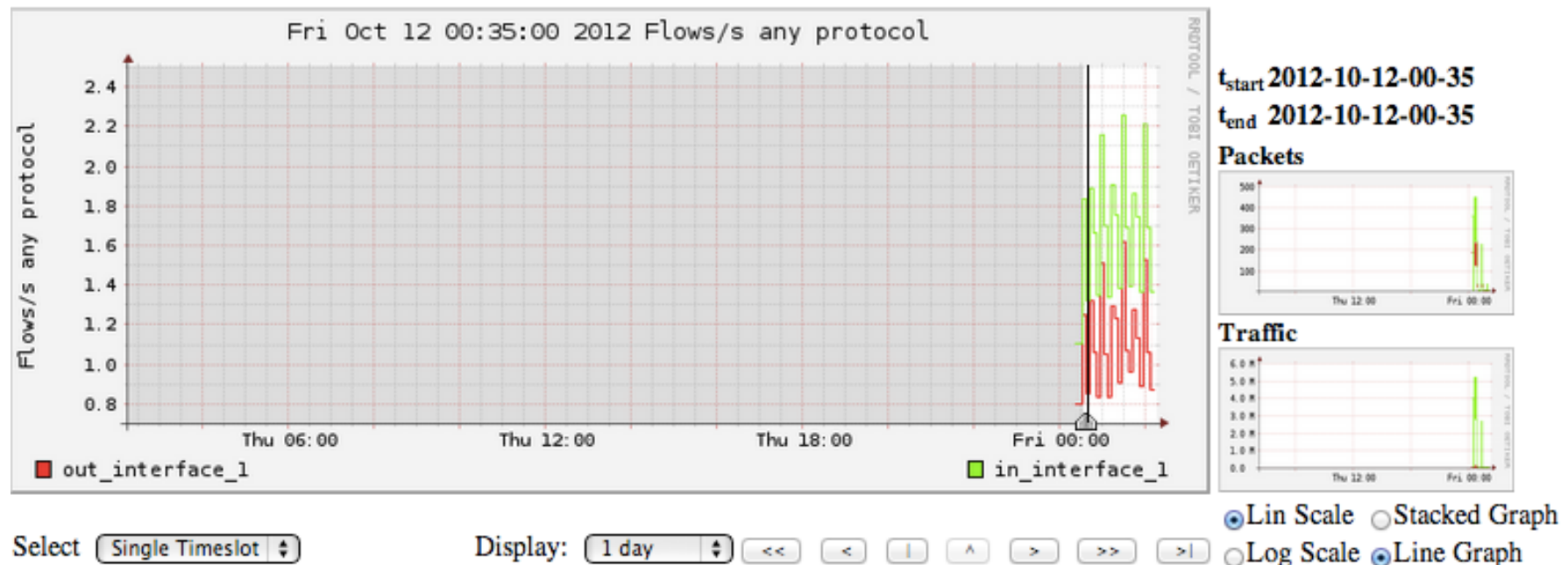
NOTE: Interface “1” refers to the index number that was referring to interface “FastEthernet 0/0” on rtrX.

This means graph all traffic LEAVING/ GOING OUT OF interface 1. Click “Add Channel” then activate the filter on the next screen by clicking on the green check.

Give the graph time to generate. Compare the graph with Cacti’s graph

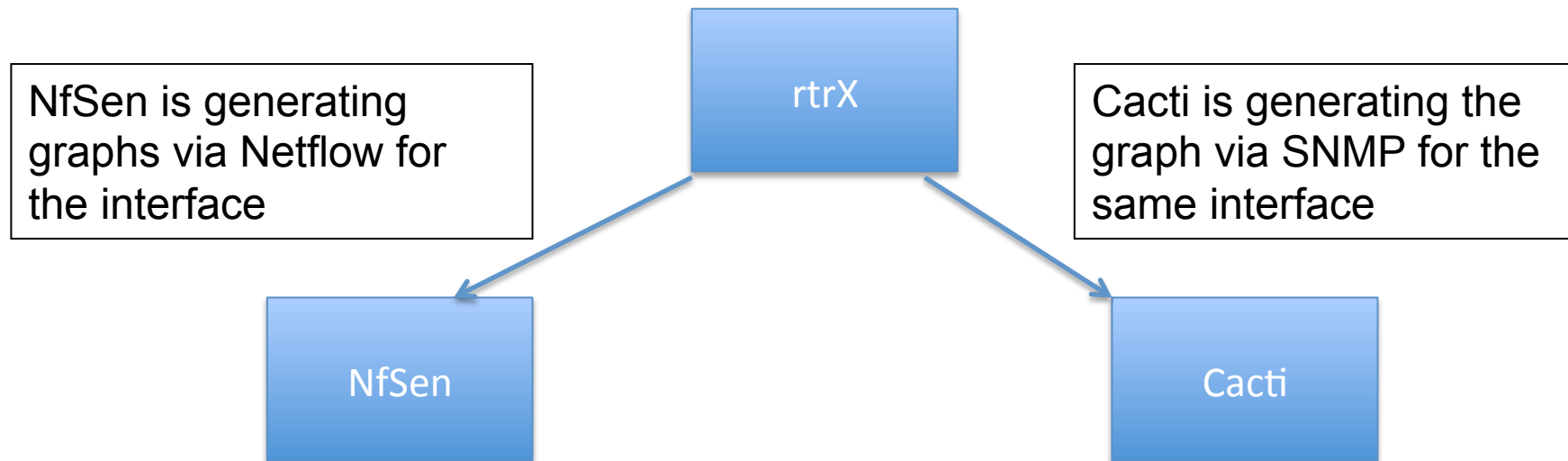
See the traffic

Your graph will take up to 15 min to update. Go to Graphs then Traffic. Then go to details and select 'Line Graph' at bottom



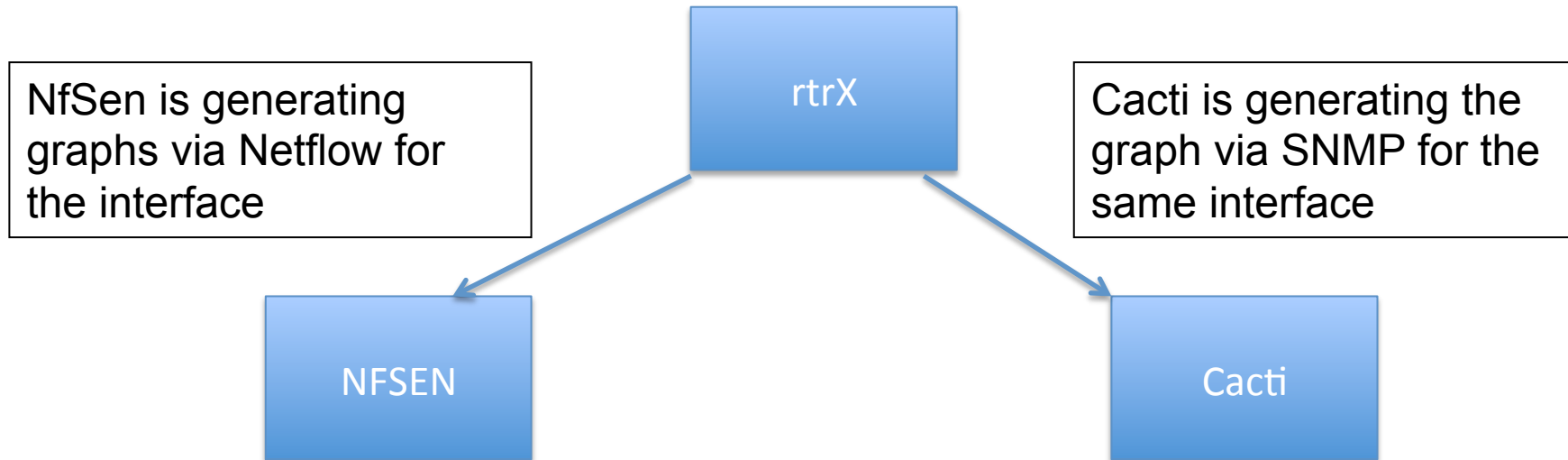
This is a graph of the total traffic passing through the router rtrX on interface FastEthernet 0/0.

Stop! What's happening here?

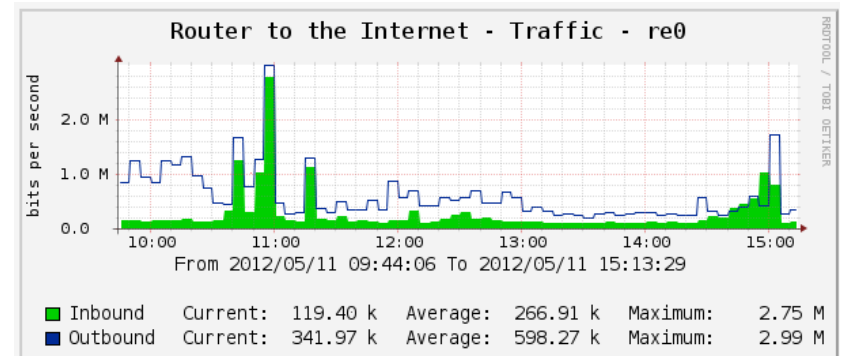
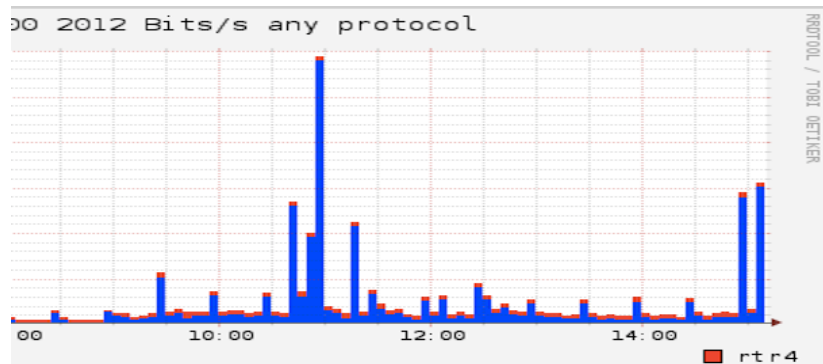


With NfSen, we can use the Netflow features to extract more data like which IP Addresses are active, what are the highest ports in use by bytes, what are the AS Numbers coming/leaving our network and so much more!

Stop! What's happening here?



If you are measuring the same interface with both Cacti and NfSen, then you should obtain similar graphs when comparing the bits/s



Part 3

Extended Netflow processing



Go to Profile, select the group you created then select 'HTTP_TRAFFIC'. Then go to the 'Details' tab and select 'Time Window' instead of 'Time Slot' beneath the graph. Choose a part of the graph with activity as above.

Options:

☐ List Flows
 ☒ Stat TopN

Top:

Stat: order by

Aggregate
☐ bi-directional
 ☒ proto
 ☒ srcPort
☒ dstPort

Limit: ☐ Packets

Output: ☐ / IPv6 long

Select the options as on the left. This means, select the Top 10 Flows, Order them by bytes from the highest to the lowest and display information of the source and destination ports and IPs. Then select 'Process'. Analyze the output you get which will look like the below screen.

aggregated flows 53/723

Top 10 flows ordered by bytes:

Date flow start	Duration	Proto	Src IP Addr	Src Pt	Dst IP Addr	Dst Pt	Packets	Bytes	bps	Bpp	Flows
2012-05-09 16:31:43.481	664.018	TCP	10.10.0.60	53731	10.10.0.250	22	1.0 M	1.5 G	18.1 M	1482	1
2012-05-09 17:10:21.896	722.117	TCP	10.10.0.254	42499	10.10.8.29	22	310886	466.2 M	5.2 M	1499	47
2012-05-09 16:22:44.095	4108.913	TCP	208.117.226.27	80	10.10.0.77	49757	69250	103.7 M	201865	1497	2
2012-05-09 18:13:16.475	45.837	TCP	10.10.0.60	54946	10.10.0.250	22	66924	99.5 M	17.4 M	1487	1
2012-05-09 18:18:15.625	20.212	TCP	10.10.0.250	16617	10.10.0.60	51007	66720	80.3 M	20.3 M	1400	1

Options:

☐ List Flows ☒ Stat TopN

Top:

Stat: order by

Aggregate ☒ bi-directional

☐ proto

☐ srcPort

☐ dstPort

Limit: ☐ Packets

Output: ☐ / IPv6 long

Netflow Processing

Source:

Filter:

and

Try the same with the Bi-Directional traffic option. What do you see? Try playing with the different options and see what output you get. You can also add the same filters on the filter window next to the Options.

Try the following filters:

src host 10.10.X.Y – meaning look for flows for this host

src port 22 – meaning flows where the source port is 22

src port 22 or src port 80 – meaning flows of either port 22 or 80

src port 80 and in if 1 – meaning flows of src port 80 that passed via interface 1

dst net 10.10.0.0/16 – meaning all flows where the destination network is 10.10.0.0/16

src port > 5000 – meaning all flows where the source port is greater than 5000

Many more filters you could use

- If you want to see AS Number traffic for Google's AS 15169
 - `src as 15169`
- You can do the same for anyone's AS but your router should have the routing table installed and have *'ip flow-export version 9 origin-as'* configured
- You can then graph each of them using a Stat as in the earlier exercise
- More filters here:
<http://nfsen.sourceforge.net/#mozTocId652064>

ADDITIONAL/OPTIONAL

Monitor a specific host

Profile:	Troublesome_User	?
Group:	New group ... Hosts	?
Description:	edit	
Start:	Format: yyyy-mm-dd-HH-MM	?
End:	Format: yyyy-mm-dd-HH-MM	?
Max. Size:	0	?
Expire:	Never	?
Channels:	☐ 1:1 channels from profile live ☒ individual channels	?
Type:	☐ Real Profile ☒ Shadow Profile	?
Cancel Create Profile		

- On the “Profile” menu in NfSen select “New Profile...”
- When done click on “Create Profile” at the bottom
- You will see a message “new profile created”
- Then click on the plus sign at the bottom to begin adding channels

Monitor a Specific IP

Channel name		User1							
Colour:	Enter new value	#abcdef or Select a colour from	↓						
Sign:	+ ↓	Order:	1 ↓						
Filter:	host 10.10.1.2 edit								
Sources:	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Available Sources</th><th></th><th>Selected Sources</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td>rtr1 rtr2</td></tr></tbody></table> ← →			Available Sources		Selected Sources			rtr1 rtr2
Available Sources		Selected Sources							
		rtr1 rtr2							
Cancel Add Channel									

Replace
10.10.1.2 with
the IP of your
virtual machine.

Add a second channel and start to accept

Profile: Troublesome_User	
Group:	Hosts
Description:	
Type:	Continuous / shadow
Start:	2012-10-12-01-4
End:	2012-10-12-01-4
Last Update:	2012-10-12-01-4
Size:	0 B
Max. Size:	unlimited
Expire:	never
Status:	new
Channel List:	
User1	
Colour:	#abcdef
Sign:	+
Order:	1
Filter:	host 10.10.1.2
Sources:	rtr1 rtr2

Channel name	User2							
Colour:	Enter new value	#FF0000 or Select a colour from						
Sign:	+	Order: 2						
Filter:	dst host 10.10.1.1							
Sources:	<table><thead><tr><th>Available Sources</th><th></th><th>Selected Sources</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td>rtr1 rtr2</td></tr></tbody></table>		Available Sources		Selected Sources			rtr1 rtr2
Available Sources		Selected Sources						
		rtr1 rtr2						

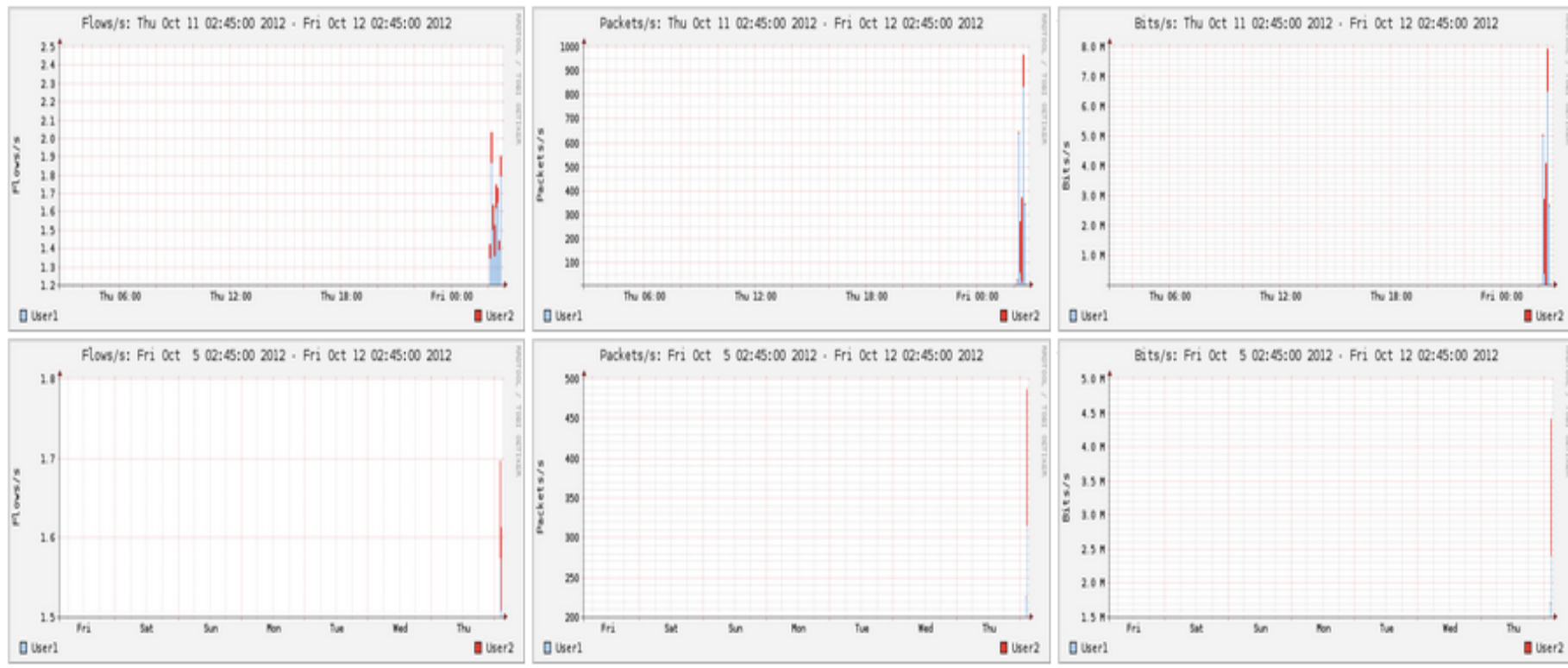
Click on “Add Channel” and then click the green check mark to activate the new profile, “Troublesome_User”.

Filters

- Select a different color for the second channel so that the graphs can be distinguished
- Note that the two filters are different
 - The first filter will capture any flows pertaining to host one pc
 - The second filter will only capture flows where the host the second pc is the DESTINATION host.
 - To generate traffic to see on graph details for this profile try transferring files from the first host to the second host.
- More attributes can be added here like src AS, dst AS, src ports etc based on the NfSen filter syntax

See trends over time

Overview Profile: Troublesome_User, Group Hosts



MOVE TO EXERCISE 3

PortTracker Plugin