



Network Monitoring and Management

NetFlow Overview



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Agenda

1. Netflow

- What it is and how it works
- Uses and applications

2. Generating and exporting flow records

3. Nfdump and Nfsen

- Architecture
- Usage

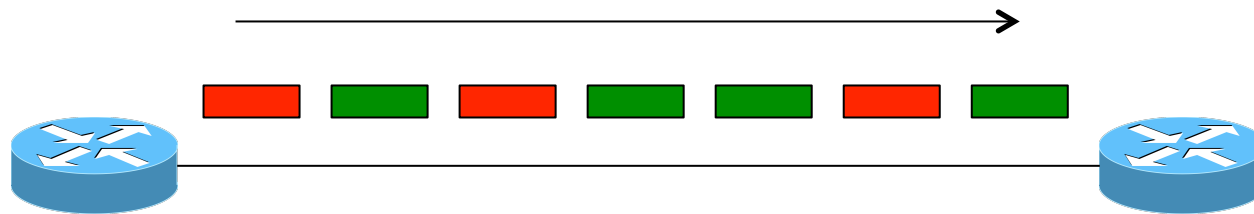
4. Lab

What is a Network Flow?

- A set of related packets
- Packets that belong to the same transport connection. e.g.
 - TCP, same src IP, src port, dst IP, dst port
 - UDP, same src IP, src port, dst IP, dst port
 - Some tools consider "bidirectional flows", i.e. A->B and B->A as part of the same flow

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traffic_flow_\(computer_networking\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traffic_flow_(computer_networking))

Simple flows



 = Packet belonging to flow X

 = Packet belonging to flow Y

Cisco IOS Definition of a Flow

Unidirectional sequence of packets sharing:

1. Source IP address
2. Destination IP address
3. Source port for UDP or TCP, 0 for other protocols
4. Destination port for UDP or TCP, type and code for ICMP, or 0 for other protocols
5. IP protocol
6. Ingress interface (SNMP ifIndex)
7. IP Type of Service

IOS: which of these six packets are in the same flows?

	<i>Src IP</i>	<i>Dst IP</i>	<i>Protocol</i>	<i>Src Port</i>	<i>Dst Port</i>
A	1.2.3.4	5.6.7.8	6 (TCP)	4001	80
B	5.6.7.8	1.2.3.4	6 (TCP)	80	4001
C	1.2.3.4	5.6.7.8	6 (TCP)	4002	80
D	1.2.3.4	5.6.7.8	6 (TCP)	4001	80
E	1.2.3.4	8.8.8.8	17 (UDP)	65432	53
F	8.8.8.8	1.2.3.4	17 (UDP)	53	65432

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F	8.8.8.8	1.2.3.4	17 (UDP)	53	65432

What about packets “C” and “D”?

Flow Accounting

A summary of all the packets seen in a flow (so far):

- Flow identification: protocol, src/dst IP/port...
- Packet count
- Byte count
- Start and end times
- Maybe additional info, e.g. AS numbers, netmasks

Records traffic volume and type but
not content

Uses and Applications

You can answer questions like:

- Which user / department has been uploading / downloading the most?
- Which are the most commonly-used protocols on my network?
- Which devices are sending the most SMTP traffic, and to where?
- Identification of anomalies and attacks
- More fine-grained visualisation (graphing) than can be done at the interface level

Working with flows

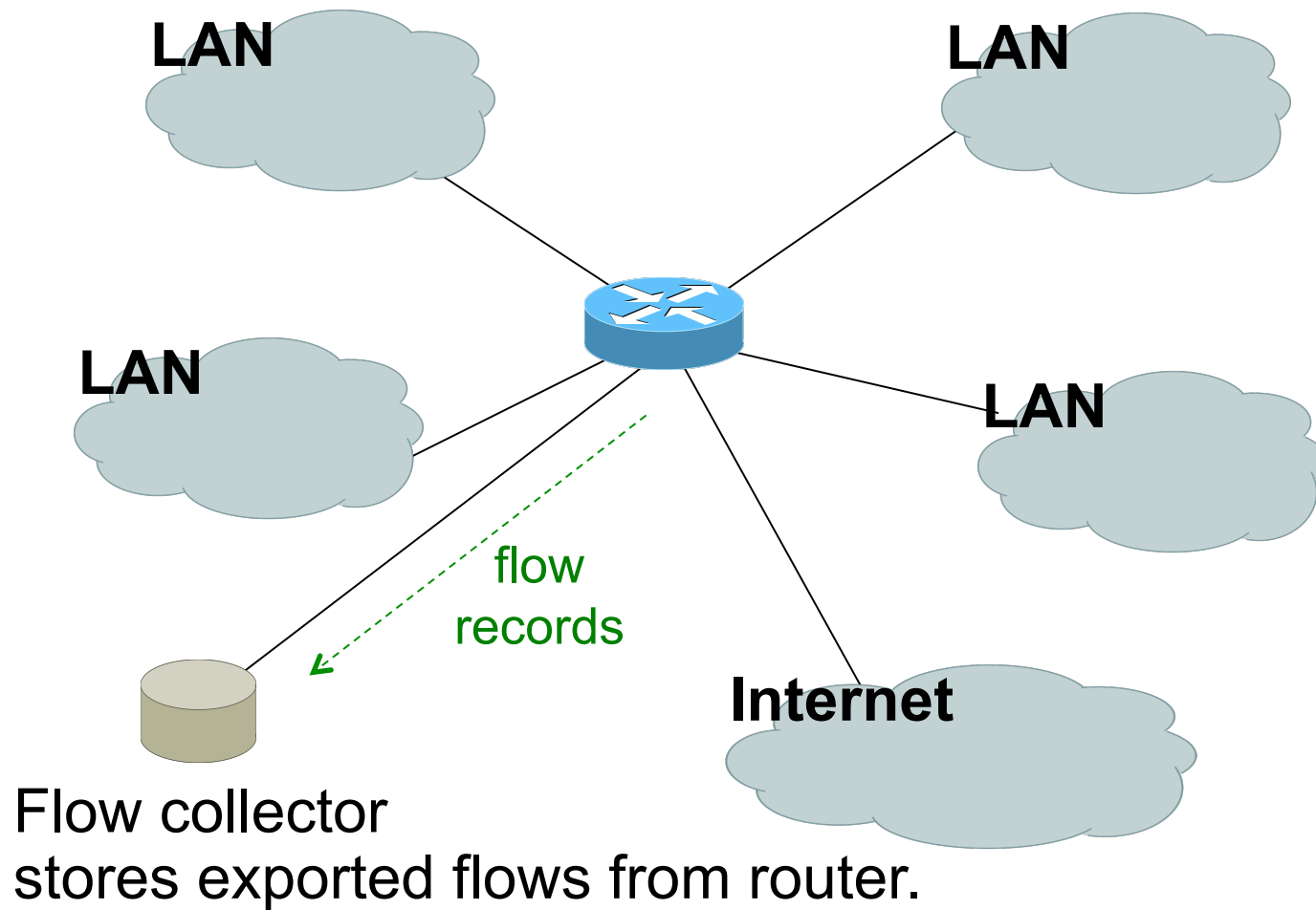
1. Configure device (e.g. router) to generate flow accounting records
2. Export the flows from the device (router) to a collector (PC)
 - Configure protocol version and destination
3. Receive the flows, write them to disk
4. Analyse the flows

Many tools available, both free and commercial

Where to generate flow records

1. On a router or other network device
 - If the device supports it
 - No additional hardware required
 - Might have some impact on performance
2. Passive collector (usually a Unix host)
 - Receives a copy of every packet and generates flows
 - Requires a mirror port
 - Resource intensive

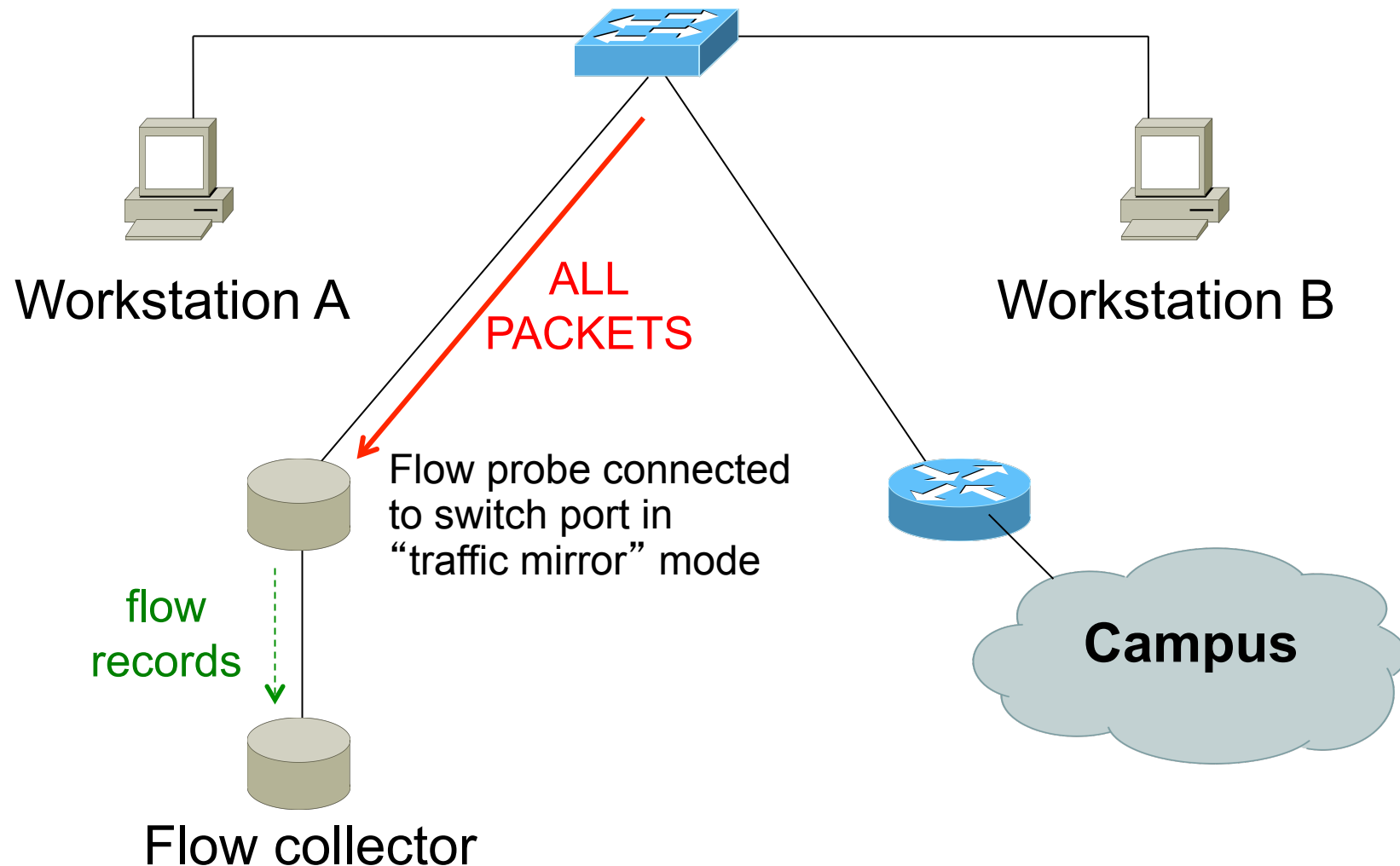
Router Collection



Router Collection

- All flows through router can be observed
- Router overhead to process & export flows
- Can select which interfaces Netflow collection is needed and not activate it on others
- If router on each LAN, Netflow can be activated on them to reduce load on core router

Passive Monitor Collection



Passive Collector

Examples

- softflowd (Linux/BSD)
- pfflowd (BSD)
- ng_netflow (BSD)
- Collector sees all traffic through the network point it is connected on and generates flows
- Relieves router from processing traffic, creating flows and exporting them

Passive Collector cont.

Useful on links:

- with only one entry into the network
- where only flows from one section of the network are needed

Can be deployed in conjunction with an IDS

A thought:

Your network probably already has a device which is keeping track of IP addresses and port numbers of traffic flowing through it.

What is it?

Flow Export Protocols

- Cisco Netflow, different versions
 - v5: widely deployed
 - v9: newer, extensible, includes IPv6 support
- IP Flow Information Export (**IPFIX**):
 - IETF standard, based on Netflow v9
- **sFlow**: Sampling-based, commonly found on switches
- **jFlow**: Juniper
- We use Netflow, but many tools support multiple protocols

Cisco Netflow

- Unidirectional flows
- IPv4 unicast and multicast
 - (IPv6 in Netflow v9)
- Flows exported via UDP
 - Choose a port. No particular standard, although 2055 and 9996 are commonly used
- Supported on IOS, ASA and CatOS platforms - but with different implementations

Cisco IOS Configuration

- Configured on each input interface
 - modern IOS allows both input *and* output
- Define the version
- Define the IP address and port of the collector (where to send the flows)
- Optionally enable aggregation tables
- Optionally configure flow timeout and main (v5) flow table size
- Optionally configure sample rate

Configuring Netflow: the old way

Enable CEF

- `ip cef`
- `ipv6 cef`

Enable flow on each interface

`ip route cache flow`

OR

`ip flow ingress`

`ip flow egress`

Exporting Flows to a collector

```
ip flow-export version [5|9] [origin-as|peer-as]  
ip flow-export destination <x.x.x.x> <udp-port>
```

"Flexible Netflow": the new way

- Only way to monitor IPv6 flows on modern IOS
- Start using it now – IPv6 is coming / here
- Many mind-boggling options available, but basic configuration is straightforward

Flexible netflow configuration

- Define one or more exporters

```
flow exporter EXPORTER-1  
  destination 192.0.2.99  
  transport udp 9996  
  source Loopback0  
  template data timeout 300
```

- Define one or more flow monitors

```
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-V4  
  exporter EXPORTER-1  
  cache timeout active 300  
  record netflow ipv4 original-input  
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-V6  
  exporter EXPORTER-1  
  cache timeout active 300  
  record netflow ipv6 original-input
```

Flexible netflow configuration

Apply flow monitors to interface

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-V4 input
  ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-V4 output
  ipv6 flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-V6 input
  ipv6 flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-V6 output
```


"Top-talkers"

You can summarize flows directly on the router, e.g.

```
show flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-V4  
cache aggregate ipv4 source address  
ipv4 destination address sort  
counter bytes top 20
```

Yes, that's one long command!

Old command "show ip flow top-talkers" sadly gone, but you could make an alias

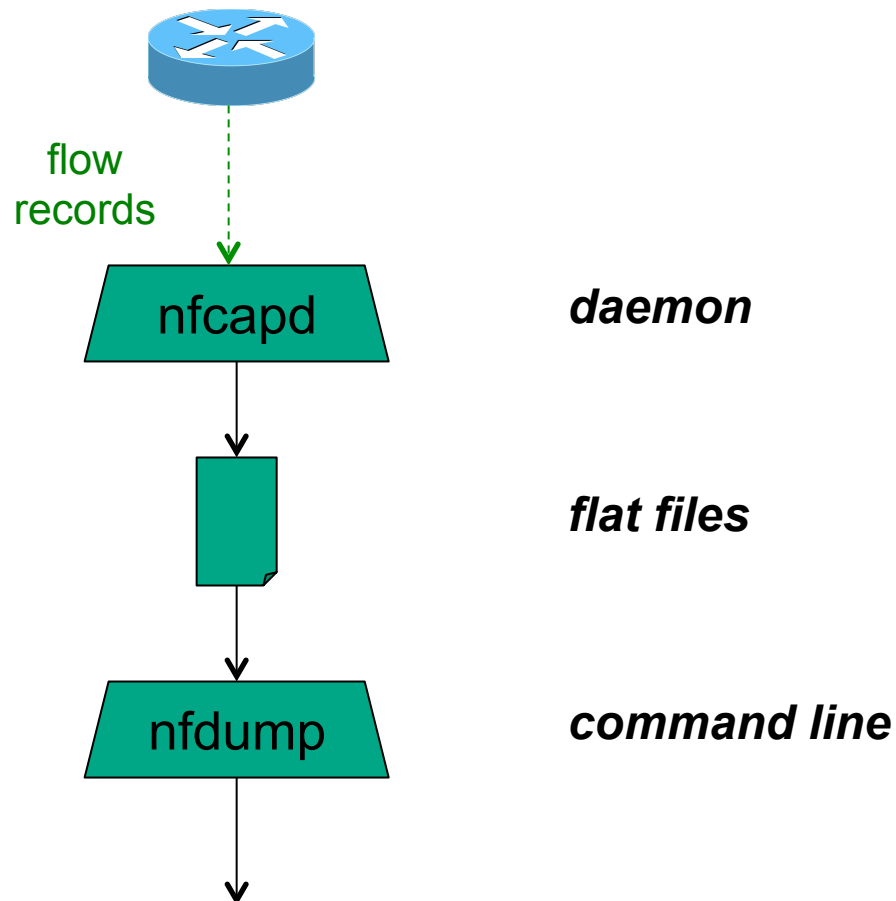
- `conf t`
- `alias exec top-talkers show flow..`

Questions?

Collecting flows: nfdump

- Free and open source – Runs on collector
- *nfcapd* listens for incoming flow records and writes them to disk (flat files)
 - typically starts a new file every 5 minutes
- *nfdump* reads the files and turns them into human-readable output
- nfdump has command-line options to filter and aggregate the flows

nfdump architecture

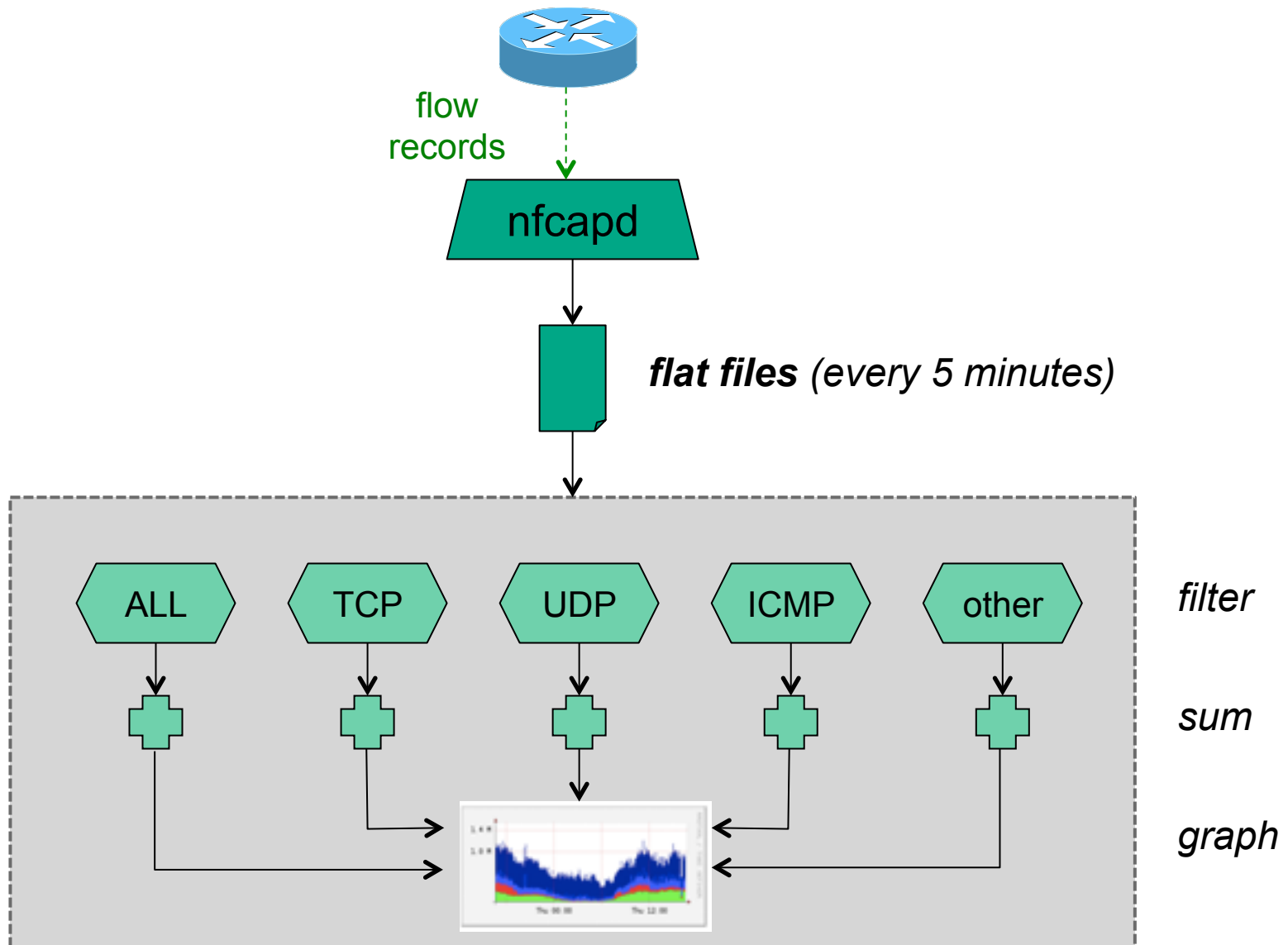


Date	flow start	Duration	Proto	Src IP Addr:Port		Dst IP Addr:Port	Packets	Bytes	Flows
2013-04-18	13:35:23.353	1482.000	UDP	10.10.0.119:55555	->	190.83.150.177:54597	8683	445259	1
2013-04-18	13:35:23.353	1482.000	UDP	190.83.150.177:54597	->	10.10.0.119:55555	8012	11.1 M	1
2013-04-18	13:48:21.353	704.000	TCP	196.38.180.96:6112	->	10.10.0.119:62099	83	20326	1
2013-04-18	13:48:21.353	704.000	TCP	10.10.0.119:62099	->	196.38.180.96:6112	105	5085	1

Analysing flows: nfsen

- Companion to nfdump
- Web GUI
- Creates RRD graphs of traffic totals
- Lets you zoom in to a time of interest and do nfdump analysis
- Manages nfcapd instances for you
 - Can run multiple nfcapd instances for listening to flows from multiple routers
- Plugins available like port tracker, surfmap

nfsen architecture



nfsen: points to note

- Every 5 minutes nfcapd starts a new file, and nfsen processes the previous one
- Hence each graph point covers 5 minutes
- The graph shows you the *total* of selected traffic in that 5-minute period
- To get more detailed information on the individual flows in that period, the GUI lets you drill down using nfdump

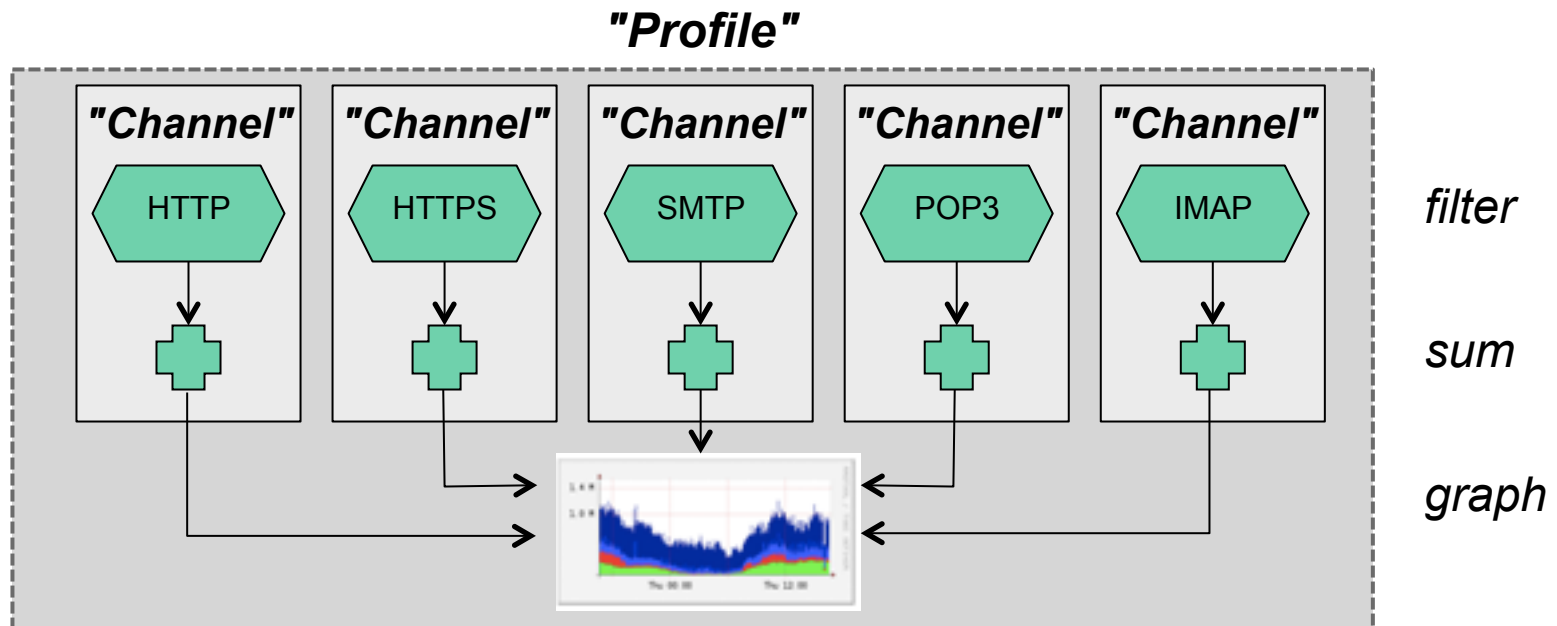
Demonstration

Now we will use nfsen to find biggest users of bandwidth

Profiles and Channels

- A "channel" identifies a type of traffic to graph, and a "profile" is a collection of channels which can be shown together
- You can create your own profiles and channels, and hence graphs. e.g.
 - Total HTTP, HTTPS, SMTP traffic (etc)
 - Traffic to and from the Science department
 - ...
- Use filters to define the traffic of interest

Profiles and Channels



References – Tools

nfdump and nfsen:

<http://nfdump.sourceforge.net/>

<http://nfsen.sourceforge.net/>

<http://nfsen-plugins.sourceforge.net/>

pmacct and pmgraph:

<http://www.pmacct.net/>

<http://www.aplivate.org/pmgraph/>

flow-tools:

<http://www.splintered.net/sw/flow-tools>

References – Further Info

- Wikipedia:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netflow>
- IETF standards effort:
<http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/ipfix-charter.html>
- Abilene NetFlow page
<http://abilene-netflow.itec.oar.net/>
- Cisco Centric Open Source Community
<http://cosi-nms.sourceforge.net/related.html>
- Cisco NetFlow Collector User Guide
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/net_mgmt/netflow_collection_engine/6.0/tier_one/user/guide/user.html

The end

(Additional reference materials follow)

Filter examples

any

all traffic

proto tcp

only TCP traffic

dst host 1.2.3.4

only traffic to 1.2.3.4

dst net 10.10.1.0/24

only traffic to that range

not dst net 10.10.1.0/24

only traffic not to that range

proto tcp and src port 80

only TCP with source port 80

dst net 10.10.1.0/24 or dst net 10.10.2.0/24

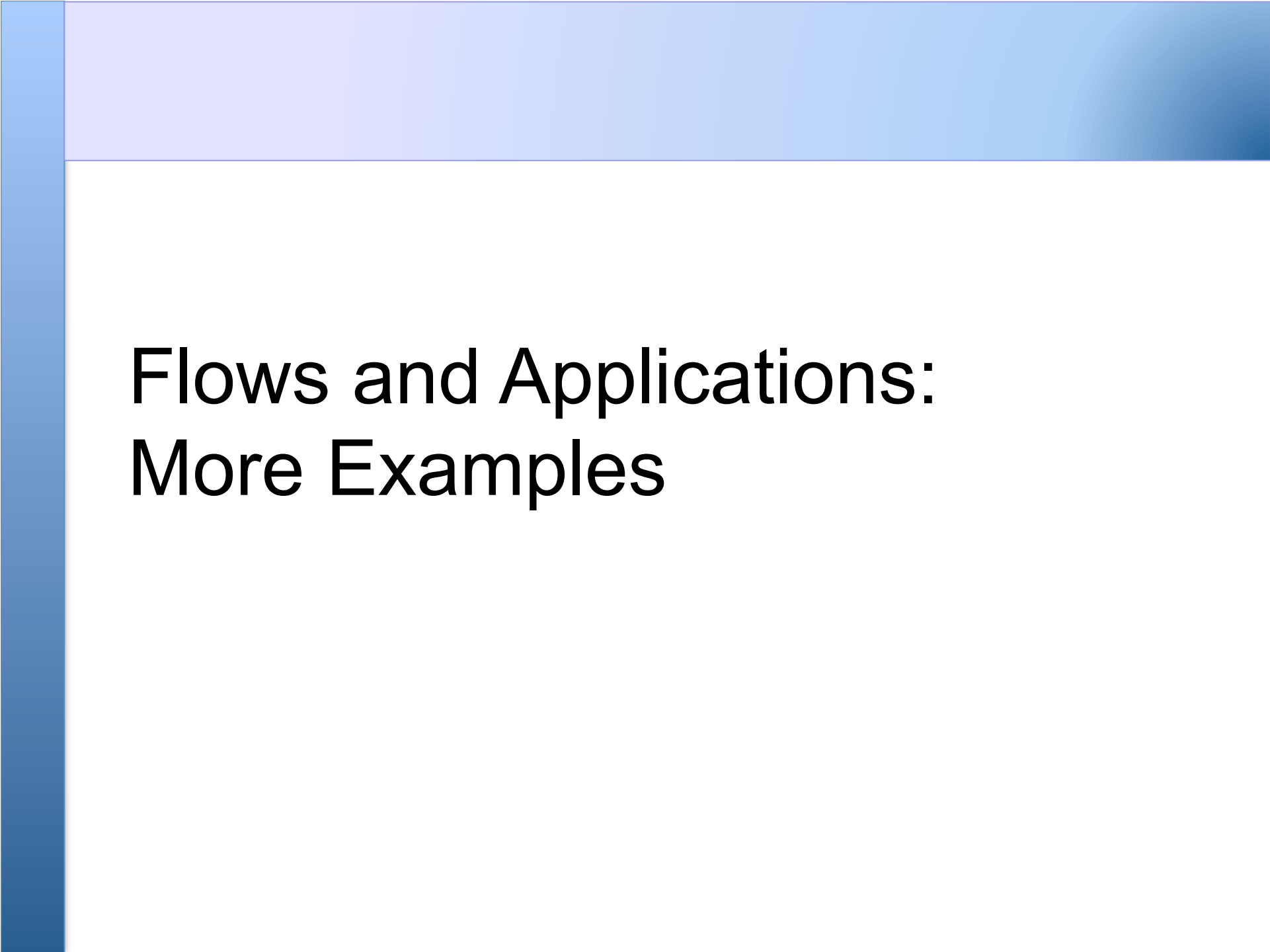
only traffic to those nets

dst net 10.10.1.0/24 and proto tcp and src port 80

only HTTP response traffic to that net

(dst net 10.10.1.0/24 or dst net 10.10.2.0/24) and proto tcp and src port 80

...more complex combinations possible

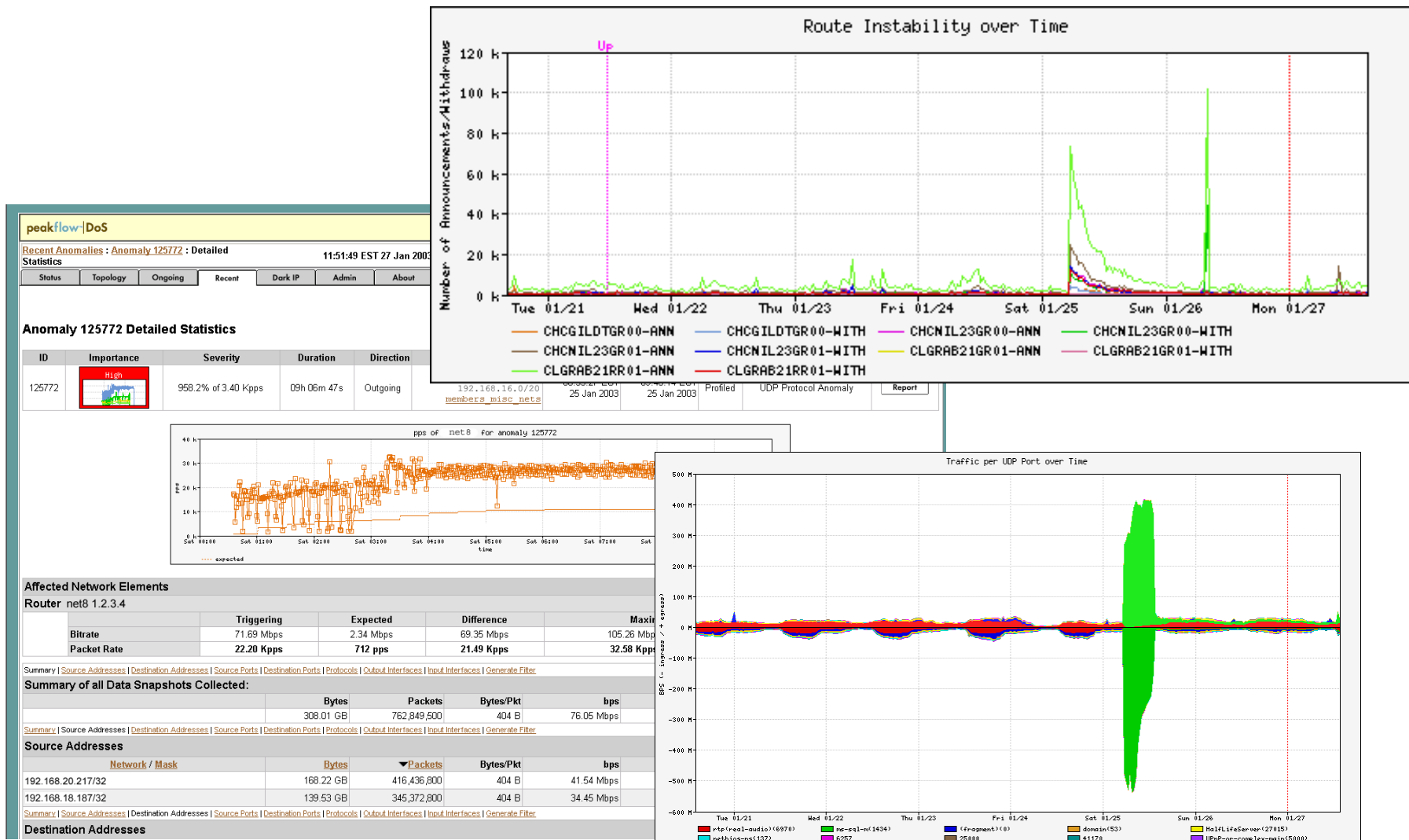


Flows and Applications: More Examples

Uses for NetFlow

- Problem identification / solving
 - Traffic classification
 - DoS Traceback (some slides by Danny McPherson)
- Traffic Analysis and Engineering
 - Inter-AS traffic analysis
 - Reporting on application proxies
- Accounting (or billing)
 - Cross verification from other sources
 - Can cross-check with SNMP data

Detect Anomalous Events: SQL “Slammer” Worm*

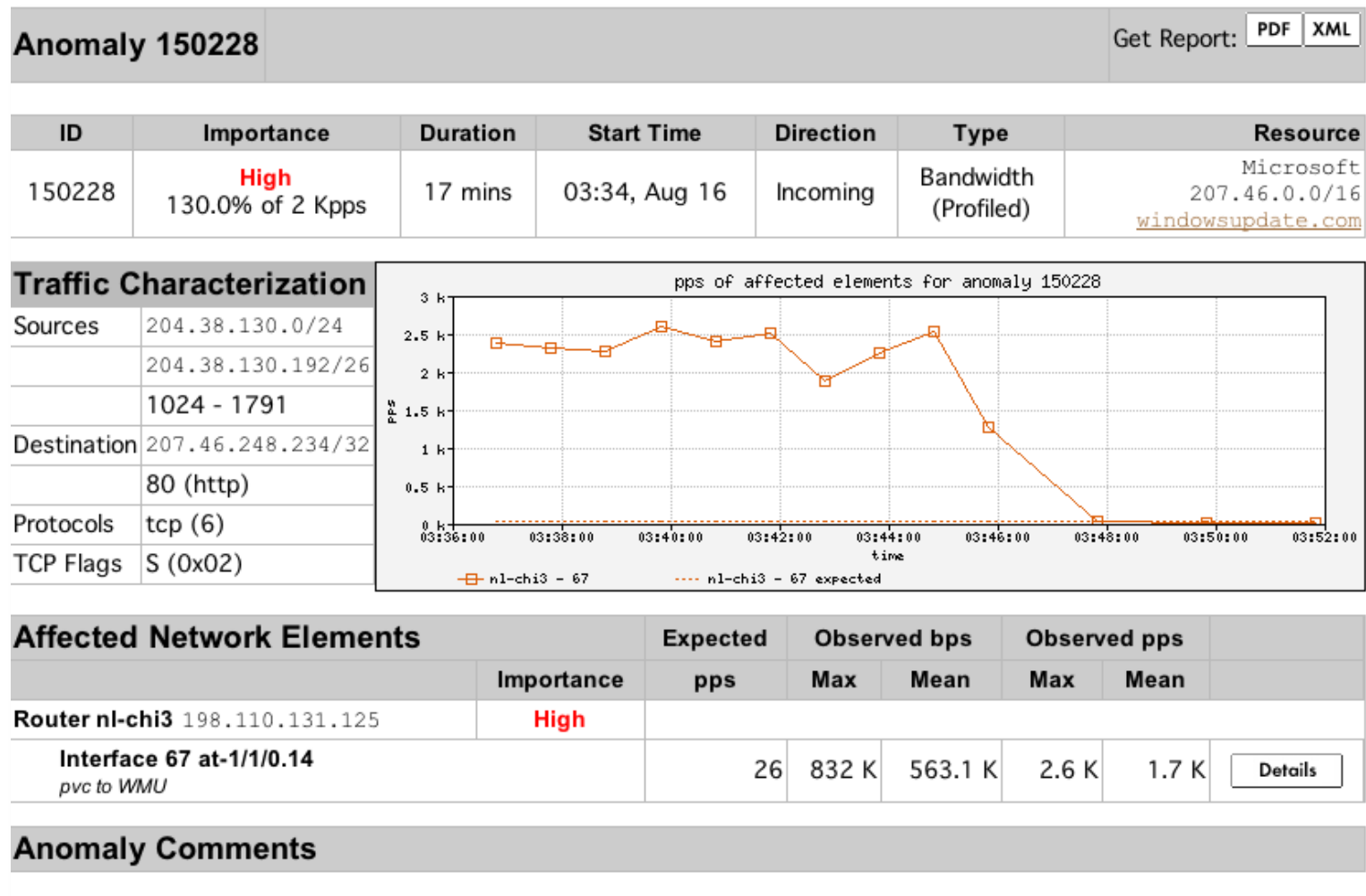


Flow-based Detection (cont)*

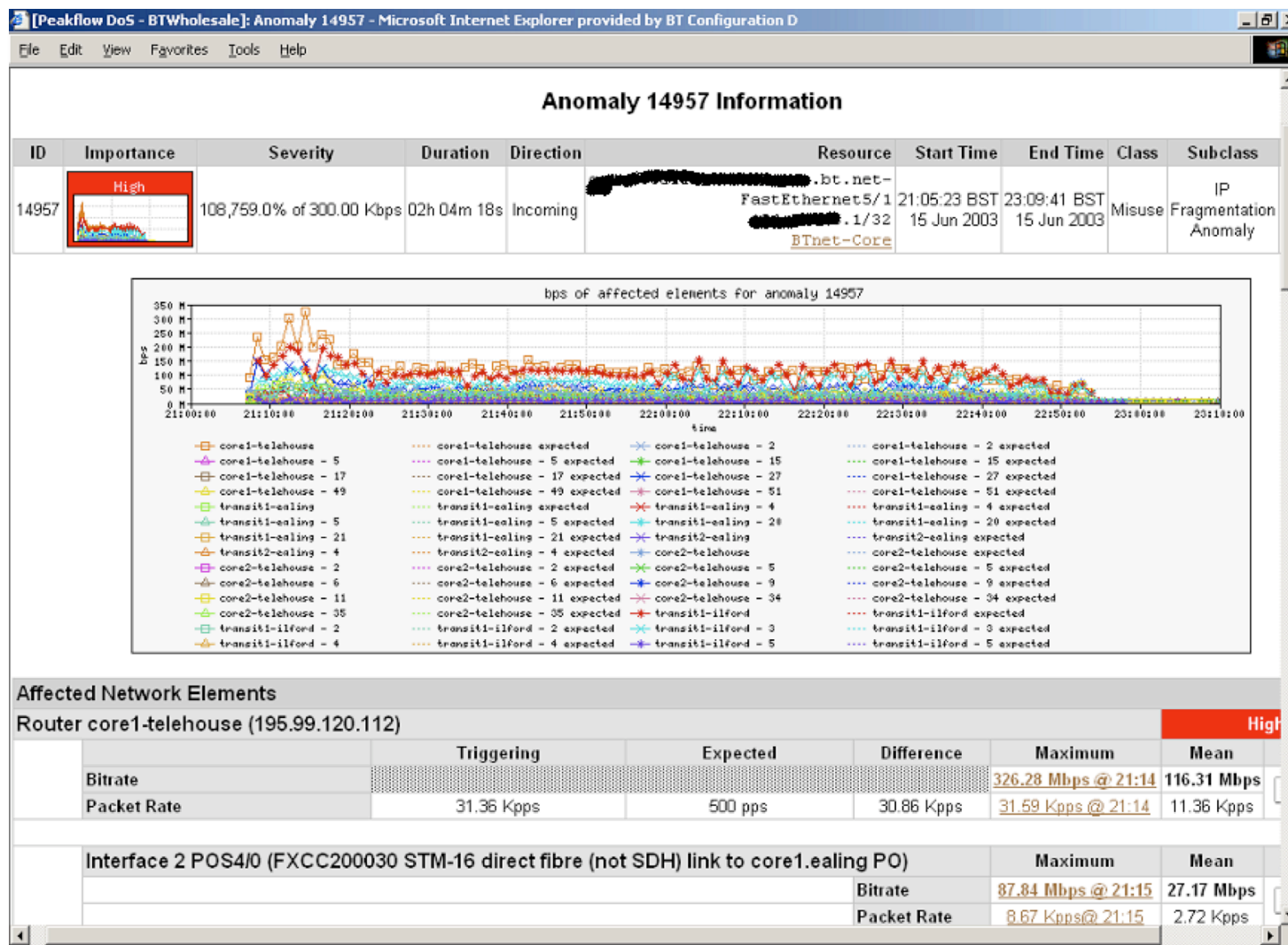
Once baselines are built anomalous activity can be detected

- Pure **rate-based** (pps or bps) anomalies may be legitimate or malicious
- Many **misuse** attacks can be immediately recognized, even **without** baselines (e.g., TCP SYN or RST floods)
- **Signatures** can also be defined to identify “interesting” transactional data (e.g., proto udp and port 1434 and 404 octets(376 payload) == slammer!)
- Temporal compound signatures can be defined to detect with higher precision

Flow-based Commercial Tools...*

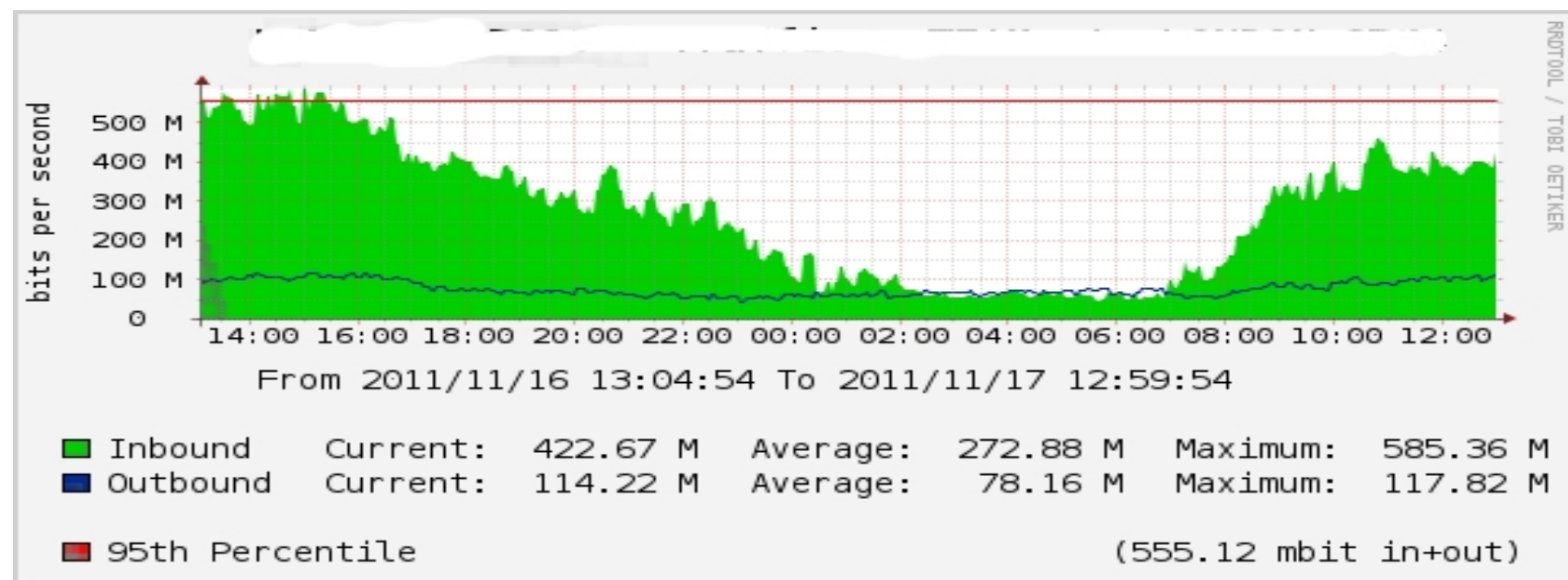
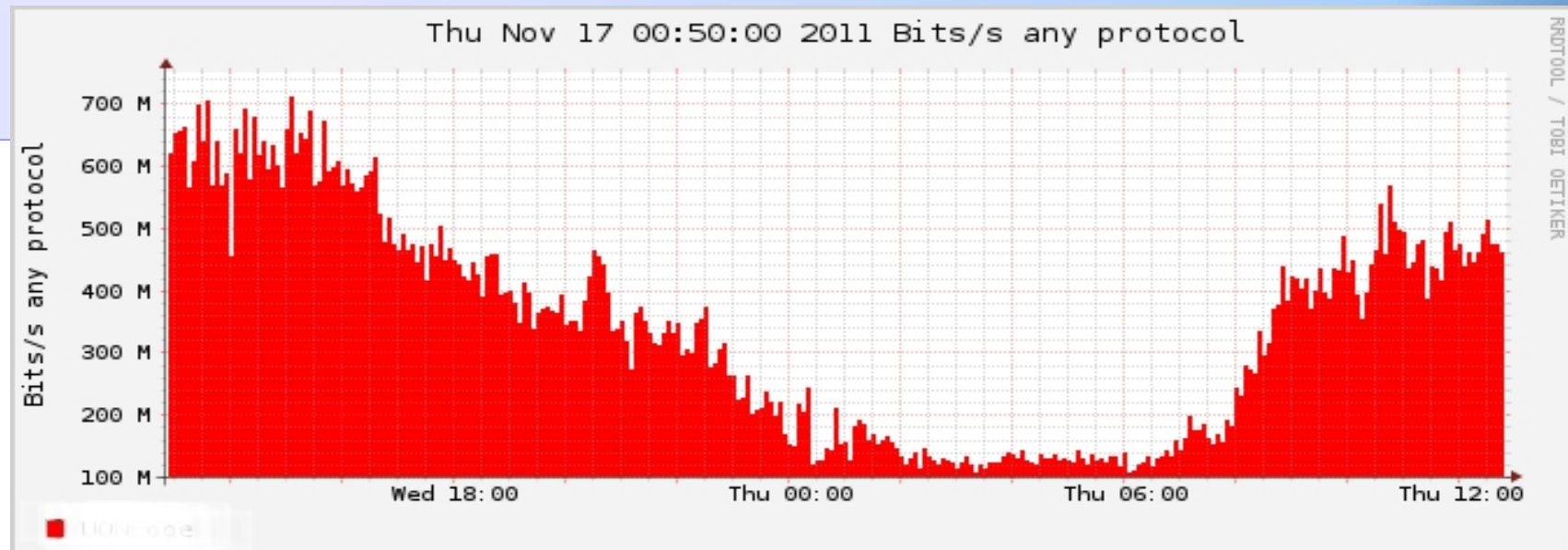


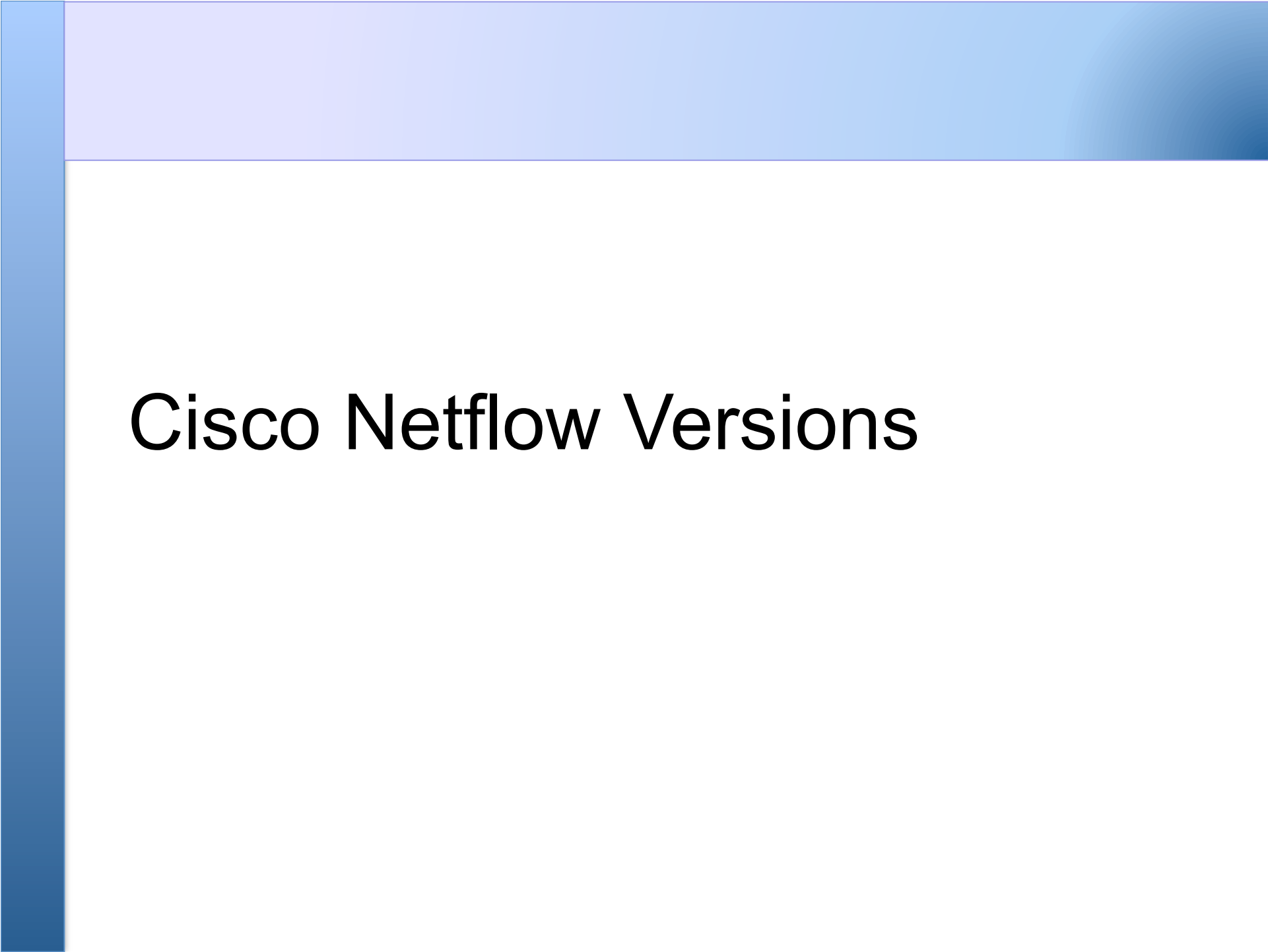
Commercial Detection: A Large Scale DOS Attack



Accounting

Flow based accounting can be a good supplement to SNMP based accounting.



A decorative graphic consisting of a horizontal blue bar at the top and a vertical blue bar on the left side, both with a gradient from light to dark blue.

Cisco Netflow Versions

NetFlow Version 1

- Key fields: Source/Destination IP, Source/Destination Port, IP Protocol, ToS, Input interface.
- Accounting: Packets, Octets, Start/End time, Output interface
- Other: Bitwise OR of TCP flags.
- Does not have sequence numbers – no way to detect lost flows
- Obsolete

NetFlow Versions 2-4

- Cisco internal
- Were never released

NetFlow v5

- Key fields: Source/Destination IP, Source/Destination Port, IP Protocol, ToS, Input interface.
- Accounting: Packets, Octets, Start/End time, Output interface.
- Other: Bitwise OR of TCP flags, Source/Destination AS and IP Mask.
- Packet format adds sequence numbers for detecting lost exports.
- IPv4 only

NetFlow v8

- Aggregated v5 flows.
- Not all flow types available on all equipments
- Much less data to post process, but loses fine granularity of v5 – no IP addresses.

NetFlow v9

- IPv6 support
- Additional fields like MPLS labels
- Builds on earlier versions
- Periodically sends "template" packet, all flow data fields reference the template