

# Monitoring and Troubleshooting Wireless Campus Networks

Network Startup Resource Center  
[www.nsrc.org](http://www.nsrc.org)



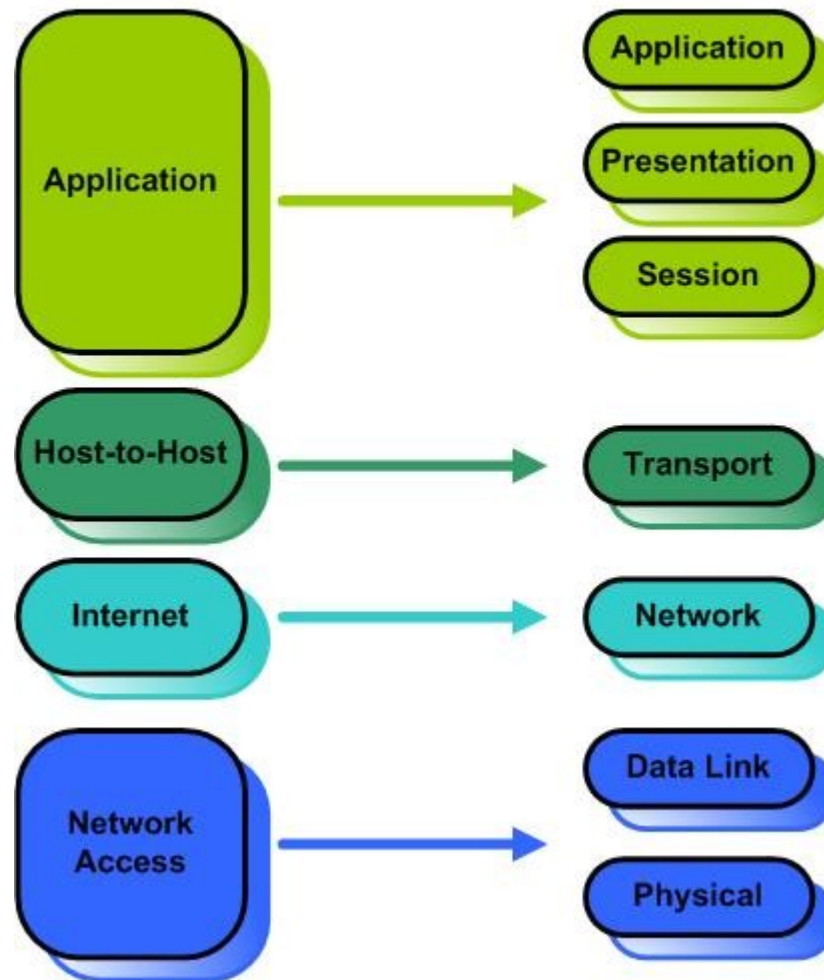
These materials are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International license  
(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

# Agenda

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

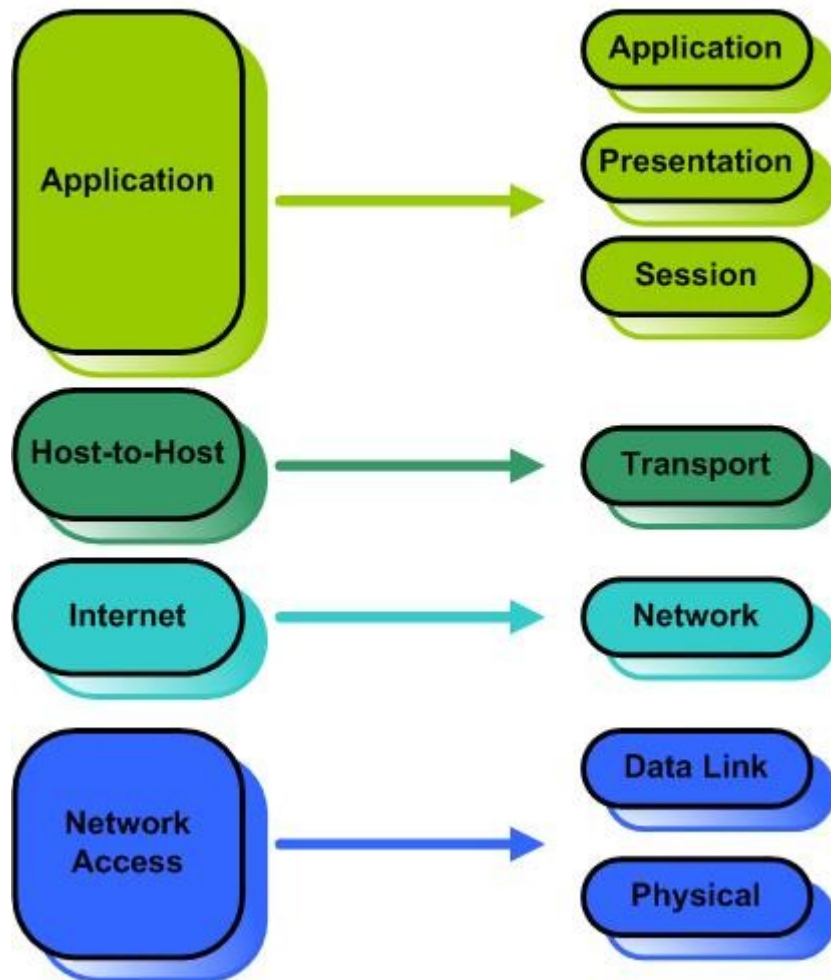
# Remember the layer model

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 don't 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

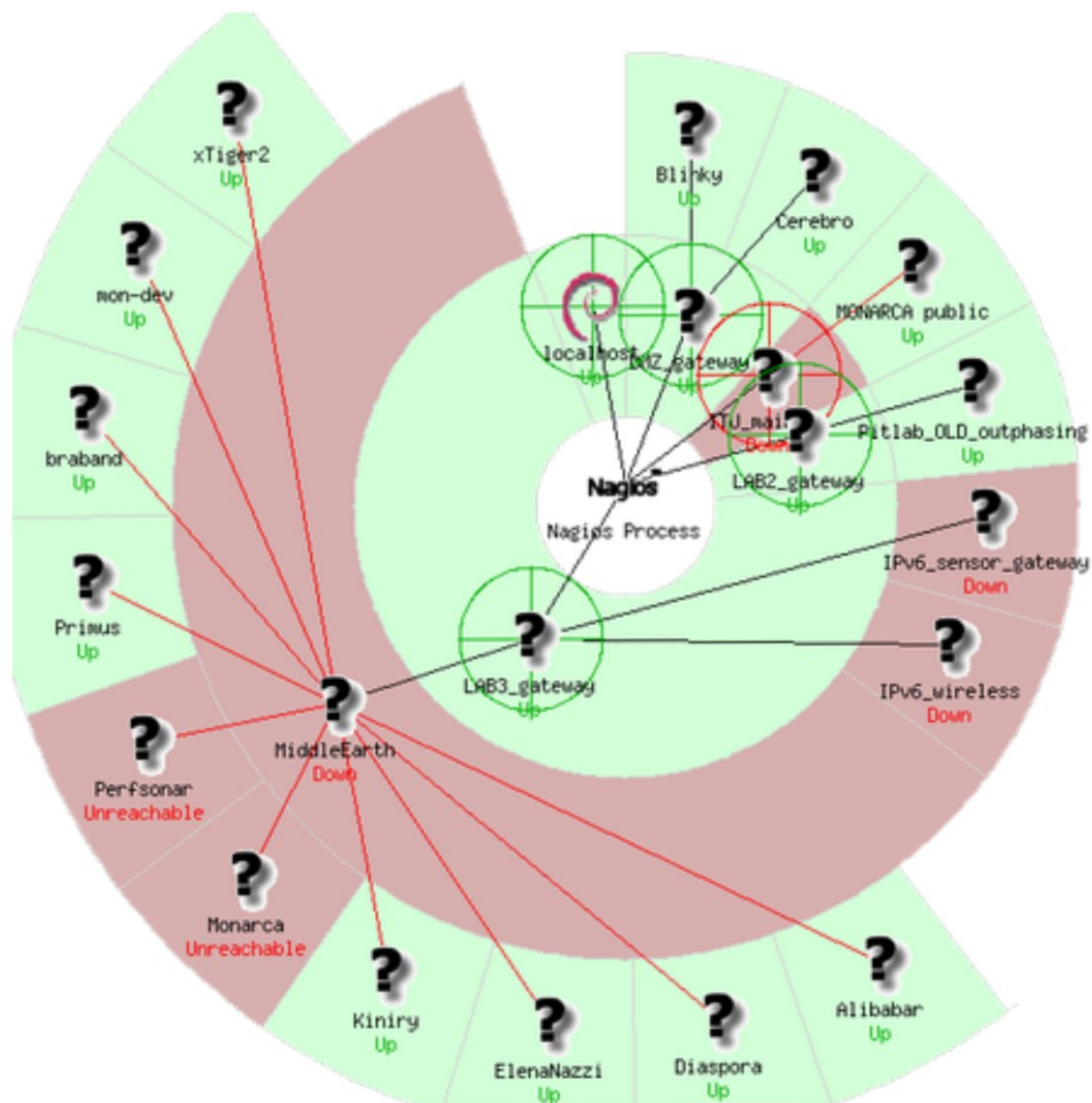


# Nagios

- 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](http://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
10	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
<a href="#">Alibaba</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:47:41	355d 10h 34m 29s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.25 ms
<a href="#">Binky</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:01	69d 8h 22m 14s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.93 ms
<a href="#">Cerebro</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:11	69d 8h 22m 4s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.57 ms
<a href="#">DMZ_gateway</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:31	69d 8h 22m 4s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.43 ms
<a href="#">Diaspora</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:48:31	144d 10h 55m 59s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.22 ms
<a href="#">ElenaHazzi</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:51	71d 6h 41m 4s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.29 ms
<a href="#">IPv6_sensor_gateway</a>	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:49:11	1d 14h 4m 24s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.160)
<a href="#">IPv6_wireless</a>	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:49:41	1d 14h 3m 54s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.169)
<a href="#">ITU_main_fw</a>	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:47:41	237d 12h 51m 39s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.142)
<a href="#">Kinky</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:31	78d 12h 37m 54s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.58 ms
<a href="#">LAB2_gateway</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:51	140d 7h 41m 0s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.42 ms
<a href="#">LAB3_gateway</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:49:01	35d 13h 53m 54s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.48 ms
<a href="#">MONARCA_public</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:48:41	35d 13h 53m 54s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.30 ms
<a href="#">MiddleEarth</a>	DOWN	2012-02-14 22:45:31	35d 13h 53m 44s	PING CRITICAL - Packet loss = 100%
<a href="#">Monarca</a>	UNREACHABLE	2012-02-14 22:46:41	1d 14h 6m 54s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.167)
<a href="#">Pertsolar</a>	UNREACHABLE	2012-02-14 22:45:51	362d 8h 40m 1s	CRITICAL - Host Unreachable (130.226.142.168)
<a href="#">Pylab_OLD_outphasing</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:51	1d 14h 22m 14s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.25 ms
<a href="#">Primus</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:21	355d 10h 32m 21s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.03 ms
<a href="#">Graband</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:31	78d 12h 40m 4s+	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.68 ms
<a href="#">localhost</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:46:41	564d 9h 30m 57s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.02 ms
<a href="#">mon-dev</a>	UP	2012-02-14 22:48:11	33d 19h 32m 24s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.24 ms
<a href="#">xTiger2</a>	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?

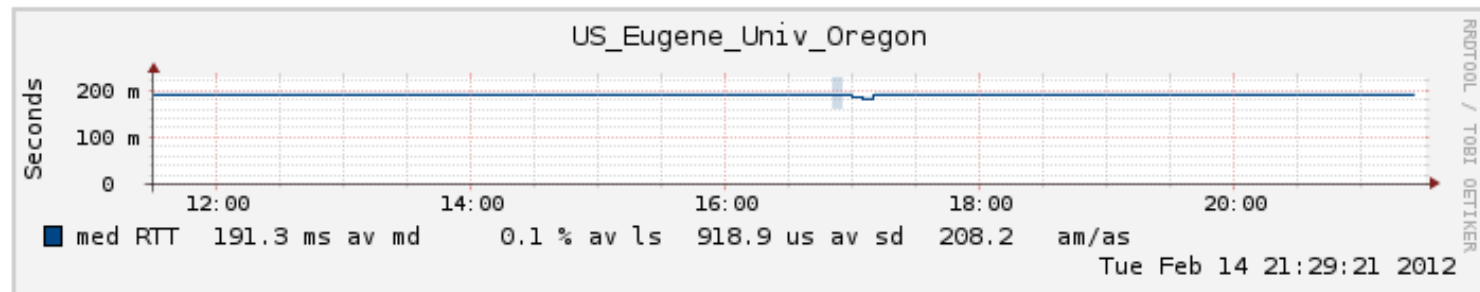
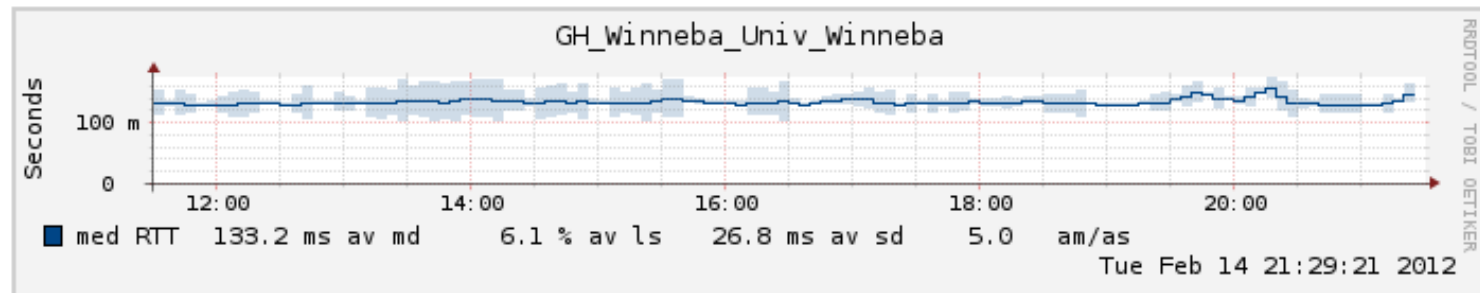
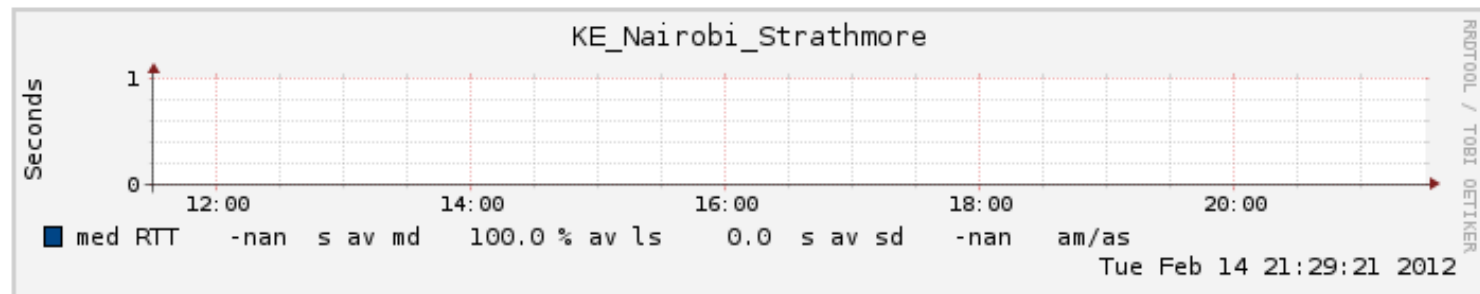
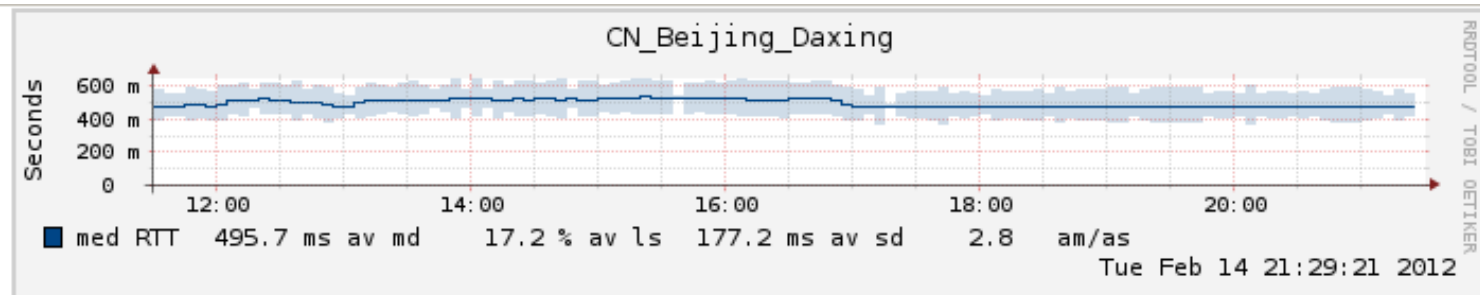
- For example, by using the NSRC exercises:
  - <https://nsrc.org/workshops/2015/ripe-nsrc-nmm/raw-attachment/wiki/Agenda/exercises-nagios-I-III-basic.htm>
  - <https://nsrc.org/workshops/2015/ripe-nsrc-nmm/raw-attachment/wiki/Agenda/exercises-nagios-IV-VIII-medium.htm>
  - <http://nagios.org>

# Smokeping

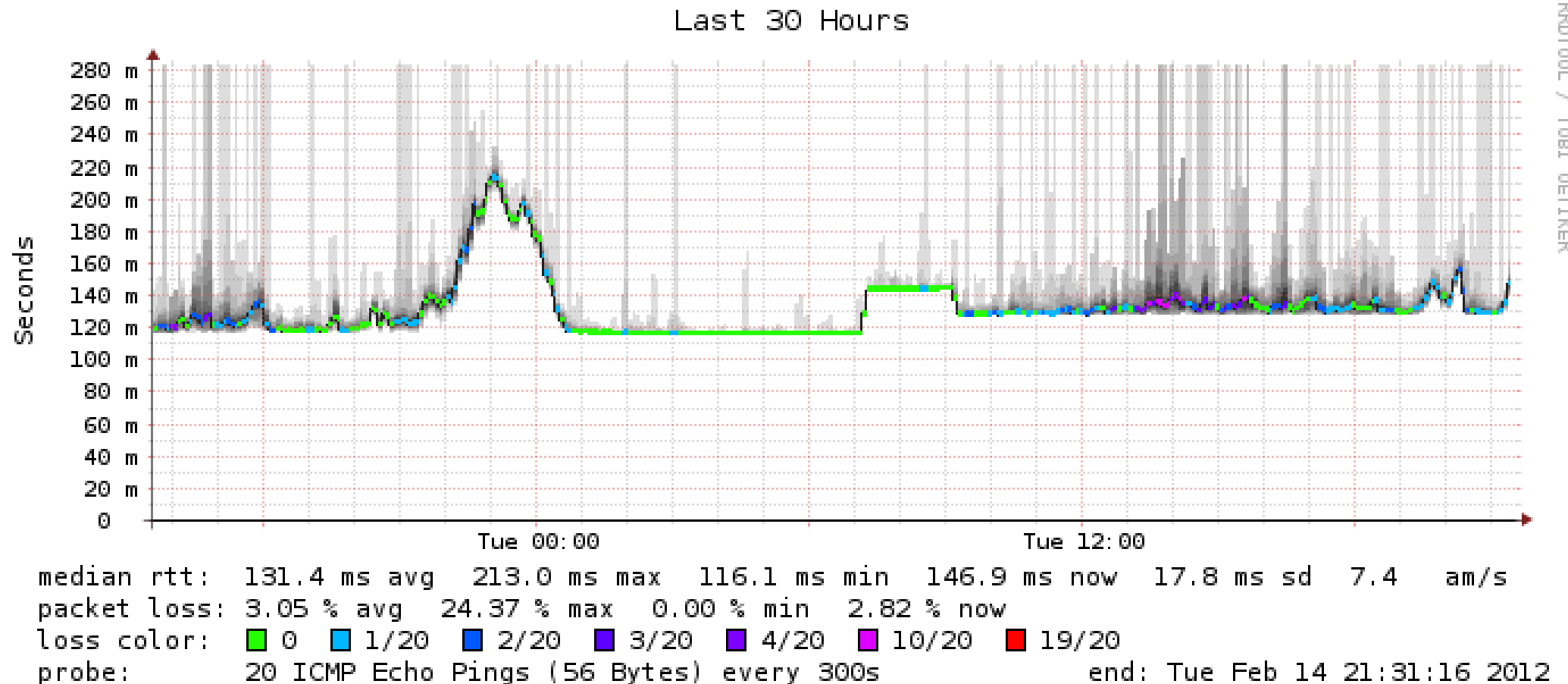
- Smokeping is a network latency monitor. It measures network latency – rtt, jitter - to a configurable set of destinations on the network, and displays its findings in easy-to-read Web pages.
- SmokePing uses RRDtool as its logging and graphing back-end, making the system very efficient. The presentation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

(source: freshmeat)

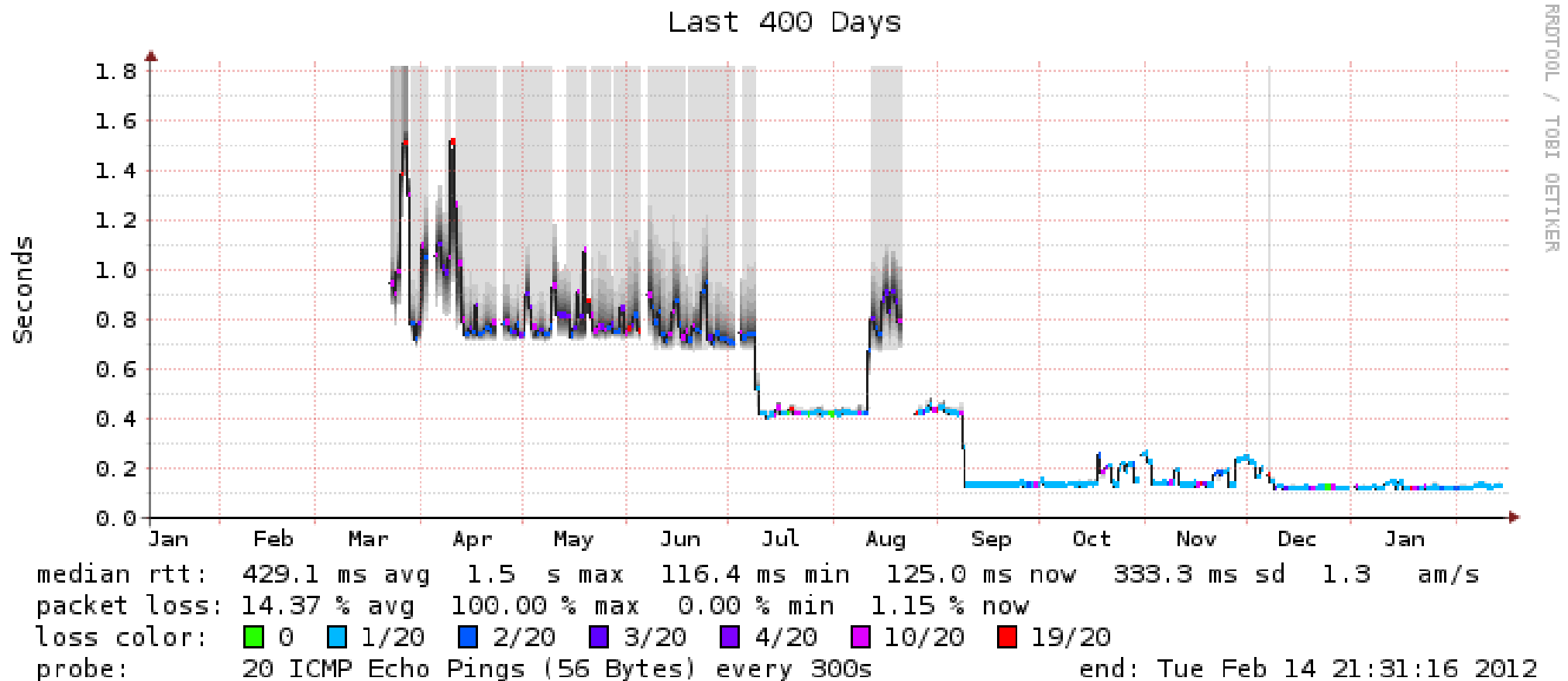
# Smokeping



# Smokeping



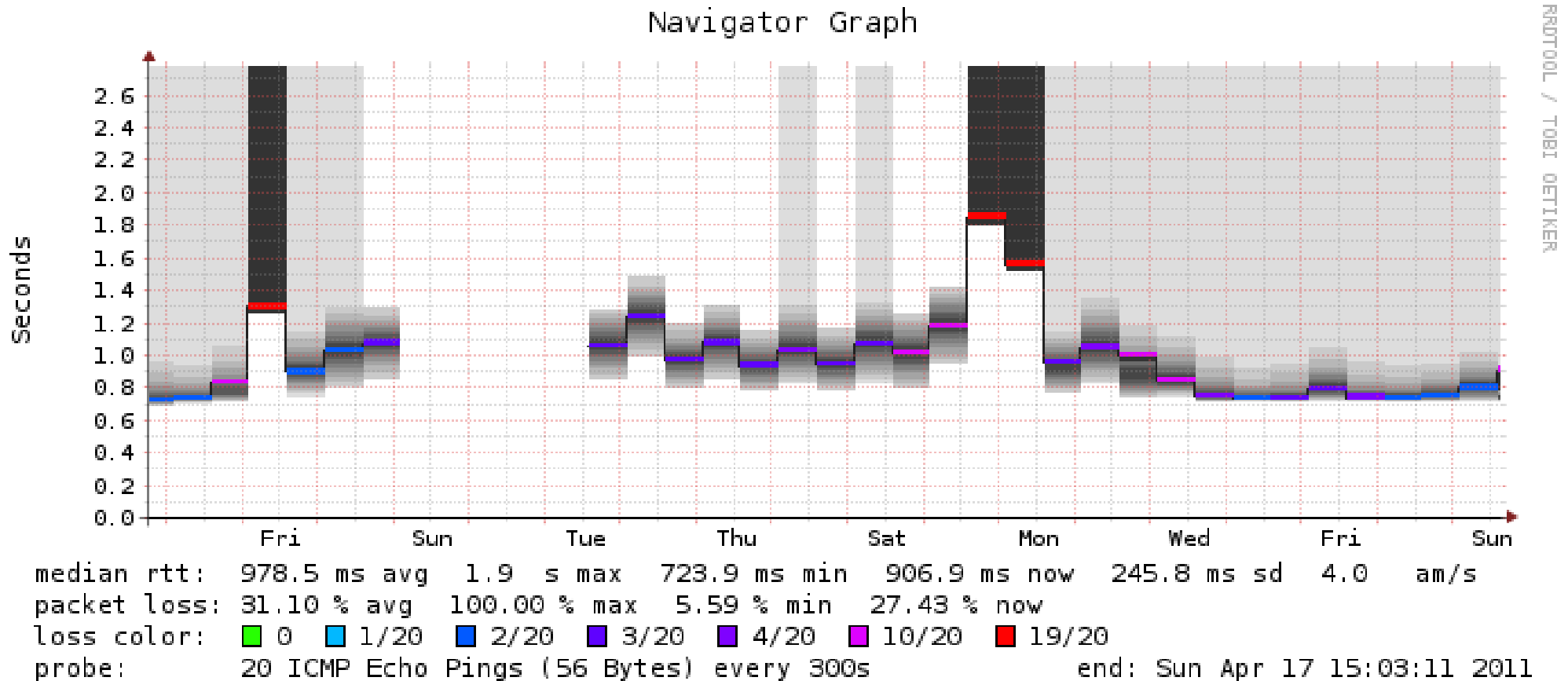
# Smokeping





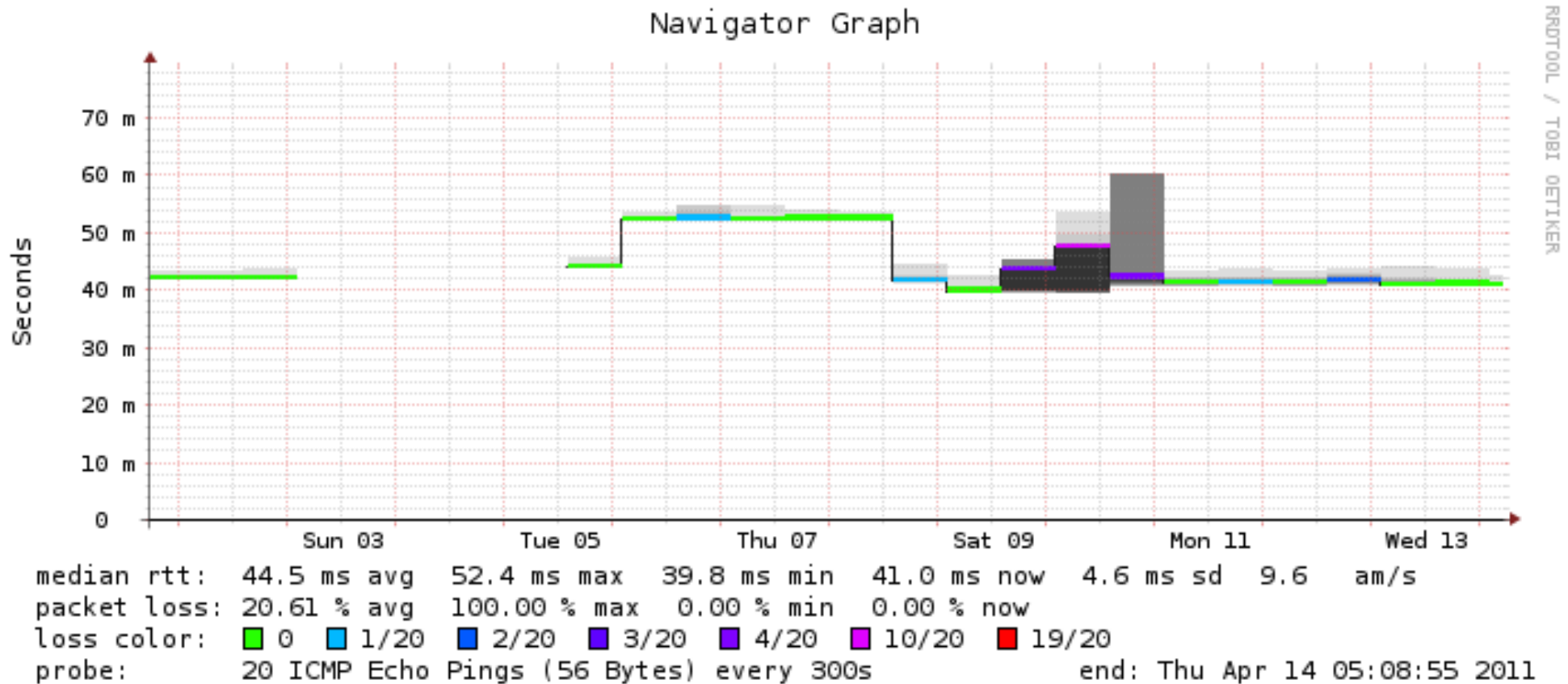
# Smokeping

## GH\_Winneba\_Univ\_Winneba



# Smokeping

## IT\_Trieste\_ICTP



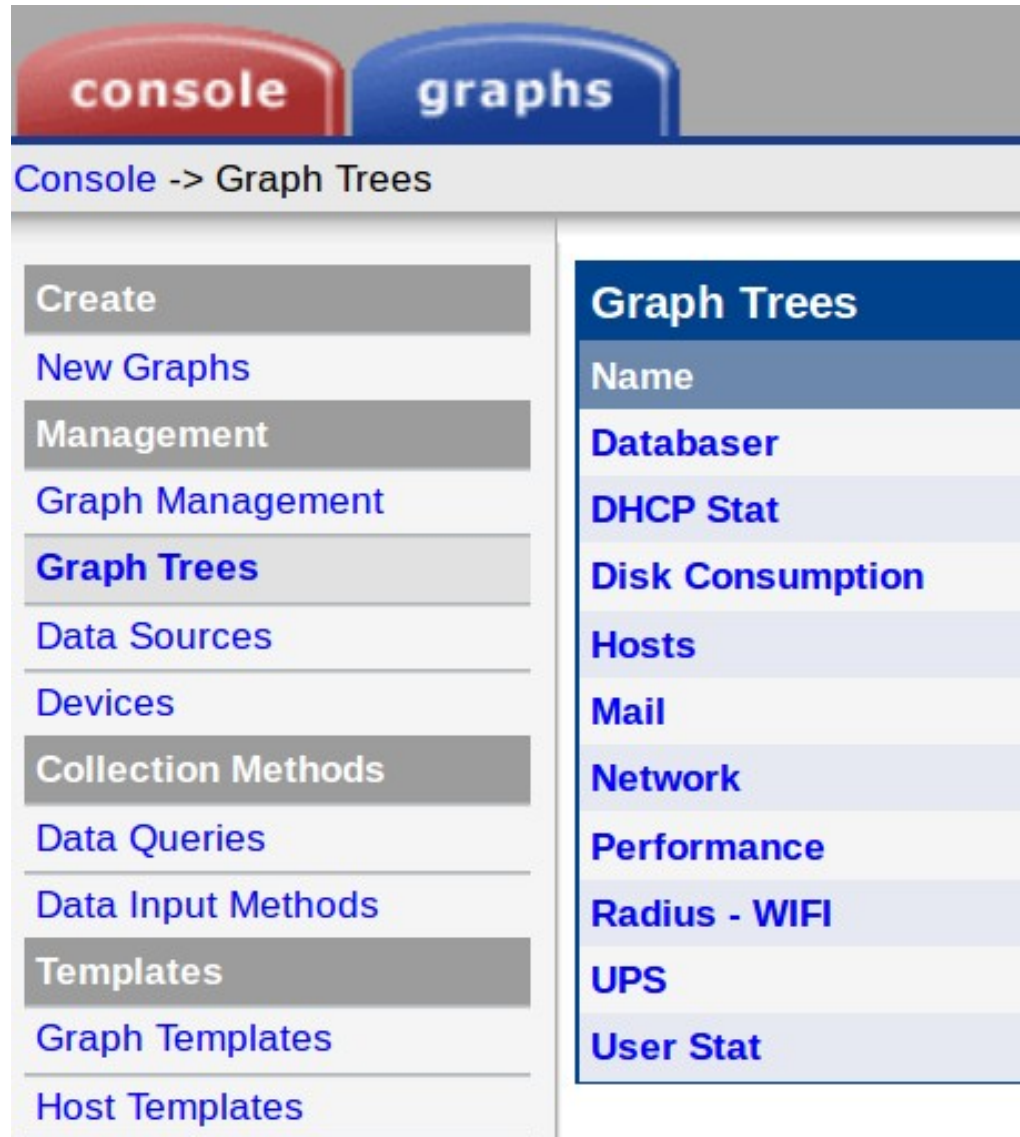
# Smokeping – how to get started?

- For example, by using the NSRC exercises:
  - <https://nsrc.org/workshops/2015/ripe-nsrc-nmm/raw-attachment/wiki/Agenda/exercises-smokeping-part1.htm>
  - <https://nsrc.org/workshops/2015/ripe-nsrc-nmm/raw-attachment/wiki/Agenda/exercises-smokeping-part2.htm>
  - <http://oss.oetiker.ch/smokeping/>

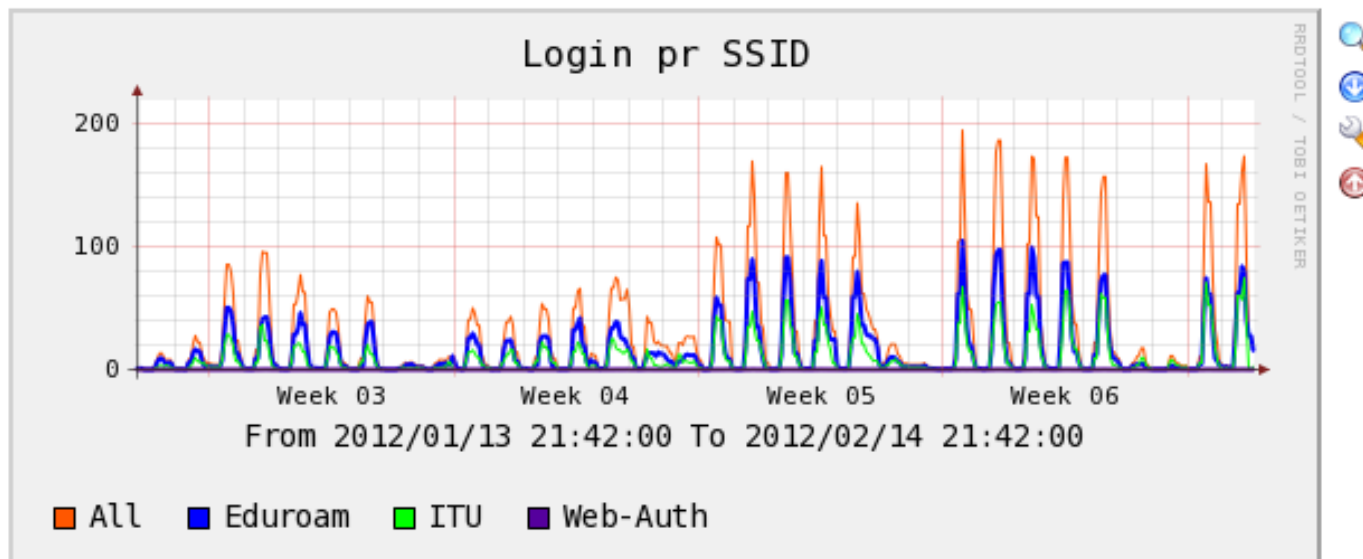
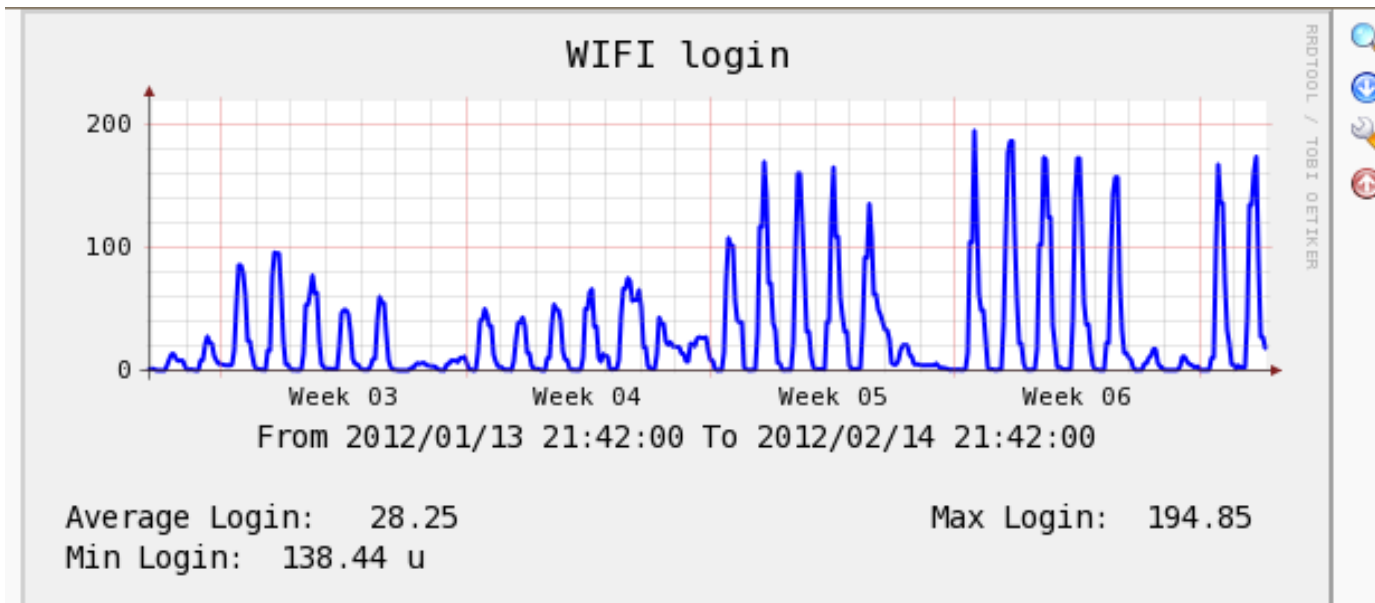
# Cacti

- 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)

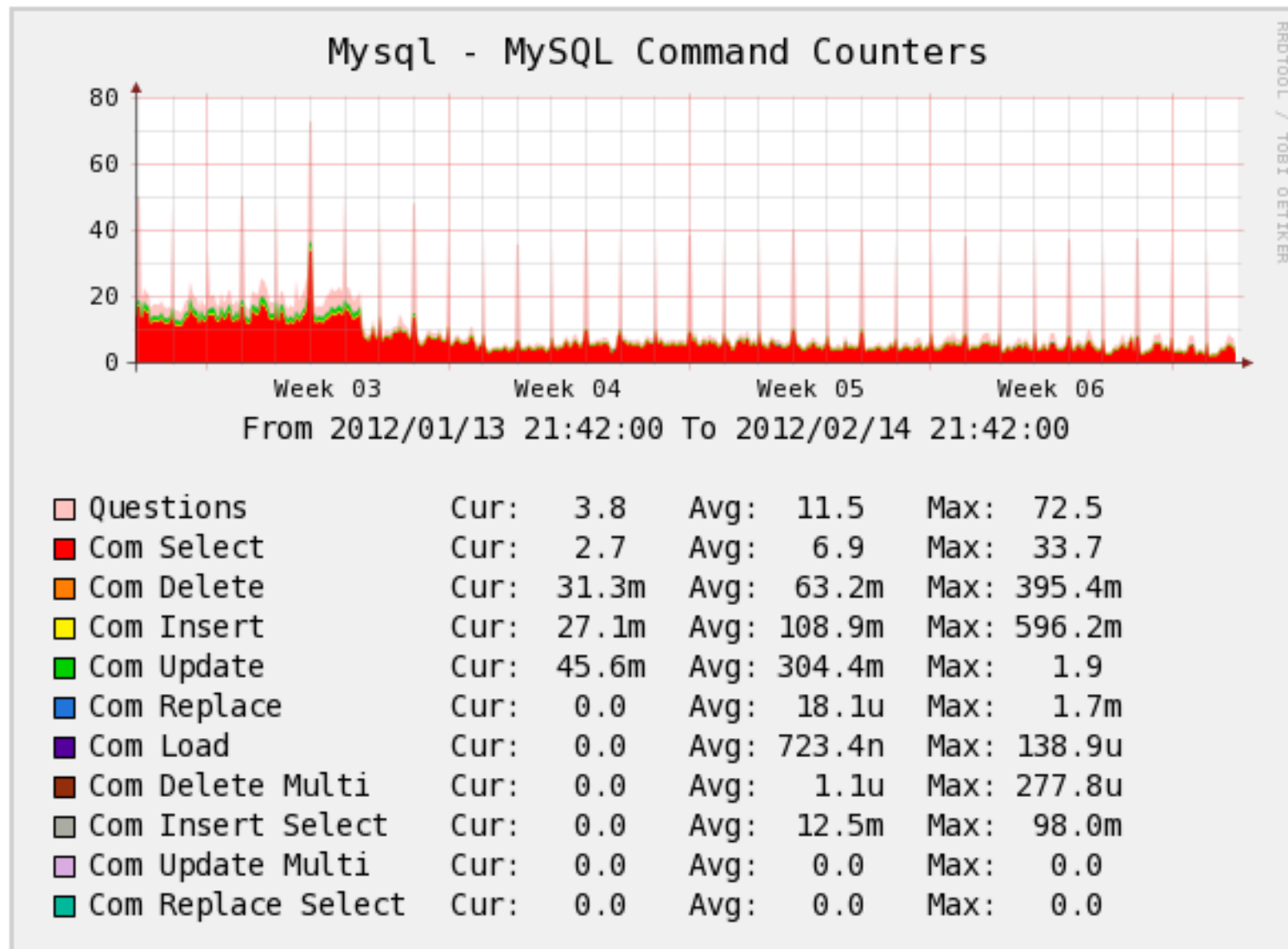
# Cacti



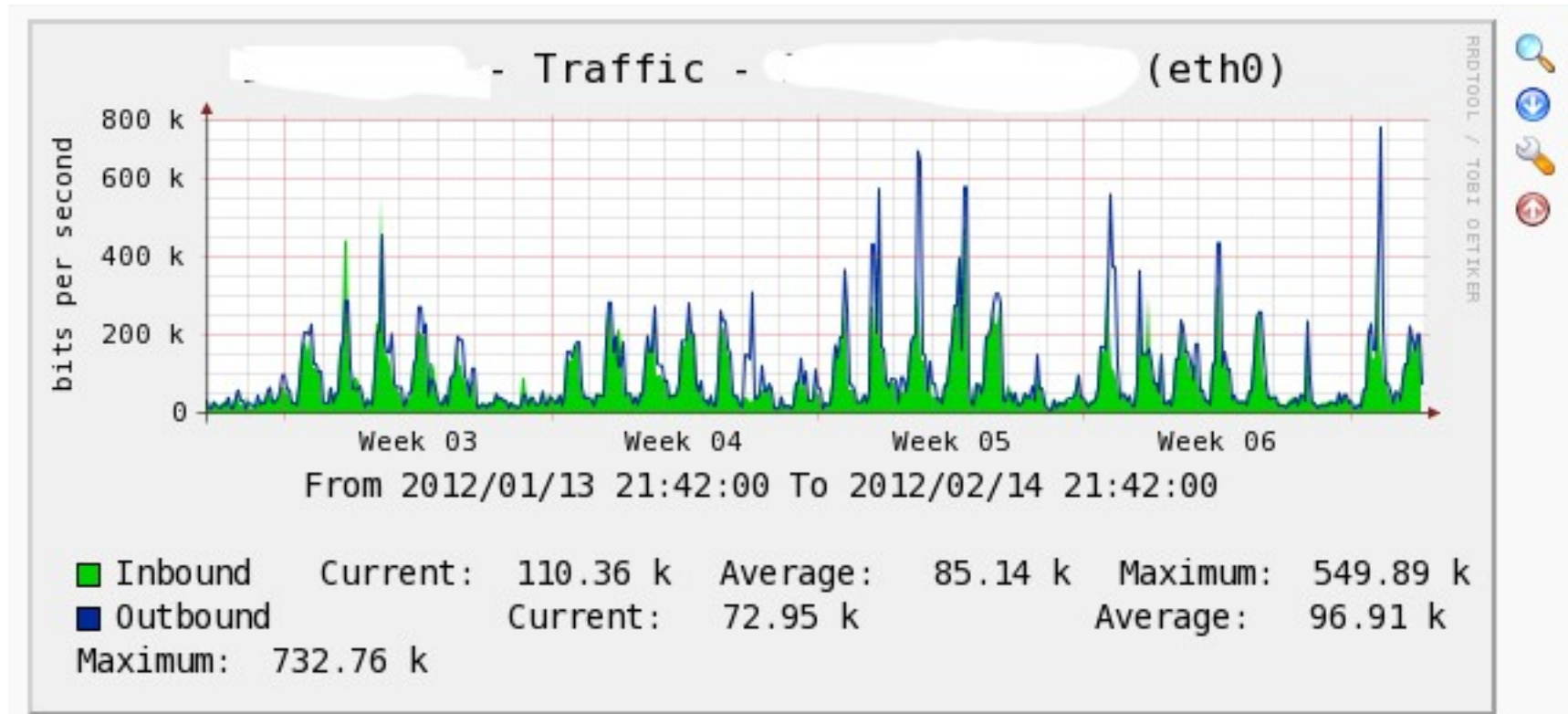
# Cacti



# Cacti



# Cacti





# Different types of monitoring



- Cacti is a good tool for:
  - monitoring power, e.g. solar installations as it can monitor electrical and environmental data
  - PoE??? more relevant to Campus...

# Cacti – how to get started?

- By now you can guess :)
  - <https://nsrc.org/workshops/2015/ripe-nsrc-nmm/raw-attachment/wiki/Agenda/exercises-cacti-part-I.pdf>
  - <https://nsrc.org/workshops/2015/ripe-nsrc-nmm/raw-attachment/wiki/Agenda/cacti-cli-commands.htm>
  - <http://cacti.net>

# SNMP

- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
  - 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."
  - 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.
  - 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)
```

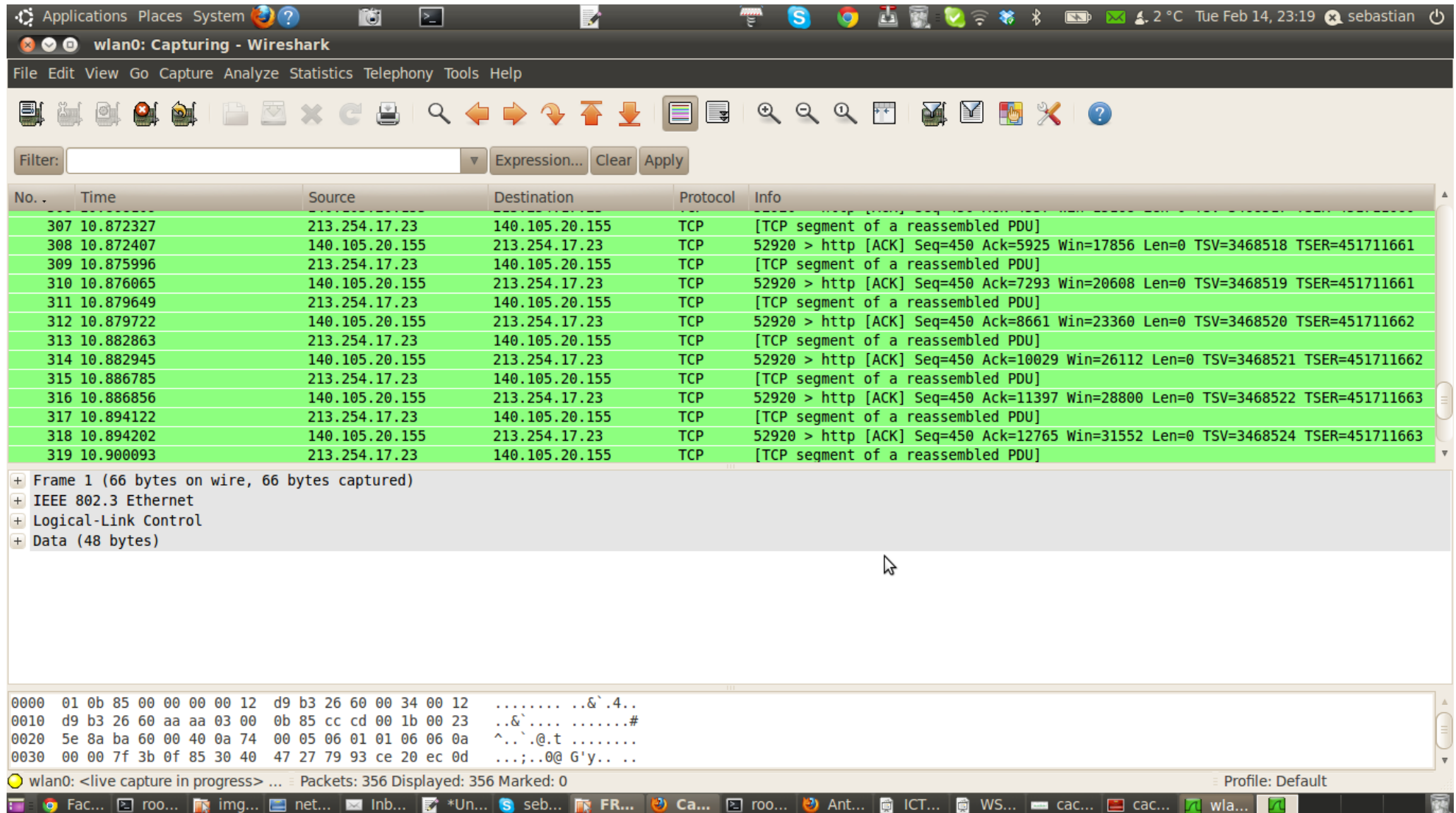
```
[ 3] local 140.105.20.155 port 50523 connected with 130.226.142.162  
port 5001
```

```
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth
```

```
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  24.3 MBytes 20.4 Mbits/sec
```

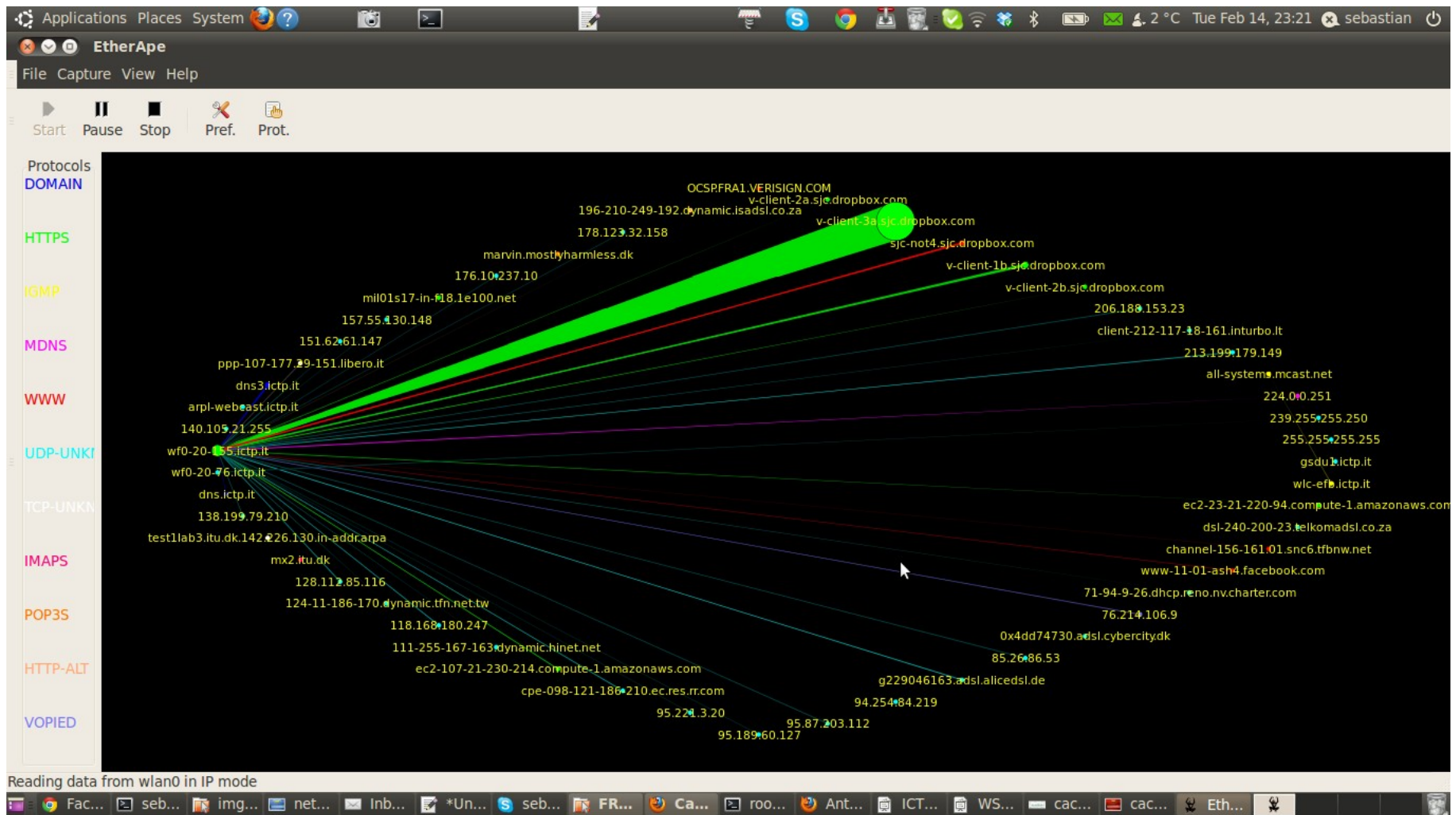
# Other useful tools

- Wireshark: advanced packet dumper



# 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!