Network Management and Monitoring

Introduction to Netflow

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

NSRC Network Startup Resource Center

Agenda

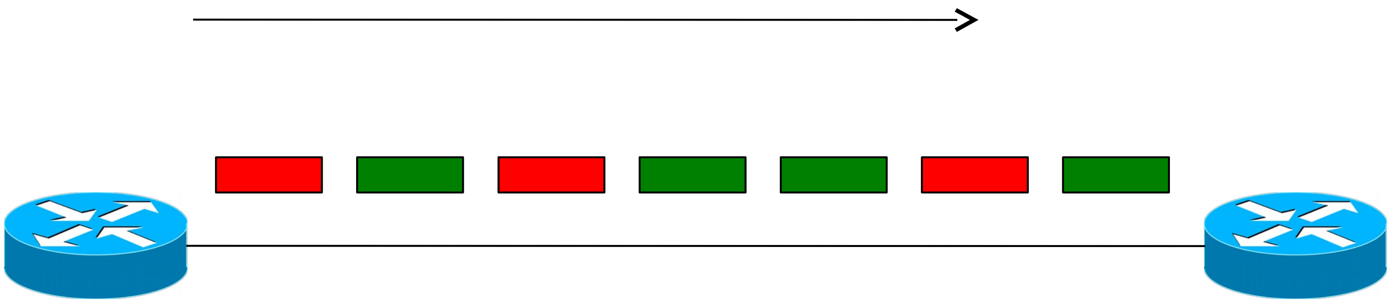
1. Netflow
   - What it is and how it works
   - Uses and applications
2. Generating and exporting flow records
3. Nfdump and Nfsen
   - Architecture
   - Usage
4. Lab

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)

Simple flows



🟥 = Packet belonging to flow X

🟩 = Packet belonging to flow Y

Cisco IOS Definition of a Flow

- Unidirectional sequence of packets sharing:
  - Source IP address
  - Destination IP address
  - Source port for UDP or TCP, 0 for other protocols
  - Destination port for UDP or TCP, type and code for ICMP, or 0 for other protocols
  - IP protocol
  - Ingress interface (SNMP ifIndex)
  - IP Type of Service

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

	Src IP	*Dst IP*	*Protocol*	*Src Port*	*Dst Port*
A	1.2.3.4	5.6.7.8	6 (TCP)	4001	22
B	5.6.7.8	1.2.3.4	6 (TCP)	22	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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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

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

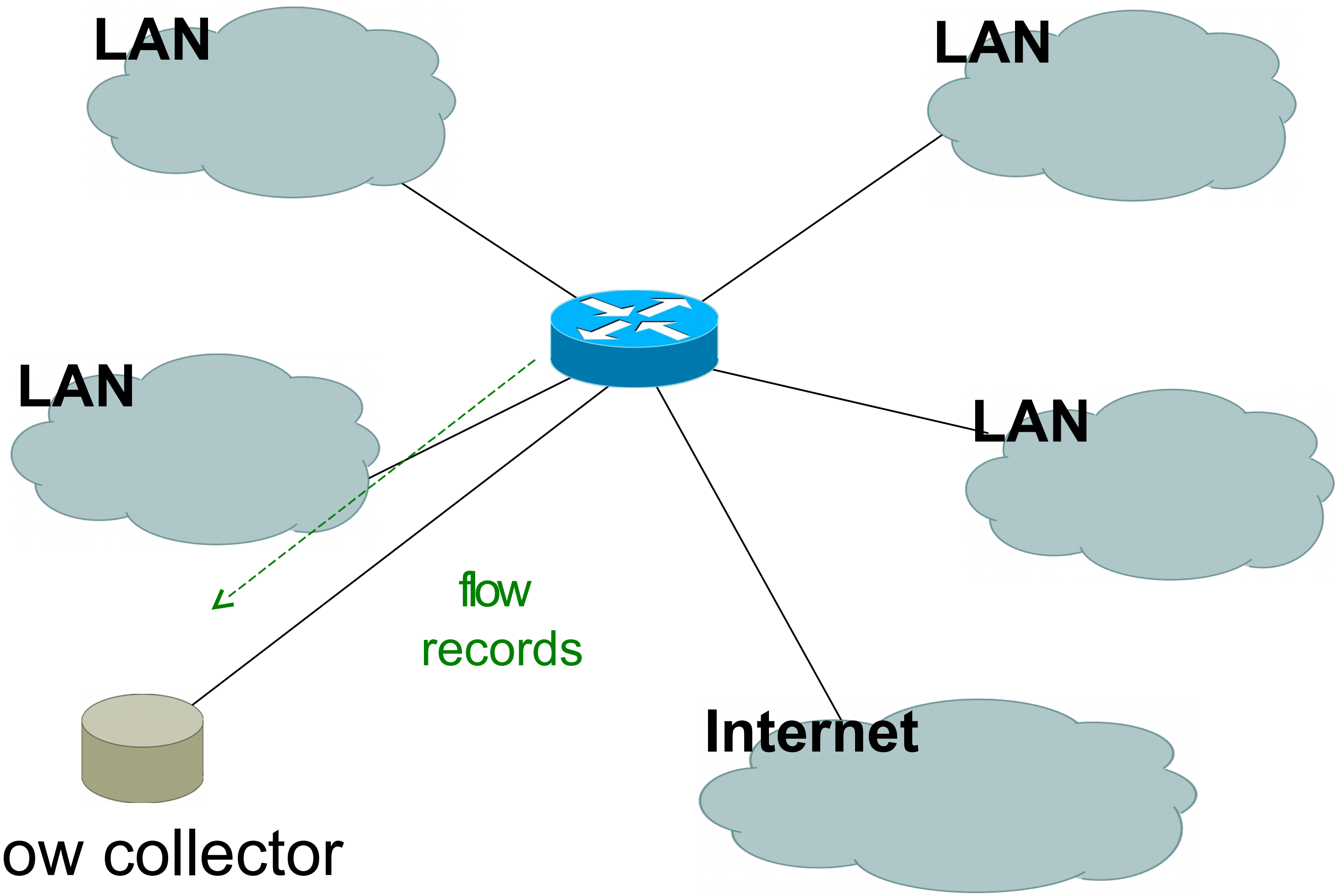
1. Configure device (e.g. router) to generate flow accounting records
2. Export the flows from the device (router) to a collector (PC)
   - Configure protocol version and destination
3. Receive the flows, write them to disk
4. Analyse the flows

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

Flow Collection

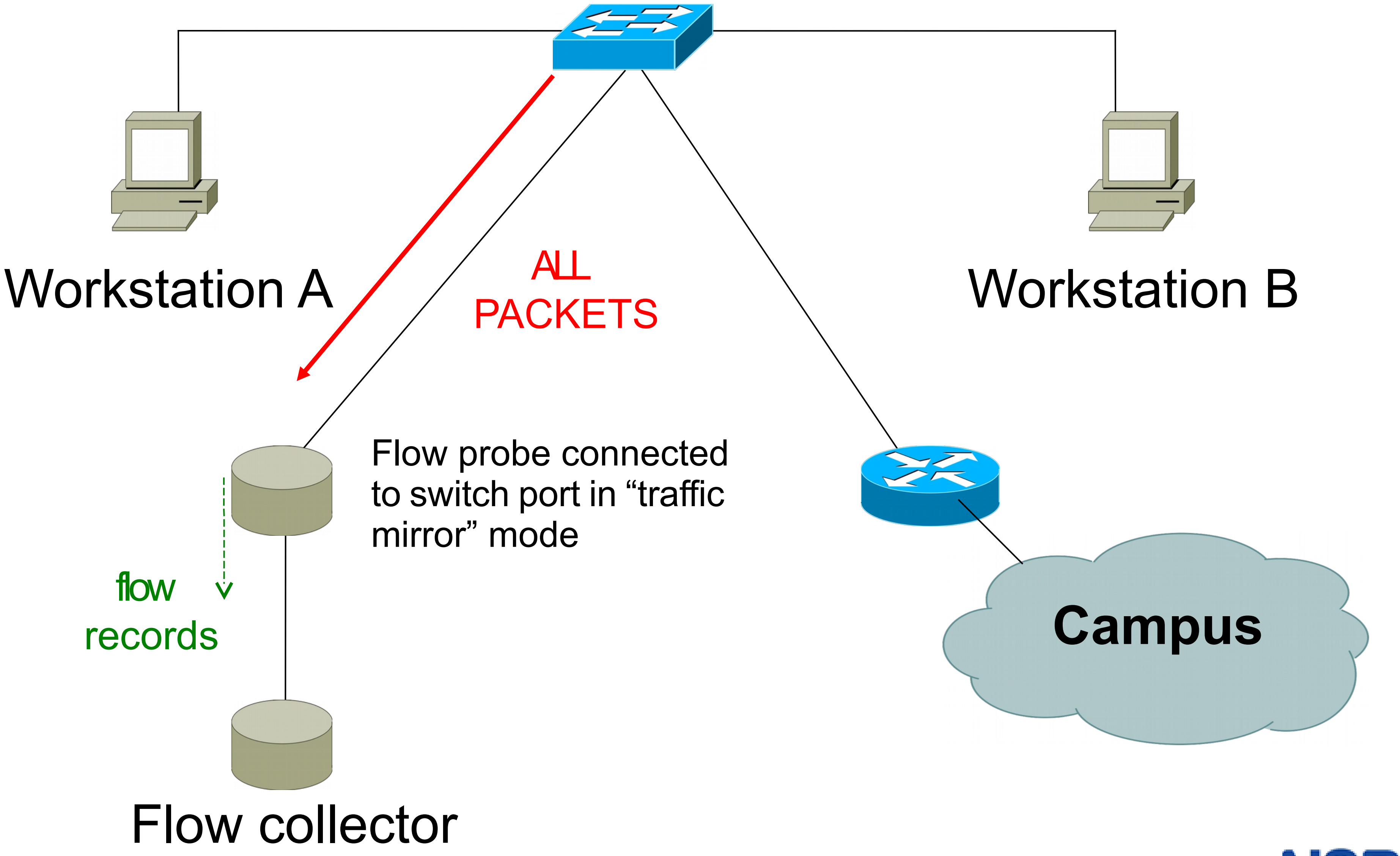


Flow collector
stores exported flows from router.

Flow Collection

- All flows through router can be observed
- Router overhead to process & export flows
- Can select which interfaces Netflow collection is needed on 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



Flow probe connected to switch port in "traffic mirror" mode

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

- 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 interface
  - Inbound and outbound
  - Older IOS only allows input
- 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
```
(pre IOS 12.4)

OR

```
ip flow ingress
```
(IOS 12.4 onwards)

```
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 IO
- 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
```

Flexible Netflow Configuration

- 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 active 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 sour
address ipv4 destination address sort counter bytes top 20
```

- Yes, that's one long command!
- Old command not available for Flexible Netflow

```
  show ip flow top-talkers
```

  – Make an Alias:

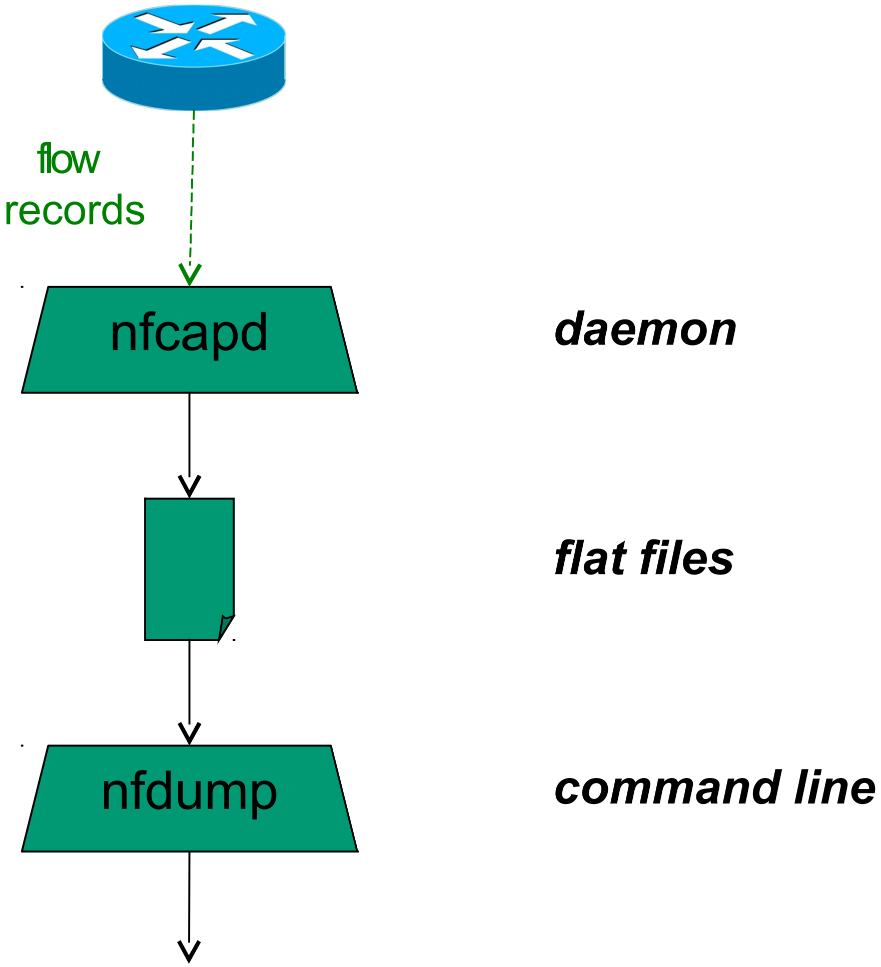
```
  conf t
  alias exec top-talkers show flow..
```

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 anc aggregate the flows

nfdump architecture

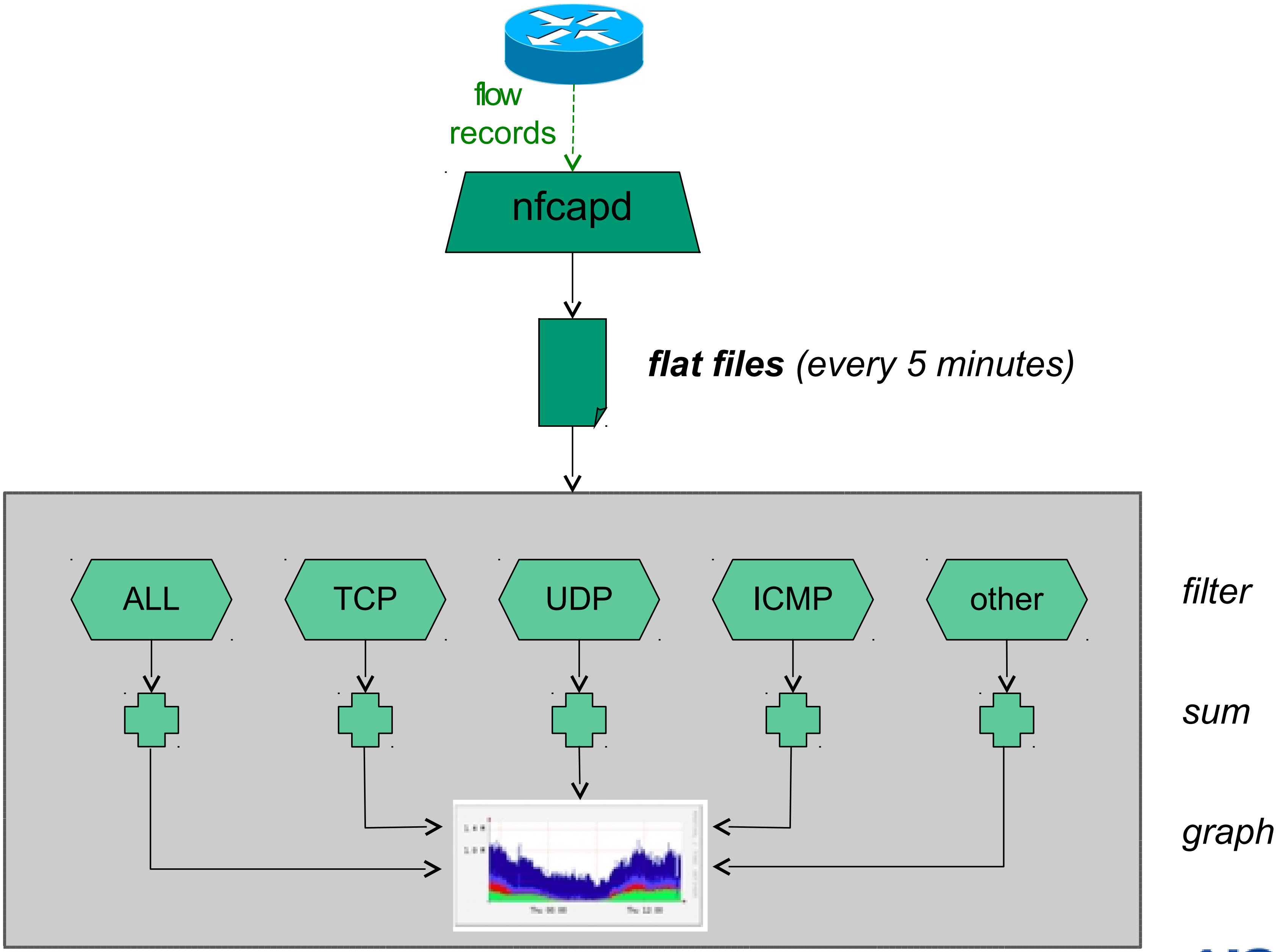


```
Date flow start          Duration Proto      Src IP Addr:Port          Dst IP Addr:Port   Packets    Bytes Flows
2013-04-18 13:35:23.353  1482.000 UDP        10.10.0.119:55555 ->   190.83.150.177:54597     8683   445259     1
2013-04-18 13:35:23.353  1482.000 UDP     190.83.150.177:54597 ->      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



flow records

nfcapd

flat files *(every 5 minutes)*

ALL

TCP

UDP

ICMP

other

filter

sum

graph

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*

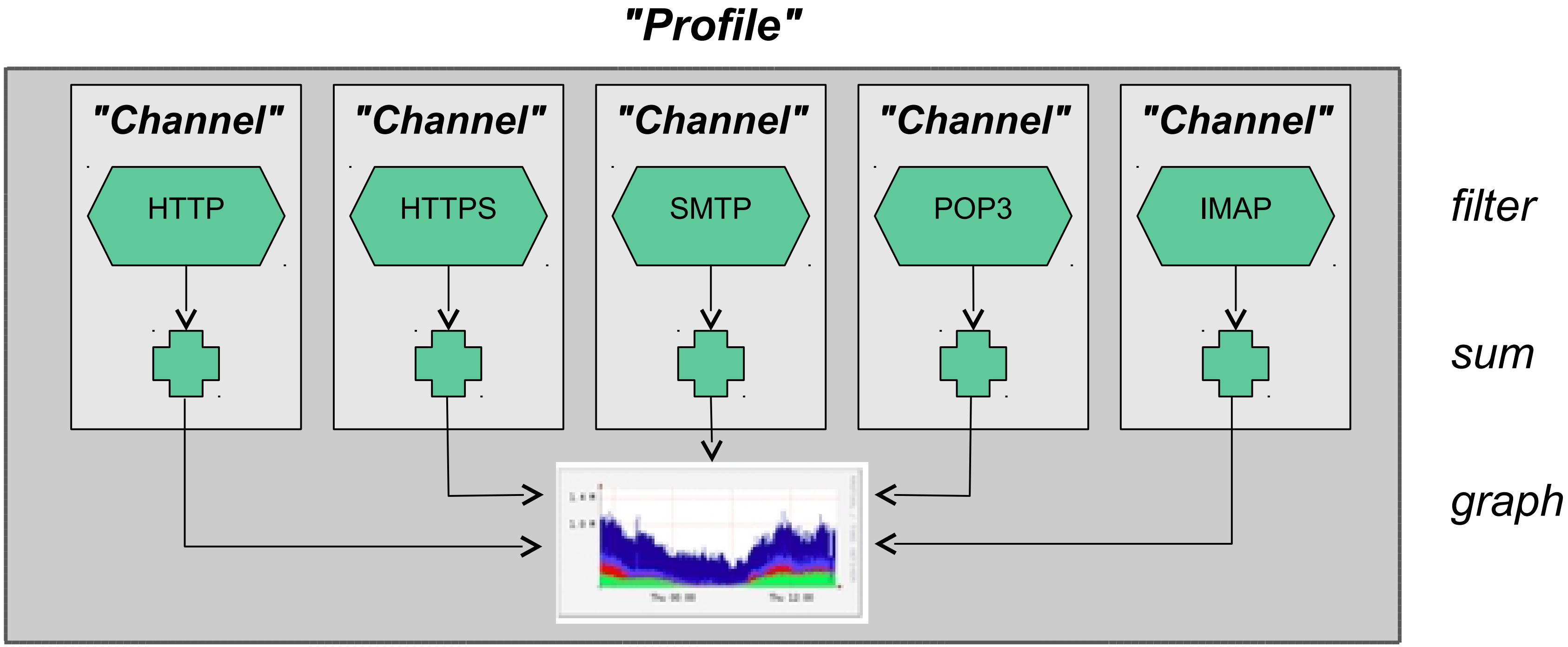
Demonstration

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.aptivate.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_collecti
_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 p
80

...*more complex combinations possible*

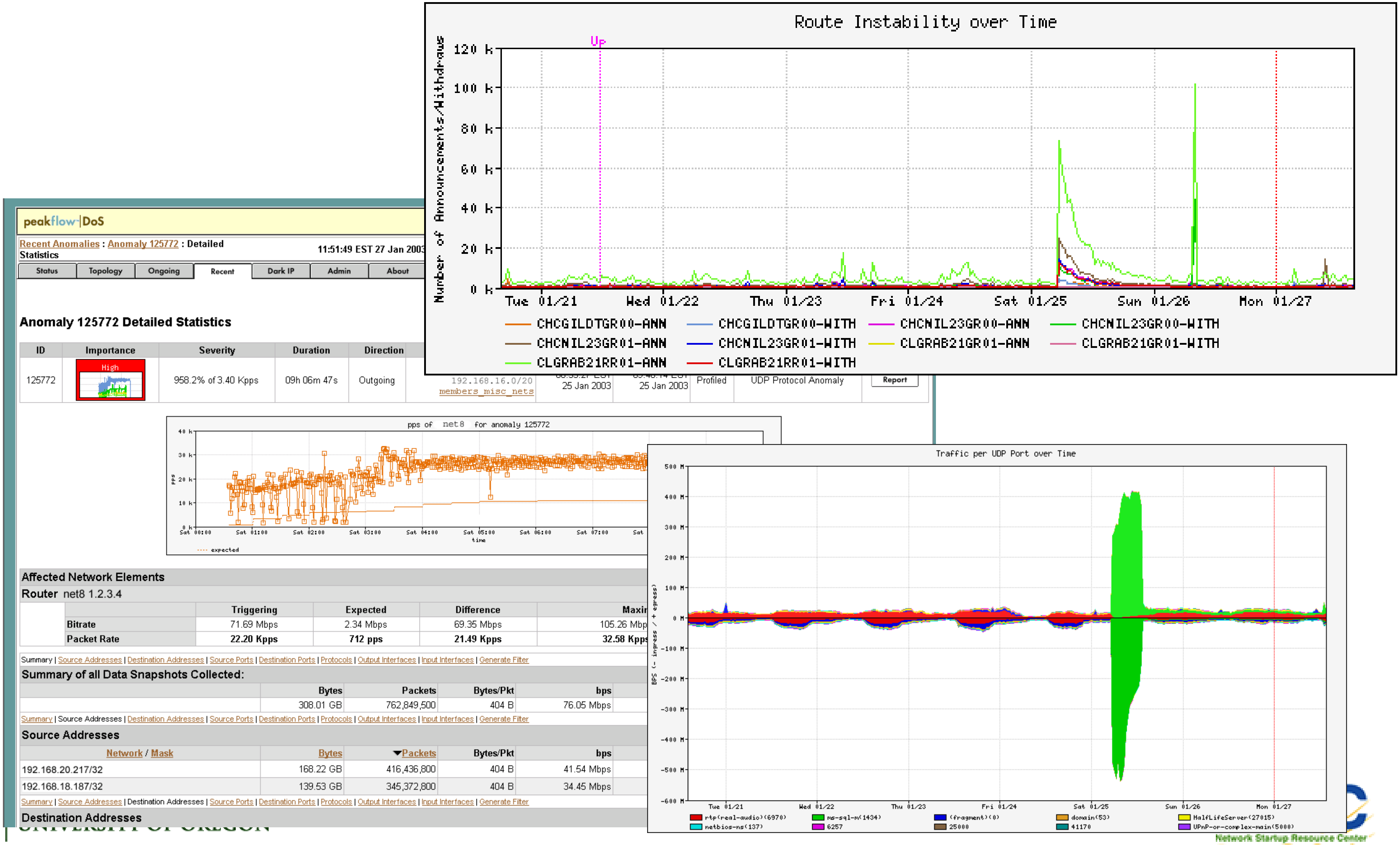
Flows and Applications

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*



peakflow|DoS

Recent Anomalies : Anomaly 125772 : Detailed Statistics

11:51:49 EST 27 Jan 2003

Status | Topology | Ongoing | Recent | Dark IP | Admin | About

Anomaly 125772 Detailed Statistics

ID	Importance	Severity	Duration	Direction						
125772	High	958.2% of 3.40 Kpps	09h 06m 47s	Outgoing	192.168.16.0/20 members_misc_nets	25 Jan 2003	25 Jan 2003	Profiled	UDP Protocol Anomaly	Report

Affected Network Elements

Router net8 1.2.3.4

	Triggering	Expected	Difference	Maxir
Bitrate	71.69 Mbps	2.34 Mbps	69.35 Mbps	105.26 Mbp
Packet Rate	**22.20 Kpps**	**712 pps**	**21.49 Kpps**	**32.58 Kpps**

Summary | Source Addresses | Destination Addresses | Source Ports | Destination Ports | Protocols | Output Interfaces | Input Interfaces | Generate Filter

Summary of all Data Snapshots Collected:

	Bytes	Packets	Bytes/Pkt	bps
	308.01 GB	762,849,500	404 B	76.05 Mbps

Summary | Source Addresses | Destination Addresses | Source Ports | Destination Ports | Protocols | Output Interfaces | Input Interfaces | Generate Filter

Source Addresses

Network / Mask	Bytes	▼Packets	Bytes/Pkt	bps
192.168.20.217/32	168.22 GB	416,436,800	404 B	41.54 Mbps
192.168.18.187/32	139.53 GB	345,372,800	404 B	34.45 Mbps

Summary | Source Addresses | Destination Addresses | Source Ports | Destination Ports | Protocols | Output Interfaces | Input Interfaces | Generate Filter

Destination Addresses

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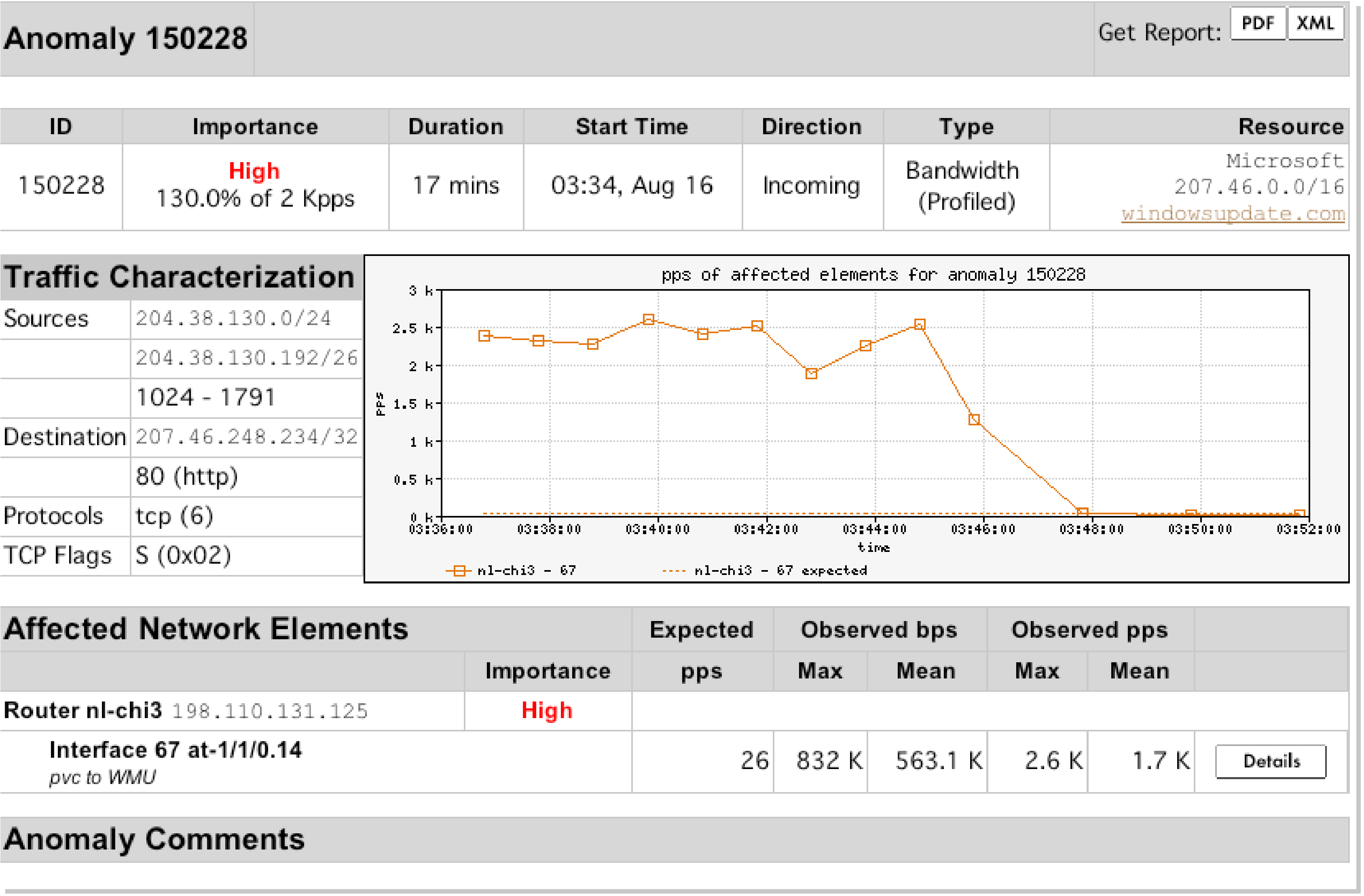
Flow-based Detection (cont)*

- 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…*



Anomaly 150228

Get Report: PDF XML

ID	Importance	Duration	Start Time	Direction	Type	Resource
150228	High 130.0% of 2 Kpps	17 mins	03:34, Aug 16	Incoming	Bandwidth (Profiled)	Microsoft 207.46.0.0/16 windowsupdate.com

Traffic Characterization

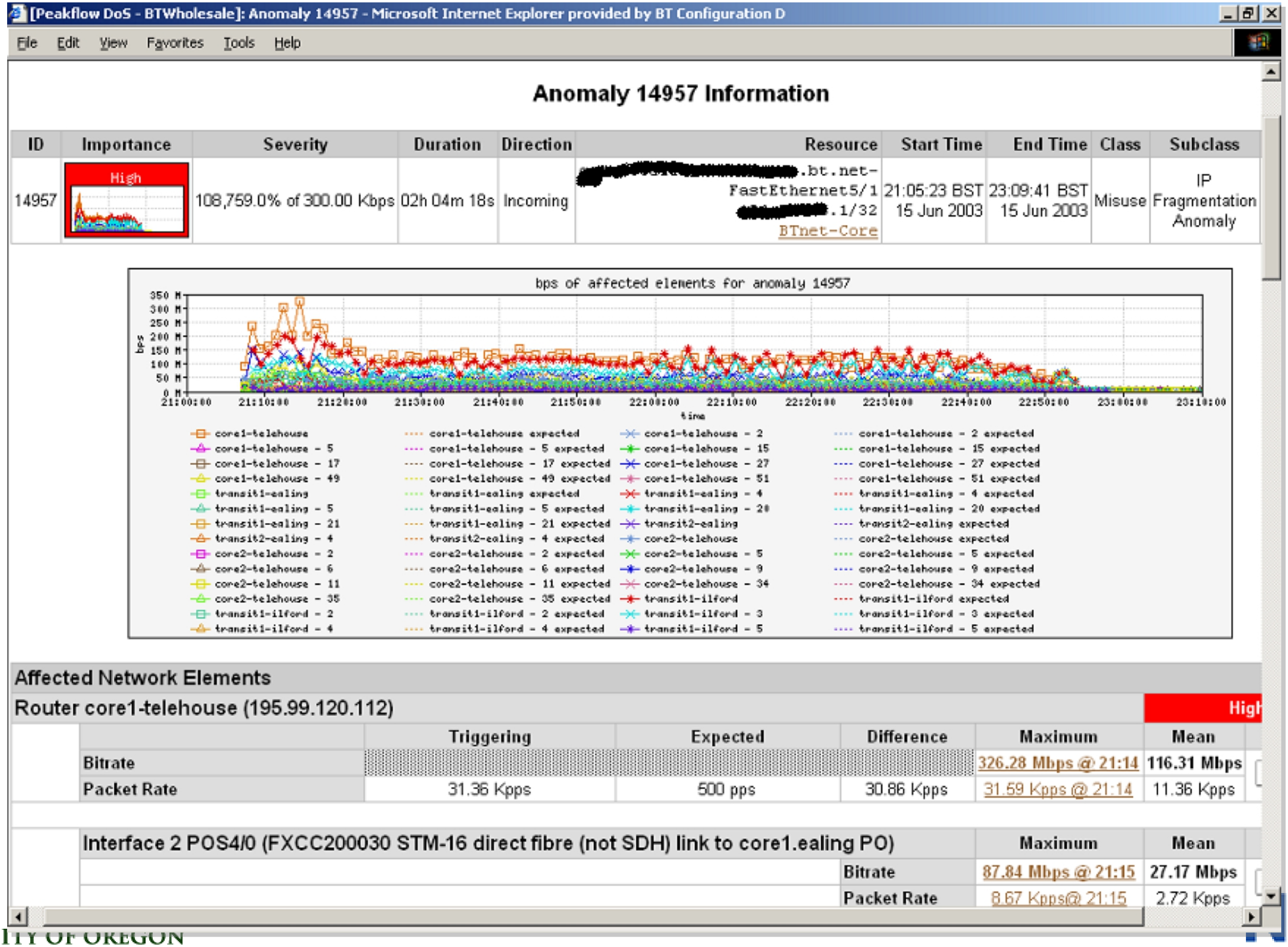
Sources	204.38.130.0/24
	204.38.130.192/26
	1024 - 1791
Destination	207.46.248.234/32
	80 (http)
Protocols	tcp (6)
TCP Flags	S (0x02)

Affected Network Elements

	Importance	Expected pps	Observed bps Max	Observed bps Mean	Observed pps Max	Observed pps Mean	
Router nl-chi3 198.110.131.125	High						
Interface 67 at-1/1/0.14 *pvc to WMU*		26	832 K	563.1 K	2.6 K	1.7 K	Details

Anomaly Comments

Commercial Detection: A Large Scale DOS Attack



[Peakflow DoS - BTWholesale]: Anomaly 14957 - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by BT Configuration D

Anomaly 14957 Information

ID	Importance	Severity	Duration	Direction	Resource	Start Time	End Time	Class	Subclass
14957	High	108,759.0% of 300.00 Kbps	02h 04m 18s	Incoming	[redacted].bt.net- FastEthernet5/1 [redacted].1/32 BTnet-Core	21:05:23 BST 15 Jun 2003	23:09:41 BST 15 Jun 2003	Misuse	IP Fragmentation Anomaly

bps of affected elements for anomaly 14957

Affected Network Elements

Router core1-telehouse (195.99.120.112)

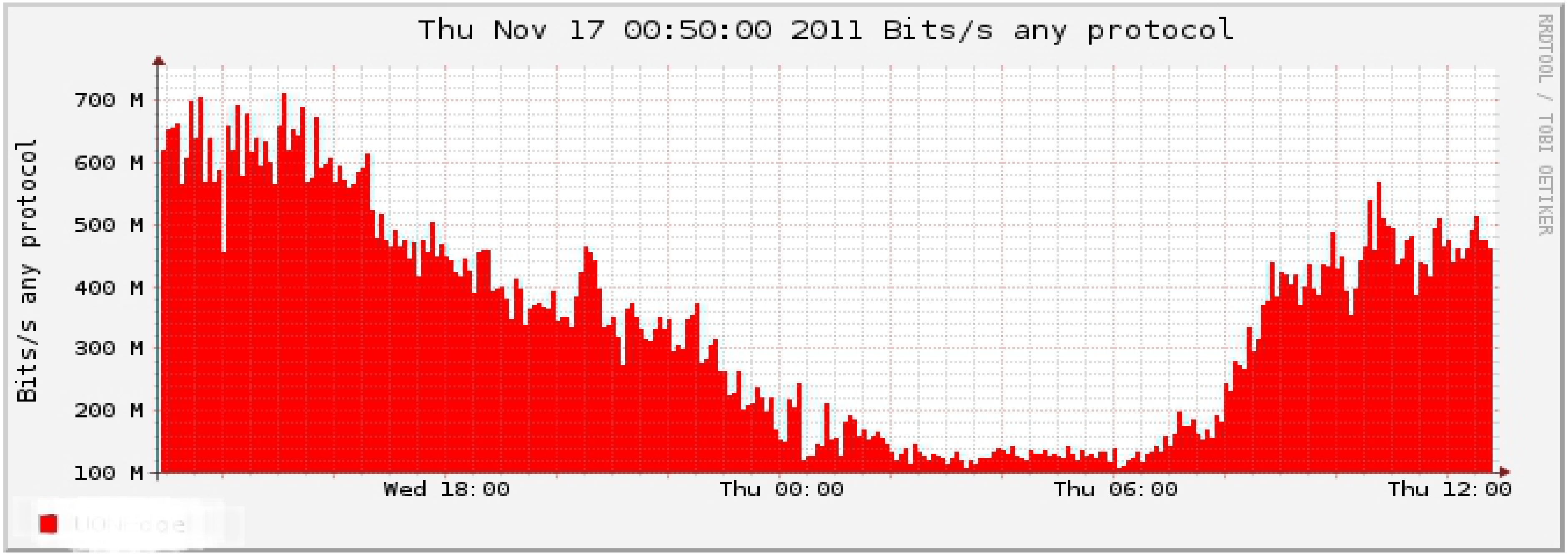
High

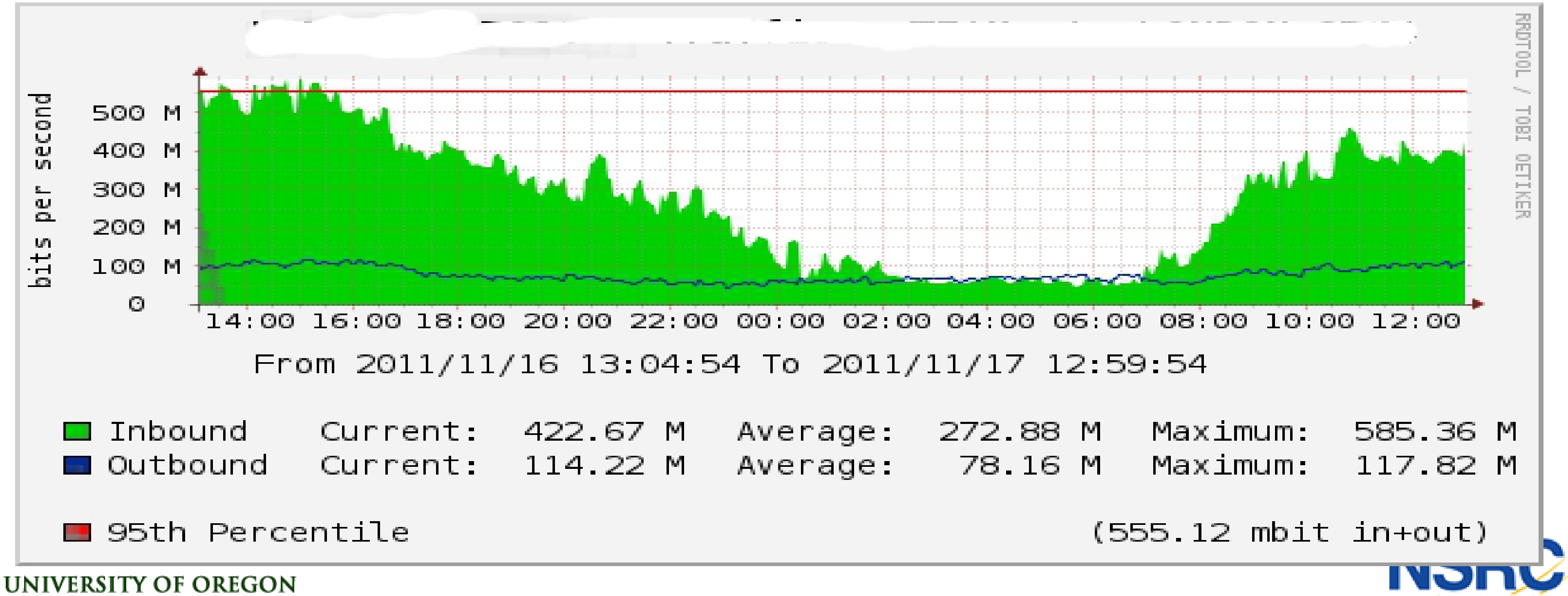
	Triggering	Expected	Difference	Maximum	Mean
Bitrate				326.28 Mbps @ 21:14	116.31 Mbps
Packet Rate	31.36 Kpps	500 pps	30.86 Kpps	31.59 Kpps @ 21:14	11.36 Kpps

Interface 2 POS4/0 (FXCC200030 STM-16 direct fibre (not SDH) link to core1.ealing PO)	Maximum	Mean
Bitrate	87.84 Mbps @ 21:15	27.17 Mbps
Packet Rate	8.67 Kpps@ 21:15	2.72 Kpps

Accounting

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


Thu Nov 17 00:50:00 2011 Bits/s any protocol
Bits/s any protocol
700 M
600 M
500 M
400 M
300 M
200 M
100 M
Wed 18:00
Thu 00:00
Thu 06:00
Thu 12:00
RRDTOOL / TOBI OETIKER


bits per second
500 M
400 M
300 M
200 M
100 M
0
14:00 16:00 18:00 20:00 22:00 00:00 02:00 04:00 06:00 08:00 10:00 12:00
RRDTOOL / TOBI OETIKER
From 2011/11/16 13:04:54 To 2011/11/17 12:59:54
🟩 Inbound Current: 422.67 M Average: 272.88 M Maximum: 585.36 M
🟦 Outbound Current: 114.22 M Average: 78.16 M Maximum: 117.82 M
🟥 95th Percentile (555.12 mbit in+out)

Cisco Netflow Versions

Netflow v1

- 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 detec lost flows
- Obsolete

Netflow v2 to v4

- 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 v6 & v7

- Used exclusively on the Cisco Catalyst line of ethernet switches
- Requires the Netflow Feature Card, a specialist forwarding engine for the Catalyst Switches
- Not compatible or comparable with Netflow on Cisco routers

Netflow v8

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

Netflow v9

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