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thanks to Luca Deri and the ntop team

This document specifically addresses a subset of interesting network
export situations to an ntop network collector installed on Fedora Core 3
Linux

(by ntop and network collection) There are many tools for
network data or network troubleshooting. * ntop can monitor
interfaces, bandwidth, and snmp counters such as RPI and memory
usage. ntop can monitor node availability. ntop can give detailed
information or troubleshooting. ntop can help classify traffic. And
network sniffer can give a very detailed profile of network traffic and
captures are in a usable form to help troubleshoot network problems.
ntop and ntop can provide facts of service tools and can be
implemented in situations where other tools can not reliably be used.

ntop is excellent for summarizing network information. ntop
reports can give bandwidth summaries. ntop can classify traffic and
provide network profile. And ntop can allow you to get a detailed
profile of network traffic by using ntop, ntop can help classify and
profile network traffic on networks where spanning ports or sniffer
may not be feasible due to scale or network architecture.

Installing ntop on a Fedora Core 3 Server

First, install ntop on a Fedora Core 3 server.

For ease of maintenance and installation, download the binary packages
from SourceForge:

http://sourceforge.net/project/showfiles.php?group_id=17233&package_id=13248

The RPMs will work on Fedora should be binary
compatible backward and forward one version more than that and you
are asking for trouble.

To install the rpm as root:

```
rpm -ivh ntop*
```

Then, copy the sample configuration to the location of the real configuration:

```
cp /etc/ntop.conf/sample /etc/ntop.conf
```

Edit the configuration file

If ntop is not capturing packets and is just being used as a network monitor, change the interface listened on to none. If you only want to see the network traffic patterns when taps or spans are not being used or a/ai"ab"e' just copy the "line : ;) <<interface none" and paste it in, then remove the : ;)= that comes out of the "line:

```
--interface none
```

. Next, change the :< "oca" subnets= to include the network addresses that ntop should regard as "oca". This example includes the 10.0.0.0/8 network and multicast traffic as "oca":

```
-m 10.0.0.0/8, 224.0.0.0/4
```

This should be all the changes needed to the configuration file. Check the configuration thoroughly to make sure it reflects the environment.

Before running ntop, setup the ntop admin user password. This password will be used for the web interface. Run the following commands and add the passwords:

```
/usr/bin/ntop -P /usr/share/ntop -u ntop -A
```

Document the password. Installation and initial configuration is now complete.

It is time to start ntop. These commands are Fedora specific and may not be applicable on other Linux variants:

```
/etc/init.d/ntop start
```

or

```
service ntop start
```

. Next, make sure ntop starts at boot. These commands are Fedora specific and may not be applicable on other Linux variants:

```
chkconfig ntop on
```

6! this succeeds, ntop is insta""ed and runnin# correct"y' &heck to see i! the ntop web pa#e is bein# ser/ed' - se a web browser to #o to the ntop ser/er's ip address or hostna e and append port 3000 3i! the port the webser/er is "istenin# is not 3000 in the con!i#uration !"e, use the new port instead4:

http: //ntop. domai n. l ocal : 3000

!

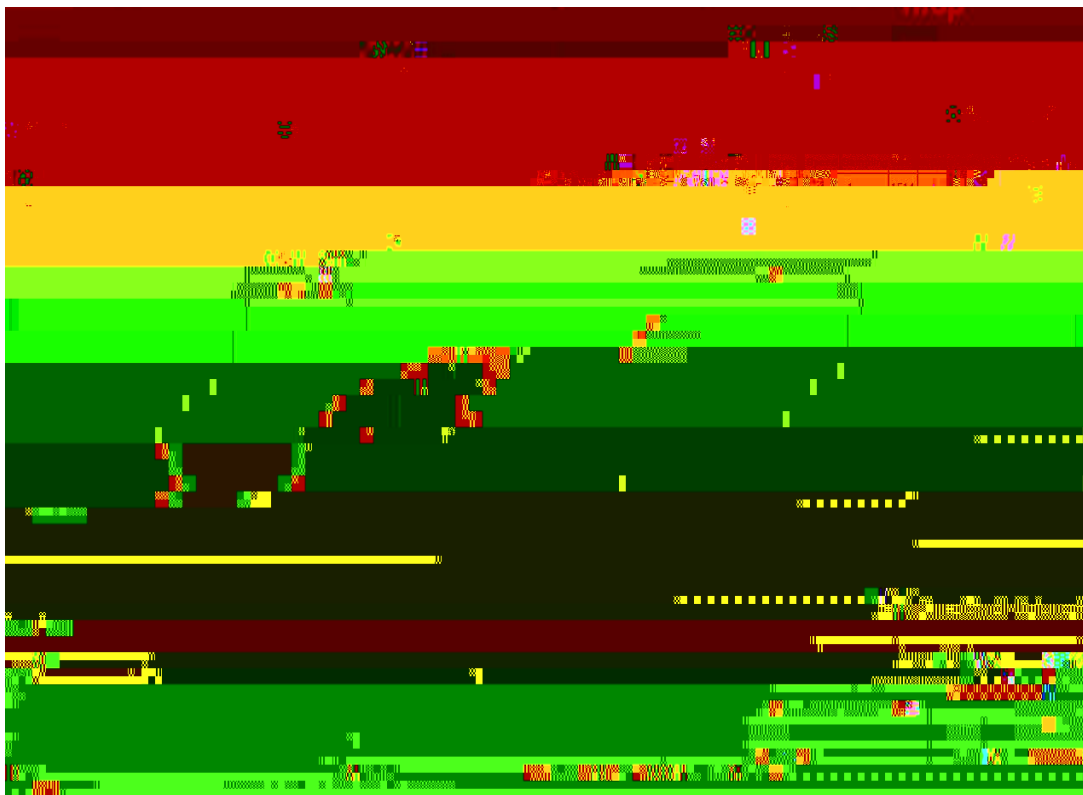
To con!i#ure ntop and net!"ow co""ection, use a web browser 3lire!o\$ works4 and connect to the ntop ser/er:

http: //ntop. domai n. l ocal : 3000

As a pd!, this docu ent inc"udes pictures that wi"" ake it easier to understand than the te\$t !"e /ersion'

&"ick Ad in: p"u#ins 3type in the web ad in password4'

Ad in<p"u#ins



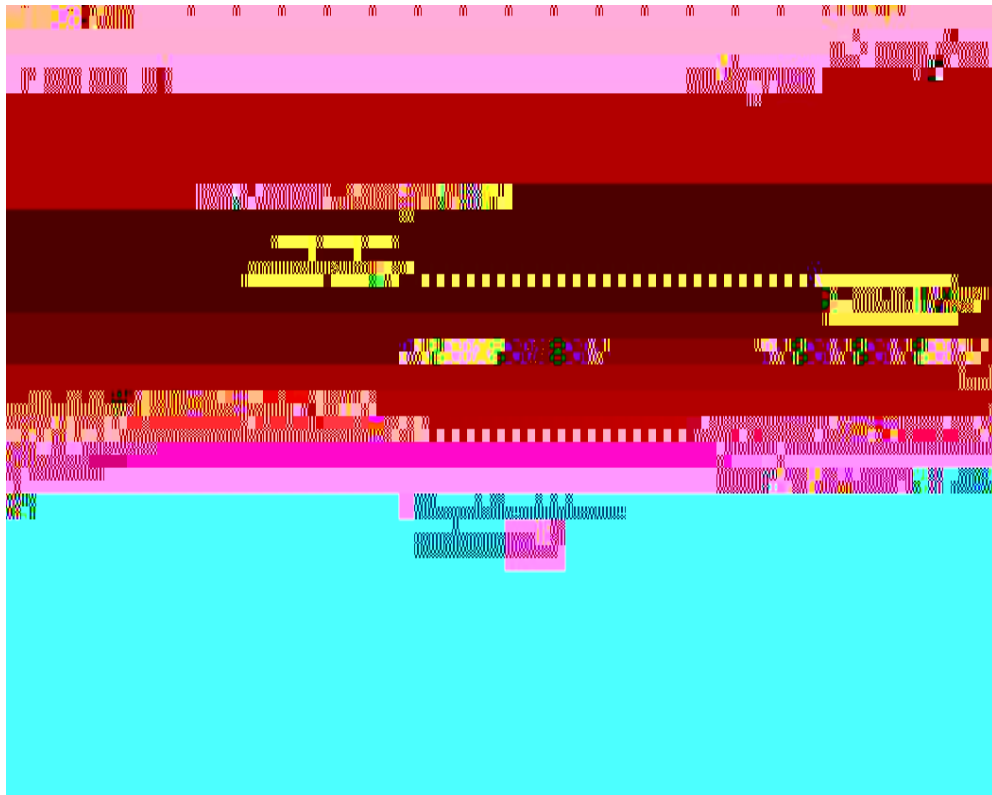
This shou"d disp"ay the p"u#in pa#e shown be"ow:



Then, in the co"u n "abe"ed : acti/e c"ick to to##"e= where it eets the net!"ow row 3where the second : yes= is in the !i#ure abo/e4< c"ick the word : no= to to##"e the p"u#in acti/e' The screen shou"d "ook "ike the picture abo/e now and there shou"d be a : ?es= in that s@uare'

Then c"ick net!"ow in the conli#ure co"u n'

This should display the !o""owin# screen:



On this screen, add a net!"ow de/ice for each net!"ow router or switch' &"ick the button "abe"ed : Add . et%"ow De/ice= and then proceed to the !o""owin# instructions'

%i"" in the !o""owin# re@uired !ie"ds' Alter !i""in# in each !ie"d, c"ick the set button !o""owin# that !ie"d' 6! the set button is not c"icked, that settin# wi"" be "ost or not chan#ed' Don't !or#et to c"ick : set= alter each !ie"d' The !o""owin# are the ini u re@uired !ie"ds:

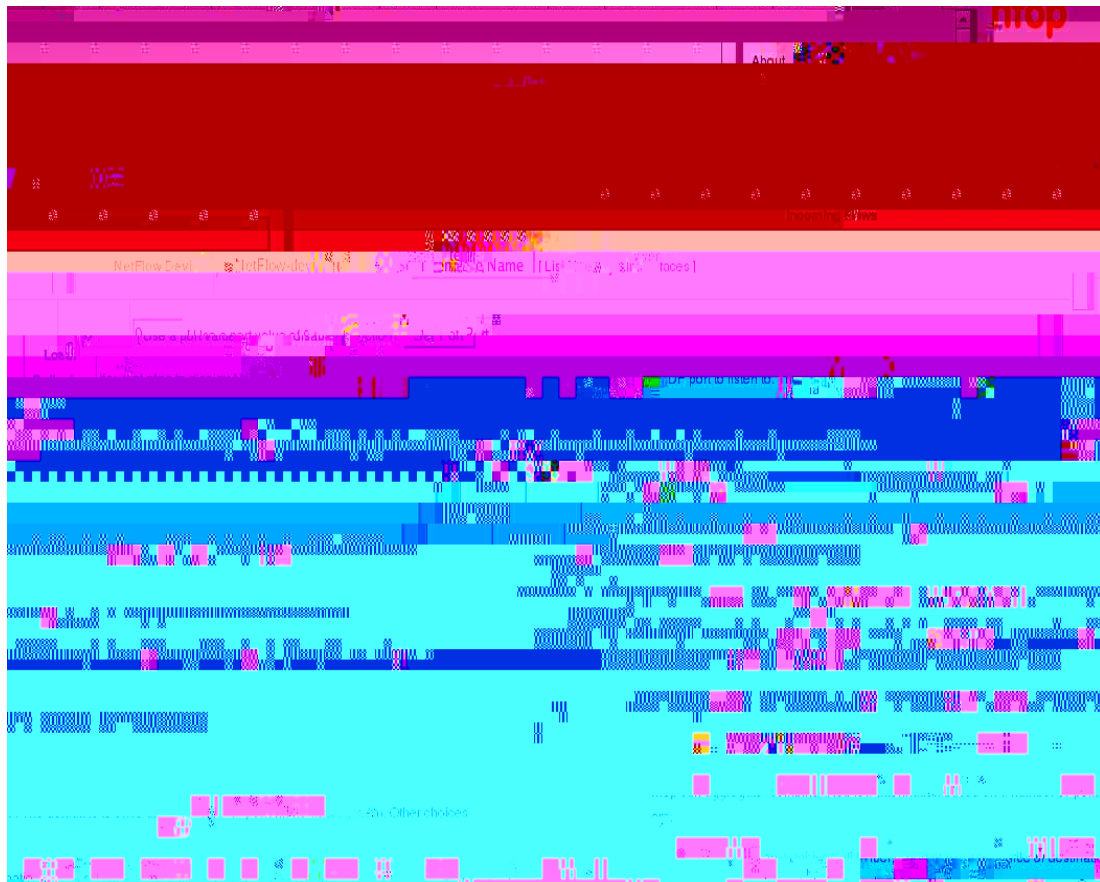
De/ice: any use!u" na e, the hostna e o! the net!"ow switch is reco ended'

Port: 2055 is the nor a" net!"ow port, i! there is on"y one de/ice sendin# !"ows to ntop, use 2055' 6! you are ha/in# u"tip"e de/ices that you want to keep separate, then use a di!!erent port for each one'

. et!"ow address: use the inter!ace address, or 7ust put in a subnet !or

what ntop should regard as "oca" 3192'1BC'1'0>2D, 10'0'0'0>C or
 whatever? This may be redundant with the < in the config file

The rest of the settings may need adjustment, but for a basic
 network controller, that is all that is needed. The configuration file
 networkd.conf is:



" #

&check &iscol's "atest docu ent for the specific version 6AO and
 hardware that networkd will be enabled on. Out of the box, the
 automaticaly in &5% mode. But to do networkd on other hardware such
 as routers, the configuration will need to be in &5% mode. Here is a
 sample configuration needed for a B509 with supE20s:

```
ip flow-cache timeout active 5
ip flow-cache feature-accelerate
mls ip multicast flow-stat-timer 9
mls flow ip full
no mls flow ipv6
ip flow-export version 5
ip flow-export destination 10.10.10.10 2055
mls nde sender version 5
```

This will send flows to the ntop collector at 10.10.10.10 on port 2055. If a subset of the traffic is all that is required, use : "s flow ip" to display help on specifying subsets (not subnets). You can also limit netflow data to data from a certain interface:

```
int vlan 2
ip route-cache flow
mls netflow sampling
```

+outer configuration:

On a router, the . D5 portion (network data export) is not needed & however is required for netflow according to documentation for 6A0 12.2 and 12.3. The flowmon works on an C31 and also on a 1E504 running 12.2 train 6A0:

```
ip cef
ip flow-cache timeout active 5
ip flow-export version 5
ip flow-export destination 10.10.10.10 2055
```

And then, if needed, turn netflow on the interface desired:

```
int s 0/0:0
ip route-cache flow

int fa 0/0
ip route-cache flow
```

If traffic is flowing through the devices, ntop should be reporting in/for it. Check the webpage. If you have a "tip" netflow collectors, use the :Owitch . &= button to view the other collectors' statistics'

Confirmation and Troubleshooting

Once the netflow export is configured on the router or switch, test and verify that ntop is seeing flows correctly and that the server is receiving the . If ntop is not showing any data, verify receipt of the flow on the "inbox" box. Assume in the netflow is going to port 2055, that is the default netflow port, you can use : tcpdump -p to just show traffic to and from port 2055:

```
tcpdump udp port 2055
```

If : tcpdump -p is installed, there should be plenty of data from the router or switch. If no data is shown, the netflow data is not reaching the "inbox" box to be decoded. If you see data in the tcpdump output, but

nothing in ntop, the network you are in is probably not configured properly, ntop is not running or you have an iptables firewall blocking the traffic

To check to see if ntop is running:

```
service ntop status
```

Then, make sure it is listening on the correct port :

```
netstat -an | grep 2055
```

Substitute any port you are sending to in place of 2055. It is beyond the scope of this document to troubleshoot iptables, but as a quick test disable the firewall if the security situation permits:

```
service iptables stop  
or  
/etc/init.d/iptables stop
```

Performance notes:

* Monitoring high-speed networks with ntop or monitoring on routers that are already CPU loaded can cause performance issues on the network device and on the host you don't perform baseline your network equipment, it is a good idea to do so. Here are some easy steps to baseline just for the impact of ntop:

Run an application to measure performance like: top on the host before you turn on ntop and again after you turn it on. * Take some notes so you have a baseline before and after. You can cause some load on a host with too much network data going to it.

Likewise do a `show proc cpu hist` or `show proc` on the router or switch before and after turning network on. * Take notes. Ending the network data takes a certain amount of CPU power and bandwidth, so baseline performance before and after starting it. * Note these instructions if there already is a baseline for performance of the network equipment and host.

If ntop is using up too much RAM and memory, which can happen when monitoring large networks or too many hosts like keeping track of all internet connections, then tune the tracked hosts down by limiting tracking to local hosts. You can include non-local hosts in the local hosts state to continue tracking interesting IP addresses.

6n >etc>ntop'con! unco ent the "ine:

--track-local -hosts

Conclusion

Fope!u""y this #uide he"ps i p"e entation o! net!"ow co""ection
!ro &isco 6AO based products' . et!"ow can be an e\$ce""ent too" !or
c"assi!yin# and pro!"in# networks' . top can he"p ake sense o! the
net!"ow data, which can ake troub"eshootin# and ad inistration o! a
network easier'