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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 connection) There are many tools for gathering data for network troubleshooting. \* ntop can monitor interfaces, bandwidth, and snmp counters such as P- and e-ory usage. ntop can monitor node availability. ntop can provide detailed information for troubleshooting. ntop can help classify traffic. And network sniffer can provide a very detailed profile of network traffic and captures are available too to help troubleshoot network problems. ntop and ntop can provide facets of several 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 provide bandwidth summaries. ntop can classify traffic and provide network profiles. 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 sniffing 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](http://sourceforge.net/project/showfiles.php?group_id=17233&package_id=13248)

The packages 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:

6! ntop is not capturing packets and is just being used as a network collector, change the interface listened on to none. Letting only collection can help show the network traffic patterns when taps or spans aren't helpful or available. Just copy the line `;; ) <<interface none=` and paste it in, then remove the `;; )=` that comes out the line:

```
--interface none
```

. Next, change the `localnet` subnets to include the network addresses that ntop should regard as local. This example includes the `10.0.0.0/8` network and multicast traffic as local:

```
-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 allow the prompts:

```
/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 available on other distributions:

```
/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 available on other distributions:

```
chkconfig ntop on
```

6! this succeeds, ntop is insta"med 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

!

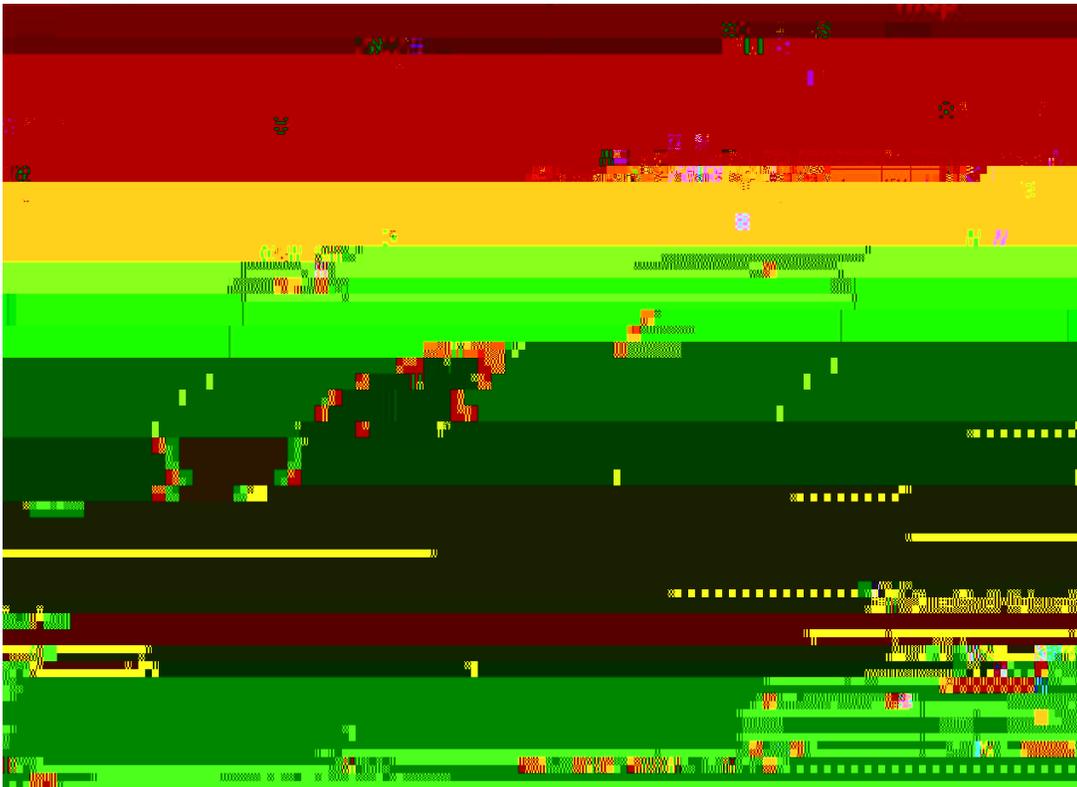
To con!i#ure ntop and net!"ow co""ection, use a web browser 3!ire!o\$ works4 and connect to the ntop ser/er:

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

As a pd!, this docu ment 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



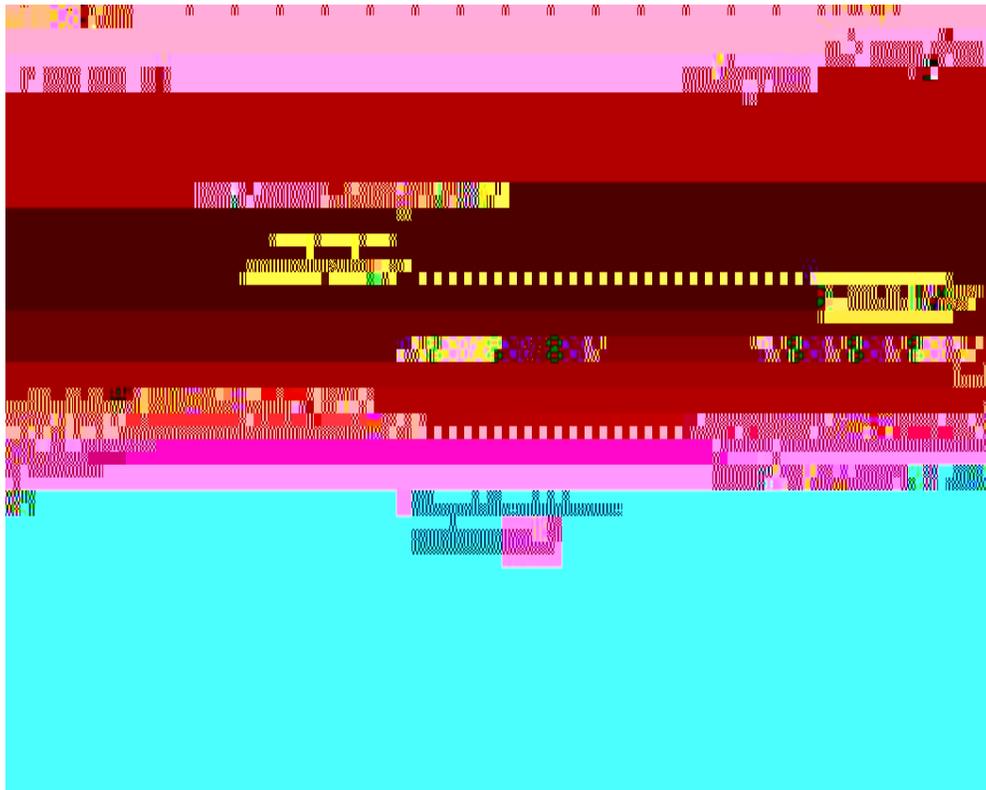
This should display the picture shown below:



Then, in the column labeled "action" click to the row where it meets the net! row where the second "yes" is in the list above. Click the word "no" to the "action" column. The screen should look like the picture above now and there should be a "yes" in that square.

Then click net! in the column.

This should display the `!o"win#` screen:



On this screen, add a network device for each network router or switch & click the button "Added : Add . Network Device" and then proceed to the `!o"win#` instructions'

When in the `!o"win#` required fields' Alter the IP in each field, click the set button `!o"win#` that field' If the set button is not clicked, that setting will be lost or not changed' Don't forget to click : set= after each field' The `!o"win#` are the initial required fields:

Device: any useful name, the hostname of the network switch is recommended'

Port: 2055 is the normal network port, if there is only one device sending flows to ntop, use 2055' If you are handling multiple devices that you want to keep separate, then use a different port for each one'

Network address: use the interface address, or just put in a subnet for

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 collector, that is all that is needed. A sample of configuration for ntop is as follows:



" #

check the documentation for the specific version and hardware that ntop will be enabled on. Options are automatically in code but to do ntop on other hardware such as routers, the configuration will need to be in code. Here is a sample of 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 : show ip netflow 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 & 5% 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 information. 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". Assuming 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" to be decoded. If you see data in the tcpdump output, but

nothing in ntop, the network 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. \* Make 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. \* Make notes. Ending the network data takes a certain amount of power and bandwidth, so baseline performance before and after starting it. Ignore these instructions if there already is a baseline for performance of the network equipment and hosts.

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

Hopefully this guide helps in presentation of network connection for Cisco based products. Network can be an excellent tool for casual and professional networks. Top can help make sense of the network data, which can make troubleshooting and administration of a network easier.