Network Management

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Outline

- Introduction
- Basic Network Management Protocols
- MIBs & IPv6 support
- Flow Monitor
- Management platforms and tools
- Conclusions



Introduction

• Network Management : What is about?

- 1. Configuration
- 2. Inventory
- 3. Topology
- 4. Fault
- 5. Security
- 6. Accounting



Introduction

Deployed IPv6 networks

- LANs (e.g. campuses, companies, ...), MANs, WANs (e.g. GÉANT, NRENs, IIJ, NTT/Verio, Abilene, ...), IX's
- Most are dual stack but there are few IPv6-only networks
- Testbed, pilot networks, production networks
- In all cases, the appropriate management tools and procedures are required.
- Important to keep in mind
 - Dual stack network will not last for ever!
 - One IP stack should be removed … eventually!
 - No reasons for network admins to face twice the amount of work



Dual stack IP networks

- Part of the monitoring can be done via IPv4
 - Connectivity to the equipment
 - Tools to manage the network, e.g. inventory, configurations, «counters», routing info, …
- Remaining part (of monitoring) needs IPv6
 - MIBs with IPv6 support
 - NetFlow (v9)



IPv6-only networks

- Topology discovery (LAN, WAN ?)
- IPv6 SNMP agent
- SNMP over IPv6 transport

Need to identify the missing parts!



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Basic Network Management Protocols

• SSH / TELNET

- Most commercial routers/systems supports them
- Periodic scripts can retrieve information from the routers over IPv6
- TFTP
 - Software images/configuration can be transported over IPv6



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MIBs & IPv6 support

- SNMP over IPv6
- IPv6-related MIB status
- Implementation issues
 - Different levels of support; mixture of private, IPv6standard MIBs, and Unified MIBs.



SNMP over IPv6



SNMP queries over IPv6 are supported by many vendors, e.g. Cisco, Juniper, Hitachi, 6WIND



- MIBs are essential for the network management
- SNMP-based applications are widely used but others applications may also be used, e.g. NetFlow, XML-based, ...
- SNMP rely upon MIBs ...
 - Necessity to have MIBs that collect IPv6 information as well as have MIBs reachable from an IPv6 address.



Standardization status at IETF:

 At the beginning IPv4 and IPv6 MIBs were dissociated!

	IPv4	IPv6	Remarks
Textual Conventions	RFC1902	RFC2465	Definition of IP address format
IP MIB	REC2011	14 02 103	
ICMP MIB	KI C2011	RFC2466	
TCP MIB	RFC2012	RFC2452	
UDP MIB	RFC2013	RFC2454	







Standardization status at IETF

• Today : Unified MIBs are on standard track.





- BGP MIB v6:
 - draft-ietf-idr-bgp4-mibv2-05.txt (07/2005)
 - Expired

Note that the same people are working on

- draft-ietf-idr-bgp4-mib-15.txt (08/2004)
 - •→RFC 4273
 - •This draft consider only IPv4 addresses:
 - -« IMPORTS IpAddress » → 32 bits



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Netflow & IPFIX model





NetFlow ver.9 & IPv6



Netflow ver. 5/7/8 are unable to handle IPv6 packets



IPv6 flow monitoring

- Cisco
 - Netflow v9
 - IPv6 packets captured (needs IPv6 CEF)
 - Still uses IPv4 transport
 - May need to update your own Netflow collector
- Juniper: – *Cflow*
- Hitachi
 - Sflow (RFC 3176)



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Commercial platforms

- Commercial ISPs usually have integrated management platforms
 - HP-OV proposes a version with IPv6 features: NNM 7.0 (sept 2003). Need some hack for automatic IPv6 discovery of CISCO routers.
 - Ciscoworks: IPv6 version for
 - LMS 2.5 : LAN Management solution
 - Includes a set of functionalities (Campus Manager 4.0, Ciscoview 6.1, ...)
 - CNR 6.2 : Cisco Network Registrar (Naming & addressing services)

Application note on IPv6 management

- Tivoli Netview doesn't propose any IPv6 features
- Infovista : (still?) «no IPv6 plans at the moment »
- NRENs mainly use *open-source* or *home-made* tools



Cisco: LMS Application supports IPv6

LMS: LAN Management Solution version 2.5

- Includes :
 - Campus Manager 4.0
 - Resource Manager Essential
 - CiscoView version 6.1
 - Cisco Network Registrar (CNR 6.2)
 - Device Fault Manager
 - Internet Performance Monitor
 - Common services



« Top ten » ...





Tools (routing, performance)

- AS Path Tree
 - Displays inter-domain network "topology" using BGP routing table
 - <u>http://carmen.ipv6.tilab.com/ipv6/download.html/</u>
- Looking Glass
 - Collect information from network nodes without direct connection.
 - http://w6.loria.fr/
- Mping
 - A tool for collecting statistics for ping RTT/loss.
 - <u>http://mping.uninett.no/</u>
- RIPE Test Traffic Measurement Service
 - Monitor & diagnose network problems.
 - <u>http://www.ripe.net/ttm/</u>
- Open_Eye / Panoptis
 - Tool to detect and block DoS/DDoS attacks
 - <u>http://panoptis.sourceforge.net/</u>



Tools (monitor)

- Argus
 - A system and network monitoring application
 - http://argus.tcp4me.com/
- Nagios
 - A host, service and network monitoring program
 - <u>http://www.nagios.org/</u>
- Cricket
 - System for monitoring and visualizing network traffic.
 - <u>http://cricket.sourceforge.net/</u>
- MRTG & Weathermap
 - <u>http://netmon.grnet.gr/weathermap/</u>
- Wireshark / Ethereal
 - Network protocol analyzers
 - <u>http://www.wireshark.org/</u>
 - <u>http://www.ethereal.com/</u>



Tools (troubleshoot)

- iperf / pchar
 - Network performance tools
 - <u>http://dast.nlanr.net/Projects/lperf</u>
 - <u>http://www.employees.org/~bmah/Software/pchar/</u>
- Multicast Beacon / dbeacon
 - Multicast tools that provides statistics and diagnostic information.
 - <u>http://dast.nlanr.net/Projects/Beacon/</u>
 - http://dbeacon.innerghost.net/
- ssmping / asmping
 - Tools for troubleshooting multicast SSM/ASM.
 - <u>http://www.venaas.no/multicast/ssmping/</u>
- ntop
 - A network traffic probe that shows the network usage
 - <u>http://www.ntop.org/</u>



ASpath-Tree

Displays inter-dom: Renater The whole IPv6 BGP table network "topology" **RENATER Project** Network CERN -6TAP MREN **MOTOROLA LA** collecting BGP - LODMAN AS 'SWITCH AS20965 LAVANET SPRINT AS22049 A\$14116 REDIRIS AS3597 ILI routing table A\$2200 A\$680 LACNIC 1916 T ESNET RNP Automatic generation CISCO \bullet INR XS4ALL NL ABILENE of HTML pages. VBNS NC REN LAVANET MIMOS MY CSTNET FIIRAR TRUMPET JUNET US IU DREN

ATI

EASYNET

http://www.join.uni-muenster.de/bgp/bgp.html



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UDG

CANARIE NTN

HURRICANE

CUDI

{AS549..}

CISCO

TELEBIT ATT LABS EU MICROSOFT SOLNET CH ATMAN6 AS278 UU

Looking Glass

- Get information from a router via a Web interface
- End user don't need to login to router
- Allows the user to detect causes of failures w/o asking the NOCs



http://netmon.grnet.gr/lg.shtml



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IPv6DISSemination and Exploitation

Weathermap

- SNMP-based network traffic grapher
- Monitor the link utilisation



http://netmon.grnet.gr/map.shtml

Argus

- Monitor network

 element status,
 (PCs, switches,
 routers, etc,), node
 availability, traffic,
 services, (http, ftp,
 dns, imap, smtp, etc)
- Easily extendible





Nagios

- Monitor services and networks
- Could be a complex tool for a small network
- New features can be added with plug-ins, e.g. BGP monitoring





Wireshark / Ethereal

- Packet capturing tools
- Useful for connectivity and troubleshooting
- Available for most platforms

🖕 Intel(R) PRO/100 VE Network Connection (Microsoft's Packet Scheduler) : Capturing - Ethereal				
Elle Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Help				
	⇒ 🏵 7: ½ [🗐 🕞 Q, Q, Q, 🕅 [🖼 🗹 🎛 🔆 [🔯			
Eilter:	Expression Clear Apply			
No Time Source	Destination Protocol Info			
99 18.041823 2001:200:0:8002:203:47ff:fea5:3085 100 18.043191 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 101 18.069029 2001:2000:0:8002:203:47ff:fea5:3085 102 18.185625 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 103 18.3856567 2001:200:0:8002:203:47ff:fea5:3085 104 18.487387 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 105 19.112371 fe80::201:4aff:fe18:26c7	2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 HTTP HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified 2001:200:0:8002:203:47ff:fea5:3085 HTTP GET //logo/1/limages/kame3.png HTTP/1.1 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 HTTP HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified 2001:200:0:8002:203:47ff:fea5:3085 TCP 1234 > http [ACK] seq=1087 Ack=557 win=16724 Len=0 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 HTTP HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified 2001:200:0:8002:203:47ff:fea5:3085 TCP 1235 > http [ACK] seq=663 Ack=390 win=16891 Len=0 ff02::1:ff97:4c94 ICMPv6 Multicast listener report			
106 22.829347 2001:800:40:2a05::1 107 22.829384 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94	2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 ICMPv6 Neighbor solicitation 2001:800:40:2a05::1 ICMPv6 Neighbor advertisement			
108 29.59766 fe80::200:87471;fe28:a0e0 109 31.291516 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 110 31.34184 2001:630:d0:131:230:48ff:fe51:564d 111 31.341878 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 112 31.342115 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 113 31.391834 2001:630:d0:131:230:48ff:fe51:564d 114 31.635986 2001:630:d0:131:230:48ff:fe51:564d 115 31.637772 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 116 31.637807 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 117 31.690628 2001:630:d0:131:230:48ff:fe51:564d	1001:00:10:120:120:14 100700 Merginois 1001:00:140:120:14 100700 Merginois 2001:630:140:131:230:48ff:fe51:564d TCP 1236 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1440 2001:630:140:131:230:48ff:fe51:564d TCP 1236 > http [ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=5760 Len=0 MSS=14 2001:630:140:1230:48ff:fe51:564d TCP 1236 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=17280 Len=0 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 TCP http > 1236 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=418 win=6432 Len=0 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 TCP http > 1236 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=418 win=6432 Len=0 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 HTTP Continuation or non-HTTP traffic 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 HTTP Continuation or non-HTTP traffic 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 HTTP Continuation or non-HTTP traffic 2001:800:40:2a05:7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 HTTP Continuation or non-HTTP traffic			
 ■ Frame 106 (86 bytes on wire, 86 bytes captured) ■ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:87:28:a0:e0, Dst: 00:01:4a:18:26:c7 ■ Internet Protocol Version 6 Traffic class: 0x00 Flowlabel: 0x00000 Payload length: 32 Next header: ICMPv6 (0x3a) Hop limit: 255 Source address: 2001:800:40:2a05::1 Destination address: 2001:800:40:2a05::7975:8ec8:5897:4c94 ■ Internet Control Message Protocol v6 Destination colliciation 				
Code: 0 0000 00 01 87 28 00 80 40 80 00 0010 00 00 03 47 20 10 80 00 40 2a 05 00 00 0020 00 00 00 03 37 20 10 80 00 40 2a 05 00 00 0030 32 c3 57 07 58 06 00	······································			



Multicast dbeacon

Supports IPv4 S23 S24 S25 HS-MRD6 R1 and IPv6, ASM New York University R2 12 10 12 12 CNR Pisa R3 12 14 and SSM 6pack.org R5 6 10 Internet2-Ann Arbor R6 13 10 13 13 11 11 Written in C, light lacksquareITIN-IABG R7 RENATER R8 and easy to instand and easy to instand Phocean R10 No central serverstrasbg.fr R11 7 ssmping.uninett.no R12 5 4 14 5 12 ASM used for Universite-Paris13 R13 8 ITIN-Renater R14 7 signaling CESGA R15 10 13 11 11 10 11 10 10 9 CESNET2 R17 UC3M R18 9 UofA-ERG R19 9 10 12 IUT_Colmar R20 7 12 12 ECS Southampton R21 7 11 13 7 10 hadron.switch.ch R22 9 11 10 8 9 12 9 9



ssmping

- A tool for testing SSM multicast connectivity
- Behavior "similar" to unicast ping
- A server must run ssmpingd
- Sssping server replies with both unicast and multicast ssmping replies

```
$ ssmping -4 -c 5 ssmping.beacon.ja.net
ssmping joined (S,G) = (193.60.199.162,232.43.211.234)
pinging S from 158.38.63.22
unicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=1 dist=16 time=39.331 ms
unicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=2 dist=16 time=39.394 ms
multicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=2 dist=16 time=43.905 ms
unicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=3 dist=16 time=39.542 ms
multicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=3 dist=16 time=39.547 ms
unicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=4 dist=16 time=39.137 ms
multicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=4 dist=16 time=39.142 ms
unicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=5 dist=16 time=39.535 ms
multicast from 193.60.199.162, seq=5 dist=16 time=39.539 ms
```

```
5 packets transmitted, time 5000 ms unicast:
```

```
5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

```
rtt min/avg/max/std-dev = 39.137/39.387/39.542/0.292 ms
multicast:
```

```
4 packets received, 0% packet loss since first mc packet (seq 2) recvd
```

```
rtt min/avg/max/std-dev = 39.142/40.533/43.905/1.958 ms
```





Conclusions

- Management tools are absolutely needed in every IPv4/6 network
- Network engineers need monitoring tools to launch a new service / protocol into production
- Most of management protocols are on standard track.
- Lots of monitoring tools are now ready for IPv6 networks. However, question yourself ...
 - Are your management tools (used for IPv4 monitoring) available for IPv6 too ?
 - What do I need to stress to my favourite vendor to be ready and manage my IPv6 network ?



Questions?

Thanks for your attention!

<u>Contact</u> Athanassios Liakopoulos (<u>aliako@grnet.gr</u>)



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