

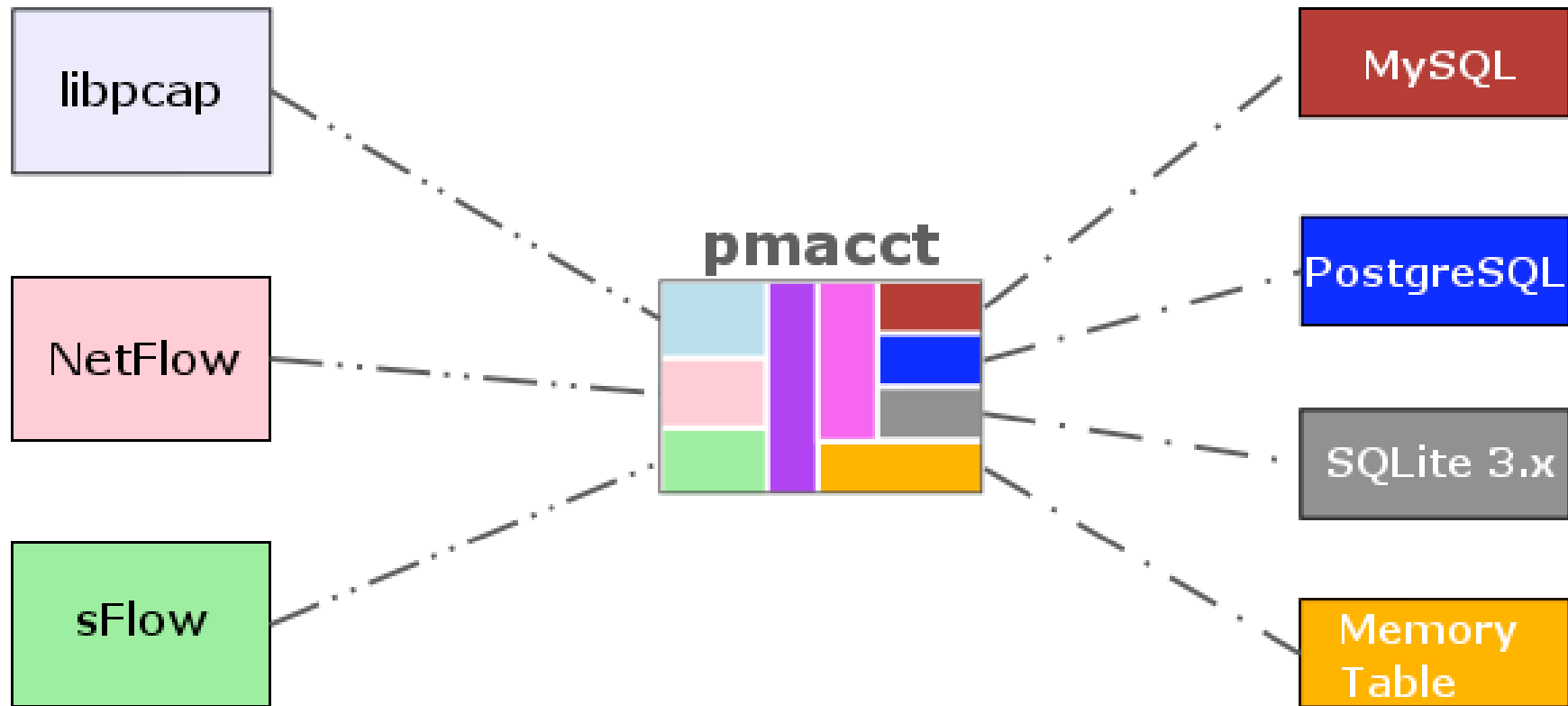
“**pmacct**, a new player in the network management arena”

<http://www.ba.cnr.it/~paolo/pmacct/>

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Mumbai, 24 Jan 2006

What is pmacct ?

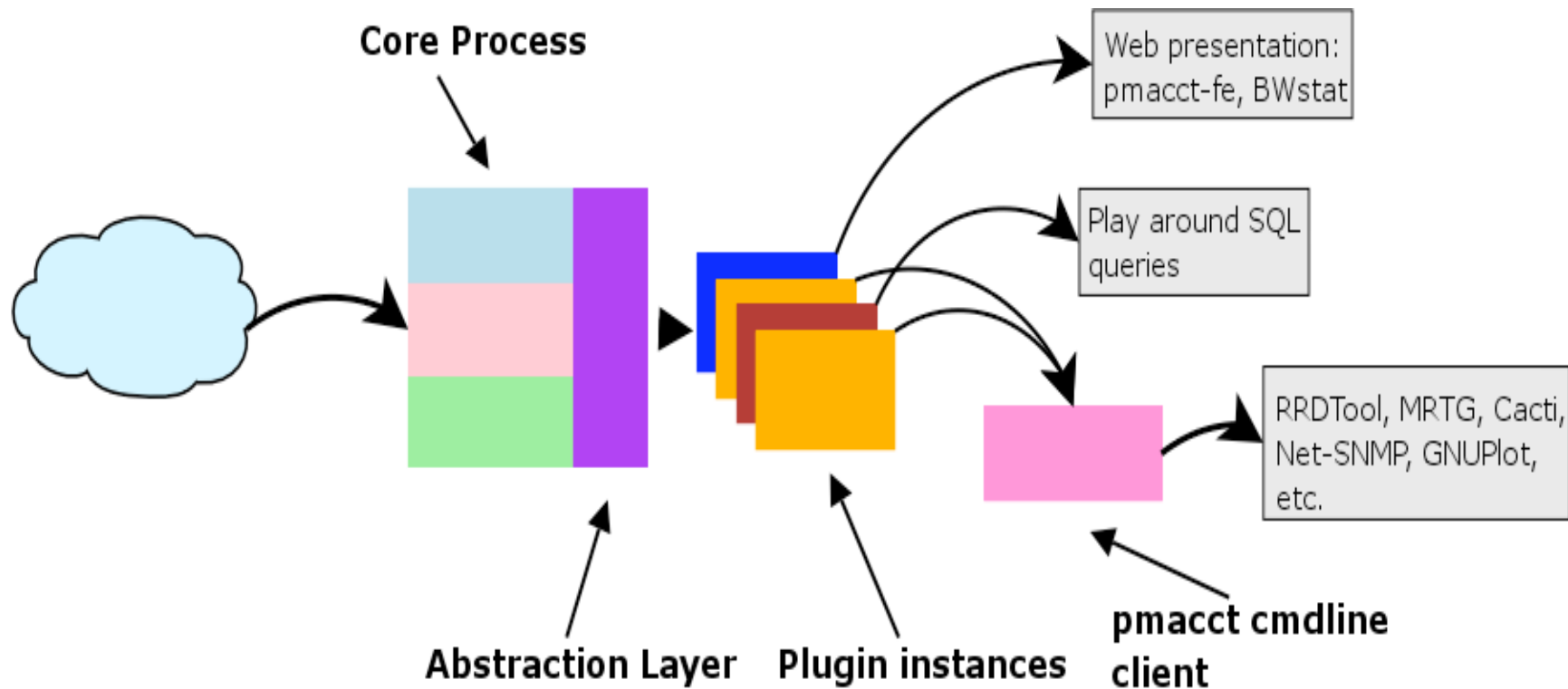


`pmacct` is a PASSIVE network monitoring tool

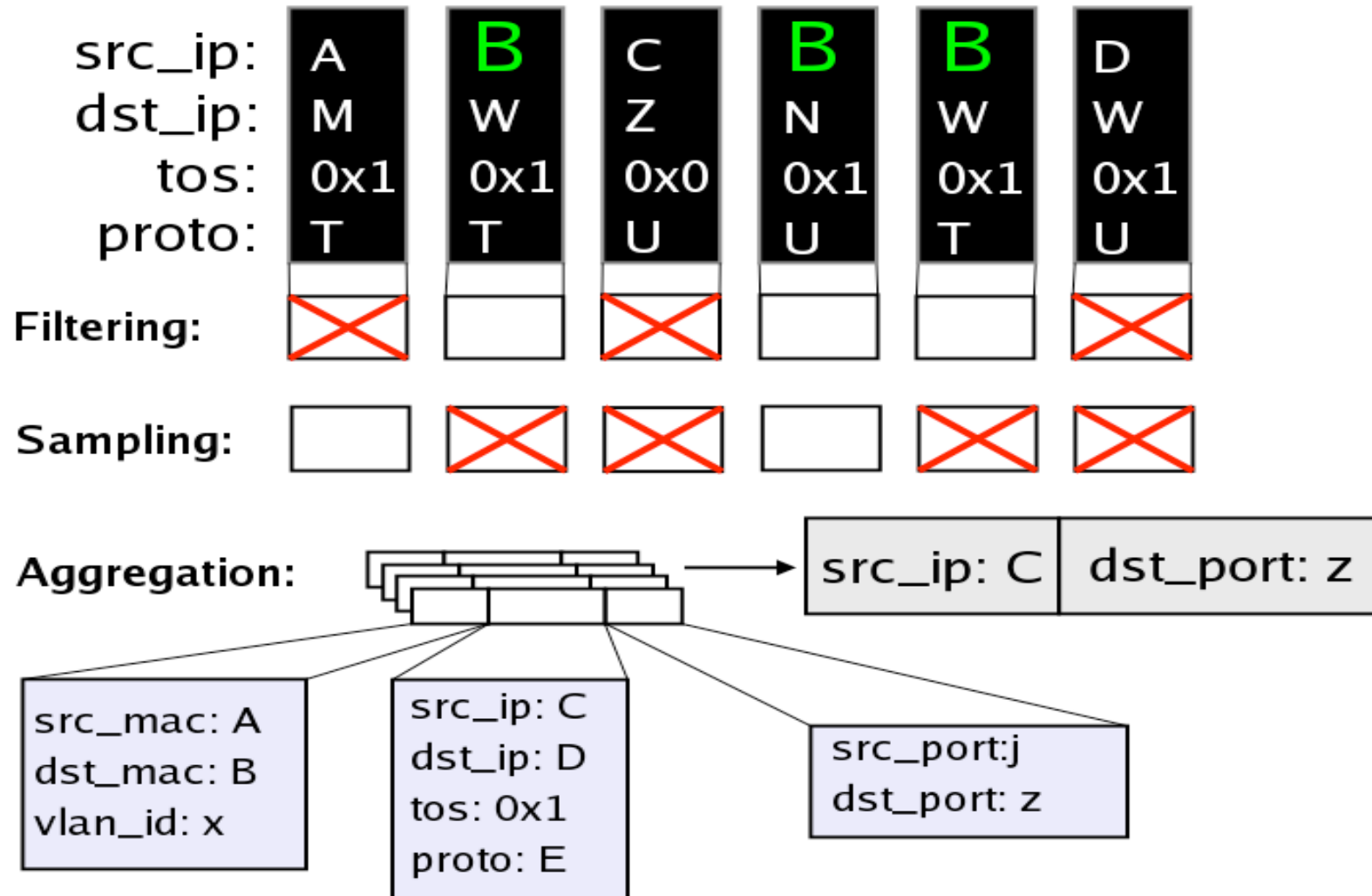
Passive network monitoring is basically an observation point; it enables us to understand:

- ✓ who is using the network.
- ✓ which applications/services are most used.
- ✓ how much bandwidth is in use over the time.
- ✓ are we generating DoS / target of a worm ?
- ✓ how our BGP peerings behave.
- ✓ what is that sudden hill in the last traffic graph ?

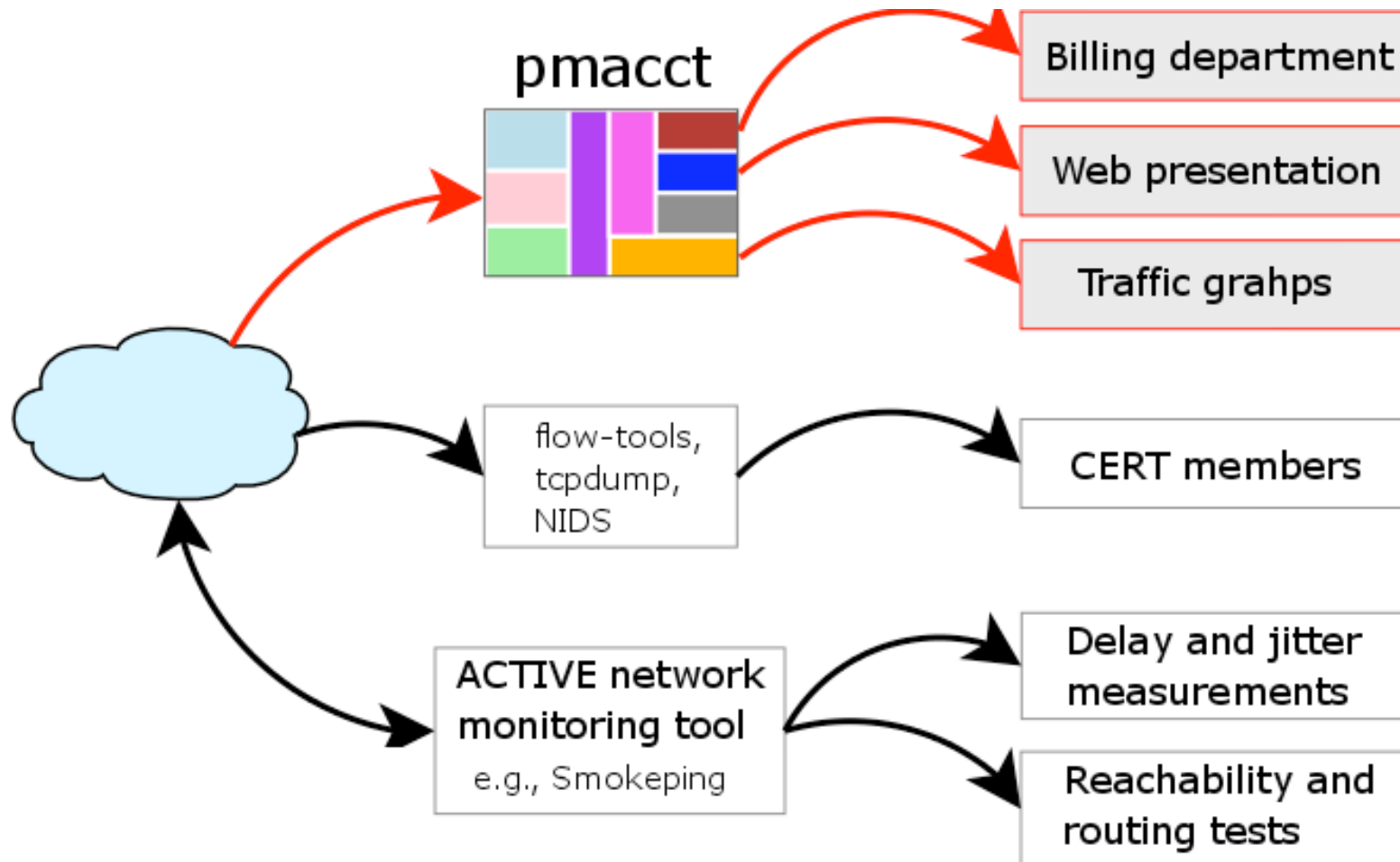
pmacct, the modular architecture: one collector, multiple services



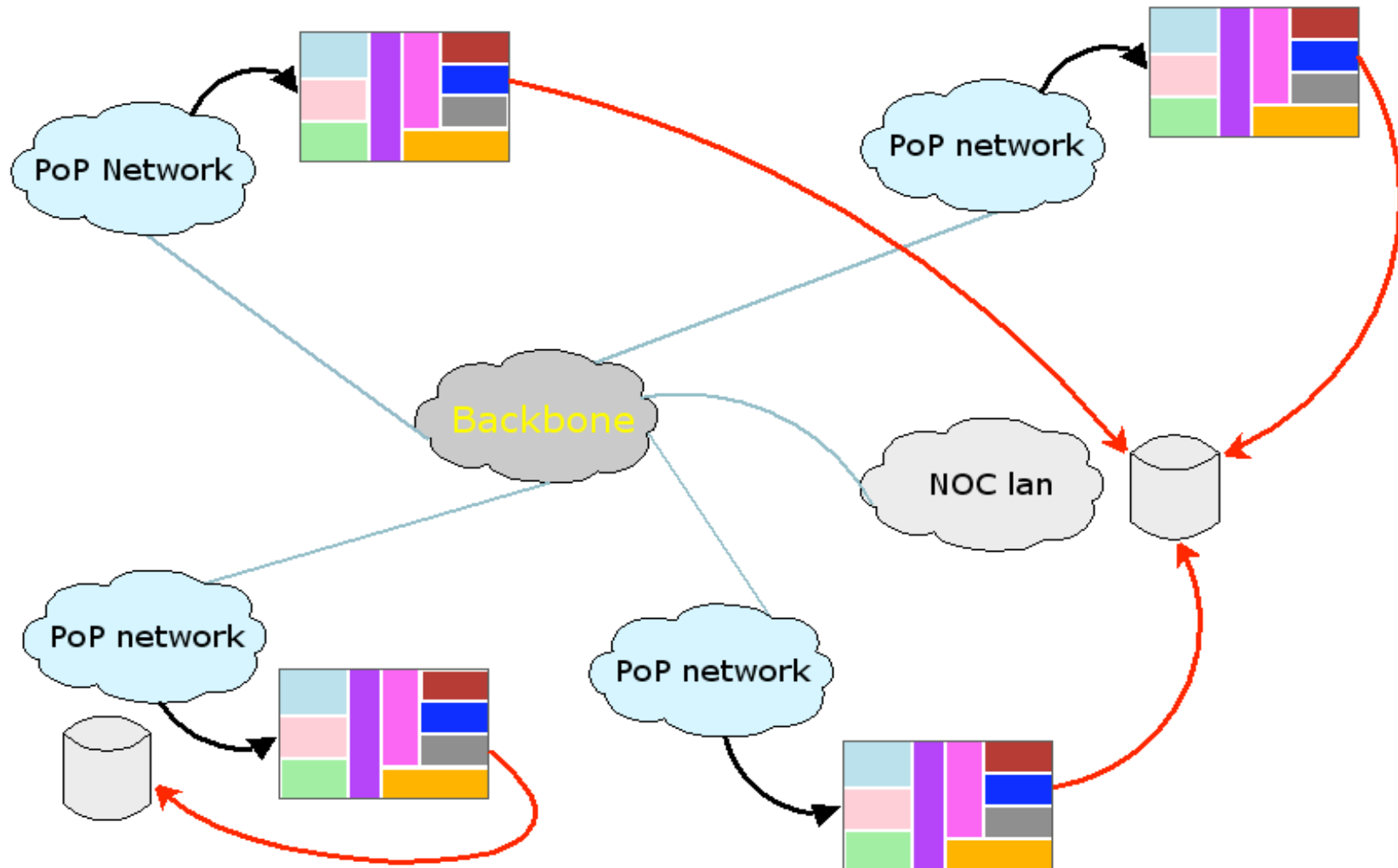
pmacct: reporting traffic data from broadband networks (I)



pmacct: reporting traffic data from broadband networks (II)



pmacct: a brief overview of the distributed architecture



“**pmacct**, a new player in the network management arena”

<http://www.ba.cnr.it/~paolo/pmacct/>

Part II

The examples

The newbie hat:

In+Out (sum) traffic per host (I)

```
shell> cat pmacctd-imt.conf
```

```
!
```

```
! pmacctd configuration example
```

```
!
```

```
interface: eth0
```

```
plugins: memory
```

```
!
```

```
aggregate: sum_host, flows
```

```
networks_file: networks.lst
```

The newbie hat:

In+Out (sum) traffic per host (II)

```
shell> ./pmacct -s
```

SRC IP	PACKETS	FLOWS	BYTES
150.145.84.4	2	2	152
150.145.82.19	7594	38	6584356
150.145.87.15	1	1	128
150.145.90.255	2	2	466
150.145.80.51	127224	8819	23678985
150.145.81.18	2	2	460
150.145.87.159	83	11	8758
150.145.80.0	22	1	1144
150.145.87.108	1	1	247
150.145.84.156	34	9	2856
150.145.81.255	33	7	6662
150.145.82.10	1423	30	1091800
150.145.87.6	16787	3361	929034

[... continues ...]

The newbie hat:

In+Out (sum) traffic per host (III)

a) The `-M` : getting a specific entry wrapped by a formatted output

```
shell> ./pmacct -c src_host -M 150.145.80.101
```

SRC IP	PACKETS	FLows	BYTES
150.145.80.101	287522	2616	273081046

b) The `-N` : getting the counters. Introducing the `-r` reset flag. The quick way to glue `pmacct` to external tools

```
shell> ./pmacct -c src_host -N 150.145.80.101 -r  
334701089
```

```
shell> ./pmacct -c src_host -N 150.145.80.101  
2790707
```

Building network traffic graphs (I)

interface: eth0

plugins: memory[out], memory[in]

!

aggregate[out]: src_net

aggregate_filter[out]: vlan and src net 150.145.80.0/20

imt_path[out]: /tmp/pmacct_out.pipe

!

aggregate[in]: dst_net

aggregate_filter[in]: vlan and dst net 150.145.80.0/20

imt_path[in]: /tmp/pmacct_in.pipe

Building network traffic graphs (II)

```
shell> cat mrtg-example.sh
```

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
unset OUT
```

```
unset IN
```

```
OUT=`pmacct -c src_host -p /tmp/pmacct_out.pipe -N 150.145.80.0 -r`
```

```
IN=`pmacct -c dst_host -p /tmp/pmacct_in.pipe -N 150.145.80.0 -r`
```

```
echo $OUT
```

```
echo $IN
```

```
echo 0
```

```
echo 0
```

Building network traffic graphs (III)

```
shell> cat mrtg.conf
[ ... ]
# Target specific definitions
Target[pp]: `/usr/local/pmacct/scripts/mrtg-example.sh`
SetEnv[pp]: MRTG_INT_IP="150.145.80.0" MRTG_INT_DESCR="Server LAN"
MaxBytes[pp]: 1250000
LegendI[pp]:
Title[pp]: Server LAN
PageTop[pp]: <H1>Server LAN</H1>
<TABLE>
  <TR><TD>System:</TD> <TD>Server LAN</TD></TR>
  <TR><TD>Maintainer:</TD> <TD>CNR-BA Staff</TD></TR>
  <TR><TD>Ip:</TD> <TD>150.145.80.0</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
[ ... ]
```

Network traffic data, the SQL way

(I)

```
interface: eth0
plugins: pgsql[out], pgsql[in]
!
aggregate[out]: src_host
aggregate_filter[out]: vlan and src net 150.145.80.0/20
sql_table[out]: acct_out
!
aggregate[in]: dst_host
aggregate_filter[in]: vlan and dst net 150.145.80.0/20
sql_table[in]: acct_in
!
sql_refresh_time: 60
sql_history: 1h
sql_history_roundoff: h
sql_preprocess: minb=60000
```

Network traffic data, the SQL way

(II)

```
shell> psql -U pmacct -c "SELECT * FROM acct_out \  
WHERE ip_src = '150.145.80.101' \  
ORDER BY stamp_inserted DESC \  
LIMIT 10;"
```

ip_src	packets	bytes	stamp_inserted	stamp_updated
150.145.80.101	355394	29925806	2006-01-08 16:00:00	2006-01-08 16:48:02
150.145.80.101	556245	46096570	2006-01-08 15:00:00	2006-01-08 16:00:02
150.145.80.101	26364	12618610	2006-01-08 14:00:00	2006-01-08 15:00:02
150.145.80.101	196319	16508068	2006-01-08 13:00:00	2006-01-08 14:00:01
150.145.80.101	341143	40921593	2006-01-08 12:00:00	2006-01-08 13:00:02
150.145.80.101	208050	30011464	2006-01-08 11:00:00	2006-01-08 12:00:01
150.145.80.101	196337	15404272	2006-01-08 10:00:00	2006-01-08 11:01:02
150.145.80.101	205970	16656939	2006-01-08 09:00:00	2006-01-08 10:00:03
150.145.80.101	376094	22589504	2006-01-08 08:00:00	2006-01-08 09:00:02
150.145.80.101	14779	6913855	2006-01-08 07:00:00	2006-01-08 08:01:01

(10 rows)

Network traffic data, the SQL way: what about "top N" ?

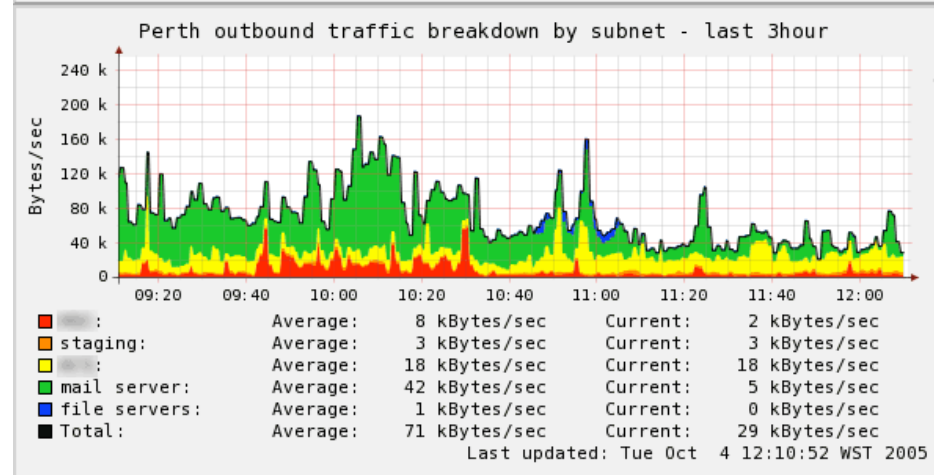
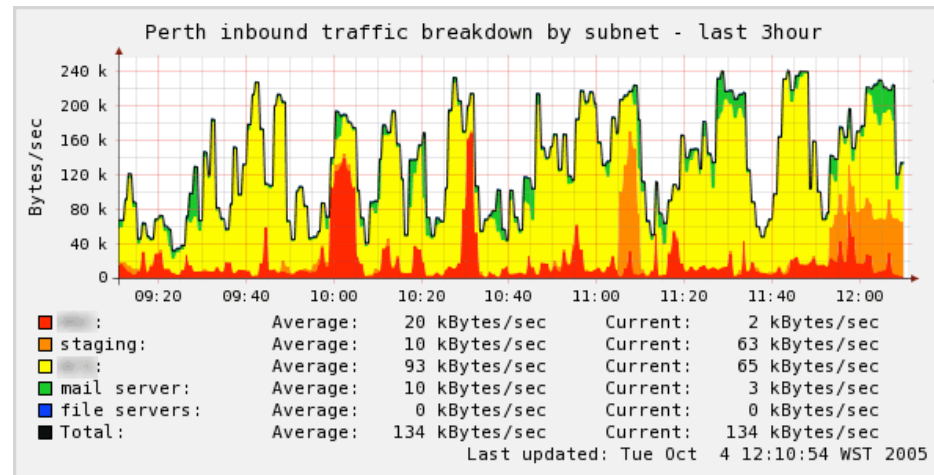
```
shell> psql -U pmacct -c "SELECT port_dst, ip_proto, packets, bytes \
FROM dst_ports_db \
WHERE dst_src = '150.145.80.101' AND \
stamp_inserted = '2006-01-09 12:00:00' \
ORDER BY bytes DESC \
LIMIT 10;"
```

port_dst	ip_proto	packets	bytes
119	6	1084915	1594897858
25	6	385883	374188510
80	6	24632	26649410
110	6	14595	15556361
22	6	10775	13201890
443	6	2943	1929708
143	6	911	1111241
53	1	607	879218
995	6	9399	541329
20	6	140	188855

(10 rows)

pmacct: results (I)

by Martin Pot, from RRDtool gallery



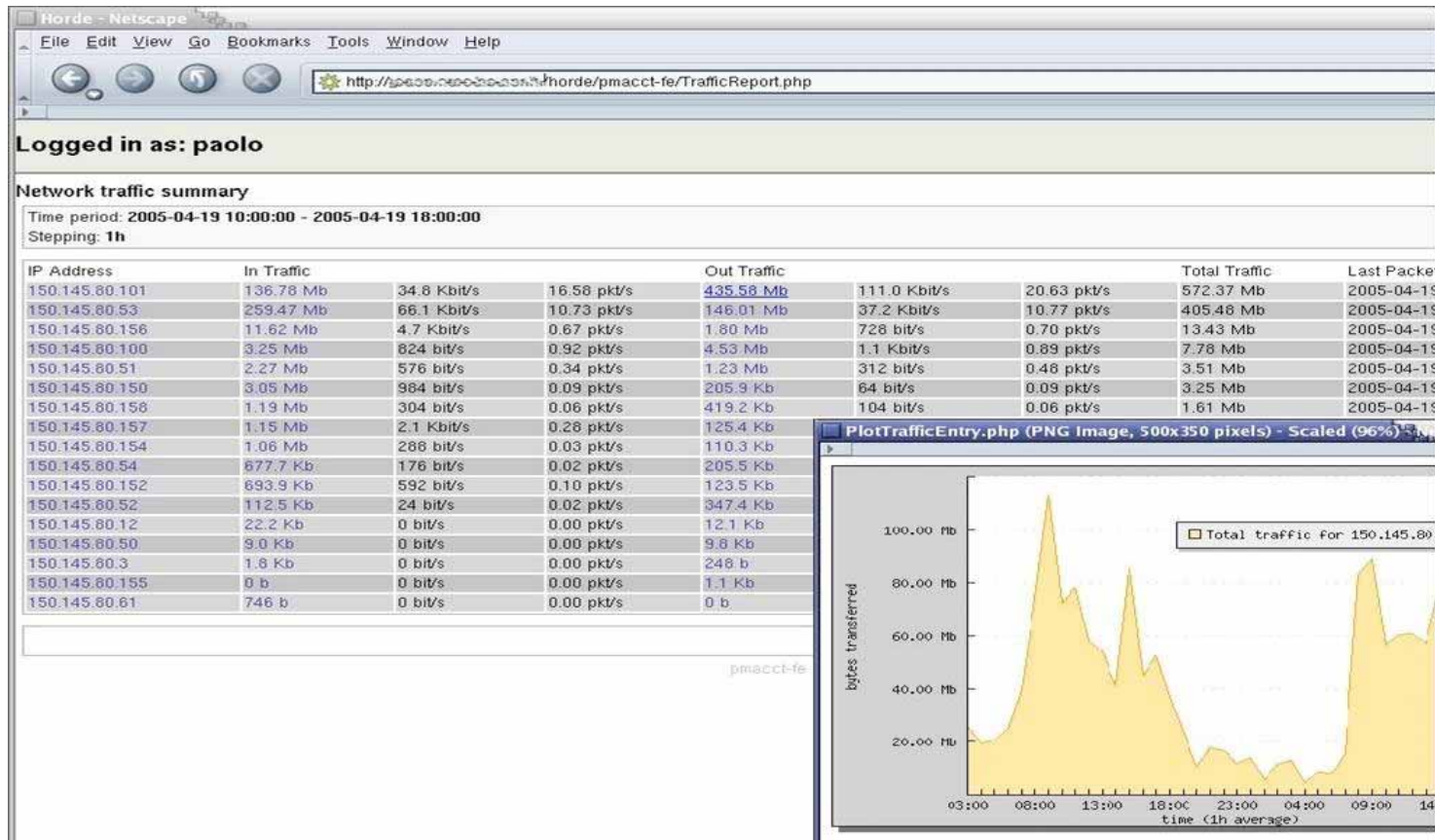
pmacct: results (II)

pmacct-fe screenshot (A)



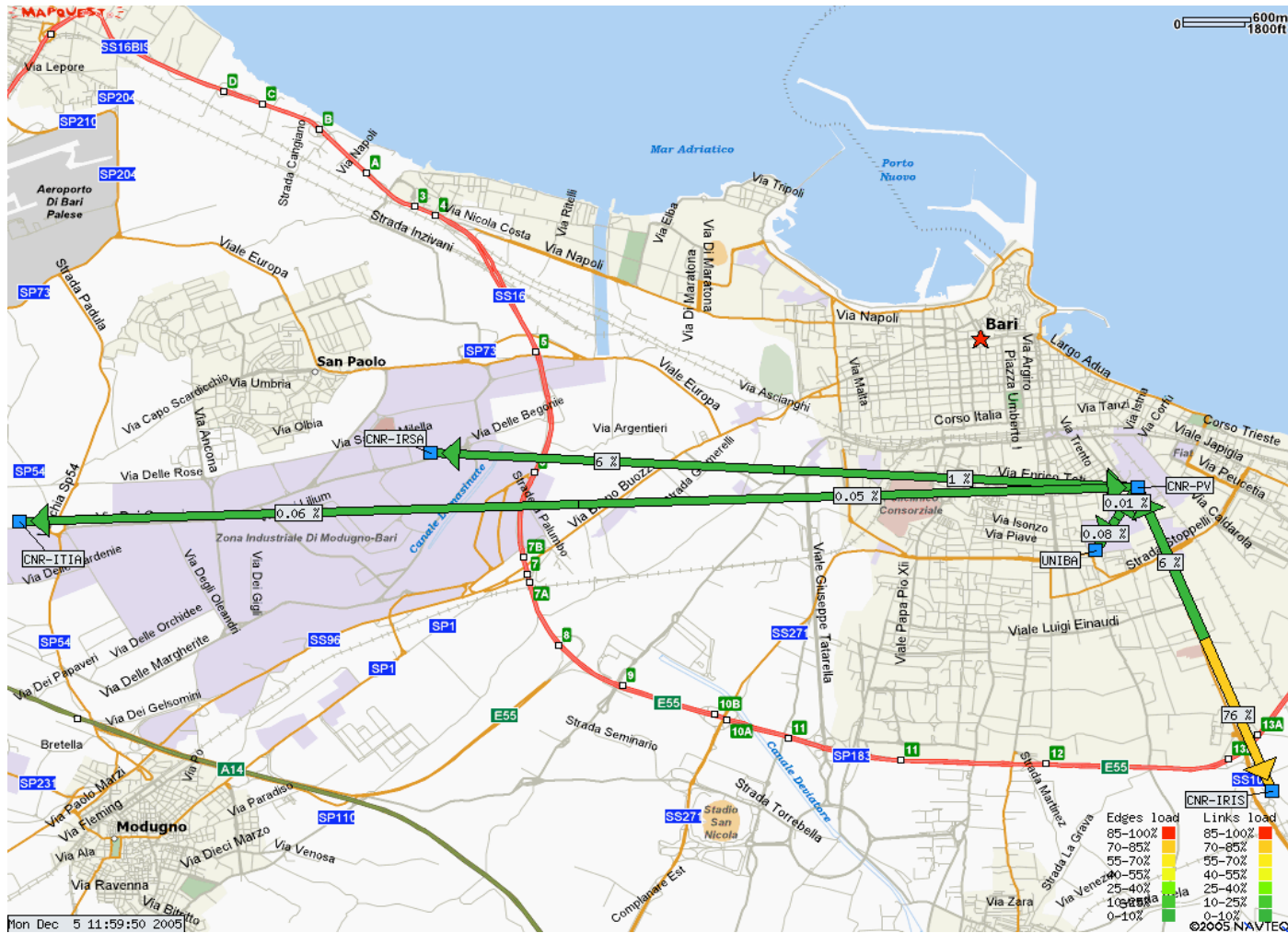
pmacct: results (II)

pmacct-fe screenshot (B)



pmacct: results (III)

Network weather map



We are almost finished

Let's take a moment to talk about future
plans of **pmacct**
What's going on ?

Thank you for your attention !

<http://www.ba.cnr.it/~paolo/pmacct/>

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