

## Chapter 20



# Network Monitoring

CompTIA Network+



# Episode 20.01

Episode title: **Network Monitoring**

Objective: **3.1 Given a scenario, use the appropriate statistics and sensors to ensure network availability**

## L3s



- Performance metrics
- Network metrics
- Environmental factors
- Interface statistics/status
- Link state
- Speed and duplex factors
- Send and receive traffic
- Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) errors

# L3s



- Giants and runts
- Encapsulation errors
- Byte counts
- Zabbix Dashboard
- LibreNMS
- Grafana
- SolarWinds

## Quick Review



- Networks must be monitored in a number of ways including performance, traffic, and environmental
- Giants and runts refer to the packet size
- Various network management systems (NMS) include Zabbix, LibreNMS, Grafana, and SolarWinds



# Episode 20.02

Episode  
title: **SNMP**

Objective:

- 1.5 Explain common ports and protocols, their application, and encrypted alternatives
- 3.1 Given a scenario, use the appropriate statistics and sensors to ensure network availability
- 4.3 Given a scenario, apply network hardening techniques

## L3s



- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- SNMP version 1 does not support encryption
- SNMP version 2 added basic encryption
- SNMP version 3 added TLS
- An SNMP community is an organization of managed devices

## L3s



- Cacti is an open-source NMS for graphing SNMP data
- A few to look at are Nagios, Zabbix, and Spiceworks



## Quick Review



- SNMP uses UDP port 161 or port 10161 when using TLS
- SNMP managed devices run an agent that talks with a network management station (NMS)
- SNMPv1 is unencrypted, SNMPv2 added basic encryption, SNMPv3 added TLS



# Episode 20.03

Episode title: **Documenting Logs**

Objective: **3.1 Given a scenario, use the appropriate statistics and sensors to ensure network availability**

## L3s

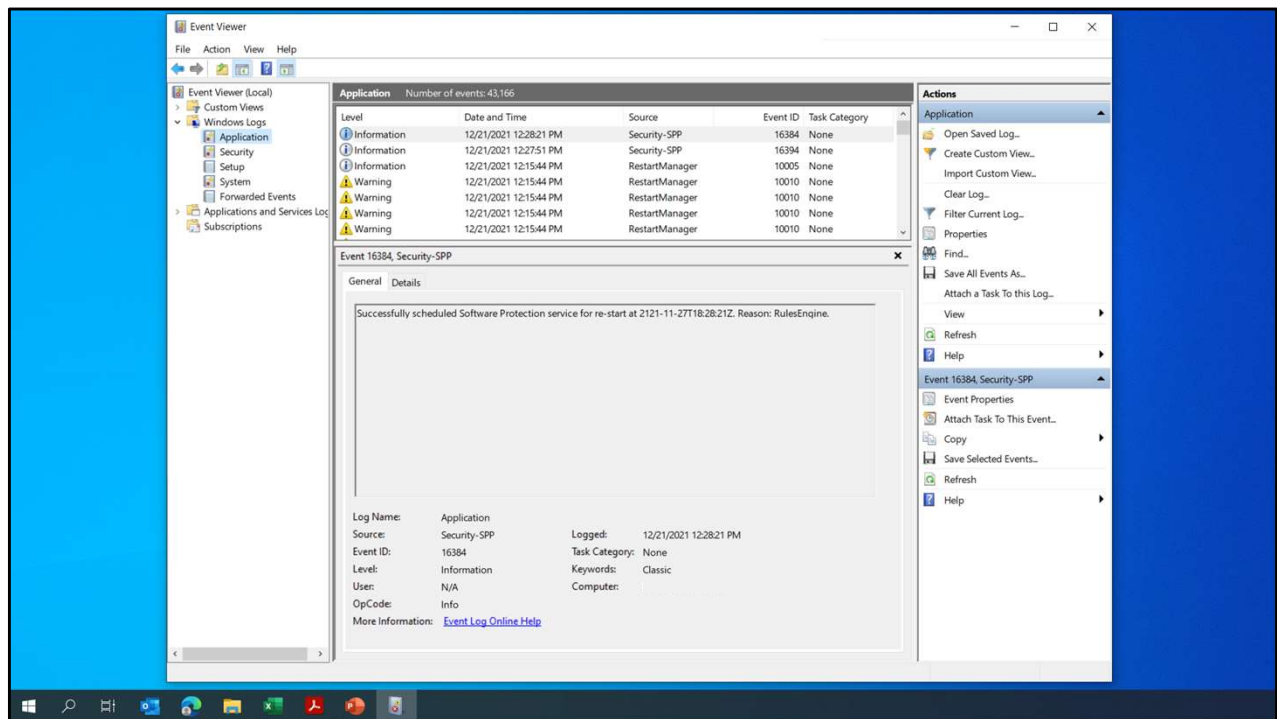


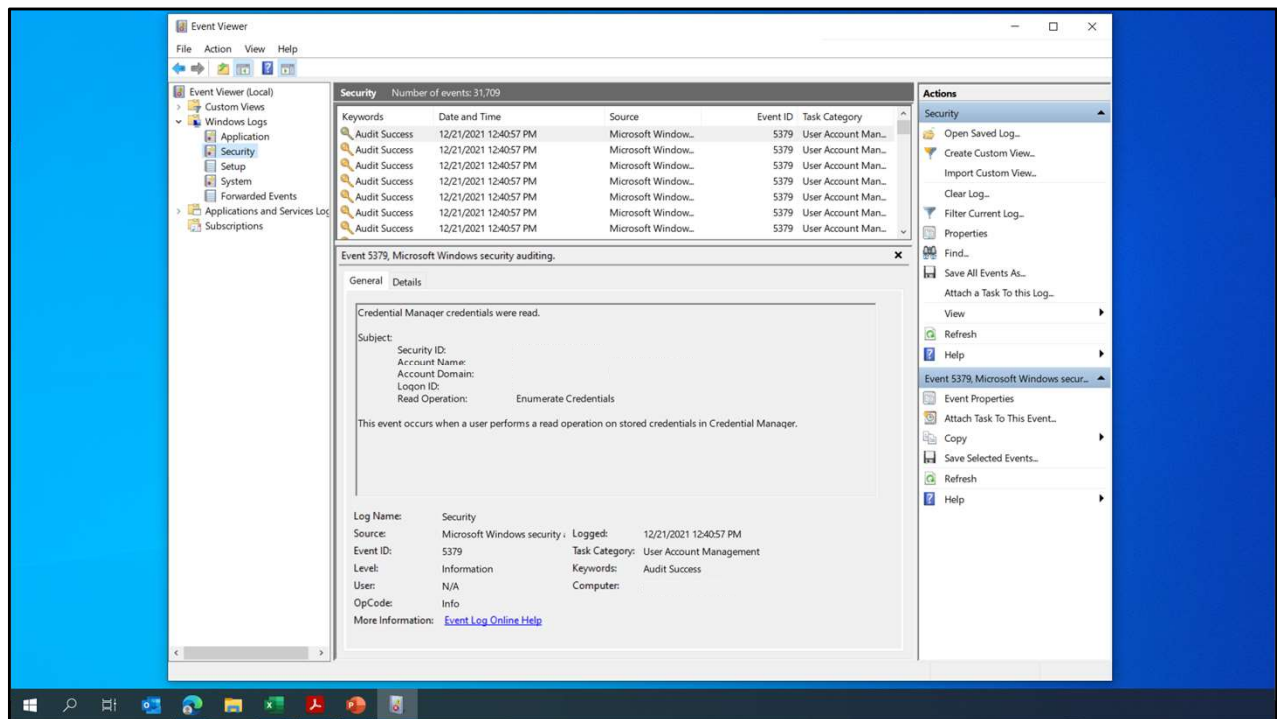
- One more thing: Colombo was a TV show in the 1970s
- System of general logs
- Event Viewer
- Application logs
- Security logs
- System logs

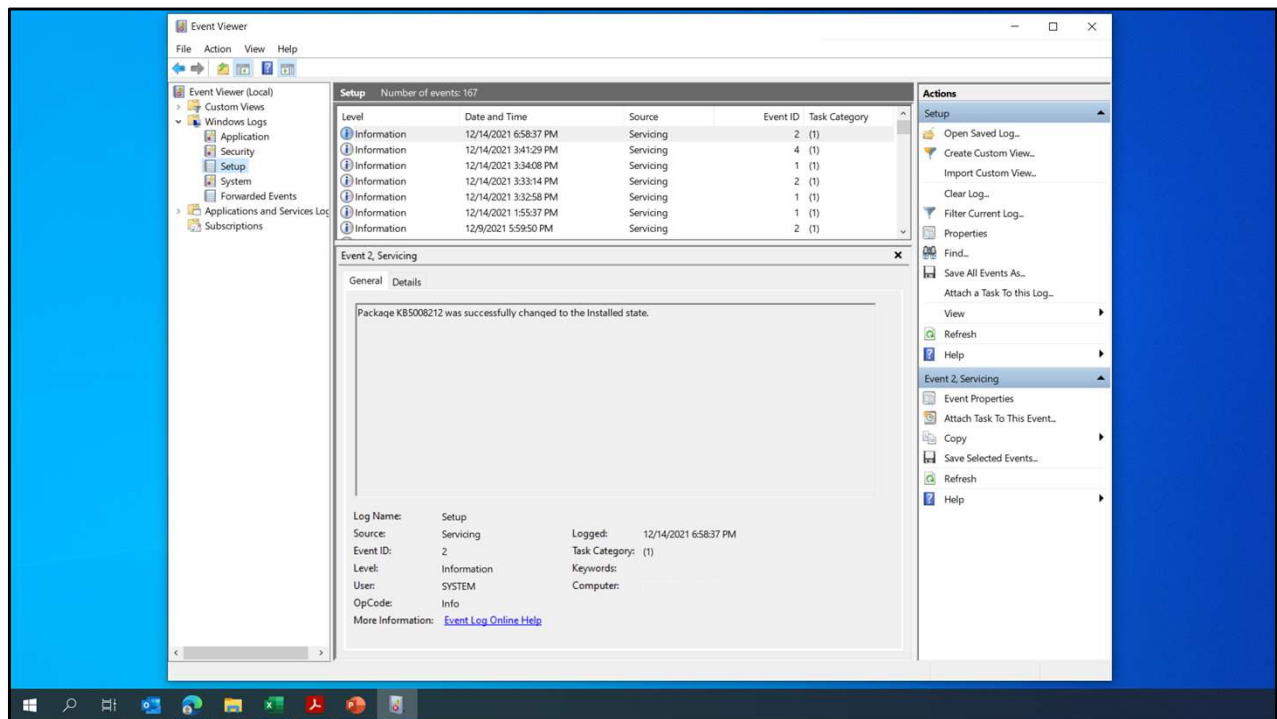
## L3s

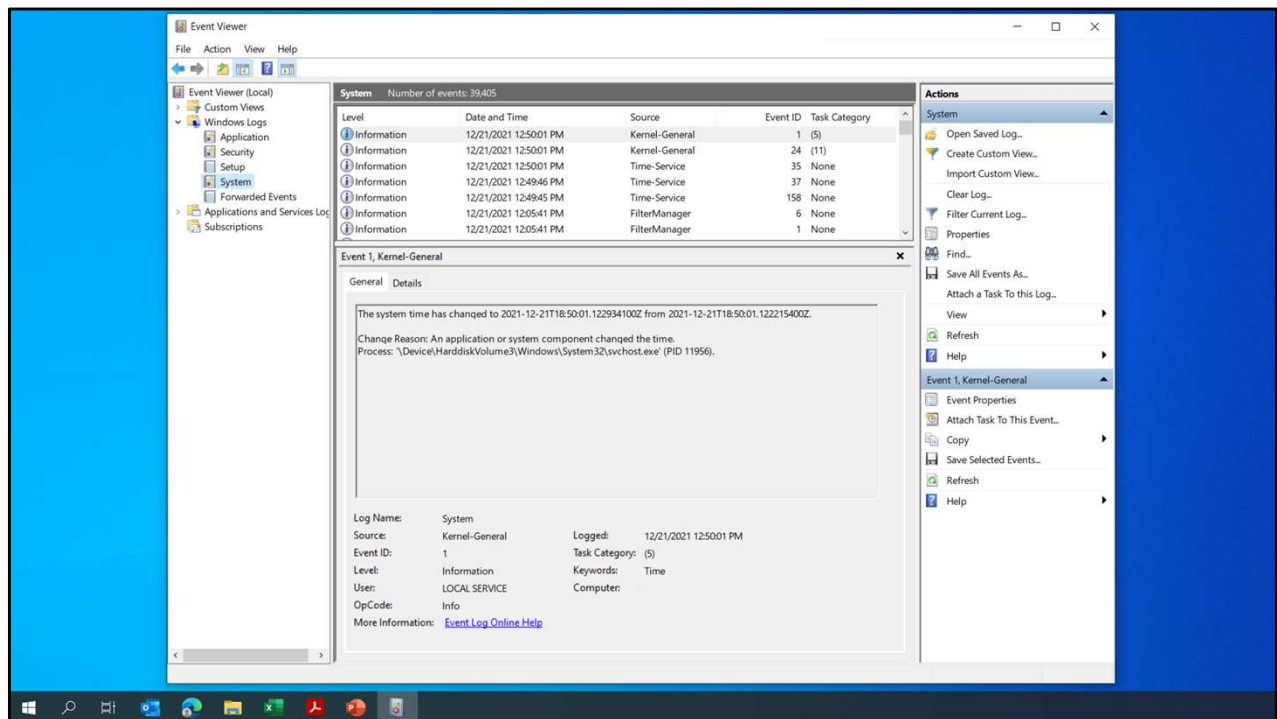


- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- Syslog
- Syslog errors go from 0 to 7
- History log
- Change log











# InterActive Syslog Viewer



| Num | Priority | Facility | Date&Time           | Source   | RealSource | Logged Message  |
|-----|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|------------|---|
| 12  | INFO     |          | 15.03.2018 11:21:30 | ubuntu16 |            | sudo: pam_unix(sudo session): session closed for user root                                      |
| 11  | NOTICE   | USER     | 15.03.2018 11:21:30 | ubuntu16 |            | root: test syslog   |
| 10  | INFO     |          | 15.03.2018 11:21:30 | ubuntu16 |            | sudo: pam_unix(sudo session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)                           |
| 9   | NOTICE   |          | 15.03.2018 11:21:30 | ubuntu16 |            | sudo: al : TTY=pts/4 : PWD=/home/al/gt/myslog : USER=root : COMMAND=/usr/bin/logger test syslog |

Status: SyslogViewer is running in Port 10514 [This is a valid license](#)

Source: <https://www.adiscon.com/files/pdf/SyslogViewer.pdf>

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## Quick Review



- Review the different types of logs
- Event Viewer is a Windows tool that displays various types of logs
- Many UNIX systems use syslogs, which works with SNMP



# Episode 20.04

Episode title: **System Monitoring**

Objective: **3.1 Given a scenario, use the appropriate statistics and sensors to ensure network availability**

## L3s



- Error rate
- Utilization
- Notification
- Packet drops
- Bandwidth
- File integrity

## Quick Review



- Abnormal warnings of high error rate or utilization might signify security breaches or broken equipment
- A baseline helps identify irregular activity that needs to be investigated
- File integrity is an important part of a monitoring program



# Episode 20.05

Episode title: **Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)**

Objective: **4.1 Explain common security concepts**

## L3s



- Security information and event management (SIEM)
- Aggregation
- Correlation
- Logs
- Write once, read many (WORM)

## Correlation

- Alerts
  - For notification if something goes bad
- Triggering
  - Exceeding thresholds



## Quick Review



- SIEM tools aggregate and correlate data, allowing organization into valuable information
- A SIEM tool accesses and correlates across logs to review an event
- SIEMs have alerts and the ability to notify based on a configurable trigger