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FLOWER Installation Guide

FLOWER Version 06 (flr06)

October 2017

DS Curtis



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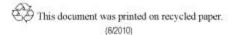
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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Richland, Washington 99352

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

FLOWER FLOW analyzer

GCC GNU Compiler Collection

pcap packet capture files

PNNL Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

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1.0 Introduction

The FLOWER (FLOW analyzER) application is designed to start at boot time from as a Linux systemd service running on RedHat 7.x, CentOS 7.x, or Ubuntu 16.04 to summarize network flows. FLOWER can also be used to read packets from a network interface or from packet capture (pcap) files that can be processed with the libpcap system library.

2.0 System Requirements

2.1 Hardware Requirements

The minimum and recommended hardware requirements outlined here are based on a typical small to medium sized installation. The exact requirements vary between deployments based on network traffic load.

Resource	Minimum	Recommended
CPU	Intel i3	Intel i7
Memory	4 GB of system RAM	16 GB of system RAM
Hard Disk	50 GB of locally accessible, writable, disk space	250 GB of locally accessible, writable, disk space
Network Interface	1 Network Interface Card (NIC) with bandwidth of at least 1 Gbps	1 Network Interface Card (NIC) with bandwidth of 10-40 Gbps

2.2 Operating System Requirements

FLOWER runs on Linux operating systems and versions using systemd.

Linux	Version
CentOS	7.x
RedHat	7.x
Ubuntu	16.04

NOTE: In general, FLOWER will not run on a Linux system where selinux is enabled.

2.3 External Library Requirements

FLOWER is a dynamically linked executable that requires external libraries to run.

Library	Version
GNU C++ runtime	5.3 for RedHat and CentOS
	5.4 for Ubuntu
BOOST C++ libraries	1.60 (or higher) for RedHat and CentOS
	1.58 for Ubuntu
PCAP development library	1.5 (or higher) for RedHat and CentOS
	0.8 (or higher) for Ubuntu

2.4 GNU C++ Runtime Libraries on RedHat of CentOS 7.x

To get the GNU C++ runtime libraries on your RedHat/CentOS systems you can use one of the following options:

- Install the gcc-5.3-0.x86-64.rpm that comes with the FLOWER rpm: # rpm -i gcc-5.3-0.x86-64.rpm -y
- Follow the instructions in Appendix A of the FLOWER_Build_Guide_FLR06.pdf to install the libraries in the directory, /usr/local/gcc.

2.5 GNU C++ Runtime Libraries on Ubuntu 16.04

To get the GNU C++ runtime libraries on your Ubuntu systems you can use one of the following options:

- Install GNU C++ from your Ubuntu repository: # apt-get install gcc-5 g++-5 -y
- Follow the instructions in Appendix A of the FLOWER_Build_Guide_FLR06.pdf to install the libraries in the directory /usr/local/gcc.

2.6 BOOST Runtime Libraries on RedHat of CentOS 7.x

To get the BOOST runtime libraries on your RedHat/CentOS systems you can use one of the following options:

- Install the boost-1.60-0.x86-64.rpm that comes with the FLOWER rpm: # rpm -i boost-1.60-0.x86-64.rpm -y
- Follow the instructions in Appendix B of the FLOWER_Build_Guide_FLR06.pdf to install the libraries in the directory, /usr/local/boost.

2.7 BOOST Runtime Libraries on Ubuntu 16.04

To get the BOOST runtime libraries on your Ubuntu systems you can use one of the following options:

- Install GNU C++ from your Ubuntu repository:

 # apt-get install libboost-all-dev -y
- Follow the instructions in Appendix B of the FLOWER_Build_Guide_FLR06.pdf to install the libraries in the direction, /usr/local/boost.

2.8 PCAP Development Libraries on RedHat of CentOS 7.x

To get the PCAP development libraries on your RedHat/CentOS systems you can run the following:

```
    Install the libpcap-devel package
    # rpm -i libpcap-devel -y
```

2.9 PCAP Development Libraries on Ubuntu 16.04

To get the PCAP development libraries on your Ubuntu systems you can run the following:

• Install libpcap-dev from your Ubuntu repository:

```
# apt-get install libpcap-dev -y
```

NOTE: Because Ubuntu does not have a version 1.0 of the shared object file for libpcap.so, we need to create one with the following command:

3.0 Install FLOWER

3.1 Install FLOWER

By default, FLOWER will be installed in the directory, /opt/flower, where:

- binaries located in /opt/flower/bin
- libraries located in /opt/flower/lib
- the configuration file will be /opt/flower/conf/flower.conf
- data files will be generated in /opt/flower/data

3.1.1 Install FLOWER on RedHat of CentOS 7.x

To get the PCAP development libraries on your RedHat/CentOS systems you can run the following:

```
# rpm -i flower-6.0-0.x86-64.rpm -y
```

To install FLOWER in a directory other than /opt/flower you can use the relocate option with the rpm command to install FLOWER in another directory. If you would like to install FLOWER in /usr/local/flower you can run the following:

```
# rpm -r /usr/local/flower -i flower-6.0-0.x86-64.rpm -y
```

3.1.2 Install FLOWER on Ubuntu 16.04

To get the PCAP development libraries on your RedHat/CentOS systems you can run the following: # dpkg -i flower 6.0-0 amd64.deb -y

3.2 Install FLOWER systemd Service

For FLOWER to start collecting data from a network interface, you need to configure the software to tell the flower binary which network interface to use and to start up the systemd service. If you installed FLOWER in the default location, /opt/flower, then you would run the following command as the root user or using sudo:

```
# /opt/flower/bin/create-flower-config.sh
```

NOTE: If you installed FLOWER in another directory, you will have to adjust the command above.

The create-flower-config.sh script will prompt you for the network interface to use (e.g. eth0) and the sitename (e.g. the name you want for this FLOWER sensor and the

4.0 Configure FLOWER After Installation

4.1 Configuring FLOWER

Please refer to the FLOWER_Ops_Guide_FLR06 document on how to configure and run the flower binary.

5.0 Disable Operating System and Hardware Optimizations

5.1 Disable Operating System and Hardware Optimizations

Newer versions of Linux have the ability to take advantage of Network Interface Card (NIC) optimizations such as TCP Segmentation Offload (TSO), Large Send Offload (LSO), and Generic Segmentation Offload (GSO). There is a good explanation of these NIC optimizations and how they work at LoveMyTool.com.

If you know you will be running FLOWER on interfaces on your system that have TSO, LSO, and GSO capabilities you will see errors in /var/log/messages so you will want to disable these optimizations.

5.2 Disable Network Optimizations on RedHat of CentOS 7.x

To disable the networking optimizations, you can add the following line to the file, /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-<interface name>:

ETHTOOL_OPTS="-K \${DEVICE} rx off tx off sg off tso off ufo off gso off gro off lro off rxvlan off txvlan off ntuple off rxhash off"

5.3 Disable Network Optimizations on Ubuntu 16.04

To disable the networking optimizations, you can add the following line to the file, /etc/network/interfaces:

pre-up /sbin/ethtool -K <interface_name> rx off tx off sg off tso off
ufo off gso off gro off lro off rxvlan off txvlan off ntuple off
rxhash off

6.0 Troubleshooting

6.1 FLOWER is not producing any files

If the flower process is not producing files but is still running, there are a few things you can do to find out what might be wrong. If the --use-ring=1 command line or configuration file option is being used then files should always be produced even if there are no packets on the wire.

Find out how many system resources flower is being used with the following commands:

```
ps --no-heading -C flower
lsof -p `ps --no-heading -C flower | awk '{print $1}'`
free -mt
grep flower /var/log/messages*
```

Find the raw packets that might have caused the problem by creating a pcap file in the output directory using the command:

```
kill -SIGSEGV $(ps --no-heading -C flower | awk '{print $1}')
```

You can use Wireshark to analyze the

6.2 FLOWER is producing warning messages

Refer to section 5.0 for disabling optimizations if FLOWER is producing error messages in /var/log/messages that look like the following:

```
Oct 23 03:36:00 host flower: FATAL ERROR:
Oct 23 03:36:00 host flower: File:
./include/PacketParser.hpp(line:832)
Oct 23 03:36:00 host flower: Class: PacketParser
Oct 23 03:36:00 host flower: Function: setTotalBytes
Oct 23 03:36:00 host flower: Message: Error Code=RangeError
Oct 23 03:36:00 host flower: Adjust TotalBytes
Oct 23 03:36:00 host flower: Expected total bytes (2863) to be less
than or equal to bytes on the wire (1982)
```

7.0 Reporting Bugs

Please submit bug reports to flower-support@pnnl.gov and include as much information as possible to describe the problem.

Please include the output from the commands in the "Troubleshooting" section and the output from flower -v up to the copyright message. For example:

network packet FLOW analizER (flower)

flower version: 5.1.0
Compiled on: Jun 9 2017, 14:38:43 (1497044321)
Compiled with: gcc version 5.3.0 (GCC)
Optimize Level: -03
Debug: -g
Boost library version: /usr/local/boost
pcap library version: libpcap version 1.5.3
Data Guide version: flr06



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