

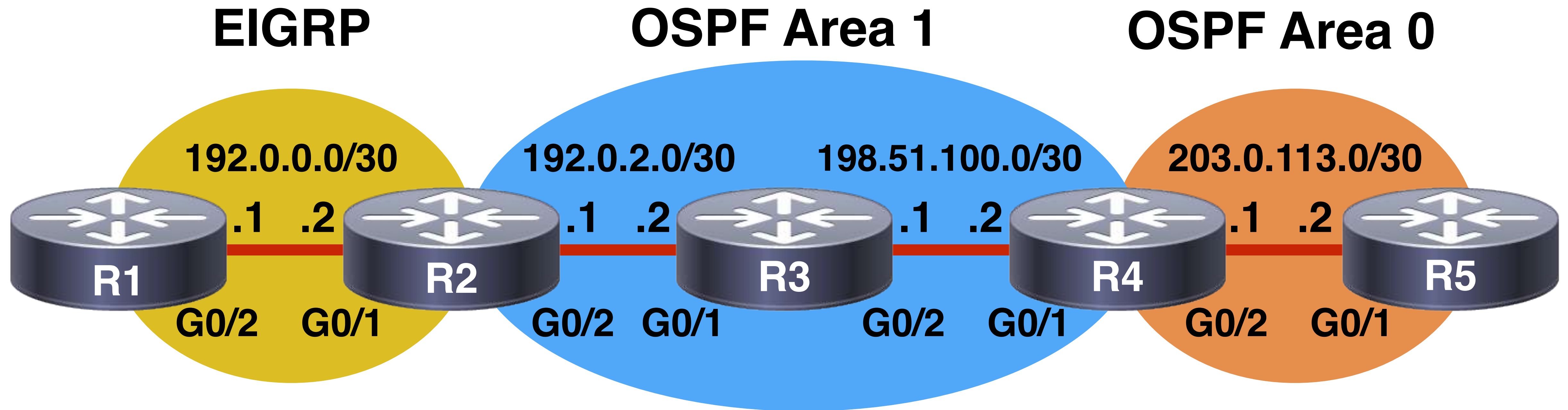
# Module 4

## Network Management



# Command Line Utilities

# The debug, traceroute, and ping Commands



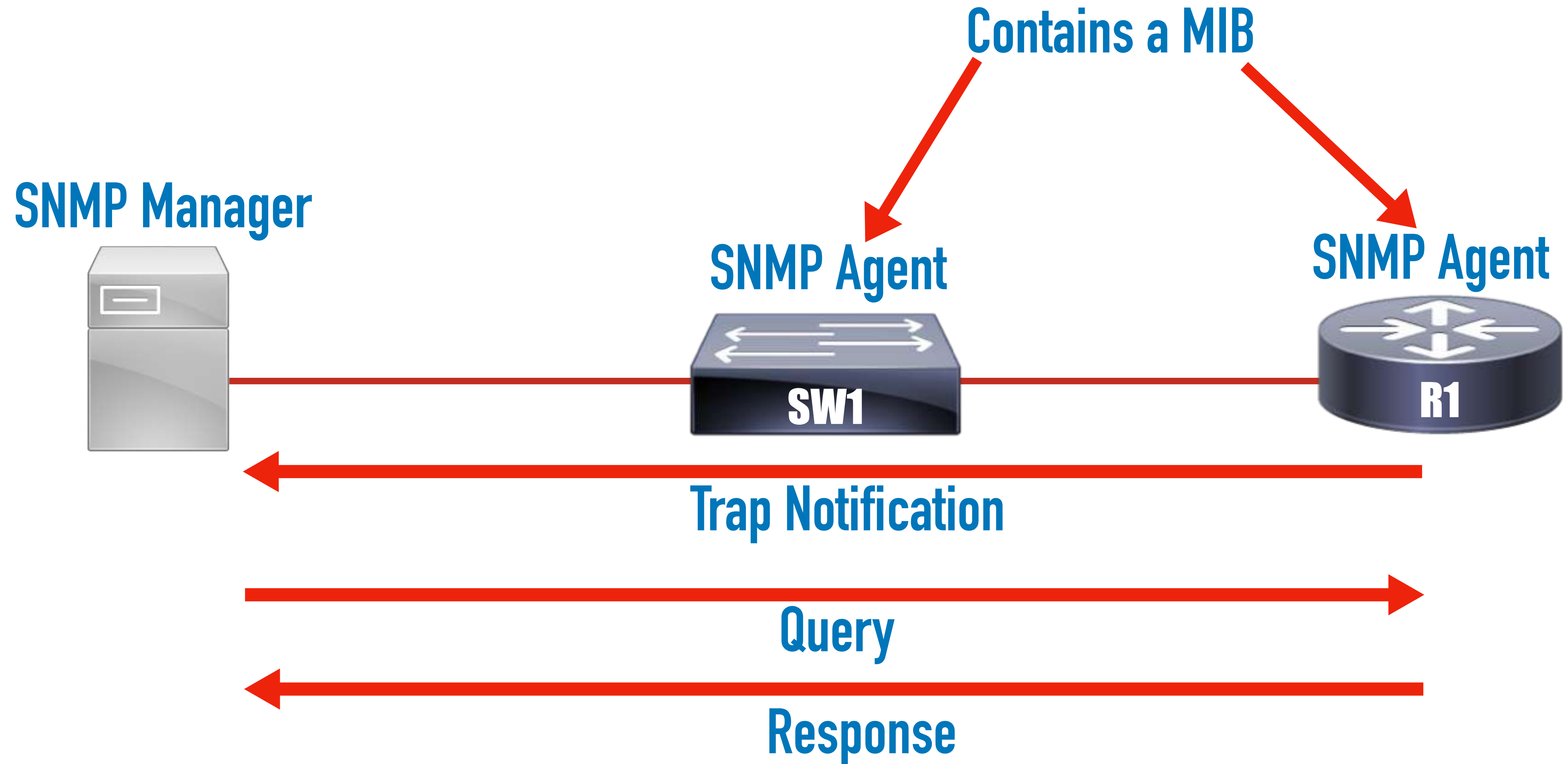
# traceroute Codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION
*	Timed out
A	Administratively Prohibited (e.g. ACL)
Q	Source Quench (Destination Too Busy)
I	User Interrupted Test
U	Port Unreachable
H	Host Unreachable
N	Network Unreachable
P	Protocol Unreachable
T	Timeout
?	Unknown Packet Type

# CLI Command Demos

# SNMP

# Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Operation





# SNMP Security Options



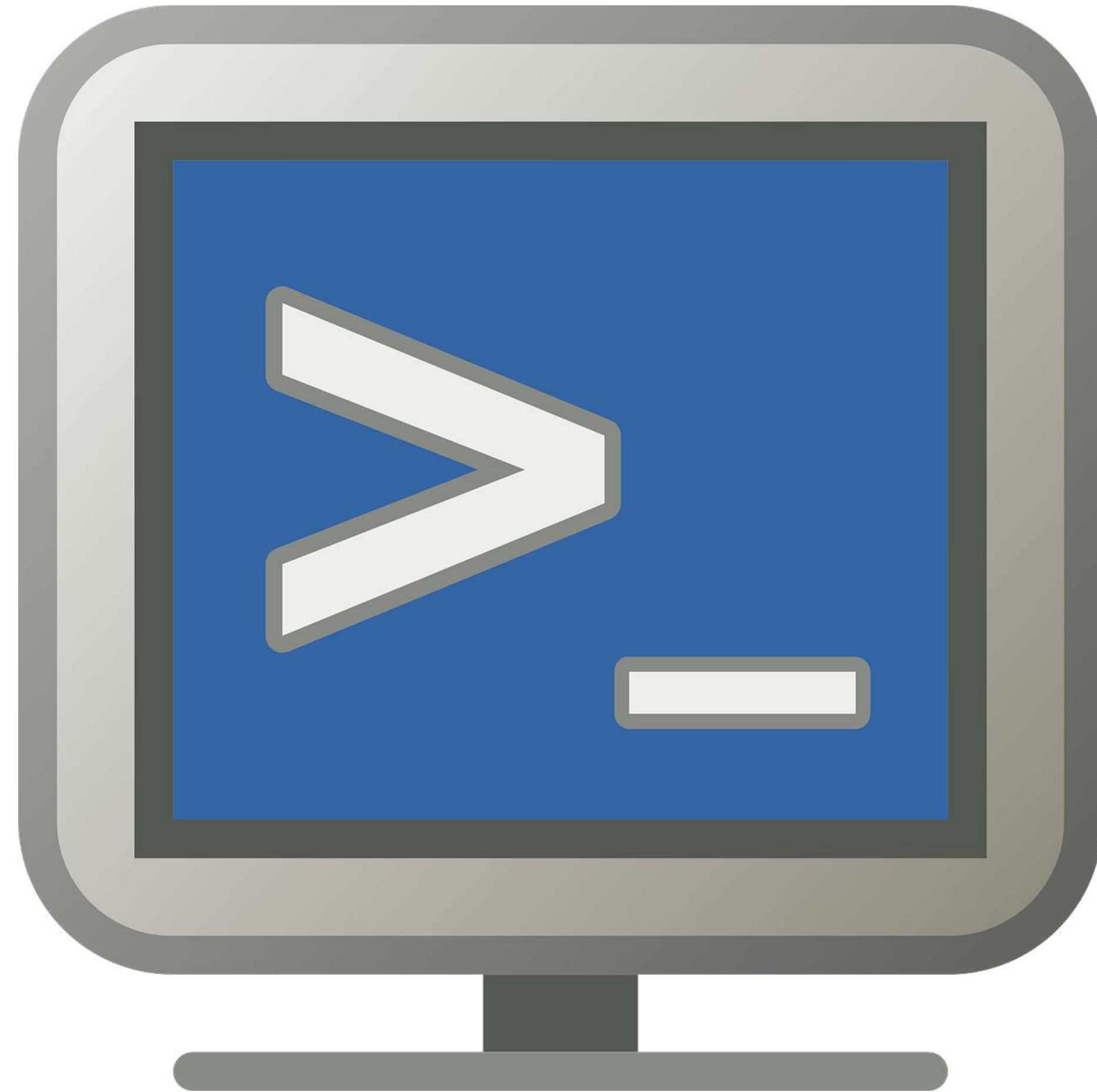
Version	Security
1	Community Strings
2c	Community Strings
3	Encryption, Integrity Checking, and Authentication Services



# SNMP Demos

# Syslog

# Syslog Theory

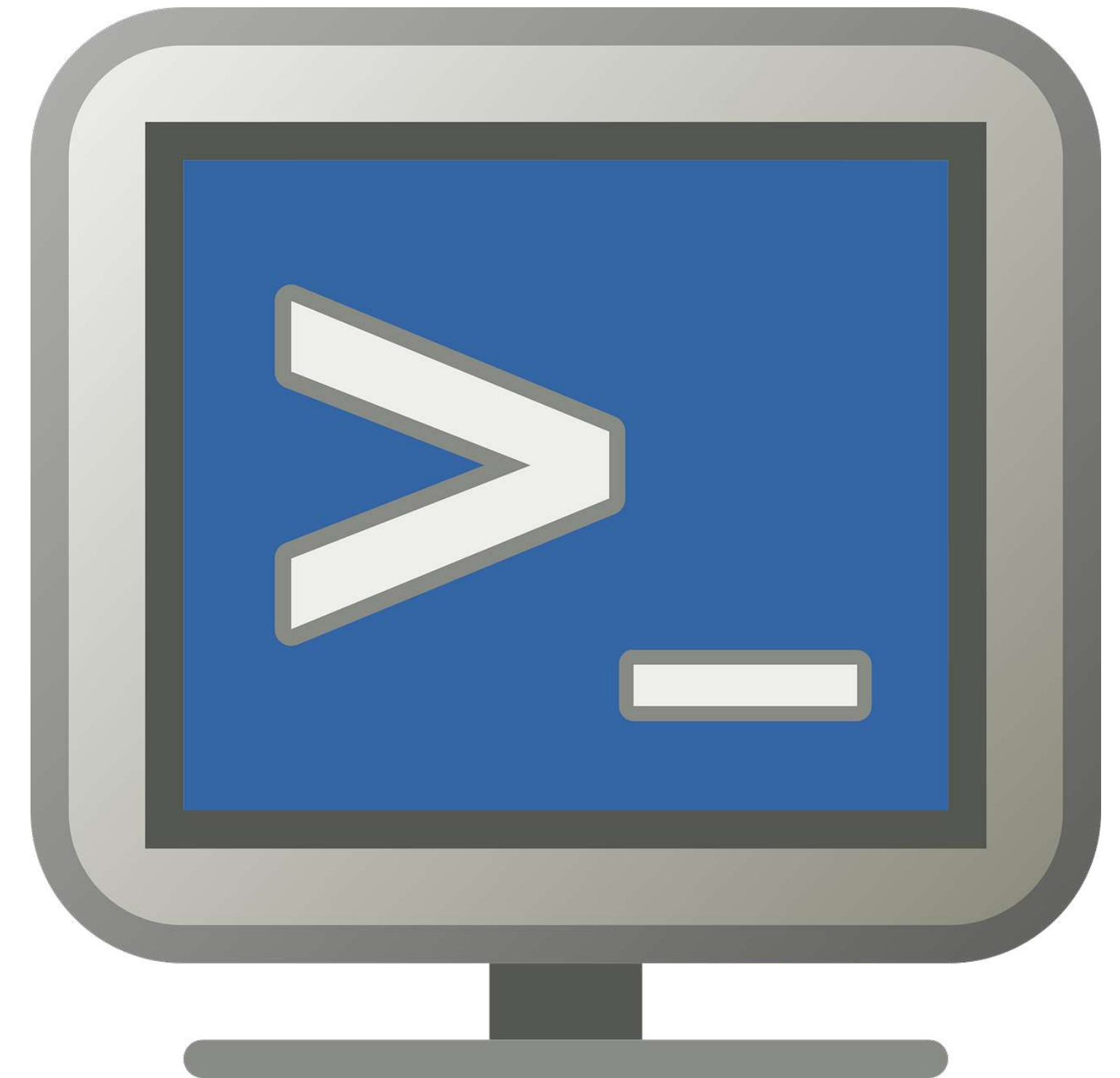




# Syslog Theory

## **Syslog:**

- Standardized in RFC 5424
- Widely supported on most OS platforms
- Centralized servers are ideal for enterprise networks
- Centralized tools provide event correlation



# Syslog Theory

## Syslog:

- Standardized in RFC 5424



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# Syslog Theory

Code	Severity	Description
0	Emergency	System is unstable
1	Alert	Immediate action needed
2	Critical	Critical conditions exist
3	Error	Error conditions exist
4	Warning	Warning conditions exist
5	Notice	Normal but significant conditions
6	Informational	Informational messages
7	Debug	Debug-level messages



# Syslog Theory

Number	Facility Description
<b>0</b>	Kernel message
<b>1</b>	User-level message
<b>2</b>	Mail system
<b>3</b>	System daemons
<b>4</b>	Security messages
<b>5</b>	Syslogd messages
<b>6</b>	Line printer subsystem
<b>7</b>	Network news subsystem
<b>8</b>	UUCP subsystem

Number	Facility Description
<b>9</b>	Clock daemon
<b>10</b>	Authorization messages
<b>11</b>	FTP daemon
<b>12</b>	NTP subsystem
<b>13</b>	Log audit
<b>14</b>	Log alert
<b>15</b>	Clock daemon
<b>16 - 23</b>	Local use

# Syslog Theory

<100>1 2019-12-06-02T10:53:23.001Z ubuntu-server apache 200-20031 - "The  
Apache Server has encountered an error."



**PRI:** Priority value - contains facility and severity codes



**Header:** Timestamp and hostname from generating device



**Message:** Tag containing application and process ID, and the contents of the message output

# Syslog Demo



# NetFlow

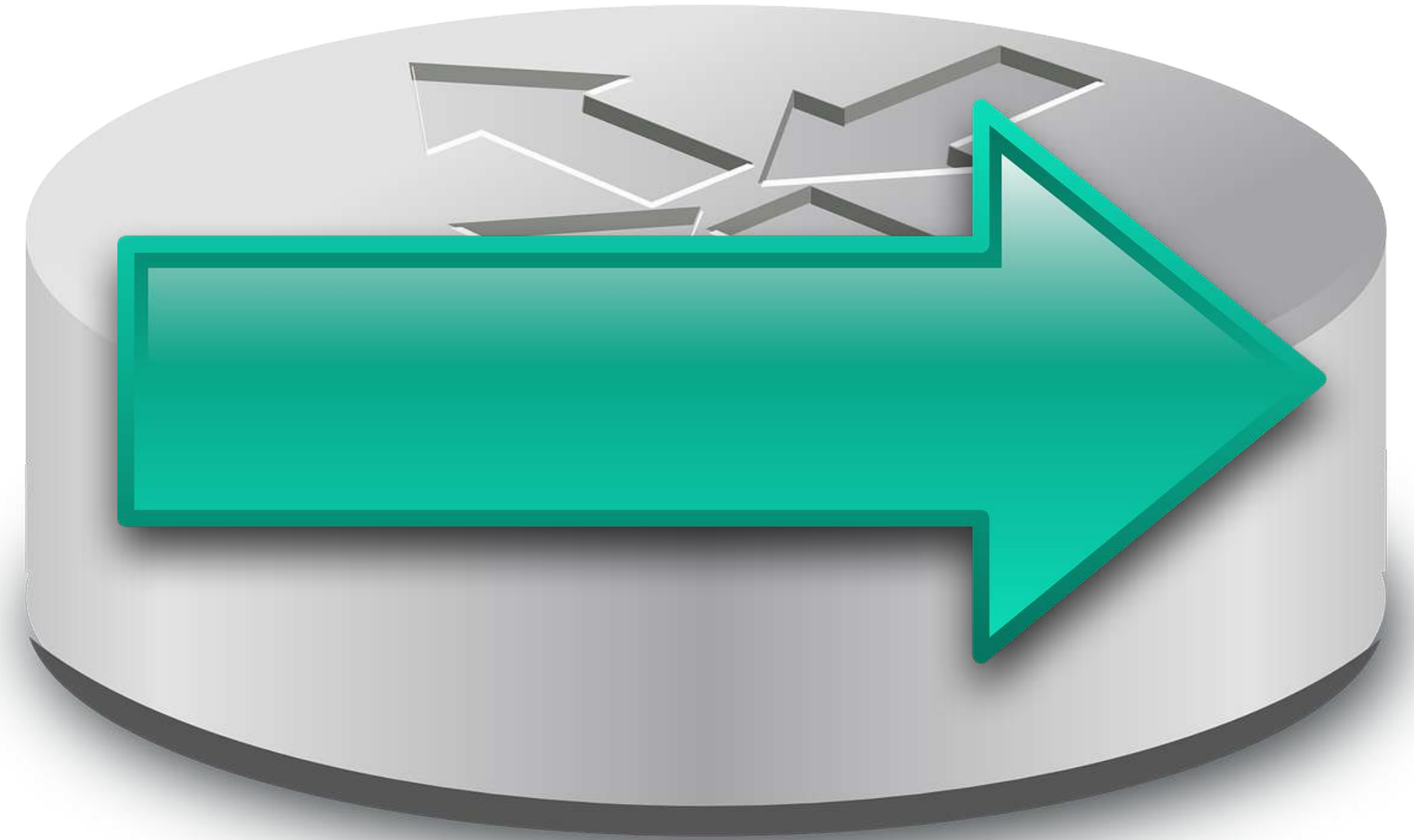
# NetFlow Theory

## **NetFlow:**

- Collects IP traffic information

## **Helps identify:**

- Network traffic bottleneck areas
- Effects of policy changes and new applications
- Unauthorized/problematic traffic
- Security vulnerabilities and anomalies



# NetFlow Theory



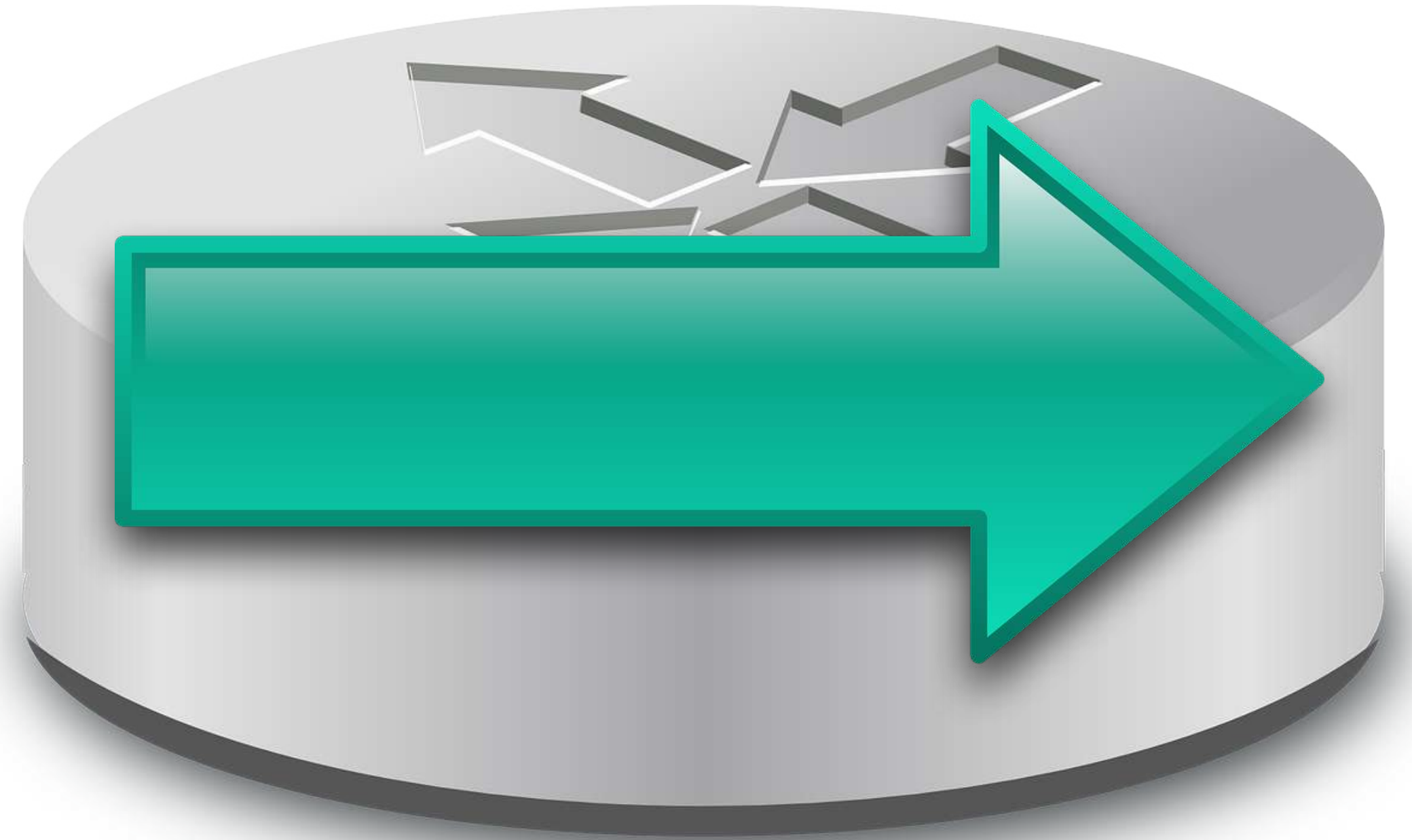
- Packet “fingerprints” collected by NetFlow
- Similar packets are grouped together into a flow record



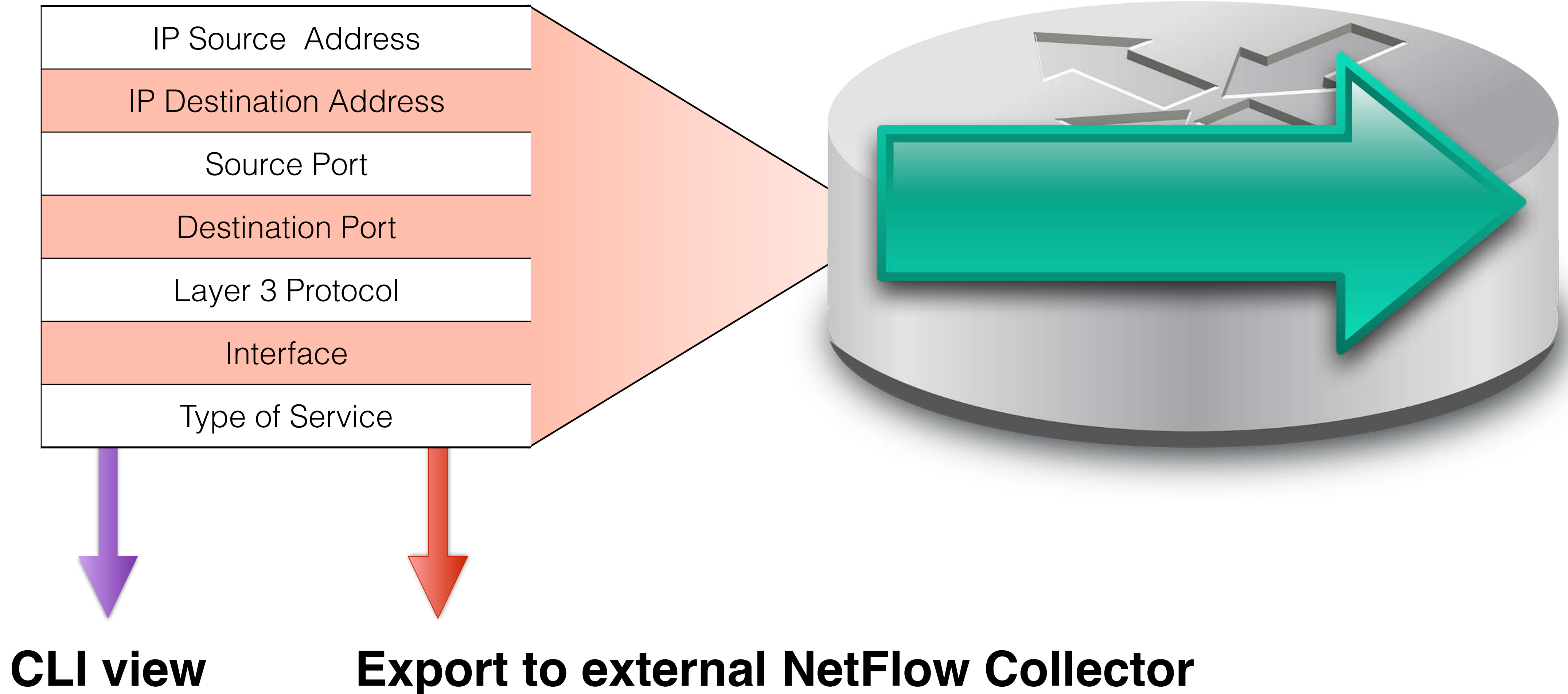
# NetFlow Theory

## NetFlow Cache:

- IP source and destination address
  - Source and destination port
  - Layer 3 protocol type
  - Router or switch interface
  - Type of Service (ToS)
- 
- Capture can happen on ingress and/or egress

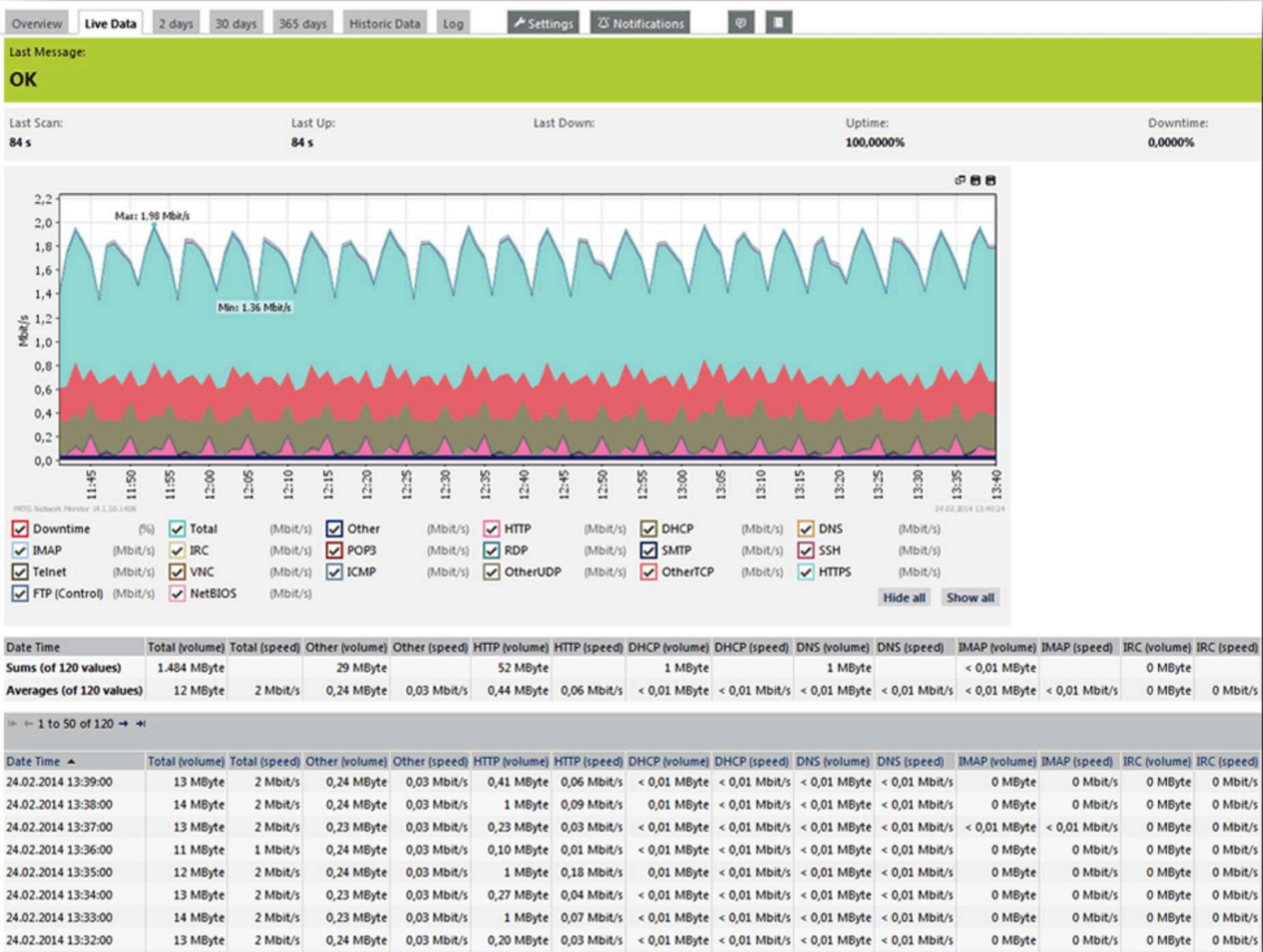


# NetFlow Theory



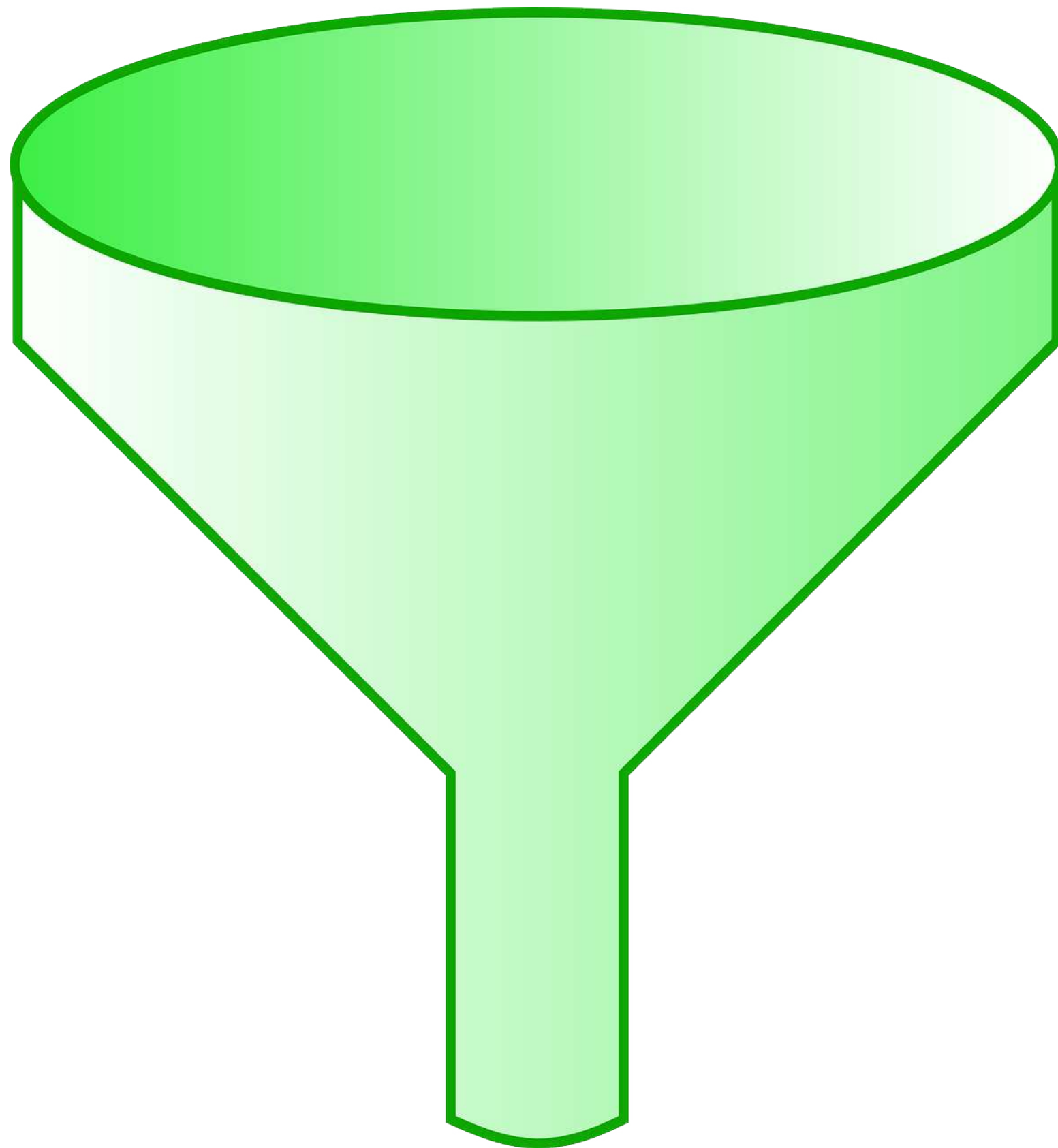


# NetFlow Theory



records  
s

# NetFlow Theory



## **NetFlow Collector:**

- Exporter bundles 30-50 similar flows
- Flow data transported over UDP to collector
- Provides real-time and historical data

## **NetFlow v5:**

- Most popular version due to wide compatibility
- Uses a fixed data format

## **NetFlow v9:**

- Most recent version with added security and analysis
- Uses a dynamic data format with templates



# NetFlow Demo

# SPAN Theory

## **Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN):**

- Also referred to as port mirroring
- Packet copies are sent to a traffic analyzer
- Analyzers aggregate and sort data in a visual manner



# SPAN Theory

## **Local SPAN:**

- Traffic captured and mirrored locally

## **Remote SPAN (RSPAN):**

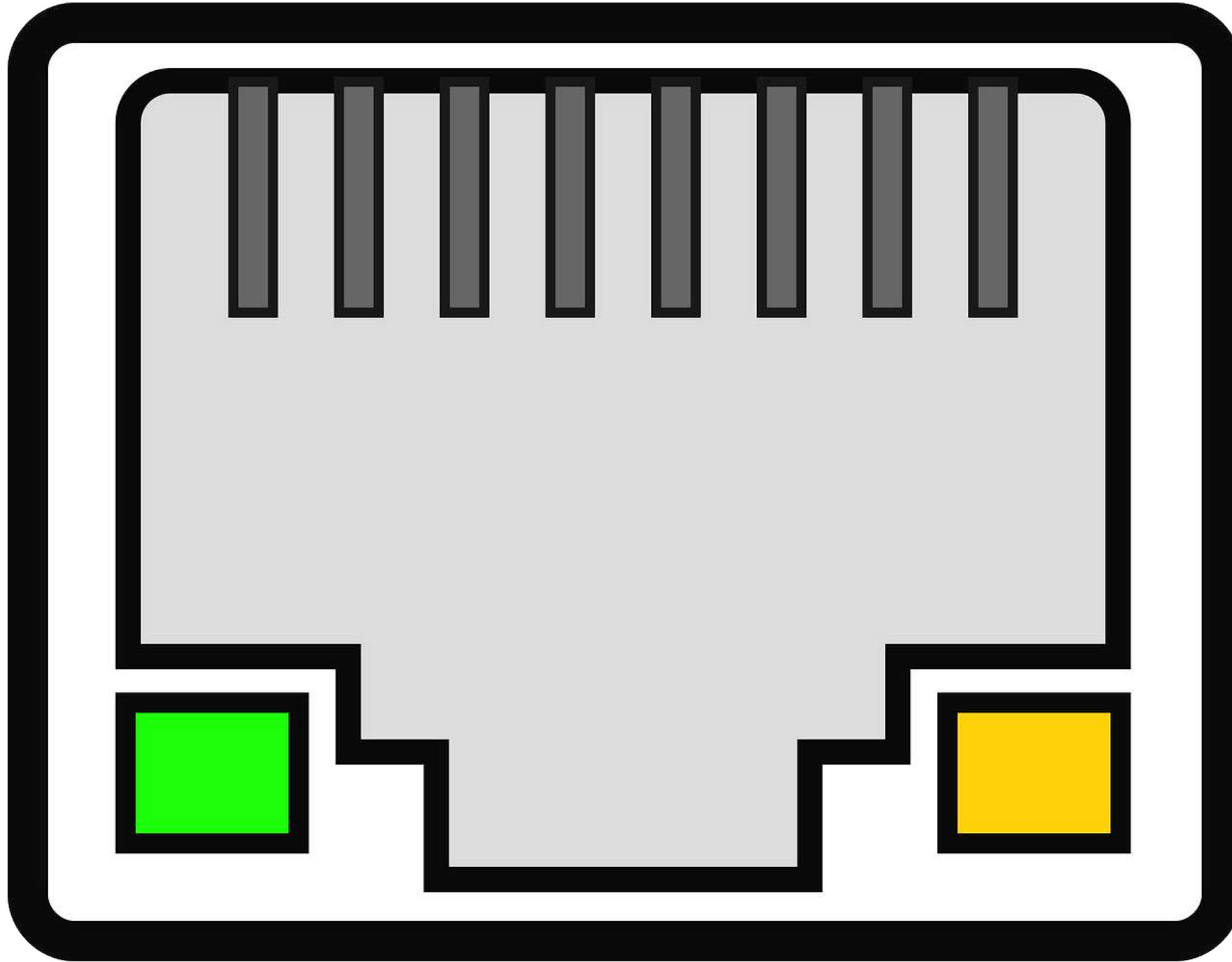
- Monitor multiple remote switches
- Traffic copied to a central traffic analyzer

## **Encapsulated Remote SPAN (ERSPAN):**

- Cisco proprietary version
- Uses generic routing encapsulation (GRE)



# SPAN Theory

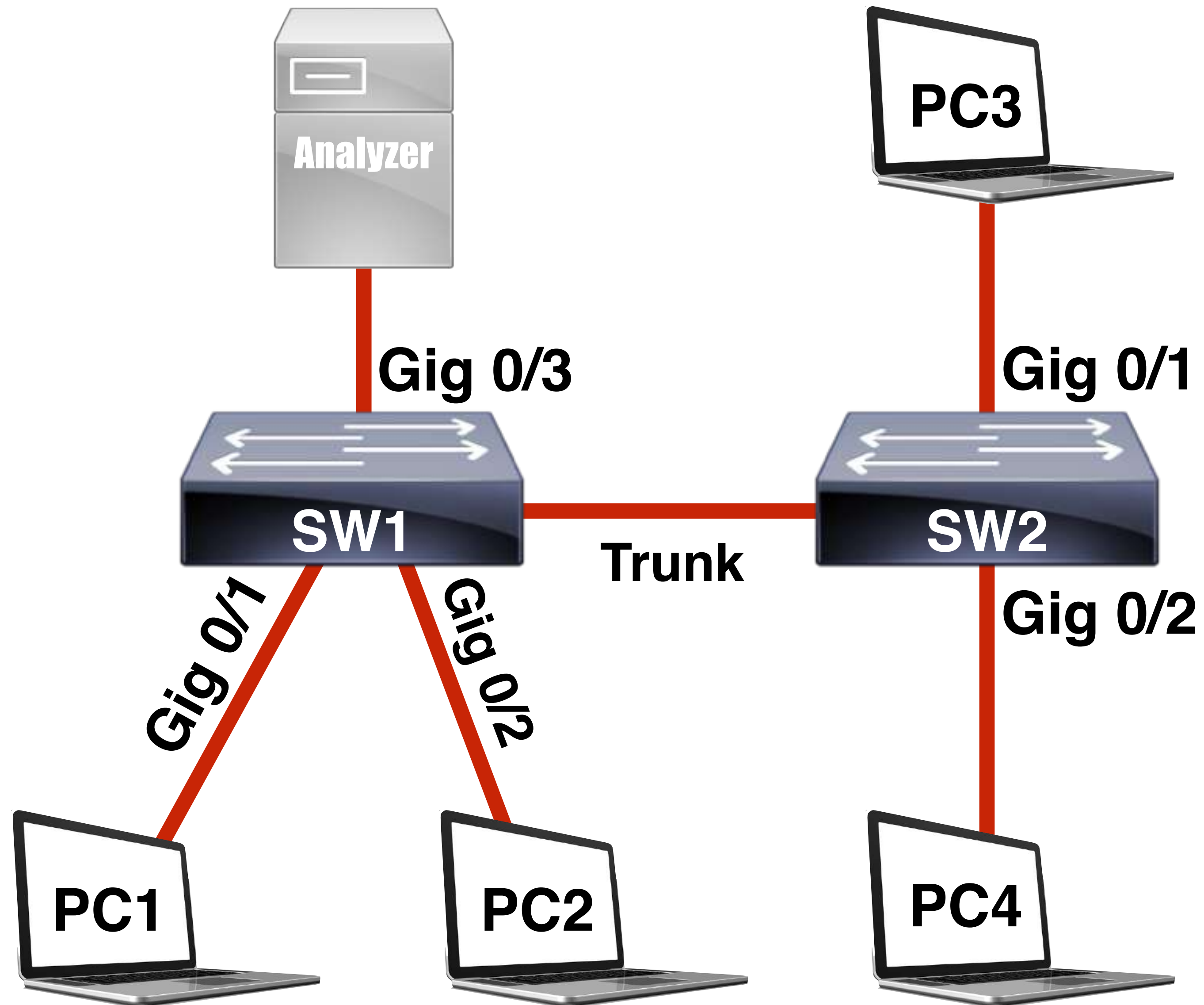


## SPAN Monitoring

- Monitored ports referred to as SPAN source
- Monitor transmit, receive, or both
- Transmit (Tx) | Receive (Rx)
- The mirrored traffic source could be a VLAN
- Can reside in separate VLANs
- Source and destination cannot be the same port

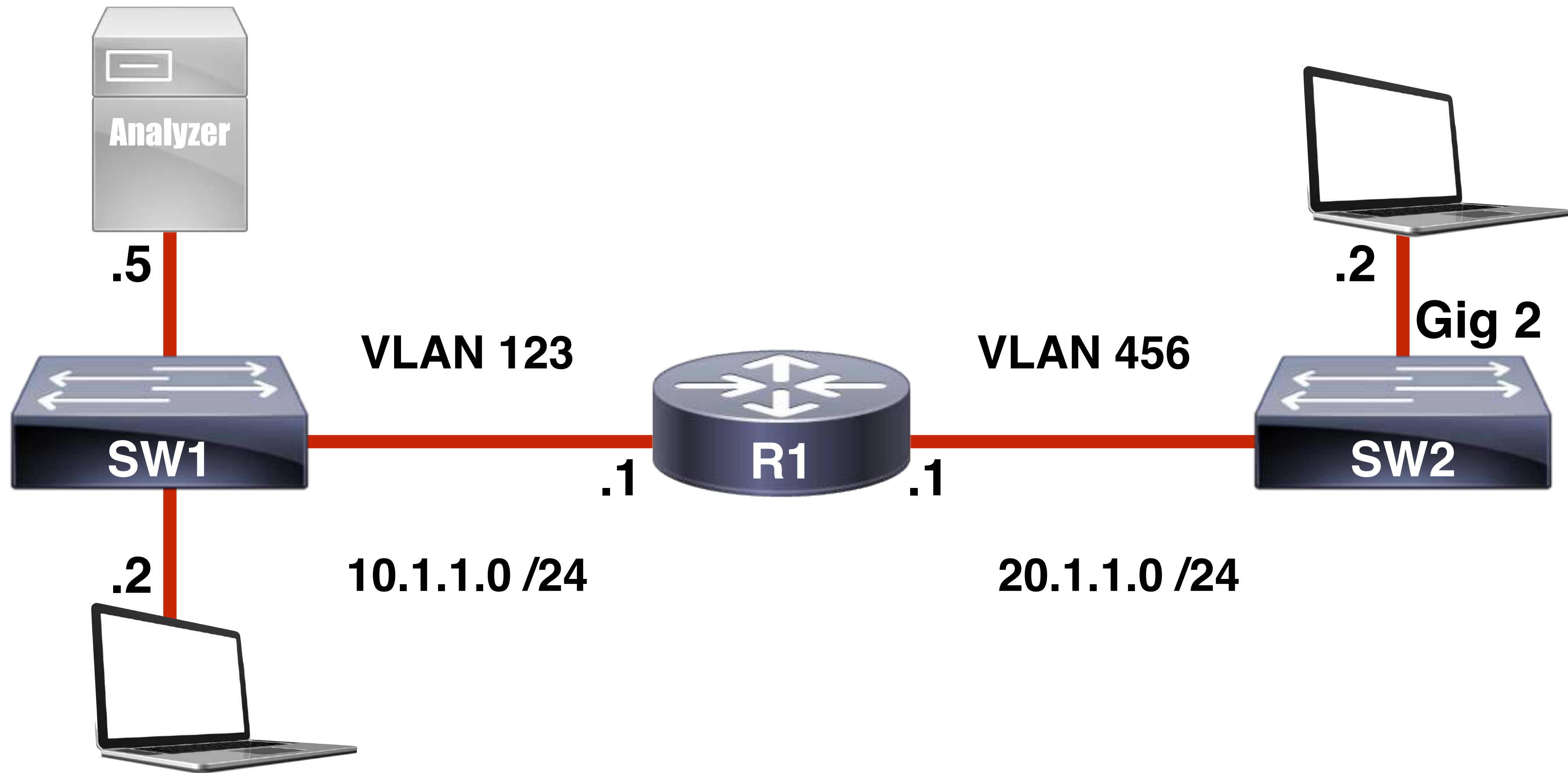
**\* Be aware of the potential for link saturation when using SPAN**

# Local SPAN and RSPAN Topology





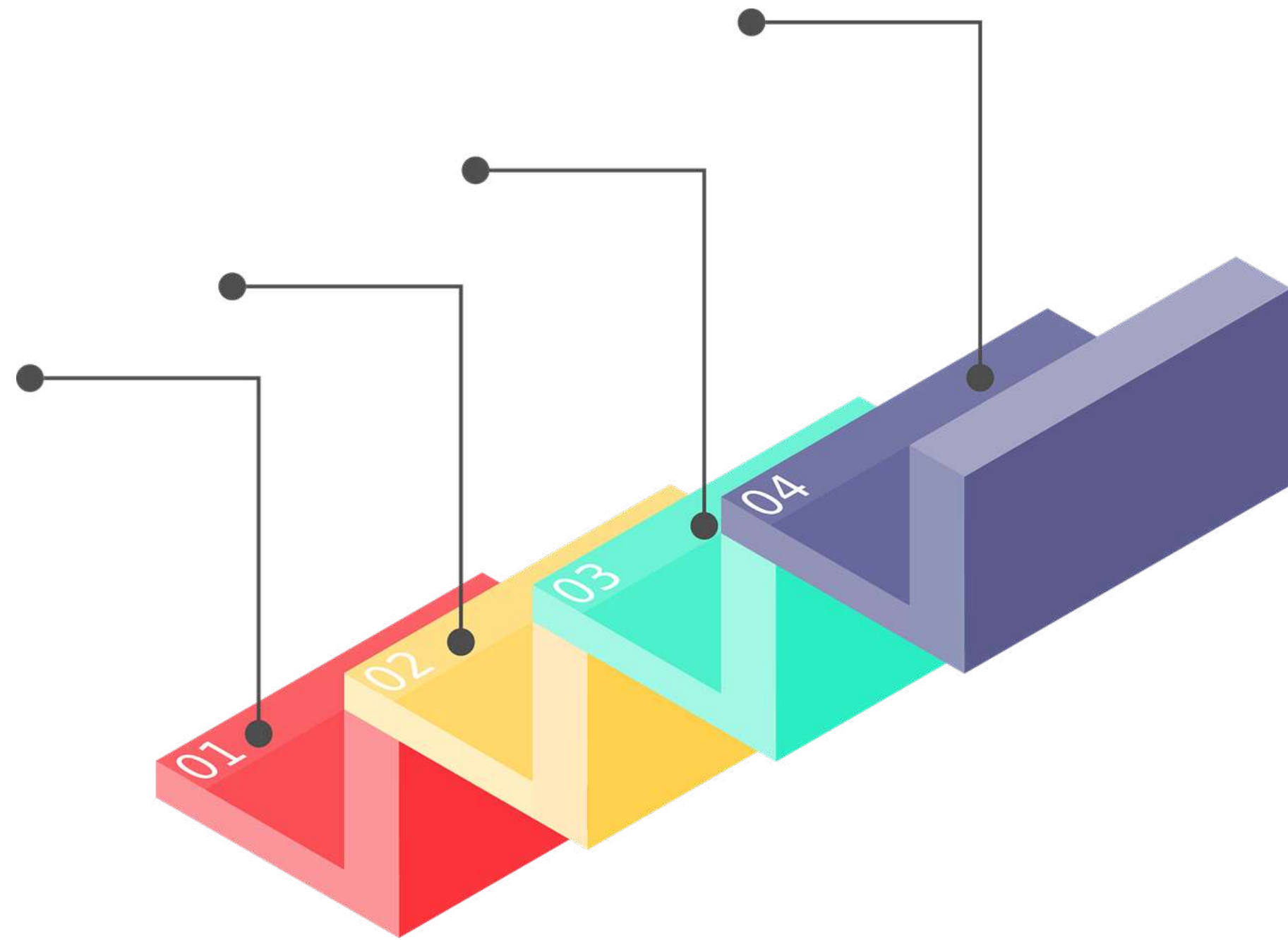
# ERSPAN Topology



# SPAN Demos

**IP SLA**

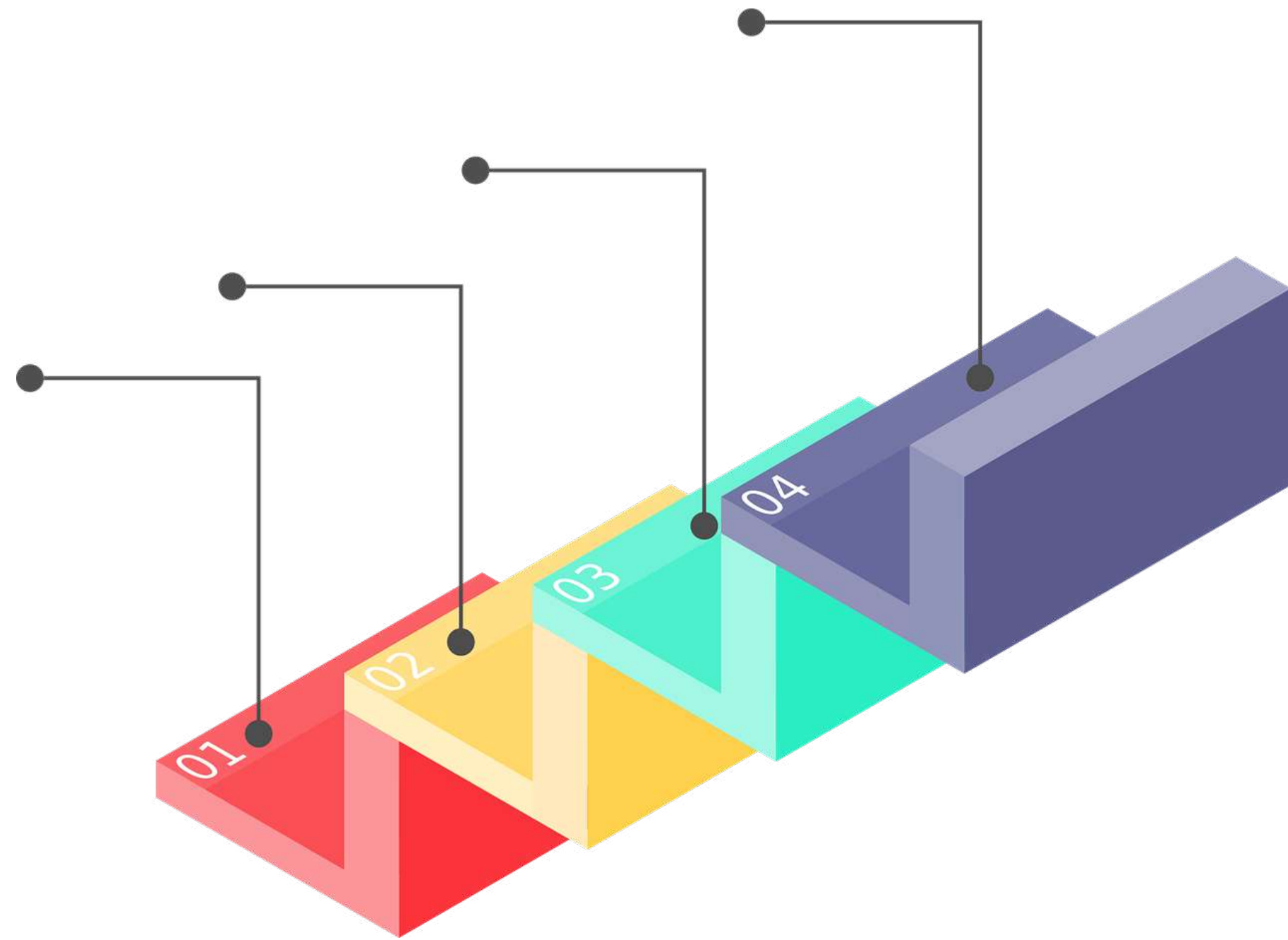
# IP SLA Theory



## IP SLA:

- Active monitoring and reporting
- Connectivity, delay, jitter, packet loss, etc.
- Common tool for service providers

# IP SLA Theory

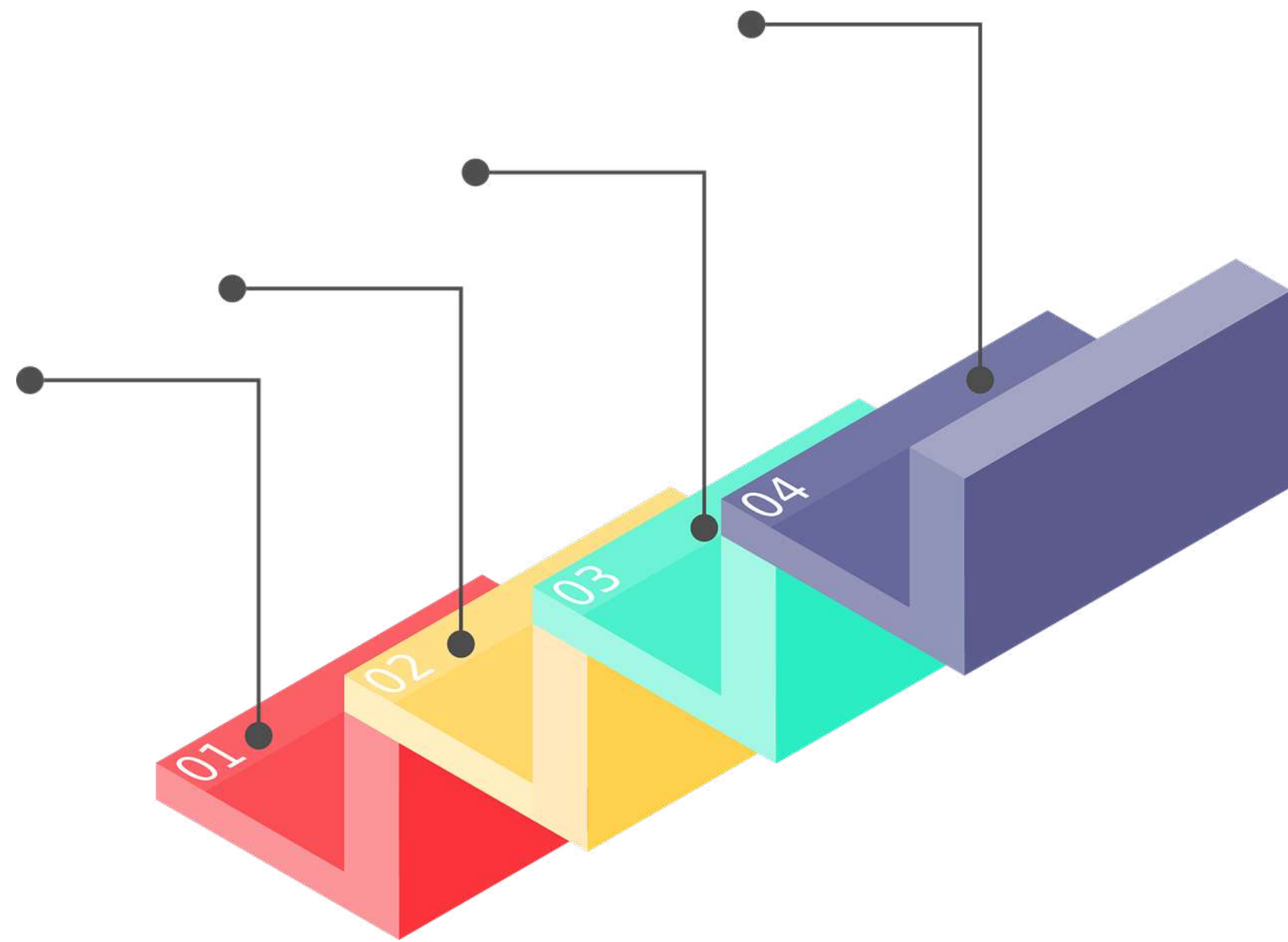


## IP SLA Source:

- Generates packets and sends to destination
- ICMP echo is an example of a probe
- Response would include time-stamps and other info



# IP SLA Theory

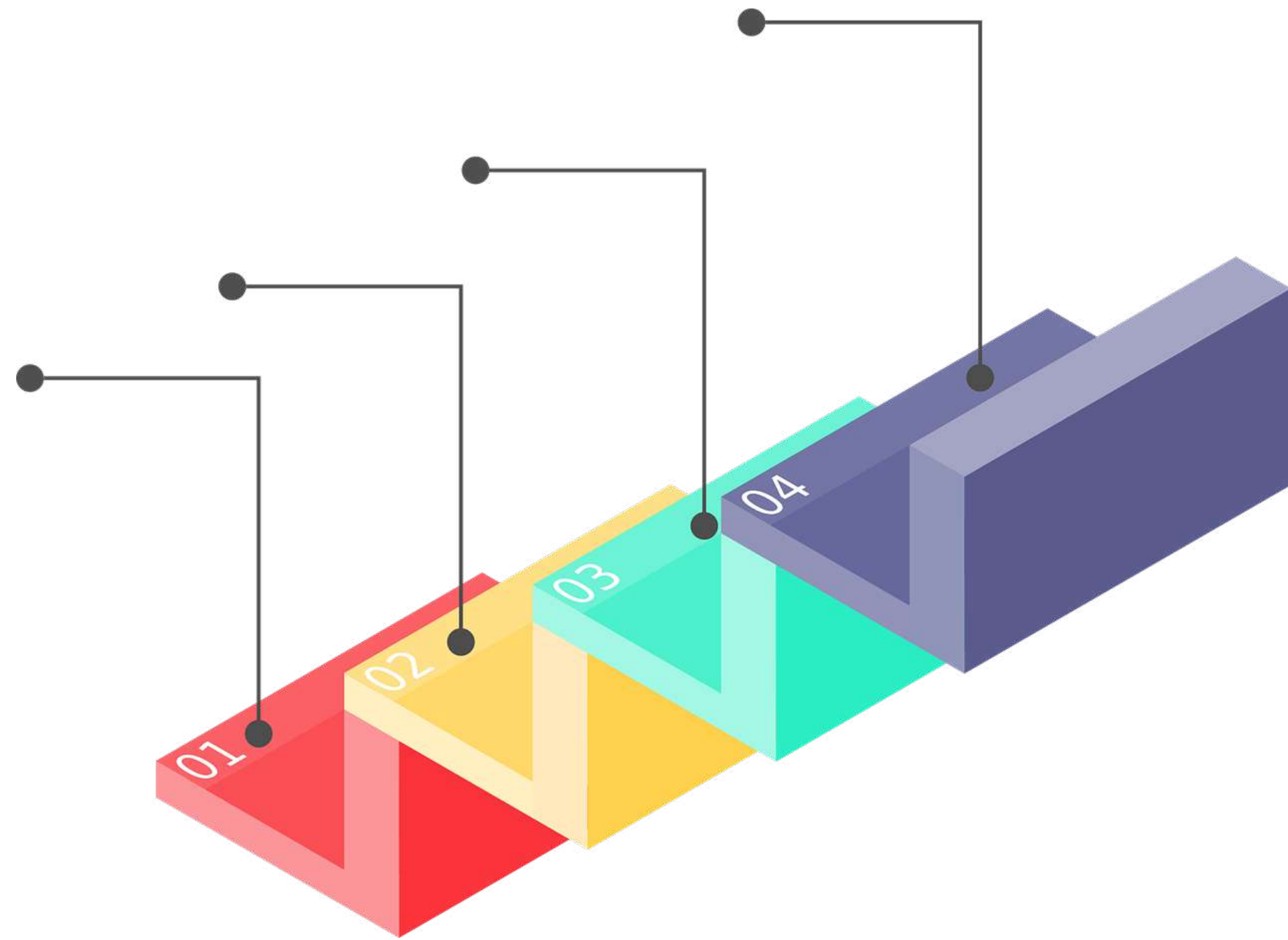


## IP SLA Responder:

- Provides more advanced response metrics
- Some IP SLA operations require a responder



# IP SLA Theory



## IP SLA:

- Leverages SNMP traps triggered by events
- Threshold violations trigger alerts
- Violations can also trigger other IP SLA operations

# IP SLA Demos

# Embedded Event Manager (EEM)

# EEM Theory



## **Applets:**

- More simplified option using CLI

## **Scripts:**

- Created with an interpreter language
- Tcl programming language



# EEM Theory



## **EEM Event Detectors:**

- Determines when notable events occur
- SNMP, Syslog, Counters, Timers, IP SLA, etc.
- Trigger an EEM event action
- Applet and actions vary based on Cisco IOS version

# EEM Theory



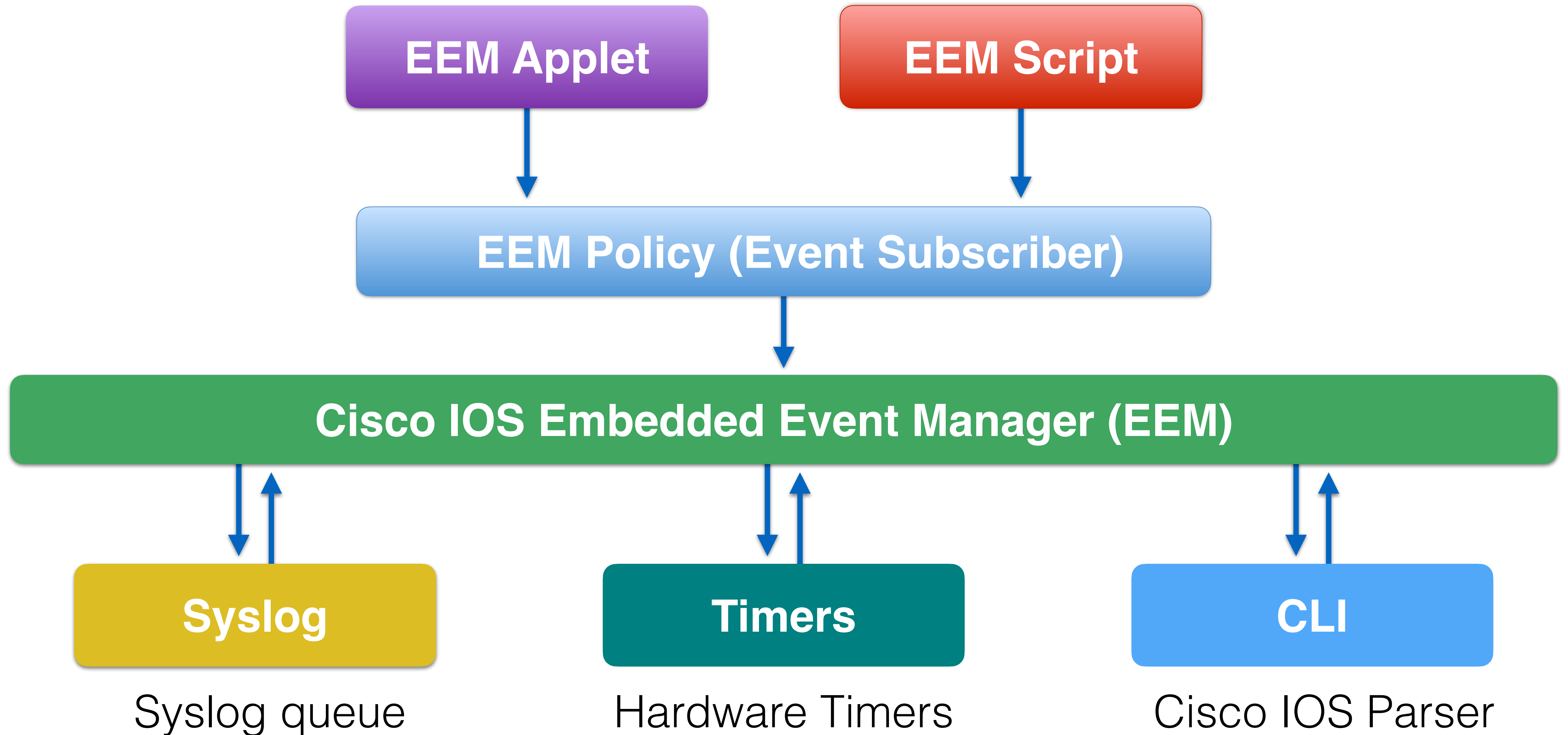
## **EEM Policy:**

- Also called an Event Subscriber

## **Steps:**

- Define specific events to monitor
- Define event detector for monitoring
- Define action to be taken upon detection

# EEM Theory



# EEM Demo