

# High-speed Network and Service Monitoring

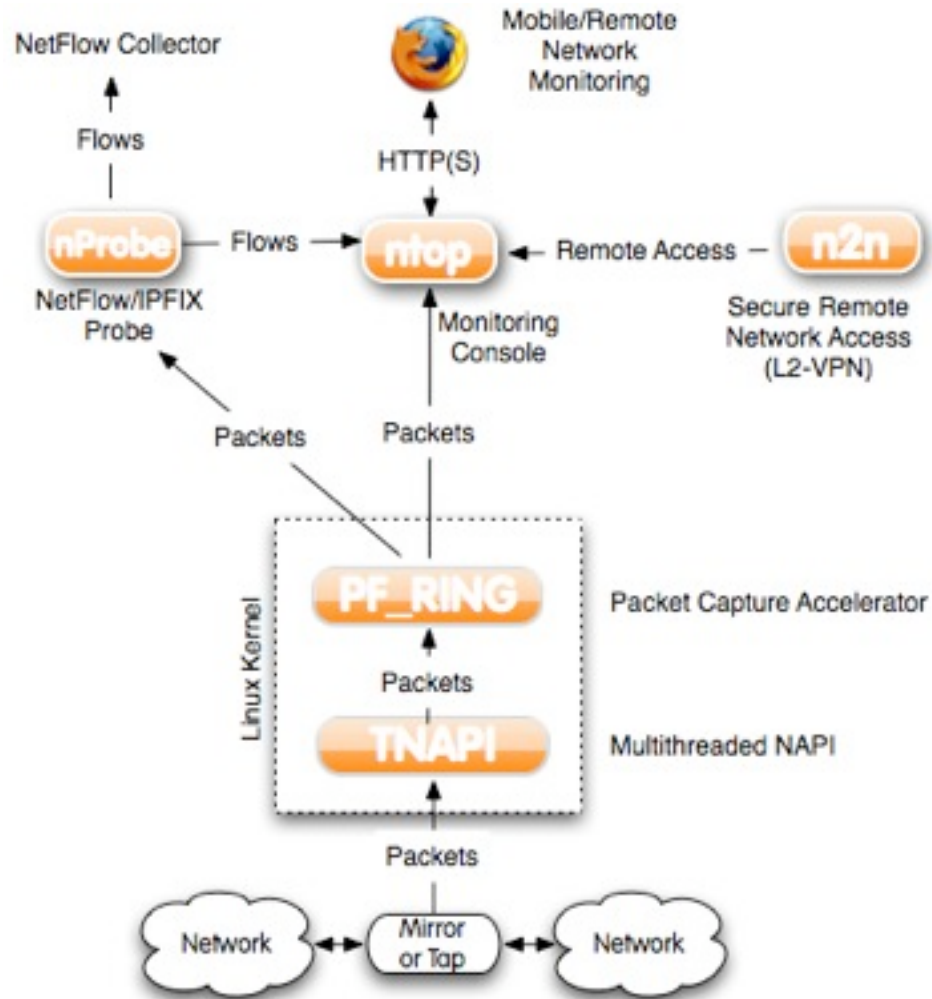
Luca Deri <deri@ntop.org>



# Who's ntop.org?

- Started in 1998 as open-source monitoring project for developing an easy to use passive monitoring application.
- Several project spin-off
  - Accelerated packet capture
  - 1 and 10 Gbit packet capture
  - NetFlow/sFlow probes
  - Peer-to-Peer VPN (n2n)

# ntop.org at a Glance



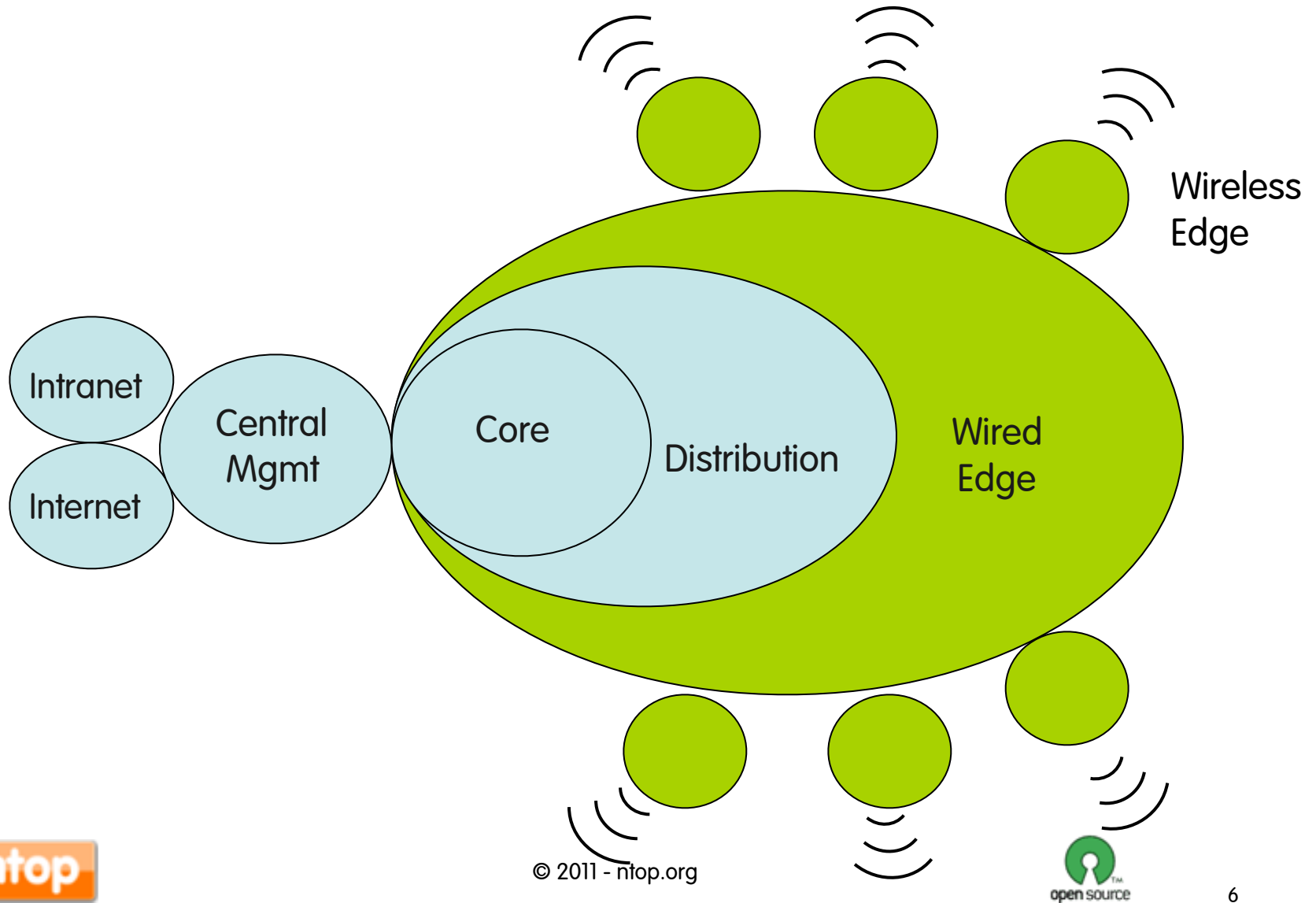
# Who is Using ntop Products ?



# Some Challenges

- SNMP is good for element management (e.g. router and server monitoring) but poor for traffic measurement.
- Not all routers/switches speak NetFlow/sFlow: we need to deploy soft probes.
- 1 and 10 Gbit networks can produce a lot of monitoring data: our monitoring apps must be able to handle all this traffic.

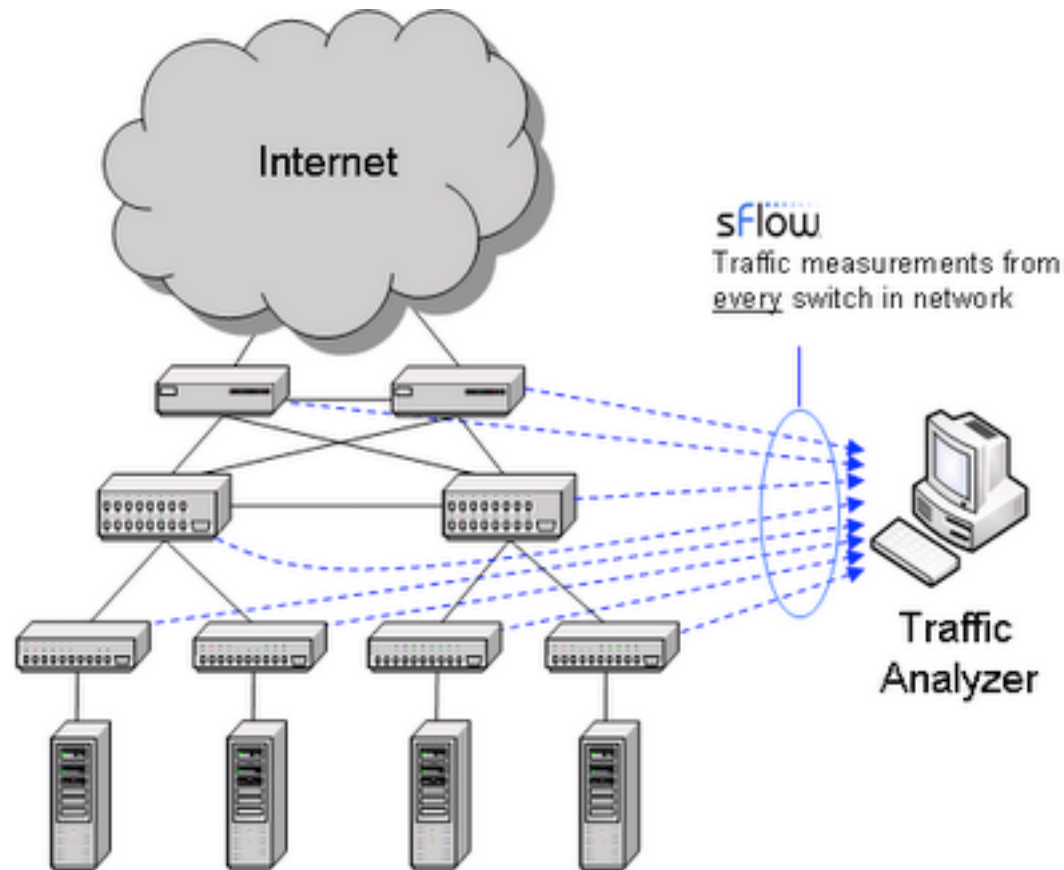
# Networks are Changing... [1/2]



# Networks are Changing... [2/2]

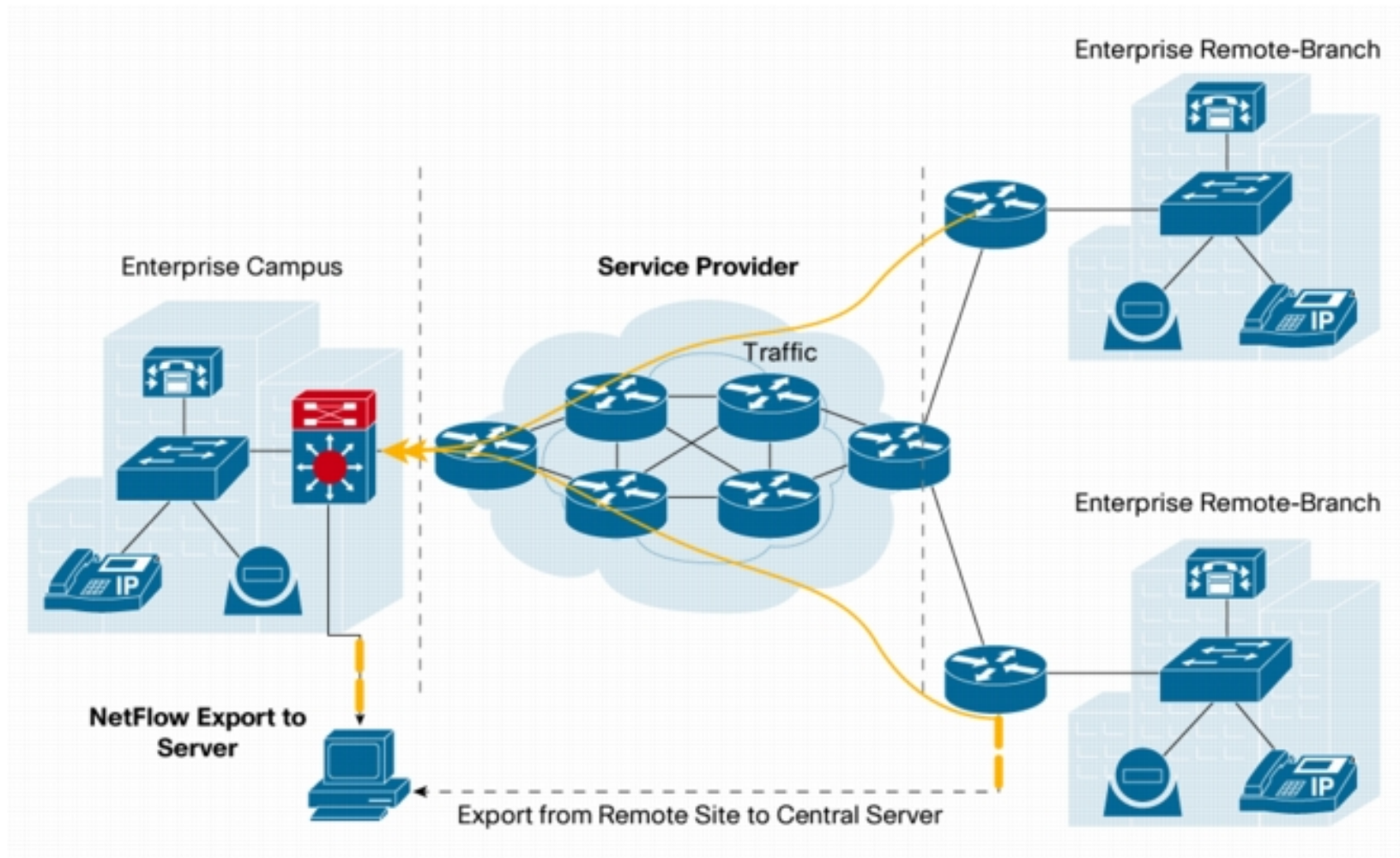
- Without edge control there's no real network control.
- Central traffic monitoring isn't enough anymore: not all traffic flows through the center.
- Edge equipment is often very basic and it means that there's no visibility at the edge: think about this before purchasing your network equipment.

# Typical Monitoring Deployment: LAN

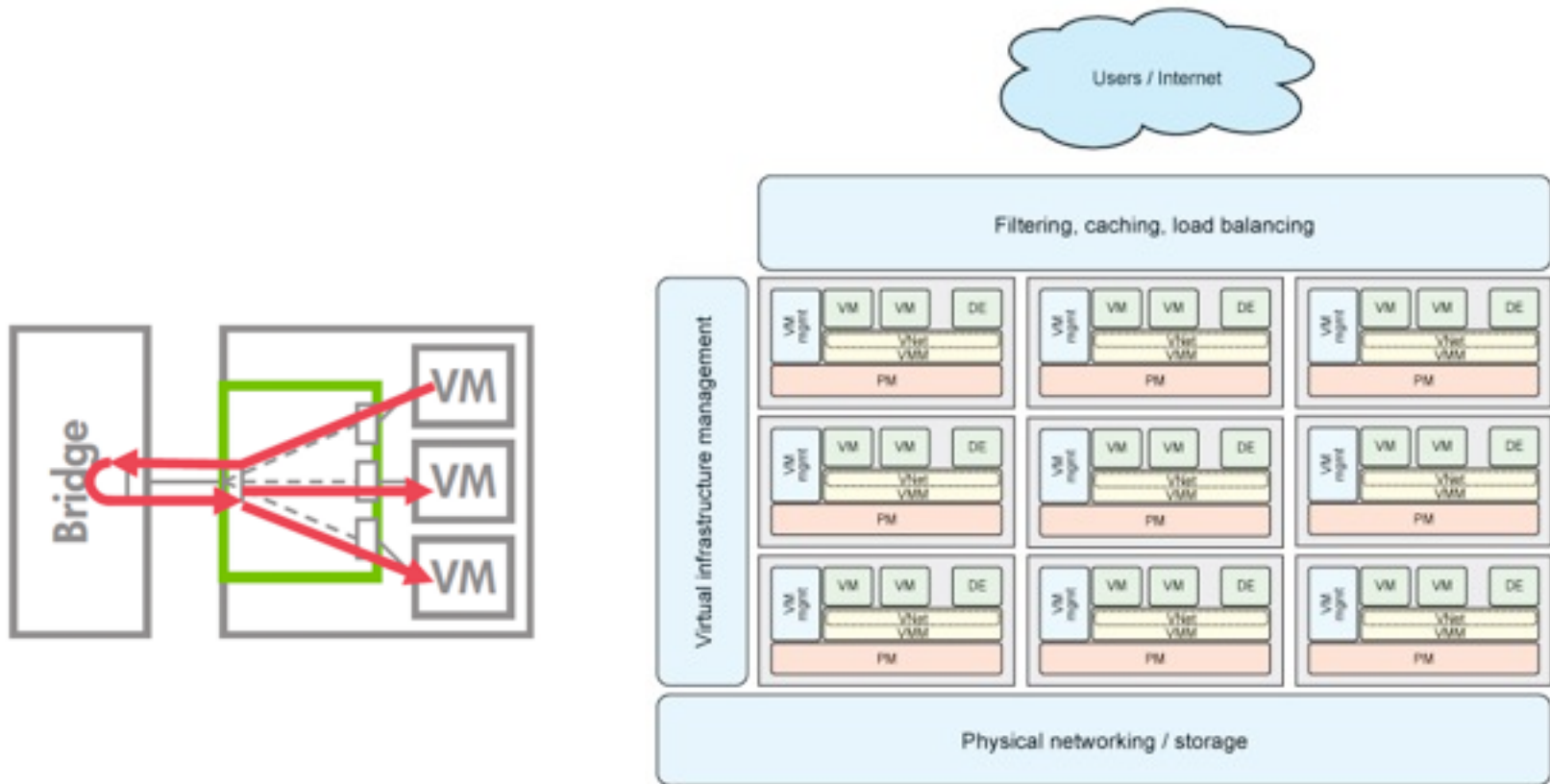




# Typical Monitoring Deployment: Internet Traffic



# Typical Monitoring Deployment: Cloud and Intra-VM Monitoring



# Some Lessons Learnt

- In order to monitoring the traffic we need to deploy a probe where the traffic is flowing.
- We need to make sure we can handle both NetFlow and sFlow if we want to have complete network visibility.
- Cloud computing and server virtualization push us to monitor in-VM virtual networks.

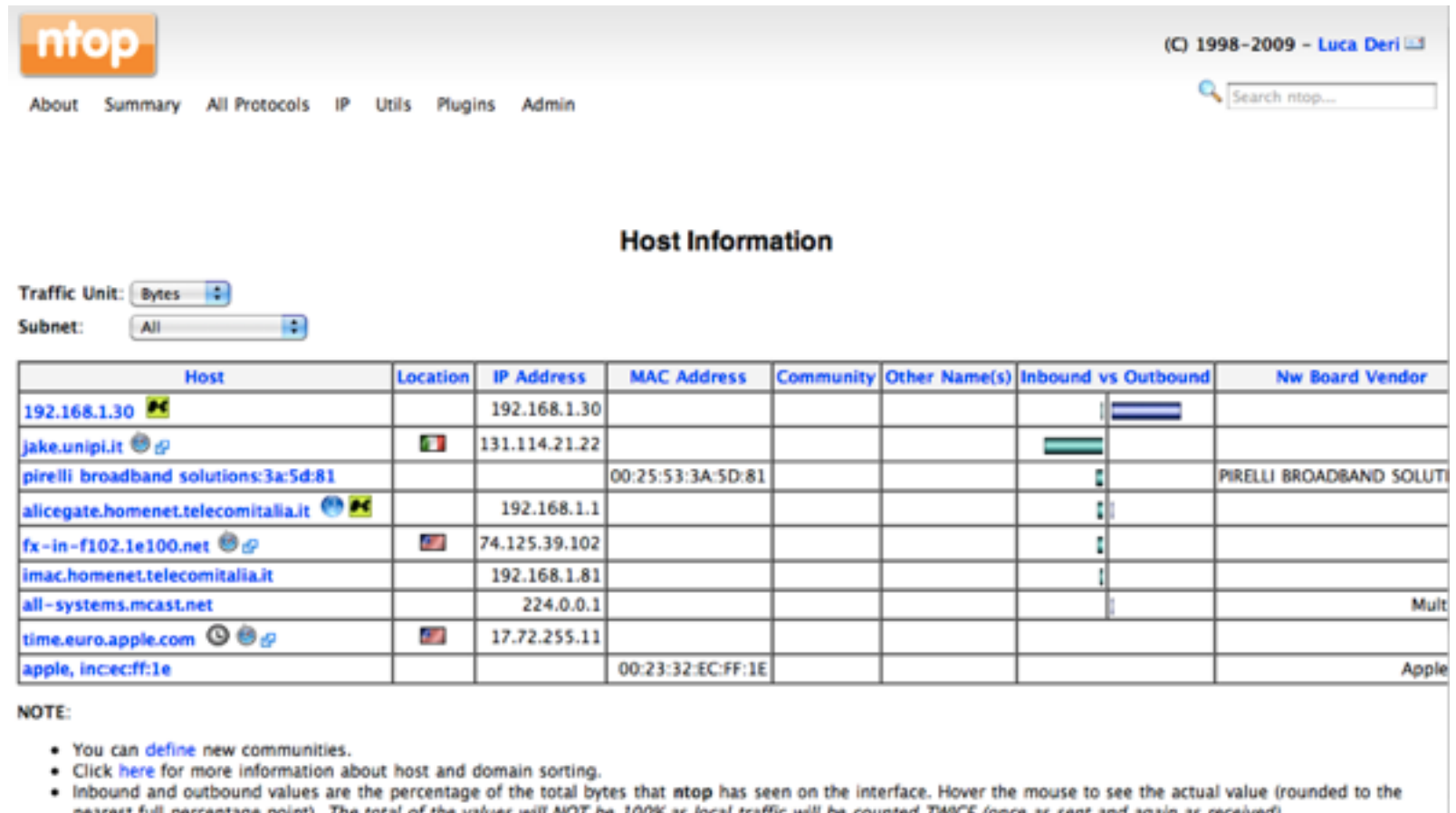
# How can ntop.org help me?

- ntop can act as central network monitoring console.
- nProbe can act as sFlow and NetFlow proxy/probe/collector.
- 10 Gbit packet capture acceleration and filtering, in host and VMs, using PF\_RING.
- Ability to query billion of flows with sub-second response time.

# ntop: A Web-based Monitoring Console



# What is ntop ?



The screenshot shows the ntop web interface. At the top left is the ntop logo. To the right, it says "(C) 1998-2009 - Luca Deri". Below the logo are navigation links: About, Summary, All Protocols, IP, Utils, Plugins, Admin. A search bar is on the right with the text "Search ntop...".

### Host Information

Traffic Unit: Bytes  
Subnet: All

Host	Location	IP Address	MAC Address	Community	Other Name(s)	Inbound vs Outbound	Nw Board Vendor
192.168.1.30		192.168.1.30					
jake.unipi.it		131.114.21.22					
pirelli broadband solutions:3a:5d:81			00:25:53:3A:5D:81				PIRELLI BROADBAND SOLUTI
alicegate.homenet.telecomitalia.it		192.168.1.1					
fx-in-f102.1e100.net		74.125.39.102					
imac.homenet.telecomitalia.it		192.168.1.81					
all-systems.mcast.net		224.0.0.1					Mult
time.euro.apple.com		17.72.255.11					
apple, inc:ec:ff:1e			00:23:32-EC:FF:1E				Apple

**NOTE:**

- You can [define](#) new communities.
- Click [here](#) for more information about host and domain sorting.
- Inbound and outbound values are the percentage of the total bytes that ntop has seen on the interface. Hover the mouse to see the actual value (rounded to the nearest full percentage point). The total of the values will NOT be 100% as local traffic will be counted TWICE (once as sent and again as received).

# Network Inventory

Local Hosts Characterization

http://mon03.consiagnet.it/localHostsCharacterization.html

Serial Versiontracker SatSupport Oslink.org Nasdaq OSX Software Cisco MIBs Repubblica Corriere Macity shop.ntop KernelNewbies.org

ntop - network top Local Hosts Characteriz... Local Hosts Characteriz... Credits

**ntop**

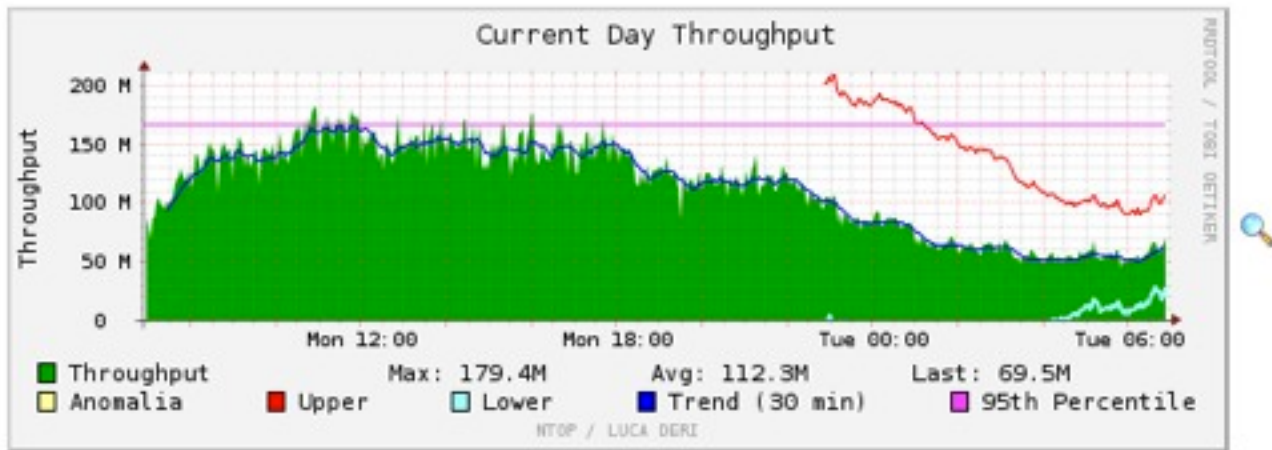
About Summary All Protocols IP Media Utils Plugins Admin

(C) 1998-2005 - Luca Deri

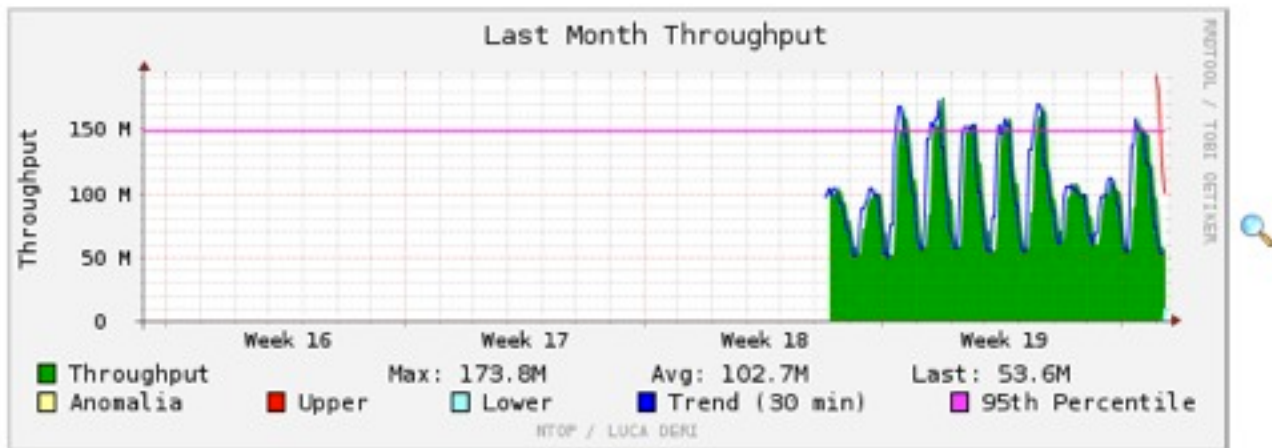
### Local Hosts Characterization

Host	Unhealthy Host	L2 Switch Bridge	Gateway	Printer	NTP/DNS Server	SMTP/POP/IMAP Server	Directory/FTP/HTTP Server	DHCP/WINS Server	DHCP Client	P2P
0.0.0.0	X									
host059-160	X									
host062-160	X									
host053-160	X									
host003-160					X					
host005-160	X									
host029-160	X									
host028-160						X				
dns03.ablia.net	X				X					
dns02.ablia.net	X				X	X	X			
dns01.ablia.net	X				X	X	X			
host119-160	X				X	X	X			
host118-160					X					
host117-160	X					X	X			
host074-160						X				
host073-160						X				
host066-160	X					X				
host069-160						X				
host068-160						X				

# Traffic Trends



Time [ Mon May 17 06:52:02 2010 through now]



Time [ Sun Apr 18 06:52:02 2010 through now]





































# Host Health



Data Rcvd Stats	0 %		Rem 100 %
IP vs. Non-IP Rcvd	IP 100 %		Non-IP 0 %
Sent vs. Rcvd Pkts	Sent 51.8 %		Rcvd 48.2 %
Sent vs. Rcvd Data	Sent 33.2 %		Rcvd 66.8 %
Host Type	Name Server		
Historical Data			
Host Healthness (Risk Flags)	1.  Unexpected packets (e.g. traffic to closed port or connection reset): [Rcvd: rejected] [Rcvd: port unrec] [Rcvd: hostnet unrec]		

## Host Traffic Stats

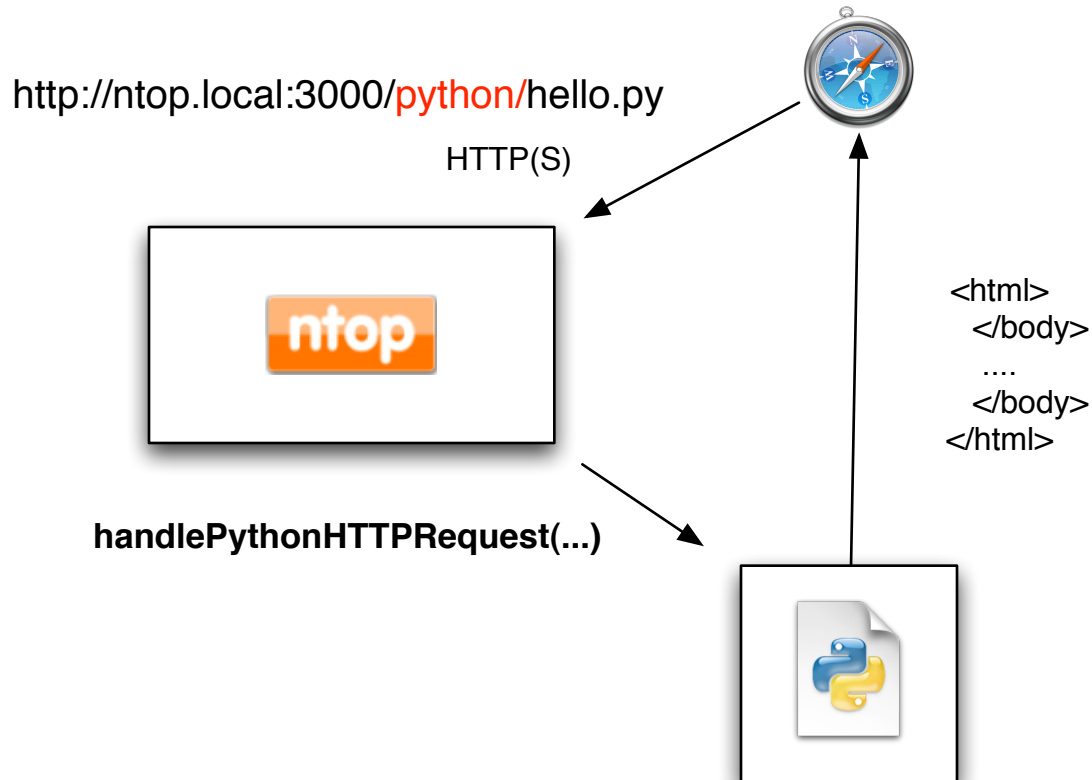
Time	Tot. Traffic Sent	% Traffic Sent	Tot. Traffic Rcvd	% Traffic Rcvd
11 AM	13.4 MB	74.7 %	26.6 MB	74.0 %
10 AM	4.5 MB	25.3 %	9.3 MB	26.0 %
9 AM	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %
8 AM	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %

# VoIP Support

Client	Server	Data Sent	Data Rcvd	Note
130.192.225.34    :8000	130.192.225.44    :32854	58.6 KB	70.3 KB	valter called livio
130.192.225.34    :8001	130.192.225.44    :32855	224	146	
stun01.sipphone.com  :3478	130.192.225.34    :47575	216	0	
130.192.225.34    :5060	bill.ipv6.polito.it    :5060	2.8 KB	2.3 KB	valter called livio
130.192.225.44    :5060	bill.ipv6.polito.it    :5060	4.5 KB	5.0 KB	valter called livio
130.192.225.44    :5060	130.192.225.34    :5060	462	361	

Host Type	VoIP Host 
Known Users 	stefano <101> [ VoIP ]

# ntop Scripting using Python



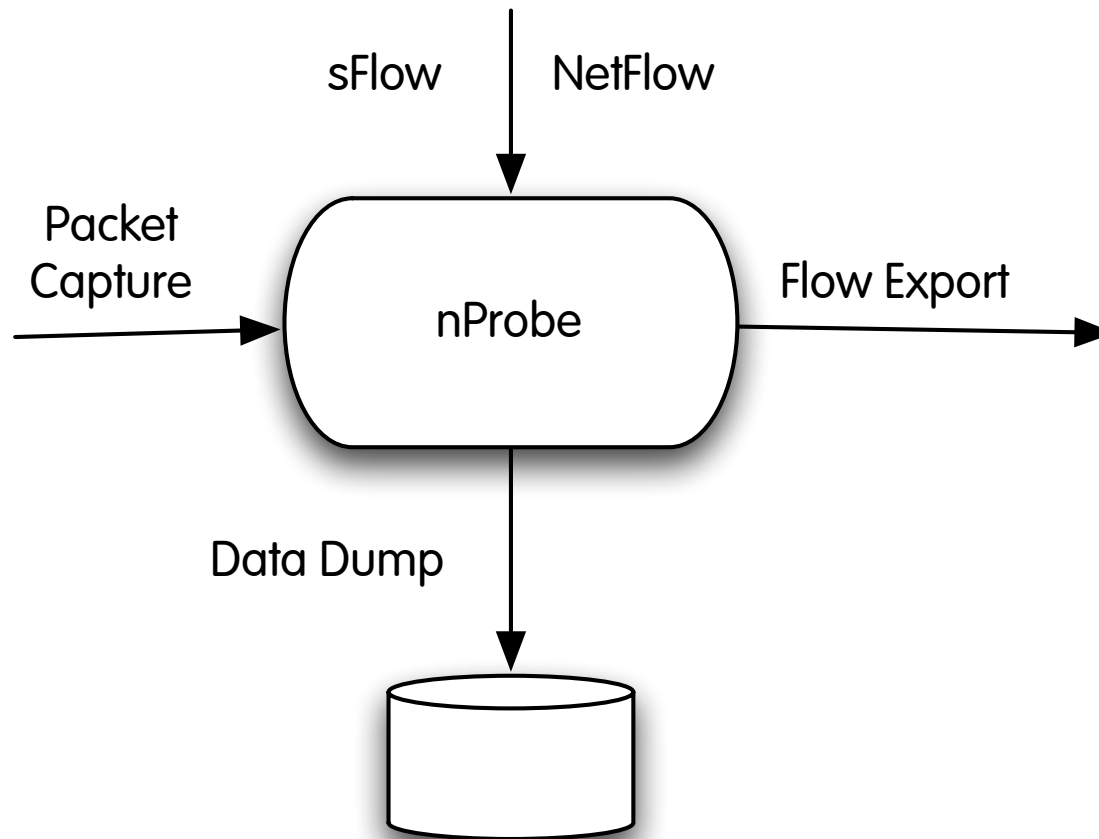
# Where is my traffic going to ?



# Flow-based Traffic Monitoring: nProbe



# nProbe: IPFIX/NetFlow Probe



Raw Files / MySQL / SQLite / FastBit

# nProbe: Main Features

- Ability to keep up with Gbit speeds on Ethernet networks handling thousand of packets per second without packet sampling on commodity hardware.
- Support for major OS including Unix, Windows and MacOS X.
- Full NetFlow v9/IPFIX and sFlow (no probe) support
- V9 extensions: payload, network/application latency, VoIP, RTP.
- Ability to extend the probe with user-written plugins.
- BGP Peering with the router for full AS monitoring.

# Problem Statement [1/2]

- NetFlow and sFlow are the current state-of-the-art standard for network traffic monitoring.
- As the number of generated flows can be quite high, operators often use sampling in order to reduce their number.
- Sampling leads to inaccuracy so it cannot always be used in production networks.
- Thus network operators have to face the problem of collecting and analyzing a large number of flow records.



# Problem Statement [2/2]

## Where to store collected flows?

### – Relational Databases

- Pros: Expressiveness of SQL for data search.
- Cons: Sacrifice flow collection speed and query response time.

### – Raw Disk Archives

- Pros: Efficient flow-to-disk collection speed ( $> 250K$  flow/s).
- Cons: Limited query facilities as well search time proportional to the amount of collected data (i.e. no indexing is used).

# What are we looking for?

- Ability to execute multidimensional queries on arbitrary large amounts of data with response time in the order of seconds (in many cases, milliseconds).
- Efficient yet simple flow record storage architecture in terms of disk space, query response time, and data collection duration.
- A system that operates on raw flow records without first reducing or summarizing them.
- The reduction of the time needed to explore a large dataset and the possibility to display query results in real-time, making the exploration process truly interactive.

# nProbe + FastBit

- FastBit is not a database but a C++ library that implements efficient bitmap indexing methods.
- Data is represented as tables with rows and columns.
- A large table may be partitioned into many data partitions and each of them is stored on a distinct directory, with each column stored as a separated file in raw binary form.
- nProbe natively integrates FastBit support and it automatically creates the DB schema according to the flow records template.
- When a partition is fully dumped, columns to be indexed are first sorted then indexed.

# Handling Billion of Flows

## nProbe+FastBit vs MySQL

Query	MySQL	nProbe + FastBit
Q1	22.6	5.6
Q2	69	0.5
Q3	971	12.5
Q4	1341	48.2
Q5	2257	30.7

## nProbe+FastBit vs nfdump

nProbe+FastBit	45
nfdump	1500

All measurements are in seconds

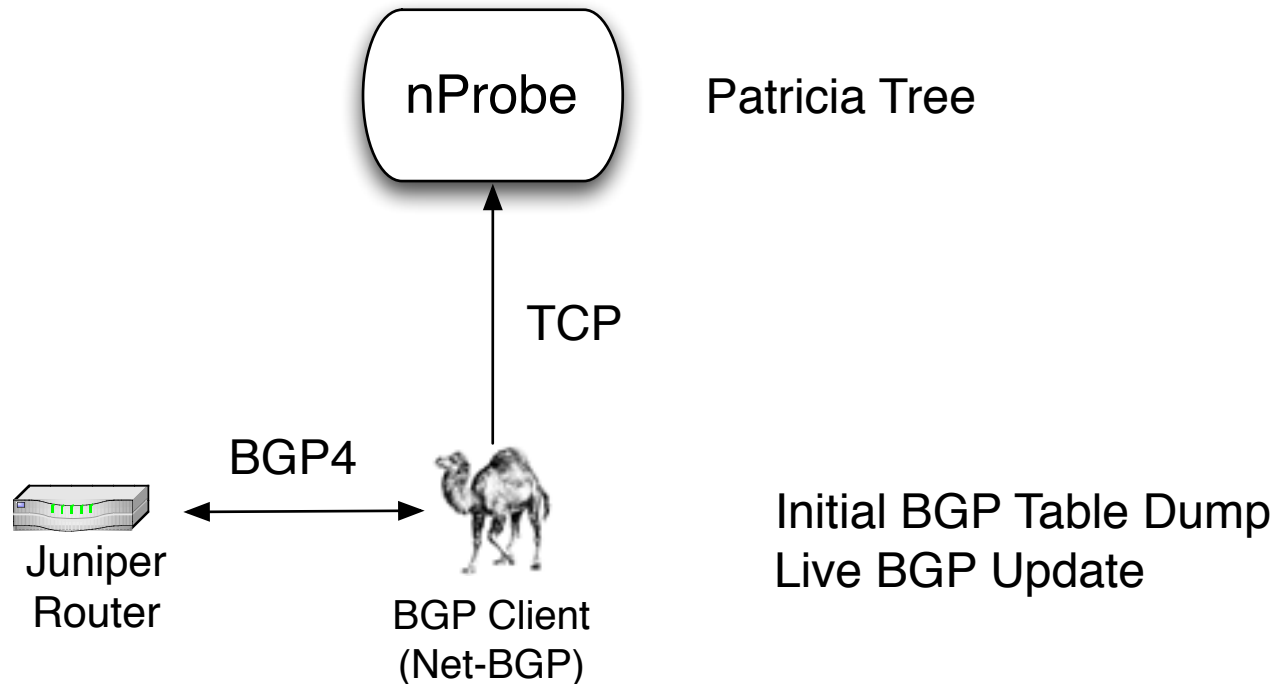
# How to Add Geolocation Data [1/2]

- Routers are unable to export any geolocation information.
- NetFlow/IPFIX flows do not contain any information about geolocation into standard flow formats.
- Solution:
  - Let the collector add geolocation information to flows received by routers
  - Let nProbe export this information to collectors.

# How to Add Geolocation Data [2/2]

- nProbe takes advantage of GeoIP library (GPL) to:
  - Add geolocation information to flows
  - Map IP addresses to ASN (Autonomous System Numbers) for adding ASN awareness.
  - GeoIPASNum.dat (ASN)
  - GeoLiteCity.dat (GeoLocation)

# BGP Data Integration [1/2]



# BGP Data Integration [2/2]

```
# Constructor
$update = Net::BGP::Update->new(
    NLRI           => [ qw( 10/8 172.168/16 ) ],
    Withdraw       => [ qw( 192.168.1/24 172.10/16 192.168.2.1/32 ) ],
    # For Net::BGP::NLRI
    Aggregator     => [ 64512, '10.0.0.1' ],
    AsPath         => [ 64512, 64513, 64514 ],
    AtomicAggregate => 1,
    Communities    => [ qw( 64512:10000 64512:10001 ) ],
    LocalPref      => 100,
    MED            => 200,
    NextHop        => '10.0.0.1',
    Origin         => INCOMPLETE,
);
```



# nProbe: HTTP Traffic Analysis

Plugin HTTP Protocol Dissector templates:

[NFv9 57652] [IPFIX 35632.180]	%HTTP_URL	HTTP URL
[NFv9 57653] [IPFIX 35632.181]	%HTTP_RET_CODE	HTTP return code (e.g. 200, 304...)
[NFv9 57654] [IPFIX 35632.182]	%HTTP_REFERERER	HTTP Referer
[NFv9 57655] [IPFIX 35632.183]	%HTTP_UA	HTTP User Agent
[NFv9 57656] [IPFIX 35632.184]	%HTTP_MIME	HTTP Mime Type

```
#
# Client          Server Protocol      Method URL          HTTPReturnCode Location      Referer UserAgent
ContentType       Bytes   BeginTime      EndTime Flow Hash      Cookie      Terminator  ApplLatency
#
192.168.0.200     api.leoslyrics.com http    GET    /api_search.php?auth=mindquirk_harmonic&artist=Franco
+Battiato&songtitle=Povera+Patria 200
OpenSSL/0.9.7i zlib/1.2.3 text/xml      10244 1133966831.996 1133966832.910 2423982224 0 C
0.152
192.168.0.200     elyrics.net      http    GET    /go/f/Franco-Battiato-lyrics/Povera-Patria-lyrics/      302
www.elyrics.net/inc/404.html
curl/7.13.1 (powerpc-apple-darwin8.0) libcurl/7.13.1 OpenSSL/0.9.7i zlib/
1.2.3 text/html      1186 1133966832.527 1133966832.908 2413138730 0 S 0.114
192.168.0.200     www.macintouch.com http    GET    /images/filewave01.gif 200      www.macintouch.com
Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en) AppleWebKit/416.12 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/416.13 image/gif
27750 1133966828.928 1133966830.606 26992029 0 S 0.261
192.168.0.200     www.macintouch.com http    GET    /images/iwas01b.gif 200      www.macintouch.com
Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en) AppleWebKit/416.12 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/416.13 image/gif
12469 1133966828.574 1133966829.932 26992028 0 S 0.369
192.168.0.200     www.macintouch.com http    GET    /images/filewave02.gif 200      www.macintouch.com
Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en) AppleWebKit/416.12 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/416.13 image/gif
25505 1133966827.681 1133966829.196 26992027 0 S 0.387
192.168.0.200     www.macintouch.com http    GET    / 200      Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U;
PPC Mac OS X; en) AppleWebKit/416.12 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/416.13 text/html      52474 1133966827.127
1133966829.339 26992026 0 S
0.308
```



# nProbe: VoIP Traffic Analysis

## Plugin RTP templates:

[NFv9 57622]	[IPFIX 35632.150]	%RTP_FIRST_SSRC	First flow RTP Sync Source ID
[NFv9 57623]	[IPFIX 35632.151]	%RTP_FIRST_TS	First flow RTP timestamp
[NFv9 57624]	[IPFIX 35632.152]	%RTP_LAST_SSRC	Last flow RTP Sync Source ID
[NFv9 57625]	[IPFIX 35632.153]	%RTP_LAST_TS	Last flow RTP timestamp
[NFv9 57626]	[IPFIX 35632.154]	%RTP_IN_JITTER	RTP Jitter (ms * 1000)
[NFv9 57627]	[IPFIX 35632.155]	%RTP_OUT_JITTER	RTP Jitter (ms * 1000)
[NFv9 57628]	[IPFIX 35632.156]	%RTP_IN_PKT_LOST	Packet lost in stream
[NFv9 57629]	[IPFIX 35632.157]	%RTP_OUT_PKT_LOST	Packet lost in stream
[NFv9 57630]	[IPFIX 35632.158]	%RTP_OUT_PAYLOAD_TYPE	RTP payload type
[NFv9 57631]	[IPFIX 35632.159]	%RTP_IN_MAX_DELTA	Max delta (ms*100) between consecutive pkts
[NFv9 57632]	[IPFIX 35632.160]	%RTP_OUT_MAX_DELTA	Max delta (ms*100) between consecutive pkts

## Plugin SIP templates:

[NFv9 57602]	[IPFIX 35632.130]	%SIP_CALL_ID	SIP call-id
[NFv9 57603]	[IPFIX 35632.131]	%SIP_CALLING_PARTY	SIP Call initiator
[NFv9 57604]	[IPFIX 35632.132]	%SIP_CALLED_PARTY	SIP Called party
[NFv9 57605]	[IPFIX 35632.133]	%SIP_RTP_CODECS	SIP RTP codecs
[NFv9 57606]	[IPFIX 35632.134]	%SIP_INVITE_TIME	SIP SysUptime (msec) of INVITE
[NFv9 57607]	[IPFIX 35632.135]	%SIP_TRYING_TIME	SIP SysUptime (msec) of Trying
[NFv9 57608]	[IPFIX 35632.136]	%SIP_RINGING_TIME	SIP SysUptime (msec) of RINGING
[NFv9 57609]	[IPFIX 35632.137]	%SIP_OK_TIME	SIP SysUptime (msec) of OK
[NFv9 57610]	[IPFIX 35632.138]	%SIP_BYE_TIME	SIP SysUptime (msec) of BYE
[NFv9 57611]	[IPFIX 35632.139]	%SIP_RTP_SRC_IP	SIP RTP stream source IP
[NFv9 57612]	[IPFIX 35632.140]	%SIP_RTP_SRC_PORT	SIP RTP stream source port
[NFv9 57613]	[IPFIX 35632.141]	%SIP_RTP_DST_IP	SIP RTP stream dest IP
[NFv9 57614]	[IPFIX 35632.142]	%SIP_RTP_DST_PORT	SIP RTP stream dest port

# nProbe: Further Traffic Analysis

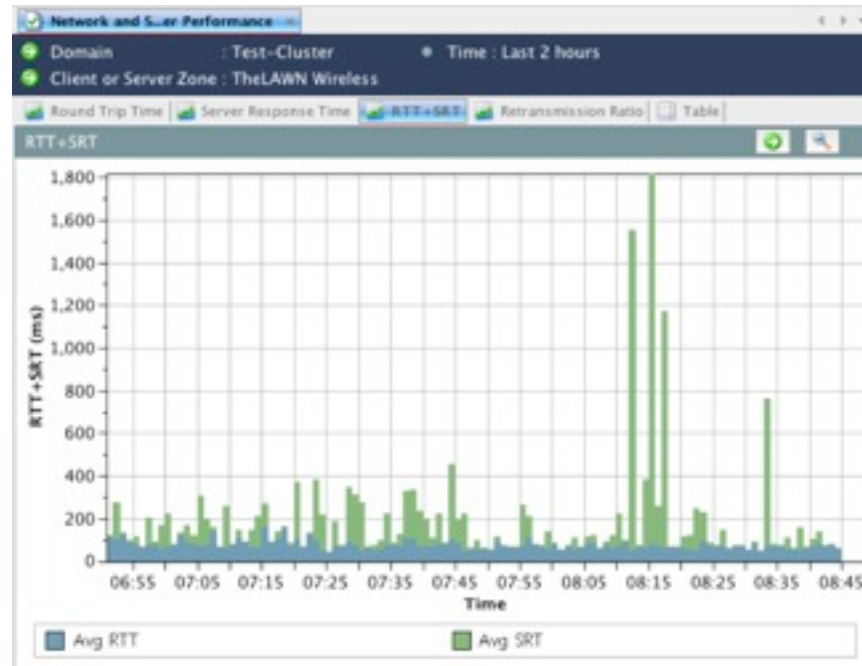
## Plugin DNS Protocol Dissector templates:

[NFv9 57677] [IPFIX 35632.205] %DNS_QUERY	DNS QUERY
[NFv9 57678] [IPFIX 35632.206] %DNS_QUERY_ID	DNS query transaction Id
[NFv9 57679] [IPFIX 35632.207] %DNS_QUERY_TYPE	DNS query type (e.g. 1=A,2=NS)
[NFv9 57680] [IPFIX 35632.208] %DNS_RET_CODE	DNS return code
[NFv9 57681] [IPFIX 35632.209] %DNS_NUM_ANSWER	DNS # of returned answers

## Plugin MySQL Plugin templates:

[NFv9 57667] [IPFIX 35632.195] %MYSQL_SERVER_VERSION	MySQL server version
[NFv9 57668] [IPFIX 35632.196] %MYSQL_USERNAME	MySQL username
[NFv9 57669] [IPFIX 35632.197] %MYSQL_DB	MySQL database in use
[NFv9 57670] [IPFIX 35632.198] %MYSQL_QUERY	MySQL Query
[NFv9 57671] [IPFIX 35632.199] %MYSQL_RESPONSE	MySQL server response

# nProbe: Network Performance and Response Time



flowDirection	APPL_LATENCY_SEC	APPL_LATENCY_USEC	applicationId	CLIENT_NW_DELAY_SEC	CLIENT_NW_DELAY_USEC
INGRESS*	0	25396	domain (dns) (53 UDP)	0	0
INGRESS*	0	99368	domain (dns) (53 UDP)	0	0
INGRESS*	0	0	domain (dns) (53 UDP)	0	0
INGRESS*	1	239407	domain (dns) (53 UDP)	0	0
INGRESS*	0	0	domain (dns) (53 TCP)	0	354
INGRESS*	0	374	domain (dns) (53 TCP)	0	354
INGRESS*	0	0	domain (dns) (53 TCP)	0	517
INGRESS*	0	365	domain (dns) (53 TCP)	0	517

# nProbe: Network Awareness

SysUpTime	HTTP_RET_CODE	HTTP_URL ↓	ingressInterface
200		<a href="http://x4.last.fm/user/23519048/73afdc0b19d9a93d9c4718dab0240e21/10016/">http://x4.last.fm/user/23519048/73afdc0b19d9a93d9c4718dab0240e21/10016/</a>	35
200		<a href="http://x4.last.fm/user/23519048/73afdc0b19d9a93d9c4718dab0240e21/10016/">http://x4.last.fm/user/23519048/73afdc0b19d9a93d9c4718dab0240e21/10016/</a>	35
200		<a href="http://weather.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/mgetmetar.pl?cccc=RPLL">http://weather.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/mgetmetar.pl?cccc=RPLL</a>	35
200		<a href="http://weather.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/mgetmetar.pl?cccc=RPLL">http://weather.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/mgetmetar.pl?cccc=RPLL</a>	35
200		<a href="http://weather.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/mgetmetar.pl?cccc=KPSM">http://weather.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/mgetmetar.pl?cccc=KPSM</a>	35

# How can I Improve my Internet Presence ?

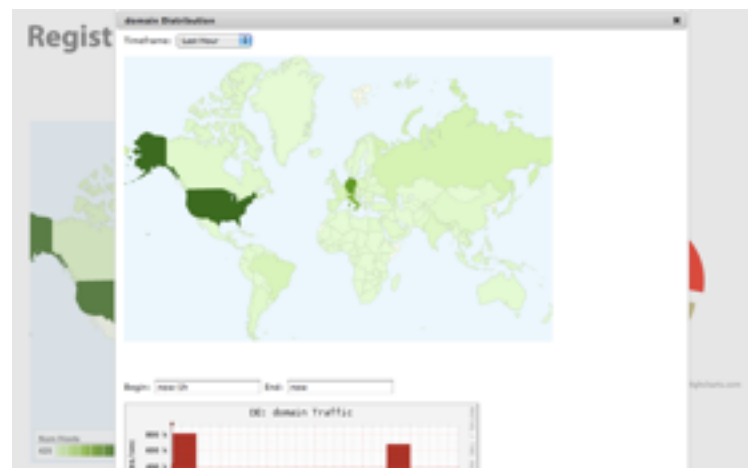
Distance: 1		
ASN	AS Name	Traffic
<a href="#">2597</a>	REGISTRO CCTLD IT	738.8 MB
Distance: 2		
ASN	AS Name	Traffic
<a href="#">3356</a>	Level 3 Communications, LLC	392.0 MB
<a href="#">12637</a>	Seeweb Srl	3.1 MB
<a href="#">137</a>	GARR Italian academic and research network	1.5 MB
<a href="#">21309</a>	ACANTHO SPA	420.7 KB
<a href="#">64862</a>	??	190.1 KB
<a href="#">21056</a>	Welcome Italia S.p.A.	30.5 KB
<a href="#">16004</a>	MIX S.r.L.	9.8 KB
<a href="#">15469</a>	Warinet NOC AS	356.0 bytes
Distance: 3		
ASN	AS Name	Traffic
<a href="#">9031</a>	INTICOnet	139.0 MB
<a href="#">9035</a>	Wind Telecomunicazioni spa	17.4 MB
<a href="#">6453</a>	Teleglobe Inc.	16.0 MB
<a href="#">1273</a>	Cable & Wireless Deutschland GmbH	15.4 MB
<a href="#">3549</a>	Global Crossing	13.4 MB
<a href="#">702</a>	UUNET - Commercial IP service provider in Europe	10.7 MB
<a href="#">24940</a>	Hetzner Online AG RZ-Nuernberg	9.2 MB
<a href="#">6762</a>	Telecom Italia international high speed,	9.0 MB
<a href="#">8218</a>	Neo Telecoms	7.2 MB
<a href="#">286</a>	KPNQwest Backbone AS	6.8 MB
<a href="#">7473</a>	Singapore Telecom	6.0 MB
<a href="#">1299</a>	TeliaNet Global Network	4.6 MB
<a href="#">1239</a>	Sprint	4.1 MB
<a href="#">10310</a>	Yahoo!	4.0 MB

# Interactive Data Search



Query time: 2.35686707497 sec

IPv4_SRC_ADDR	IPv4_DST_ADDR	SUM(H_BYTES)	SUM(H_PKTS)	COUNT(*)
192.12.192.5	89.149.209.158	153585348	309252	1
89.149.209.158	192.12.192.5	122275527	310295	1
192.12.193.21	81.23.251.109	43858112	0	1
78.46.47.139	192.12.192.242	25821968	166459	1
78.46.47.139	192.12.192.229	23806373	154724	1
192.12.192.242	78.46.47.139	23759119	70706	1
192.12.193.12	146.48.98.155	21837485	0	1
192.12.192.229	78.46.47.139	21767757	69770	1
192.12.193.56	74.125.170.208	19601351	0	1
192.12.192.242	178.63.254.125	18829579	41672	2

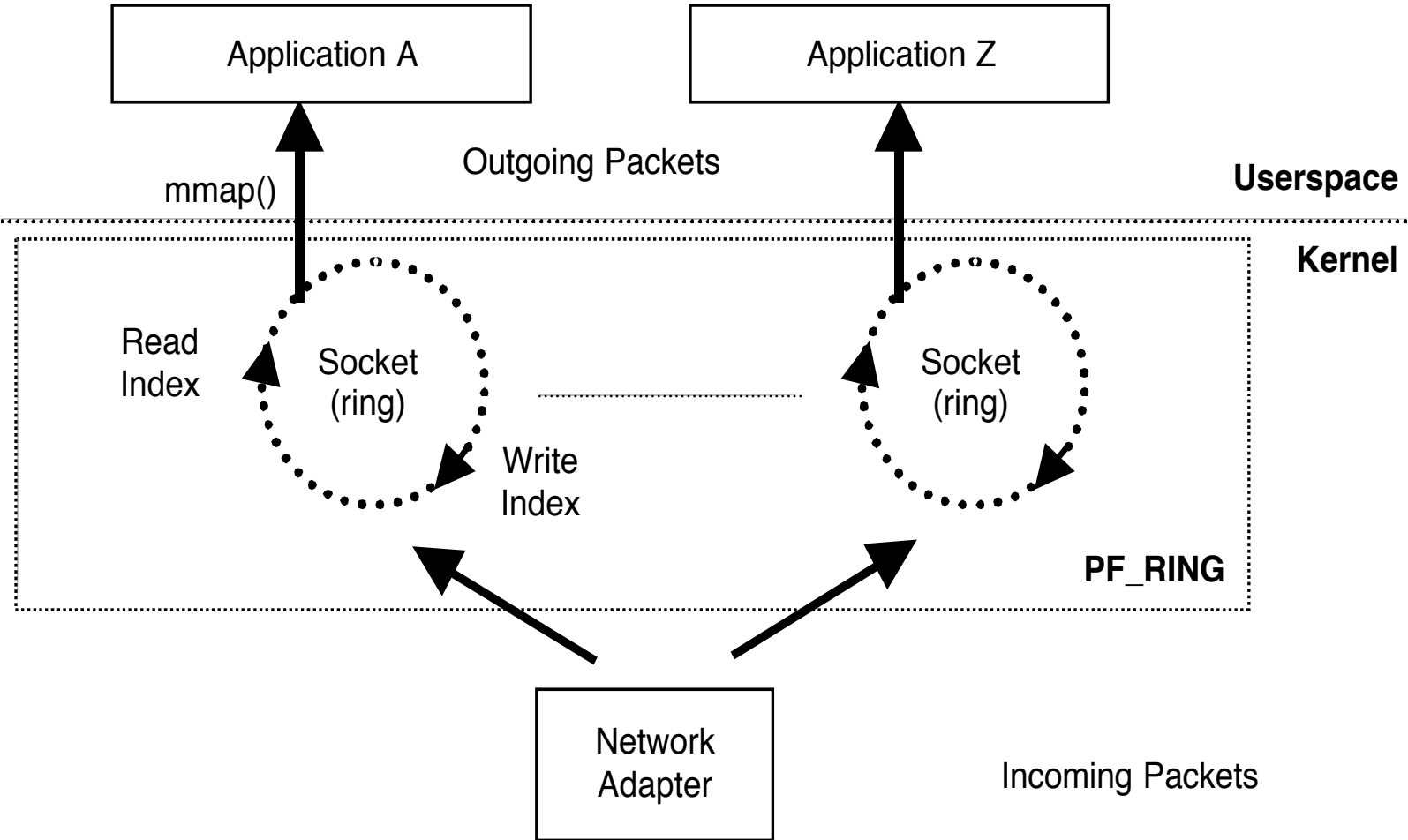


# Packet Capture Acceleration: PF\_RING





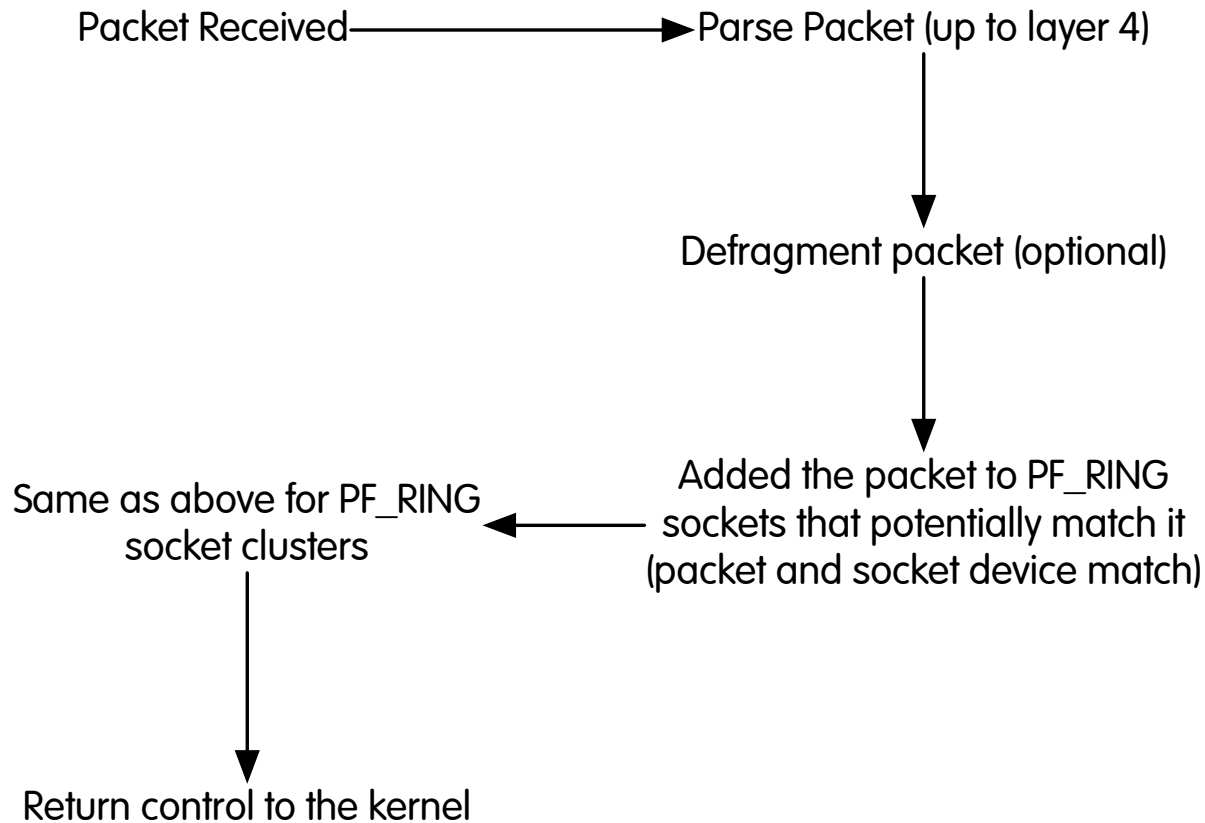
# Socket Packet Ring (PF\_RING)



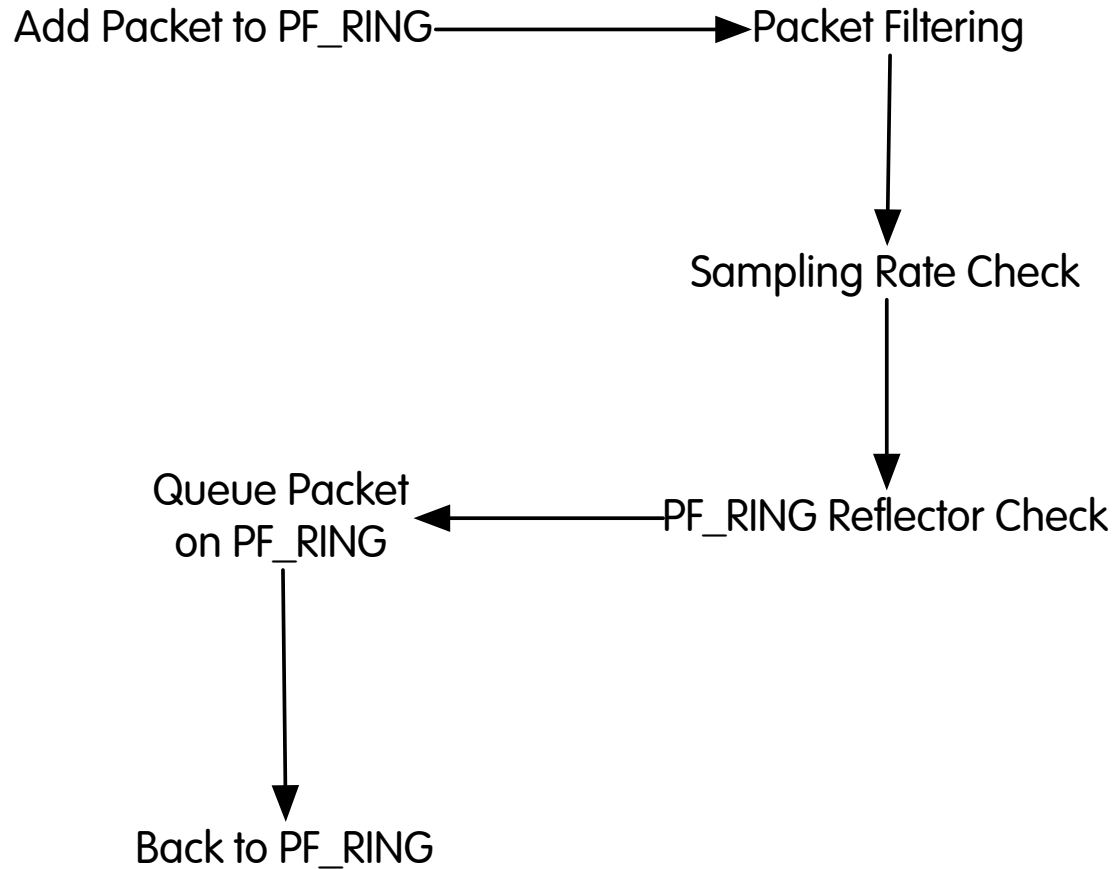
# PF\_RING: Benefits

- It creates a straight path for incoming packets in order to make them first-class citizens.
- No need to use custom network cards: any card is supported.
- Transparent to applications: legacy applications need to be recompiled in order to use it.
- No kernel or low-level programming is required.
- Developers familiar with network applications can immediately take advantage of it without having to learn new APIs.

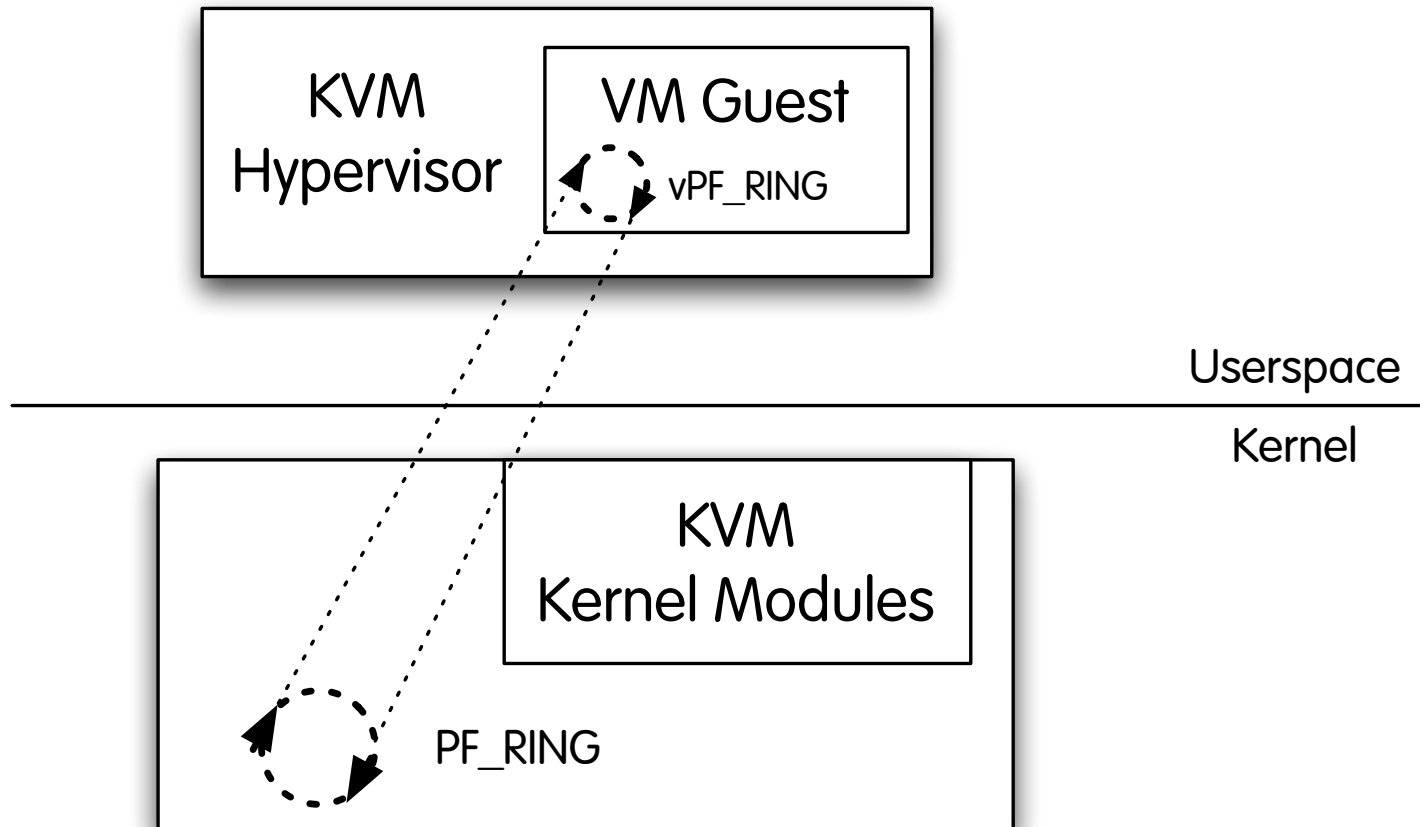
# PF\_RING Packet Journey [1/2]



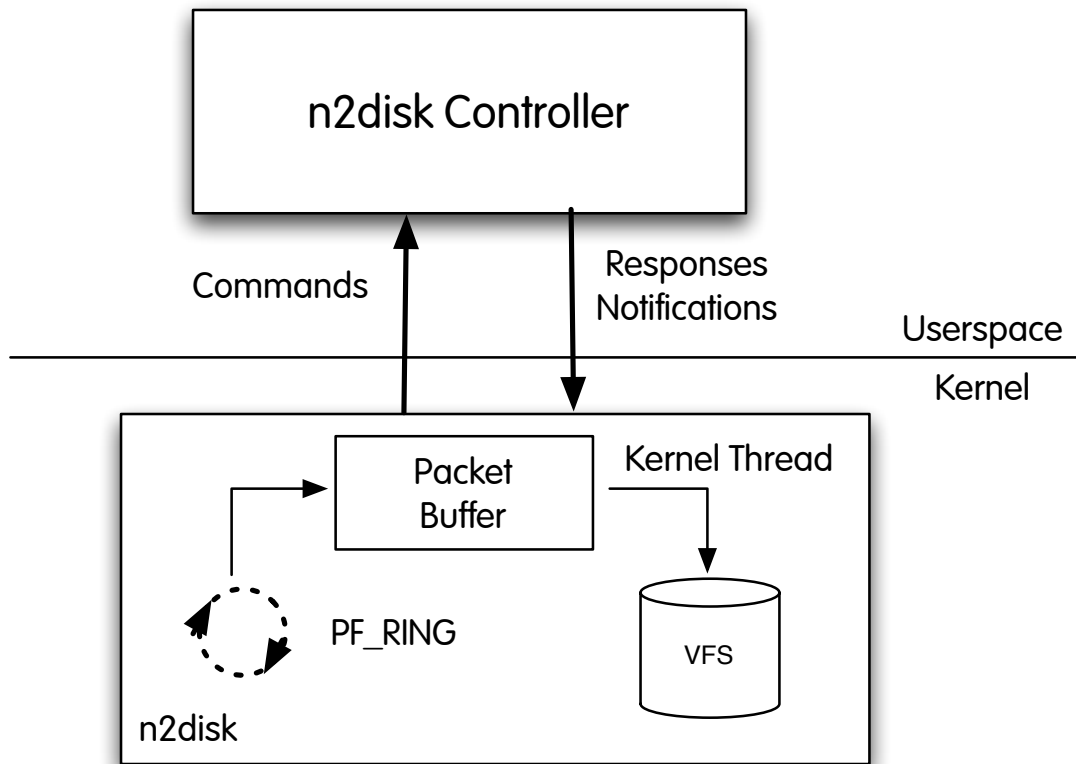
# PF\_RING Packet Journey [2/2]



# PF\_RING in VMs: vPF\_RING



# PF\_RING Packet-to-Disk: n2disk

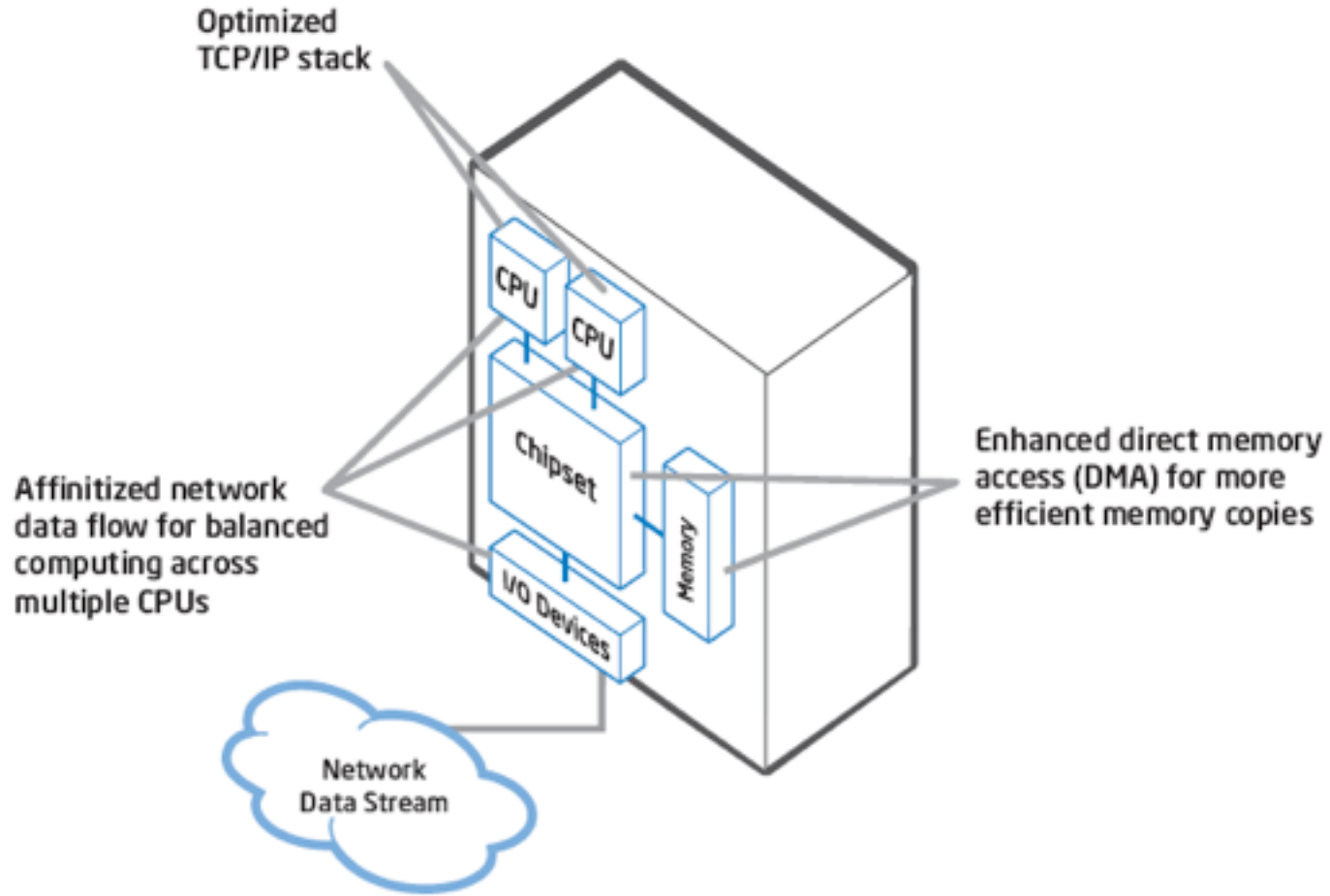


n2disk (only userland)	750 Kpps	Quad-Xeon with 8 RAID disks
n2disk (kernel+userland)	650 Kpps	Atom with single SATA Disk

# Towards 10 Gbit Monitoring



# Modern Networking Architectures

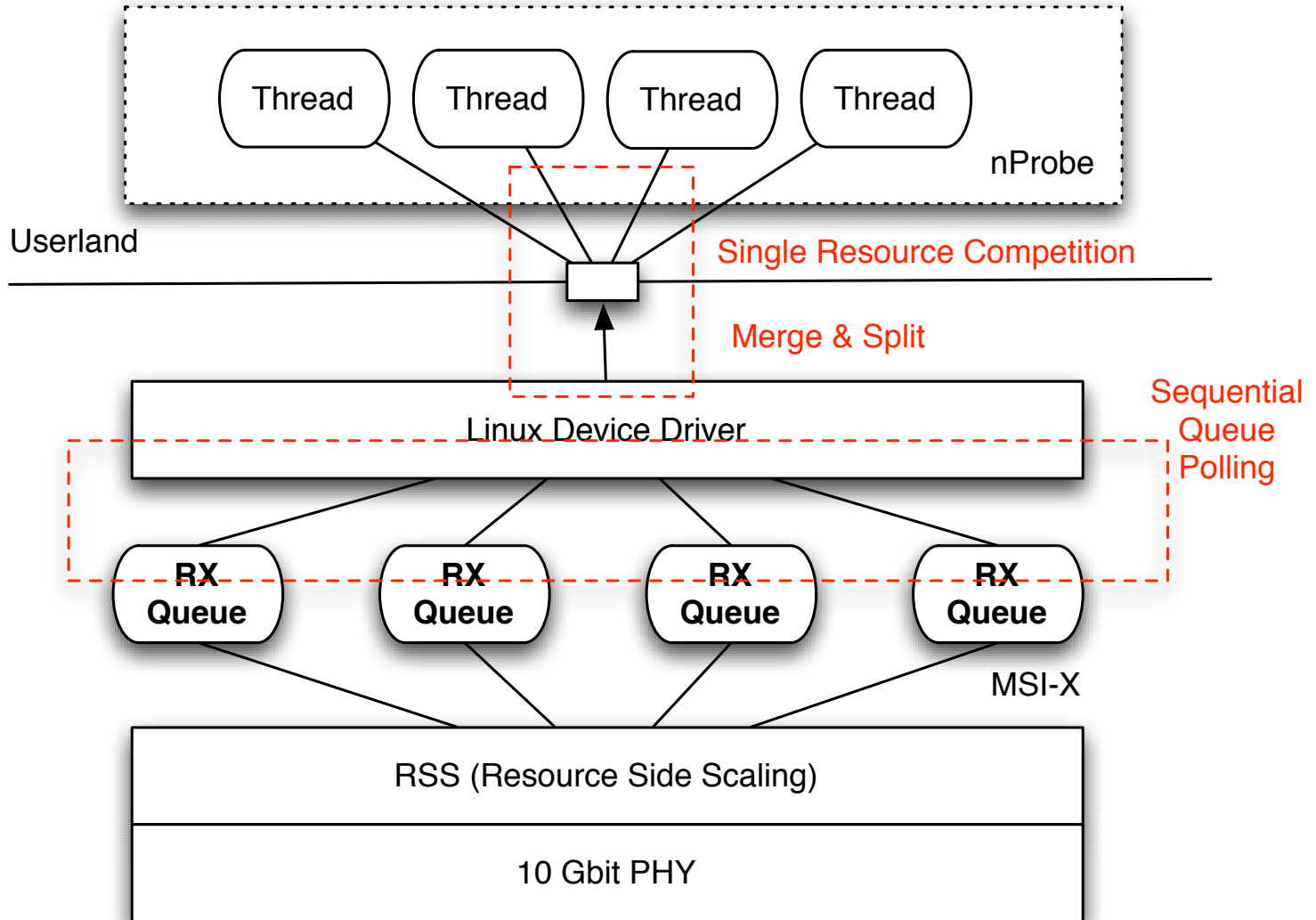




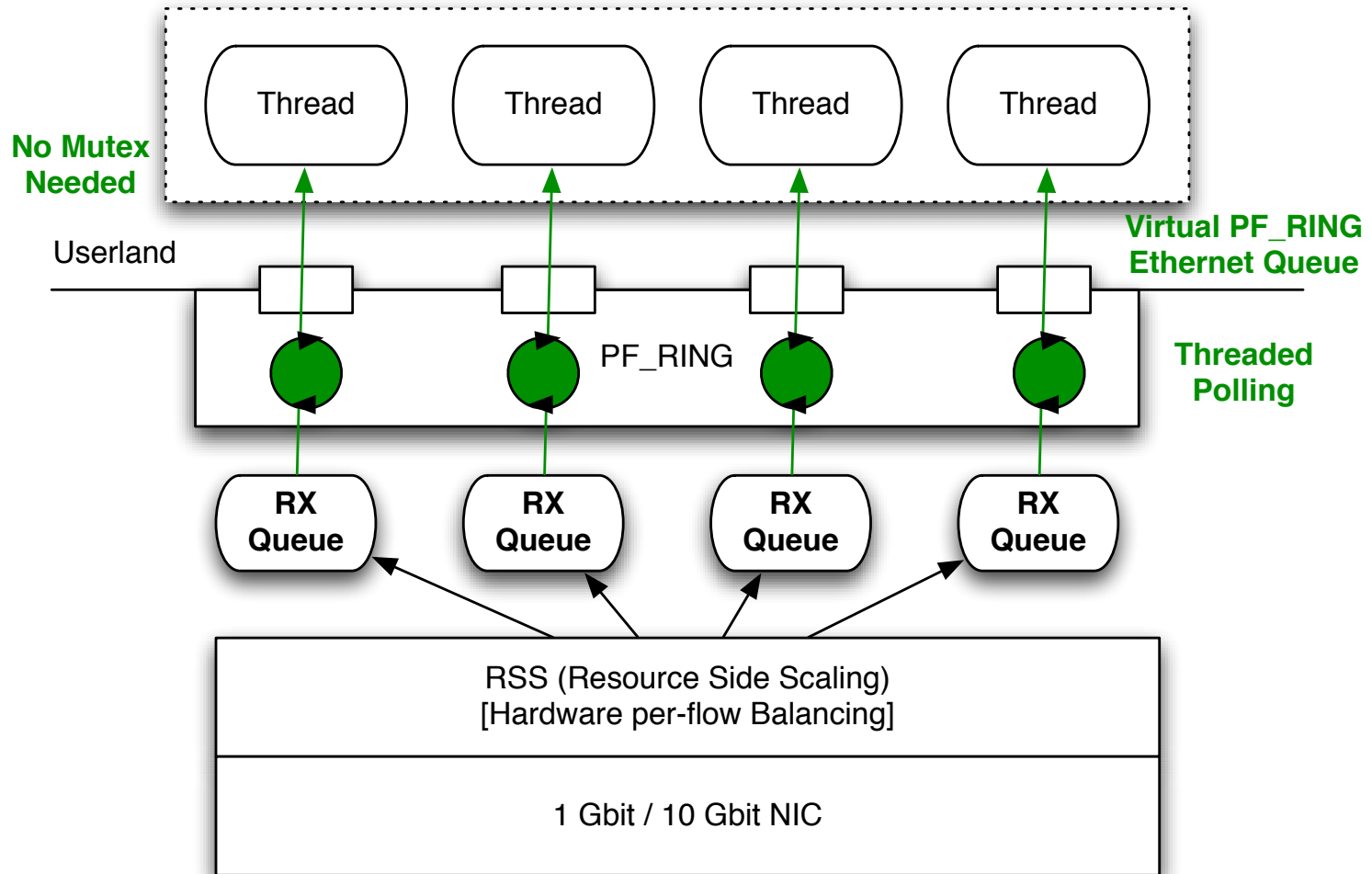
# Scaling to 10 Gbit: Divide et Impera

- CPU manufacturers are scaling with multicore.
- Multicore equations:
  - more cores = **more total** CPU power
  - more cores = **less single** core power
- Software scales with multicore only if it can exploit it:
  - multiprocess or multithread
- A “simply faster” 10 Gbit NIC is not enough:
  - one 10G card means that several threads need to compete for packets hence that a lot of time will be wasted on semaphores

# Multicore+Networking Design Flaws



# PF\_RING+TNAPI

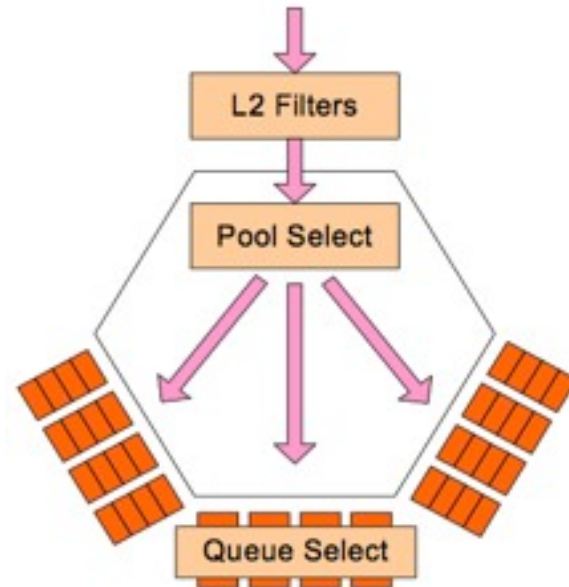


# Intel 82599 Ethernet Controller [1/2]

- Latest generation of Intel 10 Gbit Ethernet Controller.
- Ability to define up to 32'000 perfect rules per port (unlimited hashing rules).
- Commodity adapter (<350 USD/port).
- Hardware support for virtualization (i.e. in-NIC L2 Switch) and multi RX/TX queues.
- Limitation: OSs exploits only basic NIC capabilities.

# Intel 82599 Ethernet Controller [2/2]

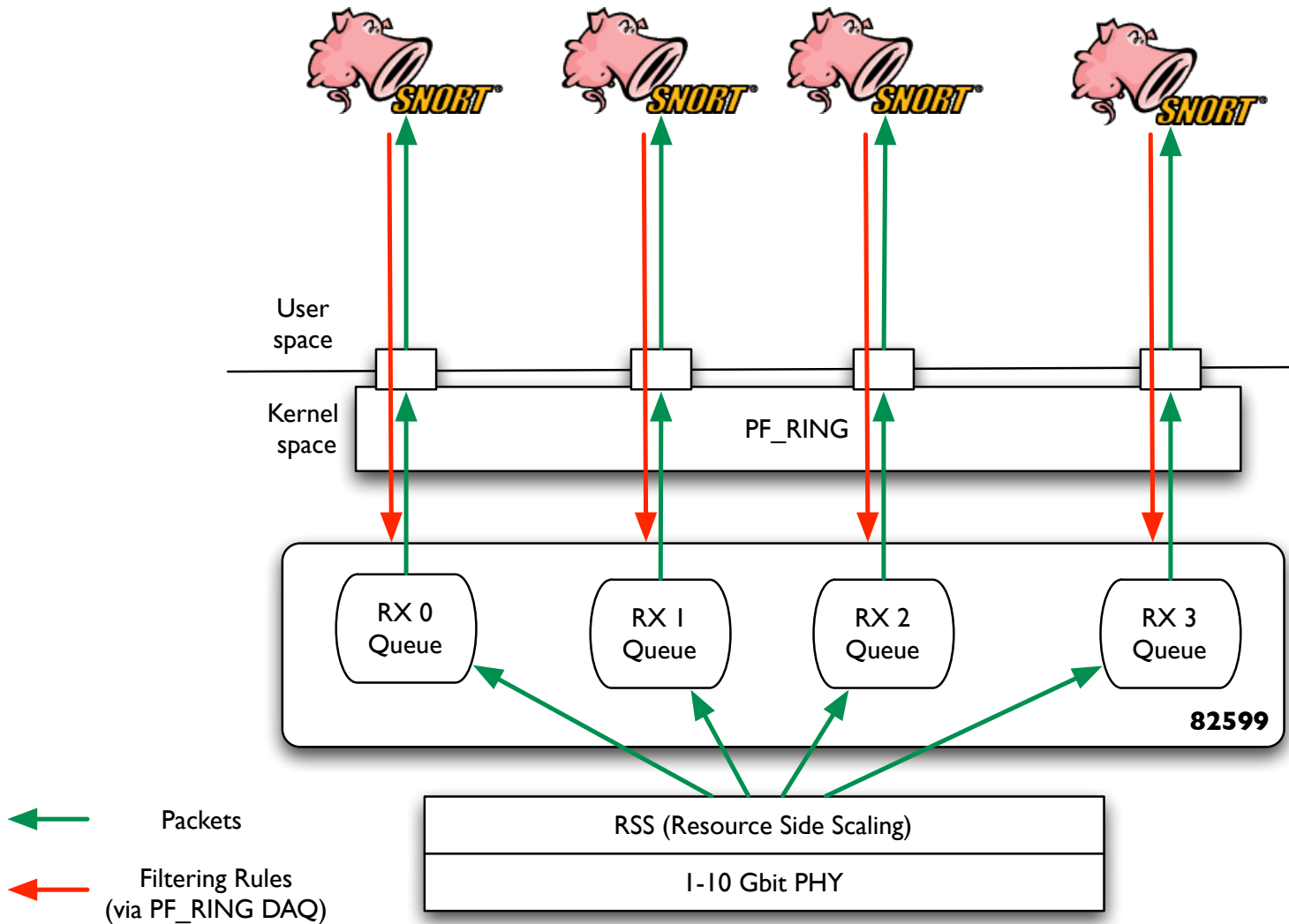
- In 82599 packet filtering is performed in hardware at wire rate.
- Filtering is necessary to decide to which RX queue a packet must be assigned.
- Assigning a packet to a non-existing RX queue ( $\leq$  number of available CPU cores) drops the packet.



# Using Hardware Filters in Real Life

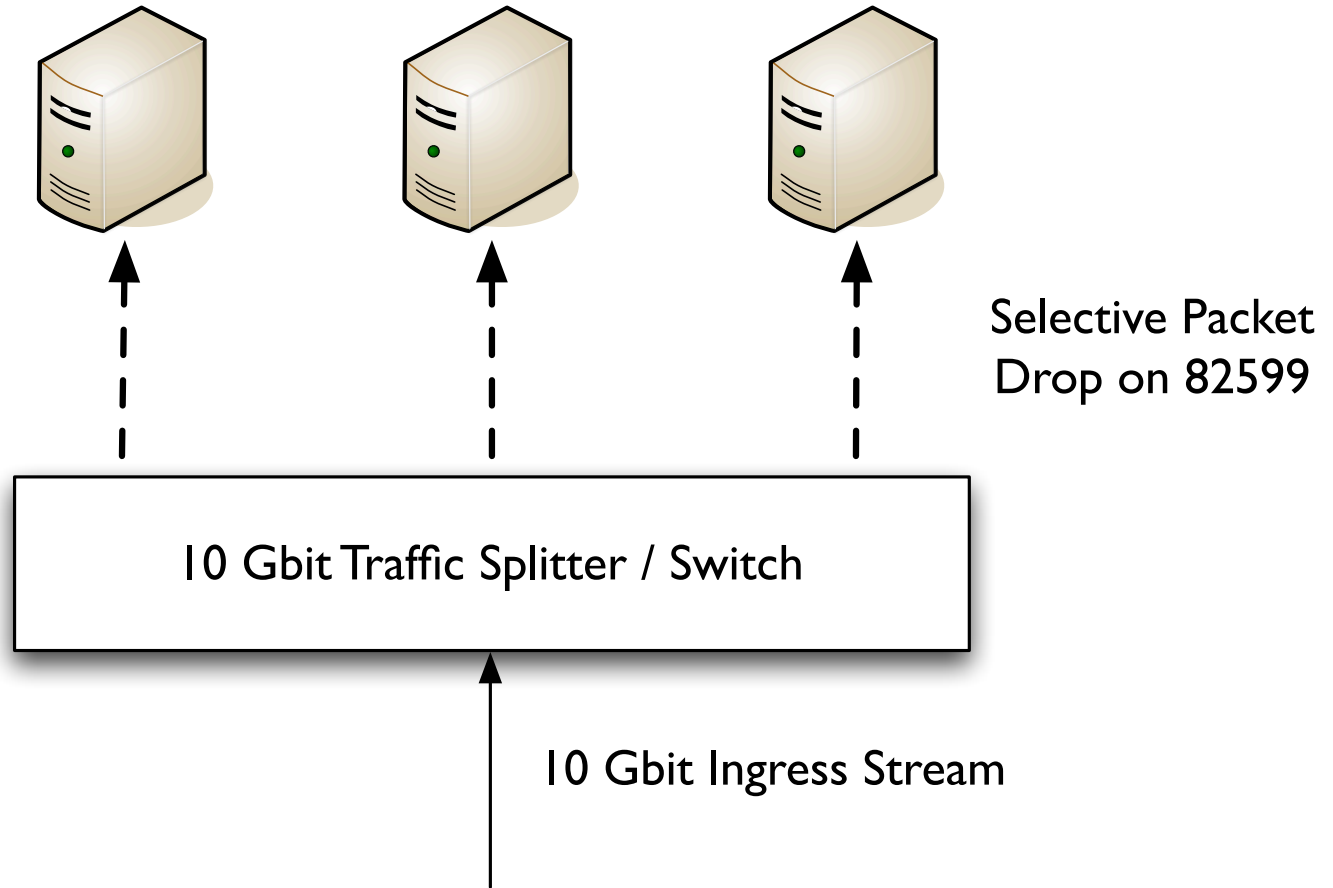
- Signaling-based realtime multimedia (e.g. VoIP, IPTV) monitoring.
- Network Troubleshooting: Wireshark.
- Traffic Classification and Balancing.
- Lawful Interception of IP Traffic.
- 10 Gbit Firewalling.

# Towards 10 Gbit Snorting



# Divide et Impera

Network Monitoring Servers





# References

- Home Page:  
<http://www.ntop.org/>
- Platforms:  
Win32 (except PF\_RING) and Unix.
- License:  
Gnu Public License (GPL) and Commercial.