

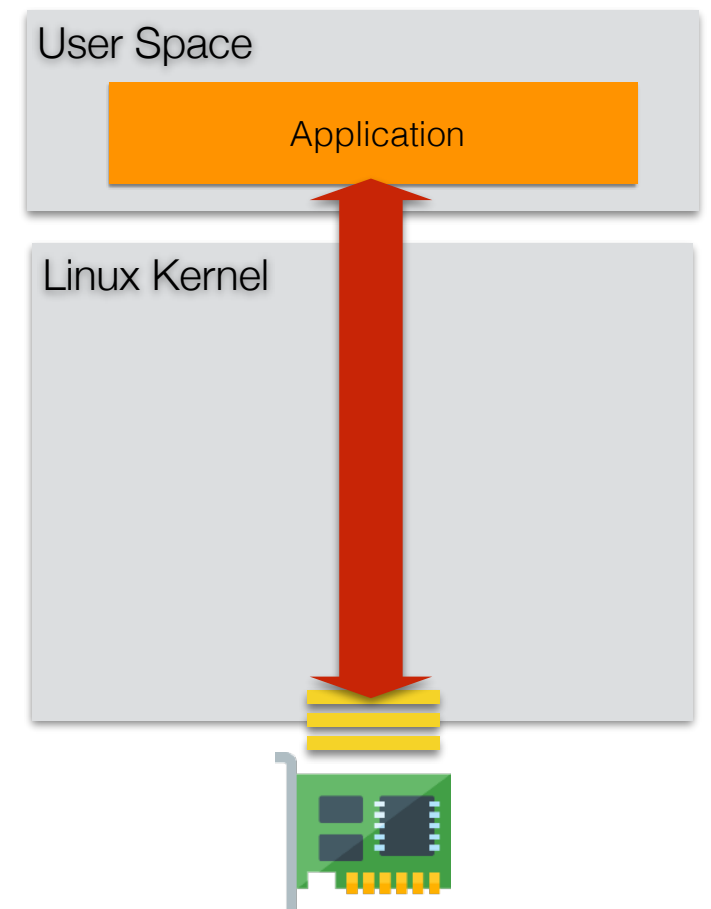
# What's new in PF\_RING, n2disk, nBox

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# PF\_RING

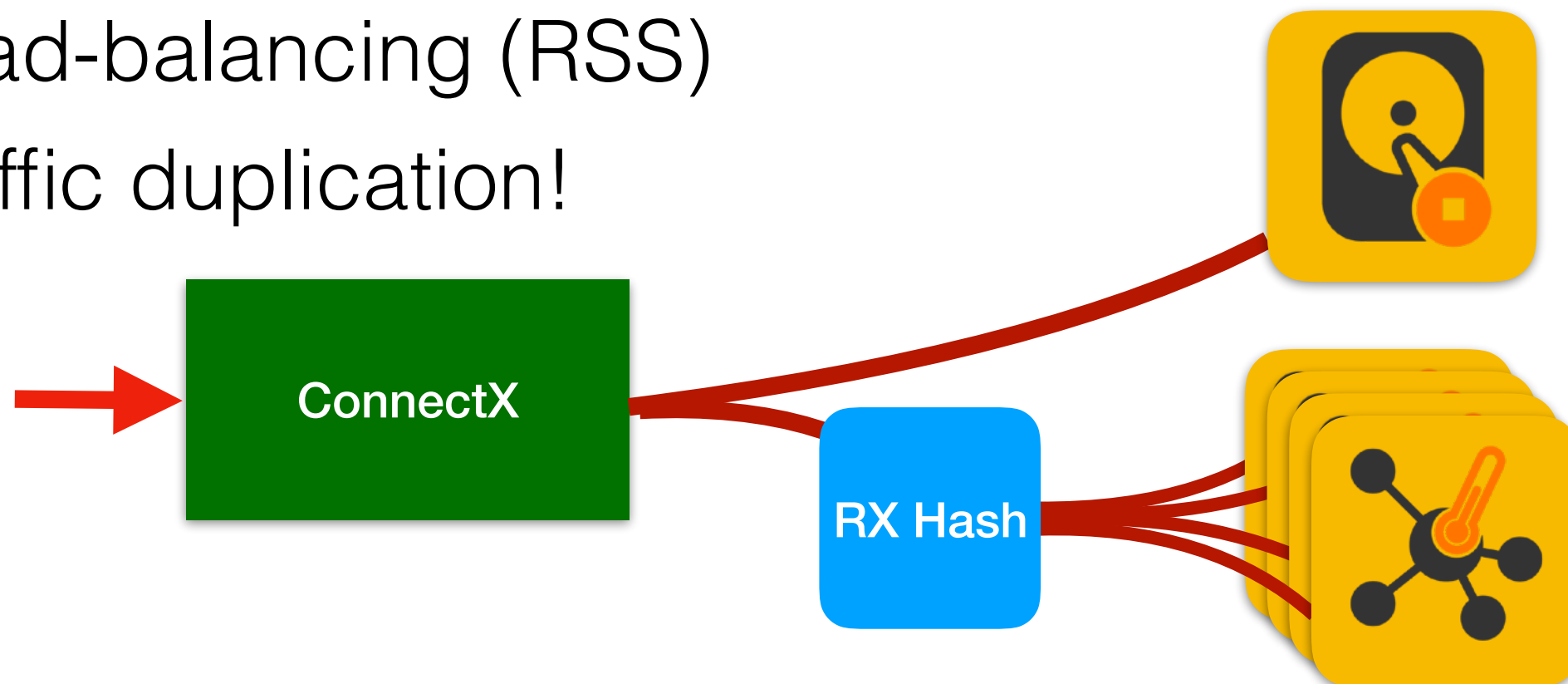
# PF\_RING

- As of today PF\_RING provides:
  - (Limited) packet capture acceleration with any adapter using Linux kernel drivers
  - XDP (Linux eXpress Data Path) acceleration with Linux drivers supporting AF\_XDP
  - Best (Zero-Copy Kernel-Bypass) acceleration with PF\_RING ZC drivers up to 100 Gbps with:
    - Commodity adapters from Intel, Mellanox
    - FPGA adapters from Napatech, Silicom FPGA and other vendors





# NVIDIA/Mellanox Adapters

- PF\_RING ZC driver for ConnectX 4/5/6 
- Performance up to 100 Gbps
- Hardware packet timestamps
- Hardware packet filtering
- Load-balancing (RSS)
- Traffic duplication!

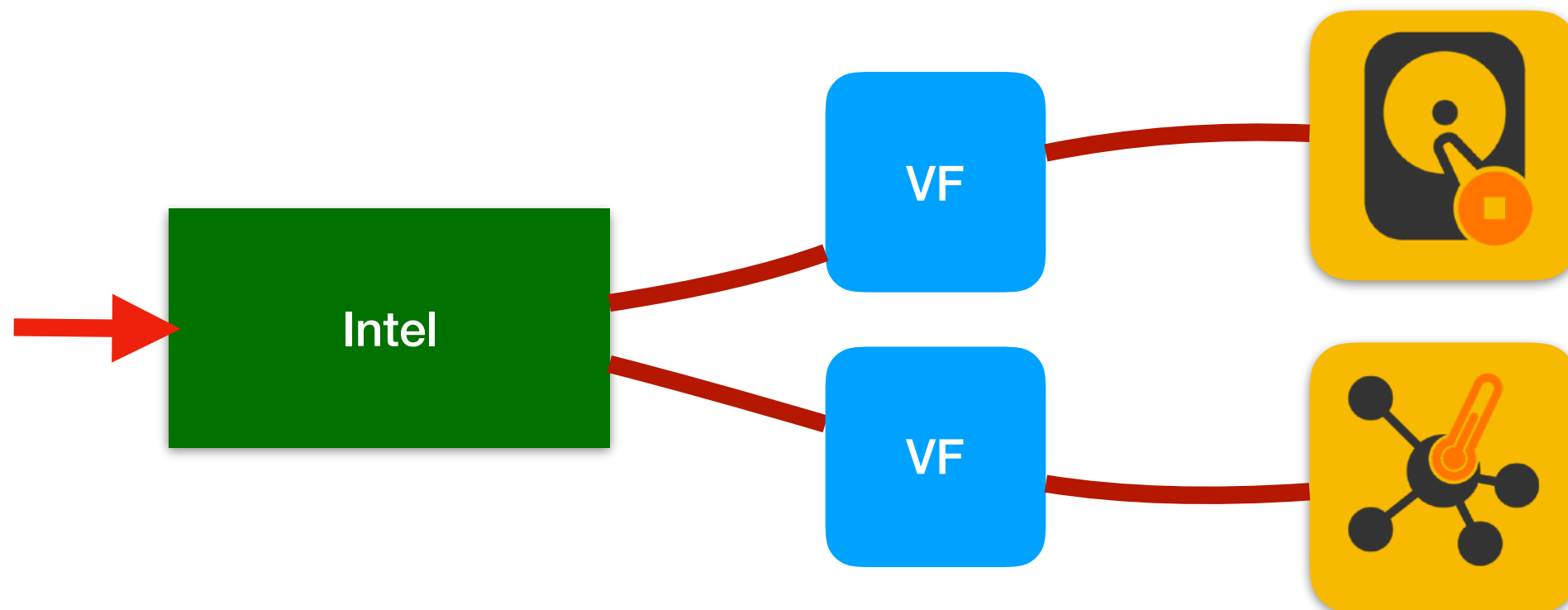


# Intel Adapters

- Supported families:
  - **e1000e** (8254x/8256x/8257x/8258x)
  - **igb** (82575/82576/82580/I350)
  - **ixgbe** (82599/X520/X540/X550)
    - **ixgbev** (ixgbe VF)
  - **i40e** (X710/XL710/XXV710)
    - **iavf** (i40e VF) 
  - **ice** (E810)
  - ~~fm10k~~ 

# Intel with VFs

- SR-IOV Virtual Functions are virtualized instances of the physical interface (usually used by VMs)
- Traffic is steered to VFs based on MAC (and VLAN)
- i40e VFs (iavf) support **trust mode** which enables promiscuous capture (with **duplication!**)



n2disk

# n2disk

- n2disk provides continuous recording: in most cases it's not possible to predict when a network event occurs, on-demand capture is not enough
- Data retention depends on traffic rate and storage size

<b>Traffic rate</b>	10 Gbps
<b>Data on disk (sec)</b>	1,2 GB/s
<b>Data on disk (hour)</b>	4 TB/h
<b>Data on disk (day)</b>	100 TB/day



# Saving Space

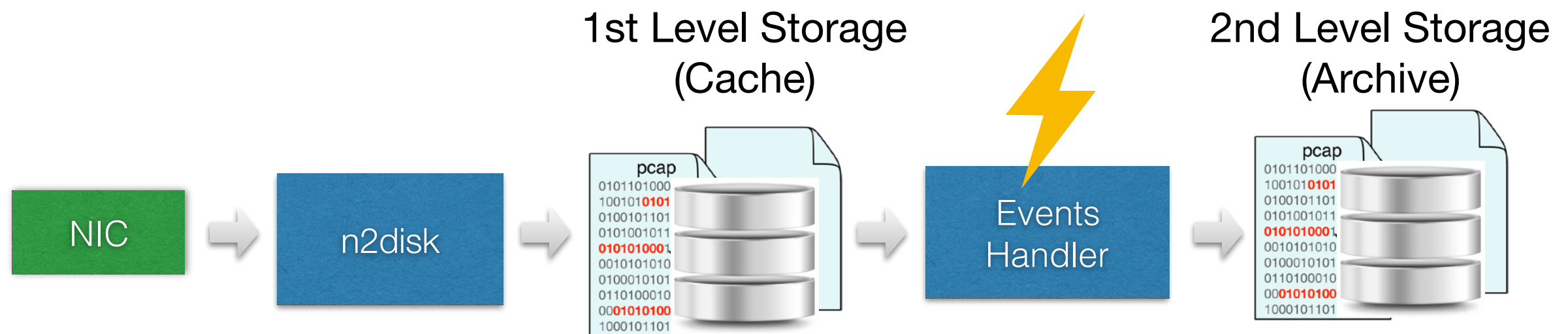
- Packet compression: save up to 5% on Internet traffic (more on LAN traffic)
- Packet slicing: good if interested in headers only
- BPF filtering: difficult to predict
- L7 filtering: good to discard or shunt unwanted traffic (e.g. encrypted, compressed, multimedia)

# Not all traffic is alike

- What if our storage does not satisfy the desired data retention, even after filtering?
- Traffic matching Network events is more important than the rest of the traffic
- We want to:
  - Prioritize selected traffic (e.g. security alerts)
  - Delete the rest of the traffic first, when the disk is full

# Smart Data Retention

- Process Network events generated by ntopng
- Use a 1st level storage to implement continuous recording with a short data retention (cache)
- Use a 2nd level storage to archive traffic for Network events with a longer data retention (archive)



# nBox

# nBox Appliance

- A turnkey solution for those who don't want to bother with hardware selection, software installation and tuning

nBox NetFlow

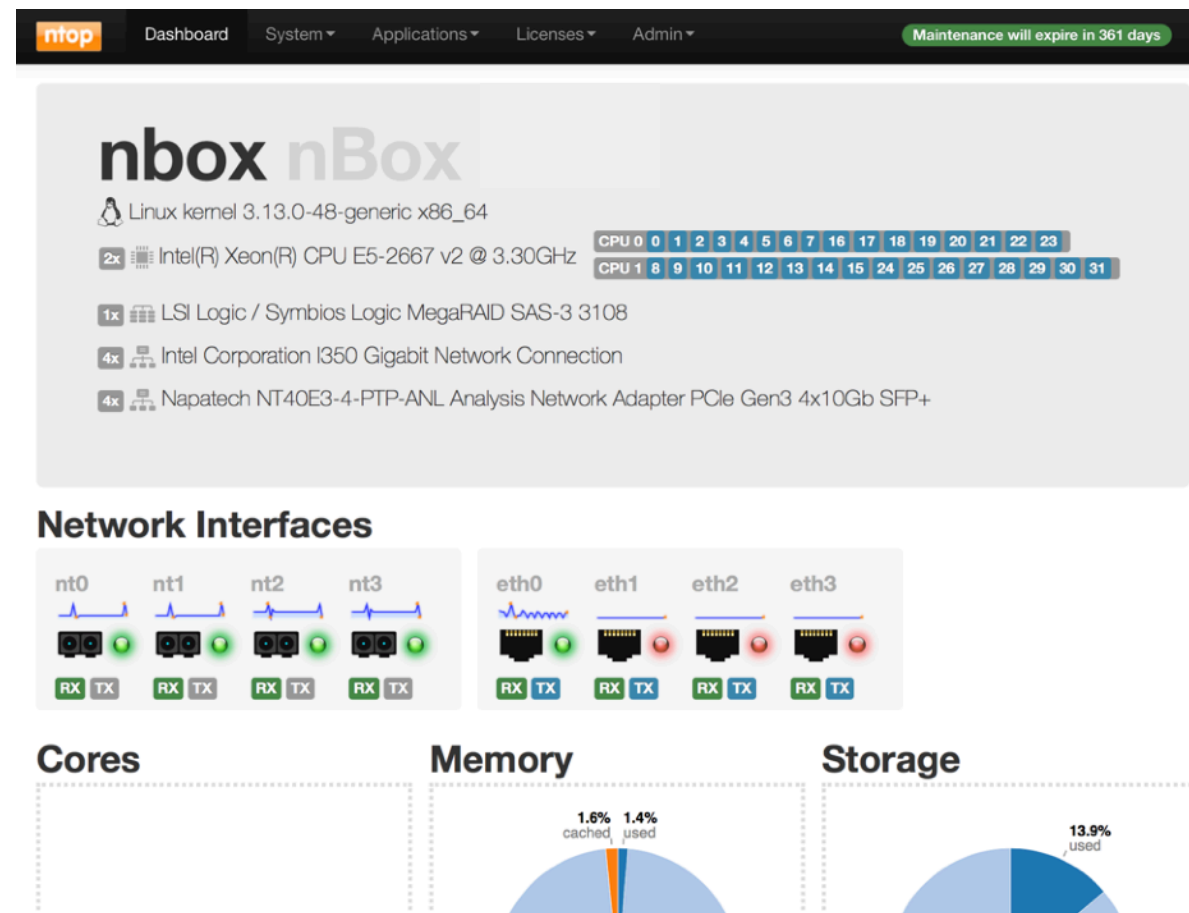


nBox Recorder



# nBox UI

- Supported on Ubuntu only
- UI based on old technologies (Perl CGI)



- It's time to rewrite it from scratch!

# New nBox UI

- Integrated in Cockpit, an open source web-based UI for servers sponsored by Red Hat
- Runs on most Linux distributions, including Ubuntu, Debian, CentOS
- Extensible by means of plugins (Javascript API)
- ntop plugins written in modern HTTP and Vue.js

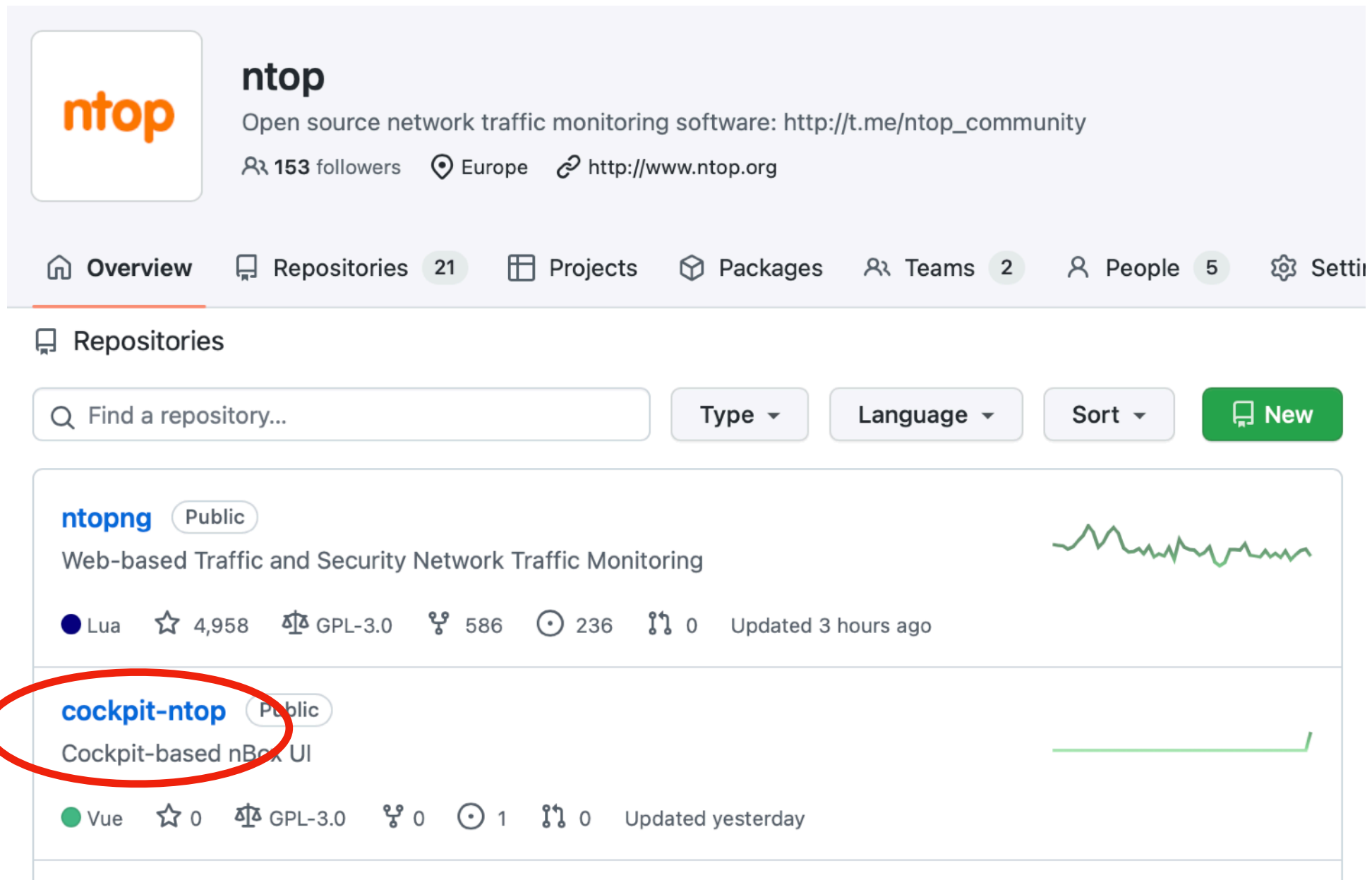
# New nBox UI

Live Preview!



# Already on Github

- Contributions are welcome!



The screenshot shows the GitHub profile for the organization 'ntop'. The profile includes a bio: 'Open source network traffic monitoring software: http://t.me/ntop\_community', 153 followers, and a location in Europe. The navigation bar shows 21 repositories, 2 teams, and 5 people. The 'Repositories' section is active, displaying a search bar and filters for 'Type', 'Language', and 'Sort'. Two repositories are listed: 'ntopng' (Public, Lua, 4,958 stars, GPL-3.0 license, 586 forks, 236 issues, updated 3 hours ago) and 'cockpit-ntop' (Public, Vue, 0 stars, GPL-3.0 license, 0 forks, 1 issue, updated yesterday). The 'cockpit-ntop' repository name is circled in red.

Thank you