



IPv6流量分析探讨

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内容

- 流量分析简介
- IPv6下的新问题和挑战
 - 协议格式变更
 - 用户行为特征变更
 - 安全问题演化
 - 流量导出手段变化
- 设备参考配置
- 流量工具
- 总结



流量分析简介

□ 流量分析目标

- who, what, where, when, and how
- 流量整形、流量工程、网络规划、异常检测、行为分析、以及Qos保证等

□ 数据来源

- SNMP: mibs
- Raw Data: Tcpdump
- 流信息: Netflow/IPFIX



流量分析

- What we needs
 - application performance
 - application-based accounting
 - network security
 - Network behavior, application recognition
- ‘debug ip packet’ in router?
- IP Sniffing in shared LAN (or using switch to do so)
- Port Span in switch (how about port span in router?)
- Circuit Sniffing
- Netflow
- What we prefer in backbone:
 - Embedded
 - Fixed length partial packet export
 - Real-time filtered packet export



Netflow的应用范围

- Network Monitoring
- Network planning
- Security Analysis
- Application Monitoring
- User Monitoring
- Traffic Engineering
- Peering Agreement
- Usage-base Billing
- Destination sensitive billing
-



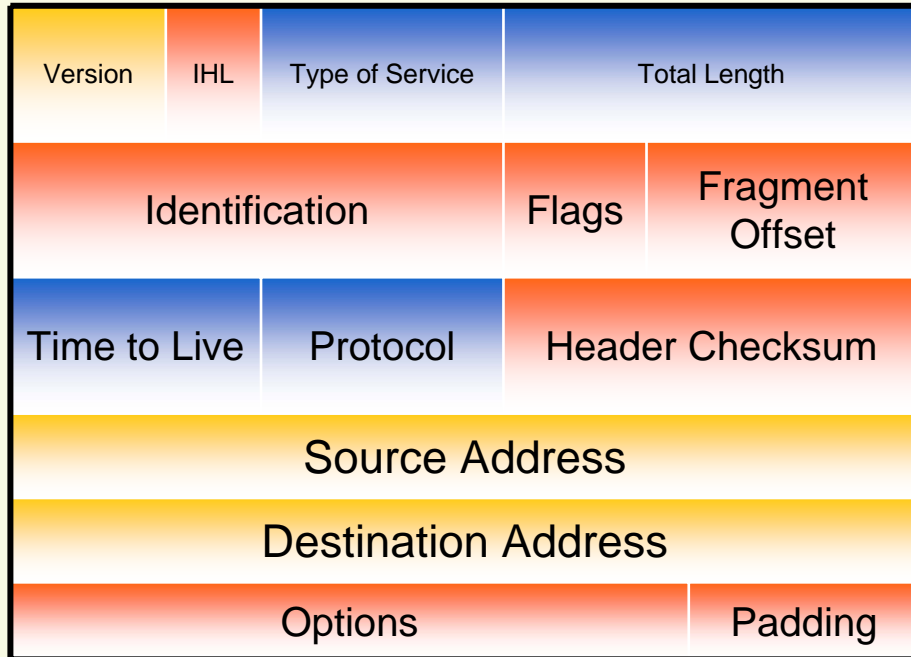
IPv6带来的变化

- 数据报文差别
- 流量模式变化
 - 用户行为
- 安全事件的演进
 - 模式变更
 - 检测方法

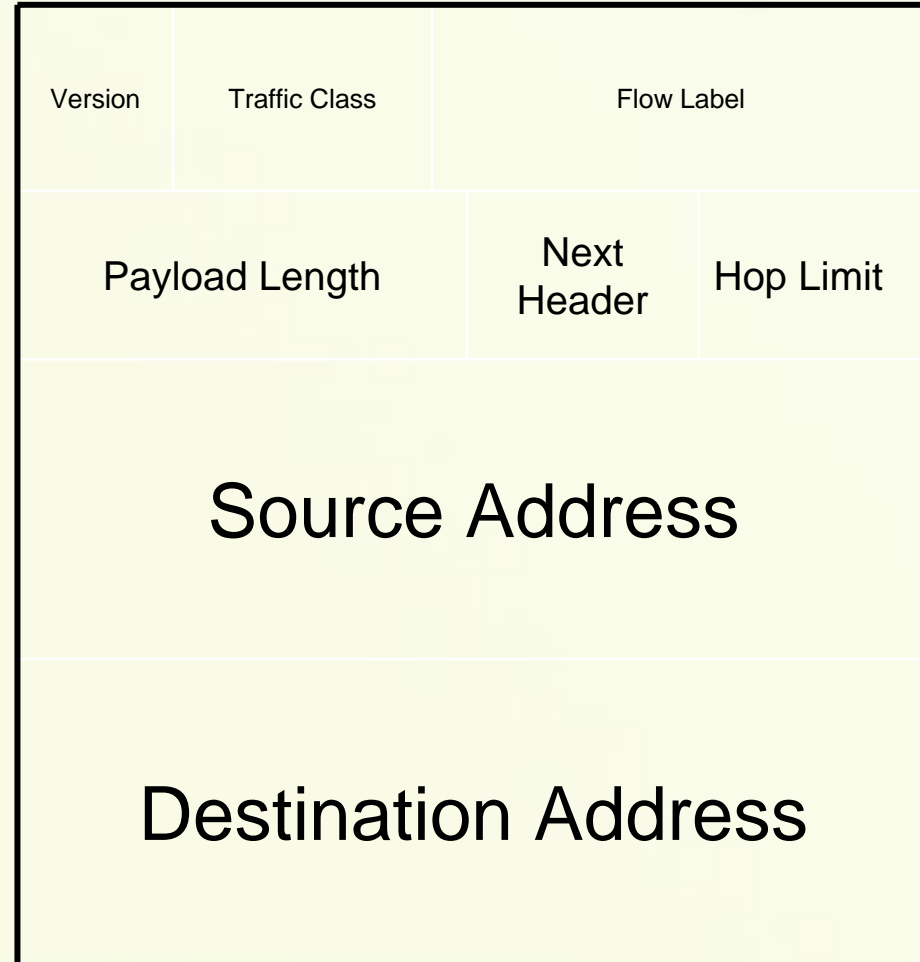
IPv6 Header




IPv4 Header 20 bytes





IPv6 Header, 40 bytes fixed



 - IPv4 与 IPv6相同的域

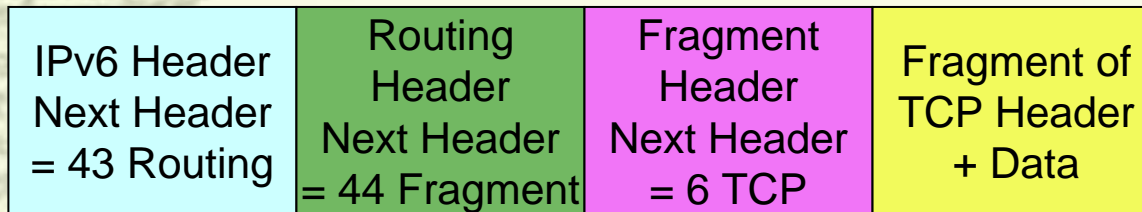
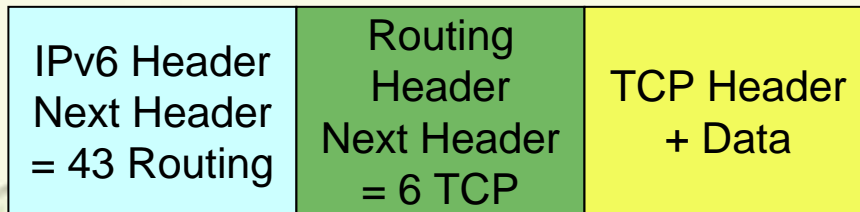
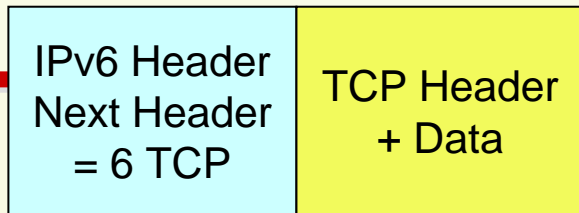
 - 仅IPv4有的域

 - IPv6与IPv4名称不同、功能类似的域

 - IPv6新增的域

例

IPv6 Extension Headers



Next Header Field:

- 0 – Hop-by-Hop Options
- 60 – Destination Options
(If Routing header is used)
- 43 – Routing
- 44 – Fragment
- 46 – RSVP
- 51 – AH
- 50 – ESP
- 88 – EIGRP
- 89 – OSPF
- 6 – TCP
- 17 – UDP
- 58 – ICMPv6
- 135 – Mobility Header

| 8-bits | 8-bits | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Option Type | Option Data Length | Option Data (Variable Length) |

(Next)

59 – None (no next header)





流量模式(用户行为)变化

- 应用程序的网络行为
 - 流媒体、P2P
- 一个节点多个IPv6地址
 - 不同用途、优先级问题
- 过渡阶段
 - 双栈、隧道、网关...



关注用户行为

- 谁占用了最多的带宽，所占比例？
- 网络的用户数量多少
- 用户使用网络的时间点和长度
- 哪些站点比较热门，站点间有无关联
- 用户使用网络的习惯如何
- 有无明显网络代理行为
- 有无攻击、病毒特征
- 用户体验评估



网络攻击与检测方式变化

- 扫描不再有效?
 - 地址空间扩大
 - 增强的安全特性（IPSec等）
 - 隐藏vs发掘
- LAN攻击
 - 第二层信息



网络攻击

- 总的流量突然上升
- 网络设备负载增加(CPU、Memeory)
- 个别节点或服务突然异常(慢、无法登陆等)
- 大量的ACL冲突记录
- 流数据急速增长，大量到同一节点的单向流
- 由同一节点发出的大量不同目标的流
- 某种类型的流量突然增加，如ICMP
- 突然增加的未知应用类型的流量
-



Netflow检测网络攻击

□ 命令:

```
Router# sh ip(v6) cache flow | inc xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
```

```
Router# sh mls netflow ip(v6)
```

- 可确定问题源
- 及时响应
- 可配合acl使用

□ 分析工具

- 更全面、高效
- 历史记录



What Does a DOS Attack Look Like?

Potential DoS Attack on Router
Estimated: 660 pkt/s 0.2112 Mbps

Router# show ip cache flow

| SrcIf | SrcIPAddress | SrcP | SrcAS | DstIf | DstIPAddress | DstP | DstAS | Pr | Pkts | B/Pk |
|-------|--------------|------|-------|-------|--------------|------|-------|----|------|------|
| 29 | 192.1.6.69 | 77 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1308 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.222 | 1243 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1774 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.108 | 1076 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1869 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.159 | 903 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1050 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.54 | 730 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 2018 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.136 | 559 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1821 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.216 | 383 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1516 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.111 | 45 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1894 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |
| 29 | 192.1.6.29 | 1209 | aaa | 49 | 194.20.2.2 | 1600 | bbb | 6 | 1 | 40 |

Typical DoS Attacks Have the Same (or Similar) Flow Entries:

- Input Interface (SrcIf)
- Destination IP (DstIf)
- 1 Packet per flow (Pkts)
- Bytes per packet (B/Pk)



一些IPv6的攻击

□ 由IPv4演进的攻击

- 蠕虫、僵尸网络

□ IPv6隐信道(covert channels)攻击

- Covert Channels in IPv6, N.B Lucena, G. Lewandowski etc, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Volume 3856, 2006, 147-166
- <http://www.securityfocus.com/news/11406>

□ 来自IPv4的攻击

- Tunnel, 双栈

□ 协议发展不完善的地方

- DAD (类似IPv4的ARP)



IPv6与流信息采集

□ IPv4环境常用Netflow v5

- 扩展性问题
- 不能处理IPv6数据

□ Netflow v9 / IPFIX

- IETF 推荐的标准
- 使用模板来适应不同的要求
 - IPv6、MPLS、Multicast
- 设备支持: cisco, huawei, juniper



设备支持情况

□ Cisco

■ Netflow v9

- IPv6 packets captured (needs IPv6 CEF)
- Still uses *IPv4 transport*
- 12.2(33)SRB of Cisco 7600 began to support IPv6 export
- May need to update your own Netflow collector

□ Huawei

■ Netstream

□ Juniper:

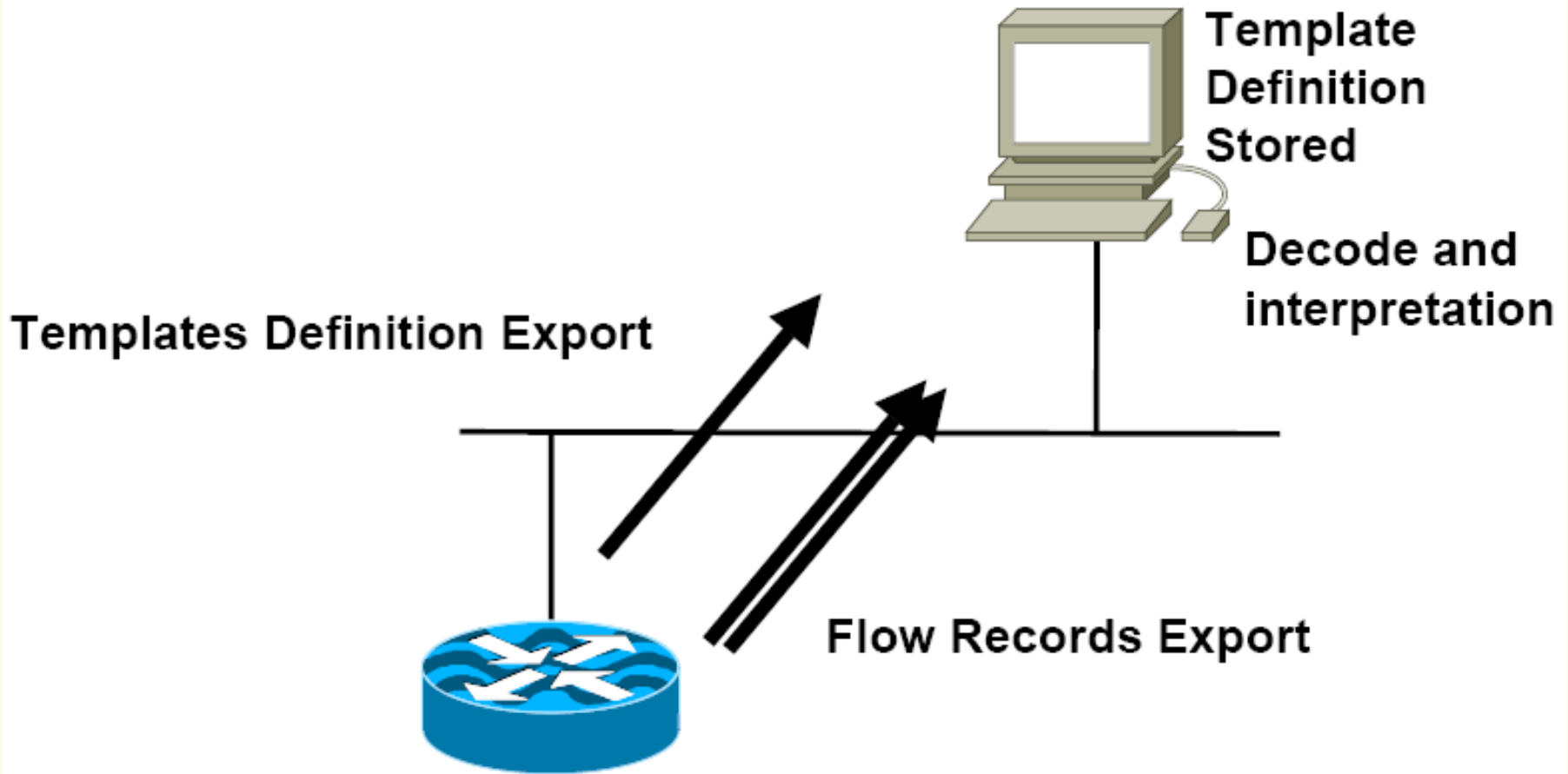
■ Jflow



NetFlow Version 9

- Version 9 is an export protocol
 - No changes to the metering process
- Version 9 based on templates and separate flow records
 - Templates composed of type and length
 - Flow records composed of template ID and value
 - Sent the template regularly (configurable), because of UDP
- Support: 800, 1700, 1800, 2600, 2800, 3200, 3600, 3700, 6500/7600, 7200, 7300, 7500, cat6000, 7600, 10000, 12000, CRS-1, ASR 1000
- RFC3954 “Cisco Systems[®] NetFlow Services Export Version 9”
 - NetFlow patent: intellectual property right statement on the IETF website

Netflow Version 9 Scenario

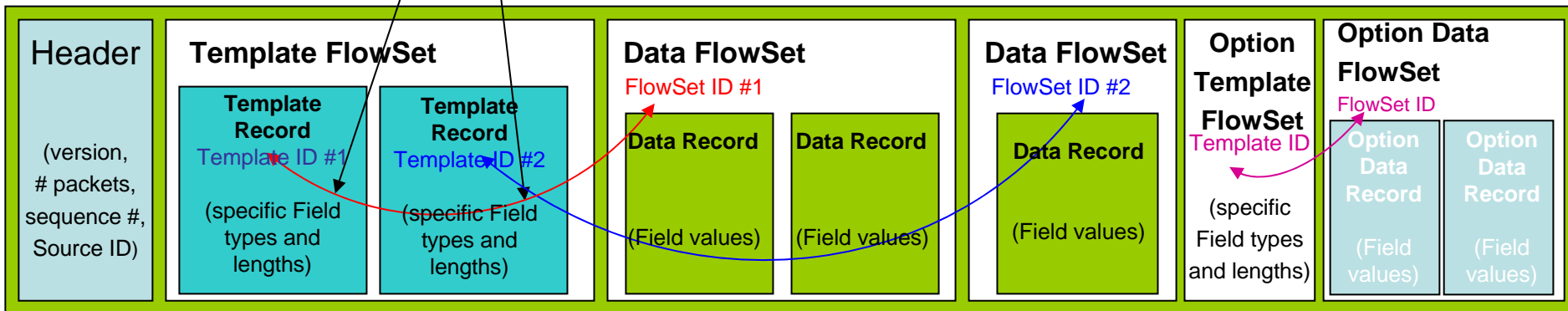


NetFlow v9 Export Packet

To support technologies such as MPLS or Multicast, this export format can be leveraged to easily **insert new fields**

Flows from
Interface A

Flows from
Interface B



- **Matching ID #s is the way to associate Template to the Data Records**
- **The Header follows the same format as prior NetFlow versions so Collectors will be backward compatible**
- **Each Data Record represents one flow**
- **If exported flows have the same fields then they can be contained in the same Template Record e.g. unicast traffic can be combined with multicast records**
- **If exported flows have different fields then they can't be contained in the same Template Record e.g. BGP next-hop can't be combined with MPLS Aware NetFlow records**



Filter: Expression... Clear Apply

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info | New Column |
|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|----------|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 0.000000 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 21 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 2 | 0.001676 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 3 | 0.002764 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 4 | 0.003961 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 5 | 0.005199 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 6 | 0.006402 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 7 | 0.007666 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 8 | 0.009014 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |
| 9 | 0.010248 | 162.105.67.1 | 162.105.67.250 | CFLOW | total: 32 (v9) records | 2009-03 |

FlowSet 2

Data FlowSet (Template Id): 257

Flowset Length: 1160

Flow 1

[Duration: 0.000000000 seconds]

Octets: 102

Packets: 1

InputInt: 0

OutputInt: 206

SrcAddr: 2001:da8:201:1129:8405:5486:da31:6daf (2001:da8:201:1129:8405:5486:da31:6daf)

DstAddr: 2001:503:a83e::2:30 (2001:503:a83e::2:30)

Protocol: 17

IP Tos: 0x00

SrcPort: 35240

DstPort: 53

BGPNextHop: fe80::219:7ff:fe33:e000 (fe80::219:7ff:fe33:e000)

DstMask: 0

SrcMask: 0

TCP Flags: 0x00

Flow 2

[Duration: 0.000000000 seconds]

Octets: 92

Packets: 1

InputInt: 0

OutputInt: 206

SrcAddr: 2001:da8:201:1129:214:4fff:fe71:24b4 (2001:da8:201:1129:214:4fff:fe71:24b4)

DstAddr: 2001:dc7:1000::1 (2001:dc7:1000::1)

Protocol: 17

IP Tos: 0x00

| | | |
|------|---|------------------|
| 0170 | 6d af 20 01 05 03 a8 3e 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 | m.> |
| 0180 | 00 30 11 00 89 a8 00 35 fe 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 | .0.....5 |
| 0190 | 02 19 07 ff fe 33 e0 00 00 00 00 f1 ba 63 9f f1 |3.. |
| 01a0 | ba 63 9f 00 00 00 5c 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 ce 20 | .c....\.. |
| 01b0 | 01 0d a8 02 01 11 29 02 14 4f ff fe 71 24 b4 20 |). .0..q\$. |
| 01c0 | 01 0d a8 02 01 11 29 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 11 |). .0..q\$. |



问题

□ Netflow v9信息足够？

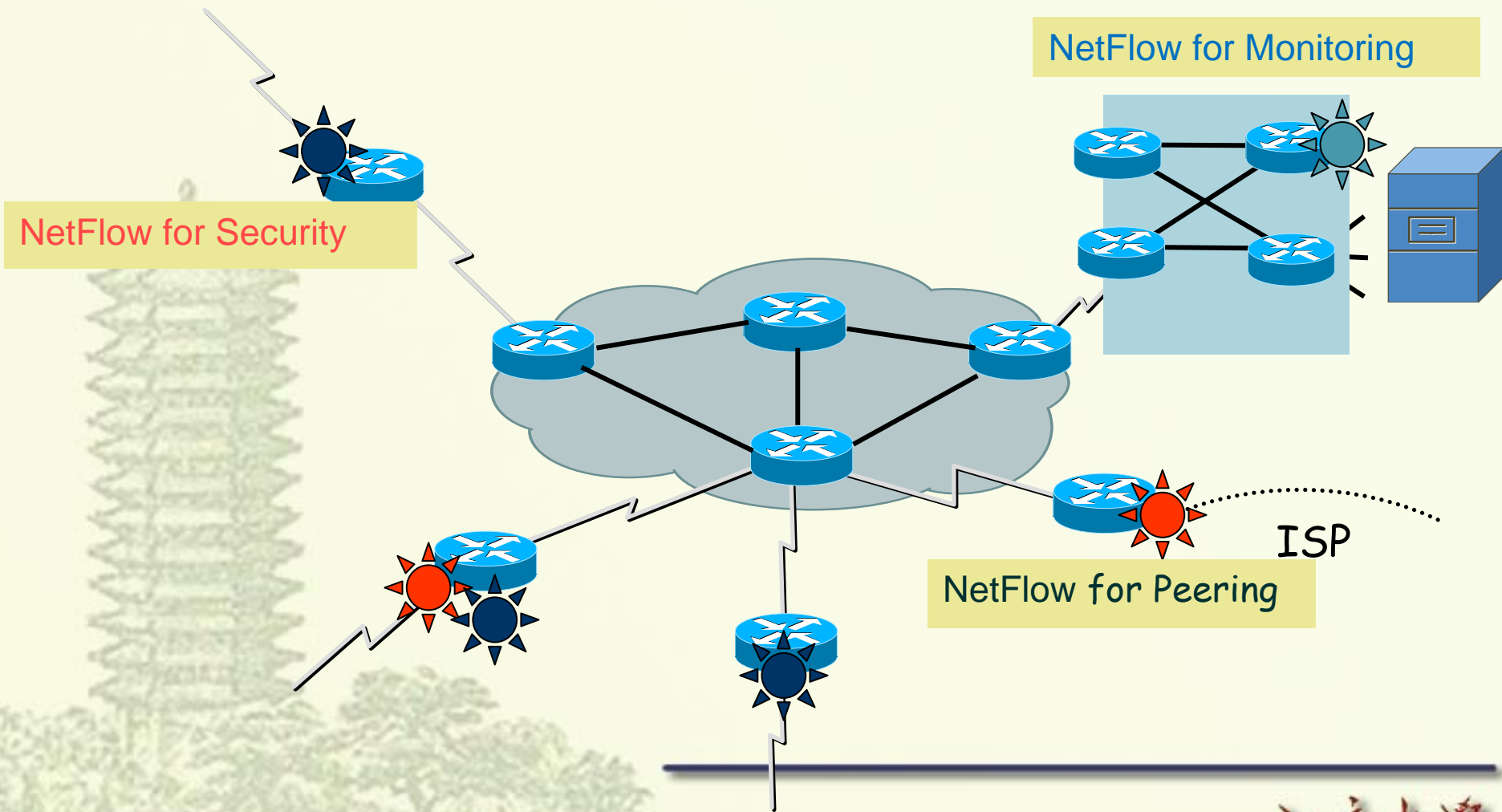
- Experiences with IPFIX-based Traffic Measurement for IPv6 Networks, N Choi, H Son, Y Lee, Y Choi, Proc. of ACM IPv6'07

□ Flexible Netflow(FNF)*

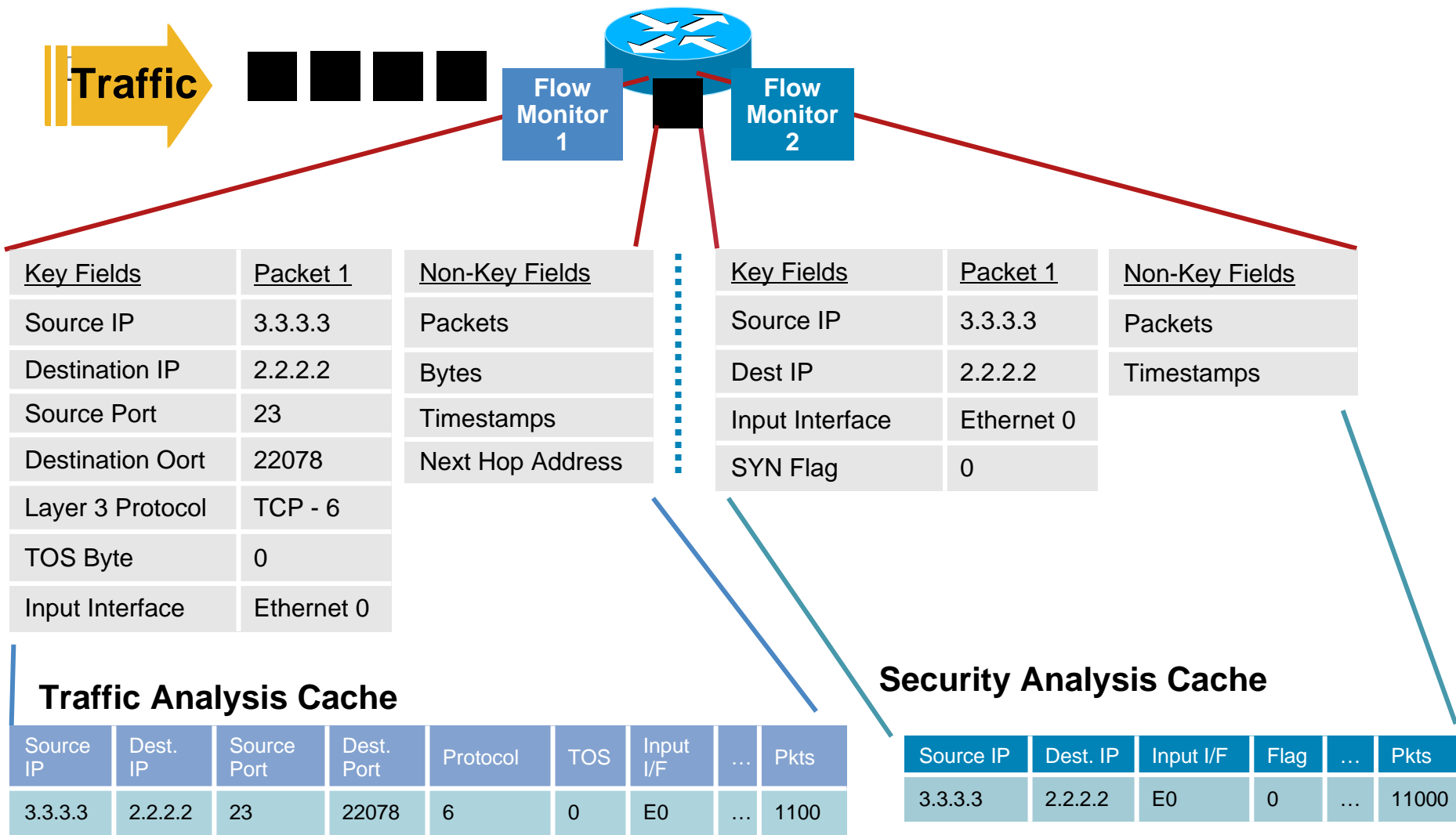
- Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T
- 可自定义字段，灵活
- 目标：不同的目标采用不同的模板



Netflow不同的部署目的



Flexible NetFlow Multiple Monitors with Unique Key Fields



Flexible Flow Record: Key Fields

| Flow | IPv4 | | IPv6 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sampler ID | IP (Source or Destination) | Payload Size | IP (Source or Destination) | Payload Size |
| Direction | Prefix (Source or Destination) | Packet Section (Header) | Prefix (Source or Destination) | Packet Section (Header) |
| Interface | Mask (Source or Destination) | Packet Section (Payload) | Mask (Source or Destination) | Packet Section (Payload) |
| Input | Minimum-Mask (Source or Destination) | TTL | Minimum-Mask (Source or Destination) | DSCP |
| Output | Protocol | Options bitmap | Protocol | Extension Headers |
| Layer 2 | Fragmentation Flags | Version | Traffic Class | Hop-Limit |
| Source VLAN | Fragmentation Offset | Precedence | Flow Label | Length |
| Destination VLAN | Identification | DSCP | Option Header | Next-header |
| Source MAC address | Header Length | TOS | Header Length | Version |
| Destination MAC address | Total Length | | Payload Length | |



设备配置*

- 以Cisco设备为例
 - Netflow v9
 - Flexible Netflow



Netflow v9 for IPv6

Configure on Cisco IOS release 12.2(33)SRB or later

```
Router(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
Router(config)# mls flow ipv6 interface-full
Router(config)# mls nde sender
Router(config)# ip flow-export version 9
Router(config)# ip flow-export destination 172.16.10.2 88
Router(config)# interface FastEthernet1/1
Router(config)# ipv6 address 2001:0DB8::1/64
```

Flexible Netflow*

Configure the Exporter

```
Router(config)# flow exporter my-exporter  
Router(config-flow-exporter)# destination 1.1.1.1
```

Configure the Flow Record

```
Router(config)# flow record my-record  
Router(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 destination address  
Router(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 source address  
Router(config-flow-record)# collect counter bytes
```

Configure the Flow Monitor

```
Router(config)# flow monitor my-monitor  
Router(config-flow-monitor)# exporter my-exporter  
Router(config-flow-monitor)# record my-record
```

Configure the Interface

```
Router(config)# interface s3/0  
Router(config-if)# ip flow monitor my-monitor input
```



流量工具介绍

- 按功能分
 - 采集工具和分析工具
- 按目的分
 - 行为分析、安全分析、计费
- 按是否收费分
 - 商业、免费(含开源)
- 按支持数据源分
 - 单一、混合



Cisco Netflow 商业合作伙伴

流量分析

安全

计费



Some Open Source NetFlow Tools

| Product Name | Primary Use | Comment | OS |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Cflowd | Traffic Analysis | No longer supported | UNIX |
| Flow-tools | Collector Device | Scalable | UNIX |
| Flowd | Collector Device | Support V9 | BSD, Linux |
| FlowScan | Reporting for Flow-Tools | | UNIX |
| IPFlow | Traffic Analysis | Support V9, IPv4, IPv6, MPLS, SCTP, etc.. | Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris |
| SilkTools | Security analysis | Support V9/IPFIX, IPv6 | BSD, Linux |
| NetFlow Monitor | Traffic Analysis | Supports V9 | UNIX |
| Ntop/nProbe | Security Monitoring | Support V9, IPv6 | UNIX |
| Panoptis | Security Monitoring | | UNIX |
| NfSen | Collector Device | Support V9, IPv6 | Linux |
| Stager | Reporting for Flow-Tools | | UNIX |

Different Costs: Implementation and Customization

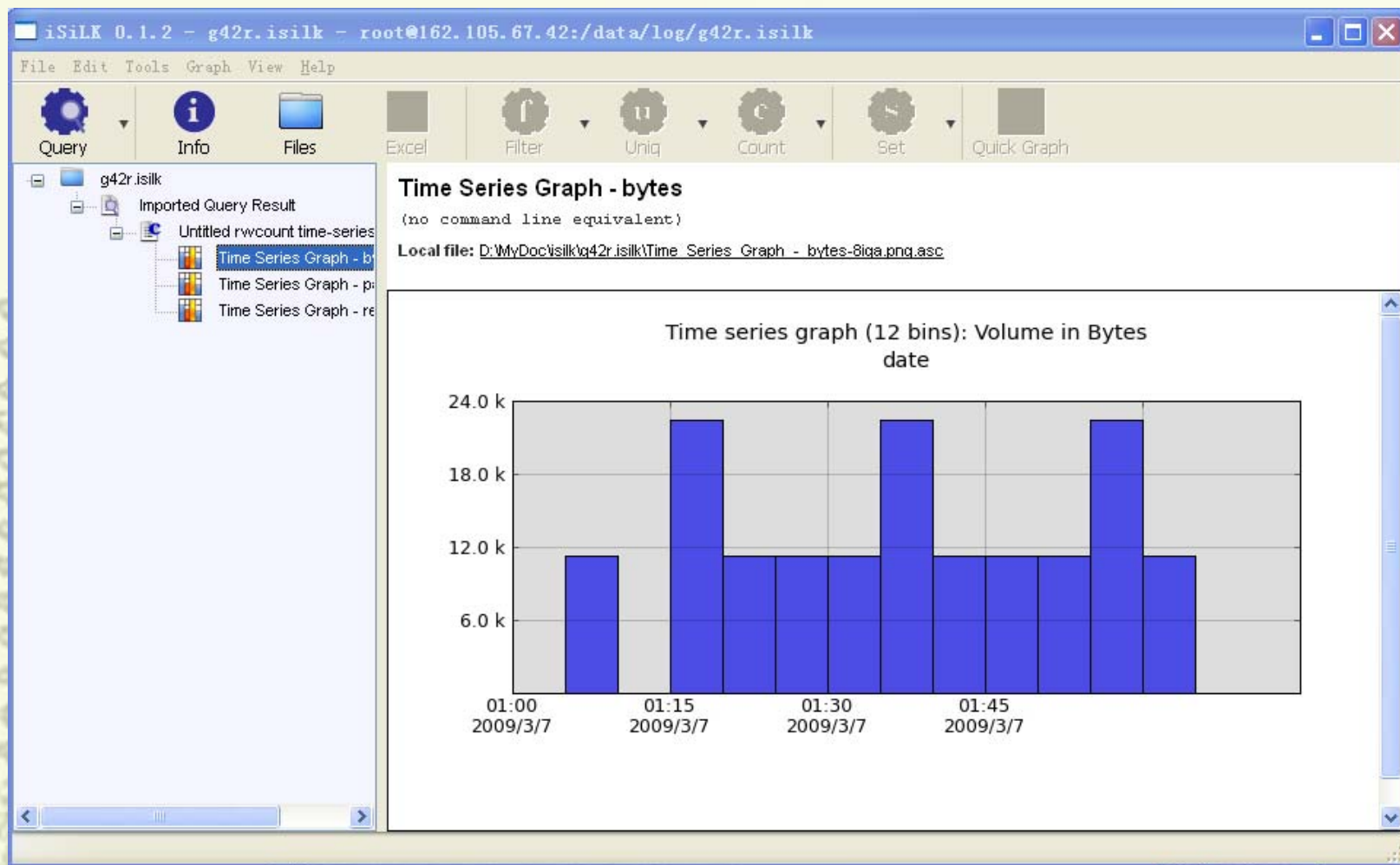




Flow-tools

- ❑ Flow-tools is library and a collection of programs used to collect, send, process, and generate reports from NetFlow data.
- ❑ Can be used together on a single server or distributed to multiple servers for large deployments.
- ❑ The flow-tools library provides an API for development of custom applications for NetFlow export versions 1,5,6 and the 14 currently defined version 8 subversions.
- ❑ Version 9 is not supported now

Silktools



Ntop



ntop

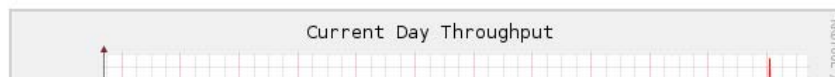
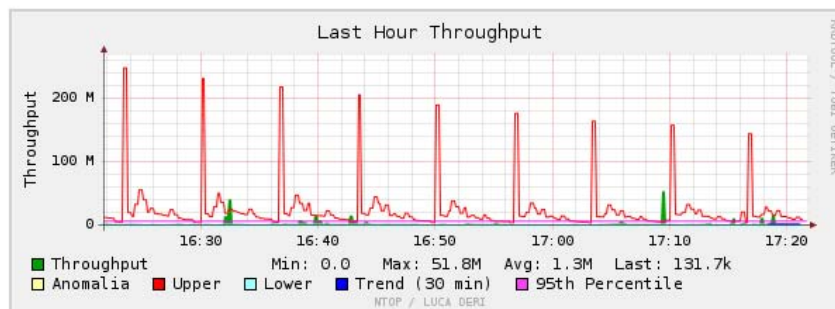
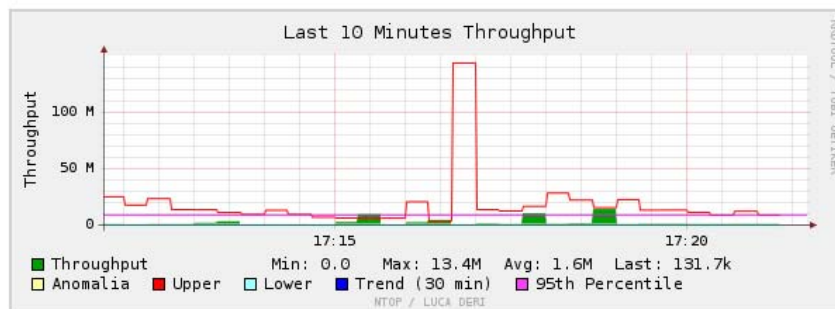
vmapp

netexpert.cn 网络分析专家论坛

关于 概览 所有协议 IP 工具 网络工具 插件 管理

Search ntop...

网络负载统计





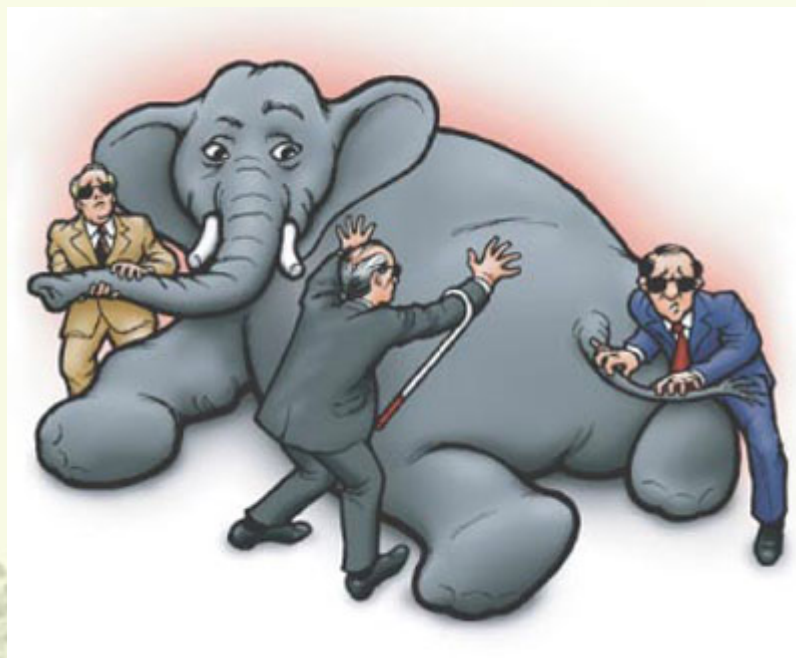
未完...

- Some equipments can't support netflow-based IPv6 flow data collecting/exporting
 - Update version or device
 - Use nProbe or YAF instead
- Performance impact
 - http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk812/technologies_white_paper0900aecd802a0eb9.shtml
- Open questions
 - sampling
 - Algorithms
 - Data mining
 - Auto discovery
 -



总结

- 流量分析是网络运行的重要工具
- IPv6下的流量分析：挑战与机遇





谢谢

- 幻灯片内容多来自网络，未一一列出引用
- Cisco公司Sang提供了丰富的资料

