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SBA

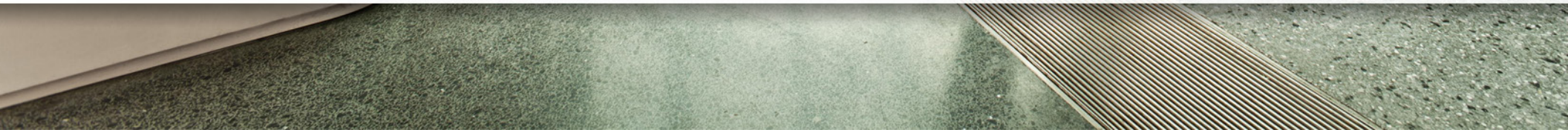
BORDERLESS NETWORKS

DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

Application Monitoring Using NetFlow Deployment Guide

SMART BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE

August 2012 Series



Preface

Who Should Read This Guide

This Cisco® Smart Business Architecture (SBA) guide is for people who fill a variety of roles:

- Systems engineers who need standard procedures for implementing solutions
- Project managers who create statements of work for Cisco SBA implementations
- Sales partners who sell new technology or who create implementation documentation
- Trainers who need material for classroom instruction or on-the-job training

In general, you can also use Cisco SBA guides to improve consistency among engineers and deployments, as well as to improve scoping and costing of deployment jobs.

Release Series

Cisco strives to update and enhance SBA guides on a regular basis. As we develop a series of SBA guides, we test them together, as a complete system. To ensure the mutual compatibility of designs in Cisco SBA guides, you should use guides that belong to the same series.

The Release Notes for a series provides a summary of additions and changes made in the series.

All Cisco SBA guides include the series name on the cover and at the bottom left of each page. We name the series for the month and year that we release them, as follows:

month year Series

For example, the series of guides that we released in August 2012 are the "August 2012 Series".

You can find the most recent series of SBA guides at the following sites:

Customer access: http://www.cisco.com/go/sba

Partner access: http://www.cisco.com/go/sbachannel

How to Read Commands

Many Cisco SBA guides provide specific details about how to configure Cisco network devices that run Cisco IOS, Cisco NX-OS, or other operating systems that you configure at a command-line interface (CLI). This section describes the conventions used to specify commands that you must enter.

Commands to enter at a CLI appear as follows:

```
configure terminal
```

Commands that specify a value for a variable appear as follows:

```
ntp server 10.10.48.17
```

Commands with variables that you must define appear as follows:

```
class-map [highest class name]
```

Commands shown in an interactive example, such as a script or when the command prompt is included, appear as follows:

```
Router# enable
```

Long commands that line wrap are underlined. Enter them as one command:

```
wrr-queue random-detect max-threshold 1 100 100 100 100 100
100 100 100
```

Noteworthy parts of system output or device configuration files appear highlighted, as follows:

```
interface Vlan64
  ip address 10.5.204.5 255.255.255.0
```

Comments and Questions

If you would like to comment on a guide or ask questions, please use the SBA feedback form.

If you would like to be notified when new comments are posted, an RSS feed is available from the SBA customer and partner pages.

Table of Contents

What's In This SBA Guide

Cisco SBA Borderless Networks

Cisco SBA helps you design and quickly deploy a full-service business network. A Cisco SBA deployment is prescriptive, out-of-the-box, scalable, and flexible.

Cisco SBA incorporates LAN, WAN, wireless, security, data center, application optimization, and unified communication technologies—tested together as a complete system. This component-level approach simplifies system integration of multiple technologies, allowing you to select solutions that solve your organization's problems—without worrying about the technical complexity.

Cisco SBA Borderless Networks is a comprehensive network design targeted at organizations with up to 10,000 connected users. The SBA Borderless Network architecture incorporates wired and wireless local area network (LAN) access, wide-area network (WAN) connectivity, WAN application optimization, and Internet edge security infrastructure.

Route to Success

To ensure your success when implementing the designs in this guide, you should first read any guides that this guide depends upon—shown to the left of this guide on the route below. As you read this guide, specific prerequisites are cited where they are applicable.

About This Guide

This *deployment guide* contains one or more deployment chapters, which each include the following sections:

- **Business Overview**—Describes the business use case for the design. Business decision makers may find this section especially useful.
- **Technology Overview**—Describes the technical design for the business use case, including an introduction to the Cisco products that make up the design. Technical decision makers can use this section to understand how the design works.
- **Deployment Details**—Provides step-by-step instructions for deploying and configuring the design. Systems engineers can use this section to get the design up and running quickly and reliably.

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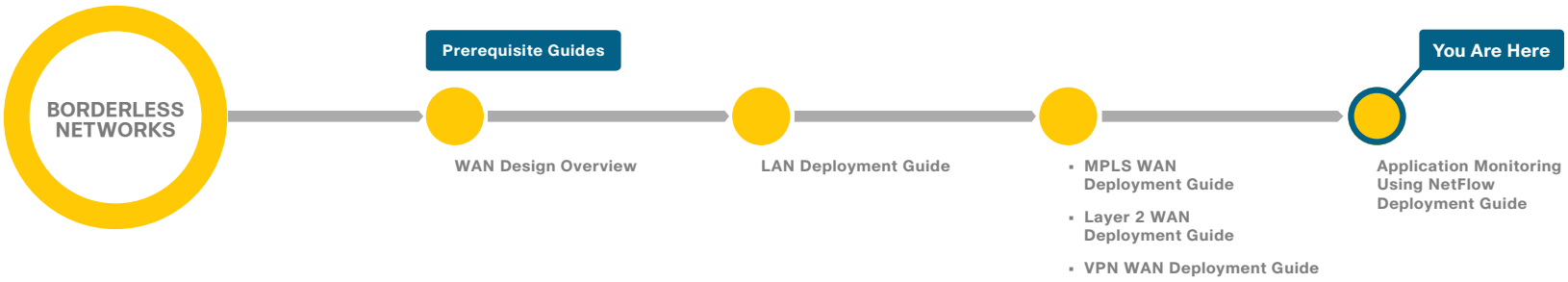


Introduction

Business Overview

WANs are critical infrastructure that enable and support business processes throughout all the functions of an organization. For the staff responsible for planning, operation, and maintenance of the network and network services, it is indispensable to have visibility into the current health of the network from end-to-end. It is also essential to gather short- and long-term information in order to fully understand how the network is performing and what applications are active on the network. NetFlow data from a network is equivalent to the call detail records available from voice and video call control systems.

Items that are of high interest to an organization include:

- What applications are in use and their impact on the network.
- The specifics—who, what, when, where, and how—of the network traffic.
- The efficiency and utilization of network resources.
- The impact of changes to the network.
- Network anomalies that may signal security events.

Capacity planning is one of the most important issues faced by enterprise companies in managing their networks. More of an art than a science until recently, network capacity planning is all about balancing the need to meet user performance expectations against the realities of capital budgeting.

WAN bandwidth is expensive. Many companies attempt to control costs by acquiring the minimum bandwidth necessary to handle traffic on a circuit. This strategy can lead to congestion and degraded application performance.

Visibility into the network enables resource alignment, ensuring that resources are used appropriately in support of organizational goals. It also helps IT staff verify that quality of service (QoS) is implemented properly, so that latency-sensitive traffic, such as voice or video, receives priority. Visibility also plays a vital role in network security as continuous traffic monitoring makes it possible to detect denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, network-propagated worms, and other undesirable network events.

This guide focuses primarily on application visibility within the network.

Technology Overview

NetFlow is an embedded capability within CiscoIOS Software on routers and switches. It allows an organization to gather traffic flow information.

In general, the key usages of NetFlow data include:

- Network planning and capacity planning.
- Real-time network monitoring.
- Application and user profiling.
- Security incident detection and classification.
- Accounting and billing.
- Network data warehousing, forensics, and data mining.
- Troubleshooting.

The benefits of NetFlow to an organization include the organization's ability to:

- Analyze new applications and their network impact by identifying changes to a known baseline.
- Reduce peak WAN traffic by using NetFlow statistics to measure WAN traffic changes associated with different application policies, and understand who is utilizing the network and who the network top-talkers are.
- Diagnose slow network performance, bandwidth hogs, and bandwidth utilization in real-time with command-line interface (CLI) or reporting tools.
- Detect unauthorized WAN traffic and avoid costly upgrades by identifying the applications that are causing congestion.
- Detect and monitor security anomalies and other network disruptions and their associated sources.
- Validate proper QoS implementation and confirm that appropriate bandwidth has been allocated to each class of service (CoS), and that no CoS is over- or under-subscribed.

Traditional NetFlow (TNF)

Cisco NetFlow allows network devices that are forwarding traffic to collect data on individual traffic flows. Traditional NetFlow (TNF) refers to the original implementation of NetFlow, which specifically identified a flow as the unique combination of the following seven key fields:

- IPv4 source IP address
- IPv4 destination IP address
- Source port number
- Destination port number
- Layer 3 protocol type
- Type of service (ToS) byte
- Input logical interface

These key fields define a unique flow. If a flow has one different field than another flow, then it is considered a new flow.

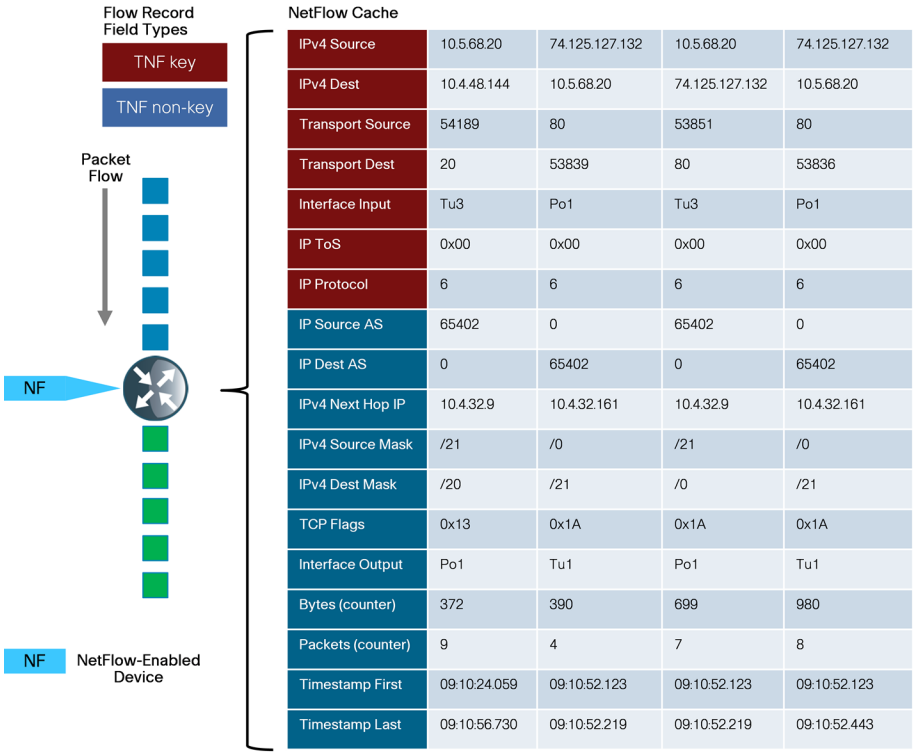
NetFlow operates by creating a NetFlow cache entry that contains the information for all active flows on a NetFlow-enabled device. NetFlow builds its cache by processing the first packet of a flow through the standard switching path. It maintains a flow record within the NetFlow cache for all active flows. Each flow record in the NetFlow cache contains key fields, as well as additional non-key fields, that can be used later for exporting data to a collection device. Each flow record is created by identifying packets with similar flow characteristics and counting or tracking the packets and bytes per flow.

Tech Tip

NetFlow key fields uniquely determine a flow.

NetFlow non-key fields contain additional information for each flow and are stored along with key field information.

Figure 1 - TNF cache



IPv4 Source	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132
IPv4 Dest	10.4.48.144	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132	10.5.68.20
Transport Source	54189	80	53851	80
Transport Dest	20	53839	80	53836
Interface Input	Tu3	Po1	Tu3	Po1
IP ToS	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
IP Protocol	6	6	6	6
IP Source AS	65402	0	65402	0
IP Dest AS	0	65402	0	65402
IPv4 Next Hop IP	10.4.32.9	10.4.32.161	10.4.32.9	10.4.32.161
IPv4 Source Mask	/21	/0	/21	/0
IPv4 Dest Mask	/20	/21	/0	/21
TCP Flags	0x13	0x1A	0x1A	0x1A
Interface Output	Po1	Tu1	Po1	Tu1
Bytes (counter)	372	390	699	980
Packets (counter)	9	4	7	8
Timestamp First	09:10:24.059	09:10:52.123	09:10:52.123	09:10:52.123
Timestamp Last	09:10:56.730	09:10:52.219	09:10:52.219	09:10:52.443

Originally, TNF used ingress and egress NetFlow accounting features, which are now considered legacy. NetFlow-enabled devices continue to provide backward compatibility with these accounting features implemented within a new configuration framework. These are detailed in the following sections.

Flexible NetFlow (FNF)

Flexible NetFlow (FNF), unlike TNF, allows you to customize and focus on specific network information. You can use a subset or superset of the traditional seven key fields to define a flow. FNF also has multiple additional fields (both key and non-key). This permits an organization to target more specific information so that the total amount of information and the number of flows being exported is reduced, allowing enhanced scalability and aggregation.

The available key fields are listed in Table 1. The key fields can also be used as non-key fields if desired.

Table 1 - All FNF Key Fields

Key field type	Key field value
application	name
datalink	dot1q vlan input dot1q vlan output dot1q mac destination address input dot1q mac destination address output dot1q mac source address input dot1q mac source address output
flow	direction sampler
interface	input output
IPv4	destination address destination mask destination prefix dscp fragmentationflags fragmentation offset header-length id length header length payload length total option map precedence protocol section header size [value] section payload size [value] source address source mask source prefix tos total-length ttl version
routing	destination as destination traffic-index forwarding-status is-multicast multicast replication-factor next-hop address source as source traffic-index vrf input
transport	destination-port icmp code icmp type igmp type source-port tcp acknowledgement-number tcp destination-port tcp flags tcp header-length tcp sequence-number tcp source-port tcp urgent-pointer tcp window-size udp destination-port udp message-length udp source-port

The non-key fields that can be collected for each unique flow are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 - Additional Non-key fields

Non-key field type	Non-key field value
counter	bytes packets
timestamp	sys-uptime first sys-uptime last
IPv4	total-length maximum total-length minimum ttl maximum ttl minimum

Migration From TNF to FNF

The introduction of FNF support on network devices requires a new method of configuration for the additional capabilities. You can also use this new configuration CLI to configure legacy TNF, making the original configuration CLI (now referred to as classic CLI) unnecessary.

FNF includes several predefined records that you can use to start monitoring traffic in your network. The predefined records ensure backward compatibility with NetFlow collector configurations that may not include FNF support. They have a unique combination of key and non-key fields that are backward compatible with legacy TNF configurations.

The predefined record **netflow ipv4 original input** used in our deployment is functionally equivalent to the original TNF ingress and egress NetFlow accounting features that predate the usage of flow records. A comparison between the classic and new configuration methods follows.

Traditional NetFlow—Classic CLI

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip flow [ingress|egress]
!
ip flow-export destination 10.4.48.171 2055
ip flow-export source Loopback0
ip flow-export version 9
ip flow-cache timeout active 1
ip flow-cache timeout inactive 15
```

The new configuration CLI example uses the predefined **record ipv4 original-input,** which includes the TNF key and non-key fields listed in Figure 1.

This example should be used to migrate legacy-TNF deployments to the new CLI without changing device behavior.

Tech Tip

The predefined flow record is supported only on Cisco Aggregation Services Router 1000 (ASR1000) and Cisco Integrated Services Routers Generation 2 (ISR-G2).

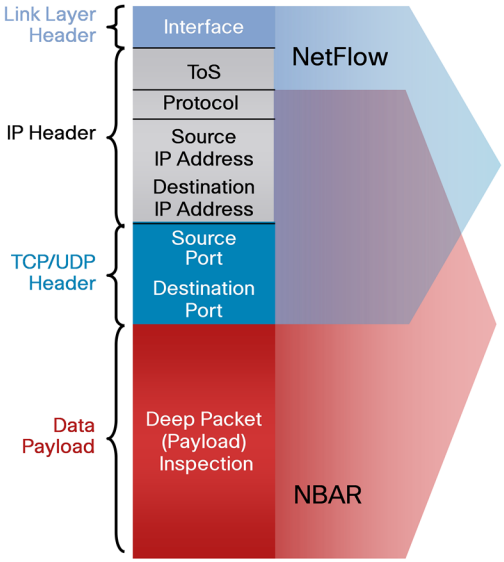
Traditional NetFlow—New Configuration CLI

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip flow monitor Monitor-NF [input|output]
!
flow exporter Export-NF-1
 destination 10.4.48.171
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 2055
 export-protocol netflow-v9
 !
flow monitor Monitor-NF
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
 exporter Export-NF-1
 cache timeout active 1
 cache timeout inactive 15
```

Network-Based Application Recognition (NBAR)

Network-based application recognition (NBAR) is an intelligent classification engine in Cisco IOS software that can recognize a wide variety of applications, including web-based and client/server applications. NBAR uses deep packet inspection to look within the transport layer payload to determine the associated application, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - NetFlow and NBAR integration



NetFlow

- Monitors data in Layers 2 thru 4
- Determines applications by port
- Utilizes a seven-tuple for flow
- Flow information who, what, when, where

NBAR

- Examines data from Layers 3 thru 7
- Utilizes Layers 3 and 4 plus packet inspection for classification
- Stateful inspection of dynamic-port traffic
- Packet and byte counts

NBAR can classify applications that use:

- Statically assigned Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port numbers.
- Non-UDP and non-TCP IP protocols.
- Dynamically assigned TCP and UCP port numbers negotiated during connection establishment; stateful inspection is required for classification of applications and protocols. This is the ability to discover data connections that will be classified, by passing the control connections over the data connection port where assignments are made.
- Sub-port classification; classification of HTTP (URLs, mime or host names) and Citrix applications Independent Computing Architecture (ICA) traffic, based on published application name.
- Classification based on deep-packet inspection and multiple application-specific attributes. Real-time transport protocol (RTP) payload classification is based on this algorithm, in which the packet is classified as RTP, based on multiple attributes in the RTP header.

FNF integrates seamlessly with NBAR and can gather data by using **application name** as either a key field or non-key field within a FNF flow record. The application identification provided by NBAR is more effective than using the TCP/UDP well-known-port mapping.

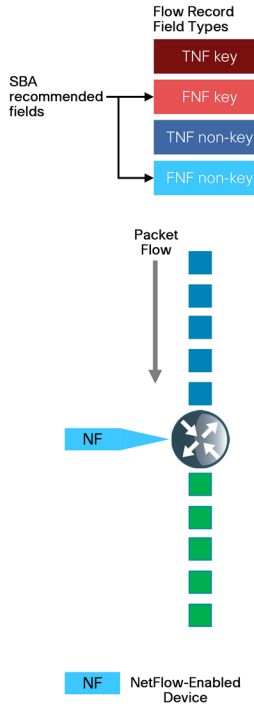
Tech Tip

Application identification with NBAR is one of the key reasons to make the migration from TNF to FNF.

Note that Cisco ASR1000 does not currently support NBAR on port-channel interfaces.

The Cisco SBA implementation of FNF selects additional fields that provide improved application visibility within the deployed architecture. These additional fields are listed in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - FNF cache



NetFlow Cache				
IPv4 Source	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132
IPv4 Dest	10.4.48.144	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132	10.5.68.20
Transport Source	54189	80	53851	80
Transport Dest	20	53839	80	53836
Interface Input	Tu3	Po1	Tu3	Po1
Flow Direction	Input	Input	Input	Input
IP ToS	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
IP Protocol	6	6	6	6
Application Name	ftp-data	http	http	http
IP Source AS	65402	0	65402	0
IP Dest AS	0	65402	0	65402
IPv4 Next Hop IP	10.4.32.9	10.4.32.161	10.4.32.9	10.4.32.161
IPv4 ID	48556	3981	21400	14668
IPv4 Source Prefix	10.5.64.0	0.0.0.0	10.5.64.0	0.0.0.0
IPv4 Source Mask	/21	/0	/21	/0
IPv4 Dest Mask	/20	/21	/0	/21
TCP Flags	0x13	0x1A	0x1A	0x1A
Interface Output	Po1	Tu1	Po1	Tu1
Bytes (counter)	372	390	699	980
Packets (counter)	9	4	7	8
Timestamp First	09:10:24.059	09:10:52.123	09:10:52.123	09:10:52.123
Timestamp Last	09:10:56.730	09:10:52.219	09:10:52.219	09:10:52.443
IP DSCP	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

NetFlow Interaction with Encryption

When configuring NetFlow, it is useful to understand how Cisco IOS processes traffic when transmitting and receiving network traffic on an interface. This is best shown as an ordered list, as illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4 - IOS order of operations

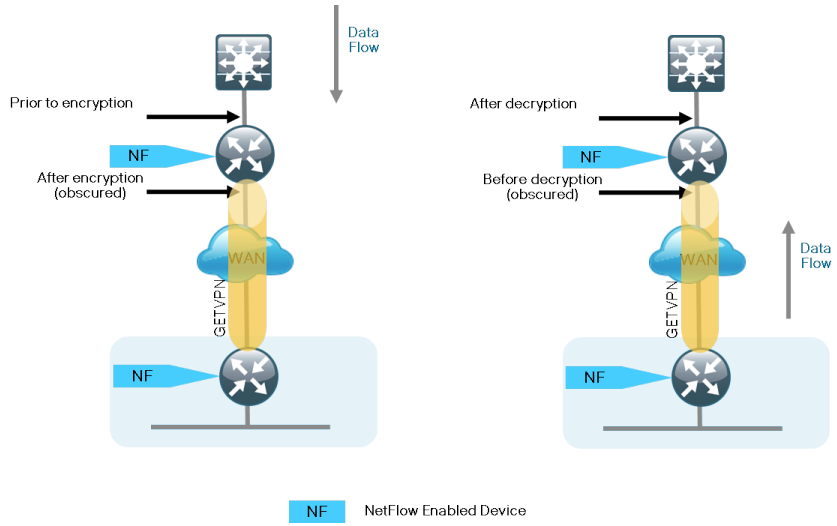
Ingress Features	Egress Features
1. Virtual Reassembly	1. Output IOS IPS Inspection
2. IP Traffic Export	2. Output WCCP Redirect
3. QoS Policy Propagation through BGP (QPPB)	3. NM-CIDS
4. Ingress Flexible NetFlow (FNF)	4. NAT Inside-to-Outside or NAT Enable
5. Network Based Application Recognition (NBAR)	5. Network Based Application Recognition (NBAR)
6. Input QoS Classification	6. BGP Policy Accounting
7. Ingress NetFlow (TNF)	7. Lawful Intercept
8. Lawful Intercept	8. Check crypto map ACL and mark for encryption
9. IOS IPS Inspection (inbound)	9. Output QoS Classification
10. Input Stateful Packet Inspection (IOS FW)	10. Output ACL check (if not marked for encryption)
11. Check reverse crypto map ACL	11. Crypto output ACL check (if marked for encryption)
12. Input ACL (unless existing NetFlow record was found)	12. Output Flexible Packet Matching (FPM)
13. Input Flexible Packet Matching (FPM)	13. DoS Tracker
14. IPsec Decryption (if encrypted)	14. Output Stateful Packet Inspection (IOS FW)
15. Crypto inbound ACL check (if packet had been encrypted)	15. TCP Intercept
16. Unicast RPF check	16. Output QoS Marking
17. Input QoS Marking	17. Output Policing (CAR)
18. Input Policing (CAR)	18. Output MAC/Precedence Accounting
19. Input MAC/Precedence Accounting	19. IPsec Encryption
20. Nat Outside-to-Inside	20. Output ACL check (if encrypted)
21. Policy Routing	21. Egress NetFlow (TNF)
22. Input WCCP Redirect	22. Egress Flexible NetFlow (FNF)
	23. Egress RITE
	24. Output Queueing (CBWGQ, LLQ, WRED)

Based on the order of operations, to classify traffic properly NetFlow must monitor prior-to-encryption when transmitting and after-decryption when receiving. Otherwise, the actual protocols in use remain obscured and all traffic appears as IPSec with no other details available. Encrypted traffic from the WAN is properly classified by NetFlow with an outbound monitor on a corresponding LAN interface. Similarly, traffic bound for the WAN is properly classified by NetFlow with an inbound monitor on a corresponding LAN interface. This is illustrated in Figure 5.

Tech Tip

The Cisco ASR1000 router is unable to classify data using NBAR when using a port-channel interface that connects to the LAN distribution layer and GETVPN encryption on its WAN interface.

Figure 5 - Encryption and NetFlow



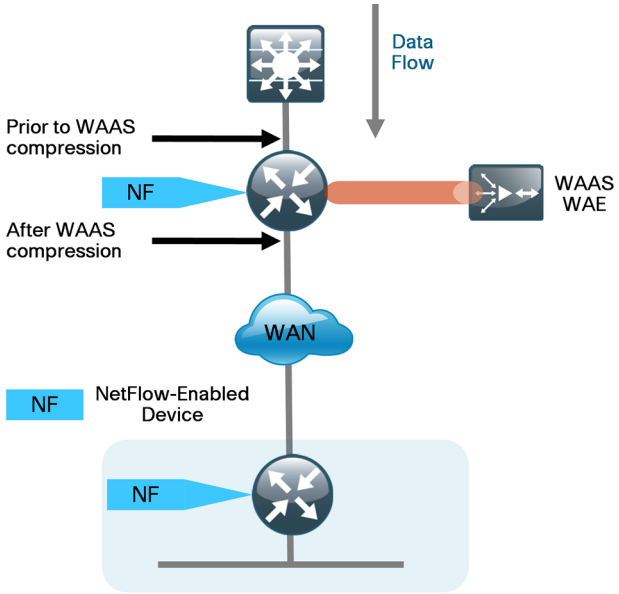
NetFlow Interaction with Application Optimization

The Cisco SBA architecture includes application optimization using Cisco Wide Area Application Services (WAAS) to accelerate and optimize data over a WAN network. Full deployment details are available in the *Cisco SBA—Borderless Networks Application Optimization Deployment Guide*.

You can configure NetFlow so that information can be gathered at multiple points along the path between a source and destination. When you use application optimization, the interface you select to monitor and the direction being monitored affect the data cached by the network device. The topology in Figure 6 illustrates the potential complexity.

You can monitor traffic bound for a remote site across the WAN in two places. The flows cached inbound on the LAN-facing interface reflect uncompressed data before being optimized by Cisco WAAS. The same flows when cached outbound on the WAN-facing interface reflect compressed data that has been optimized by Cisco WAAS.

Figure 6 - Application optimization and NetFlow



The Cisco SBA recommendation for NetFlow with application optimization is to configure inbound and outbound flow monitoring on both the LAN-facing and WAN-facing interfaces. This ensures that all of the flow information is captured. The flow data that is collected on the LAN-facing interfaces provides an accurate view of the applications in use and their true network usage. The flow data that is collected on the WAN-facing interfaces accurately reflects the amount of network traffic that is transmitted and received to and from the WAN.

Tech Tip

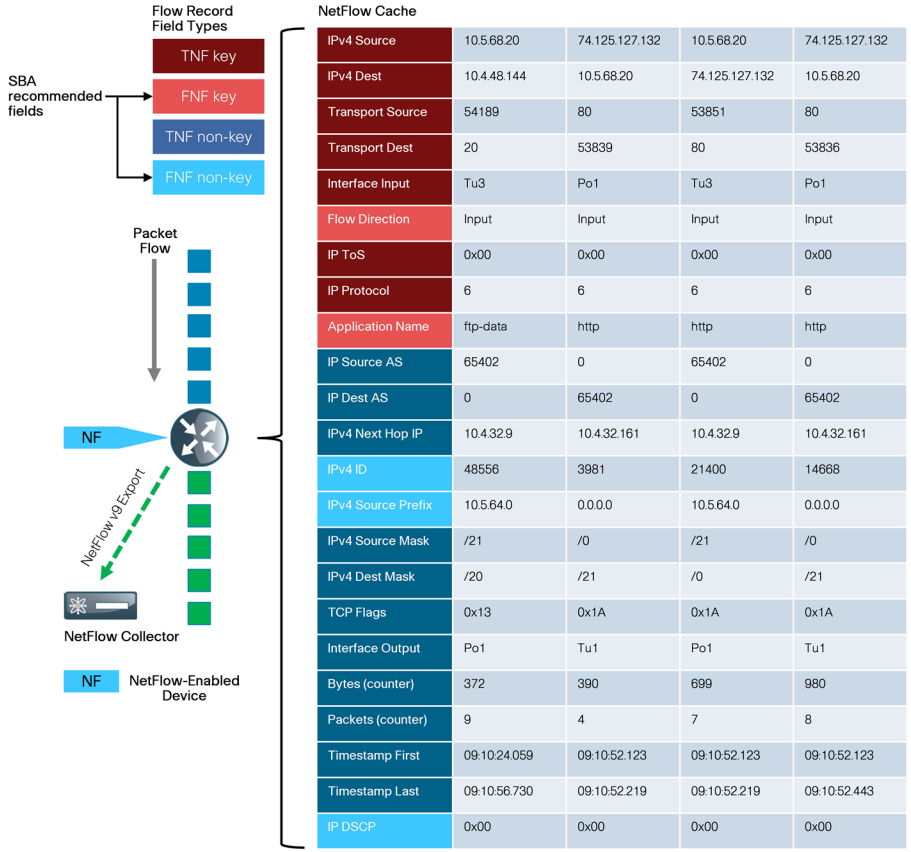
It is necessary to filter data during analysis depending on whether a LAN-facing or WAN-facing analysis is required.

Monitoring

The NetFlow data can be viewed directly from the NetFlow-enabled device through the use of CLI show commands, but this method is somewhat cumbersome and it is difficult to correlate the data across multiple devices.

The flow details are exported to an external device running a flow collector service, as shown in Figure 7. The cached flow data is sent periodically, based upon configurable timers. The collector is capable of storing an extensive history of flow information that was switched within the NetFlow device. NetFlow is very efficient; the amount of export data is only a small percentage of the actual traffic in the router or switch. NetFlow accounts for every packet (when in non-sampled mode) and provides a highly condensed and detailed view of all network traffic that entered the router or switch. The NetFlow collector should be located in the server room or data center.

Figure 7 - NetFlow export to collector



IPv4 Source	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132
IPv4 Dest	10.4.48.144	10.5.68.20	74.125.127.132	10.5.68.20
Transport Source	54189	80	53851	80
Transport Dest	20	53839	80	53836
Interface Input	Tu3	Po1	Tu3	Po1
Flow Direction	Input	Input	Input	Input
IP ToS	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
IP Protocol	6	6	6	6
Application Name	ftp-data	http	http	http
IP Source AS	65402	0	65402	0
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IPv4 ID	48556	3981	21400	14668
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IPv4 Source Mask	/21	/0	/21	/0
IPv4 Dest Mask	/20	/21	/0	/21
TCP Flags	0x13	0x1A	0x1A	0x1A
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Timestamp Last	09:10:56.730	09:10:52.219	09:10:52.219	09:10:52.443
IP DSCP	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

The most effective to way to view NetFlow data is through a dedicated analysis application, which is typically paired with the flow-collector service. The various applications are typically focused on traffic analysis, security (anomaly detection and denial of service), or billing. TNF-monitoring applications expect a standard set of fields to be exported. Each specific FNF-monitoring application will likely have a custom set of NetFlow attributes and a particular export format that must be configured on the NetFlow-enabled device before data can be sent to the collector.

The requirements for implementing FNF are highly dependent on which collector/analysis application you are using. In the Deployment Details section of this guide, example deployment guidance is provided for both TNF and FNF for the following applications.

Traditional NetFlow only:

- SolarWinds Orion NetFlow Traffic Analyzer (NTA)

Flexible NetFlow:

- ActionPacked! LiveAction
- Lancope StealthWatch
- Plixer Scrutinizer
- SevOne Network Management System (NMS)

This guide uses these applications for the following reasons:

- Significant usage within a typical Cisco SBA organization
- Dedicated focus on NetFlow analysis
- Ease of use
- Industry leadership with FNF support

This guide focuses on configuring TNF and FNF within a network topology supported by Cisco SBA and enables NetFlow on all devices that support FNF and NBAR with the tested hardware and software combinations. This includes the headquarters' WAN router and the remote-site routers.

Deployment Details

Cisco routers support two NetFlow configuration methods: a newer method, which is required for FNF deployments, and an older method, which is limited to TNF deployments only. This guide focuses on the newer method, which you can use to support both FNF and TNF deployment.

FNF and TNF are enabled on the WAN routers used in Cisco SBA architecture. The WAN aggregation routers should monitor both the LAN-facing and WAN-facing interfaces, with the exception of port-channel interfaces on the Cisco ASR1000 series, as shown in Figure 8. Remote-site routers should monitor WAN-facing interfaces and either access-layer or distribution-layer-facing interfaces, as shown in Figure 9. The specific data fields collected and the appropriate timer values used on the NetFlow-enabled devices are documented in the following procedures.

Figure 8 - Where to monitor NetFlow—WAN aggregation

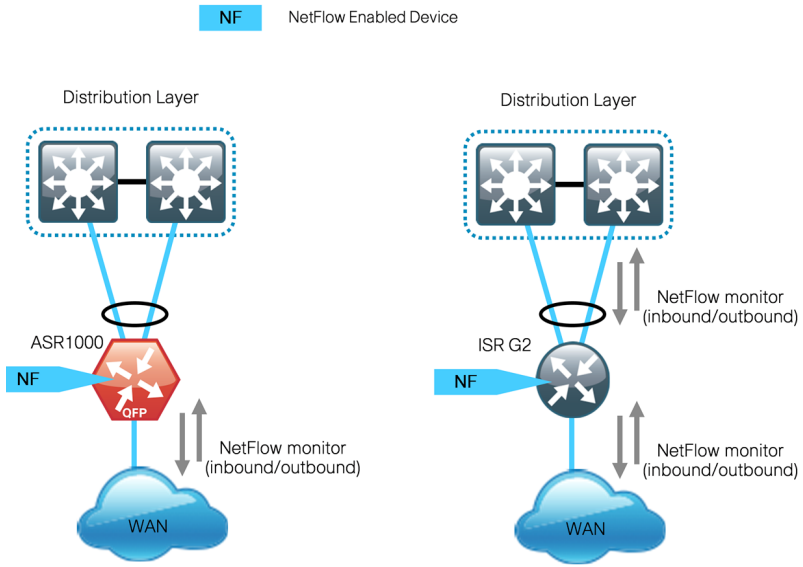
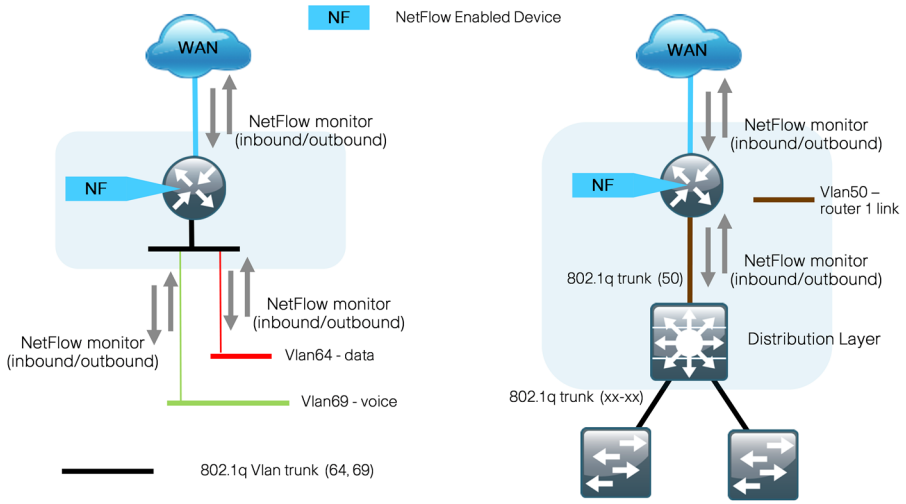


Figure 9 - Where to monitor NetFlow—WAN remote sites



The following process must be completed to enable NetFlow data collection and optional data export.

- Create an FNF flow record or select a built-in flow record to use with TNF.
- Create a flow exporter for each external NetFlow collector.
- Create a flow monitor and associate it with either a custom or built-in flow record. You must also assign one or more flow exporters if you want the data to be analyzed on an external collector.
- Assign the flow monitor to interfaces on the network device.

The procedures that follow include best practice recommendations for which key fields and non-key fields need to be collected to allow for effective application monitoring on your network. This guide includes two sets of examples within the procedures. These examples illustrate how to integrate with NetFlow collectors that support only TNF, as well as NetFlow collectors that support FNF.

Process

Configuring a Device to Export NetFlow Information

1. Create flexible NetFlow flow record
2. Create flow exporter
3. Create a flow monitor
4. Apply flow monitor to WAN and LAN

Procedure 1 Create flexible NetFlow flow record

Flexible NetFlow (FNF) requires the explicit configuration of a flow record that consists of both key fields and non-key fields. This procedure provides guidance on how to configure a user-defined flow record that includes all of the TNF fields (key and non-key) as well as additional FNF fields (key and non-key). The resulting flow record includes the full subset of TNF fields used in classic NetFlow deployments.

Step 1: Specify key fields. This determines unique flow. Be sure to include a separate match statement for each key field.

Tech Tip

It is recommended that you use the TNF key fields, listed in Table 3, and the additional FNF key fields, listed in Table 2.

```
flow record [record name]
 description [record description]
 match [key field type] [key field value]
```

Table 3 - Recommended TNF key fields (TNF and FNF)

Key field type	Key field value
ipv4	tos protocol source address destination address
transport	source port destination port
interface	input
flow	sampler

Table 4 - Recommended additional FNF key fields (FNF only)

Key field type	Key field value	Comments
flow	direction	Allows for ingress/egress flow collection on same interface
application	name	Enables collection of NBAR information for each flow

Tech Tip

Cisco ASR1000 does not currently support NBAR on port-channel interfaces, and when using **application name** as a key-field in a flow record, you cannot apply the flow monitor to port-channel interfaces on this platform.

Step 2: Specify non-key fields to be collected for each unique flow. Be sure to include a separate collect statement for each non-key field.

Flexible NetFlow allows for the use of additional user specified non-key fields. It is recommended that you use the additional TNF non-key fields listed in Table 5, and the additional FNF non-key fields listed in Table 4.

```
flow record [record name]
 collect [non-key field type] [non-key field value]
```

Table 5 - Recommended TNF non-key fields (TNF and FNF)

Non-key field type	Non-key field value
routing	source as destination as next-hop address ipv4
ipv4	source mask destination mask
transport	tcp flags
Interface	output
counter	bytes packets
timestamp	sys-uptime first sys-uptime last

Table 6 - Recommended additional FNF non-key fields (FNF only)

Non-key field type	Key field value	Comments
ipv4	dscp id source prefix source mask	Additional IPv4 information for each flow

Example

```
flow record Record-FNF
 description Flexible NetFlow with NBAR Flow Record
 match ipv4 tos
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 match interface input
 match flow direction
 match application name
 collect routing source as
 collect routing destination as
 collect routing next-hop address ipv4
 collect ipv4 dscp
 collect ipv4 id
 collect ipv4 source prefix
 collect ipv4 source mask
 collect ipv4 destination mask
 collect transport tcp flags
 collect interface output
 collect counter bytes
 collect counter packets
 collect timestamp sys-uptime first
 collect timestamp sys-uptime last
```

Procedure 2 Create flow exporter

Step 1: The NetFlow data that is stored in the cache of the network device can be more effectively analyzed when exported to an external collector.

Creating a flow exporter is only required when exporting data to an external collector. This procedure may be skipped if data is analyzed only on the network device.

Reader Tip

Most external collectors use SNMP to retrieve the interface table from the network device. Ensure that you have completed the relevant SNMP procedures for your platform.

WAN router procedures are listed in the *Cisco SBA—Borderless Networks MPLS WAN Deployment Guide*, *Layer 2 WAN Deployment Guide*, or *VPN WAN Deployment Guide*.

Step 2: Different NetFlow collector applications support different export version formats (v5 and v9) and expect to receive the exported data on a particular UDP or TCP port. In this deployment, the collector applications used for testing use the parameters designated in Table 7.

Table 7 - Tested NetFlow collector parameters

Vendor	Application	Version	Capability	Export protocol	Destination port
ActionPacked!	LiveAction	2.42	Flexible NetFlow	netflow-v9	UDP 2055
Cisco	Prime Assurance Manager	1.1	Flexible NetFlow	netflow-v9	UDP 9991
Plixer	Scrutinizer	9.01	Flexible NetFlow	netflow-v9	UDP 2055
SevOne	Network Management System	4.1.3.74	Flexible NetFlow	netflow-v9	UDP 9996
SolarWinds	NetFlow Traffic Analyzer	3.9.0	Traditional NetFlow	netflow-v9	UDP 2055

Step 3: Configure a basic flow exporter.

```
flow exporter [exporter name]
 description [exporter description]
 destination [NetFlow collector IP address]
 source Loopback0
 transport [UDP or TCP] [port number]
 export-protocol [export protocol]
```

Step 4: If you are exporting FNF records in NetFlow v9 format, export the interface table for FNF.

```
flow exporter [exporter name]
 option interface-table
```

Step 5: If you are using an NBAR flow record, export the NBAR application table.

```
flow exporter [exporter name]
 option application-table
```

Step 6: If you are using the Cisco ISR-G2 series routers, enable **output-features**. Otherwise, NetFlow traffic that originates from a WAN remote-site router will not be encrypted or tagged using QoS.

```
flow exporter [exporter name]
 output-features
```

Example (FNF with Plixer)

```
flow exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.171
 source Loopback0
 output-features    ! this command is not required on ASR1000
routers
 transport udp 2055
 export-protocol netflow-v9
 option interface-table
 option application-table
```

Example (TNF with SolarWinds)

```
flow exporter Export-TNF-Solarwinds
 description TNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.173
 output-features    ! this command is not required on ASR1000
routers
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 2055
 export-protocol netflow-v9
```

Procedure 3 Create a flow monitor

The network device must be configured to monitor the flows through the device on a per-interface basis. The flow monitor must include a flow record and optionally one or more flow exporters if data is to be collected and analyzed. After the flow monitor is created, it is applied to device interfaces. The flow monitor stores flow information in a cache and the timer values for this cache are modified within the flow monitor configuration. It is recommended that you set the timeout active timer to 60 seconds, which exports flow data on existing long-lived flows.

Step 1: Create the flow monitor, and then set the cache timers.

```
flow monitor [monitor name]
 description [monitor description]
 cache timeout active 60
```

Step 2: Associate the flow record to the flow monitor. You can use either a custom or a built-in flow record.

```
flow monitor [monitor name]
 record [record name]
```

Step 3: If you are using an external NetFlow collector, associate the exporters to the flow monitor. If you are using multiple exporters, add additional lines.

```
flow monitor [monitor name]
 exporter [exporter name]
```

Example (FNF with Plixer)

```
flow monitor Monitor-FNF
 description FNF/NBAR Application Traffic Analysis
 record Record-FNF
 exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 cache timeout active 60
```

Example (TNF using a predefined record with SolarWinds)

Tech Tip

netflow ipv4 original-input is a predefined built-in record that emulates the classic CLI for TNF.

```
flow monitor Monitor-TNF
 description TNF Traffic Analysis
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
 exporter Export-TNF-Solarwinds
 cache timeout active 60
```

Procedure 4 Apply flow monitor to WAN and LAN

A best practice for NetFlow is to monitor all inbound and outbound traffic to the network device. This method covers all traffic regardless of encryption or application optimization.

Tech Tip

Be sure to apply the flow monitor to all device interfaces.

The Cisco ASR1000 series routers do not currently support NBAR on port-channel interfaces.

Step 1: Apply the flow monitor to the device interface.

```
interface [name]
 ip flow monitor [monitor name] input
 ip flow monitor [monitor name] output
```

Example - FNF

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 description MPLS WAN Uplink
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
interface GigabitEthernet0/2.64
 description Wired Data
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
```

Example - TNF

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 description MPLS WAN Uplink
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
interface GigabitEthernet0/2.64
 description Wired Data
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
```

Process

Monitoring NetFlow Data

1. View raw flow data unfiltered
2. Filter and view flow data
3. Review reports from NetFlow collectors

The data stored in the cache of the network device can be viewed in a number of different ways to address common-use cases. These methods are covered briefly to provide examples of how to access the flow data.

Procedure 1 View raw flow data unfiltered

The simplest method to view the NetFlow cache is via the following command, which provides a summary of the cache status followed by a series of individual cache entries.

Step 1: Display the NetFlow cache.

```
show flow monitor [monitor name] cache
```

Example

```
Router#show flow monitor Monitor-FNF cache
  Cache type:                               Normal
  Cache size:                                 4096
  Current entries:                              55
  High Watermark:                             4096
  Flows added:                             2188410
  Flows aged:                              2188355
    - Active timeout      (    60 secs)     153722
    - Inactive timeout    (    15 secs)    1984047
```

```
    - Event aged                              0
    - Watermark aged                      37846
    - Emergency aged                      12740
IPV4 SOURCE ADDRESS:        10.11.4.10
IPV4 DESTINATION ADDRESS:   172.16.50.80
TRNS SOURCE PORT:           52790
TRNS DESTINATION PORT:      80
INTERFACE INPUT:            Po1.64
FLOW DIRECTION:             Input
IP TOS:                     0x00
IP PROTOCOL:                6
APPLICATION NAME:           nbar http
ipv4 next hop address:      192.168.6.134
ipv4 id:                    355
ipv4 source prefix:         10.11.4.0
ipv4 source mask:           /24
ipv4 destination mask:      /0
tcp flags:                  0x18
interface output:           Gi0/0
counter bytes:              2834
counter packets:            38
timestamp first:            14:30:03.102
timestamp last:             14:30:03.734
ip dscp:                    0x00
```

Procedure 2 Filter and view flow data

(Optional)

If you know specific fields, such as the source or destination IP-address or the TCP/UDP port number, then you can search the cache for exact matches, or use regular expressions for broader match criteria.

Step 1: Display the filtered NetFlow cache.

```
show flow monitor [monitor name] cache filter [filter parameters]
```

Table 8 - NetFlow cache filter parameters

Field type	Available parameters
application	name [value]
counter	bytes [value] flows [value] packets [value]
flow	direction input direction output
interface	input [interface type][number] output [interface type][number]
IPv4	destination address [value] destination mask [value] dscp [value] id [value] protocol [value] source address [value] source mask [value] tos [value]
routing	next-hop address ipv4 [value]
timestamp	sys-uptime first [value] sys-uptime last [value]
transport	destination-port [value] source-port [value] tcp flags [value]

Example

The following command shows how to verify that RTP streams have the proper QoS differentiated-services code point (DSCP) settings.

Tech Tip

Interactive video is configured to use DSCP cs4 and af41.

cs4 = 0x20
af41 = 0x22

```
Router#show flow monitor Monitor-FNF cache filter application
name regexp rtp
    IPV4 SOURCE ADDRESS:       10.11.4.40
    IPV4 DESTINATION ADDRESS:  10.10.48.27
    TRNS SOURCE PORT:          2454
    TRNS DESTINATION PORT:     51124
    INTERFACE INPUT:           Gi0/0
    FLOW DIRECTION:            Input
    IP TOS:                    0x88
    IP PROTOCOL:               17
    APPLICATION NAME:          nbar rtp
    ipv4 next hop address:     10.10.32.1
    ipv4 id:                   0
    ipv4 source prefix:        10.11.0.0
    ipv4 source mask:          /16
    ipv4 destination mask:     /24
    tcp flags:                 0x00
    interface output:          Po32
    counter bytes:             875384
    counter packets:           2391
    timestamp first:           15:32:52.027
    timestamp last:            15:33:39.827
    ip dscp:                   0x22
```

Step 2: Sort and format flow data.

The same fields that are available for searching the NetFlow cache are also available as simple sort fields. You can select any parameter from Table 9 and sort from either highest to lowest or lowest to highest. Additionally, you can format the command output in multiple ways, as listed in Table 8, with the table output being most suitable for determining top traffic sources or destinations.

```
show flow monitor [monitor name] cache sort [filter
parameters]
```

Table 9 - NetFlow cache sort parameters

Field type	Available parameters
application	name
counter	bytes flows packets
flow	direction input direction output
highest (default)	—
interface	input [interface type][number] output [interface type][number]
IPv4	destination address [value] destination mask [value] dscp [value] id [value] protocol [value] source address [value] source mask [value] tos [value]
lowest	—
routing	next-hop address ipv4 [value]
timestamp	sys-uptime first [value] sys-uptime last [value]
transport	destination-port [value] source-port [value] tcp flags [value]

Table 10 - NetFlow cache output formats

Format type	Available parameters
csv	Suitable for cut/paste export
record (default)	Best for viewing individual cache entries
table	Suitable for on-screen display (requires 316 character width)

Example

The following command shows how to view the cache sorted by **counter bytes** and formatted as a table for on-screen viewing.

```
Router#show flow monitor Monitor-FNF cache sort  counter bytes
format table
```

The following is partial output from the **show flow monitor** command. For an example of the full output, see Appendix B.

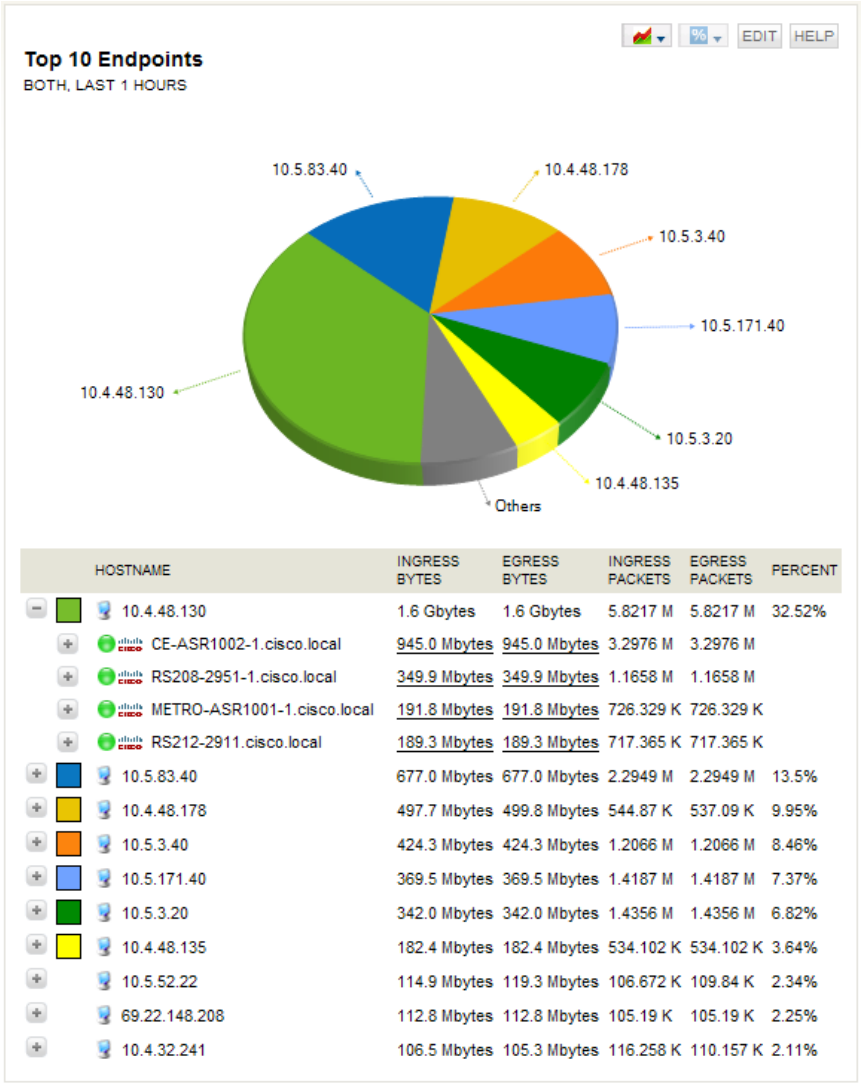
```
Router#show flow monitor Monitor-FNF cache sort counter bytes
format table
Processed 57 flows
Aggregated to 57 flows
Showing the top 20 flows

IPV4 SRC ADDR    IPV4 DST ADDR    TRNS SRC PORT  TRNS DST PORT...
===============  ===============  =============  =============...
10.10.48.27      10.11.4.40             51128           2456...
10.11.4.40       10.10.48.27             2456          51128...
10.10.48.27      10.11.4.40             51124           2454...
10.11.4.40       10.10.48.27             2454          51124...
10.11.4.40       10.10.48.27             2457          51129...
.                .                          .              .
.                .                          .              .
.                .                          .              .
```

Procedure 3 Review reports from NetFlow collectors

This procedure highlights the types of reports that are available from Plixer Scrutinizer and SolarWinds NTA.

One key advantage of using an external collector is the ability to aggregate the information collected across multiple network devices. A good collector provides the ability to view data collected from a particular device and interface, as well as correlate data collected across multiple devices and interfaces across the network.

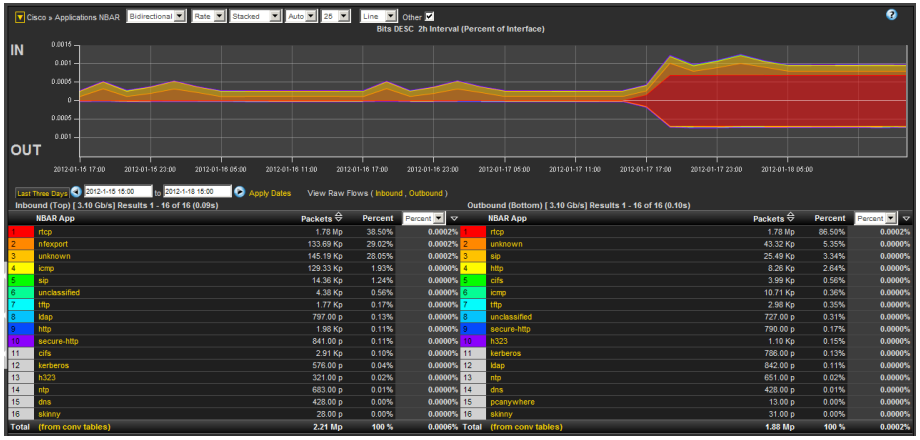
Figure 10 - SolarWinds NTA endpoint summary



HOSTNAME	INGRESS BYTES	EGRESS BYTES	INGRESS PACKETS	EGRESS PACKETS	PERCENT
10.4.48.130	1.6 Gbytes	1.6 Gbytes	5.8217 M	5.8217 M	32.52%
CE-ASR1002-1.cisco.local	945.0 Mbytes	945.0 Mbytes	3.2976 M	3.2976 M	
RS208-2951-1.cisco.local	349.9 Mbytes	349.9 Mbytes	1.1658 M	1.1658 M	
METRO-ASR1001-1.cisco.local	191.8 Mbytes	191.8 Mbytes	726.329 K	726.329 K	
RS212-2911.cisco.local	189.3 Mbytes	189.3 Mbytes	717.365 K	717.365 K	
10.5.83.40	677.0 Mbytes	677.0 Mbytes	2.2949 M	2.2949 M	13.5%
10.4.48.178	497.7 Mbytes	499.8 Mbytes	544.87 K	537.09 K	9.95%
10.5.3.40	424.3 Mbytes	424.3 Mbytes	1.2066 M	1.2066 M	8.46%
10.5.171.40	369.5 Mbytes	369.5 Mbytes	1.4187 M	1.4187 M	7.37%
10.5.3.20	342.0 Mbytes	342.0 Mbytes	1.4356 M	1.4356 M	6.82%
10.4.48.135	182.4 Mbytes	182.4 Mbytes	534.102 K	534.102 K	3.64%
10.5.52.22	114.9 Mbytes	119.3 Mbytes	106.672 K	109.84 K	2.34%
69.22.148.208	112.8 Mbytes	112.8 Mbytes	105.19 K	105.19 K	2.25%
10.4.32.241	106.5 Mbytes	105.3 Mbytes	116.258 K	110.157 K	2.11%

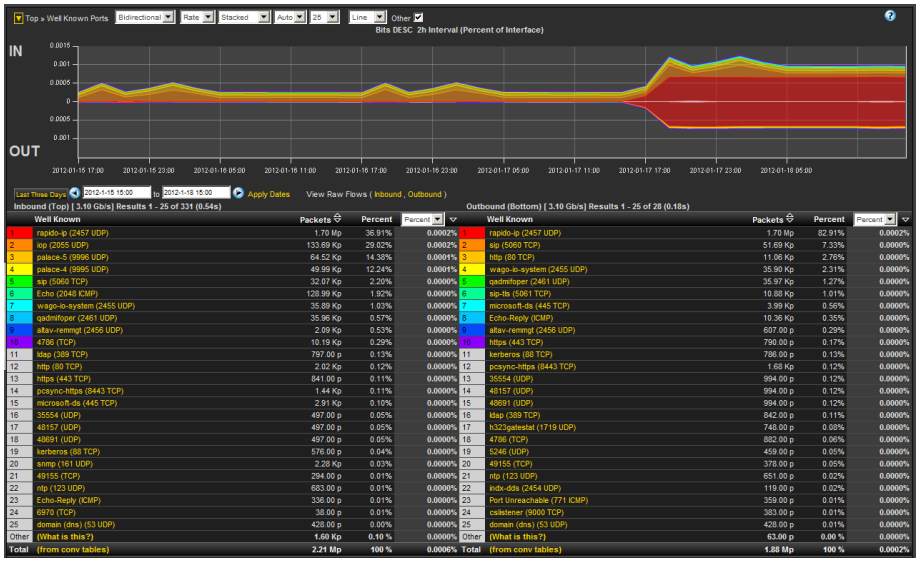
The NetFlow data, cached locally on the network device, is relatively short lived, and is typically aged-out by new flows within minutes. An external collector is essential to maintain a long-term view of the traffic patterns on a network. The applications in use are most accurately determined by using FNF and NBAR.

Figure 11 - Plixer Scrutinizer—applications NBAR report (72-hour timespan)



To fully illustrate the value of NBAR to identify applications requires a comparison, because TNF can only identify applications through the use of either TCP or UDP well-known port (WKP). Since Plixer supports FNF and NBAR, as well as TNF, you can generate the same report by using WKP.

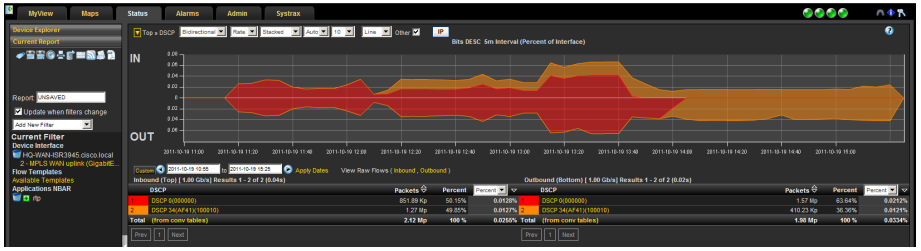
Figure 12 - Plixer Scrutinizer WKP report (72-hour timespan)



The primary difference is that, today, many applications, including video conferencing, tend to use a broad range of TCP or UDP ports that are dynamically chosen within a large, known range. Various WKPs may fall within these ranges, and without additional application awareness provided by NBAR, the NetFlow collectors identify the applications incorrectly.

NetFlow is well-suited for identifying, isolating, and correcting network problems, especially configuration problems that might manifest across multiple devices, such as a misconfigured QoS policy. You can generate a report that filters down to an individual conversation between two endpoints that should be tagged bi-directionally with a specific DSCP value, such as an RTP video stream. If any intermediate devices along the path between the endpoints do not consistently show the data to be properly tagged, then there is likely to be a misconfigured device.

Figure 13 - Plixer Scrutinizer DSCP report (before/after resolving QoS trust boundary)



The report shown in Figure 13 was generated by selecting a DSCP report for a headquarters' WAN router and filtered to show only RTP traffic. The report shows RTP incorrectly tagged with DSCP 0.

This issue was resolved by checking the QoS trust boundaries between LAN switches that connected the router to the video endpoints. After finding and correcting the problem, the report was regenerated to verify that the configuration change worked properly. The report now shows that RTP is properly tagged as AF41 (DSCP 34).

Appendix A: Product List

WAN Aggregation

Functional Area	Product Description	Part Numbers	Software
WAN-aggregation Router	Aggregation Services 1002 Router	ASR1002-5G-VPN/K9	IOS-XE 15.2(2)S Advanced Enterprise
	Aggregation Services 1001 Router	ASR1001-2.5G-VPNK9	
WAN-aggregation Router	Cisco 3945 Security Bundle w/SEC license PAK	CISCO3945-SEC/K9	15.1(4)M4 securityk9, datak9
	Cisco 3925 Security Bundle w/SEC license PAK	CISCO3925-SEC/K9	
	Data Paper PAK for Cisco 3900 series	SL-39-DATA-K9	

WAN Remote Site

Functional Area	Product Description	Part Numbers	Software
Modular WAN Remote-site Router	Cisco 3945 Voice Sec. Bundle, PVDM3-64, UC and SEC License PAK	C3945-VSEC/K9	15.1(4)M4 securityk9, datak9
	Cisco 3925 Voice Sec. Bundle, PVDM3-64, UC and SEC License PAK	C3925-VSEC/K9	
	Data Paper PAK for Cisco 3900 series	SL-39-DATA-K9	
Modular WAN Remote-site Router	Cisco 2951 Voice Sec. Bundle, PVDM3-32, UC and SEC License PAK	C2951-VSEC/K9	15.1(4)M4 securityk9, datak9
	Cisco 2921 Voice Sec. Bundle, PVDM3-32, UC and SEC License PAK	C2921-VSEC/K9	
	Cisco 2911 Voice Sec. Bundle, PVDM3-32, UC and SEC License PAK	C2911-VSEC/K9	
	Data Paper PAK for Cisco 2900 series	SL-29-DATA-K9	
Modular WAN Remote-site Router	1941 WAAS Express only Bundle	C1941-WAASX-SEC/K9	15.1(4)M4 securityk9, datak9
	Data Paper PAK for Cisco 1900 series	SL-19-DATA-K9	
Fixed WAN Remote-site Router	Cisco 881 SRST Ethernet Security Router with FXS FXO 802.11n FCC Compliant	C881SRST-K9	15.1(4)M4 securityk9, datak9

Appendix B: Full Show-Flow Monitor Output

The following is a full example of the output of the **show flow monitor** command.

```
HQ-WAN-ISR3945#show flow monitor Monitor-FNF-Basic cache sort counter bytes form table
Processed 57 flows
Aggregated to 57 flows
Showing the top 20 flows
```

IPV4 SRC ADDR	IPV4 DST ADDR	TRNS SRC PORT	TRNS DST PORT	INTF INPUT	FLOW DIRN	IP TOS	IP PROT	APP NAME	ipv4 next hop addr	ipv4 id	ipv4 src prefix	ipv4 src mask	ipv4 dst mask	tcp flags	intf output	bytes	pkts	time first	time last	ip dscp
10.10.48.27	10.11.4.40	51128	2456	Po32	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtp	192.168.6.130	0	10.10.48.0	/24	/16	0x00	Gi0/0	9295512	7407	11:50:25.751	11:51:20.119	0x22
10.11.4.40	10.10.48.27	2456	51128	Gi0/0	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtp	10.10.32.1	0	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x00	Po32	984272	816	11:51:14.731	11:51:20.103	0x22
10.10.48.27	10.11.4.40	51124	2454	Po32	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtp	192.168.6.130	0	10.10.48.0	/24	/16	0x00	Gi0/0	848448	2320	11:50:33.739	11:51:20.119	0x22
10.11.4.40	10.10.48.27	2454	51124	Gi0/0	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtp	10.10.32.1	0	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x00	Po32	336816	920	11:51:01.735	11:51:20.115	0x22
10.11.4.40	10.10.48.27	2457	51129	Gi0/0	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtcp	10.10.32.1	0	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x00	Po32	23280	193	11:51:01.811	11:51:20.111	0x22
10.10.48.27	10.11.4.40	51129	2457	Po32	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtcp	192.168.6.130	0	10.10.48.0	/24	/16	0x00	Gi0/0	8080	67	11:51:13.759	11:51:20.059	0x22
10.11.8.1	10.10.48.171	58822	2055	Gi0/0	Input	0x00	17	NBAR nfexport	10.10.32.1	40417	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x00	Po32	7934	18	11:50:42.791	11:51:19.791	0x00
10.10.32.10	10.10.32.126	2048	2048	Po32	Input	0x00	17	nbar unknown	0.0.0.0	24404	10.10.32.0	/25	/0	0x00	Null	5952	31	11:50:49.787	11:51:19.779	0x00
10.11.0.1	10.10.48.170	59003	2055	Gi0/0	Input	0x00	17	NBAR nfexport	10.10.32.1	29145	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x00	Po32	5416	22	11:50:22.995	11:51:16.003	0x00
10.11.4.40	10.10.48.27	2455	51125	Gi0/0	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtcp	10.10.32.1	0	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x00	Po32	1440	9	11:50:38.207	11:51:17.207	0x22
10.11.8.1	10.10.48.170	62188	2055	Gi0/0	Input	0x00	17	NBAR nfexport	10.10.32.1	28853	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x00	Po32	1424	8	11:50:56.671	11:51:19.671	0x00
10.10.48.27	10.11.4.40	51128	2456	Po32	Input	0x88	17	nbar unclassified	192.168.6.130	0	10.10.48.0	/24	/16	0x00	Gi0/0	1416	1	11:51:14.787	11:51:14.787	0x22
10.10.48.27	10.11.4.40	51125	2455	Po32	Input	0x88	17	nbar rtcp	192.168.6.130	0	10.10.48.0	/24	/16	0x00	Gi0/0	1120	7	11:50:51.859	11:51:18.859	0x22
10.11.5.12	10.10.48.20	51241	5060	Gi0/0	Input	0x60	6	nbar sip	10.10.32.1	28464	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x18	Po32	1029	3	11:51:10.103	11:51:10.107	0x18
10.11.13.51	10.10.48.20	52603	5060	Gi0/0	Input	0x60	6	nbar sip	10.10.32.1	2678	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x18	Po32	962	2	11:51:15.003	11:51:15.007	0x18
10.11.13.50	10.10.48.20	44932	5060	Gi0/0	Input	0x60	6	nbar sip	10.10.32.1	63844	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x18	Po32	919	3	11:51:05.323	11:51:05.331	0x18
10.10.48.147	10.10.32.254	54629	22	Po32	Input	0x00	6	port ssh	0.0.0.0	825	10.10.48.0	/24	/0	0x18	Null	800	9	11:51:16.431	11:51:20.115	0x00
10.11.12.41	10.10.48.27	58388	5061	Gi0/0	Input	0x00	6	NBAR 5061sipt1s	10.10.32.1	29257	10.11.0.0	/16	/24	0x18	Po32	765	2	11:51:15.987	11:51:15.999	0x00
10.10.48.20	10.11.13.50	5060	44932	Po32	Input	0x60	6	nbar sip	192.168.6.130	40962	10.10.48.0	/24	/16	0x18	Gi0/0	749	2	11:51:05.327	11:51:05.331	0x18
10.10.48.20	10.11.5.12	5060	51241	Po32	Input	0x60	6	nbar sip	192.168.6.130	28554	10.10.48.0	/24	/16	0x18	Gi0/0	746	2	11:51:10.103	11:51:10.103	0x18

Appendix C: NetFlow-Enabled Device Configuration

NetFlow-Enabled ASR1000 Series Router (Both TNF and FNF)

WAN-aggregation—MPLS CE router

```
version 15.2
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime
service password-encryption
no platform punt-keepalive disable-kernel-core
!
hostname CE-ASR1002-1
!
!
!
vrf definition Mgmt-intf
 !
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv6
 exit-address-family
!
enable secret 4 /DtCCr53Q4B18jSIm1UEqu7cNVZTOhxTZyUnZdsSrsw
!
aaa new-model
!
!
aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS-SERVERS
 server name TACACS-SERVER-1
!
aaa authentication login default group TACACS-SERVERS local
aaa authorization console
aaa authorization exec default group TACACS-SERVERS local
!
!
!
!
!
aaa session-id common
clock timezone PST -8 0
clock summer-time PDT recurring
!
flow record Record-FNF
 description Flexible NetFlow with NBAR Flow Record
 match ipv4 tos
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 match interface input
 match flow direction
 match application name
 collect routing source as
 collect routing destination as
 collect routing next-hop address ipv4
 collect ipv4 dscp
 collect ipv4 id
 collect ipv4 source prefix
 collect ipv4 source mask
 collect ipv4 destination mask
 collect transport tcp flags
 collect interface output
 collect counter bytes
```

```
 collect counter packets
 collect timestamp sys-uptime first
 collect timestamp sys-uptime last
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.171
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-PrimeAM
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.180
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 9991
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-LiveAction
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.178
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-SevOne
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.172
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 9996
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-Lancope
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.174
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-TNF-Solarwinds
 description TNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.173
 source Loopback0
 transport udp 2055
!
!
flow monitor Monitor-FNF
 description FNF Traffic Analysis
 exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 exporter Export-FNF-PrimeAM
 exporter Export-FNF-LiveAction
 exporter Export-FNF-Lancope
 exporter Export-FNF-SevOne
 cache timeout active 60
 cache entries 200000
 record Record-FNF
!
!
flow monitor Monitor-TNF
 description TNF Traffic Analysis
 exporter Export-TNF-Solarwinds
 cache timeout active 60
 cache entries 200000
```

```
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
!
!
!
!
ip domain name cisco.local
ip multicast-routing distributed
!
!
!
ip wccp source-interface Loopback0
ip wccp 61 redirect-list WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST group-list WAE
password 7 141443180F0B7B7977
ip wccp 62 redirect-list WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST group-list WAE
password 7 104D580A061843595F
!
!
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
username admin password 7 0205554808095E731F
!
redundancy
 mode none
!
!
!
!
ip ssh source-interface Loopback0
ip ssh version 2
!
class-map match-any DATA
 match dscp af21
class-map match-any BGP-ROUTING
 match protocol bgp
class-map match-any INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
 match dscp cs4  af41
class-map match-any CRITICAL-DATA
 match dscp cs3  af31
class-map match-any VOICE
 match dscp ef
class-map match-any SCAVENGER
 match dscp cs1  af11
class-map match-any NETWORK-CRITICAL
 match dscp cs2  cs6
!
policy-map MARK-BGP
 class BGP-ROUTING
  set dscp cs6
policy-map WAN
 class VOICE
  priority percent 10
 class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
  priority percent 23
 class CRITICAL-DATA
  bandwidth percent 15
  random-detect dscp-based
 class DATA
  bandwidth percent 19
  random-detect dscp-based
 class SCAVENGER
  bandwidth percent 5
 class NETWORK-CRITICAL
  bandwidth percent 3
   service-policy MARK-BGP
```

```
 class class-default
  bandwidth percent 25
  random-detect
policy-map WAN-INTERFACE-G0/0/3
 class class-default
  shape average 300000000
   service-policy WAN
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.4.32.241 255.255.255.255
 ip pim sparse-mode
!
interface Port-channel1
 ip address 10.4.32.2 255.255.255.252
 ip wccp 61 redirect in
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 ip pim sparse-mode
 no negotiation auto
 !
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
 description WAN-D3750X Gig1/0/1
 no ip address
 negotiation auto
 cdp enable
 channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 description WAN-D3750X Gig2/0/1
 no ip address
 negotiation auto
 channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 no ip address
 shutdown
 negotiation auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
 description MPLS PE router
 bandwidth 300000
 ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.252
 ip wccp 62 redirect in
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 negotiation auto
 !
interface GigabitEthernet0
 vrf forwarding Mgmt-intf
 no ip address
 shutdown
 negotiation auto
!
!
router eigrp 100
 distribute-list route-map BLOCK-TAGGED-ROUTES in
 default-metric 300000 100 255 1 1500
 network 10.4.0.0 0.1.255.255
 redistribute bgp 65511
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Port-channel1
 eigrp router-id 10.4.32.241
!
router bgp 65511
 bgp router-id 10.4.32.241
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 network 0.0.0.0
 network 192.168.3.0 mask 255.255.255.252
 redistribute eigrp 100
 neighbor 10.4.32.242 remote-as 65511
```

```
 neighbor 10.4.32.242 update-source Loopback0
 neighbor 10.4.32.242 next-hop-self
 neighbor 192.168.3.2 remote-as 65401
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
ip http authentication aaa
ip http secure-server
ip http timeout-policy idle 60 life 86400 requests 10000
ip pim autorp listener
ip pim register-source Loopback0
ip tacacs source-interface Loopback0
!
ip access-list standard WAE
 permit 10.4.32.162
 permit 10.4.32.161
!
ip access-list extended WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST
 deny   tcp any any eq 22
 deny   tcp any eq 22 any
 deny   tcp any eq telnet any
 deny   tcp any any eq telnet
 deny   tcp any eq tacacs any
 deny   tcp any any eq tacacs
 deny   tcp any eq bgp any
 deny   tcp any any eq bgp
 deny   tcp any any eq 123
 deny   tcp any eq 123 any
 permit tcp any any
!
ip sla responder
logging 10.4.48.35
access-list 55 permit 10.4.48.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map BLOCK-TAGGED-ROUTES deny 10
 match tag 65401 65402 65512
!
route-map BLOCK-TAGGED-ROUTES permit 20
!
snmp-server community cisco RO 55
snmp-server community cisco123 RW 55
snmp-server trap-source Loopback0
!
tacacs server TACACS-SERVER-1
 address ipv4 10.4.48.15
 key 7 01200307490E12242455
!
!
control-plane
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
 stopbits 1
line aux 0
 stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
 transport preferred none
 transport input ssh
line vty 5 15
 transport preferred none
 transport input ssh
!
ntp source Loopback0
ntp server 10.4.48.17
!
end
```

NetFlow-Enabled ISR-G2 Series Routers (Both TNF and FNF)

Remote-Site with Access Layer (RS201)

```
version 15.1
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime
```

```
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime
service password-encryption
!
hostname RS201-2911
!
boot-start-marker
boot system flash:c2900-universalk9-mz.SPA.151-4.M4.bin
boot-end-marker
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$Rmfp$Btut/0xCUYDOmlruhEsPt1
!
aaa new-model
!
!
aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS-SERVERS
 server name TACACS-SERVER-1
!
aaa authentication login default group TACACS-SERVERS local
aaa authentication login MODULE none
aaa authorization console
aaa authorization exec default group TACACS-SERVERS local
!
!
!
!
!
aaa session-id common
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
clock summer-time PDT recurring
!
no ipv6 cef
ipv6 spd queue min-threshold 62
ipv6 spd queue max-threshold 63
!
flow record Record-FNF
 description Flexible NetFlow with NBAR Flow Record
 match ipv4 tos
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 match interface input
 match flow direction
 match application name
 collect routing source as
 collect routing destination as
 collect routing next-hop address ipv4
 collect ipv4 dscp
 collect ipv4 id
 collect ipv4 source prefix
 collect ipv4 source mask
 collect ipv4 destination mask
 collect transport tcp flags
 collect interface output
 collect counter bytes
 collect counter packets
 collect timestamp sys-uptime first
 collect timestamp sys-uptime last
!
!
flow exporter Export-TNF-Solarwinds
 description TNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.173
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 2055
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.171
```

```
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-PrimeAM
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.180
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 9991
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-LiveAction
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.178
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-SevOne
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.172
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 9996
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-Lancope
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.174
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow monitor Monitor-TNF
 description TNF Traffic Analysis
 record netflow ipv4 original-input
 exporter Export-TNF-Solarwinds
 cache timeout active 60
!
!
flow monitor Monitor-FNF
 description FNF Traffic Analysis
 record Record-FNF
 exporter Export-FNF-SevOne
 exporter Export-FNF-Lancope
 exporter Export-FNF-LiveAction
 exporter Export-FNF-PrimeAM
 exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 cache timeout active 60
!
ip source-route
ip auth-proxy max-login-attempts 5
ip admission max-login-attempts 5
ip cef
!
!
!
ip vrf INET-PUBLIC1
 rd 65512:1
!
```

```
ip multicast-routing
!
!
ip domain name cisco.local
ip name-server 10.4.48.10
ip wccp 61 redirect-list WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST group-list WAE
password 7 110A4816141D5A5E57
ip wccp 62 redirect-list WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST group-list WAE
password 7 130646010803557878
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
!
!
voice-card 0
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
license udi pid CISCO2911/K9 sn FTX1347A1TN
license boot module c2900 technology-package datak9
hw-module sm 1
!
!
!
username admin password 7 04585A150C2E1D1C5A
!
redundancy
!
!
!
!
ip ssh source-interface Loopback0
ip ssh version 2
!
class-map match-any DATA
 match  dscp af21
class-map match-any BGP-ROUTING
 match protocol bgp
class-map match-any INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
 match  dscp cs4  af41
class-map match-any CRITICAL-DATA
 match  dscp cs3  af31
class-map match-any VOICE
 match  dscp ef
class-map match-any SCAVENGER
 match  dscp cs1  af11
class-map match-any NETWORK-CRITICAL
 match  dscp cs2  cs6
!
!
policy-map MARK-BGP
 class BGP-ROUTING
  set dscp cs6
policy-map WAN
 class VOICE
  priority percent 10
 class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
  priority percent 23
 class CRITICAL-DATA
  bandwidth percent 15
  random-detect dscp-based
 class DATA
  bandwidth percent 19
  random-detect dscp-based
 class SCAVENGER
  bandwidth percent 5
 class NETWORK-CRITICAL
  bandwidth percent 3
  service-policy MARK-BGP
```

```
 class class-default
  bandwidth percent 25
  random-detect
policy-map WAN-INTERFACE-G0/0/0
 class class-default
  shape average 10000000
  service-policy WAN
policy-map WAN-INTERFACE-G0/0
 class class-default
  shape average 10000000
  service-policy WAN
!
!
crypto keyring DMVPN-KEYRING1 vrf INET-PUBLIC1
  pre-shared-key address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 key cisco123
!
crypto isakmp policy 10
 encr aes 256
 authentication pre-share
 group 2
!
crypto isakmp keepalive 30 5
crypto isakmp profile FVRF-ISAKMP-INET-PUBLIC1
   keyring DMVPN-KEYRING1
   match identity address 0.0.0.0 INET-PUBLIC1
!
!
crypto ipsec transform-set AES256/SHA/TRANSPORT esp-aes 256 esp-
sha-hmac
 mode transport
!
crypto ipsec profile DMVPN-PROFILE1
 set transform-set AES256/SHA/TRANSPORT
 set isakmp-profile FVRF-ISAKMP-INET-PUBLIC1
!
!
!
```

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.255.251.201 255.255.255.255
 ip pim sparse-mode
!
interface Tunnel10
 bandwidth 10000
 ip address 10.4.34.201 255.255.254.0
 no ip redirects
 ip mtu 1400
 ip wccp 62 redirect in
 ip pim dr-priority 0
 ip pim nbma-mode
 ip pim sparse-mode
 ip hello-interval eigrp 200 20
 ip hold-time eigrp 200 60
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
 ip nhrp authentication cisco123
 ip nhrp map multicast 172.16.130.1
 ip nhrp map 10.4.34.1 172.16.130.1
 ip nhrp network-id 101
 ip nhrp holdtime 600
 ip nhrp nhs 10.4.34.1
 ip nhrp registration no-unique
 ip nhrp shortcut
 ip nhrp redirect
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 ip summary-address eigrp 200 10.5.40.0 255.255.248.0
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0/0
 tunnel mode gre multipoint
 tunnel vrf INET-PUBLIC1
 tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPN-PROFILE1
!
interface Port-channel1
 description EtherChannel link to RS201-A2960S
```

```
 no ip address
 hold-queue 150 in
!
interface Port-channel1.64
 description Wired Data
 encapsulation dot1Q 64
 ip address 10.5.44.1 255.255.255.0
 ip helper-address 10.4.48.10
 ip wccp 61 redirect in
 ip pim sparse-mode
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
!
interface Port-channel1.65
 description Wireless Data
 encapsulation dot1Q 65
 ip address 10.5.42.1 255.255.255.0
 ip helper-address 10.4.48.10
 ip wccp 61 redirect in
 ip pim sparse-mode
!
interface Port-channel1.69
 description Wired Voice
 encapsulation dot1Q 69
 ip address 10.5.45.1 255.255.255.0
 ip helper-address 10.4.48.10
 ip pim sparse-mode
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
!
interface Port-channel1.70
 description Wireless Voice
 encapsulation dot1Q 70
 ip address 10.5.43.1 255.255.255.0
 ip helper-address 10.4.48.10
 ip pim sparse-mode
!
interface Embedded-Service-Engine0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 bandwidth 10000
 ip address 192.168.3.21 255.255.255.252
 ip wccp 62 redirect in
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
 ip tcp adjust-mss 1360
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 no cdp enable
 service-policy output WAN-INTERFACE-G0/0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 description RS201-A2960S Gig2/0/24
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 channel-group 1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
 description RS201-A2960S Gig1/0/24
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 channel-group 1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
```

```
 ip vrf forwarding INET-PUBLIC1
 ip address dhcp
 ip access-group ACL-INET-PUBLIC in
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 no cdp enable
 service-policy output WAN-INTERFACE-G0/0/0
!
interface SM1/0
 ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.252
 service-module external ip address 10.5.44.8 255.255.255.0
 !Application: Restarted at Wed Jun  6 21:07:33 2012
 service-module ip default-gateway 10.5.44.1
!
interface SM1/1
 description Internal switch interface connected to Service
Module
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
!
!
!
router eigrp 200
 network 10.4.34.0 0.0.1.255
 network 10.5.0.0 0.0.255.255
 network 10.255.0.0 0.0.255.255
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Tunnel10
 eigrp router-id 10.255.251.201
 eigrp stub connected summary
!
router bgp 65511
 bgp router-id 10.255.251.201
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 network 10.5.44.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 10.5.45.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 10.255.251.201 mask 255.255.255.255
 network 192.168.3.20 mask 255.255.255.252
 aggregate-address 10.5.40.0 255.255.248.0 summary-only
 neighbor 192.168.3.22 remote-as 65401
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip pim autorp listener
ip pim register-source Loopback0
no ip http server
ip http authentication aaa
ip http secure-server
ip http timeout-policy idle 60 life 86400 requests 10000
!
ip tacacs source-interface Loopback0
!
ip access-list standard WAE
 permit 10.5.44.8
!
ip access-list extended ACL-INET-PUBLIC
 permit udp any any eq non500-isakmp
 permit udp any any eq isakmp
 permit esp any any
 permit udp any any eq bootpc
 permit icmp any any echo
 permit icmp any any echo-reply
 permit icmp any any ttl-exceeded
 permit icmp any any port-unreachable
 permit udp any any gt 1023 ttl eq 1
ip access-list extended WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST
 deny   tcp any any eq 22
 deny   tcp any eq 22 any
 deny   tcp any eq telnet any
 deny   tcp any any eq telnet
 deny   tcp any eq tacacs any
```

```
 deny   tcp any any eq tacacs
 deny   tcp any eq bgp any
 deny   tcp any any eq bgp
 deny   tcp any any eq 123
 deny   tcp any eq 123 any
 permit tcp any any
!
ip sla responder
logging 10.4.48.35
access-list 55 permit 10.4.48.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 67 permit 192.0.2.2
!
!
!
!
!
snmp-server community cisco RO 55
snmp-server community cisco123 RW 55
snmp-server trap-source Loopback0
tacacs server TACACS-SERVER-1
 address ipv4 10.4.48.15
 key 7 0538030C33495A221C1C
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
mgcp profile default
!
!
!
!
!
gatekeeper
 shutdown
!
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line aux 0
line 2
 no activation-character
 no exec
 transport preferred none
 transport input all
 transport output pad telnet rlogin lapb-ta mop udptn v120 ssh
 stopbits 1
line 67
 access-class 67 in
 login authentication MODULE
 no activation-character
 no exec
 transport preferred none
 transport input all
 transport output pad telnet rlogin lapb-ta mop udptn v120 ssh
 stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
 access-class 55 in
 transport preferred none
 transport input ssh
line vty 5 15
 access-class 55 in
 transport preferred none
 transport input ssh
!
scheduler allocate 20000 1000
ntp source Loopback0
ntp server 10.4.48.17
end
```

Remote-Site with Distribution Layer (RS200)

```
version 15.1
service timestamps debug datetime msec localtime
service timestamps log datetime msec localtime
service password-encryption
!
hostname RS200-3925-1
!
!
enable secret 4 /DtCCr53Q4B18jSIm1UEqu7cNVZTOhxTZyUnZdsSrsw
!
aaa new-model
!
!
aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS-SERVERS
 server name TACACS-SERVER-1
!
aaa authentication login default group TACACS-SERVERS local
aaa authorization console
aaa authorization exec default group TACACS-SERVERS local
!
!
!
!
!
aaa session-id common
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
clock summer-time PDT recurring
!
crypto pki token default removal timeout 0
!
no ipv6 cef
ipv6 spd queue min-threshold 62
ipv6 spd queue max-threshold 63
!
flow record Record-FNF
 description Flexible NetFlow with NBAR Flow Record
 match ipv4 tos
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
 match interface input
 match flow direction
 match application name
 collect routing source as
 collect routing destination as
 collect routing next-hop address ipv4
 collect ipv4 dscp
 collect ipv4 id
 collect ipv4 source prefix
 collect ipv4 source mask
 collect ipv4 destination mask
 collect transport tcp flags
 collect interface output
 collect counter bytes
 collect counter packets
 collect timestamp sys-uptime first
 collect timestamp sys-uptime last
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.171
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-PrimeAM
```

```
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.180
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 9991
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-LiveAction
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.178
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-SevOne
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.172
 source Loopback0
 output-features
 transport udp 9996
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow exporter Export-FNF-Lancope
 description FNF v9
 destination 10.4.48.174
 source Loopback0
  output-features
 transport udp 2055
 option interface-table
 option application-table
!
!
flow monitor Monitor-FNF
 description FNF Traffic Analysis
 record Record-FNF
 exporter Export-FNF-SevOne
 exporter Export-FNF-Lancope
 exporter Export-FNF-LiveAction
 exporter Export-FNF-PrimeAM
 exporter Export-FNF-Plixer
 cache timeout active 60
!
ip source-route
ip cef
!
!
!
ip multicast-routing
!
!
ip domain name cisco.local
ip wccp 61 redirect-list WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST group-list WAE
password 7 0508571C22431F5B4A
ip wccp 62 redirect-list WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST group-list WAE
password 7 130646010803557878
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
!
!
!
voice-card 0
!
!
!
!
```

```
!
!
!
license udi pid C3900-SPE100/K9 sn FOC14415C5Q
hw-module sm 2
!
!
!
username admin password 7 070C705F4D06485744
!
redundancy
!
!
!
!
ip ssh source-interface Loopback0
ip ssh version 2
!
class-map match-any DATA
 match  dscp af21
class-map match-any BGP-ROUTING
 match protocol bgp
class-map match-any INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
 match  dscp cs4  af41
class-map match-any CRITICAL-DATA
 match  dscp cs3  af31
class-map match-any VOICE
 match  dscp ef
class-map match-any SCAVENGER
 match  dscp cs1  af11
class-map match-any NETWORK-CRITICAL
 match  dscp cs2  cs6
!
!
policy-map MARK-BGP
 class BGP-ROUTING
  set dscp cs6
policy-map WAN
 class VOICE
  priority percent 10
 class INTERACTIVE-VIDEO
  priority percent 23
 class CRITICAL-DATA
  bandwidth percent 15
  random-detect dscp-based
 class DATA
  bandwidth percent 19
  random-detect dscp-based
 class SCAVENGER
  bandwidth percent 5
 class NETWORK-CRITICAL
  bandwidth percent 3
  service-policy MARK-BGP
 class class-default
  bandwidth percent 25
  random-detect
policy-map WAN-INTERFACE-G0/0
 class class-default
  shape average 25000000
  service-policy WAN
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.255.251.200 255.255.255.255
 ip pim sparse-mode
!
interface Port-channel1
 description EtherChannel link to RS200-D3750X
 no ip address
 hold-queue 150 in
!
interface Port-channel1.50
 description R1 routed link to distribution layer
```

```
 encapsulation dot1Q 50
 ip address 10.5.0.1 255.255.255.252
 ip wccp 61 redirect in
 ip pim sparse-mode
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 !
interface Port-channel1.99
 description Transit net
 encapsulation dot1Q 99
 ip address 10.5.0.9 255.255.255.252
 ip pim sparse-mode
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
!
interface Embedded-Service-Engine0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 bandwidth 50000
 ip address 192.168.3.17 255.255.255.252
 ip wccp 62 redirect in
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF input
 ip flow monitor Monitor-FNF output
 ip flow monitor Monitor-TNF output
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 no cdp enable
 service-policy output WAN-INTERFACE-G0/0
 !
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 description RS200-D3750X Gig2/0/23
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 channel-group 1
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
 description RS200-D3750X Gig1/0/23
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 channel-group 1
!
interface SM2/0
 ip address 10.5.0.17 255.255.255.252
 service-module ip address 10.5.0.18 255.255.255.252
 !Application: running
 service-module ip default-gateway 10.5.0.17
!
interface SM2/1
 description Internal switch interface connected to Service
Module
 no ip address
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
!
!
router eigrp 100
 default-metric 25000 100 255 1 1500
 network 10.5.0.0 0.0.255.255
 network 10.255.0.0 0.0.255.255
 redistribute bgp 65511
 passive-interface default
 no passive-interface Port-channel1.50
 no passive-interface Port-channel1.99
 eigrp router-id 10.255.251.200
```

```
!
router bgp 65511
 bgp router-id 10.255.251.200
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 network 10.5.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 10.5.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 10.5.3.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 10.5.4.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 10.255.251.200 mask 255.255.255.255
 network 192.168.3.16 mask 255.255.255.252
 network 192.168.3.17 mask 255.255.255.255
 aggregate-address 10.5.0.0 255.255.248.0 summary-only
 neighbor 192.168.3.18 remote-as 65401
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
ip pim autorp listener
ip pim register-source Loopback0
no ip http server
ip http authentication aaa
ip http secure-server
ip http timeout-policy idle 60 life 86400 requests 10000
!
ip tacacs source-interface Loopback0
!
ip access-list standard WAE
 permit 10.5.7.8
 permit 10.5.7.9
!
ip access-list extended WAAS-REDIRECT-LIST
 remark WAAS WCCP Redirect List
 deny   tcp any any eq 22
 deny   tcp any eq 22 any
 deny   tcp any eq telnet any
 deny   tcp any any eq telnet
 deny   tcp any eq tacacs any
 deny   tcp any any eq tacacs
 deny   tcp any eq bgp any
 deny   tcp any any eq bgp
 deny   tcp any any eq 123
 deny   tcp any eq 123 any
 permit tcp any any
!
ip sla responder
logging 10.4.48.35
!
!
!
!
nls resp-timeout 1
cpd cr-id 1
!
snmp-server community cisco RO
snmp-server community cisco123 RW
snmp-server trap-source Loopback0
tacacs server TACACS-SERVER-1
 address ipv4 10.4.48.15
 key 7 04680E051D2458650C00
!
!
!
control-plane
!
!
!
mgcp profile default
!
!
!
!
!
gatekeeper
 shutdown
!
```

```
!
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line aux 0
line 2
 no activation-character
 no exec
 transport preferred none
 transport input all
 transport output pad telnet rlogin lapb-ta mop udptn v120 ssh
 stopbits 1
line 131
 no activation-character
 no exec
 transport preferred none
 transport input all
 transport output pad telnet rlogin lapb-ta mop udptn v120 ssh
 stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
 transport preferred none
 transport input ssh
line vty 5 15
 transport preferred none
 transport input ssh
!
scheduler allocate 20000 1000
ntp source Loopback0
ntp server 10.4.48.17
end
```

Notes

Appendix D: Changes

This appendix summarizes the changes to this guide since the previous Cisco SBA series.

- We added the Cisco ASR1000 Series router as a WAN-aggregation router.
- We added additional NetFlow collector applications.

Notes

Feedback

Click here to provide feedback to Cisco SBA.

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