

# ntopng™

High-Speed Web-based Traffic Analysis and Flow Collection



## User Guide

Version 3.2

December 2017

© 2002-17



Index	
Preface	4
What is ntopng	4
Licensing	4
How to start ntopng	4
The ntopng Configuration File	5
Running ntopng as a Daemon	6
Daemon Configuration File	6
Automatic Daemon Startup on Boot	6
Daemon Control	6
Running ntopng on Windows	8
Specify Monitored Interfaces	8
Execution as a Windows Service	9
Command Line Options	11
The ntopng Web GUI	16
Home Menu	17
About ntopng	18
ntop Blog	19
Report an Issue	19
Dashboard	19
Dashboard	20
Dashboard in the Community Version	20
Dashboard in the Professional Version	25
Report	25
Flows	29
Application	29
Layer-4 Protocol (L4 Proto)	30
Client	30
Server	30
Duration	30
Breakdown	30
Actual Throughput	30
Total Bytes	30
Info	30
Hosts	32
All Hosts	32
Host Pools	33
Networks	34
Autonomous Systems	35
Countries	35
Operating Systems	35
HTTP Servers (Local)	36
Top Hosts (Local)	36
Geo Map	37
Tree Map	37
Local Flow Matrix	38
Host Details	39
Home	39
Traffic	40
Packets	41

Ports .....	42
Peers .....	43
Protocols .....	44
DNS .....	45
HTTP .....	46
Flows .....	47
SMNP .....	47
Talkers .....	48
Geography .....	48
Alerts Configuration .....	49
Statistics .....	50
Interfaces .....	51
Home .....	52
Packets .....	52
Protocols .....	52
ICMP .....	53
ARP .....	54
Statistics .....	54
Traffic Profiles (Professional Version) .....	56
Settings .....	56
Host Pools .....	57
Packet Dump .....	58
ntopng Settings .....	59
Manage Users .....	59
Preferences .....	59
Export Data .....	59
Administration .....	60
Alerts .....	60
Host Search .....	60
Advanced ntopng Features .....	61
Physical Interfaces Aggregation: Interface Views .....	61
Traffic Profiles .....	62
Realtime Profiles .....	62
Historical Profiles Statistics .....	63
Bridging and Traffic Policing .....	64
2+1 Bridging Mode .....	65
1+1 Bridging Mode .....	65
The Bridge Details Page .....	66
Traffic Policing .....	67
Captive Portal .....	69
Flows Dump .....	73
MySQL .....	73
ElasticSearch .....	74
Logstash .....	75
Additional ntopng Features .....	76

## Preface

By reading this book, you will learn how to install ntopng, how to use the basic elements of the graphical user interface (such as menu bars) and what's behind some of the cool features that are not always obvious at first sight. It will hopefully guide you around some common problems that frequently appear for new (and sometimes even advanced) users of ntopng.

## What is ntopng

Ntopng is a passive network monitoring tool focused on flows and statistics that can be obtained from the traffic captured by the server.

## Licensing

Binary ntopng instances require a per-server license that is released according to the EULA (End User License Agreement). Each license is perpetual (i.e. it does not expire) and it allows to install updates for one year since purchase/license issue. This means that a license generated on 1/1/2017 will be able to activate new versions of the software until 1/1/2018. If you want to install new versions of the software release after that date, you need to renew the maintenance or avoid further updating the software. For source-based ntopng you can refer to the GPL-v3 License.

ntopng licenses are generated using the orderid and email you provided when the license has been purchased on <https://shop.ntop.org/>. The licenses are generated at <https://shop.ntop.org/mkntopng>.

Note: if you are using a VM or you plan to move licenses often, and you have installed the software on a server with Internet access, you can add `--online-license-check` to the application command line (example: `ntopng -i eth0 --online-license-check`) so that at startup the license is validated against the license database. The `--online-license-check` option also supports http proxy setting the `http_proxy` environment variable (example: `export http_proxy=http://<ip>:<port>`).

## How to start ntopng

Ntopng can be started from the command line of your favorite Linux, Unix and Windows system. Services control panel are also supported in Windows. When starting ntopng it is possible to modify its behavior by customizing one or more of the several optional settings available, using either the command line, or grouping them in a configuration file used and start ntopng with it.

```
ntopng <configuration file path>  
ntopng <command line options>
```

Section "Command Line Options" of this guide thoroughly discuss any available option.

## The ntopng Configuration File

Command line options can be grouped in a plain text file, that is typically named `ntopng.conf`. Note that any name is acceptable except when ntopng is run as a daemon in which case `ntopng.conf` file name must be used.

Options in the configuration file must be reported one per line. Comment lines are accepted as well and have to be prefixed with the '#' sign. Option name and option value must be separated by the '=' sign. The latter sign is necessary even for options that doesn't require a value. For example, to disable interface promiscuous mode, one would use `--no-promisc` when starting ntopng directly from the command line or would add a line `--no-promisc=` in the configuration file when starting ntopng as a daemon.

An example of a configuration file is the following

```
$ cat /etc/ntopng/ntopng.conf
-G=/var/tmp/ntopng.pid
--daemon=

# Listen on localhost:3000 only
--http-port=:3000

# Use prefix due to nginx proxy
--http-prefix="/ntopng"

# Everybody's admin
#--disable-login=1

# Do not resolve any names
--dns-mode=3

# Limit memory usage
--max-num-flows=200000
--max-num-hosts=250000
--sticky-hosts=none

# Dump flows to MySQL
--dump-flows=mysql;localhost;ntopng;flows;ntopng;xxx

#--verbose
```

## Running ntopng as a Daemon

Ntopng can be run in daemon mode on unix systems and optionally be run automatically on system startup. Daemon execution and status are controlled using the script

```
/etc/init.d/ntopng
```

The script is installed automatically on unix systems as it is part of any standard ntopng installation procedure.

Systems that support systemd use `systemctl` to control daemon execution and status.

### Daemon Configuration File

Ntopng configuration file is required when running it as a daemon. The configuration file has to be named `ntopng.conf` and must be placed under

```
/etc/ntopng/
```

The interested reader can find above an example of a configuration file. A default configuration file is created by default when installing ntopng from any binary package.

### Automatic Daemon Startup on Boot

In order to launch ntopng daemon automatically on system startup, an empty file `ntopng.start` must be created in the same directory of the configuration files. Therefore, the directory will contain both the configuration and the startup files

```
root@devel:/etc/ntopng# ls -lha
total 28K
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4.0K Mar 17 15:44 .
drwxr-xr-x 117 root root 12K Mar 11 12:16 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  211 Mar 15 17:54 ntopng.conf
-rw-r--r--  1 root root    0 Mar 17 15:44 ntopng.start
```

The existence of the `ntopng.start` file is no longer required on systems that have systemd. On those systems, automatic ntopng daemon startup is controlled by enabling/disabling the ntopng service as

```
systemctl enable ntopng
systemctl disable ntopng
```

### Daemon Control

ntopng daemon is controlled with the script `/etc/init.d/ntopng`. The script accepts different options. Calling the script without options yields the following brief help

```
deri@devel 204> sudo /etc/init.d/ntopng
```

```
Usage: /etc/init.d/ntopng {start|force-start|stop|restart|status}
```

On unix systems that support systemd, the daemon can only be controlled with `systemctl`. All the standard options are accepted. The options and the usage of the daemon control script is discussed below.

### **start**

This option is used to start the ntopng daemon

```
deri@devel 204> /etc/init.d/ntopng start
* Starting ntopng
...done.
```

On unix systems with systemd the daemon is started as

```
deri@devel 204> systemctl start ntopng
```

### **force-start**

Equivalent to start. Not available on unix systems with systemd.

### **stop**

This option is used to stop an ntopng daemon instance. For example

```
deri@devel 204> /etc/init.d/ntopng stop
* Stopping ntopng
...done.
```

To stop the daemon on a unix system with systemd use

```
deri@devel 204> systemctl stop ntopng
```

### **restart**

This option causes the restart of a daemon associated to a given interface, e.g.,

```
deri@devel 204> /etc/init.d/ntopng restart
* Stopping ntopng
* Starting ntopng
...done.
```

To restart the daemon on a unix system type

```
deri@devel 204> systemctl restart ntopng
```

### **status**

This options prints the status of a daemon associated to a given interface, e.g.,

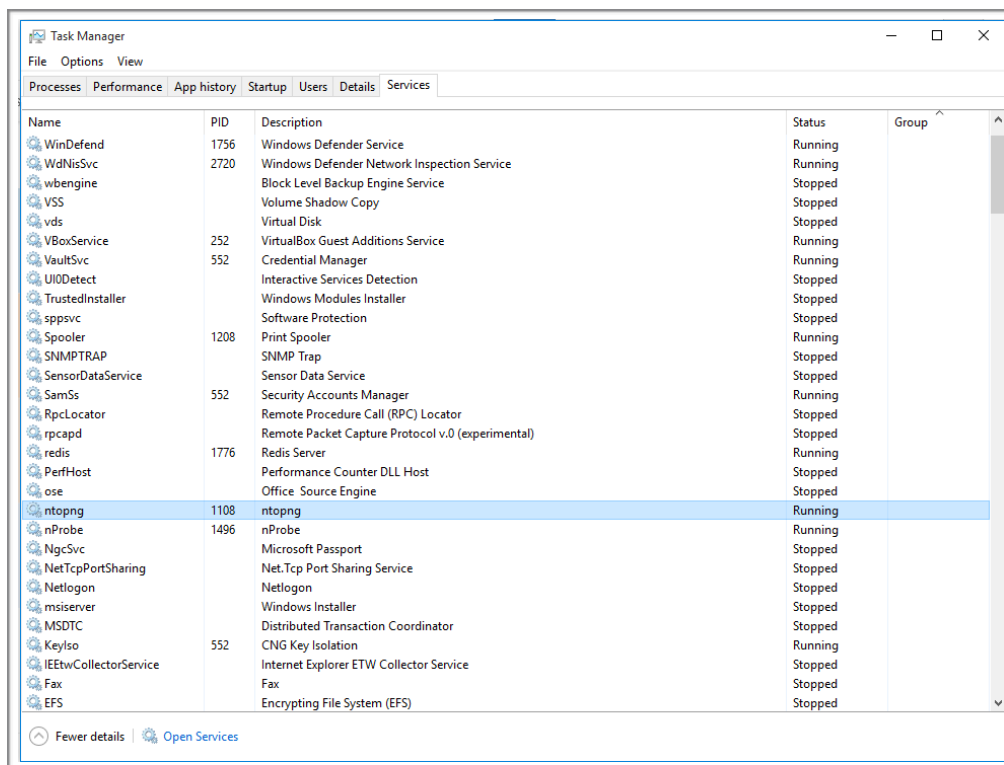
```
deri@devel 204> /etc/init.d/ntopng status
ntopng running as 5623
```

To print the status of the ntopng daemon on a unix system with systemd type

```
deri@devel 204> systemctl status ntopng
```

## Running ntopng on Windows

Ntopng can be run either as service or as application (i.e. you can start it from cmd.exe). The ntopng installer registers the service and automatically starts it as shown below.



The Windows Services Manager

In order to interact with ntopng from the command line, fire up a Windows Command Prompt and navigate to the ntopng installation directory. You may need to execute the command prompt with Administrator privileges. Commands are issued after a /c that stands for "console". For example to display the inline help it suffices to run

```
ntopng /c -h
```

### Specify Monitored Interfaces

As network interfaces on Windows can have long names, a numeric index is associated to the interface in order to ease the ntopng configuration. The association interface name and index is shown in the inline help.

```
c:\Program Files\ntopng>ntopng /c -h
Starting ntopng
Running ntopng.
ntopng x64 v.2.3.160306 - (C) 1998-15 ntop.org
```



```

Command Prompt
c:\Program Files\ntopng>ntopng /c -h
Starting ntopng
Running ntopng.
ntopng x64 v.2.3.160306 - (C) 1998-15 ntop.org

Usage:
  ntopng <configuration file path>
  or
  ntopng <command line options>

Options:
[--dns-mode|-n] <mode>          | DNS address resolution mode
                                | 0 - Decode DNS responses and resolve
                                |   local numeric IPs only (default)
                                | 1 - Decode DNS responses and resolve all
                                |   numeric IPs
                                | 2 - Decode DNS responses and don't
                                |   resolve numeric IPs
                                | 3 - Don't decode DNS responses and don't
                                |   resolve numeric IPs
[--interface|-i] <interface|pcap> | Input interface name (numeric/symbolic),
                                | view or pcap file path
[--httpdocs-dir|-1] <path>       | HTTP documents root directory.
                                | Default: httpdocs
[--scripts-dir|-2] <path>       | Scripts directory.
                                | Default: scripts
[--callbacks-dir|-3] <path>      | Callbacks directory.
                                | Default: scripts/callbacks
[--no-promisc|-u]                | Don't set the interface in promiscuous mode.
[--traffic-filtering|-k] <param> | Filter traffic using cloud services.

```

### The Windows Command Prompt

[...]

Available interfaces (-i <interface index>):

1. Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter  
 {8EDDEF3-D6DB-4F9B-9EDF-FBC0BFF67F3C}

[...]

In the above example the network adapter Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop is associated with index 1. To select this adapter ntopng needs to be started with `—i 1` option.

### Execution as a Windows Service

Windows services are started and stopped using the Services application part of the Windows administrative tools. When ntopng is used as service, command line options need to be specified at service registration and can be modified only by removing and re-adding the service. The ntopng installer registers ntopng as a service with the default options. The default registered service options can be changed using these commands:

```
ntopng /r
ntopng /i <new set of options>
```

```
Remove the service
Install the service with
the specified options.
```

**In a Commands Prompt:**

```
c:\Program Files\ntopng>ntopng /r  
ntopng removed.
```

```
c:\Program Files\ntopng>ntopng /i -i 1  
ntopng installed.
```

NOTE: the default password for the 'admin' user has been set to 'admin'.

```
c:\Program Files\ntopng>
```

## Command Line Options

Ntopng supports a large number of command line parameters. To see what they are, simply enter the command `ntopng -h` and the help information should be printed:

```
$ ./ntopng --help
```

Usage:

```
ntopng <configuration file path>
or
ntopng <command line options>
```

Options:

```
[--dns-mode|-n] <mode> | DNS address resolution mode
                        | 0 - Decode DNS responses and resolve
                        |   local numeric IPs only (default)
                        | 1 - Decode DNS responses and resolve all
                        |   numeric IPs
                        | 2 - Decode DNS responses and don't
                        |   resolve numeric IPs
                        | 3 - Don't decode DNS responses and don't
                        |   resolve numeric IPs

[--interface|-i] <interface|pcap> | Input interface name (numeric/symbolic),
                                | view or pcap file path

[--data-dir|-d] <path> | Data directory (must be writable).
                    | Default: /var/tmp/ntopng

[--install-dir|-t] <path> | Set the installation directory to <dir>.
                    | Should be set when installing ntopng
                    | under custom directories

[--daemon|-e] | Daemonize ntopng

[--httpdocs-dir|-1] <path> | HTTP documents root directory.
                        | Default: httpdocs

[--scripts-dir|-2] <path> | Scripts directory.
                        | Default: scripts

[--callbacks-dir|-3] <path> | Callbacks directory.
                        | Default: scripts/callbacks

[--no-promisc|-u] | Don't set the interface in promiscuous mode.

[--traffic-filtering|-k] <param> | Filter traffic using cloud services.
                                | (default: disabled). Available options:
                                | httpbl:<api_key> See README.httpbl

[--http-port|-w] <[addr:]port> | HTTP. Set to 0 to disable http server.
                                | Addr can be any valid ipv4 (e.g., 192.168.1.1)
                                | or ipv6 (e.g., [3ffe:2a00:100:7031::1]) address.
                                | Surround ipv6 addresses with square brackets.
                                | Prepend a ':' without addr before the port
                                | to listen on the loopback address.
                                | Default port: 3000
                                | Examples:
                                | -w :3000
                                | -w 192.168.1.1:3001
                                | -w [3ffe:2a00:100:7031::1]:3002

[--https-port|-W] <[:]https port> | HTTPS. See usage of -w above. Default: 3001

[--local-networks|-m] <local nets> | Local nets list (default: 192.168.1.0/24)
                                | (e.g. -m "192.168.0.0/24,172.16.0.0/16")

[--ndpi-protocols|-p] <file>.protos | Specify a nDPI protocol file
                                | (eg. protos.txt)

[--redis|-r] <fmt> | Redis connection. <fmt> is [h[:port[:pwd]]][@db-id]
                    | db-id is the id. of the redis database (default 0).
                    | h is the host that is running Redis (default
                    | localhost), optionally followed by a ':'-separated
                    | port. A password can be specified after
                    | the port when Redis authentication is required.
                    | By default password authentication is disabled.
                    | Examples:
                    | -r @2
                    | -r 129.168.1.3
                    | -r 129.168.1.3:6379@3
                    | -r 129.168.1.3:6379:nt0pngPwD@0
```

```

[--core-affinity|-g] <cpu core ids> | Bind the capture/processing threads to
| specific CPU cores (specified as a comma-
| separated list)
[--user|-U] <sys user> | Run ntopng with the specified user
| instead of nobody
[--dont-change-user|-s] | Do not change user (debug only)
[--shutdown-when-done] | Terminate when a pcap has been read (debug only)
[--zmq-encrypt-pwd] <pwd> | Encrypt the ZMQ data using the specified password
[--disable-autologout|-q] | Disable web interface logout for inactivity
[--disable-login|-l] <mode> | Disable user login authentication:
| 0 - Disable login only for localhost
| 1 - Disable login only for all hosts
[--max-num-flows|-X] <num> | Max number of active flows
| (default: 131072)
[--max-num-hosts|-x] <num> | Max number of active hosts
| (default: 65536)
[--users-file|-u] <path> | Users configuration file path
| Default: ntopng-users.conf
[--pid|-G] <path> | Pid file path
[--packet-filter|-B] <filter> | Ingress packet filter (BPF filter)
[--dump-flows|-F] <mode> | Dump expired flows. Mode:
| es Dump in Elasticsearch database
| Format:
| es;<idx>;<idx name>;<es URL>;<http auth>
|
| logstash Dump in LogStash collection engine
| Format:
| logstash;<host>;<proto>;<port>
| Example:
| logstash;localhost;tcp;5510
|
| mysql Dump in MySQL database
| Format:
| mysql;<host|socket>;<db>;<table name>;<user>;<pw>
|--export-flows|-I] <endpoint> | Export flows using the specified endpoint.
[--dump-hosts|-D] <mode> | Dump hosts policy (default: none).
| Values:
| all - Dump all hosts
| local - Dump only local hosts
| remote - Dump only remote hosts
| none - Do not dump any host
[--sticky-hosts|-S] <mode> | Don't flush hosts (default: none).
| Values:
| all - Keep all hosts in memory
| local - Keep only local hosts
| remote - Keep only remote hosts
| none - Flush hosts when idle
--hw-timestamp-mode <mode> | Enable hw timestamping/stripping.
| Supported TS modes are:
| apcon - Timestamped packets by apcon.com
| hardware devices
| ixia - Timestamped packets by ixiacom.com
| hardware devices
| vss - Timestamped packets by vssmonitoring.com
| hardware devices
--capture-direction | Specify packet capture direction
| 0=RX+TX (default), 1=RX only, 2=TX only
--online-license-check | Check license online
[--enable-taps|-T] | Enable tap interfaces used to dump traffic
[--enable-flow-activity] | Enable local hosts flow activities
[--http-prefix|-Z] <prefix> | HTTP prefix to be prepended to URLs. This is
| useful when using ntopng behind a proxy.
[--instance-name|-N] <name> | Assign an identifier to the ntopng instance.
[--community] | Start ntopng in community edition (debug only).
[--check-license] | Check if the license is valid.
[--check-maintenance] | Check until maintenance is included in the license.
[--verbose|-v] <level> | Verbose tracing [ 0 (min) .. 2 (normal) .. 6
(debug) ]
[--version|-V] | Print version and quit
--print-ndpi-protocols | Print the nDPI protocols recognized di ntopng
--simulate-vlans | Simulate VLAN traffic (debug only)

```

```
[--help|-h] | Help
```

```
Available interfaces (-i <interface index>):
```

1. ntopng0
2. enp9s0f1
3. eno1
4. br1
5. any
6. lo
7. enp8s0
8. enp9s0f0
9. enp4s0
10. enp5s0
11. docker0
12. enp9s0f2
13. enp9s0f3
14. nflog
15. nfqueue
16. usbmon1
17. usbmon2
18. usbmon3
19. usbmon4

Some of the most important parameters are briefly discussed here.

```
[--redis|-r] <redis host[:port] [@db-id]>
```

Ntopng uses Redis as a backend database to store user configuration and preferences. Redis must be started before ntopng. By default the location is localhost but this can be changed by specifying host and port where Redis is listening. During startup procedure the connection to a remote Redis database is shown as (*<Timestamp>: Successfully connected to Redis 127.0.0.1:6379@0*). In case the connection can't be established, the following error occurs (*<Timestamp> ERROR: ntopng requires redis server to be up and running*). In case multiple ntopng instances use same Redis server is it important, to prevent data from being overwritten, to specify the "@db-id" (where db-id is a number > 0) string to reserve a single Redis database to every ntopng instance.

```
[-interface|-i] <interface|pcap>
```

At the end of the help information there a list of all available interfaces. The user can select one or more interfaces from the list so that ntopng will treat them as monitored interfaces. Any traffic flowing through monitored interfaces will be seen and processed by ntopng. On Windows systems you will specify the interface number (*i.e. -i 1*). On Linux / Unix use the interface name. A monitoring session using multiple interfaces can be set up as follows:

```
ntopng -i eth0 -i eth1
```

The following is also allowed:

```
ntopng -i eth0,eth1
```

To specify a zmq interface (that allows to visualise remotely-collected flows by nProbe and cento) you should add a n interface like this:

```
ntopng -i tcp://<endpoint ip>/
```

An example of ntopng and nprobe communication is

```
nprobe -i eth0 -n none --zmq tcp://*:5556  
ntopng -i tcp://<nprobe host ip>:5556
```

It is also possible to operate ntopng in collector mode and nProbe in probe mode (this can be useful for example when nProbe is behind a NAT) as follows (note the trailing c after the collection port)

```
nprobe -i eth0 -n none --zmq-probe-mode --zmq tcp://*:5556
ntopng -i tcp://<nprobe host ip>:5556c
```

Ntopng is also able to compute statistics based on pcap traffic files:

```
ntopng -i /tmp/traffic.pcap
```

```
[--http-prefix|-Z] <prefix>
```

Network admins who want to monitor their network, may want to map ntopng web interface using a reverse proxy. The main issue with reverse proxying is that the '/' URI should not be mapped to the ntopng base. Customizable prefixes for the ntopng base can be chosen using the http-prefix option.

Generally speaking, when the http-prefix is used, ntopng web interface is accessible by pointing the browser at `http://<host>:<port>/<prefix>/`

For example, ntopng web interface can be accessed at `http://localhost:3000/myntopng` if it is executed as

```
ntopng -Z /myntopng
```

Using Apache, one would achieve the same behavior with the following http proxypass directives:

```
ProxyPass /myntopng/ http://192.168.100.3:3000/myntopng/
ProxyPassReverse /myntopng/ http://192.168.100.3:3000/myntopng/
```

```
[--dns-mode|-n] <mode>
```

This option controls the behavior of the name resolution done by ntopng. User can specify whether to use full resolution, local- or remote-only, or even no resolution at all.

```
[--data-dir|-d] <path>
```

Ntopng uses a data directory to store several kinds of information. Most of the historical information related to hosts and applications is stored in this directory. Historical information includes round robin database (RRD) files for each application/host.

```
[--local-networks|-m] <local nets>
```

Ntopng characterizes networks in two categories, namely local and remote. Consequently, also hosts are characterized in either local or remote hosts. Every host that belongs to a local network is local. Similarly, every host that belongs to a remote network is remote.

Local networks are 'special' for ntopng. Indeed, it stores much more information (e.g., layer-7 protocols) for local networks if compared to their remote counterparts. However, additional information comes at the cost of extra memory and space used. Therefore, although a user would virtually want to mark all possible networks as local, in practice he/she will have to find a good tradeoff.

Local networks can be specified as a comma separated list of IPv4 (IPv6) addresses and subnet masks. For example to mark three networks as local ntopng can be executed as follows:

```
ntopng -local-networks="192.168.2.0/24,10.0.0.0/8,8.8.8.0/24"
```

In the ntopng web interface, local networks and hosts are displayed with green colors while remote networks and hosts with gray colors. Extra information will be available in the contextual menus for local networks.

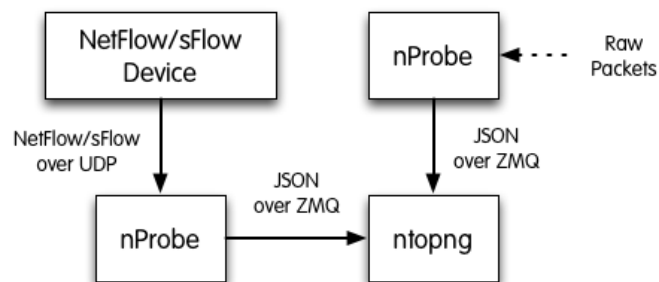
```
[--disable-login|-l]
```

By default ntopng uses authentication method to access the web GUI. Authentication can be disabled by adding the option `disable-login` to the startup parameters. In this case any user who access the web interface has administrator privileges.

As mentioned above, a configuration file can be used in order to start ntopng. All the command line options can be reported in the configuration file, one per line. Options must be separated from their values using a '=' sign. Comment lines starting with a '#' sign are allowed as well.

### Warning

*Unlike its predecessor, ntopng is not itself a Netflow collector. It can act as Netflow collector combined with nProbe. To perform this connection start nProbe with the "--zmq" parameter and point ntopng interface parameter to the nProbe zmq endpoint. Using this configuration give the admin the possibility to use ntopng as collector GUI to display data either from nProbe captured traffic and Netflow enabled devices as displayed in the following picture.*

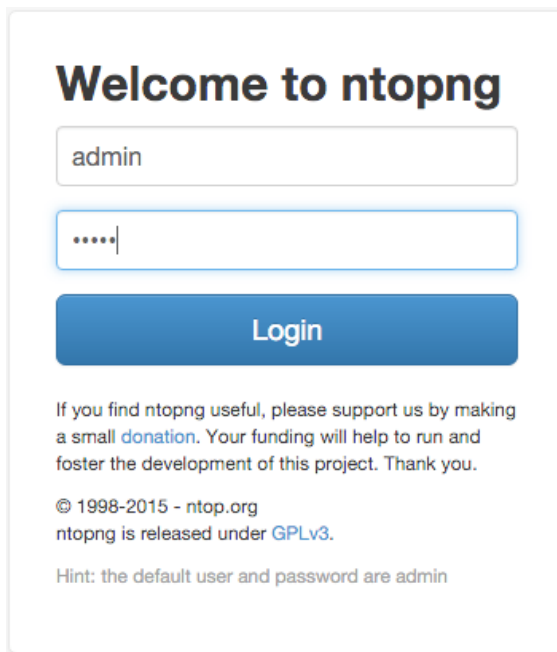


**Figure 1 - ntopng/nprobe setup**

*Keep in mind that even if logically nProbe is a ntopng client, the session starts the other way around (ntopng connects to nprobe endpoint), hence in case of firewalled connection, the flow is initiated by ntopng*

## The ntopng Web GUI

After ntopng has started you can view the GUI. By default, the GUI can be accessed from any web browser at `http://<ntopng IP>:3000/`. A different port can be specified as a command line option during ntopng startup. The first page that always pops out contains the login form – provided that the user has not decided to turn authentication off during startup.



**The Login Page**

The default login is

<b>username</b>	admin
<b>password</b>	admin

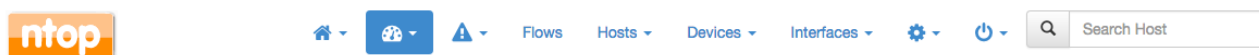
During the first access, a prompt will require the user to change the default password.

Administrator privileges are granted to user 'admin'.

If an unauthenticated user attempts to access a specific ntopng URL, the system will redirect the browser to the login page and then, upon successful authentication, to the requested resource.

Ntopng GUI web pages have a common structure the user will soon be familiar with. The pages are mostly composed of a top toolbar, some body content, and a 'dashboard' footer.

The main toolbar appears as follows.



**The Header Bar**



The items list are Home, Flows, Hosts, Protocols, Interfaces, Setting, Logout, and Search Host. An extra item Alert pops out when some alerts fired in reaction of user configuration.

In the left part of the footer, ntopng summarizes some information such as logged-in user, monitored interfaces, and used version (Community or Professional).

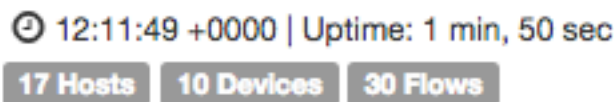
In the center it is shown a gauge which provides the bandwidth saturation level for monitored interfaces. The same information is also reported as a function of time in two dynamic graphs, for upstream and downstream traffic, respectively.



The Center of the Footer Bar

Finally, in the right side of the footer there is the uptime information, direct links to current Alerts (if any), Hosts, Layer-2 Devices, and Flows counters monitored by ntopng.

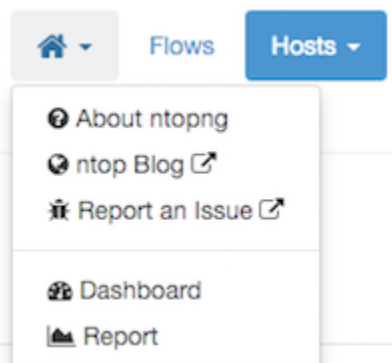
Gauge scale is calculated according to physical interfaces features. It is not always possible to determine maximum nominal interfaces speed. For this reason, scale can be manually configured simply by clicking on the gauge. Changes will be automatically saved to persistent storage.



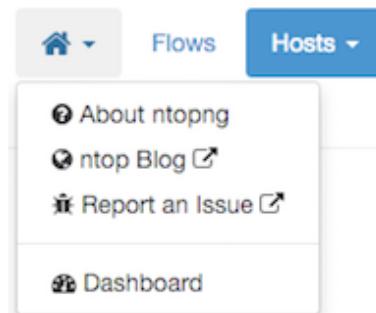
The Right Side of the Footer Bar

## Home Menu

Four items belong to the Home menu. An additional entry 'Report' is available in the Professional version.



Professional Version Home Menu





Community Version Home Menu

## About ntopng

Shows information about ntopng Version, Platform, Currently Logged User, Uptime value and some details related to its internals.

## About ntopng

Copyright	© 1998-17 - ntop.org
License	<a href="#">EULA</a> [ SystemId: <a href="#">omissis</a> ] Click on the above URL to generate your professional version license, or purchase a license at <a href="#">e-shop</a> . If you are no-profit, research or an education institution please read <a href="#">this</a> . License: omissis
Version	2.5.170512 - Enterprise Edition
Built on	Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
nDPI	1.8.0-dev-800-1af3d57
 Twitter Bootstrap	3.x
 Font Awesome	4.x
RRDtool	1.5.5
Redis Server	3.0.6
Mongoose web server	3.7
LuaJIT	LuaJIT 2.0.3
ØMQ	4.1.4
GeoIP	1.6.9  This product includes GeoLite data created by <a href="#">MaxMind</a> .
Data-Driven Documents (d3js)	2.9.1 / 3.0

### The 'About ntopng' Page

The upgrade from Community to Professional Version can be done by clicking on the system ID. The browser will be redirected to the ntop shop to generate a valid license. The generated id should be save in the appropriate field in "License" field.

## **ntop Blog**

is a link to <http://www.ntop.org/blog/> page where some useful information of tricks can be found.

## **Report an Issue**

is a link to <https://github.com/ntop/ntopng/issues> page where you can report specific bug you discovered.

## **Dashboard**

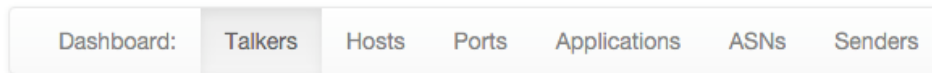
Provides a shortcut to default dashboard page of ntopng. The dashboard is discussed in greater detail in the following section.

## Dashboard

Dashboard is a dynamic page and provides an updated snapshot of the current traffic for the selected interface or interface view being monitored by ntopng. Community and Professional version have two different dashboards.

### Dashboard in the Community Version

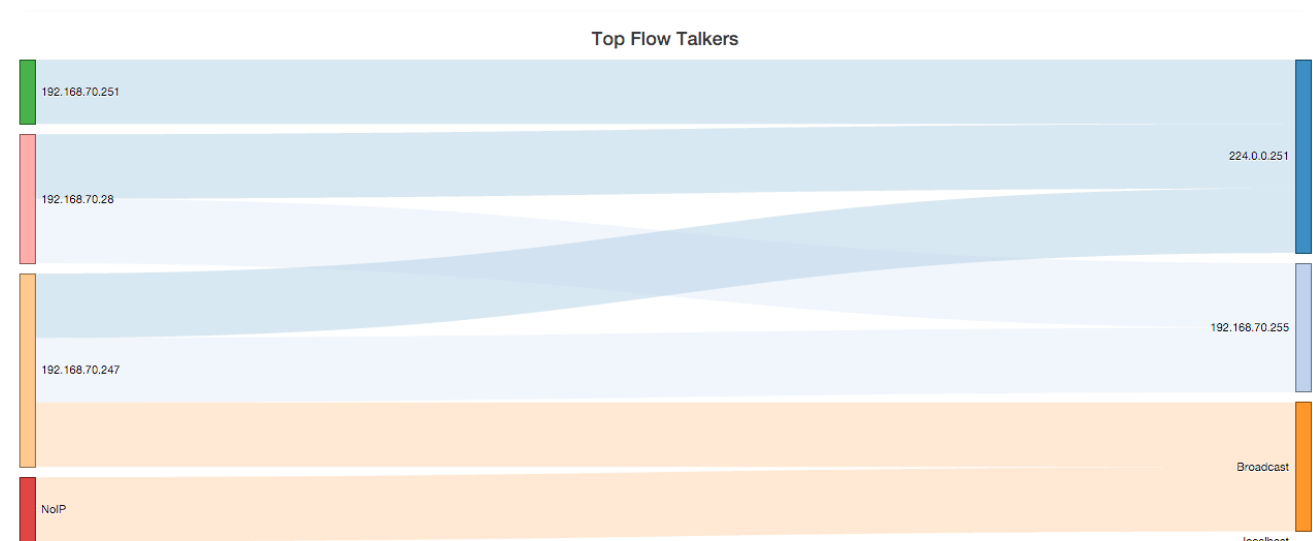
The dashboard provides information about Talkers, Hosts, Ports, Applications, ASNs, and Senders. Information can be selected from the top menu. Each item is discussed below.



**The Top Menu for the Dashboard**

### Talkers

The default dashboard page is a Sankey diagram of Top Flow Talkers



**The Sankey Diagram of Top Flow Talkers**

The Sankey diagram displays hosts currently active on the monitored interface or interface view. Host pairs are joined together by colored bars representing flows. The client host is always placed in the left edge of the bar. Similarly, the server is placed on the right. Bar width is proportional to the amount of traffic exchanged. The wider the bar, the higher the traffic exchanged between the corresponding pair of hosts.

By default, the diagram is updated every 5 seconds. Refresh frequency can be set or disabled from the dropdown menu shown right below the diagram.

Host and flow information shown in the Sankey is interactive. Indeed, both host names (IP addresses) as well as flows are clickable.

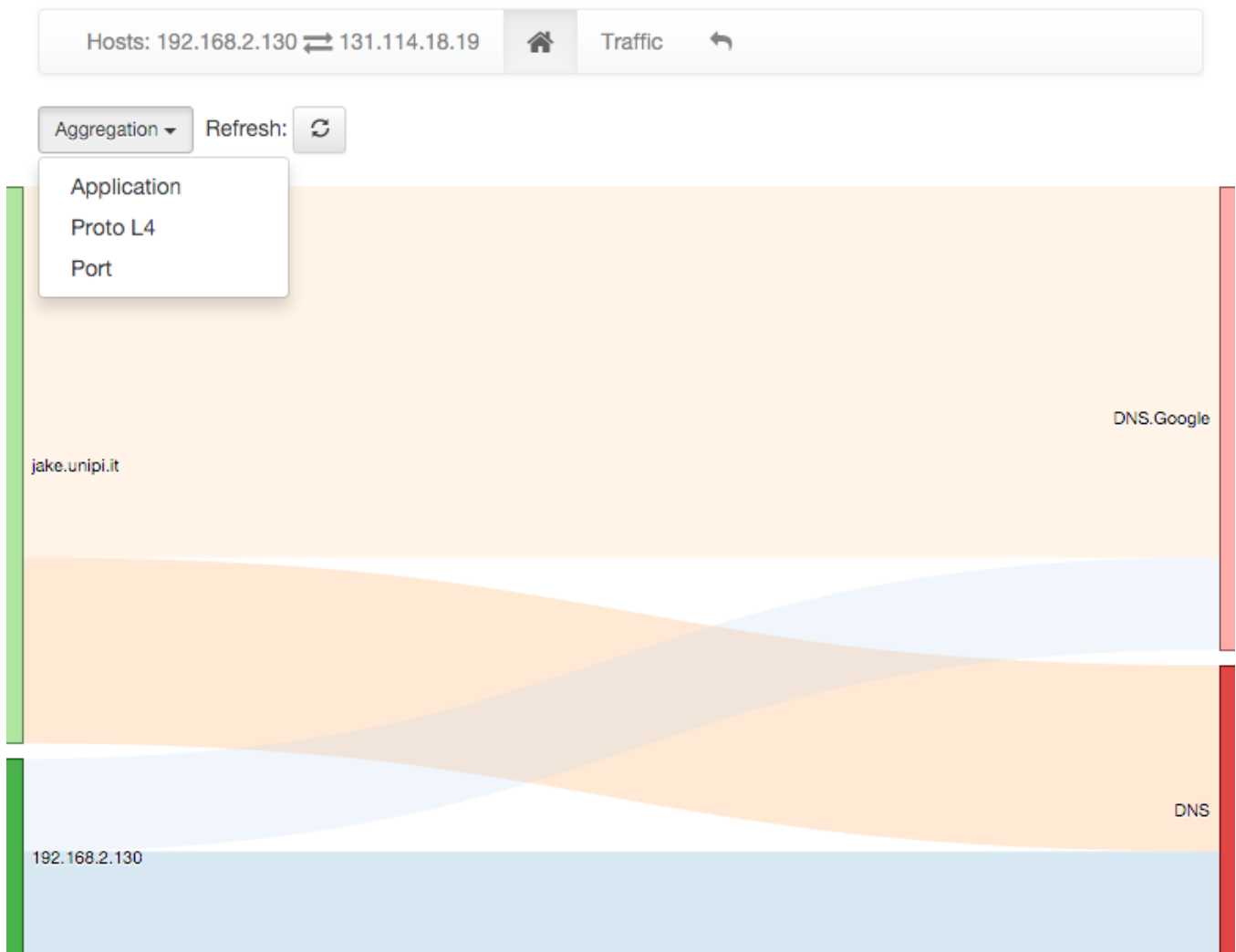
Refresh frequency: 5 Seconds ▾ Live update: ▶ ■

### Diagram Refresh Settings

A double-click on any host name redirects the user the 'Host Details' page, that contains a great deal of host-related information. This page will be discussed later in the manual.

Similarly, a double-click on any bar representing a flow redirects the user to the 'Hosts Comparison' page. Hosts can be pairwise compared in terms of Applications, Layer-4 Protocols, and Ports. A pie chart of exchanged traffic can be shown as well.

Below is shown an Application comparison between two hosts. The diagram shows that both hosts on the left have used DNS services (on the right). It is also possible to visually spot behaviors and trends. For example it is possible to see that [jake.unipi.it](http://jake.unipi.it) is much more prone to use Google's DNS than the other host.

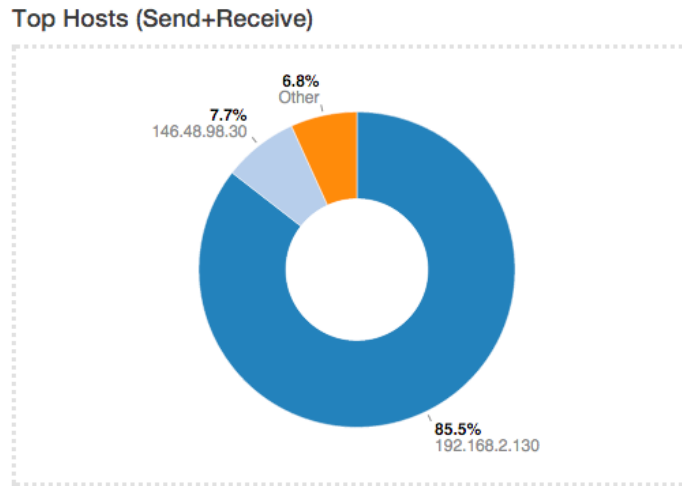


Pairwise Host Comparison

## Hosts

Hosts View provides a pie chart representation of the captured traffic. Aggregation is done on a per-host basis. Similarly to the Sankey Diagram discussed above, any host name (or non-resolved IP address) shown can be double-clicked to visit the corresponding 'Host Details' page.

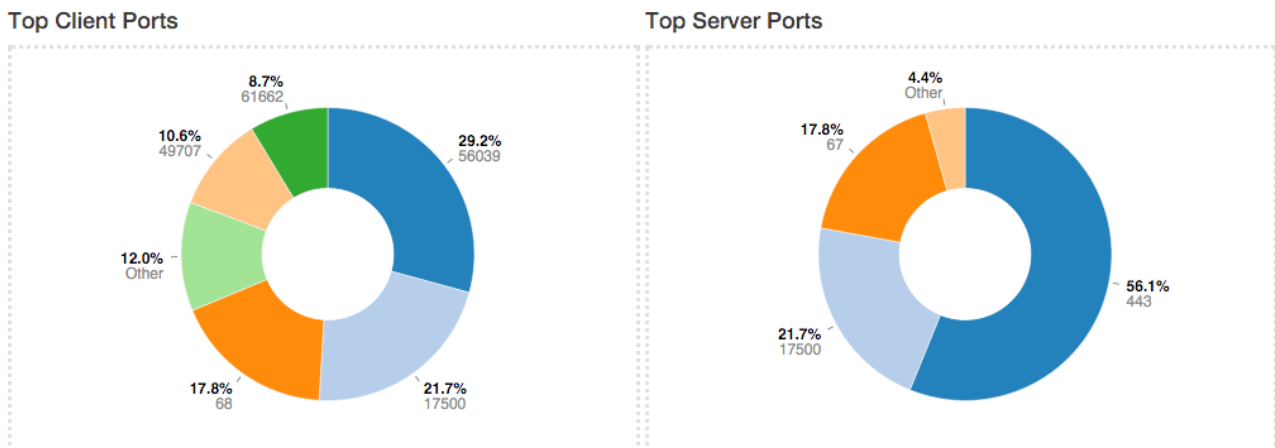
The pie chart is refreshed automatically.



Pie Chart of Top Hosts

## Ports

Ports view provides two separated pie charts with the most used ports, both for clients and for servers. Each pie chart provides statistics for client ports and server ports.

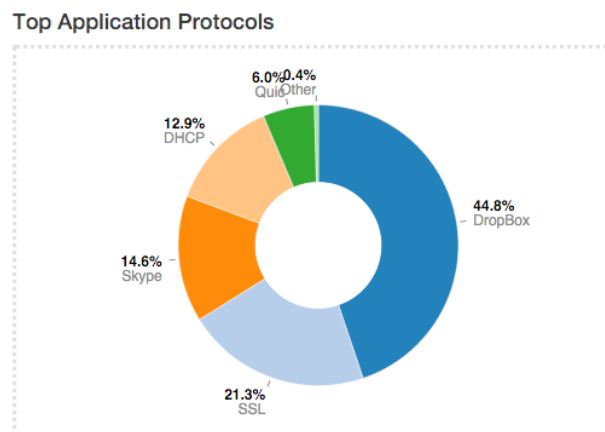


Pie Chart of Top Client and Server Ports

Any port number shown can be double-clicked to visit the 'Active Flows' page. This page lists all the currently active flows such that client or server port matches the one clicked.

### Applications

Application View provides another pie chart that represents a view of the bandwidth usage divided per application protocol. Protocol identification is done through ntopn nDPI engine. Protocols that cannot be identified are marked as Unknown.

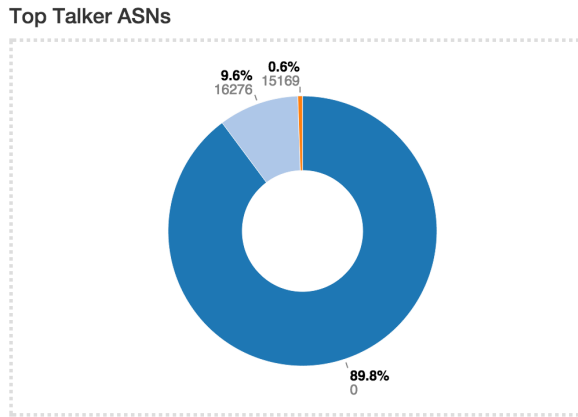


**Pie Chart of Top Applications**

In the same manner as for previous view, application names are clickable to be redirected to a page with more detailed information on application.

### Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs)

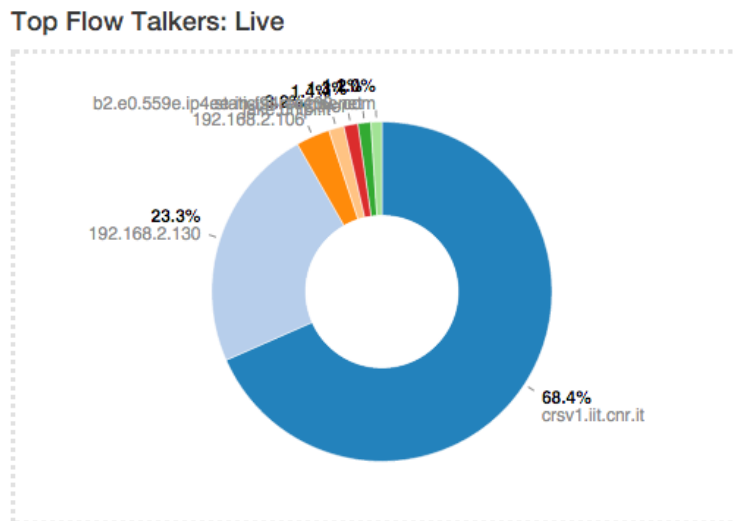
ASNs view provides a pie chart representation of the traffic grouped by Autonomous System (AS). An AS is either a single network or a group of networks, controlled by a network administrator on behalf of a single administrative entity (such as a university, a business enterprise, or a business division). An AS is also sometimes referred to as a routing domain. A globally unique number called an Autonomous System Number (ASN) is assigned to each AS.



Pie Chart of Top ASNs

### Senders

Senders view provides a pie chart representation of top flow senders currently active. This graph shows the percentage of traffic being sent by endpoints either on local or remote networks.



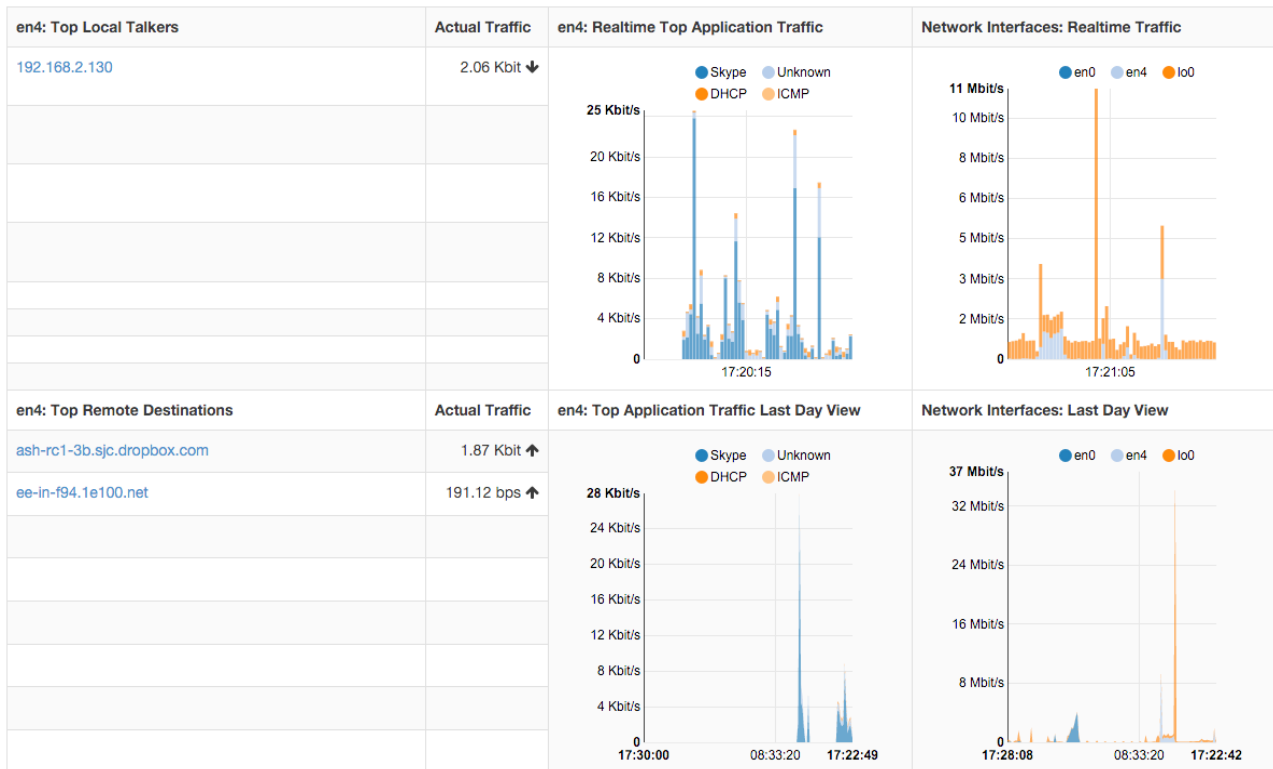
Pie Chart of Top Senders



## Dashboard in the Professional Version

The dashboard in the professional version provides a great deal of information, including realtime traffic – both per monitored interface and per application – top local talkers and top destinations. The dashboard is refreshed dynamically. Tables and chars are kept updated by ntopng.

The right part of the dashboard displays realtime and last-day charts of Top Applications and Network Traffic. In case a network interface view is selected, then network traffic is shown on a per physical-interface basis. Items shown in each chart can be dynamically toggled simply by clicking on the corresponding coloured dot in the chart key.



The left part of the dashboard shows tables of realtime Top Local Talkers and Top Remote Destinations, including the amount of traffic exchanged.

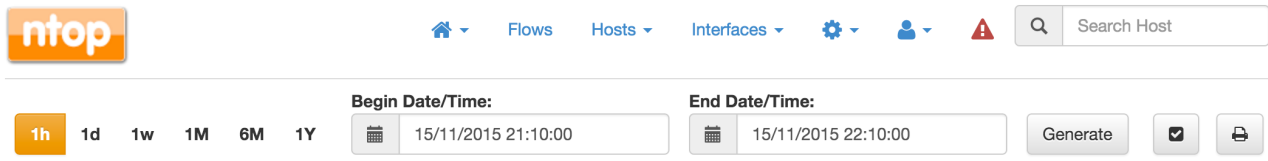
Top Local Talkers are hosts, belonging to local networks, that are exchanging the highest traffic volumes. Similarly, Top Remote Destinations are hosts, belonging to remote networks, that are currently exchanging the highest traffic volumes.

Next to each Actual Traffic value there is an arrow that point up or down that indicates whether the traffic for such host has increased/decreased since the last web page update.

Each host show can be clicked to access its 'Host Details' page. Next to a host you can find a badge enclosing a number: it indicates how many virtual HTTP servers the host features.

## Report

The Professional version of ntopng allows to generate custom traffic reports for one or more interfaces monitored. Report page, reachable from the dropdown home menu in the main toolbar, presents the user with multiple configuration options

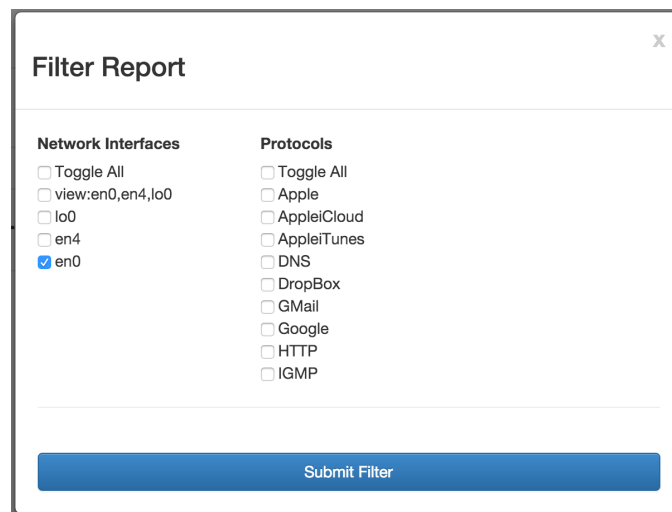


### The Top of the Report Page

Fixed-width temporal intervals are available on the left. They are 1h (one hour), 1d (one day), 1w (one week), 1M (one month), 6M (six months), and 1Y (one year). A click on any of those intervals produces an automatic report that spans a time range that starts at the present and that goes backwards in time until the clicked interval is reached.

Exact temporal intervals can be chosen using the two dropdown date time pickers in the center. The first and the second pickers are used to specify the start and the end of a custom report, respectively. Once dates and times have been chosen, the report is obtained by clicking on 'Generate'.

The small checkbox icon right of the 'Generate' button allows to select one or more of the available monitored interfaces, as well as application protocols of interest. Clicking on it yields the following overlaid menu



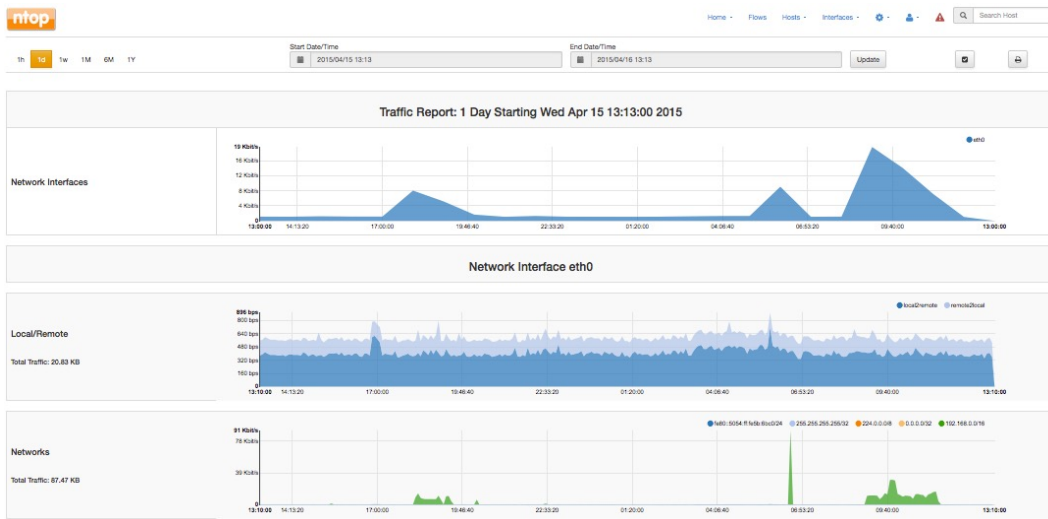
Report Filter Overlay

Finally, the rightmost icon generates a printer-friendly report ready to be printed.

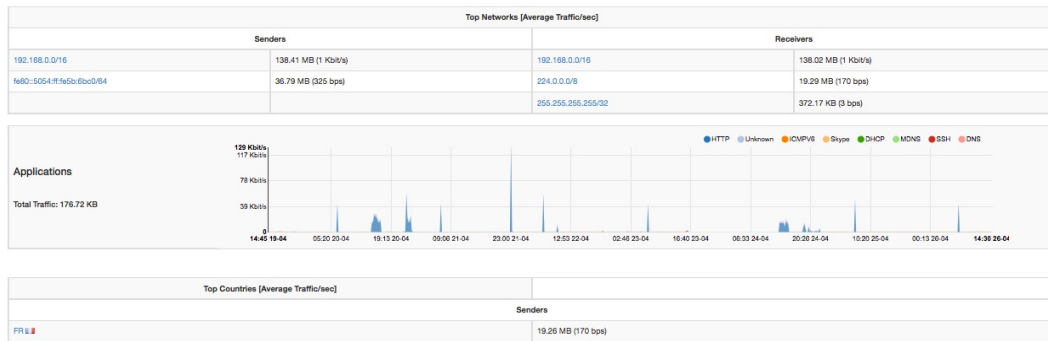
Reports contain charts of monitored interfaces overall traffic, local versus remote traffic, local networks traffic, as well as the traffic grouped by:

- Application Protocols (e.g., HTTPS, Skype)
- Countries
- Local Hosts (hosts belonging to local networks) and Remote Hosts (hosts belonging to remote networks)
- Local Operating Systems
- Autonomous Systems

In the remainder of this section are screenshots of reported information discussed above.

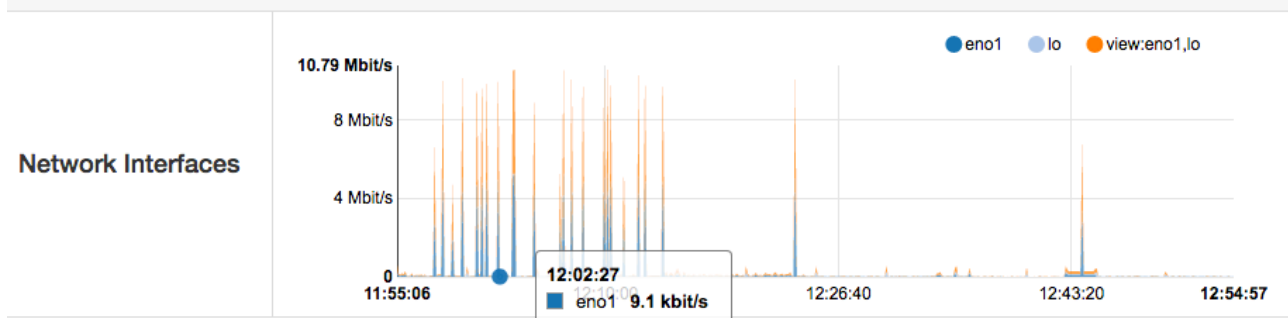


### Report - Network Interfaces and Traffic









### Report - Top Networks and Applications

## Traffic Report: 1 Hour Starting Mon May 15 11:55:00 2017

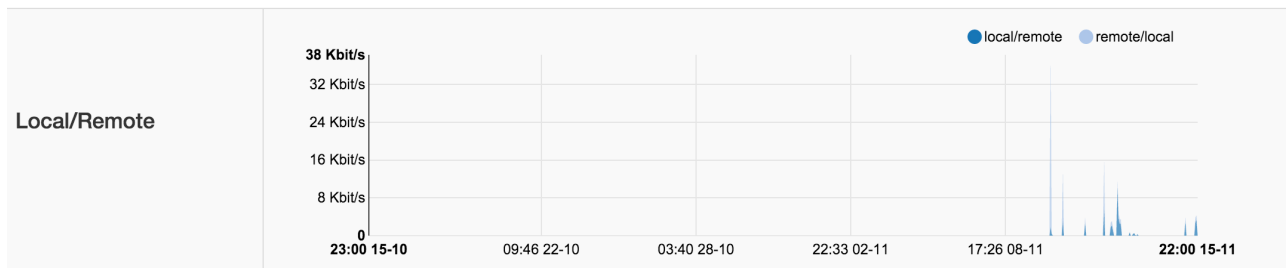


### Report - Monitored Network Interfaces Summary

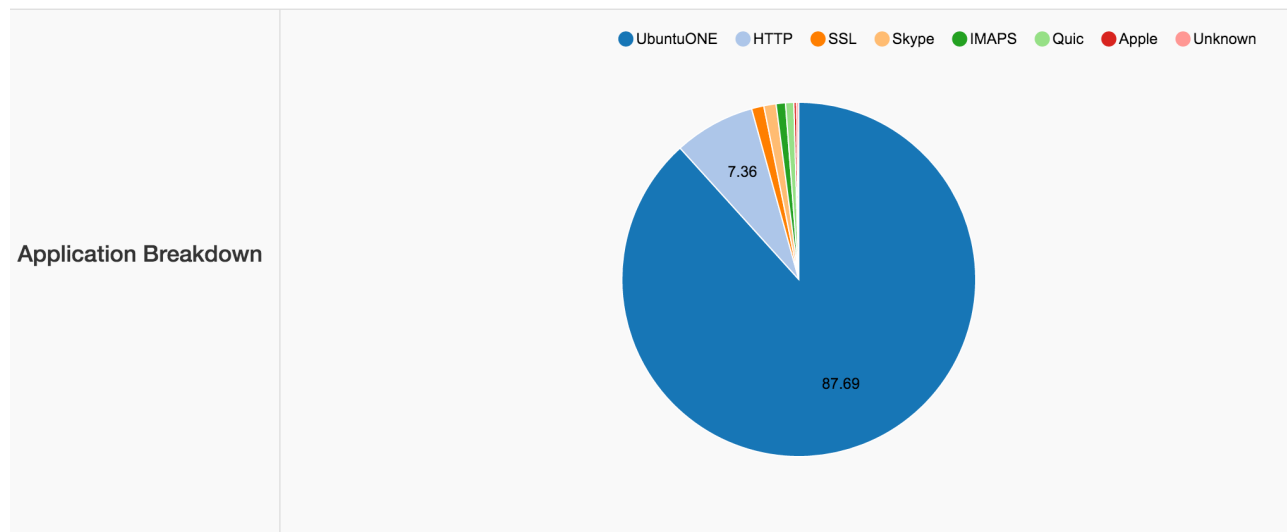
Top Networks [Average Traffic/sec]			
Senders		Receivers	
192.168.2.0/24	14.40 MB (45 bps)	192.168.2.0/24	1.25 GB (4 Kbit/s)
146.48.98.0/24	1.09 MB (3 bps)	146.48.98.0/24	416.23 KB (1 bps)
8.8.8.0/24	1.42 KB (< 1 bps)	8.8.8.0/24	1.12 KB (< 1 bps)

Top Countries [Average Traffic/sec]			
Senders		Receivers	
GB 	1.15 GB (4 Kbit/s)	GB 	10.65 MB (33 bps)
IT 	102.30 MB (320 bps)	IT 	1.61 MB (5 bps)
US 	5.60 MB (18 bps)	US 	1.03 MB (3 bps)

### Report - Top Countries



### Report - Local to Remote and Remote to Local Traffic



### Report - Application Breakdown

## Flows

The 'Flows' entry in the top toolbar can be selected to visualize realtime traffic information on the currently active flows. A flow can be thought of as a logical, bi-directional communication channel between two hosts<sup>1</sup>. Multiple simultaneous flows can exist between the same pair of hosts.



### Active Flows

10 ▾ Applications ▾

	Application	L4 Proto	Client	Server	Duration	Breakdown	Actual Thpt ▾	Total Bytes	Info
<a href="#">Info</a>	<a href="#">HTTP</a> 👍	TCP	192.168.2.130:52303	mirror2.mirror.garr.... :http 🇮🇹	36 sec	<a href="#">Server</a>	41.19 Mbit ↓	172.38 MB	/mirrors/ubuntu- releases...
<a href="#">Info</a>	<a href="#">Redis</a> 👍	TCP	localhost:65316	localhost:6379	32 min, 13 sec	<a href="#">Client</a> <a href="#">Server</a>	33.74 Kbit ↓	23.68 MB	

Active Flows Page

Flows are uniquely identified via a 5-tuple composed of:

- Source and destination IP address
- Source and destination port
- Layer-4 protocol

Each flow is shown as a row entry in the flows table. Flows are sortable by application using the rightmost dropdown menu at the top right edge of the table. Similarly, the other dropdown menu enables the user to choose the number of flows displayed on each page.

Flows have multiple information fields, namely, Application, Layer-4 Protocol, Client and Server hosts, Duration, Client and Server Breakdown, Current Throughput, Total Bytes, and Additional Information. Information fields are briefly discussed below.

### Application

Application is the Layer-7 program which is exchanging data through the flow. This is the piece of software that lays closest to the end user. Examples of Applications are Skype, Redis, HTTP, and Bit Torrent. Layer-7 applications are detected by the NTOP opensource Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) engine named nDPI<sup>2</sup>. In case application detection fails, ntopng marks the flow as 'Unknown'. If the detection succeeds, the application name and a thumb up (down) is shown if the application is deemed to be good (bad).

Application name can be clicked to see all hosts generating traffic for the application.

---

<sup>1</sup> Actually, flows may also exist between a host and a multicast group, as well as a broadcast domain.

<sup>2</sup> <https://github.com/ntop/nDPI>

## **Layer-4 Protocol (L4 Proto)**

The layer-4 protocol is the one used at the transport level. Most common transport protocols are the reliable Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the best-effort User Datagram Protocol (UDP).

## **Client**

This field contains host and port information regarding the client endpoint of the flow. An host is considered a client if it is the initiator of the flow. Information is shown as host:port and both information are clickable. If the host has a public IP address, ntopng also shows the country flag for that client<sup>3</sup>. A blue flag is drawn when the host is the ntopng host.

## **Server**

Similarly to the client, this field contains information regarding the server endpoint of the flow. An host is considered a server if it is not the initiator of the flow. We refer the reader to the previous paragraph for a detailed description.

## **Duration**

This is the amount of time that has elapsed since the flow was opened by the client.

## **Breakdown**

Flows are bi-directional, in the sense that traffic flows both from the server to the client and from the client to the server. This coloured bar gives an indication on the amount of traffic exchanged in each of the two directions. Client to server traffic is shown in orange, while server to client in blue.

## **Actual Throughput**

The throughput is computed periodically (the refresh time is a few seconds)

## **Total Bytes**

The amount of traffic exchanged through the flow. This total value is the sum of traffic exchanged in each of the two directions (client to server and server to client).

## **Info**

Extra information nDPI is able to extract from the detected flow is made available in this field. This field may include URLs, traffic profiles (in the Professional Version), contents of DNS requests, and so on.

---

<sup>3</sup> These data are based on MaxMind databases.

The leftmost column *Info* has a button that redirects the user to a page containing detailed flow information. Values in the Flow Details page are dynamically updated every second. Detailed information include

- First / Last Seen
- Total Traffic Volume and Trend<sup>4</sup>
- Client / Server Traffic Breakdown
- Packets and Bytes sent in each flow direction
- Protocol flags, if L4 protocol is TCP
- SSL Certificate
- Throughput
- Flow traffic dump to persistent storage.

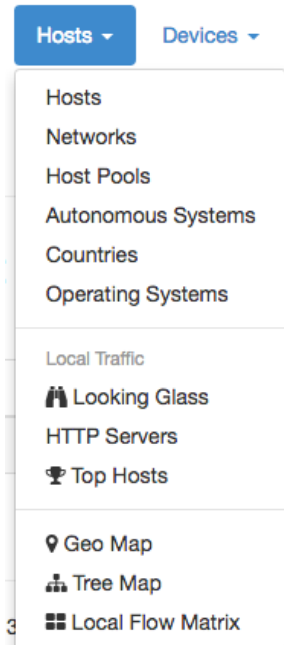
Flow: 192.168.1.92:54949 ⇄ 93-62-150-157.ip23.fastwebnet.it:443	
Overview ↶	
Flow Peers	192.168.1.92:54949 ⇄ 93-62-150-157.ip23.fastwebnet.it:443
Protocol	TCP / SSL 🔒
First / Last Seen	30/05/2015 17:15:05 [1 min, 5 sec ago]   30/05/2015 17:16:07 [3 sec ago]
Total Traffic Volume	NaN undefined ↔
Client vs Server Traffic Breakdown	
Network Latency Breakdown	
Client to Server Traffic	undefined Pkts / NaN undefined ↔
Server to Client Traffic	undefined Pkts / NaN undefined ↔
SSL Certificate	webmail.rcslab.it
TCP Flags	<b>FIN</b> <b>SYN</b> <b>PUSH</b> <b>ACK</b> This flow is completed and will soon expire.
Actual / Peak Throughput	316.42 bps ↔ / 316.42 bps
Dump Flow Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/> 📄

### Flow Details Page

<sup>4</sup> Increasing trend is shown with an arrow that points upwards. Stable trend is shown with a dash. Decreasing trend is shown with an arrow that points downwards.

## Hosts

Hosts is a dropdown menu always reachable from the top toolbar that contains a bunch of links to host-related information pages. The dropdown is as follows



**The Hosts Dropdown Menu**

Host-related information pages available have the following content

- *Hosts* page shows all hosts seen
- *Networks* page lists all networks – both local and remote – any seen host belongs to
- *Host Pools* page has the list of the defined Host Pools
- *Autonomous Systems* page presents all Autonomous Systems (AS) any seen host belongs to
- *Countries* page shows hosts countries based on the information provided by MaxMind databases
- *Operating Systems* page lists all host operating systems that have been detected. Detection is done using passive fingerprinting techniques
- *HTTP Servers (Local)* page shows monitored HTTP servers, limited to local hosts only
- *Top Hosts Traffic* page presents traffic of top hosts in order to typology selected;
- *Geo Map* page lays out hosts in a geographic map to give visual insights into the geographical locations of seen hosts
- *Tree Map* page shows a tree representation of the monitored environment
- *Local Matrix* page displays a matrix representation of local systems

### All Hosts

All hosts that have been seen monitoring network interfaces are show here. Column headers can be clicked to sort results in descending (ascending) order of the clicked header. Additional sort options are available in the top right corner of the table.

The table shown has several columns, including



- IP address, with optional country flag and OS logo (if detected)
- Location, either Local (the host belongs to a local network) or Remote (the host belongs to a remote network) – please note that this is not a geographical location
- Alerts, with the number of alerts associated to the host
- Name, having the resolved hostname (or a custom name, if set in any Host Details page)
- Seen Since, with the amount of time it has lapsed since the first packet sent/received by the host has been observed
- ASN, with the AS number (if available)
- Breakdown, showing a bar that gives visual insights in the use of both traffic directions
- Throughput, with the overall actual throughput of the host
- Traffic, with the total traffic exchanged by the host

## All Hosts

150 ▾ [Filter Hosts](#)▾

IP Address	Location	Alerts	Name	Seen Since	ASN	Breakdown	Throughput	Traffic
::1 	Remote	0	localhostV6	7 min, 6 sec		Sent Rcvd	220.44 Kbit ↓	432.36 MB
109.73.81.23 	Remote	0	ubuntu.ictvalleumbra.it	7 min, 5 sec	ICT Valle Umbra s.r.l.	Sent	277.31 Kbit ↑	14.74 MB
127.0.0.1	Local	0	localhost	7 min, 6 sec		Sent Rcvd	102.17 Kbit ↓	7.5 GB
146.48.98.30 	Local	0	crsv1.iit.cnr.it	7 min, 5 sec	Consortium GARR	Sent Rcv	0 bps ↓	3.96 MB
192.168.2.130	Local	0	192.168.2.130	6 min, 54 sec		Sent	0 bps —	261.89 KB

### The All Hosts Page


Any host can be clicked to be redirected to its 'Host Details' page, which is discussed below.

## Host Pools

Host Pools are logical groups of hosts that are described in detail in the "Network Interfaces" section of this document. This page show the list of defined and currently active Host Pools.

## Host Pool List

10 ▾

Pool Name	Chart	Hosts	Alerts	Seen Since	Breakdown	Throughput	Traffic
Office		5	0	3 h, 10 min, 27 sec	Sent Rcvd	40.19 Kbit ↑	68.78 MB
Not Assigned		7	0	3 h, 9 min, 42 sec	Sent	0 bps —	53.16 KB

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 rows

### The Host Pools List Hosts Page

Each row of the table shows, for each pool, the following information:

- The Pool Name as defined by the user during Host Pool creation
- A Chart icon to access historical pool traffic timeseries. Historical pool traffic charts must be enabled from the preferences page and are a feature that is only supported in the Professional version.
- The number of active hosts in the pool
- The number of alerts detected as the sum of host alerts for each host in the pool
- Seen Since, with the amount of time it has lapsed since the first packet sent/received by any of the hosts in the pool has been observed
- Breakdown, showing a bar that gives visual insights in the use of both pool traffic directions
- Throughput, with the overall actual throughput of the pool
- Traffic, with the total traffic exchanged by the pool

## Networks

Networks shows all networks discovered by ntopng.

### Networks

10 -

Network Name	Hosts	Alerts	Seen Since	Breakdown	Throughput	Traffic
<a href="#">192.168.0.0/16</a>	6	0	5 days, 2 h, 2 min, 32 sec	<span>Sent</span> <span>Rcvd</span>	12.23 Kbit/s ↓	82.67 MB
<a href="#">Unknown network</a>	3	0	5 days, 2 h, 2 min, 31 sec	<span>Sent</span> <span>Rcvd</span>	428.8 bps ↓	14.99 MB
<a href="#">224.0.0.0/8</a>	2	0	5 days, 2 h, 2 min, 31 sec	<span>Rcvd</span>	0 bps ↓	9.7 MB
<a href="#">fe80::5054:ff:fe5b:6bc0/24</a>	2	0	5 days, 2 h, 2 min, 29 sec	<span>Sent</span>	428.8 bps ↑	5.87 MB
<a href="#">255.255.255.255/32</a>	1	0	5 days, 1 h, 5 min, 22 sec	<span>Rcvd</span>	0 bps —	342.4 KB

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 rows

### The Networks Summary Page

For each network discovered ntopng provides the number of hosts, alerts triggered, date of discovery, breakdown, throughput and traffic. Network names can be clicked to display the hosts lists inside the network selected.

## Autonomous Systems

Autonomous Systems shows all autonomous systems discovered by ntopng.

### Autonomous Systems

10 -

AS number	Hosts	Alerts	Name	Seen Since	Breakdown	Throughput	Traffic
0	12	0	Private ASN	5 days, 2 h, 3 min, 52 sec	<a href="#">Sent</a> <a href="#">Rcvd</a>	13.29 Kbit/s ↓	103.91 MB
<a href="#">16276</a>	2	0	<a href="#">OVH</a> 	5 days, 2 h, 3 min, 51 sec	<a href="#">Sent</a>	96 bps ↑	9.84 MB

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 rows



Ntopng uses a Maxmind database to gather information about Autonomous Systems (AS) and based on this it groups hosts belonging to the same AS. AS number 0 contains all hosts having private IP addresses.

## Countries

Countries page provides all countries discovered by ntopng. Any country can be clicked to be redirected to a page containing the full list of hosts localised in that country.

### Hosts by Country

20 -

Name	Hosts	Alerts	Seen Since	Breakdown	Throughput	Traffic
 FR	2	0	4 days, 6 h, 34 min, 37 sec	<a href="#">Sent</a>	0 bps —	8.13 MB
 US	1	0	1 h, 5 min, 22 sec	<a href="#">Sent</a>	0 bps —	27.39 KB

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 rows

### The Hosts Countries Summary Page

## Operating Systems

Operating Systems page shows a list of all OS detected by ntopng. OSes can be clicked to see the detailed list of hosts.

### Hosts by Operating System

20 -

Name	Hosts	Alerts	Seen Since	Breakdown	Throughput	Traffic
 Intel Mac OS X	1	0	4 days, 6 h, 33 min, 1 sec	<a href="#">Sent</a>	9.98 Kbit/s ↓	554.67 MB

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 rows

### The Hosts Operating Systems Summary Page

## HTTP Servers (Local)

HTTP Servers page lists all local HTTP Servers. Multiple distinct virtual hosts may refer to the same HTTP server IP, which is specified in the second column. Additional information such as bytes sent and received are available for each HTTP virtual host. By clicking on the magnifying lens icon near to the HTTP virtual host, it is possible to display all active flows involving it.

### Local HTTP Servers

10 -

HTTP Virtual Host	HTTP Server IP	Bytes Sent	Bytes Received	Total Requests	Actual Requests
<a href="#">192.168.100.5</a> 🔍	192.168.100.5	28.02 MB	28.04 MB	0 Bytes	23,539

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 rows

### The Local HTTP Servers Summary Page

## Top Hosts (Local)

Top hosts page provides hosts activity on time basis. The page should be kept open in order to allow the graph to dynamical update itself with real-time freshly collected data for each host. The time axis is divided in 5-minute bars and goes backwards in time in a right-to-left fashion, starting from the present.

### Top Hosts (Local)

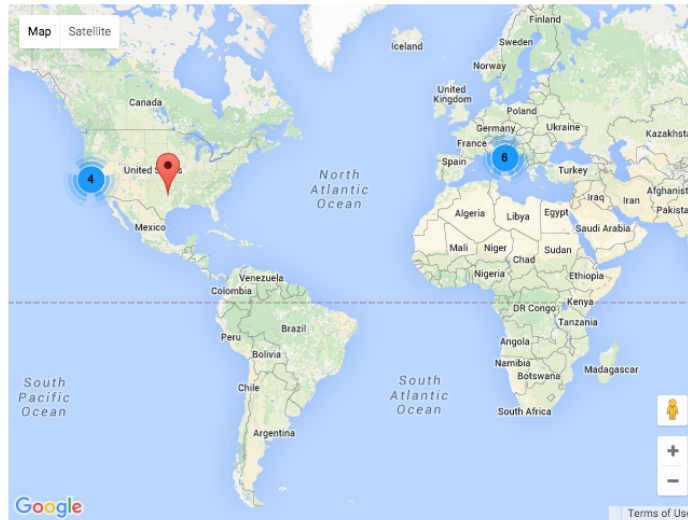


### The Top Hosts Summary Page

## Geo Map

The Hosts Geo Map page provides world map where hosts are arranged according to their geographical position.

### Hosts GeoMap

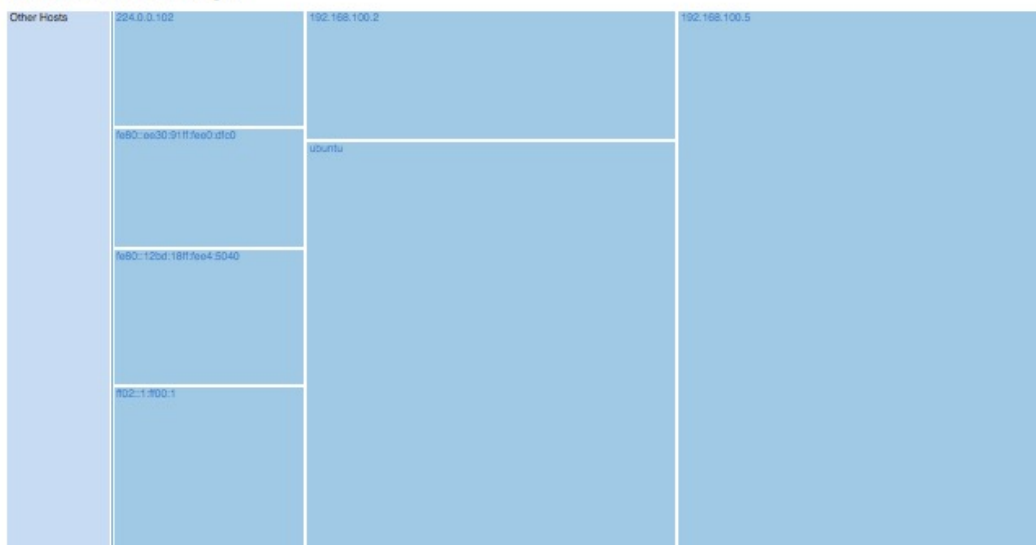


The Hosts Geo Map Summary Page

## Tree Map

This page provides a tree map of all monitored hosts. By clicking on hosts it is possible to visit the corresponding 'Host Details' page.

### Hosts TreeMap



The Hosts Tree Map Summary Page

## Local Flow Matrix

Local Hosts Active Flows Matrix page visualises a matrix of local hosts versus local hosts. Each cell contains the amount of traffic exchanged between every pair of hosts. Since flows are bi-directional, up to two values can be indicated in each cell.

## Local Hosts Active Flows Matrix

	192.168.2.255	192.168.2.130	bruno	192.168.2.113	192.168.2.100	crsv1
192.168.2.255		344.63 KB		58.02 KB	68.49 KB	
192.168.2.130	344.63 KB		160 B 80 B			2.45 KB 8.41 KB
bruno		80 B 160 B				
192.168.2.113	58.02 KB					
192.168.2.100	68.49 KB					
crsv1		8.41 KB 2.45 KB				

The Active Flows Matrix Page

## Host Details



Host Details page is as follows.





A contextual menu with labels and badges appears right below the top toolbar. Menu entries are dynamic, hence, some of them may not always be present.

















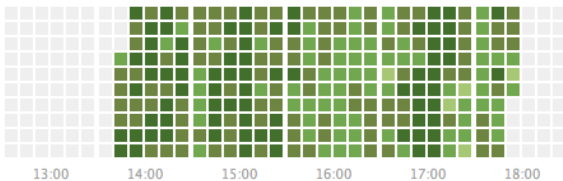

Menu entries are discussed below.

### Home

*Home* is the default view of the Host Details page and provides detailed information including host MAC Address (or the last router MAC address if the host is remote), IP Address (with network mask if detected), a toggle to activate/deactivate alerts for the host, a checkbox to enable packet dump for the specific host, symbolic hostname (or IP address), location (local or remote), date and time of first and last packet seen for the host, traffic breakdown, amount of traffic packets received/sent, number of flows as client/server host. All of this information is also available in JSON format by clicking on the 'Download' link. The heat map provides the Activity Map for each host. Each box represents one minute of traffic. By default, Activity Map shows the last six hours, but it is possible to set a different timeframe using the controls.

Host: 192.168.2.130  Traffic Packets Ports Peers Protocols DNS HTTP Flows SNMP Talkers 

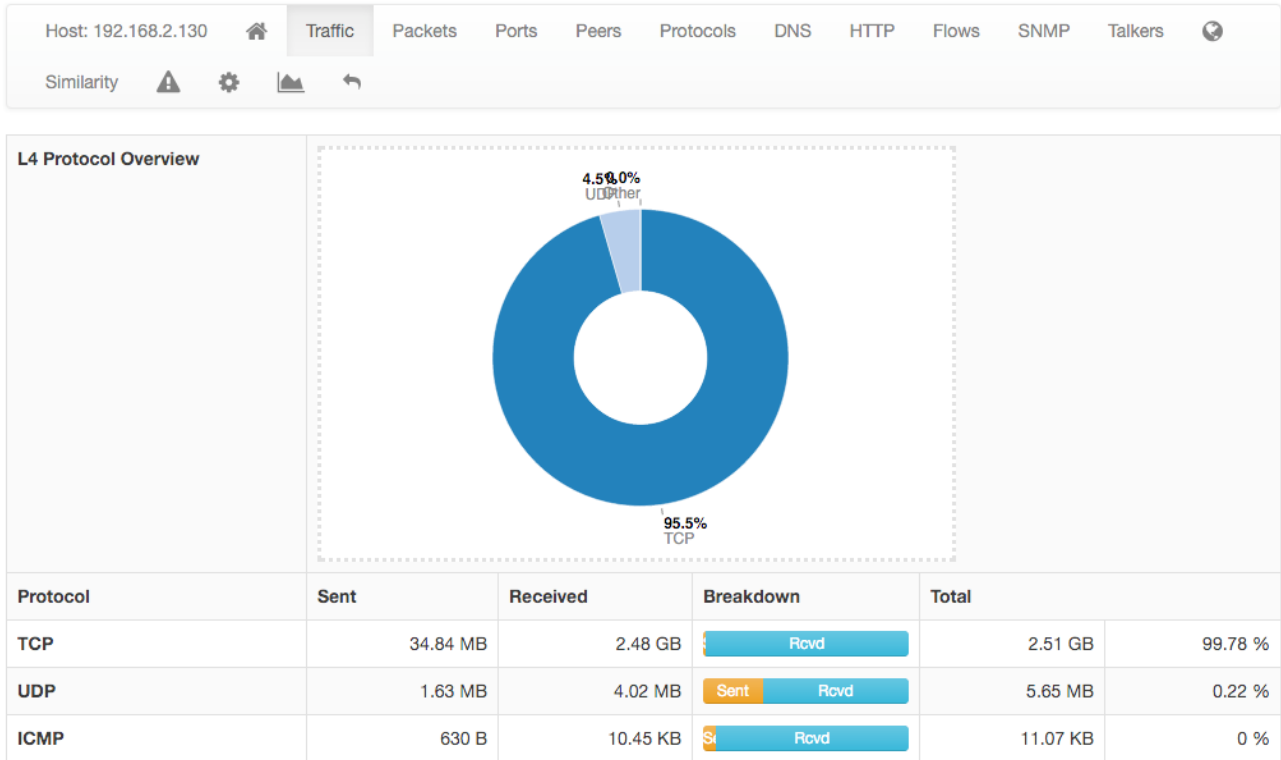
Similarity    

(Router) MAC Address	Apple_A7:DE:85 (68:5B:35:A7:DE:85)	<input type="checkbox"/>  Dump Traffic
IP Address	192.168.2.130 [ 192.168.2.0/24 ]	
OS	 Intel Mac OS X	
Name	192.168.2.130  Local	192.168.2.130 <input type="text"/> Save Custom Name
First / Last Seen	15/04/2016 15:22:22 [3 hours, 3 min, 39 sec ago]	15/04/2016 18:25:58 [3 sec ago]
Sent vs Received Traffic Breakdown		
Traffic Sent / Received	499,823 Pkts / 36.55 MB 	1,817,053 Pkts / 2.48 GB 
Active Flows / Active Low Goodput / Total	'As Client'	'As Server'
	45  / 4,294,967,214  / 5,975 	0  / 4,294,967,287  / 67 
TCP Packets Sent Analysis	Retransmissions	72 Pkts 
	Out of Order	569 Pkts 
	Lost	390 Pkts 
JSON	 Download	
Activity Map	 <p>13:00 14:00 15:00 16:00 17:00 18:00</p> 	

The Home View of the Host Details Page

## Traffic

The Traffic Page provides Layer-4 protocol statistics for the host. A pie chart showing L-4 protocol breakdown is shown at the top of the page. A table with detailed statistics is shown below the chart.

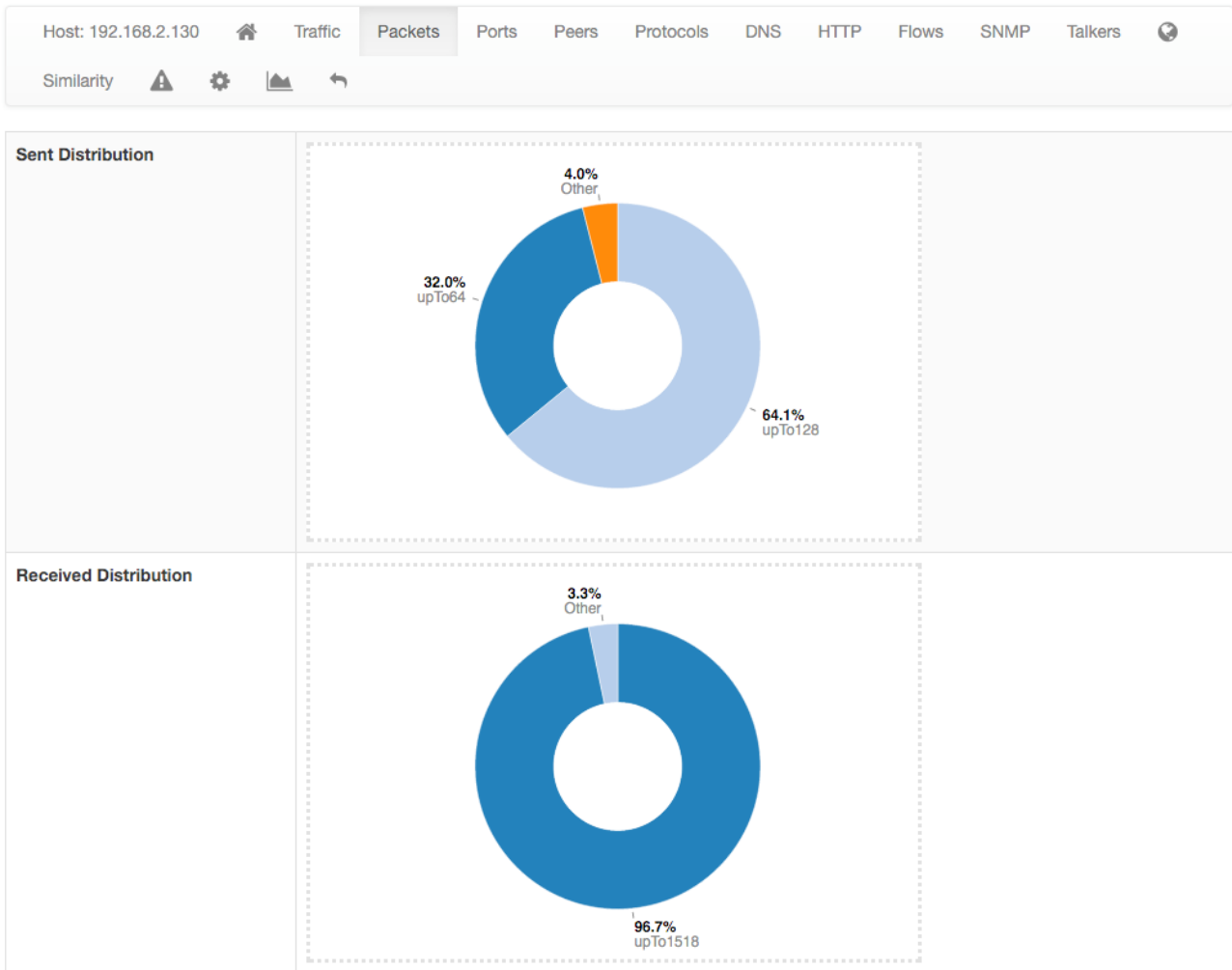


The Traffic View of the Host Details Page



## Packets

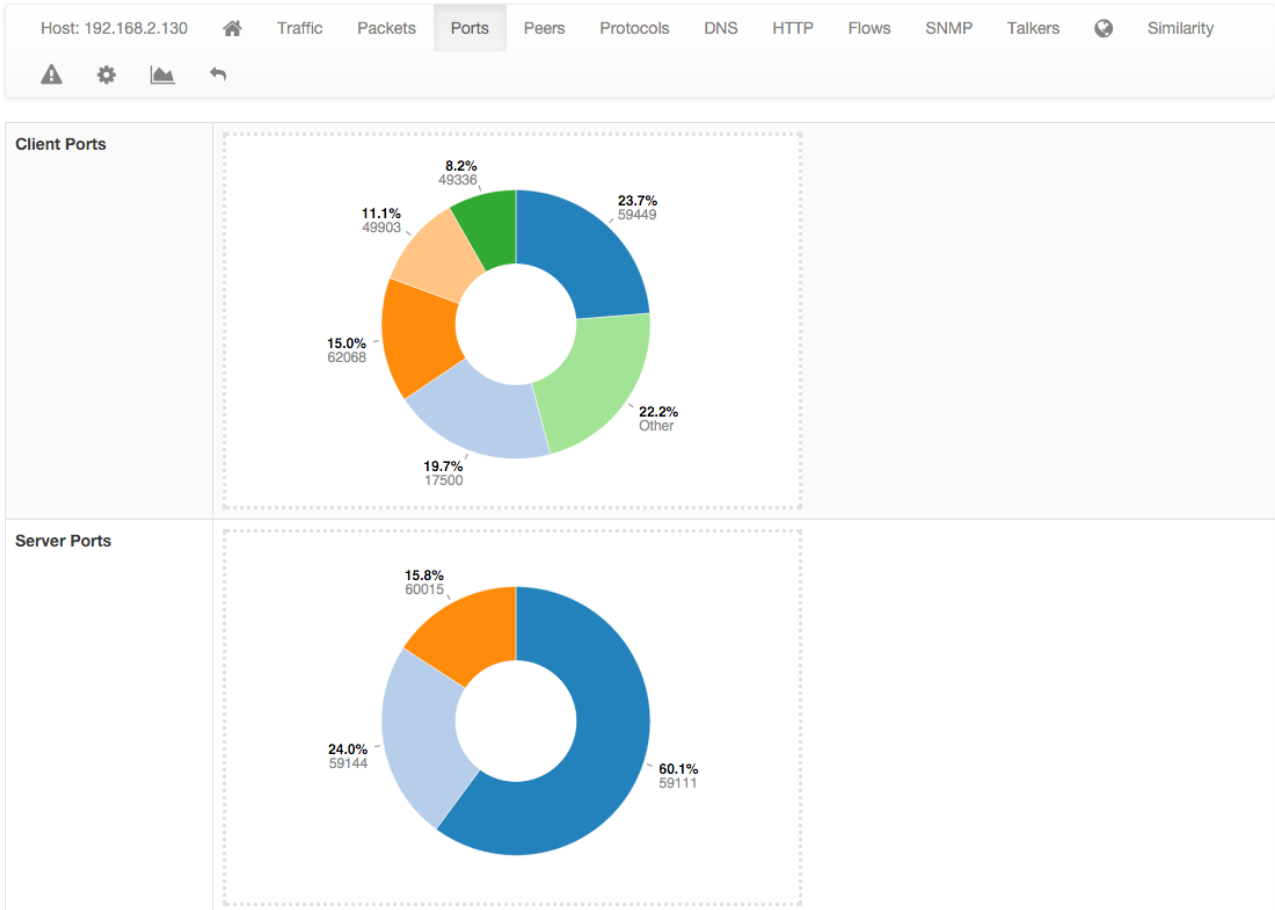
Packets page provides pie charts with packet size distribution, both for sent and received packets.



The Packets View of the Host Details

## Ports

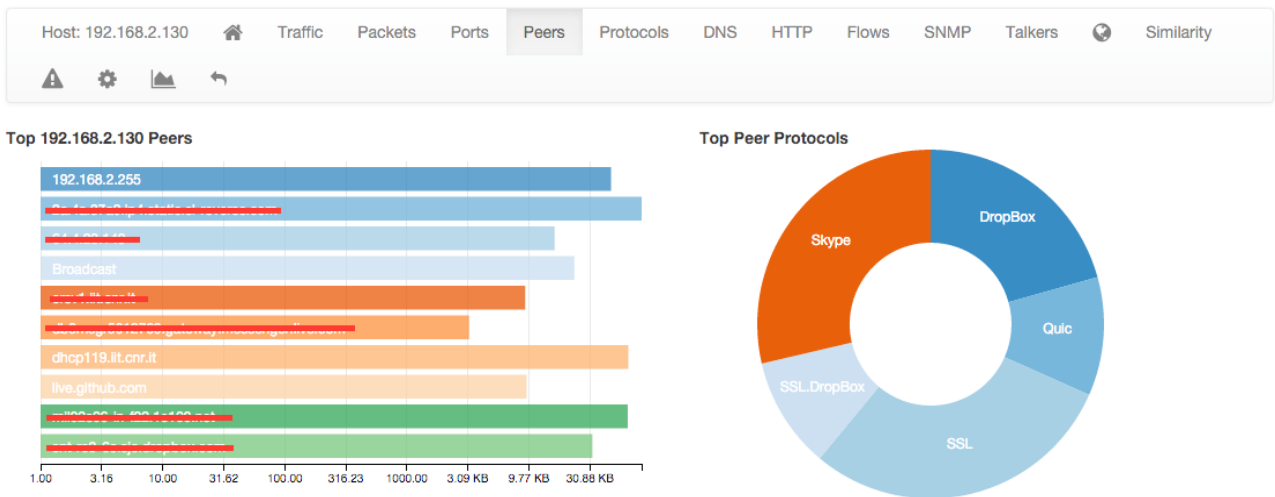
Ports page provides pie charts with traffic statistics grouped by port. A chart is available for client ports and another one is available for server ports.



The Ports View of the Host Details Page

## Peers

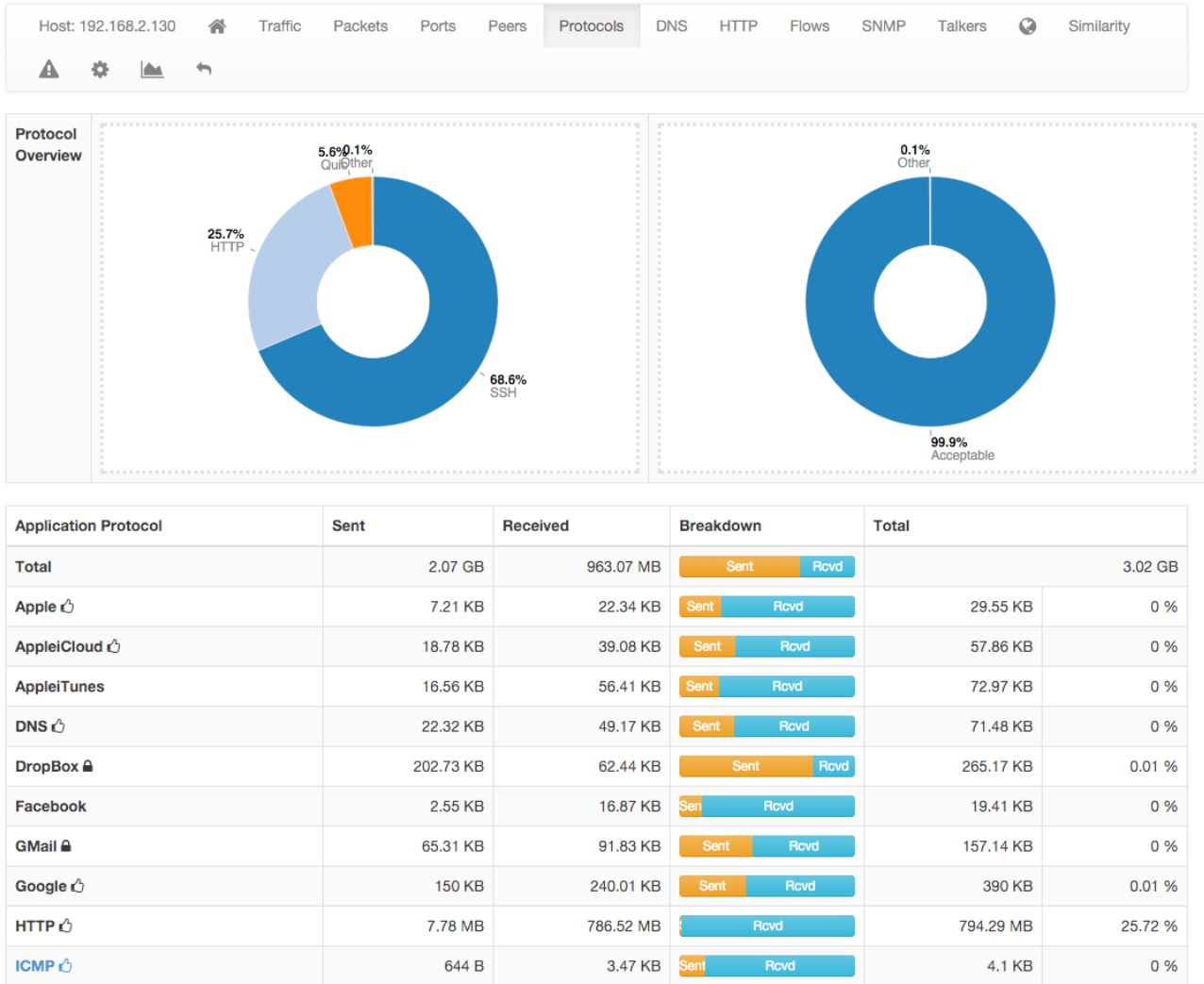
Peers page presents a graphical overview of top contacted peers and top protocols used. In the following screenshot some hosts are struck-through intentionally for privacy reasons. A table with top application per peer is shown below the graphical overview. Every information is clickable to allow the user to drill down and find insights.



The Peers View of the Host Details Page

## Protocols

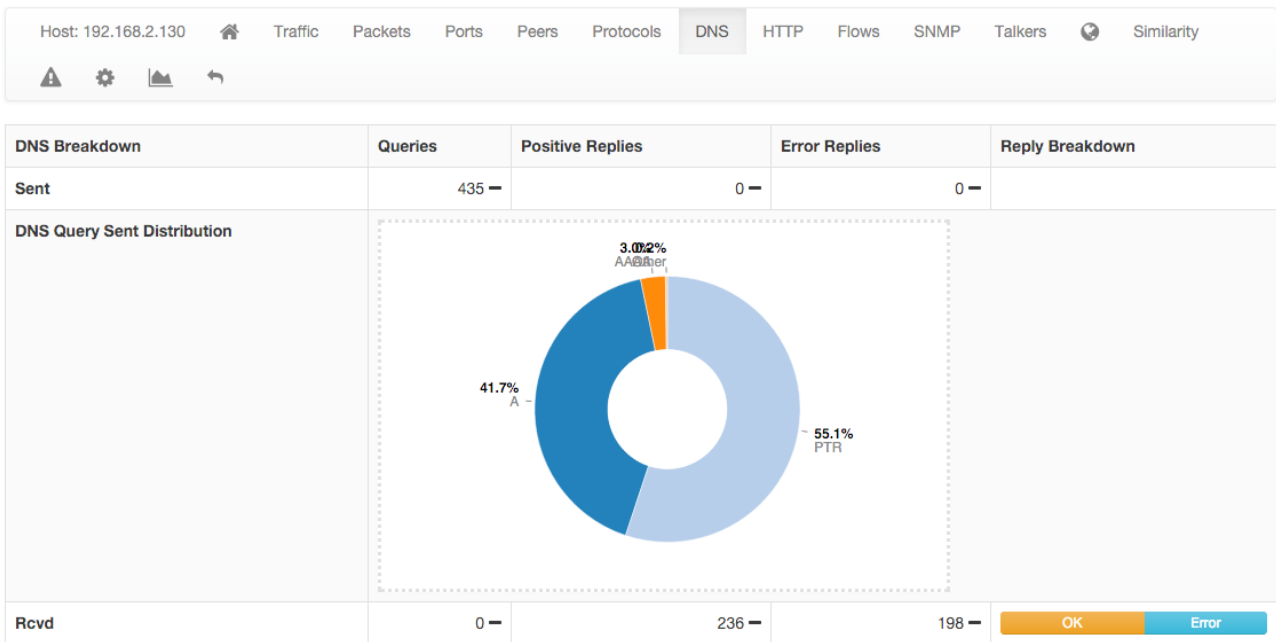
Using the DPI information, this page provides in pie chart and tabular format the amount of traffic divided by application. An additional pie chart provides a statistics about protocol type. A click on the protocol name redirects the user to the page with detailed statistics about the selected protocol.



The Protocols View of the Host Details Page

## DNS

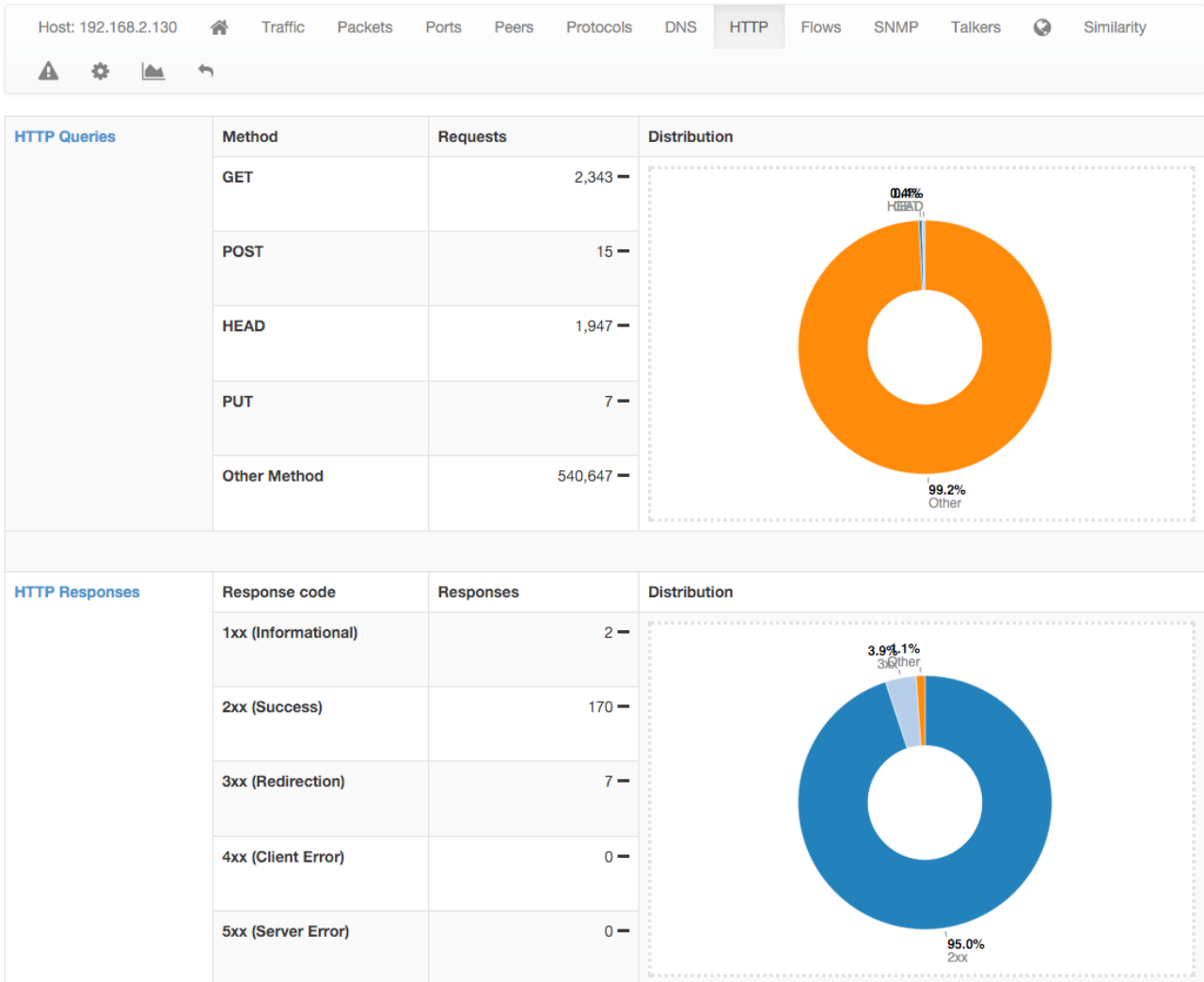
The chart and the table displayed on this page report DNS statistics, such as the number of queries, their type (e.g., A, AAAA, PTR, and so on), and possible errors.



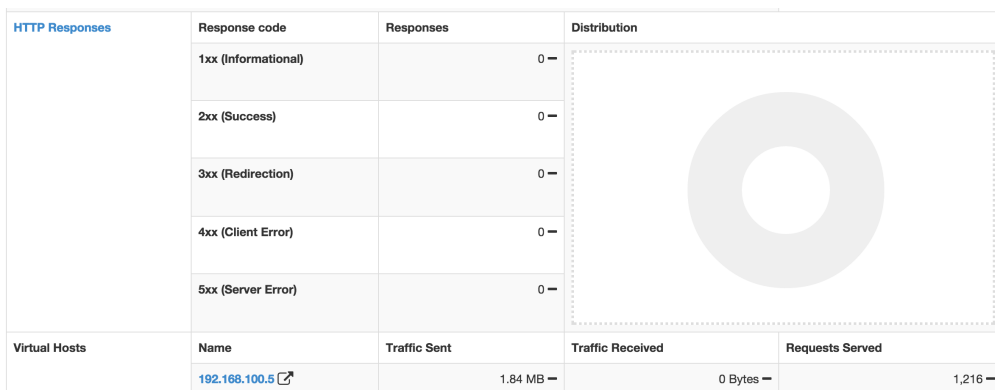
The DNS View of the Host Details Page

## HTTP

This page provides information about the HTTP protocol in terms of requests done and responses received for each HTTP method, together with response codes. Counters are provided both as tables and pie charts. In the case of virtual host being detected, a badge with the number of virtual hosts detected for



The HTTP View of the Host Details Page

















The HTTP View of the Host Details Page with Virtual Hosts

the same IP address is displayed in the host bar and an entry for each virtual server is displayed in a virtual server table.

## Flows


Flows page lists all active flows that have the selected host as an endpoint. A section of this manual discuss in greater detail the statistics shown for flows.

Host: 192.168.2.130  Traffic  Packets  Ports  Peers  Protocols  DNS  HTTP **Flows**  SNMP  Talkers  Similarity

## Active Flows

100 ▾

Info	Application	L4 Proto	Client	Server	Duration	Actual Thpt	Total Bytes	Info
<a href="#">Info</a>	UbuntuONE 	TCP	192.168.2.130:60181	pyracantha.canonical... :http 	19 sec	42.49 Mbit ↑	84.98 MB	

### The Flows View of the Host Details Page

## SNMP

SNMP page provides SNMP information for the selected host with all the standard SNMP traffic metrics.

SNMP Community	<input type="text" value="public"/> <input type="button" value="Save Community"/>
SysDescr	Linux ubuntu 3.13.0-37-generic #64~precise1-Ubuntu SMP Wed Sep 24 21:37:11 UTC 2014 x86_64
SysUptime	2 days, 4 h, 18 min, 34 sec
SysContact	Me
SysName	ubuntu
SysLocation	Sitting on the Dock of the Bay
SysServices	72

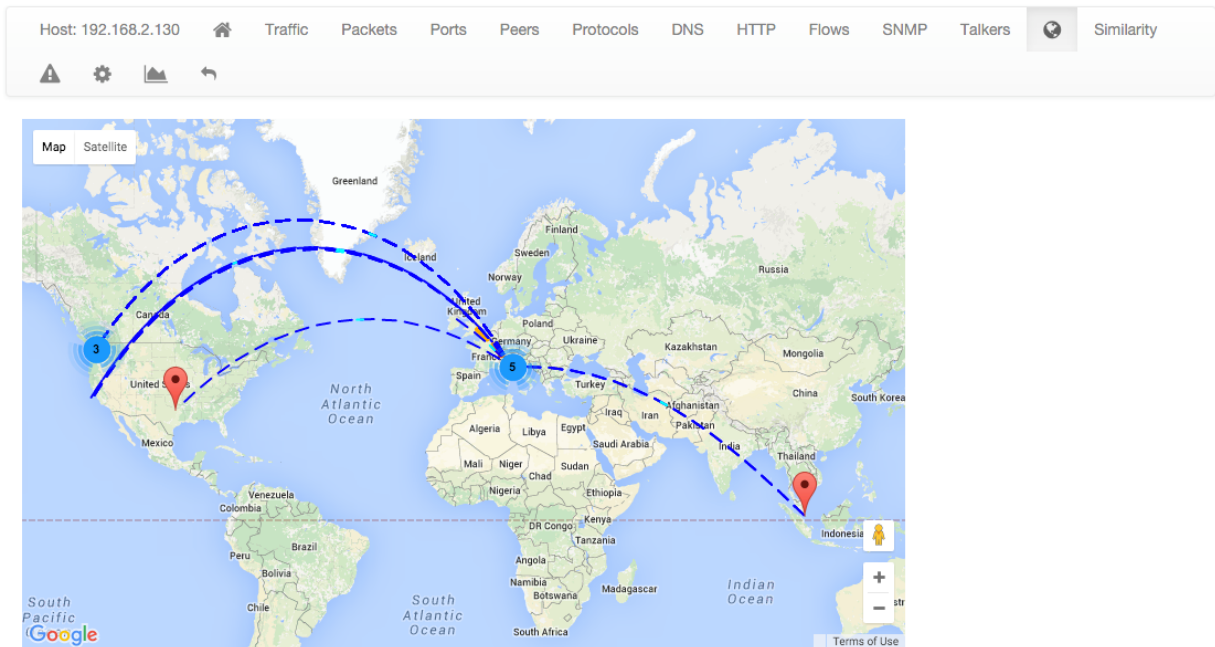
### The SNMP View of the Host Details Page

## Talkers

Talkers page provides top talkers having active flows with selected host. Similarly to the Community edition dashboard, top talkers are laid out in a Sankey Diagram.

## Geography

Geography page provides an interactive map that shows the selected hosts, its flows, and its peers.



**The Geography View of the Host Details Page**



## Alerts Configuration

Alerts Configuration page enables the user to set custom thresholds on multiple metrics, and to trigger alerts based on those thresholds. Alerts can be armed, among other metrics, per total bytes, DNS traffic, P2P traffic or packets, in a fixed time interval. Available time intervals are 1 and 5 minutes, 60 minutes, and 1 day. Two columns are available for configuration. The first affects only the selected local host, whereas the second affects all local hosts.

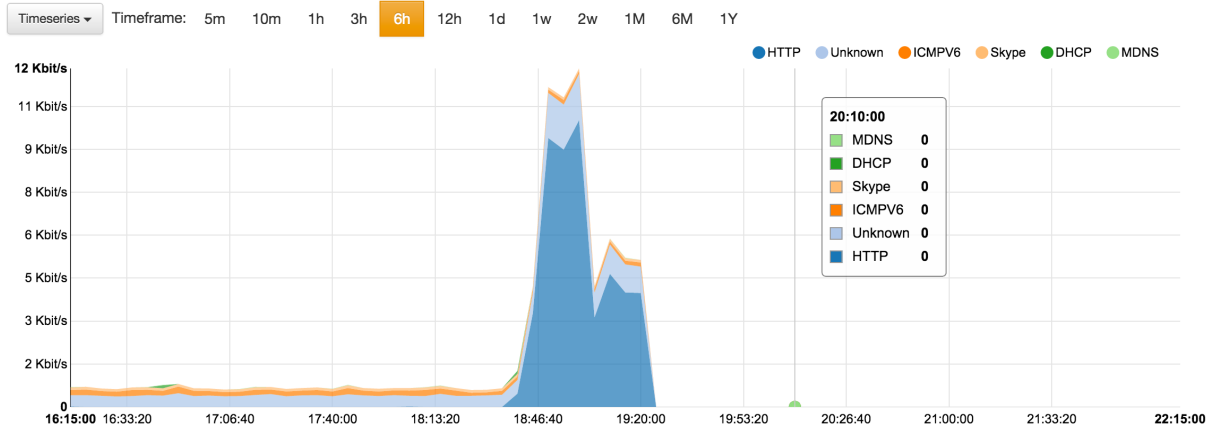
Detected Alerts  Every Minute  Every 5 Minutes  Hourly  Daily

Threshold Type	Host level Thresholds	Local Hosts Common Thresholds
<b>Activity Time</b> Activity time since last check (seconds).	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>Traffic</b> Layer 2 bytes delta (sent + received)	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>DNS Traffic</b> Layer 2 bytes delta (sent + received) for DNS detected traffic	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>Flows</b> Flows delta (as client + as server)	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>Idle Time</b> Idle time since last packet seen (seconds)	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>P2P Traffic</b> Layer 2 bytes delta (sent + received) for peer-to-peer detected traffic	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>Packets</b> Packets delta (sent + received)	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>Throughput</b> Average throughput (sent + received) [Mbps]	> <input type="text"/>	> <input type="text"/>
<b>Flow Flood Attacker</b> Max number of sent flows/sec over which a host is considered a flooder.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="25"/>
<b>Flow Flood Victim</b> Max number of received flows/sec over which a host is considered under flood attack.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="25"/>
<b>SYN Flood Attacker</b> Max number of sent TCP SYN packets/sec over which a host is considered a flooder.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>
<b>SYN Flood Victim</b> Max number of received TCP SYN packets/sec over which a host is considered under SYN flood attack.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>

### The Alerts View of the Host Details Page

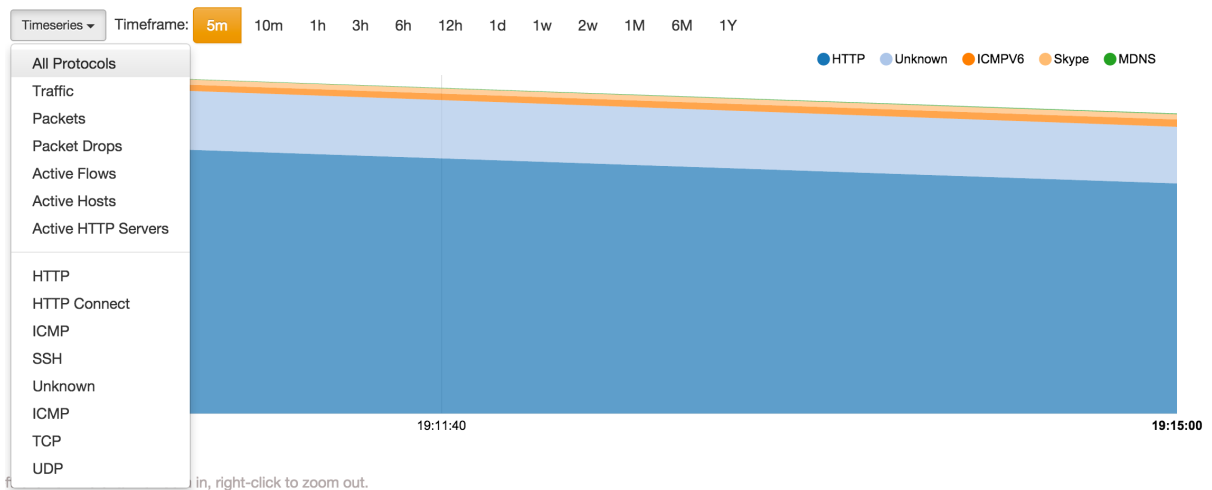
## Statistics

Statistics page provides historical traffic statistics for the selected host. The user can choose to filter statistics on a protocol basis and display data in several formats (e.g., bytes, packets, flows, and so on).



Left-click on the chart to zoom in, right-click to zoom out.

### The Statistics View of the Host Details Page



### The Dropdown menu in The Statistics View of the Host Details Page

## Interfaces

The Interfaces dropdown menu entry in the top toolbar contains lists all the interfaces that are currently monitored by ntopng. Among all interfaces listed, one has a check mark that indicates the interface is currently selected. Every data and information shown in ntopng web GUI relates to the currently selected interface. Any interface listed can be selected simply by clicking on its name.



**The Interfaces Dropdown Menu**

The dropdown menu is only used to switch between selected interfaces, it is also used to actually see interface traffic statistics. Interface traffic statistics can be accessed by clicking on the currently selected

Interface: eno1			
Packets Protocols ICMP ARP			
<b>Id</b>	0		
<b>State</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Paused		
<b>Name</b>	eno1	<b>Family</b>	PF_RING
<b>IP Address</b>	192.168.2.222, fe80::225:90ff:fed4:ccf9		
<b>MTU</b>	1518 Bytes	<b>Speed</b>	100 Mbit/s
<b>Traffic Breakdown</b>			
<b>Ingress Traffic</b>			
<b>Received Traffic</b>	146.98 MB [291,091 Pkts] ↑	<b>Dropped Packets</b>	0 Pkts --
<b>MySQL Flows Export Statistics</b>			
<b>Exported Flows</b>	11,695 [0.8 Flows/s]	<b>Dropped Flows</b>	0 [0%]
<b>Reset Counters</b>	<input type="button" value="All Counters"/> <input type="button" value="Drops Only"/>		

**The Home View of the Interface Details Page**

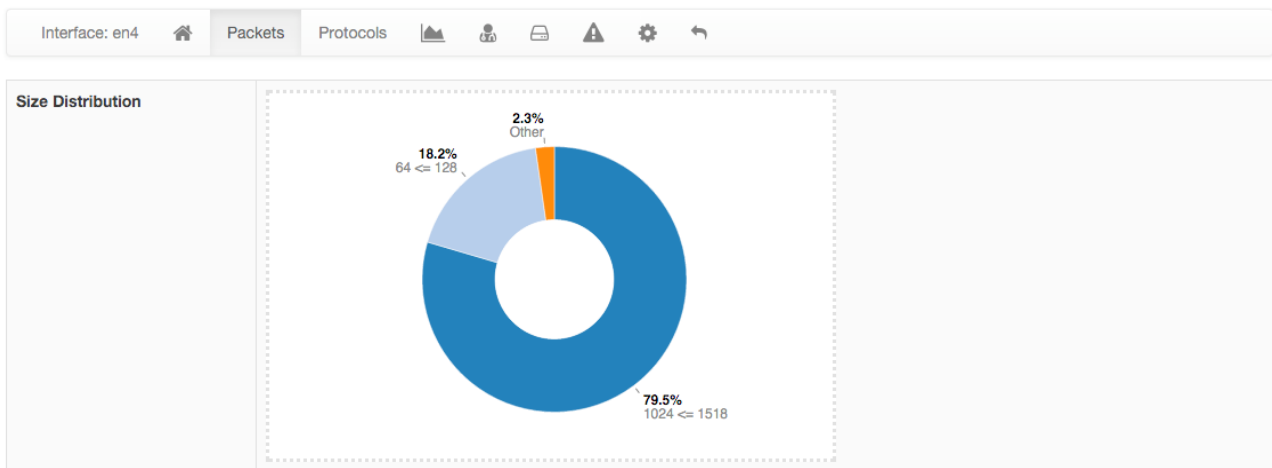
interface. A contextual menu with multiple options and badges appear right below the top toolbar. Menu entries are discussed below.

## Home

In the Home page it is possible to view general interface information, such as Id (a unique integer identifier ntopng assigns to each monitored interface), family (e.g., pcap), and the overall traffic counters in bytes. It is possible to customise the interface name just by writing a custom name into the Name textbook and clicking on "Save Name". Interface monitoring can be temporarily paused from the 'State' toggle buttons.

## Packets

Packets page shows a pie chart of packets size distribution.



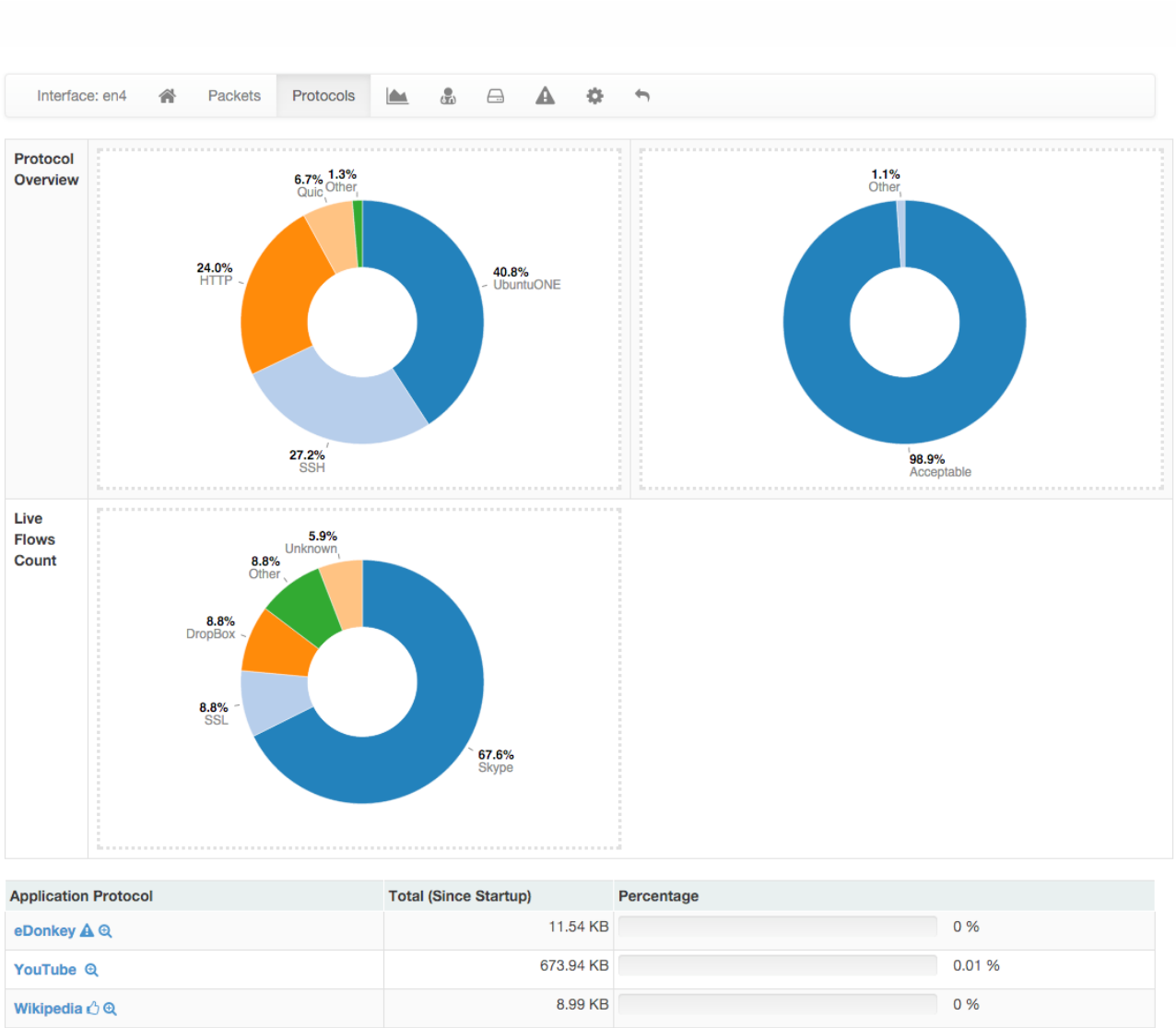
**The Packets View of the Interface Details Page**

## Protocols

Protocols page provides three pie charts and a specific table with nDPI-detected protocols for the selected interface.

In the two top pie charts ntopng shows the application distribution and its categorisation. The bottom pie chart shows nDPI-detected applications for currently active flows. All labels are clickable and point to detailed statistics pages. Below pie charts there is a list of protocols detected with the corresponding total traffic, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total traffic.

By selecting any Application Protocol, it is possible to display a statistics page with temporal charts for that protocol. Similarly, by clicking on the magnifying lens icon, it is possible to display all active flows for that protocol.



The Protocols View of the Interface Details Page

## ICMP

ICMP page shows overall interface ICMP statistics.

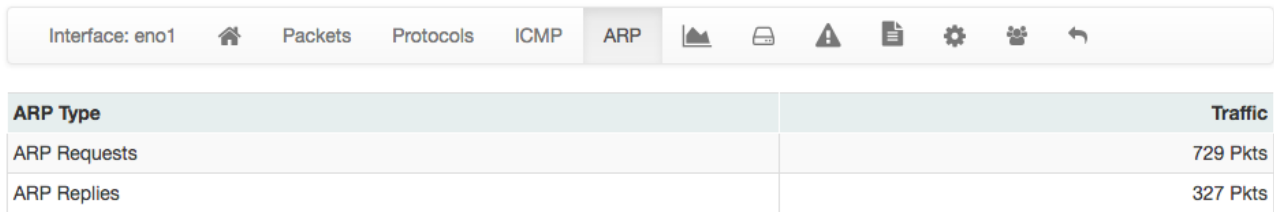
Interface: eno1   Packets   Protocols   ICMP   ARP

ICMP Message	Traffic
Destination Port Unreachable	5,210 Pkts
ICMPv4 [type: 3][value: 10]	1 Pkt
Neighbor Solicitation	84 Pkts
Router Solicitation	458 Pkts

The ICMP View of the Interface Details Page

## ARP

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) page highlights the number of ARP requests and replies seen.



ARP Type	Traffic
ARP Requests	729 Pkts
ARP Replies	327 Pkts

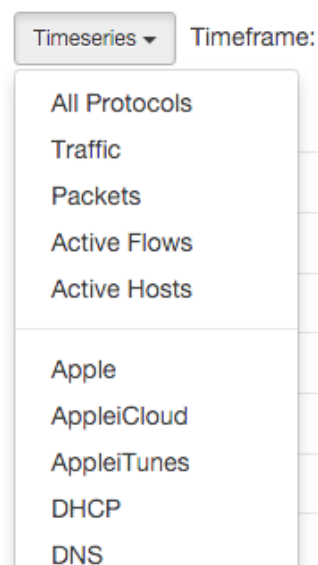
**The ARP View of the Interface Details Page**

## Statistics

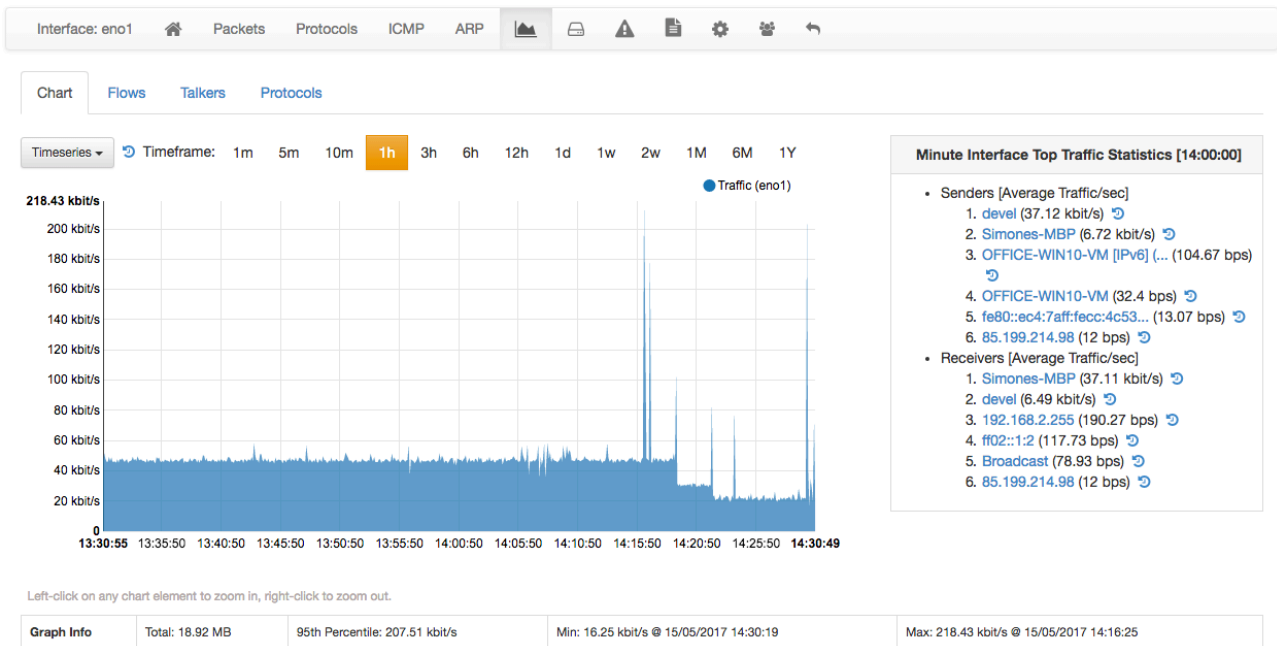
Statistics page provides historical traffic statistics for the selected interface. The user can choose to filter statistics on a protocol basis and display data in several formats (e.g., bytes, packets, flows, and so on). In the Professional Version of ntopng, traffic for interface views is shown as stacked per physical interface. Physical interface visualisation can be toggled by clicking on the coloured dot just left of interface name.

The time series span can be adjusted by selecting values from 5 minutes up to 1 year. Moreover, drill-down is possible by clicking on the time series itself. Every click zooms the chart in, centering the time series around the clicked point.

In addition, time series shown can be chosen via the dropdown menu labelled 'Time series'. For example, it is possible to visualise all or just one protocol, traffic, packets, active hosts and flows, and so on. Ntopng is VLAN aware, hence if several VLANs are detected, traffic is accounted also on a VLAN basis.



**The Dropdown Time Series Menu in the Statistics View of the Interface Details Page**



### The Statistics View of the Interface Details Page (Professional Version)

Historical interface minute top talkers are shown on the right of the page, and get refreshed automatically when the mouse moves over the chart.

An historical “Flows” tab is present next to the “Chart” when ntopng is started with the -F switch. This historical table shows flows data that have been recorded and dumped during the selected observation period. The Professional/Enterprise version of ntopng also feature two extra tabs, namely, “Talkers” and “Protocols” to drill down historical data by talkers and application protocols.

IPv4 | IPv6

### IPv4 Top Flows [17/11/2015 10:14:00 - 17/11/2015 13:14:00]

5 ▾

	Application	L4 Proto	Client	Server	Begin	End	Bytes	Info	Avg Thpt
<a href="#">Info</a>	HTTP	TCP	192.168.2.130:65401	service01.crazynetwork.i...:http	17/11/2015 13:08:40	17/11/2015 13:13:42	905943994	mirror.crazynetwork.it	23.92 Mbit
<a href="#">Info</a>	UbuntuONE	TCP	192.168.2.130:65378	acai.canonical.com:http	17/11/2015 13:08:40	17/11/2015 13:13:42	684944111	releases.ubuntu.com	18.08 Mbit
<a href="#">Info</a>	UbuntuONE	TCP	192.168.2.130:60181	pyracantha.canonical.com...:http	17/11/2015 11:05:33	17/11/2015 11:05:38	16635410	releases.ubuntu.com	22.18 Mbit















### The Historical Flows Table of the Interface Details Page Statistics View

## Traffic Profiles (Professional Version)

See later in this manual for more information.

## Settings

The settings page allow the configuration of several interface properties.

Interface: eno1             	
Custom Name	<input type="text" value="eno1"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/>
Interface Speed (Mbit/s)	<input type="text" value="100"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/>
Realtime Stats Refresh Rate (sec)	<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/>
Scaling Factor	<input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/>
Trigger Interface Alerts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Trigger alerts for Interface eno1

### The Settings View of the Interface Details Page

#### Custom Name

Is a label used to identify the interface.

#### Interface Speed

The speed of the interface expressed in Mbps. Typically, ntopng is able to properly determine this speed automatically.

#### Realtime Stats Refresh Rate

Amount of time between two consecutive refreshes of dashboard and footer charts. Useful for example when using ntopng in combination with nProbe to collect remote NetFlow or sFlow.

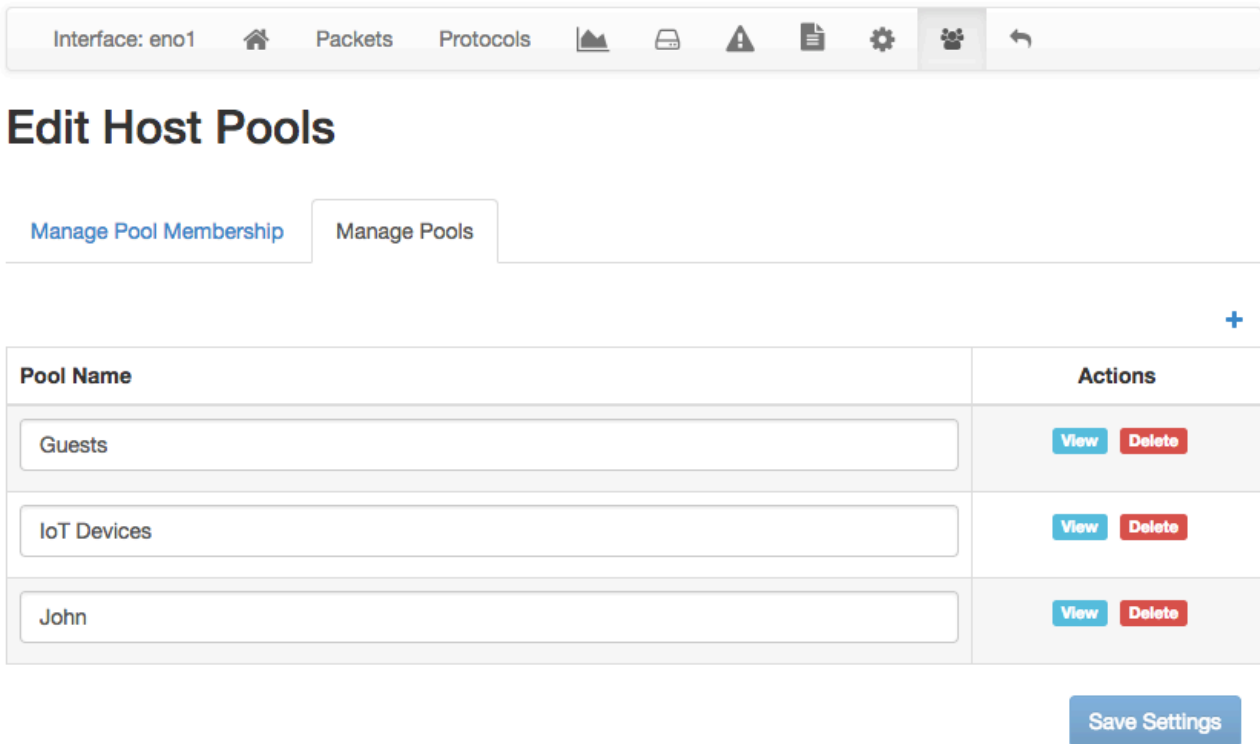
#### Scaling Factor

A constant used to up-scale interface traffic. This is useful when ntopng is processing sampled traffic.



## Host Pools

Host pools are logical groups of hosts. Pools are added using the “plus” button in the “Manage Pools” tab of the Host Pools page.



Pool Name	Actions
Guests	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
IoT Devices	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
John	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

[Save Settings](#)

### The Edit Host Pools “Manage Pools” of the Interface Details Page

Once an Host Pool is created, it is possible to add members to it. Host Pool members are added using the “plus” button in the “Manage Pool Membership” tab of the Host Pools page.

Each pool member can be a:

- Layer 2 device (specified with a Mac Address)
- Layer 3 host (specified with an IPv4/IPv6 Address and, optionally, a VLAN)
- Layer 3 network (specified with an IPv4/IPv6 network in CIDR format and, optionally, a VLAN)

An “Alias” can be associated to each pool member to ease the its identification. Typically, one would assign a mnemonic label as member alias (e.g., “John’s iPhone” or “Smart TV”). A “Device Type” can be associated to each member as well. Devices types are used to categorise members on the basis of the device type (e.g., TV, Camera, Smartphone).

The following image shows an “IoT Devices” Host Pool with two members, namely a smart tv and a router.

A view of every host pool is accessible from the “Hosts” menu, entry “Host Pools” as discussed earlier in this document. The view shows live pool information (e.g., overall pool throughput) and provides access to the historical pool traffic timeseries (Professional version) as well as to the currently active pool members.

## Edit Host Pools

Pool Name:

10

Member Address	VLAN	Alias	Device Type	Actions
<input type="text" value="78:31:C1:AA:BB:CC"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="Apple TV"/>	<input type="text" value="TV"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
<input type="text" value="B0:C5:54:AA:BB:CC"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="Dlink Smart Router"/>	<input type="text" value="Router"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 rows

### The Edit Host Pools “Manage Pool Membership” of the Interface Details Page

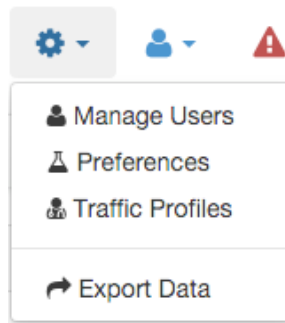
Host pools can also be used to enforce traffic policies (e.g, block YouTube traffic for the “John” pool and limit Facebook traffic at 1 Mbps for the “Guests” pool). This feature is only available when ntopng is used inline and is a feature only available in the professional version. ntopng inline is described in the “Advanced ntopng Features” of this document.

### Packet Dump

This page allows you to save to disk selected packets that match various criteria.

## ntopng Settings

The Runtime settings can be configured using the dropdown gear menu in the top toolbar.



The Dropdown Settings Menu in the Top Toolbar

## Manage Users

Manage Users menu gives access to ntopng users administration. Ntopng is a multi-user system that handles multiple simultaneous active sessions. Ntopng users can have the role of Administrators or standard users.

## Users

Username	Full Name	Group	Edit
admin	ntopng Administrator	administrator	<a href="#">Manage</a>

The Manage Users Settings Page

Password and other preferences such as role and allowed networks can be changed by clicking on button Manage, which causes a new window to pop out

## Preferences

Preferences menu entry enables the user to change runtime configurations. A thorough help is reported below every preference directly into ntopng web GUI.

## Export Data

Ntopng is able to export monitored hosts information. It allows to export data in JSON format giving the user the ability to include ntopng information in a user created GUI.

## Export Data

**Host**  
  
NOTE: If the field is empty all hosts will be exported

**Vlan:**  
  
NOTE: If the field is empty vlan is set to 0.

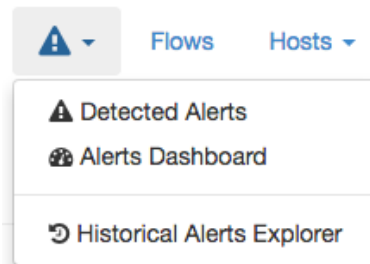
The Export Data Page

## Administration

This menu entry contains a logout button to disconnect the user from the ntopng GUI.

## Alerts

The Alerts Menu opens a page with the list of alerts that was fired. This icon is hidden if no alerts were triggered or after a purge operation. Each row in the Alerts page presents an alert detected by ntopng with information such as Date, Severity, Type and Description.



The Alerts Page

## Host Search

This box allows to display all information about a specific host. Dynamic auto completion enables users to check whether the searched host appears in the list while typing.



The Search Box

## Advanced ntopng Features

Advanced ntopng features such as logical interface aggregation and bridging are described in this section.

### Physical Interfaces Aggregation: Interface Views

Ntopng can aggregate two or more physical interfaces into logical units, the so called Interface Views. Interface views are seen and treated in the web GUI as if they were real interfaces. In the background, ntopng collects statistics and traffic for every physical interface underlying an interface view, and reduce these multi-source stream of information into a single logical aggregate.

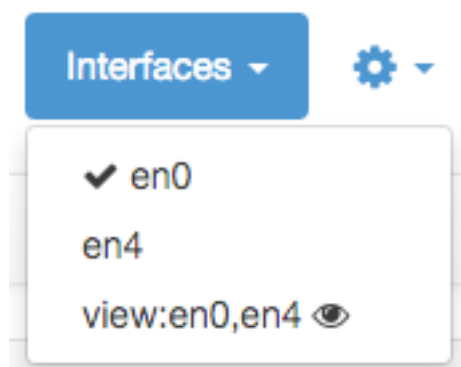
Interface views are specified via command line (or configuration file), using the same `-i` modified that is used for physical interfaces. An extra `view: string` must be added right after the `-i` modifier to tell ntopng that it is going to read a view. Physical interfaces must be indicated in a comma separated list that follows the `view: string`.

For example an interface view that merges physical interfaces `en0` and `en4` can be created using the following syntax

```
ntopng -i en0 -i en4 -i view:en0,en4
```

Interfaces that are part of a view must also be specified separately as physical interfaces. This means that you cannot omit the `-i en0 -i en4` from the example above.

Upon successful startup, ntopng shows, in the top toolbar 'Interfaces' menu, the interface view together with other physical interfaces. An eye is show next to each view, which can be clicked and selected as if it was a physical interface.




**The Interfaces Dropdown Menu in the Top Toolbar**

## Traffic Profiles

Traffic profiles allow the user to define logical aggregations of traffic. Examples of logical aggregates of traffic include 'TCP traffic flowing from local network 192.168.1.0/24 to host 10.0.0.1', 'Facebook traffic originating at host 192.168.10.20', and so on.

Traffic Profiles are a feature that is only available in the Professional Version of ntopng.

Profiles can be set and configured via the dropdown  menu in the top toolbar.

### Edit Traffic Profiles

Profile Name	Traffic Filter (BPF Format)	
localnet	net 192.168.2.0/24	Save Profile
		Save Profile
		Save Profile

The Edit Traffic Profiles Page

In the screenshot above, ntopng has been configured with a profile that logically includes any kind of traffic having source and/or destination hosts within the private network 192.168.2.0/24.

Profiles must be expressed using the Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) syntax. Filters will be parsed and syntax will be checked every time the 'Save Profile' button is hit. Errors are raised when the syntax is not BPF compliant. A thorough discussion of the BPF falls outside the scope of this work. The interested reader is referred to <http://biot.com/capstats/bpf.html> for a detailed description of the syntax.



### Realtime Profiles

Profiles are fine grained and potentially apply to every flow detected. Real time flows and their assigned profiles can be seen using the 'Flows' menu entry in the top toolbar. Similarly, profiles can be seen on a host basis by selecting the tab 'Flows' from the contextual Host Details menu.

A blue badge labelled with profile name will appear in the rightmost column 'Info' of every profiled flow. In the example below are shown two currently active flows for host 192.168.2.130, that match the defined localnet profile.

### Active Flows

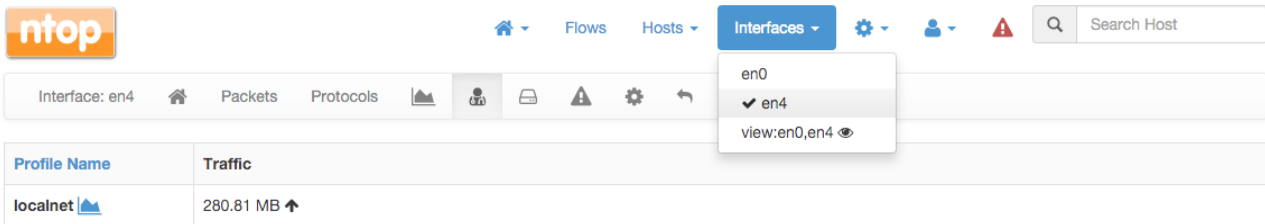
100 ▾

Info	Application	L4 Proto	Client	Server	Duration	Actual Thpt	Total Bytes	Info
<a href="#">Info</a>	Quic 	UDP	192.168.2.130:55403	74.125.14.200  :https	1 min, 13 sec	2.41 Mbit ↑	15.85 MB	localnet
<a href="#">Info</a>	SSL 	TCP	192.168.2.130:50585	crsv1.iit.cnr.it  :4792	9 sec	12.12 Kbit ↑	11.28 KB	localnet crsv1.iit.cnr.it

Traffic Profiles in the Active Flows Page

## Historical Profiles Statistics

Profiles are not only available in realtime. Their traffic statistics are sampled every minute and stored in RRDs. Similarly, if ntopng was started with the -F modifier, flows will be exported to MySQL or ElasticSearch together with their profiles. Historical charts and tables are available in the 'Profile Details' page, reachable from the 'Interface' contextual toolbar. By clicking on the doctor icon, it is possible to see the full list of profiles detected for the selected interface, together with their traffic and throughput trend. Profile Details page can be opened for each profile simply by clicking on the icon.



The Traffic Profiles Summary Page

Profile Details page shows historical profile traffic. An optional table with historical flow details – for flows matching the selected profile – is shown below the chart if ntopng was started with the -F modifier.



The Traffic Profile Details Page

Presently, no overlapping profiles are handled. This means that when a flow matches more than one traffic profile, it will be assigned to one profile only in a non-predictable way.

## Bridging and Traffic Policing

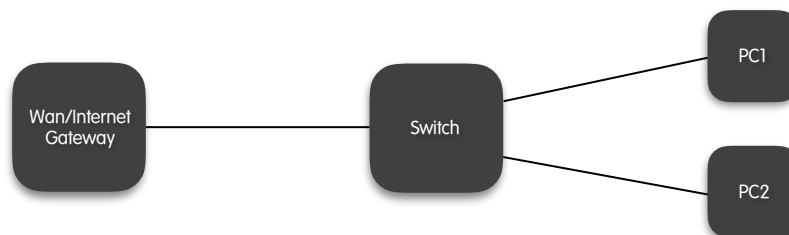
The Professional version of ntopng can operate as an active traffic monitor. In this mode, ntopng is not only able to see what is flowing in the network, it is also able to shape and apply filtering policies to traffic flows. Policies can be applied to limit the bandwidth of logical groups of hosts named **Host Pools**. The bandwidth is limited by means of rules that can be defined for every Layer 7 Application protocol (e.g., block WhatsApp and YouTube) as well as for every Layer 7 Application category (e.g., limit Peer-2-Peer to 1 Mbps maximum).

Host pools are described in detail in the "Hosts" section of this document. In the remainder of this section it is discussed how to properly use ntopng in bridge mode, and how to set policies and apply them to host pools.

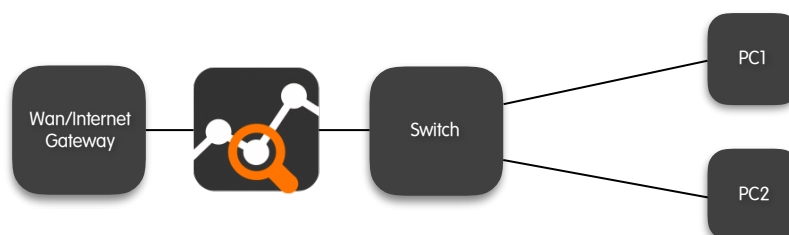
When used inline ntopng becomes totally transparent. For this reason there is no need to set particular IP addresses or change any other network setup such as the DNS address or the gateway IP. In this mode, ntopng bridges the traffic of two network interfaces.



Let's assume the network layout is the following:



In order to policy the traffic ntopng must be placed between the Wan/Internet gateway and the Switch as depicted below.





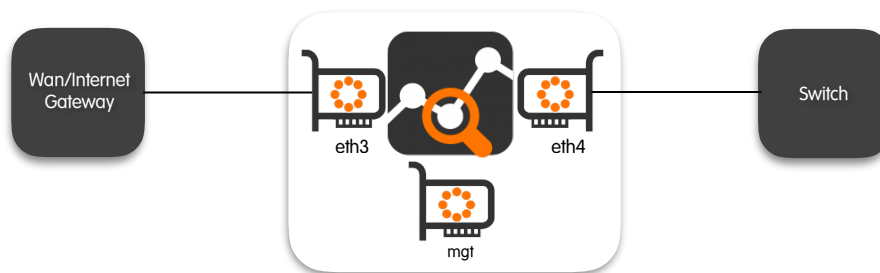
Specifically, there are two possible setups for the use of ntopng inline when operating in the configuration described above, namely:

- 1+1 where a NIC is used to reach the ntopng host and 1 NIC is used to reach the Internet.
- 2+1 where two NICs are used to connect the Switch to the internet gateway and a third NIC is used for the management of the ntopng host.

## 2+1 Bridging Mode

In this setup one management NIC is used to access the ntopng host, and two additional interfaces are used for bridging traffic. In other words, three separate NICs are used, one to manage ntopng, and two to create a Bump-In-The-Wire between the Switch and the Internet gateway.

Let's assume that a bridge has to be created between the Switch and the Internet gateway using interfaces `eth3` and `eth4`, and ntopng can be reached from a third management (`mgt`) interface that is neither `eth3` nor `eth4`.



The proper way to start ntopng in this case is

```
ntopng -i bridge:eth3,eth4
```

## 1+1 Bridging Mode

In this setup the management of the ntopng host is done through one of the interfaces that actually bridge the traffic between the Internet gateway and the Switch. A third interface is not required in this setup. However, some initial configuration is required before starting ntopng.

Specifically, one of the two interfaces must be associated to a Linux bridge (that should not be confused with the bridge operated by ntopng).

Let's assume that ntopng has to operate inline between interfaces `eth0` and `wlan0`, so that `eth0` is connected towards a Switch or an Internet gateway, and clients connect to the network through interface `wlan0`. This is the typical case of a Raspberry Pi but, more in general, the configuration applies to any device that has at most two interfaces available for bridging.



To properly operate in 1+1 mode, `eth0` must be added to a linux bridge before firing up `ntopng`. This is accomplished by editing file `/etc/network/interfaces` as follows:

```
# cat /etc/network/interfaces
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet manual
up ifconfig eth0 up

auto br0
iface br0 inet dhcp
    bridge_ports eth0
    bridge_stp off
    bridge_maxwait 0
    bridge_fd 0

allow-hotplug wlan0
iface wlan0 inet manual
    wpa-conf /etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf
```

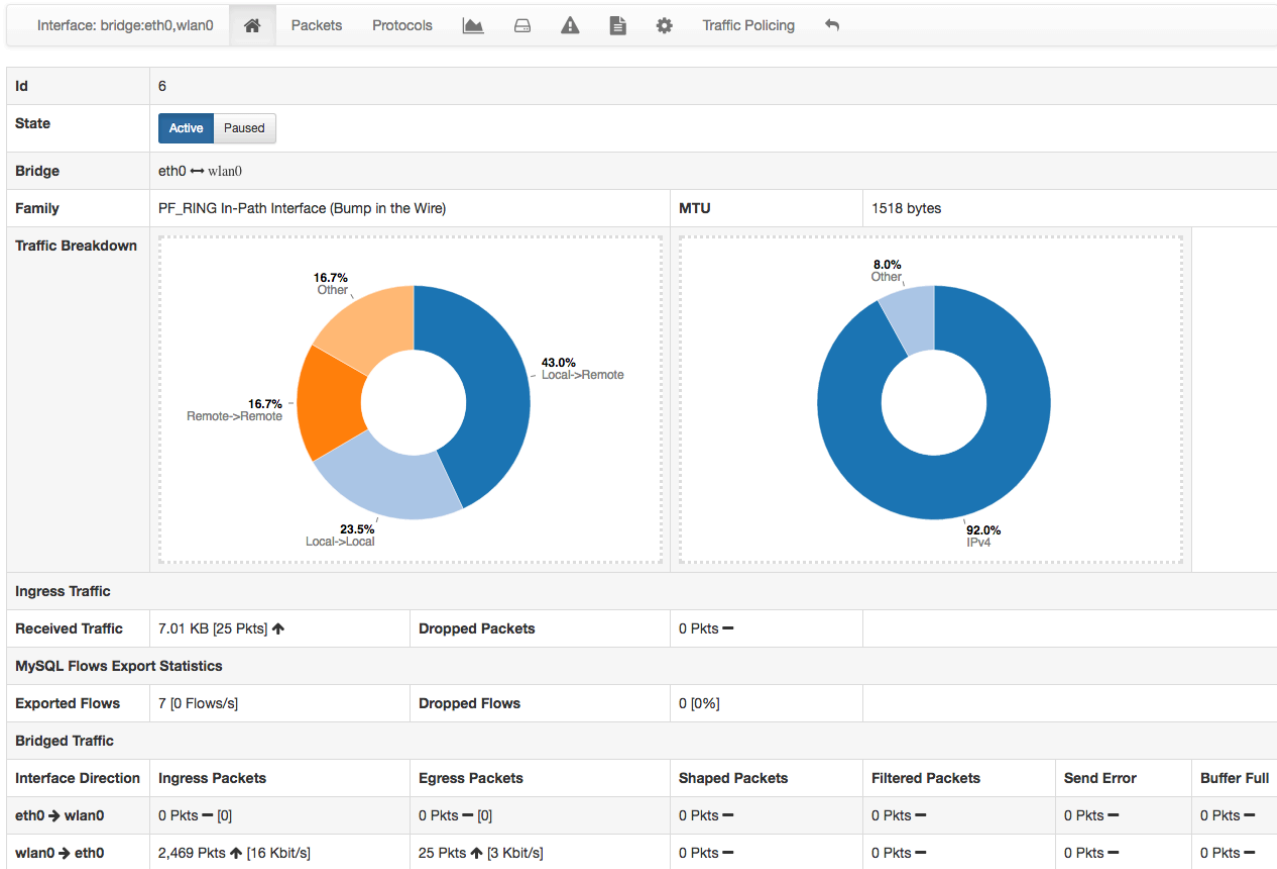
Once the networking service has been restated and the configuration specified has taken effect, one can start `ntopng` by specifying `br0` as one of the interfaces:

```
ntopng -i bridge:br0,wlan0
```

### The Bridge Details Page

Upon successful startup, regardless of the chosen bridge mode, `ntopng` will show bridging status and information in the bridged Interface Details page, reachable from the 'Interfaces' top toolbar menu.

Bridge information is given for each direction at the bottom of the page. An additional entry "Traffic Policing" to configure the bridge policies will appear in the contextual interface menu.



The Bridged Interface Page

## Traffic Policing

Once ntopng operates inline, it is ready to enforce policies. As anticipated above, policies apply independently to every defined Host Pool. A policy is a pair of rules that can be specified for single Layer 7 application protocols as well as for aggregated Layer 7 application protocol categories:

- The first rule controls the traffic that originates from the Host Pool;
- The second rule controls the traffic that is destined to the Host Pool.

A rule, that can also be referred to as a shaper, is just a rate that poses an upper bound to the volume of traffic per second. Two default shapers exist and are immutable, namely:

- **No Limit:** that doesn't cap the volume of traffic per second;
- **Drop All Traffic:** that doesn't allow any volume of traffic to flow.

Custom shapers can be set from the "Bandwidth Manager" tab of the "Traffic Policing" Interface page. For example, in the picture below there is a custom 2 Mbps shaper defined in addition to the "No Limit" and "Drop All Traffic" shapers. The column "Applied To", next to the "Max Rate" one, lists all the Host Pools that are currently using each shaper. A shaper can be shared between multiple Host Pools. In that case, also the cap will be enforced globally among all the pools that are sharing it. In the picture, the "No Limit" shaper with Id 0 is shared between pools "Guests" and "Office", and is also used by any other host that

Interface: bridge:enp7s0f0,enp7s0f1 Packets Protocols Traffic Policing

[Manage Policies](#) [Bandwidth Manager](#)

Shaper Id	Max Rate	Applied to	Actions
0	<input type="button" value="Kbit/s"/> <input type="button" value="Mbit/s"/> <input type="button" value="Gbit/s"/> <input type="text" value="-1"/>	Not Assigned, Guests, Office	
1	<input type="button" value="Kbit/s"/> <input type="button" value="Mbit/s"/> <input type="button" value="Gbit/s"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	Guests	
2	<input type="button" value="Kbit/s"/> <input type="button" value="Mbit/s"/> <input type="button" value="Gbit/s"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	Guests	<a href="#">Delete</a>

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 rows [Save Settings](#)

**The Traffic Policing “Bandwidth Manager” tab of the bridged Interface Details Page**

has no host pool associated. The “Drop All Traffic” shaper is used only by pool “Guests” as well as the 2 Mbps shaper identified with id 2.

Once the shapers are defined, they can be actually applied as policies to the Host Pools from the tab “Manage Policies”. In the picture below, Host Pool “Guests” has policies defined for:

- A Layer 7 application protocol category “Media”;
- A Layer 7 application protocol category “SSH”.

Interface: bridge:enp7s0f0,enp7s0f1 Packets Protocols Traffic Policing

[Manage Policies](#) [Bandwidth Manager](#)

Pool Name:

10

Protocol	Traffic to Guests	Traffic from Guests	Actions
Default	<input type="text" value="0 (No Limit)"/>	<input type="text" value="0 (No Limit)"/>	
Media (32 protocols)	<input type="text" value="1 (Drop All Traffic)"/>	<input type="text" value="1 (Drop All Traffic)"/>	<a href="#">Delete</a>
SSH	<input type="text" value="2 (2 Mbit/s)"/>	<input type="text" value="2 (2 Mbit/s)"/>	<a href="#">Delete</a>

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 rows

NOTES: [Save Settings](#)

- Dropping some core protocols can have side effects on other protocols. For instance if you block DNS, symbolic host names are no longer resolved, and thus only communication with numeric IPs work.

**The Traffic Policing “Manage Policies” tab of the bridged Interface Details Page**

Application category "Media" groups together 32 different application protocols (including YouTube and many other common audio/video streaming protocols), whereas application protocol "SSH" only apply to Secured Shell traffic.

"Media" category is subject to the "Drop All Traffic" shaper both for the traffic that is destined to hosts in the pool and for the traffic that originates from the pool. In other words, no "Media" application protocol can be done by the pool "Guests". Similarly, "SSH" protocol is subject to the 2 Mbps shaper in both the directions, i.e., from hosts the pool and to hosts in the pool. This means that there is an overall limit to 2Mbps for the SSH traffic of the pool.

When the traffic of the pool is neither "SSH" nor it falls in the "Media" category, then it is subject to the "Default" policy, which has the "No Limit" shaper in both direction. Therefore, hosts in the pool "Guests" are free to use the network without limit provided that they do application protocols that are not in the "Media" category and are not "SSH".

## Captive Portal

When operating inline, ntopng can also provide a Captive Portal functionality. This feature, only available in the Enterprise Version, is used to authenticate legitimate users and bind them to the correct Host Pool. The authentication takes place directly on the users' devices by means of a login page that is prompted right after the user has joined the network.

To enable the Captive Portal, ntopng must be started in inline according to one of the two configurations described above. In addition, an extra option `-w port1,port2` must be used to tell ntopng to use `port1` and `port2` to authenticate Captive Portal users and to administer ntopng, respectively. If both the conditions are satisfied, ntopng will show an entry in the "Preferences page" that can be used to enable the captive portal.

## Runtime Preferences


The screenshot displays the ntopng Runtime Preferences interface. On the left is a vertical sidebar with a list of preference categories: Users, Network Interfaces, In-Memory Data, On-Disk Timeseries, On-Disk Databases, Alerts, Protocols, Units of Measurement, Logging, nBox Integration, and Traffic Bridging (which is highlighted in blue). At the bottom of the sidebar are two buttons: "Expert View" and "Simple View". The main content area is titled "User Authentication" and contains a section for "Captive Portal". Below the title, there is a description: "Enable the web captive portal for authenticating network users." To the right of this text is a toggle switch currently set to "Off". A "Save" button is located at the bottom right of the main content area.

When the captive portal is enabled, traffic will be bridged only for “known” hosts, i.e, for hosts whose users successfully authenticated to the portal using their Captive Portal credentials.

Captive Portal users and their credentials must be created by an ntopng administrator. Captive Portal users are different from standard ntopng users as they are not meant to be used for accessing the ntopng web interface but just for authenticating on the captive portal and using the network. The idea is to create a Captive Portal user for a human, or create generic users such as guest or anonymous.

The creation of Captive Portal users is done using the “Manage Users” menu entry of the Settings menu. An extra dropdown “Web/Captive portal users” appear on the right of the page and allows an ntopng administrator to browse, manage, and create both Web and Captive Portal users. To create a Captive Portal user, an ntopng administrator has to select the corresponding entry from the dropdown menu.

## Web Users

10 ▾ Web/Captive Portal Users ▾ 

Username	Full Name	Group	
admin	ntopng Administrator	administrator	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"><span>Web Users</span> <span>Captive Portal Users</span></div>

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 rows

### The Captive Portal Users dropdown menu

This will bring the administrator to the list of currently defined Captive Portal Users.

## Captive Portal Users

10 ▾ Web/Captive Portal Users ▾ 

Username	Full Name	Host Pool	Edit
johns	John	John	<span>Manage</span> <span>Delete</span>
guest	Guest	Guests	<span>Manage</span> <span>Delete</span>

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 rows

### The Captive Portal Users list

The Captive Portal user creation form is accessible by clicking on the icon  and has the following fields:

- **Username:** the name that will be used during the Captive Portal login
- **Password and Confirm Password:** to authenticate, along with the username, to the Captive Portal
- **Full Name:** an optional string that can be associated to the current user to better identify it
- **Host Pool:** the host pool that will be automatically bound to any device that authenticates with the current user

- **Authentication Lifetime:** The amount of time a user can stay logged in before having to re-authenticate to the Captive Portal. Lifetime can be unlimited or can expire after a specified amount of time. Expiration is intended to be per-device, that is, if multiple logins occur from separate devices (think to multiple users that authenticate with the same “guest” account at different points in time), then each device will have its own expiration independently from the other.

Following is a picture that demonstrates how to create a “guest” Captive Portal user so that devices that authenticate with “guest” will be automatically and perpetually associated to pool “Guests”.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add Captive Portal User" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The form is organized into two columns. The left column contains:
 

- Username:** A text input field with a user icon on the left and the text "guest".
- Password:** A text input field with a lock icon on the left and masked characters ".....".
- Host Pool:** A dropdown menu with "Guests" selected.

 The right column contains:
 

- Full Name:** A text input field with a user icon on the left and the text "Guest".
- Confirm Password:** A text input field with a lock icon on the left and masked characters ".....".
- Authentication Lifetime:** Two radio buttons: "Unlimited" (selected) and "Expires after". Below these are two tabs: "Hours" (selected) and "Days". A numeric input field next to "Hours" contains the value "1".

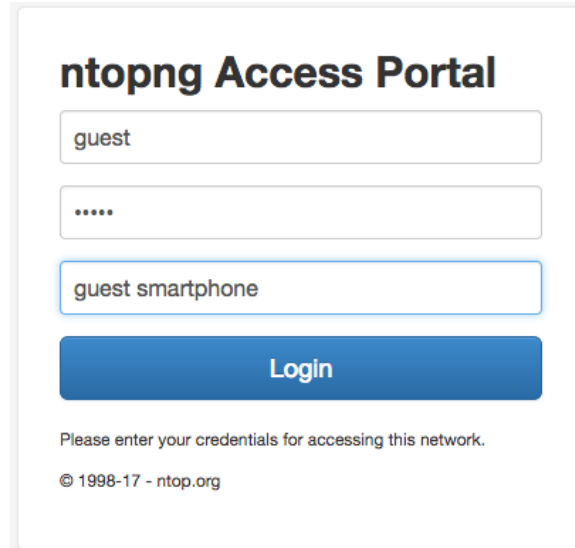
 Below the Host Pool dropdown, there is explanatory text: "The host pool that will be associated to the user upon successful authentication." Below the Authentication Lifetime section, there is explanatory text: "The authentication can be perpetual or can expire after the specified time." At the bottom of the form is a large blue button labeled "Add New User".

The Captive Portal User creation form

Once the Captive Portal is enabled and users are created, new devices that join the network will be presented with a login screen so that users having valid credential will be able to authenticate and obtain network access.

Authenticating to the captive portal is not used just to enable network access, but to bind assets to people. For example if John owns a phone, a tablet and a laptop, if he authenticates to the Captive Portal using his credentials, any device he is using will be automatically bound to John. The glue that makes possible this binding is the Captive Portal user that is the same, as John is always the same person, regardless of

which device he is using. In this way it is possible to forget identifying computers and start thinking in terms of humans.



The image shows a web-based login portal for ntopng. The title is "ntopng Access Portal". There are three input fields: the first contains "guest", the second contains five dots representing a password, and the third contains "guest smartphone". Below the fields is a blue "Login" button. At the bottom, there is a message: "Please enter your credentials for accessing this network." and a copyright notice: "© 1998-17 - ntop.org".

**The Captive Portal Network Access Page**

The list of active, successfully authenticated devices is available from the "Host Pools" entry of the "Hosts" menu, as if they were normal, manually added pool members. The label specified in the network access page will be shown as well.



## Flows Dump

Ntopng can dump expired flow information either to a MySQL database or ElasticSearch. Ntopng is instructed to dump expired flows to MySQL via the `-F` startup modifier.

### MySQL

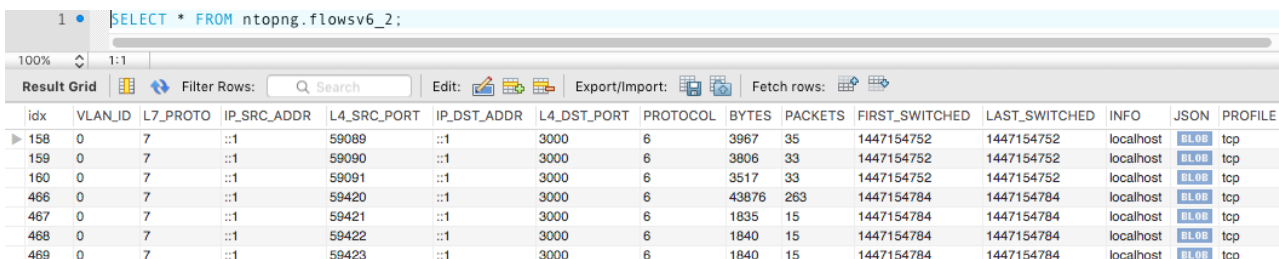
To dump expired flows to MySQL ntopng requires the `-F` modifier followed by a string in the following format

```
mysql;<host|socket>;<dbname>;<table name>;<user>;<pw>
```

The string has 6 semi-colon separated fields

- `mysql` tells ntopng to dump flows to MySQL
- `<host|socket>` is the host (or the socket) of a running MySQL instance that will receive expired flows
- `<dbname>` specify the name of the MySQL database to use. If the database does not exist, ntopng will create it.
- `<table name>` specify the prefix of MySQL table names to use. Presently the prefix is always defaulted to `flows`.
- `<user>;<pw>` are the credential of a MySQL user that has privileges to create, select and update tables on `<dbname>`.

Ntopng creates two database tables. Tables are named `flowsv4` and `flowsv6` that are used to store IPv4 and IPv6 flows, respectively.



The screenshot shows a MySQL query result grid. The query is `SELECT * FROM ntopng.flowsv6_2;`. The result grid displays a table with 15 columns: `idx`, `VLAN_ID`, `L7_PROTO`, `IP_SRC_ADDR`, `L4_SRC_PORT`, `IP_DST_ADDR`, `L4_DST_PORT`, `PROTOCOL`, `BYTES`, `PACKETS`, `FIRST_SWITCHED`, `LAST_SWITCHED`, `INFO`, `JSON`, and `PROFILE`. The table contains 7 rows of data, each representing a flow record.

idx	VLAN_ID	L7_PROTO	IP_SRC_ADDR	L4_SRC_PORT	IP_DST_ADDR	L4_DST_PORT	PROTOCOL	BYTES	PACKETS	FIRST_SWITCHED	LAST_SWITCHED	INFO	JSON	PROFILE
158	0	7	::1	59089	::1	3000	6	3967	35	1447154752	1447154752	localhost	BLOB	tcp
159	0	7	::1	59090	::1	3000	6	3806	33	1447154752	1447154752	localhost	BLOB	tcp
160	0	7	::1	59091	::1	3000	6	3517	33	1447154752	1447154752	localhost	BLOB	tcp
466	0	7	::1	59420	::1	3000	6	43876	263	1447154784	1447154784	localhost	BLOB	tcp
467	0	7	::1	59421	::1	3000	6	1835	15	1447154784	1447154784	localhost	BLOB	tcp
468	0	7	::1	59422	::1	3000	6	1840	15	1447154784	1447154784	localhost	BLOB	tcp
469	0	7	::1	59423	::1	3000	6	1840	15	1447154784	1447154784	localhost	BLOB	tcp

**A MySQL Table with Dumped Flows**

## ElasticSearch

Elasticsearch is an Open-Source real-time search and analytics engine with a powerful RESTful API built on top of Apache Lucene. Ntopng can connect to an external Elasticsearch cluster as client using the Bulk insert API for JSON mapped indexing.

Elasticsearch is designed for quickly and dynamically analyzing or searching through large amounts of data and thus is ideal for flows generated by ntopng, enabling users and integrators to create a virtually infinite number and variety of statistics using Kibana.

To learn more about Elasticsearch visit: <https://www.elastic.co/guide>.

To dump expired flows to Elasticsearch ntopng requires the -F modifier followed by a string in the following format:

```
es;<idx type>;<idx name>;<es URL>;<http auth>
```

The string has 5 semi-colon separated fields

- es instructs ntopng to dump flows to Elasticsearch
- <idx type> "\_type" to use in exported documents
- <idx name> index to use for exported documents [ accepts strftime() format ]
- <es URL> URL of Elasticsearch Bulk API [ ie: http://127.0.0.1:9200/bulk ]
- <http auth> Basic HTTP Authentication [ username:password ]

Example:

```
es;ntopng;ntopng-%Y.%m.%d;http://localhost:9200/_bulk;
```

Definitions:

Indexes are like 'databases' in a RDBMS terms. An index is a logical namespace which maps to one or more primary shards and can have zero or more replica shards distributed across nodes of a cluster. Index mapping defines the multiple supported types.

Mapping is required for Elasticsearch to correctly interpret all fields produced by ntopng, specifically those containing IP and Geo Location data. This is achieved by using a mapping template for ntop types, automatically inserted by the application at startup. Note this action requires full admin rights on the cluster in order to be performed successfully.

Ntopng will create Indexes and Mapping automatically on startup with no action required.

Each time the index name changes, a new Index is created. By default, ntopng creates one daily index (i.e.: ntopng-2015.11.21). Index types can be used to differentiate instances.

Data Rotation:

The official Curator tool from Elastic can be used to manage and rotate Indexes created by ntopng according to the user preferences and requirements.

## Logstash

Logstash is an open source, server-side data processing pipeline that ingests data from a multitude of sources simultaneously, transforms it, and then sends it to a downstream 'stash' such as Elasticsearch. Ntopng can connect to a Logstash instance and send monitored flows to that instance.

To dump expired flows to Logstash ntopng requires the -F modifier followed by a string in the following format:

```
logstash;<host>;<proto>;<port>
```

The string has 4 semi-colon separated fields

- `logstash` instructs ntopng to dump flows to Logstash
- `<host>` contains the name or IP address of the host that is running Logstash
- `<proto>` specifies the protocol (e.g., tcp) to be used for the flow export
- `<port>` indicates the port on which the Logstash process is listening

Example:

```
logstash;localhost;tcp;5510
```

An handy video-tutorial that shows how to send monitored flows to Logstash is available at <https://youtu.be/tluAUEqkCk>

## Additional ntopng Features

Ntopng has several additional features that fall outside the scope of this user guide. New features are always under active development and include

- Ability to work in inline mode and enforce traffic and layer-7 protocols
- Embedded-Systems aware including Raspberry Pi and Ubiquity Networks

Please stay tuned and follow the ntop blog (<http://blog.ntop.org>) for all the latest news or visit the ntop Github page at <http://github.com/ntop>.