Domain Statistics Collector Tutorial

Duane Wessels DNS-OARC

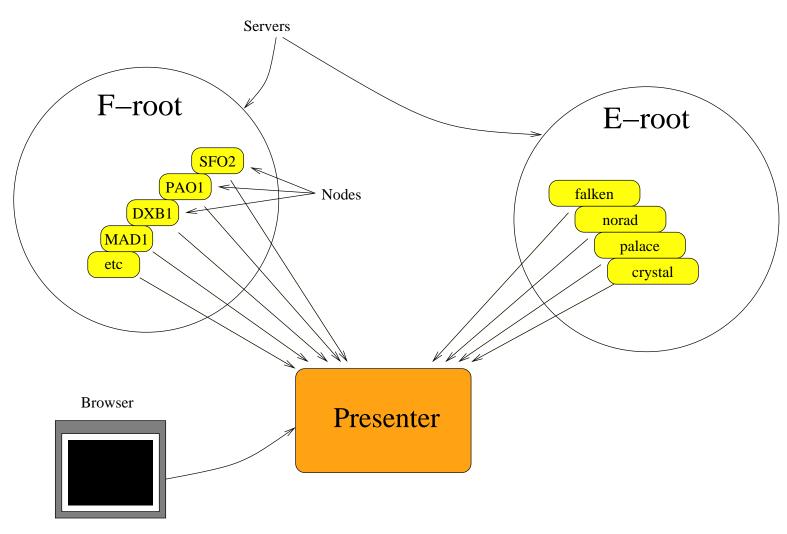
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What is DSC?

- A system for collecting, transferring, viewing, and storing a variety of measurements taken from DNS servers.
- Open source (BSD license) software that runs on BSD, Linux, and Solaris.
- Used by Root, TLD operators (and others) to visualize DNS traffic characteristics and share data.
- o http://dns.measurement-factory.com/tools/dsc/

Architecture

DSC Architecture



Collector

- A DSC Collector process runs on (or near) a DNS server node.
- Uses libpcap, just like tcpdump.
- Works with Ethernet taps or port mirroring if you don't want to run it on the server itself.
- o Can be configured to collect a number of different *Datasets*.
- Writes XML files to disk every 60 seconds for transfer to the Presenter.

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Data Transfer

- A cron job runs every minute to transfer XML files from Collector to Presenter.
- Can send to multiple Presenters.
- Usually data is pushed rather than pulled.
- Scripts are provided to use rsync/SSH.
- Can also use HTTPS and client-side X.509 certificates.

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Presenter

- A cron job processes incoming XML files (and stores the data in a format that is faster to read).
- o Apache and a CGI script are used to view the data.
- CGI and XML processing can be on different machines if you use NFS.

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Storage

- XML files are removed by cron job (for example, after 3 days)
- o Other data files remain permanently.
- Data files are stored in SERVER/NODE/YYYYMMDD/*.dat
- Estimate about 500–800 MB to store 1 year of data.

Indexers and Datasets

How DSC Stores Data

- Data is stored in 1- or 2-dimensional arrays of counters.
- The arrays count the number of times that the collector sees packets with certain values, parameters, or characteristics.
- Each array is called a Dataset.
- o Here is a simple dataset:

- Note that while (in this example) we could use Qtype as the array index, that doesn't work in general because we also want to count non-numeric things like domain names and IP addresses.
- Thats where Indexers come in...

Indexers

- An Indexer turns some value in a DNS message into an array index.
- Sort of like the way associative arrays work in perl/awk/php/etc.
- Some indexers are small
 - ▷ For example, the single-bit Recursion Desired flag
- Some indexers are large

Value	Index
www.isoc.org	0
www.icann.org	1
www.google.com	2
www.microsoft.com	3
www.yahoo.com	4

o If you want to add a new Indexer, you have to write some C code. _DNS-OARC ams-cctld-advanced___

Datasets

- A dataset is an 1D or 2D array of counters.
- Defined by one or two indexers, and given a name.
- Some filters and other options can be applied to Datasets.
- In most cases there is a one-to-one mapping between a Dataset and a graph on the Presenter. Sometimes there is more than one way to display the data.
- Datasets are written to disk every 60 seconds as an XML file.
- If you want to add a new Dataset, add a line to the configuration file.

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Dataset Examples

dataset qtype dns All:null Qtype:qtype queries-only;

dataset rcode_vs_replylen dns Rcode:rcode ReplyLen:msglen
replies-only;

dataset client_subnet2 dns Class:query_classification
 ClientSubnet:cip4_net quer ies-only max-cells=200;

Data Transfer

Getting XML from Collector to Presenter

- DSC doesn't really care how the XML files get from the Collector to the Presenter.
- Designed for store-and-forward so that data will be queued on the collectors if presenter is unreachable.
- Some scripts are provided that use rsync and X509.
- Also a script to send data to DNS-OARC (using SSH without rsync).
- You could write your own, use NFS, etc.

rsync/SSH

- o Probably the best balance between security and simplicity.
- o Create a separate SSH key for each NODE.
- Place the NODE's keys in the presenter authorized_keys file.

X509

- o Perhaps more secure than SSH, but a hassle to maintain.
- Create X509 keys/certificates for each NODE
- Upload through Apache with custom CGI script.

Demo



Installing Collector

Download DSC software from workshop FTP server

```
$ cd
$ fetch ftp://193.0.24.110/pub/dsc-200808221554.tar.gz
$ fetch ftp://ftp.bert/pub/dsc-200808221554.tar.gz
$ tar xzf dsc-200808221554.tar.gz
$ cd dsc-200808221554
$ cd collector
$ make

    Oops, we need a Perl module...

$ (cd /usr/ports/devel/p5-Proc-PID-File ; sudo make all install)
$ make
$ sudo make install
```

Configuring Collector

```
$ cd /usr/local/dsc/etc
$ cp dsc.conf.sample dsc.conf
$ vi dsc.conf
 o Can leave most of the defaults as they are.

    Today, pay special attention to:

run_dir /usr/local/dsc/run/ns1;
local_address 193.0.__.;
interface em0;

    Create the run dir

$ sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/dsc/run/ns1
```

dsc Test Run

- \$ cd /usr/local/dsc
- \$ sudo bin/dsc -f -d etc/dsc.conf
- \$ ls -l run
- \$ less run/*.xml

Running dsc normally

- DSC source distribution includes a BSD-style rc script, but you have to install it manually.
 - \$ cd dsc-200808221554
 - \$ sudo install -m 755 collector/dsc/dsc.sh \
 /usr/local/etc/rc.d/dsc
 - \$ sudo /usr/local/etc/rc.d/dsc start

Collector Cron Jobs

- upload-prep.pl moves files from dsc run_dir to one or more upload directories.
 - * * * * * /usr/local/dsc/libexec/upload-prep.pl
- upload-rsync.sh (or similar) copies XML files from the upload directory to the presenter system.
 - * * * * * /usr/local/dsc/libexec/upload-rsync.sh ns1 \ noc dsc-pc1@193.0.24.110:/usr/local/dsc/data/pc1/ns1
- But don't save the crontab file yet...!

How does upload-prep.pl work?

- upload-prep.pl moves files from dsc run_dir to one or more upload directories.
- You must create these upload directories
 - \$ cd /usr/local/dsc/run/ns1
 - \$ sudo mkdir upload
 - \$ sudo mkdir upload/noc
 - \$ sudo mkdir upload/presenter2 # you could have more than one
- XML files will stay in these upload directories until they are uploaded and removed.
- Can run out of disk space if not careful.

How does upload-rsync.sh work?

- Takes three arguments: NODENAME UPDIR DESTINA-TION
- NODENAME is the name of this collector node and must be unique.
 - ▷ example: ns1
- UPDIR is the name of the upload directory
 - ▷ example: noc
- DESTINATION is an rsync-style destination
- Looks for a SSH key at \$HOME/.ssh/dsc_uploader_id
 - ▷ ssh-keygen -d -f \$HOME/.ssh/dsc_uploader_id
- Send your SSH public key to the presenter when its ready and test that it works.

Back to crontab

- Save the new cron jobs
- Wait 60 seconds or less
- Check your mailbox for cron job errors

Installing Presenter

Dependencies

```
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-CGI-Untaint; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-File-Flock; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-File-NFSLock; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-Hash-Merge; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-IP-Country; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-Math-Calc-Units; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-Net-DNS; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-Text-Template; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/*/p5-Proc-PID-File ; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/www/apache22; sudo make all install)
$ (cd /usr/ports/math/ploticus; sudo make all install)
```

Install

\$ cd dsc-200808221554/presenter
\$ cd perllib
\$ perl Makefile.PL
\$ make && sudo make install
\$ cd ..
\$ make && sudo make install

Cron Jobs

- refile-and-grok.sh processes the incoming XML files
- o remove-xmls.pl ... removes old XML files
- Lastly, a job to keep the image cache to a finite size.

The Grapher

- Copy or symlink the dsc-grapher.pl to Apache's cgi-bin directory
- Might need

```
AddHandler cgi-script .pl
Options ExecCGI Includes FollowSymlinks
```

- o \$ cd htdocs
 - \$ sudo ln -s /usr/local/dsc/share/html dsc
- dsc-grapher.cfg
 - \$ cd /usr/local/dsc/etc
 - \$ cp dsc-grapher.cfg.sample dsc-grapher.cfg
 - \$ vi dsc-grapher.cfg

server TLD ns1 ns2 ...