

Network Diagnostics and Configuration Commands

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ping

Use the **ping** command to check if a host is reachable.

ping [*options*] [*destination*]

This example checks if the host 1.1.1.1 is reachable:

```
root@center100:~# ping 1.1.1.1
PING 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=54 time=21.439 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=54 time=12.201 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=54 time=19.945 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=54 time=19.250 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=54 time=20.691 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=54 time=13.313 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=54 time=19.154 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=54 time=19.491 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=54 time=13.291 ms
```

For more information, see ping.

flowctl

Use the **flowctl** command to manage and troubleshoot deep packet inspection (DPI) on Cisco Cyber Vision sensors.

flowctl [*options*] *command* [*args..*]

Syntax Description

Options `--port`	Specifies the flow HTTP port. Default: `6666`
`--syncd-sock`	Specifies the sensorsyncd HTTP socket. Default: `/tmp/sensorsyncd/sensorsyncd.sock`
`--scand-port`	Specifies the scan HTTP port. Default: `6668`
Commands `add-dpad-variable-export-periods`	Adds variable export periods for DPAD.
`buffer-ratio`	Sets the flow buffer ratio (RAM percentage).
`count-files`	Counts the number of files in the flow directory.
`disk`	Displays disk usage.
`dump-pcap`	Writes a PCAP file containing the latest received packets.
`environment`	Displays IOX environment variables.
`flushtcp`,	Asks flow to flush all TCP connections (use with caution).
`forget`,	Forgets pending data and reloads services. Default: `False`
`list-dpad-variable-export-periods`	Lists current variable export periods for DPAD.
`meminfo`	Displays memory information.
`network-interfaces`	Displays network interface information.
`pause`	Pauses flow processing.
`pids`	Returns flow PIDs.
`ping`	Checks flow status.
`print-conf`	Prints the flow configuration file.
`processes`	Displays information about running processes.
`read-capture-file`,	Uploads, and analyzes a PCAP file (modified timestamps).

`read-capture-file-raw`,	Uploads, and analyzes a PCAP file (original timestamps).
`reload`	Asks flow to reload the configuration file.
`remove-filter`	Removes BPF filter from flow configuration.
`set-dpad-variable-export-periods`	Replaces variable export periods for DPAD.
`set-sensor-id`	Updates the sensor ID in the flow configuration.
`since-last-captured-packet`	Displays the duration since the last captured packet (in milliseconds).
`start-recording`	Starts recording packets.
`stats`	Prints flow run time statistics.
`stop-recording`	Stops recording packets.
`sub-dpad-variable-export-periods`	Removes variable export periods for DPAD.
`syncd-stats`	Prints sensorsyncd run-time statistics.
`unpause`	Unpauses flow processing.
`update-filter`	Updates BPF filter in flow configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to print the flow run-time statistics:

```
sh-5.0# flowctl stats --human
{
  "flow_dumper_active": 0,
  "flow_internal_buffer_length": 0,
  "flow_internal_buffer_memory": 12582912,
  "flow_internal_buffer_use_percent": 0,
  "flow_nb_afpacket_captured_packets_eth1": 572724,
  "flow_nb_afpacket_dropped_packets_eth1": 0,
  "flow_nb_erspan_decapsulation_error": 0,
  "flow_nb_erspan_fragemented_packets": 0,
  "flow_nb_erspan_ip4": 0,
  "flow_nb_flows_in_flowtable": 4,
  "flow_nb_hsrp_lru_errors": 0,
  "flow_nb_iface_dropped_packets_eth1": 0,
  "flow_nb_ipv4_defrag_errors": 0,
  "flow_nb_no_flow_cleaned_up": 0,
  "flow_nb_packets_deduplicated": 497837,
  "flow_nb_packets_per_interface_eth1": 572724,
  "flow_nb_panics_recovered": 0,
  "flow_nb_s7plus_subscriptions": 0,
  "flow_nb_s7plus_subscriptions_dropped": 0,
  "flow_nb_scan_detected_sources": 0,
  "flow_nb_too_many_flows": 0,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets": 74887,
```

```
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_layer_icmp": 10,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_layer_tcp": 354,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_arp": 4,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_cisco_discovery": 26396,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_icmp": 10,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_lldp": 95152,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_smb": 222,
  "flow_nb_tracked_packets_per_protocol_snap": 26396,
  "flow_paused": 0,
  "flow_since_last_captured_packet_ms": 461,
  "flow_sum_capture_length_eth1": 82221916,
  "flow_sum_length_eth1": 82221916,
  "flow_sum_tracked_capture_length": 26207377,
  "flow_sum_tracked_length": 26207377
}
```

route

Use the **route** command to view the routing table.

route -n

This example displays how to check the routing table:

```
root@center100:~# route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination     Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
0.0.0.0         10.2.3.254      0.0.0.0         UG    0      0        0 eth0
10.2.0.0        0.0.0.0         255.255.252.0   U     0      0        0 eth0
169.254.0.0     0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brrsyslogd
169.254.0.8     0.0.0.0         255.255.255.252 U     0      0        0 brntpd
169.254.0.16    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brburrow
169.254.0.32    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brbackend
169.254.0.40    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.252 U     0      0        0 brhaproxyadmin
169.254.0.48    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.252 U     0      0        0 brhaproxyacq
169.254.0.56    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brhaproxylog
169.254.0.64    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 bralfred
169.254.0.72    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brsysinfodh
169.254.0.80    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brsensorinputd
169.254.0.88    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brpxgridagent
169.254.0.96    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brext-apid
169.254.0.120   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brsyncd
169.254.0.128   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 braspic
169.254.0.136   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brnodeexporter
169.254.0.144   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brpgexporter
169.254.0.152   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brmarmotd
169.254.0.160   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brrefreshviews
169.254.0.168   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.248 U     0      0        0 brsnmp
169.254.0.224   0.0.0.0         255.255.255.224 U     0      0        0 brrmq
192.168.69.0    0.0.0.0         255.255.255.0   U     0      0        0 eth1
```

For more information, see route.

ssh

Use the **ssh** command to securely log in to a remote machine in a network.

ssh

This example displays how to log in to a remote host.

```
Device# ssh cv-admin@center100
```

For more information, see ssh.

tcpdump

Use the **tcpdump** command on the sensor application CLI to create PCAP files, which may be required for troubleshooting or issue reporting.

tcpdump *--options*

Syntax Description

-i *interface*	Creates dumps for the specified interface.
-G *rotate_seconds*	Rotates the dump file after the specified duration.
-z *postrotate_command*	Used with **-G** option. Creates a zip file using the gunzip utility.
--W*filecount*	Used with **-G** option. Limits the number of rotated dump files to the specified value.
-w*file*	Writes the PCAP data to the specified file.

Command History

Release	Modification
Release 4.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example creates 5 zipped PCAP files for 120 seconds of traffic and saves the files to the `/iox_data/appdata/` folder

```
sh-5.0# tcpdump -i eth1 -G 120 -z gzip -W 5 -w /iox_data/appdata/capture-%H-%M-%S.pcaptcpdump:
 listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
Maximum file limit reached: 5
648161 packets captured
861891 packets received by filter
212901 packets dropped by kernel
```

To verify the creation of the files at the specified location, run this command:

```
sh-5.0# ls -lh /iox_data/appdata/-rw-r--r--    1 root     root        3.8M Jun 21 11:40
capture-11-37-51.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r--    1 root     root        4.6M Jun 21 11:42 capture-11-39-51.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r--    1 root     root        3.8M Jun 21 11:44 capture-11-41-58.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r--    1 root     root        4.4M Jun 21 11:46 capture-11-44-15.pcap.gz
-rw-r--r--    1 root     root        5.4M Jun 21 11:49 capture-11-46-15.pcap.gz
```

This example checks if any data is received or sent on the **eth0** interface on the Cisco Cyber Vision Center:

```
root@center100:~# tcpdump -i eth0 -wroot@center100:~# tcpdump -i eth0 -w
/data/tmp/tcpdumpeth0.pcap
tcpdump: listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
^C262 packets captured
264 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

For more information, see tcpdump.

ip address

Use the **ip address** command to check the network interface IP address and the status of the interface. You can use this command for troubleshooting when the Cisco Cyber Vision Center is not reachable.

ip address [**show** [**dev** *IFNAME*]]

Syntax Description

IFNAME	Interface name such as eth0, eth1, and so on.

Command History

Release	Modification
3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to check the network interface IP address and the status of the "eth0" interface:

```
root@center100:~# ip a show dev eth0
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default
qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:50:56:8f:9d:16 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.2.3.102/22 brd 10.2.3.255 scope global eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

For more information, see ip address.

iptables

Use the **iptables** command to list the packet filter rules.

iptables -L [*chain*]

Syntax Description

chain	To list rules in the specified chain.

Command History

Release	Modification
3.0.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays how to check the rules of the IP table:

```
root@center100:~# iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target     prot opt source               destination
ACCEPT     all  --  anywhere             anywhere
DROP       tcp  --  anywhere            anywhere             tcp flags:!FIN,SYN,RST,ACK/SYN
 state NEW
DROP       all  --  anywhere             anywhere               state INVALID
ACCEPT     all  --  anywhere             anywhere               state RELATED,ESTABLISHED
NFLOG      all  --  anywhere             anywhere               ! match-set
center_admin_networks src nflog-prefix  "DropUnAuthNetwork:" nflog-group 1
DROP       all  --  anywhere             anywhere               ! match-set
center_admin_networks src
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere             anywhere               icmp destination-unreachable
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere             anywhere               icmp source-quench
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere             anywhere               icmp time-exceeded
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere             anywhere               icmp parameter-problem
ACCEPT     icmp --  anywhere             anywhere               icmp echo-request
ACCEPT     tcp  --  anywhere             anywhere               tcp dpt:ssh state NEW
ACCEPT     udp  --  anywhere             anywhere               udp dpt:bootps state NEW
ACCEPT     udp  --  anywhere             anywhere               udp dpt:bootpc state NEW
```

For more information, see iptables.

nslookup

Use the **nslookup** command to query the name servers for information about various hosts and domains.

nslookup [*DNS_server*]

Syntax Description

DNS_server	FQDN or IP address of the DNS server.

Command History

Release	Modification
3.0	This command was introduced.

To check the name resolution of the server, "iseccv002.lab-autom-ccv.local", run this command:

```
root@center100:~# nslookup iseccv00x.lab-ccv.local

Server:    10.2.3.254
Address 1: 10.2.3.254 _gateway

Name:      iseccv00x.lab-ccv.local
Address 1: 10.2.2.131 iseccv00x.lab-ccv.local
```

To check the name resolution of the server, "8.8.8.8", run this command:

```
root@center100:~# nslookup 8.8.8.8

Server:    208.67.220.220
Address 1: 208.67.220.220 dns.sse.cisco.com

Name:      8.8.8.8
Address 1: 8.8.8.8 dns.google
```

ntpq

Use the **ntpq** command to check the NTP server communication details.

Syntax

ntpq -c peer *IP_address*

Syntax Description

IP_address	IP address of the NTP server

Command History

Release	Modification
3.0	This command was introduced.

This example displays the NTP server communication details:

```
root@center100:~# ntpq -c peer 169.254.0.10
remote           refid      st t when poll reach   delay   offset  jitter
==============================================================================
 LOCAL(0)        .LOCL.          10 l 159m   64    0    0.000   +0.000   0.000
*aer01-r4d20-dc- .GNSS.           1 u   10  256  377   22.445   -3.473   0.491
```