

# Scalable Network Design for Schools

## Troubleshooting Basics

Ronald Matovu  
rmatovu@renu.ac.ug



# Troubleshooting Basics

## Outline

- Troubleshooting steps
- Utilities
- Tools

# Network Troubleshooting

- Networks always break !!!
- Troubleshooting should be hierarchical, OSI model?
- Standard troubleshooting procedures



# Common Network Problems

- Loss of Internet connectivity
- Slow internet connection
- Unreachable parts of the network
- Unreachable servers/resources
- High packet loss
- Unable to send/receive mail



# Troubleshooting with the OSI Model



## 7 Layers of the OSI Model

### Application

- End User layer
- HTTP, FTP, IRC, SSH, DNS

### Presentation

- Syntax layer
- SSL, SSH, IMAP, FTP, MPEG, JPEG

### Session

- Synch & send to port
- API's, Sockets, WinSock

### Transport

- End-to-end connections
- TCP, UDP

### Network

- Packets
- IP, ICMP, IPSec, IGMP

### Data Link

- Frames
- Ethernet, PPP, Switch, Bridge

### Physical

- Physical structure
- Coax, Fiber, Wireless, Hubs, Repeaters

# Troubleshooting steps

**Step 1:** Identify the problem.

**Step 2:** Establish a theory of probable cause.

**Step 3:** Test the theory to determine the cause (OSI model).

**Step 4:** Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution.

**Step 5:** Verify full system functionality and, if applicable, implement preventive measures.

**Step 6:** Document findings, actions, and outcomes.

# Layer 1

- Power issues
- Access links
  - Copper cable, wireless network
  - Understand cabling specifications
- Last mile connection
  - Fiber, wireless
  - Transmission issues
- Tools
  - Network analyzer
  - Cable tester



# Layer 2

- Problems at Layer 2
  - Corrupted packet flooding
  - Flooding from MAC Misconfigurations
- Tools - wireshark

Capturing from Wi-Fi

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
5710	64.743100	192.168.0.106	2.16.141.201	TCP	54	4451 → 443 [ACK] Seq=5006 Ack=1024 Win=130304 Len=0
5711	64.743410	192.168.0.106	2.16.141.201	TCP	54	4451 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=5006 Ack=1024 Win=130304 Len=0
5712	64.996273	192.168.0.106	51.178.91.234	TCP	55	[TCP Keep-Alive] 1026 → 80 [ACK] Seq=0 Ack=2 Win=511 Len=1
5713	65.043712	192.168.0.106	2.16.141.201	TCP	54	[TCP Retransmission] 4451 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=5006 Ack=1024 Win=130304 Len=0
5714	65.136703	2.16.141.201	192.168.0.106	TCP	54	443 → 4451 [ACK] Seq=1024 Ack=5007 Win=64128 Len=0
5715	65.187998	51.178.91.234	192.168.0.106	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 80 → 1026 [ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=501 Len=0 SLE=0 SRE=1
5716	65.256498	141.226.228.48	192.168.0.106	TLSv1.2	100	Application Data
5717	65.256498	141.226.228.48	192.168.0.106	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
5718	65.257169	192.168.0.106	141.226.228.48	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 1203#1] 4421 → 443 [ACK] Seq=578 Ack=220 Win=131072 Len=0 SLE=266 SRE=297
5719	65.258176	192.168.0.106	141.226.228.48	TCP	54	4421 → 443 [ACK] Seq=578 Ack=298 Win=131072 Len=0
5720	65.546625	172.217.170.193	192.168.0.106	TCP	66	[TCP Retransmission] 443 → 4476 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1430 SACK_PERM=1 WS=...
5721	65.680588	141.226.228.48	192.168.0.106	TLSv1.2	100	Application Data
5722	65.680588	141.226.228.48	192.168.0.106	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
5723	65.680588	141.226.228.48	192.168.0.106	TCP	54	443 → 4419 [FIN, ACK] Seq=451 Ack=4486 Win=36864 Len=0
5724	65.681024	192.168.0.106	141.226.228.48	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 1298#1] 4419 → 443 [ACK] Seq=4486 Ack=374 Win=131072 Len=0 SLE=420 SRE=451
5725	65.681094	192.168.0.106	141.226.228.48	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 1298#2] 4419 → 443 [ACK] Seq=4486 Ack=374 Win=131072 Len=0 SLE=420 SRE=451
5726	65.681608	192.168.0.106	141.226.228.48	TCP	54	4419 → 443 [ACK] Seq=4486 Ack=452 Win=131072 Len=0
5727	65.682575	192.168.0.106	141.226.228.48	TCP	54	4419 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=4486 Ack=452 Win=131072 Len=0
5728	65.713780	192.168.0.106	178.250.0.157	TCP	55	[TCP Keep-Alive] 1132 → 443 [ACK] Seq=426 Ack=466 Win=507 Len=1
5729	65.906496	141.226.228.48	192.168.0.106	TCP	54	443 → 4419 [ACK] Seq=452 Ack=4487 Win=36864 Len=0

> Frame 1: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface \Device\NPF\_{A855F8D4-63B9-4652-A712-FEB64BA8629C}, id 0  
 > Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkTl\_a1:20:cc (b0:95:75:a1:20:cc), Dst: IntelCor\_20:e6:b2 (4c:79:6e:20:e6:b2)



# Layer 3

- IP Address related problems
  - wrong default gateways, subnet masks
  - Interface statistics
  - Services (DHCP, DNS)
- Routing problems
  - Routes to nowhere.
- Slow network
- Inability to reach certain network resources
- Tools & utilities
  - ping, traceroute, ipconfig, ifconfig, mtr, PingPlotter, pathping

# Ping command

Utility used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network.

- Uses ICMP
- IPv4 or IPv6 hosts

```
C:\Users\Ronald Matovu>ping google.com -4 -n 10

Pinging google.com [172.217.170.174] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=30ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=120ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=53ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.170.174: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=54

Ping statistics for 172.217.170.174:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 18ms, Maximum = 120ms, Average = 34ms
```

# traceroute command

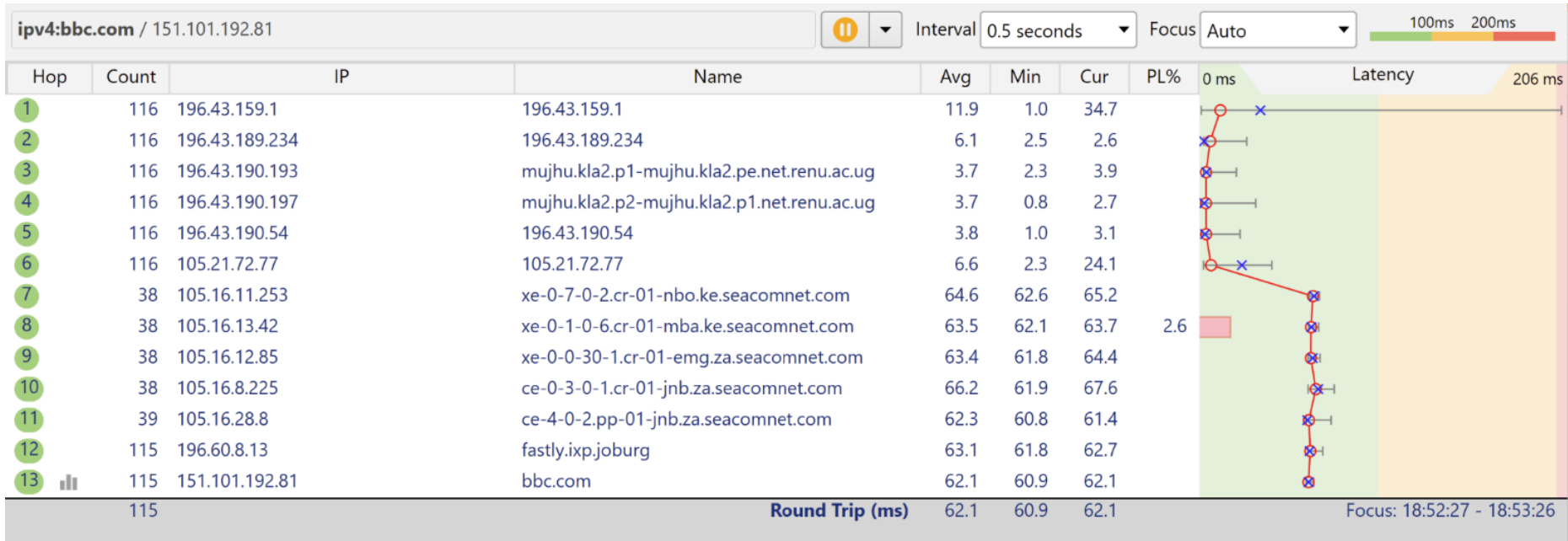


Traceroute is a command line utility that shows the path taken by a packet to a destination server.

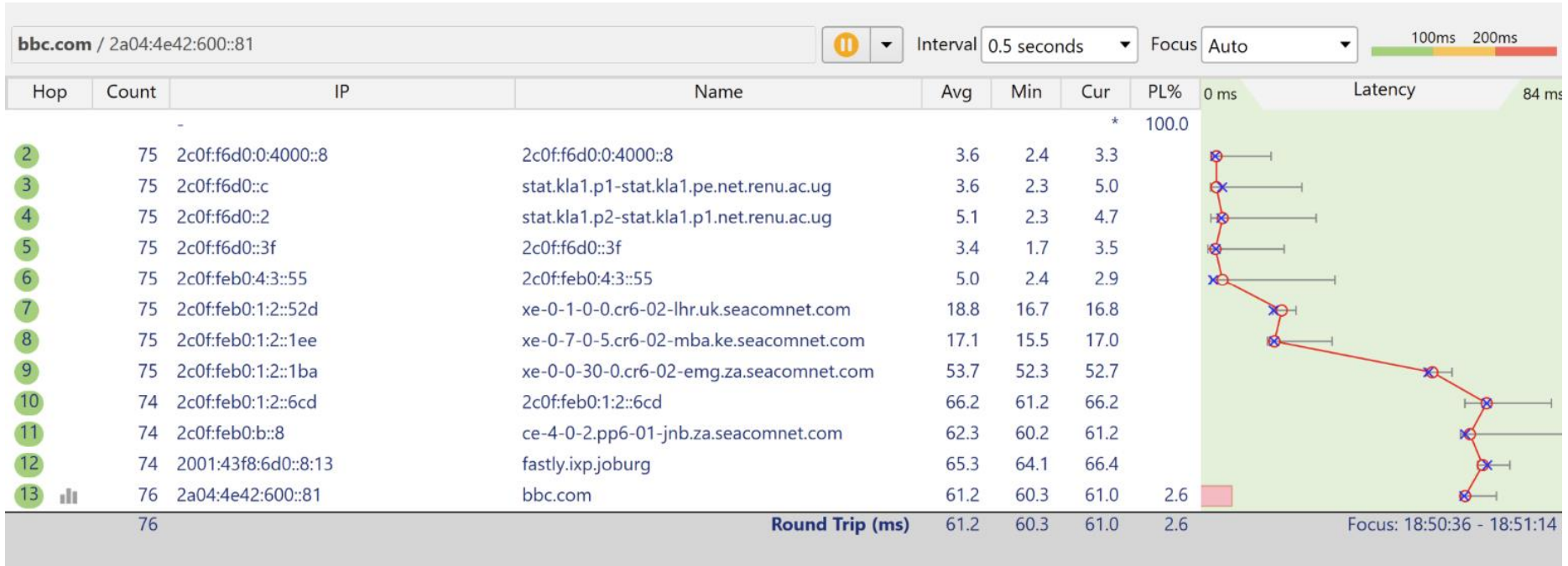
- Uses ICMP, but can use TCP
- Used on several platforms
  - Traceroute Linux, MacOS
  - tracert - Windows
- Other forms and tools
  - mtr
  - pathping



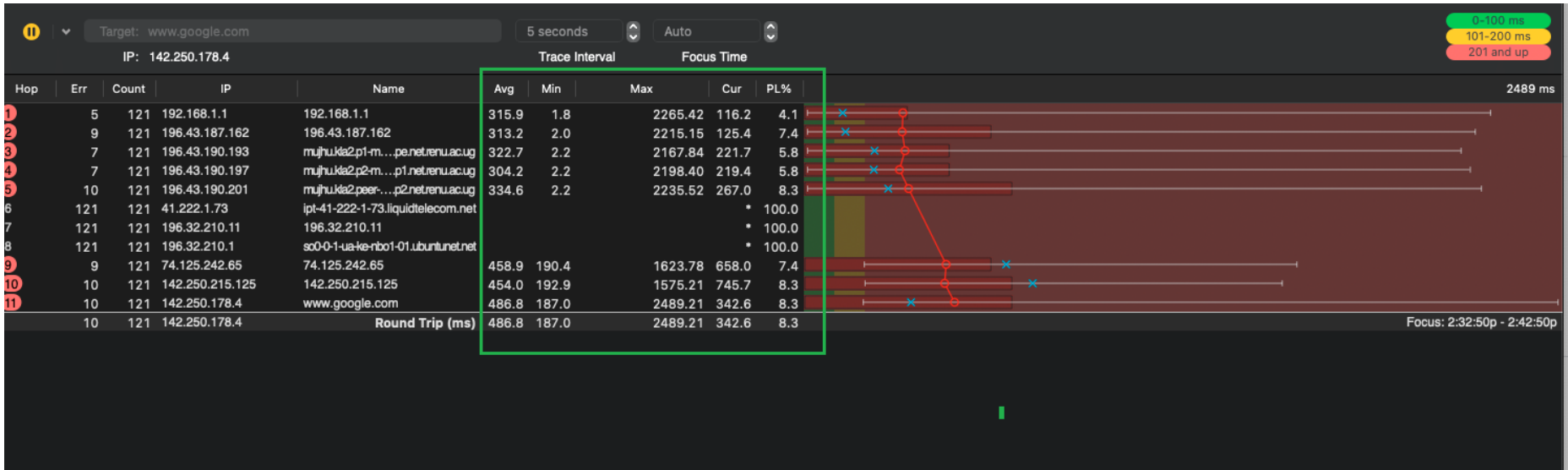
# PingPlotter examples



# PingPlotter examples



# PingPlotter examples



High RTT at the first hop,  
Packet loss at the LAN

# ARP - Address Resolution Protocol



Procedure that connects a dynamic Internet Protocol (IP) address to a fixed physical machine address, also known as a media access control (MAC) address, in a local-area network (LAN).

## Who is this?

- <https://macvendors.com/>
- <https://dnschecker.org/mac-lookup.php>

Find MAC Address Vendors. Now.

Enter a MAC Address

30-7b-c9-c6-af-1d

SHENZHEN BILIAN ELECTRONIC CO., LTD

```
C:\Users\Ronald Matovu>arp -a
```

```
Interface: 192.168.56.1 --- 0xb
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
  192.168.56.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
  224.0.0.22           01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
  224.0.0.251          01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
  224.0.0.252          01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
  239.255.255.250      01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
  255.255.255.255      ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
```

```
Interface: 192.168.106.196 --- 0x14
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
  192.168.98.7         38-be-ab-bc-32-68    dynamic
  192.168.98.35        30-7b-c9-c6-af-1d    dynamic
  192.168.98.101       f8-b5-4d-6d-6c-f8    dynamic
  192.168.99.196       38-be-ab-bc-4b-a4    dynamic
  192.168.100.43       28-39-5e-d3-87-0a    dynamic
  192.168.100.166      d8-e0-e1-12-79-a2    dynamic
  192.168.100.207      3c-91-80-e6-58-5f    dynamic
  192.168.102.207      48-51-b7-3f-21-c2    dynamic
  192.168.102.228      24-0a-64-cf-e1-31    dynamic
  192.168.104.148      e6-59-20-b2-a5-c9    dynamic
  192.168.105.29       a4-fc-77-22-bc-47    dynamic
  192.168.107.1        10-b2-32-29-ca-cc    dynamic
  192.168.107.141      3c-91-80-de-b9-71    dynamic
  192.168.107.204      3c-91-80-de-b9-b0    dynamic
  192.168.107.237      20-10-7a-77-9d-2f    dynamic
  192.168.108.86       28-39-5e-d3-ac-07    dynamic
```

# ipconfig or ifconfig



```
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:
```

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : localdomain
Description . . . . . : Realtek PCIe GBE Family Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : 9C-B6-54-20-28-98
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::a1ed:ce11:be62:7a4%24(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.2.88(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Saturday, March 13, 2021 11:04:10 AM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Saturday, March 13, 2021 1:04:10 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.2.2
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.2.2
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 396146260
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-27-97-A2-C1-02-00-4C-4F-4F-50
DNS Servers . . . . . : 196.43.185.3
                       : 196.43.185.35
NetBIOS over Tcpi . . . . . : Enabled
```



# ipconfig or ifconfig

- 169.254.0.0/16  
Automatic Private IP  
Addressing (APIPA)
- DHCP unreachable

```
Command Prompt

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : ██████████.ac.ug
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::50ab:a8b6:1dc5:34ab%7
    Autoconfiguration IPv4 Address. . : 169.254.52.171
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 2:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

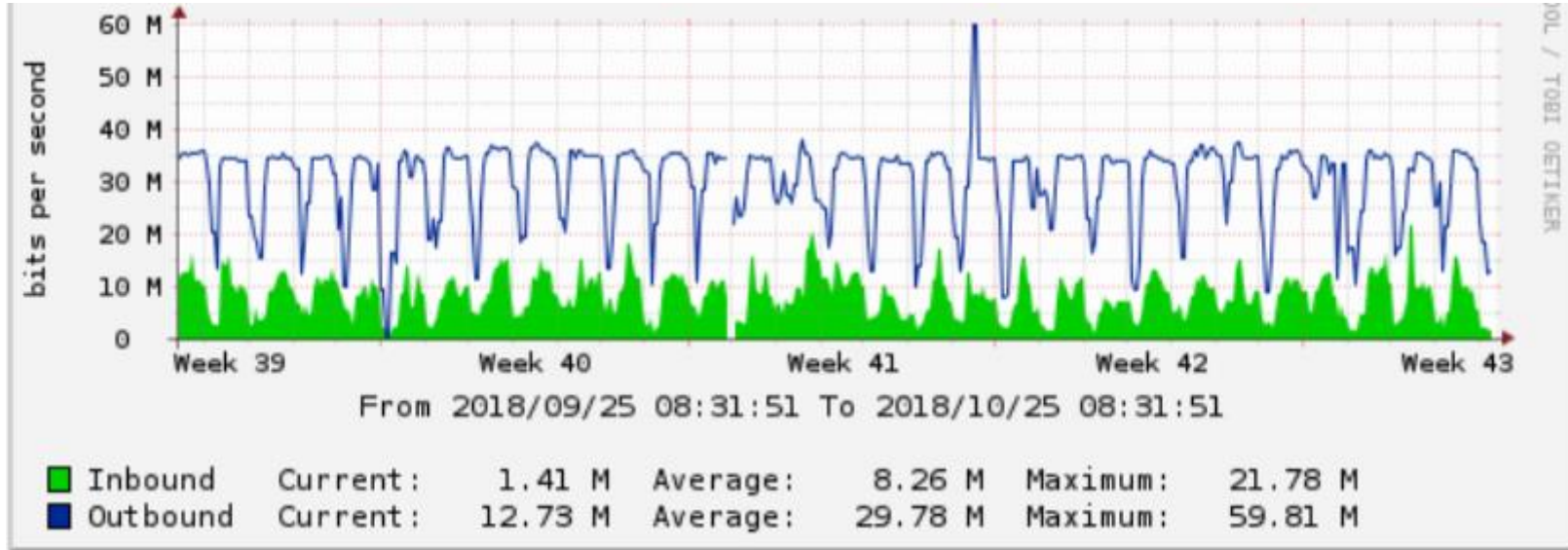
Ethernet adapter Bluetooth Network Connection:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

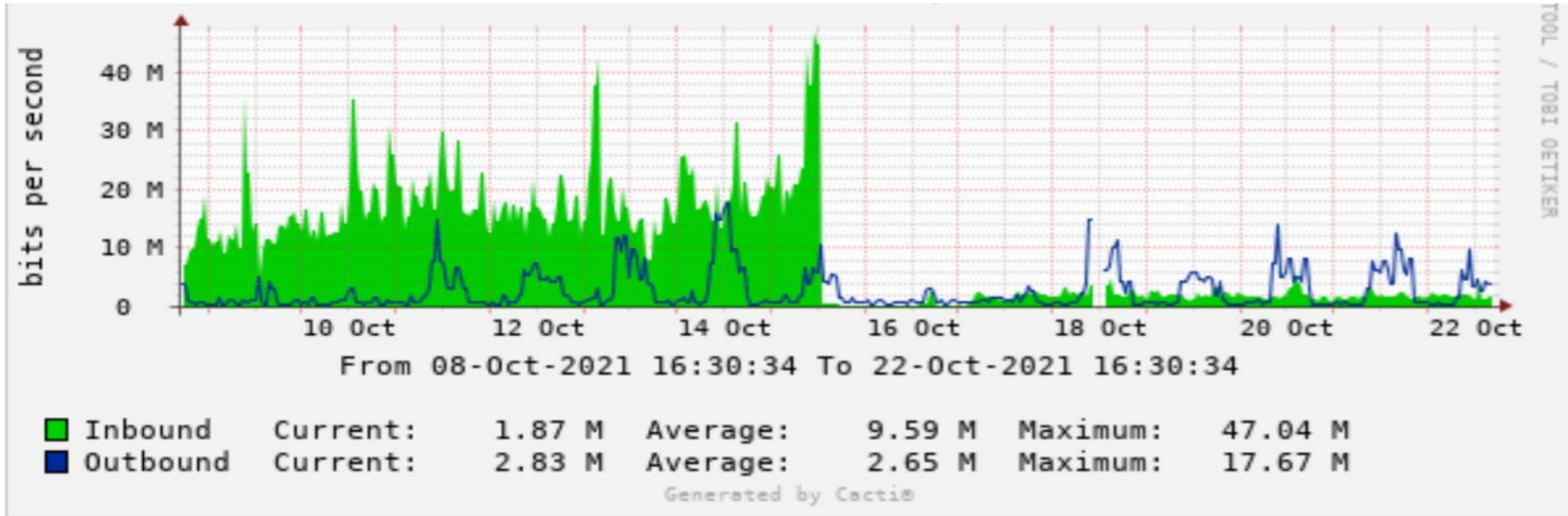
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
```

# Bandwidth Utilisation - cacti



- Determine trends
- Utilisation vs performance

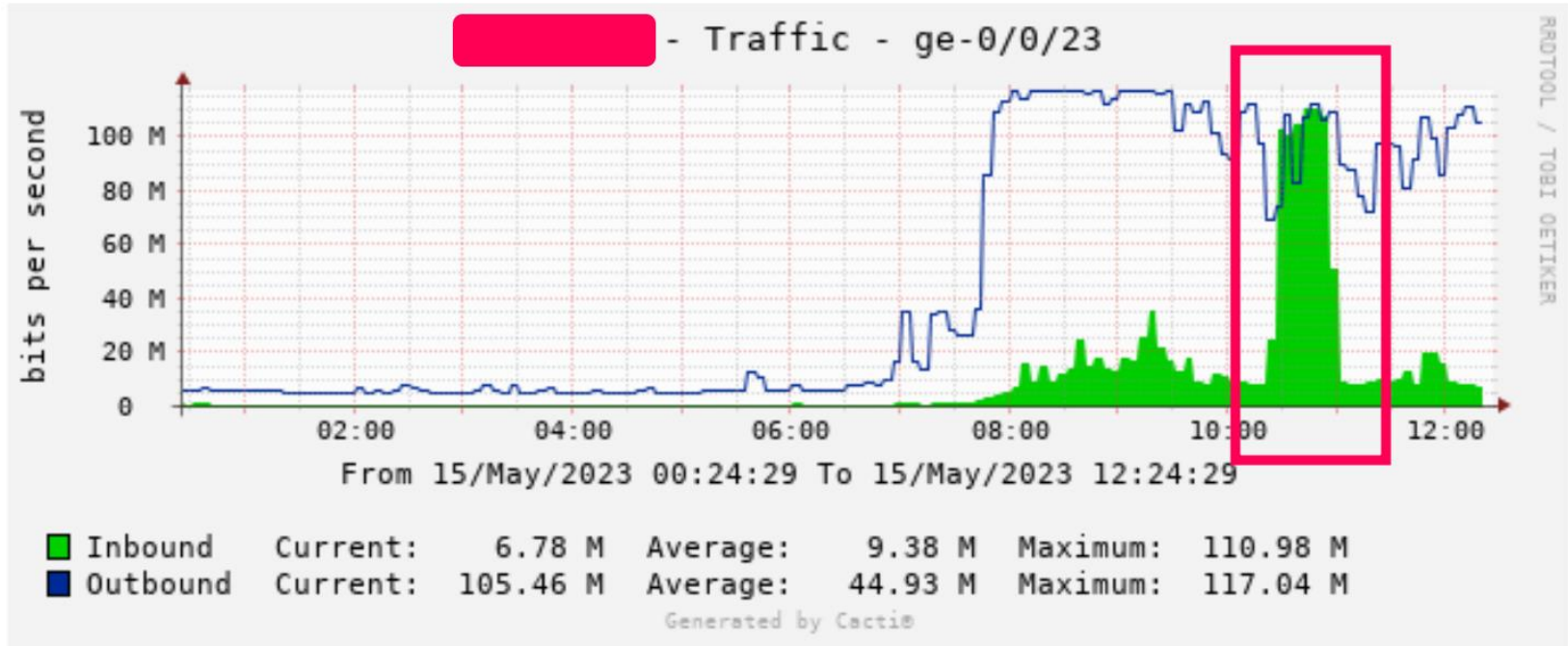
# Bandwidth Utilisation - cacti



Compromised server



# Bandwidth Utilisation - cacti



When do you do backups?

# Testing Inter-RENU Traffic



- <https://pfs-raxio.renu.ac.ug/speedtest/>
- <https://pfs-mujhu.renu.ac.ug/speedtest/>

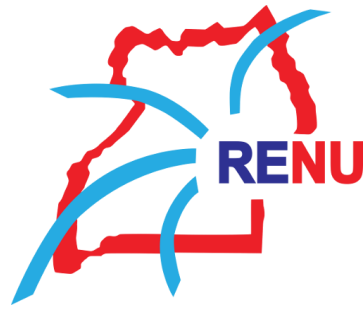
# Summary



- Know your network
- Monitor network/user performance
- User sensitisation
- Network / wireless authentication
- Wireless coverage
- Password policies
- Budgetary consideration



# Q & A



# THE END

Thank you for your time