



# Flowwatch

## User Guide

[www.flowwatch.com](http://www.flowwatch.com)

version: 20200610

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# Flowwatch Overview

## Installation:

Basically you will need to deploy Flowwatch into your server.

(1) Download your Flowwatch image from Flowwatch.com

(2) Install the Flowwatch and make sure `http://[Flowwatch IP]` is up.

(3) Browse to `http:// [Flowwatch IP]` and use the default username /password to login. The default login username and password are both "admin".

Note: It is essential to change the password right after first login to ensure the security of the system. Please refer to the related pages about how to perform password changes to a specific account.

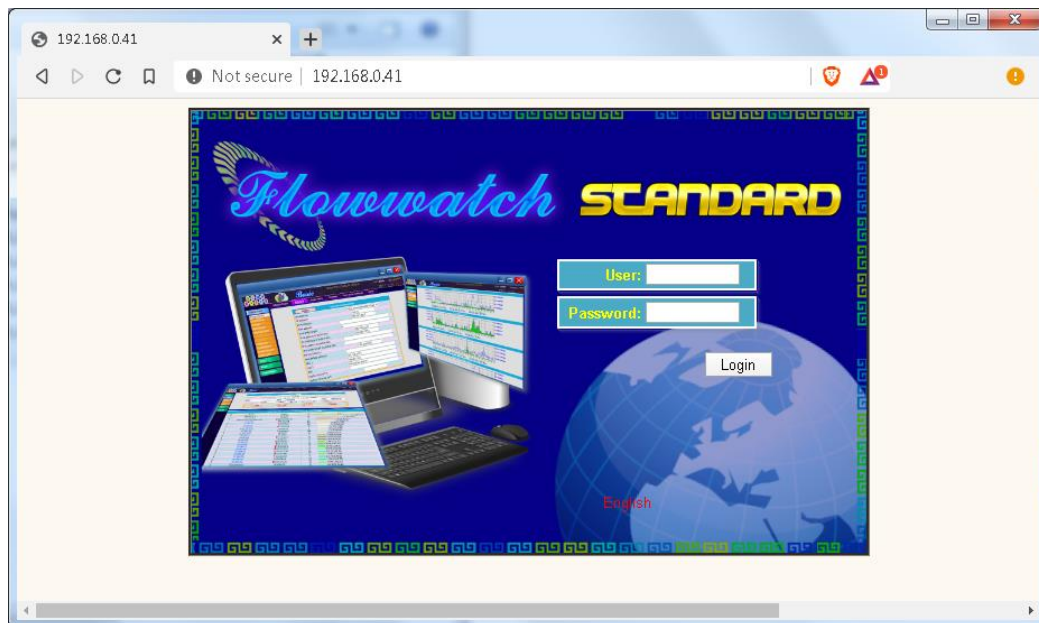


Figure 1 – Web interface Login Page

The follow ports are used for specific purpose, please make sure that there are no other software/service use them.

Port Name	Default Port Numbers	Definition
HTTP Port	80	You can connect to Flowwatch from a web browser via 80 port.
Netflow Listener port	9990 / 9991 / 9992	These are the listener port on which Netflow exports are received from routers.

Table 1 – Port Requirements

## Web Interface Overview:

Upon successful login, you can see the main page as shown below. The Web interface consists of three parts:

1. The banner area
2. The navigation menu
3. The work area

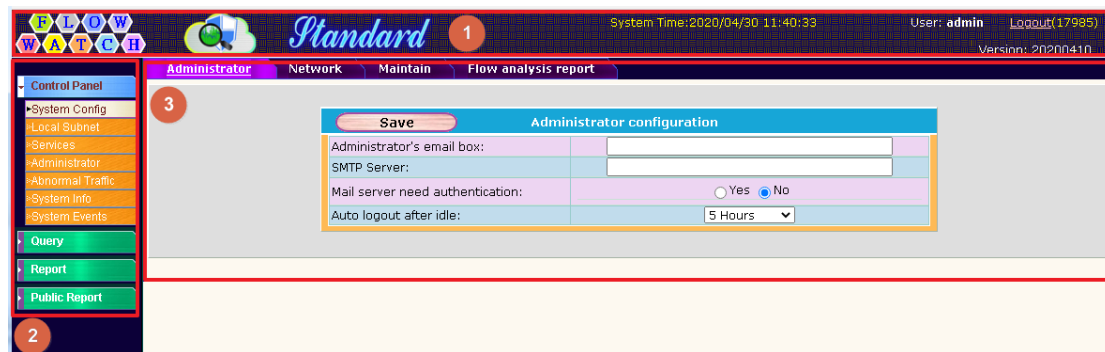


Figure 2 – Web interface

### 1. The banner area:

This area has the following parts:

- (1) Logo and Model: It shows the Flowwatch logo and the model.
- (2) Alerts: If the USB key is not inserted, the alert will be shown here.
- (3) Time: The system time will be shown here.
- (4) Administration: It shows the login user name here.
- (5) Logout: If you want to logout the system, you just need to click the link.
- (6) Version: The current version of Flowwatch system.

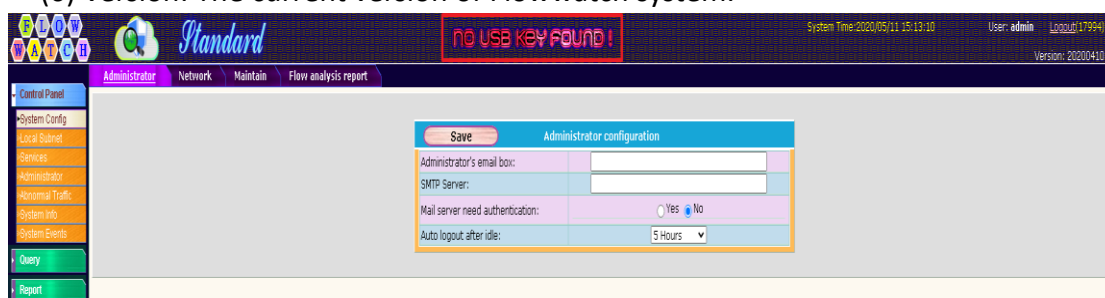


Figure 3 – Authentication failed

### 2. The navigation menu:

The navigation menu items can be expanded/collapsed by clicking on them. Below is the list of menu items with the links to their explanations. You can reach the subcategories by clicking the main menu. The primary categories are shown in a different color than the lower-level categories. The main terms and sub-entries will

be shown in this area.

- (1) Control Panel
- (2) Query
- (3) Report
- (4) Public Report

Note: Not all of the above listed items are visible to the users who are not administrator permission.

### 3. The work area:

Some navigation menu items may contain lots of configuration page. The sub navigation menu items will be shown in the main work area. You can supply information and make selections that are need to complete the task you selected.

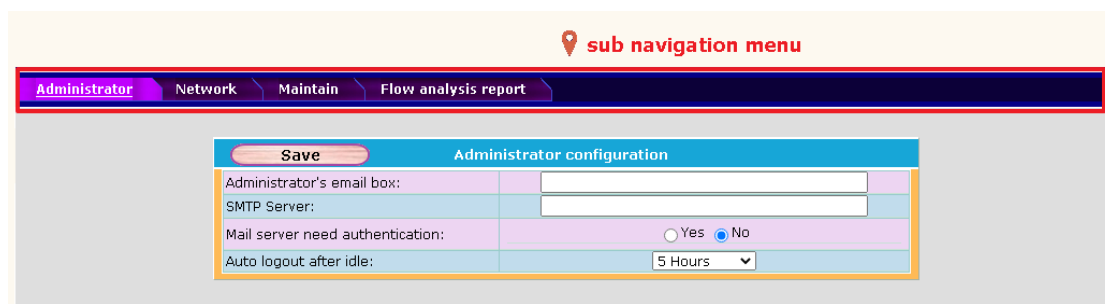


Figure 4 – The work area

In the above example, Administrator, Network, Maintain and Flow analysis report are seen as sub navigation menu item.

### Icons:

There are some icons appear throughout the web interface.




Icon	Definition
	Save
	Edit
	Delete

Table 2 – Icon Table

Note: There are some differences between trial version and retail version.  
We will use the text in blue and italic to display the differences.

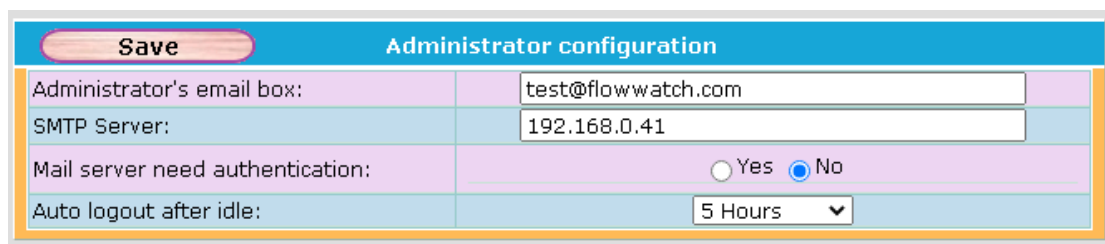
## Control Panel

### System Config:

#### Administrator

The administrator can set up the email notifications and change the inactivity timeout value here. The Administrator's email box is the email address(es) that you want to receive the alerts on.

Note: Separate multiple email addresses with commas. Flowwatch system will fill the first email address into the 'From(Sent as)' field of notification.



Administrator configuration	
Administrator's email box:	test@flowwatch.com
SMTP Server:	192.168.0.41
Mail server need authentication:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Auto logout after idle:	5 Hours

Figure 5 – Email notifications setting

#### Network

The settings in the Network configuration form are:

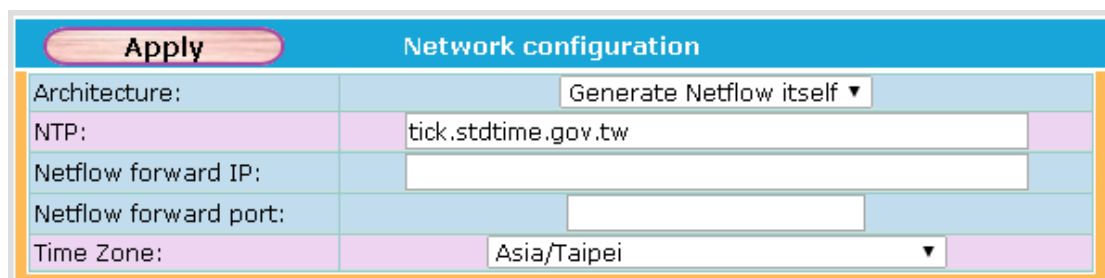
- **Architecture:** You can select **Receive Netflow** or **Generate Netflow itself** as Data source.

Note: When you select **Receive Netflow**, you need to configure switches to send Netflow to Flowwatch. You can use **9990/9991/9992** as the destination port.

- **NTP:** You can specify a IP address of NTP server in this field.

By filling out the following two fields, you can forward the Netflow Data to other device.

- **Netflow forward IP:**
- **Netflow forward port:**
- **Time Zone:** You can use the **Time Zone** drop-down menu and select the correct zone setting.



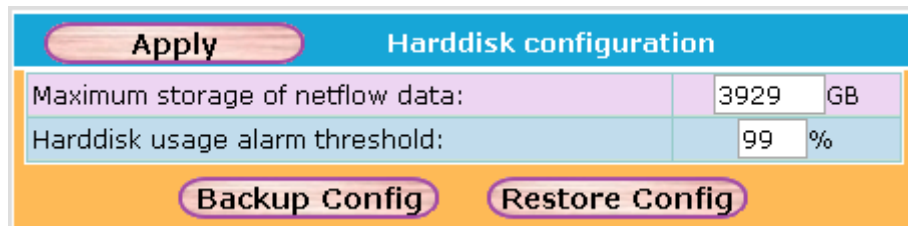
Network configuration	
Architecture:	Generate Netflow itself
NTP:	tick.stdtime.gov.tw
Netflow forward IP:	
Netflow forward port:	
Time Zone:	Asia/Taipei

Figure 6 – Network configuration

## Maintain

You can enter the capacity that used to store the netflow data. You can also set up the threshold of alarm system. If the disk usage exceeds the threshold, the system will send an email to the administrator. You can create backups of your Flowwatch system's current configuration, and restore it if necessary. It is recommended that you regularly make backups.

Note: The system will send the notification at 4 o'clock (in the morning).



Harddisk configuration	
Maximum storage of netflow data:	3929 GB
Harddisk usage alarm threshold:	99 %

Backup Config    Restore Config

Figure 7 – Network configuration

## Flow analysis report

By clicking the **Purge all report** button on the top right corner, you can purge all reports and logs in the flowwatch system. You can also change the purge setting.



Report data configuration	
Purge report data while harddisk usage reach to:	94 %

Save    Purge all report

Figure 8 – Report data configuration

Note: The purge report threshold must always be less than the hard disk usage threshold.

## Local Subnet:

### IPv4 Local Subnet

You need to define the local subnets that you want to monitor. You can add a new one by clicking the **Add new** button on the top left corner and then filling in the information and click the **save** icon. After you add all desired subnets to the Flowwatch, you need to click the **Apply** button so that the setting will be applied.















IPv4 Subnet configuration				
Add new		Apply		
#	Subnet	Netmask	Comment	Action
1	192.168.96.0	255.255.224.0		 
2	192.168.128.0	255.255.248.0		 
3	192.168.191.0	255.255.255.0		 
4	192.168.192.0	255.255.248.0		 
5	192.168.144.0	255.255.240.0		 
6	192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	curelan	 

Figure 9 – Local subnet setting

### *Local subnets exclude from public report*

You can filter out the specific IP addresses or subnets from the public report by making the filter. If you have multiple IP addresses or subnets to exclude, you can make multiple filters. You can add a new one by clicking the **Add new** button on the top left corner.

Example:

If you want to filter out a subnet of IP addresses like 192.168.0.\*, you can set up the filter like the following figure shown.

















Exclusive IPv4 subnet configuration				
Add new		Apply		
#	Subnet	Netmask	Comment	Action
1	192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	server_farm	 

Figure 10 – Set the exclude filter for the public report

### *IPv4 Subnet of each unit*

This setting allows you to create groups based on the IP address for reporting purpose in Flowwatch.

Units IPv4 subnet configuration				
Add new		Import Data	Export Data	
#	Subnet	Netmask	Unit name	Action
1	192.168.96.0	255.255.252.0	Computer Center	 
2	192.168.100.0	255.255.252.0	EE Department	 
3	192.168.192.0	255.255.252.0	Dorm 1	 
4	192.168.112.0	255.255.240.0	Dorm 2	 
5	192.168.104.0	255.255.252.0	Dorm 3	 
6	192.168.144.0	255.255.240.0	Dorm 4	 
7	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	Computer Center	 

Total 7 records , 1 - 7

Figure 11 – Unit's subnet configuration

You can create a new group by clicking the **Add new** button. All you have to do is filling in the information and click the **save** icon. The system allows you to export the data by clicking **Export Data** button. The data will be saved as a CSV file on your client computer. A file select dialog box pops up, you have to enter or select a file name and click 'save' in order to have the file actually stored. You can also import your data to the system by clicking the **Import Data** button. You need to select the

file that you want to import and then click the **Import Data** button.

Note: The Flowwatch system can only read a CSV file in fixed format.

Figure 12 – Import Data to the unit's subnet configuration

## People Data

You can create a relationship between IP address and its user. Sometimes you may want to make the report content more readable. The system allows you can create a relationship between IP address and its user. You can also add a custom column into the report.

Follow the steps to create a new mapping relationship:

#	Description
<b>Step 1</b>	Click the <b>New Data</b> button on the top left corner.
<b>Step 2</b>	Fill data into the form and then click the <b>save</b> icon.

Figure 13 – Add a new data in the staff data table

Follow the steps to create a new column:

#	Description
<b>Step 1</b>	Click the <b>New Column</b> button
<b>Step 2</b>	Specify the name of the new column and then click the <b>save</b> icon.

Figure 14 – Add a custom column into the report

There are two ways that you can choose to import the data.

1. Import the CSV file manually:

- (1) Select **Import from CSV file manually**.
- (2) You need to click the **Select file** button and then select the file that you want to import.
- (3) Click the **Import** button, the import file will be imported.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Import configuration" with an orange background. At the top, "Import method:" is set to "Import from CSV file manually" in a dropdown menu. Below it, "CSV File:" is followed by a "Select file" button and the text "未選擇任何檔案". A large, rounded "Import" button is centered. At the bottom, a note states: "PS: The first raw of csv file must be column names, and the first column must be IP address. For example: IP,Name,Unit 192.168.1.1,Eagle,Computer Center 192.168.1.2,Eric,Computer Center".

Figure 15 – Manually import a file into the system

2. Automatically import data into Flowwatch:

- (1) Select **Auto import from CSV file periodically**.
- (2) Select the time interval for file updating.
- (3) Enter the file path location.
- (4) Click on the **Import** button to save the setting.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Import configuration" with an orange background. "Import method:" is set to "Auto import from CSV file periodically" in a dropdown menu. Below it, "Import period:" is set to "1Hours" in a dropdown menu. "CSV File URL:" is followed by a text input field containing "http://192.168.0.180/people.csv". A large, rounded "Import" button is centered. At the bottom, a note states: "PS: The first raw of csv file must be column names, and the first column must be IP address. For example: IP,Name,Unit 192.168.1.1,Eagle,Computer Center 192.168.1.2,Eric,Computer Center".

Figure 16 – Import a file into the system automatically

Note: If the checkbox in column header is checked, the header and data will be displayed in the report.

Note: The Flowwatch can only read a CSV file in fixed format.

### *IPv4 subnet of outside units*

This setting allows you to create groups for outsider units based on the IP address for reporting purpose in Flowwatch. You can create a new group by clicking the **Add new**

button. All you have to do is filling in the information and click the **save** icon. The system allows you to export the data by clicking **Export Data** button. The data will be saved as a CSV file on your client computer. A file select dialog box pops up, you have to enter or select a file name and click 'save' in order to have the file actually stored. You can also import your data to the system by clicking the **Import Data** button. You need to select the file that you want to import and then click the **Import Data** button.

Note: The Flowwatch system can only read a CSV file in fixed format.

Figure 17 – Import Data to the outsider unit

## Services:

Port numbers range are from 0 to 65535, but the first 1024 ports are reserved for privileged services and designated as well-known ports. You can add/edit/delete an entry by yourself. It can be applied to the filter: protocol to a report.

Add new		Well known service port configuration		
#	Name	Port Number	Action	
1	ftp	20		
2	ftp	21		
3	ssh	22		
4	telnet	23		
5	smtp	25		
6	whois	43		
7	dns	53		
8	sql.net	66		
9	dhcp	68		
10	finger	79		
11	http	80		
12	pop3	110		
13	sftp	115		
14	ntp	119		

Figure 18 – Some of the well-known ports

To add a new entry, click the **Add new** button. You can fill out the fields and then click **Save** icon.

Note: One service name can have many port numbers. One port number can only be in one service name. It is a one-to-many relationship.







46	vnc-server	5900	 
47	x11	6000	 
48	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	 

Figure 19 – Add new port service

## Administrator:

### *User management*

1. To add a user to the system, click the **Add new** button.

You can specify the username, password and privilege in the page. If the user to be added will have administrator privileges, select Administrator in the drop-down list.

There are two principal access levels:

(a) Administrator: Read-write access. The administrator credentials allow changes to be made to all system parameters.

(b) Normal user: Read-only access. The normal user credentials permit viewing reports but prevent making and saving changes.

2. To update the user information, click the **Edit** icon and then change the fields as desired. After you finish your change, click the **Save** button.

3. To delete the user from system, click **Delete** icon.






Add new			
#	Username	Privilege	Action
1	admin	Administrator	
2	curelan	Administrator	 
3	alan	Normal User	 

Figure 20 –The interface of User management

## Function management

In this page, you can set which functions that can be shown to normal user.

You can hide the functions that forbidden to normal users.

System Function Configuration	
Function Name	Action
<b>Control Panel</b>	<a href="#">Show</a>
System Config	<a href="#">Show</a>
Local Subnet	<a href="#">Show</a>
Services	<a href="#">Show</a>
Administrator	<a href="#">Show</a>
Abnormal Traffic	<a href="#">Show</a>
System Info	<a href="#">Show</a>
System Events	<a href="#">Show</a>
<b>Query</b>	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Realtime Query	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Daily Graphic	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Long Term Graphic	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Traffic Monitor	<a href="#">Hide</a>
IP Event Query	<a href="#">Hide</a>
<b>Report</b>	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Traffic Summary	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Inbound Dst.	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Inbound Src.	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Inbound Unit	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Outbound Src.	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Outbound Dst.	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Outbound Unit	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Local Traffic	<a href="#">Hide</a>
BiDirection Traffic	<a href="#">Hide</a>
Tonn Per Unit	<a href="#">Hide</a>

Figure 21 – Function management

## Abnormal Traffic:

### Abnormal traffic monitor list

Flowwatch allows the administrator to add monitor list as the report filter condition for 'Inbound Src./'Outbound Dst.' report.

Report Query					
Query Condition					
Date Time: 2020/05/20	14 ▼ Hour	Core Switch: All ▼	Report Type: Hourly ▼	Time Segment: All Time ▼	
Packet Direction: Outbound	Group By: Dst IP ▼	Outside Unit: All ▼	Search for IP: <input type="text"/>		
Protocol: Total ▼	Order by: Traffic ▼	All All Unit Monitor List	<input type="checkbox"/> DNS Lookup		
<a href="#">Query</a>	<a href="#">Create CSV</a>	<a href="#">Monitor List</a>	<a href="#">Create PDF</a>		

Figure 22 – Use monitor list as a filter condition

Follow the steps to create a new monitor list:

#	Description
<b>Step 1</b>	Click the <b>Add new</b> button
<b>Step 2</b>	Specify the IP address and Comment
<b>Step 3</b>	Click the <b>'Save'</b> to save the setting

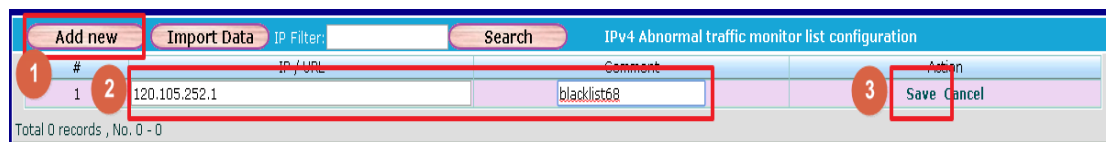


Figure 23 – Add a new record to the monitor list

Follow the steps to import a CSV file for the monitor list:

#	Description
<b>Step 1</b>	Click the <b>Import Data</b> button
<b>Step 2</b>	Click <b>Select file</b> button and select the file that you want to import
<b>Step 3</b>	You can choose to overlay or merge with the existing records
<b>Step 4</b>	Click the <b>Import Data</b> button

Note: The Flowwatch system can only read a CSV file in fixed format.

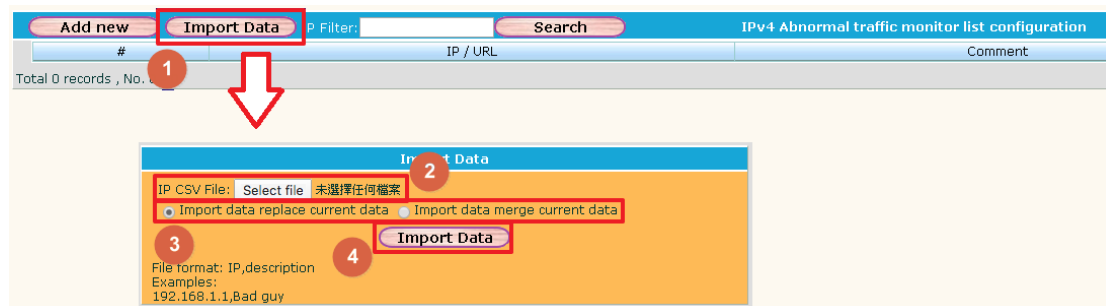


Figure 24 – Import records to the monitor list

The flowwatch allows administrator to configure individual anomalous behavior detection. If you want to receive the email alerts, please make sure the email alerts are tuned on in each of the detection settings page.

### *Worm Detection*

When a worm detection is triggered, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

Apply Worm detection configuration	
Notify administrator while worm attack detected:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Figure 25 – Worm notification setting

### *Detect Port Scan*

When a port scanning detection is triggered, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

Apply Configuration of Detect Port Scan	
Notify administrators while Port Scan detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 26 – Port scanning notification setting

### *UDP Flood Detection*

When a UDP flooding detection is triggered, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

Apply UDP Flood Detection Configuration	
Notify administrator while udp flood detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 27 – UDP flooding notification setting

### *SSH Password Guess Detection*

When a SSH password guess detection is triggered, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

Apply SSH Password Guess Detection Configuration	
Notify administrator while SSH Password Guess detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 28 – SSH notification setting

### *Detect MSSQL Attacks*

When a MSSQL attack is detected, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

Apply Configuration of Detect MSSQL Attacks	
Notify administrators while MSSQL attacks detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 29 – MSSQL notification setting



### *Detect Telnet Attacks*

When a telnet attack is detected, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

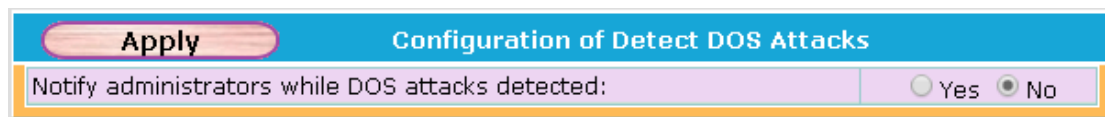
A screenshot of a configuration dialog box titled "Configuration of Detect Telnet Attacks". It features a blue header bar with a red "Apply" button on the left. Below the header, there is a light purple input field containing the text "Notify administrators while Telnet attacks detected:". To the right of this field are two radio buttons: "Yes" and "No". The "No" radio button is selected, indicated by a black dot in its center.

Configuration of Detect Telnet Attacks	
Notify administrators while Telnet attacks detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 30 – Telnet notification setting

### *Detect DOS Attacks*

When a DOS attack is detected, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

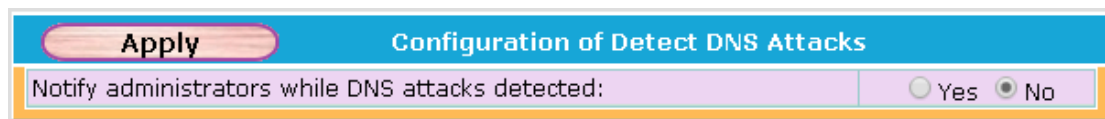
A screenshot of a configuration dialog box titled "Configuration of Detect DOS Attacks". It features a blue header bar with a red "Apply" button on the left. Below the header, there is a light purple input field containing the text "Notify administrators while DOS attacks detected:". To the right of this field are two radio buttons: "Yes" and "No". The "No" radio button is selected, indicated by a black dot in its center.

Configuration of Detect DOS Attacks	
Notify administrators while DOS attacks detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 31 – DOS notification setting

### *Detect DNS Attacks*

When a DNS attack is detected, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

A screenshot of a configuration dialog box titled "Configuration of Detect DNS Attacks". It features a blue header bar with a red "Apply" button on the left. Below the header, there is a light purple input field containing the text "Notify administrators while DNS attacks detected:". To the right of this field are two radio buttons: "Yes" and "No". The "No" radio button is selected, indicated by a black dot in its center.

Configuration of Detect DNS Attacks	
Notify administrators while DNS attacks detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 32 – DNS notification setting

### *Detect NTP Attacks*

When a NTP attack is detected, the specified email addresses will receive an email with information about what happened.

A screenshot of a configuration dialog box titled "Configuration of Detect NTP Attacks". It features a blue header bar with a red "Apply" button on the left. Below the header, there is a light purple input field containing the text "Notify administrators while NTP attacks detected:". To the right of this field are two radio buttons: "Yes" and "No". The "No" radio button is selected, indicated by a black dot in its center.

Configuration of Detect NTP Attacks	
Notify administrators while NTP attacks detected:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Figure 33 – NTP notification setting

## **System Info:**

This part of page provides the hardware utilization, such as the utilization of CPUs, memory and the hard drive usage.

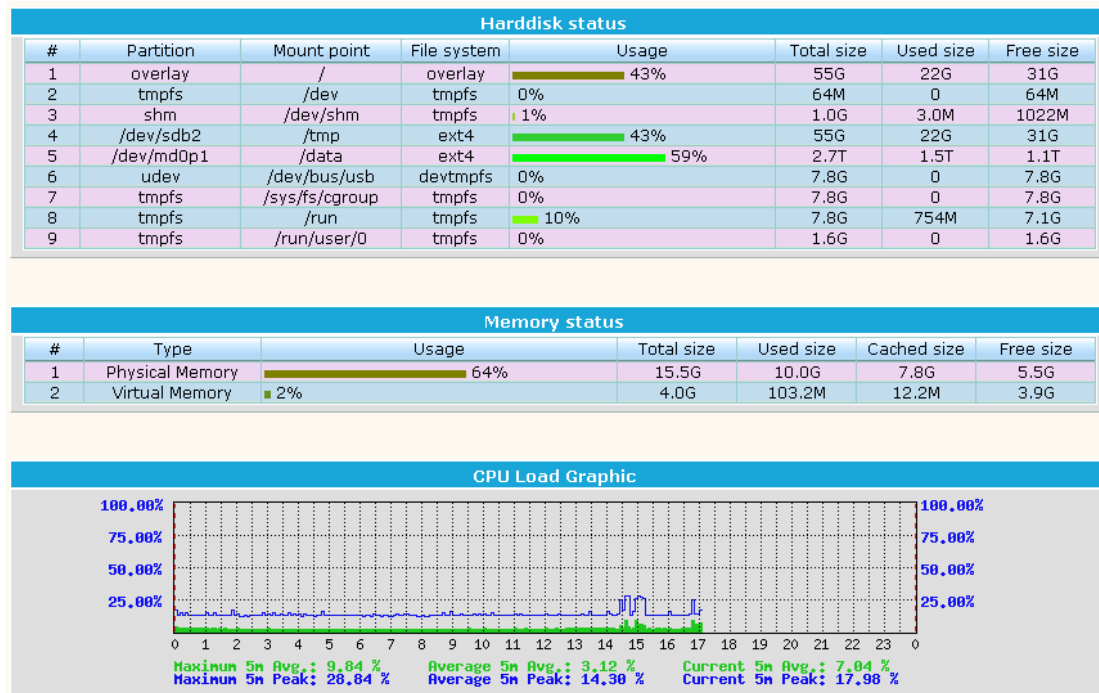


Figure 34 – Hardware utilization

**Note:** By default, a container has no resource constraints and can use as much of a given resource. Therefore, the host might have a 'out of memory' problem when there are multiple containers.

## System Events:

To check the event logs, go to the **System Events**. You can define the time range to be displayed in the report. After you specify the range of records to be displayed. Then, click **Query** button. The filtered data will be displayed and sorted by the time when they were originated. The **Create CSV/Create PDF** button lets you save the report as a CSV/PDF file on your client computer. A file select dialog box pops up, you have to enter or select a file name and click 'save' in order to have the file actually stored.

**System event log**

Query Condition

Time range: 2020/05/12 12 : 10 --> 2020/05/13 12 : 10

**Query** **Create CSV** **Create PDF**

Figure 35 – The System Events window

Query Completed (Time used: 0.25 Seconds) Data transfer completed (Total 2 records)				
No.	Date	Time	Type	Messages
1	2020/05/13	11:47:42	Login	User admin login succeeded from 192.168.0.100
2	2020/05/12	13:49:38	Login	User admin login succeeded from 192.168.0.100

Figure 36 – The filtered data will be displayed

## Query

### Real-time Query:

The Flowwatch can provide the dynamic filtering displaying historical traffic results. The administrator can use this feature to identify some malicious traffic. You can export the results of a report to a PDF/CSV file by click the '**Create PDF**'/'**Create CSV**' button.

Possible condition types are described below:

- **Time range:** You can specify the time periods for the report.
- **Core Switch:** You can specify the data source for the report.

The relationship between core switch number and listener port number :

Core Switch #	Listener port #
Core 1	9990
Core 2	9991
Core 3	9992
All	9991, 9992 and 9993

- **Source IP:** You can specify an IP address as the source IP.
- **Src Port:** You can specify a port number as the source port number.
- **Destination IP:** You can specify an IP address as the destination IP.
- **Dst Port:** You can specify a port number as the destination port number.
- **Flow Direction:** In which direction should data be accounted? Local,

Inbound, Outbound, Bidirectional or any?

- **Group by:** You can group data by IP, Source port number or destination port number.

■ **Protocol:** In which protocol should data be accounted? All, TCP, UDP, ICMP or IGMP?

- **Order by:** To sort the result by traffic or flow.
- **Top:** It will list the first N records in this report.

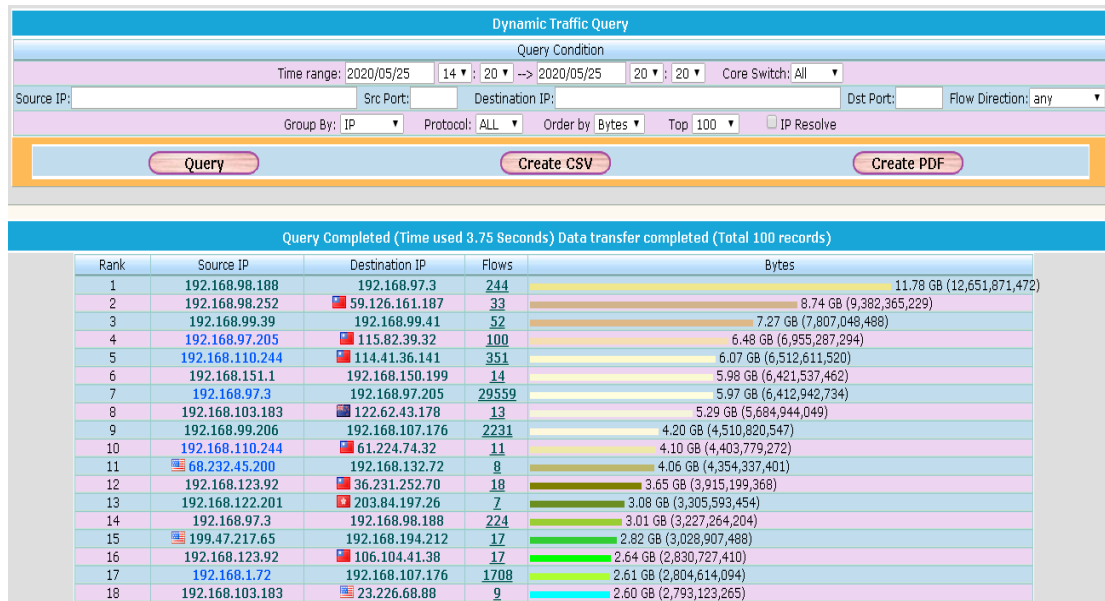


Figure 37 – Dynamic Traffic Query

*Note: The trial version can only display the first 10 records.*

## Daily Graphic:

The Flowwatch can provide the abnormal traffic matrix and the Multi Router Traffic Grapher (MRTG). The abnormal traffic matrix is arranged in a 9-scene-deep-by-24-track-wide grid. It lets you know exactly what had happened in each day. The grid will light up if an event occurred. You can read the report by clicking on the grid. You can export the results of a report to a PDF file by click the **Create PDF** button.

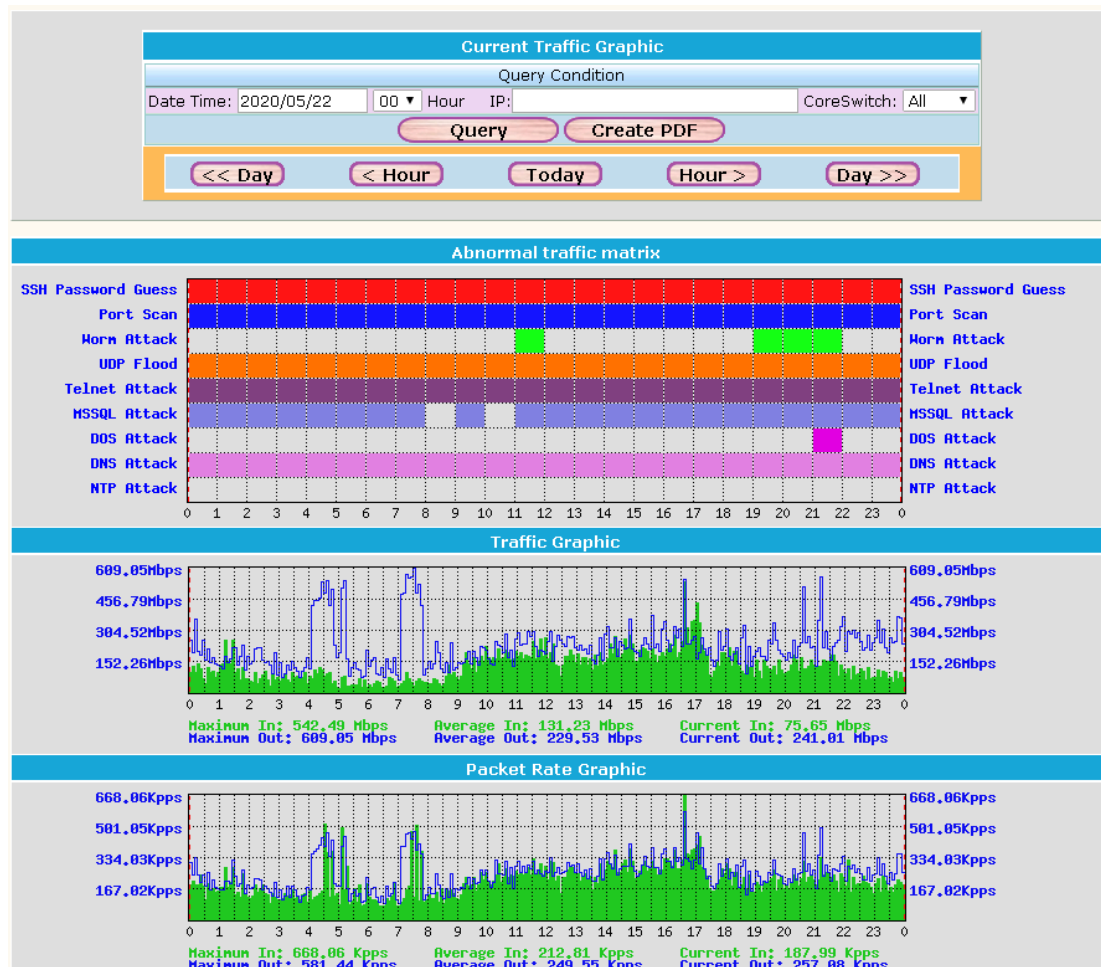


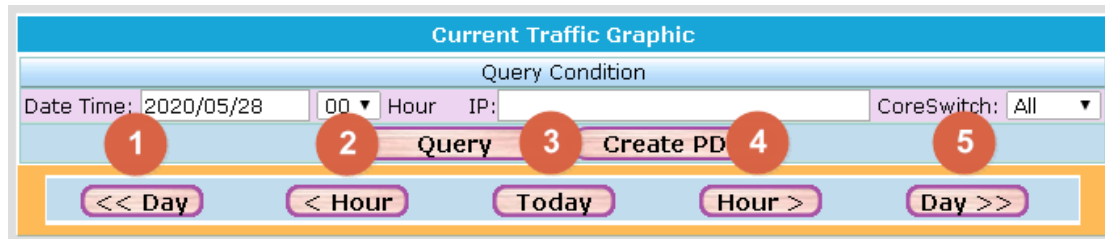
Figure 38 – The 24-hour report

Possible condition types are described below:

- **Date Time:** You can change this report to a different start time.
- **IP:** You can specify an internal IP address.
- **Core Switch:** You can specify the data source for the report.

You can also change the start time by clicking the following button.

#	Description
1	Set the start time to the previous day
2	Set the start time to the previous hour
3	Set the start time to the current day
4	Set the start time to the next hour
5	Set the start time to the next day



## Long Term Graphic:

Flowwatch can provide the monthly and yearly statistics and graph to the administrator. You can export the results of a report to a PDF file by clicking the **Create PDF** button. For the weekly date-time axes, we use numbers to display the weekday (0-6, 0 being Sunday).

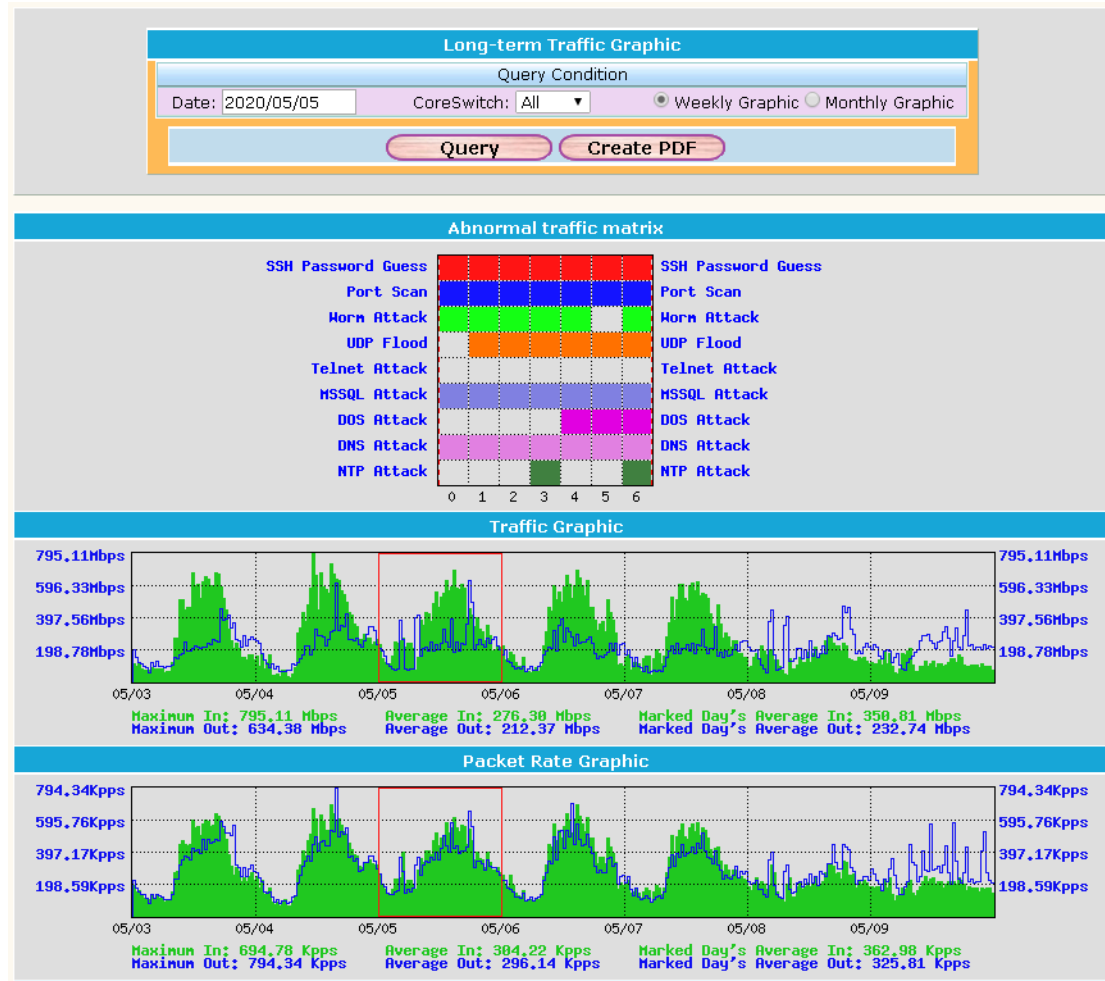


Figure 39 – The weekly graph

## Traffic Monitor:

This feature allows you to monitor the network traffic of each IP address. The input field : 'IP Filter' runs the fuzzy search.

Traffic monitor							
TopN: 30		Sort by: Up Traffic	Refresh Interval: 30 Seconds	IP Filter:	Refresh		
CPU Loading: 2.42 %		Packets/Sec: 163770		Stop Refresh Countdown: 28		Hosts: 16678	
Rank	IP	Outbound Traffic	Inbound Traffic	Total Traffic	Current/Peak Outbound Speed	Current/Peak Inbound Speed	Current/Peak Total Speed
1	192.168.103.183	207.46 GB	6.81 GB	214.27 GB	3.58 MBps / 90.98 MBps	16.02 KBps / 6.64 MBps	3.59 MBps / 93.70 MBps
2	192.168.99.31	61.89 GB	32.98 GB	94.87 GB	53.70 KBps / 43.86 MBps	4.88 KBps / 28.47 MBps	58.58 KBps / 63.07 MBps
3	192.168.110.244	57.76 GB	905.83 MB	58.65 GB	1.76 KBps / 127.10 MBps	3.90 KBps / 4.82 MBps	5.66 KBps / 127.11 MBps
4	192.168.199.10	47.31 GB	1.29 GB	48.60 GB	81.61 KBps / 38.40 MBps	3.68 KBps / 1.10 MBps	85.30 KBps / 39.41 MBps
5	192.168.97.205	46.96 GB	5.00 GB	51.96 GB	1.14 MBps / 108.31 MBps	51.99 KBps / 66.01 MBps	1.19 MBps / 108.48 MBps
6	192.168.124.60	38.31 GB	1.55 GB	39.86 GB	0 / 26.25 MBps	0 / 12.47 MBps	0 / 26.25 MBps
7	192.168.123.92	37.66 GB	1.04 GB	38.69 GB	2.02 KBps / 99.87 MBps	1.25 KBps / 2.95 MBps	3.27 KBps / 102.82 MBps
8	192.168.99.206	27.34 GB	642.22 MB	27.97 GB	344.38 KBps / 23.53 MBps	16.75 KBps / 445.65 KBps	361.12 KBps / 23.96 MBps
9	192.168.118.121	27.06 GB	82.75 KB	27.06 GB	1.50 KBps / 41.87 MBps	0 / 339	1.50 KBps / 41.87 MBps
10	192.168.99.228	21.67 GB	1.04 GB	22.71 GB	1.81 MBps / 14.40 MBps	77.63 KBps / 4.33 MBps	1.89 MBps / 14.66 MBps
11	192.168.121.229	20.98 GB	339.48 MB	21.31 GB	976 / 30.82 MBps	2960 / 868.31 KBps	3944 / 30.82 MBps
12	192.168.197.10	19.48 GB	612.79 MB	20.08 GB	170.27 KBps / 21.35 MBps	6.80 KBps / 8.71 MBps	177.07 KBps / 21.78 MBps
13	192.168.107.208	18.02 GB	586.66 MB	18.59 GB	5.09 KBps / 51.40 MBps	5.53 KBps / 6.98 MBps	10.62 KBps / 52.74 MBps
14	192.168.102.104	17.01 GB	2.10 GB	19.11 GB	878.87 KBps / 30.99 MBps	896.44 KBps / 20.74 MBps	1.73 MBps / 31.21 MBps
15	192.168.108.117	14.84 GB	606.18 MB	15.43 GB	16 / 10.36 MBps	16 / 269.95 KBps	32 / 10.58 MBps
16	192.168.128.171	14.81 GB	82.59 GB	97.40 GB	5.72 KBps / 39.94 MBps	3.69 KBps / 175.60 MBps	9.41 KBps / 183.73 MBps
17	192.168.99.227	14.73 GB	489.75 MB	15.21 GB	1.09 MBps / 9.23 MBps	39.39 KBps / 233.63 KBps	1.13 MBps / 9.46 MBps
18	192.168.119.210	14.19 GB	353.84 MB	14.54 GB	1448 / 92.04 MBps	5824 / 1.20 MBps	7280 / 92.92 MBps
19	192.168.98.241	10.79 GB	407.26 MB	11.19 GB	1.56 MBps / 10.55 MBps	59.83 KBps / 155.57 KBps	1.62 MBps / 10.64 MBps
20	192.168.96.155	9.47 GB	2.68 GB	12.14 GB	659.84 KBps / 26.81 MBps	62.62 KBps / 4.82 MBps	722.46 KBps / 27.14 MBps
21	192.168.109.205	9.10 GB	11.52 GB	20.62 GB	2424 / 95.05 MBps	2576 / 33.32 MBps	6000 / 32.34 MBps

Figure – The Traffic Monitor

## IP Event Query:

Sometimes you may want to find out the event for a specific IP address. You can enter the IP address into the 'Source IP' or 'Destination IP' field.

Note: You have to fill in at least one field.

IP Event Query			
Query Condition			
Time range:	2020/05/21	02:00	15:00
Source IP:	201.172.244.222		
Destination IP:			
Query			

Query Completed (Time used 0.25 Seconds) Data transfer completed (Total 1 records)		
No.	Time duration	Event
1	2020/05/21 13:00	Telnet Attack

Figure 40 – Generate the event report for the particular IP address

## Report

The Flowwatch can provide kinds of report. You can export the results of a report to a PDF or CSV file. The flowwatch can provide the network traffic usage report on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly and yearly basis.

**Note:** The trial version can only display the hourly, daily and weekly report. In the hourly report, the trial version can only list the first 10 results. In the daily report, the trial version can only display the first 30 results.

## Traffic Summary:

The Flowwatch system can provide a network traffic usage report to the administrator. The administrator can also read the drill through report for the traffic usage of each network service. These report can be exported to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button

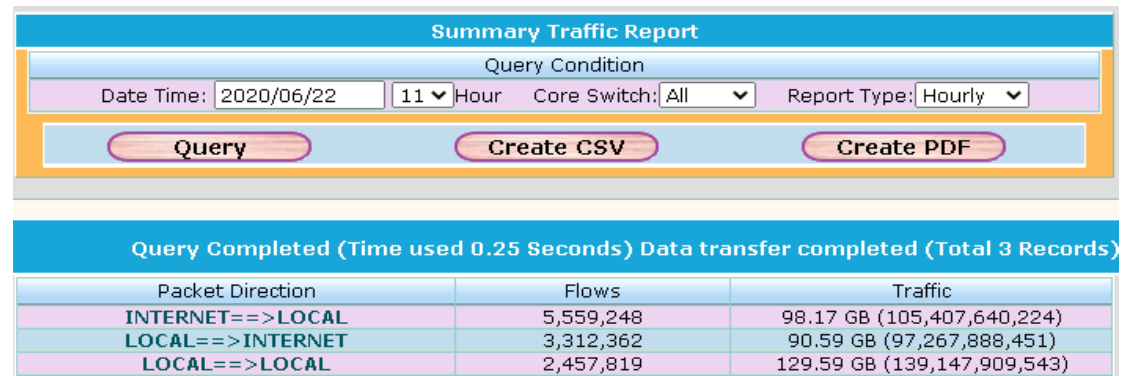


Figure 41 – The traffic usage report

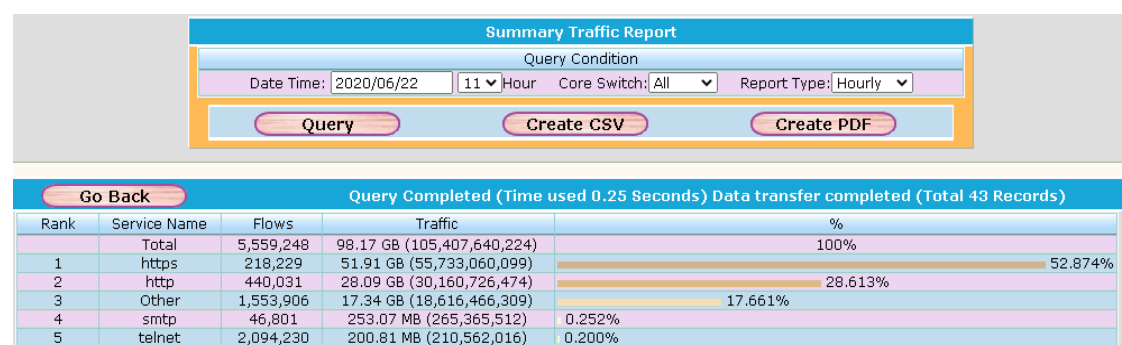


Figure 42 – The inbound traffic usage of each network service

## Inbound Dst. :

The administrator can use the cross filter to create an inbound network traffic report which grouped by the destination IP address.

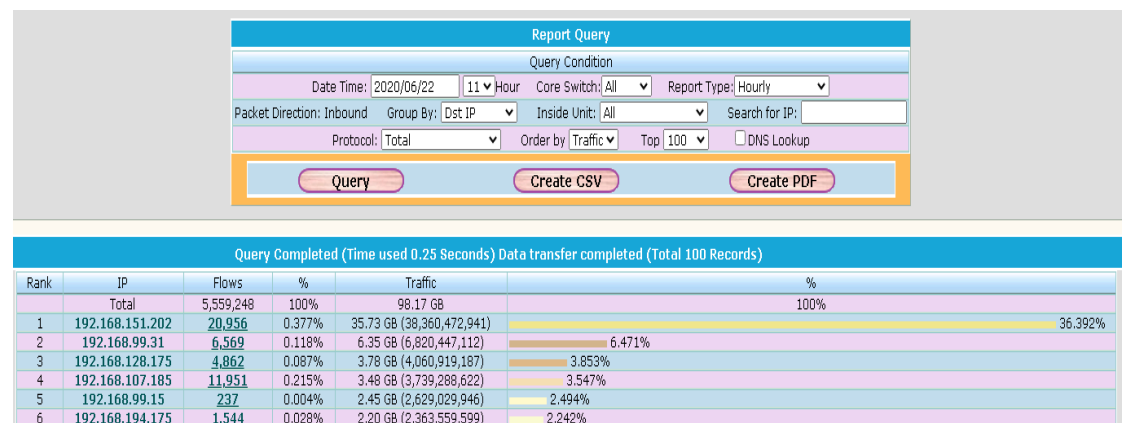


Figure 43 – The inbound traffic report



## Inbound Src. :

The administrator can use the cross filter to create an inbound network traffic report which grouped by the source IP address.

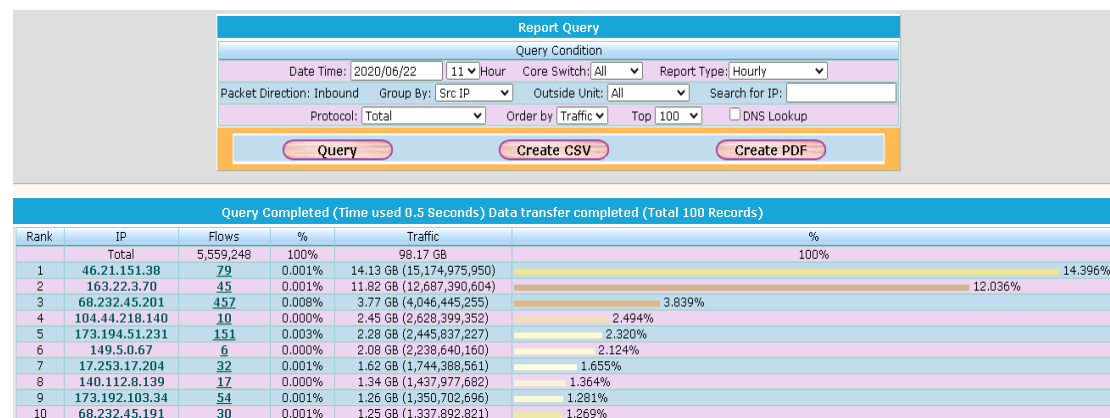


Figure 44 – The inbound traffic report

## Inbound Unit:

The administrator can use the cross filter to check the inbound network traffic of each unit.

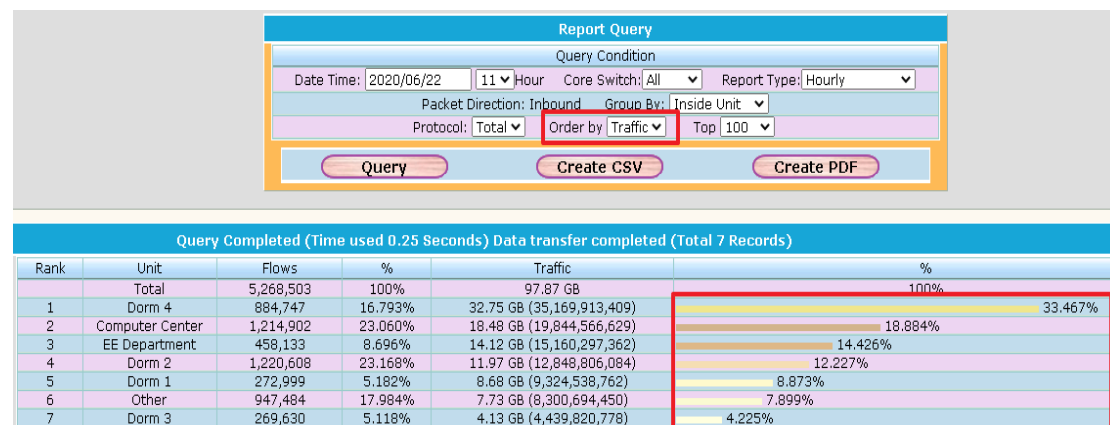


Figure 45 – The inbound traffic report of each unit

## Outbound Dst. :

The administrator can use the cross filter to create an outbound network traffic report which grouped by the destination IP address.

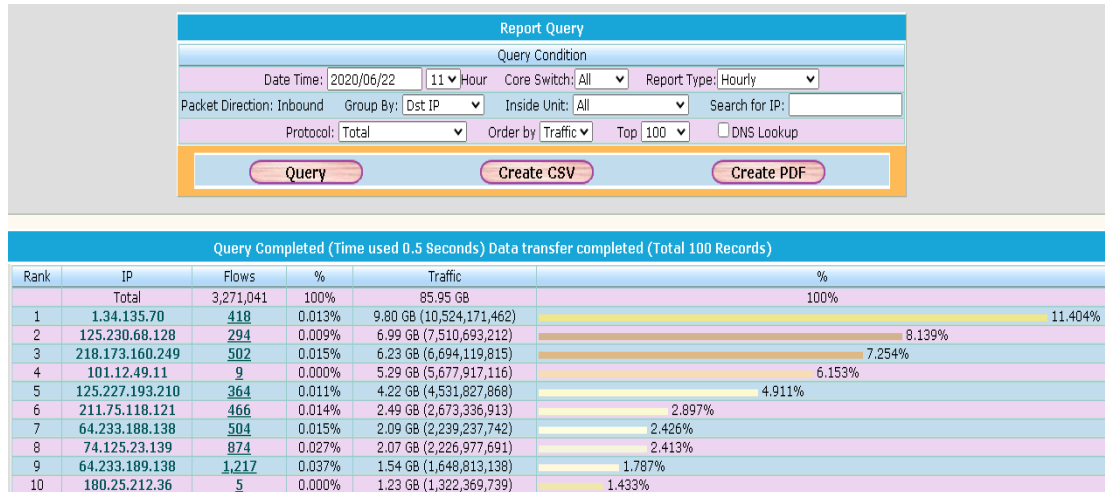


Figure 46 – The outbound traffic report

## Outbound Src. :

The administrator can use the cross filter to create an outbound network traffic report which grouped by the source IP address.

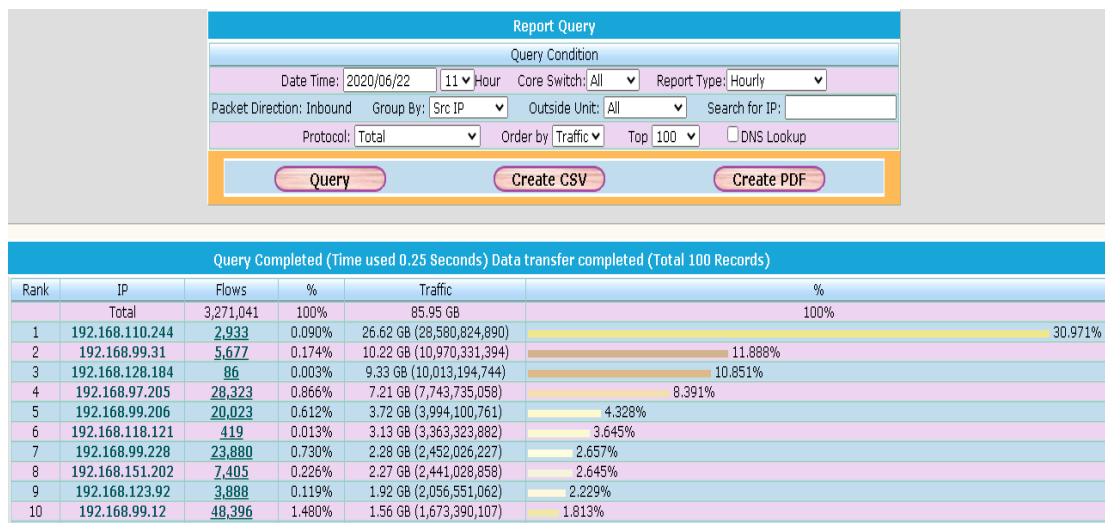


Figure 47 – The outbound traffic report

## Outbound Unit:

The administrator can use the cross filter to check the outbound network traffic of each unit.

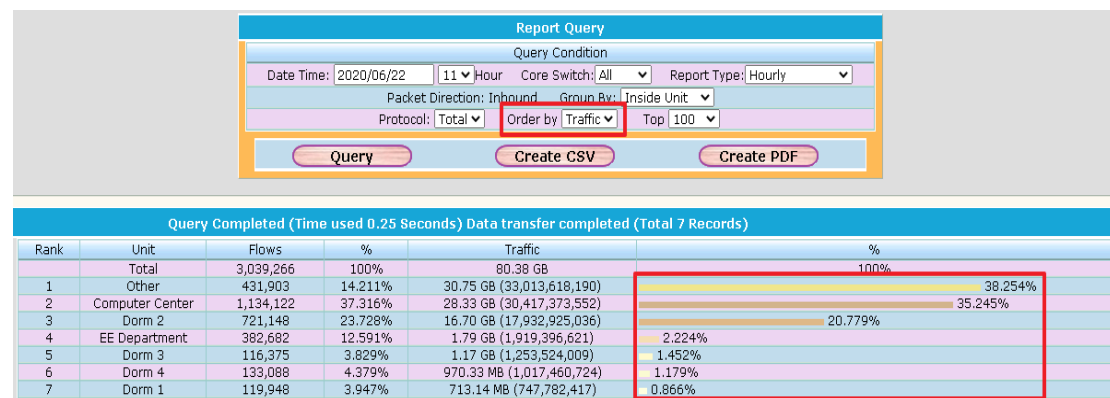


Figure 48 – The outbound traffic report of each unit

## Local Traffic:

The administrator can use the cross filter to check the internal network traffic.

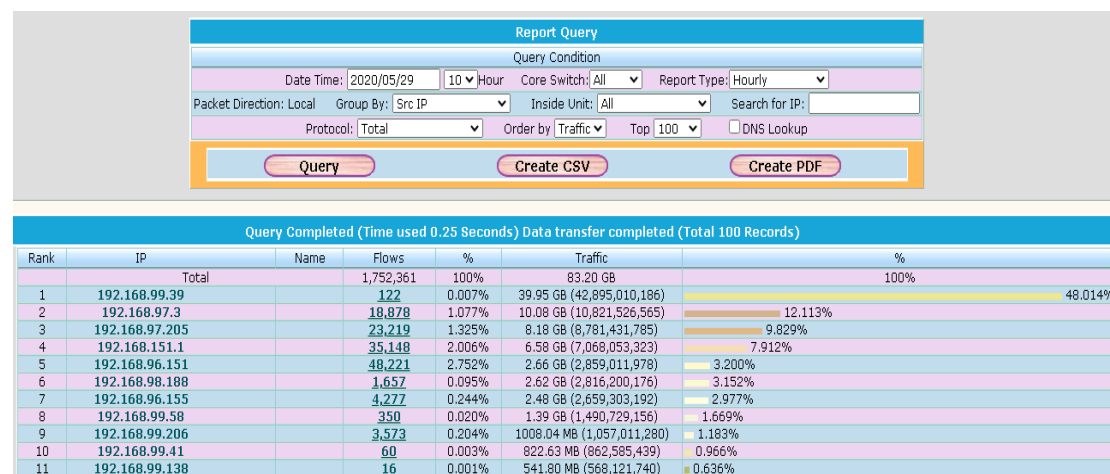


Figure 49 – The report of internal network traffic

Note: The 'Name' is custom field.

## BiDirection Traffic:

The administrator can use the cross filter to check the bidirectional traffic.

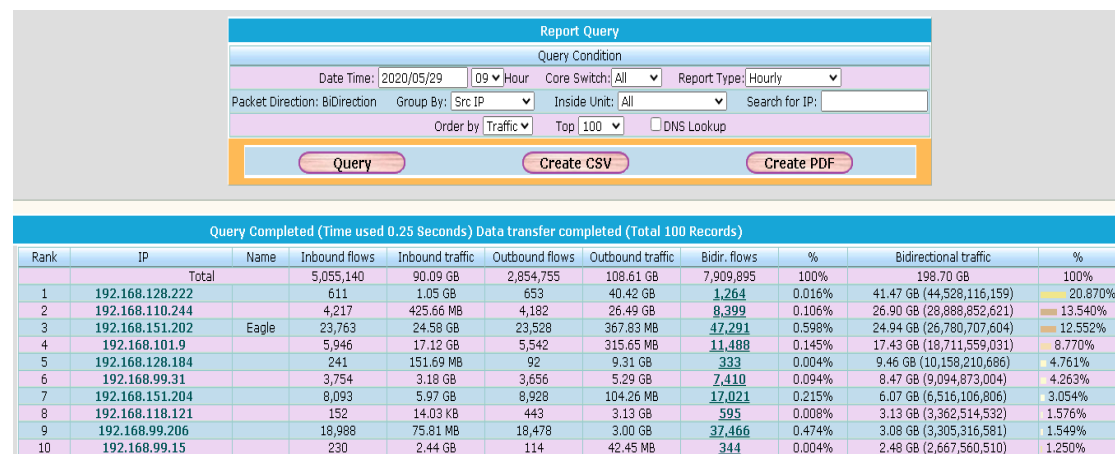


Figure 50 – The report of bidirectional traffic

Note: The 'Name' is custom field.

## Top N Per Unit:

The administrator can check the top N lists of the unit. If you do not set any unit, all data will be regarded to the unit: Other

For more about setting the unit, refer to [this section](#).

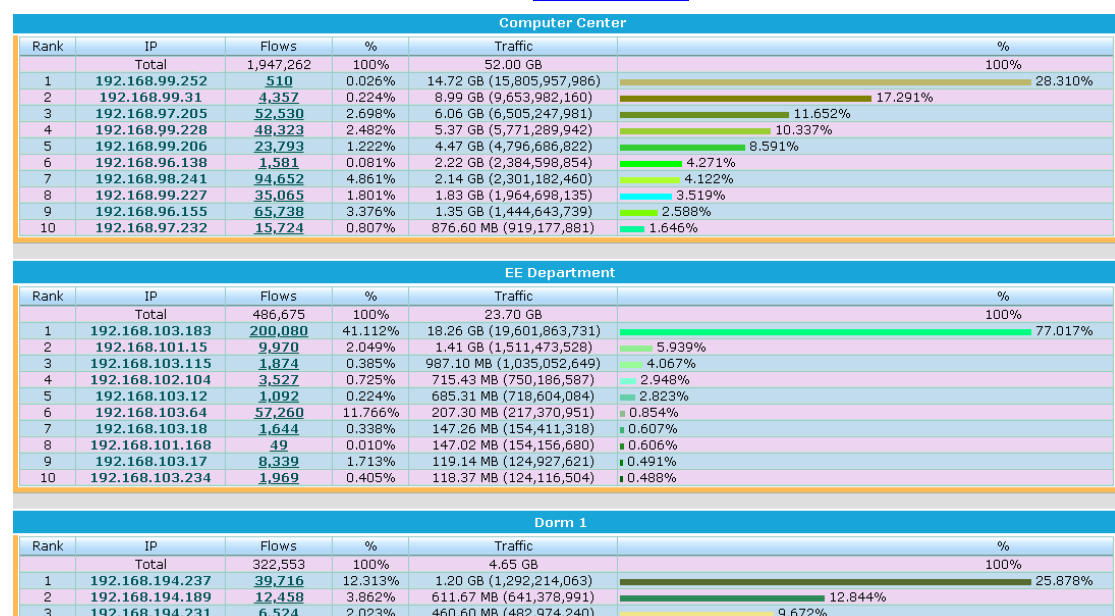


Figure 51 – Top N report of each unit

Note: The **Protocol** filter will be effectively useless when the **Packet Direction** is set to Bidirection.

## Fake IP:

Generally, you should find the local IP address in the source IP field or destination IP field. If the system detect the IP in either field, it means someone might spoof an IP address. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

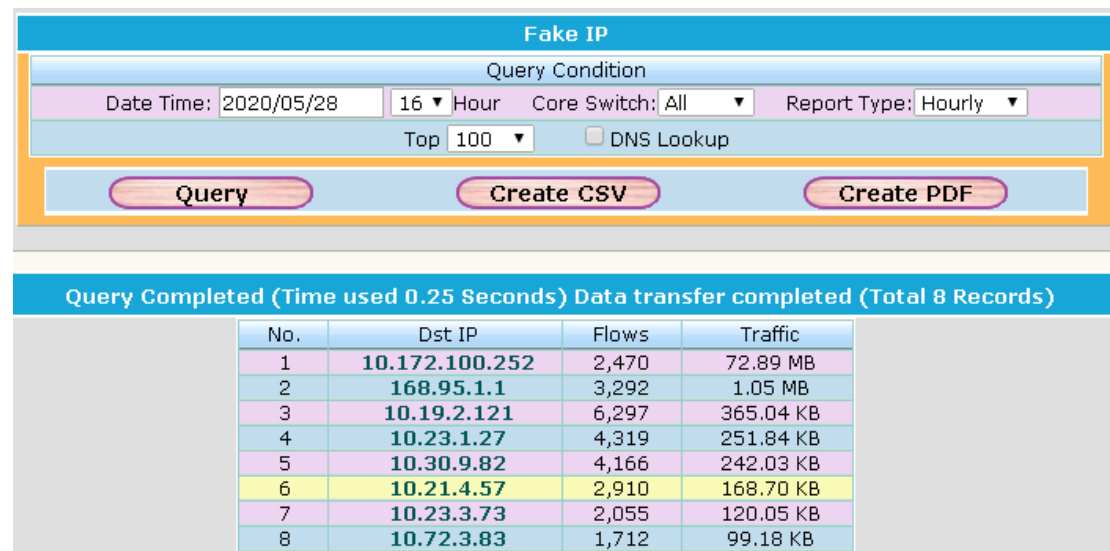


Figure 52 – The report of fake IP

## Worm Report:

You can use the cross filter to find the worm attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

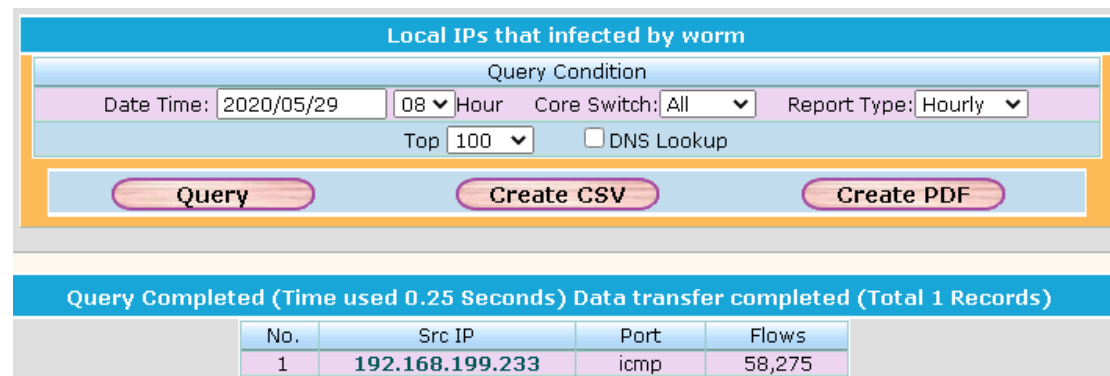


Figure 53 – The report of worm attack

## SSH Passwd Guess:

You can use the cross filter to find the SSH password guessing attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

List of Possible SSH Password Guess Attacks

Query Condition

Date Time:

2020/05/28

05 ▾ Hour

Core Switch: All ▾

Report Type: Hourly ▾

Top All ▾

☐ DNS Lookup

Query

Create CSV

Create PDF

Query Completed (Time used 0.25 Seconds) Data transfer completed (Total 5 Records)

No.	Src IP	Dst IP	Flows	Traffic
1	73.201.47.70	192.168.145.113	86	109.21 KB (111,831)
2	192.168.3.254	192.168.199.178	60	24.61 KB (25,200)
3	36.224.106.207	192.168.105.167	50	6.89 KB (7,056)
4	111.207.202.5	192.168.54.46	33	33.77 KB (34,576)
5	36.224.106.207	192.168.107.175	31	4.27 KB (4,368)

Figure 54 – The report of SSH password guessing attack

## MSSQL Attack:

You can use the cross filter to find the MSSQL attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

List of Possible MSSQL Attacks

Query Condition

Date Time: 2020/05/28

05 ▾ Hour

Core Switch: All ▾

Report Type: Hourly ▾

Top 100 ▾

☐ DNS Lookup

Query

Create CSV

Create PDF

Query Completed (Time used 0.25 Seconds) Data transfer completed (Total 5 Records)






No.	Src IP	Dst IP	Flows	Traffic
1	 123.249.0.134	192.168.159.19, ...	8,199	364.80 KB (373,560)
2	 78.186.127.132	192.168.124.240, ...	90	8.48 KB (8,688)
3	 116.255.152.221	192.168.144.157, ...	65	3.98 KB (4,080)
4	 106.75.81.110	192.168.135.7, ...	50	2.44 KB (2,496)
5	 85.105.191.127	192.168.123.38, ...	16	1.59 KB (1,632)

Figure 55 – The report of MSSQL attack

## Telnet Attack:

You can use the cross filter to find the Telnet attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

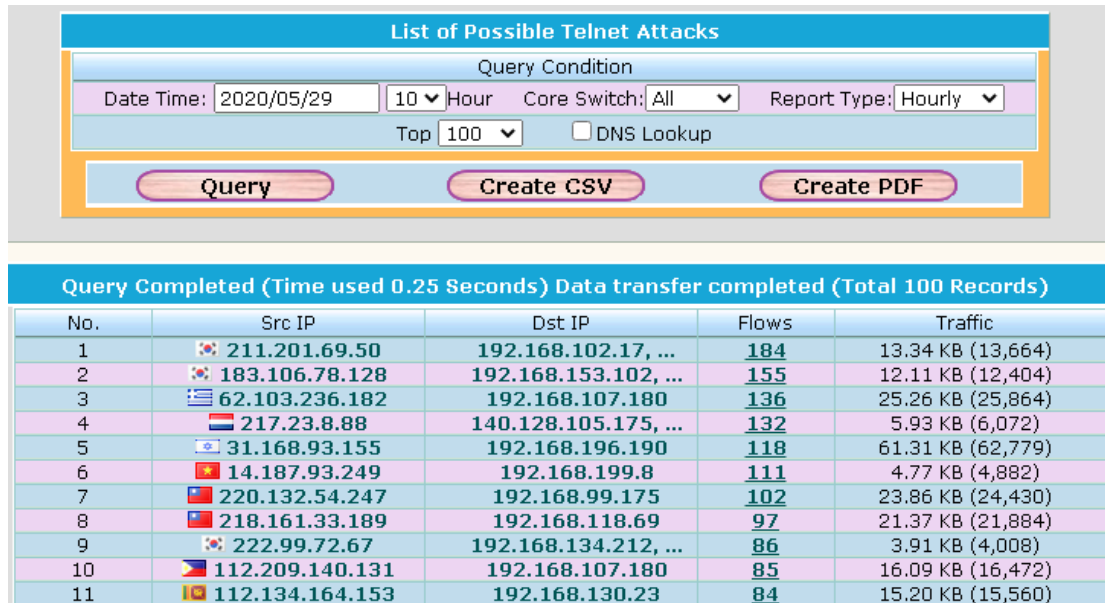


Figure 56 – The report of telnet attack

## Port Scan:

You can use the cross filter to find the port scanning attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

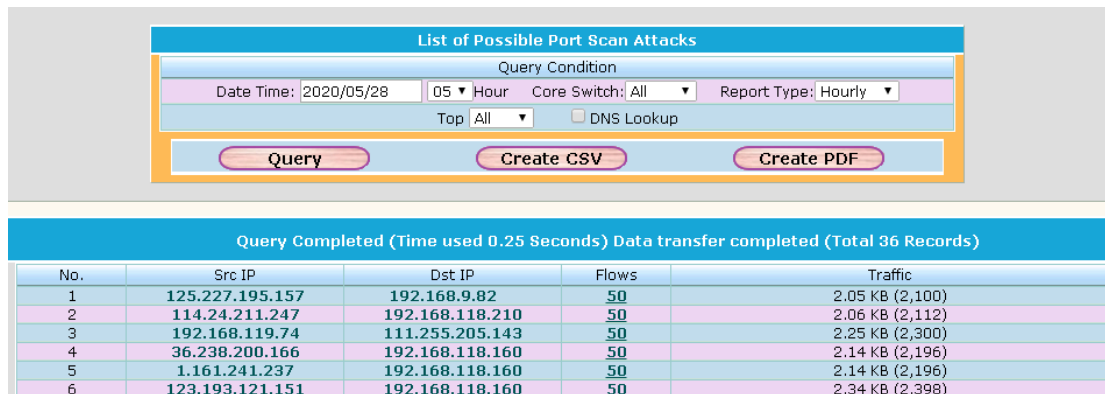


Figure 57 – The report of port scanning

## UDP Flood:

You can use the cross filter to find the UDP flooding attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

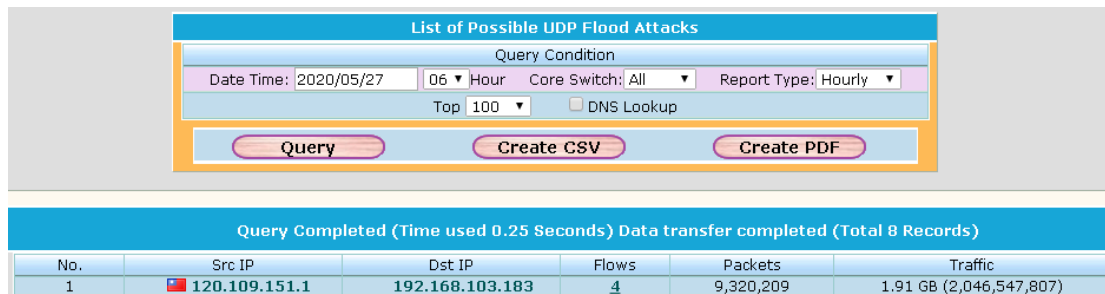


Figure 58 – The report of UDP flooding attack

## DOS Attack:

You can use the cross filter to find the DOS attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

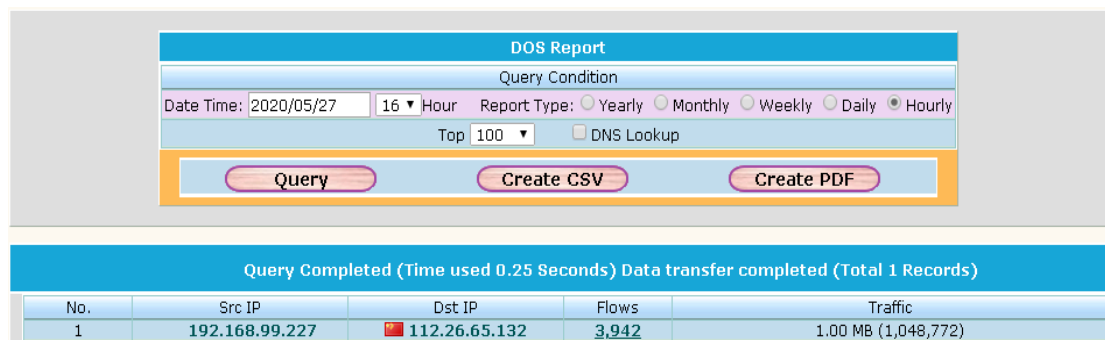


Figure 59 – The report of DNS attack

## DNS Attack:

You can use the cross filter to find the DNS attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

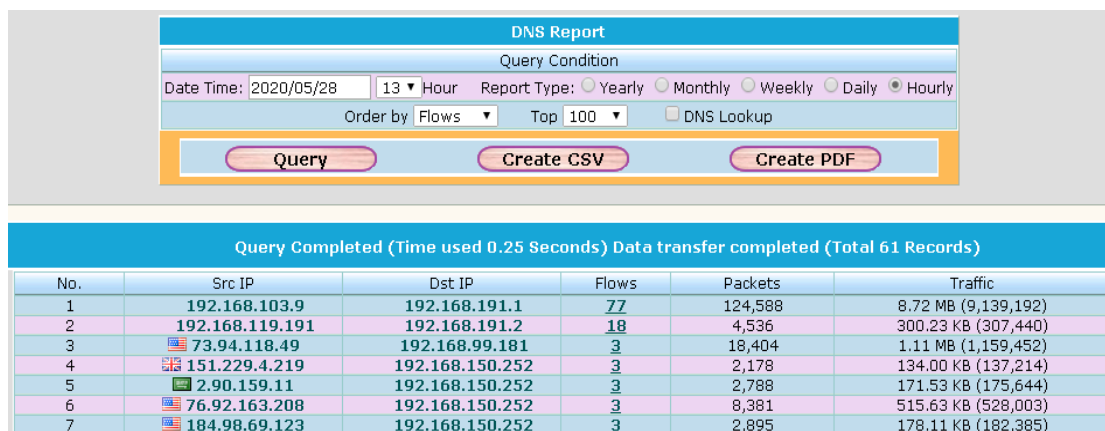


Figure 60 – The report of DNS attack



## NTP Attack:

You can use the cross filter to find the NTP attack records that you need in a report. You can also export the report to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button.

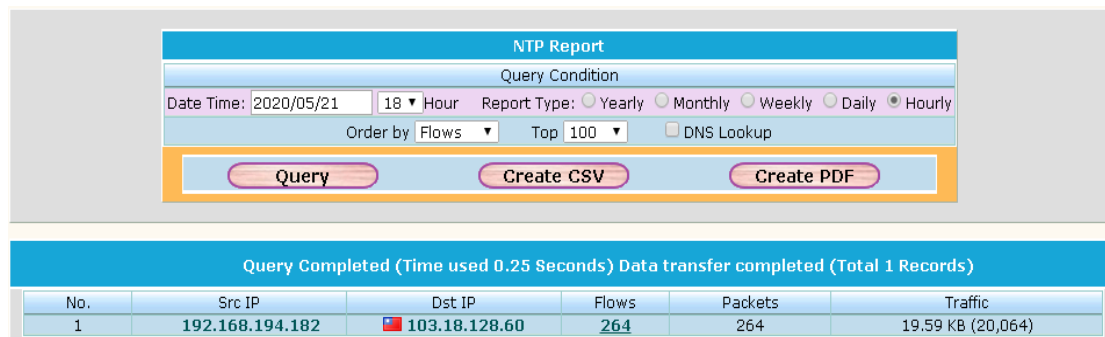


Figure 61 – The report of NTP attack

## Attack Source:

The system can provide a statistics for the attacking countries. It also counts the number of attacks that has been produced during the period. You can generate the monthly, quarterly, semiyearly and yearly report by selecting the 'Report Type'. This report can be exported to CSV / PDF file by clicking the **Create CSV/Create PDF** button. There are two special groups: Outside and unknown.

- **Outside:** This group includes the IP addresses which are not belong to your local area network (LAN).
- **unknown:** This group includes the IP addresses which cannot be identified.

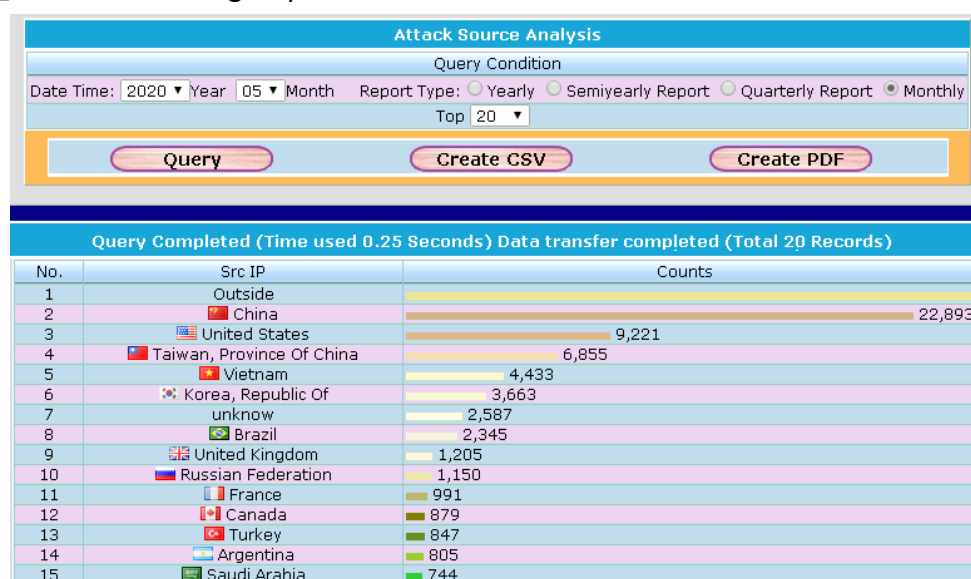


Figure 62 – The cybersecurity statistics

## Attack Counts:

Flowwatch can provide the cyber security statistics for each kind of attack.

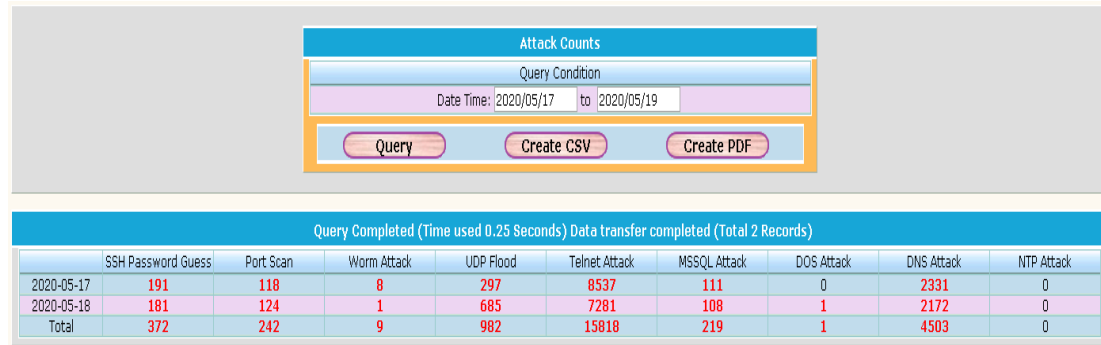


Figure 63 – The cybersecurity statistics

## Public Report

Sometimes you may want to share reports with someone who doesn't have an account. For the Top N report, the administrator can hide the information of the specific IP addresses. For more on this, refer to [this section](#).

## Traffic Graphic:

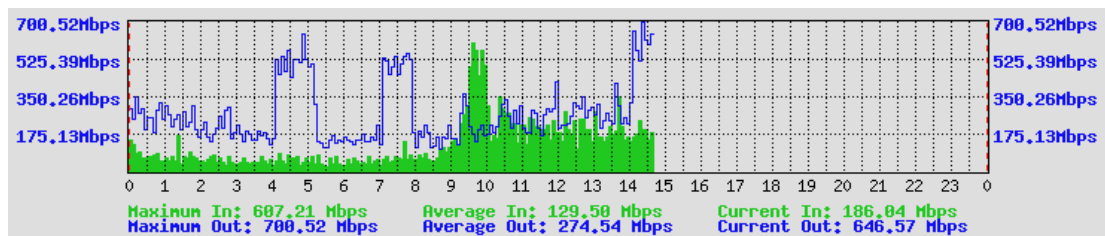


Figure 64 – The public Network Traffic

## Top N:

Traffic Top N Query

Query Condition

Date Time: 2020/05/15Top 100 ▾

Query

You are not in the list

IP	Inbound flows	Inbound traffic	Outbound flows	Outbound traffic	Bidirection flows	Bidirection traffic
192.168.0.100	0	0 Bytes	5,069	623.32 KB	5,069	623.32 KB

Query Completed (Time used 0.25 Seconds) Data transfer completed (Total 100 Records)

Rank	IP	Name	Inbound flows	Inbound traffic	Outbound flows	Outbound traffic	Bidirection flows	Bidirection traffic
		Total	135,684,971	1.02 TB	66,639,937	2.11 TB	202,324,908	3.13 TB
1	192.168.103.183		53,173,851	14.05 GB	17,075,529	343.05 GB	70,249,380	357.10 GB (383,429,085,813)
2	192.168.97.208		4,316	4.82 GB	4,286	308.27 GB	8,602	313.09 GB (336,183,090,851)
3	192.168.197.10		1,020,716	3.61 GB	1,016,895	212.26 GB	2,037,611	215.87 GB (231,792,590,631)
4	192.168.128.184		5,505	1.11 GB	1,410	202.18 GB	6,915	203.30 GB (218,289,446,413)
5	192.168.99.31		68,524	70.65 GB	66,188	128.71 GB	134,712	199.36 GB (214,063,384,051)
6	192.168.151.202	Eagle	129,710	145.81 GB	125,615	24.89 GB	255,325	170.70 GB (183,292,510,686)
7	192.168.124.60		4,499	67.20 GB	2,264	54.87 GB	6,763	122.07 GB (131,071,140,082)
8	192.168.110.244		48,807	2.04 GB	48,376	118.09 GB	97,183	120.12 GB (128,982,775,419)
9	192.168.99.252		8,036	78.38 GB	9,577	35.94 GB	17,613	114.32 GB (122,746,420,605)
10	192.168.199.10		246,634	2.21 GB	250,424	86.22 GB	497,058	88.43 GB (94,953,054,303)

Figure 65 – Top N report

*Note: The trial version can only display the first 30 records.*