TCP Case Study Packet Analysis

Case Study Exhibits from high visibility, high stakes critical problems

Bill.Alderson@Cogent.Management

Course PDF https://Cogent.Management/TCPCases

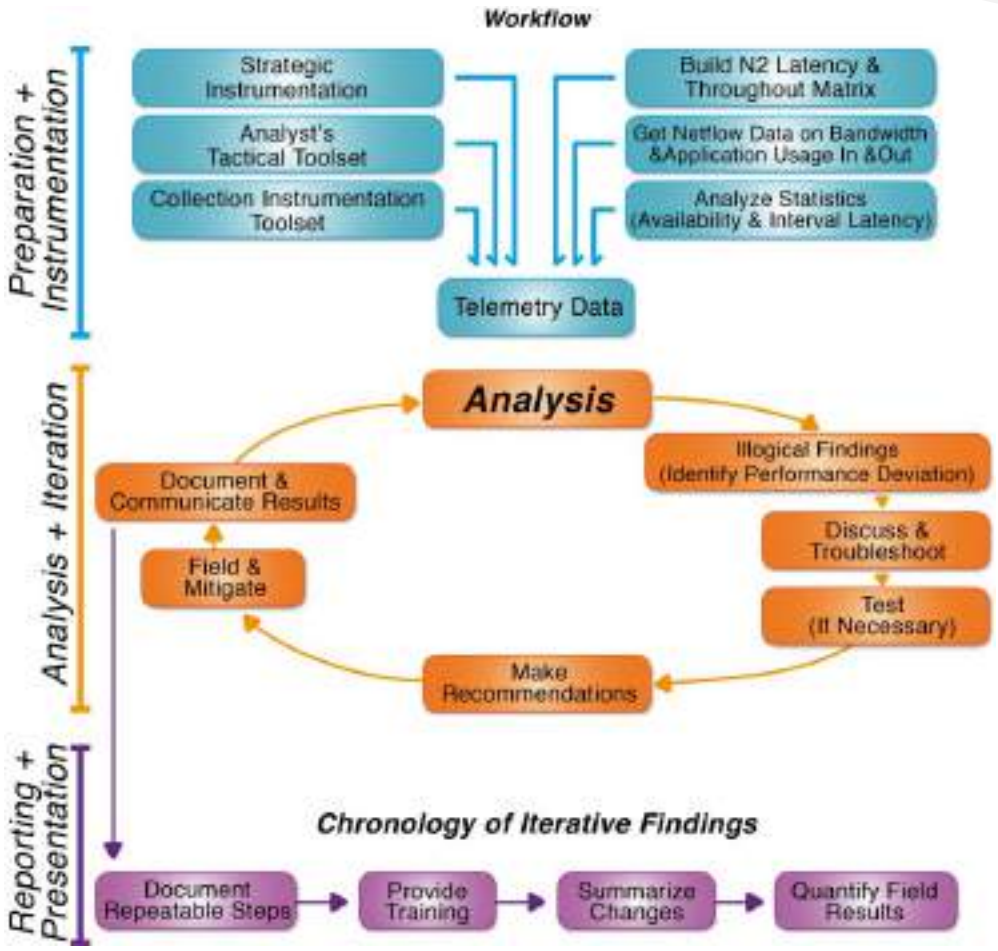
TCP Case Study Packet Analysis exhibits from high visibility, high stakes critical problems

Root Cause Analysis

Critical Problem Resolution

Performance Application Analysis

Analysis Workflow



The Needle

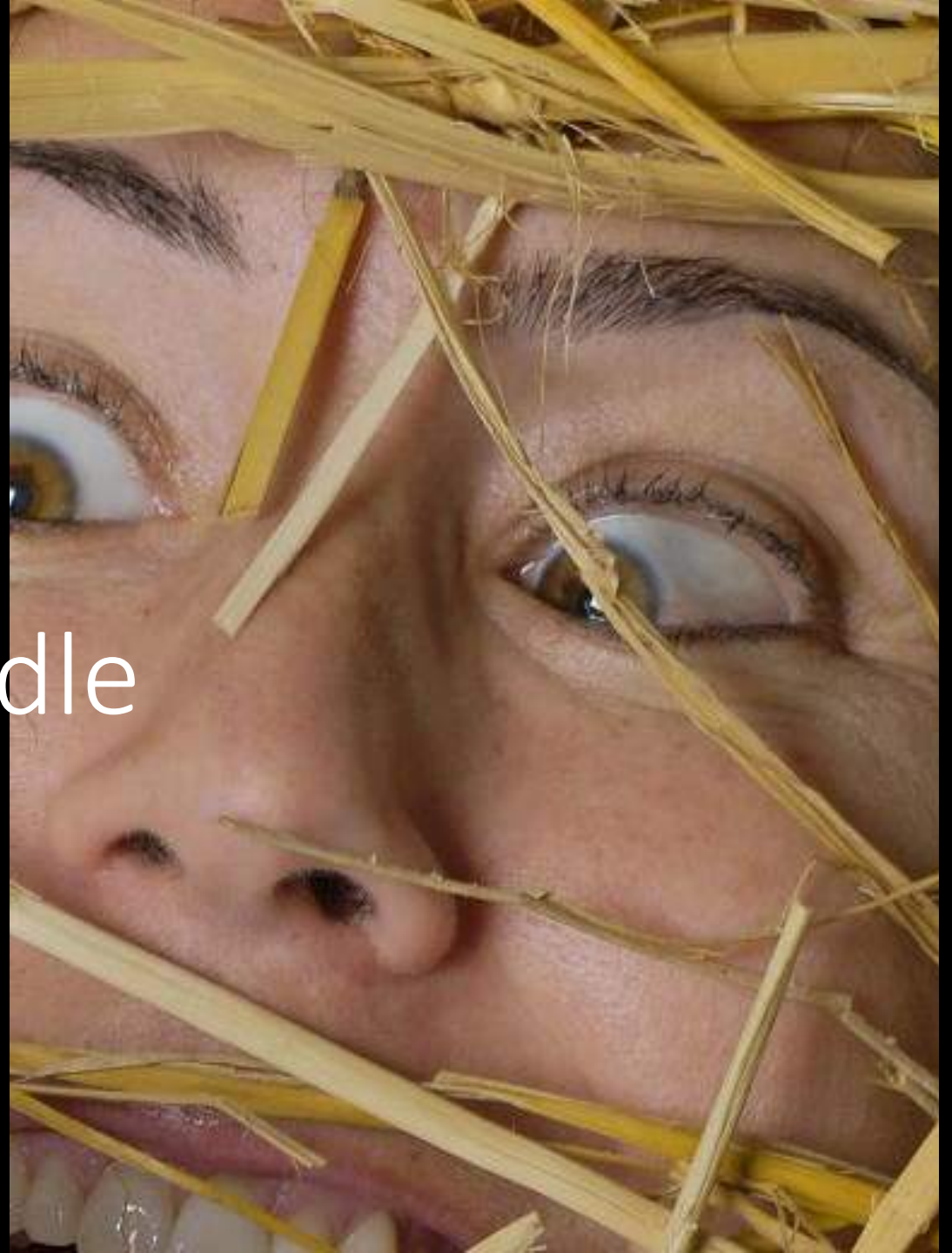
The Environment

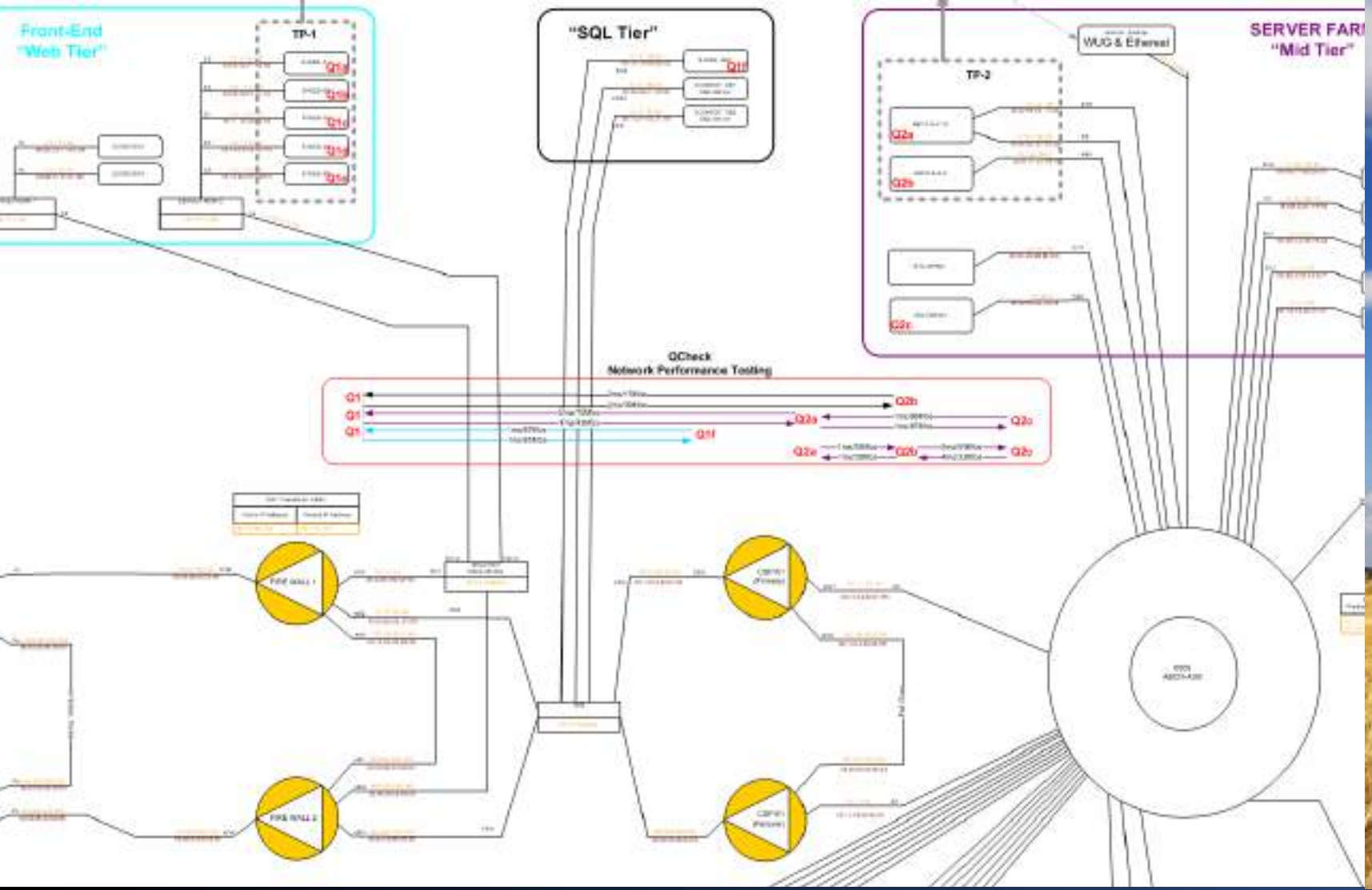
Packet Traces


$tore Every Packet?
Who can and is going to
analyze them and when?

Finding The Stack With The Problem

Finding The Needle

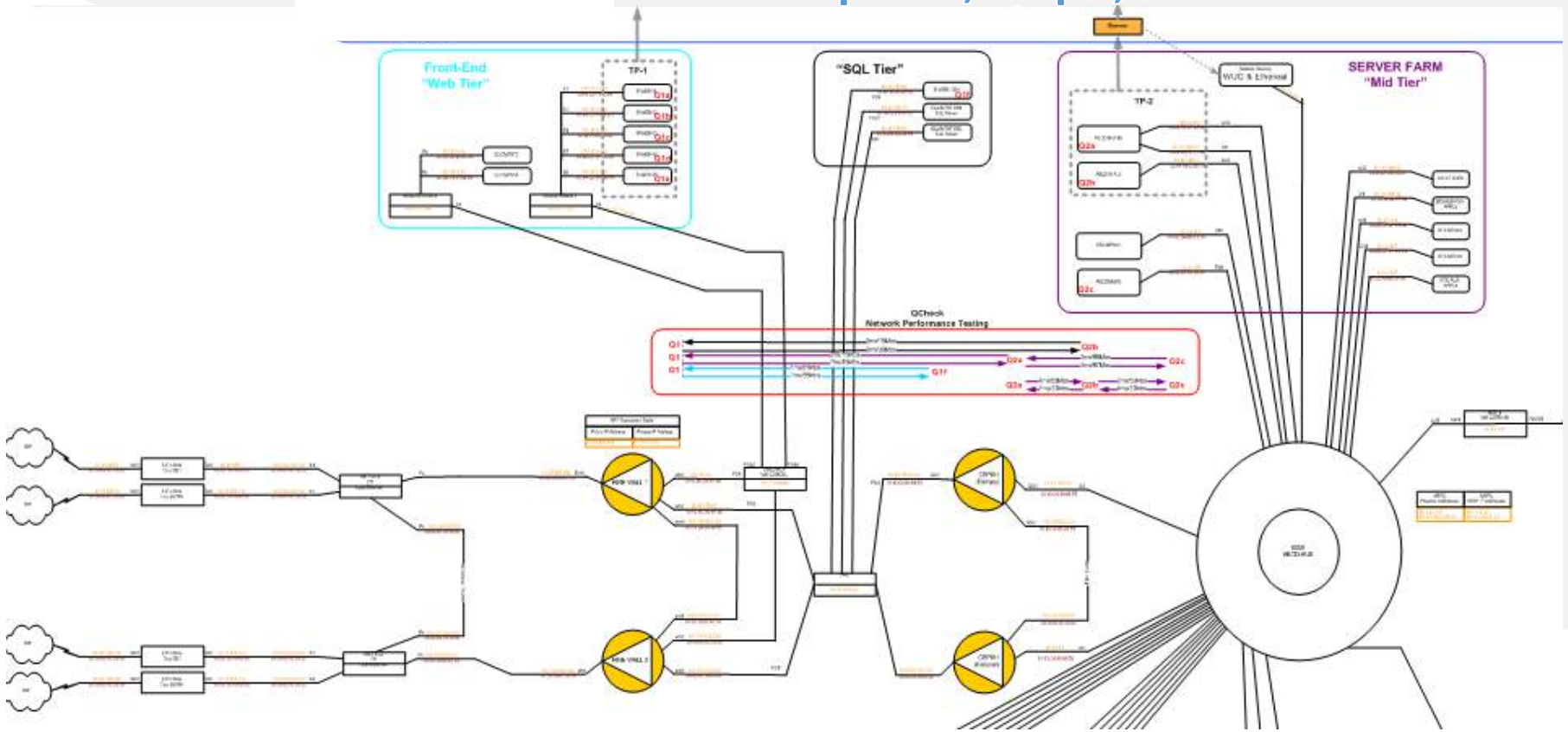




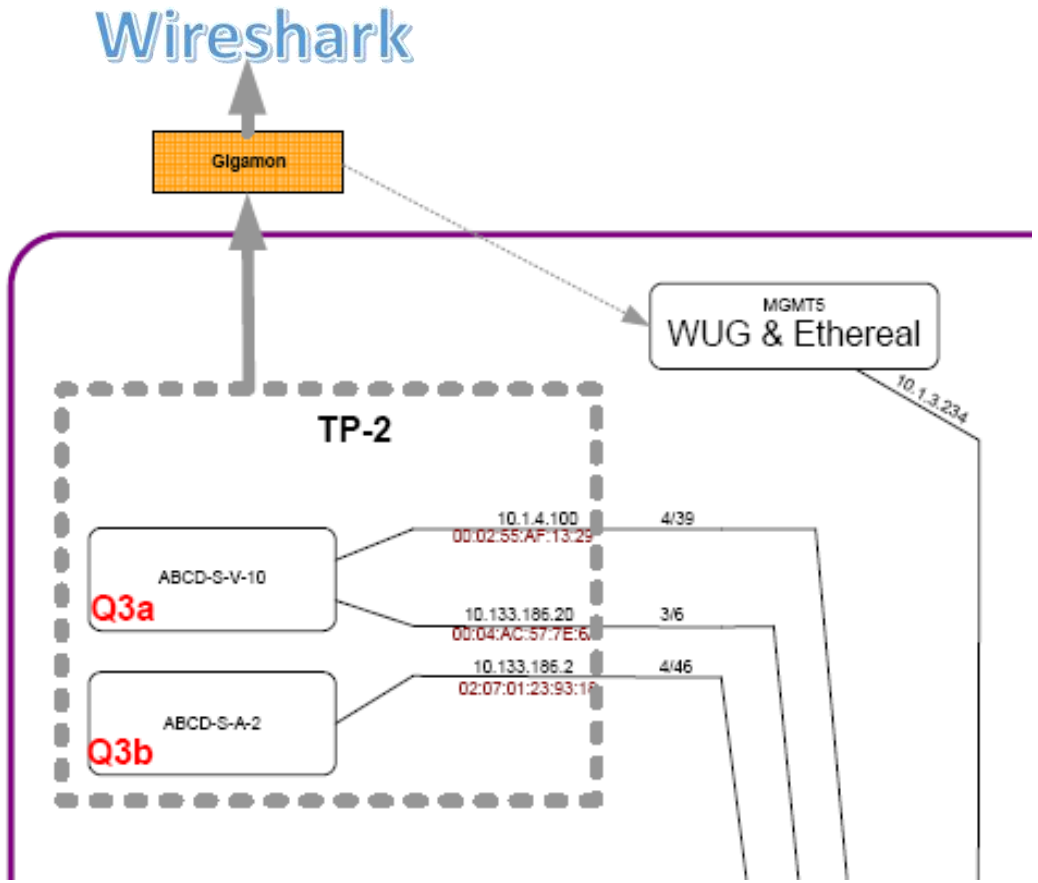
Multi-Tier Identification

Monitoring & Analysis Design

Wireshark Spans, Taps, Packet Brokers…

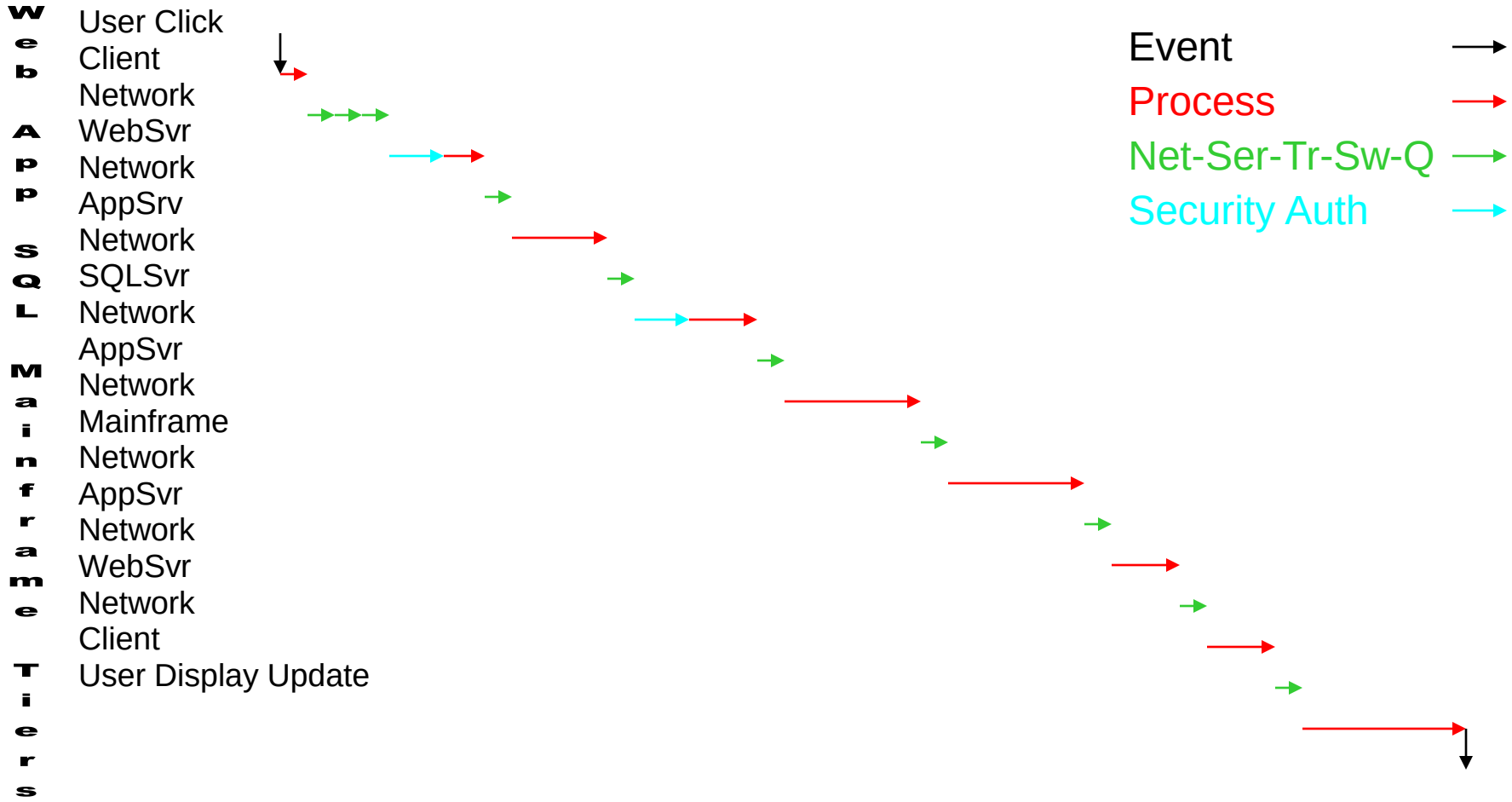


Instrumentation Phase
Test Point Design



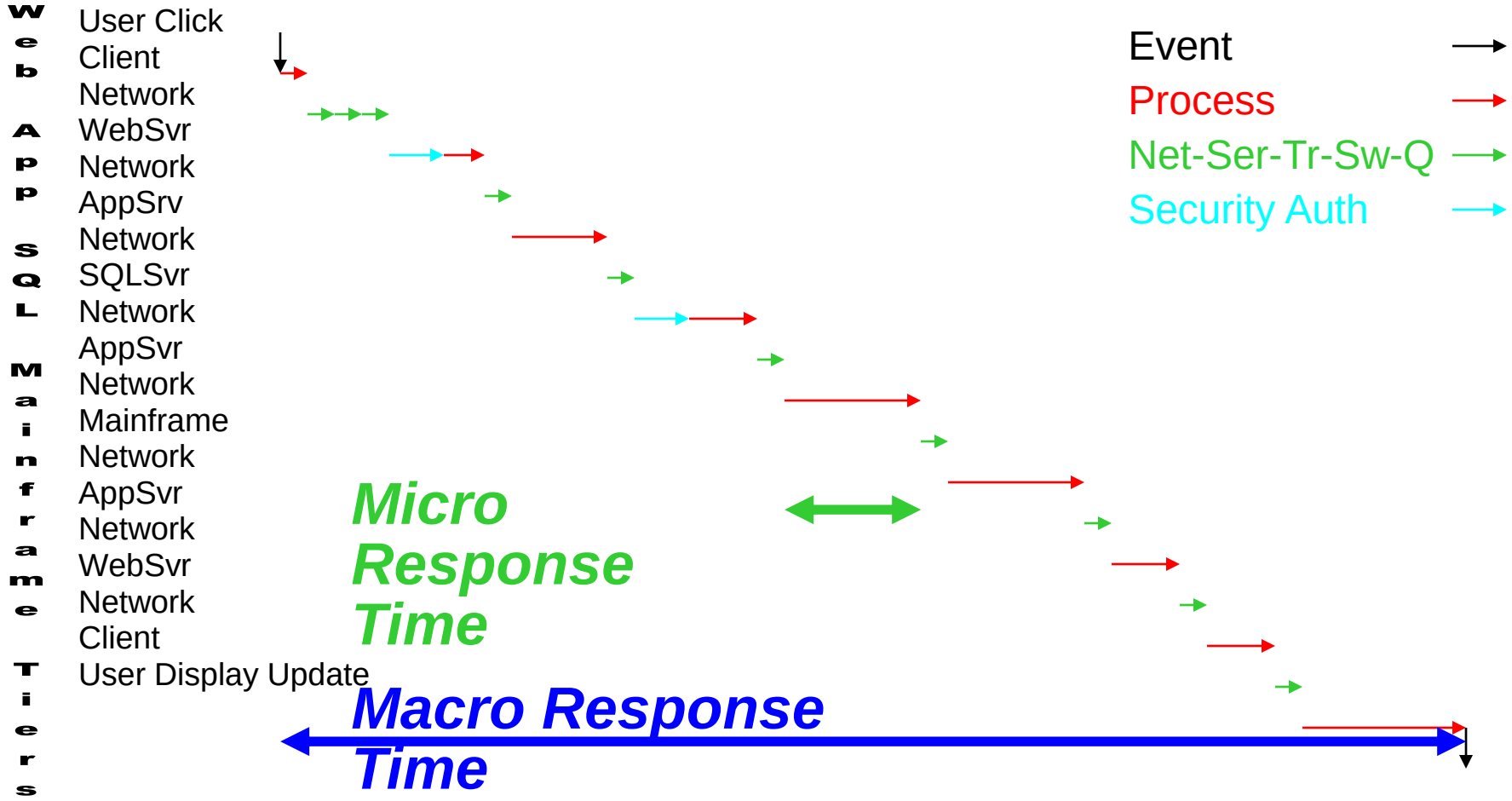
Multi-tier Transaction Analysis

- Multi-tier Transaction Analysis

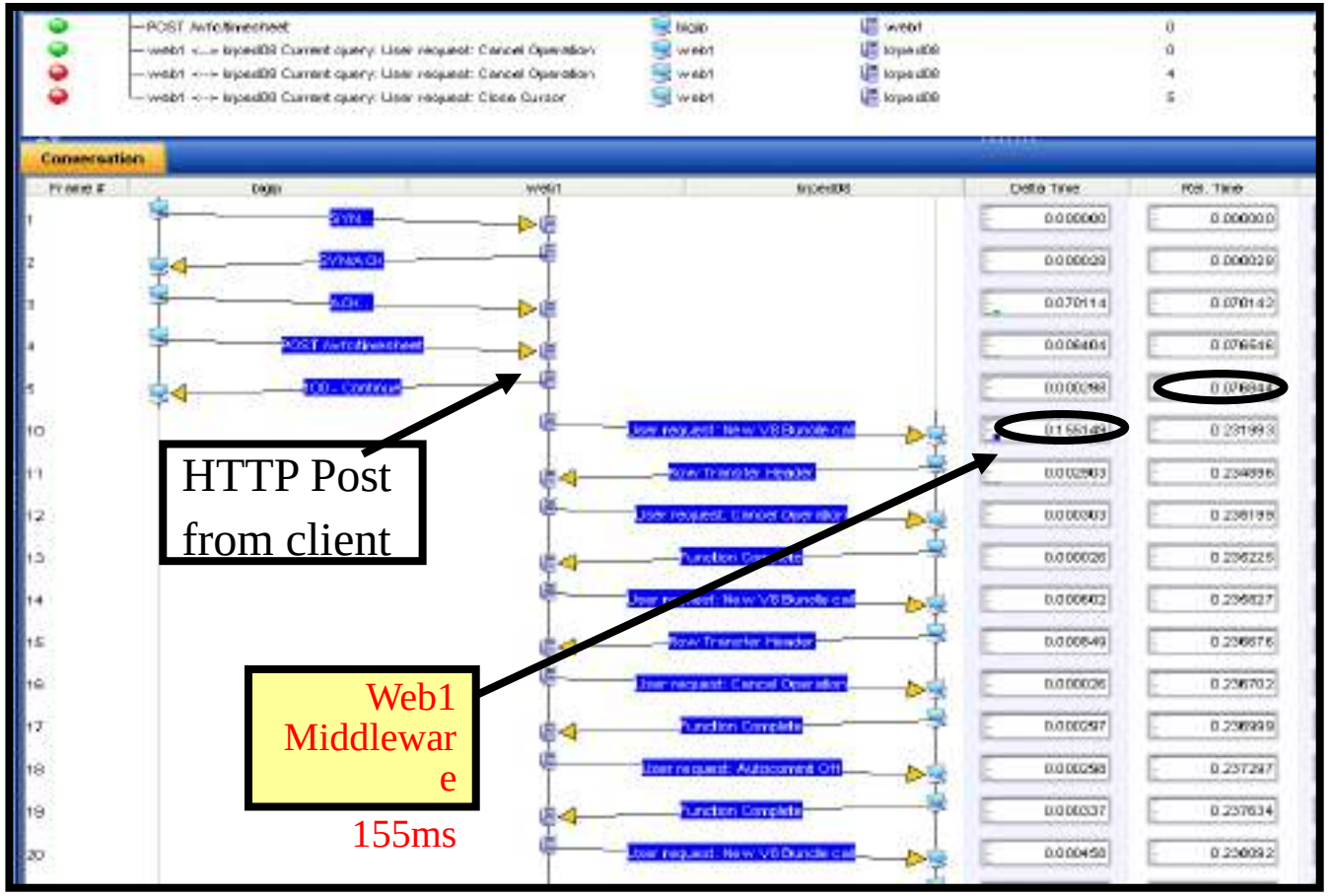


Multi-tier Macro vs. Micro

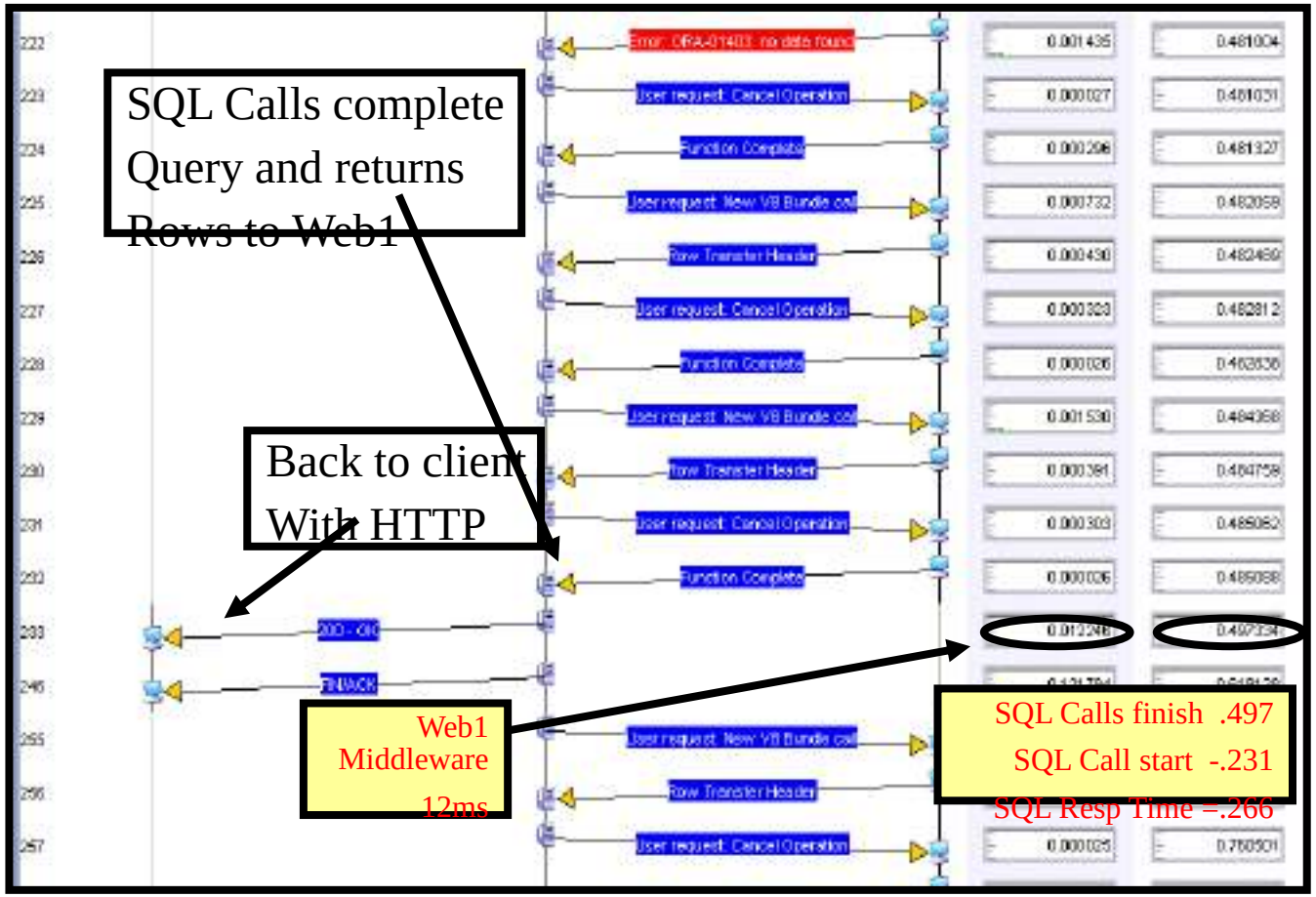
- Multi-tier Transaction Analysis



HTTP / SQL Multi-tier 1

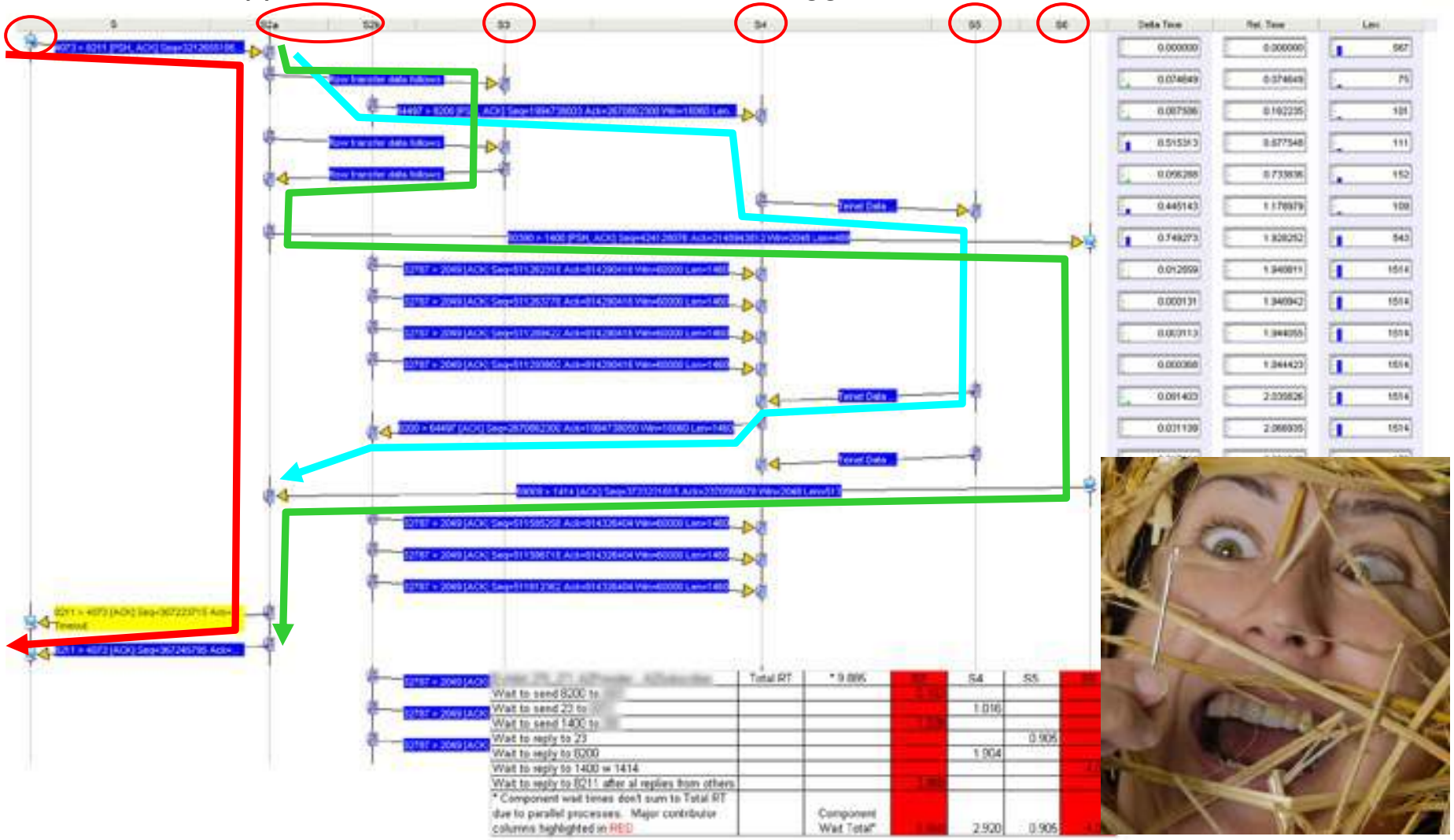


HTTP / SQL Multi-tier 2

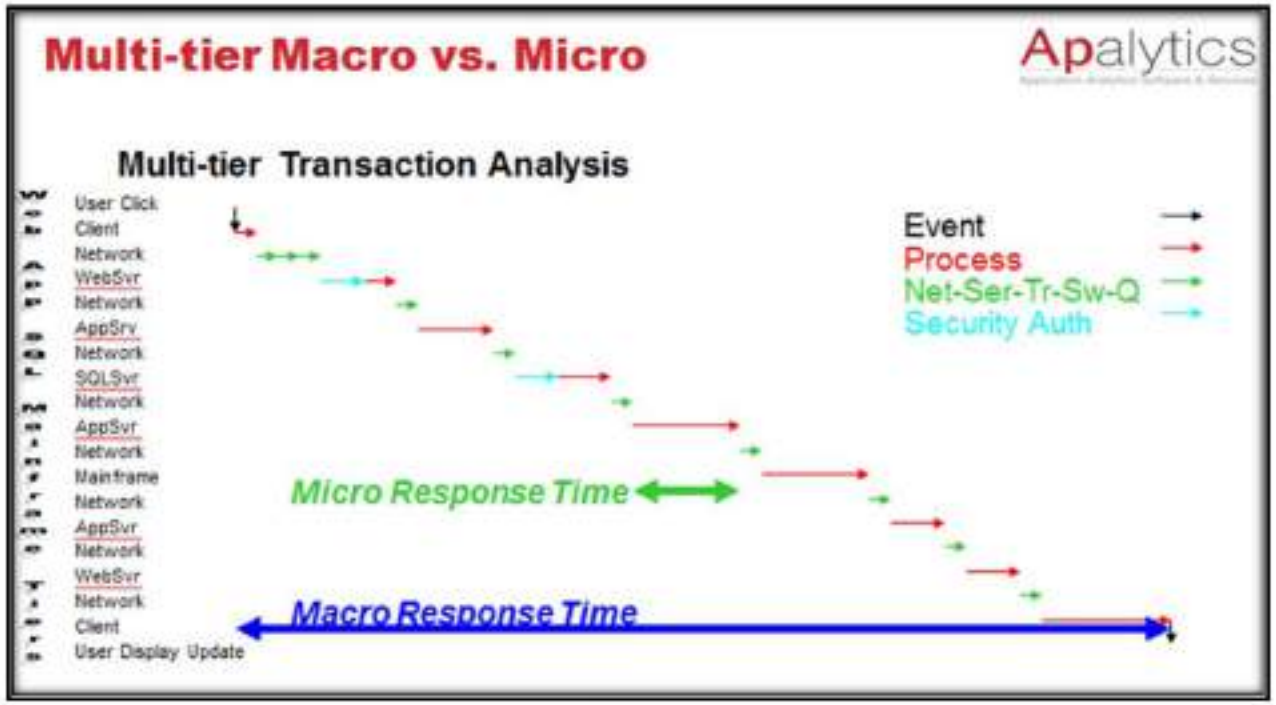


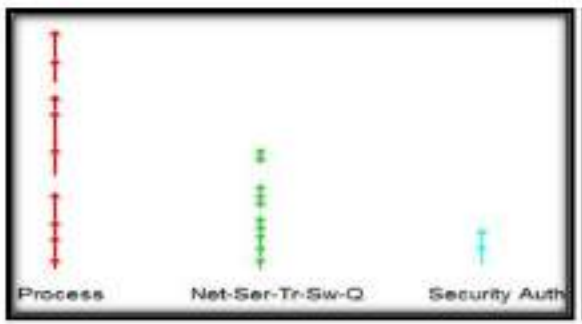
Tier Micro-Analysis Phase

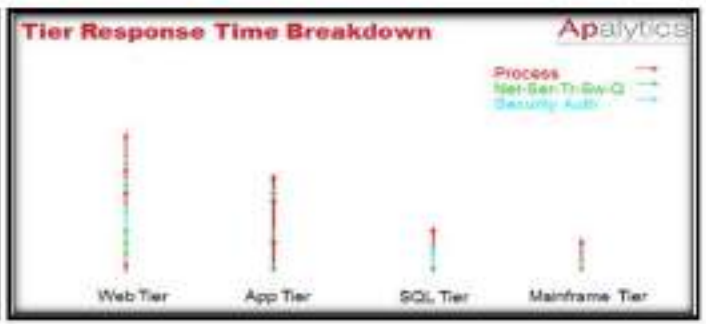
Web App I/F #1&2 SQL TransLogger MF#1 MF#2 Time Breakdown

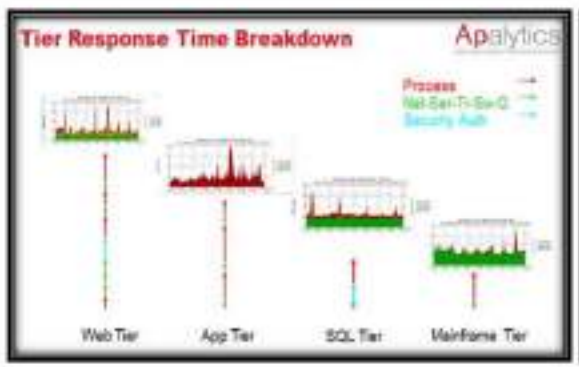


Summary of Multitier Monitoring

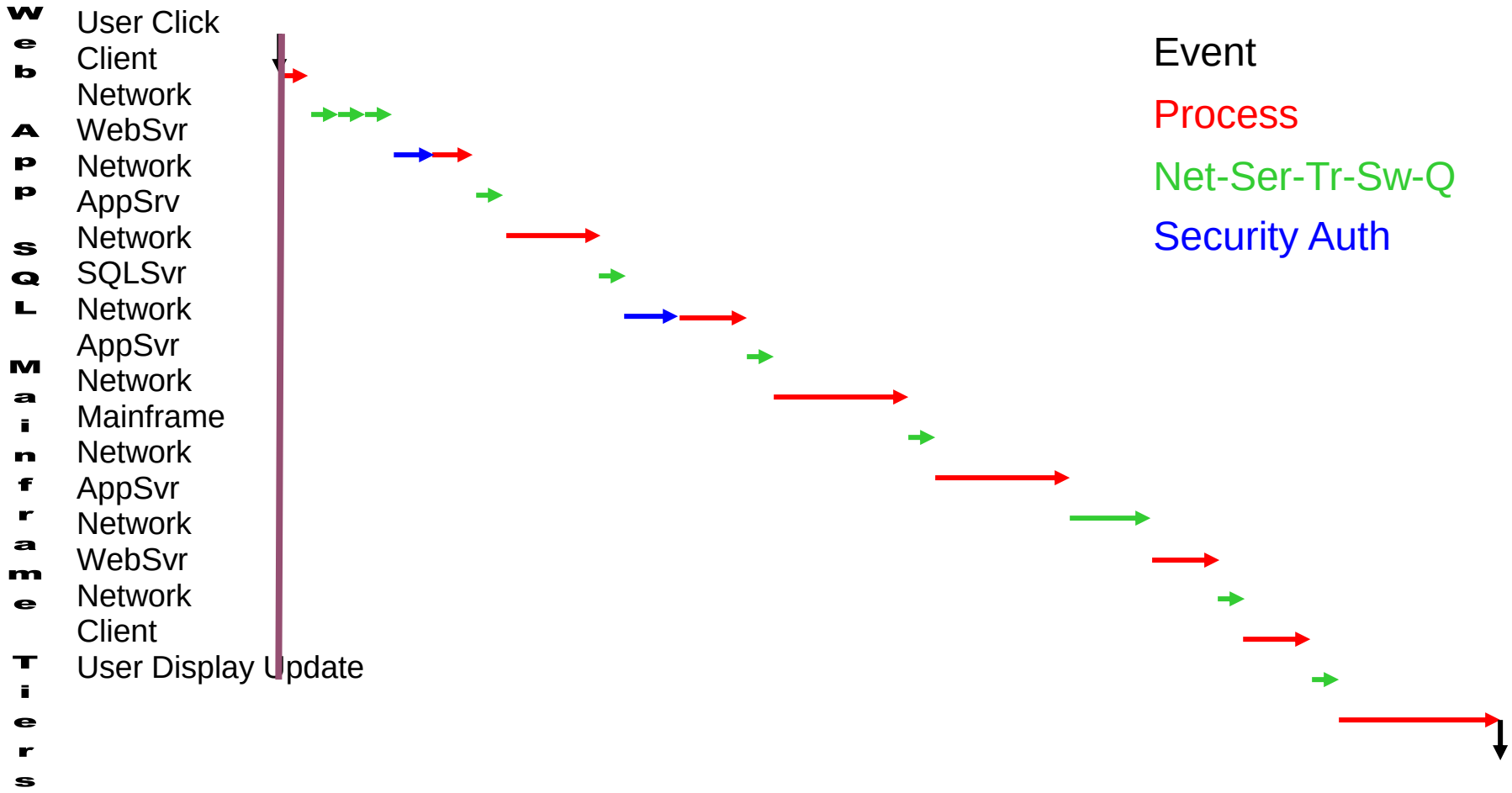




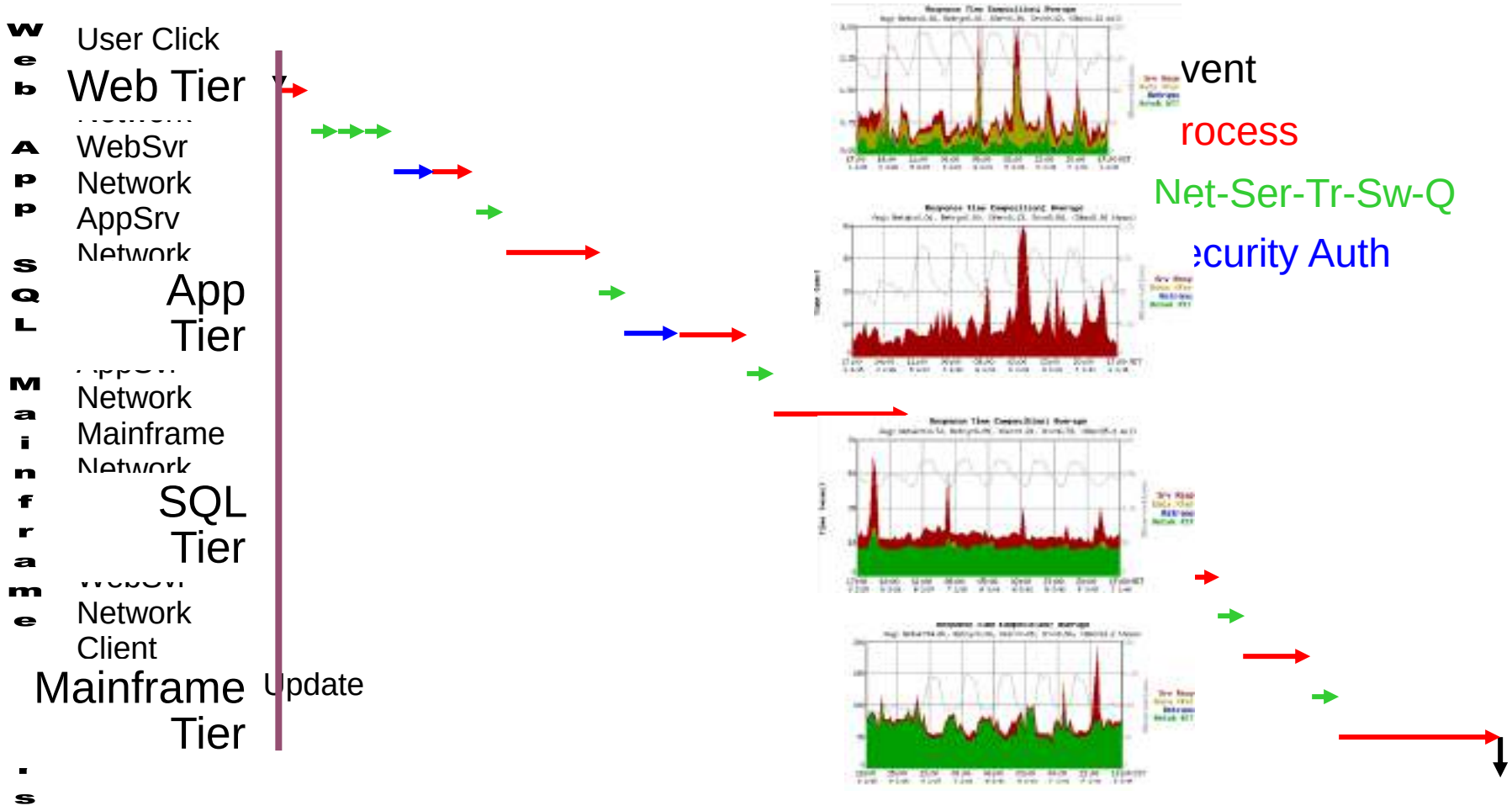




Multi-tier Transaction Analysis



Multi-tier Transaction Analysis



Tier Response Time Breakdown

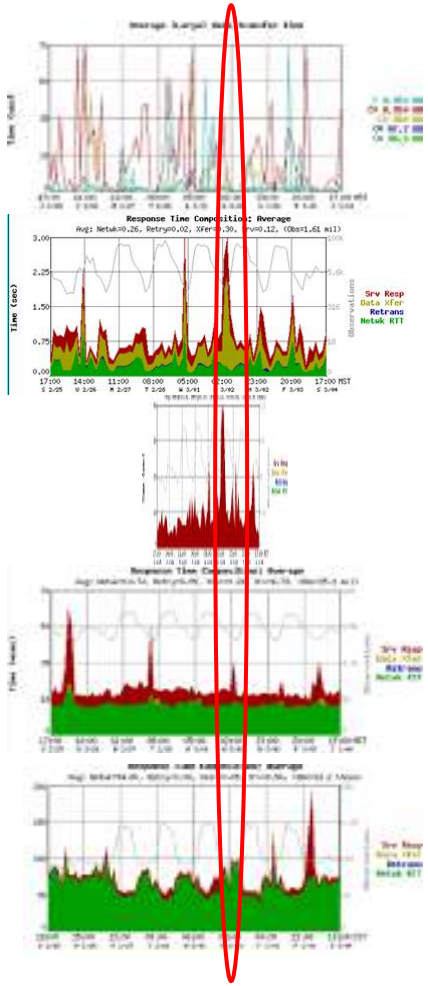
All Tiers

Web Tier

App Tier

SQL Tier

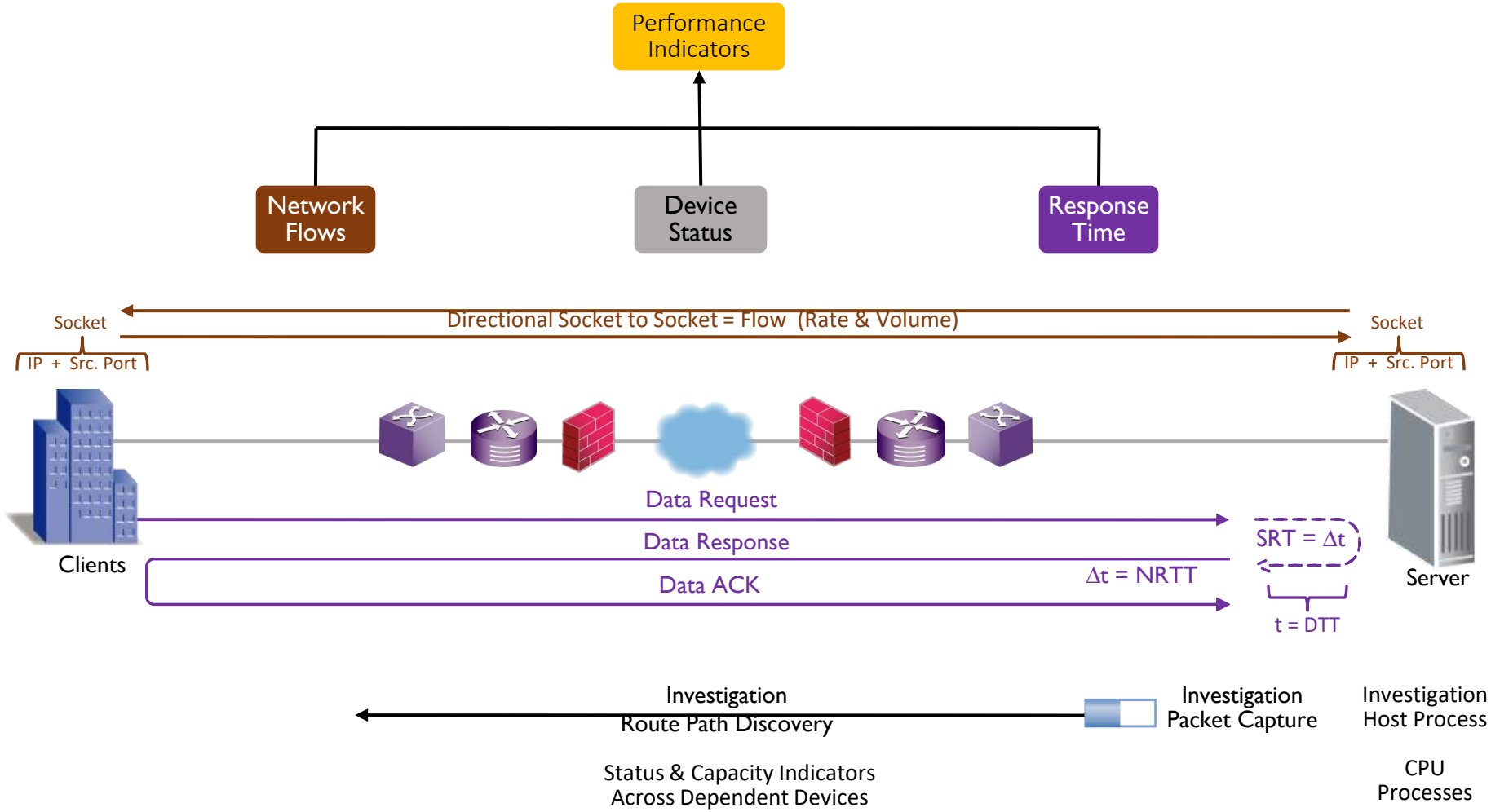
Mainframe Tier



App Tier slowdown impacted the Web Tier and ultimately users.

TCP Trace & Chart Exhibits

Performance Indicators



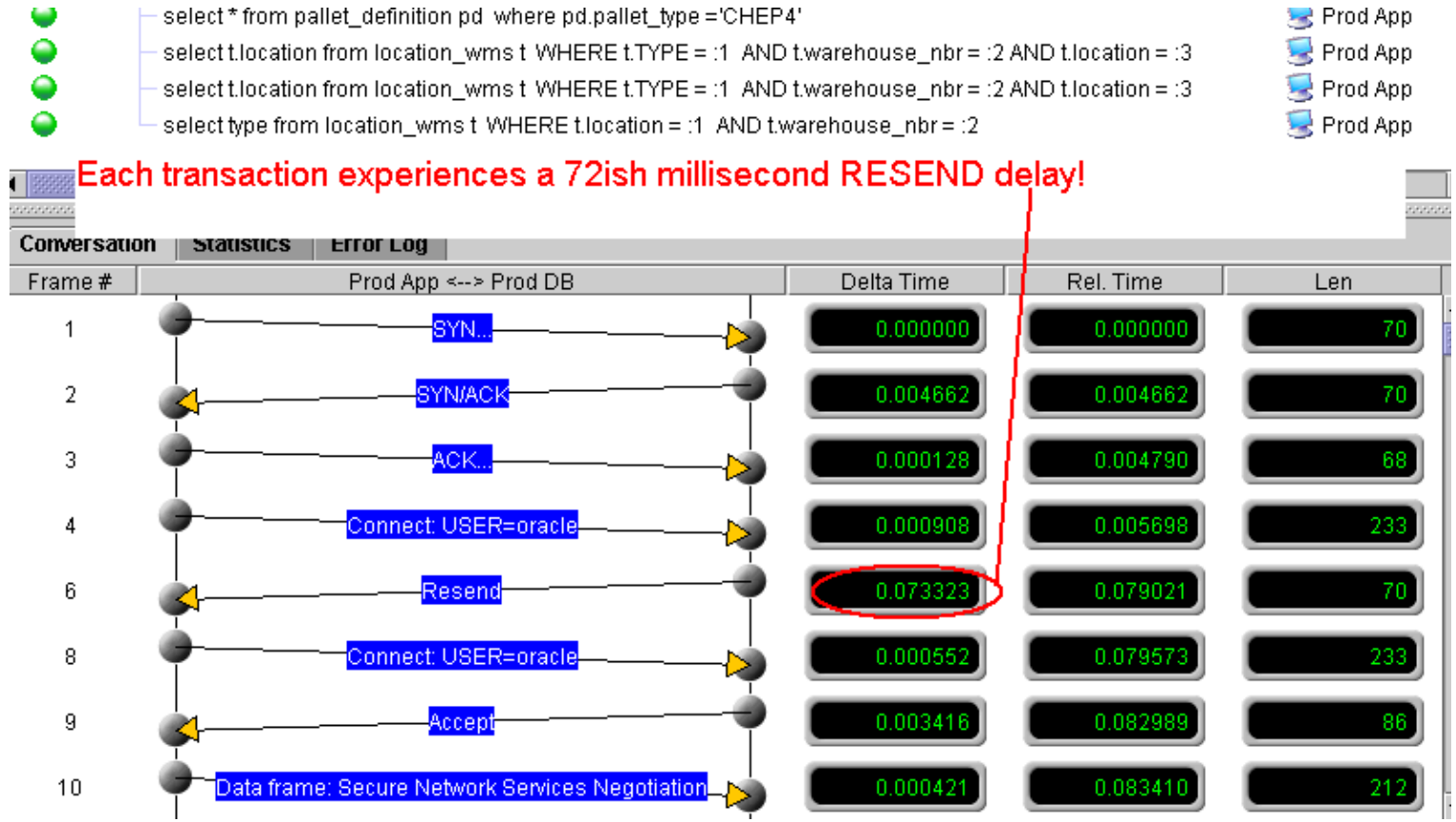
Each slide that follows explains and illustrates the key to many past problems…

Findings expertly found and annotated provide the knowledge for Client employees, managers and vendors to take action to solve and optimize networks, systems and architecture.

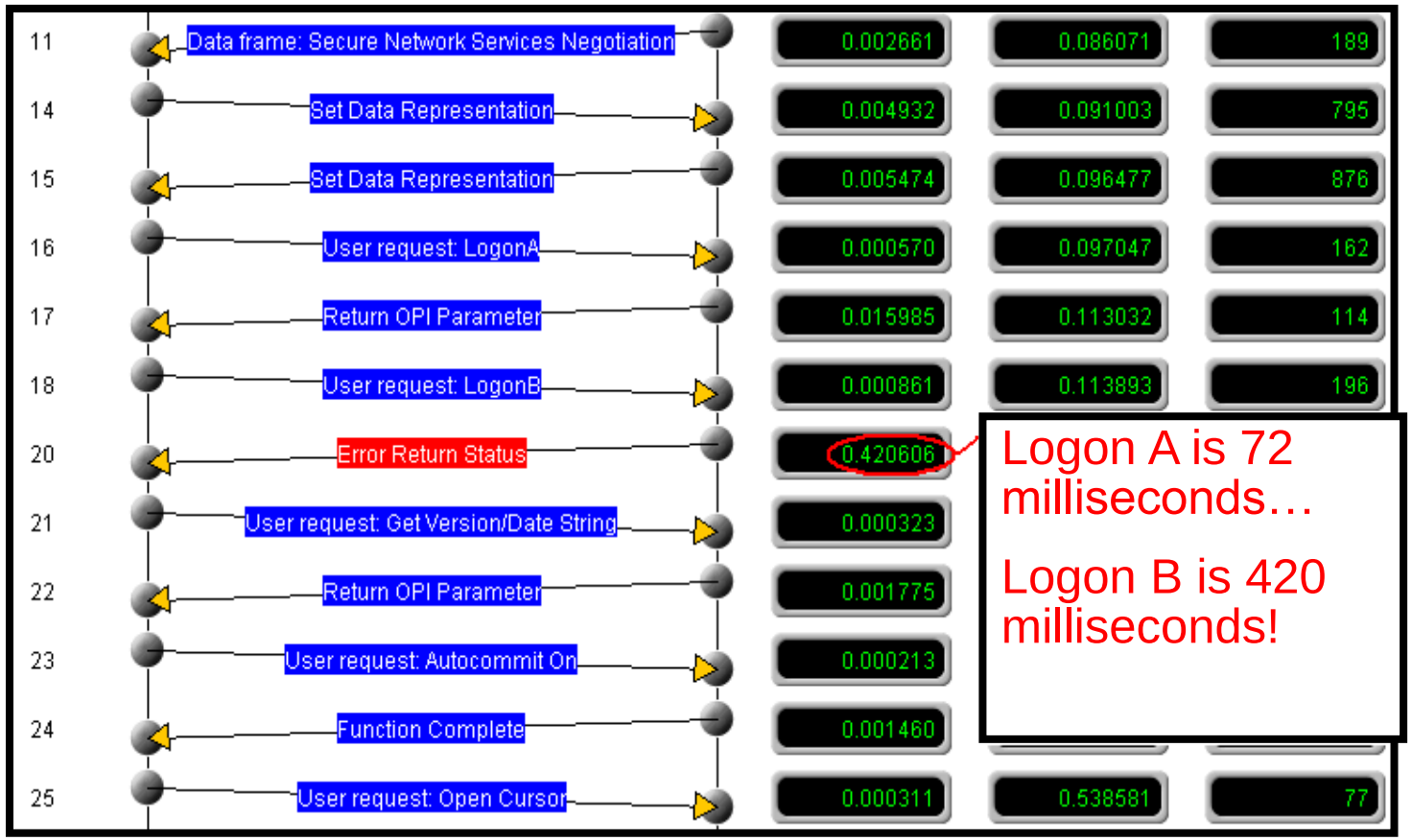
Without such key data trouble call bridges were without productive paths to diagnosing and solving critical problems.

We worked with well over 100 technologists virtually around the world helping them be more successful by providing definitive facts leading to optimization and problem resolution.

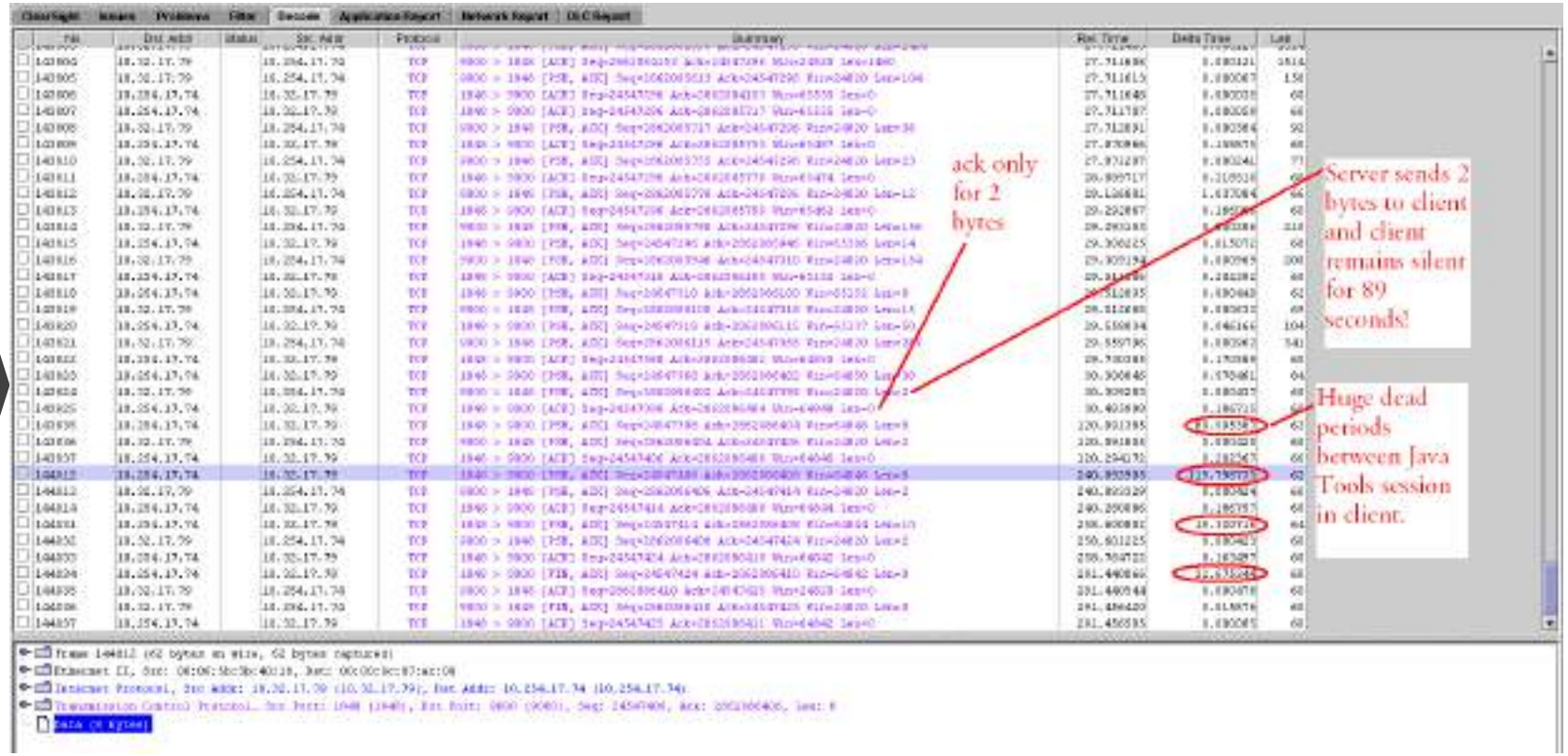
Oracle Connect Slow



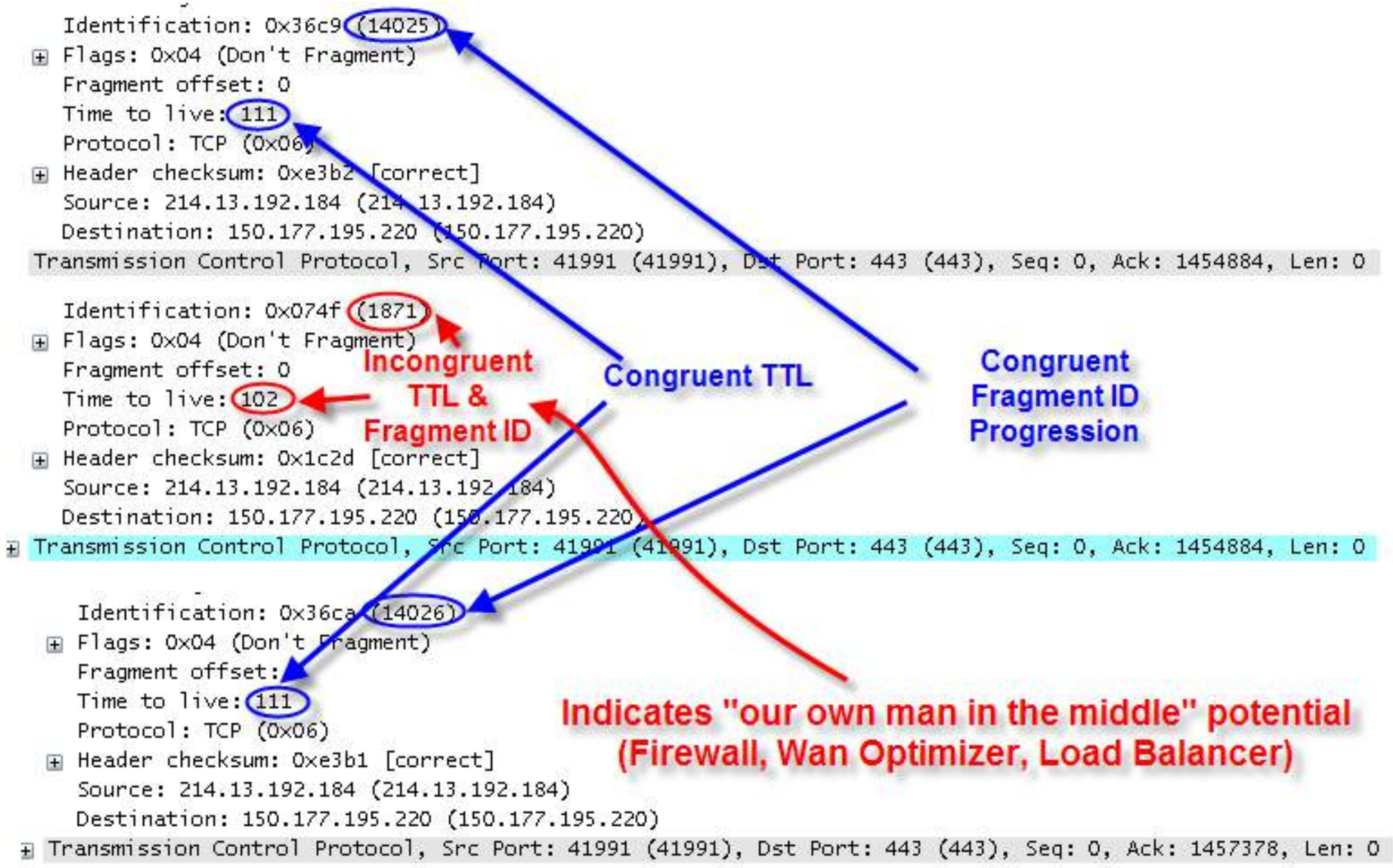
Oracle Logon Slow



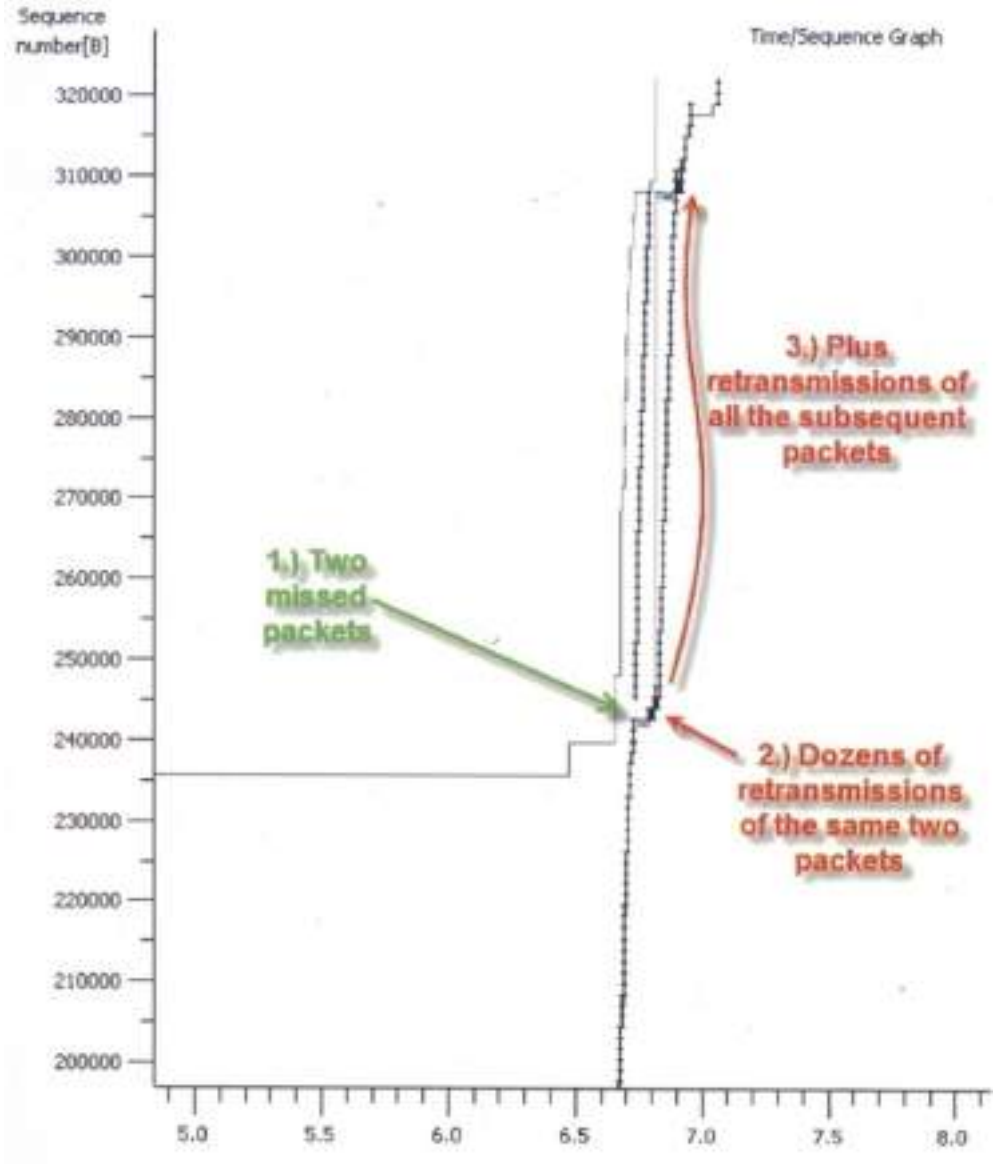
JAVA Slow Client



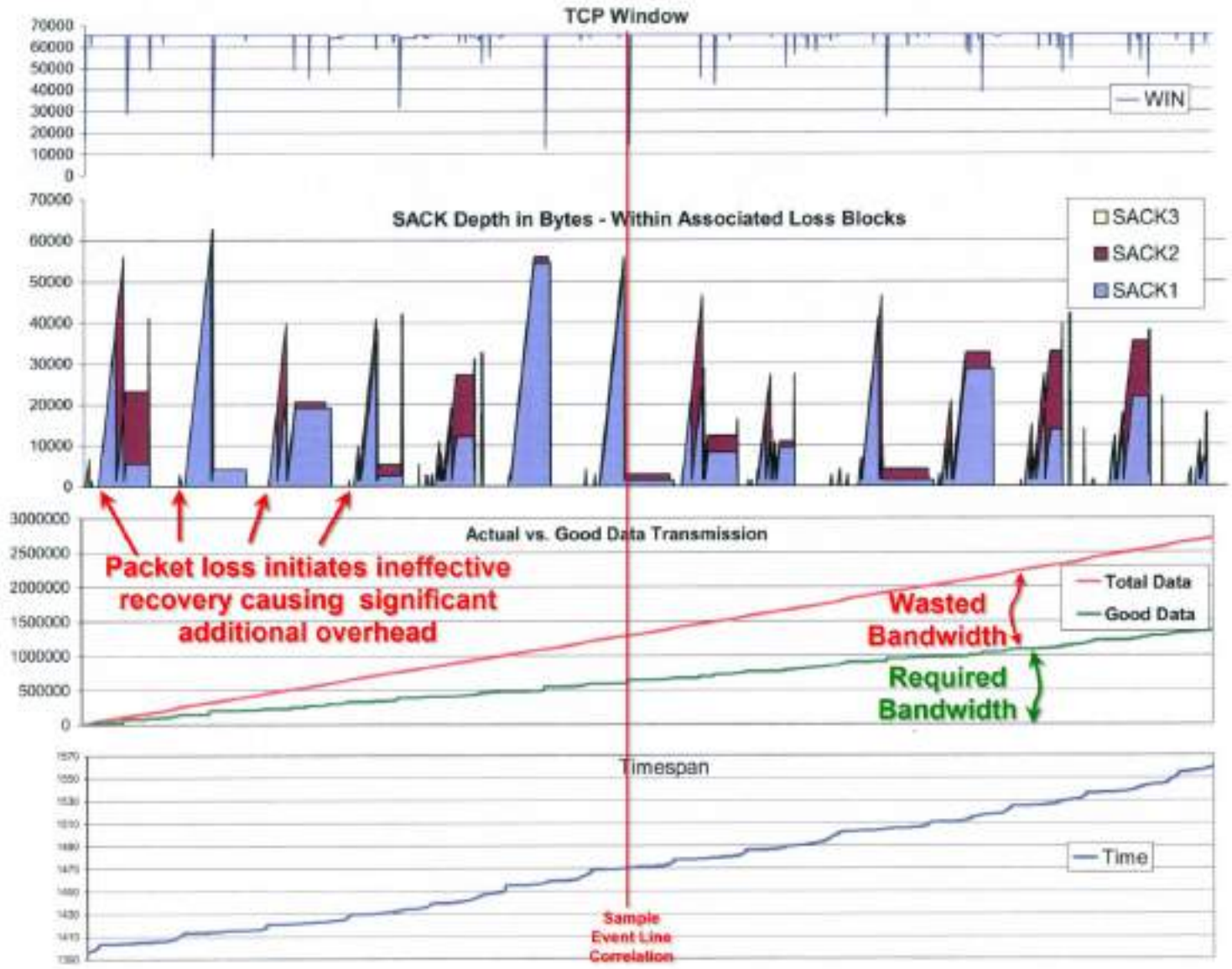
HOP/TTL Incongruity “our own man in the middle”



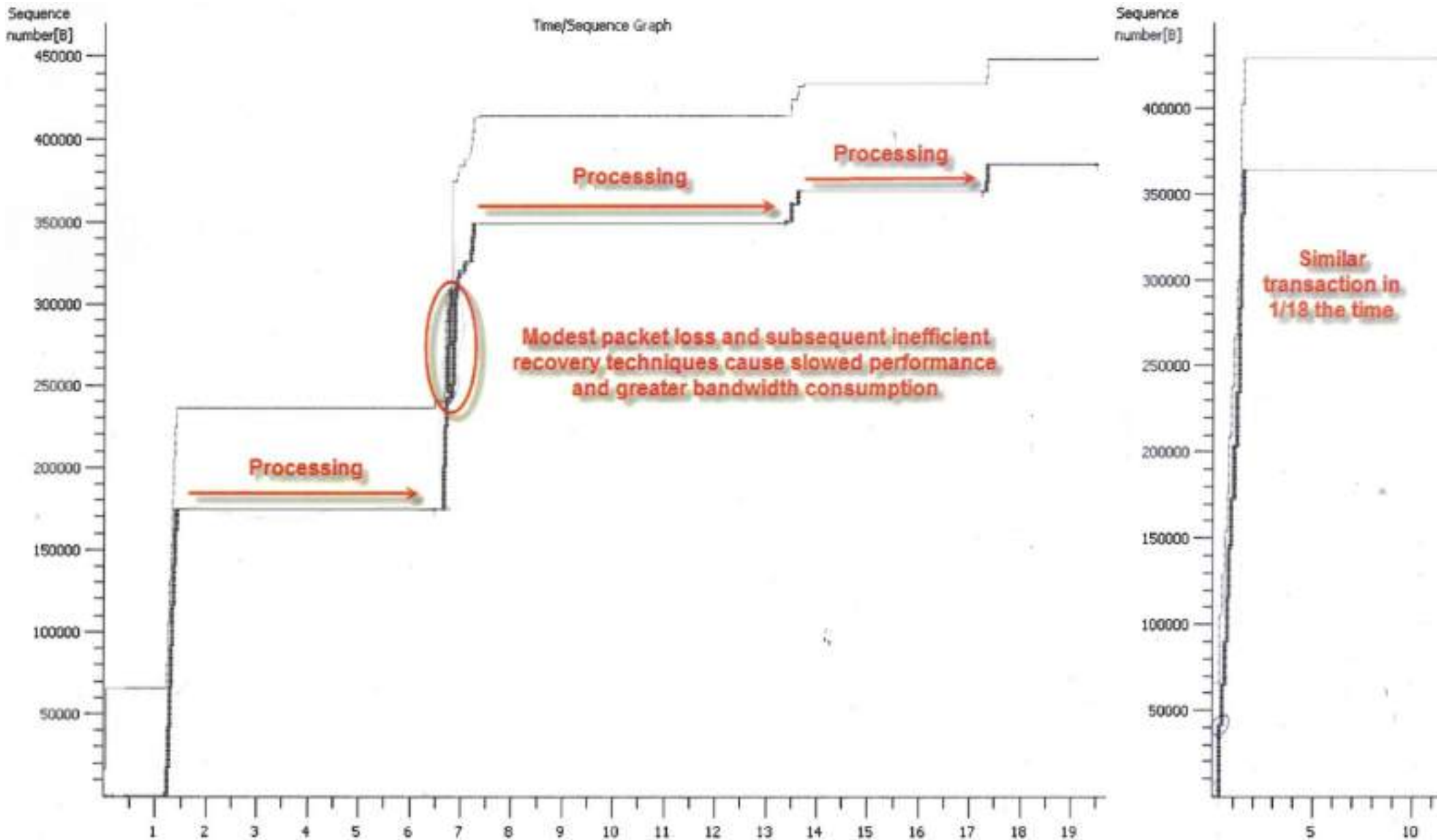
TCP Data Duplication Details



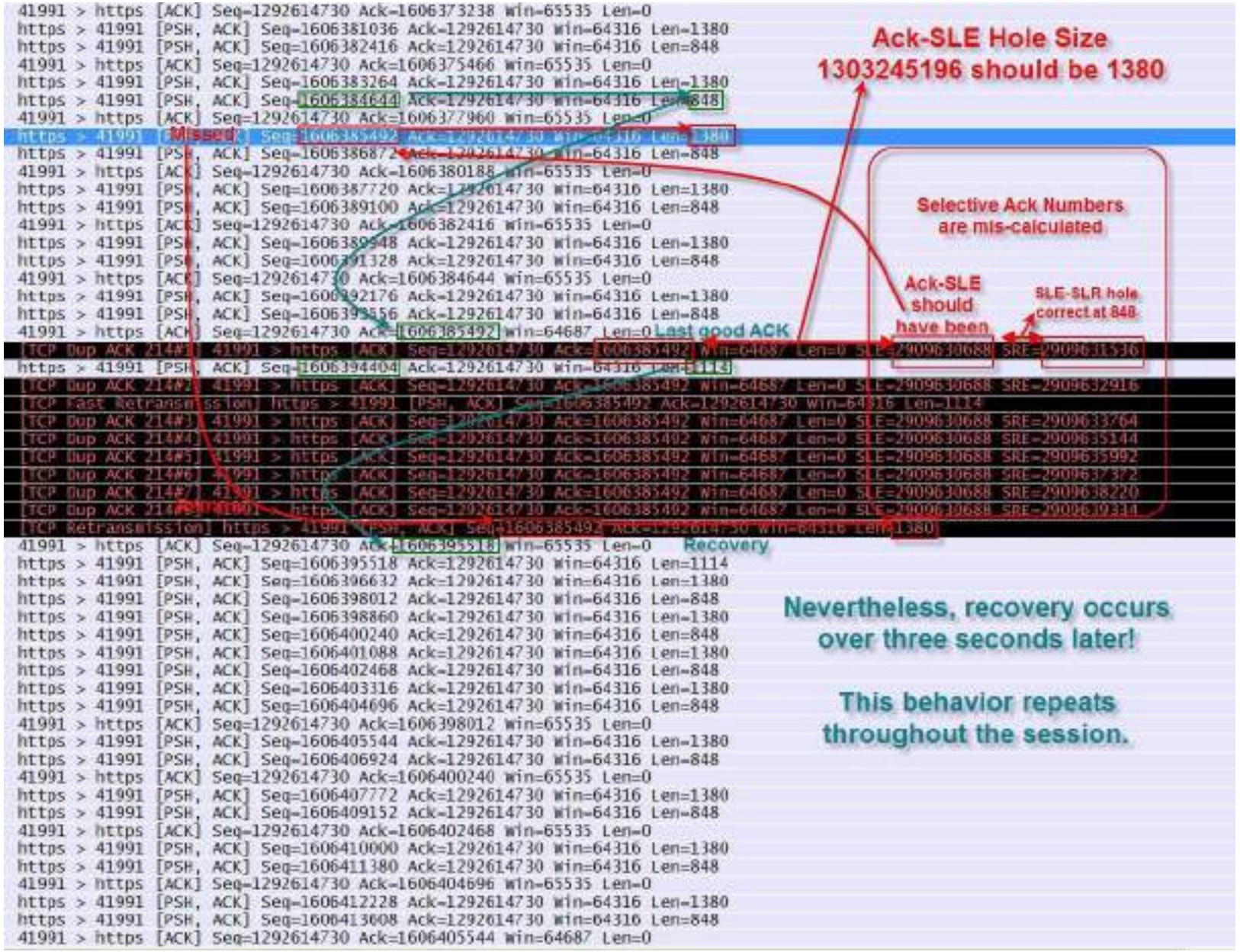
Significant Data Duplication



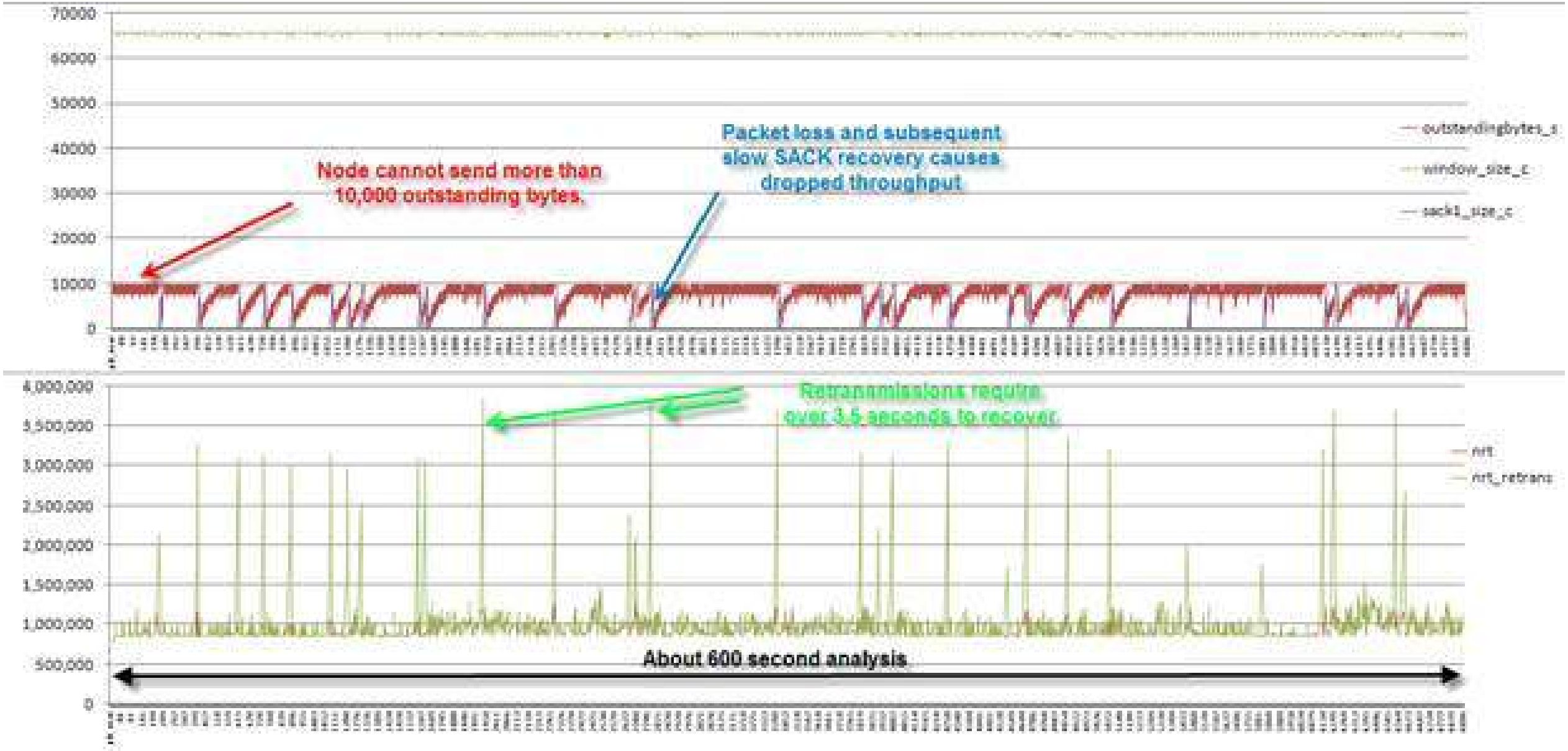
Data Duplication & App Processing



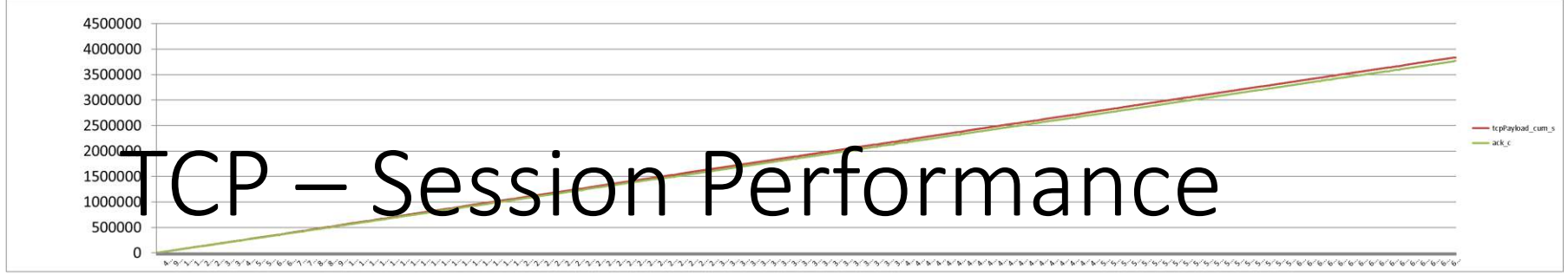
TCP – Packet Loss – Poor Recovery

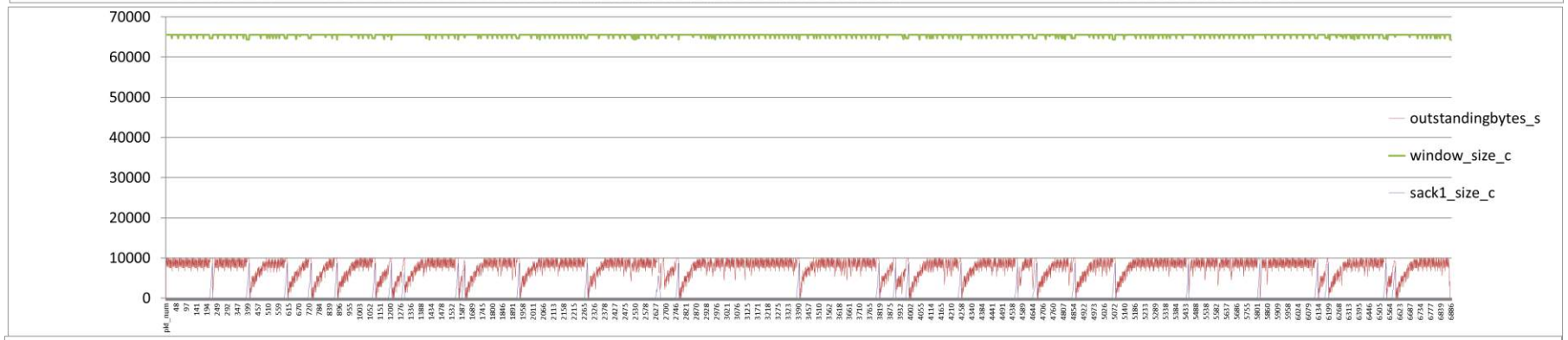


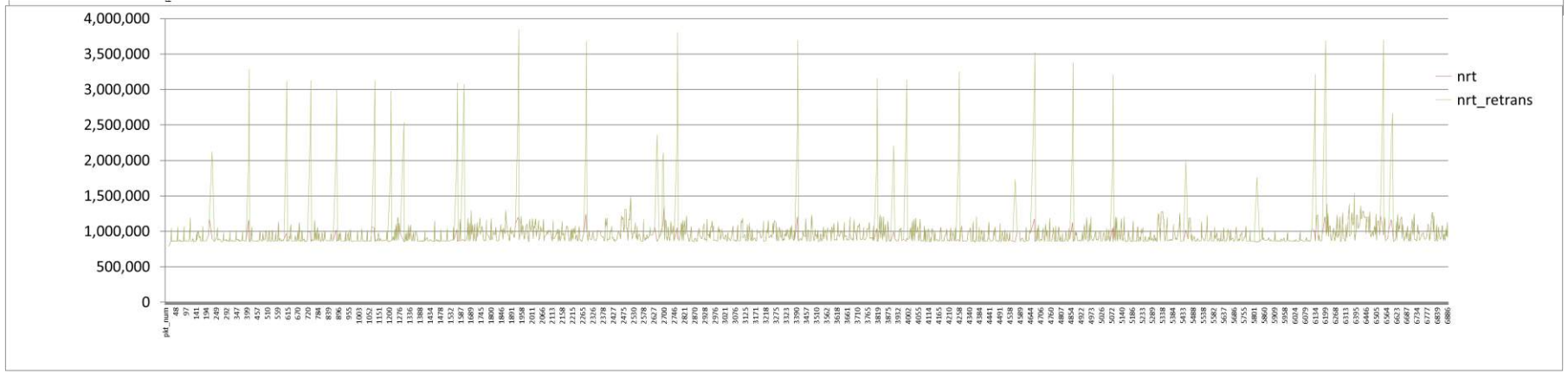
TCP – Session Performance

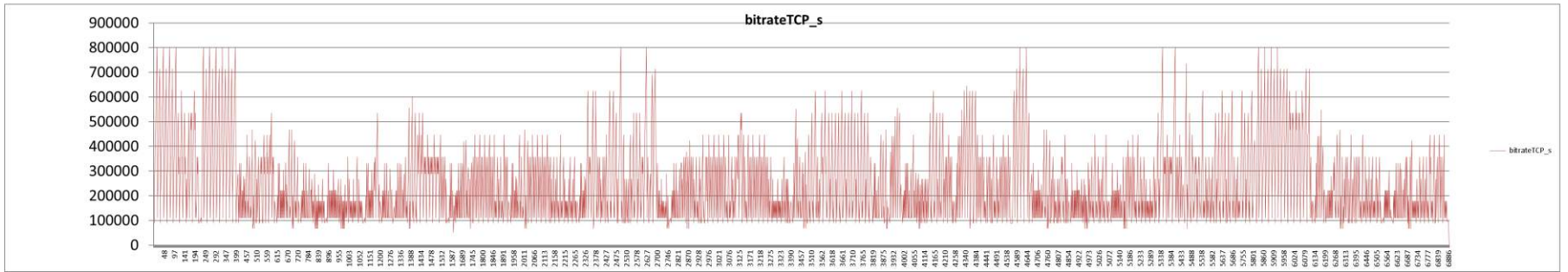


TCP – Session Performance







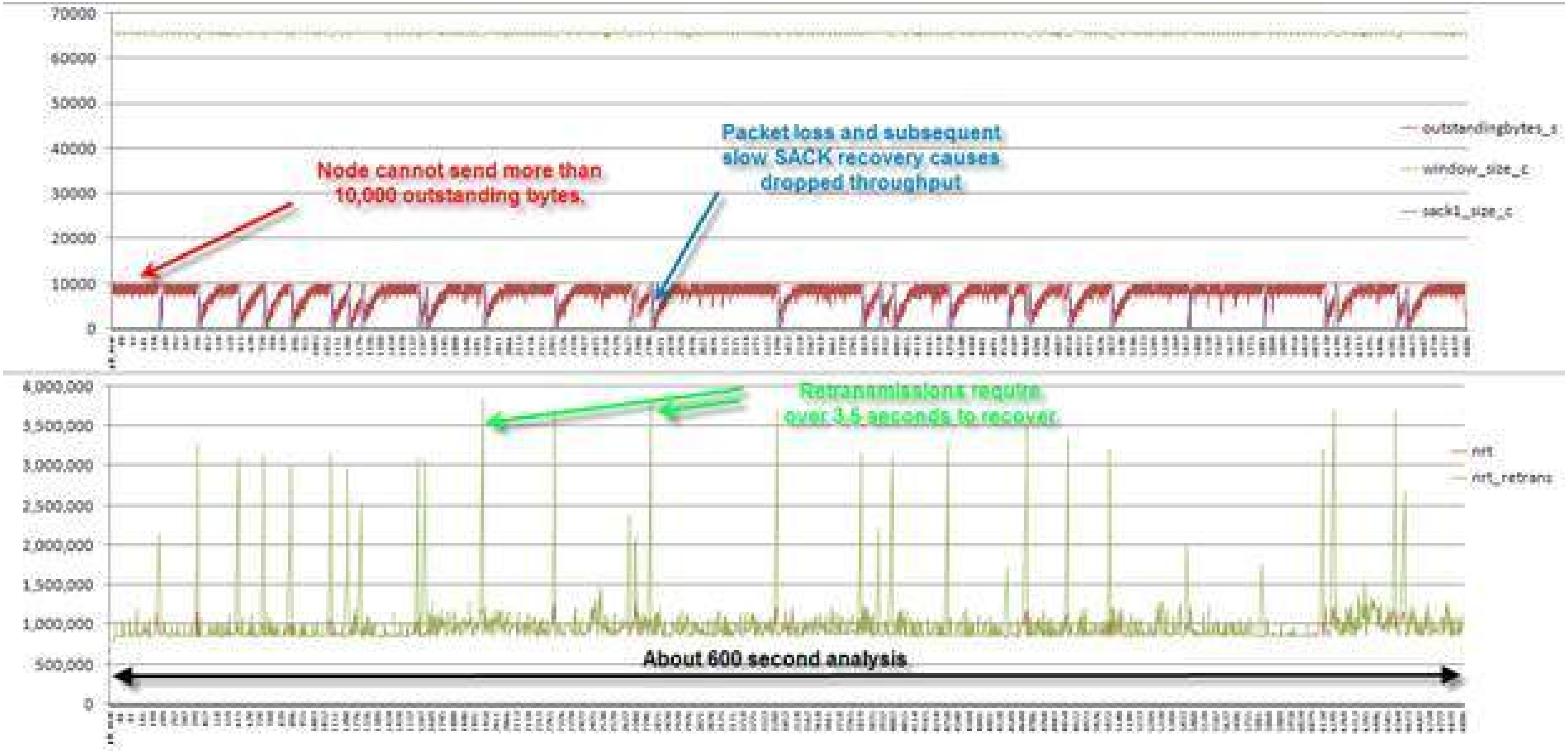


600 Seconds
4MB Data = 6666Bps
3.5 Sec Retrans Recovery

Peak Bps=80,000 observed
4MB Data @80kBps
50 Seconds

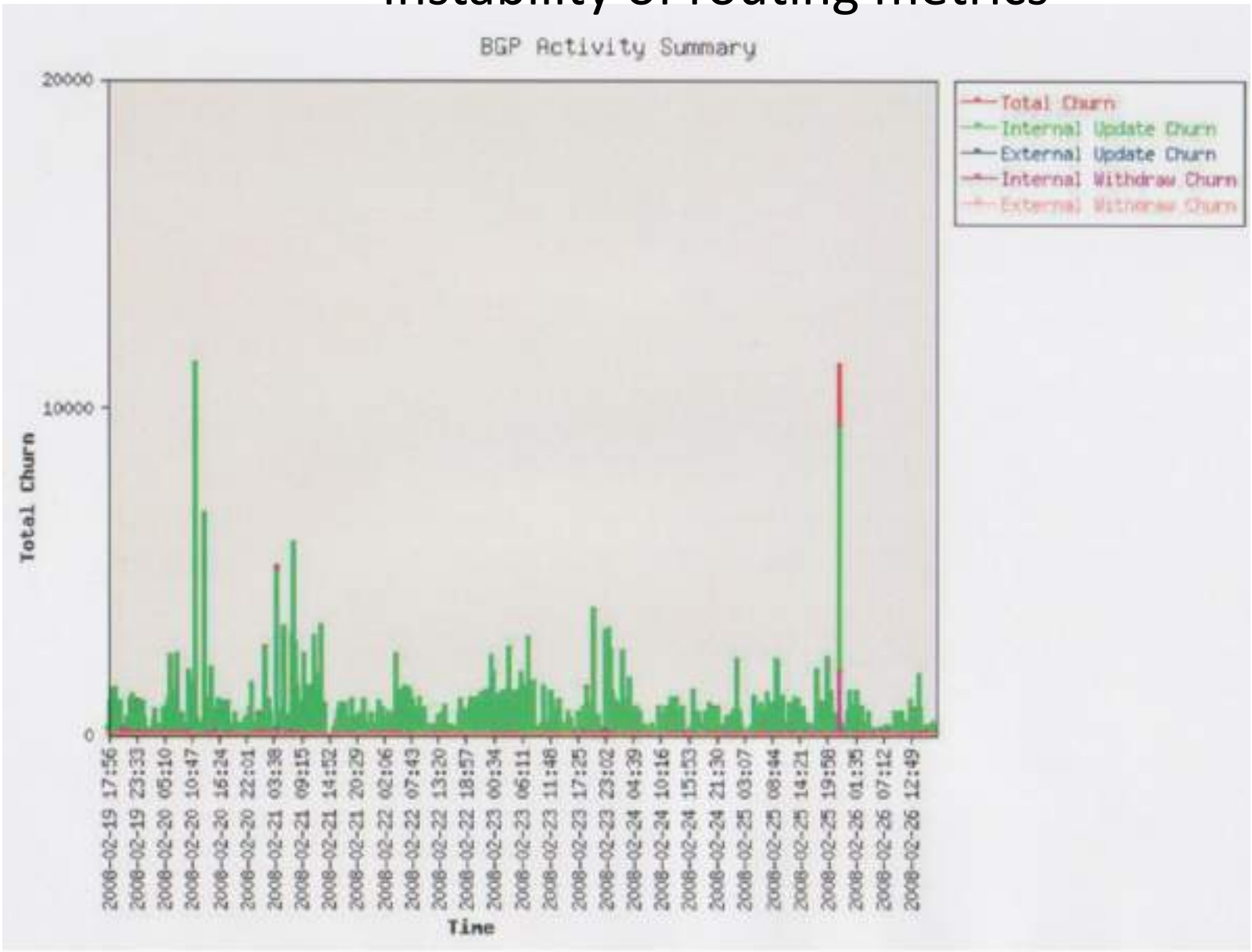
550 Second Transmission Delay

TCP – Session Performance

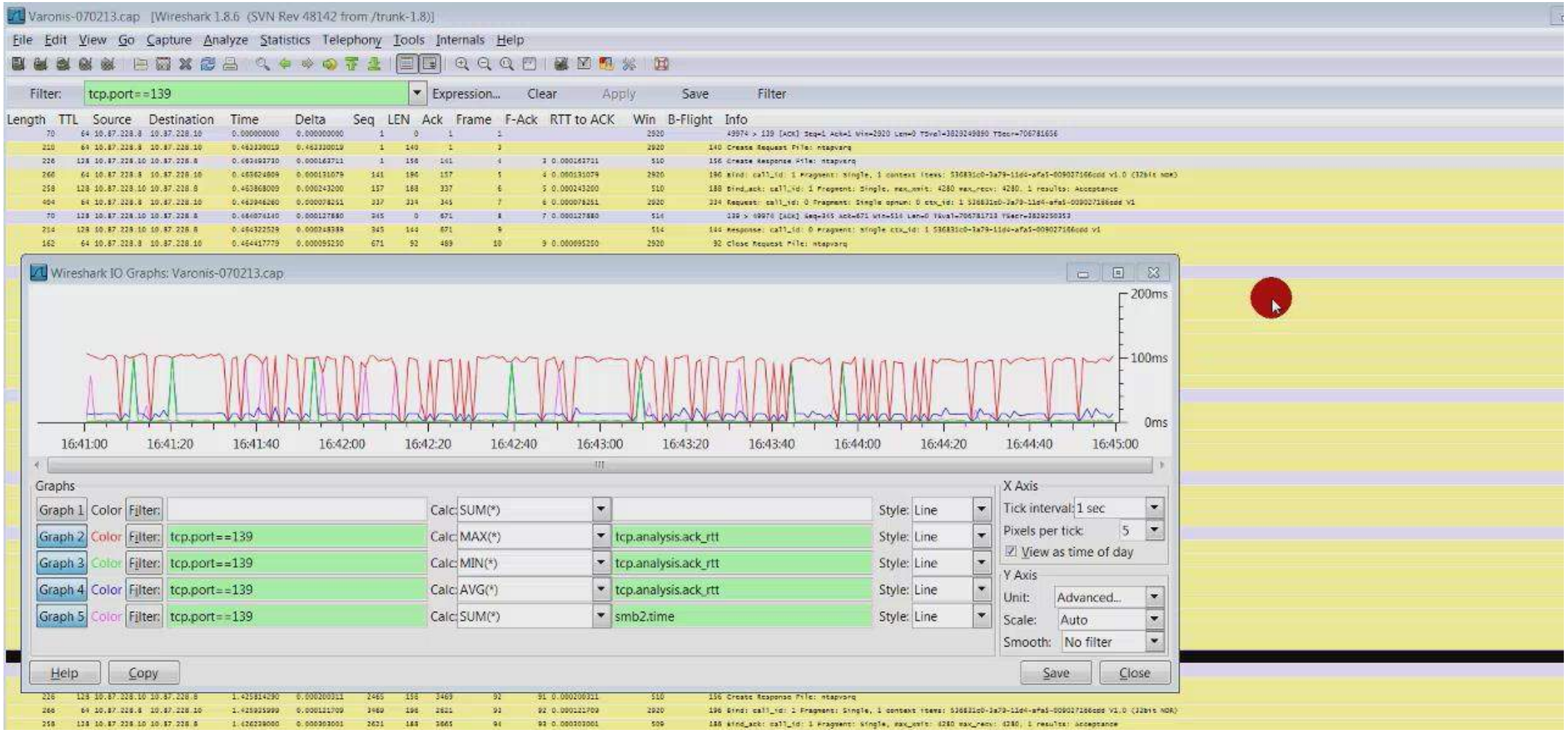


Route Changes Impact on TCP Sessions

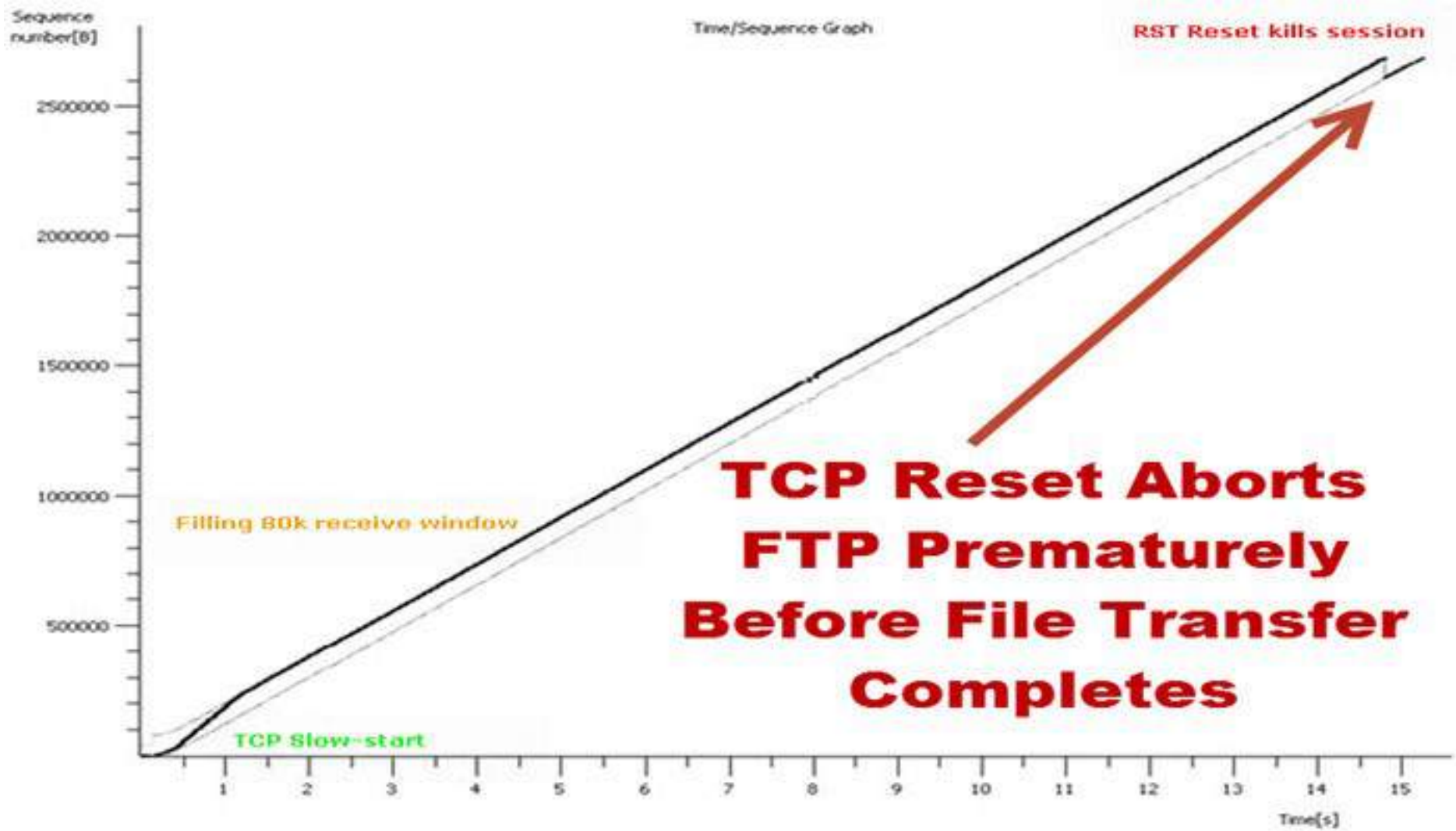
- Instability of routing metrics

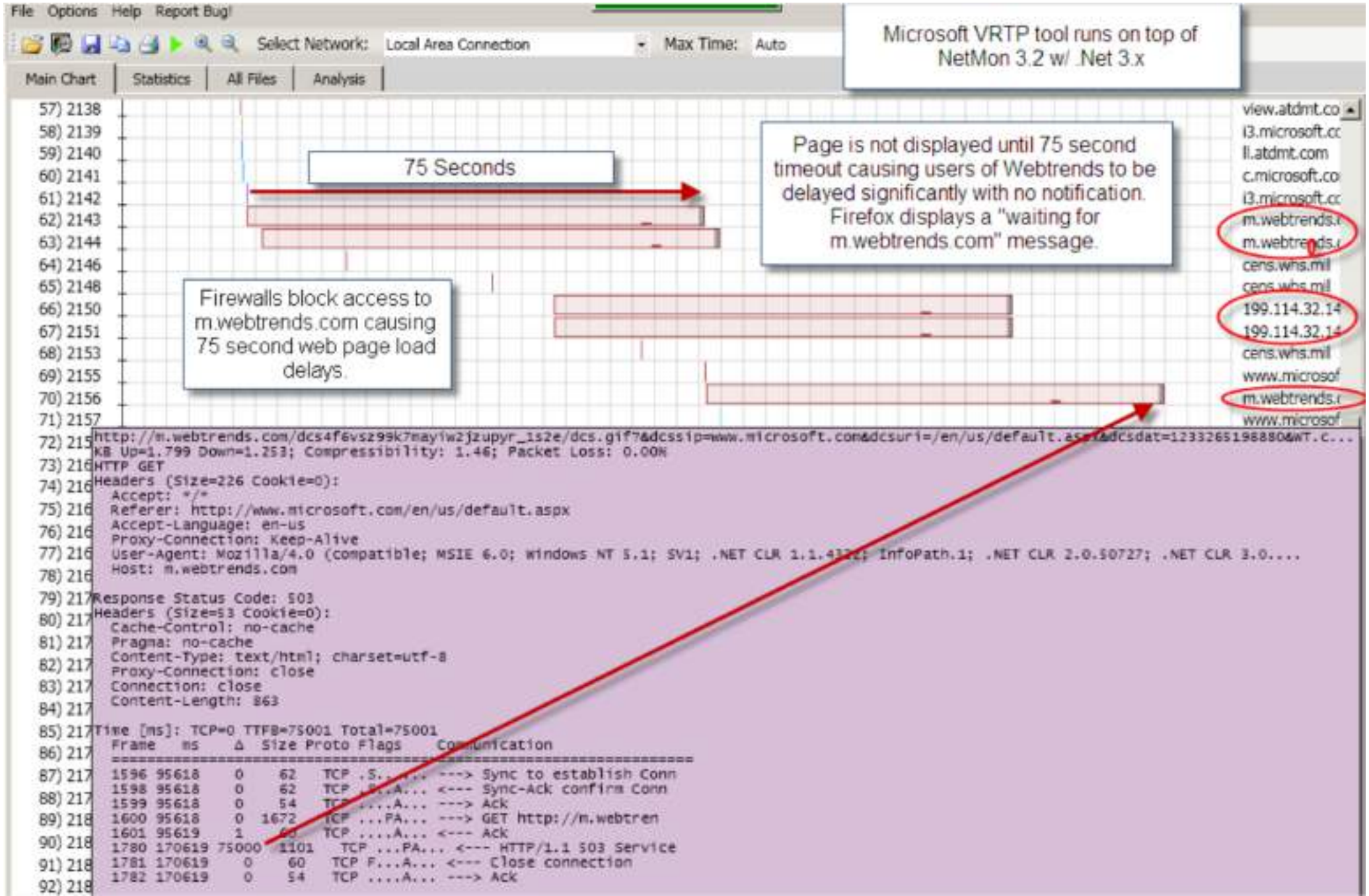


SMB Response Time

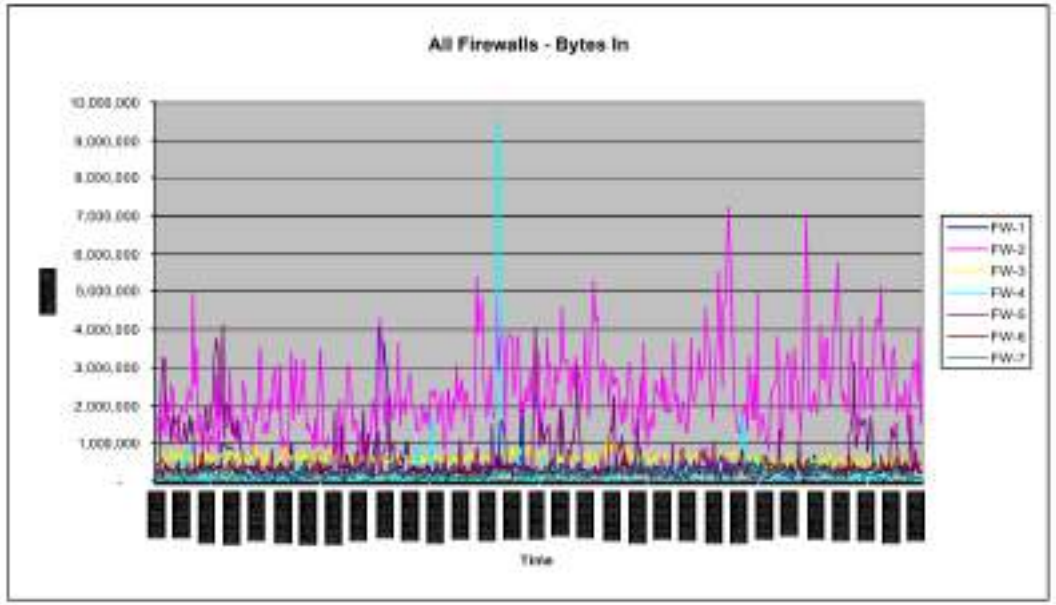


FTP Fail due to Reset




File Options Help Report Bug!
Select Network: Local Area Connection
Max Time: Auto
Main Chart
Statistics
All Files
Analysis
Microsoft VRTP tool runs on top of NetMon 3.2 w/ .Net 3.x
75 Seconds
Page is not displayed until 75 second timeout causing users of Webtrends to be delayed significantly with no notification. Firefox displays a "waiting for m.webtrends.com" message.
Firewalls block access to m.webtrends.com causing 75 second web page load delays.
http://m.webtrends.com/dcs4f6vsz99k7mayiw2jzupyr_1s2e/dcs.gif?&dcssip=www.microsoft.com&dcsuri=/en/us/default.aspx&dcsdat=1233265198880&WT.c...
KB Up=1.799 Down=1.253; Compressibility: 1.46; Packet Loss: 0.00%
HTTP GET
Headers (Size=226 Cookie=0):
Accept: */*
Referer: http://www.microsoft.com/en/us/default.aspx
Accept-Language: en-us
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322; InfoPath.1; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.0....
Host: m.webtrends.com
Response Status Code: 503
Headers (Size=53 Cookie=0):
Cache-Control: no-cache
Pragma: no-cache
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Proxy-Connection: close
Connection: close
Content-Length: 863
Time [ms]: TCP=0 TTFB=75001 Total=75001
Frame ms Δ Size Proto Flags Communication
1596 95618 0 62 TCP .S.... ---> Sync to establish Conn
1598 95618 0 62 TCP .S.A... <--- Sync-Ack confirm Conn
1599 95618 0 54 TCP ....A... ---> Ack
1600 95618 0 1672 TCP ...PA... ---> GET http://m.webtren
1601 95619 1 60 TCP ....A... <--- Ack
1780 170619 75000 1101 TCP ...PA... <--- HTTP/1.1 503 Service
1781 170619 0 60 TCP F...A... <--- Close connection
1782 170619 0 54 TCP ....A... ---> Ack
view.atdmt.co
i3.microsoft.cc
ll.atdmt.com
c.microsoft.co
i3.microsoft.cc
m.webtrends.c
m.webtrends.c
cens.whs.mil
cens.whs.mil
199.114.32.14
199.114.32.14
cens.whs.mil
www.microsof
m.webtrends.c
www.microsof

Firewall Ingress vs Egress



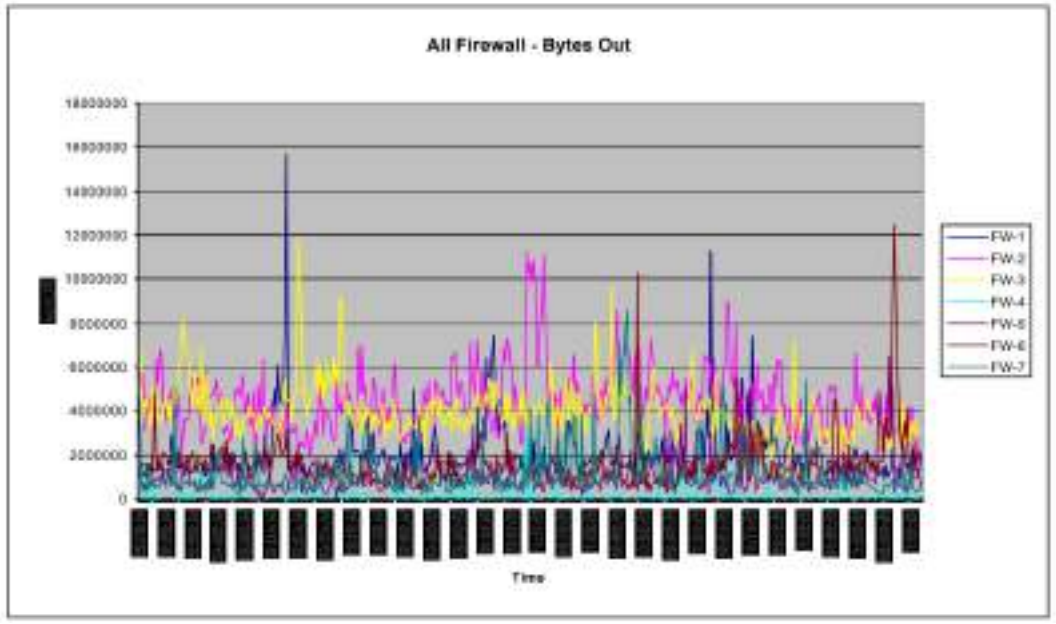


Figure A-4: ACE Slow Lookup

TCP Window Chart

The figure below provides a brief snapshot of the TCP Receive Window behavior on WAPPBI01. This was graphed based upon the advertised window size for receiving SQL traffic (TCP 1433) for a single session. It provides a detailed explanation to the events. The total time lapse for display are limited to 787ms in order to provide adequate visualization of the information (i.e. limit data points)

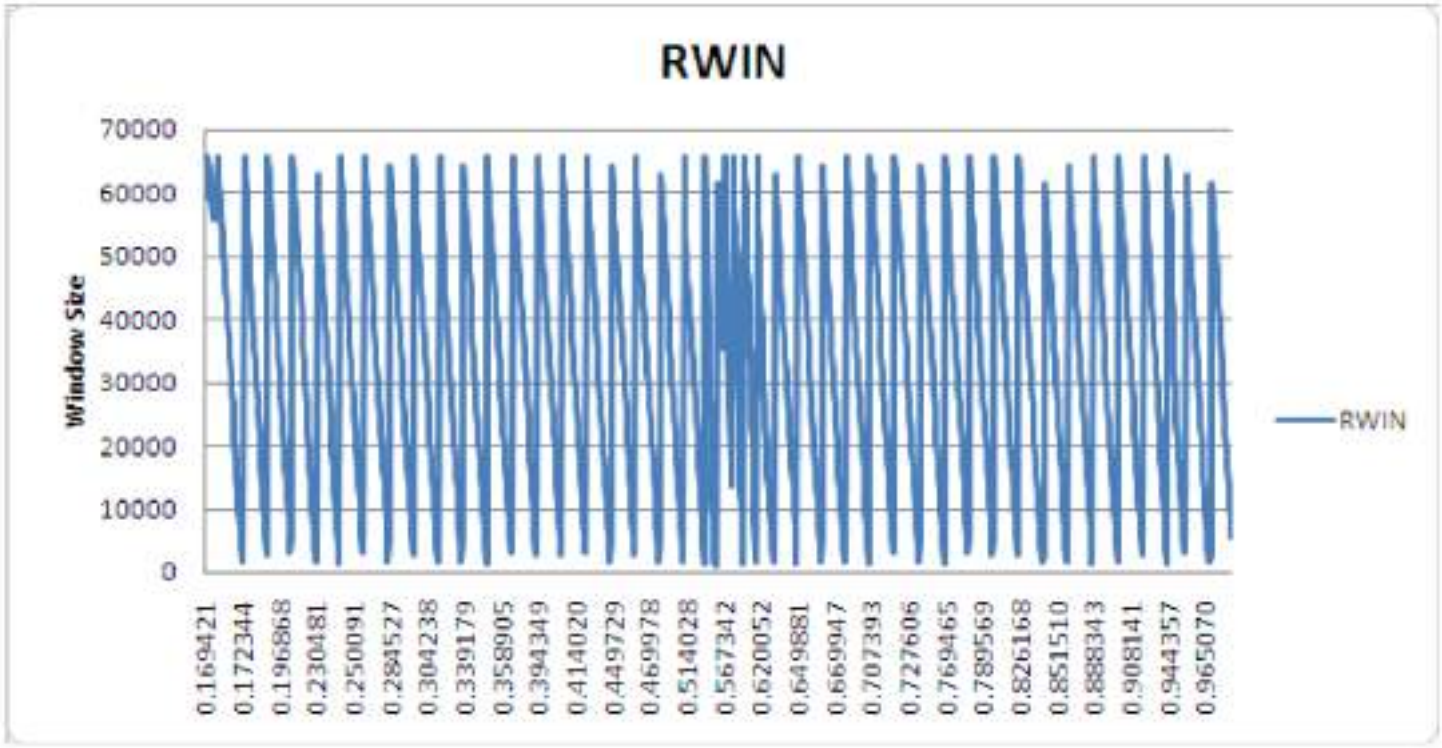
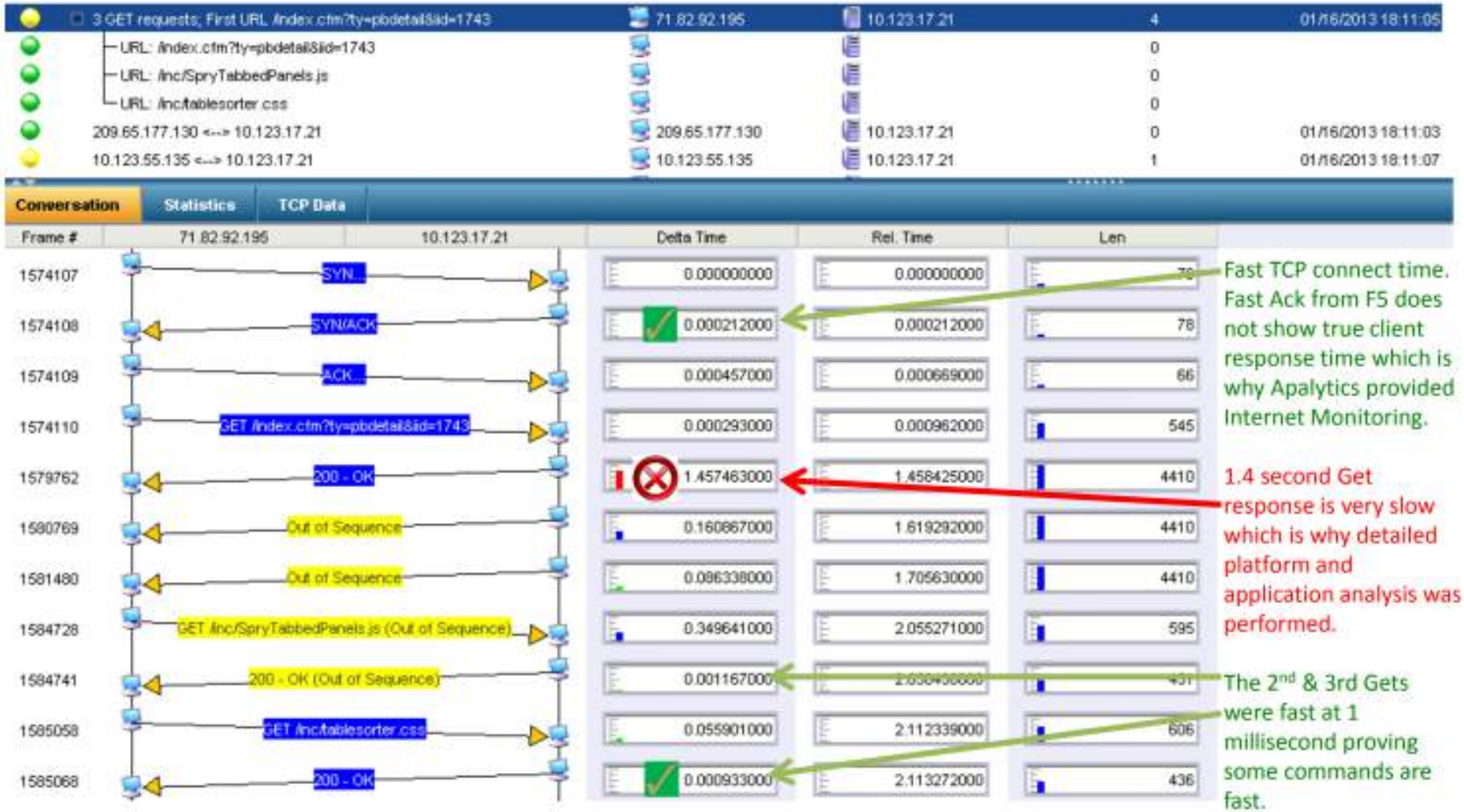
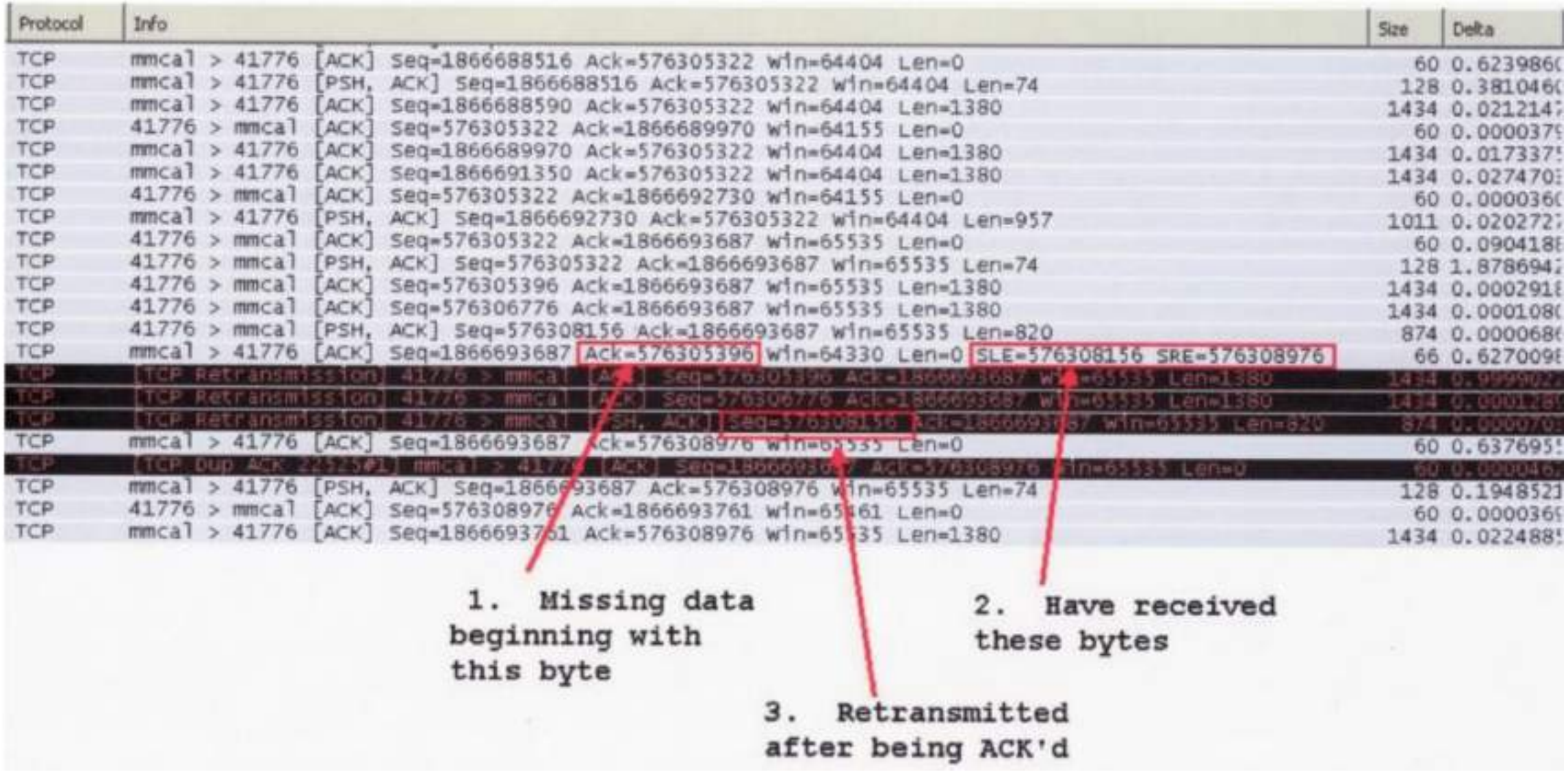


Figure 26: WAPPBI01 TCP Receive Window Size Behavior

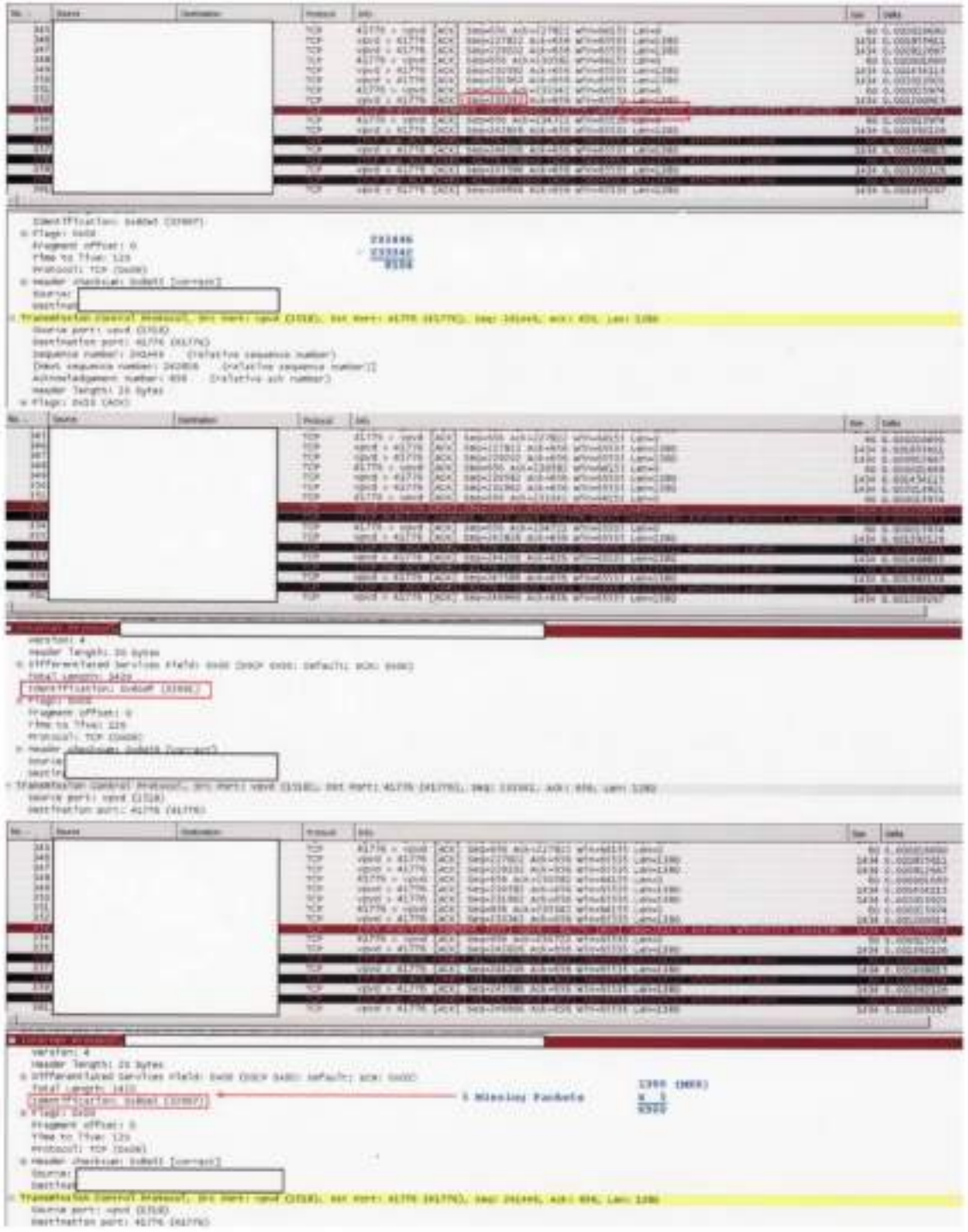
HTTP Response Times



TCP Selective Ack Analysis



TCP / IP Manual Calculations



Citrix Analysis

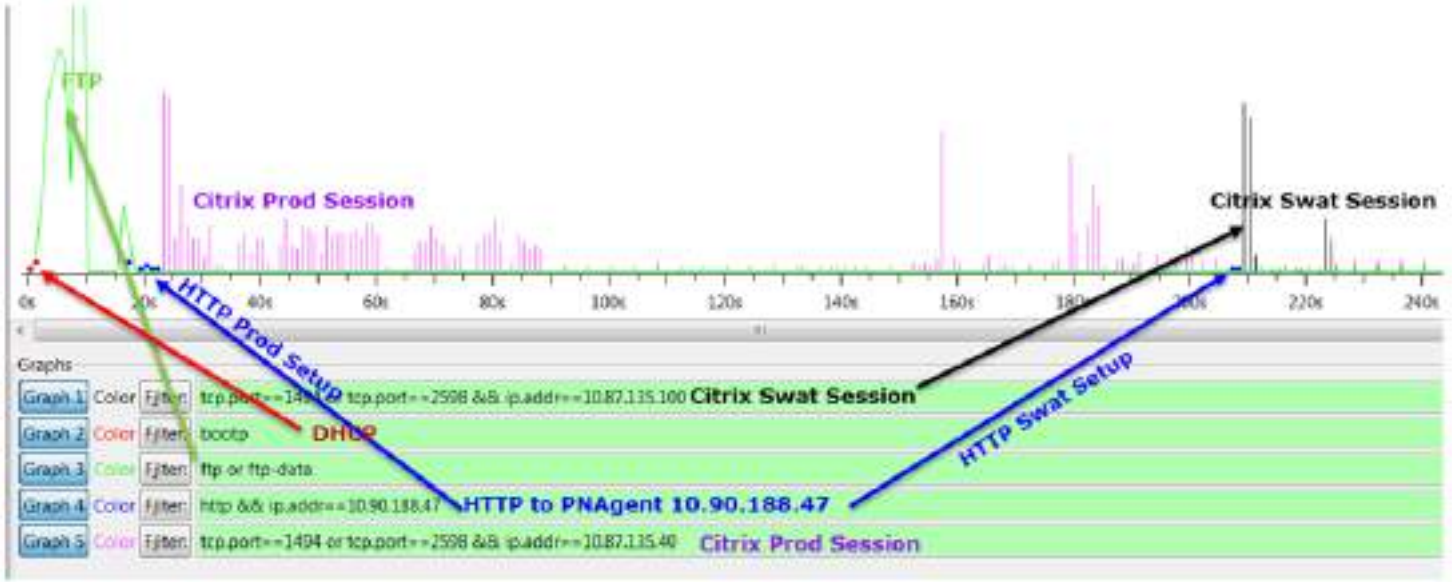
Technical Lessons Learned Training

1. How Citrix Wyse Terminals Boot in the Client Environment

The steps outlined and the timings of each step. This helps you understand so you can troubleshoot a problem with a step.

Wyse Terminal Boot Dependencies & Sequence Steps

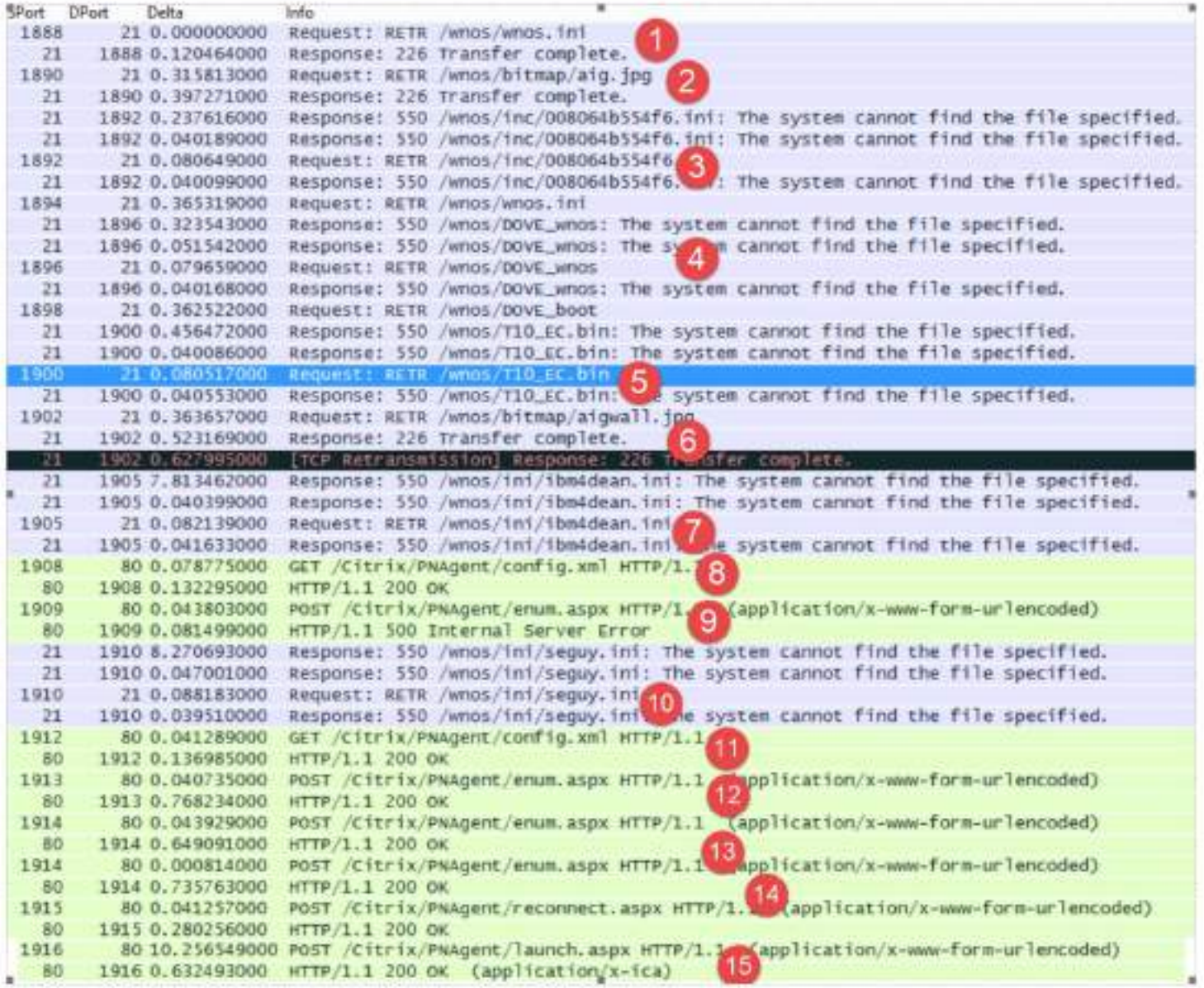
Time	Step
1 Second	DHCP
0 Seconds	ARP (ARPs continue every 60 seconds regardless of usage)
14 Seconds	FTP 10 Files downloaded.
.035 Seconds	DNS
5 Seconds	HTTP to PNAgent (CI Prod Desktop)
.5 Second	Citrix 2598 to 10.87.135.40
184 Seconds	Session init / including unknown user wait time going to Swat Desktop
1.35 Second	Citrix 2598 to 10.87.135.100
209 Seconds	Begin Swat Session



1a1 How Citrix Wyse Terminals Boot in the Client Environment Packet by packet.

Here are the packets that go along with the chart and the step in the previous slide.

I am going over the boot sequence and the wnos.ini syntax and steps.

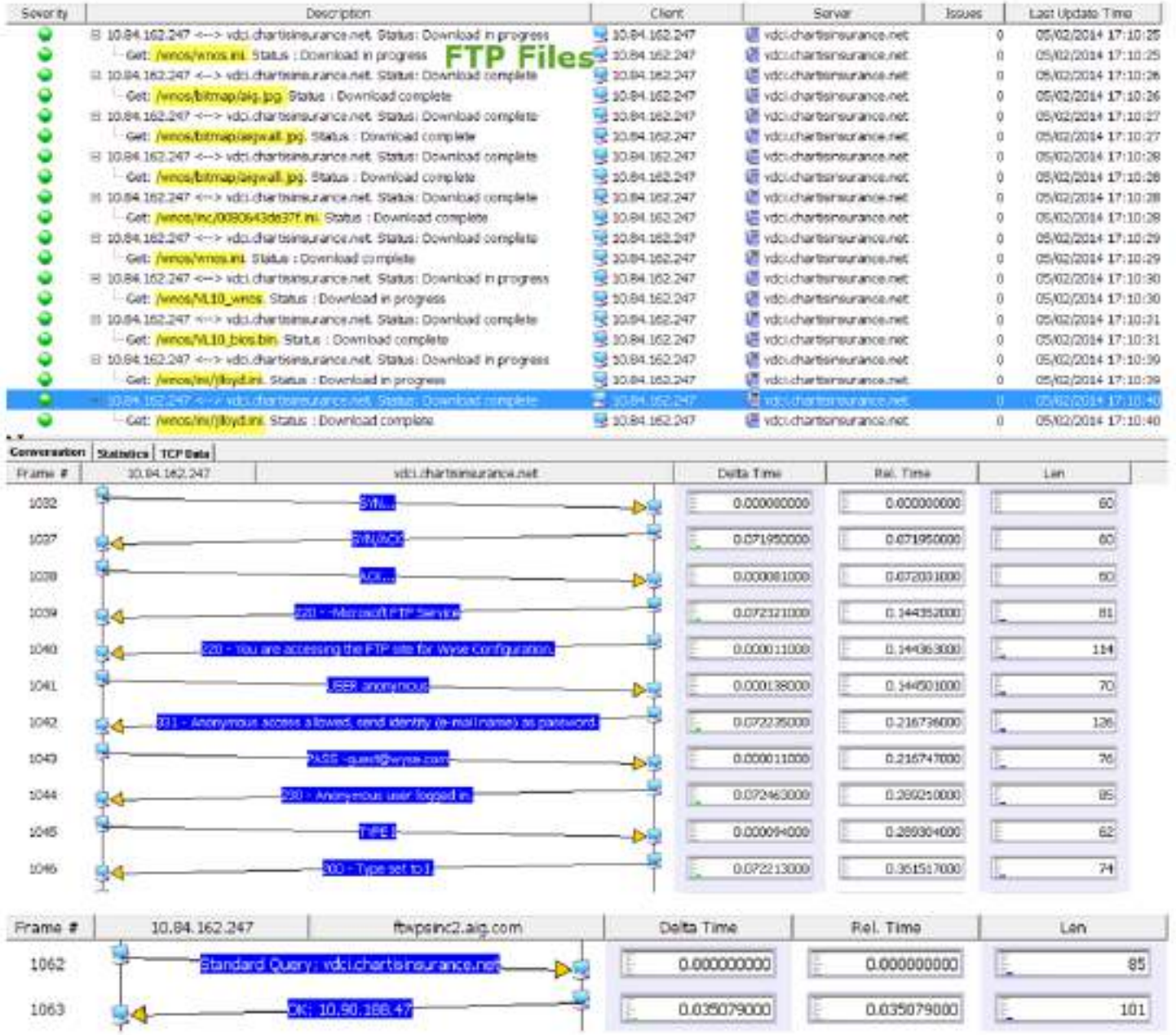


2. How Citrix Wyse Terminals Boot in the Client Environment

DHCP and NTP steps

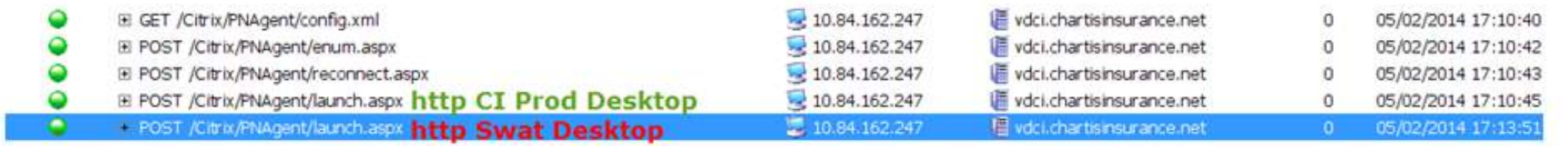
3. How Citrix Wyse Terminals Boot in the Client Environment

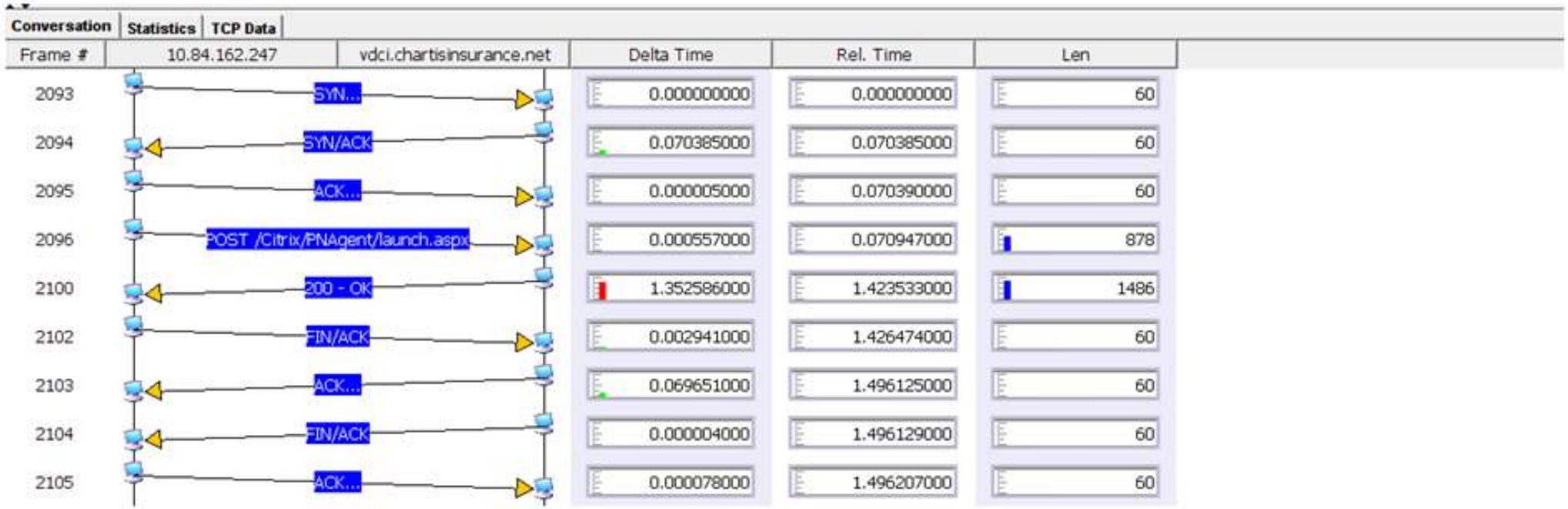
FTP steps



4. How Citrix Wyse Terminals Boot in the Client Environment

HTTP Steps





1. Citrix Session Abort Signature

“Chernobyl Packet”

The packet that evidenced a problem on a Citrix server. This pattern was used as a signature on the Infinistream Sniffers to find these problems until they were remediated.

Prior to this users were stuck in this cycle for hours.

Executive Summary Opinion

Citrix Chernobyl Packet causes Citrix sessions to abort repeatedly causing users to wait sometimes hours to attain a session.

Citrix Sessions aborting at the same place, same data packet during a new session setup.

Appears as we've found what we call a "Chernobyl Packet" as when it is received the receiver melts down sending a TCP FIN and we have 9 instances of this on server 10.87.32.12 repeatedly. The user looks like they recover when another server is provided 10.87.133.187 after 35 minutes and 9 previous unsuccessful attempts.

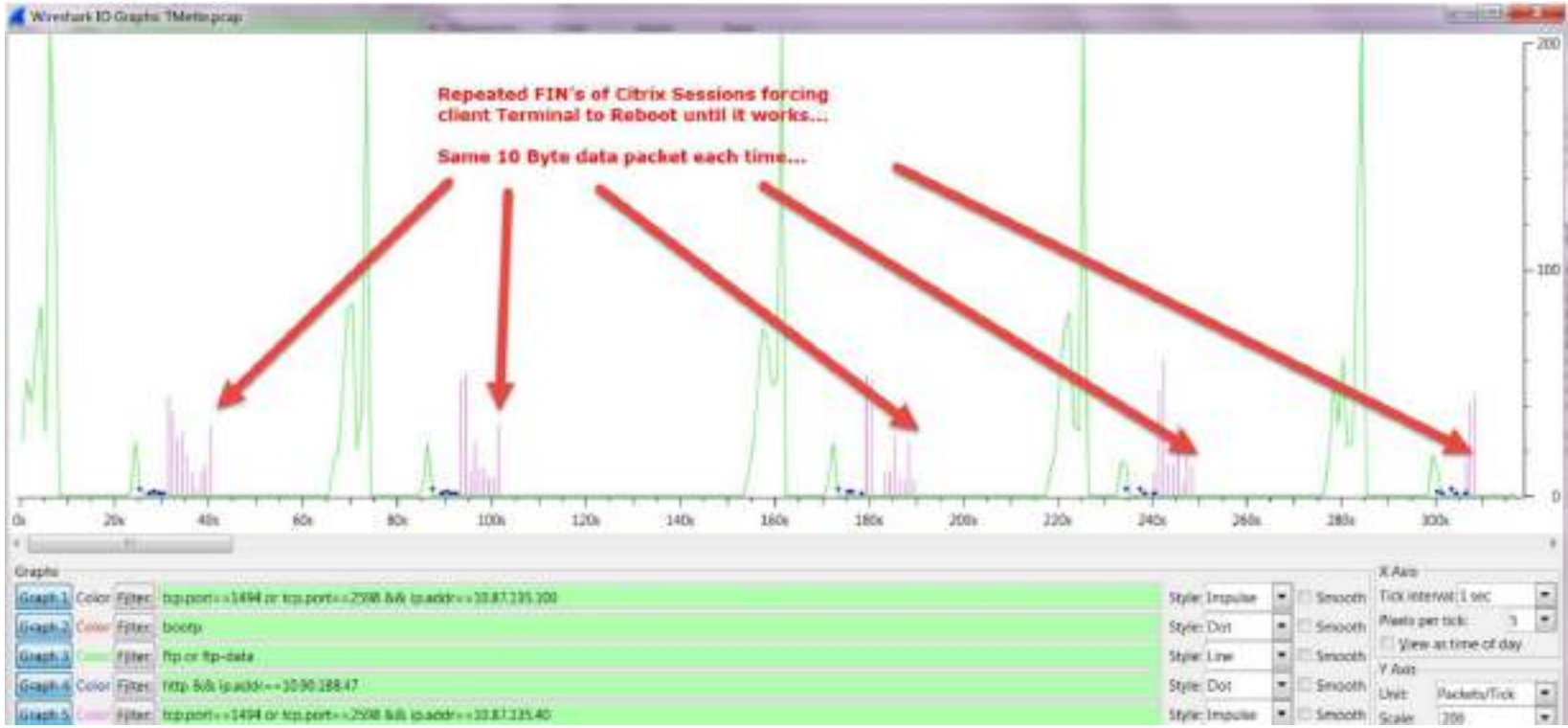
This could be caused by the server sending the bad data, or potentially (not for sure!) the WAAS device mis-reconstituting the packet that was optimized across the network... not changing it back to its original condition. We will need to do a capture at the server as it leaves the server but before the WAAS to compare the packet... to see if this might be the cause.

It may be this particular server 10.87.32.12 or a group of servers are affected. The HTTP process selects and assigns the servers to the Terminals.

Or, we can try turning off Citrix WAAS optimization and see if the symptoms disappear.

If that is not the cause, we will need Citrix to see if they are sending the Chernobyl data.

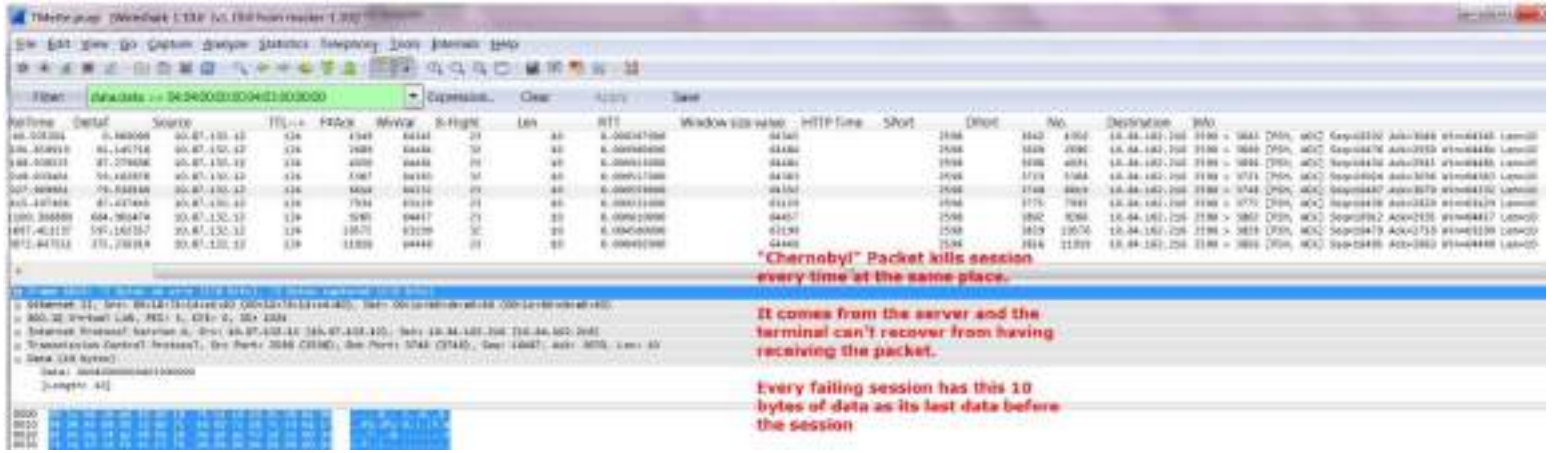
Citrix packet formats are proprietary, which means they charge for them to be "decoded" by analyzers. One Analyzer has a partial decode of Citrix and you can see that the last command before the FIN event is decoded as a "host connect packet" after which the FIN is sent and the session is dead. It is a packet that occurs about 200 packets into the new session.

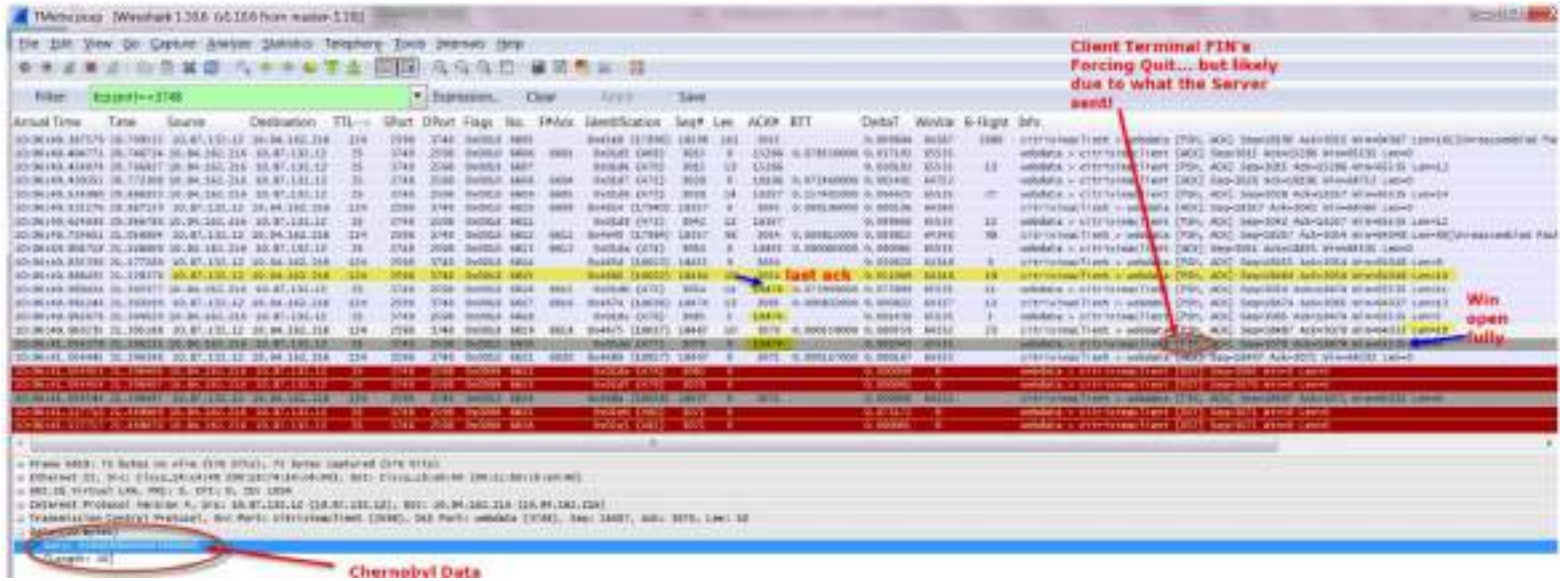


2. Citrix Session Abort Signature “Chernobyl Packet”

Signature details to use to build a filter to find these complex problems.

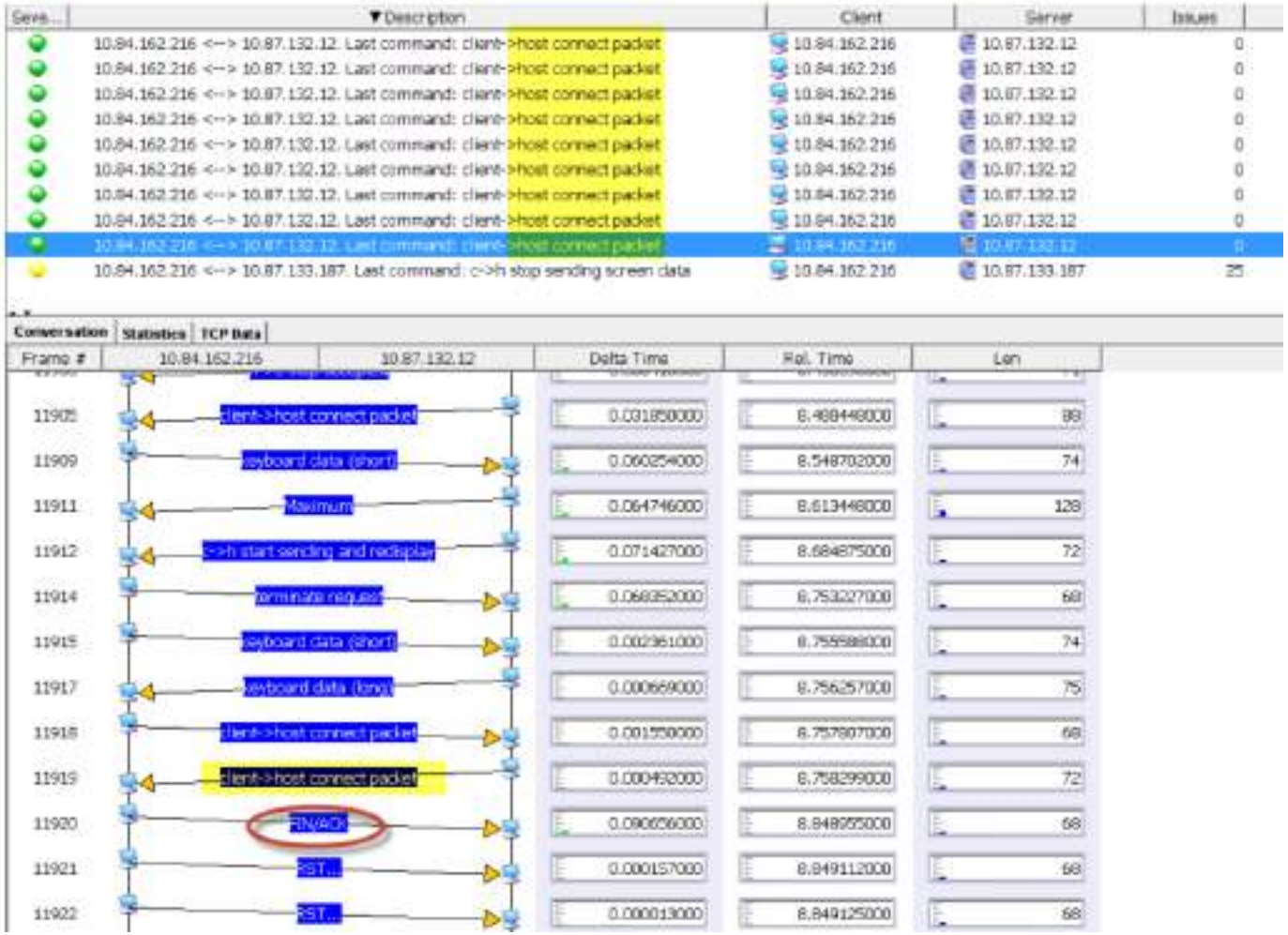
This allowed rapid remediation until a solution could be found to fix the problem.





3. Citrix Session Abort Signature “Chernobyl Packet”

More pattern details.



Evidence of 30 second delay for file access causing severe user impact.

The test showed that regardless of the Network share accessed, it took 30 seconds to open and start to read a file, or save a file.

AppSense changes stopped the problem, and a work around for AppSense functions dependent upon the old configuration were found.

File access request delays at the Citrix server (The NetApp Filer responds rapidly) or a very odd yet unseen internal Citrix/Microsoft/McAfee/AppSense or Authentication issue exists causing users to experience very slow access to files. As you can see the slowdown manifests as a 30 second delay which is eliminated when AppSense Application Manager is disabled. The test below was performed by a user saving a blank WINWORD document to each of their mapped drives one by one. The red numbers on the left calculate how many packets traverse the network during the save from all other traffic. The yellow highlighted numbers are the amount of time that it took to perform the save. The orange highlight is the file name which was changed accordingly for each mapped drive by its drive letter.

The most odd thing is that the delay is right at 30 seconds, repeatedly in all but a couple of examples. That is a huge hint for the software vendors to consider what pacing elements are timed at 30 second intervals.

Since the problem is eliminated when AppSense App Manager is disabled although not completely impossible, it is highly likely AppSense is responsible for the delay.

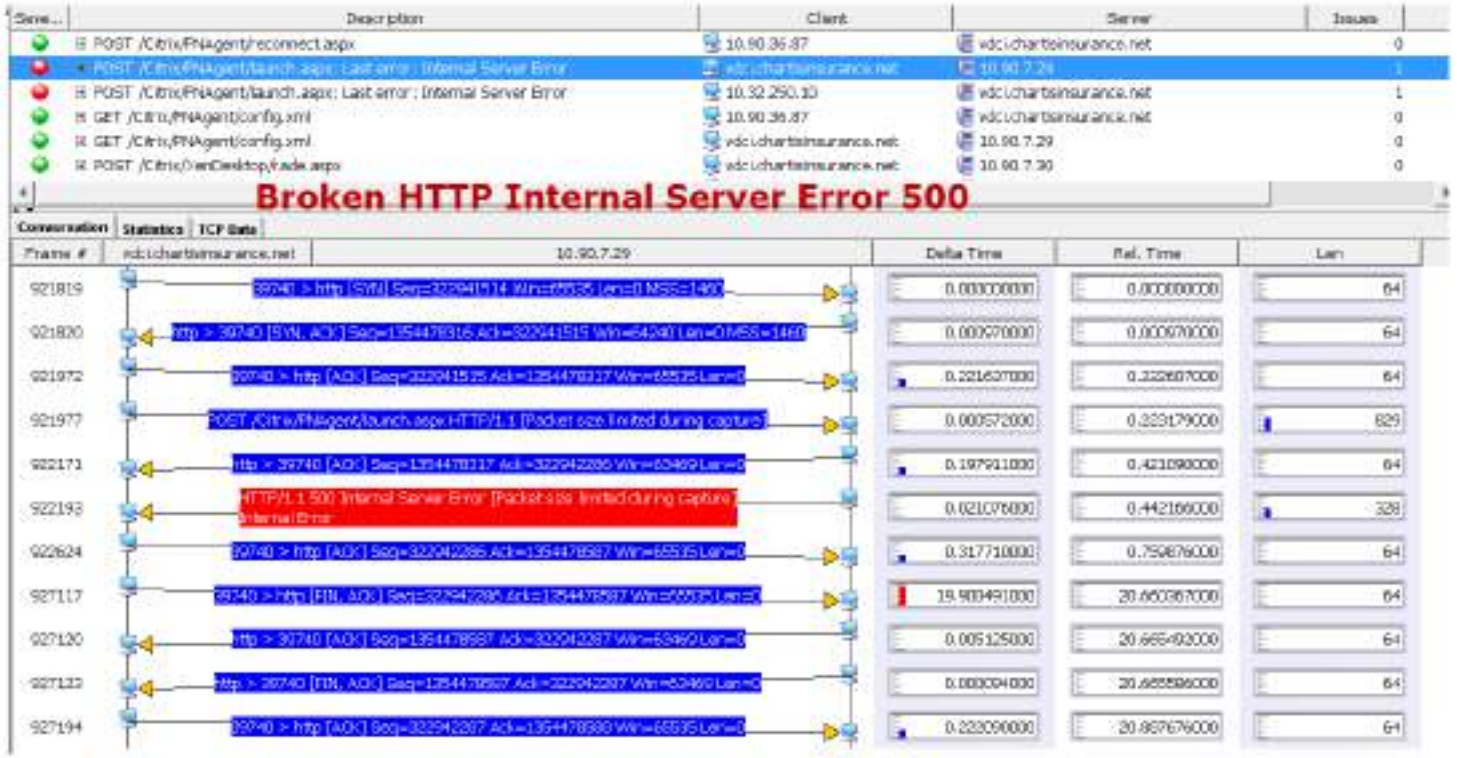
-1	No.	Destination	MuxID	PID	Tree ID	Info	DeltaT	SMB Cmd	File Name
-126531	180208	10.87.247.23	62273	65279	64	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD0002.tmp, New Name: \KDRIVE.doc	123.154307	Rename	KDRIVE.doc
-6	180214	10.87.131.13	62273	65279	64	Rename Response	0.123625	Rename	KDRIVE.doc
-5876	184090	10.87.247.79	43392	65279	67	Rename Request, Old Name: \KDRIVE.doc, New Name: \~WRL0005.tmp	20.795857	Rename	\~WRL0005.tmp
-1	184091	10.87.131.13	43392	65279	67	Rename Response	0.001338	Rename	\~WRL0005.tmp
-825	184916	10.87.247.79	43777	65279	67	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD0004.tmp, New Name: \KDRIVE.doc	29.993186	Rename	\KDRIVE.doc
-1	184917	10.87.131.13	43777	65279	67	Rename Response	0.035802	Rename	\KDRIVE.doc
-4304	189121	10.87.247.79	34913	65279	64	Rename Request, Old Name: \LDRIVE.doc, New Name: \~WRL3543.tmp	37.338494	Rename	\~WRL3543.tmp
-1	189122	10.87.131.13	34913	65279	64	Rename Response	0.000911	Rename	\~WRL3543.tmp
-795	189915	10.87.247.79	35360	65279	64	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD3533.tmp, New Name: \LDRIVE.doc	30.004894	Rename	\LDRIVE.doc
-1	189916	10.87.131.13	35360	65279	64	Rename Response	0.045003	Rename	\LDRIVE.doc
-5790	193706	10.87.247.79	60937	65279	68	Rename Request, Old Name: \LDRIVE.doc, New Name: \~WRL2894.tmp	29.891661	Rename	\~WRL2894.tmp
-1	193707	10.87.131.13	60937	65279	68	Rename Response	0.000726	Rename	\~WRL2894.tmp
-1315	196010	10.87.247.79	64387	65279	68	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD2079.tmp, New Name: \LDRIVE.doc	30.011595	Rename	\LDRIVE.doc
-1	196021	10.87.131.13	64387	65279	68	Rename Response	0.045645	Rename	\LDRIVE.doc
-5498	199519	10.87.247.79	33089	65279	68	Rename Request, Old Name: \MDRIVE.doc, New Name: \~WRL2873.tmp	22.207652	Rename	\~WRL2873.tmp
-1	199520	10.87.131.13	33089	65279	68	Rename Response	0.000726	Rename	\~WRL2873.tmp
-1144	200664	10.87.247.79	33411	65279	68	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD2865.tmp, New Name: \MDRIVE.doc	30.000302	Rename	\MDRIVE.doc
-1	200665	10.87.131.13	33411	65279	68	Rename Response	0.068009	Rename	\MDRIVE.doc
-11230	211895	10.87.247.24	45762	65279	65	Rename Request, Old Name: \RDRIVE.doc, New Name: \~WRL2428.tmp	50.321741	Rename	\~WRL2428.tmp
-1	211896	10.87.131.13	45762	65279	65	Rename Response	0.015212	Rename	\~WRL2428.tmp
-917	212813	10.87.247.24	46210	65279	65	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD2540.tmp, New Name: \RDRIVE.doc	30.008077	Rename	\RDRIVE.doc
-23	212836	10.87.131.13	46210	65279	65	Rename Response	4.603608	Rename	\RDRIVE.doc
-3559	216375	10.87.247.23	32933	65279	64	Rename Request, Old Name: \application data\Microsoft\word\~WRF	35.977174	Rename	\application d
-1	216376	10.87.131.13	32933	65279	64	Rename Response	0.000418	Rename	\application d
-1215	217589	10.87.247.23	36933	65279	64	Rename Request, Old Name: \application data\Microsoft\word\~WRI	30.025213	Rename	\application d
-1	217590	10.87.131.13	36933	65279	64	Rename Response	0.007374	Rename	\application d
-3028	220618	10.87.247.24	35297	65279	64	Rename Request, Old Name: \QDRIVE.doc, New Name: \~WRL3178.tmp	17.894100	Rename	\~WRL3178.tmp
-1	220619	10.87.131.13	35297	65279	64	Rename Response	0.001410	Rename	\~WRL3178.tmp
-2528	223143	10.87.247.24	35745	65279	64	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD3158.tmp, New Name: \QDRIVE.doc	30.008619	Rename	\QDRIVE.doc
-1	223143	10.87.131.13	35745	65279	64	Rename Response	0.048242	Rename	\QDRIVE.doc
-3142	226285	10.87.247.24	52674	65279	66	Rename Request, Old Name: \SDRIVE.doc, New Name: \~WRL3187.tmp	17.436657	Rename	\~WRL3187.tmp
-1	226286	10.87.131.13	52674	65279	66	Rename Response	0.000842	Rename	\~WRL3187.tmp
-2285	228571	10.87.247.24	53184	65279	66	Rename Request, Old Name: \~WRD3175.tmp, New Name: \SDRIVE.doc	30.012253	Rename	\SDRIVE.doc
-1	228572	10.87.131.13	53184	65279	66	Rename Response	0.047516	Rename	\SDRIVE.doc

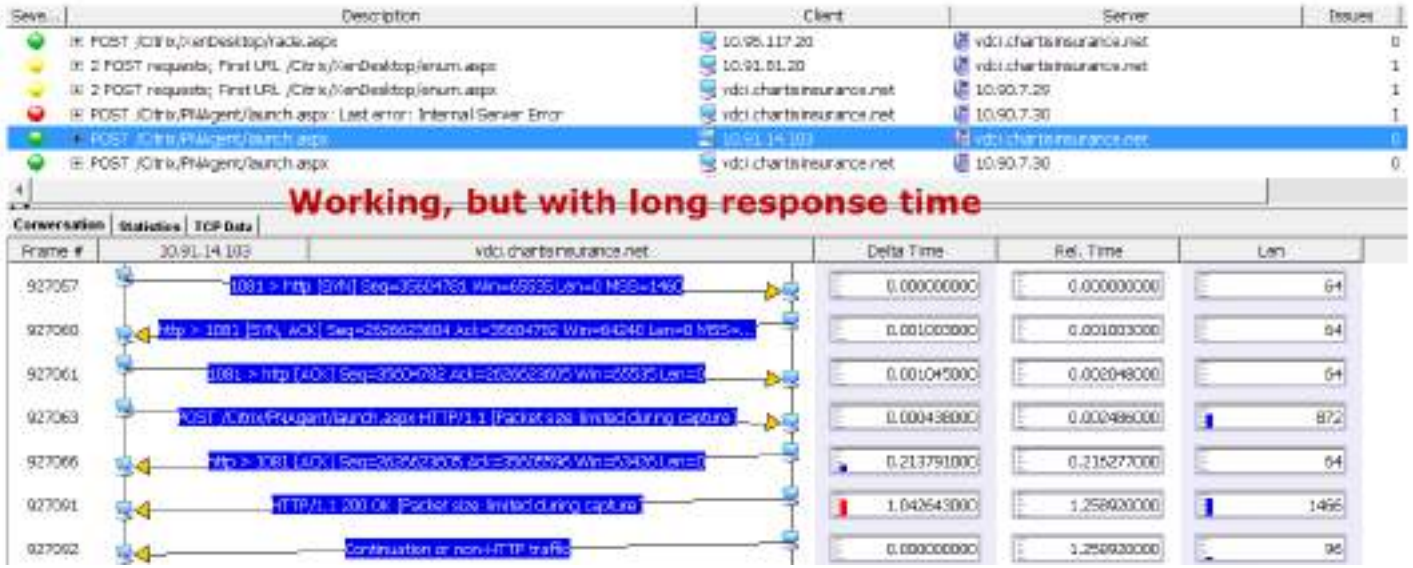
Citrix Wyse Terminal HTTP Boot Services Impacted

HTTP is used to load part of the Wyse Terminal boot processes necessary to log a user on to the Citrix system.

When a key component to the boot process is impacted the result is users not being able to log into Citrix haphazardly for periods of up to 3 hours.

This causes the user to hang and have to reboot the Wyse terminal repeatedly until an attempt is successful.



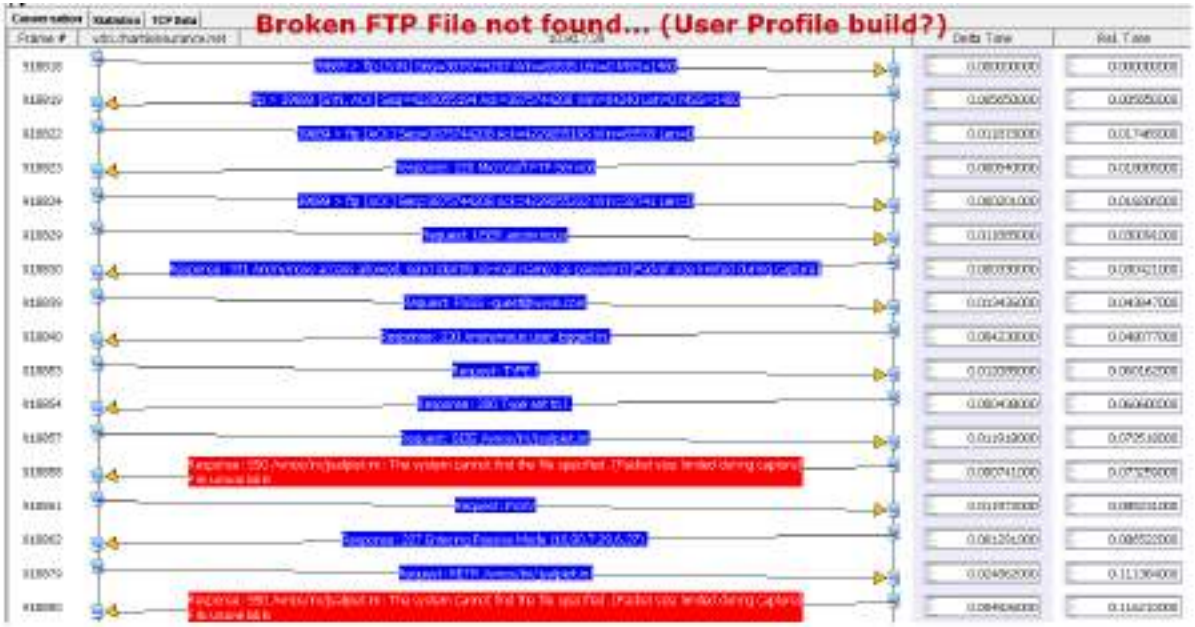


Citrix Wyse Terminal FTP Boot Services Impacted

The same servers that provide HTTP services also provide file transfer services.

The servers were found to have multiple problems contributing to users having lengthy periods of login difficulty sometimes for several hours.

Our findings alerted the Citrix Team to rebuild and monitor the servers.



FTP Working for one of our Swat Users...

WAAS Analysis of Citrix

This was a quick analysis of the effectiveness of the WAAS compression of Citrix traffic.

The amount of work done and the time it took to be accomplished seems to be minimal improvement in volume savings.

Due to the compatibility of various versions of Citrix and the version of WAAS it was recommended that an upgrade to WAAS be made to be in line with the version of Citrix used.

Many potential problems could exist without the Citrix vs Cisco version match to respective versions.

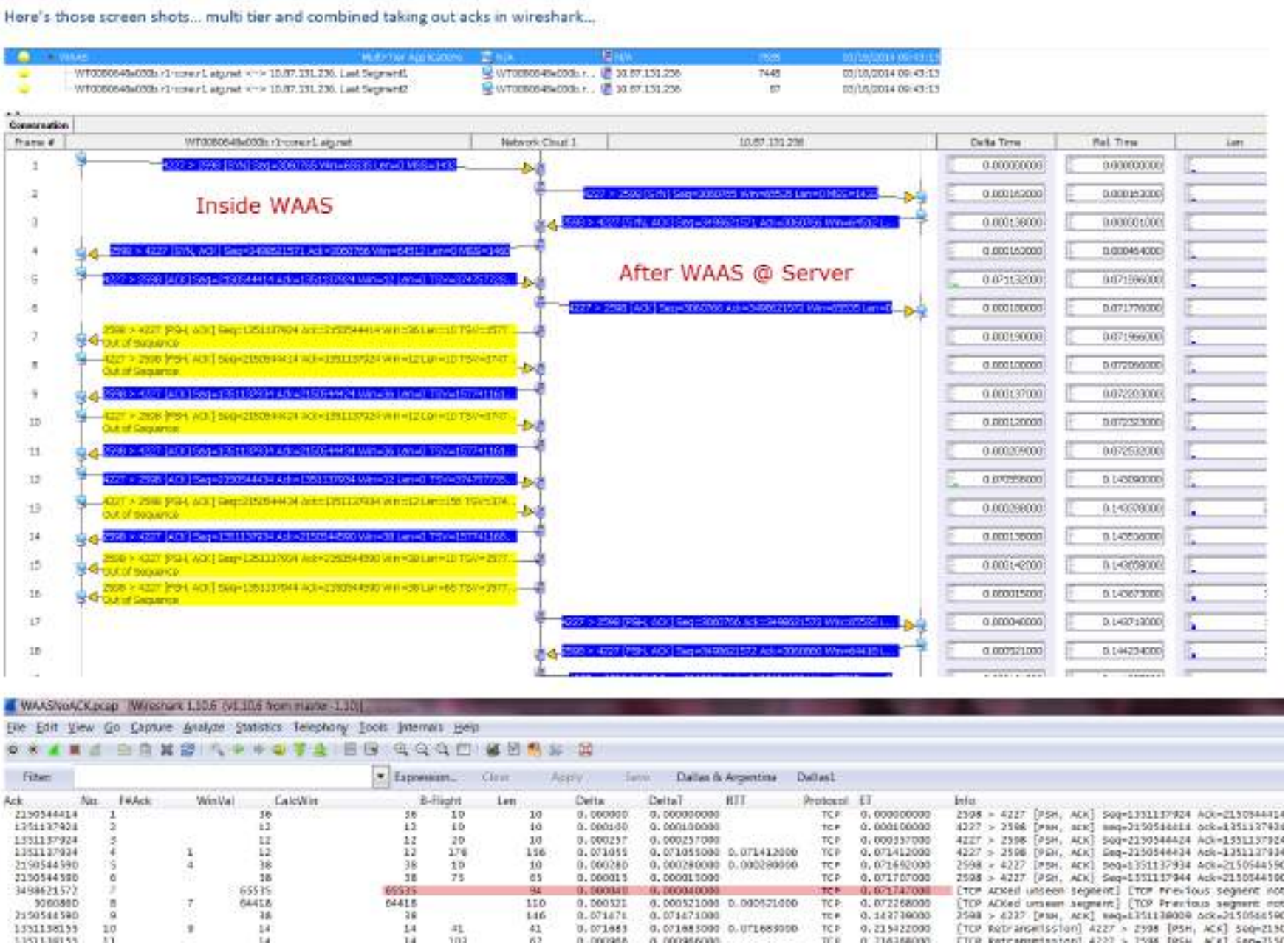
Recommend not using WAAS until versions match support from both organizaitons.

WAAS Analysis of Citrix

Multi-tier analysis required to evaluate the effectiveness of Cisco WAAS.

Using multitier makes this possible

Client needs the skills of multi-tier analysis for many multi-tier applications and appliances.



File Access Problems with Citrix Servers

Analysis of file access problems were found to be due to AppSense and Microsoft file access issues.

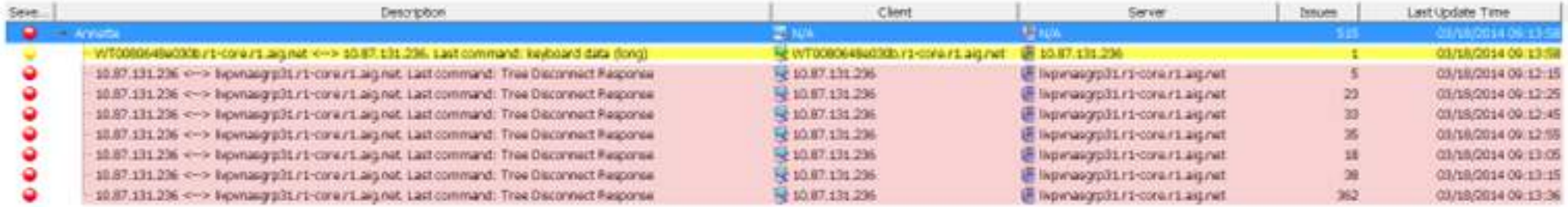
User is accessing Citrix session in yellow, server is trying open connections to Filer repeatedly and gets error messages.

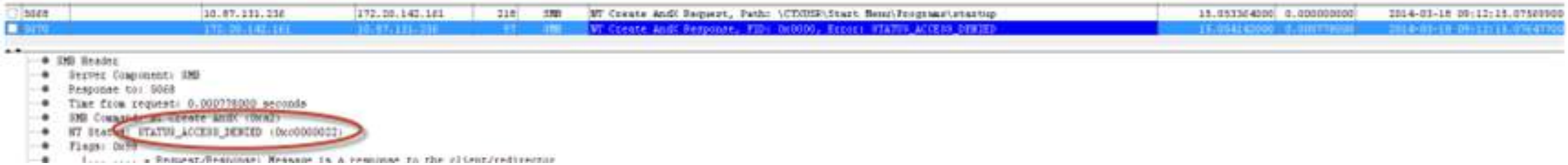
See the attached .pdf to see the packets in multi-tier view showing the user connected using Citrix, terminal commands going back and forth while SMB filer commands have errors accessing the file

This is one of the reasons I have asked for the architectural design for A Citrix user file access path hierarchy. This issue however seems to be inability of the server to open files for Citrix users.

Other users have experienced significant delays in ability to access files in the Citrix environment... waited a few minutes and the files are accessible... this could be:

1.) Filers are so overloaded that file lock housekeeping and user rights security housekeeping falls behind.
2.) Citrix is not providing the appropriate security credentials for users... or Citrix is overloaded in its housekeeping tasks.
3.) Security tokens are slow to populate to Filers for user access... or security authentication slow to respond or
4.) A combination of these of other things...





Citrix User Filer Access Error Details

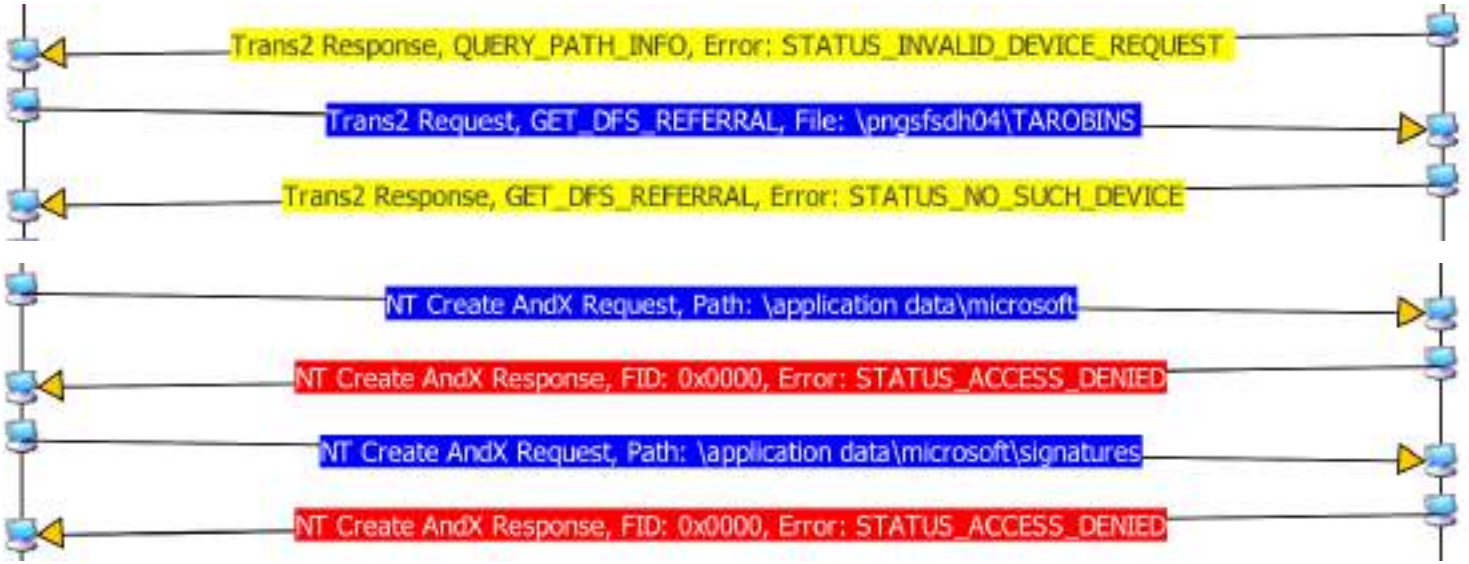
Some files are not found and searched across many drive mappings creating an abundance of frivolous traffic.

Some files are there but due to a variety of reasons, file rights assigned that user or machine are not accessible.

Others are not accessible due to the type of account due to incompatibilities between the Client choice to use AppSense for Microsoft Profile management with NetApp Filers. The complexities have made the installation of AppSense ineffective.

File access by multiple machines logging in at the same time needing to access the same files could cause this observed file locking.

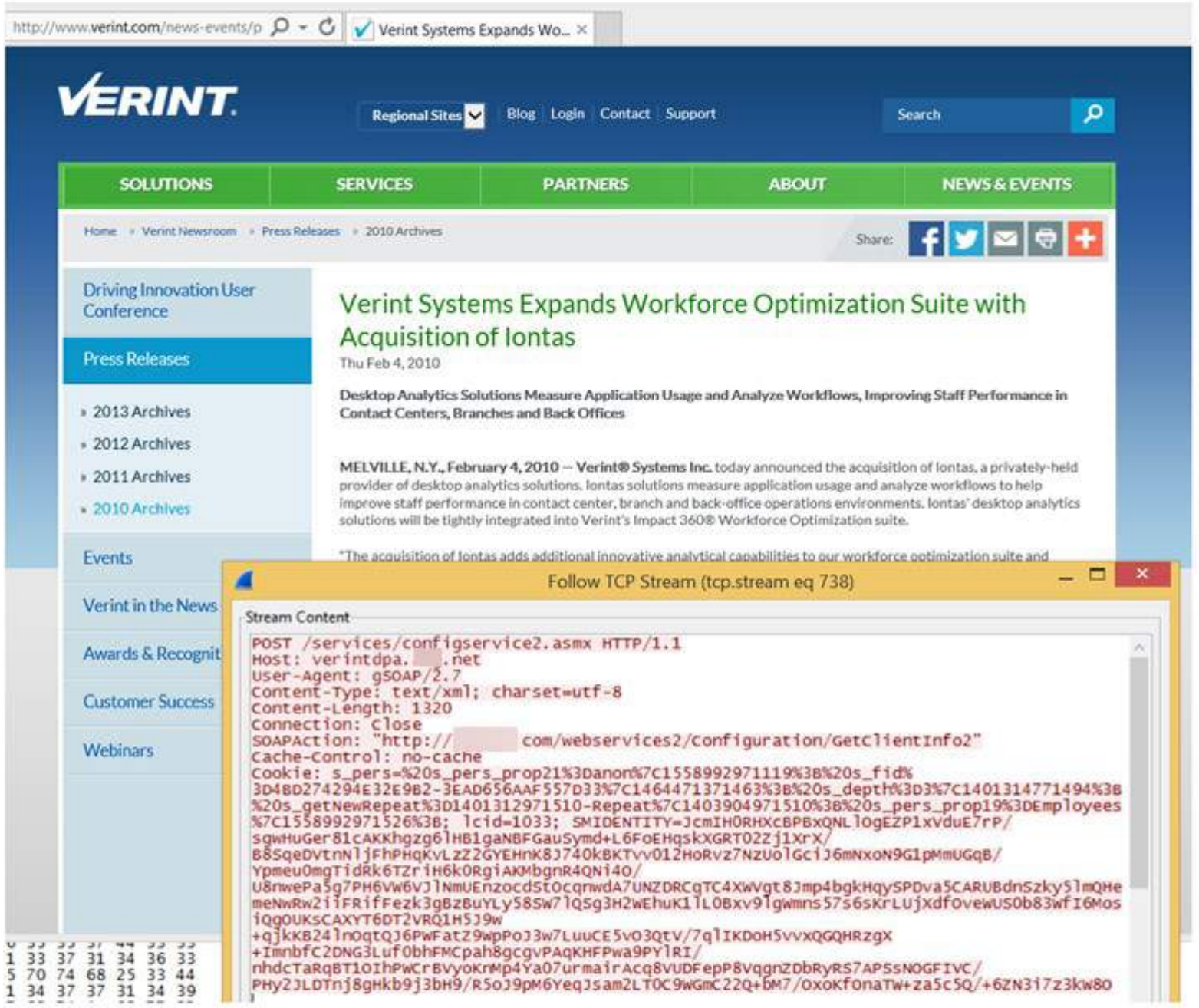
We provided this to AppSense to ensure their upgrade addressed these manifestations.



2 Verint logging every users access to Outlook, Web activity degrading Citrix Performance

This exhibit helped Verint debug like logging was indeed turned on at some point in the past.

The logging was curtailed by configuration changes and assisted in incremental performance improvements.



Server performance degradation pinpointed to AppSense logging

This analysis assisted Client getting AppSense support to assist with getting the debug logging turned off.

Without details vendors often can’s understand the problem and it continues for years of degraded performance and lost productive time for thousands of users.

It took many such examples and assertions to get the ball rolling with the vendor.

This activity was very heavy for a one user on one Citrix test, so we took a trace on the AppSense server to see how much traffic it gets from all the Citrix servers collectively to consider the whose performance is severely impacted.

The concern is not as much for the performance of this server, but understanding the entire life cycle of the Citrix user. AppSense sets up the and (tears down I would imagine) the Citrix U the Citrix user's credentialed instance into and out of AD, and then the use of those credentials by the Citrix server to open files on the filer, and manage shared files, lock files and the like given that some Citrix users are complaining about rights to files being intermittent. And performance of the Citrix experience being extremely slow.

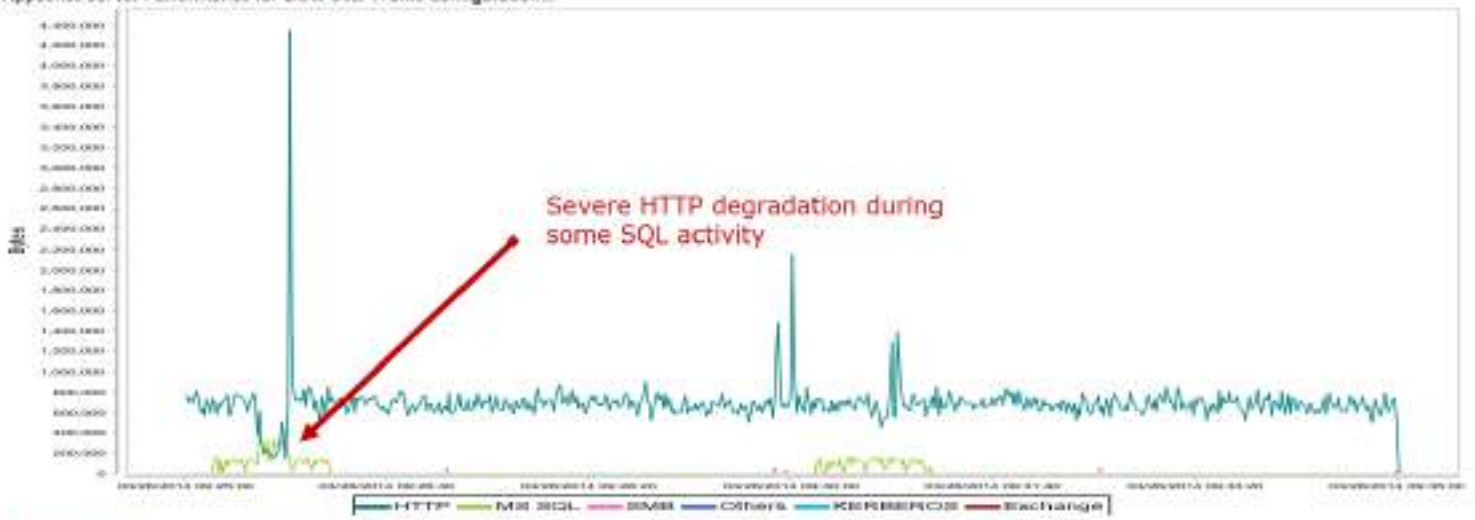
This analysis is done as part of the SWAT initiative to diagnose and mitigate performance issues identified for the SWAT initiative.

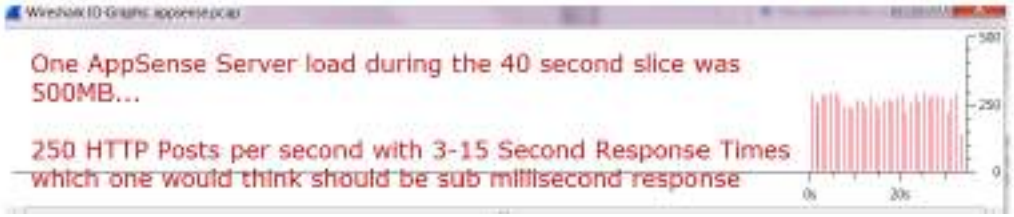
None of these findings alone point to any single cause of Swat slowness, but due to the fact that the slowness is universal the problem is universal and therefore needs to be analyzed whc

Actions Requested:

1.) Are there other servers used in the AppSense system?
2.) In what ways is the configuration provided by AppSense inserted into AD? Only by the node coming up as a user? Or other AD interface to AppSense?
3.) AppSense should be consulted to determine if they have seen issues with rights being intermittent for external storage.
4.) AppSense should be consulted to determine if 10+ second HTTP service response times are acceptable.
5.) AppSense should be consulted to determine if AIG missed any simple or complex best practices or modified the product implementation in a way that may have impacted perform

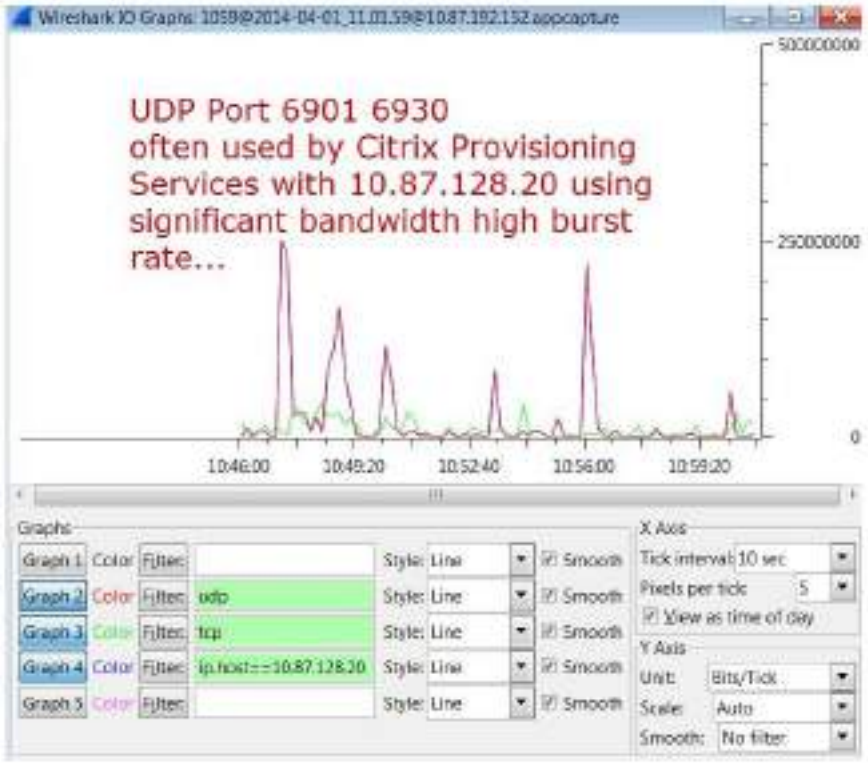
AppSense Server Performance for Citrix User Profile Configuration...

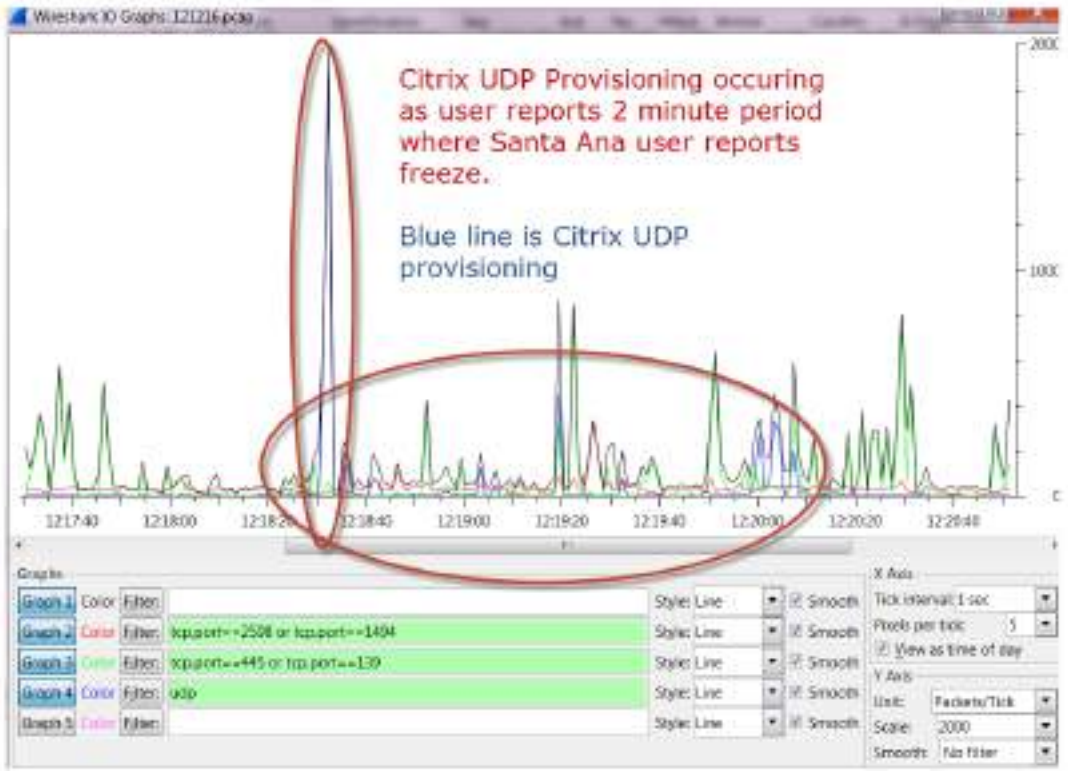




Citrix Uses TCP Port 69xx for provisioning

- Provisioning traffic is very heavy and considered normal by the Citrix team.
- We have seen server performance degraded severely during provisioning.
- Apparently this overhead is part of Citrix operations.

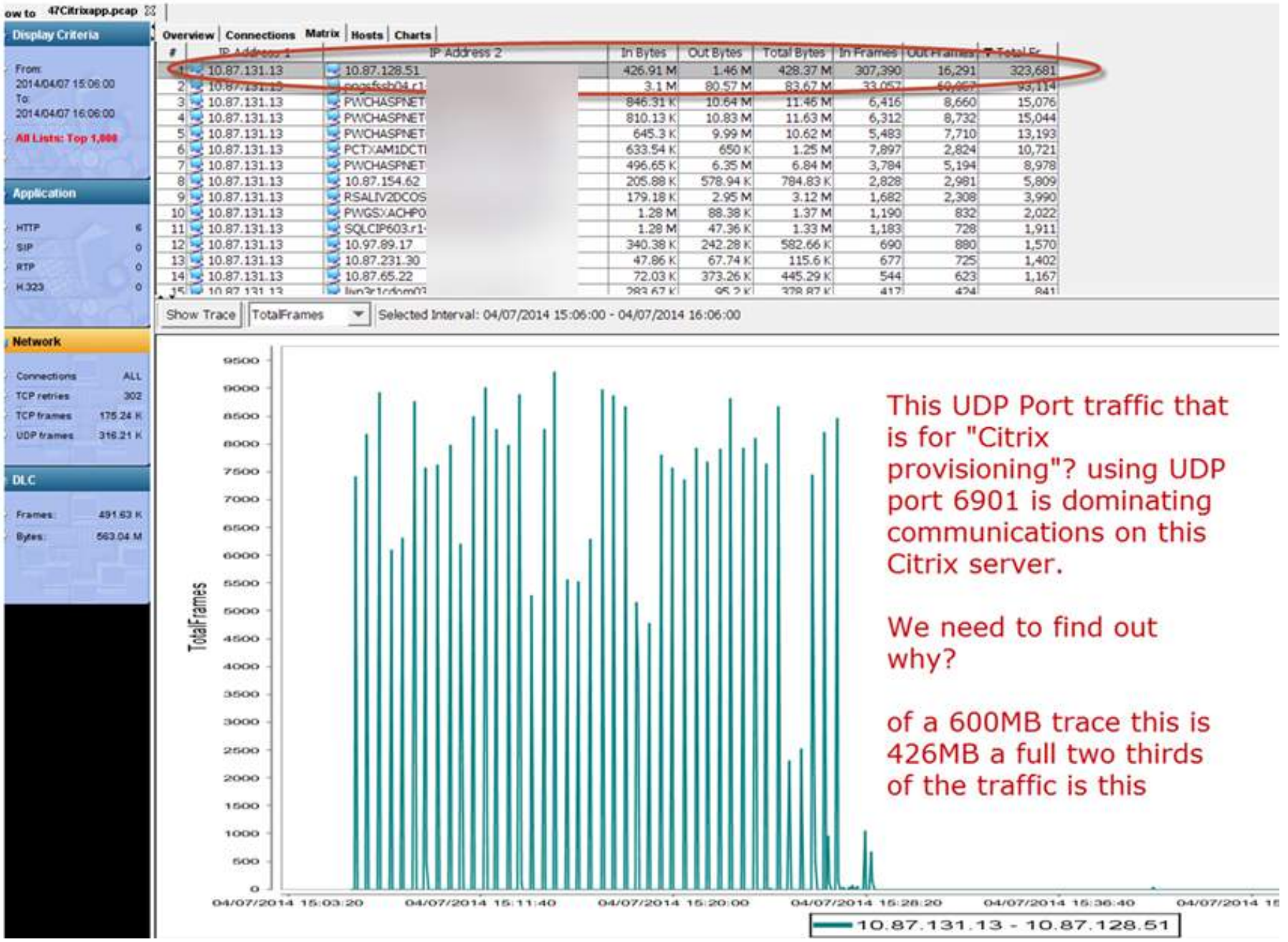




Citrix provisioning traffic impact on network and servers

This shows the volume of traffic Citrix uses for PVS.

Again, this was said to be normal, but it was associated with a distinct user impacting server slowdown at this same timeframe.



Citrix Servers to NetApp Filers have long NT Notify times

NT Notify is an SMB command that allows a system to ask for notification of any changes to a file while it is in use by the user.

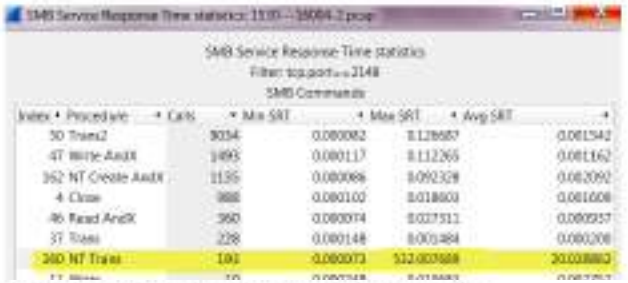
These commands cause SMB response times to seem long as a whole, and when deeper analysis is performed it is only the NT Notify transactions, which is an idiosyncrasy of operation.

Investigating very slow NT Notify responses... it apparently sets up a "watch" on a directory or file for a "change" and the Filer has to keep track and do this work.

Can you see what is said about these commands in NetApp support?

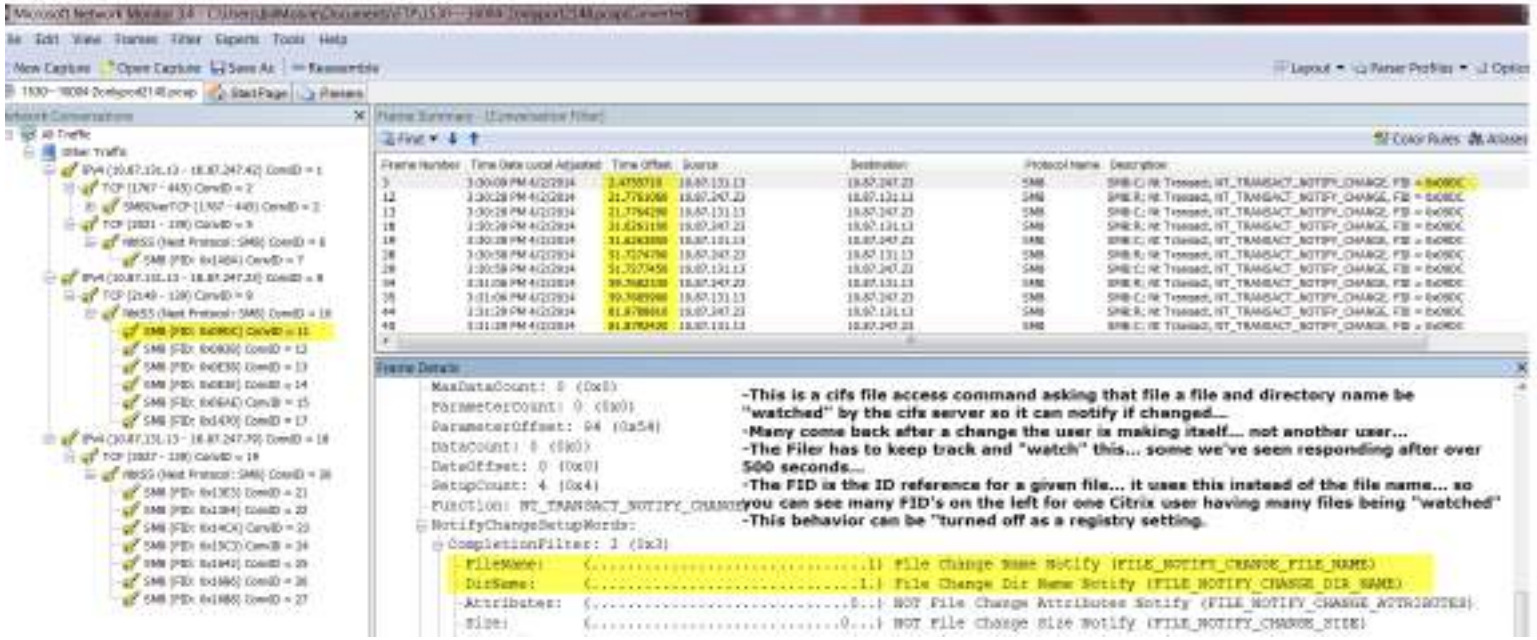
I found some things that note a degraded performance issue for XP and 2003 Server as clients...

Don't think the kb is correct on many things... but does relate the slowness
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/885189



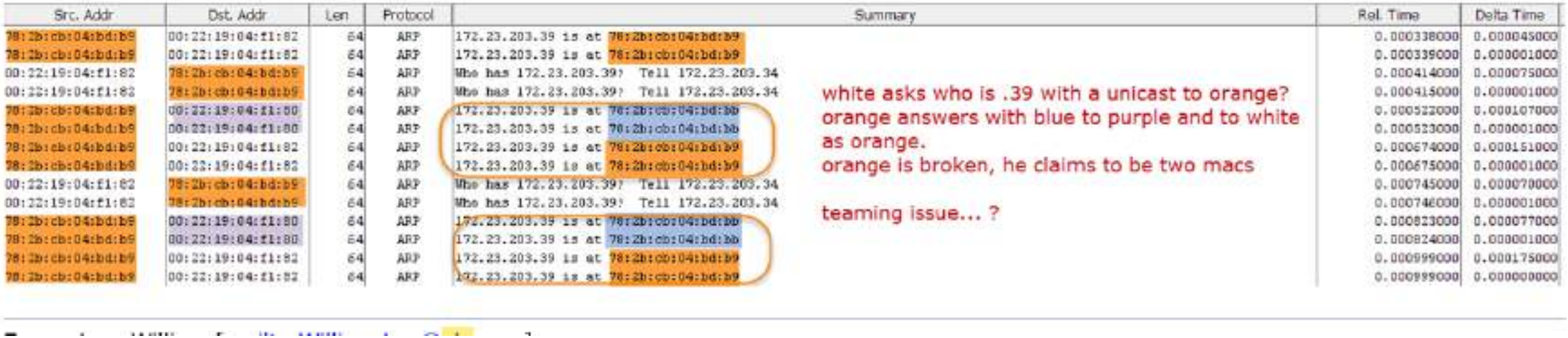
To add the NoRemoteRecursiveEvents registry entry to the following registry subkey, and then set the entry to 1, follow these steps:

a. Click **Start**, click **Run**, type **regedit**, and then click **OK**.
b. Locate and then click the following registry subkey:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer
c. On the **Edit** menu, point to **New**, and then click **DWORD Value**.
d. Type **NoRemoteRecursiveEvents**, and then press ENTER.
e. On the **Edit** menu, click **Modify**.
f. Type **1** in the **Value data** box, and then click **OK**.
g. Quit Registry Editor.



ARP Analysis Methods

By setting the view options on the analyzer one can see both the ARP requester and the address requested and the address that replied to troubleshoot complex MAC ARP resolution problems



Src. Addr	Dst. Addr	Len	Protocol	Summary	Rel. Time	Delta Time
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:82	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	0.000338000	0.000045000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:82	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	0.000339000	0.000001000
00:22:19:04:f1:82	78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	64	ARP	Who has 172.23.203.39? Tell 172.23.203.34	0.000414000	0.000075000
00:22:19:04:f1:82	78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	64	ARP	Who has 172.23.203.39? Tell 172.23.203.34	0.000415000	0.000001000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:80	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:bb	0.000522000	0.000107000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:80	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:bb	0.000523000	0.000001000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:82	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	0.000674000	0.000151000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:82	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	0.000675000	0.000001000
00:22:19:04:f1:82	78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	64	ARP	Who has 172.23.203.39? Tell 172.23.203.34	0.000745000	0.000070000
00:22:19:04:f1:82	78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	64	ARP	Who has 172.23.203.39? Tell 172.23.203.34	0.000746000	0.000001000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:80	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:bb	0.000823000	0.000077000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:80	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:bb	0.000824000	0.000001000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:82	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	0.000999000	0.000175000
78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	00:22:19:04:f1:82	64	ARP	172.23.203.39 is at 78:2b:cb:04:bd:b9	0.000999000	0.000000000

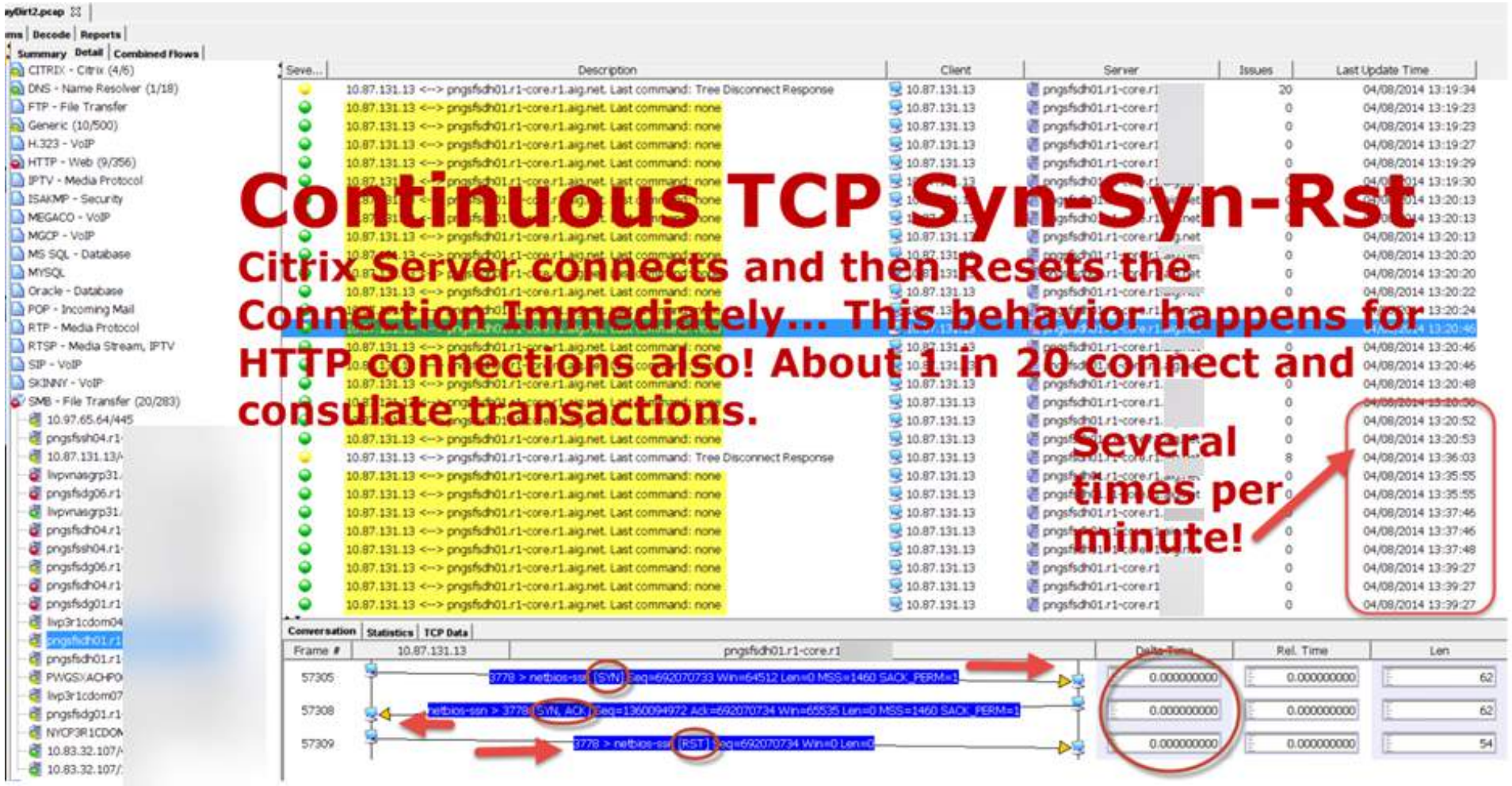
white asks who is .39 with a unicast to orange?
orange answers with blue to purple and to white as orange.
orange is broken, he claims to be two macs

teaming issue... ?

Citrix User Performance Symptoms

These TCP Syn-Syn-Resets are sometimes due to SMB Requests that Microsoft asserts are due to checking alternate ports for file access between 139 and 445 or when to the Proxy server to the Internet are due to Proxy server problems.

The exhibit helps to identify the behavior.



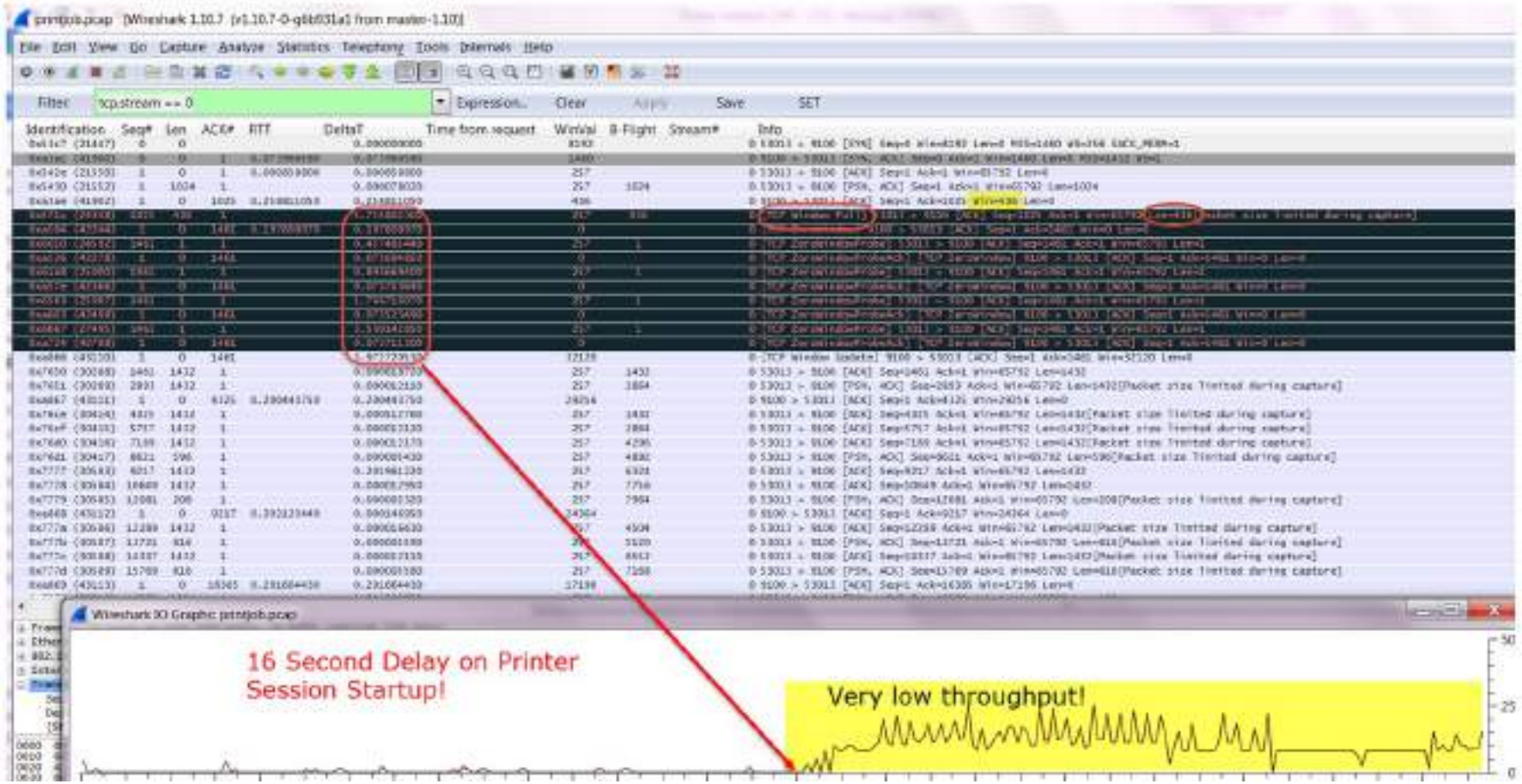
Printing Issues

Printing slowness caused us to look for problems at the deep packet inspection level.

As a result of these evidentiary exhibits which had to be asserted aggressively to Client and HP personnel until acceptance of the problems were accepted.

Once evidence was accepted HP started to truly move to solve these managed print problems saving thousands of users hours printing.

Big Win that would not have happened without exacting evidence and assertion.



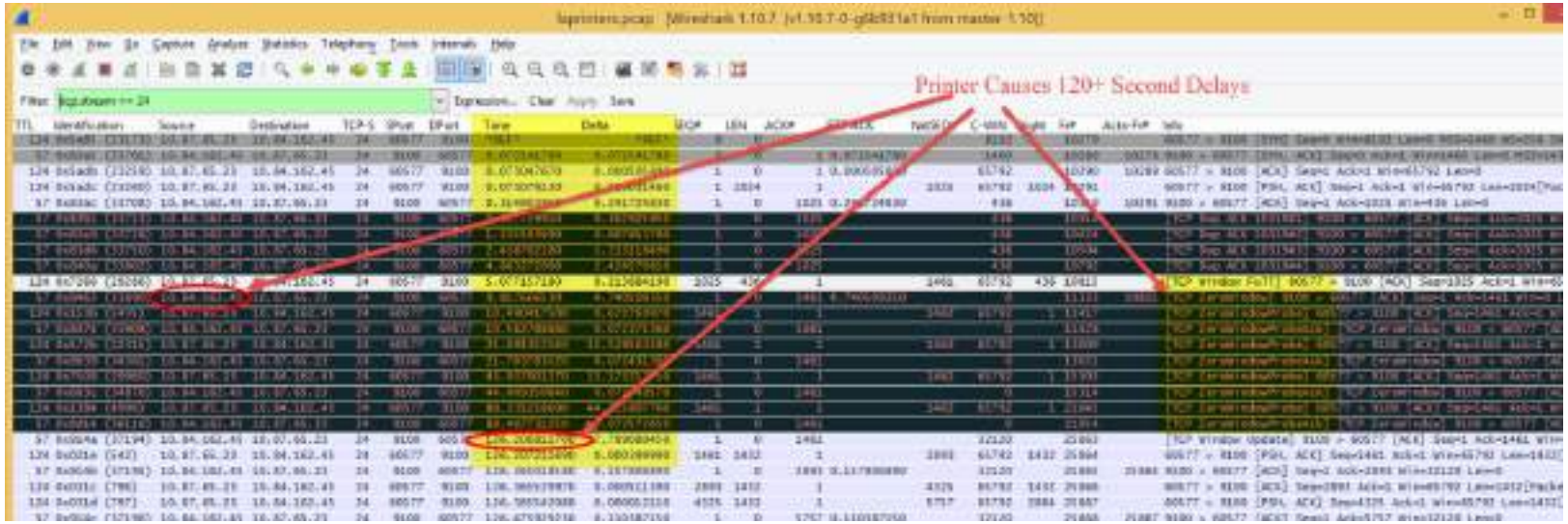
Printing Issues

Zero windows due to a bad HP protocol stack was the beginning of getting HP to escalate the managed print performance problems.

Without this evidence these problems and other associated problems would likely still exist.

Managed Print Delays

The printers are sending TCP zero window notices to the managed print servers delaying many print jobs by two minutes. This needs to be addressed by Hewlett-Packard. Perhaps a printer network driver problem exists or some type of local printer application has no buffering.



Local network problem example causing Citrix disconnects

One of many problems found at the boot process.

Looks like network problems causing Citrix disconnections at the Terminal... Item 10 lost 12 packets.

pwgsxachp0004@2014-06-13.appcapture ip.src == 10.83.33.141 tcp.stream == 1

Arrival Time: Jun 13, 2014 10:17:45.618604000 Central Daylight Time

TTL	Identification	Source	Destination	TCP S.	SPort	DPort	Time	Delta	UECP	LBU	ACKP	PrP	Acks PrP	RTT ACK	NetBIOP	C-WIN	Flight	Message
22	0x4bc7 (19399)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1020.993615	0.200010	65864	0	1013868	186716	186712	0.157012000		65535		
22	0x4bc8 (19400)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1021.593945	0.600330	65864	0	1013884	186788	186755	0.224239000		65535		
22	0x4bc9 (19401)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1022.192050	0.598105	65864	6	1013894	186882	186851	0.072260000	65870	65535	6	
22	0x4bcb (19403)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1022.993740	0.801690	65870	0	1013902	186987	186980	0.109915000		65535		
22	0x4bcc (19404)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1023.793656	0.799916	65870	0	1013910	187074	187046	0.159954000		65535		
22	0x4bcd (19405)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1024.593549	0.799893	65870	0	1013919	187182	187175	0.209883000		65535		
22	0x4bce (19406)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1025.393467	0.799918	65870	0	1013927	187316	187305	0.254424000		65535		
22	0x4bcf (19407)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1025.961738	0.568271	65870	6	1013935	187491	187469	0.074249000	65876	65535	6	
22	0x4bd0 (19408)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1026.792801	0.831063	65876	0	1013943	187713	187661	0.159026000		65535		
22	0x4bd2 (19410)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1027.593122	0.800321	65876	0	1013951	187851	187820	0.227207000		65535		
22	0x4bd3 (19411)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1028.393090	0.799968	65876	0	1013959	188105	188091	0.273304000		65535		
22	0x4bd4 (19412)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1028.992462	0.599372	65876	0	1013967	188156	188148	0.122077000		65535		
22	0x4bd5 (19413)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1029.792229	0.799767	65876	6	1013975	188260	188257	0.072526000	65882	65535	6	
22	0x4bd6 (19414)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1030.592390	0.800161	65882	0	1013983	188380	188376	0.222495000		65535		
22	0x4bd8 (19416)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1031.392265	0.799875	65882	0	1013991	188494	188413	0.272260000		65535		
22	0x4bd9 (19417)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1031.792580	0.400315	65882	0	1014486	188498	188496	0.133374000		65535		
22	0x4bda (19418)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1033.692366	1.899786	65882	6	1014486	188807			65888	65535	6	
22	0x4bdd (19421)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1037.691876	3.999510	65888	3	1014486	189335			65891	65535	3	
22	0x4bdf (19423)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1041.691329	3.999453	65891	3	1014486	190780			65894	65535	3	
22	0x4be1 (19425)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1045.690712	3.999383	65894	3	1014486	192969			65897	65535	3	
22	0x4be3 (19427)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1049.690165	3.999453	65897	3	1014486	195642			65900	65535	3	
22	0x4be4 (19428)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1050.590073	0.899908	65900	0	1014513	196155	196110	0.163197000		65535		
22	0x4be6 (19430)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1053.389766	2.799693	65900	0	1015200	197339	197325	0.152364000		65535		
22	0x4be7 (19431)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1053.550464	0.160698	65900	6	1015230	197478	197340	0.134115000	65906	65535	6	
22	0x4be8 (19432)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1053.789182	0.238718	65906	0	1015245	197654	197525	0.197115000		65535		
22	0x4bf4 (19444)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1063.393979	9.604797	65918	0	1015273	206404	206115	1.993416000		65535		Previous segment not capt
22	0x4bf5 (19445)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1064.395855	1.001876	65918	0	1015281	206435	206429	0.150490000		65535		
22	0x4bf6 (19446)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1064.790085	0.394230	65918	0	1015289	206464	206439	0.269316000		65535		
22	0x4bf7 (19447)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1065.190494	0.400409	65918	0	1015298	206809	206693	0.198860000		65535		
22	0x4bf8 (19448)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1065.390534	0.200040	65918	0	1015306	206907	206761	0.262781000		65535		
22	0x4bf9 (19449)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1065.550476	0.159942	65918	6	1015308	207146			65924	65535	6	
22	0x4bfa (19450)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1065.590537	0.040061	65906	18	1015308	207152			65924	65535	18	Retransmission (suspected
22	0x4bfc (19452)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1067.990187	2.399650	65924	0	1015315	209671	209572	0.180324000		65535		
22	0x4bfd (19453)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1069.549957	1.559770	65924	6	1015315	209721			65930	65535	6	
22	0x4bff (19455)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1071.232522	1.682565	65930	11	1015325	209792	209786	0.082676000	65941	65535	11	
22	0x4c00 (19456)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1071.237585	0.005063	65941	5	1015325	209794			65946	65535	5	
22	0x4c01 (19457)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1071.685545	0.447960	65946	0	1015325	209813				65535		Connection Finish (FIN)
22	0x4c03 (19459)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1071.687405	0.001920	65941	0		209816				0		Connection reset (RST)
22	0x4c04 (19460)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1071.688115	0.000650	65948	0		209817				0		Connection reset (RST)
22	0x4c05 (19461)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1071.762717	0.074602	65947	0		209823				0		Connection reset (RST)
22	0x4c06 (19462)	10.83.33.141	10.87.131.13	1	2635	2598	1071.762785	0.000068	65947	0		209822				0		Connection reset (RST)

Visualized Performance

WireShark / Sniffer Capture

Visualized Performance – Packet and Time Correlated

Opposing Packet Transaction Exchanges of:

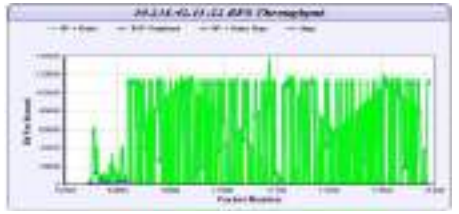
- Packet Sizes
- Response Times
- Bits Per Second by Layer
- Offered load into TCP Window vs. Receive Window Size
- Offered load unacknowledged packets
- Packet rate of session vs. packets to others
- Cumulative Bytes
- Data vs. Application Efficiency

Error Visualizations:

- Lost data and Selective Ack Visualized
- Retransmission, Duplicate and Out of Order

Session Summary 172.21.16.30:54283-10.231.42.11:22

SYN
84 ms
SYN-ACK
ACK
0.807 ms
FIN
ACK
214.596 ms
RST



Session duration 1 hour 12 minutes

Capture Location

172.21.16.30
54283

Init TTL 60/64

0/1 hops
0.807 ms

7 hops
84 ms

Man in
Middle

Init TTL 255

1/5 hops

10.231.42.11
22

Init TTL 60/64

EST BW 17 kbps — EST BW 2 mbps

PKT 5266 — PKT 4862

ACK 4311 — ACK 960

Byte 261464 — Byte 4284604

ACK 172440 — ACK 38400

AVG PKT Size 50 — AVG PKT Size 881

RWIN [62100, 65535] — RWIN [16000, 16000]

Turn 3835 — Ratio 4.29

Transaction 893

APP EFFI 101% — APP EFFI 146%

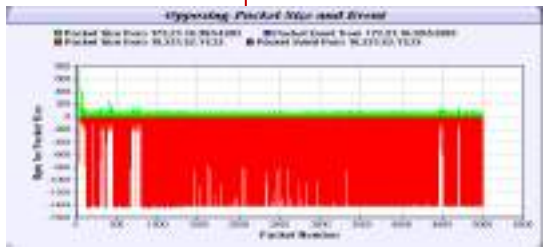
RETRAN 1 — RETRAN 24

DUP 2 — DUP 1

OO Order 0 — OO Order 12

MSS = 1460/1380
Window scaling = 0
Selective ACK Permit = 0
Selective ACK = 0
Time stamp = 0

SYN = 1
FIN = 1
RST = 1
PUSH = 953
URG =0
ECN = 0
CWR = 0



MSS = 1380/1380
Window scaling = 0
Selective ACK Permit = 0
Selective ACK = 0
Time stamp = 0

SYN = 1
FIN = 0
RST = 0
PUSH = 2240
URG =0
ECN = 0
CWR = 0

Session Summary in <*etmc prob1 smb port 1678.cap*>

172.16.144.157/ 1678

Init TTL 128

Session lasts 3 seconds, data transfer intensive

0 hop, 0.03 ms

2 hops, 0.18 ms

EST BW 97.56 Mbps (85% certain)

172.16.14.72/ 445

Init TTL 128

SYN

0.2 ms

SYN-ACK

ACK

0.03 ms

Integrity is good

0% packet loss sent by 172.16.144.157

16.4% time wasted due to packet loss sent by 172.16.14.72

2.78% packet loss, 28% of which is secondary retransmission

2.78% packet loss

Performance is not constrained

PKT/Byte: 508/ 30479, ACK 419, EFFI 29%

PKT/Byte: 827/1144013, ACK 8, EFFI 94%

PKT Size with data [79, 400] AVG size 59

PKT size with data [79, 1500], AVG size 1383

TCP response time AVG 5.9 ms, [0, 361.46 ms pure ACK]

TCP response time AVG 0.78 ms, [0.18 ms, 0.5 ms pure ACK]

APP response time AVG 22.35 ms, [0, 1468.89 ms]

APP response time AVG 0.85 ms, [0.22 ms, 16.05 ms]

RWIN [[61592, 64512]]
-> peer max APP rate 339.5 Mbps

RWIN [16384[64129, 65535]]
-> peer max APP rate 344.9 Mbps

Outstanding PKT [1, 2]
Outstanding byte [1, 360]

Outstanding PKT [1, 16]
Outstanding byte [1, 42523]

MSS = 1460/1460
Window scaling = 0
Selective ACK Permit = 1
Selective ACK = 116
Time stamp = 0

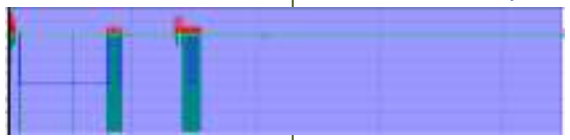
MSS = 1460/1460
Window scaling = 0
Selective ACK Permit = 1
Selective ACK = 0
Time stamp = 0

FIN

ACK

0.2 ms

FIN



Opposing packet size

Integrity is good

Performance constrained by

- Network bandwidth
- Network packet loss
- High percentage of second retransmission
- Sender window size with network packet loss

Serious Events

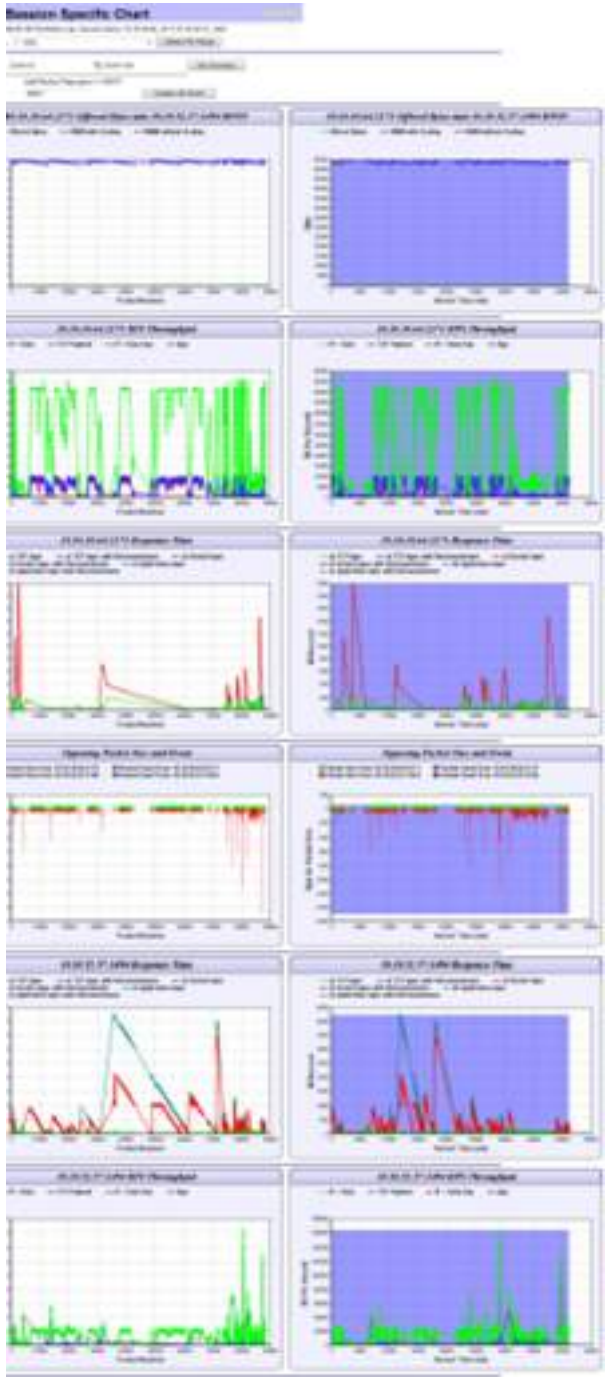
- Application constrain (5)
- Sender window constrain (29)
- Forth retransmission (1)
- Third retransmission (4)
- Second retransmission (8)

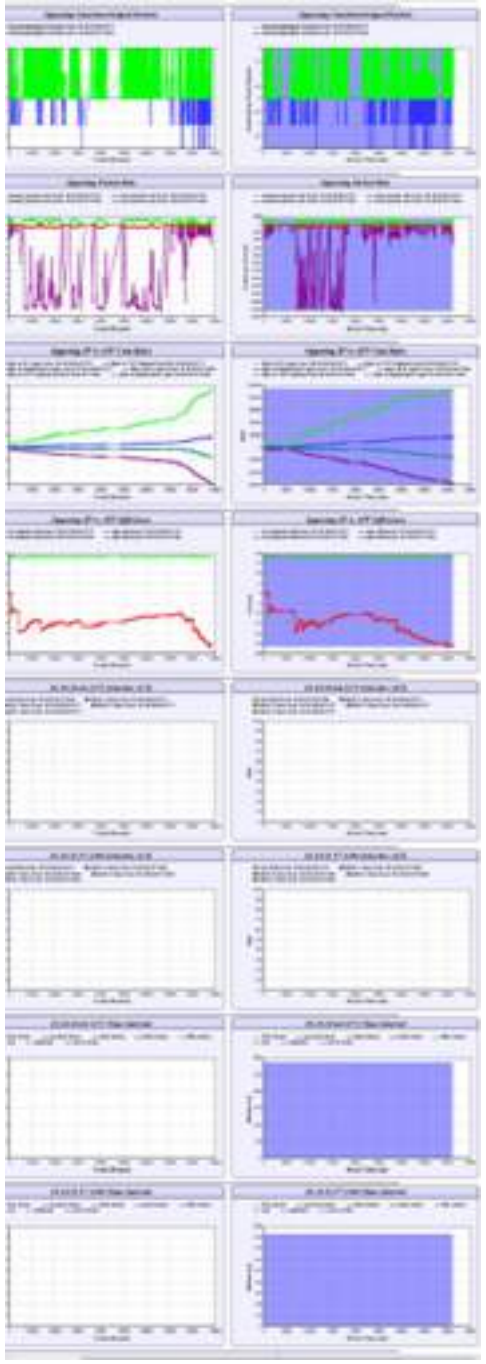
Serious Events

- Application constrain (1)
- Delayed ACK constrain (1)

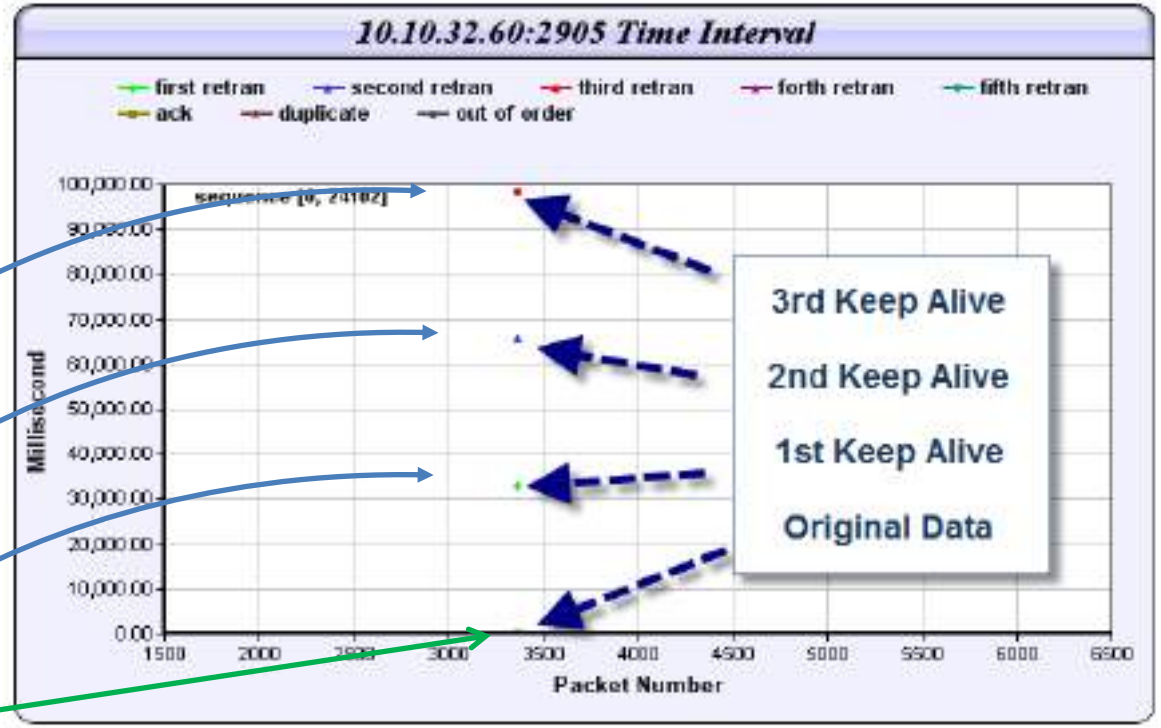
Performance Event Detection

- Performance Limiting Events
  - Window Size
  - IP Fragmentation
  - Network Path Changes
  - MITM (Man-in-the-middle)
  - Connection Issues
  - Bottleneck BPS
- TCP Stack Characteristics
  - TCP Options
  - App Data vs. TCP Control BPS
  - Connection Setup and Teardown
  - Detailed TCP Statistics
- Estimated Theoretical vs. Actual Performance
- Errors
  - Problem Direction Identification
- Capture Integrity
  - SPAN capture duplicates, L2, L3 Loop





Time Interval Chart
Event List
Packet Trace



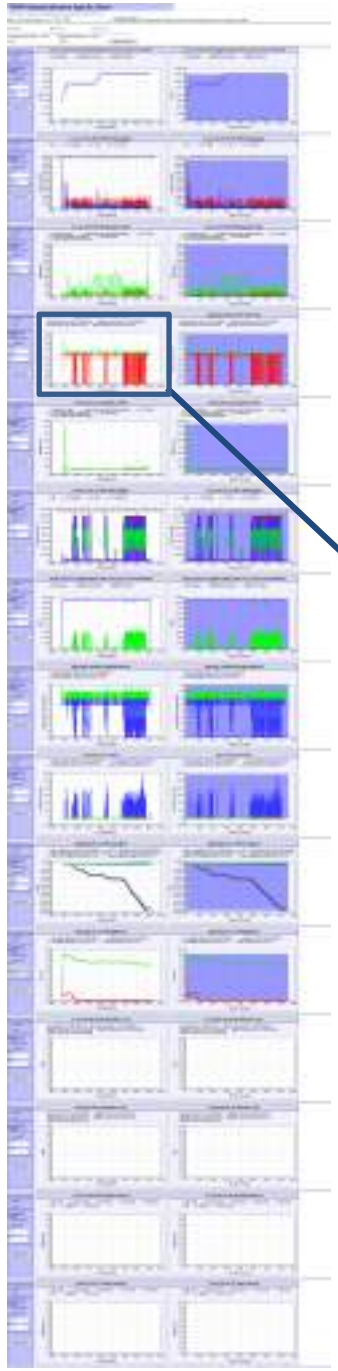
Related Packet

Session Event List

4046	3357-3361-	TIP_EVENTLAYER_TCP	TIP_EVENTCLASS_TCP_KEEPALIVE	TIP_EVENTSEVERITY_INFO	10.10.32.60 0	0	Request TCP_KEEP_ALIVE
4720	4046-	TIP_EVENTLAYER_TCP	TIP_EVENTCLASS_TCP_KEEPALIVE	TIP_EVENTSEVERITY_INFO	10.10.32.60 0	0	Request TCP_KEEP_ALIVE
6233	4720-	TIP_EVENTLAYER_TCP	TIP_EVENTCLASS_TCP_KEEPALIVE	TIP_EVENTSEVERITY_INFO	10.10.32.60 0	0	Request TCP_KEEP_ALIVE

Protocol	Time	Delta	Info
TDS	108.1345388675	0.000086324	Remote Procedure Call Packet
TDS	108.1354475924	0.000876649	Response Packet[Malformed Pack
TDS	108.1355[illegible]33	0.000101409	Remote Procedure Call Packet
TDS	108.1364129515	0.000835582	Response Packet[Malformed Packet]
TDS	108.1365038867	0.000091352	Remote Procedure Call Packet
TDS	108.1373530021	0.000848154	Response Packet[Malformed Pack
TDS	108.1374517714	0.000099733	Remote Procedure Call Pack
TDS	108.1381581169	0.000706515	Response Packet[Malform
TCP	108.3384382431	0.200309973	m3ua > ms-sql-s [ACK] Seq=24102 Ack=359352 Win=63960 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
TCP	140.9175336868	32.579068626	[TCP Keep-Alive] m3ua > ms-sql-s [ACK] Seq=24101 Ack=359352 Win=63960 Len=1
TCP	140.9180787781	0.000541410	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] ms-sql-s > m3ua [ACK] Seq=359352 Ack=24102 Win=65035 Len=0
TCP	173.7300110441	32.811932763	[TCP Keep-Alive] m3ua > ms-sql-s [ACK] Seq=24101 Ack=359352 Win=63960 Len=1
TCP	173.7306119555	0.000600915	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] ms-sql-s > m3ua [ACK] Seq=359352 Ack=24102 Win=65035 Len=0
TCP	206.5424952705	32.811883314	[TCP Keep-Alive] m3ua > ms-sql-s [ACK] Seq=24101 Ack=359352 Win=63960 Len=1
TCP	206.5430316525	0.000536382	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] ms-sql-s > m3ua [ACK] Seq=359352 Ack=24102 Win=65035 Len=0

Keep Alives
(look like retransmissions 1,2,3 etc.)



Opposing Packet Size

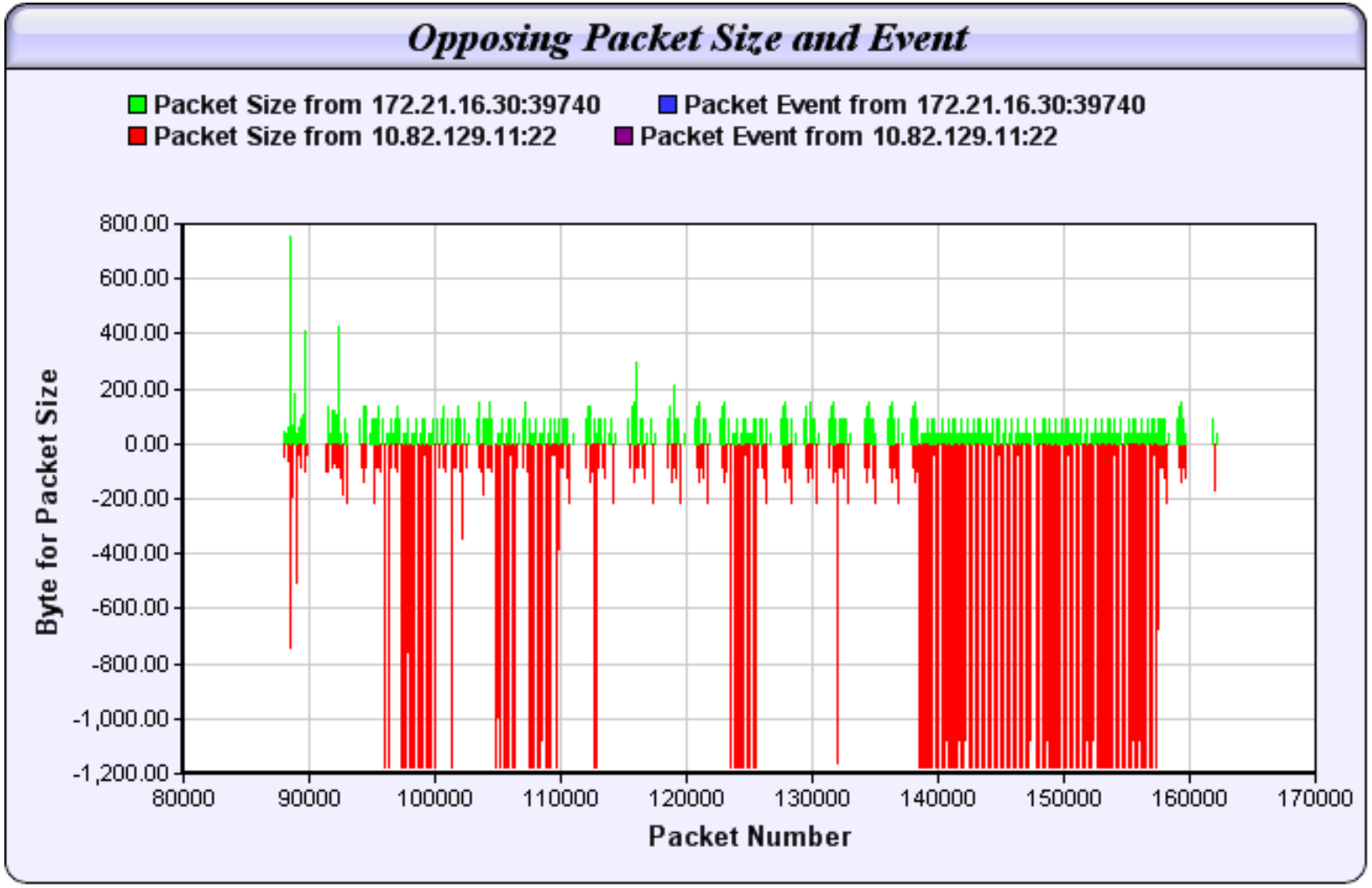
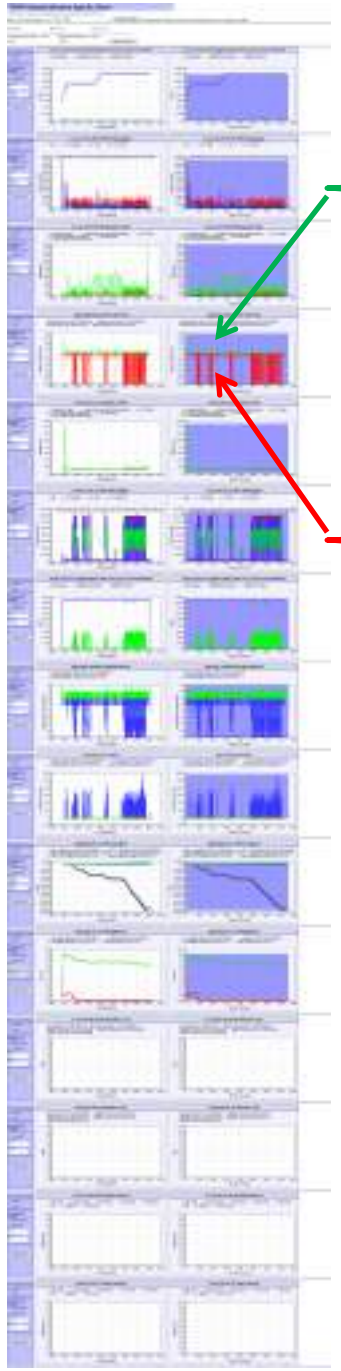
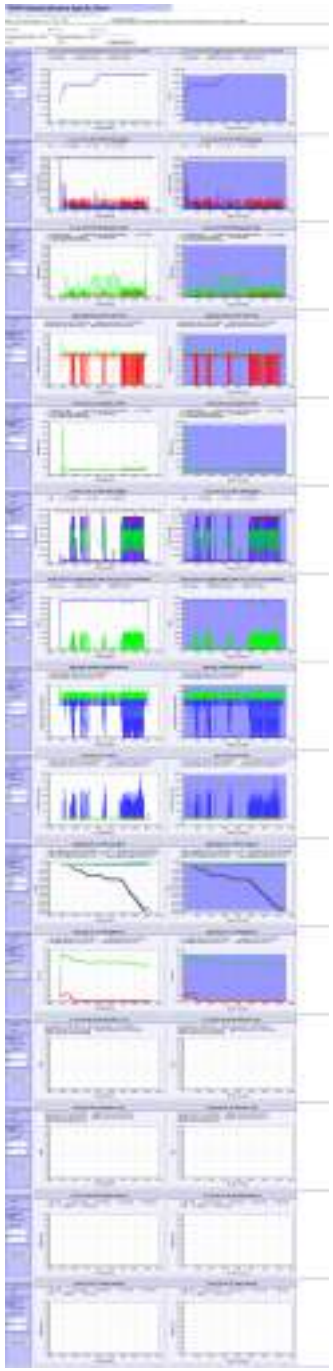


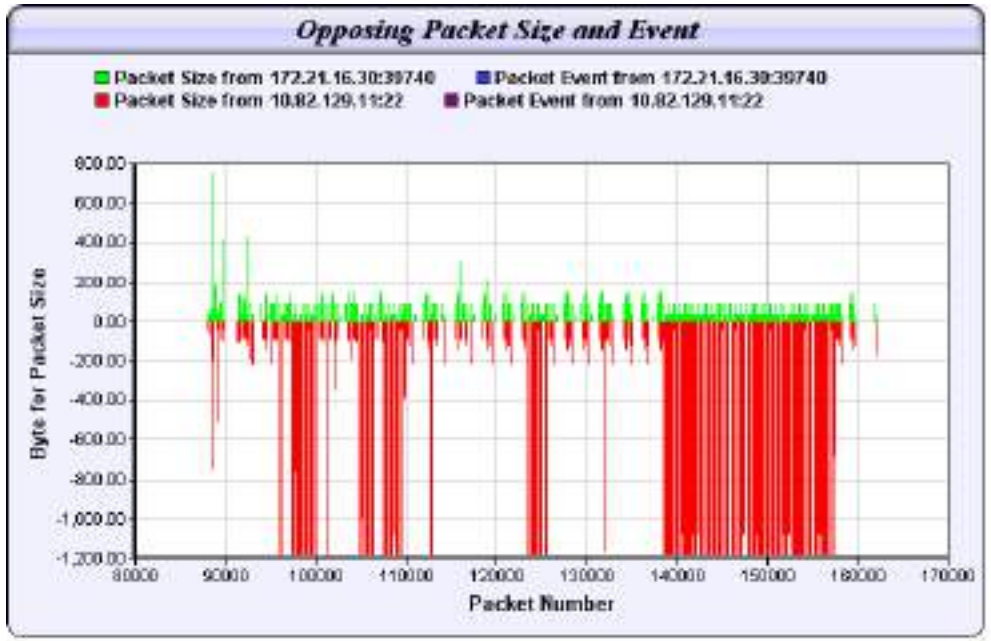
Chart Layout

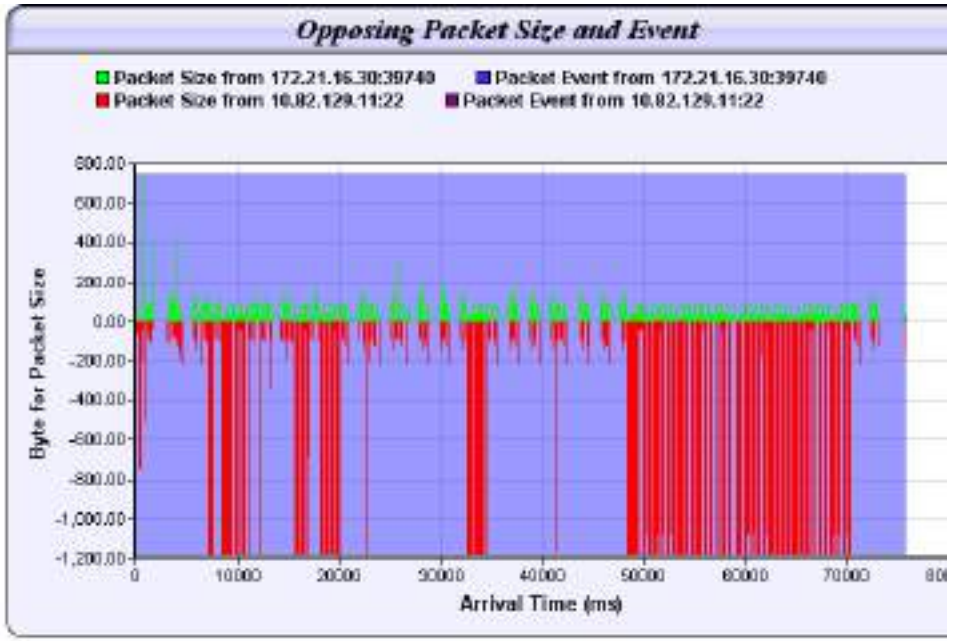


Offered Bytes into TCP Window
Bits Per Second Throughput (colored by layer)
Response Time (colored by layer)
Opposing Packet Size
Response Time (colored by layer)
Bits Per Second Throughput (colored by layer)
Offered Bytes into TCP Window
Opposing Unacknowledged Packets (Visible CWIN)
Opposing Packet Rate (Red – Green Exclusive)
Opposing Cum Bytes (colored by layer)
Opposing Application Efficiency
Directional Selective ACK
Directional Selective ACK
Directional Time Interval (Retrans / Dupe / Out of Order)
Directional Time Interval (Retrans / Dupe / Out of Order)

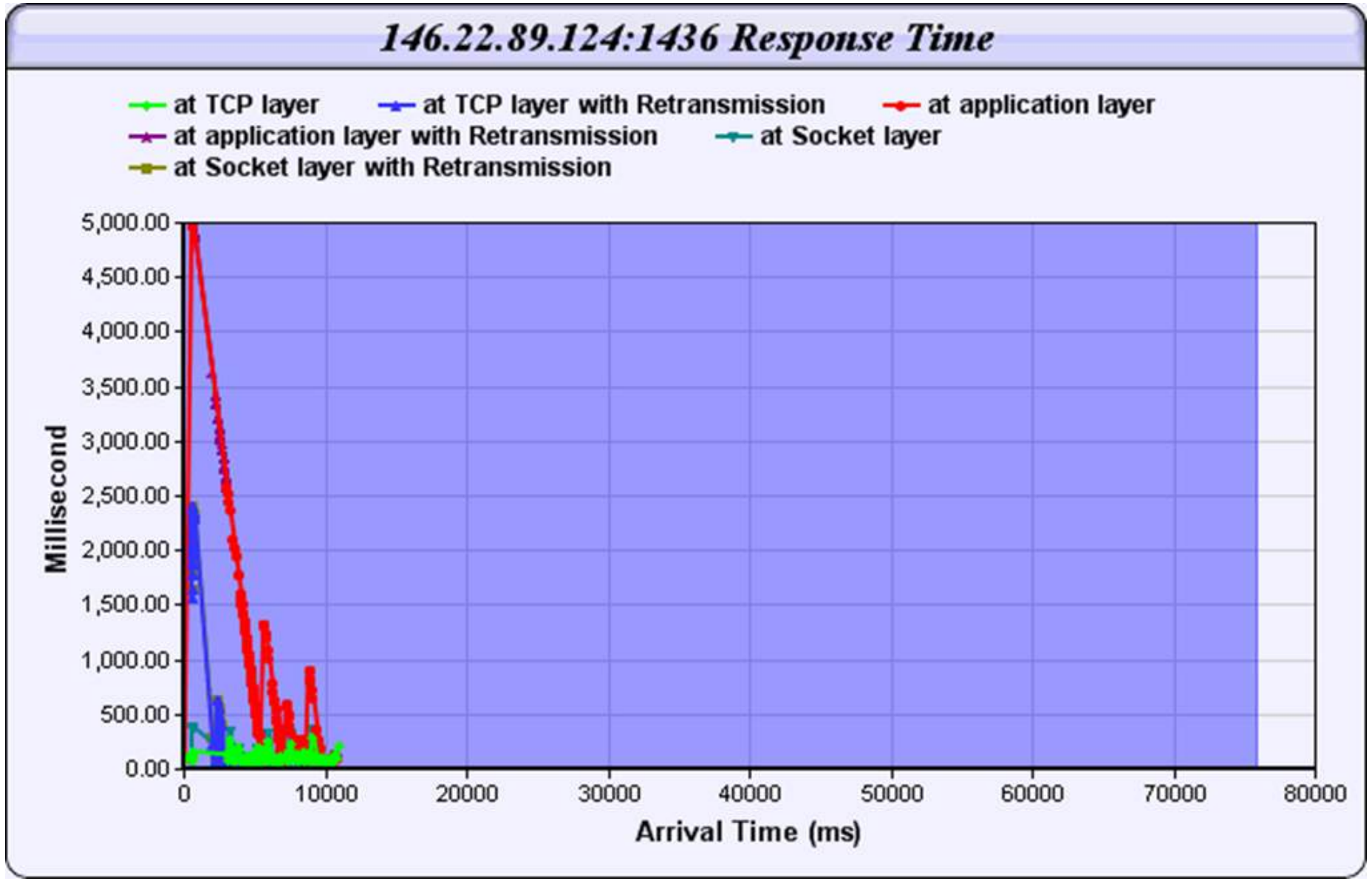


Opposing Packet Size

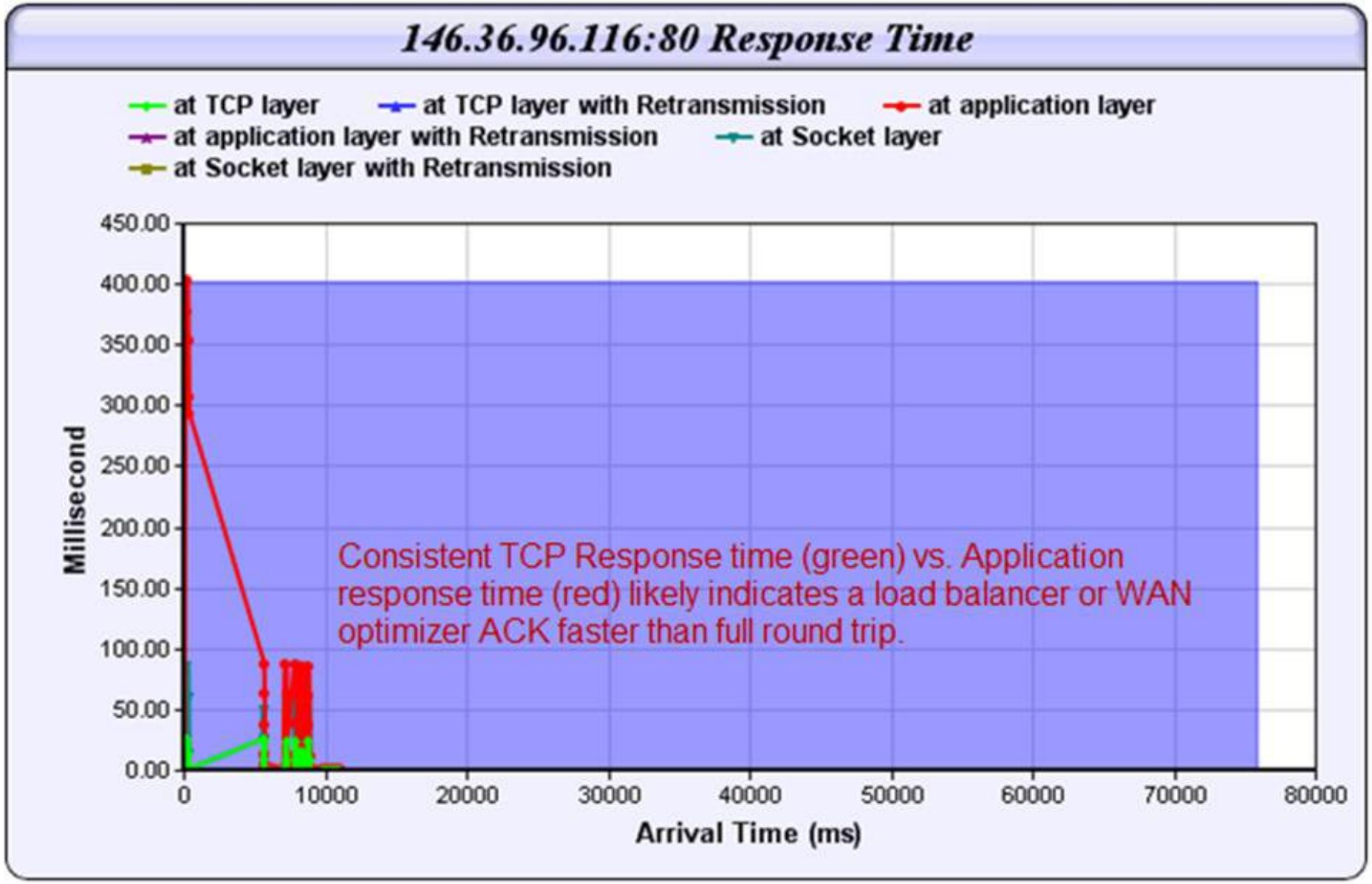




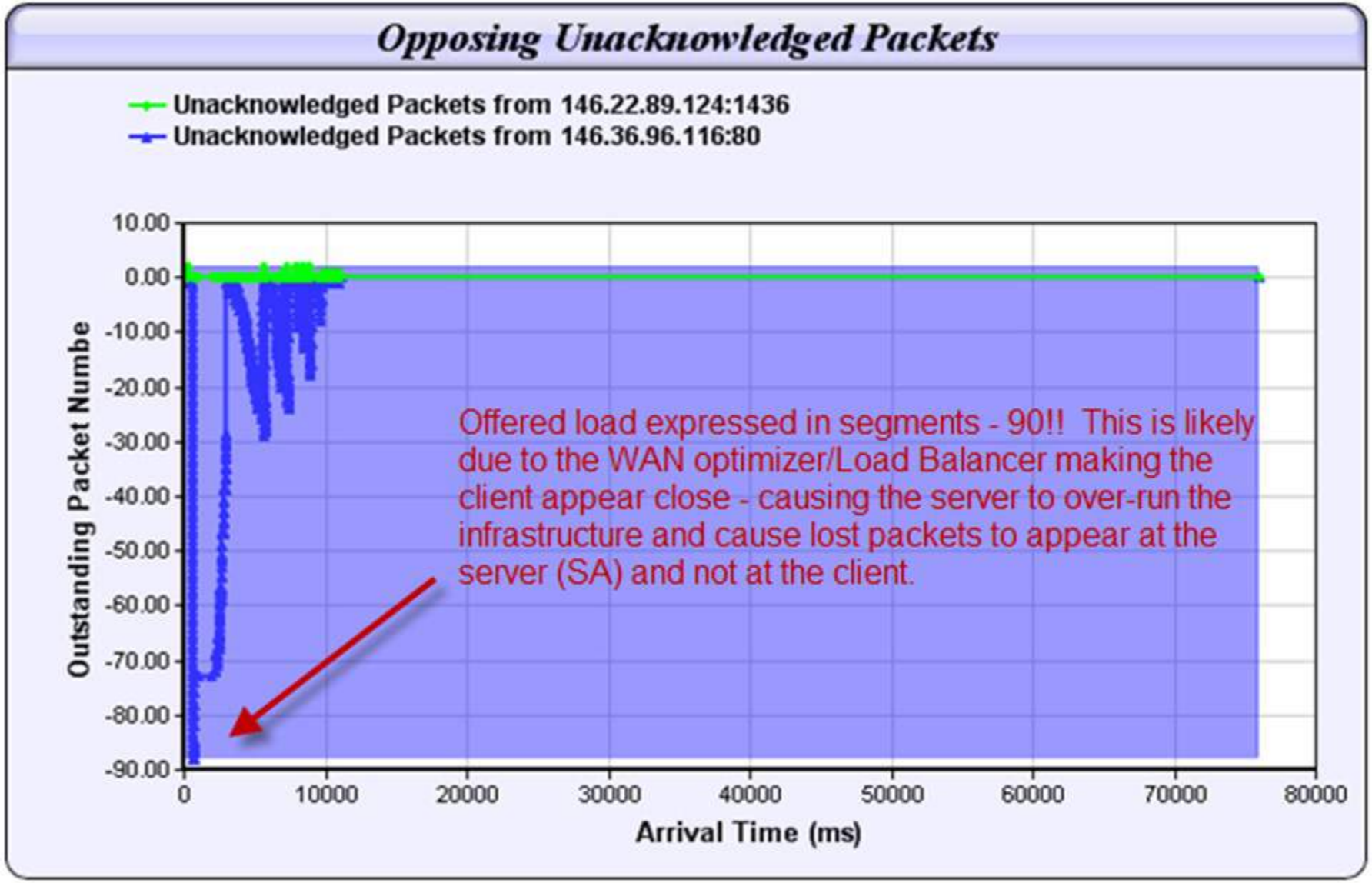
Response Time by layer



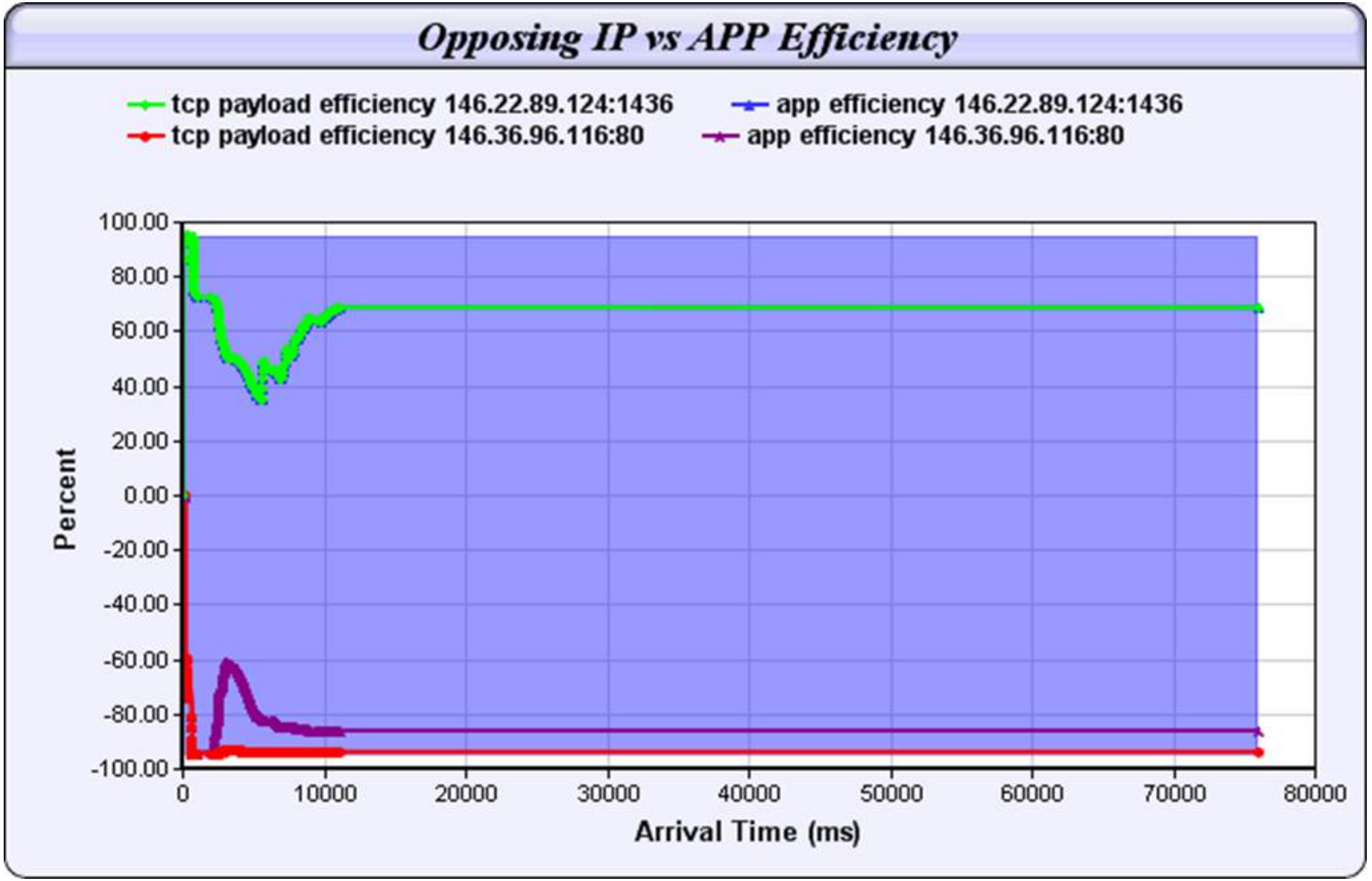
TCP Response Time by layer



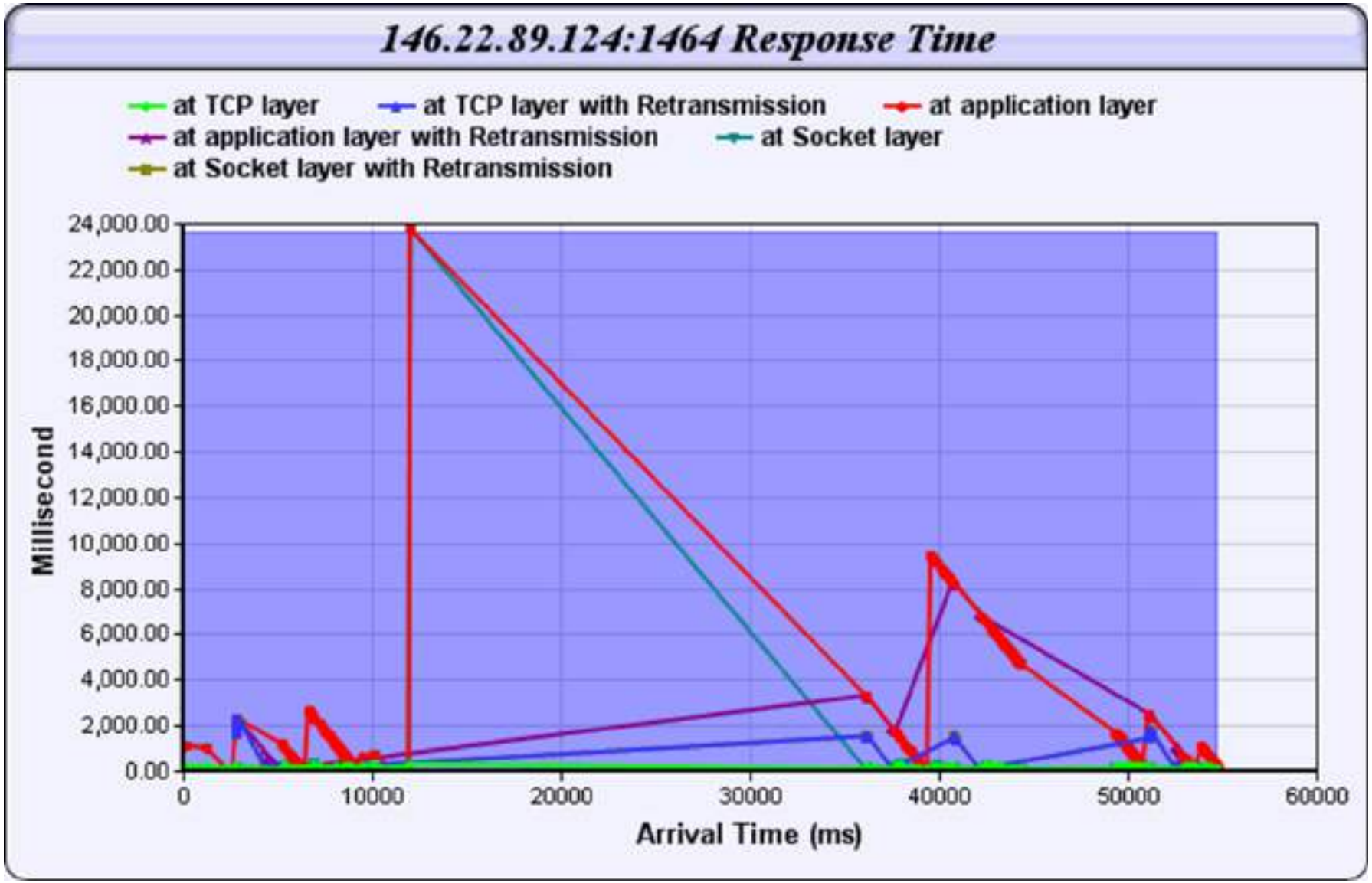
Opposing Unacked Packets



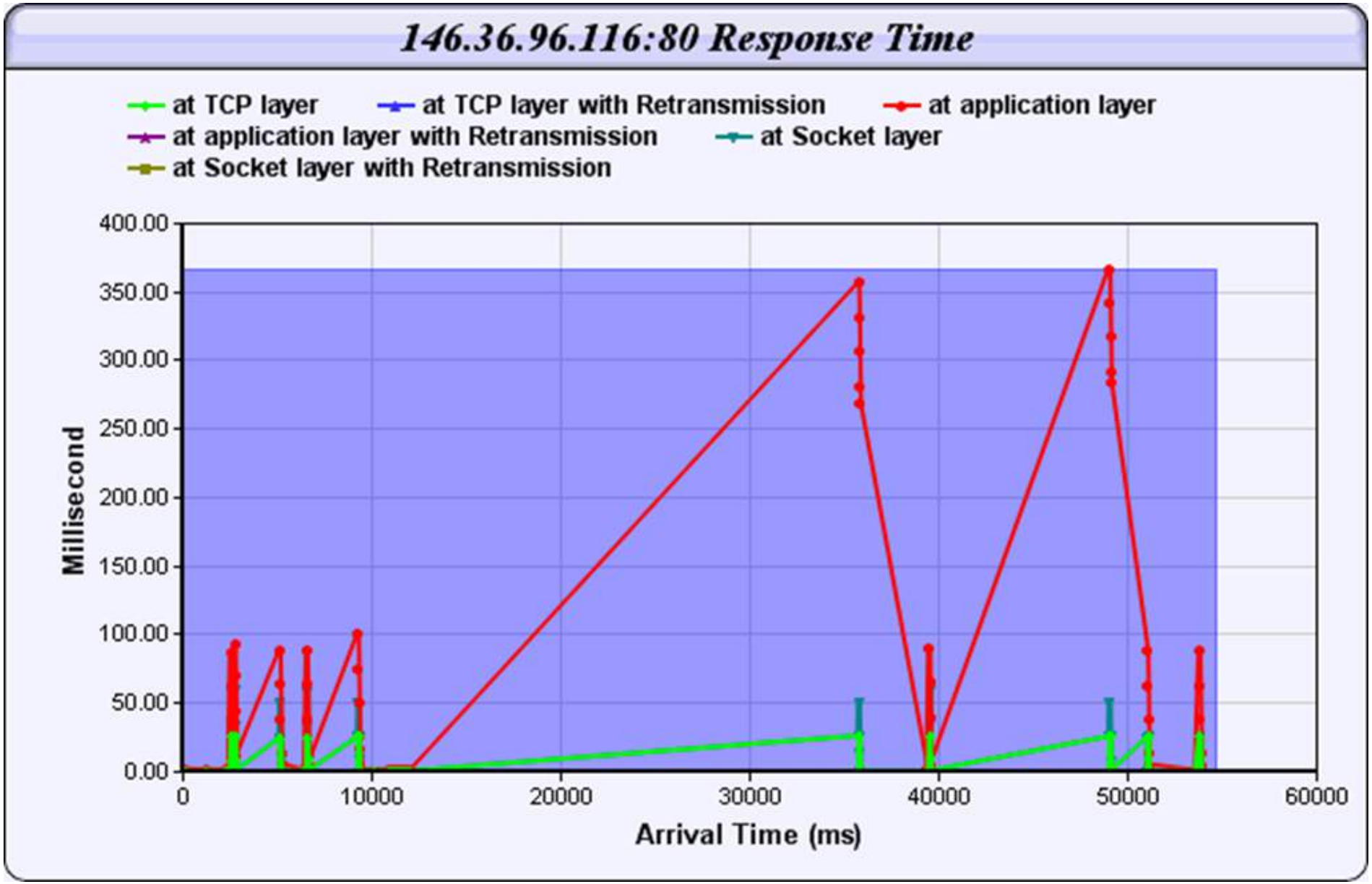
Opposing IP vs. App Efficiency



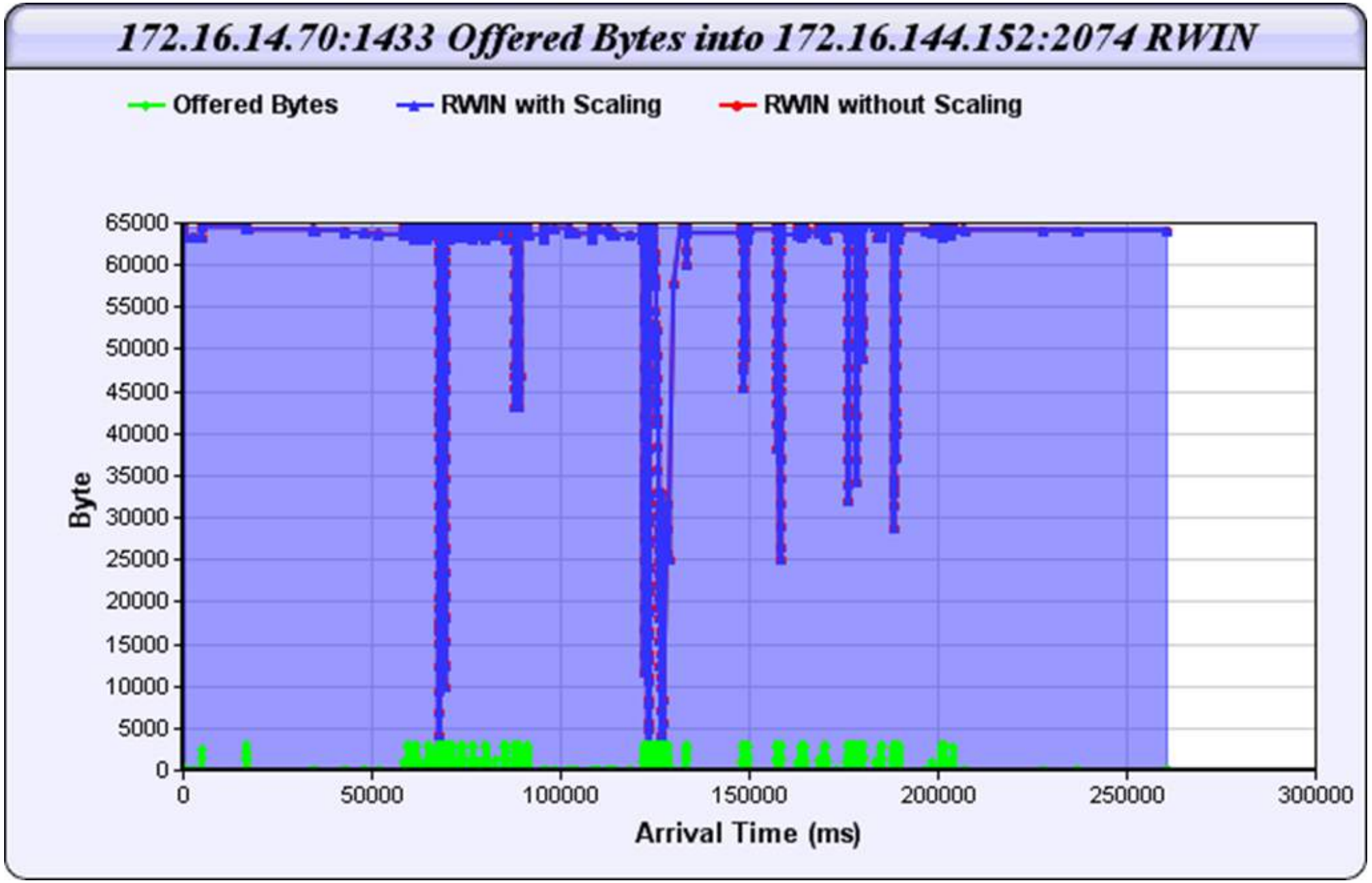
Layer Response Times



Response Times



Offered Bytes into RWIN



Cogent *… clear, collaborative, insightful*

powerfully persuasive, balanced, weighty, inclusive

Topics Prof Assn's Conferences SME's Vendors
Content Videos LiveStream Collaboration
Root Cause Analysis Chat GPT Cybersecurity
QUIC Protocol SharkFest - WireShark Betty Dubois
ISSA / ISC2 Leadership Podcasts

Packetman007

Additional Word Exhibit

Client very slow due to local overhead

Session Detail Report

Summary

This session is in the packet capture SQL2 WireShark Dr Roberts Desktop.ENC. The packets are exchanged between 172.16.144.152/2074 and 172.16.14.70/1433.

This session lasts for 00:04:20 seconds, starting from 4/16/2009 8:23:42 PM to 4/16/2009 8:28:02 PM. Its topology is 

. In all diagrams, *C* represents the host 172.16.144.152. *S* represents the host 172.16.14.70.

Host 172.16.144.152 is 0.02 milliseconds round trip from the capture location. This host is 0 hops away from the capture location. It sends 1855 packets and 788187 bytes. 39.78% of packets are pure ACK. The average packet size is 424 bytes. The packet loss of this host is illustrated as 

. There is no packet loss between this host and the capture location. Its packet loss ratio between the capture location and the peer is 0.11% (100% retransmitted packets are exactly the same as original packets, and 0% of retransmissions are the second or third retransmissions). The time wasted due to packet loss from this host is 0.76 milliseconds (0% of the session time). 0.11% of packets and 0.2% of bytes are wasted due to packet loss from this host. The min time taken to fully recover the packet losses is 0.26 milliseconds. The max time to recover is 0.4 milliseconds