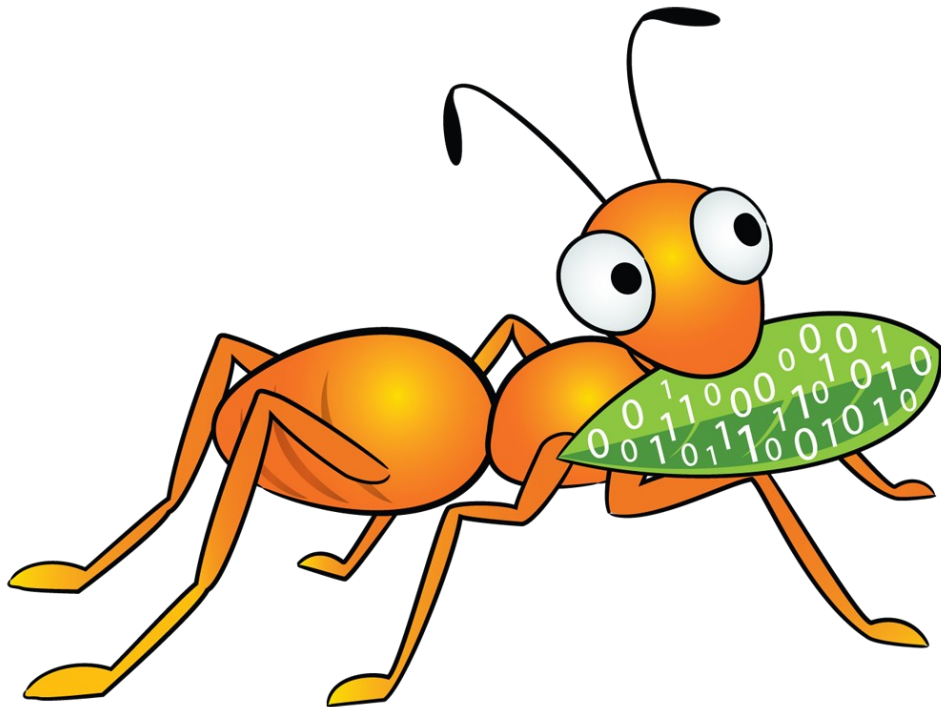


# Debugging GlusterFS with Wireshark



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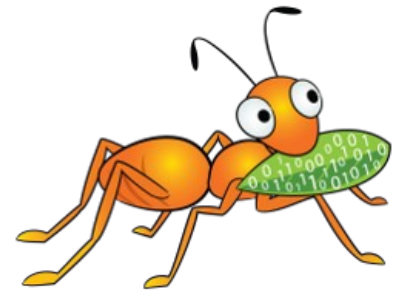
# Agenda

- Brief description of Wireshark
- How to capture network traffic
- Explanation of the basic GlusterFS protocols
- Identifying packets
- Filtering for certain network packets
- Commandline tools and scripting



# What is Wireshark?

- One of the most well known network protocol analyzers
- Can capture network traffic
- Can display hundreds of protocols
  - Version 1.8 and newer support GlusterFS
- Comes with several useful commandline tools
  - tshark, editcap, capinfos, ...
- Homepage: [www.wireshark.org](http://www.wireshark.org)



# Capturing network traffic

- Capture with Wireshark
  - Convenient, nice graphical interface
  - Analyze on the system used for capturing
  - Got (a recent) Wireshark on your server?
- Capture with `tcpdump`
  - Headless, no graphical environment needed
  - Separate production and analysis systems
  - Save in a file for off-line analysis
  - Can capture with rotating filenames

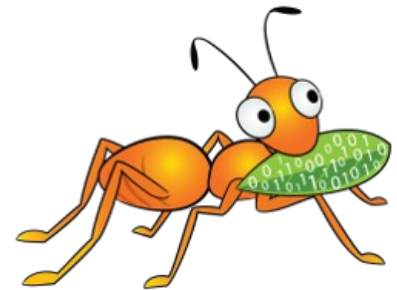


# Capturing network traffic: examples

- Save to a file: `-w glusterfs.pcap`
- Capture on all interfaces: `-i any`
- Do not chop off packets: `-s 0`
- Filters:
  - Only TCP: `tcp`
  - Ports 24007 to 240100: `portrange 24007-240100`

## Result:

```
# tcpdump glusterfs.pcap -i any -s 0 \  
tcp and portrange 24007-24100
```



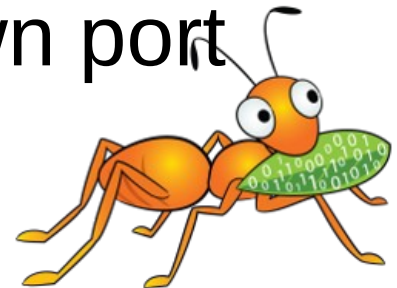
# GlusterFS protocols

- Everything is TCP
- Based on SUN Remote Procedure Calls
  - [RFC 5531](#)
  - Data is encoded in XDR ([RFC 4506](#))
  - Similarities with portmapper and NFS
- A number of sub-protocols are used
  - GlusterFS is the most important one (I/O)



# Identifying packets

- Each packet has a source and a destination
- RPC Calls are made by the client
- RPC Replies are sent by the server
- The RPC header contains the number for the sub-protocol (GlusterFS, Gluster CLI, ...)
- Server side ports are mostly unique
  - Only exception is `glusterd` on port 24007
- Each brick (`glusterfsd`) listens on its own port



# Identifying packets: example

Minimal packet details needed:

Internet Protocol Version 4

Source: 172.31.122.154

Destination: 172.31.122.104

Transmission Control Protocol

Source port: 24009

Destination port: 1022

Remote Procedure Call

Message Type: Reply (1)

[Program: GlusterFS (1298437)]

[Program Version: 330]

[Procedure: LOOKUP (27)]





# Identifying packets: step 1

## Step 1:

Remote Procedure Call

Message Type: Reply (1)

[Program: GlusterFS (1298437)]

[Program Version: 330]

[Procedure: LOOKUP (27)]

- A reply on a LOOKUP is sent from a brick to a client.
- The GlusterFS protocol is handled by a brick process (glusterfsd) on the server.



# Identifying packets: step 2

## Step 2: details of an RPC Reply

Internet Protocol Version 4

Source: 172.31.122.154

Destination: 172.31.122.104

Transmission Control Protocol

Source port: 24009

Destination port: 1022

- The client has address 172.31.122.104
- The server has address 172.31.122.154
  - Has hostname vm122-154
- The brick listens on port 24009



# Identifying packets: step 3a

Step 3a: Get the details from the server

```
# cd /var/lib/glusterd  
# grep -l 24009 vols/*/bricks/*  
vols/dht/bricks/vm122-154:-bricks-dht
```

- The client contacted the brick serving /bricks/dht on server vm122-154.
- The brick is part of volume “dht”.



# Identifying packets: step 3b

## Step 3b: Combine the details with processes

```
# netstat -lpt | grep 24009
... *:24009 ... LISTEN          5238/glusterfsd

# ps 0 -p 5238
... --brick-name /bricks/dht ...

# gluster volume info | \
  grep -e "^Volume N" -e vm122-154.* /bricks/dht
```

- The client contacted the brick serving /bricks/dht on server vm122-154.
- The brick is part of volume “dht”.



# Filtering

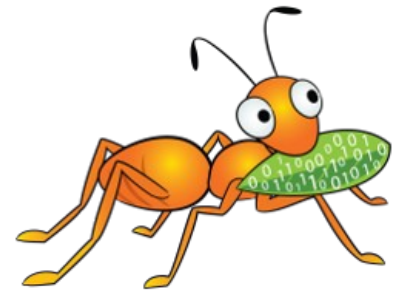
- Useful filter for browsing and searching interesting events:
  - Packets with contents: `tcp.len > 0`
- Filtering on the GlusterFS protocol
  - GlusterFS is used for I/O: `glusterfs`

Combined: `tcp.len > 0 && glusterfs`



# Building filters

- Quick'n easy with Wireshark
- Pick a property of a packet in the tree
- Right click on it and select:
  - Copy > Fieldname
  - Copy > As filter
- Combine filters with &&, || and use (...)
- `tshark -G` shows all known fields as well



# Filtering on RPC Credentials

The RPC Credentials sent with a Call contain:

```
Remote Procedure Call, Type:Call
  Program: GlusterFS (1298437)
  Procedure: CREATE (23)
  Credentials
    Flavor: AUTH_GLUSTERFS (390039)
    PID: 2442
    UID: 500
    GID: 500
    Auxiliary GIDs (1) [500]
      GID: 500
```

An RPC Reply does not contain the Credentials, but there is a reference to the Call.

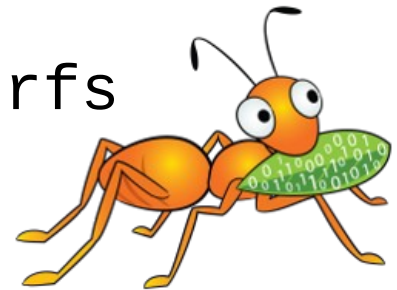


# Filtering on Process or User

- PID is the process doing the I/O
  - Filter on: `rpc.auth.pid == 2442`
- UID is the user-ID of the process
  - Filter on: `rpc.auth.uid == 500`

This can be used to identify processes and/or users that cause major I/O:

```
$ echo frame call_in size uid ; \  
  tshark -r bottle.pcap.gz -T fields \  
  -e frame.number -e rpc.repframe \  
  -e rpc.fraglen -e rpc.auth.uid glusterfs
```





# Statistics on Procedure Calls

Counting the number of procedures, based on the RPC details:

```
Remote Procedure Call
```

```
Message Type: Call (0)
```

```
Program: GlusterFS (1298437)
```

```
Procedure: LOOKUP (27)
```

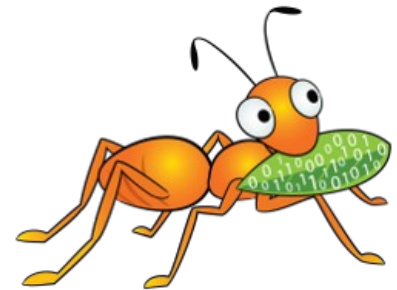
- No need to count RPC Replies
  - Filter: `rpc.msgtyp == 0`

The values of the `glusterfs.proc` field are listed by `tshark -G` values.



# Unified File and Object debugging

- Wireshark can decrypt SSL when the private key is added:
  - Edit > Preferences > Protocols > SSL
  - Add your key to the “RSA keys list”.
- Non-SSL is mostly easier and safer.
- Capture on the SWIFT-proxy that is used by the UFO application.



# Downloads

- This presentation and example scripts:
  - [http://people.redhat.com/ndevos/talks/inside\\_debugging-glusterfs-with-wireshark.d](http://people.redhat.com/ndevos/talks/inside_debugging-glusterfs-with-wireshark.d)
- Wireshark-1.8+ for RHEL-6 based distributions:
  - <http://devos.fedorapeople.org/wireshark-gluster/>



# Thanks!

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- Or on [LinkedIn](#)

