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# Description of NAT statistics

NAT statistics can be logged to `stat_log` and via `fdpi_ctrl`.

To view queue information, you can dump the NAT profile via `fdpi_cli`.

## Logging statistics to `fastdpi_stat.log`

This is configured using the `dbg_log_mask` parameter in `/etc/dpi/fastdpi.conf`.

A service reload is required for the changes to take effect: `service fastdpi reload`

### Example:

```
dbg_log_mask=0x2000000
```

0x40000 - output of NAT initialization details (profiles, public addresses, etc.) to the alert log

0x100000 - output of statistics by blocks of public addresses (if 0x2000000 is set)

0x2000000 - NAT statistics output.

## Common for all profiles

```
[STAT    ][2021/12/22-17:33:17:513859] NAT statistics : itrnsl=0, iprof=2,
profile 'cgnat', nttype=0, ref_cnt=1, cidr=94.140.198.84/30
[STAT    ][2021/12/22-17:33:17:513869] NAT statistics : itrnsl=1, iprof=3,
profile 'nat1_1', nttype=1, ref_cnt=1, cidr=16.35.121.0/24
```

`itrnsl` - internal index of the private<-->public profile converter.

`iprof` - internal index of the profile

`profile` - profile name

`nttype` - profile type (0 - cgnat, 1 - 1:1)

`ref_cnt` - counter of references of converter usage by profiles

(Profiles can use one set of CIDR, but different number of restrictions per session)

`cidr` - list of profile's public addresses CIDR

## CG-NAT Profile

```
[STAT    ][2021/12/22-17:33:19:252622] NAT statistics : itrnsl=0, iprof=2,
profile 'cgnat', nttype=0, ref_cnt=1, cidr=94.140.198.84/30
    k=0, itrnsl=0, cidr=94.140.198.84/30
        total TCP : 30/20/0/7/17/ 0/0/0 50/20/0/50/0 5516/8/121
        actual TCP : 0/0/0/0/0 0/0/0 0/0/0/0/0 0/0/0
        total UDP : 13/4/0/13/1/ 0/0/0 17/4/11/17/0 28/1/3
        actual UDP : 0/0/0/0/0 0/0/0 0/0/0/0/0 0/0/0
        total GRE : 0/0
```

## Information on the data converter

```
k=0, itrnsld=0, cidr=94.140.198.84/30
k      - itrnsld number
itrnsld - internal converter data index - the one serving the CIDR
cidr   - exact cidr

total  - total statistics
actual - СТАТИСТИКА ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ СЧЕТЧИКОВ ЗА ПЕРИОД ВЫВОДА СТАТИСТИКИ
(delta_alarm parameter, 15 seconds by default)

total TCP : 30/20/0/7/17 0/0/0 50/20/0/50/0 5516/8/121
```

### Four groups группы:

1 group — operations with public address ports

30/20/0/7/17:

```
30 - allocation of a new public port
20 - public port reuse
0   - errors of allocating a new public port
7   - performs decrement of number of subscriber sessions on flow releasing
17 - performs decrement of the number of subscriber sessions on public port reuse
```

2 group — general statistics

0/0/0:

```
0 - calculated CRC by IP when accessed to allocate a public address. Should be == 0
0 - excessive number of sessions for subscribers
0 - different public addresses in flow and converters - Should be == 0
```

3 group — cache statistics *private* → *public*

50/20/0/50/0:

```
50 - added records to cache
20 - deleted records from cache
0   - found records in cache when new public port is allocated
50 - no public address found for private
0   - errors of adding to cache
```

4 group — conversion statistics *public* → *private* (*inet*→*subs*)

5516/8/121:

```
5516 - successful translation public → private
8     - port is not in the allocated range of public ports
```

121 - translation public → private was not found

For TCP/UDP and total/actual statistics are the same.

For GRE - it is GRE by default (when session is not found in PPTP). Only one such session can be created per public address.

```
total GRE : 0/0
0 - address used
0 - number of attempts to create sessions on an already allocated public
address
```

## 1:1 Profile

```
[STAT    ][2021/12/22-17:17:28:749622] NAT statistics : itrnsl=1, iprof=3,
profile 'nat1_1', ntype=1, ref_cnt=1, cidr=16.35.121.0/24
      k=0, itrnsld=1, cidr=16.35.121.0/24
      total 256/256/0/0/0/0 0/0
```

Group 2 statistics:

1 group - 256/256/0/0/0/0

2 group - 0/0

### Example:

dbg\_log\_mask=0x2100000

## Output of public addresses statistics

```
[STAT    ][2021/12/22-21:14:48:385991] NAT statistics : itrnsl=0, iprof=2,
profile 'cgnat', ntype=0, ref_cnt=1, cidr=94.140.198.84/30
      k=0, itrnsld=0, cidr=94.140.198.84/30
      total TCP : 26/4/0/4/2/ 0/0/0 30/4/0/30/0 3045/1/36
      actual TCP : 0/0/0/0/0 0/0/0 0/0/0/0/0 0/0/0
      TCP whiteblk ip_mask=0x0, nwhaddr=2
      whip=94.140.198.84 : sb=64, lsb=64, nb=1008,
whpa=64512, whpb=0, whpf=64512, awhb=4, fwhb=1004, puwhb=0.40%
      thr=0, ublock=1, uport=0
      thr=1, ublock=1, uport=0
      thr=2, ublock=1, uport=0
      thr=3, ublock=1, uport=0
      whip=94.140.198.86 : sb=64, lsb=64, nb=1008,
whpa=64512, whpb=26, whpf=64486, awhb=4, fwhb=1004, puwhb=0.40%
      thr=0, ublock=1, uport=0
      thr=1, ublock=1, uport=0
      thr=2, ublock=1, uport=13
      thr=3, ublock=1, uport=13
```

TCP whiteblk ip\_mask=0x0, nwhaddr=2 :

```
ip_mask - addresses mask
nwhaddr - the number of public addresses that are under the mask
```

```
whip=94.140.198.84 : sb=64 ( 64 ), nb=1008, whpa=64512, whpb=0, whpf=64512,
awhb=4, fwhb=1004, puwhb=0.40%
```

```
whip=94.140.198.84 - public address
sb=64             - port block size
lsb=64           - size of the last block
nb=1008          - number of port blocks
whpa=64512       - total ports
whpb=0           - ports occupied
whpf=64512       - free ports
awhb=4           - blocks issued
fwhb=1004        - free blocks
puwhb=0.40%     - percentage of blocks occupied
```

### Added in version 12.1.0

```
whp_salfs - how many ports are in the 'short' queue
whp_lalfs - how many ports are in the 'long' queue
whp_ruse  - how many ports can be reused
whp_ruse_salfs - how many ports can be reused from the 'short' queue
whp_ruse_lalfs - how many ports can be reused from the 'long' queue
whp_dthr  - how many ports were created in one worker thread but used in
another thread
whp_dthr_salfs - how many ports were created in one worker thread but used
in another from the 'short' queue
whp_dthr_lalfs - how many ports were created in one worker thread but used
in another from the 'long' queue
```

Within the public address you can see the distribution of captured ports/blocks by worker threads

```
thr=0, ublock=1, uport=0
thr=0 - worker thread number
ublock=1 - public ports blocks used
uport=0 - public ports used
```

```
thr_salfs - how many ports are in the 'short' queue
thr_lalfs - how many ports are in the 'long' queue
thr_ruse  - how many ports can be reused
thr_ruse_salfs - how many ports can be reused from the 'short' queue
thr_ruse_lalfs - how many ports can be reused from the 'long' queue
thr_dthr  - how many ports were created in one worker thread but used in
another thread
thr_dthr_salfs - how many ports were created in one worker thread but used
in another from the 'short' queue
thr_dthr_lalfs - how many ports were created in one worker thread but used
in another from 'long' queue
```

## List of NAT Translations

Tracking translation lifetime. Displays a list of all NAT translations for the specified internal IP address. The status of a translation is determined by the time of its last use and the lifetime parameter specified in the cluster options. If <lifetime> (in seconds) is specified, its value is used as the translation's lifetime.

Command format:

```
fdpi_cli nat show <internal_ip> [<lifetime>]
```

Sample output:

```
fdpi_cli nat show 172.16.120.35
nat_type  protocol internal ip      internal port dest ip      dest port
external ip  external port active
CGNAT      TCP      172.16.120.35  33186      0.0.0.0      0
172.16.120.4  1031      false
CGNAT      TCP      172.16.120.35  52896      17.108.151.45  80
172.16.120.4  1024      false
CGNAT      TCP      172.16.120.35  38762      0.0.0.0      0
172.16.120.4  1033      false
CGNAT      TCP      172.16.120.35  40548      103.108.151.45  80
172.16.120.4  1038      false
CGNAT      TCP      172.16.120.35  36466      17.108.151.45  443
172.16.120.4  1036      false
CGNAT      TCP      172.16.120.35  37848      0.0.0.0      0
172.16.120.4  1026      false
```

Legend:

```
nat_type      - NAT type (0 - CGNAT, 1 - 1:1 NAT),
protocol      - Layer 4 protocol (0 - TCP, 1 - UDP),
internal_ip   - private IP,
internal_port - internal port,
dest_ip       - destination IP,
dest_port     - destination port,
external_ip   - external IP,
external_port - external port,
active        - translation activity flag (true if active)
```

## Legend for the NAT statistics view by subscriber

Command:

```
fdpi_ctrl list status --service 11 --login UserName (--ip IP)
```

Sample output:

```
fdpi_ctrl list status --service 11 --ip 192.168.4.20
Autodetected fastdpi params : dev='em1', port=29001
connecting 94.140.198.68:29001 ...
```

```
=====
192.168.4.20    crcip=0xd649d853          ntttype=0          profile='cgnat'
itrnsl=0 itrnsl=0          whiteip=94.140.198.86  sess_tcp=127
active_sess_tcp=0    sess_udp=108          active_sess_udp=1    indmtd=4
```

Legend:

```
192.168.4.20      - private IP
crcip=0xd649d853  - CRC of the private IP
ntttype=0         - NAT type: 0 - cgnat, 1 - 1:1
profile='cgnat'   - profile name
itrnsl=0          - internal index of the converter private<-->public profile.
itrnsl=0          - internal converter data index
whiteip=94.140.198.86  - public address
sess_tcp=127      - number of TCP sessions
active_sess_tcp=0 - Number of active NAT translations for TCP
sess_udp=108      - number of UDP sessions
active_sess_udp=1 - Number of active NAT translations for UDP
indmtd=4          - internal index of subscriber data (subscriber
metadata)
```

```
fdpi_ctrl list status --service 11 --ip 192.168.4.20 --outformat=json
fdpi_ctrl list status --service 11 --ip 192.168.4.20 --outformat=json | jq
.
```

```
fdpi_ctrl list all status --service 11
fdpi_ctrl list all status --service 11 --outformat=json
```

## Key to command to view NAT profile statistics via fdpi\_ctrl

Command:

```
fdpi_ctrl list status --service 11 --profile.name cgnat
```

Output:

```
ntttype=0          profile='test_nat_cgnat'          itrnsl=0          nitrnsl=1
          itrnsl=0          cidr=94.140.198.84/30
          proto=TCP          ip_mask=0x0          nwhaddr=2
          proto=TCP          ip_mask=0x0          whip=94.140.198.84
sb=64  lsb=64  nb=1008  whpa=64512          whpb=0  whpf=64512          awhb=4
fwhb=1004          puwhb=0.40%          whp_salfs=0          whp_lalfs=0          whp_ruse=0
whp_ruse_salfs=0          whp_ruse_lalfs=0          whp_dthr=0
whp_dthr_salfs=0          whp_dthr_lalfs=0
```

```

nthr=0  ublock=1      uport=0 thr_salfs=0
thr_lalfs=0  thr_ruse=0      thr_ruse_salfs=0      thr_ruse_lalfs=0
thr_dthr=0  thr_dthr_salfs=0      thr_dthr_lalfs=0
nthr=1  ublock=1      uport=0 thr_salfs=0
thr_lalfs=0  thr_ruse=0      thr_ruse_salfs=0      thr_ruse_lalfs=0
thr_dthr=0  thr_dthr_salfs=0      thr_dthr_lalfs=0

```

Key:

```

nttype      - profile type (0 - cgnat, 1 - 1:1)
profile     - profile name
itrnsld    - internal index of private<-->public profile converter
nitrnsld   - number of profile converter data (number of CIDR)
itrnsld    - internal converter data index - the one serving the CIDR
cidr       - exact CIDR
proto      - TCP/UDP
ip_mask    - addresses mask
nwaddr     - the number of public addresses which fall under the mask or
CRC (depends on rx_dispatcher parameter)
whip       - public address
sb         - size of the block of ports to be allocated
lsb       - size of the last block
nb         - number of prot blocks
whpa      - ports in total
whpb      - ports occupied
whpf      - free ports
awhb      - blocks issued
fwhb      - free blocks
puwhb     - percentage of blocks occupied
whp_salfs - is in the 'short' queue
whp_lalfs - in the 'long' queue
whp_ruse  - can be used
whp_ruse_salfs - can be used in 'short' queue
whp_ruse_lalfs - can be used in 'long' queue
whp_dthr  - number of elements ithr_owner != ithr by queue
whp_dthr_salfs - number of elements ithr_owner != ithr by 'short' queue
whp_dthr_lalfs - number of elements ithr_owner != ithr by 'long' queue

```



rx\_dispatcher parameter description [at the link](#)

## Key to command to view the dump NAT profile statistics

Command:

```
fdpi_cli nat dump whaddr queue test_nat_cgnat
```

Output:

```

profile='test_nat_cgnat' itrnsl=0
      cidr='94.140.198.84/30' itrnsl=0
      whip=94.140.198.86
      proto=TCP
      entryp :
          ithr=0, ihead=0, itail=0
          ithr=1, ihead=0, itail=0
          ithr=2, ihead=133, itail=265
          ithr=3, ihead=193, itail=327
      data :
          sind=129, inext=257, iprev=258,
whport=1152, graddr=192.168.4.20:60637 tml='2023/03/06 16:28:09,
-00:00:10.657 (7472516905147512 ticks)', lifetime=120, canreuse=0, ialf=1,
imtd=516, iown=2, ilst=2, subproto=0, decr_sess=0, ind_gcache_slice=1,
igcache=40
          sind=130, inext=151, iprev=148,
whport=1153, graddr=192.168.4.20:52553 tml='2023/03/06 16:27:50,
-00:00:29.455 (7472459405058624 ticks)', lifetime=30, canreuse=0, ialf=0,
imtd=516, iown=2, ilst=2, subproto=0, decr_sess=0, ind_gcache_slice=1,
igcache=1

```

Key:

```

profile      - profile name
itrnsl      - internal index of the private<-->public profile converter

cidr       - exact CIDR
itrnsl     - internal converter data index - the one serving the CIDR

whip       - public address
proto     - TCP/UDP

```

The implementation of the used ports queue for public addresses uses a single array - let's call it WHP, of size 0xffff. It is used to build a list of used ports for the worker thread. Index 0 is used as a stub (empty).

Thread queues cannot be output as a list, because records in the queue are moved in the process, which may cause the output to loop. Therefore, the WHP array is output 'as is' for occupied entries.

```

entryp : sets entry points to the list of public ports of the worker thread
  ithr  - worker thread number
  ihead - top of the list
  itail - the last element of the list

```

data : WHP white port array data (only occupied entries are output)

```

sind      - record index
inext     - next record index
iprev     - previous record index
whport    - public port
graddr    - private address, which the public address is assigned

```

```

to
    tml          - time of the last record access
    lifetime     - timeout, time in seconds, the record lifetime
(depends on the parameters for short/long queue)
    canreuse     - sign that the record can be used again
    ialf         - number of the processing queue :
                    en_nalfs_shrt = 0, # queue with a short
lifetime
                    en_nalfs_long = 1, # long queue
    indmtd      - internal index of the subscriber's data (subscriber's
metadata)
    iown        - owner thread which has created the record
    ilst        - number of the thread which has last accessed the
record
    subproto    - the protocol the record was allocated for from UDP
                    typedef enum en_nat_borw_udp: u_int8_t
                    {
                        ennatborwu_ORG      = 0, # UDP/TCP
                        ennatborwu_DFLTGRE  = 1, # общий GRE
                        ennatborwu_MAX      = 2, # ICMP
                    } en_nat_borw_udp_t;
    decr_sess   - a mark that the port usage counter on the private
address has decremented
    ind_gcache_slice - index of the 'private --> public' transcoding cache-
slice
    igcache     - index in the corresponding cache-slice recoding
'private --> public'

```

## Monitoring Free/Busy Ports on Whitelisted Addresses

Proactive monitoring helps avoid issues with a shortage of free ports and the resulting inability to create new sessions, by allocating additional blocks of whitelisted addresses or reducing port allocation limits when resources in the current pool are exhausted.

**Free ports on a white address** = whpf (unallocated) + whp\_ruse (ready for reuse)

**Busy ports on a white address** = whpb (allocated) - whp\_ruse (ready for reuse)