

DagSnapConvert

Using DAG cards to capture packets

Two utilities (dagsnap and dagconvert) can be used to capture packets with a DAG card and convert captured data to [tcpdump](#) format. For example, with the following command

```
: root@sonar3:~# dagsnap -v -d dag0 -s 60 -o /opt/tmp/dag.snap
```

we will capture for 60 seconds and store data into a file. Data is stored in raw ERF format. dagconvert can be used to convert this to [tcpdump](#) (PCAP) format, for example:

```
: root@sonar3:~# dagconvert -v -T erf:pcap -i /opt/tmp/dag.snap -o /opt/tmp/dag.dump
```

One can also combine both commands to avoid saving packets in ERF format. Like this, for example:

```
: root@sonar3:~# dagsnap -v -d dag0 -s 60 |dagconvert -T erf:pcap -o /opt/tmp/dag.dump
```

Usage:

```
dagsnap (DAG 2.5.7.1) $Revision: 1.1 $
dagsnap - Endace DAG card capture utility.
Usage: dagsnap [options]
Options:
    -?,--usage                this page.
    -h,--help                 DAG device to use.
    -d,--device <device>     increase verbosity.
    -v,--verbose              display version information.
    -V,--version              maximize disk write performance - will only write in chunks
    -j,--maxwrite             maximum amount of data to write per call in MiB (default 4).
    -m,--maxdata <mebibytes> output file name (default is stdout).
    -o,--fname <filename>    runtime in seconds.
    -s,--runtime <seconds>   delay(wait) in seconds before capture and aftr the stream is initia
    -w,--wait <waitseconds>  lized.

With -v three columns are printed per second.
1. The cumulative total of data written out.
2. The buffer occupancy. Small values indicate no packet loss.
3. The rate at which data is currently being written.
```

```

dagconvert (DAG 2.5.7.1) $Revision: 1.1 $
dagconvert - Endace DAG file conversion utility.
Usage: dagconvert [options] [extra-args]
  -d <device>          DAG device name
  -h,--help,--usage    display help (this page)
  -v,--verbose          increase verbosity
  --version             display version information
  -i <filename>        input file(s)
                        The redirection operator '<' can also be used for single file
                        input, provided the input is not of PCAP type.
                        To select multiple input files, use this option repeatedly.
  -o <filename>        output file
  -r N[k|m|g|t]        change output file after N Bytes.
                        k, m, g, t suffixes for kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes, terabytes.
  -s <snaplen>         output snap length
  -t <seconds>         capture period in seconds
  -T <in_type:out_type> input and output types (see list of types below)
  -A <int>             output record alignment (ERF only)
  -V                   select variable length output (ERF only)
  -F                   select fixed length output (ERF only)
  -G                   specify GMT offset in seconds (pcap only)
  -c 0|16|32           specify number of bits in FCS checksum (pcap only)
  -f <list>            comma separated list of filters (see list of filters below)
  -b <BPF>            specify a BPF style filter
  -p 0|1|2|3           specify an interface to write into output ERF records

```

Supported types:

```

dag      ERF direct from DAG device (input only)
erf      ERF (extensible record format) file (input and output)
atm      legacy ATM file (input only)
eth      legacy Ethernet file (input only)
pos      legacy PoS file (input only)
null     produces no input or output
pcap     libpcap format file (input and output)
prt      ASCII text packet dump (output only)

```

Supported filters:

```

rx      filter out rx errors (link layer)
ds      filter out ds errors (framing)
trunc   filter out truncated packets
a,b,c,d filter on indicated interface(s)

```

If the optional <extra-args> are present, they are passed through to the DAG card.