

ARPD Daemon

Alexey Kuznetsov, kuznet@ms2.inr.ac.ru

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`arpd` is daemon collecting gratuitous ARP information, saving it on local disk and feeding it to kernel on demand to avoid redundant broadcasting due to limited size of kernel ARP cache. **Description**

The format of the command is:

```
arpd OPTIONS [ INTERFACE [ INTERFACE ... ] ]
```

OPTIONS are:

- `-l` - dump `arpd` database to stdout and exit. Output consists of three columns: interface index, IP address and MAC address. Negative entries for dead hosts are also shown, in this case MAC address is replaced by word **FAILED** followed by colon and time when the fact that host is dead was proven the last time.
- `-f FILE` - read and load `arpd` database from `FILE` in text format similar dumped by option `-l`. Exit after load, probably listing resulting database, if option `-l` is also given. If `FILE` is `-`, `stdin` is read to get ARP table.
- `-b DATABASE` - location of database file. Default location is `/var/lib/arpd/arpd.db`.
- `-a NUMBER` - `arpd` not only passively listens ARP on wire, but also send broadcast queries itself. `NUMBER` is number of such queries to make before destination is considered as dead. When `arpd` is started as kernel helper (i.e. with `app_solicit` enabled in `sysctl` or even with option `-k`) without this option and still did not learn enough information, you can observe 1 second gaps in service. Not fatal, but not good.
- `-k` - suppress sending broadcast queries by kernel. It takes sense together with option `-a`.
- `-n TIME` - timeout of negative cache. When resolution fails `arpd` suppresses further attempts to resolve for this period. It makes sense only together with option `-k`. This timeout should not be too much longer than boot time of a typical host not supporting gratuitous ARP. Default value is 60 seconds.
- `-R RATE` - maximal steady rate of broadcasts sent by `arpd` in packets per second. Default value is 1.
- `-B NUMBER` - number of broadcasts sent by `arpd` back to back. Default value is 3. Together with option `-R` this option allows to police broadcasting not to exceed $B+R*T$ over any interval of time `T`.

`INTERFACE` is name of networking interface to watch. If no interfaces given, `arpd` monitors all the interfaces. In this case `arpd` does not adjust `sysctl` parameters, it is supposed user does this himself after `arpd` is started.

Signals

`arpd` exits gracefully syncing database and restoring adjusted `sysctl` parameters, when receives `SIGINT` or `SIGTERM`. `SIGHUP` syncs database to disk. `SIGUSR1` sends some statistics to `syslog`. Effect of another signals is undefined, they may corrupt database and leave `sysctl` parameters in an unpredictable state.

Note

In order to `arpd` be able to serve as ARP resolver, kernel must be compiled with the option `CONFIG_ARPD` and, in the case when interface list is not given on command line, variable `app_solicit` on interfaces of

interest should be set in `/proc/sys/net/ipv4/neighbor/*`. If this is not made `arpd` still collects gratuitous ARP information in its database.

Examples

1. Start `arpd` to collect gratuitous ARP, but not messing with kernel functionality:

```
arpd -b /var/tmp/arpd.db
```

2. Look at result after some time:

```
killall arpd  
arpd -l -b /var/tmp/arpd.db
```

3. To enable kernel helper, leaving leading role to kernel:

```
arpd -b /var/tmp/arpd.db -a 1 eth0 eth1
```

4. Completely replace kernel resolution on interfaces `eth0` and `eth1`. In this case kernel still does unicast probing to validate entries, but all the broadcast activity is suppressed and made under authority of `arpd`:

```
arpd -b /var/tmp/arpd.db -a 3 -k eth0 eth1
```

This is mode which `arpd` is supposed to work normally. It is not default just to prevent occasional enabling of too aggressive mode occasionally.