Estadísticas de Red y Servidores con Cacti

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Introducción

- Herramienta para sondear, almacenar y presentar estadísticas de red y sistemas
- Está diseñada al rededor de RRDTool, con especial énfasis en la interfaz gráfica
- Casi todas las funcionalidades pueden configurarse a través de la web.

http://www.cacti.net/

Introducción

Cacti: Se lo usa RRDtool, PHP y almanece datos en MySQL. Se lo soporta el uso de SNMP y grafícos con MRTG.

"Cacti is a complete frontend to RRDTool, it stores all of the necessary information to create graphs and populate them with data in a MySQL database. The frontend is completely PHP driven. Along with being able to maintain Graphs, Data Sources, and Round Robin Archives in a database, cacti handles the data gathering. There is also SNMP support for those used to creating traffic graphs with MRTG."

Descripción general de Cacti

- 1. Cacti es un conjunto de scrips de PHP.
- 2. El scrip clave es "poller.php" que se corre cada 5 minutos (por defecto). Vive en /usr/share/cacti/site/.
- 3. Tiene que tener una entrada en /etc/cron.d/cacti asi:

MAILTO=root

*/5 * * * * www-data php /usr/share/cacti/site/poller.php >/dev/null 2>/var/log/cacti/poller-error.log

- 4. Cacti usa RRDtool para describir como hacer los graficos por cada dispositivo y datos que colecciona. Se puede ajustar todo esto dentro el interfaz web.
- 5. Los datos RRD van en un base de datos MySQL, tambien todo los descripciones de dispositivos.
- 6. Los archivos RRD vien en /var/lib/cacti/rra.

Ventajas

Medir Disponibilidad, Carga, Errores y Mas con Historia

- Cacti puede mirar a los interfaces de rutadores, conmutadores y su trafíco, incluyendo trafico de errores.
- Puede medir capacidad de disco, carga de CPU (en equipos de red y servidores), y mucho más y reaccionar con notificaciones segun rangos especificado.

Gráficos

- Permite utilizar todas las funciones de rrdgraph para definir los gráficos y automatiza algunas de ellas.
- Permite organizar la información en árboles jerárquicos

Fuentes de datos

 Permite utilizar todas las funciones de *rrdcreate* y *rrdupdate*, incluyendo la definición de varias fuentes de datos por archivo RRD

Ventajas cont.

Colección de datos

- Las fuentes datos pueden ser actualizadas vía SNMP o mediante la definición de scripts
- Soporte SNMP incluído utilizando php-snmp o net-snmp
- Un componente opcional, *cactid*, implementa las rutinas SNMP en lenguaje C con multi-threading. Muy importante para grandes números de dispositivos.

Plantillas

 Permite crear plantillas para reutilizar las definiciones de gráficos, fuentes de datos y dispositivos

Gestión de usuarios

 Permite definir autenticación (local o LDAP) y distintos niveles de autorización para usuarios

Desventajas

Tedioso la Configuración de Dispositivos

- La primera vez que agregas dispositivos, grafícos por cada uno y ponerles en el arbol de grafíco requiere bastante tiempo.
- Es muy importante tener alguien que "cuida" la instalacion de Cacti o se puede ponerse fuera la estructura de tu red.
- Si haces un error de configuración puede ser tedioso de reparalo.

Pero, en realidad, por el uso continuo o por instalaciones mas grande es muy probable que uno va a usar scrips y herramientas para automizar la configuración de Cacti.

Instalación: Servidor Ubuntu 9.04

- Disponible en RPMs y paquetes para Gentoo, Debian, Red Hat, Fedora, SuSE, etc.
- Es necesario instalar *cactid* por separado, si quieres mayor rendimiento por grandes instalaciones (no es probado).

apt-get install cacti

| Configuring mysql-server-5.0 While not mandatory, it is highly recommended that you set a password for the MySQL administrative "root" user. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| If that field is left blank, the password will not be changed. | | | | | | |
| New password for the MySQL "root" user: | | | | | | |
| ***** | | | | | | |
| <0,k> | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Usamos nuestra contreseña del taller

| Configuring mysql-server-5.0 |
|--------------------------------------------|
| Repeat password for the MySQL "root" user: |
| **** |
| <0k> |
| L] |

De nuevo usa nuestra contraseña del taller



Solo para informarse. Normalmente no es un problema.

| Configuring cacti Which kind of web server should be used by cacti? | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Select "None" if you would like to configure your webserver by hand. | | | | | |
| Webserver type | | | | | |
| Apache De | | | | | |
| <mark><0k></mark> | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Estamos usando Apache 2, asi elige esto.

| Configuring cacti | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| cacti must have a database installed and configured before it can be used. If you like, this can be handled with dbconfig-common. | | | | | |
| If you are an advanced database administrator and know that you want to perform this configuration manually, or if your database has already been installed and configured, you should refuse this option. Details on what needs to be done should most likely be provided in /usr/share/doc/cacti. | | | | | |
| otherwise, you should probably choose this option. | | | | | |
| Configure database for cacti with dbconfig-common? | | | | | |
| <yes> <no></no></yes> | | | | | |

Elige "Yes". Si eliges "No" tendrás que configurar tu base de datos manualmente mas adelante.

| What is the password for the admin package should create its MySQL da | ring cacti nistrative account with which this atabase and user? | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Password of your database's administrative user: | | | | |
| <mark><0k></mark> | <cancel></cancel> | | | |
| | 2 | | | |

Use nuestra contreseña del taller. Igual que antes.

| Please provide a password for cac server. If left blank, a random | ring cacti ti to register with the database password will be generated for you. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MySQL application password for ca | cti: |
| ************************************** | <cancel></cancel> |
| | <u>></u> |
| | |

Otra vez, la contreseña de nuestro taller.

| Configuring cacti |
|-----------------------------|
| Password confirmation: |
| ***** |
| <ok> <cancel></cancel></ok> |
| L |
| |

Finalmente, la contraseña una vez más!

Ahora, usa un navegador de Web y abre la siguiente dirección:

http://localhost/cacti

Verás lo siguiente...

nsrc@WALC 2009 Bogotá, Colombia

nsrc@walc 2008

Cacti Installation Guide

Thanks for taking the time to download and install cacti, the complete graphing solution for your network. Before you can start making cool graphs, there are a few pieces of data that cacti needs to know.

Make sure you have read and followed the required steps needed to install cacti before continuing. Install information can be found for <u>Unix</u> and <u>Win32</u>-based operating systems.

Also, if this is an upgrade, be sure to reading the Upgrade information file.

Cacti is licensed under the GNU General Public License, you must agree to its provisions before continuing:

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This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

Next >>

Apreta "Next >>"

| Cacti Installation Guide | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Please select the type of installation | |
| New Install | |
| The following information has been determined from Cacti's configura is not correct, please edit 'include/config.php' before continuing. | ition file. If it |
| Database User: cacti Database Hostname: Database: cacti Server Operating System Type: unix | |
| | Next >> |
| | |

Elige "New Install" y apreta "Next >>" de nuevo.

Cacti Installation Guide

Make sure all of these values are correct before continuing.

[FOUND] RRDTool Binary Path: The path to the rrdtool binary. /usr/bin/rrdtool

[FOUND] PHP Binary Path: The path to your PHP binary file (may require a php recompile to get this file).

/usr/bin/php

[FOUND] snmpwalk Binary Path: The path to your snmpwalk binary. /usr/bin/snmpwalk

[FOUND] snmpget Binary Path: The path to your snmpget binary. /usr/bin/snmpget

[FOUND] snmpbulkwalk Binary Path: The path to your snmpbulkwalk binary. /usr/bin/snmpbulkwalk

[FOUND] snmpgetnext Binary Path: The path to your snmpgetnext binary. /usr/bin/snmpgetnext

[FOUND] Cacti Log File Path: The path to your Cacti log file. /usr/share/cacti/site/log/cacti.log

SNMP Utility Version: The type of SNMP you have installed. Required if you are using SNMP v2c or don't have embedded SNMP support in PHP.

RRDTool Utility Version: The version of RRDTool that you have installed. RRDTool 1.2.x

NOTE: Once you click "Finish", all of your settings will be saved and your database will be upgraded if this is an upgrade. You can change any of the settings on this screen at a later time by going to "Cacti Settings" from within Cacti.

Finish

Tu pantalla debería verse así. Si no, pide aydua de tu instructor.

Apreta "Finish"

Ojo con la seleccion de "RRDTool Utility Version" al ultímo. Asegura de elegir RRDTool 1.2.x y *no* al 1.0.x.



Please enter your Cacti user name and password below:

| User Name: | |
|------------|--|
| Password: | |

Login

La primera vez usa: User Name: *admin* Password: *admin*

cacti: Cambio de contraseña



*** Forced Password Change ***

Please enter a new password for cacti:

| Password: | *ototototok |
|-----------|-------------|
| Confirm: | ***** |

Save

Ahora tienes que cambiar la contraseña por admin. Por favor, usa la contraseña del taller.

Agrega Dispositivos

- Management -> Devices -> Add
- Especificar los atributos de un dispositivo
 - Selecciona una plantilla de dispositivo y este te provee con varias plantillas y te pregunto por informacion sobre el dispositivo.
 - Puede agregar mas plantillas cuando/si quieres.

| | | Cardina PR | colla finites | Internal Services of Services | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| Ele Edit View Hij | tory Bookmarks Tools Help | | | | | | | | |
| ***2 | 🗿 🚔 🚺 http://server/cacti/host | .phpthest_stat | us-lahost | template_id=mahar | st_rows-304eits | - C | 🖓 (cho-a gile- | 9, | 0 🚥 - |
| WALC: Gestion de | 30 Sinternet Saulety (I 30 | al broken of / | 24 | Clambel MySQL S | MARE DO MARCING | (C) | 24 Marry | y Marsh, Keyn. | - 34 08 |
| console grap | •••] | | | | | | | MIL | |
| Coronia - 5. Davines | | | | | | | Lago | eri in an adalah D | |
| Grante | Devices | | | | | | | | Add |
| New Graphs | Type: Local Linux Machine | C Shetuni Ary | y (0) | Anne: 20 Rows | 0 Bearstei | | 90 | clear | |
| Graph Hartsgereent | << Providens | | | Showing Rows 1 | 10 1 Of 1 [1] | | | Ne | et >> |
| Data Sources | Execution ** | 10 Graphs | Data Sources | Matter Event Co. | ant Montheater | Converse (Const) | Average (ms) | Availability | |
| Description | teaniteet. | 1. 31 | 5 | Sign D | 127.0.0.1 | 4.44 | 1.311 | 198 | |
| College Many Michaeler | << Previous | | | Showing Rows 1 | to 1 of 1 [1] | | | Ne | 81. >> |
| Data Quartes | L, | | | | Channe | a art action: Deb | ete | 5 | 90 |
| Data Ingut Hethods | | | | | | | | | |
| Graph Templates | | | | | | | | | |
| Hout Tereplates | | | | | | | | | |
| Data Templates | | | | | | | | | |
| Response Frequence | | | | | | | | C | - |
| Done | | | | | Apache/2.2.0 | 192.169.0. | 20# % | 1005 - 00 | - Miles |

Agrega Dispositivo: 2

| | Devices [new] | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Graphs | Description | [ec] |
| gement | Give this host a meaningful description. | pci |
| Management | Hostname | pc1.mgmt.conference.apricot.net |
| Trees | Fully quairied hostname or IP address for this device. | |
| Sources | Choose what type of host, host template this is. The host template will govern what | Local Linux Machine |
| | kinds of data should be gathered from this type of host. | |
| tion Hethods | | First machine, first row of classroom |
| Queries | | |
| Input Methods | Notes | |
| dates | Enter notes to this host. | |
| Templates | | |
| Templates | Dirable Hart | |
| Templates | Check this box to disable all checks for this host. | Disable Host |
| ort/Export | Availability/Reachability Options | |
| rt Templates | Dewned Device Detection | |
| rt Templates | The method Cacti will use to determine if a host is available for polling. | Ping 0 |
| iguration | NOTE: It is recommended that, at a minimum, SMMP always be selected. | |
| ngs | Ping Hethod The type of ping packet to sent | UDP Ping C |
| lec | NOTE: ICMP on Linux/UNIX requires root privileges. | obring v |
| em Utilities | Ping Port | [93] |
| Hanagement | TCP or UDP port to attempt connection. | <u> </u> |
| out User | Ping Timeout Value | 400 |
| | value applies for SNMP pings. | 400 |
| | Ping Retry Count | |
| | The number of times Cacti will attempt to ping a host before failing. | 1 |
| | Shire Options | |
| | SNHP Version | Version 2 0 |
| | Choose the SNMP version for this device. | |
| | SNMP read community for this device. | public |
| | SNHP Port | (m) |
| | Enter the UDP port number to use for SNMP (default is 161). | 161 |
| | SNHP Timeout | (*** |
| | The maximum number of milliseconds Cacti will wait for an SNMP response (does not work with php-snmp support). | 500 |
| | Maximum OID's Per Got Request | |
| | Specified the number of OID's that can be obtained in a single SNMP Get request. NOTE: This feature only works when using Spine | 10 |
| | | cancel |
| | | |

Bogotá, Colombia

Agrega Dispositivos

- Elige SNMP version 2 en este taller, menos por los Conmutadores. Ellos estan usando version 1.
- Clare que puedes usar SNMP Version 3 en tu proprio ambiente.

Agregar Dispositivo: 3

Ojo con la menú, "Associated Data Queries":

- Por defecto no va a preguntar por snmp sobre los interfaces de red.

| Associated Graph Templates | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| Graph Template Name | Status | |
| 1) Linux - Memory Usage | Is Being Graphed (Edit) | × |
| 2) Unix - Load Average | Is Being Graphed (Edit) | × |
| 3) Unix - Logged in Users | Is Being Graphed (Edit) | × |
| 4) Unix - Processes | Is Being Graphed (Edit) | × |
| Add Graph Template: Cisco – CPU Usage | | add |

| Associated Data Queries | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Data Query Name | Debugging | Re-Index Method | Status | |
| 1) Unix - Get Mounted Partitions | (Verbose Query) | Uptime Goes Backwards | Success [2 Items, 1 Row] | o x |
| Add Data Query: SNMP - Interface Statisti | cs 🗘 | Re-Index Method: Uptime | Goes Backwards ≑ | add |



Crear Graficos

- Elige el "Create graphs for this host" seleccion.
- Elige las plantillas de grafico y consulta de datos que quieres y, luego, apreta "Create".
- Puedes cambiar los colores por defecto, pero que ya estan elegido parecen bastante buenos.



Crear Graficos: Paso 1

| console gra | phs | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Console -> Create New | Graphs | Logged in as admin (Logout) |
| Create New Graphs | pc1 (pc1.mgmt.conference.apricot.net) Local Linux Machine | |
| Hanagement Graph Management | Host: pcl (pcl.mgmt.conference.apricot.net) 🗘 Graph Types: All | Create New Host |
| Graph Trees | Graph Templates | |
| Data Sources | Graph Template Name | N I |
| Collection Matheda | Create: Linux - Nemory Usage | 2 |
| Data Queries | Gente: Unix - Load Sverage | 2 |
| Data Input Nethods | | |
| Templates | Create: Unix - Logged in Users | M |
| Graph Templates | Creates Unix - Processes | R |
| Host Templates | Create: (Select a graph type to create) 0 | |
| Data Templates | | |
| Import/Export | Data Query [Unix - Get Mounted Partitions] | • |
| Emport Templates | Device Name Mount Point | N. |
| Export Templates | /dev/sda1 / | 2 |
| Setting | | |
| Intilities | | cancel create |
| System Utilities | | |
| User Nanagement | | |
| Logout User | | |
| Ŷ | | |

Crear Graficos: Paso 2

| console grag | phs | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Console -> Create New | Graphs -> Create Graphs from Data Query | | Logged in as admin (Logout) |
| Create | Create Graph from 'Linux - Memory Usage' | | |
| Nanagement Creat Management | Create Graph from 'Unix - Load Average' | | |
| Graph Trees | Create Graph from 'Unix - Logged in Users' | | |
| Data Sources | Graph Items [Template: Unix - Logged in Users] | | |
| Devices Collection Nethods | Legend Color The color to use for the legend. | 4668E4 0 | |
| Data Queries | Provide Provide Conceptuality Providence of | | |
| Data Input Nethods | Create Graph from Unix - Processes | | |
| Templates | Graph Items [Template: Unit - Processes] | | |
| Graph Templates | The color to use for the legend. | F51D30 0 | |
| Host Templates | | | |
| Data Templates | Create 1 Graph from 'Unix - Get Mounted Partitions' | | |
| Import/Export | | | |
| Enport Templates | | | cancel create |
| Export Templates | | | |
| Configuration | | | |
| Settings | | | |
| Utilities | | | |
| System Utilities | | | |
| User Management | | | |
| Logout User | | | |
| Ŷ | | | |

Vea los graficos

- Ponga el dispositvio nuevo en la jerarquía de árbol que corresponde donde deberia estar.
- Este es tu decision. Tal vez deberias dibujar tu jerarquía de árbol en papel primero.
 - –En Management -> Graph Trees selecciona la jerarquía de árbol por defecto (o, crea una que es suya).

Arbol de Grafico

First, press "Add" if you want a new graphing tree:

| Graph Trees | Add |
|--------------|-----|
| Name | |
| Default Tree | × |

Second, name your tree, choose the sorting order (author likes Natural Sorting and press "create":

| Graph Trees (new) | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Name A useful name for this graph tree. | Network Management PCs |
| Sorting Type Choose how items in this tree will be sorted. | Natural Ordering |
| | cancel create |

Arboles de Grafico

Third, add devices to your new tree:

| Graph Trees [edit: Network Management PCs] | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Name A useful name for this graph tree. | Network Management PCs | |
| Sorting Type Choose how items in this tree will be sorted. | Natural Ordering 0 | |
| Tree Items | | Add |
| ++ | | |
| Item | Value | |
| No Graph Tree Items | | |
| | | cancel save |

Once you click "Add" you can add "Headers" (separators), graphs or hosts. Now we'll add Hosts to our newly created graph tree:

| Tree Items | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Parent Item Choose the parent for this header/graph. | [root] \$ |
| Tree Item Type Choose what type of tree item this is. | Host C |
| Tree Item Value | |
| Host Choose a host here to add it to the treg. | <pre>pcl (pcl.mgmt.conference.apricot.net) 0</pre> |
| Graph Grouping Style Choose how graphs are grouped when drawn for this particular host on the tree. | Graph Template |
| | cancel create |
| | |
| | |
| | nsrc@W |
| | Bogota, |

Arbol de Grafico con 2 Dispositivos

Nuestro arbol de grafico despues que los dos primeros dispisitvio fueron agregados. No hay graficos hasta ahora – este puede demorar hasta 5 minutes.



Un ejemplo mucho mas grande ==>

Un ejemplo...



Conclusiones

- Cacti es muy flexible por su idea de plantillas
- Despues que entiendes los conceptos detras RRDTool, asi el uso de Cacti debería ser (más o menos) intuitivo.
- La visualización jerárquica de los dispositivos ayuda a organizar y descrubir dispositivos nuevos rapidamente.
- Hay poco, o ninguno estadisticas disponible sobre el rendimiento de *cactid* (alguien quier coleccionar algunas?)
- No es facil hacer un "redescrubrimento" de dispositivos.
- Para agregar muchos dispositivos requiere mucho fuerza y tiempo. Software como Netdot y Netdisco pueden ayudar – o, scrips locales de MySQL.

Referencias

- Sitio de web Cacti: http://www.cacti.net/
- Grupos de discussion: http://forums.cacti.net/

Configuración Anterior

 Cacti uses MySQL to store configurations. In older Ubuntu versions it was necessary to manually create the cacti MySQL database and set the permissions:

```
# mysqladmin --user=root create cacti
# mysql cacti < cacti.sql
# mysql --user=root mysql
mysql> GRANT ALL ON cacti.* TO cactiuser@localhost IDENTIFIED BY `cacti_pass';
mysql> flush privileges;
```

 It was, also, sometimes necessary to manually specify the cacti connection parameters in /etc/cacti/db.php:

```
$database_type = "mysql";
$database_default = "cacti";
$database_hostname = "localhost";
$database_username = "cactiuser";
$database_password = "cacti_pass";
$database_port = "3306";
```

Configuración

- Make sure that there is a cron job that has been configured as well – Likely in /etc/ cron.d/cacti.
- This will be something like:

*/5 * * * * www-data php /usr/share/cacti/site/poller.php >/dev/null \ 2>/var/log/cacti/ poller-error.log

• This is not necessary with the Debian package in Ubuntu 8.10.

cactid

```
# tar xvzf cacti-cactid-0.8.6.tar.gz
```

```
# cd cactid-0.8.6
```

```
# ./configure
```

```
# make
```

```
# make install
```

| <pre># vi /usr/loca</pre> | al/cactid/bin/cactid.conf |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DB_Host | localhost |
| DB_Database | cacti |
| DB_User | cactiuser |
| DB_Pass | cacti_pass |
| DB_Port | 3306 |

En el interfaz Web vaya al:

• Configuration -> Settings -> Paths -> Cactid Poller File Path y especifica la locacion de cactid.

• Vaya al Poller y en Poller Type, selecciona cactid