

Cacti 0.8.7d

cacti

Requisitos

Debemos instalar los repositos de RPMForge, para instalarlo de una manera mas facil: desde binario.

```
wget http://packages.sw.be/rpmforge-release/rpmforge-release-0.3.6-1.el5.rf.i386.rpm  
rpm -Uhv rpmforge-release-0.3.6-1.el5.rf.i386.rpm
```

Tambien instalamos mysql-server y las fuentes, ya que al no haber instalado Cent OS con entorno grafico no estan instaladas. Cacti las utiliza para mostrar los graficos.

```
yum install mysql-server xorg-x11-fonts-Type1
```

Instalacion de cacti

Para instalar cacti solo tendremos que hacer una llamada a yum. Este se descargara todas las librerias necesarias, servidor apache, php, rrdtool, snmpd, etc.

```
yum install cacti net-snmp-utils
```

Sin RPMForge

Si por casualidad no funciona el reposito RPMForge y tenemos que instalarlo a mano, los paquetes necesarios son: httpd, snmpd, net-snmp net-snmp-utils, php, php-cli, rrdtool, net-snmp-devel, httpd-devel, php-mysql, php-common, php-gd php-mbstring, php-mcrypt, php-devel, php-xml. Y por supuesto [cacti](#), que lo descomprimos en la carpeta donde este sirviendo apache: /var/www/html.

Configuracion

MySQL

Una vez instalado todo esto, iniciamos los servicios, le ponemos contraseña al root, creamos un usuario para cacti e importamos la base de datos que se encuentra en el directorio de instalacion de cacti.

```
service mysqld start  
service httpd start  
service snmpd start
```

```
mysqladmin -u root password lqaz2wsx

mysql -u root -p
mysql> GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'cacti'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'lqaz2wsx';
mysql> GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CREATE, DROP, INDEX, LOCK
TABLES, ALTER ON cacti.* TO 'cacti'@'localhost';
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> exit

mysql cacti -u cacti -p < /var/www/cacti/cacti.sql
```

Config.php

Editamos el archivo config.php del directorio /include dentro de cacti. Le ponemos lo que corresponda con nuestro servidor de mysql.

```
vim /var/www/cacti/include/config.php

$database_default = "cacti";
$database_hostname = "localhost";
$database_username = "cacti";
$database_password = "lqaz2wsx";
```

Apache

Por defecto solo el servidor tiene acceso a la pagina de cacti <http://localhost/cacti>. Para modificar esto editamos el archivo /etc/httpd/conf.d/cacti.conf y permitimos el acceso desde la LAN.

```
vim etc/httpd/conf.d/cacti.conf

Alias /cacti/ /var/www/cacti/
<Directory /var/www/cacti/>
    DirectoryIndex index.php
    Options -Indexes
    AllowOverride all
    order deny,allow
    deny from all
    allow from 10.141.117.0/24
    AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
    php_flag magic_quotes_gpc on
    php_flag track_vars on
</Directory>
```

Cacti

Ahora solo tenemos que ir a <http://ip/cacti> y seguir unos pasos para finalizar la instalacion. Comprobara si tenemos todas las librerias, etc. Por defecto el usuario y contraseña seran admin. Pero

te obligara a cambiarla en el primer inicio de sesion.

Cacti Installation Guide
Make sure all of these values are correct before continuing.

[FOUND] RRDTOOL Binary Path: The path to the rrdtool binary.

[OK: FILE FOUND]

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

[OK: FILE FOUND]

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

[OK: FILE FOUND]

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

[OK: FILE FOUND]

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

[OK: FILE FOUND]

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

[OK: FILE FOUND]

[FOUND] Cacti Log File Path: The path to your Cacti log file.

[OK: FILE FOUND]

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.

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

Ejemplos monitorización

Start in the Console by clicking Data Templates in the Templates section. Click Add in the top right corner and enter the values from the following screenshot. Then click Save.

Afterwards create two more Data Templates based on the next two screenshots.

The Data Templates tell Cacti which values (OIDs) to monitor.

Next, go to Graph Templates in the Templates section. As before click Add in the top right corner and define the following two Graph Templates: Fortigate - System Resources and Fortigate - Total

Sessions. The System Resources graph will monitor CPU and memory utilization in one combined graph.

Next create a Host Template as per the screenshot below.

Now you are ready to start monitoring firewalls. Under Management go to Devices and click Add. Define a new device. Sample values are in the screenshot.

That's it. Graphs will start to update after Cacti's next polling cycle.

Monitorizar Fortigate

<http://www.soportejm.com.sv/kb/index.php/article/fg-snmpp>

Monitorizar máquina Aire

<http://forums.cacti.net/post-125705.html&highlight=>

Links

1. <http://www.victornuno.com/2008/11/18/monitorizacion-de-recursos-de-red-con-snmpp-y-cacti/>
2. <http://vpsmedia.com/articles/?p=3>
3. http://www.cacti.net/downloads/docs/html/unix_configure_httpd.html
4. <https://rpmrepo.org/RPMforge/Using>
5. <http://forums.cacti.net/about12868.html>
6. http://docs.cacti.net/manual:087:1_installation#requirements
7. <http://www.bxtra.net/Articles/2008-09-18/Steps-how-install-Cacti-CentOS-52-DirectAdmin>
8. <http://plone.lucidsolutions.co.nz/web/management/Installing-Cacti-v0.8.7-and-Spine-v0.8.7-on-CentOS.1>
9. https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=304231
10. <http://forums.cacti.net/about3730-0-asc-75.html>
11. <http://docs.cacti.net/plugin:thold>
12. <http://firewallguru.blogspot.com/2008/10/monitoring-fortinet-firewalls-with.html>

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