



## Network Management & Monitoring

# Network and Server Statistics Using Cacti



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# Introduction

## Network Monitoring Tools

- Availability
- Reliability
- Performance

*Cacti monitors the **performance** and usage of devices.*

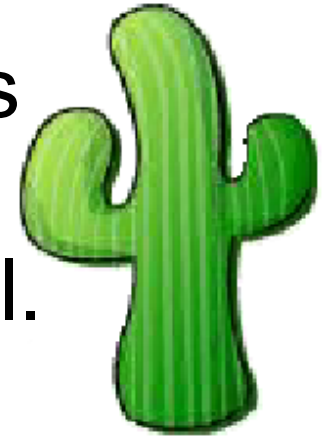
# Introduction

- A tool to monitor, store and present network and system/server statistics
- Designed around RRDTool with a special emphasis on the graphical interface
- Almost all of Cacti's functionality can be configured via the Web.
- You can find Cacti here:  
<http://www.cacti.net/>



# Introduction

**Cacti:** Uses RRDtool, PHP and stores data in MySQL. It supports the use of SNMP and graphics with RRDtool.



*“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.”*

# General RRDtool

- Round Robin Database for time series data storage
- Command line based
- From the author of MRTG
- Made to be faster and more flexible
- Includes CGI and Graphing tools, plus APIs
- Solves the Historical Trends and Simple Interface problems as well as storage issues

Find RRDtool here: <http://oss.oetiker.ch/rrdtool/>

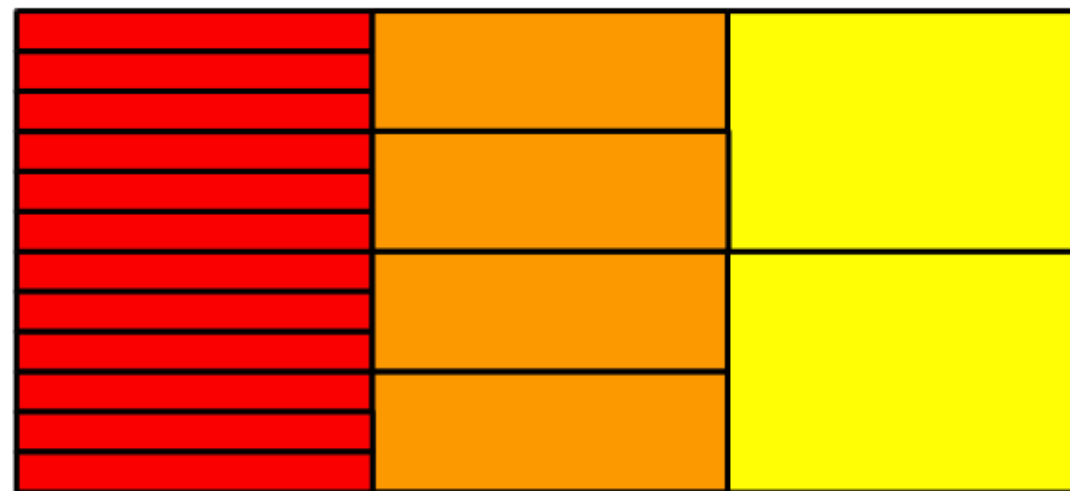


# RRDtool Database Format

Recent data stored once  
every 5 minutes for the past 2  
hours (1:24)

Old data averaged to one  
entry per day for the last 365  
days (288:365)

--step  
300  
(5 minute  
input step  
size)



RRA  
1:24

RRA  
6:10

RRA  
288:365

RRD  
File

Medium length data averaged to one  
entry per half hour for the last 5 hours  
(6:10)

# General Description

1. Cacti is written as a group of PHP scripts.
2. The key script is “poller.php”, which runs every 5 minutes (by default). It resides in /usr/share/cacti/site.
3. To work poller.php needs to be in /etc/cron.d/cacti like this:

```
MAILTO=root
```

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

4. Cacti uses RRDtool to create graphs for each device and data that is collected about that device. You can adjust all of this from within the Cacti web interface.
5. The RRD files are located in /var/lib/cacti/rra when cacti is installed from packages.

# Advantages

**You can measure Availability, Load, Errors and more all with history.**

- Cacti can display your router and switch interfaces and their traffic, including all error traffic as well.
- Cacti can measure drive capacity, CPU load (network h/w and servers) and much more. It can react to conditions and send notifications based on specified ranges.

## **Graphics**

- Allows you to use all the functionality of rrdgraph to define graphics and automate how they are displayed.
- Allows you to organize information in hierarchical tree structures.

## **Data Sources**

- Permits you to utilize all the functions of rrdcreate and rrdupdate including defining several sources of information for each RRD file.



# Advantages cont.

## Data Collection

- Supports SNMP including the use of *php-snmp* or *net-snmp*
- Data sources can be updated via SNMP or by defining scripts to capture required data.
- An optional component, *cactid*, implements SNMP routines in C with multi-threading. Critical for very large installations.

## Templates

- You can create templates to reuse graphics definitions, data and device sources

## Cacti Plugin Architecture

- Extends Cacti functionality. Many, many plugins are available. Part of the default Cacti installation in Ubuntu version 12 and above.

## User Management

- You can manage users locally or via LDAP and you can assign granular levels of authorization by user or groups of users.

# Disadvantages

- Configuration of Interfaces via the web interface is tedious – use provided command-line scripts instead.
- Upgrading versions can be difficult if installed from Source.

## Advice:

For continuous use or large installations it is likely that you will be using scripts and tools to automate the configuration of Cacti.

# Steps to add and monitor devices

## PART II

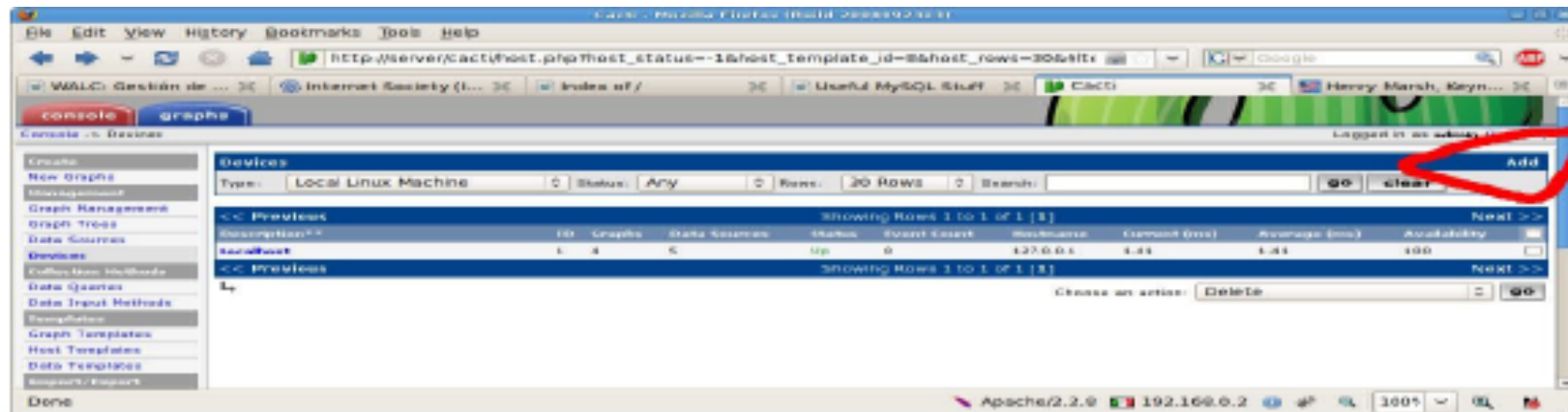
Before we install Cacti we demonstrate how to use the interface to add and monitor some devices...

# Adding a Device via Web Interface

## Management -> Devices -> Add

Specify device attributes

- We'll add an entry for our gateway router,  
[gw.ws.nsrc.org](http://gw.ws.nsrc.org)\*



\*Actual device name may be different.

# Add Devices: 2

Devices [edit: Gateway Router]

General Host Options

Description

Give this host a meaningful description.

Gateway Router

Hostname

Fully qualified hostname or IP address for this device.

gw.ws.nsrc.org

Host Template

Choose what type of host, host template this is. The host template will govern what kinds of data should be gathered from this type of host.

Cisco Router

Disable Host

Check this box to disable all checks for this host.

☐ Disable Host

Availability/Reachability Options

Downed Device Detection

The method Cacti will use to determine if a host is available for polling.  
*NOTE: It is recommended that, at a minimum, SNMP always be selected.*

Ping and SNMP

Ping Method

The type of ping packet to sent.  
*NOTE: ICMP on Linux/UNIX requires root privileges.*

UDP Ping

Ping Port

TCP or UDP port to attempt connection.

23

Ping Timeout Value

The timeout value to use for host ICMP and UDP pinging. This host SNMP timeout value applies for SNMP pings.

400

Ping Retry Count

After an initial failure, the number of ping retries Cacti will attempt before failing.

1

SNMP Options

SNMP Version

Choose the SNMP version for this device.

Version 2

SNMP Community

SNMP read community for this device.

NetManage

SNMP Port

Enter the UDP port number to use for SNMP (default is 161).

161

SNMP 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 Get Request

Specified the number of OID's that can be obtained in a single SNMP Get request.

10

Additional Options

Notes

Enter notes to this host.

cancel

create

Menu changes after you select SNMP version below!

# Add Devices: 3





- Host Template: *ucd/net SNMP Host* is recommended for servers to include disk definitions.
- Choose SNMP version 2 for this workshop.
- For “Downed Device Detection” we recommend either using *Ping and SNMP*, or just *Ping*.
- Use “NetManage” for the “SNMP Community” string.

SNMP access is a security issue:

- Version 2 is not encrypted
- Watch out for globally readable “public” communities
- Be careful about who can access r/w communities.
- Replace “xxxxxxx” with your local public r/o string

# Add Devices: 4

For a router you may see *a lot* of potential network interfaces that are detected by SNMP.

Associated Data Queries				
Data Query Name	Debugging	Re-Index Method	Status	
1) Karlnet - Wireless Bridge Statistics	(Verbose Query)	Uptime Goes Backwards	Success [0 Items, 0 Rows]	 
2) SNMP - Interface Statistics	(Verbose Query)	Uptime Goes Backwards	Success [59 Items, 7 Rows]	 
Add Data Query: Networkware - Get Available Volumes      Re-Index Method: Uptime Goes Backwards <input type="button" value="add"/>				
				<input type="button" value="cancel"/> <input type="button" value="save"/>

Your decision is to create graphs for all of these are not. Generally the answer is, “Yes” – Why?

# Create Graphics

- Chose the “Create graphs for this host”
- Under Graph Templates generally check the top box that chooses *all* the available graphs to be displayed.
- Press Create.
- You can change the default colors, but the predefined definitions generally work well.



# Create Graphics: 2

**Save Successful.**

## Gateway Router (gw.ws.nsrc.org)

### SNMP Information

System: Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version  
www.cisco.com/techsupport Copyright (c) 1986-2006 by Cisco Systems,  
Inc. Compiled Tue 28-Feb-06 21:03 by alnguyen  
Uptime: 24881862 (2 days, 21 hours, 6 minutes)  
Hostname: sanog17-2.learn.ac.lk  
Location:  
Contact:

- \* Create Graphs for this Host
- \* Data Source List
- \* Graph List

### Ping Results

UDP Ping Success (1.19 ms)

### Devices [edit: Gateway Router]

#### General Host Options

##### Description

Give this host a meaningful description.

Gateway Router

##### Hostname

Fully qualified hostname or IP address for this device.

gw.ws.nsrc.org

##### Host Template

Choose what type of host, host template this is. The host template will govern what kinds of data should be gathered from this type of host.

Cisco Router

# Create Graphics: 3

## Gateway Router (gw.ws.nsrc.org) Cisco Router

Host: Gateway Router (gw.ws.nsrc.org) Graph Types: All

[\\*Edit this Host](#)  
[\\*Create New Host](#)

### Graph Templates

Graph Template Name

Create: Cisco - CPU Usage

Create: (Select a graph type to create)

### Data Query [SNMP - Interface Statistics]

Index	Status	Description	Name (IF-MIB)	Alias (IF-MIB)	Type	Speed	Hardware Address	IP Address	
1	Up	FastEthernet0/0	Fa0/0		ethernetCsmacd(6)	1000000000	00:24:97:5C:C0:D2	10.10.0.254	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Up	FastEthernet0/1	Fa0/1	connection to LEARN VPLS	ethernetCsmacd(6)	1000000000	00:24:97:5C:C0:D3	192.248.5.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Up	Null0	Nu0		other(1)	4294967295			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	Up	Tunnel0	Tu0		tunnel(131)	9000			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Up	Tunnel1	Tu1		tunnel(131)	9000			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Up	FastEthernet0/0.254	Fa0/0.254		l2vlan(135)	1000000000	00:24:97:5C:C0:D2	10.10.254.254	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

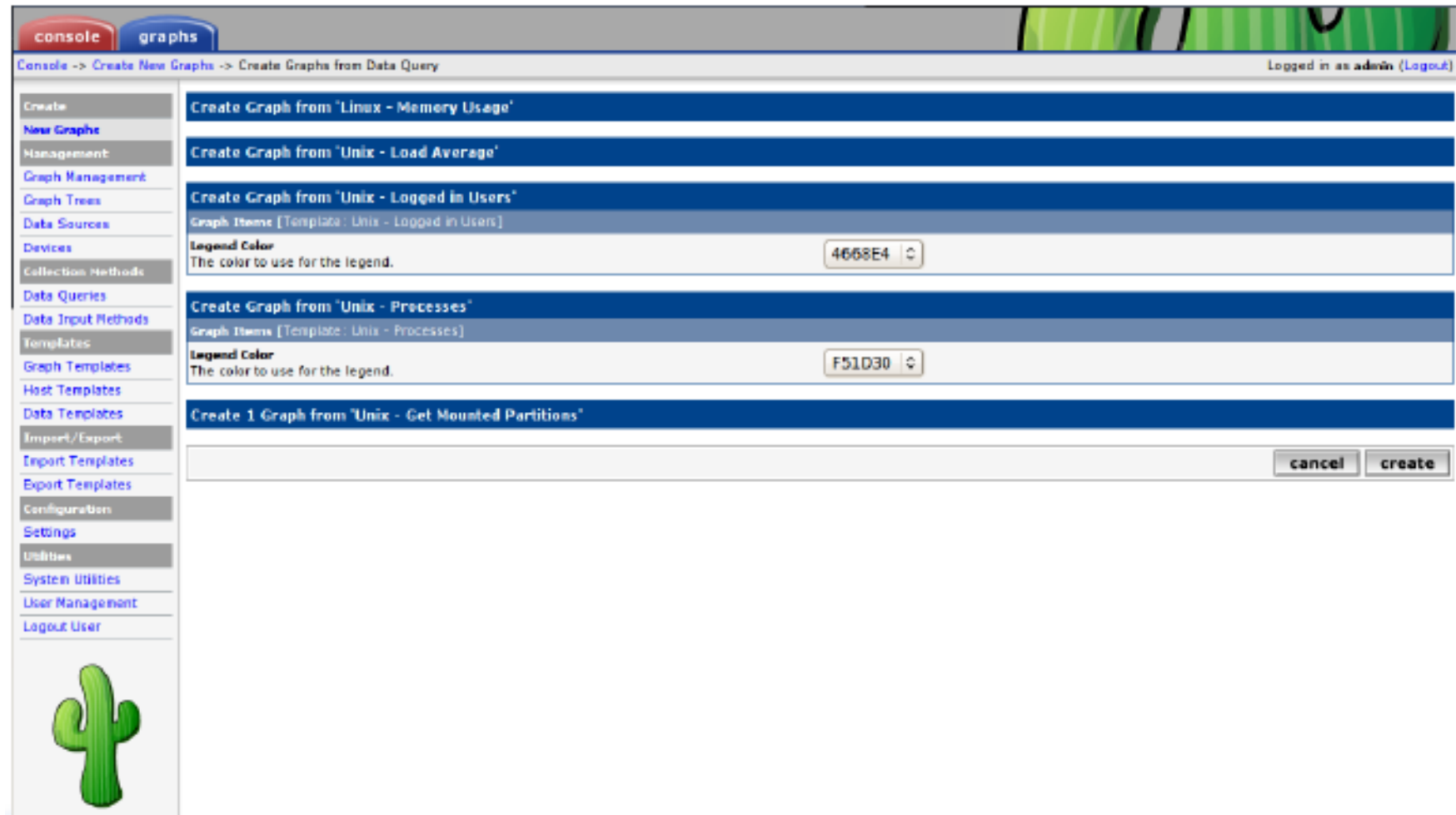


Select a graph type: In/Out Bits

cancel

create

# Create Graphics: 4



You'll see this screen later when you are creating graphics for hosts vs. routers

# View the Graphics

- Place the new device in its proper location in your tree hierarchy.
- Building your display hierarchy is your decision. It might make sense to try drawing this out on paper first.
  - Under Management → Graph Trees select the Default Tree hierarchy (or, create one of your own).

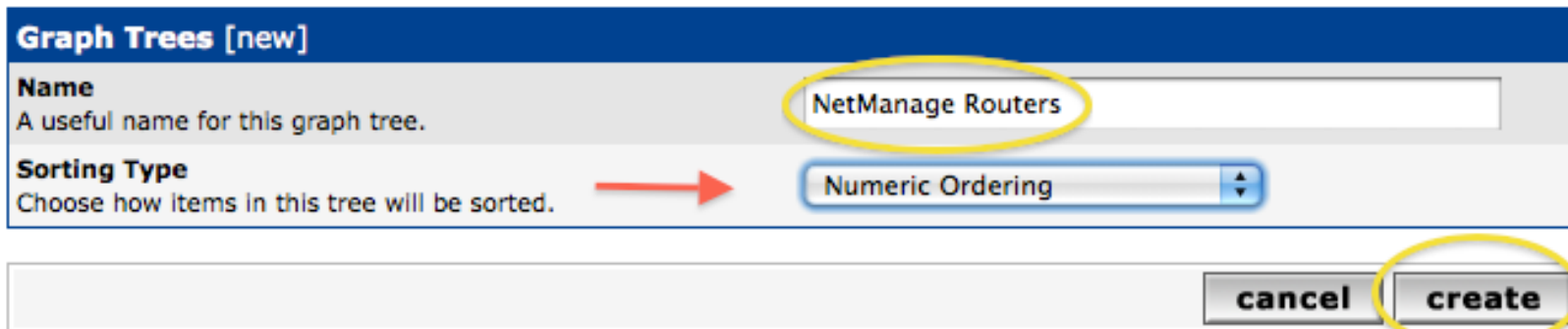
# Graphics Tree

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



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Graph Trees" with a blue header bar. In the top right corner of the header bar is an "Add" button. Below the header is a table with a single row. The first column is labeled "Name" and contains the text "Default Tree". The second column is empty. A red "X" icon is located in the bottom right corner of the table area.

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



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Graph Trees [new]" with a blue header bar. Below the header, there are two sections. The first section is labeled "Name" and has a description "A useful name for this graph tree." Below this is a text input field containing the text "NetManage Routers". The second section is labeled "Sorting Type" and has a description "Choose how items in this tree will be sorted." Below this is a dropdown menu currently showing "Numeric Ordering". A red arrow points to the dropdown menu. At the bottom right of the dialog box are two buttons: "cancel" and "create". The "create" button is circled in yellow.

# Graphics Tree

Third, add devices to your new tree:

**Save Successful.**

## Graph Trees [edit: NetManage Routers]

### Name

A useful name for this graph tree.

NetManage Routers

### Sorting Type

Choose how items in this tree will be sorted.

Natural Ordering

## 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

### Tree Item Value

#### Host

Choose a host here to add it to the tree.

Gateway Router (gw.ws.nsrc.org)

### Graph Grouping Style

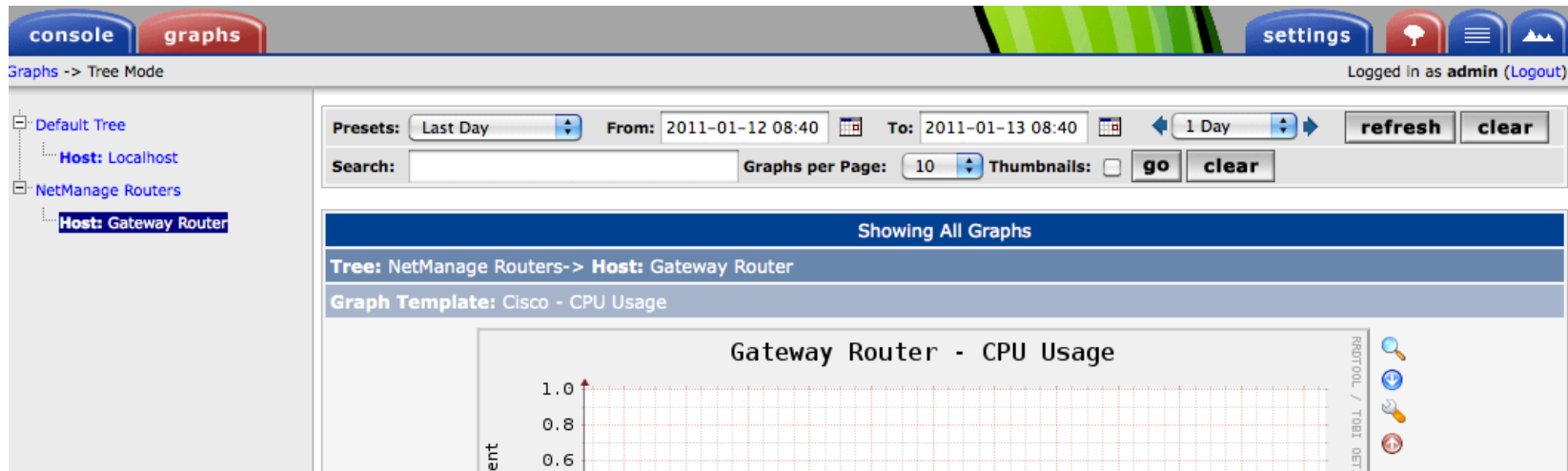
Choose how graphs are grouped when drawn for this particular host on the tree.

Graph Template

cancel

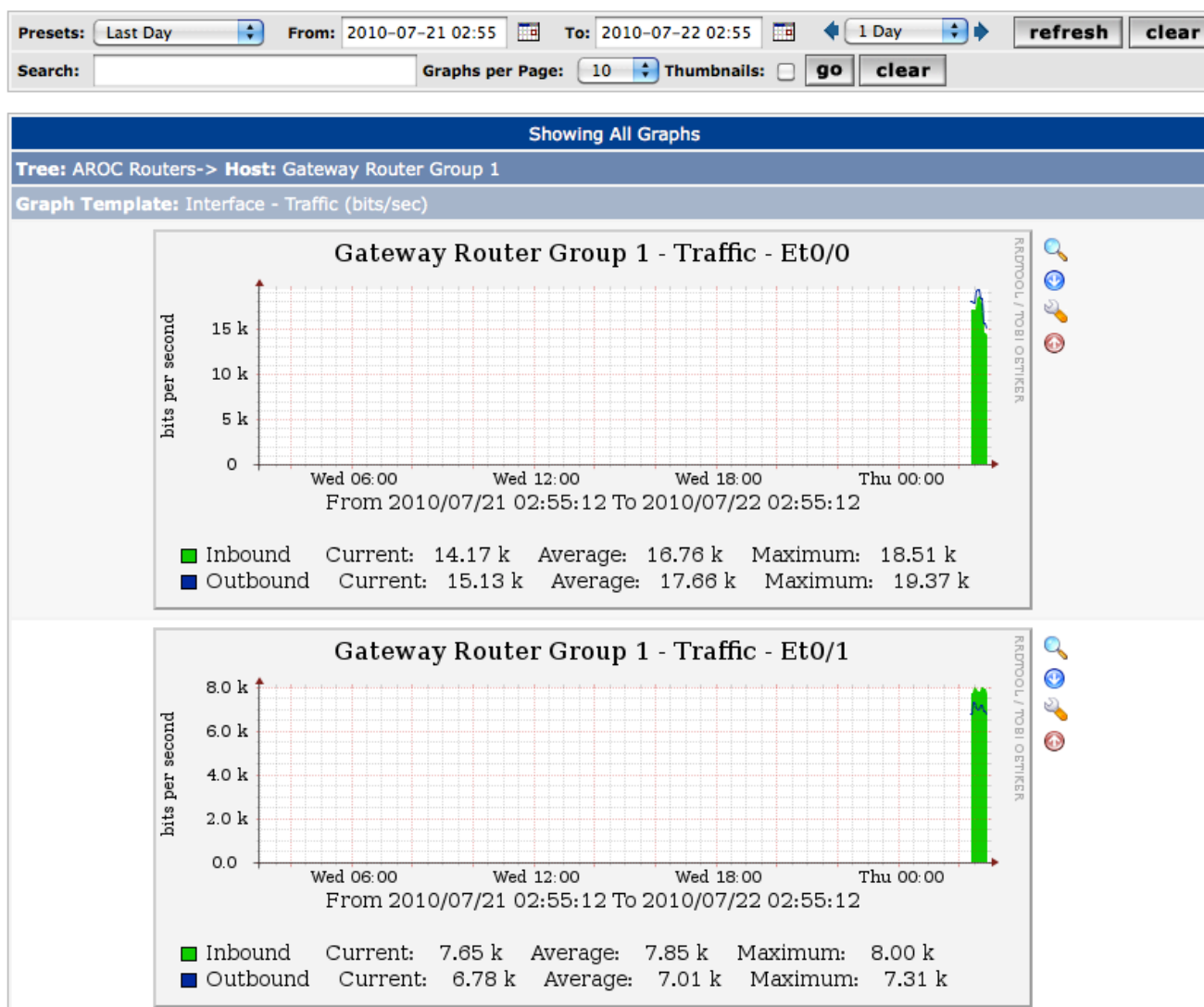
**create**

# Graphics Tree with 2 Devices



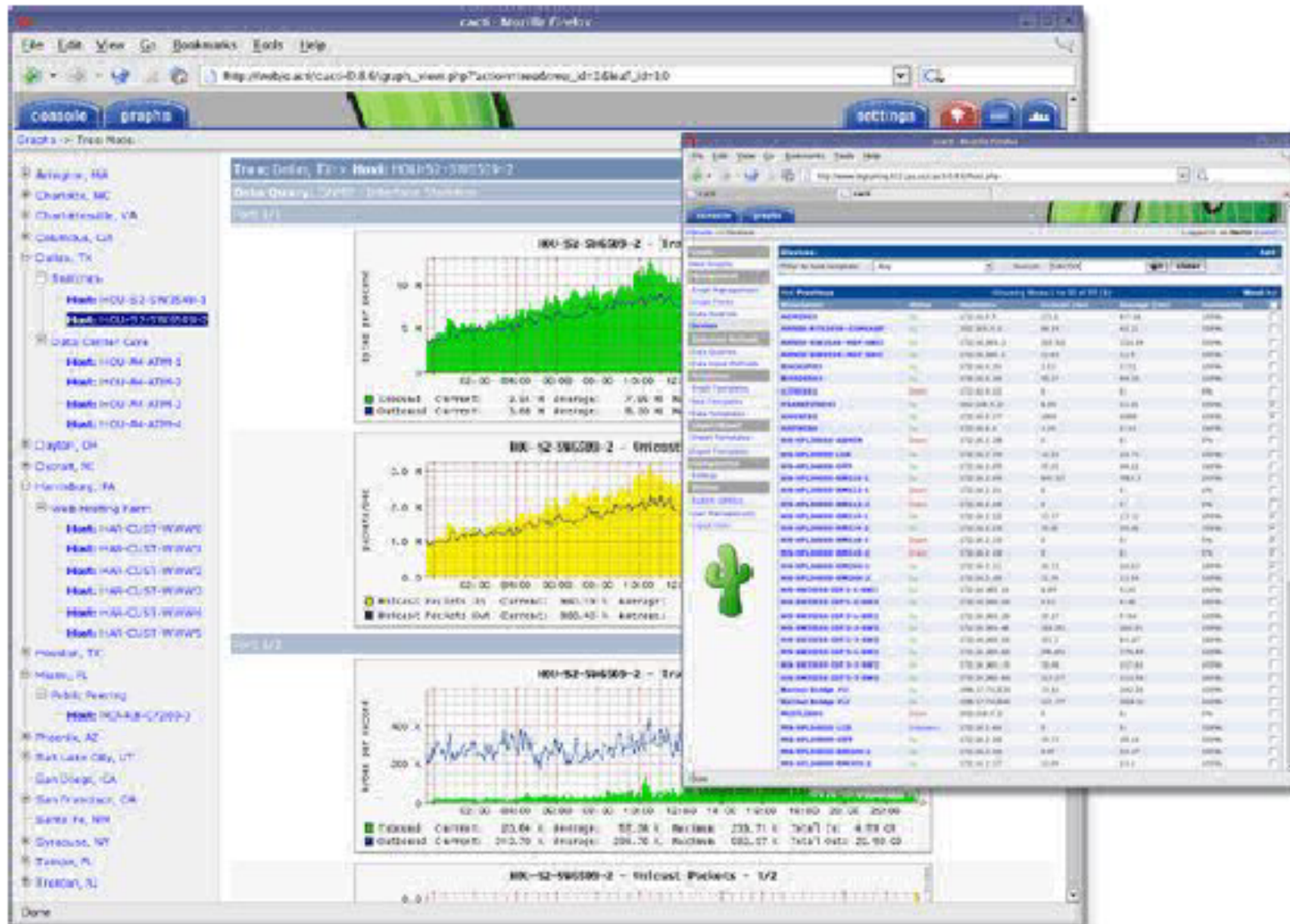
- Our graphics tree *just* after the first two devices were added.
- So far, graphics are empty – the first data can take up to 5 minutes to display.
- Cacti graphs are stored on disk and updated using RRDTool via the poller.php script, which, by default, is run every five minutes using `cron`.

# Initial Graphs





# Over time you'll see tendencies



# Next Steps

- There are a number of popular Cacti plugins, such as:
  - Settings
  - thold
  - PHP Weathermap
- A good place to start is <http://cactiusers.net/> and Google.
- To send email to RT from Cacti via rt-mailgate you can use the Cacti “settings” plugin:  
<http://docs.cacti.net/plugin:settings>
- Automate device and graph creation using available command-line scripts in `/usr/share/cacti/cli`, such as:
  - `add_devices.php`
  - `add_graphs.php`
  - `add_tree.php`

# Conclusions

- Cacti is very flexible due to its use of templates.
- Once you understand the concepts behind RRDTool, then how Cacti works should be (more or less) intuitive.
- The visualization hierarchy of devices helps to organize and locate new devices quickly.
- It is not easy to do a rediscover of devices.
- To add lots of devices requires automation. Software such as Netdot, Netdisco, IPPlan, TIPP can help – as well as local scripts that update the Cacti back-end MySQL database directly.

# References

- Cacti Web Site:  
<http://www.cacti.net/>
- Plugin Documentation  
<http://docs.cacti.net/plugins>
- Cacti Discussion Group:  
<http://forums.cacti.net/>
- Cacti Users – Plugin Architecture Home  
<http://cactiusers.org/>



## **PART III**

# **Cacti Installation and Configuration**

# Exercises

## Your Mission...

- Install Cacti
- Create device entry for your local router
- Create device entries for your local servers
- Create graphs for each item
- Place PCs, Routers, Switches in a tree hierarchy of your design.
- Add additional devices using the command line scripts.

Use the Network Diagram on the class wiki as a reference.

# Cacti Installation General

- Available in RPM form and packages for Gentoo, Red Hat, Fedora, SuSE, FreeBSD, etc.
- It is necessary to install *cactid* separately if you wish to use this for larger installations. This is the *cacti-spine* package in Ubuntu.

# Installation: Ubuntu Server 12.04

In Ubuntu Cacti 0.8.8a with the Plugin Architecture is not yet part of the main distribution. We need a few extra steps to install Cacti 0.8.8a at this time:

```
# apt-get install python-software-properties
    After this operation, 22.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
    Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y

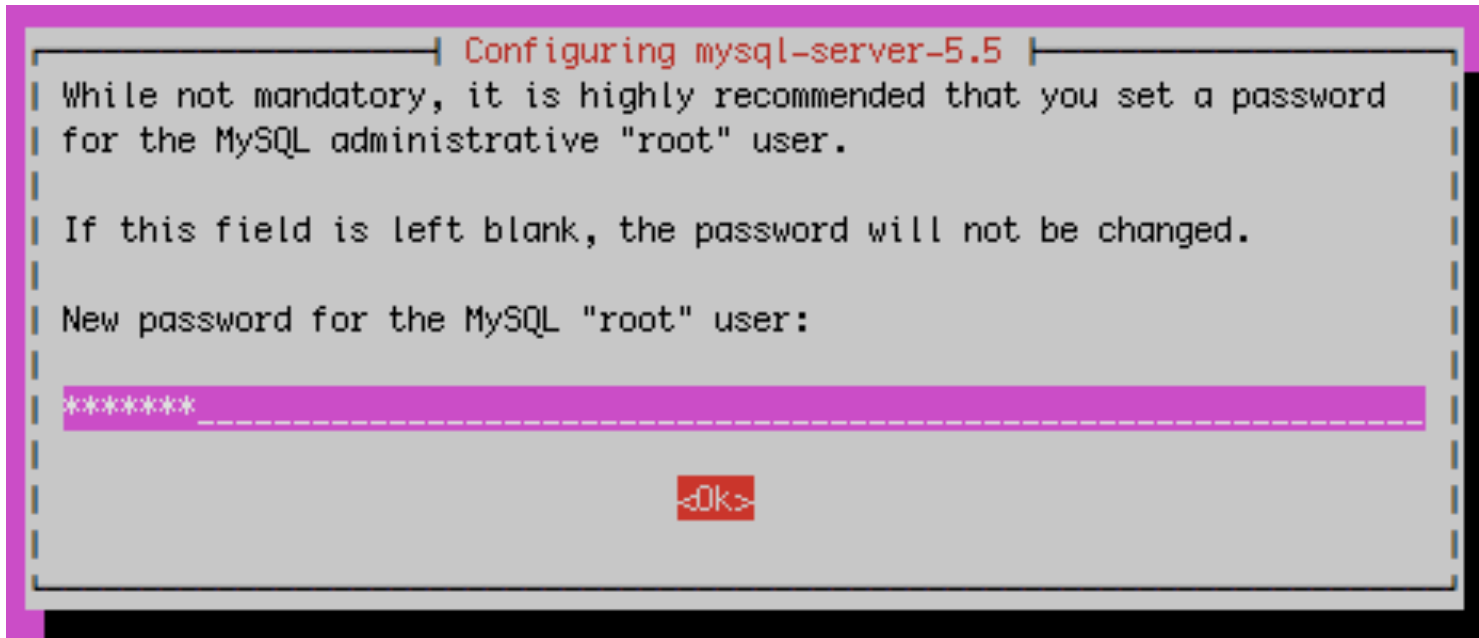
# add-apt-repository ppa:micahg/ppa
    You are about to add the following PPA to your system:
    These are packages that I wanted backported to the current stable release.
    More info: https://launchpad.net/~micahg/+archive/ppa
    Press [ENTER] to continue or ctrl-c to cancel adding it
    (Press <ENTER> at this point)

# apt-get update
# apt-get install cacti
    0 upgraded, 62 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
    Need to get 55.4 MB of archives.
    After this operation, 175 MB of additional disk space will be used.
    Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y
```



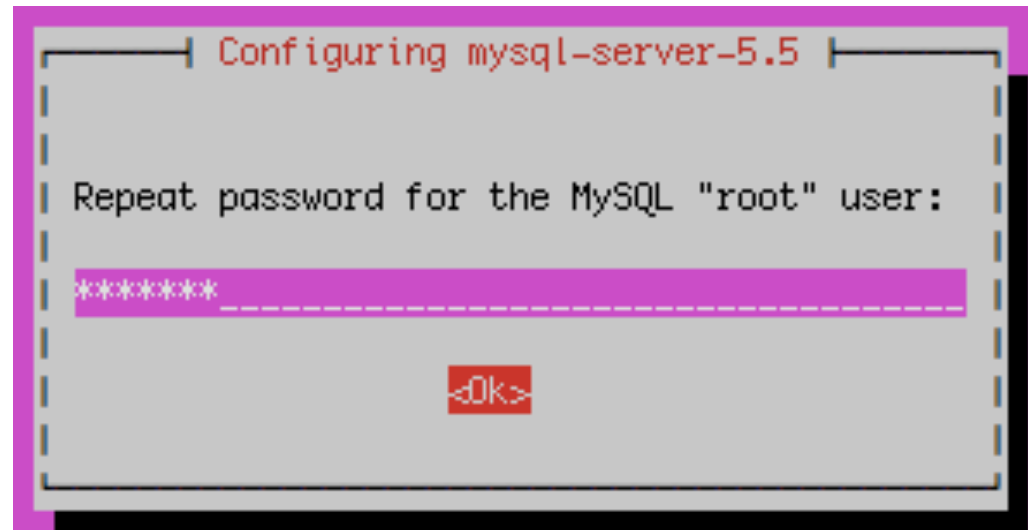
# Installation: 2

We may have already done this for you. If so, you can use these slides for informational purposes. Skip to the Cacti Web installation steps to continue...



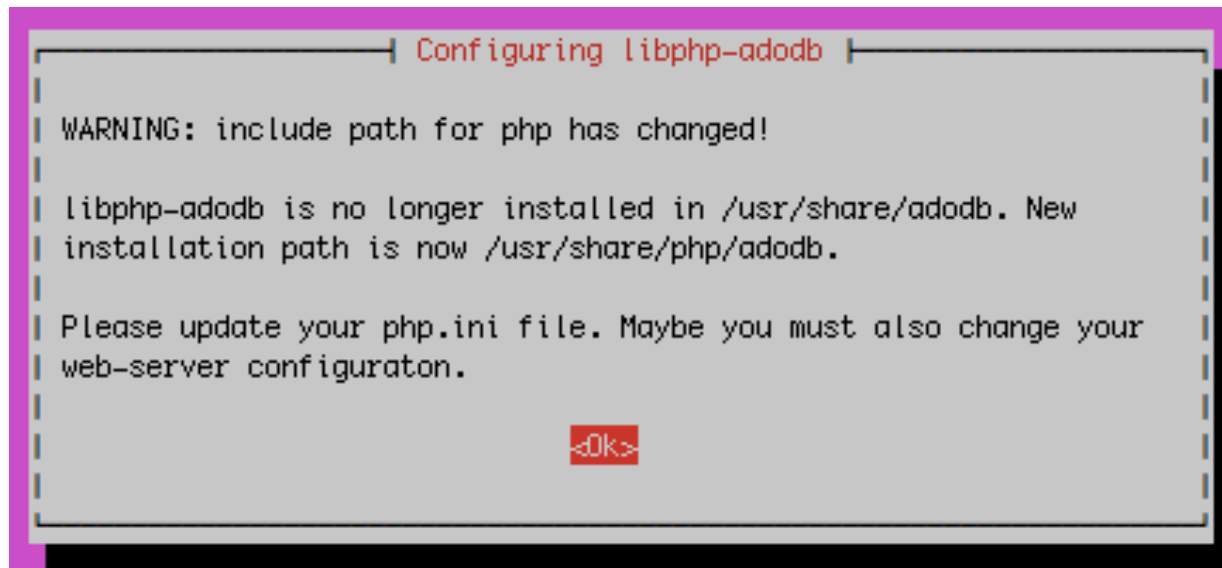
***Use the workshop **root password** given in class.  
Please do not use a different password.***

# Installation: 3



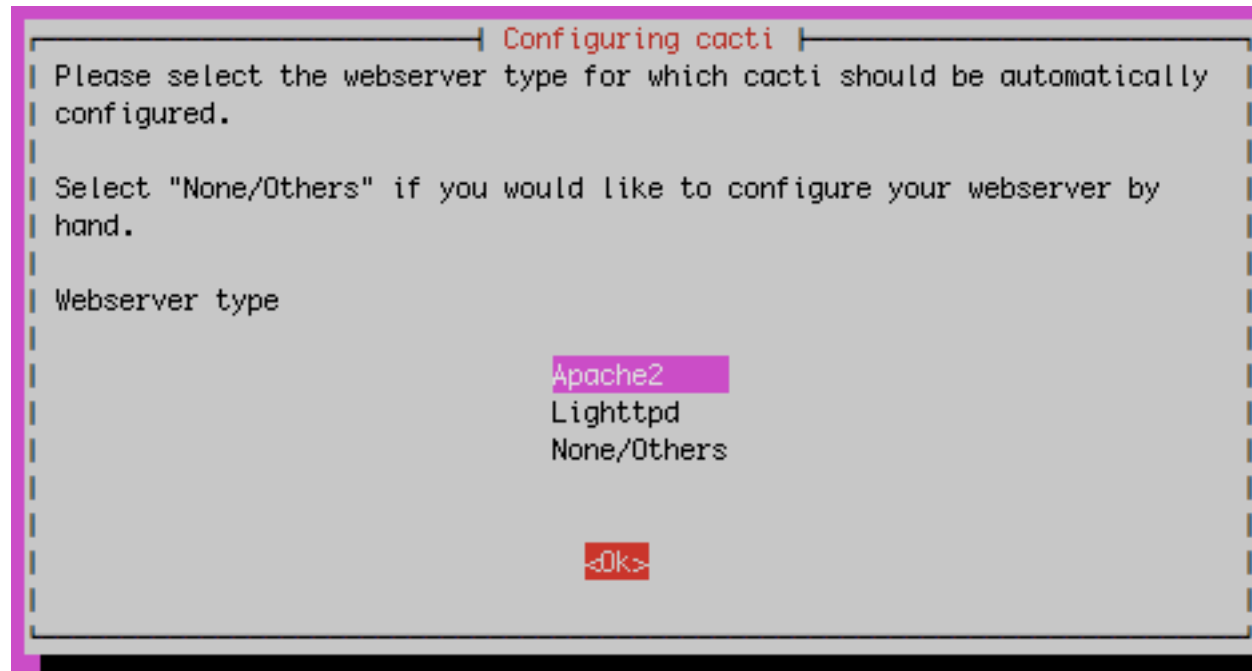
Again, use the workshop root password

# Installation: 4



Informational message only. Not an issue. Press OK to continue.

# Installation: 5



**We are using Apache2. Be sure this is chosen**  
then highlight <Ok> and press <ENTER> to continue.

# Installation: 6

```
Configuring cacti

The cacti package must have a database installed and configured before
it can be used. This can be optionally 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.

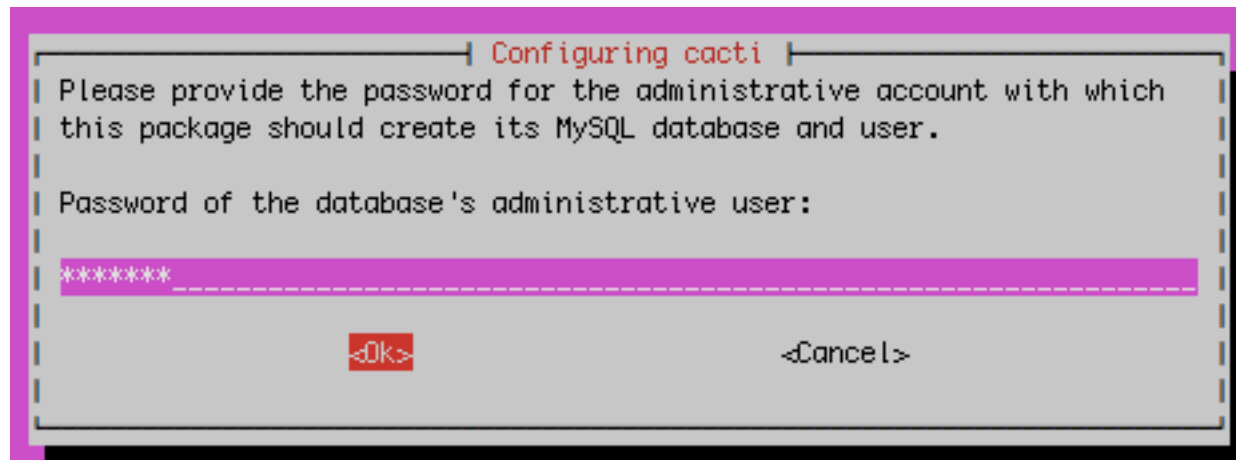
Otherwise, you should probably choose this option.

Configure database for cacti with dbconfig-common?

<Yes> <No>
```

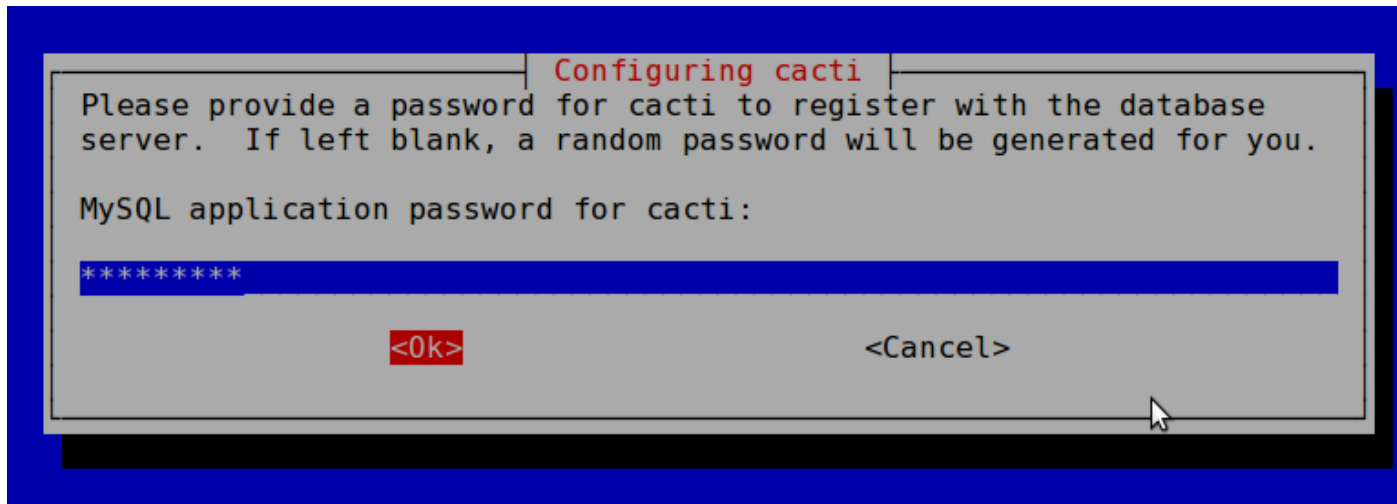
Choose <Yes> and press <ENTER> to continue.

# Installation: 7



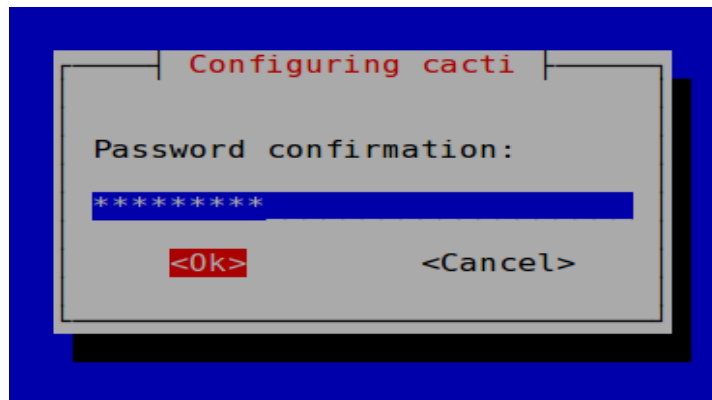
Use the workshop **root password** you provided earlier.

# Installation: 8



Use any password you wish.  
This is ***not*** the workshop root password.

# Installation: 9



Repeat the password you just entered in the previous screen.



# Cacti: Installation - Web

**Now use a web browser and open the following address:**

<http://pcN.ws.nsrc.org/cacti>

**You will see the following...**

# Cacti: Installation - Web

## 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 [Unix](#) and [Win32](#)-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:

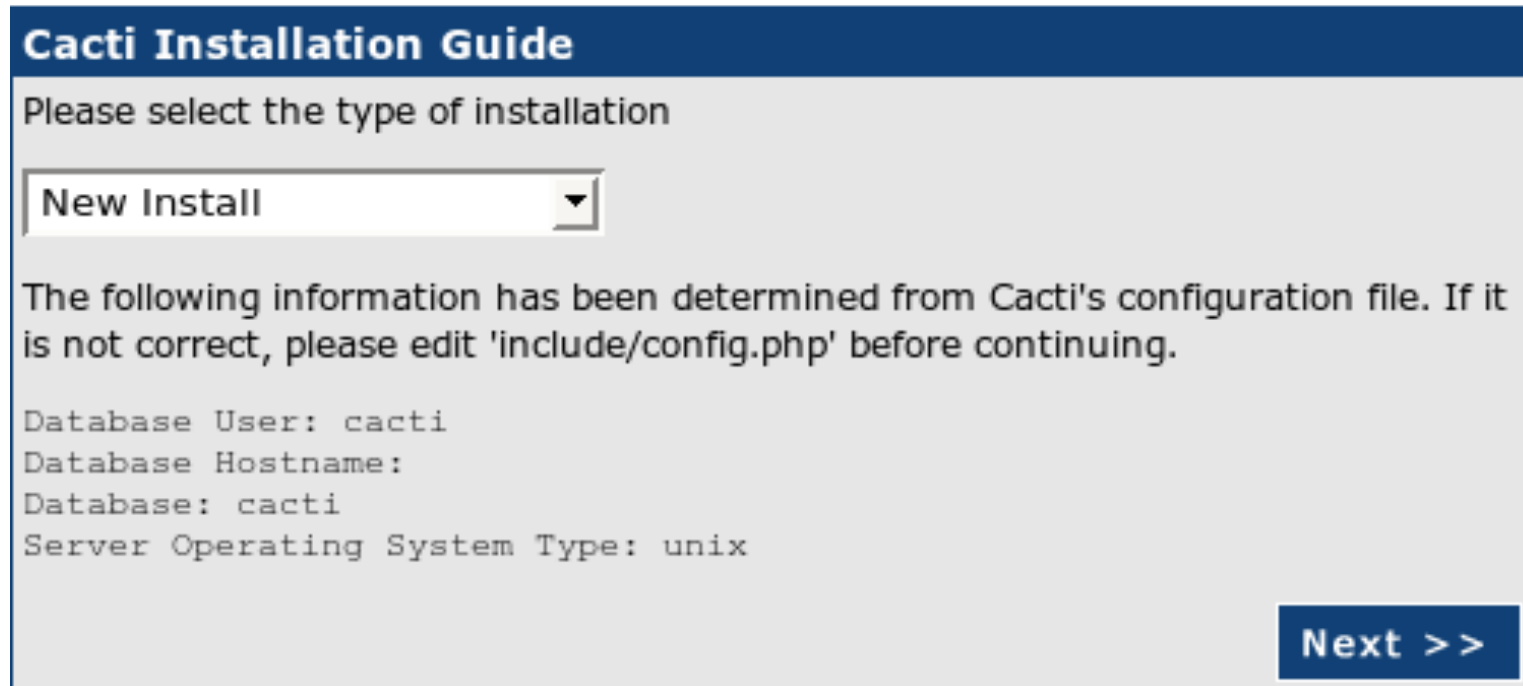
`This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.`

`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 >>

Press “Next >>”

# Cacti: Installation - Web



**Cacti Installation Guide**

Please select the type of installation

New Install ▼

The following information has been determined from Cacti's configuration file. If it is not correct, please edit 'include/config.php' before continuing.

Database User: cacti  
Database Hostname:  
Database: cacti  
Server Operating System Type: unix

Next >>

Choose "New Install" and press "Next >>" again.

# Cacti: Installation - Web

**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.

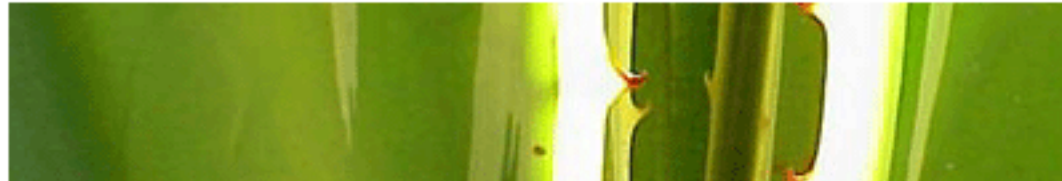
**NOTE:** Once you click "Finish", all of your settings will be saved and your database will be upgraded if this is an upgrade. You can change any of the settings on this screen at a later time by going to "Cacti Settings" from within Cacti.

**Finish**

Your screen should look like this. If it does not ask your instructor for help.

Press "Finish"

# Cacti: First Time Login



## User Login

Please enter your Cacti user name and password below:

User Name:

Password:

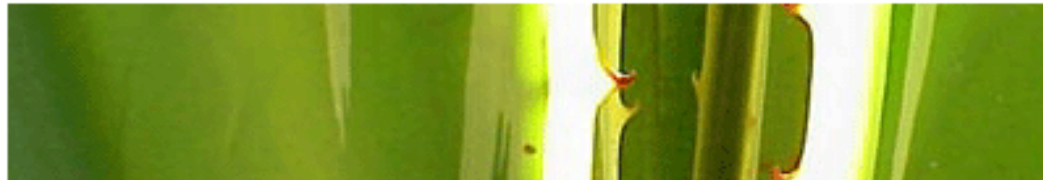
Login

First time login use:

User Name: *admin*

Password: *admin*

# Cacti: Change Default Password



## User Login

\*\*\* Forced Password Change \*\*\*

Please enter a new password for cacti:

Password:

Confirm:

Save

Now you must change the *admin* password.

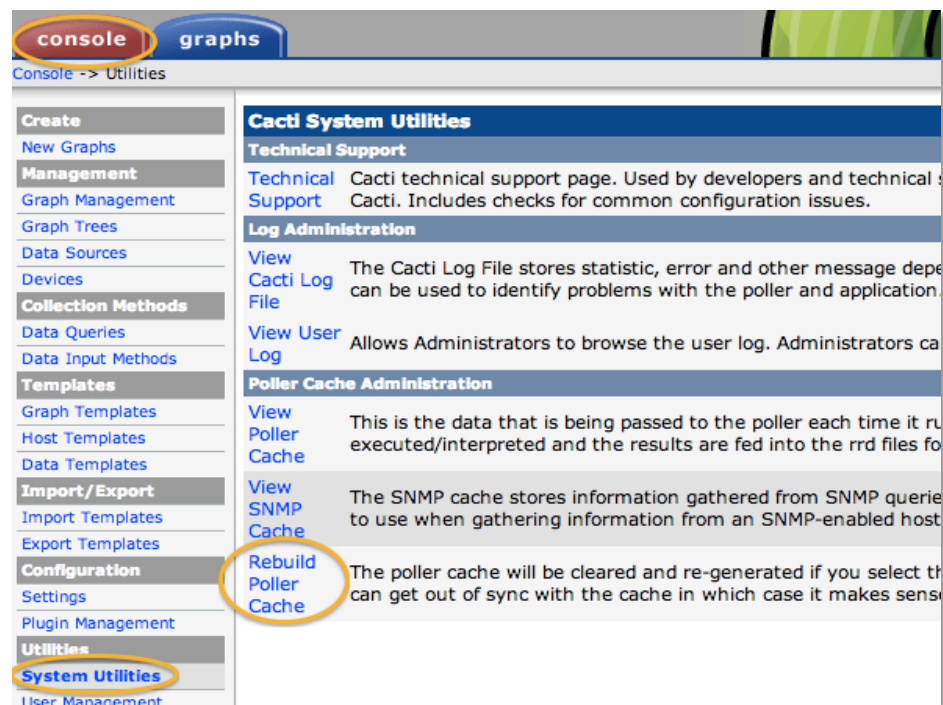
Please ***use the workshop password*** provided in class.

# Cacti: Fix Localhost Graphs

There is a minor bug with Cacti version 0.8.8a. In order to start generating the default graphs for the Localhost entry (preconfigured at install) you need to do the following:

1. After logging in click on the "console" tab.
2. Click on "System Utilities" bottom left of the screen.
3. Click on "Rebuild Poller Cache"

That's it. Now if you click on the "graphs" tab you will see graphs for your localhost appear within 5 minutes.



# Cacti: Final Installation Steps

Back at your system prompt you need to enter in a few final commands to clean up our software repositories and fix a minor bug in the current Cacti 0.8.8.a package:

```
# add-apt-repository -r ppa:micahg/ppa
You are about to remove the following PPA from your system:
  These are packages that I wanted backported to the current stable release.
  More info: https://launchpad.net/~micahg/+archive/ppa
  Press [ENTER] to continue or ctrl-c to cancel removing it
(Press <ENTER> at this point)
```

Next you need to create some logical links to support the Cacti Plugin Architecture properly:

```
# ln -s /usr/share/cacti/site/include /usr/local/share/cacti/include
# ln -s /usr/share/cacti/site/lib /usr/local/share/cacti/lib
```

You are now done installing Cacti version 0.8.8a.





## **PART IV**

### **Additional Cacti Exercises**

Available as part of the workshop agenda page on your classroom wiki.