



Monitoring with Policies



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2014/03/18 21:03





Monitoring with Policies

Policies

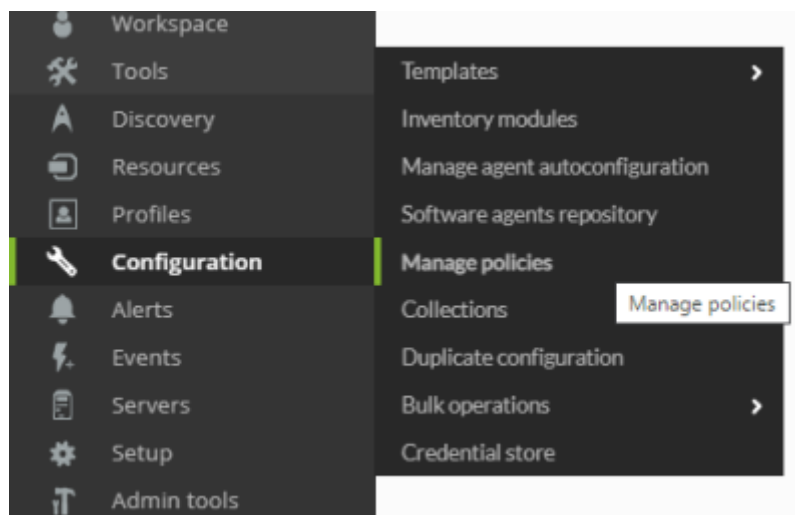
Introduction

E

The policy system is conceived to make large monitoring environment management easier. It allows to propagate modules, alerts, external alerts, plugins, remote inventories and collections to the agents in a centralized and homogeneous way, by modifying its configuration files through the remote edition feature called [software agent configuration](#). More information can be found in the video tutorial [«Pandora FMS policies. Centralized monitoring. Workshop.»](#).

To apply any changes you may have made in policies, apply the policy in the corresponding section ([queue](#)).

Policy management can be performed by clicking on Configuration → Manage policies on the left side of the Pandora FMS web console as shown below.



You can also get more information with the quick guide [“Differences between Templates, Policies and Massive Operations”](#).

Policy management

Policy search

You may search policies in Pandora FMS from the search header both in the [Metaconsole](#) and node. Example:

Search: "Basic"

Name ▲ ▼	Description ▲ ▼	Id_group ▲ ▼	Status ▲ ▼
Basic Windows Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitor Windows Systems. Requires Powershell 3+.		
Basic Linux Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitor: - CentOS - RedHat - Debian - SUSE		
Basic Solaris Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitor Solaris systems.		
Basic AIX Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring AIX systems.		
Basic HP-UX Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring HP/UX systems.		
Basic Remote Checks	Basic Remote Checks (ping, latency, ports).		

Total items: 6

Metaconsole searches return two types of results:

- Centralized search: Policies shown are those in the Metaconsole itself. In the table you see the Server field filled out with a dash to indicate that data are retrieved from the Metaconsole itself.

Basic

Language settings: English (UK) ▼

Automatic login (hash) password:

Time source : System ▼

Enforce https: Yes No

Centralized management: Yes No

POLICIES FOUND

Server	Name	Description	Group	Status
-	Basic Web Checks	Basic checks to monitoring webs		
-	Basic Windows Local Monitoring	Basic checks to monitoring Windows Systems		
-	Basic CentOS/RedHat Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring CentOS/RedHat systems		
-	Basic SuSe Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring SuSe systems		
-	Basic Debian/Ubuntu Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring Debian/Ubuntu systems		
-	Basic AIX Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring AIX systems		
-	Basic HP-UX Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring HP/UX systems		
-	Basic Solaris Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring Solaris systems		
-	Basic Remote Checks	Basic Remote Checks (ping, latency, ports...)		

Total items: 9

- Non-centralized search: Policies shown are those obtained directly from each node. In the table you see the name of the server filled out with the name of each node.

Basic

Language settings English (UK) ▾

Automatic login (hash) password *****

Time source System ▾

Enforce https Yes No

Centralized management Yes No

POLICIES FOUND

Server	Name	Description	Group	Status
pandori	Basic Web Checks	Basic checks to monitoring webs		
pandori	Basic Windows Local Monitoring	Basic checks to monitoring Windows Systems		
pandori	Basic CentOS/RedHat Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring CentOS/RedHat systems		
pandori	Basic SuSe Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring SuSe systems		
pandori	Basic Debian/Ubuntu Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring Debian/Ubuntu systems		
pandori	Basic AIX Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring AIX systems		
pandori	Basic HP-UX Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring HP/UX systems		
pandori	Basic Solaris Local Monitoring	Basic local checks to monitoring Solaris systems		
pandori	Basic Remote Checks	Basic Remote Checks (ping, latency, ports...)		

Total items: 9

Adding a Policy

Click on *Configuration > Manage Policies* and all available policies will be shown.

Group Recursion Free text for search (*) Filter >


Total items: 11

Status	Name	Agents	Group	Op.
	Basic Web Checks	0		
	Basic Windows Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic Centos/RedHat Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic SuSe Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic Debian/Ubuntu Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic AIX Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic HP-UX Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic Solaris Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic Remote Checks	0		
	Politica de prueba	3		
	Routers principales alerta 15'	0		


To create a new policy, click on Create to create a new policy. Then enter the name, the group it belongs to, and an optional description. Afterwards, click on Create.

Add policy

Name

Group Applications 

Description

Create 










Duplicating a Policy

There is also a button to duplicate a policy in the options column:

Configuration
Policies management

> Filters

> Registration

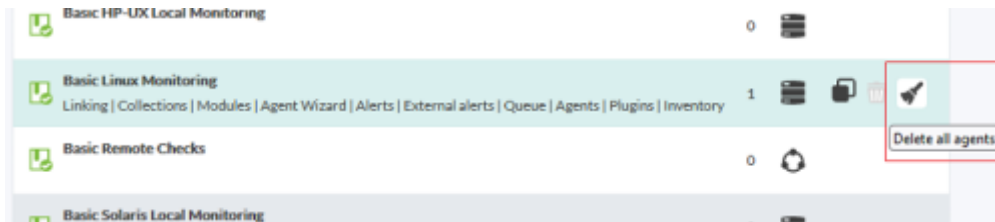
Status	Name	Agents	Group	Op.
	Basic AIX Local Monitoring	0		
	Basic AIX Local Monitoring (1) Linking Collections Modules Agent Wizard Alerts External alerts Queue Agents Plugins Inventory	0		   Copy
	Basic AIX Local Monitoring (10)	0		

The created policy copy will appear as “not applied”, regardless of the original policy's state.

Deleting a Policy

To delete any policy, it must not have any agents associated.

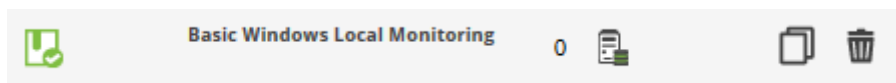
If a policy contains agents, the delete button is disabled and a button to delete all its agents is shown.



This button will add the delete process to the queue. Once processed, the policy delete button will be enabled again.

Configuring a Policy

In order to configure the policy, use the policy name under Configuration > Manage Policies. Once inside, access the different setup sections through the upper right menu. You may also edit elements directly by clicking on the direct accesses provided when hovering the mouse over the policy you intend to configure.




Policy configuration contains the following tabs in addition to the setup:


- Agents
- Modules
- Inventory modules
- Alerts
- External alerts
- Collections
- Linking
- Queue
- Agent plugins
- Agent wizards

Politica de prueba - Setup

Name

Group 

Description



The options available in a policy are:

- Adding/deleting one or several existent policy agents.
- Creating/editing/deleting a module.
- Defining/editing/deleting an agent plugin.
- Creating/editing/deleting an alert.
- Creating/editing/deleting an external alert.
- Adding/deleting an existing collection.
- Adding/deleting an existing inventory module.
- Linking the policy to one or several adopted modules.
- Applying changes on the policy.

The different executable actions are not applied until the policy is applied. For instance, if you add an agent to the policy, you may create several modules and alerts, but they do not go into effect until the policy is applied.

Likewise, if you have a policy applied and you modify or delete elements, the changes do not take effect until it is applied again.

All changes are displayed within the *Queue* window, where changes may be applied.

Policy queue management

The policy operations queue contains a summary of the elements changed since its last application:

**> Filters**

Queue summary

Update pending	3/3	0/1	0/0	0/0				
Delete pending	0/3	0/1	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/2

This list contains the elements yet to be updated and the ones yet to be deleted:

- Pending to be updated
 - Agents
 - Groups
 - Adopted modules pending to be linked
 - Adopted modules pending to be unlinked
- Pending to be deleted
 - Agents
 - Groups
 - Modules
 - Inventory modules
 - Alerts
 - External alerts
 - Plugins

This summary shows whether the policy should be applied or not. Sometimes, a button will be shown to apply them next to the icon of agents pending to be applied.

If the pending changes only affect the database, e.g. changes in alerts, this button will apply the changes just at that level, so the application will be faster.

Queue summary (7 Advices)

Update pending	7/7	0/0	0/0	0/0				
----------------	------------	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--






However, if the configuration that affects configuration files has been changed, e.g. if collections or local modules have been modified, the application is complete.








Queue summary (7 Advices)

Update pending  7/7   0/0  0/0  0/0

Under summary, there is a button called 'Apply All' at the right side, to apply everything regardless of the pending modifications.




Queue summary (7 Advices)

Update pending  7/7   0/0  0/0  0/0


Delete pending  0/7  0/0  0/7  0/0  0/1  0/0  0/0

Queue filter

Empty queue

Refresh  **Apply all**  Delete all 

When selecting “apply”, the policy agents are added to the application queue. The Pandora FMS Server will be in charge of applying the pending policies to the queue. You may see in the same screen the application's progress, and when it is finished, it will appear as complete in the queue together with the time passed since it finished.

Policy	Agents	Operation	Progress	Finished	Delete
Basic AIX Local Monitoring	All	Apply	<input type="text"/>	-	

Agents and Groups

Agents

To add agents to the policy, you have at the top filtering options to select the agents you need in bulk by selecting them through the keys **Ctrl** or **Shift**.

Basic Web Checks - Agents ?

Apply to Agents ▾

Filter group All ▾ Group recursion

Filter agent

Agents

192.168.70.121
 192.168.70.122
 192.168.70.123
 192.168.70.124
 192.168.70.125
 192.168.70.126
192.168.70.128
 192.168.70.129
 192.168.70.130
 192.168.70.131

Filter group All ▾ Group recursion

Filter agent

Agents in policy

127.0.0.1
 192.168.50.183
 192.168.70.1
 192.168.70.10
 192.168.70.11
192.168.70.15
 192.168.70.24
 192.168.70.42
 192.168.70.50
 192.168.70.51

Agents

Group All ▾ Group recursion Search

Applied Not applied All

Total items: 57 0 1 2

Name	R.	S.	U.	A.	Group	Last application	D.
Active Directory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		August 19, 2019, 2:47 pm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		August 19, 2019, 2:47 pm	<input type="checkbox"/>
MSSQL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>

At the bottom, there is a list with all agents associated to the policy, including those that are yet to be deleted from the policy.

Apply to **Agents** ▾

Filter group **All** ▾ Group recursion

Filter agent

Filter group **All** ▾ Group recursion

Filter agent

Agents

192.168.70.121
192.168.70.122
192.168.70.123
192.168.70.124
192.168.70.125
192.168.70.126
192.168.70.128
192.168.70.129
192.168.70.130
192.168.70.131

Agents in policy

127.0.0.1
192.168.50.183
192.168.70.1
192.168.70.10
192.168.70.11
192.168.70.15
192.168.70.24
192.168.70.42
192.168.70.50
192.168.70.51

The agent list has a filter by group, substring or application status.

Agents

Group **All** ▾ **Group recursion**

Applied **Not applied** **All**

Search

Search

Total items: 57 0 1 2

Name	R.	S.	U.	A.	Group	Last application	D.
Active Directory		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0			August 19, 2019, 2:47 pm	
Exchange		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0			August 19, 2019, 2:47 pm	

List of items displayed:

Name

Agent Name

R.

Remote Configuration

S.

Policy agent status

U.

Number of unlinked modules in the agent

A.

Button to add the agent to the policy

Group

Icon group in order to find out whether that agent was applied by a policy group





























Last application

Timestamp of the last time that the policy was applied

D.

Delete/Undo button.

When an agent is deleted, its name will appear crossed out and the delete button will be replaced by a button to undo the deletion and link the agent to the policy again.

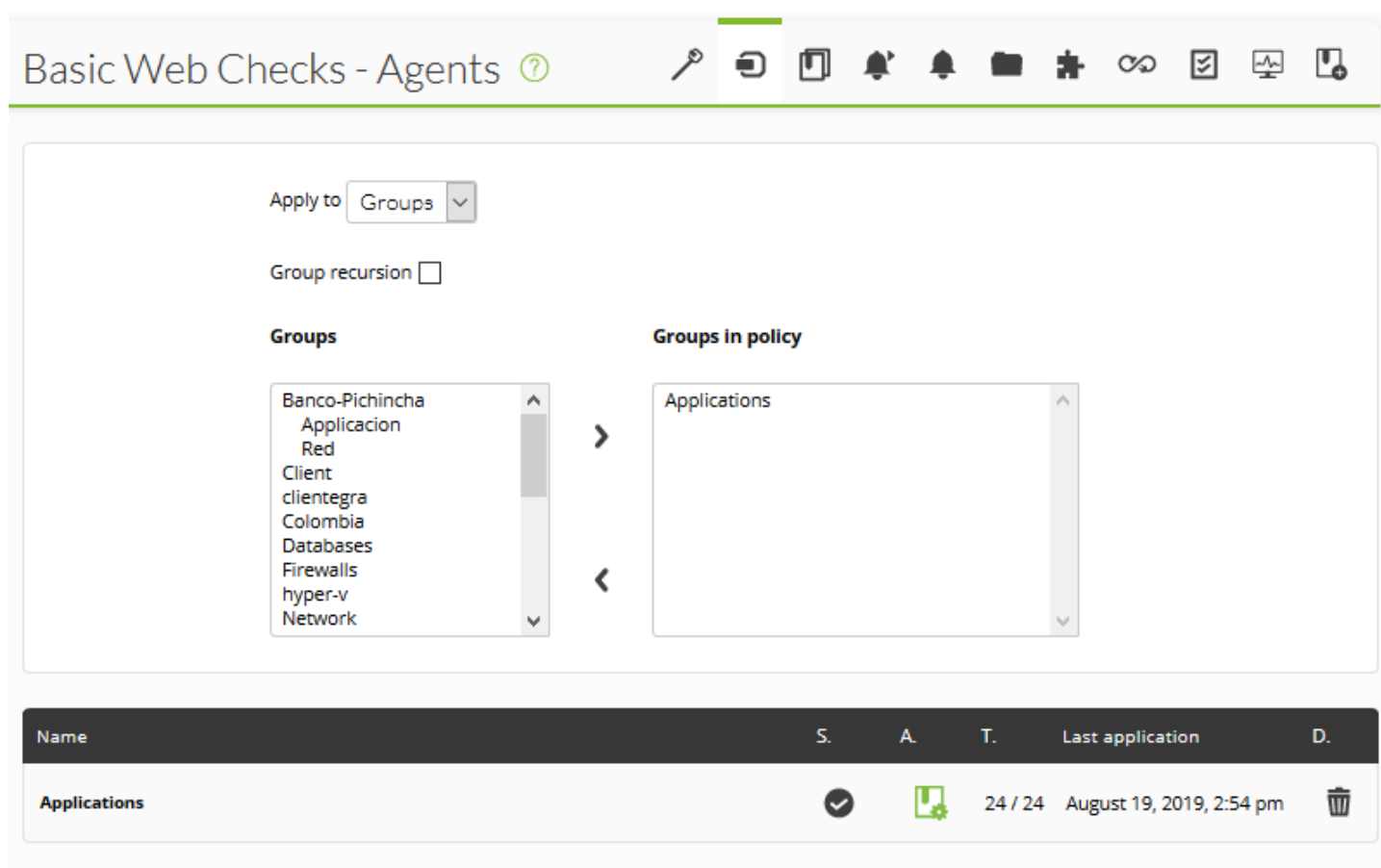
Name	R.	S.	U.	A.	Group	Last application	D.
192.168.70.52			0				
192.168.70.54			0				
192.168.70.85			0				
192.168.70.61			0				
192.168.70.70			0				
192.168.70.87			0				
192.168.70.109			0				

Of course, adding or deleting policy agents will take effect when the policy is applied on the *Queue* page.

Groups

From version 760 onwards, if new agents are assigned to any of the groups configured in this option, they will automatically receive the policy settings.

At the top there is the group recursion option. If it is checked, all child groups will be also added to the policy. The desired groups can be selected through the Ctrl or Shift keys.



Basic Web Checks - Agents ?

Apply to: Groups

Group recursion:

Groups

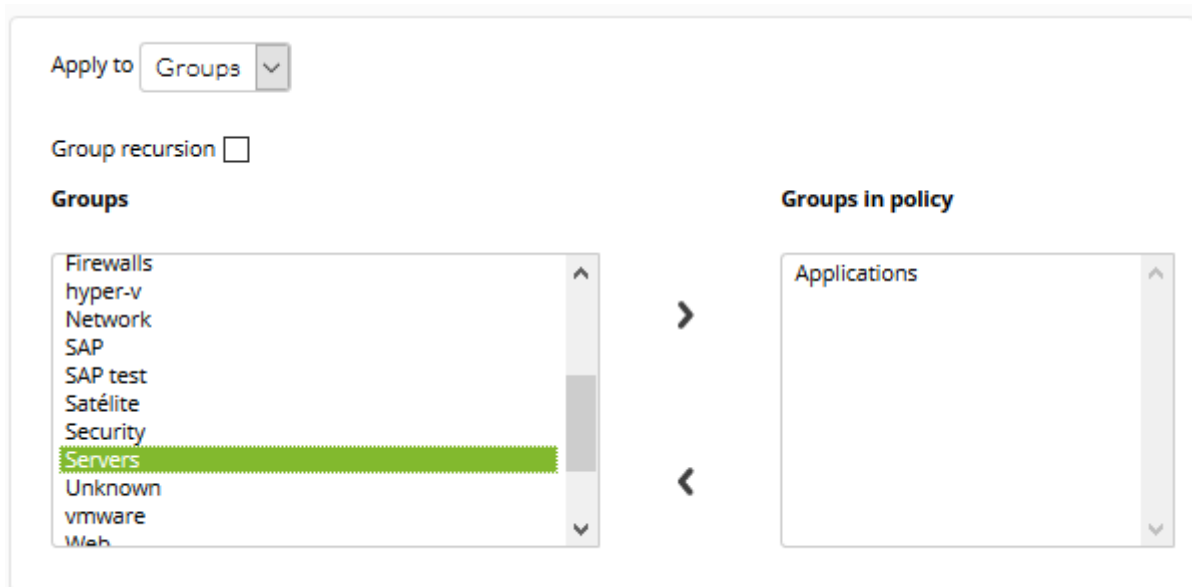
- Banco-Pichincha
- Application
- Red
- Client
- clientegra
- Colombia
- Databases
- Firewalls
- hyper-v
- Network

Groups in policy

- Applications

Name	S.	A.	T.	Last application	D.
Applications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24 / 24	August 19, 2019, 2:54 pm	

At the bottom, there is a list containing all the groups linked to the policy, including those yet to be deleted.



The group list shows the following information:

Name	S.	A.	T.	Last application	D.
Applications			24 / 24	August 19, 2019, 2:54 pm	
Databases			0 / 0		
Network			4 / 4		
Servers			3 / 3		

Name

Group Name

S.

Policy group status

A.

Button to add that group to the queue in order to be applied

T.

Number of agents belonging to that group that have that policy applied, over the total number of group agents









Last application

Timestamp of the last time that the policy was applied

D.

Delete/Undo button.

When a group is deleted, its name will appear crossed out and the delete button will be replaced by a button to undo the deletion and link the group to the policy again. The agents belonging to that group will also appear crossed out.

Name	S.	A.	T.	Last application	D.
Applications	✓		24 / 24	August 19, 2019, 2:54 pm	
Databases	⚠		0 / 0		
Network	⚠		4 / 4		
Servers	⚠		3 / 3		

Of course, adding of deleting policy groups will not take affect until this one is applied.

Modules

The modules menu allows to configure the modules to be added to the policy.

Basic Web Checks - Modules

Total items: 6

Name	Type	Action
Check 443 port	TCP PROG	<input type="checkbox"/>
Check 80 port	TCP PROG	<input type="checkbox"/>
Check Web Content	WEB PROG	<input type="checkbox"/>
Check Web Latency	WEB DATA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Host Alive	ICMP PROG	<input type="checkbox"/>
Host Latency	ICMP DATA	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Delete](#)

Search [Filter](#)

Type [Create](#)

[Get more modules on Monitoring Library](#)

Copy modules

Copy selected modules to policy: [Copy](#)

In order to add modules, choose the type of module in the drop-down menu. Select one of the available ones, and click Create:

> **Filters**

Information
There are no defined modules

Basic AIX Local Monitoring [Copy](#)

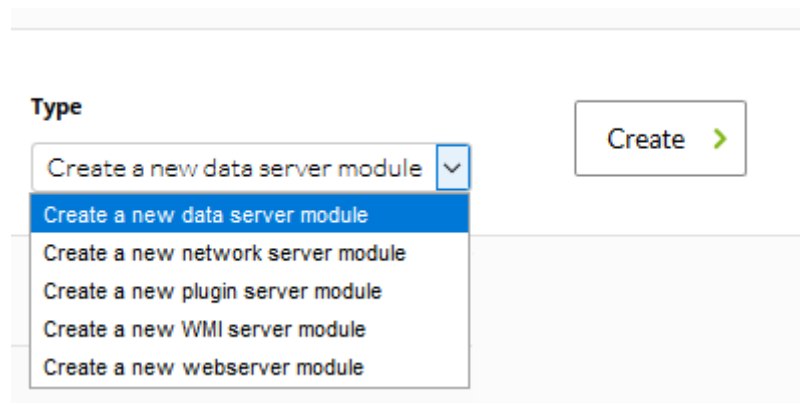
[Create](#)

Nota: This is the same procedure as that of creating a module in an agent.

Creating a Data Server module

E Data Server modules are modules added to software agents. In order to work with these modules, the agents must have remote configuration enabled.

Select the option Create a new data server module and click Create in order to create a new data server module.





The screenshot shows a web form with a label "Type" above a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, displaying five options: "Create a new data server module", "Create a new network server module", "Create a new plugin server module", "Create a new WMI server module", and "Create a new webserver module". The first option is highlighted in blue. To the right of the dropdown is a button labeled "Create >".

Later, configure all module fields. The field called Data Configuration is the one that allows to enter the module's code which is applied to the agents subscribed to this policy. This change will be displayed in this particular agent's `pandora_agent.conf` file.

Using local component ? --Manual setup-- ▼

Name ? **Disabled** **Module group** General ▼

Type ? Generic numeric ▼

Dynamic Threshold Interval None ▼  

Warning status

Min.
Max.
Inverse interval

Critical status

Min.
Max.
Inverse interval

Keep counters


FF threshold


Change all statuses :
 Change each status : To 'normal' To 'warning' To 'critical'


Historical data ?

Data configuration ⚡

Normal Status ■ **Warning Status** ■ **Critical Status** ■



Load basic  ?

Check  ?

Advanced options

Custom macros ?

Create >

Go to advanced options by clicking on Advanced Options.

Advanced options

Description i

Custom ID

Interval Default: 1

Min. Value i

Export target Not needed i

FF interval 0 i

Tags available

- configuration
- cpu_usage
- critical
- disk_rate
- disk_usage

Unit none i

Post process

Max. Value i

Discard unknown events

FlipFlop timeout Disabled i

Tags selected

- None

Quiet Cascade Protection Services i Enabled i

Critical instructions i

Warning instructions i

Unknown instructions i

Cron from

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
Any	Any	Any	Any	Any

Cron to

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
Any	Any	Any	Any	Any

Timeout i **Retries** i

Category None i

Either fill out the fields, or if you defined previously a [local component](#), select it. Find more information about the description of said fields in [Templates and components](#).

Creating a Network Server Module

To create a Network Server module, choose the option Create a new Network Server Module and click on Create.

Type

Create >

- Create a new network server module
- Create a new data server module
- Create a new network server module**
- Create a new plugin server module
- Create a new WMI server module
- Create a new webserver module

Then configure all module fields.

ADD MODULE - NETWORK SERVER MODULE

Using module component: --Manual setup--

Name: Disabled Module group: General

Type: Remote ICMP network agent

Dynamic Threshold Interval: None

Warning status: Min. 0 Max. 0 Inverse interval

Critical status: Min. 0 Max. 0 Inverse interval

Keep counters

FF threshold:

 Change all statuses: 0

 Change each status: To 'normal' 0 To 'warning' 0 To 'critical' 0

Historical data:

Target IP: Force primary key Port:

Normal Status ■ Warning Status ■ Critical Status ■

> Advanced options

> Custom macros

Create

Click on Advanced Options.

Advanced options

Description

Custom ID

Interval ✎

Min. Value i

Export target i

FF interval i

Tags available

configuration
 cpu_usage
 critical
 disk_rate
 disk_usage

Unit ✎

Post process ✎

Max. Value i

Discard unknown events

FlipFlop timeout i

Tags selected

None

Quiet i Cascade Protection Services i ✎

Critical instructions i

Warning instructions i

Unknown instructions i

Cron from

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>

Cron to

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>	<input type="text" value="Any"/> <small>✎</small>

Timeout i **Retries** i

Category ✎

Check the description of these fields and screens in the [Templates and components](#) section.

Click on Create once all fields have been filled out.

Keeping in mind that modules are repeated most of the time. Instead of filling out the fields any time a module is added, the best option is to preliminarily define it as a component and to use it as such.

To use a component, fill out the combo located under Using module component where it is possible to choose between the different component groups:

Using module component: --Manual setup--

Name: --Manual setup--

Type: ?

Dynamic Threshold Interval: [None]

Warning status: [None]

Critical status: [None]

Module group: General

Normal Status ■ Warning Status ■ Critical Status ■

100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40

Once the group has been selected, another combo pops up where to choose the desired component.

Using module component: Network Management

Name: [] Disabled

Type: ? Remote ICMP network agent ([])

Dynamic Threshold Interval: None [] []

Warning status: Min. [0] Max. [0] Inverse interval

Critical status: Min. [0] Max. [0] Inverse interval

Keep counters

Change all statuses: [0]

FF threshold: []

Normal Status ■ Warning ■

100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80

In this example, the component called Catalyst CPU Usage from the Cisco MIBs Group has been chosen.

Using module component Cisco MIBs Catalyst CPU Usage (5min)

Name Catalyst CPU Usage (5min) Disabled Module group System

Type Remote SNMP network agent

Dynamic Threshold Interval None

Warning status
 Min. 0
 Max. 0
 Inverse interval

Critical status
 Min. 0
 Max. 0
 Inverse interval

FF threshold
 Change all statuses : 0
 Change each status : To 'normal' 0 To 'warning' 0 To 'critical' 0

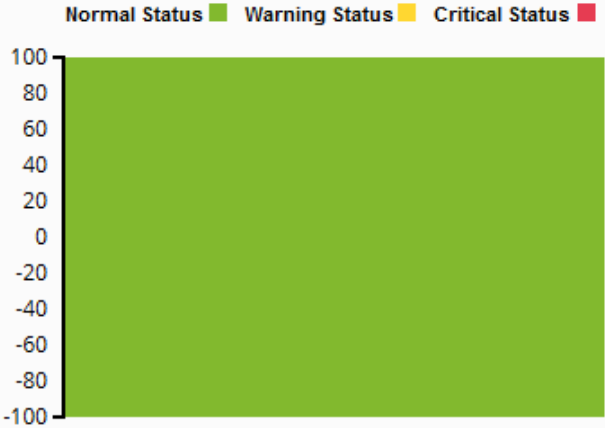
Historical data

Target IP Force primary key Port 0

SNMP community public **SNMP version**

SNMP OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.2.1.58

Normal Status ■ Warning Status ■ Critical Status ■



Once the component is selected, any of its fields may be modified. Click on Create once all fields have been filled out appropriately.

Creating a Plug-in Server module

Choose the option Create a new Plug-In Server Module and click Create.

Type

Create a new plugin server module

- Create a new data server module
- Create a new network server module
- Create a new plugin server module**
- Create a new WMI server module
- Create a new webserver module

Then configure all module fields.

Using module component: --Manual setup--

Name: Disabled Module group: General

Type: Generic numeric

Dynamic Threshold Interval: None

Warning status: Min: 0, Max: 0, Inverse interval:

Critical status: Min: 0, Max: 0, Inverse interval:


Keep counters:

FF threshold: Change all statuses: 0
 Change each status: To 'normal' 0 To 'warning' 0 To 'critical' 0

Historical data:


Plugin: None

Normal Status ■ Warning Status ■ Critical Status ■



> Advanced options

> Custom macros

Create 

Fill in the advanced options:

Advanced options

Description

Custom ID **Unit**

Interval **Post process**

Min. Value **Max. Value**

Export target **Discard unknown event**

FF interval **FlipFlop timeout**

Tags available **Tags selected**

Quiet **Cascade Protection Services**

Critical instructions

Warning instructions

Unknown instructions

Cron from

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>

Cron to

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>

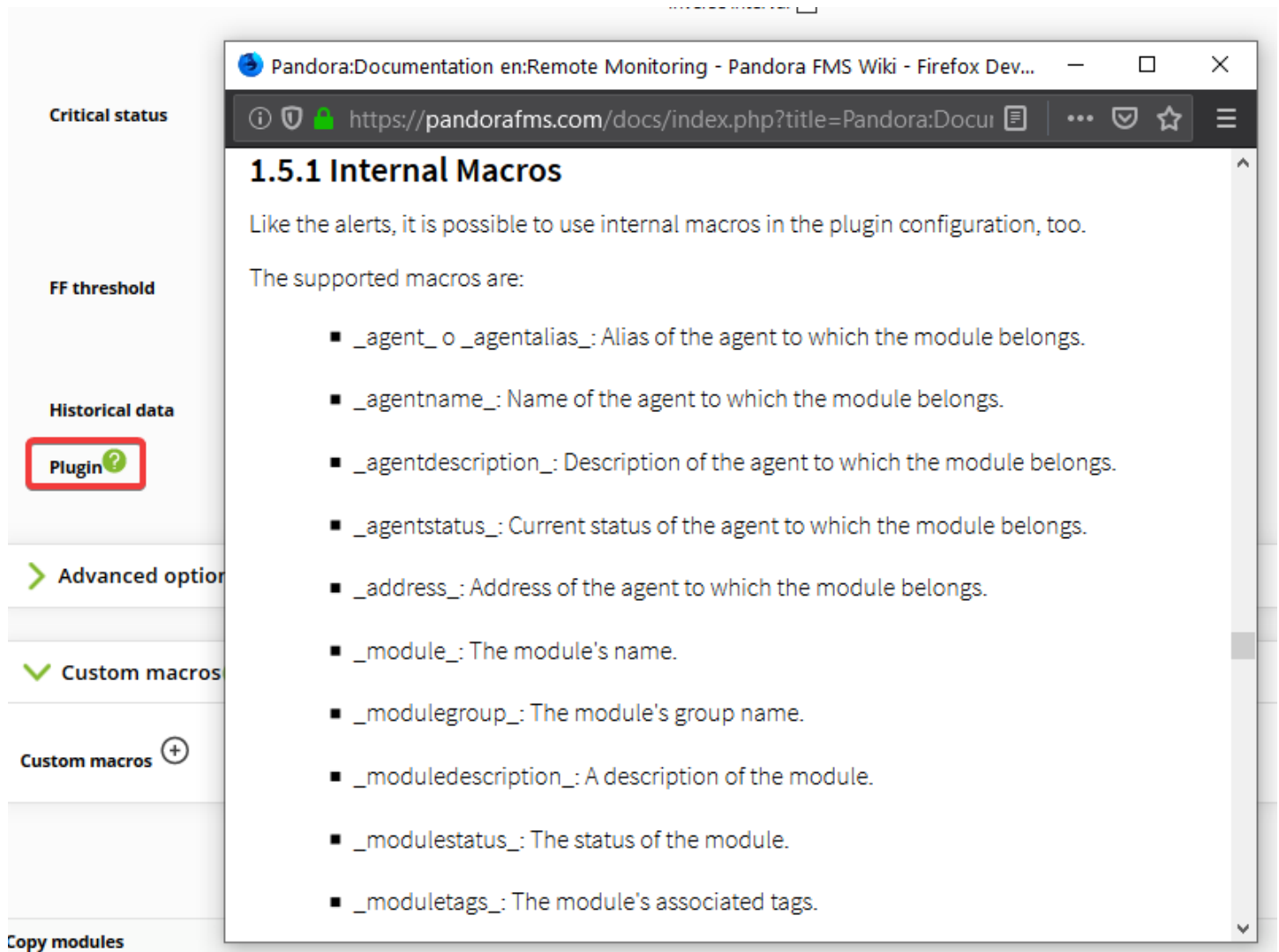
Timeout **Retries**

Category

Either fill in the fields, or if you defined previously a [local component](#), select it. Find more information about the description of these fields in [Templates and components](#).

Once you have filled out all the fields appropriately, click on Create.

Use macros to configure dynamic parameters, like the IP address of an agent. To see the list of available macros, click on the help(?) button on *Plugin(?)*



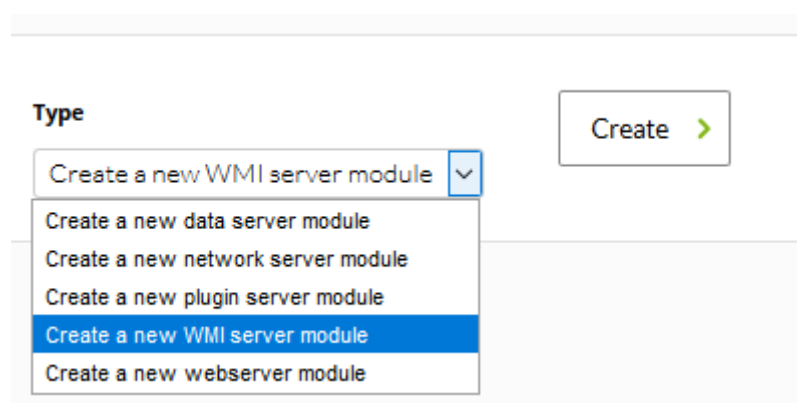
The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the Pandora FMS Wiki page titled "1.5.1 Internal Macros". The page content includes a sub-header "1.5.1 Internal Macros" and a paragraph stating "Like the alerts, it is possible to use internal macros in the plugin configuration, too." Below this, it says "The supported macros are:" followed by a list of macros with their descriptions:

- `_agent_o _agentalias_`: Alias of the agent to which the module belongs.
- `_agentname_`: Name of the agent to which the module belongs.
- `_agentdescription_`: Description of the agent to which the module belongs.
- `_agentstatus_`: Current status of the agent to which the module belongs.
- `_address_`: Address of the agent to which the module belongs.
- `_module_`: The module's name.
- `_modulegroup_`: The module's group name.
- `_moduledescription_`: A description of the module.
- `_modulestatus_`: The status of the module.
- `_moduletags_`: The module's associated tags.

On the left side of the browser window, a sidebar menu is visible with the "Plugin" item highlighted in a red box. Other menu items include "Critical status", "FF threshold", "Historical data", "Advanced options", "Custom macros", and "Copy modules".

Creating a WMI Server module

To create a WMI Server module, click on Create a new WMI Server Module and click on Create.



The screenshot shows a form with a "Type" dropdown menu. The dropdown is open, displaying several options. The option "Create a new WMI server module" is highlighted in blue. To the right of the dropdown is a "Create" button with a green arrow.

Type

Create a new WMI server module

Create a new data server module

Create a new network server module

Create a new plugin server module


Create a new WMI server module

Create a new webservice module

Create >

Then define all module fields.

ADD MODULE - WMI SERVER MODULE

 Base options

Using module component

--Manual setup--

Name

Disabled


Module group

General


Type 

Generic numeric


Warning threshold

Min. Max. Inverse interval Percentage 


Critical threshold

Min. Max. Inverse interval Percentage 100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100 Normal Status Warning Status Critical Status

Historical data

Target IP 





Force primary key

Namespace 

Username

Password

WMI query

Key string Field number  Advanced options Custom macrosCreate 

Click on Advanced Options:

✓ **Advanced options**

Description

Custom ID

Interval 5 minutes

Min. Value

Export target Not needed

FF interval 0

Tags available

cpu_usage
critical
disk_rate
disk_usage
dmz

Unit none

Post process 0

Max. Value

Discard unknown events

FlipFlop timeout Disabled

Tags selected

None

Quiet

Cascade Protection Services Enabled

Critical instructions

Warning instructions

Unknown instructions

Cron from

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
Any	Any	Any	Any	Any

Cron to

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
Any	Any	Any	Any	Any

Timeout

Retries

Category None

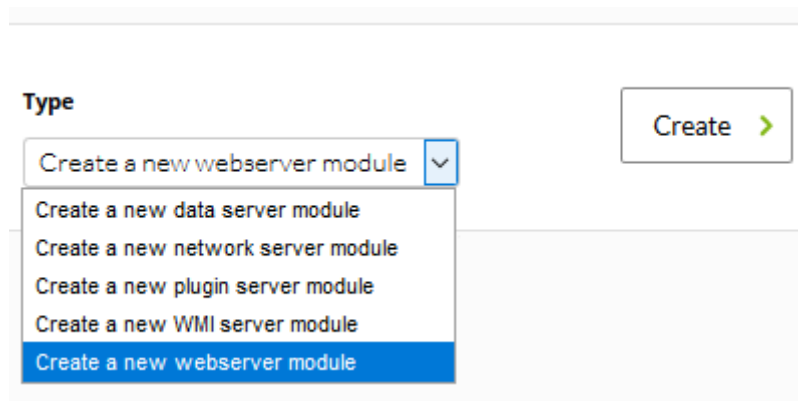
Check the description of the fields of these screens in the [Templates and components](#) section. Once all the fields have been filled out appropriately, click on Create.

Keeping in mind that the modules are repeated most of the time. Instead of always filling out the fields any time a module is added, the best option is to preliminarily define it as a component and to use it as such. Component use is further explained in the section named “create a network module”.

For more information, check [Windows remote monitoring through WMI](#).

Creating a Web Server module

To create a Web Server module, select the option called Create a new Web Server module and click on the Create button.



The screenshot shows a web interface for creating a new module. On the left, there is a dropdown menu labeled "Type". The menu is open, showing several options: "Create a new webservice module", "Create a new data server module", "Create a new network server module", "Create a new plugin server module", "Create a new WMI server module", and "Create a new webservice module". The last option is highlighted in blue. To the right of the dropdown menu is a button labeled "Create" with a green arrow pointing to the right.

Then configure all the module's fields. Later access Advanced options.

✓ Advanced options

Description

Custom ID

Interval

Min. Value

Export target

FF Interval

Tags available

- dmz
- memory_usage
- network
- network_usage
- performance

Unit

Post process

Max. Value

Discard unknown events

FlipFlop timeout

Tags selected

- None

Cascade Protection Services

Quiet

Critical instructions

Warning instructions

Unknown instructions

Cron from

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>

Cron to

Hour	Minute	Day of the month	Month	Day of the week
<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>	<input type="text" value="Any"/>

Timeout

Retries

Category

Check type

Requests

Agent browser ID

HTTP auth (login)

HTTP auth (password)

Proxy URL

Proxy auth (login)

Proxy auth (password)

Proxy auth (server)

Proxy auth (realm)

Check the description of the fields in the [Templates and Components](#) section. Once all the fields have been filled out appropriately, click on Create.

Using module component

--Manual setup--

Name Disabled

Type ? Remote HTTP module to check

Dynamic Threshold Interval None ⚙️

Warning status

Min.

Max.

Inverse interval

Critical status

Min.

Max.

Inverse interval

Keep counters

FF threshold

Change all statuses :

Change each status : To 'normal' To 'warning' To 'critical'

Historical data

Web Checks

Load basic ↗️ i
Check ↻ i

In the particular case of Web modules, there are no components.

For more information about Web module creation check [Web monitoring](#).

Modifying a previously created module

It is possible to modify all modules assigned to a policy.

Name	Type	Action
CPU %	LOCAL	   
CPU User	LOCAL	   
Load Average	LOCAL	   
Memory Free %	LOCAL	   
Pagination use	LOCAL	   
Service sshd status	LOCAL	   
Uptime	LOCAL	   

In order to do so, click on the module's name so the module configuration options are shown.

EDIT MODULE - DATA SERVER MODULE

Name ⓘ CPU % Disabled

Type ⓘ Generic numeric (*generic_data*) Module group System ▾

Dynamic Threshold Interval None ▾ ⚙

Warning status
 Min. 80.00
 Max. 90.00
 Inverse interval

Critical status
 Min. 91.00
 Max. 0.00
 Inverse interval

FF threshold
 Change all statuses : 0
 Change each status : To 'normal' 0 To 'warning' 0 To 'critical' 0

Historical data ⓘ

Data configuration ⓘ

```

module_begin
module_name CPU %
module_type generic_data
module_cpuusage all
module_unit %
module_end
  
```

Load basic ⓘ

Check ⓘ

Normal Status ■ Warning Status ■ Critical Status ■

Keep counters

Advanced options

Custom macros ⓘ

Update ⓘ

Once they have been modified appropriately, click on Update.

If the policy module is renamed, the name will be updated like any other field when the policy is applied.




























If a policy module is renamed but a module with the new name already exists in one of the agents, this module will be adopted while the module with the old name is deleted.


Deleting an already created Module

In order to delete the module from the policy and remove it from agent configuration, click on the trash button to the right of the module's name. Once done, the module will still appear but crossed out. The Delete button will have been replaced by the Undo button.

If you wish to delete several modules, select the check box to the right of the trash icon and click Delete.

Total items: 9

Name	Type	Action
Account deleted	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
CPU %	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
Free percent disk C:	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
Load Average	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
Memory Free %	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
Processor User Time %	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
Total processes	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
Uptime	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>
WMI Service	LOCAL	   <input type="checkbox"/>

Delete 

Inventory modules

E

It is also possible to create inventory modules within a policy by picking one from the list of the available ones in the system, thereby picking an interval and the credentials.




Basic Windows Local Monitoring - Inventory modules

Module: Interval:

Use custom fields:

Username: Password:

Like the rest of the policy elements, if you remove an inventory module, it will appear crossed out. The “Undo” button will replace the delete one to undo the action.

















Name	Type	Action
CPU %	LOCAL	  

For more information about adding remote inventory modules check [Inventory modules](#).

Policy module states

























When a module is created based on a policy is applied, it is referenced through the policy icon. These policy modules may have several states:

- Linked
- Unlinked
- Adopted
- Linked adopted

			Free_RAM	Percentage Mem Free	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #28a745;"></div>	N/A - N/A	990,272		101	August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm
			Ping curso		<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #28a745;"></div>	N/A - N/A	1		101	August 21, 2019, 2:16 pm
			Prueba UDP		<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #28a745;"></div>	N/A - N/A	0		101	August 21, 2019, 2:14 pm
			Status	Percentage Free Disk	<div style="width: 100%; height: 15px; background-color: #28a745;"></div>	N/A - N/A	1		101	August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm

Linked Modules

These modules are created in the policy and once the policy is applied, they are also created within the agent. These are the average modules created within policies.

			Free_RAM	Percentage Mem Free		N/A - N/A	990,272			101	August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm
			Ping curso			N/A - N/A	1			101	August 21, 2019, 2:16 pm
			Prueba UDP			N/A - N/A	0			101	August 21, 2019, 2:14 pm
			Status	Percentage Free Disk		N/A - N/A	1			101	August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm

You may link and unlink modules from the module setup page by clicking on this button.

Historical data



Target IP

192.168.80.231

Unlink from policy

























Policy linking Module linked 



Advanced options

Unlinked Modules

Unlinked modules are modules that belong to a policy but which are not affected by policy changes. They can be useful because they enable establishing *individual exceptions* to modules that belong to a certain policy. That way you may *customize* a specific agent module within a policy without taking it out from said policy.

























			Free_RAM	Percentage Mem Free		N/A - N/A	990,272			August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm
			Ping curso			N/A - N/A	1			August 21, 2019, 2:16 pm
			Prueba UDP			N/A - N/A	0			August 21, 2019, 2:14 pm
			Status	Percentage Free Disk		N/A - N/A	1			August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm

Policy changes are only applied if the module is linked again.

Adopted Modules

These modules were created within the policy with the same name of an already existing module within the agent. When applying the policy, Pandora FMS uses the existing module's data instead of creating a new module and it will keep on being managed from the agent.























Policy changes do not affect this type of modules.

			Free_RAM	Percentage Mem Free		N/A - N/A	990,272			August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm
			Ping curso			N/A - N/A	1			August 21, 2019, 2:16 pm
			Prueba UDP			N/A - N/A	0			August 21, 2019, 2:14 pm
			Status	Percentage Free Disk		N/A - N/A	1			August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm

If you delete a policy, adopted modules are not deleted from the agents, they use the local definition again.

Linked adopted modules





An adopted module can be linked to use the definition set in the policy instead of the local one. That way, when managing the module from the policy, when there is some change the module changes too.

  	Free_RAM	Percentage Mem Free		N/A - N/A	990,272		101	August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm
   	Ping curso			N/A - N/A	1		101	August 21, 2019, 2:16 pm
   	Prueba UDP			N/A - N/A	0		101	August 21, 2019, 2:14 pm
  	Status	Percentage Free Disk		N/A - N/A	1		101	August 21, 2019, 2:12 pm





















































When an agent is deleted from a policy, linked modules are deleted and just the linked and linked adopted modules stay.)

Alerts

The Alert menu allows to configure the alerts of the modules that belong to the policy.

Basic Windows Local Monitoring - Alerts            

Total items: 9

Template	Module	Actions	Op.
Critical condition	CPU %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) ◦ Restart agent (From 3 to 4) 	     
Critical condition	Memory Free %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) 	    
Critical condition	Total processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mail to Admin (From 1 to 2) ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) 	     
Critical condition	Free percent disk C:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mail to Admin (From 1 to 2) ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) ◦ Mail to Admin (From 1 to 2) 	     
Critical condition	WMI Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) ◦ Mail to Admin (From 1 to 2) 	     
Critical condition	Free percent disk C:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) 	    
Critical condition	Load Average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mail to Admin (From 1 to 2) ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) 	     
Critical condition	WMI Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mail to Admin (From 1 to 2) ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) 	     
Critical condition	Total processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mail to Admin (From 1 to 2) ◦ Create a ticket in Integria IMS (From 2 to 3) 	     

Alert template

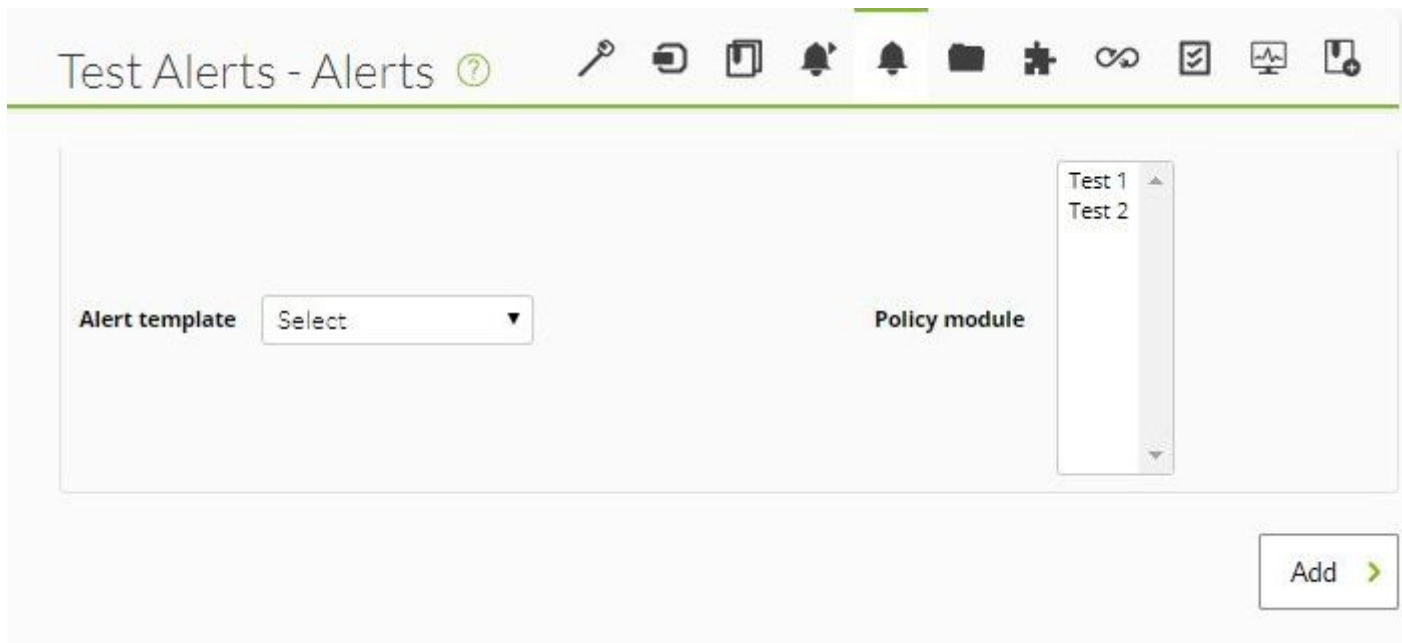
Select 

Policy module

Select Add 

Adding Alerts

In order to add an alert, link it to one of the predefined alert templates or to a module that belongs to the policy and click on Add.



Modifying Alerts

It is possible to add actions to alerts, set them on stand-by mode or disable them. If you intend to change any module or template, delete it and create a new one.

Deleting Alerts

In order to delete an alert from the policy and remove it from the agents that have it installed, click on the trash button at the right of the module's name. Once done, the alert will still be visible but crossed out. Then, the "Delete" button will be replaced by an "Undo" button.

Total items : 3

Template	Module	Actions	Op.
Critical condition	Memory Free %	Default : Mail to XXX	
Manual alert	Pagination use		
Manual alert	Pagination use		

External Alerts

External alerts allow to link alerts to agent modules not included in the policy module's main list. It is sometimes very useful to assign alerts to some agent modules but not to all of them.

Adding External Alerts

In order to create an external alert, fill out this form.

The first field is intended to select the agent's modules. Only those not contained in the policy. The second field is intended to select the appropriate alert template. Click Add.




This feature is available both in the Metaconsole and the nodes.

Modifying External Alerts

Considering how easy it is to create new external alerts and their few variables, the possibility of modifying external alerts does not exist. In order to modify an external alert, delete it and create a new one.

Deleting External Alerts

In order to delete an external alert from the policy and remove it from the agents that have it installed, click on the trash button on the right of the external alert.

Alert	Modules in policy per agents	Actions
Critical condition	Total Available Memory on the host	Default : Monitoring Event 
Warning condition	TotalMessagesDelivered	Default : Mail to Admin  Add action 

The deletion system is the same as the one of the regular alerts. The deletion does not take effect

until the policy is applied. Until that very moment, the policy will still appear but crossed out and the “Delete” button will be replaced by an “Undo” button to undo the action.











External alerts from several policies

NG 766 version or later.













One or several modules may have different actions from different policies.


For example, for an agent module:

- Proceed to **create** two separate policies and include the module agent.




	policy1	1		  
	policy2	1		  

- Proceed to **create** the external alerts in each policy. Add the selected agent module.

POLICE 1 - EXTERNAL ALERTS            

 Alert control filter

Total items: 1

Alert	Modules in policy per agents	Actions
Critical condition	Host Alive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Event (Always)    Add action

Modules in policy agents All **Alert template** **Actions**

- Apply the **changes**.

- By going to the module view of the selected agent, you will be able to see the external alerts for the two policies, i.e. one alert per template, module and policy:

	Status		N/A - N/A	1			3 minutes 31 seconds	
	System_Load_AVG		N/A - N/A	1.8			3 minutes 31 seconds	
Networking								
	Host Alive	Check if host is alive using ICMP ping check.		N/A - N/A	0			1 minutes

Full list of alerts


Free text for search (*):

Show entries















<input type="checkbox"/>	P.	S.	F.	▲ Module	Template	Action	Last triggered	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>				Host Alive	Critical condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Event Send Report by e-mail (0 / 5) Mail to Admin (Default) 	1 hours	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Host Alive	Critical condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Event Mail to Admin (Default) 	1 hours	


As an advanced example, a direct alert, which does not belong to any policy, can be added to the same module.


✓ **Full list of alerts**

Free text for search (*): Filter 

Show entries

<input type="checkbox"/>	P.	S.	F.	▲ Module	Template	Action	Last triggered	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>				Host Alive	 Critical condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Event Send Report by e-mail (0 / 5) Mail to Admin (Default) 	1 hours	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Host Alive	 Critical condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Event Mail to Admin (Default) 	1 hours	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Host Alive	 Critical condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Event Mail to Admin (Default) 	1 hours	

















Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries 

Validate 

This will generated, when the module changes its status to the specified condition, three different alerts (of which the last two correspond to policies):

✓ **Latest events for this agent**

Show all Events 24h

S.	Type	Event name	Timestamp	Status	V.
		Module 'Host Alive' is going to CRITICAL (0)	1 hours	 CRITICAL	
		fired (Critical condition) assigned to (Host Alive)	1 hours	 ALERT	
		nodo-1-pandorafms Host Alive generated an event alert (0)	1 hours	 ALERT	
		nodo-1-pandorafms Host Alive generated an event alert (0)	1 hours	 ALERT	

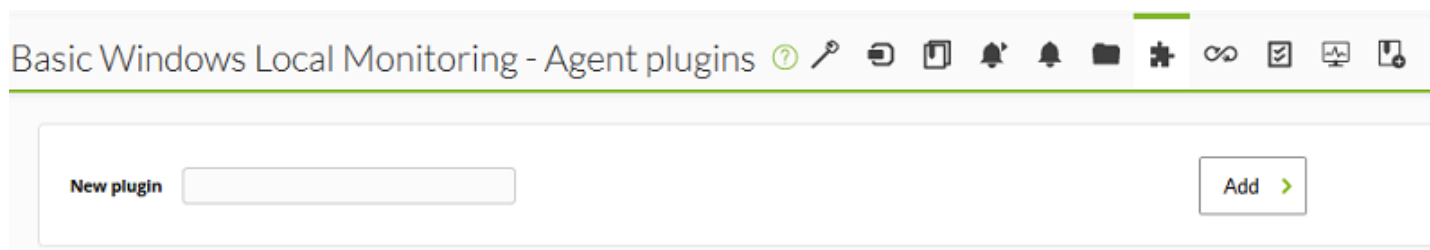
This feature can be found in the Metaconsole too.

Agent plugins

The process to add policy plugins is the same as that of the agent. Check the section [Plugins in software agents](#).

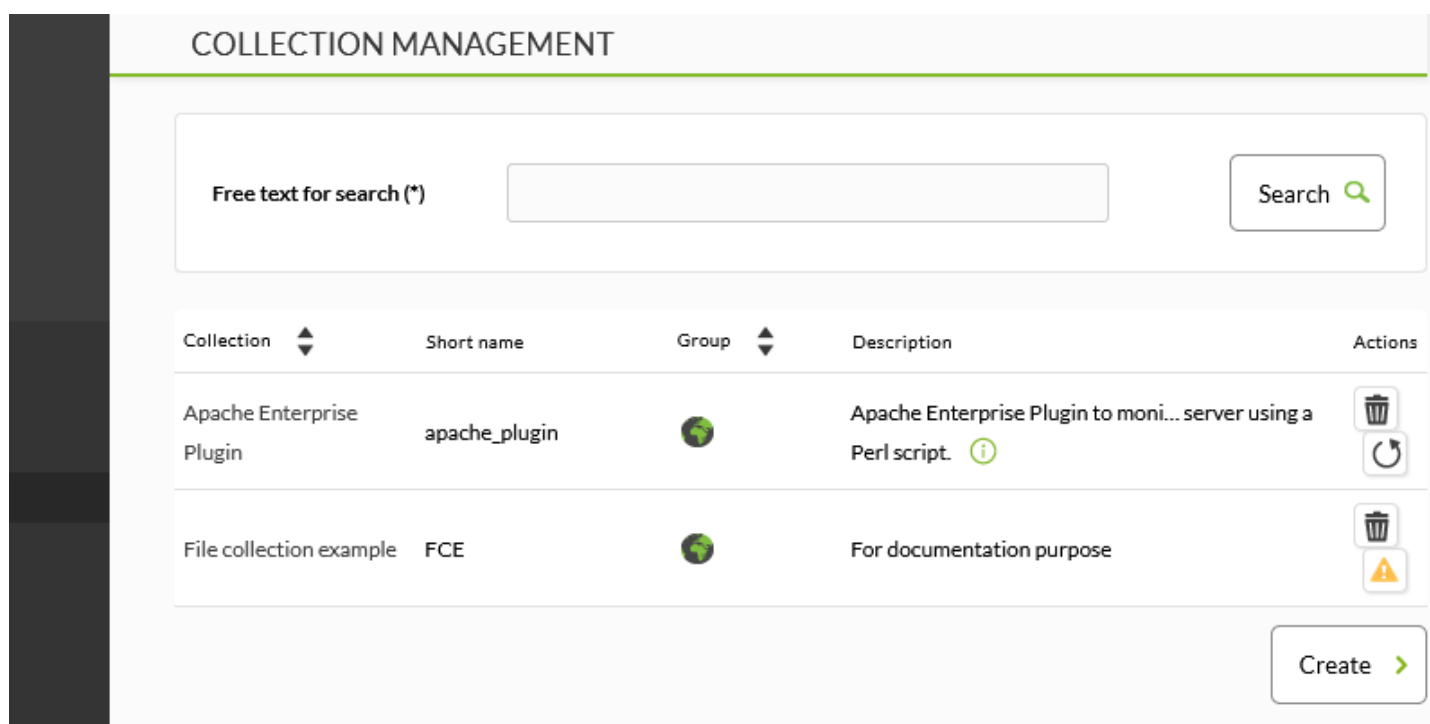
In order for the agent plugin to be applied by a policy, the plugin must exist in the path specified by the agent.

For more information about the development of these plugins go to [Agent plugin development](#).



File collections

E These are resources used to massively deploy scripts or plugins to be used in [Software Agents](#), [monitoring policies](#) on agents and [Satellite servers](#). It is accessed from the menu Configuration → Collections.



To create a new file collection, click Create:

MANAGER CONFIGURATION > NEW

Name:

Group:

Short name: ?

Description:

Fill in the name, group, short name and description and click Create.

To add resources to a collection go back to the collection list and click on the name of the collection resources will be added to.

MANAGER CONFIGURATION > EDI...FILE COLLECTION EXAMPLE

Files

Index of FCE

Name	Last modification	Size	Actions
 Example directory	October 25, 2022, 10:41 pm		
 Example text	October 25, 2022, 10:57 pm	19 B	 
 rufus.ini	October 25, 2022, 10:20 pm	96 B	 

In the three icons highlighted in the image above, from left to right you may create a directory, create a text (which you can then edit) or store a new file.

Once the resources have been added, return to the collection list and an icon with a yellow triangle will appear where you may click to synchronize the changes with the different Pandora FMS elements (agents, Software Agents, monitoring policies and Satellite servers).

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Free text for search (*)

Collection	Short name	Group	Description	Actions
Apache Enterprise Plugin	apache_plugin		Apache Enterprise Plugin to moni... server using a Perl script. 	
File collection example	FCE		For documentation purpose	

Each collection has its own base directory. In the Web Console these are stored in the directory `/pandora_console/attachment/collection` with a name like `fc_XXX`, where `XXX` is the numeric ID of the collection. File collections can contain subdirectories. File collections are transferred as ZIP (compressed) files to the Agent, through **Tentacle**. File collections are only supported with Tentacle transfer mode.

File Collections and Software Agents

Go to Resources → Manage agents and click on the name of a Software Agent. Click on the Collection tab. You will have a list of available collections similar to this one:

Resources / Manage agents / Collection

KEPLER

Free text for search (*) Search

Name	Short name	Description	Status	Add
Apache Enterprise Plugin	apache_plugin	Apache Enterprise Plugin to moni... server using a Perl script.		
File collection example	FCE	For documentation purpose		

If a Software Agent has remote configuration disabled, it will display the following warning:

Resources / Manage agents / Collection

KEPLER

INFORMATION

This agent has no remote configuration, please configure it.

To add a collection, click on the plus icon in the Add column:

Resources / Manage agents / Collection

KEPLER

Free text for search (*) Search

SUCCESS

Collection added successfully

Name	Short name	Description	Status	Add
Apache Enterprise Plugin	apache_plugin	Apache Enterprise Plugin to moni... server using a Perl script.		

P.	Name	Dir	Description	Status	Remove
	File collection example	FCE	For documentation purpose		

If you see an icon with a yellow warning triangle in the Status column, either the collection is

empty or the collection has not been synchronized. If the collection contains files or directories, click on the yellow icon. Once you have applied the changes, the collection status will indicate the successful synchronization.

Resources / Manage agents / Collection

KEPLER

Free text for search (*) Search

SUCCESS
Collection package created successfully

Name	Short name	Description	Status	Add
Apache Enterprise Plugin	apache_plugin	Apache Enterprise Plugin to moni... server using a Perl script.		

P.	Name	Dir	Description	Status	Remove
	File collection example	FCE	For documentation purpose		

After a few minutes you may go to Configuration → Collections and click on the name of the collection added. The newly added Software Agent will be displayed in the Agents tab.

SHOW AGENT >ID

Agent

Kepler (KEPLER)

Location of file collections in the Software Agent

Each file collection has a short name; for this example `fc_13830334393`. This means that the utilities, scripts or executables inside the collection will be in:

```
%ProgramFiles%\pandora_agent\collections\fc_13830334393
```

It is important to know that the collection is compressed to be sent to the Software Agent, so the latter must have the `unzip.exe` tool in order to decompress the file. As of version 3.2 of the Agent, this utility is installed within:

```
%ProgramFiles%\pandora_agent\utils
```

You need to know this to be able to use Modules that work when working with those files, so that you may specify the full “real” path. Each file collection is stored at different addresses, to prevent different file collections from overwriting or conflicting with each other.

The collection control system is based on md5 hashes, similar to Agent configuration file management. When creating the collection in the Pandora FMS Web Console, an md5 hash is created and sent to the Software Agent. This md5 will only be updated when there are changes in the collection in Pandora FMS Web Console, and not in the Software Agent. Therefore, the changes in the collections made locally in the agents will remain as long as the collection is not modified in the Web Console.

If any change is made in the collection in the Web Console, the md5 will be recalculated, and when it does not match the existing one in the Agents, it will apply the last collection configuration, overwriting the previous one and deleting possible local modifications on the collections.

If you want to use a Module that uses a file included in the collection, reference only the directory that contains the collection, using its fixed identifier. This is an example using a [plugin Module](#):

Resources / Manage agents / Modules

KEPLER

✓ Base options

Using local component: --Manual setup--

Name: Disabled Module group:

Type:

Warning threshold: Min. Max. Inverse interval Percentage

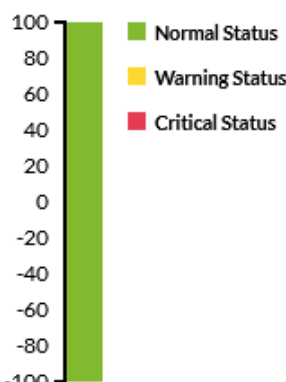
Critical threshold: Min. Max. Inverse interval Percentage

Historical data:

Data configuration:

```
module_begin
module_name DiskFree%_C
module_type generic_data
module_description
module_plugin_script //B "%ProgramFiles%\pandora_agent\collections\fc3\df_percent.vbs"
module_end
```

Load basic



File collections and monitoring policies

It works much like individual Agent collections, but instead of applying a collection to a specific Agent, it is applied to a policy:

Collection
KEPLER
🔍
🗑️

Free text for search (*)

Search 🔍

SUCCESS

Collection added successfully

✕

Name	Short name	Description	Status	Add
🔍 Apache Enterprise Plugin	apache_plugin	Apache Enterprise Plugin to moni... server using a Perl script. i	✔	+

P.	Name	Dir	Description	Status	Remove
🔍	File collection example	FCE	For documentation purpose	✔	🗑️

Refer to [this section](#) to manage and synchronize collections.

Satellite server file collections

E Click on the Servers → Manage servers menu and then click on the remote configuration icon of the Satellite server to which the collection will be added. Click on the Collections tab and in the list of available collections, in the Actions column add the respective collection by clicking on the + icon. You may also delete the added collections by clicking on the trash can icon.

The screenshot shows the Pandora FMS web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a search icon, a refresh icon, a notification icon with a red '2', a user profile icon labeled '(admin)', and a share icon. Below this is a 'Collections' dropdown menu containing a folder icon (highlighted with a red box), a refresh icon, a pencil icon, and a list icon. Below the menu is a table with a header 'Actions'. The first row of the table contains the text 'to monitor Apache web server using a Perl script.' and a plus icon (highlighted with a red box). The second row contains a plus icon. The third row contains a plus icon. The fourth row contains a trash icon (highlighted with a red box). The fifth row contains a trash icon.

When you save the changes, after a few minutes, you will see in the configuration file the new section created with the added collections and their respective short name.

Configuration

```
# Threads dedicated to WMI polling
wmi_threads 5

# Secondary server configuration
# -----

# If secondary_mode is set to on_error, data files are copied to the secondary
# server only if the primary server fails. If set to always, data files are
# always copied to the secondary server.
#secondary_mode on_error
#secondary_server_ip localhost
#secondary_server_path /var/spool/pandora/data_in
#secondary_server_port 41121
#secondary_transfer_mode tentacle
#secondary_server_opts

#INIT add_host
add_host 192.168.50.45 192.168.50.45
#INIT ignore_host
ignore_host 192.168.50.9
#INIT delete_host
delete_host 192.168.50.5

# File collections
file_collection test5
file_collection test2
```

Update 

Refer to this section to manage and synchronize collections.







File collections in Metaconsole

From Pandora FMS 729 OUM you may centralize collection management from the [Metaconsole](#). To access it, go to the Centralised management → Agent management menu and click on the Collections tab.

PandoraFMS Metaconsole
Centralized operation console





Search

Agent management Module management Alert management Component management User management Policy management Category management Server management

> **Show Options**

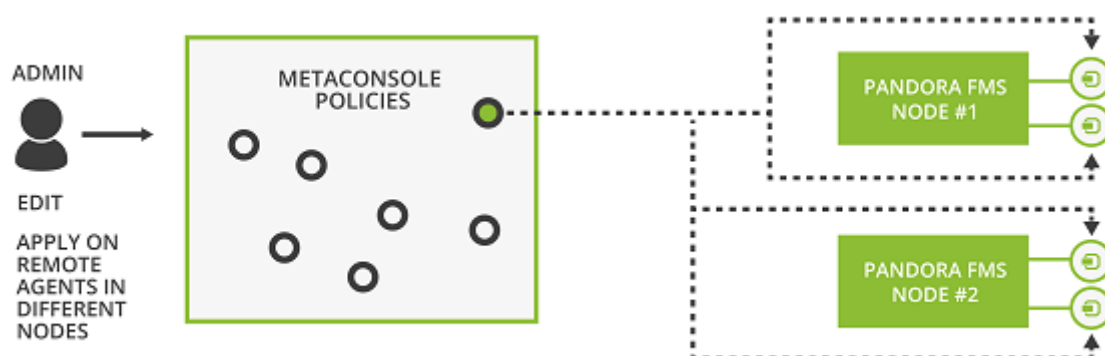
Total items: 4

Collection▲▼	Short name	Group▲▼	Description
collection	collection		test
Example file collection	EFC		
fat_collection	fat_collection		
test_merge	test_merge		

Total items: 4

Refer to [this section](#) to manage and synchronize collections, as they work similarly in the Web Console.

Policy management from the Metaconsole

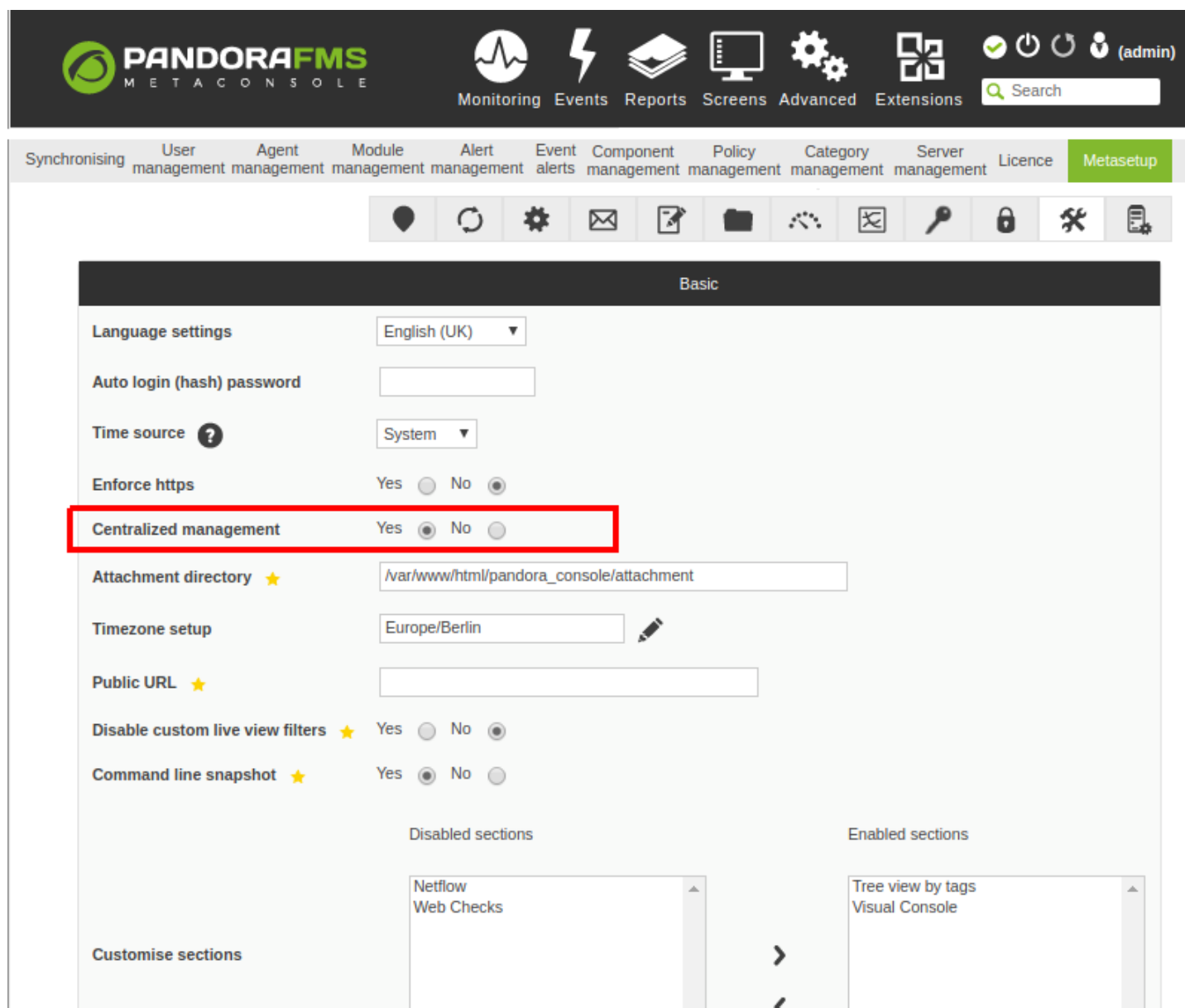


It is possible to manage policies from the Metaconsole. The process consists of distributing the information to all the nodes for each of the servers in charge of applying them. This distribution of information is complex because it is important that all nodes have the same data as the

Metaconsole.

Configuration. Centralized management mode

The Metaconsole has a centralized management mode. This means that, as far as policies are concerned, management is done from the Metaconsole and not from the node. In the Metaconsole, the selection of this mode is made from the general configuration.



The screenshot displays the PandoraFMS Metaconsole interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the PandoraFMS logo and various menu items: Monitoring, Events, Reports, Screens, Advanced, and Extensions. A search bar and a user profile icon labeled '(admin)' are also present. Below the navigation bar, a secondary menu lists management categories: Synchronising, User management, Agent management, Module management, Alert management, Event alerts, Component management, Policy management, Category management, Server management, Licence, and Metasetup. The 'Metasetup' tab is currently active. A toolbar with various icons is located below the menu. The main content area is titled 'Basic' and contains several configuration options:

- Language settings: English (UK)
- Auto login (hash) password: [Empty text field]
- Time source: System
- Enforce https: Yes No
- Centralized management: Yes No** (This row is highlighted with a red box)
- Attachment directory: /var/www/html/pandora_console/attachment
- Timezone setup: Europe/Berlin
- Public URL: [Empty text field]
- Disable custom live view filters: Yes No
- Command line snapshot: Yes No

At the bottom, there are two sections for customizing the interface:

- Disabled sections: Netflow, Web Checks
- Enabled sections: Tree view by tags, Visual Console

For the configured nodes to know that the mode is centralized, just go to the license screen and synchronize. That way, all policy management pages will be informative only, that is, available in read-only mode. The new nodes that are added will be automatically configured in this mode.

Monitoring Events Reports Screens Advanced Extensions

Synchronising User management Agent management Module management Alert management Event alerts Component management Policy management Category management Server management **Licence** Metasetup

Licence

Customer key

Expires

Platform Limit

Current Platform Count

Current Platform Count (enabled: items)

Current Platform Count (disabled: items)

Licence Mode

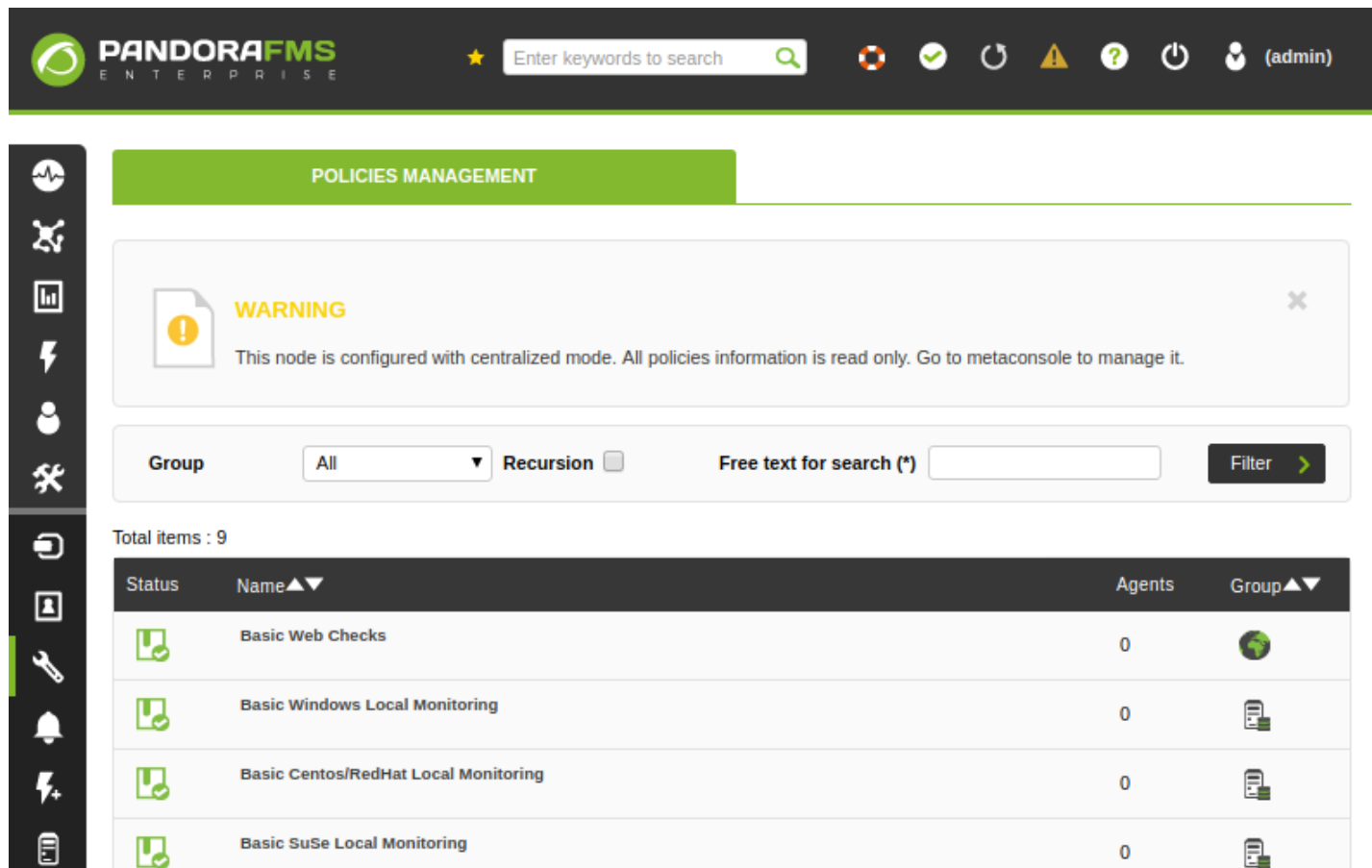
NMS

Satellite

Licensed to

Validate and sync  Request new licence 

Finding out if a node is in centralized mode or not. If so, a warning message will appear in the policy view.



PANDORAFMS
ENTERPRISE

Enter keywords to search

POLICIES MANAGEMENT

WARNING
This node is configured with centralized mode. All policies information is read only. Go to metaconsole to manage it.

Group: All Recursion: Free text for search (*) Filter

Total items : 9

Status	Name▲▼	Agents	Group▲▼
	Basic Web Checks	0	
	Basic Windows Local Monitoring	0	
	Basic Centos/RedHat Local Monitoring	0	
	Basic SuSe Local Monitoring	0	

Policy queue in Metaconsole

The policy queue in the Metaconsole is different from that of the nodes. While in the latter, you can see the status of the implementation of the incomplete policies and a history of those already completed, in the Metaconsole this second part has been deleted. Only those that have not been applied or are in progress are shown indicating the node they belong to.

However, if you want to check the history, it is available at the node. In fact, *it is the only thing that can be managed from the node*, since all other pages are in read-only mode.

Data integrity

Node and Metaconsole data of each policy must match. Modules, alerts, inventory module, collections... have to be consistent. Therefore, when applying a policy from the Metaconsole, all this data is copied to the involved nodes.

It is very diverse and very sensitive information. There may be an error when copying the data. In this case, the console will display an error and the node will be rolled back with the previous data. In clean installations there should be no problem, but it is recommended to delete the previous policy configurations made manually in the nodes, transferring them to the metaconsole to later synchronize them from there.

[Go back to Pandora FMS documentation index](#)