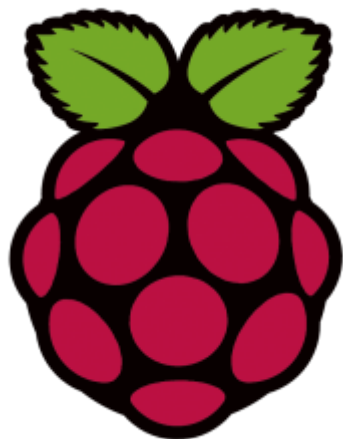


Raspberry Pi monitoring

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



Objectives

- Network connection and device configuration guide.
- Pandora FMS agent and satellite installation on a Raspberry device.
- Automatic creation Pandora FMS user, securing the ssh protocol.

Hardware Components

Raspberry

A Raspberry device is a reduced-plate computer, single-plate computer or low-cost single-plate computer (SBC). Its official operating system is an open source version adapted from Debian, called Raspbian.



Keyboard

USB-connected Keyboard

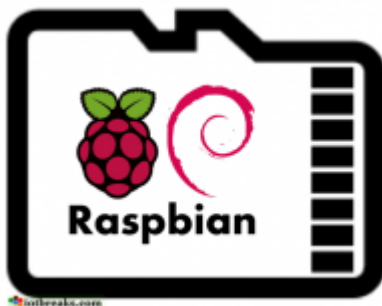
Monitor

Monitor with HDMI connector

Software

Pandora FMS image for Raspberry

The distributed image is based on the Raspbian operating system. It contains the agent, the satellite, the eHorus client, the packages to install a netflow probe and all their dependencies.



Installation

Flash image onto an SD card

Download Pandora FMS official image for Raspberry

The initial step for installing it is to download the official Pandora FMS image for raspberry from the official download page: [Official Download Form](#) Once the .img file is downloaded, flash it onto your SD card of at least 4gb.

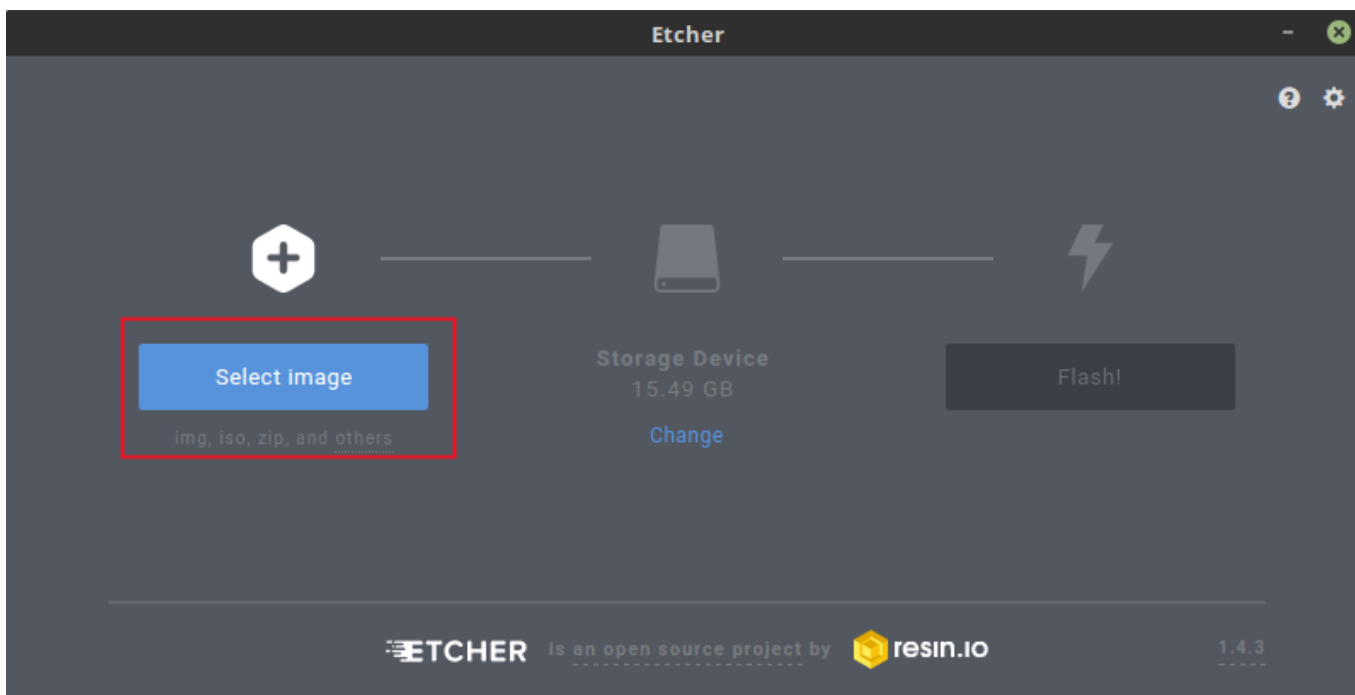
Download Etcher

To flash the image, use the Etcher software that can be downloaded at the [Official Etcher Page](#) and that works similarly on both Windows® and Linux®.

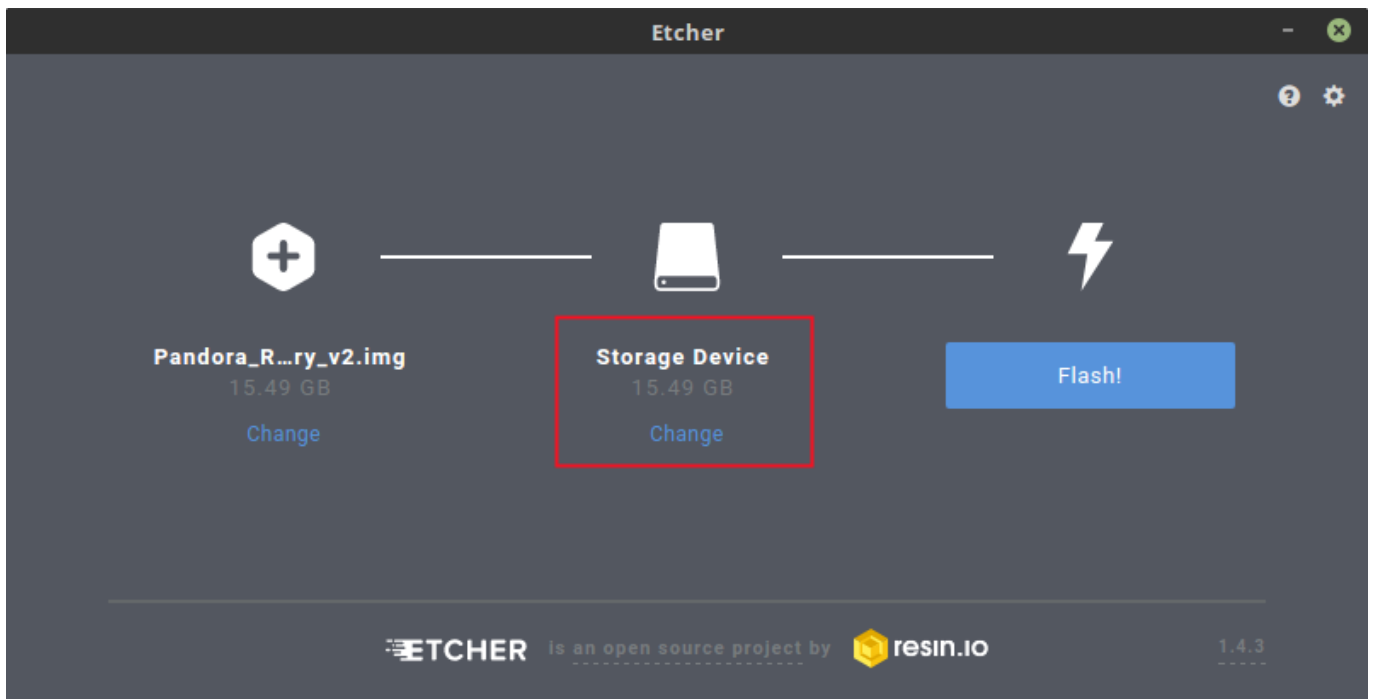
Process for flashing the image on the SD card

Insert the SD card into your computer which should have a special port for those kinds of devices. Execute Etcher.

Click **Select image**. This will open the file explorer to select the previously downloaded Pandora FMS image.

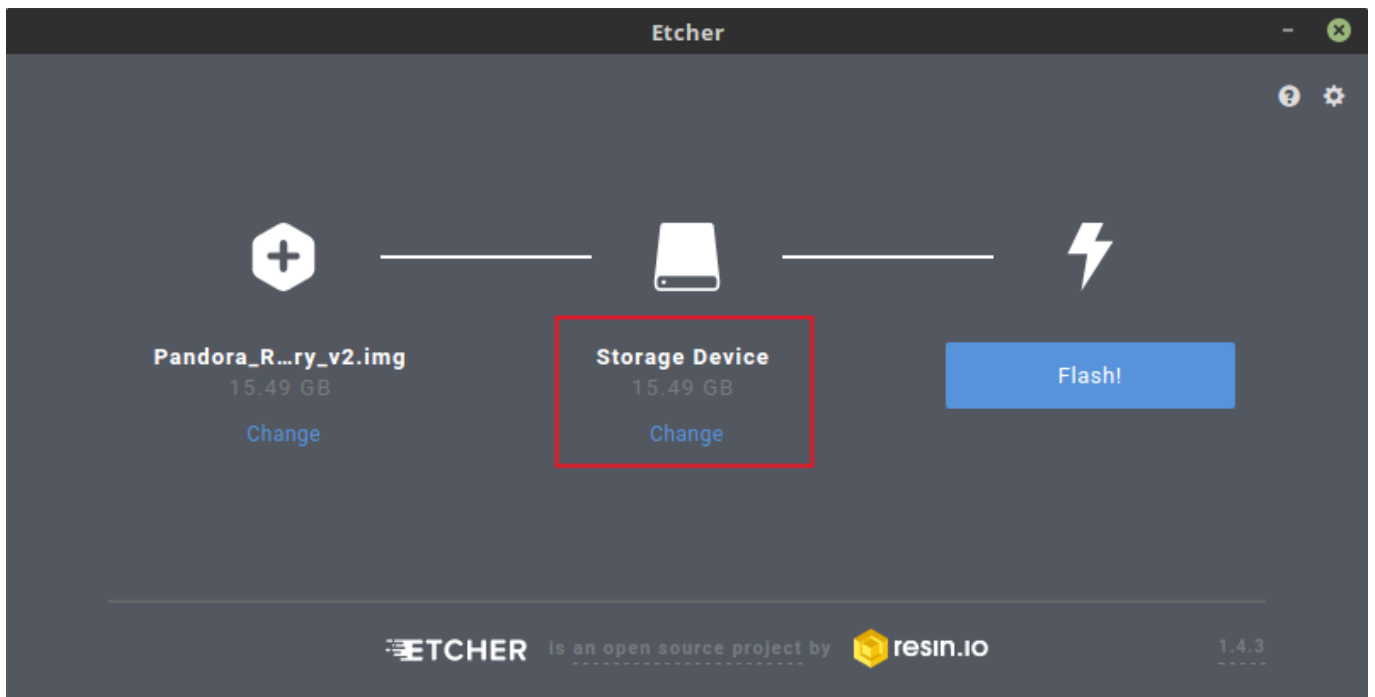


Select the SD card inserted in the computer. If the SD card is the one that appears by default, leave it as it is and if not, click **Change** and select the desired SD card.



Click **Flash!** to mount the image on the card.

Then, remove the card securely according to your OS instructions.



Hardware connection

Thorough this step, all the components will be connected to power up the Raspberry:

- Insert the SD card into the slot at the bottom of the box.
- Connect the keyboard to any USB port
- Connect the HDMI wire to the Raspberry monitor and HDMI port.

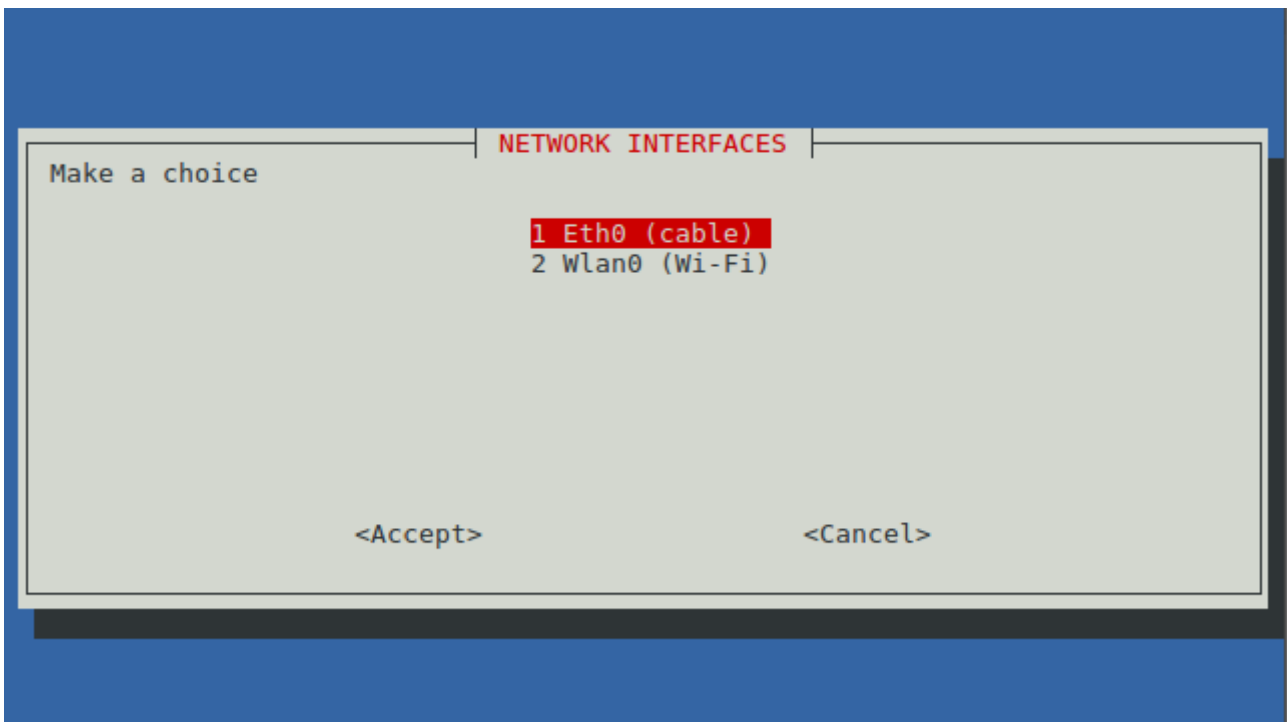
- Connect the device to the power supply.

Network configuration

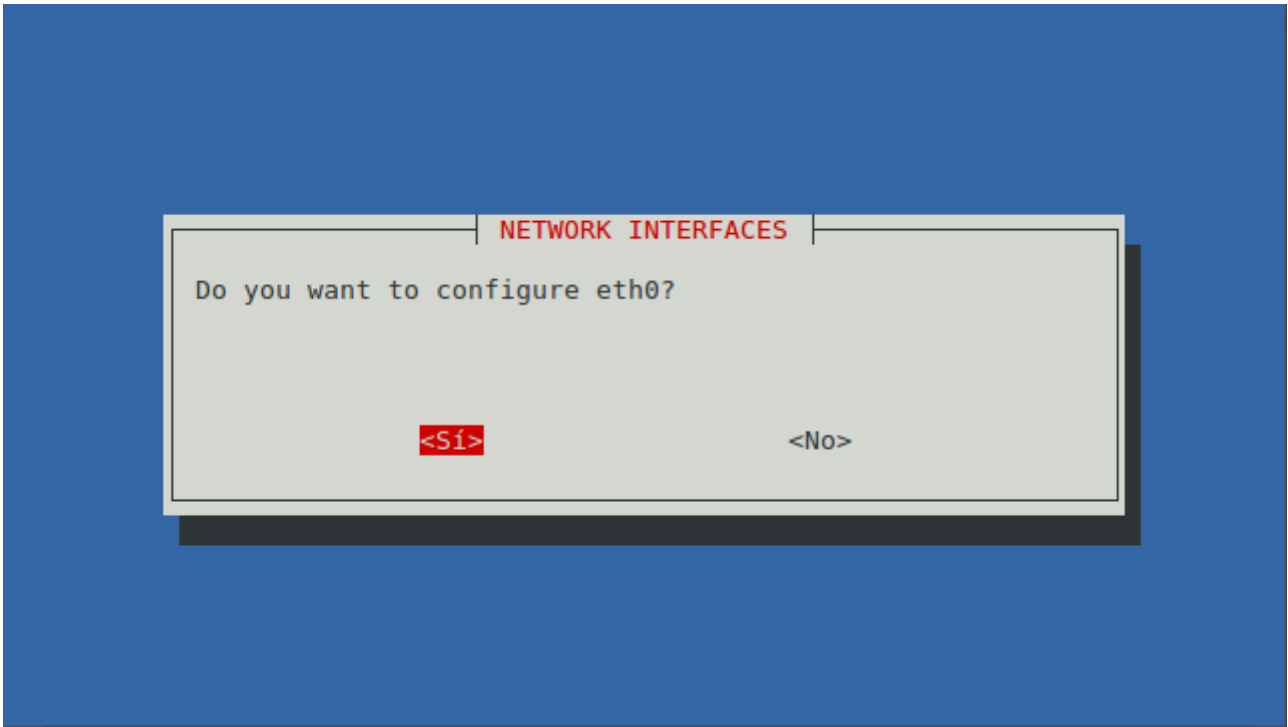
The monitor will display how the device starts and an installer where you can select which interface you wish to configure.

DHCP

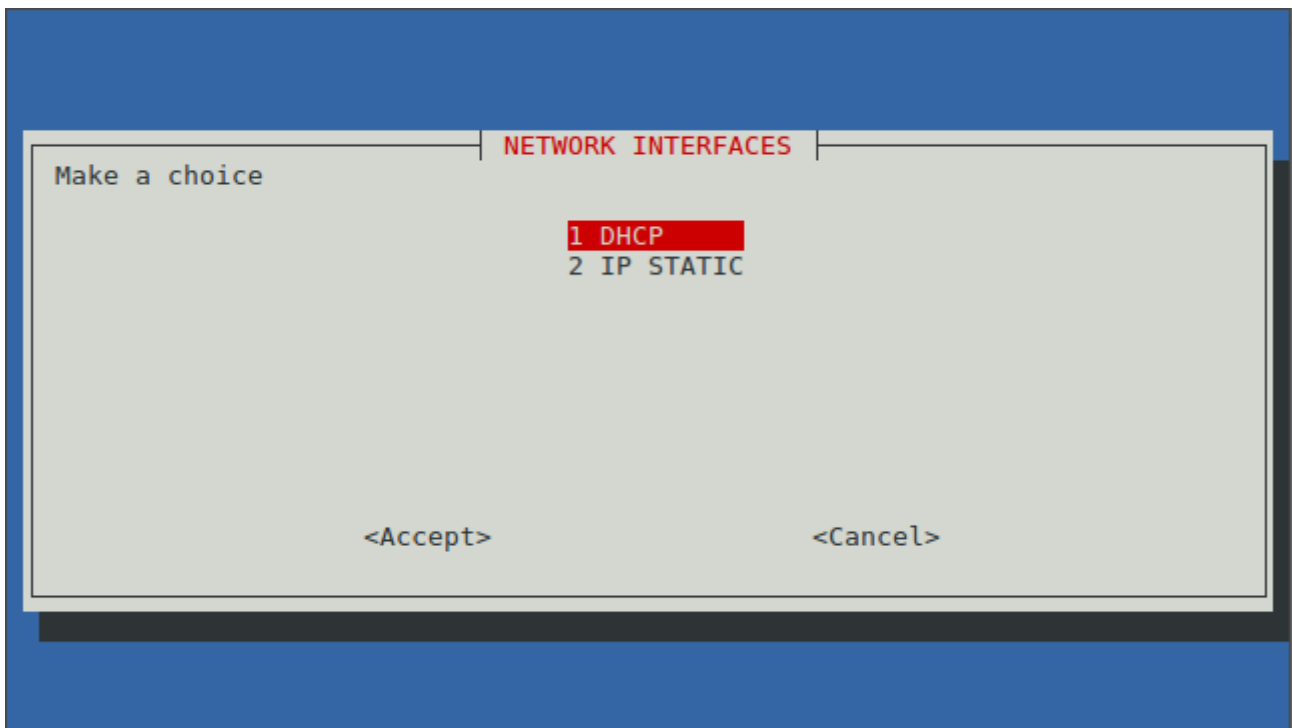
Select Eth0 to configure the wired network interface:



It will ask whether you want to change the Eth0 interface settings. Click **Yes**

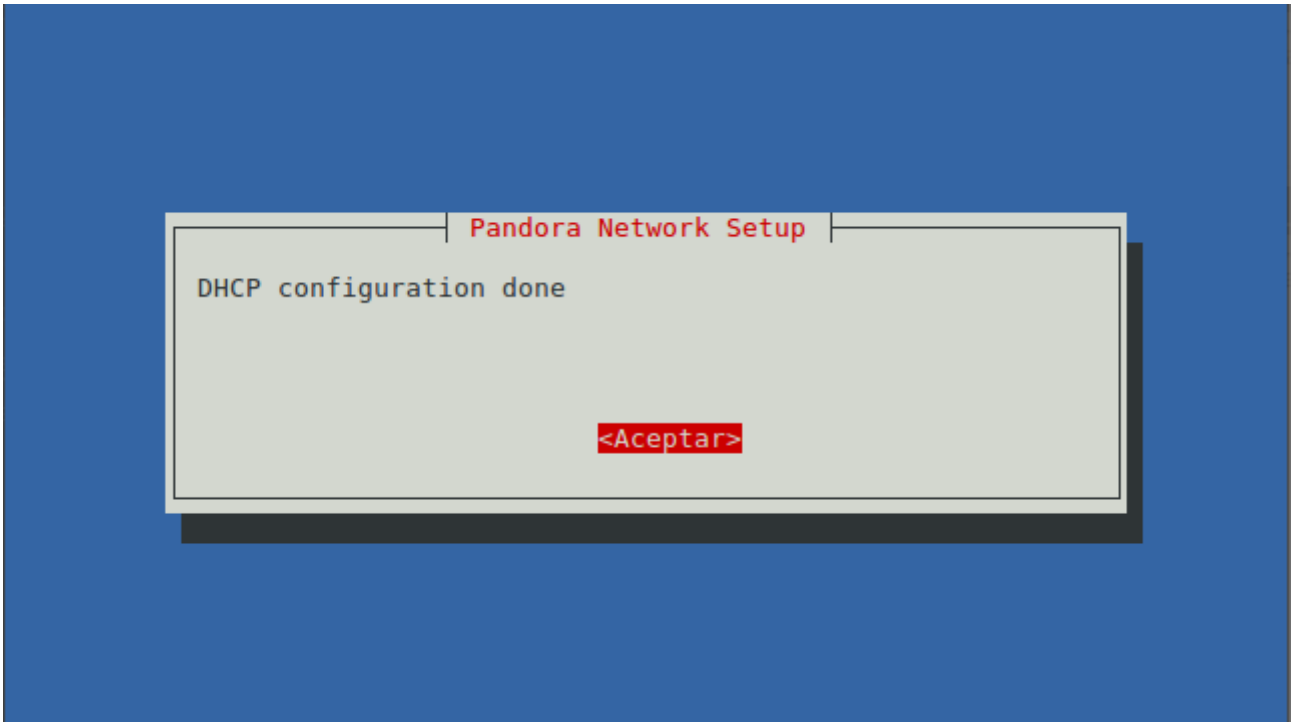


Select **DHCP** if there is a dhcp server in the network

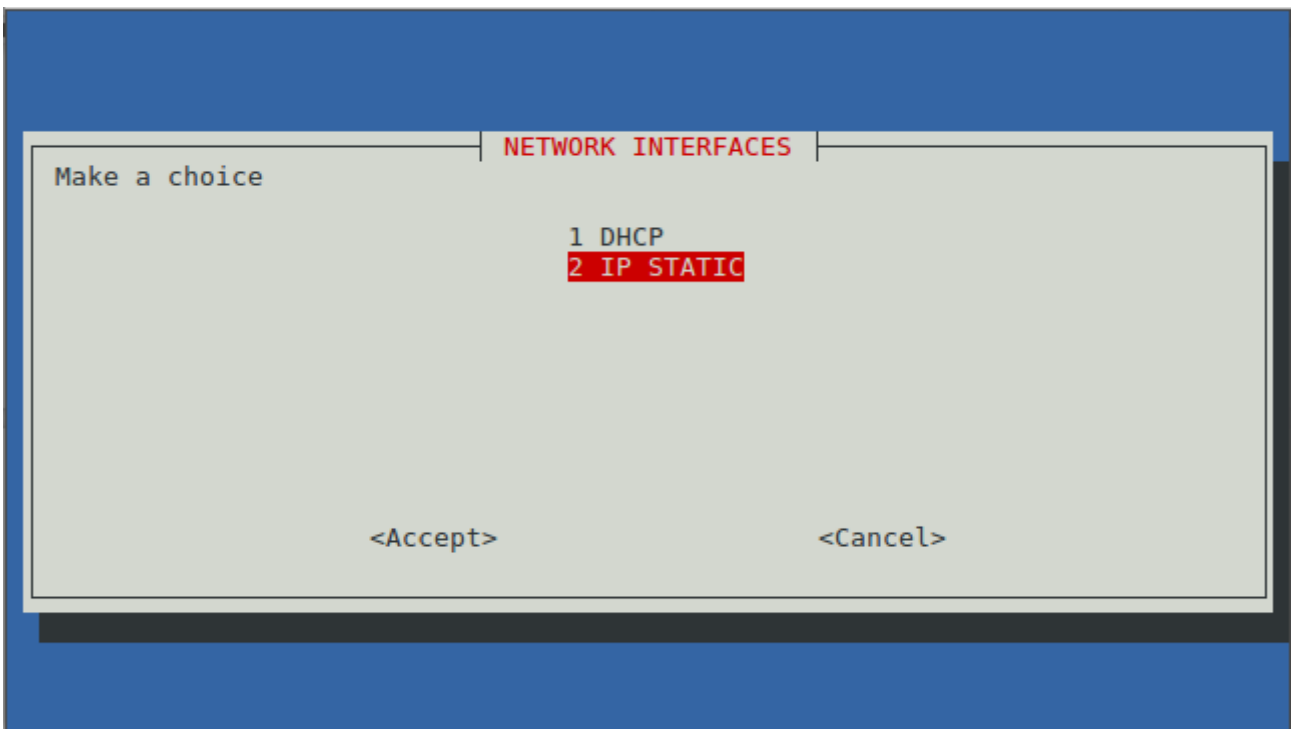


Then, a message will appear saying that the wired network has been correctly configured.

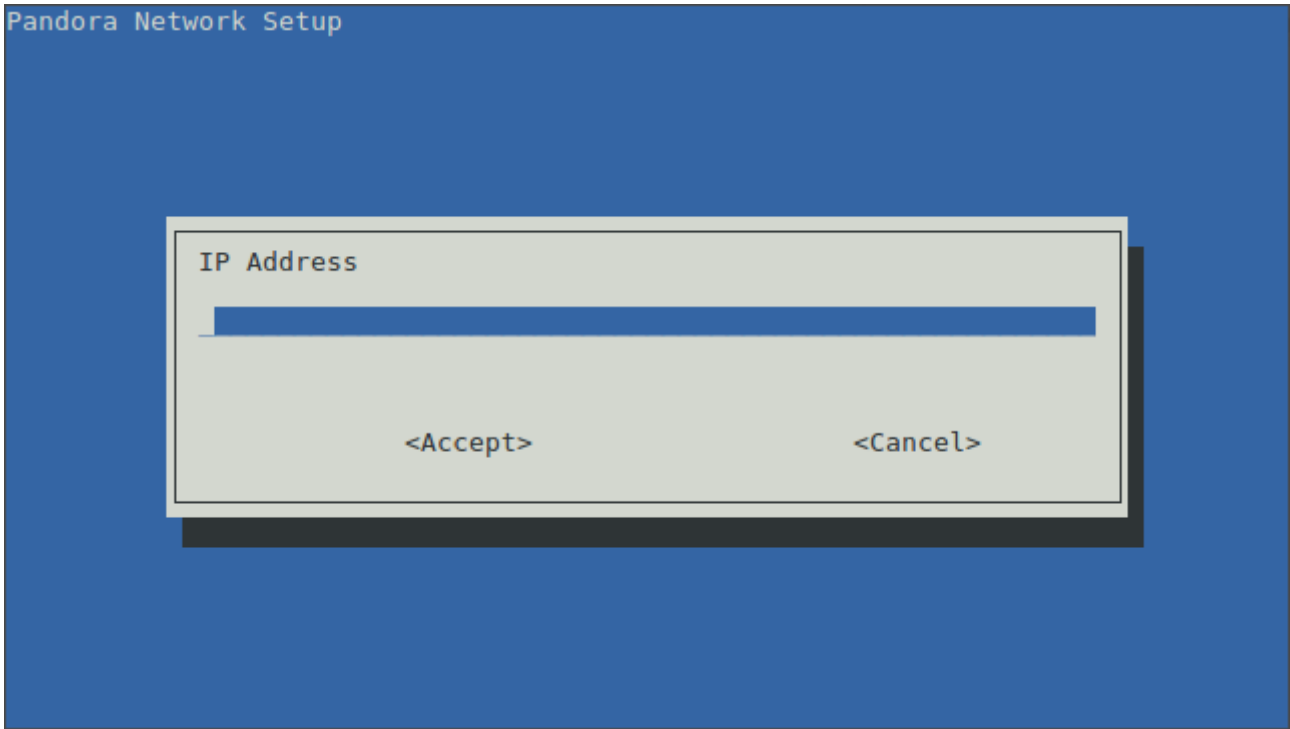
Static



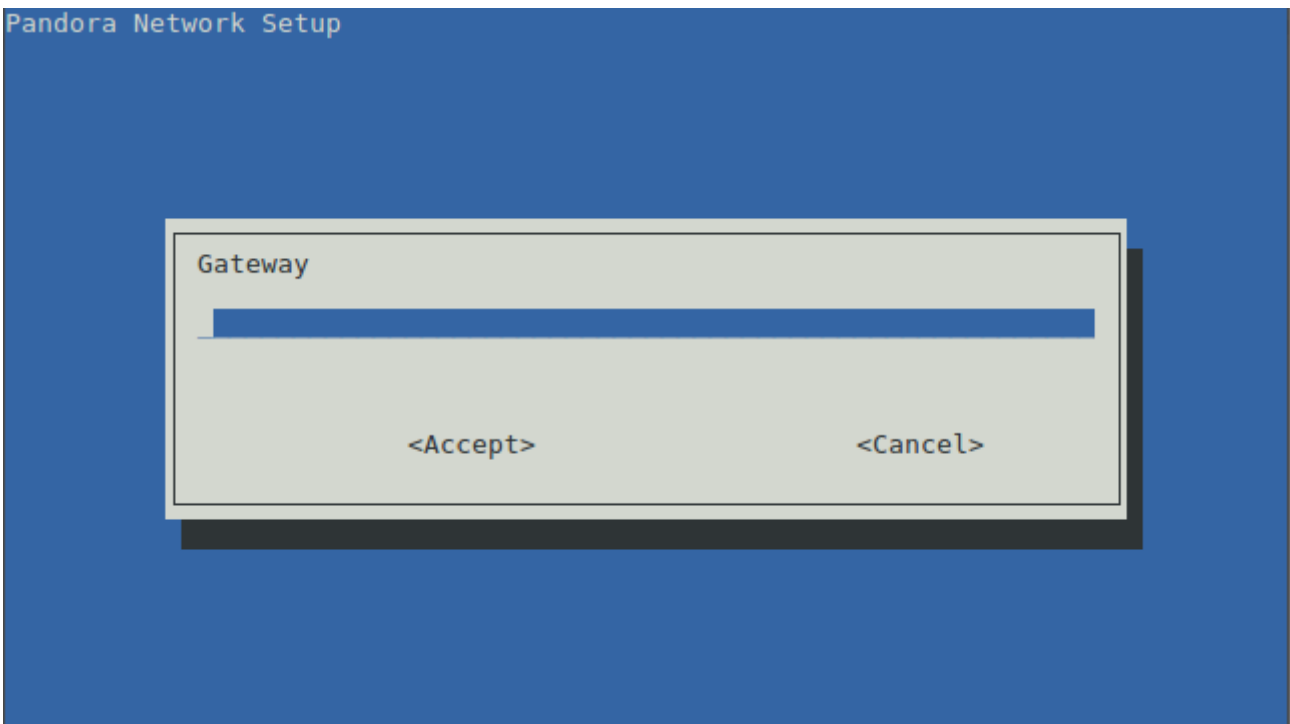
Select **IP STATIC** if you wish to configure the wired interface manually.



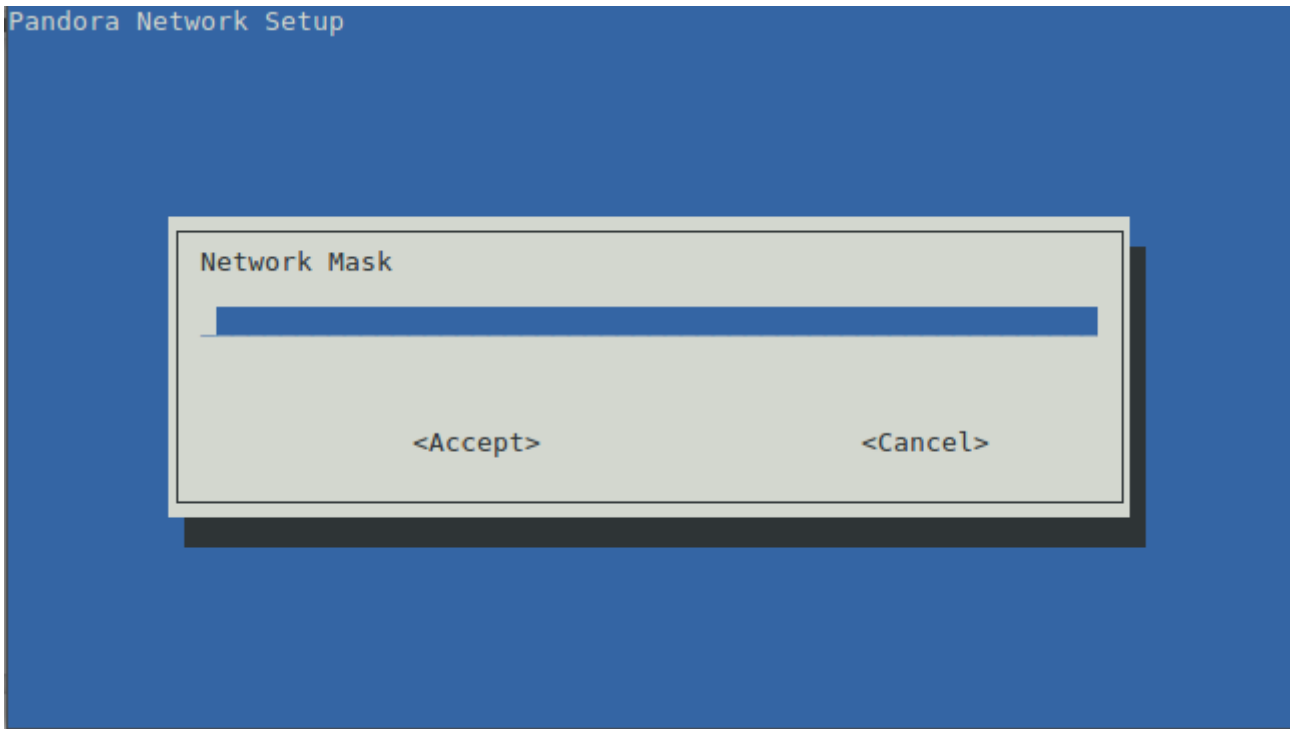
Enter the Raspberry's static IP.



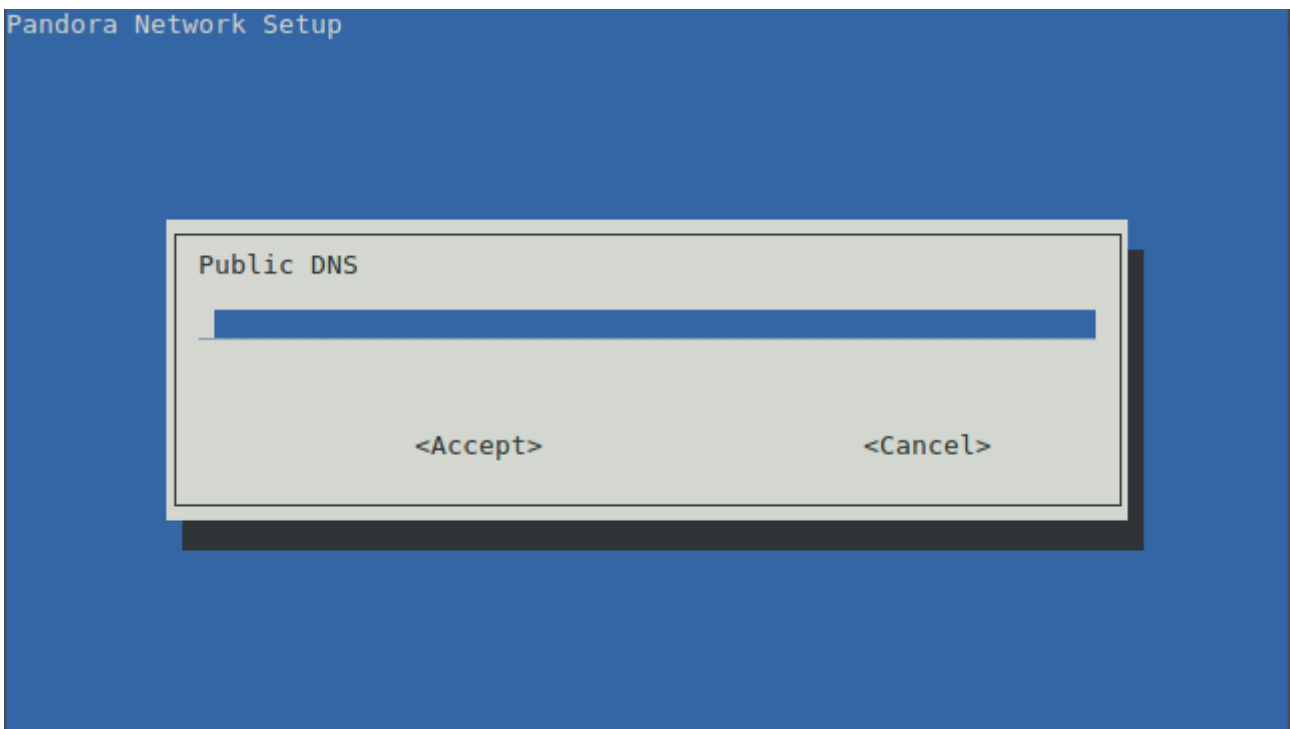
Enter the network's **Gateway**.



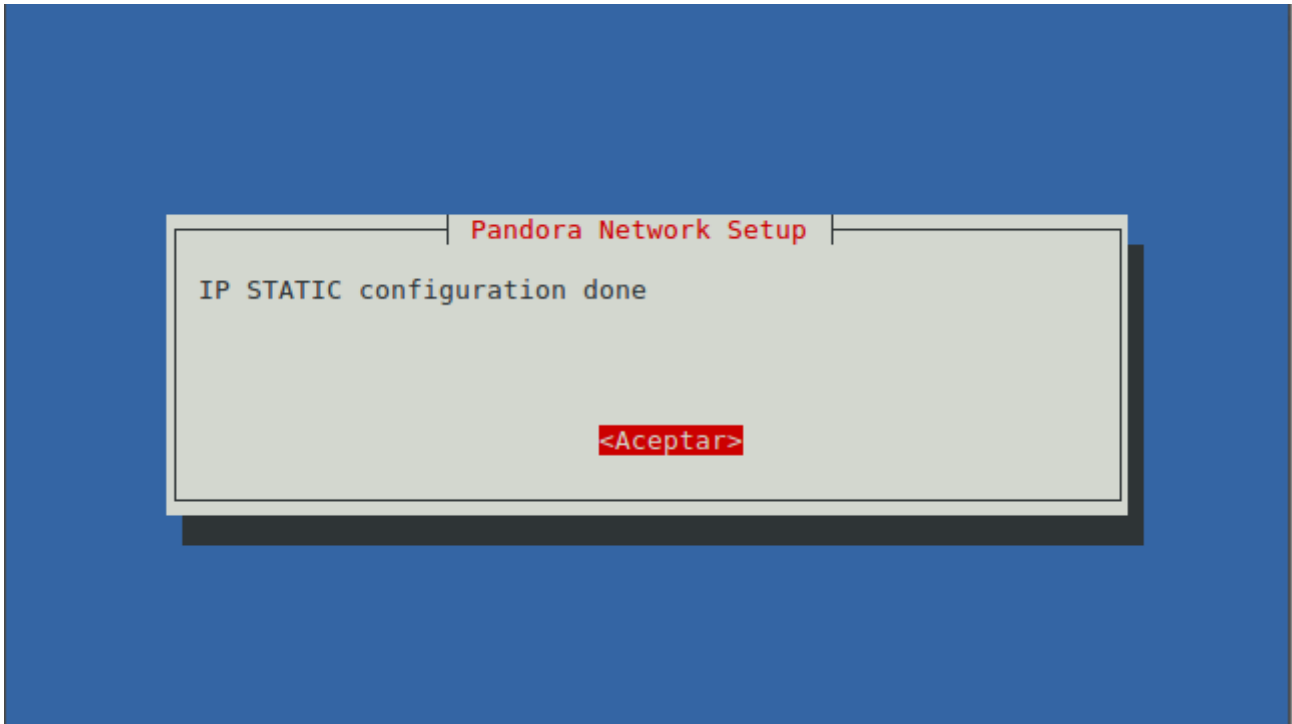
Enter the network mask.



Enter the public DNS.

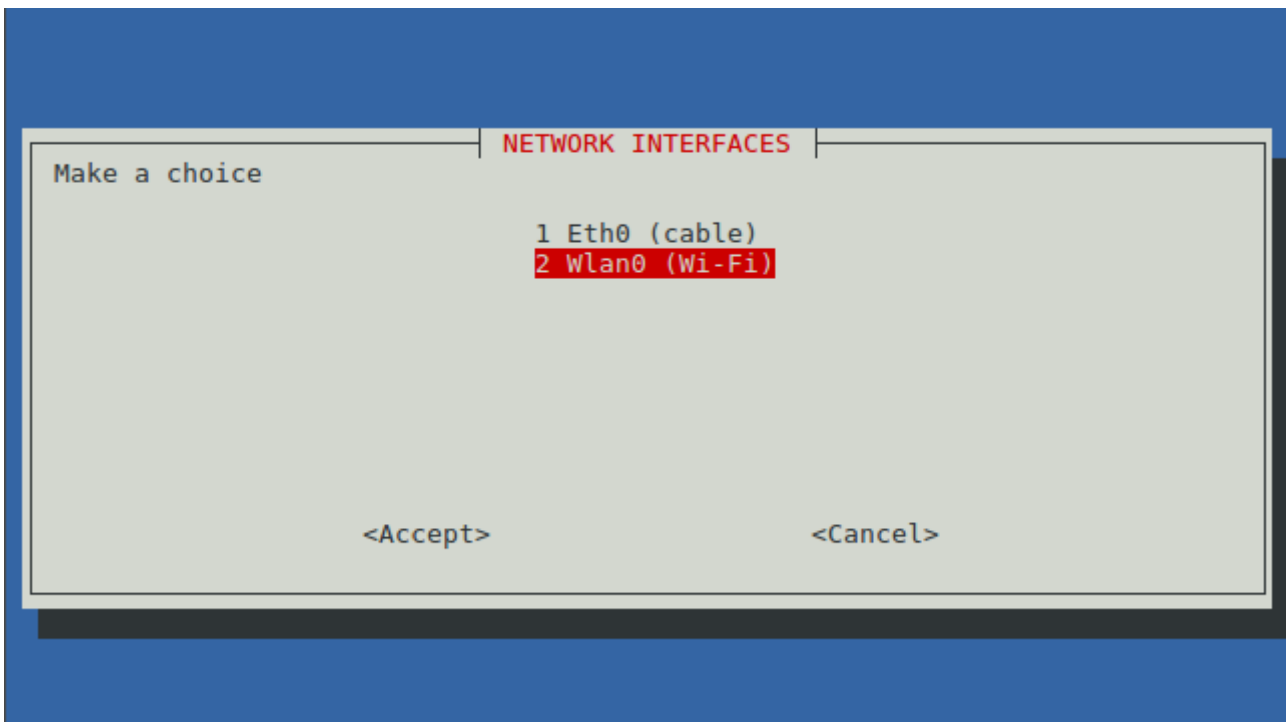


You will get a message that the configuration has been successfully completed

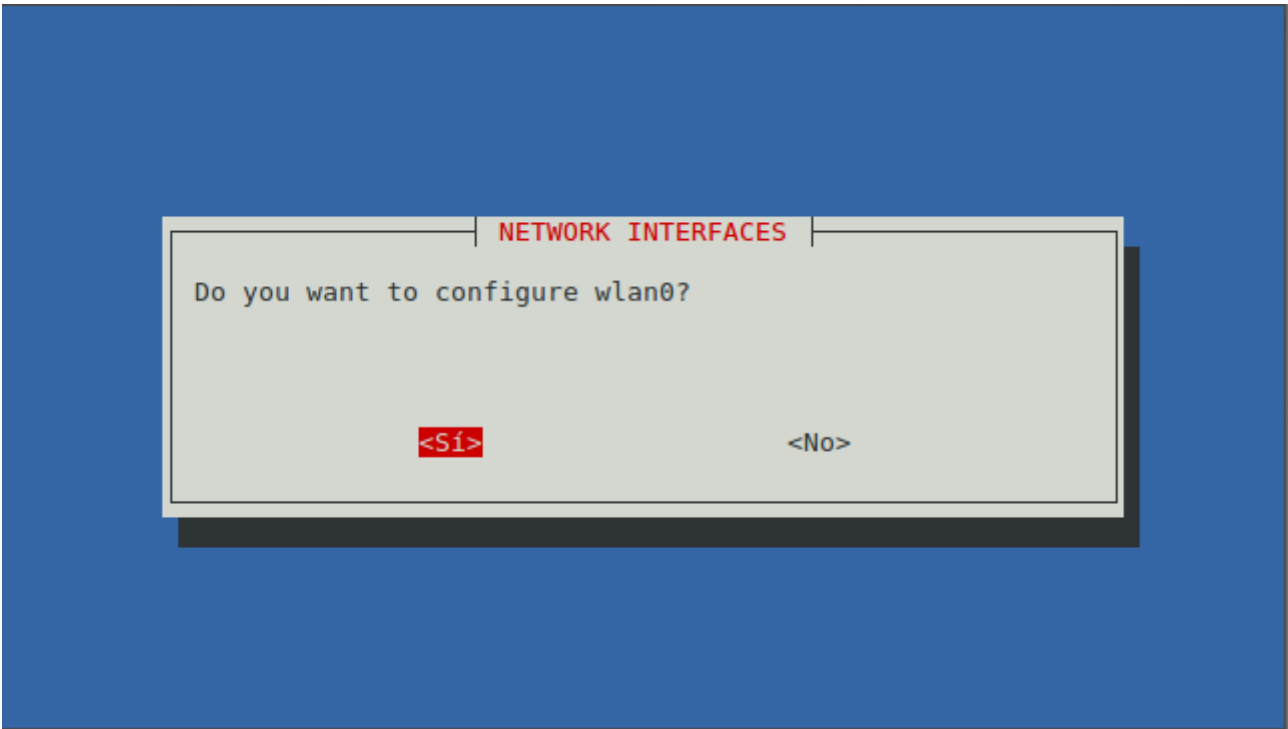


Wireless DHCP

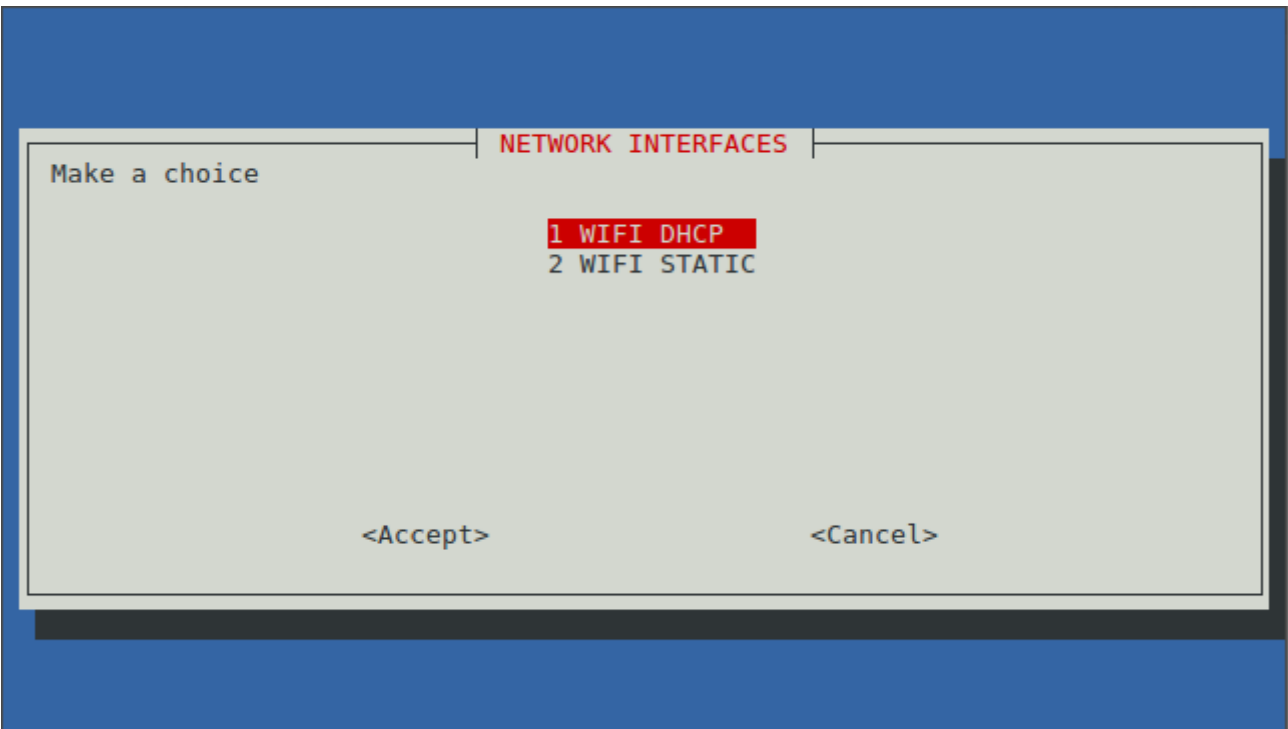
Select **Wlan0** to configure the wireless network interface



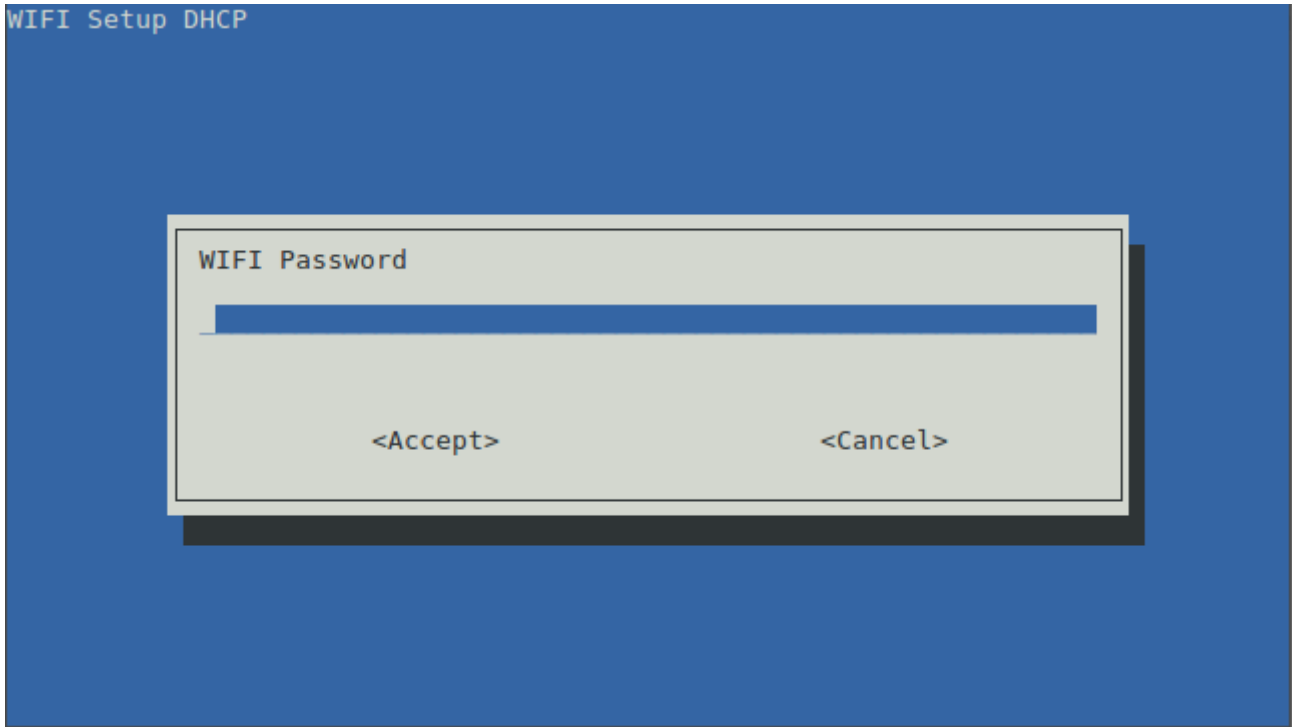
It will ask whether you wish to change the **Wlan0** interface configuration. Click **Yes**.



Select **DHCP** if there is a dhcp server in the network.

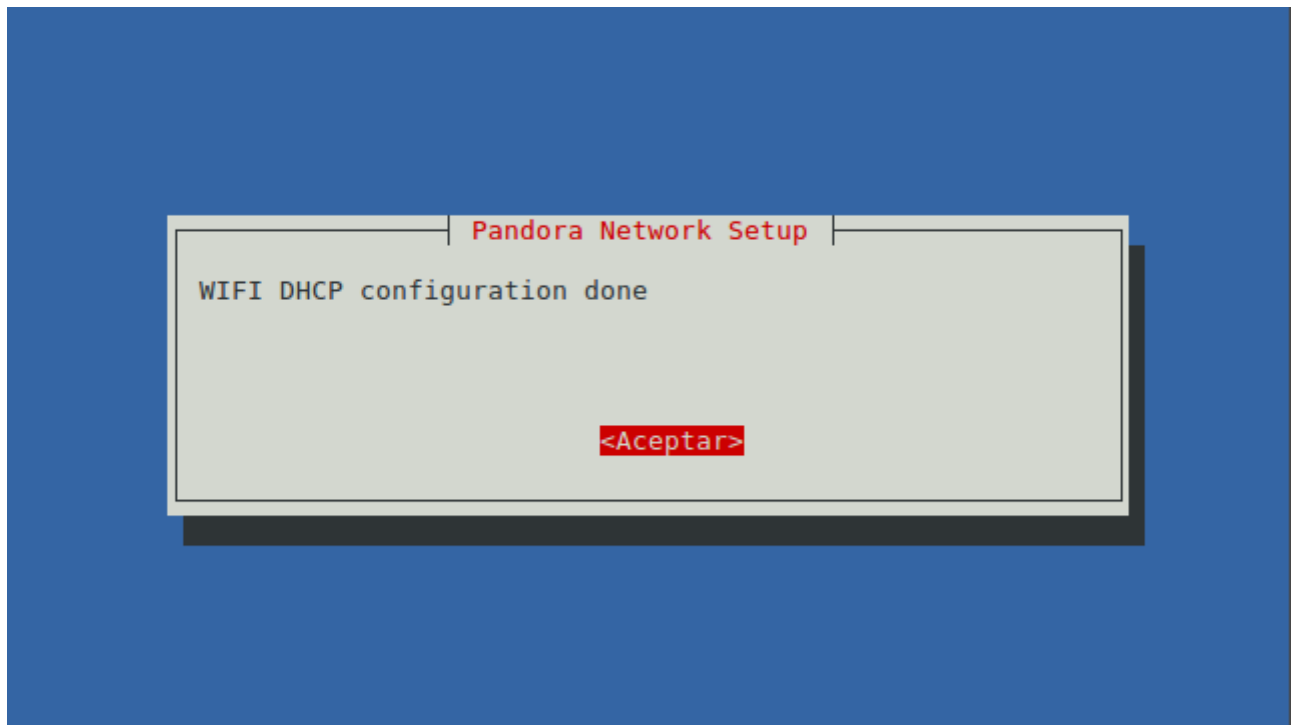


Choose the name of the access point from the provided list. Enter the password of the access point.

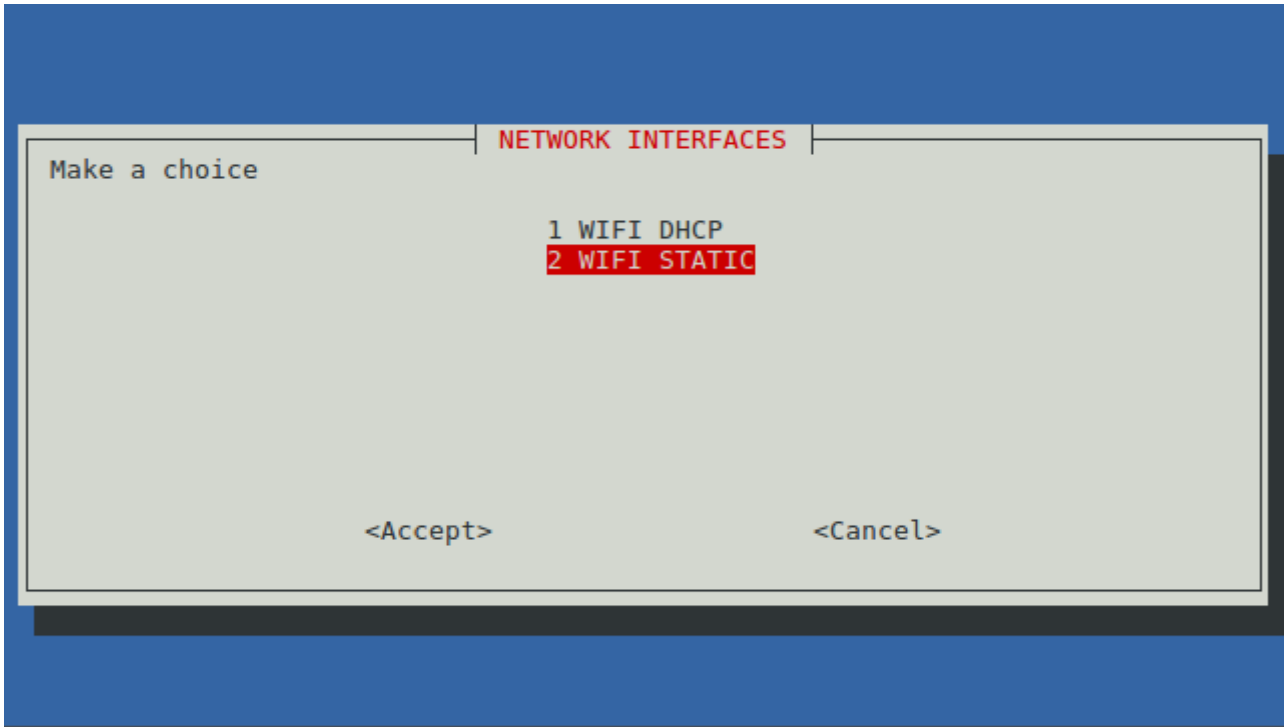


You will get a message that the configuration was successful.

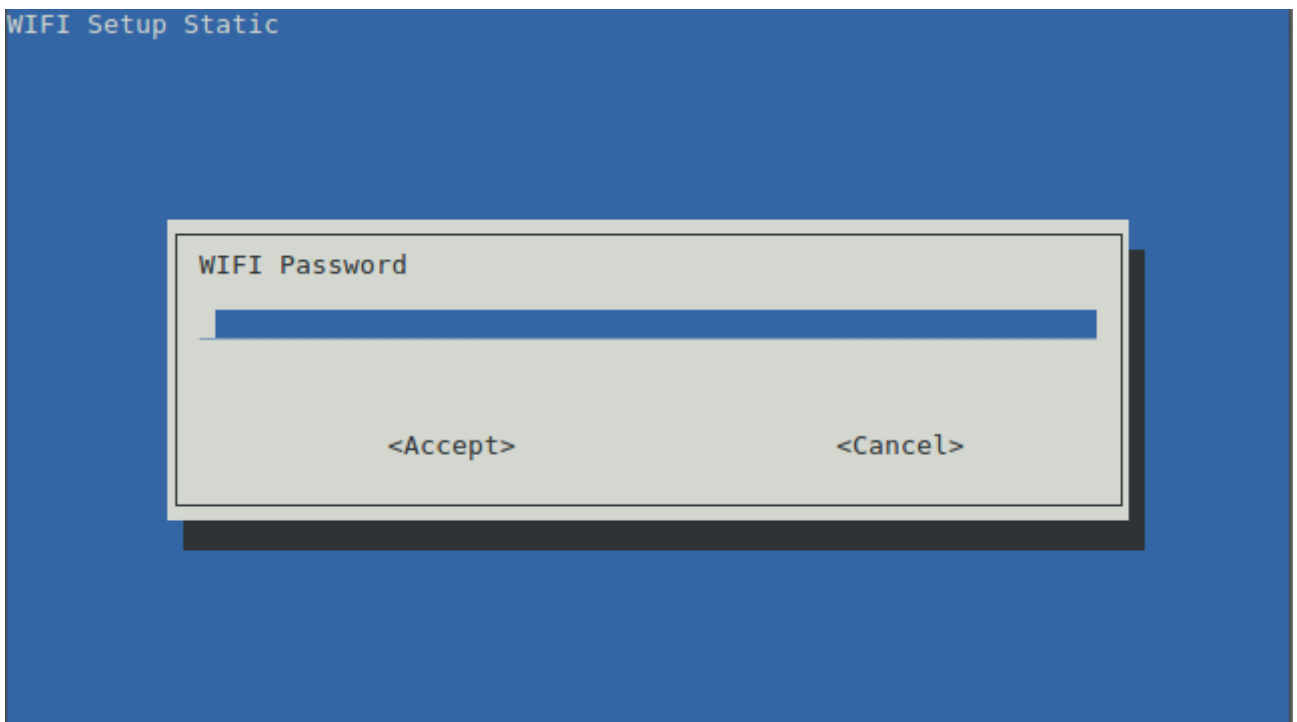
Wireless Static



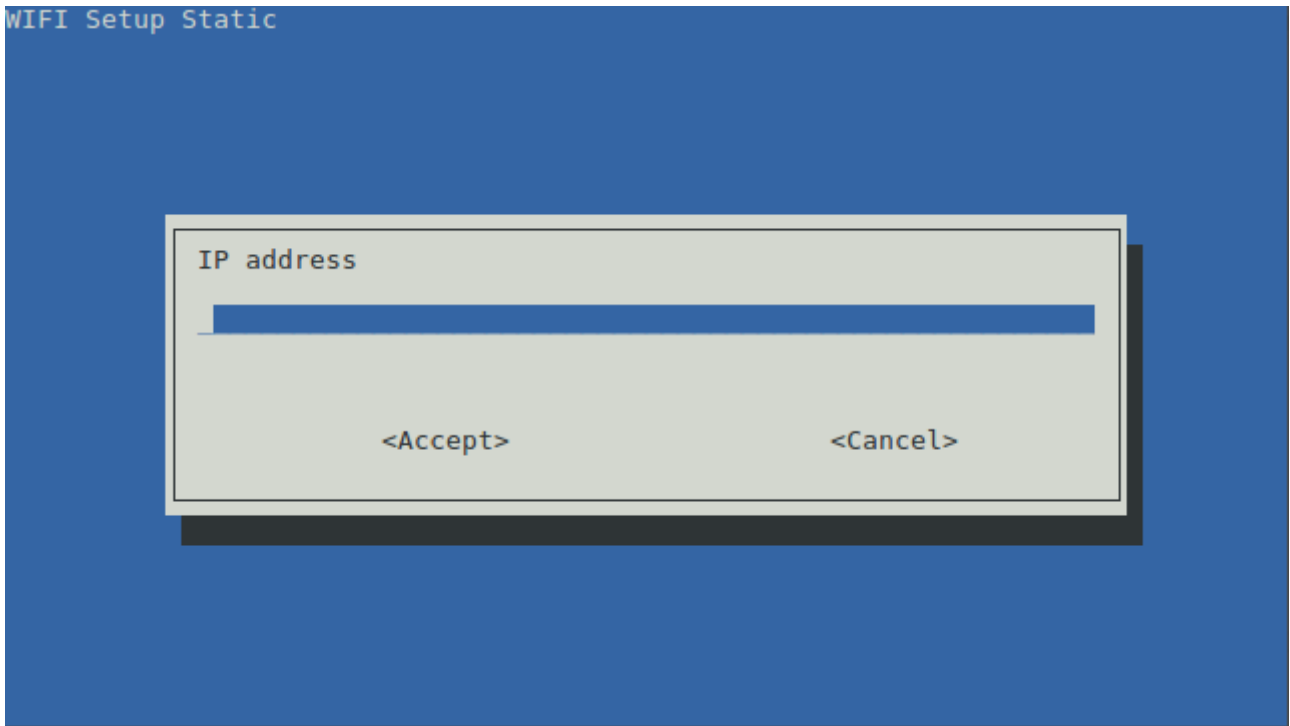
Select **WIFI STATIC** if you wish to configure the wired interface manually.



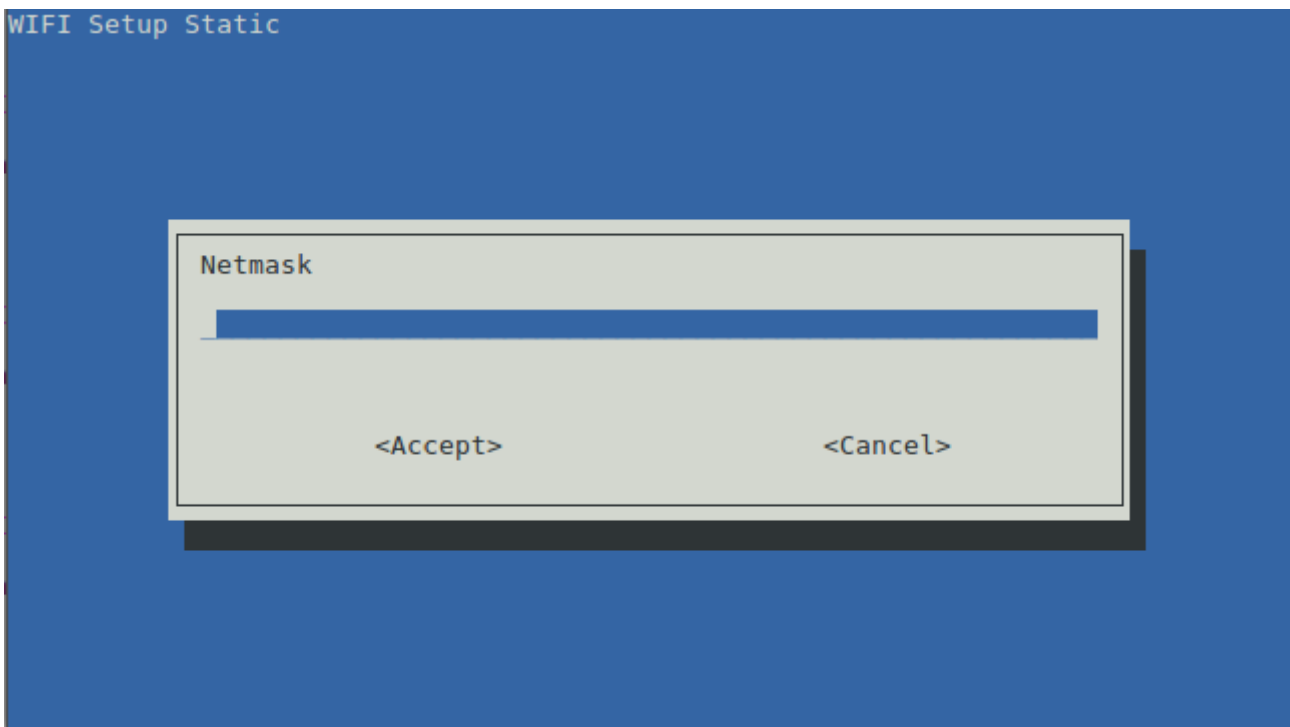
Choose the name of the access point from the provided list. Enter the password of the access point.



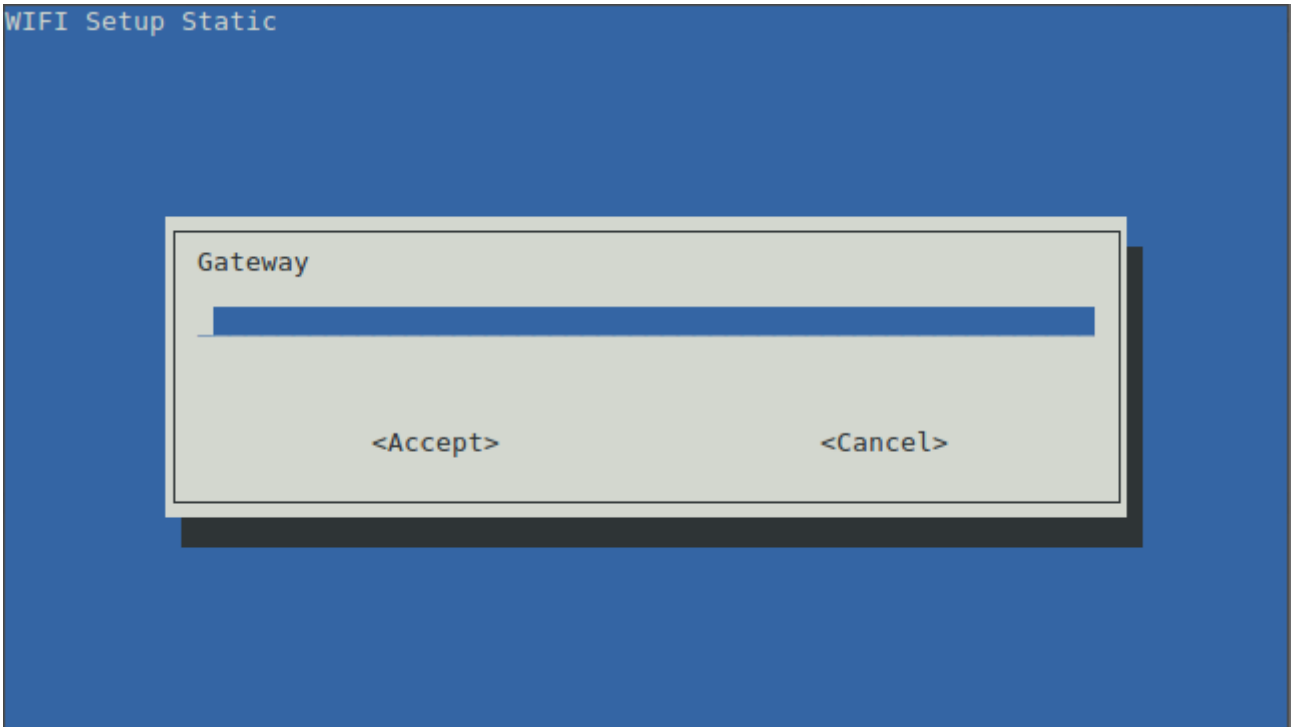
Enter the device static IP.



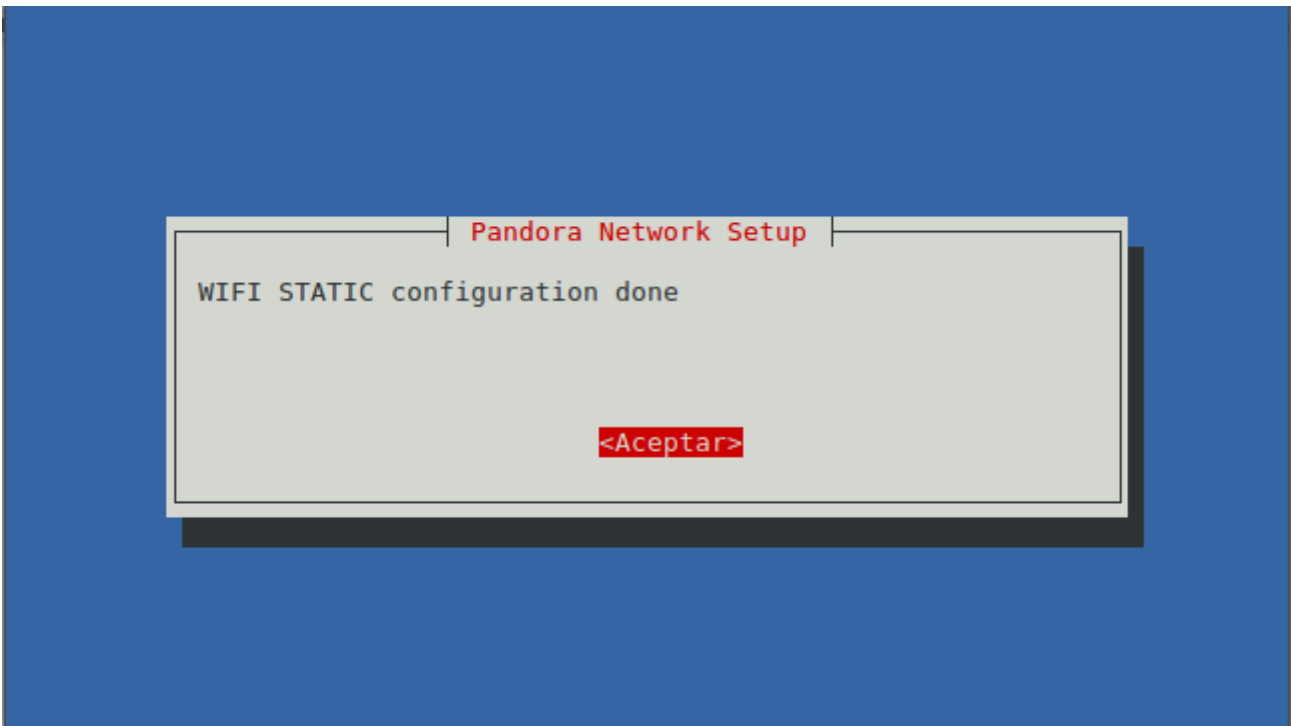
Enter the network mask.



Enter the access point **Gateway**.

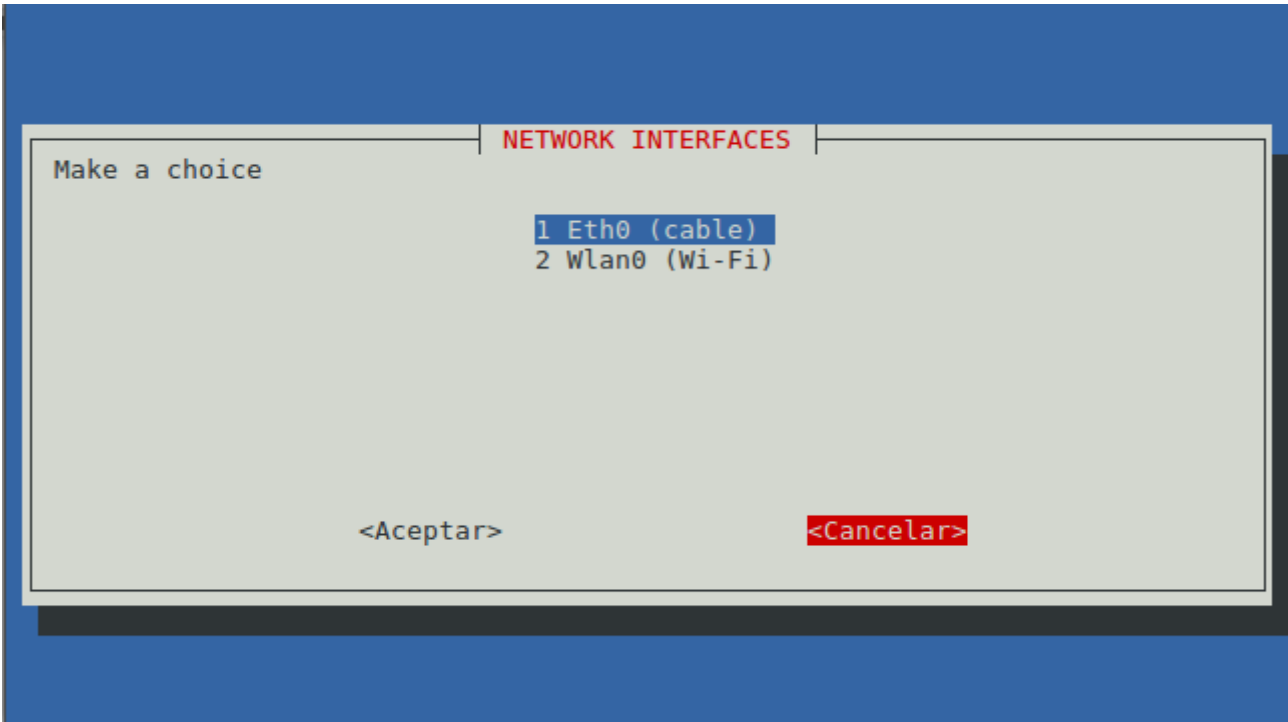


You will receive a message saying the configuration was successful.



Exit the Installer

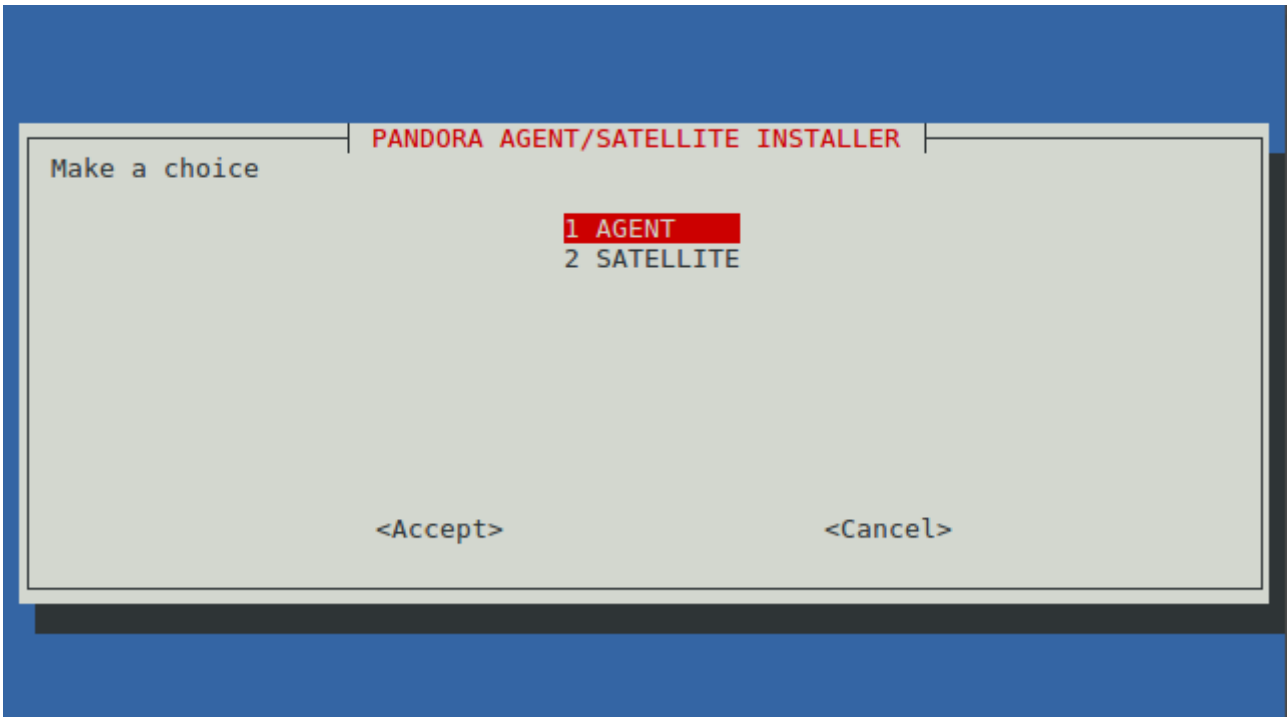
To exit the installer, go back to the main menu and click **Cancel**.



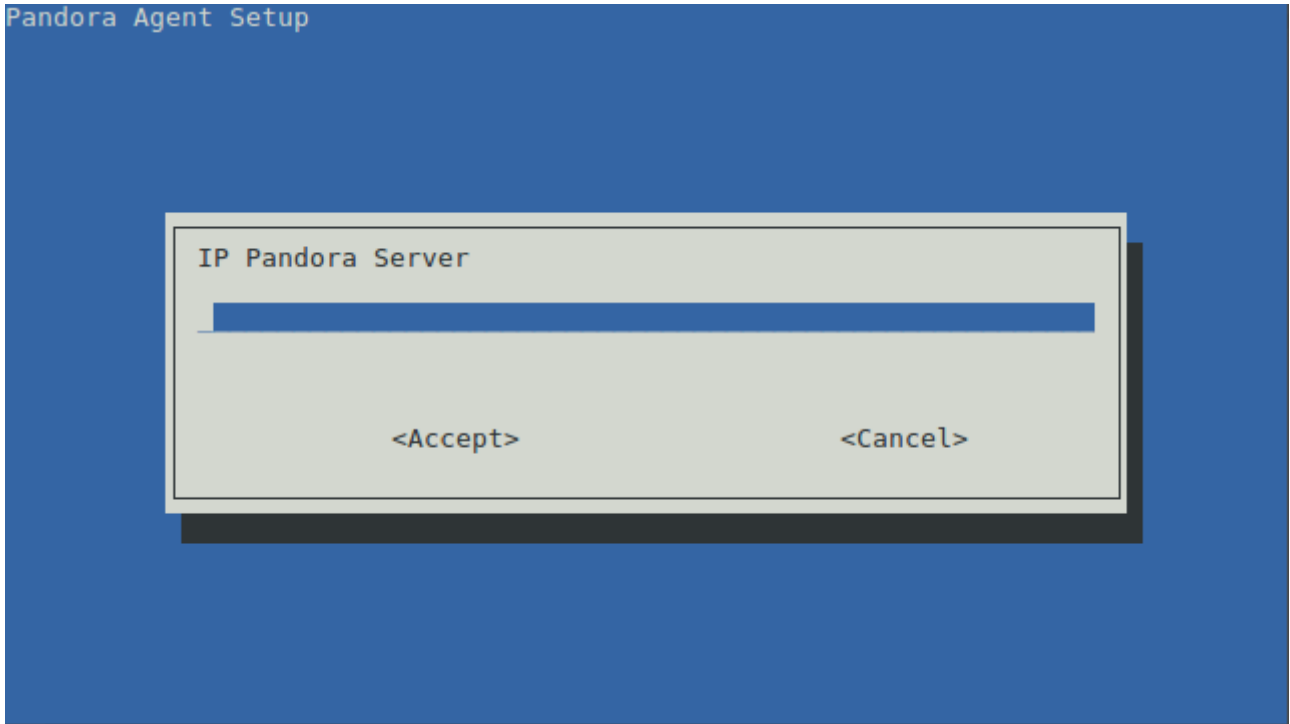
Agent/Satellite Configuration

Agent

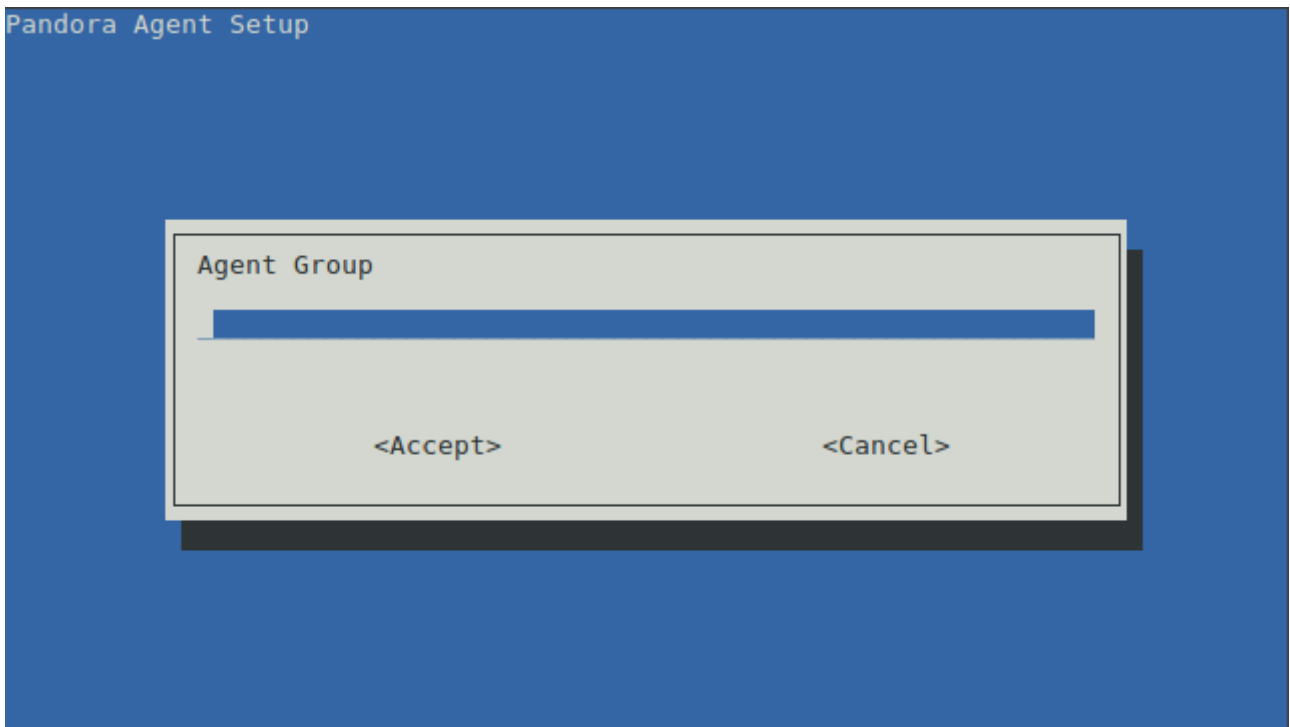
To install the agent, select **AGENT** from the menu.



It will ask for the IP of the Pandora FMS server the agent must point to.

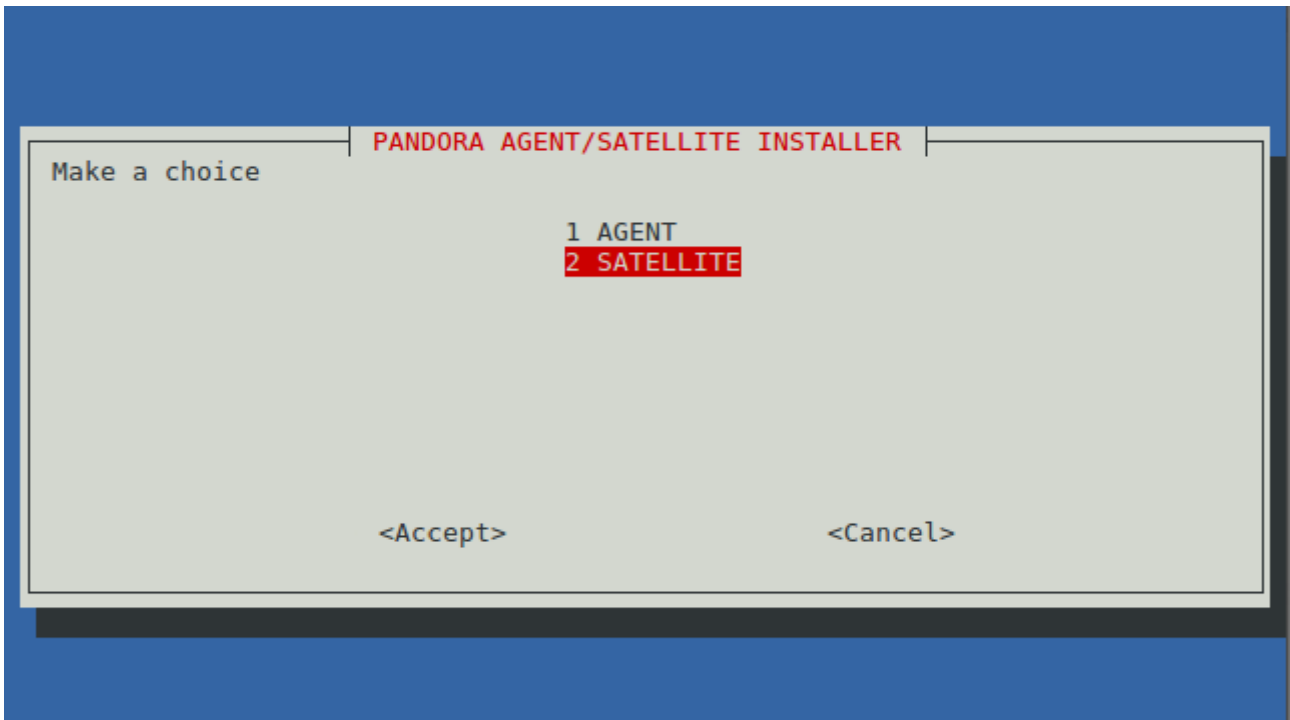


Enter the **existing group** in the Pandora FMS server you wish to add the agent to.

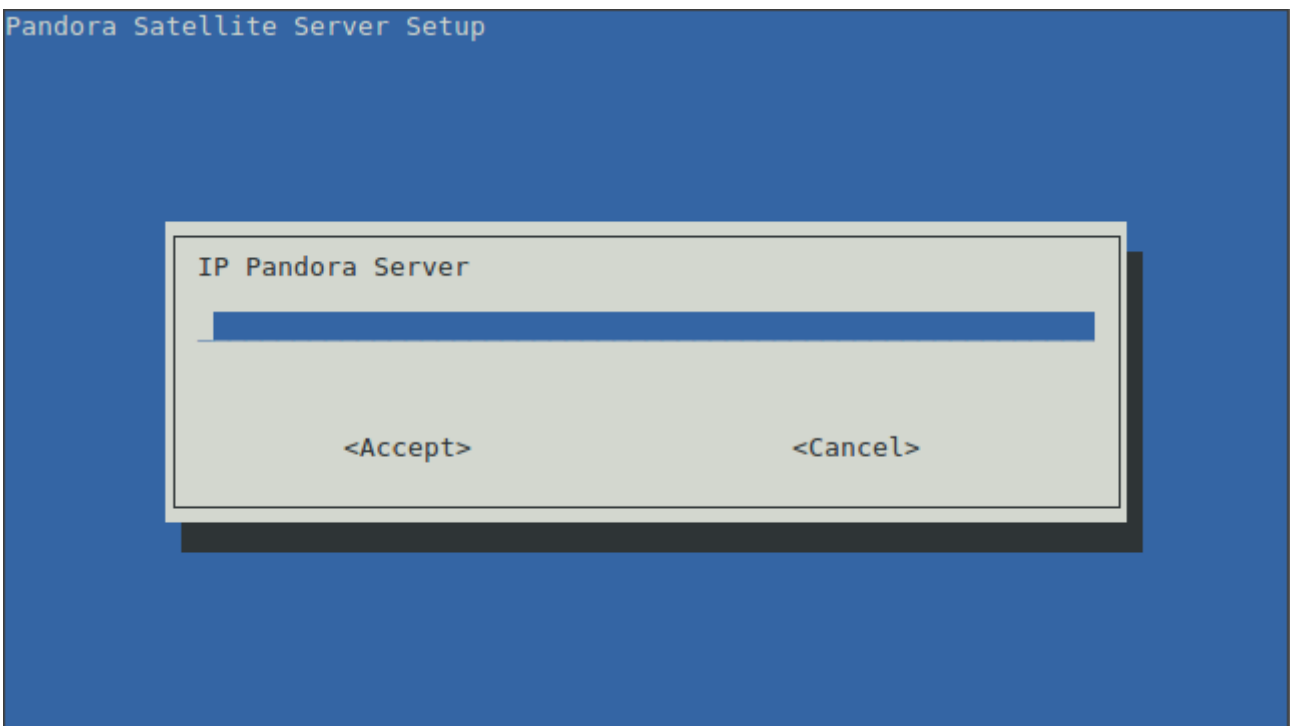


Satellite

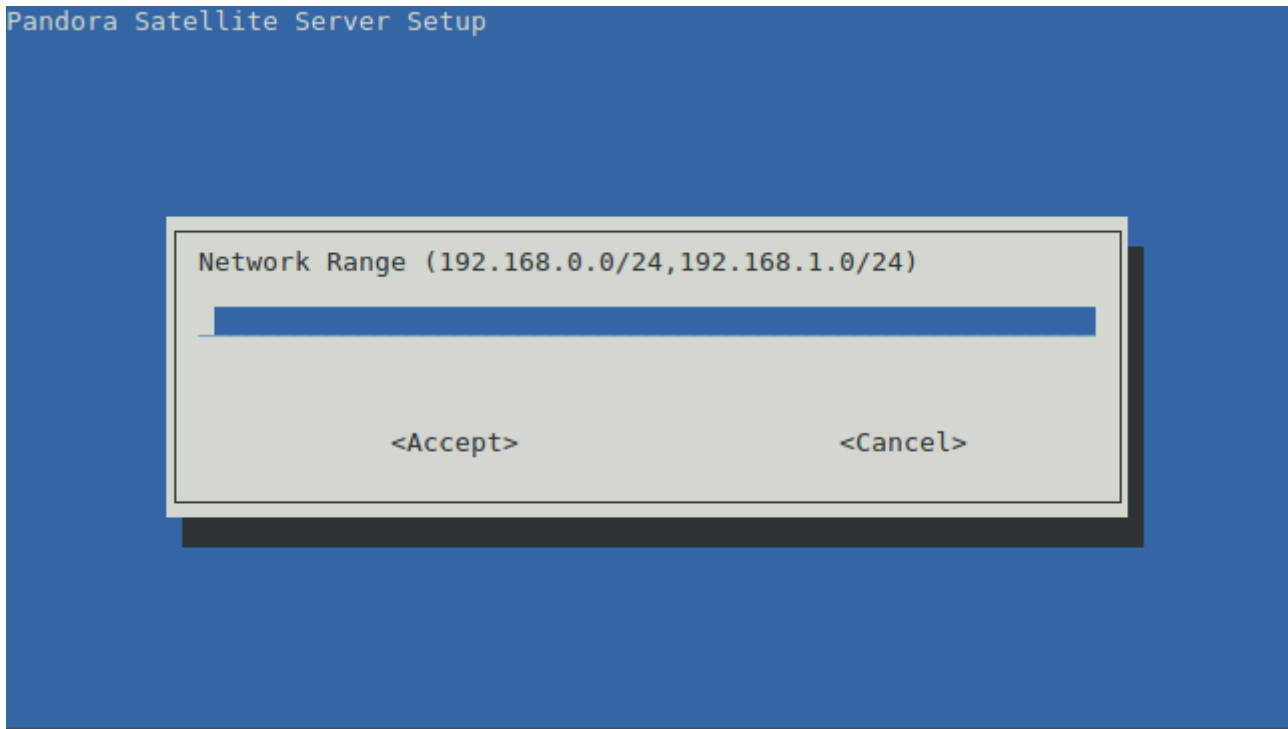
To install the satellite, select **SATELLITE** from the menu.



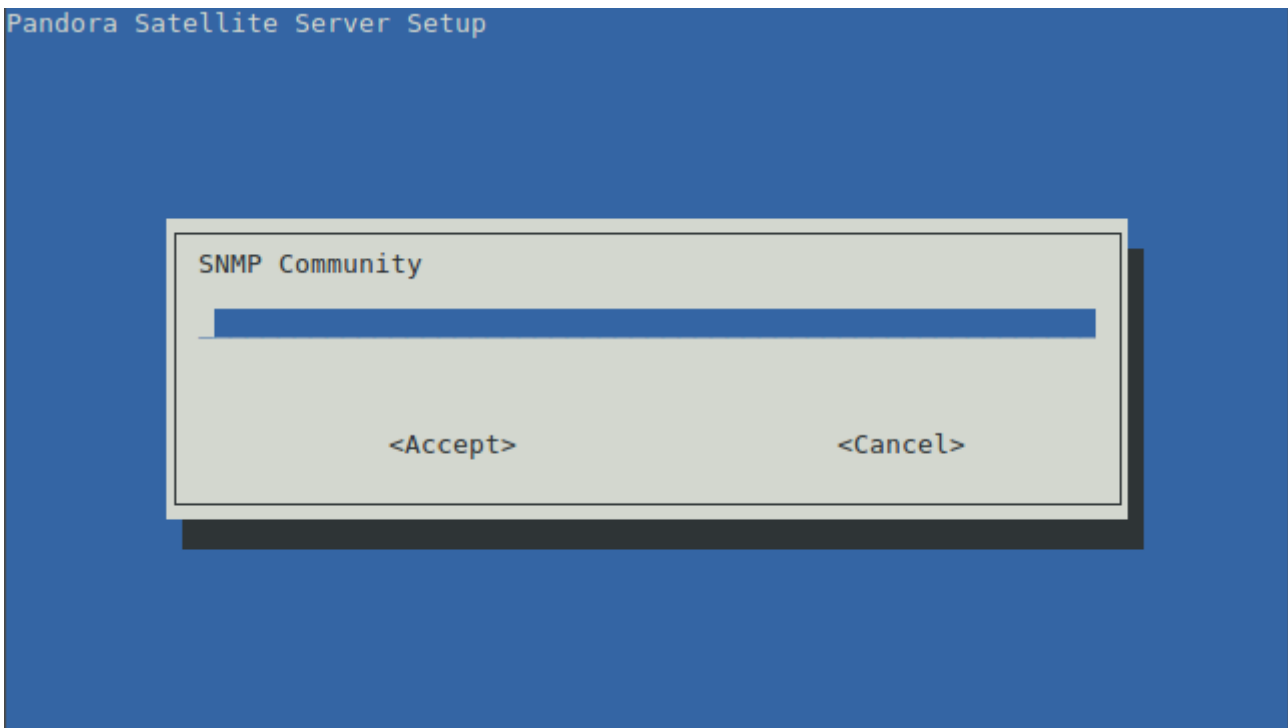
Enter the IP of Pandora FMS server the agent must point to.



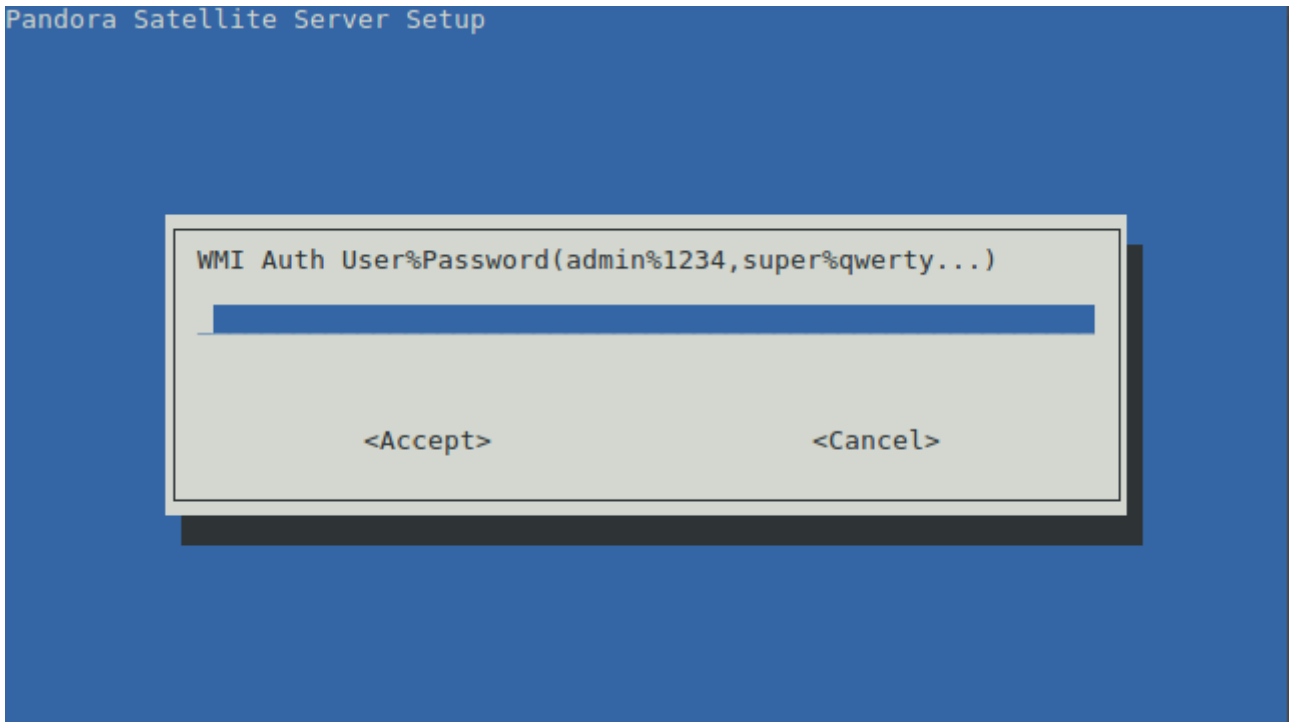
Enter the network range you wish to monitor along with its mask.



Enter the community or list of SNMP communities of the devices in your network.



Enter the user or list of users to make WMI queries to the computers on your network.



Postinstallation

eHorus client Configuration

Edit the file with the **nano** text editor:

```
/etc/ehorus/ehorus.conf
```

Replace the `eh_user` token with your eHorus user. In line `#password secret` delete the number that indicates the beginning of the comment (*uncomment the line*) and replace the word "secret" by a password to access your agent from eHorus.

```
GNU nano 2.5.3      Archivo: /etc/ehorus/ehorus_agent.conf
# Port for local connections.
#eh_local_port 80

# eHorus Hash (generated by Provisioning Server)
#eh_hash EH_HASH

# eHorus Key
#eh_key EH_KEY

# eHorus user
#eh_user USER

# Log file (log to stdout by default).
#log_file /var/log/ehorus_agent.log

# Passphrase used to access the agent from the eHorus client.
#password secret

# Address of the provisioning server.
```

To see the graphical environment, install the **x11vnc** dependency:

```
apt-get install x11vnc
```

Start the service with:

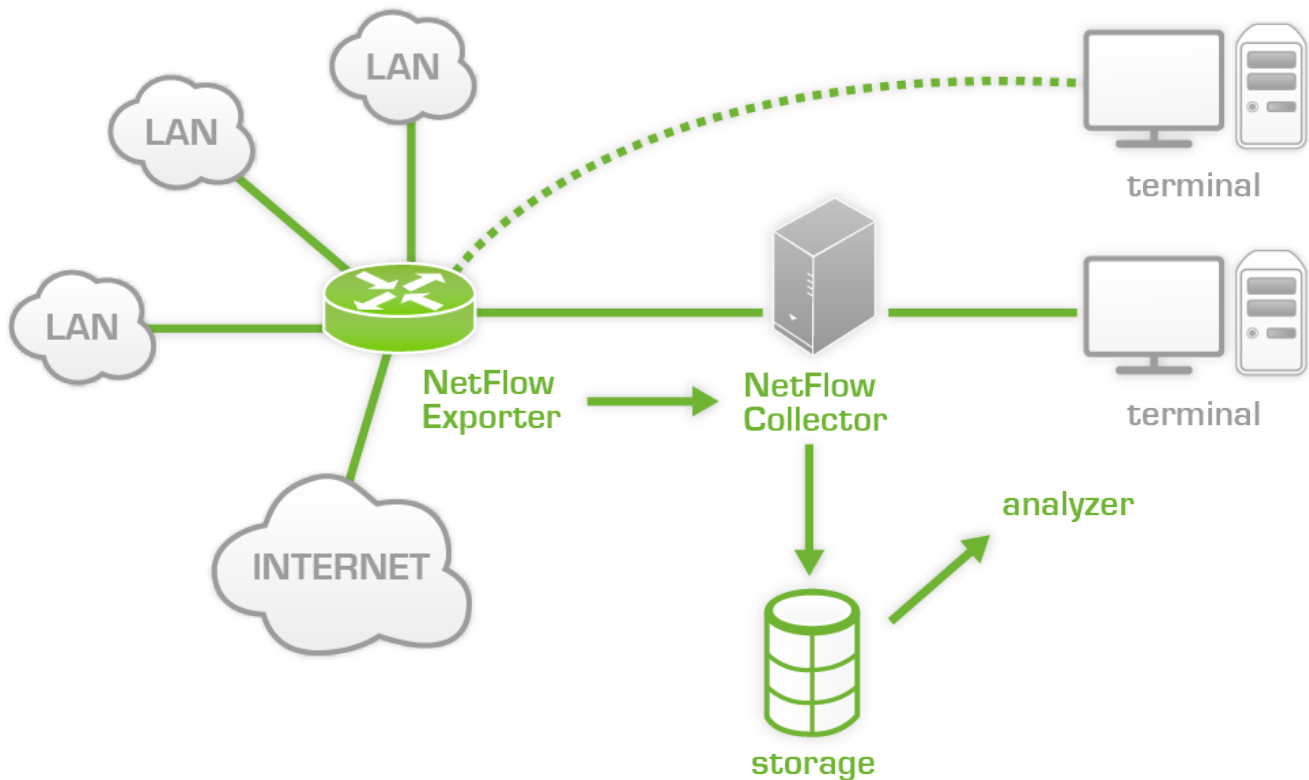
```
/etc/init.d/ehorus_agent_daemon start
```

Netflow Probe

Its operation is based on the use of several components:

- A device with **NetFlow** compatibility, usually a switch or router type network hardware that generates information packets, or a netflow probe.
- A netflow collector, which receives the packets generated by the previous device, storing and processing them. It is usually a tool or server with these features.

Pandora FMS uses an OpenSource tool called **nfcapd** to process all netflow traffic. This daemon is automatically launched by Pandora FMS server. This system stores data in binary files, in a certain location. Install **nfcapd** on your system before working with Netflow in Pandora FMS. The default **nfcapd** daemon listens on port 9995/UDP by default, so keep this in mind if you have firewalls to open this port and when configuring Netflow probes.



Netflow Probe by software

If you do not have a Netflow router, but your traffic “goes” through a Linux system, you can install a software that works as a probe and sends Netflow traffic information to the collector. In Linux, there is a program called **fprobe** that captures traffic and forwards it to a NetFlow server. With that you can generate Netflow traffic, from all network traffic going through your interfaces.

First, install fprobe:

```
apt-get install fprobe
```

It will ask which interface must be monitored and to which ip:port the information must be sent to. In case it does not ask, run the following command:

```
/usr/sbin/fprobe -i <interfaz_monitorizar> -fip <ip_colector>><puerto>
```

In the following example, all traffic from the eth0 interface will be sent to the Netflow collector listening on port 9995 of IP 192.168.70.185:

```
/usr/sbin/fprobe -i eth0 -fip 192.168.70.185:9995
```

Once traffic is generated, you can see the statistics of this traffic on the Netflow collector with this command:

```
nfdump -R /var/spool/pandora/data_in/netflow
```

Netflow must be enabled to be accessible from the Operation and Administration menus: [Enable](#)

netflow

Once Netflow is configured, restart Pandora FMS server to boot the **nfcapd** server. It must be properly installed before attempting to start it. Check the server logs for any questions.

Netflow Probe with Port Mirroring

Explained in section: [Netflow Port Mirroring](#)

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