

% Log Management Part 2: Using Tenshi

%

% Network Monitoring & Management

Notes

- * Commands preceded with "\$" imply that you should execute the command as a general user - not as root.
- * Commands preceded with "#" imply that you should be working as root.
- * Commands with more specific command lines (e.g. "RTR-GW>" or "mysql>") imply that you are executing commands on remote equipment, or within another program.

Exercises

First make sure that your routers are configured to send logs to your PC (this should have been done in the previous exercise).

Update syslog-ng configuration

If you have not already done so, log in to your virtual machine and become the root user:

```
~~~~~  
$ sudo bash
```

```
#  
~~~~~
```

Configure syslog-ng to save all router logs in one file for monitoring purposes.

Edit `~/etc/syslog-ng/conf.d/10-network.conf`,

```
~~~~~  
# cd /etc/syslog-ng/conf.d/  
# editor 10-network.conf  
~~~~~
```

... and add this before the last closing brace (`};`):

```
~~~~~  
file("/var/log/network/everything", owner(root) group(root) perm(0644));  
~~~~~
```

In the end, the contents of the file should look like:

```
~~~~~  
filter f_routers { facility(local0); };
```

```
log {  
    source(s_src);  
    filter(f_routers);  
    destination(routers);  
};
```

```
destination routers {  
    file("/var/log/network/$YEAR/$MONTH/$DAY/$HOST-$YEAR-$MONTH-$DAY-$HOUR.log"  
    owner(root) group(root) perm(0644) dir_perm(0755) create_dirs(yes)  
    template("$YEAR $DATE $HOST $MSG\n"));  
  
    file("/var/log/network/everything", owner(root) group(root) perm(0644));
```

```
};
```

~~~~~

This will enable logging of ALL messages matching the local0 facility to a single file, so that we can run a monitoring script on the messages.

Be sure to save and exit from the file.

Now restart syslog-ng so that it sees the new configuration:

```
~~~~~  
service syslog-ng restart
~~~~~
```

```
## Log rotation
```

Create a daily automated script to truncate the log file so it doesn't grow too big (COPY and PASTE):

```
~~~~~  
editor /etc/logrotate.d/everything
```

```
/var/log/network/everything {
 daily
 copytruncate
 rotate 1
 postrotate
 /etc/init.d/tenshi restart
 endscript
}
```

~~~~~

Then save and exit from the file.

```
Install tenshi
```

```
~~~~~  
# apt-get install tenshi  
~~~~~
```

```
Configure tenshi
```

Configure Tenshi to send you alarms when the routers are configured (COPY and PASTE):

```
~~~~~  
# editor /etc/tenshi/includes-available/network
```

```
set logfile /var/log/network/everything  
set queue network_alarms tenshi@localhost sysadm@localhost [*/1 * * * *] Log check  
  
group_host 10.10  
network_alarms SYS-5-CONFIG_I  
network_alarms PRIV_AUTH_PASS  
network_alarms LINK  
group_end
```

~~~~~

Then save and exit from the file.

Create a symlink so that Tenshi loads your new file (COPY and PASTE):

~~~~~

```
# ln -s /etc/tenshi/includes-available/network /etc/tenshi/includes-active
```

~~~~~

Finally restart Tenshi:

~~~~~

```
# service tenshi restart
```

~~~~~

Testing Tenshi

Log in to your router, and run some "config" commands (example below):

~~~~~

```
$ ssh cisco@rtrX          [where "X" is your router number]
rtrX> enable
Password: <password>
rtrX# config terminal
rtrX(config)# int FastEthernet0/0
rtrX(config-if)# description Description Change for FastEthernet0/0 for Tenshi
rtrX(config-if)# ctrl-z
rtrX# write memory
```

~~~~~

Don't exit from the router yet. Just as in the previous syslog-ng exercises, attempt to shutdown / no shutdown loopback interface:

~~~~~

```
rtrX# conf t
rtrX(config)# interface Loopback 999
rtrX(config-if)# shutdown
```

~~~~~

wait a few seconds

~~~~~

```
rtrX(config-if)# no shutdown
```

~~~~~

Then exit, and save the config ("write mem"):

~~~~~

```
rtrX(config-if)# ctrl-z          (same as exit, exit twice)
rtrX# write memory
rtrX# exit
```

~~~~~

Verify that you are receiving emails to the sysadm user from Tenshi.
A quick check is to look in the mail directory:

~~~~~

```
$ ls -l /var/mail
```

~~~~~  
* Note: Tenshi checks /var/log/network/everything once a minute, so you may have to wait up to a minute for the email to arrive to the sysadm user.

Make sure you are logged in as sysadm (not root). Either open a new session to your virtual machine, or exit from the root user (exit). Then do:

~~~~~  
\$ mutt  
~~~~~

Scroll `up/down` to select a message from "tenshi@localhost", then press `ENTER` to view it, and `q` to quit and 'q' again to quit mutt.

If mails are not arriving, then check the following:

* Are logs arriving in the file `/var/log/network/everything`?

\$ tail /var/log/network/everything

* Do these logs show a hostname like 'rtr5', or possibly an IP like 10.10.5.254 ? Remember that the way we have configured tenshi, it only looks at hostnames or IP addresses matching the pattern 'rtr' or '10.10' (depending on how you configured tenshi).

* Check your tenshi configuration file. Restart tenshi if you change it.

* If you are still stuck ask an instructor or a neighbor for help.

Optional: Add a new Tenshi rule

See if you can figure out how to add a rule to Tenshi so that an email is sent if someone enters an incorrect enable password on your router.

Hints:

* "PRIV_AUTH_FAIL" is the Cisco IOS log message in such cases.

* To test your new rule log in to your router, type "enable" and then enter an incorrect enable password.