

Guide d'installation et de configuration de LibreNMS sur GNS3

Ce document présente les différentes étapes nécessaires pour installer, configurer et démarrer un serveur LibreNMS intégré dans GNS3.

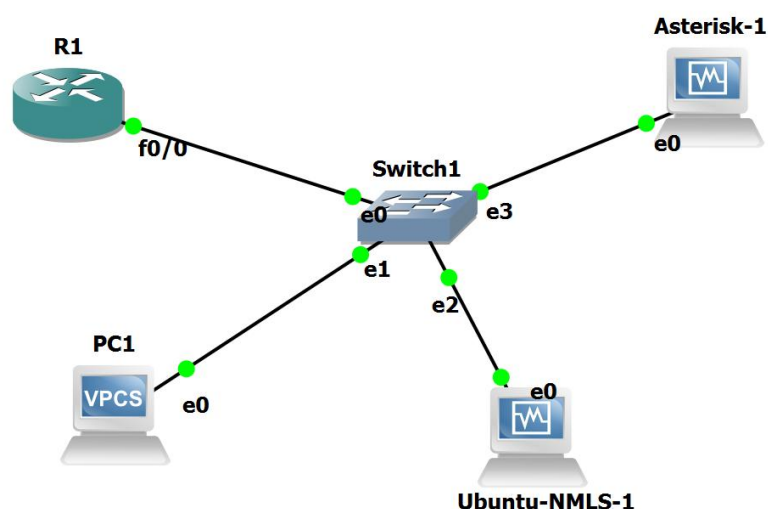
Introduction

LibreNMS est une solution de supervision réseau open-source très performante. Elle permet de centraliser la surveillance des équipements réseau (routeurs, switches, serveurs, etc.), d'automatiser la collecte de métriques (SNMP, ICMP, API), et de générer des alertes en cas d'anomalie. Grâce à son interface web intuitive et à son architecture modulaire, LibreNMS s'adapte à tous les environnements, des petites structures aux infrastructures complexes.



Prérequis

- Système Linux (ex. Ubuntu 22.04)
- Accès root ou sudo
- GNS3 installé
- Connexion réseau opérationnelle



Schémas de notre topologie.

Étape 1 : Installation des paquets requis

```
fode@serveru:/root$ sudo apt install -y acl curl fping git graphviz imagemagick mariadb-client mariadb-server mtr-tiny nginx-full nmap php-cli php-curl php-fpm php-gd php-gmp php-json php-mbstring php-mysql php-snmp php-xml php-zip rrdtool snmp snmpd unzip python3-pymysql python3-dotenv python3-redis python3-setuptools python3-systemd python3-pip whois
```

Nb : Regrouper les paquets essentiels. Adapter la version PHP selon la distribution.

Étape 2 : Création de l'utilisateur LibreNMS

```
fode@serveru:/root$ sudo useradd librenms -d /opt/librenms -M -r -s "$(which bash)"
```

L'utilisateur système librenms assure l'isolation des processus.

Étape 3 : Installation de LibreNMS

1. Cloner le dépôt Git :

```
git clone https://github.com/librenms/librenms.git /opt/librenms
```

```
fode@serveru:/opt$ sudo git clone https://github.com/librenms/librenms.git
Clonage dans 'librenms'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 217542, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (1146/1146), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (680/680), done.
Réception d'objets: 11% (23930/217542), 9.04 Mio | 1.97 Mio/s
```

2. Modifier les permissions :

```
fode@serveru:/opt$ sudo chown -R librenms:librenms /opt/librenms
fode@serveru:/opt$ sudo chmod 771 /opt/librenms
```

```
fode@serveru:/opt$ sudo setfacl -R -m g::rwx /opt/librenms/rrd /opt/librenms/log
s /opt/librenms/bootstrap/cache/ /opt/librenms/storage/
fode@serveru:/opt$ sudo setfacl -d -m g::rwx /opt/librenms/rrd /opt/librenms/log
s /opt/librenms/bootstrap/cache/ /opt/librenms/storage/
fode@serveru:/opt$
```

Nb : Vérifier la bonne attribution des droits pour éviter les erreurs d'accès.

Étape 4 : Configuration de PHP-FPM

1. Copier et modifier la pool :

```
fode@serveru:/opt$ su librenms
Mot de passe :
librenms@serveru:/opt$ ./scripts/composer wrapper.php install --no-dev
```

```
librenms@serveru:~$ sudo ./scripts/composer_wrapper.php install --no-dev
Do not run Composer as root/super user! See https://getcomposer.org/root for details
Continue as root/super user [yes]?
```

2. Définir le fuseau horaire dans `php.ini` :

```
librenms@serveru:~$ sudo cp /etc/php/8.1/fpm/pool.d/www.conf /etc/php/8.1/fpm/pool.d/librenms.conf
librenms@serveru:~$
```

Pendant la configuration de PHP-FPM, remplacez le pool [www] par [librenms], puis spécifiez l'utilisateur et le groupe correspondants.

Note : pour afficher les numéros de ligne dans Vim, appuyez sur Échap, puis tapez :set nu.

Vim /etc/php/8.1/fpm/pool.d/librenms.conf

```
4 librenms
```

```
23 user = librenms
24 group = librenms
```

```
36 listen = /run/php-fpm-librenms.sock
```

```
36 listen = /run/php-fpm-librenms.sock
```

3. Redémarrer PHP-FPM :

sudo systemctl restart php8.1-fpm

Étape 5 : Création de la base de données

1. Modifier la configuration MariaDB :

sudo vim /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf

```
115 innodb_file_per_table=1
116 lower_case_table_names=0
```

2. Redémarrer MariaDB :

sudo systemctl restart mariadb

3. Créer la base et l'utilisateur :

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo mysql -u root
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 31
Server version: 10.6.18-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 Ubuntu 22.04

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE librenms CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE
-> utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0,000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'librenms'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'passer';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,004 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON librenms.* TO 'librenms'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,005 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> exit
Bye
```

Nb : Choisir un mot de passe sécurisé. Noter les identifiants pour la configuration web

Étape 6 : Configuration d'Apache

1. Créer le fichier de site :

```
sudo vim /etc/apache2/sites-available/librenms.conf
```

Ajouter:

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo vim /etc/apache2/sites-available/librenms.conf
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    DocumentRoot /opt/librenms/html/
    ServerName 192.168.1.1

    AllowEncodedSlashes NoDecode
    <Directory "/opt/librenms/html/">
        Require all granted
        AllowOverride All
        Options FollowSymLinks MultiViews
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/librenms_error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/librenms_access.log combined

    <Directory "/opt/librenms/html/plugins/Weathermap/configs">
        <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
            Require all denied
        </IfModule>
        <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
            Order deny,allow
            Deny from all
        </IfModule>
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

Nb : Adapter ServerName à votre environnement DNS ou fichier hosts.

2. Activer le site et modules :

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo a2ensite librenms.conf
Enabling site librenms.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
systemctl reload apache2
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
systemctl restart apache2
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo a2enmod php8.1
Considering dependency mpm_prefork for php8.1:
Considering conflict mpm_event for mpm_prefork:
Considering conflict mpm_worker for mpm_prefork:
Module mpm_prefork already enabled
Considering conflict php5 for php8.1:
Module php8.1 already enabled
librenms@serveru:/root$
```

Étape 7 : Activer l'achèvement des commandes lnms

Cette fonctionnalité vous permet d'utiliser la tabulation pour compléter les commandes lnms comme vous le feriez pour des commandes Linux normales.

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo ln -s /opt/librenms/lnms /usr/bin/lnms
```

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo cp /opt/librenms/misc/lnms-completion.bash /etc/bash_completion.d/
librenms@serveru:/root$
```

Étape 8 : Configurer SNMPD pour LibreNMS

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo cp /opt/librenms/snmpd.conf.example /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf
librenms@serveru:/root$
```

Modifiez le texte qui indique RANDOMSTRINGGOESHERE et définissez votre propre chaîne communautaire, 'fode_lan' dans notre exemple.

vim /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf

```
1 # Change RANDOMSTRINGGOESHERE to your preferred SNMP community string
2 com2sec readonly default fode_lan
3
4 group MyROGroup v2c readonly
```

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
librenms@serveru:/root$
```

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo curl -o /usr/bin/distro https://raw.githubusercontent.com/librenms/librenms-agent/master/snmp/distro
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 20 100 20 0 0 48 0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 48
bash: agent/master/snmp/distro: Permission non accordée
librenms@serveru:/root$
```

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo chmod +x /usr/bin/distro
librenms@serveru:/root$ systemctl enable snmpd
Synchronizing state of snmpd.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable snmpd
librenms@serveru:/root$ systemctl restart snmpd
librenms@serveru:/root$
```

Étape 9 : Créer Cron et configurer Logrotate

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo cp /opt/librenms/dist/librenms.cron /etc/cron.d/librenms
```

Création de librenms-sheluder.timer

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo vim /etc/systemd/system/librenms-scheduler.timer
```

```
[Unit]
Description=LibreNMS Scheduler Timer

[Timer]
OnCalendar=hourly
Persistent=true

[Install]
WantedBy=timers.target
```

```
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo vim /etc/systemd/system/librenms-scheduler.service
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo vim /etc/systemd/system/librenms-scheduler.service
```

```
[Unit]
Description=LibreNMS Scheduler Service

[Service]
Type=simple
User=librenms
ExecStart=/opt/librenms/agent.php > /dev/null 2>&1

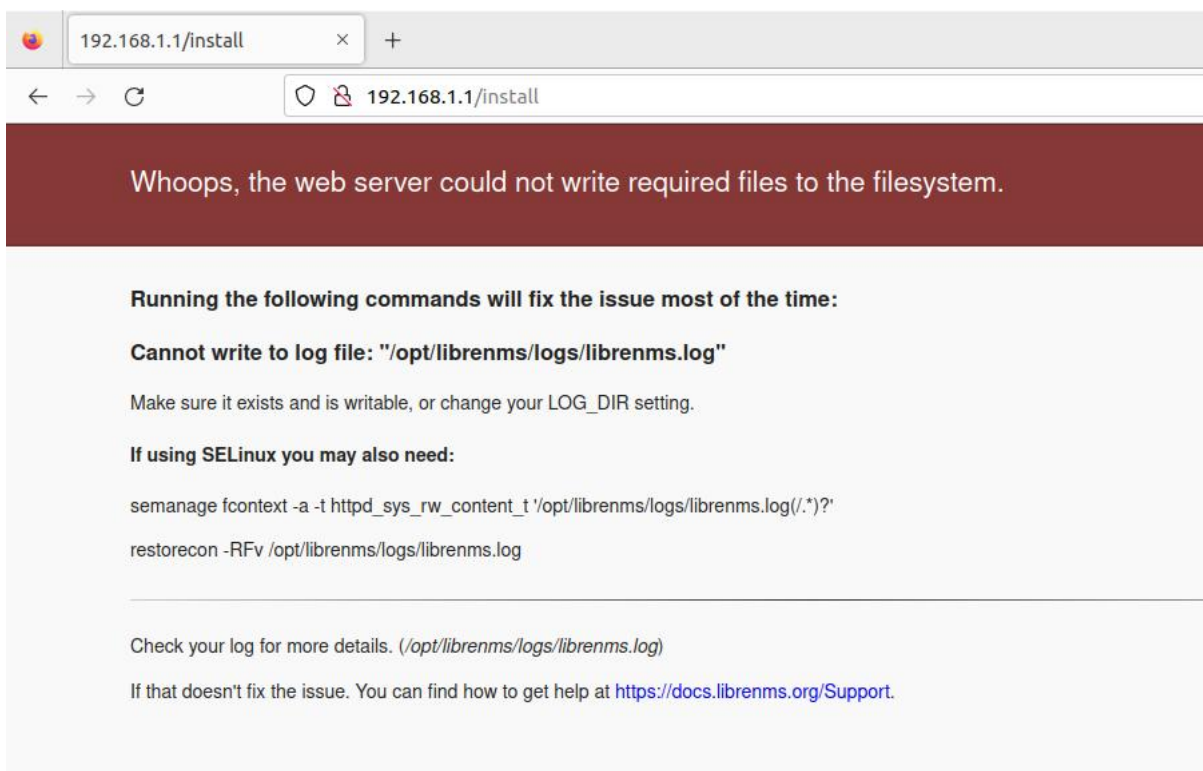
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target

librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo systemctl enable librenms-scheduler.timer
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/timers.target.wants/librenms-scheduler.timer
→ /etc/systemd/system/librenms-scheduler.timer.
librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo systemctl start librenms-scheduler.timer

librenms@serveru:/root$ sudo systemctl status librenms-scheduler.timer
● librenms-scheduler.timer - LibreNMS Scheduler Timer
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/librenms-scheduler.timer; enabled; ven
   Active: active (waiting) since Sat 2024-08-03 14:28:30 GMT; 13s ago
   Trigger: Sat 2024-08-03 15:00:00 GMT; 31min left
   Triggers: ● librenms-scheduler.service

out 03 14:28:30 serveru systemd[1]: Started LibreNMS Scheduler Timer.
lines 1-7/7 (END)
```

Étape 10 : Accéder au programme d'installation Web de LibreNMS



Whoops, the web server could not write required files to the filesystem.

Running the following commands will fix the issue most of the time:

Cannot write to log file: "/opt/librenms/logs/librenms.log"

Make sure it exists and is writable, or change your LOG_DIR setting.

If using SELinux you may also need:

```
semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t '/opt/librenms/logs/librenms.log(/.*)?'
restorecon -RFv /opt/librenms/logs/librenms.log
```

Check your log for more details. (/opt/librenms/logs/librenms.log)

If that doesn't fix the issue. You can find how to get help at <https://docs.librenms.org/Support>.

Pour obtenir les permissions nécessaires, exécutez les commandes suivantes :

```
sudo touch /opt/librenms/logs/librenms.log
```

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /opt/librenms/logs
```

```
sudo chmod -R 775 /opt/librenms/logs
```

```
sudo semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t '/opt/librenms/logs(/.*)?'
```

```
sudo restorecon -RFv /opt/librenms/logs
```

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

Étape 11 : Se connecter à l'interface web

The screenshot displays two sequential screens of the LibreNMS web interface. The top screen, titled 'Pre-Install Checks', shows a progress bar with four steps: 1. Menu icon (active), 2. Database icon (active), 3. Key icon (active), and 4. Checkmark icon (active). Below the progress bar, a table lists the following checks:


Check	Status
PHP (8.1 or higher required)	8.1.2 ✓
pdo_mysql	✓
mysqlnd	✓
gd	✓

The bottom screen, titled 'Configure Database', shows a progress bar with the same four steps. Below the progress bar, a form titled 'Database Credentials' contains the following fields:

- Host: localhost
- Port: 3306
- Unix-Socket: Only use for custom socket path
- User: librenms
- Password: (empty)
- Database Name: librenms

A blue button labeled 'Check Credentials' is located at the bottom right of the form.

192.168.1.1/install/database




LibreNMS

Configure Database

☒ Database Credentials

☒ Build Database

192.168.1.1/install/user



LibreNMS

Create Admin User

Username

librenms

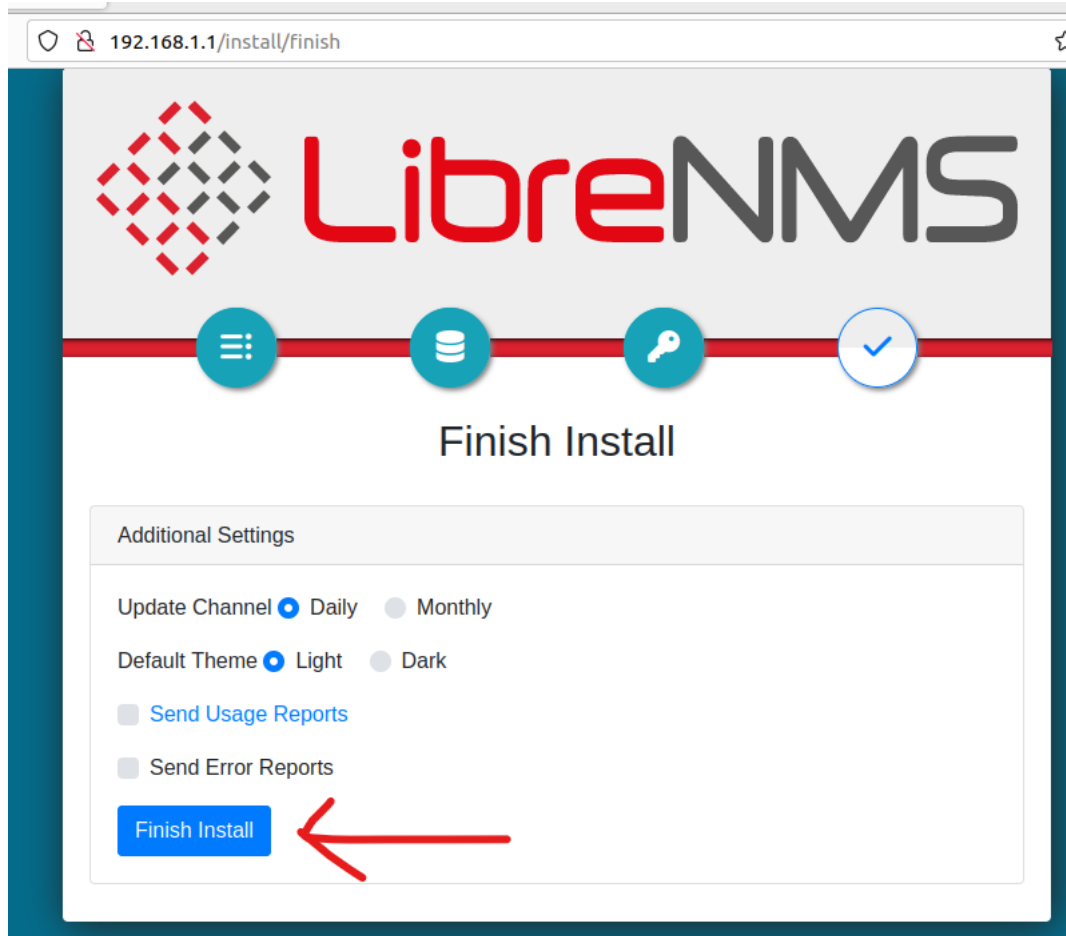
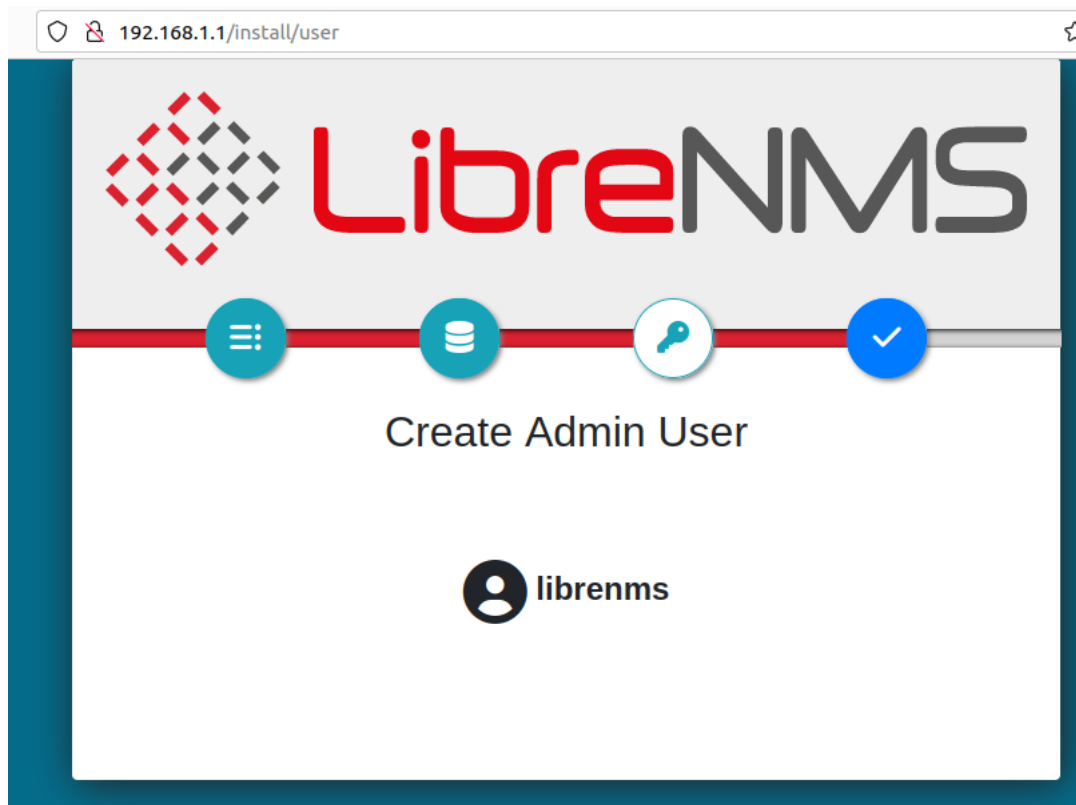
Password

.....

Email

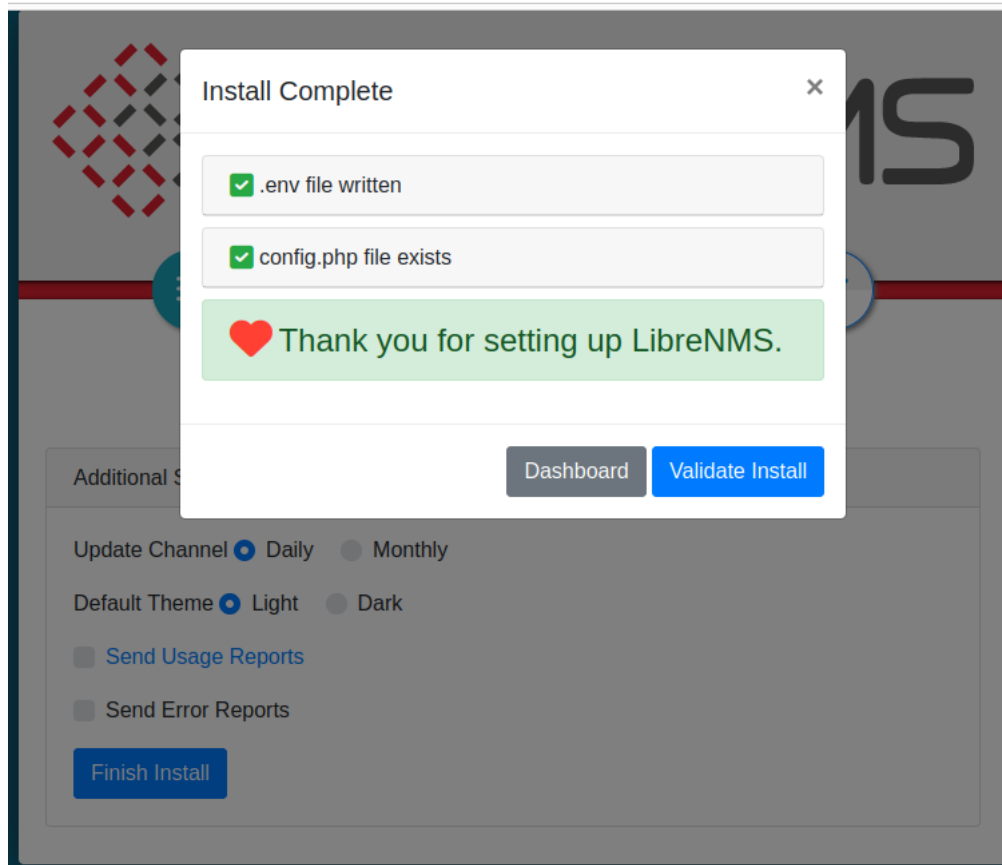
fodejeu@gmail.com

Add User



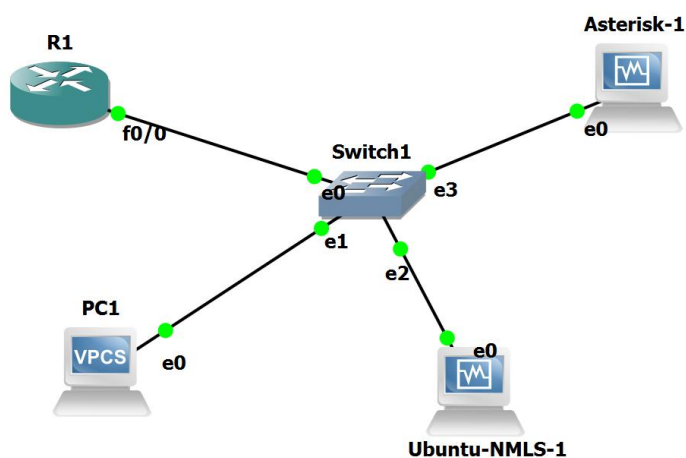
```
root@serveru:~# chown -R www-data:www-data /opt/librenms
root@serveru:~# chmod -R 775 /opt/librenms
```

192.168.1.1/install/finish



Étape 12 : Configuration et test de la surveillance des équipements

Configuration LibreNMS sur le routeur



Configuration librenms sur le router

```
R1#enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#interface fastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#
```

```
R1(config)#snmp-server community fode_lan RO
R1(config)#snmp-server location Rack, Room, Building, City, Country
R1(config)#snmp-server contact Your Name <fodejeu@gmail.com>
R1(config)#end
R1#write memory
*Aug 4 23:09:15.223: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#write memory
Warning: Attempting to overwrite an NVRAM configuration previously written
by a different version of the system image.
Overwrite the previous NVRAM configuration?[confirm]
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
```

Test de connectivité reseau

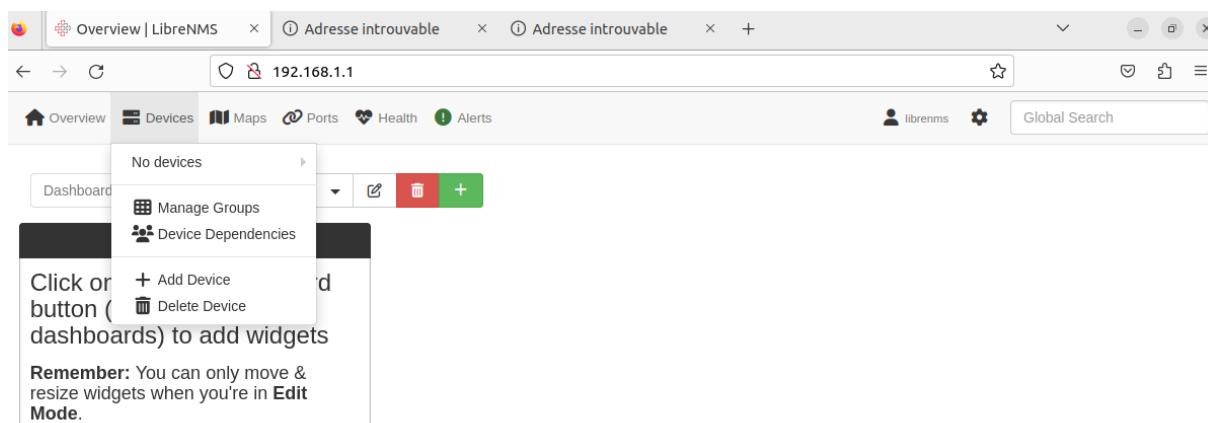
```
PC1> ip 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0 gateway 192.168.1.1

PC1> ping 192.168.1.2
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=95.288 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=6.311 ms

PC1> 
```

```
R1#ping 192.168.1.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/10/12 ms
R1#ping 192.168.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/9/12 ms
R1#ping 192.168.1.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/8/12 ms
R1#
```

Ajout du routeur dans LibreNMS



Hostname or IP: 192.168.1.2

SNMP: ☒ ON

SNMP Version: v2c

Port Association Mode: ifIndex

SNMPv1/2c Configuration

Community: fode_lan

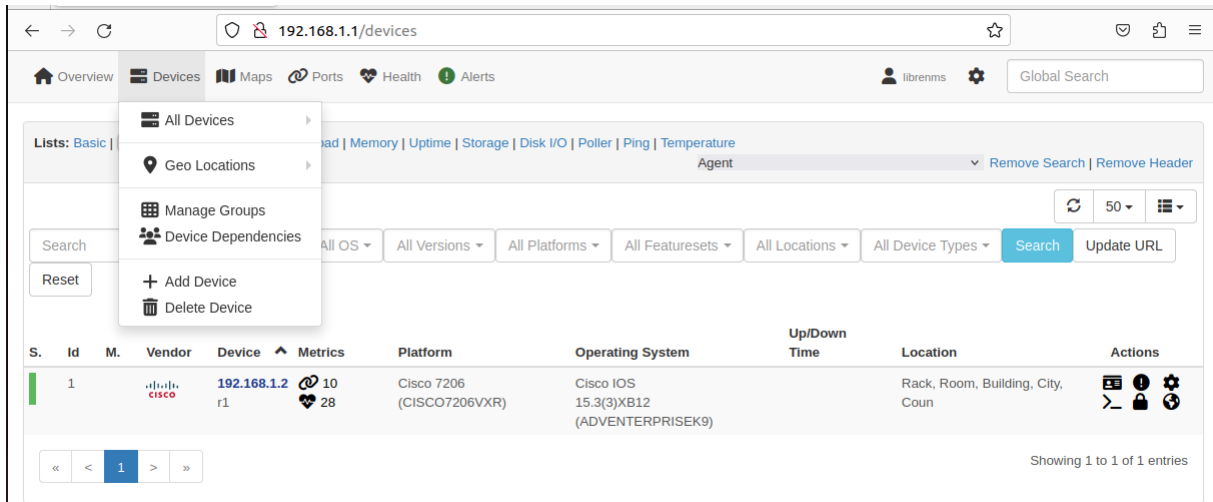
Force add (No ICMP or SNMP checks performed): ☐ OFF

Add Device

Message de confirmation



Et ici, on constate que notre routeur a bien été ajouté à l'interface web de LibreNMS.



Pour le Server asterisk

```
R1#ping 192.168.1.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
...!!!
Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 12/16/24 ms
R1#
```

The configuration page shows the following settings:

- Hostname or IP: 192.168.1.4
- SNMP: ON
- SNMP Version: v2c
- Port Association Mode: ifIndex
- Community: fode_lan
- Force add: OFF
- Add Device button

Test de connectivité (ping lnms vers Asterisk)

```
root@serveru:~# ping 192.168.1.4
PING 192.168.1.4 (192.168.1.4) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.1.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.519 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.354 ms
```

Ajout du server Asterisk dans LibreNMS

Hostname or IP

192.168.1.1

SNMP

ON

SNMP Version

v2c

port

udp

Port Association Mode

ifIndex

SNMPv1/2c Configuration

Community

fode_lan

Force add
(No ICMP or SNMP
checks performed)

OFF

Add Device

✓ Adding host 192.168.1.1 community fode_lan port using udp

✓ Device added 192.168.1.1 (2)

Et voilà, notre serveur Asterisk est également ajouté à LibreNMS ; les deux équipements sont désormais prêts pour la supervision.

← → ↺

192.168.1.1/devices

☆

🔒

🔖

🏠 Overview

📦 Devices

🗺 Maps

🔗 Ports

💚 Health

🔄 Routing

🚨 Alerts

librenms

⚙

Global Search

Lists: Basic | **Detail**

Graphs: Bits | CPU | Load | Memory | Uptime | Storage | Disk I/O | Poller | Ping | Temperature

Agent

Remove Search | Remove Header

🔄

50

🔍

Search

All

All OS

All Versions

All Platforms

All Featuresets









All Locations

All Device Types

Search

Update URL

Reset

S.	Id	M.	Vendor	Device	Metrics	Platform	Operating System	Up/Down Time	Location	Actions
	2			192.168.1.1 serveru			Linux	Never polled		  
	1			192.168.1.2 r1	🔗 10 💚 28	Cisco 7206 (CISCO7206VXR)	Cisco IOS 15.3(3)XB12 (ADVENTERPRISEK9)		Rack, Room, Building, City, Coun	  

⏪ < 1 > ⏩

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Conclusion

Cette installation de LibreNMS sur GNS3 vous permet désormais de superviser efficacement votre infrastructure réseau. Vous pouvez ajouter d'autres équipements et configurer des alertes selon vos besoins.