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## RedHat / CentOS Install and Configure Cacti Network Graphing Tool

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Cacti is a network graphing tool similar to MRTG. How do I install and configure common options to collect SNMP data and various other data (such as system load, network link status, hard disk space, logged in users etc) into an RRD?



From the official project site:

Cacti is a complete frontend to RRDTool, it stores all of the necessary information to create graphs and populate them with data in a MySQL database. The frontend is completely PHP driven. Along with being able to maintain Graphs, Data Sources, and Round Robin Archives in a database, cacti handles the data gathering. There is also SNMP support for those used to creating traffic graphs with MRTG.

## Required software(s)

You need to install the following software on RHEL / Fedora / CentOS Linux:

1. MySQL Server : Store cacti data.
2. NET-SNMP server - SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol used for network management.
3. PHP with net-snmp module - Access SNMP data using PHP.
4. Apache / lighttpd / nginx webserver : Web server to display graphs created with PHP and RRDTOOL.

## Install the software

First, login as root user and [type the following command](#) [2] to install mysql, apache and php:

```
# yum install mysql-server mysql php-mysql php-pear php-common php-gd php-devel php php-mbstring php-cli php-snmp php-pear-Net-SMTP php-mysql httpd
```

## Configure MySQL server

First, set [root password](#) [3]:

```
# mysqladmin -u root password NEWPASSWORD
```

## Create cacti MySQL database

Create a database called cacti, enter:

```
# mysql -u root -p -e 'create database cacti'
```

Create a user called cacti with a password called zYn95ph43zYtq, enter:

```
# mysql -u root -p
```

```
mysql> GRANT ALL ON cacti.* TO cacti@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'zYn95ph43zYtq';
mysql> FLUSH privileges;
mysql> \q
```

## Install snmpd

Type the following command to install net-snmpd

```
# yum install net-snmp-utils php-snmp net-snmp-libs
```

Configure snmpd, open /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf

```
# vi /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf
```

Append / modify it as follows (see snmpd.conf man page for details):

```
com2sec local localhost public
group MyRWGroup v1 local
group MyRWGroup v2c local
group MyRWGroup usm local
view all included .1 80
access MyRWGroup "" any noauth exact all all none
syslocation Unknown (edit /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf)
syscontact Root (configure /etc/snmp/snmp.local.conf)
pass .1.3.6.1.4.1.4413.4.1 /usr/bin/ucd5820stat
```

Save and close the file. Turn on snmpd service:

```
# /etc/init.d/snmpd start
# chkconfig snmpd on
```

Make sure you are getting information from snmpd:

```
# snmpwalk -v 1 -c public localhost IP-MIB::ipAdEntIfIndex
```

Sample output:

```
IP-MIB::ipAdEntIfIndex.10.10.29.68 = INTEGER: 2
IP-MIB::ipAdEntIfIndex.67.yy.zz.eee = INTEGER: 3
IP-MIB::ipAdEntIfIndex.127.0.0.1 = INTEGER: 1
```

## Install cacti

First, make sure [EPEL repo](#)<sup>[4]</sup> is enabled. Type the following command to install cacti:

```
# yum install cacti
```

### Install cacti tables

Type the following command to find out cacti.sql path:

```
# rpm -ql cacti | grep cacti.sql
```

Sample output:

```
/usr/share/doc/cacti-0.8.7d/cacti.sql
```

Type the following command to install cacti tables (you need to type the cacti user password):

```
# mysql -u cacti -p cacti < /usr/share/doc/cacti-0.8.7d/cacti.sql
```

### Configure cacti

Open /etc/cacti/db.php file, enter:

```
# vi /etc/cacti/db.php
```

Make changes as follows:

```
/* make sure these values reflect your actual database/host/user/password */
$database_type = "mysql";
$database_default = "cacti";
$database_hostname = "localhost";
$database_username = "cacti";
$database_password = "zYn95ph43zYtq";
```

```
$database_port = "3306";
```

Save and close the file.

## Configure httpd

Open /etc/httpd/conf.d/cacti.conf file, enter:

```
# vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/cacti.conf
```

You need to update allow from line. Either set to ALL or your LAN subnet to allow access to cacti:

```
#
# Cacti: An rrd based graphing tool
#
Alias /cacti      /usr/share/cacti

<Directory /usr/share/cacti/>
    Order Deny,Allow
    Deny from all
    Allow from 10.0.0.0/8
</Directory>
```

Another option is create /usr/share/cacti/.htaccess file and [password protect](#) <sup>[5]</sup> the directory. Finally, restart httpd:

```
# service httpd restart
```

## Setup cacti cronjob

Open /etc/cron.d/cacti file, enter:

```
# vi /etc/cron.d/cacti
```

Uncomment the line:

```
*/5 * * * * cacti /usr/bin/php /usr/share/cacti/poller.php > /dev/null 2>&1
```

Save and close the file.

## Run cacti installer

Now cacti is ready to install. Fire a webbrowser and type the url:

```
http://your.example.com/cacti/
```

OR

```
http://your.server.ip.address/cacti/
```

Just follow on screen instructions. The default username and password for cacti is admin / admin. Upon first login, you will be force to change the default password.

## How do I configure SNMP data collection?

SNMP can be used to monitor server traffic. Once installed login to cacti.

=> Click on Devices

=> Select Localhost

=> Make sure SNMP options are selected as follows:



**Required Network Information**  
The network Cacti will use to determine if a host is available for polling.  
(NOTE: It is recommended that, at a minimum, SNMP always be enabled.)

**SNMP** [v]  
The SNMP version to use for host, SNMP and LDP polling. This host SNMP timeout value applies for SNMP polls.

**SNMP Timeout**  
The number of times Cacti will attempt to ping a host before failing.

**SNMP Version**  
Choose the SNMP version for this device.

**SNMP Community**  
SNMP read community for this device.

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

**SNMP Timeout**  
The maximum number of milliseconds Cacti will wait for an SNMP response (does not work with UDP-SNMP support).

**Maximum OIDs Per Get Request**  
Specify the number of OIDs that can be obtained in a single SNMP Get request.

[6]

Fig.01: SNMP configuration

Finally, click on Save button.

## How do I create SNMP graphs?

Click on "Create Graphs for this Host" link on top right side.

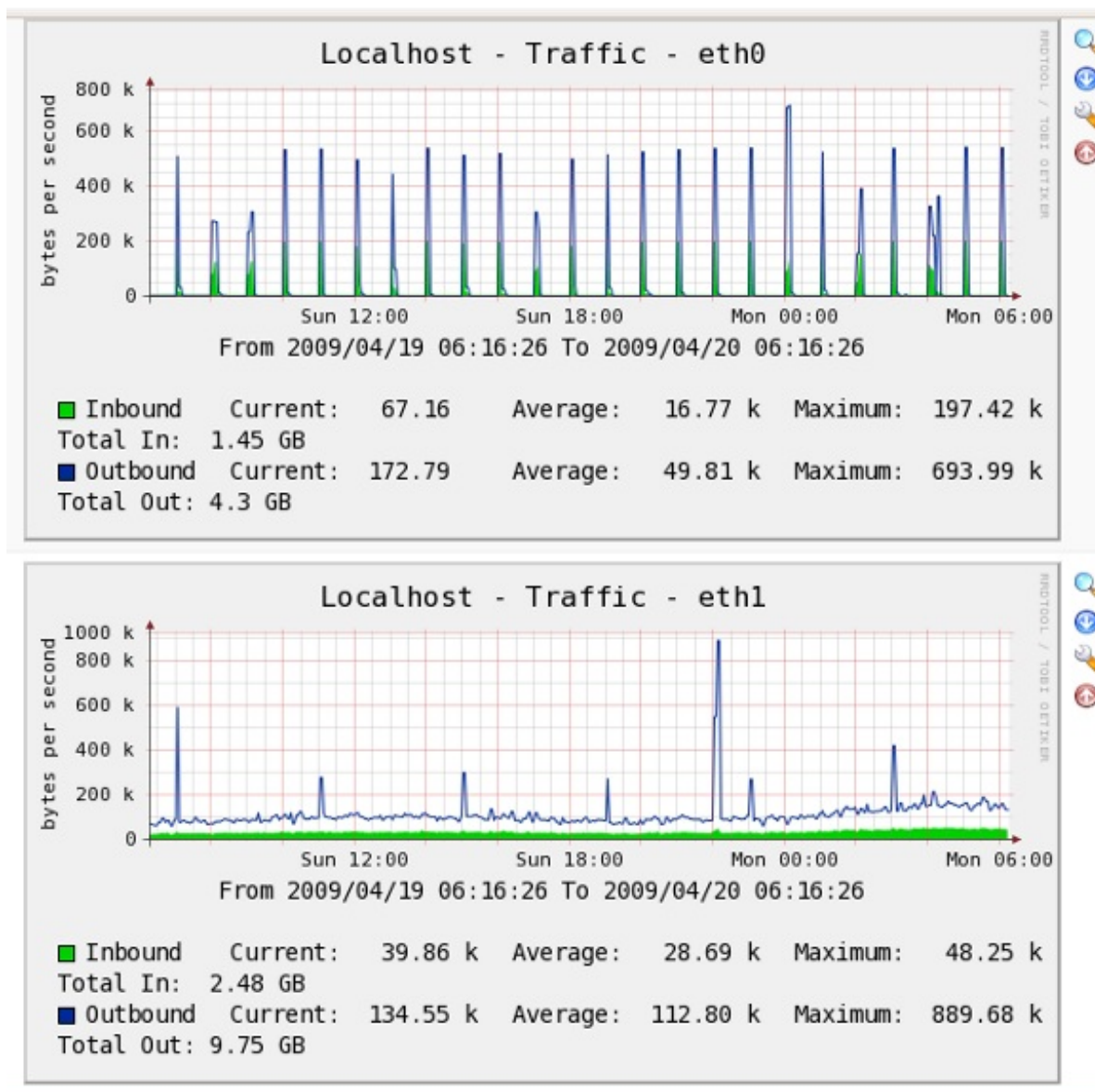
Select SNMP - Interface Statistics

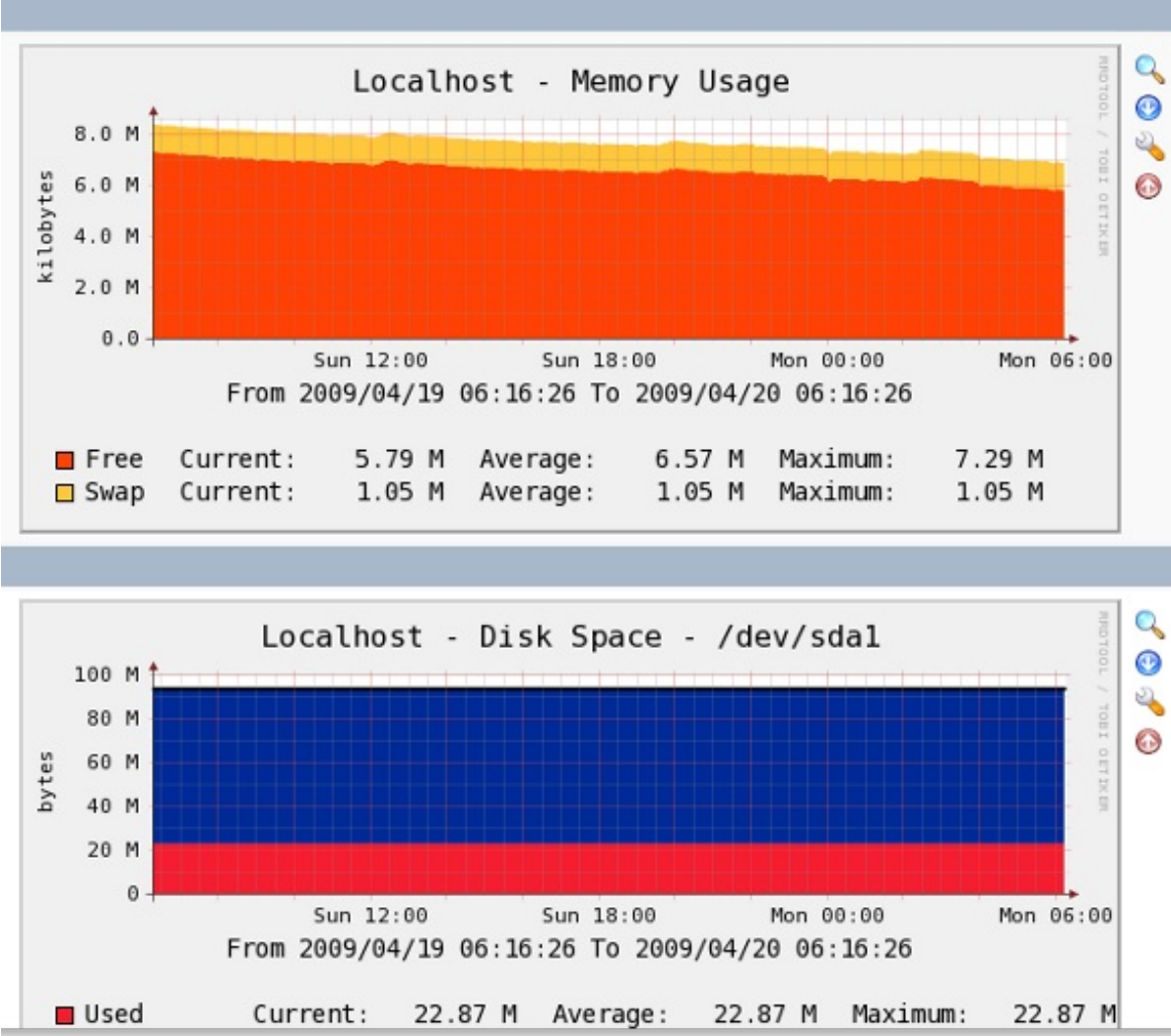
Select a graph type (such as In/Out bytes with total bandwidth)

Finally, click on Create button.

## How do I view graphs?

To view graphs click on Graphs tab. Here is sample graph from one of my own box:

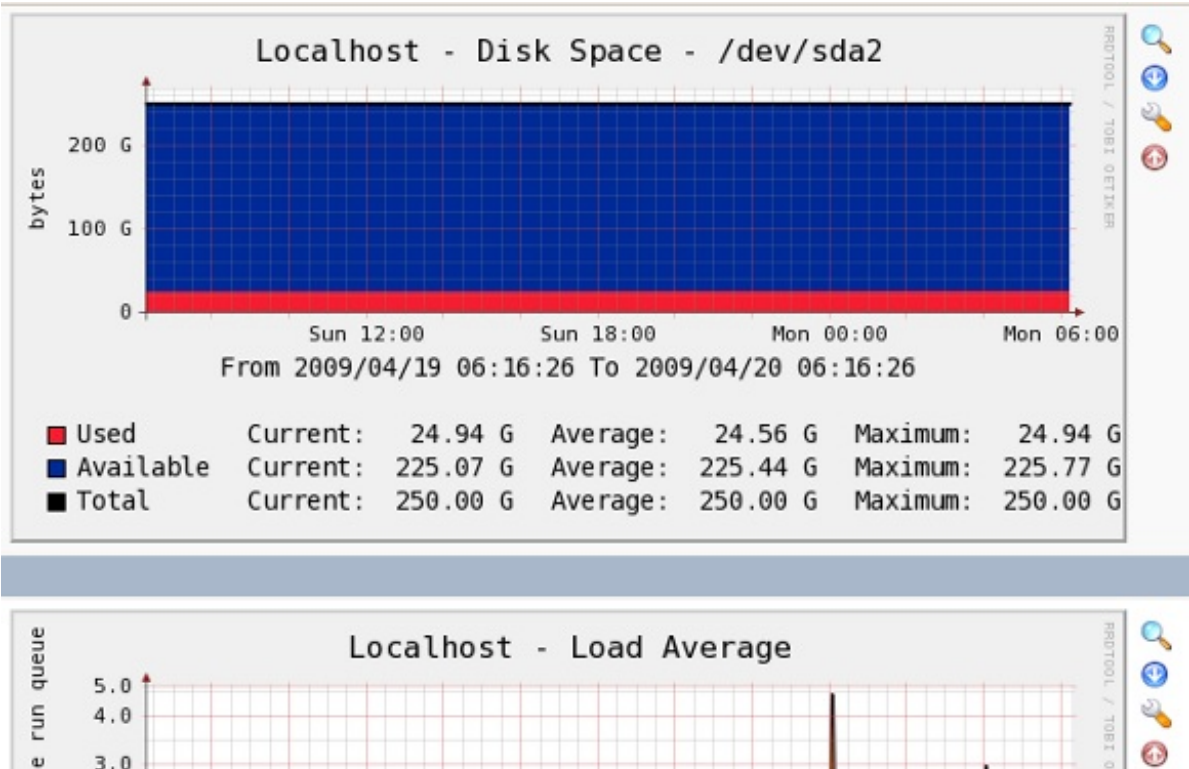




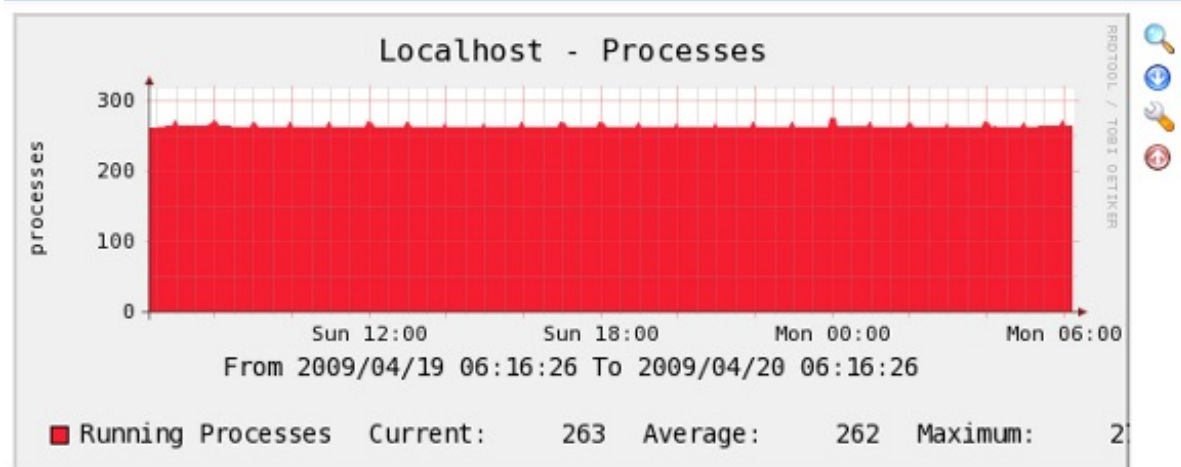
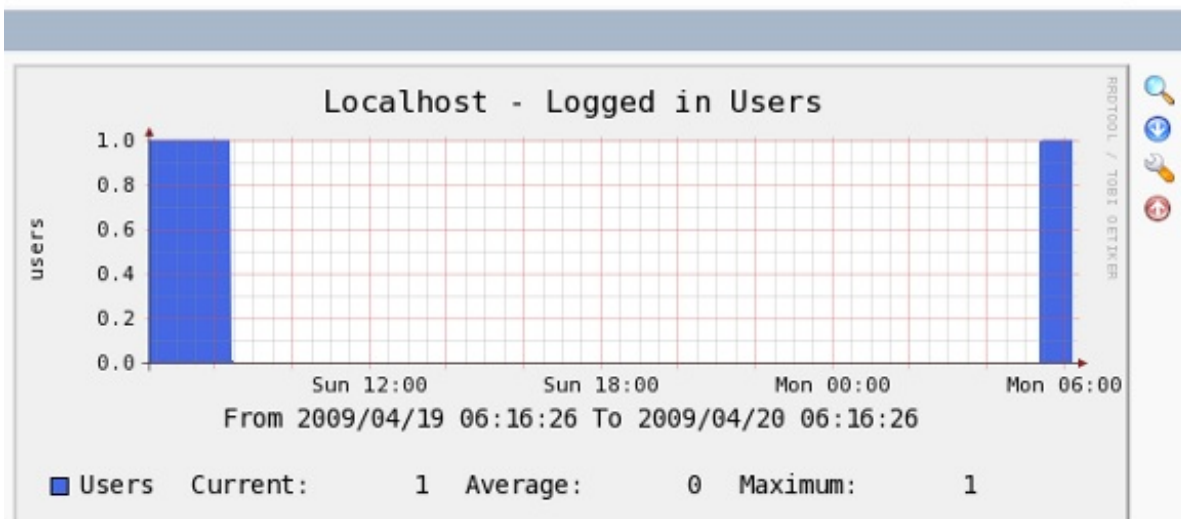
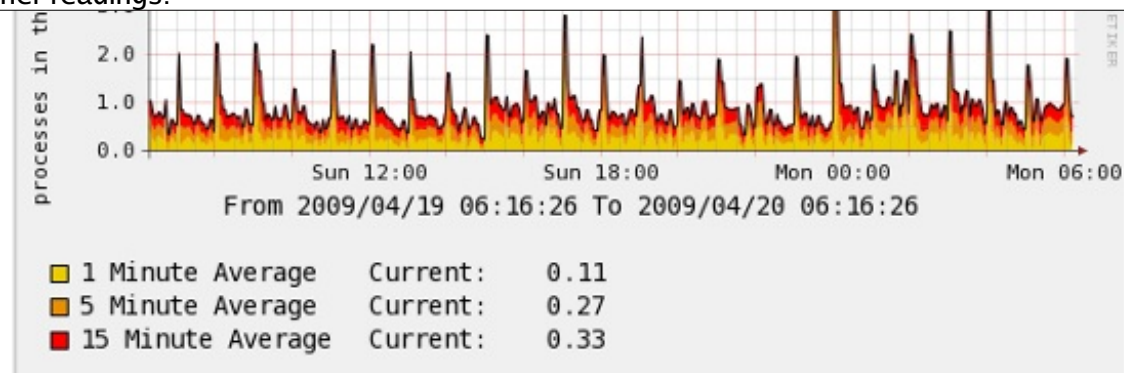
[7]

Fig.02: Cacti in Action - Memory, CPU and Network Usage

(Fig.02: Cacti in action)







[8]

Fig.03: Cacti in Action Disk, Load average and User stats

## Further readings:

- [Cacti project](#) <sup>[9]</sup>
- man pages - yum, snmpd, snmpd.conf

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[1] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/category/redhat-and-friends/>

[2] type the following command: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/rhel-centos-fedora-linux-yum-command-howto/>

[3] root password: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/mysql-change-root-password/>

[4] EPEL repo: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/rhel-fedora-centos-linux-enable-epel-repo/>

[5] password protect: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/howto-setup-apache-password-protect-directory-with-htaccess-file/>

[6] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/fedora-rhel-install-cacti-monitoring-rrd-software/cacti-snmp-config/>

[7] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/fedora-rhel-install-cacti-monitoring-rrd-software/cacti-graphs-part1/>

[8] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/fedora-rhel-install-cacti-monitoring-rrd-software/cacti-graphs-part2/>

[9] Cacti project: <http://www.cacti.net/>

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