**How to enable SNMP on Linux-based servers & workstations**

Auvik can monitor your Linux-based servers and workstations, provided we can gather data by SNMP.

A popular SNMP daemon we can run on a Linux-based workstation is Net-SNMP. This article details the installation and configuration of Net-SNMP on Debian and Red Hat-based Linux distributions. You can adapt these configuration steps to other distributions upon which Net-SNMP has been compiled.

**Installing Net-SNMP on Debian-based distributions**

We’ll assume the common security practice of requesting elevated rights using sudo.

$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install snmp snmpd

Net-SNMP doesn’t ship with a full set of management information bases (MIBs), so let’s install them now.

$ sudo apt-get install snmp-mibs-downloader;sudo download-mibs

Now, using your favorite text editor, edit /etc/snmp/snmp.conf to ensure mibs+ALL is uncommented and present within the file.

Next, using your text editor, edit /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf to look like this:

# this will make snmpd listen on all interfaces

agentAddress udp:161

# a read only community 'auvik' and the source network\* is defined

rocommunity auvik 172.17.1.0/16

\* the source network is the subnet that the Auvik collector is sitting on

Sources:

**Installing Net-SNMP on Red Hat-based distributions**

We’ll assume you have root access to the shell.

$ yum install net-snmp

Using your favourite text editor, edit /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf to make it look like so:

# this will make snmpd listen on all interfaces

agentAddress udp:161

# a read only community 'auvik' and the source network\* is defined

rocommunity auvik 172.17.1.0/16

\* the source network is the network the Auvik collector is sitting on

Restart the snmpd service: $ service snmpd restart

Configure the snmpd service to start on system startup: $ chkconfig snmpd on

Note: You may have to tweak your Linux host's firewall (typically iptables) rules to permit SNMP packet flow between your Auvik collector and your Linux host.

**Testing your snmpd configuration**

Test your MIBs installation by printing the hierarchical MIB tree: $ snmptranslate -Tp

Your output should look like this:

*+--iso(1)*

*|*

*+--org(3)*

*|*

*+--dod(6)*

*|*

*+--internet(1)*

*|*

*+--directory(1)*

*|*

*+--mgmt(2)*

*| |*

*| +--mib-2(1)*

*| |*

*| +--system(1)*

*| | |*

*| | +-- -R-- String sysDescr(1)*

*| | | Textual Convention: DisplayString*

*| | | Size: 0..255*

*...*

Test your snmpd configuration by invoking a snmpwalk on the localhost: root@server:~# snmpwalk -v 2c -c myCommunity localhost

You should see verbose output like that shown below.

iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0 = STRING: "Linux mrtg 3.5.0-17-generic #28-Ubuntu SMP Tue Oct 9 19:31:23 UTC 2012 x86\_64"

iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0 = OID: iso.3.6.1.4.1.8072.3.2.10

iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0 = Timeticks: (2097) 0:00:20.97

[output truncated for example]

iso.3.6.1.2.1.92.1.1.2.0 = Gauge32: 1440

iso.3.6.1.2.1.92.1.2.1.0 = Counter32: 1

iso.3.6.1.2.1.92.1.2.2.0 = Counter32: 0

iso.3.6.1.2.1.92.1.3.1.1.2.7.100.101.102.97.117.108.116.1 = Timeticks: (1) 0:00:00.01

iso.3.6.1.2.1.92.1.3.1.1.3.7.100.101.102.97.117.108.116.1 = Hex-STRING: 07 DD 0B 12 00 39 27 00 2B 06 00

You should now have a working SNMP daemon running on your Linux servers and workstations that can communicate with Auvik to provide you with rich statistics and performance monitoring.