



Syslog – SNMP – NTP

Implementing Log Messaging

```
*Mar  1 00:02:06.291: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#
*Mar  1 00:02:07.679: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
*Mar  1 00:02:08.679: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Inter
face FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

- **Routers should be configured to send log messages to one or more of these:**

- Console

- Terminal lines

To show log messages:

Router# terminal monitor

To disable:

Router# terminal no monitor

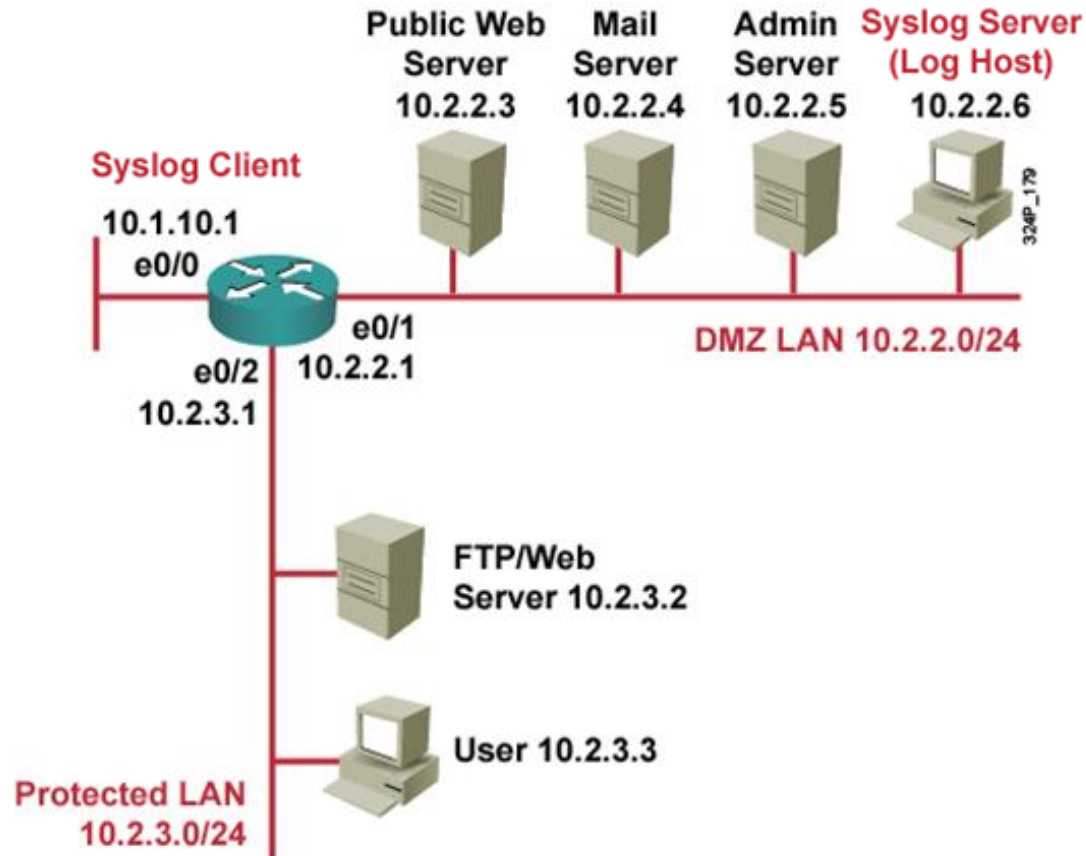
- Memory buffer

- SNMP traps

- Syslog

- **Syslog logging is a key security policy component.**

Syslog Systems



- **Syslog server:** A host that accepts and processes log messages from one or more syslog clients.
- **Syslog client:** A host that generates log messages and forwards them to a syslog server. → UDP port 514

Cisco Log Severity Levels

Level	Name	Description
0 (Highest)	Emergencies	System unusable
1	Alerts	Immediate action required
2	Critical	Critical Conditions
3	Errors	Error conditions
4	Warnings	Warning conditions
5	Notifications	Normal but significant condition
6	Informational	Informational messages
7 (Lowest)	Debugging	Debugging messages

Log Message Format

up to 80 characters

[Seq_No:] [Time_Stamp:] %FACILITY-SEVERITY-MNEMONIC: Description

Time Stamp

SEVERITY

Description

Oct 29 10:00:01 EST: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by vty0 (10.2.2.6)

FACILITY

MNEMONIC

SYS: system events

LINK: Interface status

LINEPROTO: line protocol status

.....

Configuring Syslog Logging



Configuring Syslog Client

Router(config) #

```
logging [host-name | ip-address]
```

1. Sets the destination logging host

Router(config) #

```
logging trap level
```

2. (Optional) Sets the log severity (trap) level

Router(config) #

```
logging facility facility-type
```

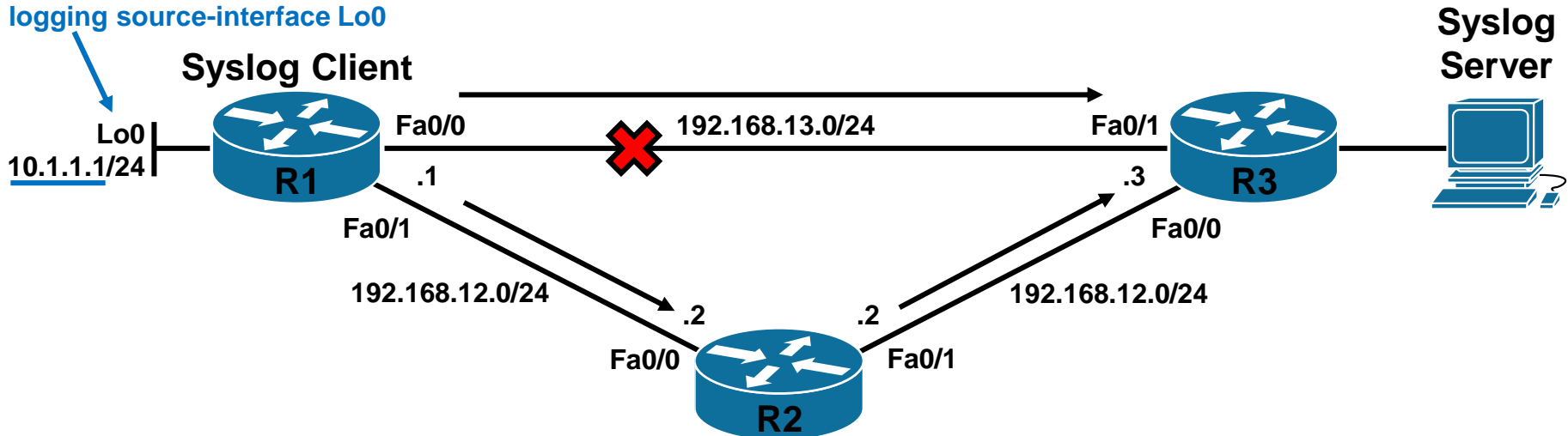
3. (Optional) Sets the syslog facility

Configuring Syslog Client (Cont.)

Router (config) #

```
logging source-interface interface-type interface-number
```

4. (Optional) Sets the source interface

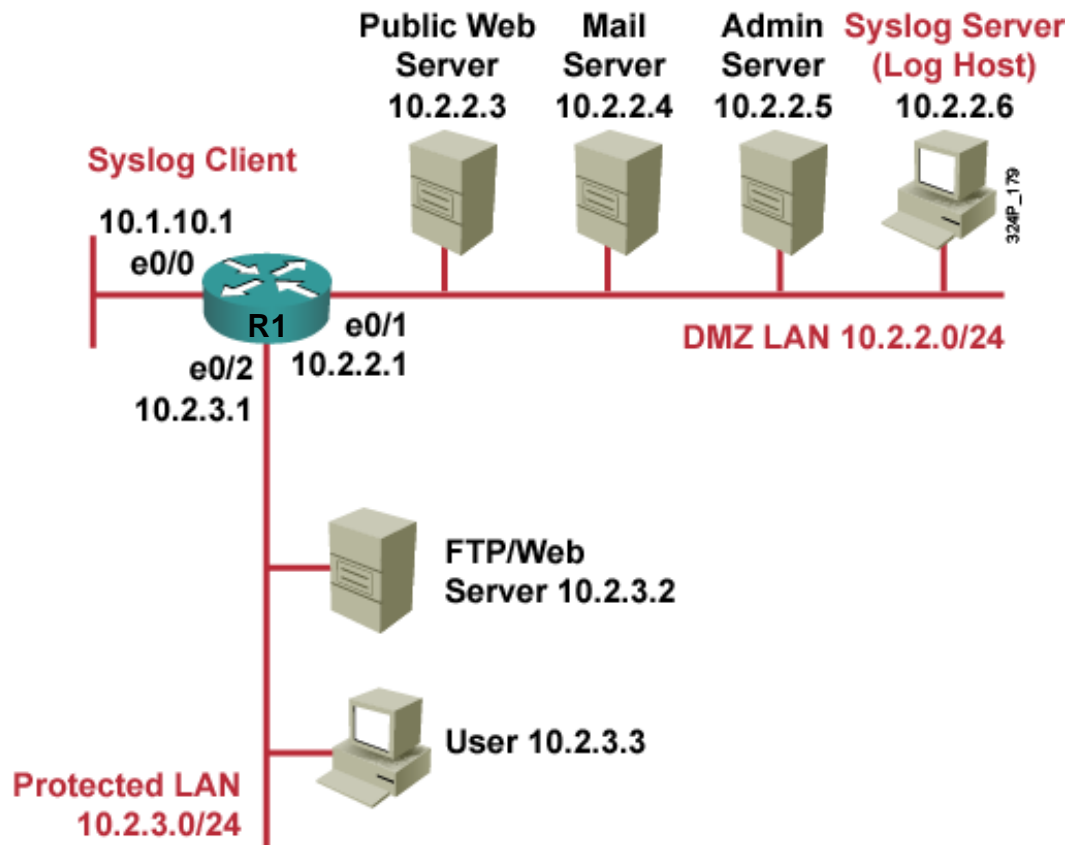


Router (config) #

```
logging on
```

5. Enables logging

Syslog Implementation Example



```
R1 (config) #logging 10.2.2.6
R1 (config) #logging trap informational
R1 (config) #logging source-interface loopback 0
R1 (config) #logging on
```

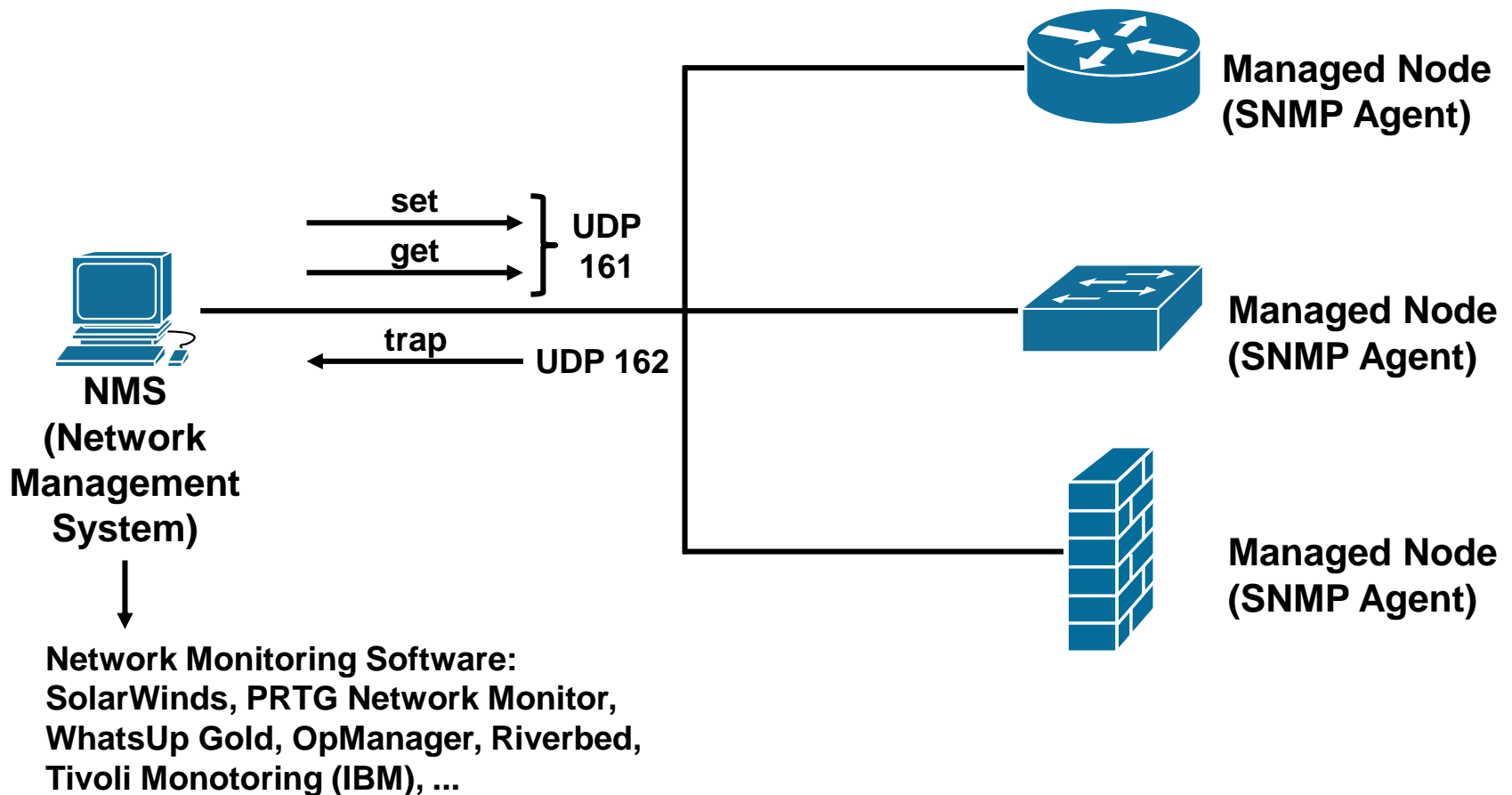
SNMP

(Simple Network Management Protocol)



SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 Architecture

- The **SNMP NMS** asks agents embedded in network devices for information, or tells the agents to do something.



Community Strings

Used to authenticate messages between a management station, and an SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c engine:

- **Read only** community strings can get information, but can not set information in an agent.
- **Read-write** community strings can get and set information in the agent.
- Having read-write access is like having the enable password for the device.

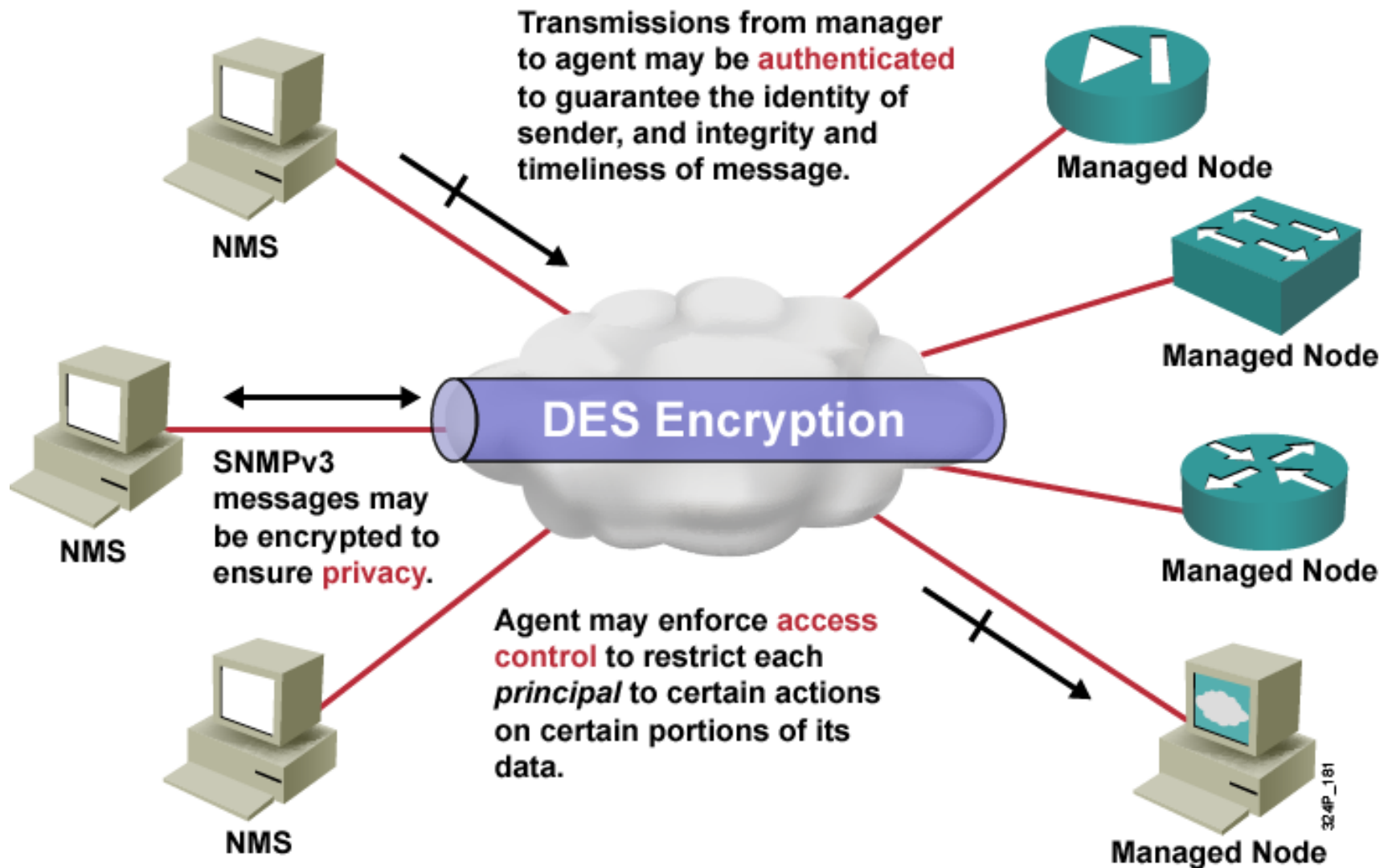
SNMP Security Models and Levels

Definitions:

- **Security model** is a security strategy used by the SNMP agent
- **Security level** is the permitted level of security within a security model

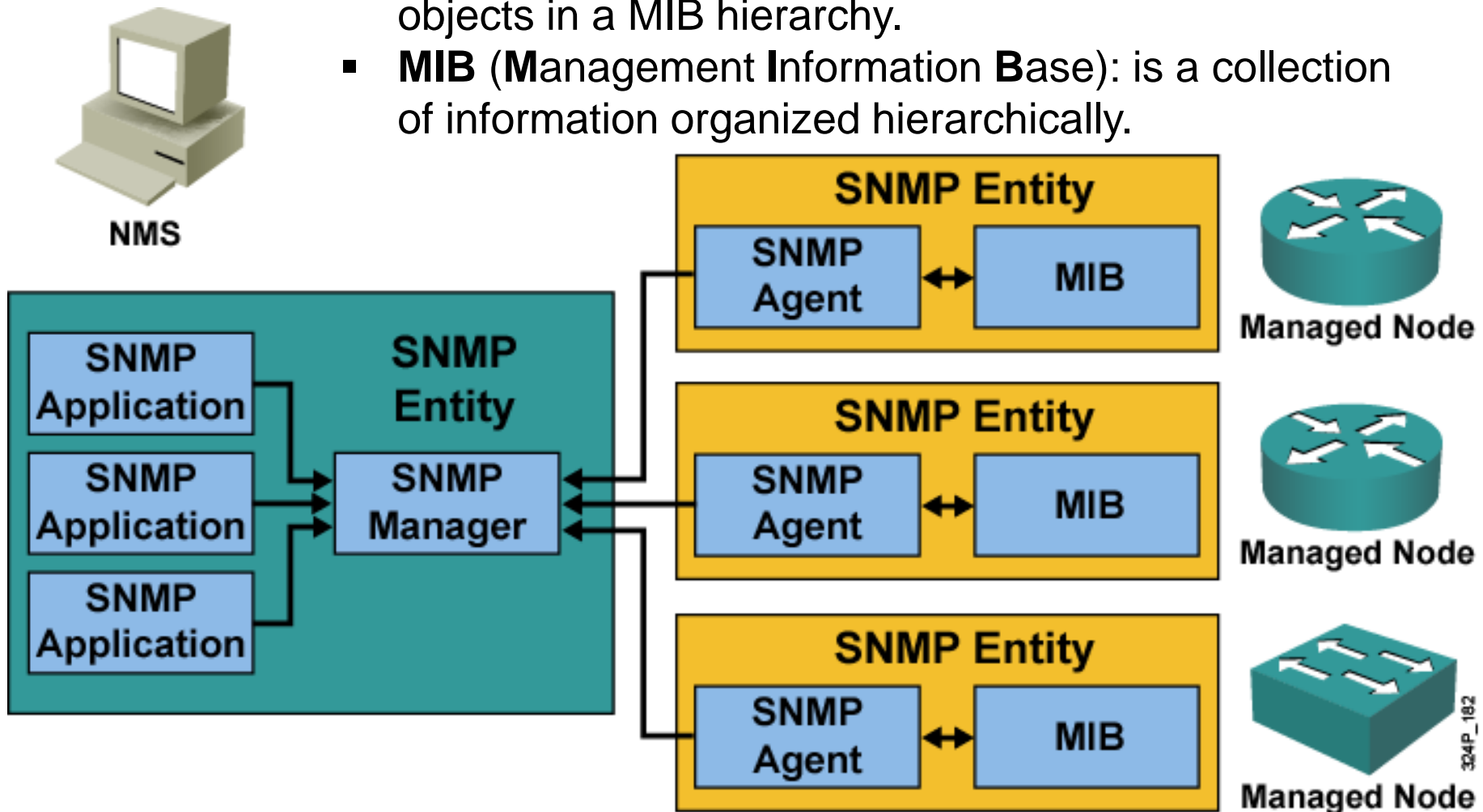
Model	Level	Authentication	Encryption	What Happens
v1	noAuthNoPriv	Community String	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authenticates with a community string match
v2	noAuthNoPriv	Community String	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authenticates with a community string match
v3	noAuthNoPriv	Username	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authenticates with a username
	authNoPriv	MD5 or SHA	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides HMAC MD5 or SHA algorithms for authentication
	authPriv	MD5 or SHA	DES 3-DES AES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides HMAC MD5 or SHA algorithms for authentication• Provides DES 56-bit encryption in addition to authentication based on the CBC-DES (DES-56) standard

SNMPv3 Architecture



SNMP Operational Model

- **OID (Object Identifiers)**: uniquely identify managed objects in a MIB hierarchy.
- **MIB (Management Information Base)**: is a collection of information organized hierarchically.



Example

✓ Sensor System Info ★★★★★

Overview

Live Data

24 hours

10 days

200 days

Historic Data

Log

Settings

Notifications


Help

Logout

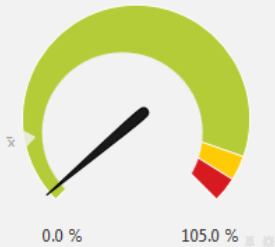
Pause, Refresh, Home, Back, Forward, Search, Settings

Last Message:

OK

Last Scan: 55 s Last Up: 55 s Last Down: Uptime: 100.0000% Downtime: 0.0000% Coverage: 100% Sensor Type: EXE/Script Advanced Dependency: Parent Interval: every 60 seconds ID: #2605 

CPU Load



Free Space /tmp/...

9.97 GByte

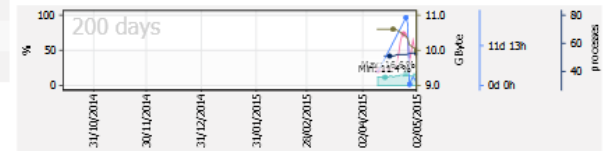
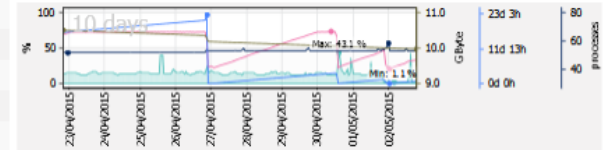
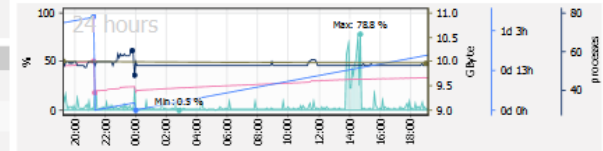
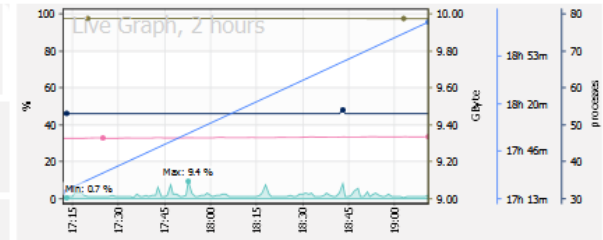
Memory Used

33.6 %

Uptime

19 h 17 m

Channel	ID	Last Value (volume)	Last Value (speed)	Minimum	Maximum	Settings
CPU Idle	3	5,893.0 %	98.4 %	0.0 %	99.6 %	✖
CPU Load	2	1.8 %		0.5 %	100.0 %	✖
Downtime	-4					✖
Free Space % /tmp/mnt/16GB	9	68.0 %		68.0 %	72.2 %	✖
Free Space /tmp/mnt/16GB	8	9.97 GByte		9.97 GByte	10.60 GByte	✖
Memory Buffer	6	8.77 MByte		0.32 MByte	90.72 MByte	✖
Memory Cache	7	42.44 MByte		15.36 MByte	141.74 MByte	✖
Memory Free	4	155.26 MByte		61.71 MByte	191.53 MByte	✖
Memory Used	5	33.6 %		18.1 %	73.6 %	✖
Processes	11	53 processes		48 processes	61 processes	✖
Uptime	10	19 h 17 m		39 s	115 d	✖



CPU Load (%) Memory Used (%) Free Space /tmp/... (GByte)
Uptime Processes (processes)

Configuring NTP Client



Understanding NTP

- **NTP is used to synchronize the clocks in the entire network.**
- **System clock is set by the battery system calendar during bootup.**
- **System clock can then be modified manually or via NTP.**
- **NTP runs over UDP port 123; current version is 4.**
- **Only NTP up to version 3 has been documented in RFCs.**
- **Stratum describes how many “NTP hops” away a machine is from authoritative time source.**
- **NTP establishes associations to synchronize time.**

Configuring NTP Associations

Router(config)#

```
ntp server {ip-address | hostname} [version number] [key  
keyid] [source interface] [prefer]
```

- Forms a server association with another system

