Installing a Syslog server

Install an Esia Syslog storage server

Prerequisites

The Esia Syslog Server is installed on a VM/server independent of your Esia Mercury.

At MINIMUM (depending on the amount of log to be processed), a server or VM with:

- 4 cores (64 bits)
- 4 GB of RAM
- 100 GB of disk space
    - 20 GB for the '/' root
    - 5 GB for '/tmp
    - 5 GB swap
    - 70 GB for '/var' to suit your needs.
- **Debian 10 buster** 64 bits (amd64) Téléchargeable here

Add esia repot

To install Galaxy on your server, we need to add our repository to the list of trusted repositories on your server. To do this, simply enter the following commands.

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```
echo "deb http://stable.repository.esia-sa.com/esia buster contrib
non-free" >> /etc/apt/sources.list
wget -O- "http://stable.repository.esia-sa.com/esia/gnupg.key" |
apt-key add -
```

Install & configure packages

Enter the following commands:

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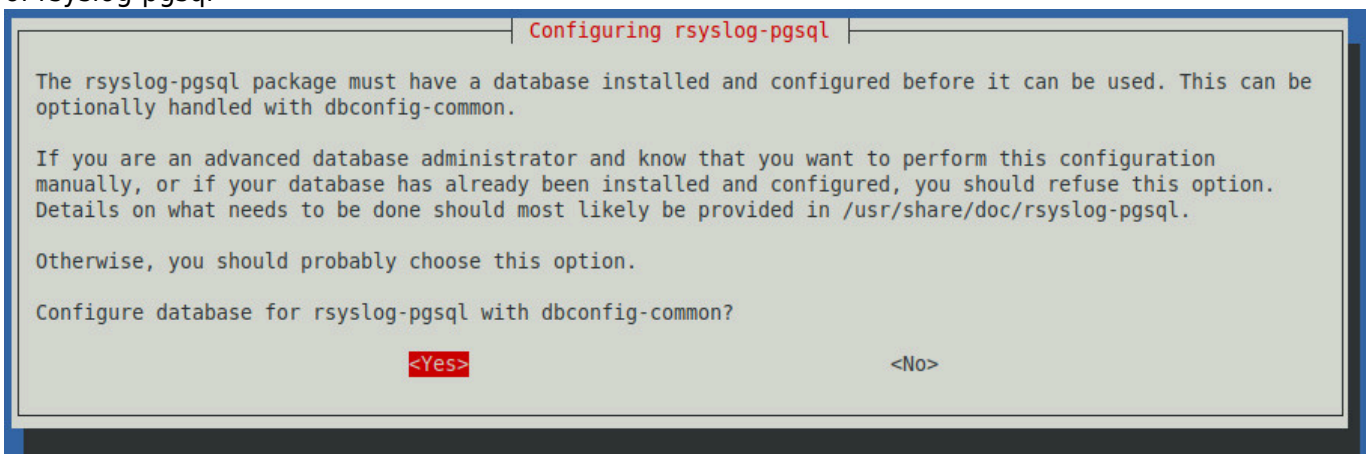
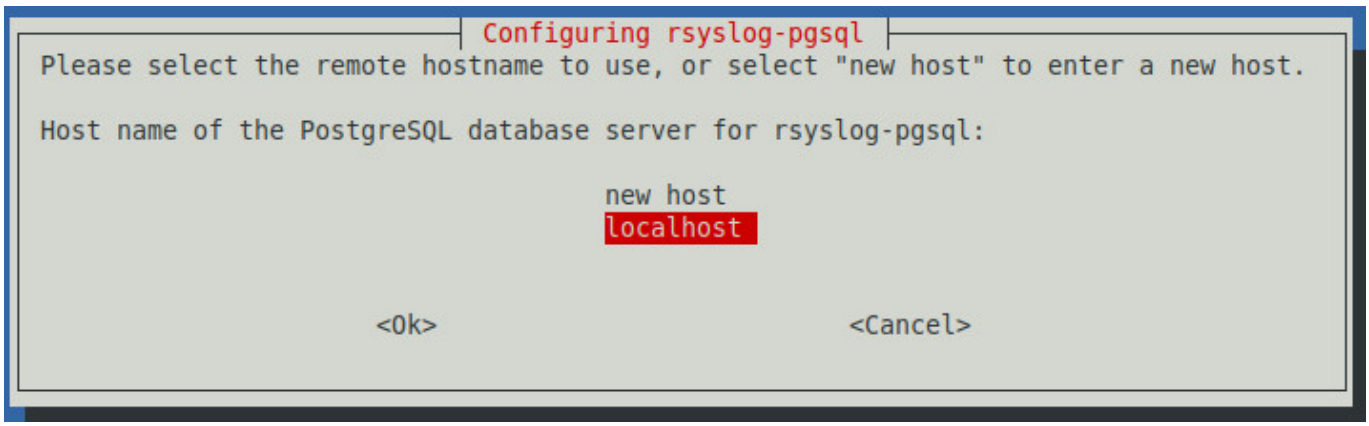
```
apt update
apt install -y postgresql
apt install -y esia-syslog-alarm
```

Once the download and unpacking is complete, the installation system will display the configuration

of rsyslog-pgsql

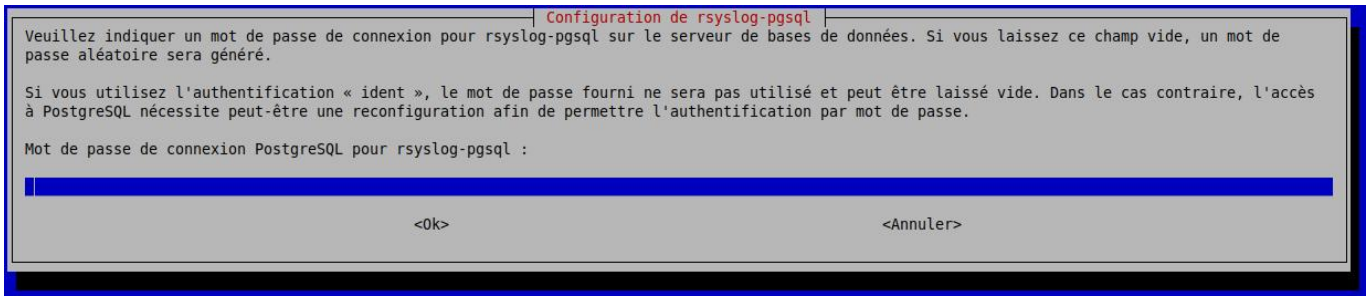


Select “Yes” to continue with the configuration.

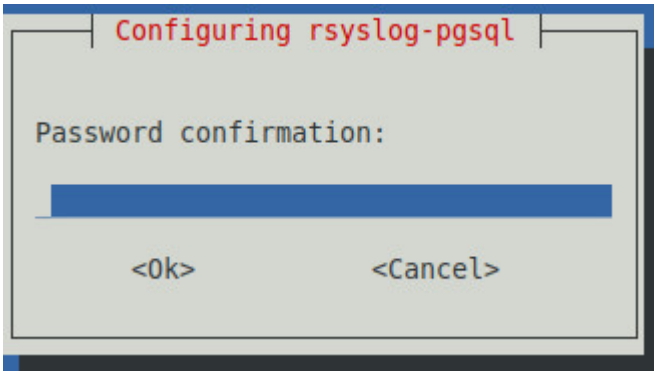


Select “localhost” to indicate that the database is local to the server.

Enter the database password



Confirm with the same password.



The system will finish configuring the databases and surrounding software.

If you want to receive asynchronous alarms from the syslog server. You need to add the IP of your Esia Mercury to the

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```
/etc/esia/syslog-alarm.conf
```

in the “receiver” section. Check that port 2081 on your Esia server is open (iptables -L).

```
#######################################
# ESIA configuration file #
# ESIA 3.0 #
# Biersart Nicolas #
# support@esia-sa.com #
#######################################
[RECEIVER]
        port=2081
        key=2687b4e25ca52118ef03bfcdb31610a210b42202
        #IP OF YOUR ESIA SERVER
        ip=10.12.0.145
[CORE]
        thread_number=10
[DB]
        #postgresql connection chain
        connection_number=4
        PGSQL_host=localhost
        PGSQL_port=5432
        PGSQL_db=Syslog
        PGSQL_username=rsyslog
        PGSQL_pwd=syslog2022
[LOG]
        log_file=/var/log/esia/esiaSyslogAlarm.log
```

Configuring Rsyslog

modify the rsyslog configuration file to allow incoming connections:

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```
nano /etc/rsyslog.conf
```

Comment out the following lines

```
# provides UDP syslog reception
module(load="imudp")
input(type="imudp" port="514")

# provides TCP syslog reception
```

```
module(load="imtcp")
input(type="imtcp" port="514")
```

Below this configuration, add the following lines to make the log server as secure as possible.

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```
$AllowedSender TCP, 127.0.0.1, <ip du réseau>/8
$AllowedSender UDP, 127.0.0.1, <ip du réseau>/8
```

restart the rsyslog service

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```
/etc/init.d/rsyslog restart
```

Configure SNMP

SNMP is installed by default, so you now need to configure it. You need to edit the configuration file:

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```
nano /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf
```

Change the following line (or add it as a comment):

```
agentAddress udp:127.0.0.1:161
```

And replace it with :

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```
agentAddress udp:0.0.0.0:161
```

Next, you need to configure the SNMP community:

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```
rocommunity read_community default
```

or rocommunity “ community name ” “ range ip (unique ip) /subnet mask ”.

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```
rocommunity read_community 10.7.0.14/32
```

WARNING, do not leave rocommunity with the default systemonly view (comment, delete or modify the following line):

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```
# rocommunity public default -V systemonly
```

Then restart the SNMP service by typing :

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```
/etc/init.d/snmpd restart
```

In order to**avoid** the agent adds a line every X minutes to your log file (each time the Esia server queries it), don't forget to make SNMP less verbose. Enter the following command:

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```
systemctl edit snmpd
```

This will (among other things) create the file « /etc/systemd/system/snmpd.service.d/override.conf ». Add this code to the :

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```
[Service]
ExecStart=
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/snmpd -LS4d -Lf /dev/null -u Debian-snmp -g
Debian-snmp -I -smux,mteTrigger,mteTriggerConf -f
```

Then restart the SNMP service by typing :

copy

```
service snmpd restart
```

On Debian Buster, if the service command does not exist, you can restart with this command:

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```
systemctl restart snmpd
```

Conclusion

Your system is now ready to receive logs from other network nodes. We're now going to link it to the

Esia server.

Install the link system on the Mercury

Install the packages

Install the following packages on your Esia Mercury server:

copy

```
apt install -y esia-receiver esia-webp-syslog
```

Allow incoming connections

To enable the Syslog server to send alerts to your Esia server, you need to authorise connections on port 2801. Type the following command lines:

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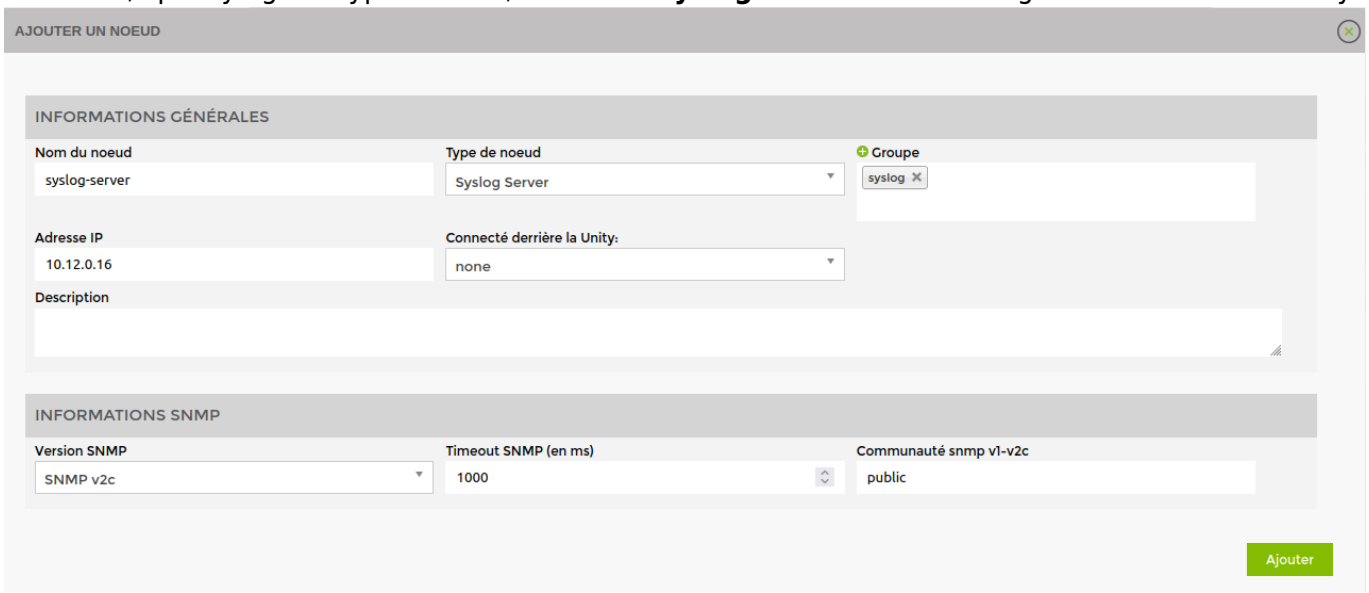
```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 2801 -s <ip serveur
syslog>/32 -j ACCEPT
iptables-save > /etc/iptables.rules
```

Adding in the web interface

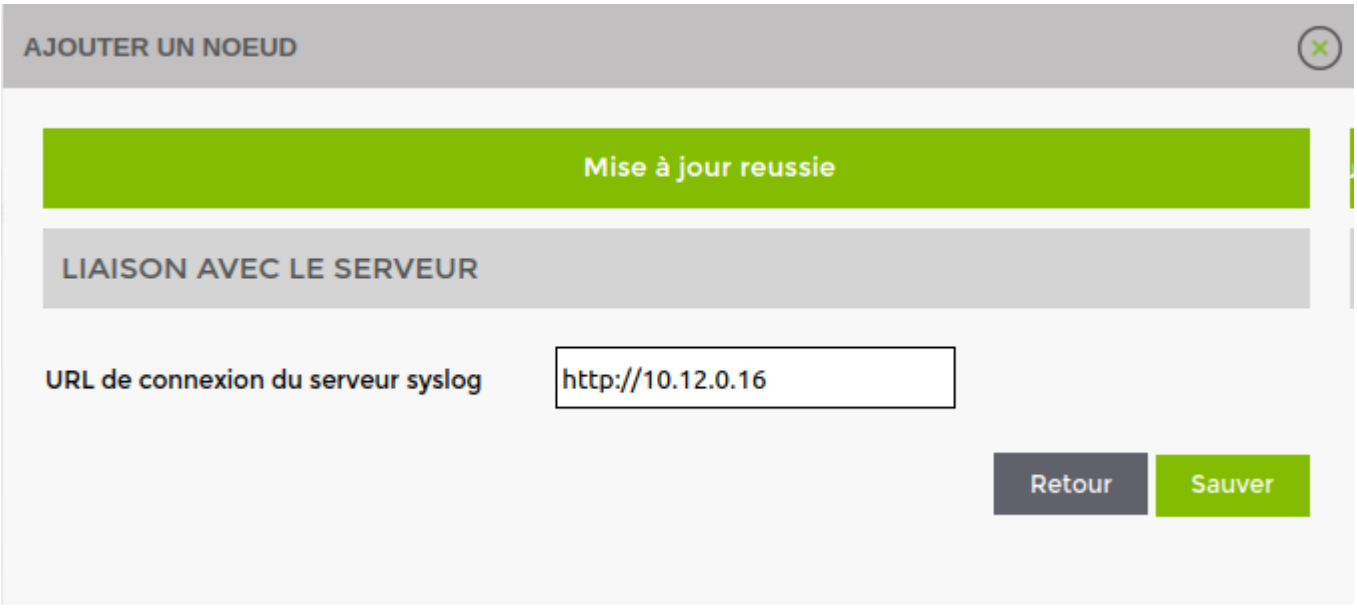
To add the syslog server to your Esia, go to Esia administration and then to « **Ajouter Nœud** ». Fill in the fields, specifying the type of node, such as « **Syslog Server** ». Don't forget the SNMP community.



Click on « **Ajouter** » and then the configuration system will ask you for the HTTP/HTTPS URL to the

syslog, by default it takes the IP of your node.

Click on « **Sauvez** >If you click on >, ESIA will normally display the following message.



The default pattern « **default_snmp_linux_server** » pattern is applied as well as 2 services:

- CHECK_SYSLOG_AUTO_LINK
- MAN_SYSLOG_AUTO_LINK

The first checks that the hostnames received by the syslog server correspond to the node in ESIA. The 'MAN' plugin automatically links the two together.

Your server is now added in ESIA and you can go to the node control page to see your log server.