

ARGUS
Monitoring SoftwarePowered by SLAX 5.1.8
(Slackware 10.2)

ARGUS Monitoring Software supplied with SLAX 5.1.8 (based on Slackware 10.2) is a ready to use Linux distribution pre-configured with Apache, PHP and MySQL plus some useful tools to help manage the tasks of network configuration, creating new ARGUS projects, adding users, creating backups and more.

Boot your server or workstation from the ARGUS-SLAX CD-ROM and wait until the system is up and running. Your login and password combination is: **root / argus**

After you have logged in you will see a help screen with installation instructions. You can display this screen at any moment by typing '**argus**' as a command.

The first step is to install the Linux distribution to your hard disc. In order to install to hard disc the drive needs to be partitioned and formatted first. The utility '**fdisk**' is used to partition the hard disc – just follow the instructions on the screen. Should fdisk indicate that it is required to reboot the server, enter the command: '**reboot**' .

Step-by-step:

\$ fdisk /dev/had

- **New**
- **Primary**
- **76000** // keep 4 GB for the SWAP
- **Beginning**
- **Boot**
- **<arrow down key>** // selecting the next section for the swap
- **New**
- **Primary**
- **4026** // just type <enter> the rest of the free space will be suggested
- **Type <enter> <enter>** // will automatically choose type 2 which is swap
- **Write**
- **'yes'**
- **Quit**

Redo this for the second harddrive

\$ fdisk /dev/hdb

- **New**
- **Primary**
- **76000**
- **Beginning**
- **---** // as long as only one hard-disk should be bootable don't choose the 'boot'-option for this Hard-Disk
- **<arrow key down>**
- **New**
- **Primary**
- **4026**
- **Type <enter <enter>**
- **Write**
- **'yes'**
- **Quit**

Reboot the PC, type

\$ reboot

After this login as root again and now you will have to format and mount the disks, type, you can also type 'argus' all the time to check the procedure:

```
$ mkdir /mnt/hda1
$ mkfs.reiserfs /dev/hda1
$ y
$ mkswap /dev/hda2
```

Same for hdb:

```
$mkdir /mnt/hdb1
$mkfs.reiserfs /dev/hdb1
$ y
$ mkswap /dev/hdb2
```

Mount this drives:

```
$ mount /dev/hda1 /mnt/hda1
$ mount /dev/hdb1 /mnt/hdb1
```

Now copy the Linux distribution to the hard disc.:

```
$ installhdd
$ yes
$ /mnt/hda1
$ yes
$ installlilo // will install the bootloader
$ yes
$ /mnt/hda1
acp off? No
sound off? Yes
pcmia off? Yes
continue? Yes
```

After this is finished, **remove the USB-stick** and reboot the system by typing reboot:

```
$ reboot
```

As long as a patch is needed for the slax-distributuion, do the following:

```
$ cd /root/patch_0.8.5_to_0.8.6 // change into the directory where the patch is
$ sh patch.sh // execute the patch
```

Now it's recommend to configure the network-cad of the server:

```
$ network config // starts the network-configuration
→ EDIT network configuration
→ 1 Select Networkcard
→ Choose the eth0
→ 3 Enter IP address
→ Please enter your IP address (put in a valid and FREE IP-address in your network it's
fixed!)
→ Netmask – Put in your Netmask
→ Gateway – Enter the Gateway you are using
→ Namsrver 1 – Enter the Nameserver you are using
→ Namsrver 2 – You can leave this emty
→ Domain name – just enter any domain-name which is used for your network
→ Server name – Just enter any server name this server should get
```

- 2 **SHOW network configuration**
- 3 **SAVE network configuration**
- 5 **RESTART network interface** (this can take a while, if it totally hangs up break is by pressing <ctr>+c)
- 6 **Exit**

It's recommended to reboot the server after these settings are done. After reboot login as root again and check the network-settings by typing:
\$ ifconfig

If the IP-settings are lost repeat the network-setting.

Now setup the services, which should start at any bootup, type:

\$ services

- 2 **SHOW services**
- 1 **EDIT services <OK>**
- 2 **SOW services**
- 3 **SAVE services**
- 4 **Exit**

The following steps are to secure the system, type:

\$ post_install security // this starts the dialogue

- > set password? **Yes**
- > 2 times new password – **just enter your wished password for web-protection**
- > phpmyadmin password? **Yes**
- > **2 times enter the password**
- > Disable Root? **Yes** // this is recommended by using putty you will have to login as a normal user and switch to the root by 'su'-command

After securing your system enter the following command to remove unnecessary files, directories and databases from the system:

\$ post_install cleanup

MySQL username **root**
Password **- enter the mysql-root-password you just made**

The following command is to enter the time zone of the server:

\$ timeconfig

- **Hardware is set to local time**
- **- choose your country/Zone**

Now it's strongly recommended to change the root-password, which is still set to Argus:

\$ passwd

New password – **Enter a new password**
Confirm – **Re-Enter the new password**

To enable remote login by SSH (Putty) you need to create a new standard user by entering the following commands:

\$ adduser // will create a new user on the Linux-machine

- > enter a name **- choose any name 'admin' would be a good one.**
- > Additional groups – **make sure you assign the user to the groups wheel,pop,sshd**

This user will also be able to retrieve emails using POP3.

To install an ARGUS project you first need to copy your ARGUS software package to the Linux system. Enter the command '**install_argus**' for details on how to copy from USB stick, alternatively use FTP to copy the file.

If you have to copy it from a usb-stick you will have to mount this stick first, use:

```
$ mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/sda1_removeable  
$ cp /mnt/sda1_removeable/argus3_x_x_x_x /root/
```

After copying the ARGUS software package enter the command again and follow the instructions on the screen:

```
$ install_argus  
> choose the number of the argus3-installation file  
> Choose any login-name and an Argus-project-name (this will be the name which with you will extend the URL-in the Browser, so make sure to choose an easy one without spaces)  
After this you will be asked for an alternative destination folder, just skip it with <ENTER>  
Continue with yes
```

After this steps you will be ask for a web login name, this is just a protection of the folder where the data-files will be located when you upload them to the Argus-Server. Just choose any login-name and password you want.

After this your installation on the server will be completed, now you have to **open a web-browser** on a windows-pc to complete the installation.

Open a browser and go to the Address of the project you just created:

```
https://<IP-of-Argus-Server>/<the project name>
```

You will be asked for the license-file, browse it and update it to the project.

After this you will be redirected to the installation-screen, where you will have to enter all needed information to create the database for this project.

```
DB Server:      localhost  
DB User:       root  
DB Password:   <your db-root-password>  
DB Name:      <name the project-db should get> recommend: same like the project name  
Table prefix: data
```

Administrator:

```
Login:         admin (for example)This will be the main administrator user of this argus-project
```

```
Email:        To this email-address the password will be send, if the outgoing email is not  
              working yet you can also choose admin@localhost, by this you can login as an admin-user to the server and receive the email by typing 'mail'.
```

```
Upload-Path:  Shoult NOT be changed
```

Accept the EULA and go on.

After this successful installation, log in to the server again as root and type:

```
$ cleanup_argus
```

```
> choose the project you just installed (you will be asked to confirm, type 'yes')
```

To upload data to your ARGUS project with the FTP Scheduler you need to create a project FTP user, enter the command '**new_ftpuser**' and follow the instructions on the screen.

Interfels

SLAX step by step installation for s for a standard Server with two harddisks

Once your system and project is configured enter the command '**argus_backup config**' to configure your backups and '**argus_backup enable**' to start the backup on a daily basis. You can test the backup system with the command '**argus_backup start**'.

Other useful tools are the '**mysqltool**' to optimize or repair a database, '**argus_backup restore**' to restore your ARGUS project from a backup and '**status**' to show the running services. The command **controlpanel** allows you to start and stop services individually.

ARGUS Monitoring Software on Windows

Download the VMware player (see links below) and download a virtual machine from argusmonitoringsoftware.com. Unzip the virtual machine on a hard disc with at least 12GB of free space. Insert your bootable ARGUS-SLAX CD-ROM and double click the virtual machine. The VMware player will start ARGUS Monitoring Software – SLAX. Follow the installation instructions from the first page, however once the virtual hard disc has been partitioned (create a 2 GB swap partition) with cfdisk and formatted you need to enter the following additional command before mounting:



\$ mkdir /mnt/hda1

Then proceed with the installation and continue with the instructions as described on the first page. The easiest method to copy the ARGUS Software package to the virtual machine once it is running is to use FTP, use your login/password combination root/argus:

<ftp://root:argus@10.0.0.123/>

Create a bootable ARGUS-SLAX CD-ROM or USB-Stick (min. 128MB)

CD-ROM: Use your CD-burning software and select the option 'burn image', select the ARGUS-SLAX .iso file and start the burning procedure.

USB-Stick: First create the bootable CD-ROM, then start the Windows Command shell (enter 'cmd' using the Start-menu 'Run' option). Format your USB-Stick to FAT. Assuming your USB-Stick is E: and your CD-ROM drive is D: enter the following commands:

D:
make_disk.bat E:

Troubleshooting

After the first boot screen the screen turns black and nothing happens

This is probably related to your hardware. At the first bootscreen enter: slax acpi=off

Summary – 10 step quick installation guide

1. Download the ARGUS-SLAX iso; burn it to CD-ROM and boot your workstation
2. Login as user 'root' with password 'argus'
3. Partition your drive with cfdisk and format the partitions with mkfs.reiserfs and mkswap
4. Install to hard disc with installhdd and installlilo then reboot
5. Run network config ; post_install security ; post_install cleanup and timeconfig
6. Change your root password with passwd and create a normal user with adduser
7. Copy your ARGUS software package to the /root/ directory (by USB-stick or FTP)
8. Run install_argus ; enter the project data in your web browser and run cleanup_argus
9. Add the projects FTP user with new_ftpuser
10. And finally run argus_backup config ; argus_backup enable ; argus_backup start

Brief introduction to LINUX

In LINUX the administrator of the machine is called 'root'. When you login with username 'root' and password 'argus' you have full privileges.

List filenames :	ls
Change to a directory:	cd <directory name> (cd .. moves you one directory up)
Create a directory:	mkdir <directory name>
Copy a file:	cp <filename> <destination>
Delete a file:	rm <filename>
Edit a file:	mc -e <filename>
Show mounted hard discs:	df
Show network cards:	ifconfig
Show network routes:	route
Switch login-screens:	<alt>+<F1 to F6>
Information on a command:	man <command> (press 'Q' to quit)
Logout:	logout
Reboot:	reboot
Shutdown:	poweroff

Tip: By using the 'Tab' key you can auto-complete commands and filenames. Enter the first letter or letters of the command and hit the 'Tab' key to view the available options.

Hard discs and USB-Sticks are 'devices' (dev) and have names such as hda (for an IDE drive) or sda (for a SCSI drive or USB-Stick). A second hard disc would be named hdb or sdb. The partition would be indicated with hda1 for partition 1 and hda2 for partition 2. In order to write or read from devices, they need to be 'mounted' first. Mounted means that you have to use or create a subdirectory in the directory /mnt/. An example to mount the first partition of your first hard disc: mount /dev/hda1 /mnt/hda1 an example to mount a USB-stick: mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/sda1_removable

Locations of important directories and files:

General configuration files:	/etc
Mail configuration files:	/etc/mail
Startup/boot configuration files:	/etc/rc.d
Daily/weekly/monthly tasks:	/etc/cron.daily /etc/cron.weekly /etc/cron.monthly
Log files:	/var/log
The web server:	/opt/lampp/htdocs
The database:	/opt/lampp/var/mysql
The server & database configuration files:	/opt/lampp/etc
Directory of the root user:	/root
ARGUS script to import project data:	/root/argus_cron.sh

Additional information

Please visit the following websites for additional information:

<http://www.argusmonitoringsoftware.com>

<http://www.slax.org>

<http://www.slackware.com>

<http://packages.slackware.it/>

<http://www.easyvmx.com>

<http://www.vmware.com/products/player/>