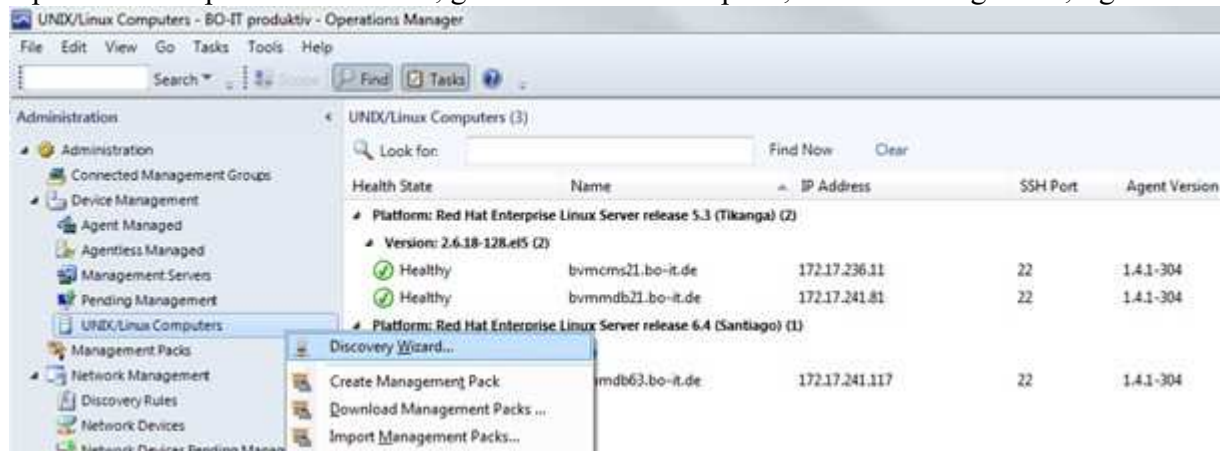


How to monitor RedHat Enterprise Linux 5 or 6 using Microsoft System Center Operations Manager (SCOM) 2012 SP1 - Part 2

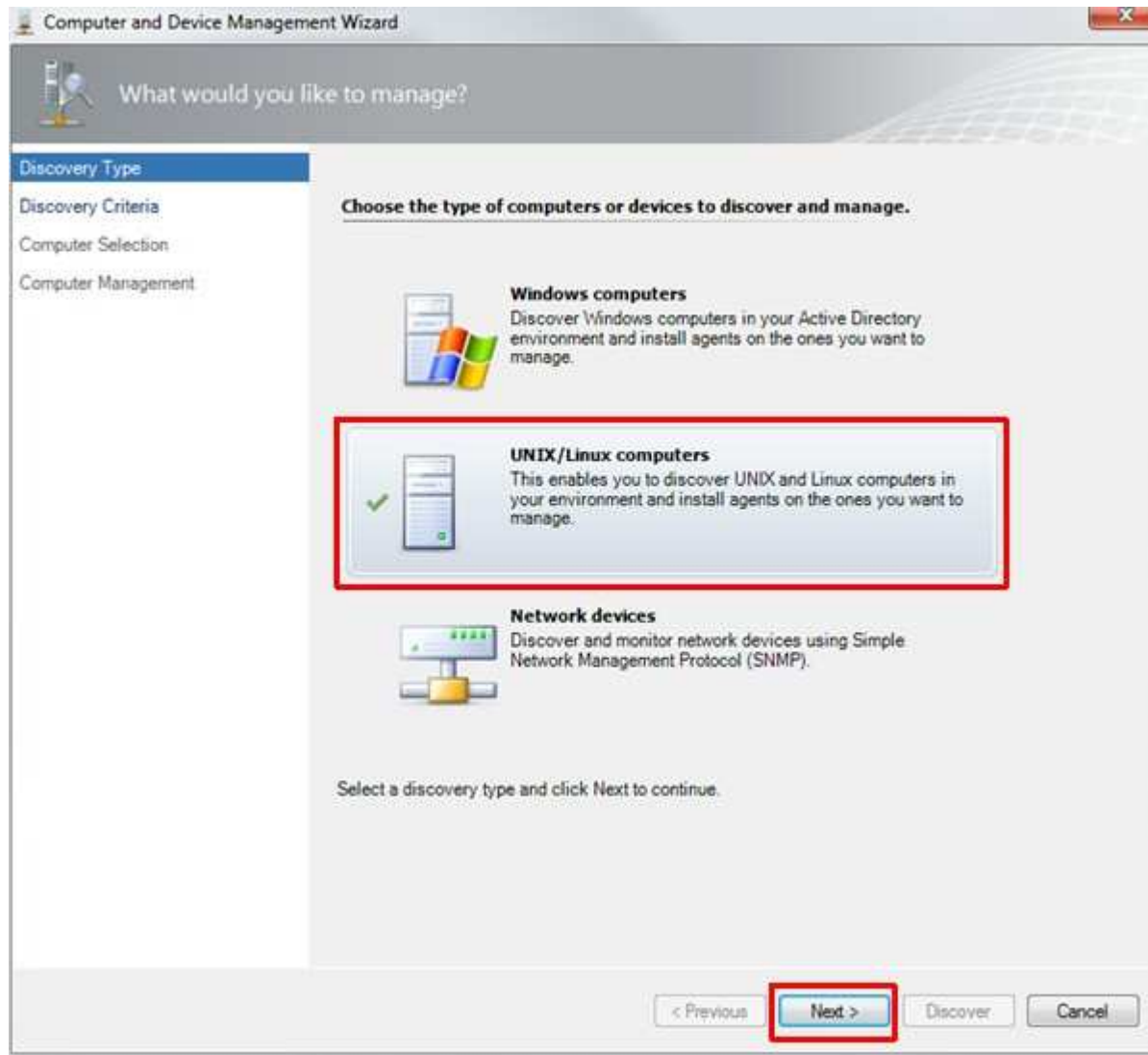
Installation of the SCOM agents on RHEL

In part 1 there is a description how to modify SCOM and RHEL to get ready for the agent installation. If this wasn't properly done you will get into trouble. Believe me! In this part 2 I will describe the agent installation and how to check if the setup was well done.

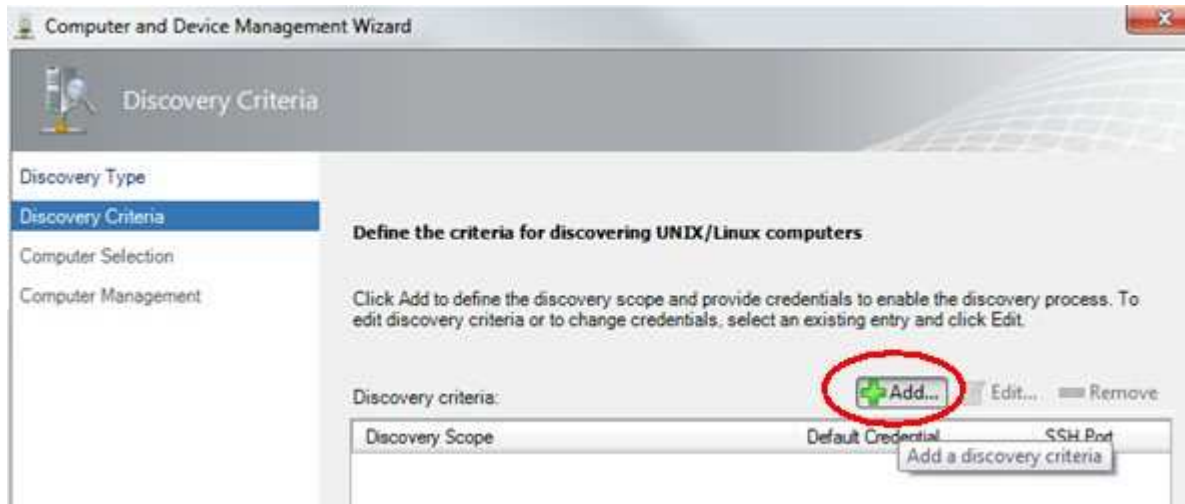
1. Open SCOM Operations Console, go to Administration pane, Device Management, right click on UNIX/Linux Computers, select Discovery Wizard



2. Select UNIX/Linux computers, click Next



3. Click Add in the Define the criteria for discovering... window



4. Insert the FQDN or IP address of the Server which should be monitored:

Discovery Criteria

Specify the discovery criteria to discover and run commands on UNIX/Linux computers

Discovery scope

A discovery scope is composed of one or more IP addresses, fully qualified domain names (FQDN) or ranges of IP addresses, and a Secure Shell (SSH) port.

Discovery Scope	SSH Port
[Redacted]	22

Add row
Remove row

Discovery type

How do you want to discover the computers within the specified discovery scopes?

All computers

Credentials

Set the credentials to be used to discover and run commands upon the computers within the specified discovery scopes.

Set credentials

Action	Account	Account Type
Discovery and installation		

Save Cancel

Hint: Hit the return key to add the FQDN. Don't forget to click Set credentials!

- Set the type of credentials in the following window as shown:


Credential Settings

Default Credentials

Select the type of credential you want to use

SSH key
This will use an SSH key and can optionally include a passphrase. Using an SSH key will require additional credentials for the agent verification action.

User name and password

 Communicating with remote computers using Secure Shell (SSH) carries security risks. This protocol sends passwords and other security information to the specified remote computers. Ensure that the remote computers are known and trusted.

Specify the account credentials that will be used.

User name:
opsmgrsvc

Password:
●●●●●●●●

Confirm password:
●●●●●●●●

Does this account have privileged access?
This account does not have privileged access

[More about credentials for UNIX/Linux](#)

OK Cancel Apply

Remember: In part 1 I have described the Linux setup of the user "opsmgrsvc"

6. Check the settings:

Discovery Criteria

Specify the discovery criteria to discover and run commands on UNIX/Linux computers

Discovery scope

A discovery scope is composed of one or more IP addresses, fully qualified domain names (FQDN) or ranges of IP addresses, and a Secure Shell (SSH) port.

Discovery Scope	SSH Port
[Redacted]	22

Discovery type

How do you want to discover the computers within the specified discovery scopes?

All computers

Credentials

Set the credentials to be used to discover and run commands upon the computers within the specified discovery scopes.

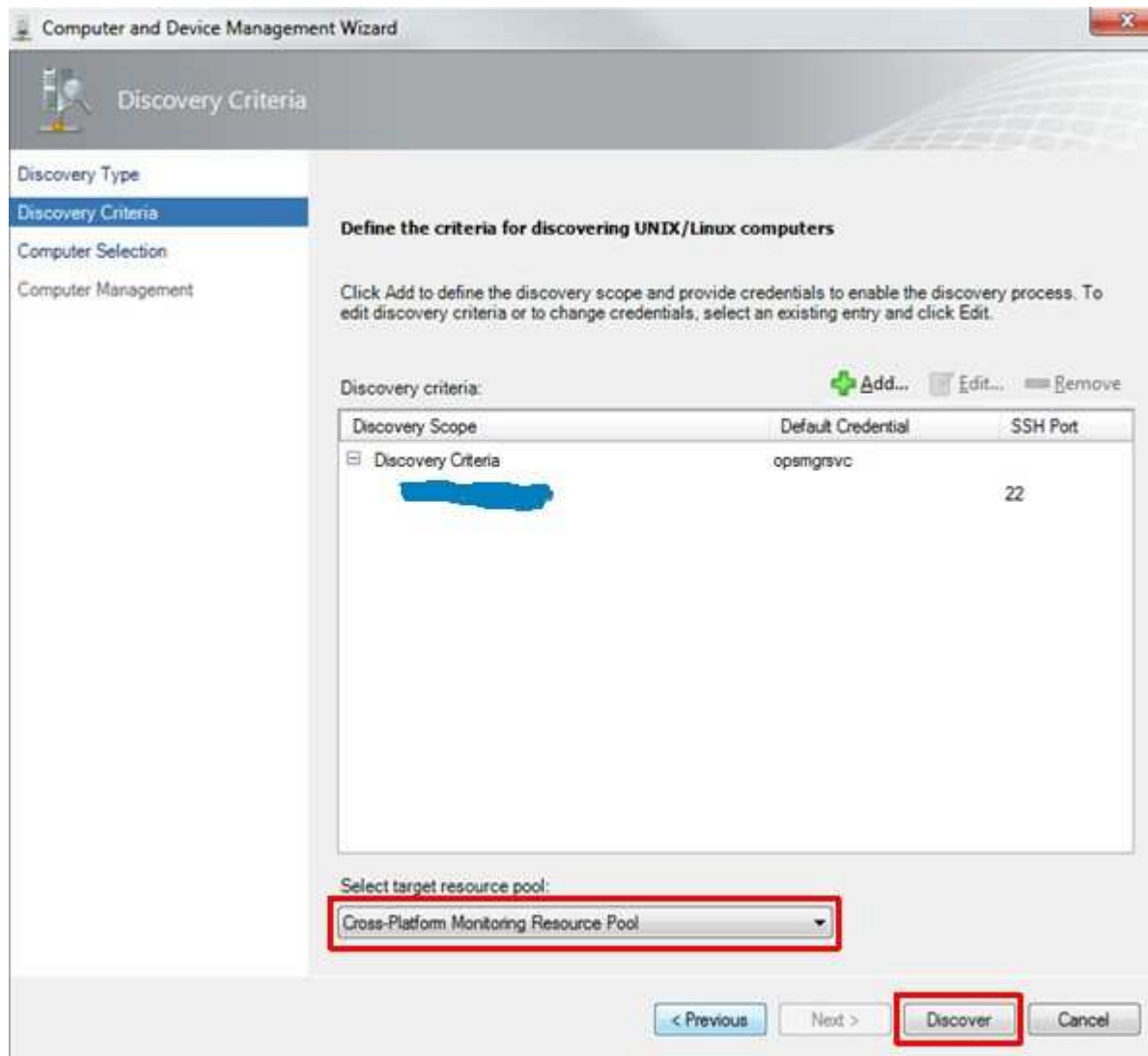
Set credentials...

Action	Account	Account Type
Discovery	opsmgrsvc	User name and password
Installation	None	Using sudo elevation

Save Cancel

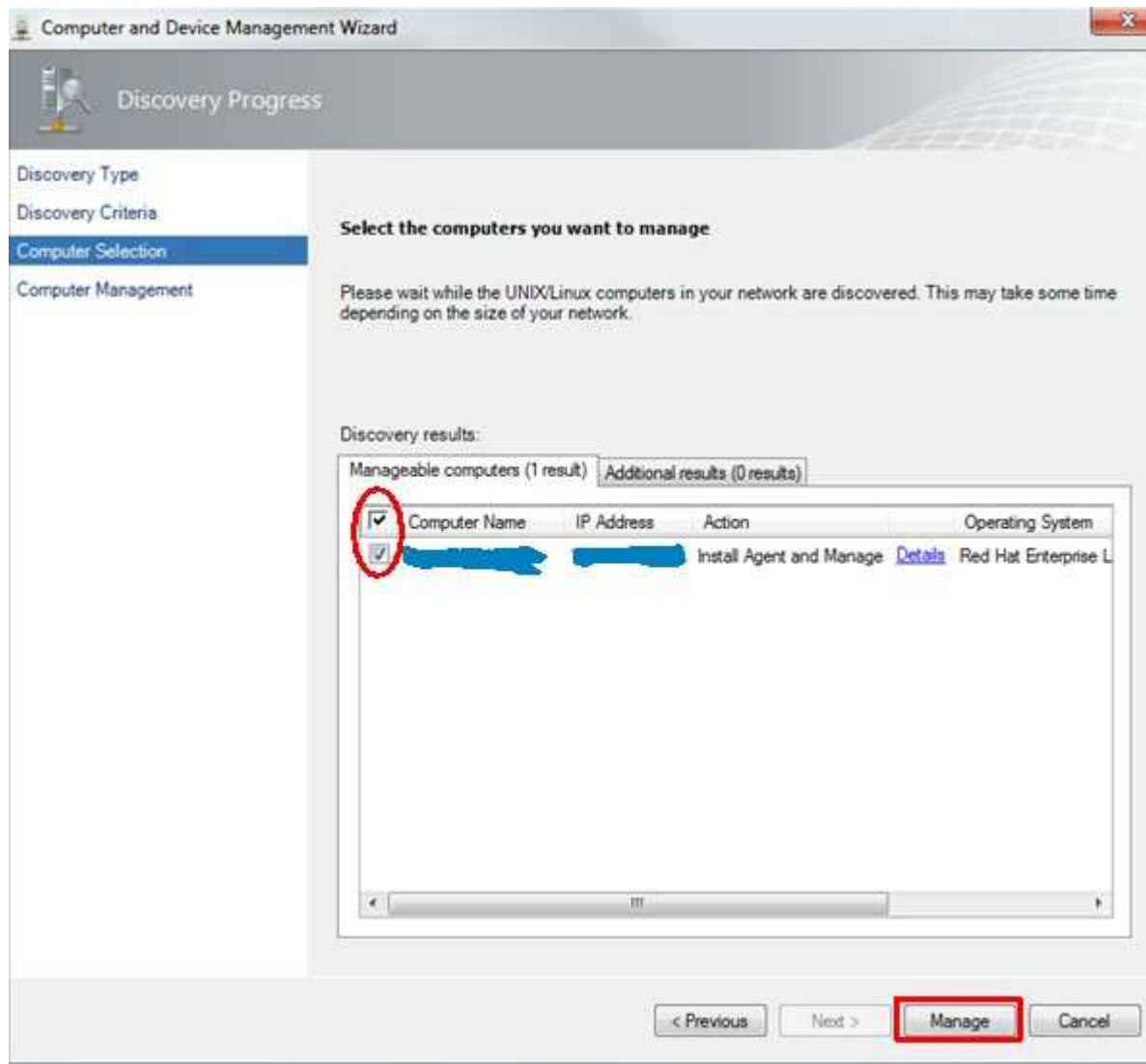
Don't forget to click Save!

7. Selection of the target resource pool:



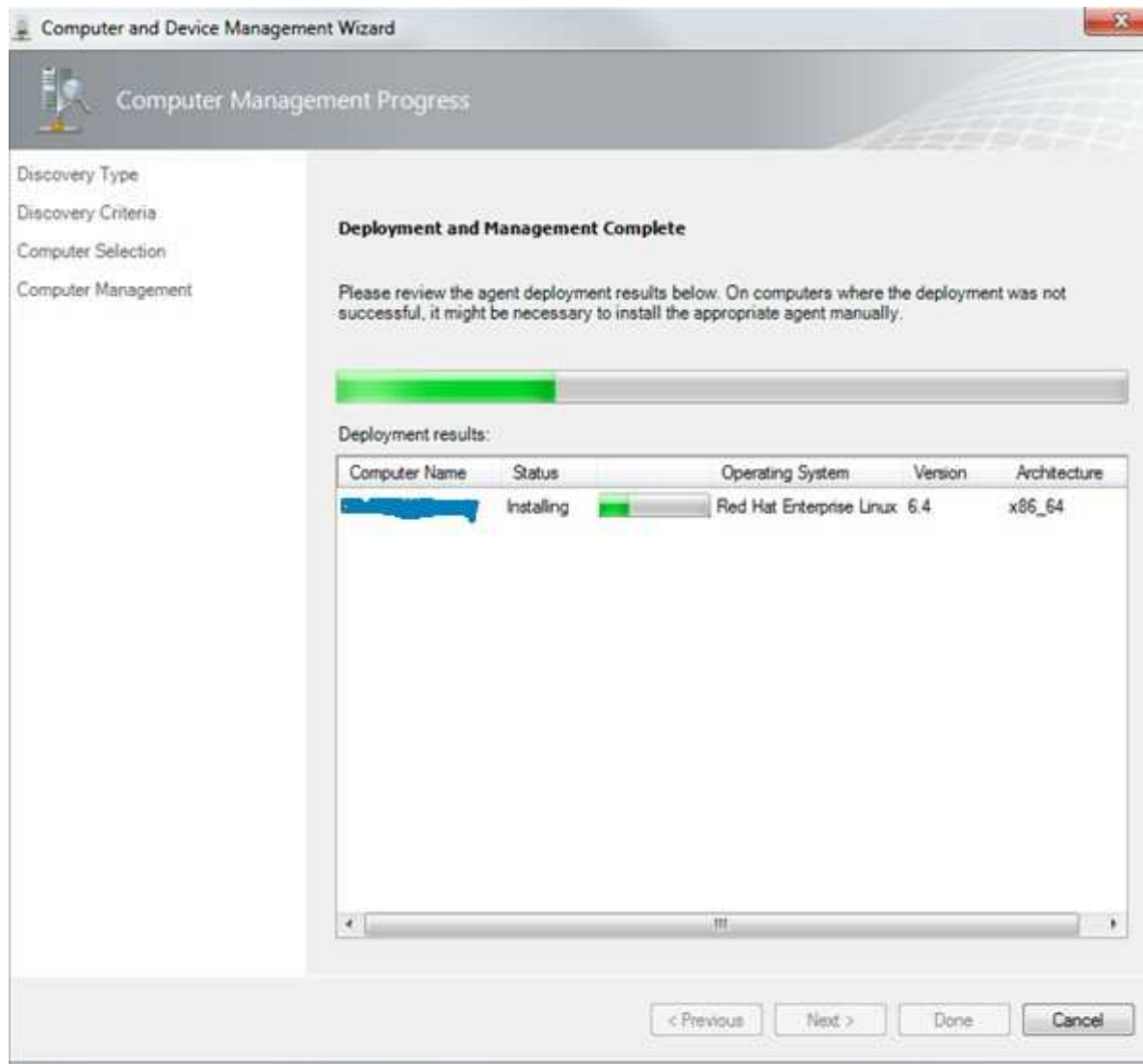
Remember: In part 1 we have defined the resource pool. Click on Discover!

8. Selection of the computers to manage:

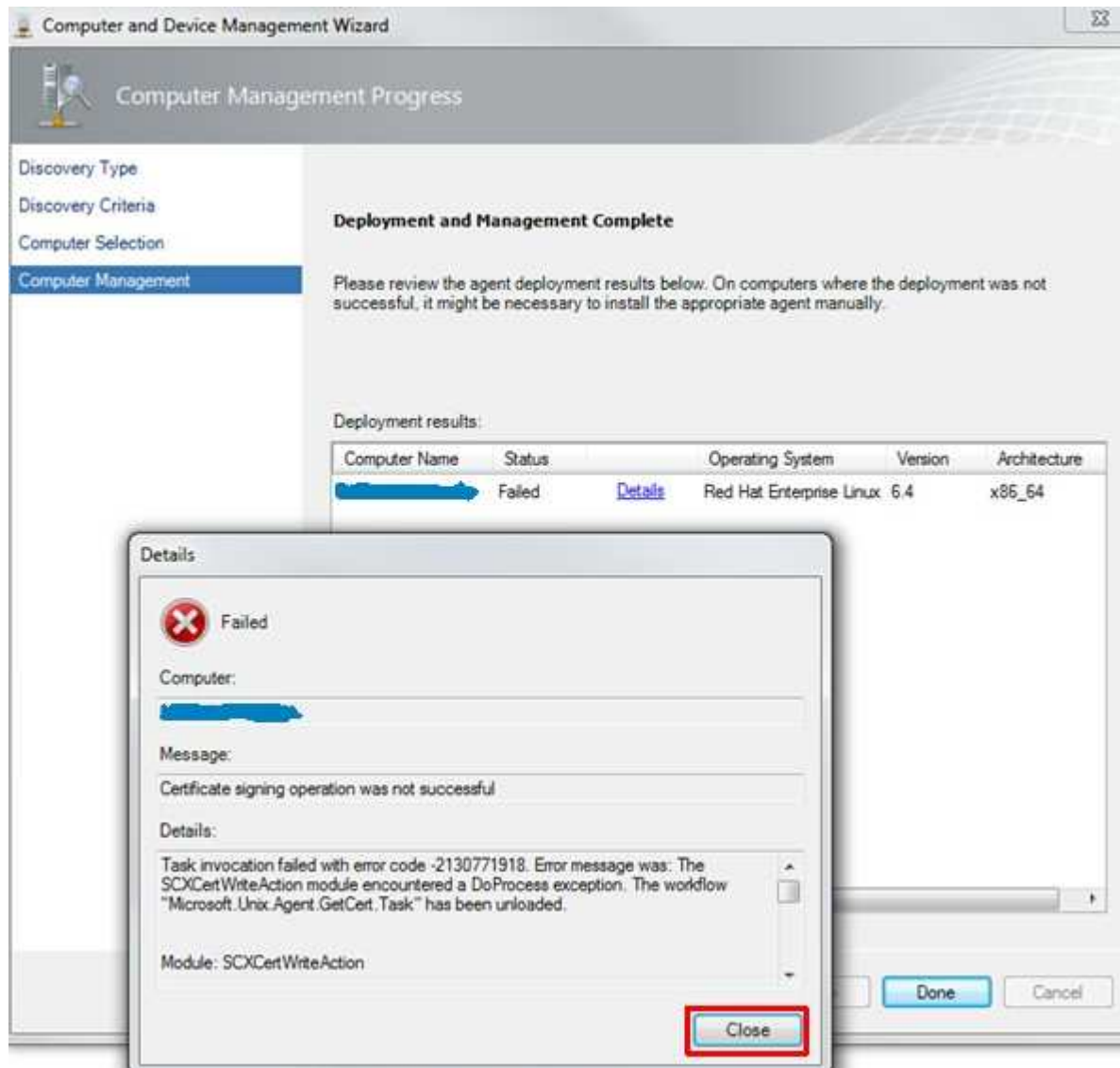


Select the appropriate checkbox and click on Manage!

9. Agent deployment starts:



10. Agent deployment throws an error:



Oops! This wasn't expected. We have a look at the Linux server now. Do you remember that I told you to have a Linux admin by your side? Read the error message carefully and then click on Close!

11. If you try to login via ssh, sftp or scp to a Linux system all these accesses are logged to /var/log/secure. This text file is the first address to look for connection problems. So, let's have a look to this. I'm using the tail command for this purpose:

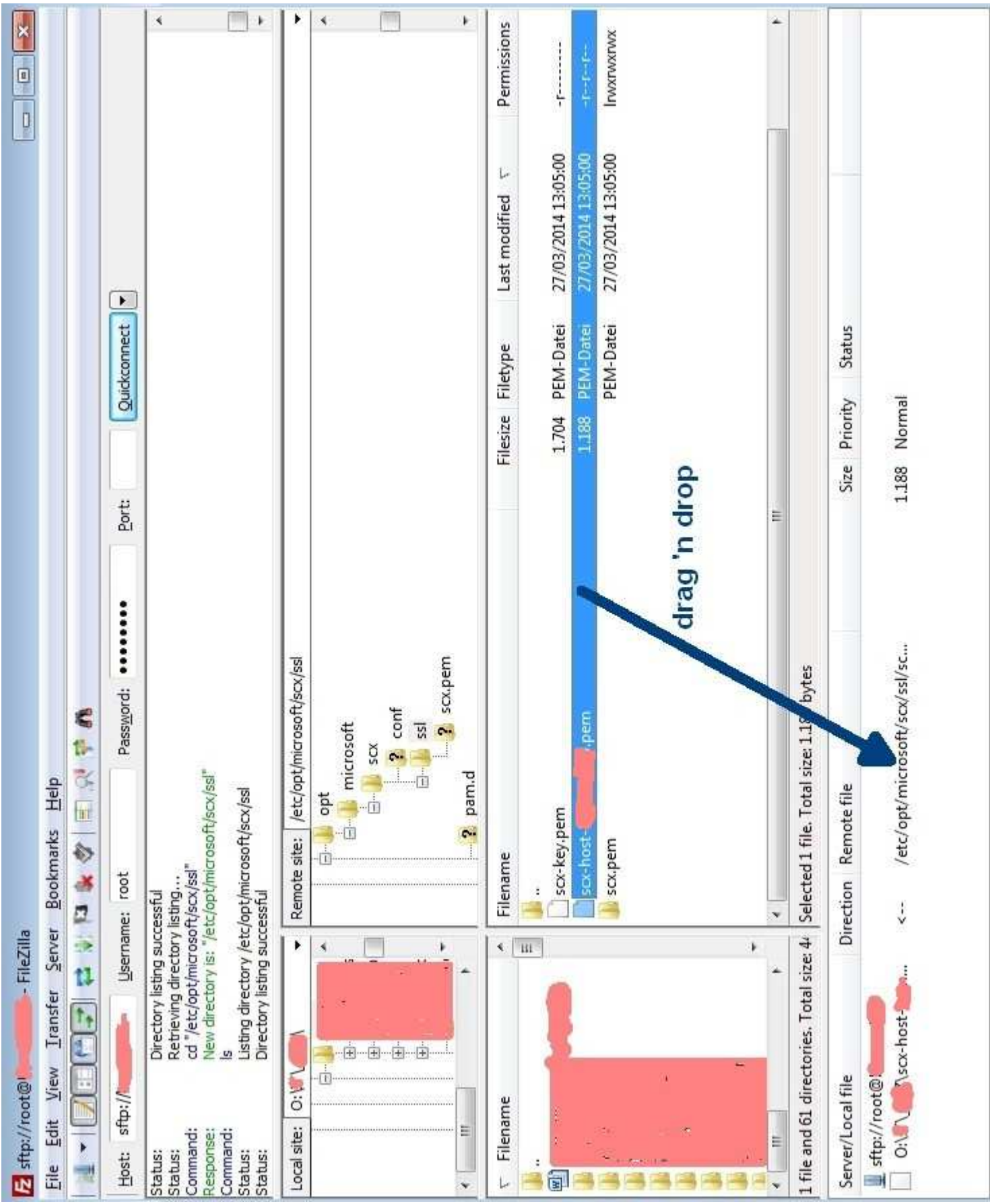
```
[root@<hostname> ~]# tail -f /var/log/secure
Mar 27 15:09:55 <hostname> sshd[56686]: Accepted password for opsmgrsvc from <SCOM-IP> port 57389 ssh2
Mar 27 15:09:55 <hostname> sshd[56686]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user opsmgrsvc by (uid=0)
Mar 27 15:09:55 <hostname> sshd[56686]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user opsmgrsvc
Mar 27 15:09:56 <hostname> sshd[56704]: Accepted password for opsmgrsvc from <SCOM-IP> port 57390 ssh2
Mar 27 15:09:56 <hostname> sshd[56704]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user opsmgrsvc by (uid=0)
Mar 27 15:09:56 <hostname> sshd[56706]: subsystem request for sftp
Mar 27 15:09:56 <hostname> sshd[56704]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user opsmgrsvc
```

As we can see there are successful connections via ssh, protocol version 2 and a successful data transfer using sftp. Now we can state that our credentials are OK and valid!

12. Resignature of the Linux host certificate

After some googling around I found that the problem could be solved by resignature the certificate of the Linux host. In short words: we have to fetch the SCOM Agent certificate, copy it to the SCOM server, resignature it and copy it back to the Linux server. It's really a shame for Microsoft that they are not able to do this process during the agent rollout. As we can see above this is not a matter of rights/security!

- We use for the following steps the sftp/scp/ftp client "**FileZilla**" you can get it from <https://filezilla-project.org/> for free. The best way is to enable temporarily the root access for ssh to do the copy tasks. Again shame on Microsoft they haven't done their homework!

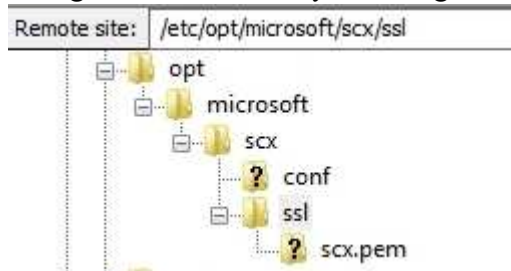


- Enter the connection credentials:

Host: sftp://[redacted] Username: root Password: [redacted] Port: [redacted] Quickconnect

You have to enter the protocol, we use sftp. The hostname of the Linux server. Username and password. You can leave the port empty. Click on Quickconnect.

- Navigate to the directory of the agent certificate:



If you like you can go to this directory using a ssh connection:

```
[root@<hostname> ~]# cd /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl
```

- Drag 'n drop the agent certificate to the Queued files pane:

Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified	Permissions
..				
scx-key.pem	1.704	PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	-r-----
scx-host-[redacted].pem	1.188	PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	-r--r--r--
scx.pem		PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	lrwxrwxrwx

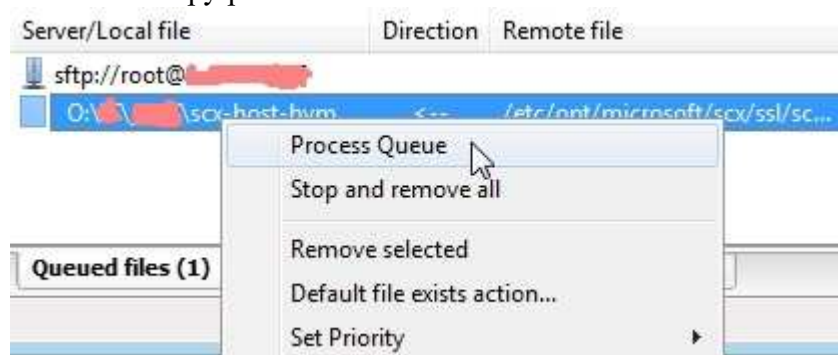
The agent certificate is named after the following scheme: scx-host-<hostname>.pem.

- Verify if the copy direction is from Linux to Windows system:

Server/Local file	Direction	Remote file	Size	Priority	Status
sftp://root@[redacted]					
O:\[redacted]\scx-host-bvm...	<--	/etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl/sc...	1.188	Normal	

As you can see the file is copied from the Linux server to a MS Windows System on Drive O:\. The destination drive letter may vary in your environment.

- Initiate the copy process:

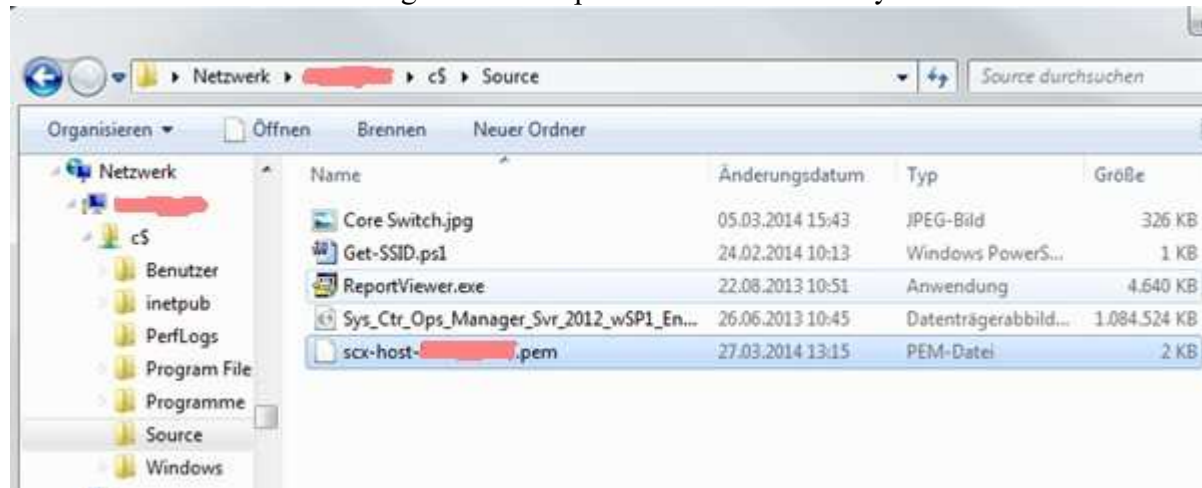


Now right click on the selected file and choose "**Process Queue**" to copy the file.

- Now we make a copy of the original certificate just for the case that something is going wrong:

```
[root@<hostname> ~]# cd /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl
[root@<hostname> ~]# mv scx-host-<hostname>.pem scx-host-<hostname>.pem.orig
```

- On the SCOM server side navigate to the copied certificate directory:

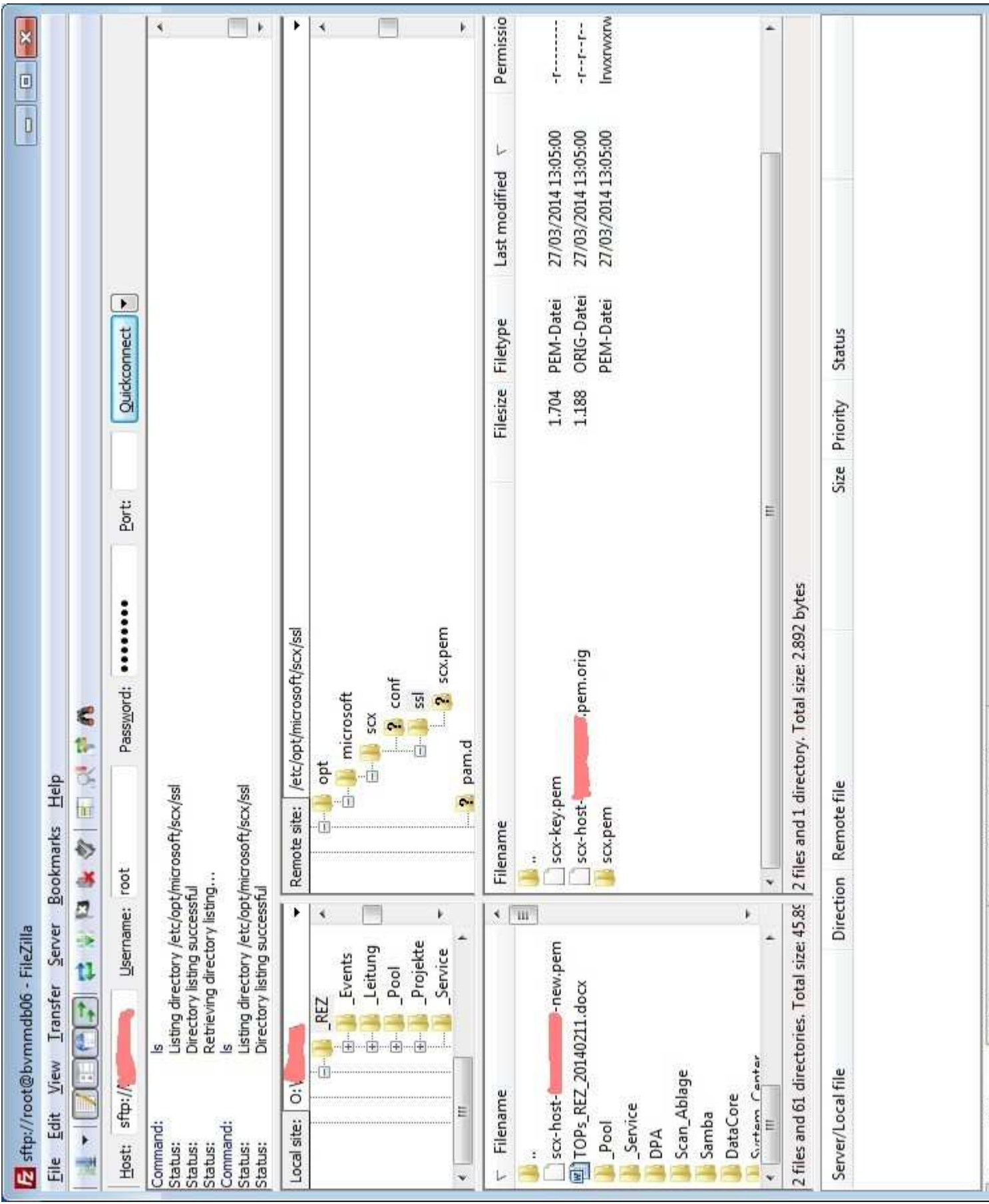


In this case we use the directory C:\Source. Maybe you have a different path.

- The resignaturing is done using Windows command line:

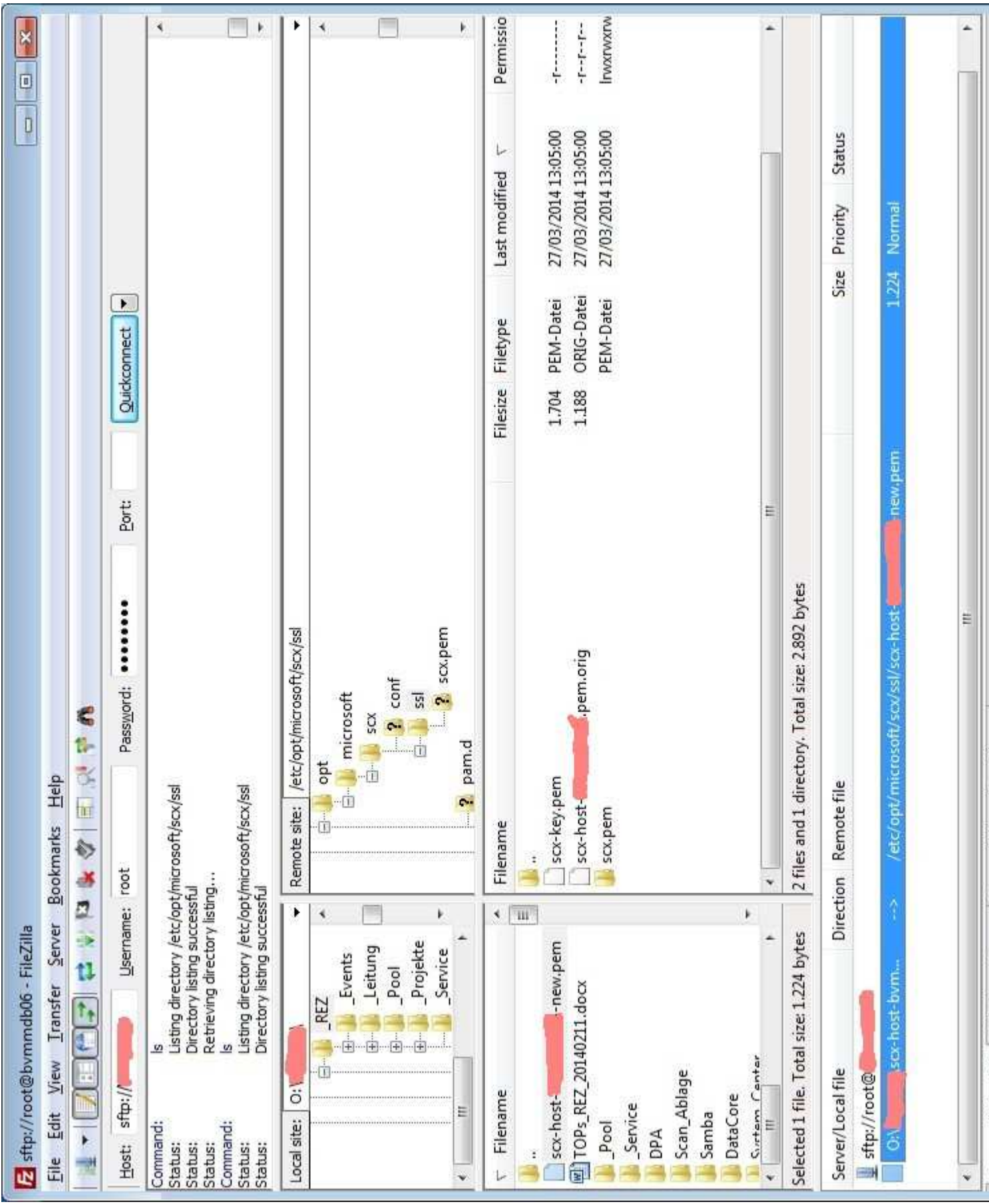
```
cd "%ProgramFiles%\System Center 2012\Operations Manager\Server"  
scxcertconfig.exe -sign c:\Source\scx-host-<hostname>.pem c:\Source\scx-host-<hostname>-new.pem
```

- Now we've done the Windows part!
- Prepare to move the resignatured certificate:



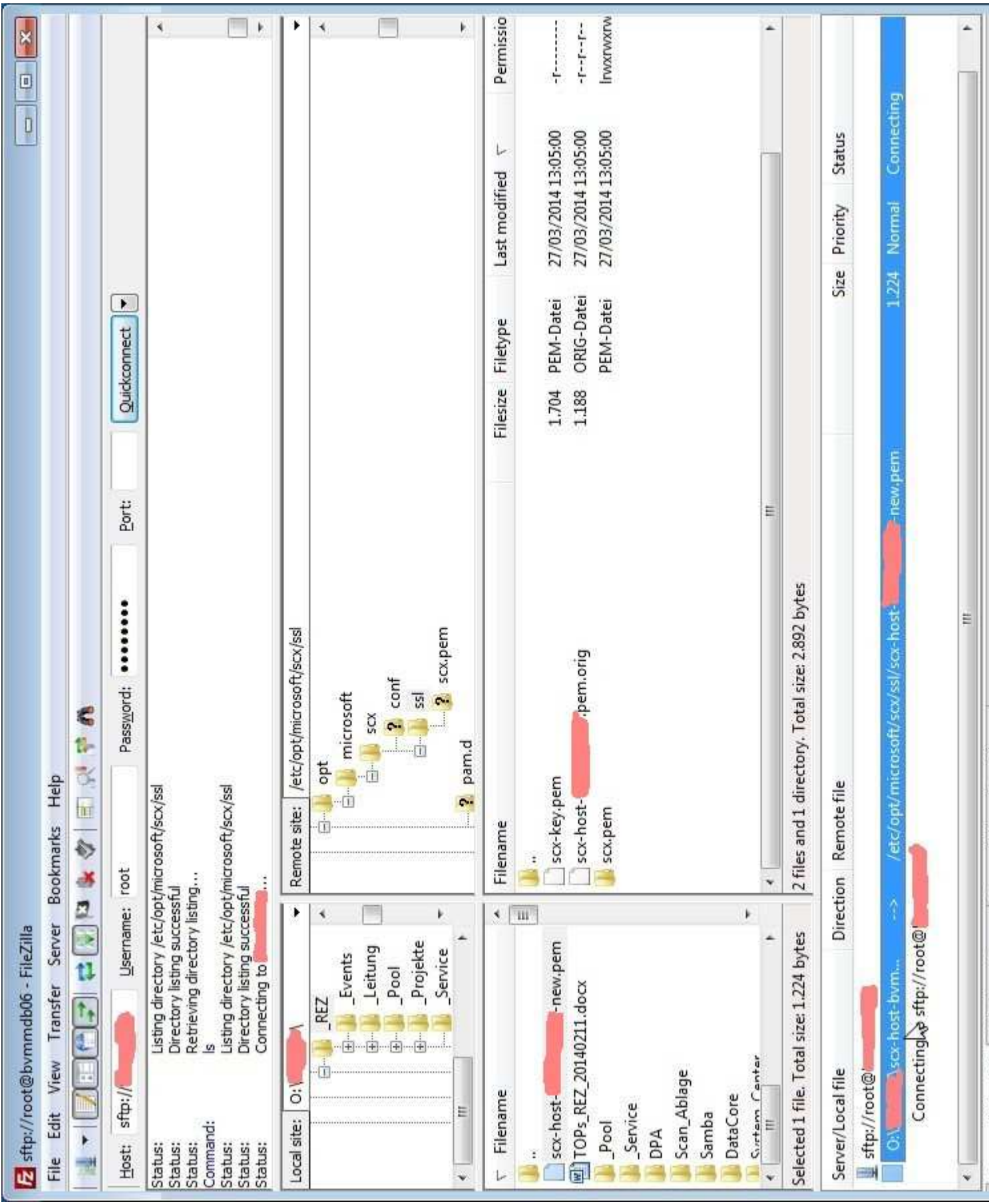
Navigate in the left pane to the directory where the new certificate was generated.

- Queue the resignatured certificate:



Drag 'n drop the new certificate from the left pane to the bottom pane. Make sure that the destination directory on the right pane is available!

- Transferring the resigned certificate to the Linux server:



FileZilla sftp://root@bvmmdb06 - FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help

Host: sftp://[redacted] Username: root Password: [redacted] Port: [redacted] Quickconnect

Status: Listing directory /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl
 Status: Directory listing successful
 Status: Retrieving directory listing...
 Command: ls
 Status: Listing directory /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl
 Status: Directory listing successful
 Status: Connecting to [redacted]...

Local site: O:_REZ Remote site: /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl

Local site contents: _REZ, _Events, _Leitung, _Pool, _Projekte, _Service

Remote site contents: opt, microsoft, scx, conf, ssl, pam.d, scx.pem

Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified	Permissio
..				
scx-key.pem	1.704	PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	-f-----
scx-host-[redacted].pem.orig	1.188	ORIG-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	-f--f--f--
scx.pem		PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	rw-rw-rw-

Selected 1 file. Total size: 1.224 bytes

2 files and 1 directory. Total size: 2.892 bytes

Server/Local file Direction Remote file Size Priority Status

sftp://root@[redacted] [redacted] /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl/scx-host-[redacted].pem 1.224 Normal Connecting

Connecting to sftp://root@[redacted]

Start the transfer by right-click on the file in the bottom pane and select "Process Queue".

- Successful transfer:



Host: sftp:// Username: root Password: Port: Quickconnect

```

Command: put "O:\scx-host-new.pem" "scx-host-new.pem"
Status: local: O:\scx-host-new.pem => remote:/etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl/scx-host-new.pem
Status: File transfer successful
Status: Retrieving directory listing...
Command: ls
Status: Listing directory /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl
Status: Directory listing successful
    
```

Local site: O:\

- _REZ
 - _Events
 - _Leitung
 - _Pool
 - _Projekte
 - _Service

Remote site: /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl

- opt
 - microsoft
 - scx
 - conf
 - ssl
 - scx.pem
 - pam.d

Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified	Permisio
..				
scx-host-new.pem	1.224	PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:53:00	-rw-r--r--
scx-key.pem	1.704	PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	-f-----
scx-host-pem.orig	1.188	ORIG-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	-f--f--
scx.pem		PEM-Datei	27/03/2014 13:05:00	lrwxrwxrwx

Selected 1 file. Total size: 1.224 bytes

3 files and 1 directory. Total size: 4.116 bytes

Server/Local file	Direction	Remote file	Size	Priority	Status

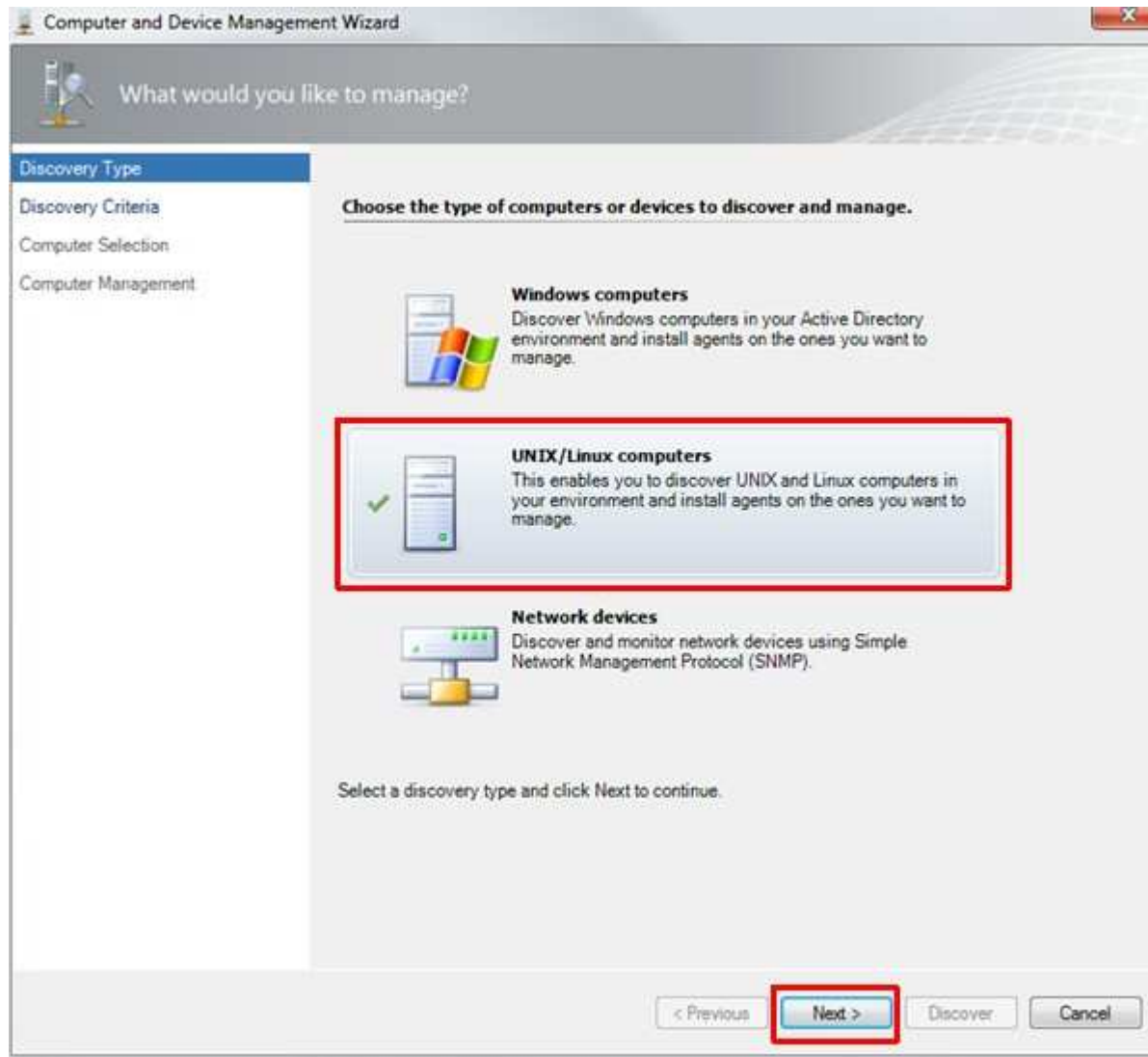
If the transfer was successful you will find the backup of the original certificate and the new resignatured certificate in the same directory.

- Now we switch back to the Linux command line:

```
[root@<hostname> ~]# cd /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl
[root@<hostname> ~]# mv scx-host-<hostname>-new.pem scx-host-<hostname>.pem
[root@<hostname> ~]# chmod 444 scx-host-<hostname>.pem
[root@<hostname> ~]# ls -l
total 12
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 1224 Mar 27 14:04 scx-host-<hostname>.pem
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 1188 Mar 27 13:05 scx-host-<hostname>.pem.orig
-r----- 1 root root 1704 Mar 27 13:05 scx-key.pem
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root  48 Mar 27 13:05 scx.pem -> /etc/opt/microsoft/scx/ssl/scx-host-<hostname>.pem
[root@<hostname> ~]#
```

It's now the time to do little file operations: rename the new certificate and assign the correct file permissions.

13. Now we have to go back to the Select UNIX/Linux computers screen, click Next



14. Check the settings:

Discovery Criteria

Specify the discovery criteria to discover and run commands on UNIX/Linux computers

Discovery scope

A discovery scope is composed of one or more IP addresses, fully qualified domain names (FQDN) or ranges of IP addresses, and a Secure Shell (SSH) port.

Discovery Scope	SSH Port
[Redacted]	22

Add row
Remove row

Discovery type

How do you want to discover the computers within the specified discovery scopes?

All computers

Credentials

Set the credentials to be used to discover and run commands upon the computers within the specified discovery scopes.

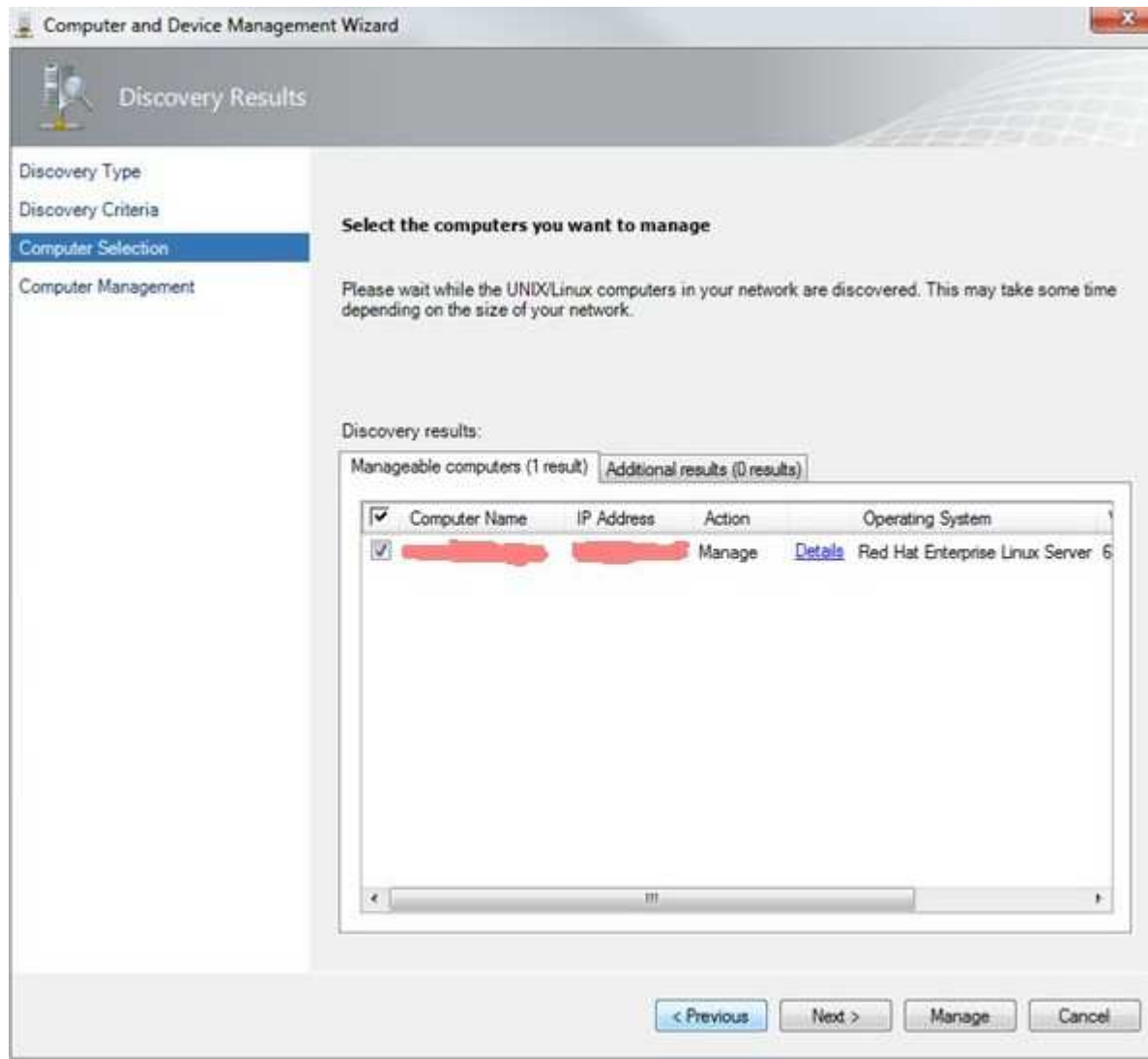
Set credentials...

Action	Account	Account Type
Discovery	opsmgrsvc	User name and password
Installation	None	Using sudo elevation

Save Cancel

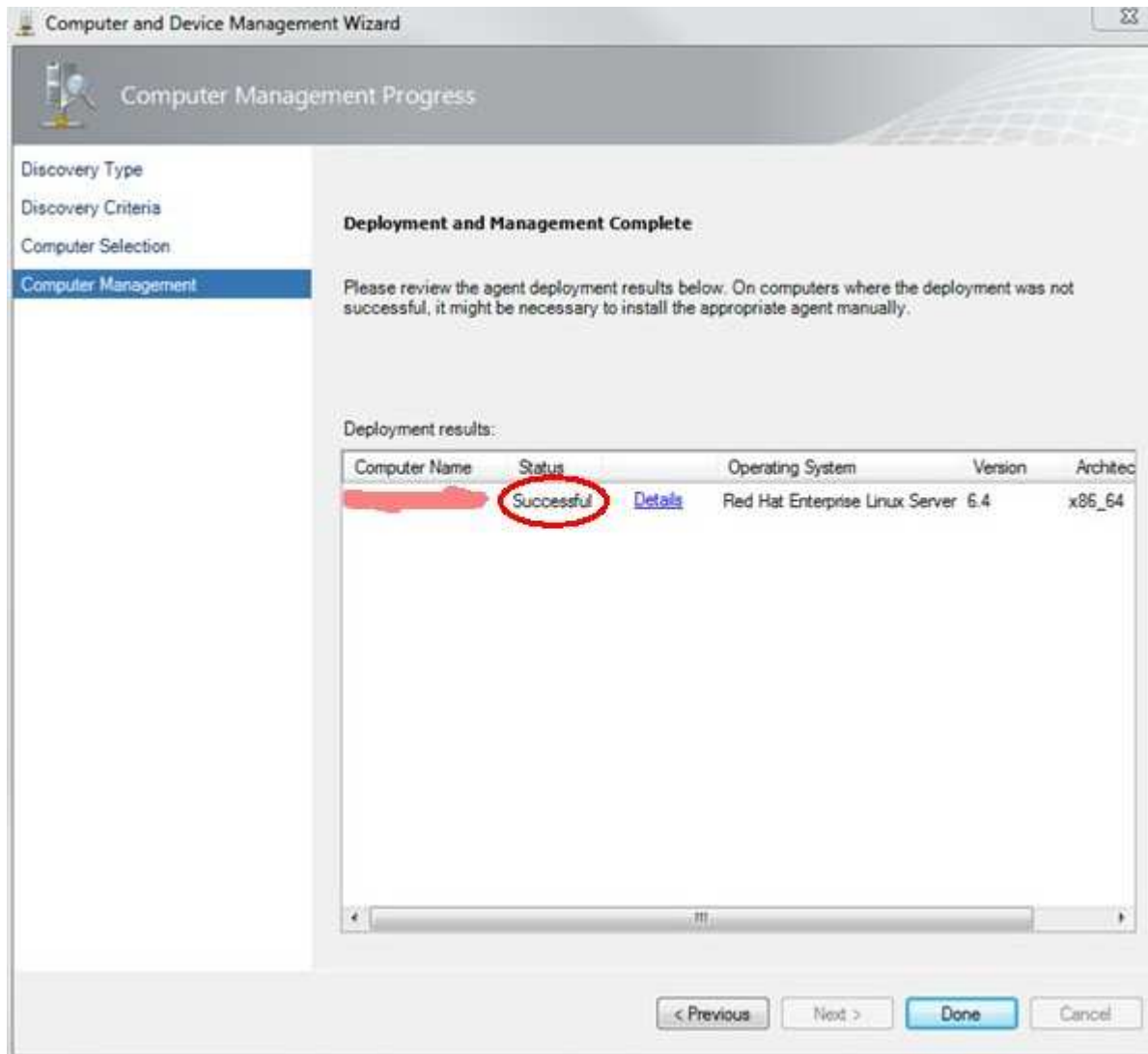
Don't forget to click Save!

15. Again selection of the computers to manage:



Select the appropriate checkbox and click on Manage! Note: There is just the action manage available.

16. Agent deployment now successful:



Click on Done! We've got it.

You can download this page as [pdf file](#) [922 kB].

On the [next page](#) I will provide some additional information about the SCOM agent.

On the [previous page](#) I described the base setup of the SCOM and RHEL.



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Phone: not available



[frank \[dot\] ickstadt \[at\] removethis gmail \[dot\] com](mailto:frank [dot] ickstadt [at] removethis gmail [dot] com)



Fax: currently out of order

Your browser: *Netscape ; 5.0 (Windows)*

