

Installation Guide

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Chapter 1. Basic Installation of OpenNMS

The *OpenNMS* platform can be installed in several ways. This guide describes the installation of the platform on *RHEL*-, *Debian*- and *Microsoft Windows* based operation systems. Installable pre-compiled software packages are provided through *RPM* and *Debian* repository servers. Running *OpenNMS* requires the following components:

- Internet access to download and verify installation packages from public repository server
- Installed [Oracle Java 8](#) environment
- PostgreSQL 9.1+ data base
- Set link to section which describes to install with *RRDTool*. Optional [RRDtool](#) to persist long term performance data

NOTE *OpenJDK 8* can be used, but for production and critical environments *Oracle Java 8* is recommended.

NOTE `${OPENNMS_HOME}` is referred to the path *OpenNMS* is installed to. On *RHEL-based* systems it is `/opt/opennms` on *Debian-based* systems it is `/usr/share/opennms`. The environment in *Microsoft Windows* can refer to `C:\Program Files\opennms`

With the *opennms* meta package all dependencies needed for the components mentioned above are maintained. The following sections describe how to install *OpenNMS* on a single system. Dependencies for *Java* and the *PostgreSQL* data base are maintained with the *opennms* meta installation package.

1.1. Repositories for Releases

Installation packages are available for different releases of *OpenNMS*. The configuration of the repository decides which *OpenNMS* release will be installed.

The following releases are available for installation:

Table 1. *OpenNMS* release name convention

Release	Description
<code>stable</code>	Latest stable release
<code>testing</code>	Release candidate for next stable
<code>snapshot</code>	Latest successful develop build
<code>branches/\${BRANCH-NAME}</code>	Install from a specific branch name, e.g. <code>branches/features-newts</code> installs the repository for the <i>Newts</i> development branch. Branches can be found in http://yum.opennms.org/branches/ or http://debian.opennms.org/dists/branches/

To install a different release the repository files have to be installed and manually modified.

1.1.1. Specific Release on RHEL-based system

Installation of release specific repositories

```
rpm -Uvh http://yum.opennms.org/reposfiles/opennms-repo-${RELEASE}-rhel7.noarch.rpm<1>
rpm --import http://yum.opennms.org/OPENNMS-GPG-KEY
```

- ① Replace `${RELEASE}` with a release name like `testing` or `snapshot`.

Install *OpenNMS* with *YUM* following the normal installation procedure.

Installation of the full OpenNMS application with all dependencies

```
yum install opennms
```

TIP | Verify the release of *OpenNMS* packages with `yum info opennms`.

1.1.2. Specific Release on Debian-based system

Create a new apt source file (eg: `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/opennms.list`), and add the following 2 lines:

Package repository configuration for Debian-based systems

```
deb http://debian.opennms.org ${RELEASE} main <1>
deb-src http://debian.opennms.org ${RELEASE} main <1>
```

- ① Replace `${RELEASE}` with a release name like `testing` or `snapshot`.

Import the packages' authentication key with the following command:

GPG key import for Debian-based systems

```
wget -O - http://debian.opennms.org/OPENNMS-GPG-KEY | apt-key add -
```

Run `apt-get update` and install *OpenNMS* with *apt* following the normal installation procedure.

TIP | Verify the release of *OpenNMS* packages with `apt-cache show opennms`.

1.2. Installing on RHEL-based system

This section describes how to install the *OpenNMS* platform on *CentOS 7.1*. The setup process is described in the following steps:

1. Install *OpenNMS YUM* repository server with GPG key to verify packages
2. Installation of the *opennms* meta package which handles all dependencies
3. Initialize *PostgreSQL* database and configure access
4. Initialize *OpenNMS* and first start of the application

1.2.1. Setup OpenNMS YUM repository

Installation of stable repository and GPG key

```
rpm -Uvh http://yum.opennms.org/repofiles/opennms-repo-stable-rhel7.noarch.rpm
rpm --import http://yum.opennms.org/OPENNMS-GPG-KEY
```

1.2.2. Install OpenNMS package

Installation of the full application with all dependencies like PostgreSQL and Java

```
yum -y install opennms
```

The following packages will be automatically installed:

- *opennms*: The platform meta package which handles all dependencies from *OpenNMS* repository.
- *jicmp6* and *jicmp*: Java bridge to allow sending *ICMP* messages from *OpenNMS* repository.
- *opennms-core*: *OpenNMS* core services, e.g. *Provisiond*, *Pollerd* and *Collectd* from *OpenNMS* repository.
- *opennms-webapp-jetty*: *OpenNMS* web application from *OpenNMS* repository
- *jdk1.8*: Oracle Java 8 environment from *OpenNMS* repository
- *postgresql*: PostgreSQL database server from distribution repository
- *postgresql-libs*: PostgreSQL database from distribution repository

With the successful installed packages the *OpenNMS* platform is installed in the following directory structure:

```
[root@localhost /opt/opennms]# tree -L 2
.
├── opennms
│   ├── bin
│   ├── contrib
│   ├── data
│   ├── deploy
│   ├── etc
│   ├── jetty-webapps
│   ├── lib
│   ├── logs -> /var/log/opennms
│   ├── share -> /var/opennms
│   └── system
```

1.2.3. Prepare PostgreSQL

The *CentOS* package installs but doesn't initialize the *PostgreSQL* database directory. Additionally *OpenNMS* requires authentication to access the database and are described in this section. Initialize the database directory with

Initialization of the PostgreSQL database

```
postgresql-setup initdb
```

System startup configuration for PostgreSQL

```
systemctl enable postgresql
```

Startup PostgreSQL database

```
systemctl start postgresql
```

The next step is setting the *postgres* super user password and creating an *opennms* database user with password.

Additionally it is required to configure the authentication method to allow authentication from the local network.

Accounting and database management for OpenNMS

```
su - postgres
createuser -P opennms
createdb -O opennms opennms
exit
```

Set password for Postgres super user

```
su - postgres
psql -c "ALTER USER postgres WITH PASSWORD 'YOUR-POSTGRES-PASSWORD';"
exit
```

NOTE

The super user is required to be able to initialize and change the database schema for installation and updates.

To allow *OpenNMS* access to the database over the local network *PostgreSQL* has to be configured.

```
vi /var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf
```

Configuration of network access for PostgreSQL

```
host    all             all             127.0.0.1/32     md5<1>
host    all             all             ::1/128          md5<1>
```

① Change method from *ident* to *md5* for *IPv4* and *IPv6* on localhost.

Apply configuration changes for PostgreSQL

```
systemctl reload postgresql
```

In the next step configure the *OpenNMS* database configuration.

```
vi ${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms-datasources.xml
```

Configuration for database authentication in OpenNMS

```
<jdbc-data-source name="opennms"
  database-name="opennms"
  class-name="org.postgresql.Driver"
  url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/opennms"
  user-name="** YOUR-OPENNMS-USERNAME **"<1>
  password="** YOUR-OPENNMS-PASSWORD **" /><2>

<jdbc-data-source name="opennms-admin"
  database-name="template1"
  class-name="org.postgresql.Driver"
  url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/template1"
  user-name="postgres"<3>
  password="** YOUR-POSTGRES-PASSWORD **" /><4>
```

① Set the user name to access the *OpenNMS* database table

- ② Set the password to access the *OpenNMS* database table
- ③ Set the *postgres* user for administrative access to PostgreSQL
- ④ Set the password for administrative access to PostgreSQL

1.2.4. Initialize OpenNMS

OpenNMS is now configured to access the database. It is required to set the *Java* environment running *OpenNMS* and initialize the database schema.

Configuration of Java environment for OpenNMS

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/runjava -s
```

Initialization of database and system libraries

```
`${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/install -dis
```

System startup configuration for OpenNMS

```
systemctl enable opennms
```

Startup OpenNMS

```
systemctl start opennms
```

After starting *OpenNMS* the web application can be accessed on <http://<ip-or-fqdn-of-your-server>:8980/opennms>. The default login user is *admin* and the password is initialized to *admin*.

IMPORTANT | Change the default admin password to a secure password immediately.

1.3. Install on Debian-based systems

IMPORTANT | This guide does not apply to *OpenNMS Meridian*, which can be installed only on Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS systems.

This section describes how to install the *OpenNMS* platform on *Ubuntu 14.04 LTS*. The setup process is described in the following steps:

1. Install *OpenNMS* apt repository server with GPG key to verify packages
2. Installation of the *opennms* meta package which handles all dependencies
3. Initialize *PostgreSQL* database and configure access
4. Initialize *OpenNMS* and first start of the application

1.3.1. Setup OpenNMS Debian repository

OpenNMS can be installed with Installation of stable repository and GPG key

Installation of OpenNMS Debian repository

```
deb http://debian.opennms.org stable main
deb-src http://debian.opennms.org stable main
```

Installation of repository GPG key

```
wget -O - http://debian.opennms.org/OPENNMS-GPG-KEY | apt-key add -
```

Update apt repository cache

```
apt-get update
```

1.3.2. Install OpenNMS package

Installation of the full application with all dependencies like PostgreSQL and Java

```
apt-get install -y opennms
```

The following packages will be automatically installed:

- *opennms*: The platform meta package which handles all dependencies from *OpenNMS* repository.
- *jicmp6* and *jicmp*: Java bridge to allow sending *ICMP* messages from *OpenNMS* repository.
- *opennms-core*: *OpenNMS* core services, e.g. *Provisiond*, *Pollerd* and *Collectd* from *OpenNMS* repository.
- *opennms-webapp-jetty*: *OpenNMS* web application from *OpenNMS* repository
- *jdk1.8*: Oracle Java 8 environment from *OpenNMS* repository
- *postgresql*: *PostgreSQL* database server from distribution repository
- *postgresql-libs*: *PostgreSQL* database from distribution repository

With the successful installed packages the *OpenNMS* platform is installed in the following directory structure:

```
[root@localhost /usr/share/opennms]# tree -L 2
.
├── opennms
│   ├── bin
│   ├── data
│   ├── deploy
│   ├── etc -> /etc/opennms
│   ├── instances
│   ├── jetty-webapps
│   ├── lib -> ../java/opennms
│   ├── logs -> /var/log/opennms
│   ├── share -> /var/lib/opennms
│   └── system
```

1.3.3. Prepare PostgreSQL

The *Debian* package installs also *PostgreSQL* database and is already initialized and added in the runlevel configuration. It

is only necessary to start the *PostgreSQL* database without a restart.

Startup PostgreSQL database

```
service postgresql start
```

The next step is creating an *opennms* database user with password and configure the authentication method.

Accounting and database management for OpenNMS

```
su - postgres
createuser -P opennms
createdb -O opennms opennms
exit
```

NOTE It is not necessary to change the authentication method in `pg_hba.conf`, it is by default set to `md5` for localhost connections.

Set password for Postgres super user

```
su - postgres
psql -c "ALTER USER postgres WITH PASSWORD 'YOUR-POSTGRES-PASSWORD';"
exit
```

NOTE The super user is required to be able to initialize and change the database schema for installation and updates.

```
vi ${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms-datasources.xml
```

Configuration for database authentication in OpenNMS

```
<jdbc-data-source name="opennms"
    database-name="opennms"
    class-name="org.postgresql.Driver"
    url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/opennms"
    user-name="** YOUR-OPENNMS-USERNAME **" <1>
    password="** YOUR-OPENNMS-PASSWORD **" /><2>

<jdbc-data-source name="opennms-admin"
    database-name="template1"
    class-name="org.postgresql.Driver"
    url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/template1"
    user-name="postgres" <3>
    password="** YOUR-POSTGRES-PASSWORD **" /><4>
```

- ① Set the user name to access the *OpenNMS* database table
- ② Set the password to access the *OpenNMS* database table
- ③ Set the *postgres* user for administrative access to PostgreSQL
- ④ Set the password for administrative access to PostgreSQL

1.3.4. Initialize OpenNMS

OpenNMS is now configured to access the database. It is required to set the *Java* environment running *OpenNMS* and

initialize the database schema.

Configuration of Java environment for OpenNMS

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/runjava -s
```

Initialization of database and system libraries

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/install -dis
```

NOTE | It is not necessary to add *OpenNMS* to the run level manually, it is automatically added after setup.

Startup OpenNMS

```
service opennms start
```

After starting OpenNMS, the web application can be accessed on <http://<ip-or-fqdn-of-your-server>:8980/opennms>. The default login user is *admin* and the password is initialized to *admin*.

IMPORTANT | Change the default admin password to a secure password immediately.

1.4. Install on Microsoft Windows Systems

IMPORTANT | This guide does not apply to OpenNMS Meridian, which can be installed only on Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS systems.

OpenNMS is mostly developed on Unix/Linux based systems, nevertheless it is possible to install the platform on *Microsoft Windows* operating systems. To install the application a graphical installer is provided and can be used to install *OpenNMS* on *Microsoft Windows*. This section describes how to install the *OpenNMS* platform on *Microsoft Windows 2012 Server*.

NOTE | The standalone installer for *Microsoft Windows* is only available for the most recent stable version of *OpenNMS*.

IMPORTANT | It is required to have [Oracle JDK 8](#) installed. The *JRE* is **NOT** sufficient.

TIP | To edit *OpenNMS* configuration files on *Microsoft Windows* the tool [Notepad++](#) can deal with the formatting of *.property* and *.xml* files.

The setup process is described in the following steps:

1. Installation of *PostgreSQL* database service
2. Download and install the graphical *OpenNMS* installer
3. First start of the *OpenNMS* application

1.4.1. Installation PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL is available for *Microsoft Windows* and latest version can be downloaded from [Download PostgreSQL](#) page. Follow the on-screen instructions of the graphical installer.

NOTE | The placeholder `{PG-VERSION}` represents the *PostgreSQL* version number. A version of 9.1+ is required for *OpenNMS*.

The following information has to be provided:

- Installation directory for *PostgreSQL*, e.g. `C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL{PG-VERSION}`
- Password for the database superuser (*postgres*), this password will be used during the *OpenNMS* setup.
- Port to listen for *PostgreSQL* connections, default is `5432` and can normally be used.
- Locale for the database, keep `[Default locale]`, if you change the locale, *OpenNMS* may not be able to initialize the database.

TIP | It is not required to install anything additional from the *PostgreSQL Stack Builder*.

NOTE | The database data directory is automatically initialized during the setup and the *postgresql-x64-{PG-VERSION}* is already added as service and automatically started at system boot.

NOTE | It is not necessary to change the authentication method in *pg_hba.conf*, it is by default set to `md5` for localhost connections.

1.4.2. Install OpenNMS with GUI installer

For *Microsoft Windows* environments download the *standalone-opennms-installer-{ONMS-VERSION}.zip* file from the [OpenNMS SourceForge](#) repository. Extract the downloaded *ZIP* file.

NOTE | The `{ONMS-VERSION}` has to be replaced with the latest stable version.

Start the graphical installer and follow the on screen instructions. The following information has to be provided:

- Path to *Oracle JDK*, e.g. `C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_51`
- Installation path for *OpenNMS*, e.g. `C:\Program Files\OpenNMS`
- Select packages which has to be installed, the minimum default selection is *Core* and *Docs*
- PostgreSQL Database connection
 - Host: Server with *PostgreSQL* running, e.g. `localhost`
 - Name: Database name for *OpenNMS*, e.g. `opennms`
 - Port: *TCP* port connecting to *PostgreSQL* server, e.g. `5432`
 - Username (administrative superuser): *PostgreSQL* superuser, e.g. `postgres`
 - Password (administrative superuser): Password given during *PostgreSQL* setup for the superuser
 - Username (runtime user for opennms): Username to connect to the *OpenNMS* database, e.g. `opennms`
 - Password (runtime user for opennms): Password to connect to the *OpenNMS* database, e.g. `opennms`
- Configure a discovery range for an initial node discovery. If you don't want any discovery set begin and end to the same unreachable address.

IMPORTANT | Choose secure passwords for all database users and don't use the example passwords above in production.

WARNING

There is currently an open issue in the installer [NMS-7831](#). Username and password are not written to the `opennms-datasources.xml` file and has to be changed manually. The initialize of the database will fail with an authentication error.

Configuration for database authentication in OpenNMS

```
<jdbc-data-source name="opennms"
  database-name="opennms"
  class-name="org.postgresql.Driver"
  url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/opennms"
  user-name="** YOUR-OPENNMS-USERNAME **"<1>
  password="** YOUR-OPENNMS-PASSWORD **" /><2>

<jdbc-data-source name="opennms-admin"
  database-name="template1"
  class-name="org.postgresql.Driver"
  url="jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/template1"
  user-name="postgres"<3>
  password="** YOUR-POSTGRES-PASSWORD **" /><4>
```

- ① Set the user name to access the *OpenNMS* database table
- ② Set the password to access the *OpenNMS* database table
- ③ Set the *postgres* user for administrative access to PostgreSQL
- ④ Set the password for administrative changes of the *OpenNMS* database table

After setting the username and passwords in `opennms-datasources.xml` re-run the graphical installer and also initialize the database. *OpenNMS* can be started and stopped with the `start.bat` and `stop.bat` script located in `%OPENNMS_HOME%\bin` directory.

After starting *OpenNMS* with the `start.bat` file the web application can be accessed on <http://<ip-or-fqdn-of-your-server>:8980/opennms>. The default login user is *admin* and the password is initialized to *admin*.

IMPORTANT

Change the default admin password to a secure password immediately.

TIP

The Wiki article [Configuring OpenNMS as Windows Service](#) describes how to create a *Windows Service* from the `start.bat` files. There is also a [Java Wrapper](#) which allows to install *Java* applications as *Windows Service*.

Chapter 2. Installing Oracle Java Environment

Installing *Oracle Java 8* requires external installation packages. These packages are provided from *Oracle* or 3rd party maintainer for the *Debian* and *Ubuntu-based Linux Distributions*. The following tools should be installed to follow this installation manual:

- download files and tools with `wget` and `curl`
- extract archives with `tar`
- text manipulation with `sed`
- Editor, e.g. `vi`, `nano` or `joe`
- internet access

WARNING

By downloading the *Oracle Java 8 RPM* installer you'll accept the license agreement from *Oracle* which can be found on the [Java distribution](#) web site.

2.1. Setup on RHEL-based systems

This section describes how to install *Oracle Java 8* on a *RPM-based* system like *Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7* or *CentOS 7.1*.

Download Oracle JDK RPM

```
wget --no-cookies \  
  --no-check-certificate \  
  --header \  
    "Cookie: oraclelicense=accept-securebackup-cookie" \  
    "http://download.oracle.com/otn-pub/java/jdk/8u45-b14/jdk-8u45-linux-x64.rpm" \  
-O /tmp/jdk-8-linux-x64.rpm
```

Install Oracle JDK RPM file

```
yum install /tmp/jdk-8-linux-x64.rpm
```

2.2. Setup on Debian-based systems

This section describes how to install *Oracle Java 8* on a *Debian-based* system like *Debian 8* or *Ubuntu 14.04 LTS*.

Add Java repository from webupd8 maintainer

```
su -  
echo "deb http://ppa.launchpad.net/webupd8team/java/ubuntu trusty main" | tee  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/webupd8team-java.list  
echo "deb-src http://ppa.launchpad.net/webupd8team/java/ubuntu trusty main" | tee -a  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/webupd8team-java.list
```

Add repository key server and update repository

```
apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv-keys EEA14886  
apt-get update
```

Install Oracle Java 8 installer

```
apt-get install -y oracle-java8-installer
```

2.3. Setup on Windows Server

This section describes how to install *Oracle Java 8* on a system running the *Microsoft Windows Server 2012* operating system.

Download the *Microsoft Windows Java 8 installer* with *PowerShell* or a browser

```
cd C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads  
Invoke-WebRequest http://javadl.sun.com/webapps/download/AutoDL?BundleId=107944 -Outfile java8-  
installer.exe
```

Start the `java8-installer.exe` from the command line or with *Windows Explorer* from the Administrator's *Download* folder.

NOTE | The setup requires administrative privileges.

2.4. Java Environment

To provide *Java*, applications use the `$JAVA_HOME` environment variable. The environment can be set for a specific user or globally for the whole system on boot time.

- RHEL: `/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_51`
- Debian: `/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-oracle`
- Windows Server 2012: `C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_51`

2.4.1. Set Java home in Linux

Option 1: Set the Java environment for the current user

```
vi ~/.bash_profile  
export JAVA_HOME=/path/to/java
```

Option 2: Set the Java environment for all users on boot time

```
vi /etc/profile  
export JAVA_HOME=/path/to/java
```

2.4.2. Set Java home in Windows Server 2012

Option 1: Set JAVA_HOME as user specific system variable

```
setx "JAVA_HOME" "path\to\java"
```

Option 2: Set JAVA_HOME as a System variable

```
setx /M "JAVA_HOME" "path\to\java"
```

Chapter 3. RRDtool as Time Series Database

In most *Open Source* application **RRDtool** is often used and is the de-facto open standard for *Time Series Data*. The basic installation of *OpenNMS* comes with *JRobin* enabled and it is possible to persist *Time Series Data* in *RRDtool*. This section describes how to install *RRDtool*, the *jrrd2 OpenNMS Java Interface* and how to configure *OpenNMS* to use it.

3.1. RRDtool Installation

RRDtool can be installed from the official package repositories provided by *RHEL* and *Debian* based *Linux* distributions.

Installation on RHEL/CentOS

```
yum install rrdtool
```

Installation of RRDtool on Debian/Ubuntu

```
apt-get install rrdtool
```

NOTE

If you want to install the latest *RRDtool* from source, make sure the **rrdtool** binary is in search path. To make the setup easier, you can link the binary to **/usr/bin/rrdtool** which is the location *OpenNMS* will expect the executable binary.

3.2. Install jrrd2 Interface

To get access from the *OpenNMS Java Virtual Machine* you have to install *jrrd2* as an interface. You can install it from the *OpenNMS* package repository with:

Installation of jrrd2 on RHEL/CentOS

```
yum install jrrd2
```

Installation of jrrd2 on Debian/Ubuntu

```
apt-get install jrrd2
```

NOTE

With *OpenNMS 17.0.0* it is preferred to use *jrrd2* instead of *jrrd*. The *jrrd2* module is improved for performance by adding multithreading capabilities.

3.3. Configuration of OpenNMS

To configure *OpenNMS* to use *RRDtool* instead of *JRobin* configure the following properties in **rrd-configuration.properties**.

Configuration of RRDtool in OpenNMS on RHEL/CentOS

```
org.opennms.rrd.strategyClass=org.opennms.netmgt.rrd.rrdtool.MultithreadedJniRrdStrategy
org.opennms.rrd.interfaceJar=/usr/share/java/jrrd2.jar
opennms.library.jrrd2=/usr/lib64/libjrrd2.so
```

Configuration of RRDtool in OpenNMS on Debian/Ubuntu

```
org.opennms.rrd.strategyClass=org.opennms.netmgt.rrd.rrdtool.MultithreadedJniRrdStrategy
org.opennms.rrd.interfaceJar=/usr/share/java/jrrd2.jar
opennms.library.jrrd2=/usr/lib/jni/libjrrd2.so
```

TIP | OpenNMS expects the RRDtool binary in `/usr/bin/rrdtool`.

Table 2. References to the RRDtool binary

Configuration file	Property
<code>opennms.properties</code>	<code>rrd.binary=/usr/bin/rrdtool</code>
<code>response-adhoc-graph.properties</code>	<code>command.prefix=/usr/bin/rrdtool</code>
<code>response-graph.properties</code>	<code>command.prefix=/usr/bin/rrdtool</code> <code>info.command=/usr/bin/rrdtool</code>
<code>snmp-adhoc-graph.properties</code>	<code>command.prefix=/usr/bin/rrdtool</code>
<code>snmp-graph.properties</code>	<code>command.prefix=/usr/bin/rrdtool</code> <code>command=/usr/bin/rrdtool info</code>

Chapter 4. Installing Time Series database Newts

Newts is a time-series data store based on [Apache Cassandra](#). *Newts* is a persistence strategy, that can be used as an alternative to [JRobin](#) or [RRDtool](#).

IMPORTANT

It is currently not supported to initialize the *Newts* keyspace from *Microsoft Windows Server* operating system. *Microsoft Windows* based *Cassandra* server can be part of the cluster, but keyspace initialization is only possible using a *_Linux-_based* system.

4.1. Setting up Cassandra

It is recommended to install *Cassandra* on a dedicated server, but is also possible to run a node on the *OpenNMS Horizon* server itself. This installation guide describes how to set up a single *Cassandra* instance for evaluating and testing *Newts*. These steps are not suitable for a high performance production *Cassandra Cluster*. For further information see [Cassandra Getting Started Guide](#). If you already have a running cluster you can skip this section.

4.1.1. Installing on RHEL-based systems

This section describes how to install the latest *Cassandra 2.1.x* release on a *RHEL* based systems for *Newts*. The first step is to add the *DataStax* community repository and install the required *GPG Key* to verify the integrity of the *RPM packages*. After that install the package with *yum* and the *Cassandra* service is managed by *Systemd*.

NOTE

This description was built on *RHEL 7* and *CentOS 7.1*.

Add the DataStax repository

```
vi /etc/yum.repos.d/datastax.repo
```

Content of the datastax.repo file

```
[datastax]
name = "DataStax Repo for Apache Cassandra"
baseurl = http://rpm.datastax.com/community
enabled = 1
gpgcheck = 1
```

Install GPG key to verify RPM packages

```
rpm --import http://rpm.datastax.com/rpm/repo_key
```

Install latest Cassandra 2.1.x package

```
yum install dsc21
```

Enable Cassandra to start on system boot

```
chkconfig cassandra on
```

Start cassandra service

```
service cassandra start
```

TIP | Verify whether the *Cassandra* service is automatically started after rebooting the server.

4.1.2. Installing on Debian-based systems

This section describes how to install the latest *Cassandra 2.1.x* release on a *Debian*-based system for *Newts*. The first step is to add the *DataStax* community repository and install the required *GPG Key* to verify the integrity of the *DEB packages*. After that install the packages with *apt* and the *Cassandra* service is added to the runlevel configuration.

NOTE | This description was built on *Debian 8* and *Ubuntu 14.04 LTS*.

Add the DataStax repository

```
vi /etc/apt/sources.list.d/cassandra.sources.list
```

Content of the cassandra.sources.list file

```
deb http://debian.datastax.com/community stable main
```

Install GPG key to verify DEB packages

```
wget -O - http://debian.datastax.com/debian/repo_key | apt-key add -
```

Install latest Cassandra 2.1.x package

```
apt-get update  
apt-get install dsc21=2.1.10-1 cassandra=2.1.10
```

The *Cassandra* service is added to the runlevel configuration and is automatically started after installing the package.

TIP | Verify whether the *Cassandra* service is automatically started after rebooting the server.

4.1.3. Installing on Windows Server systems

This section describes how to install the latest *Cassandra 2.1.x* release on a *Microsoft Windows Server* based systems for *Newts*. The first step is to download the graphical installer and register *Cassandra* as a *Windows Service* so it can be managed through the *Service Manager*.

NOTE | This description was built on *Windows Server 2012*.

Download the DataStax graphical installer for Cassandra from PowerShell or a Browser

```
cd C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads  
Invoke-WebRequest http://downloads.datastax.com/community/datstax-community-64bit_2.1.10.msi -Outfile  
datstax-community-64bit_2.1.10.msi
```

Run the Windows Installer file from *PowerShell* or through *Windows Explorer* and follow the setup wizard to install. During the installation, accept the options to automatically start the services. By default the *DataStax Server*, *OpsCenter Server* and the *OpsCenter Agent* will be automatically installed and started.

NOTE | The *DataStax OpsCenter Server* is only required to be installed once per *Cassandra Cluster*.

IMPORTANT | If you install the *DataStax OpsCenter* make sure you have *Chrome* or *Firefox* installed.

4.2. Configure OpenNMS Horizon

Once *Cassandra* is installed, *OpenNMS Horizon* can be configured to use *Newts*. To enable and configure *Newts*, set the following properties in `${OPENNMS_HOME}/etc/opennms.properties`:

Configuration for OpenNMS Horizon

```
# Configure storage strategy
org.opennms.rrd.storeByForeignSource=true
org.opennms.timeseries.strategy=newts

# Configure Newts time series storage connection
org.opennms.newts.config.hostname=$ipaddress$
org.opennms.newts.config.keyspace=newts
org.opennms.newts.config.port=9042
```

NOTE

The `org.opennms.newts.config.hostname` property also accepts a comma separated list of hostnames and or IP addresses.

Once *Newts* has been enabled, you can initialize the *Newts* schema in *Cassandra* with the following:

Initialize Newts keyspace in Cassandra

```
${OPENNMS_HOME}/bin/newts init
```

Optionally, you can now connect to your *Cassandra* cluster and verify that the keyspace has been properly initialized:

Verify if the keyspace is initialized with cqlsh

```
cqlsh
use newts;
describe table terms;
describe table samples;
```

Restart *OpenNMS Horizon* to apply the changes.

Chapter 5. Installing R

R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. *OpenNMS* can leverage the power of R for forecasting and advanced numerical computations of time series data.

OpenNMS interfaces with R via *stdin* and *stdout*, and for this reason, R must be installed on the same host. Note that installing R is optional, and not required by any of the core components.

IMPORTANT | The R integration is not currently supported on *Microsoft Windows* systems.

5.1. Installing on RHEL-based systems

This section describes how to install R on a *RHEL* based system.

NOTE | This description was built on *RHEL 7* and *CentOS 7.1*.

Install the EPEL repositories

```
yum install epel-release
```

Install R

```
yum install R
```

5.2. Installing on Debian-based systems

This section describes how to install R on a *Debian*-based system.

NOTE | This description was built on *Debian 8* and *Ubuntu 14.04 LTS*.

Install R

```
sudo apt-get install r-recommended
```