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# Monitoring Cisco Meraki (API)

Beta Version

Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack version 100

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Overview

This manual describes how to monitor Cisco Meraki access points, switches, phones, and cameras in the ScienceLogic platform using the *Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack* and the Meraki API.

The following sections provide an overview of Cisco Meraki and the *Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack*:

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### What is Cisco Meraki?

Cisco Meraki provides a set of networking devices and appliances that you can manage from the cloud. Cisco Meraki's centralized cloud architecture enables you to securely monitor users, applications, and devices in your environment.

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## What Does the Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack Monitor?

To monitor Cisco Meraki devices using the ScienceLogic platform and the Meraki API, you must install the *Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack*. This PowerPack enables you to discover and collect data about Cisco Meraki appliances.

The *Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack* includes:

- Dynamic Applications to discover, model, and monitor performance metrics and collect configuration data for Cisco Meraki devices
- Device Classes for each of the Cisco Meraki devices that the ScienceLogic platform monitors
- Event Policies and corresponding alerts that are triggered when Cisco Meraki devices meet certain status criteria
- An example credential that you can use as a template to create a Basic/Snippet credential for connecting to the Cisco Meraki API
- Run Book Action and Automation policies that gather the SNMP credential information needed for discovery and create a Meraki Cloud Controller virtual device during discovery

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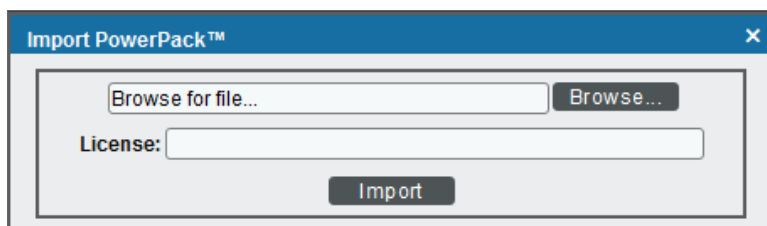
## Installing the Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack

Before completing the steps in this manual, you must import and install the latest version of the *Cisco: Meraki [API] PowerPack*.

To download and install a PowerPack:

**TIP:** By default, installing a new version of a PowerPack overwrites all content in that PowerPack that has already been installed on the target system. You can use the **Enable Selective PowerPack Field Protection** setting in the **Behavior Settings** page (System > Settings > Behavior) to prevent new PowerPacks from overwriting local changes for some commonly customized fields. (For more information, see the **System Administration** manual.)

1. Download the PowerPack from the [ScienceLogic Customer Portal](#).
2. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks).
3. In the **PowerPack Manager** page, click the **[Actions]** button, then select *Import PowerPack*.
4. The **Import PowerPack** dialog box appears:



5. Click the **[Browse]** button and navigate to the PowerPack file.
6. When the **PowerPack Installer** modal page appears, click the **[Install]** button to install the PowerPack.

**NOTE:** If you exit the **PowerPack Installer** modal page without installing the imported PowerPack, the imported PowerPack will not appear in the **PowerPack Manager** page. However, the imported PowerPack will appear in the **Imported PowerPacks** modal page. This page appears when you click the **[Actions]** menu and select *Install PowerPack*.

## Configuring Cisco Meraki for Monitoring

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### Overview

The following sections describe how to configure and discover Cisco Meraki devices for monitoring by the ScienceLogic platform using the *Cisco: Meraki [API]* PowerPack and the Meraki API:

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### Generating a Cisco Meraki API Key

To configure Cisco Meraki for monitoring using the Meraki API, you must first generate an API key for a read-only Meraki user. You will then enter this user's API key in the *Basic/Snippet credential* you create in the ScienceLogic platform to monitor Meraki.

**NOTE:** If the read-only user has access to multiple organizations, then the ScienceLogic platform can discover all of those organizations with a single discovery session. In this scenario, each organization is created as a separate Cloud Controller in the platform.

However, if you want each Meraki organization to have its own corresponding ScienceLogic organization in the platform, ScienceLogic recommends creating a unique read-only user account and API key for each organization in Meraki. You can then create separate credentials in the platform for each Meraki organization using those unique API keys, and then use those credentials to run separate discovery sessions for each organization.

To create a read-only user:

1. Log in to the Cisco Meraki web interface.
2. Go to **Organization > Administrators**, and then click the **[Add admin]** button.
3. On the **Create administrator** page, complete the following fields:

The screenshot shows a modal window titled "Create administrator" with a close button (x) in the top right corner. The form contains the following elements:

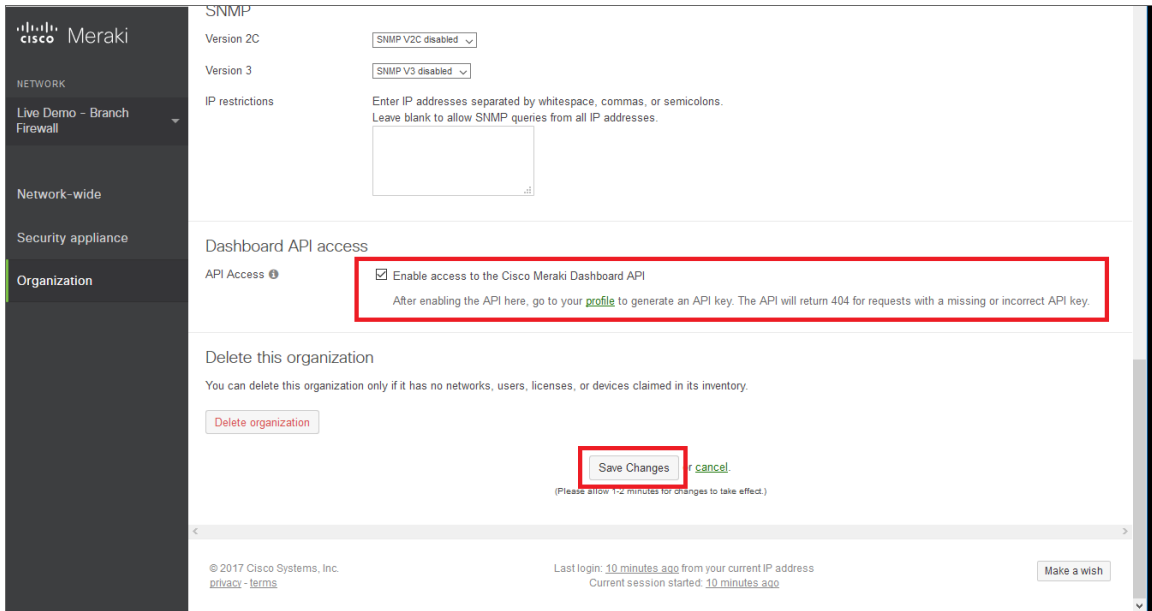
- Name:** A text input field.
- Email:** A text input field.
- Organization access:** A dropdown menu currently set to "Read-only".
- Table:** A table with two columns: "Target" and "Access". Below the table is a green link: "+ Add access privileges".
- Footer:** A "privacy" link on the left, and "Close" and "Create admin" buttons on the right.

- **Name.** Type the user's name.
  - **Email.** Type the user's email address.
  - **Organization access.** Select *Read-only*.
4. Click **[Create admin]**. Cisco Meraki sends an email to the email address provided, describing how the user can complete the registration process. The user must complete those steps before generating the API key.

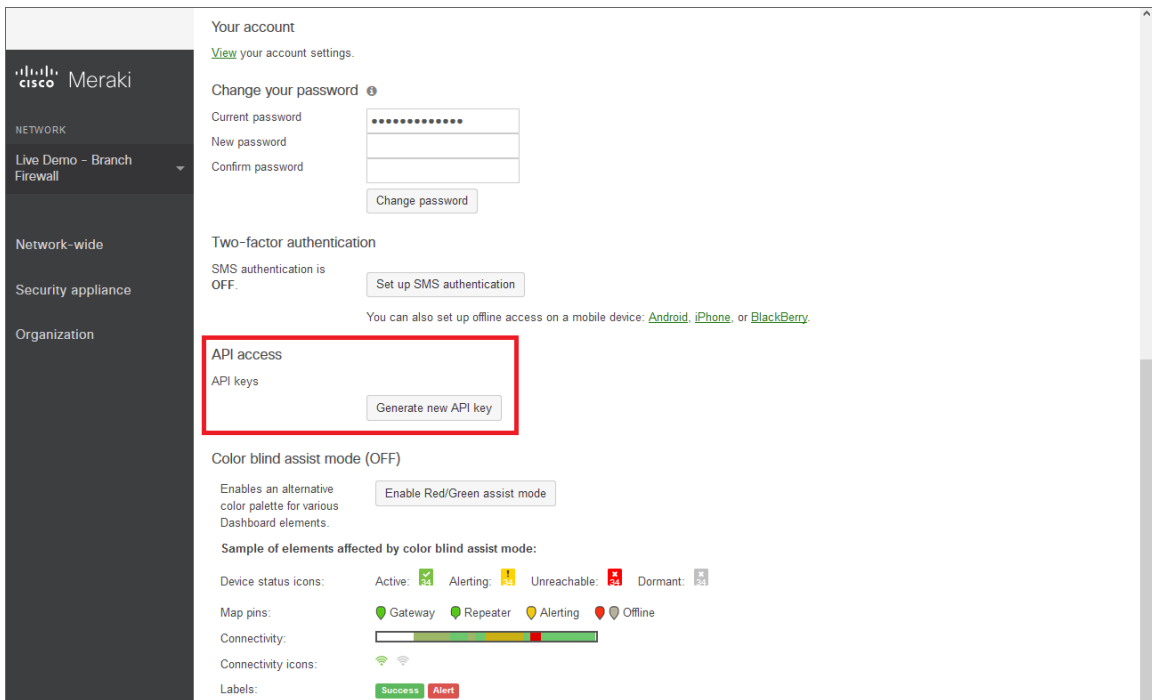
To generate a Cisco Meraki API key for that read-only user:

1. Log in to the Cisco Meraki web interface as the read-only user.

2. Go to **Organization > Settings:**



3. In the **Dashboard API access** section, select the **Enable access to the Cisco Meraki Dashboard API** checkbox.
4. Click the **Save Changes** button.
5. Click the **profile** link in the **Dashboard API access** section.
6. In your user profile, navigate to the **API access** section and click the **Generate new API key** button.





7. In the **API access** section, the API key appears. Copy and save the key value.

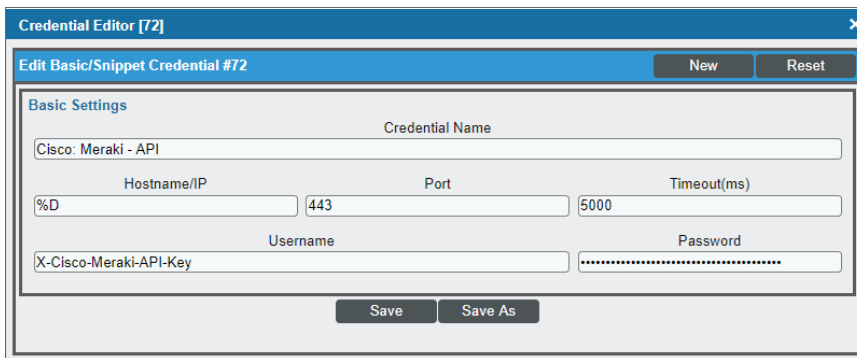
**NOTE:** API keys are visible only to the user that created them.

## Creating a Basic/Snippet Credential

To configure the ScienceLogic platform to monitor Cisco Meraki systems using the Meraki API, you must create a Basic/Snippet credential. This credential allows the Dynamic Applications in the *Cisco: Meraki [API]* PowerPack to connect with the Cisco Meraki API. An example Basic/Snippet credential that you can edit for your own use is included in the PowerPack.

To create a Basic/Snippet credential:

1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
2. Locate the **Cisco: Meraki - API** credential, and then click its wrench icon (🔧). The **Edit Basic/Snippet Credential** modal page appears:



The screenshot shows a modal window titled "Credential Editor [72]" with a sub-header "Edit Basic/Snippet Credential #72". It contains a "Basic Settings" section with the following fields:

Credential Name		
Cisco: Meraki - API		
Hostname/IP	Port	Timeout(ms)
%D	443	5000
Username		Password
X-Cisco-Meraki-API-Key		.....

Buttons at the bottom: Save, Save As, New, Reset.

3. Complete the following fields:
  - **Credential Name.** Type a new name for the credential.
  - **Hostname/IP.** Keep the default value.
  - **Port.** Keep the default value.
  - **Timeout(ms).** Keep the default value.
  - **Username.** Keep the default value.
  - **Password.** Type the [Meraki API key](#).
4. Click the **[Save As]** button.
5. When the confirmation message appears, click **[OK]**.

## Creating an SNMP V3 Credential

The Dynamic Applications in the *Cisco: Meraki [API]* PowerPack use SNMP to collect some data about Meraki component devices that is not available through the Meraki API. If your Meraki devices are configured for SNMP V3, then you must create an SNMP V3 credential that enables the PowerPack to connect with the devices through a series of Run Book Actions and Automations.

**NOTE:** If your Meraki system is configured for SNMP V2, you do not need to create an SNMP credential in the ScienceLogic platform.

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To create an SNMP V3 credential:

1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
2. Click the **[Actions]** button, and then select *Create SNMP Credential*. The **Create New SNMP Credential** modal page appears:

The screenshot shows the 'Create New SNMP Credential' modal page. It has a title bar 'Credential Editor' and a close button 'x'. The main title is 'Create New SNMP Credential' with a 'Reset' button. The form is organized into three sections: 'Basic Settings', 'SNMP V1/V2 Settings', and 'SNMP V3 Settings'. The 'Basic Settings' section contains: Profile Name (Cisco SNMPv3 Local Meraki), SNMP Version (SNMP V3), Port (16100), Timeout(ms) (3000), and Retries (3). The 'SNMP V1/V2 Settings' section contains: SNMP Community (Read-Only) and SNMP Community (Read/Write). The 'SNMP V3 Settings' section contains: Security Name, Security Passphrase, Authentication Protocol (SHA), Security Level (Authentication and Encryption), SNMP v3 Engine ID, Context Name, Privacy Protocol (AES), and Privacy Protocol Pass Phrase. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

3. Complete the following fields:
  - **Profile Name.** Type a name for the credential.
  - **SNMP Version.** Select *SNMP V3*.
  - **Port.** Type "16100" for the port the platform will use to communicate with the device.
  - **Timeout.** Type the amount of time, in milliseconds, after which the platform will stop trying to communicate with the device.
  - **Retries.** Type the number of times the platform will try to authenticate and communicate with the device.
  - **Security Name.** Type the Meraki device's SNMP V3 username.

- **Security Passphrase.** Type the Meraki device's SNMP V3 password.
- **Authentication Protocol.** Select *SHA*.
- **Security Level.** Select *Authentication and Encryption*.
- **SNMP v3 Engine ID.** Leave this field blank.
- **Context Name.** Leave this field blank.
- **Privacy Protocol.** Select *AES*.
- **Privacy Protocol Pass Phrase.** Type the Meraki device's AES privacy key.

4. Click **[Save]**.

## Disabling Asynchronous Dynamic Application Collection

If the Meraki system you want to monitor consists of more than 200 devices, you must disable the "Data Collection: Async Dynamic App Collection" process before discovering your Meraki system.

**NOTE:** Disabling asynchronous Dynamic Application collection increases the amount of time it takes the ScienceLogic platform to discover all of the component devices in your Meraki system.

To disable asynchronous Dynamic Application collection:

1. Go to the **Process Manager** page (System > Settings > Processes).
2. Use the **Process Name** filter field to search for the "Data Collection: Async Dynamic App Collection" process, and then click its wrench icon (🔧). The **Process Editor** page appears.

The screenshot shows the 'Process Editor' window for 'Data Collection: Async Dynamic App Collection'. The 'Operating State' dropdown menu is highlighted with a red box and is currently set to 'Disabled'. Other visible fields include 'Program File' (async\_dynamic\_collect.py), 'Frequency' (Asynchronous), 'Async Throttle' (2), 'Time Factor (Mins.)' (15), and 'Appliance Types' (All-In-One Server [1] checked, Database [2], Administration Portal [3], Customer Portal [4], Data Collection Unit [5] checked, Message Collection Unit [6], Integration Server [7]).

3. In the **Operating State** field, select *Disabled*.
4. Click **[Save]**.

# Re-enabling Asynchronous Dynamic Application Collection

If you no longer want to monitor Meraki devices in the ScienceLogic platform and you want to return the system to its original state with asynchronous Dynamic Application collection re-enabled, you must first delete all Meraki devices from the platform. You must then clear the Database Server or Data Collector of any asynchronous processes that are already queued. Failing to do these steps can result in the platform ceasing all data collection until those asynchronous processes are executed.

To re-enable asynchronous Dynamic Application collection:

1. Navigate to the Database Server by typing "<IP address>:8008" into your browser address bar.
2. Log in to the Database Server. The phpMyAdmin browser appears.
3. Select the database from the drop-down **Database** field, and then select the **master\_logs** database.
4. In the **master\_logs** database, select the **spool\_process** table on the left menu, and then click the **[SQL]** tab.
5. Run the following query to clear out the processes on the database:

```
DELETE FROM 'spool_process' WHERE 'proc' = 129 AND 'state' != 0;
```


6. Click **[OK]** at the prompt. Many rows should have been deleted from the table.

If you are using a distributed ScienceLogic system, continue with step 7. Otherwise, go to step 14.

7. In the left menu of the phpMyAdmin browser, select the Data Collector appliance where Meraki devices were discovered.

If the IP address of the Data Collector appears in the upper left-hand corner of the phpMyAdmin browser, go to step 12. Otherwise, if you receive a MySQL error message that your access is denied, continue with step 8.

8. In the Database Server, navigate to the **Master** database and then select the **system\_settings\_licenses** table.
9. Click **[Browse]** in the upper left-hand side of the page and then identify the Data Collector appliance.
10. Click the **edit** button for the Data Collector:

<input type="checkbox"/>			3	5	SL_ISO1_CU	collector unit: 10.2.8.72	8.5.0	2119	80500002119
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11. Locate the **db\_user** and **db\_pass** fields. In those fields, type the same credentials as the Database Server.
12. Click **[Go]**. Wait a few seconds before trying to access the Data Collector in the phpMyAdmin browser. When you do so, the IP address of the Data Collector should appear in the upper left-hand corner of the phpMyAdmin browser.
13. Repeat steps 3-6 on the Data Collector. If successful, many rows should have been deleted from the **spool\_process** table.
14. In the ScienceLogic platform, go to the **Process Manager** page (System > Settings > Processes).

15. Use the **Process Name** filter field to search for the "Data Collection: Async Dynamic App Collection" process, and then click its wrench icon (🔧). The **Process Editor** page appears.
16. In the **Operating State** field, select *Enabled*, and then click **[Save]**.

## Discovering Cisco Meraki Component Devices

To model and monitor your Cisco Meraki devices, you must run a discovery session to discover your Meraki environment.

When the discovery session first completes, the Meraki system is initially discovered as a pingable physical device. The Run Book Action and Automation policies in the *Cisco: Meraki [API]* PowerPack then create a Meraki Cloud Controller virtual device that acts as the root device for your Meraki system. The Dynamic Applications included in the PowerPack then automatically align to the Cloud Controller virtual device to discover, model, and monitor the remaining Meraki devices.

To discover the Meraki devices that you want to monitor:

1. Go to the **Discovery Control Panel** page (System > Manage > Discovery).
2. Click the **[Create]** button. The **Discovery Session Editor** page appears.
3. On the **Discovery Session Editor** page, define values in the following fields:

The screenshot shows the 'Discovery Session Editor | Editing Session [1]' interface. It is divided into several sections:



- Identification Information:** Name: Meraki local, Description: (empty).
- IP and Credentials:** IP Address/Hostname Discovery List: snmp.meraki.com. Includes an 'Upload File' section with a 'Browse...' button and an 'SNMP Credentials' list with options like 'Cisco SNMPv2 - Example', 'Cisco SNMPv3 Local Meraki', etc. There is also an 'Other Credentials' section.
- Detection and Scanning:** Initial Scan Level: [ System Default (recommended) ], Scan Throttle: [ System Default (recommended) ], Port Scan All IPs: [ System Default (recommended) ], Port Scan Timeout: [ System Default (recommended) ]. Includes a 'Detection Method & Port' list with options like 'UDP: 161 SNMP', 'TCP: 1 - tcpmux', etc. Also has 'Interface Inventory Timeout (ms): 600000', 'Maximum Allowed Interfaces: 10000', and a 'Bypass Interface Inventory' checkbox.
- Basic Settings:** Discover Non-SNMP: checked, Model Devices: checked, DHCP: unchecked. Device Model Cache TTL (h): 2. Collection Server PID: 3. Organization: [ SL\_ISO1\_CU ]. Includes an 'Add Devices to Device Group(s)' list with 'None Servers' selected. At the bottom, there is an 'Apply Device Template' dropdown set to '[ Choose a Template ]'.

At the bottom of the interface, there are 'Save' and 'Save As' buttons, and a 'Log All' checkbox.

- **Name.** Type a name for the discovery session.

- **IP Address/Hostname Discovery List.** Type the IP address or hostname for the Cisco Meraki Meraki system that you want to monitor.
- **Other Credentials.** Select the Basic/Snippet credential you created for Meraki.
- **Discover Non-SNMP.** Select this checkbox.
- **Model Devices.** Select this checkbox.


**NOTE:** Do not select a credential in the **SNMP Credentials** field, even if you created an SNMP V3 credential for your Meraki devices. The Run Book Action and Automation policies included in the *Cisco: Meraki [API]* PowerPack automatically gather and use the necessary SNMP credential information during discovery.

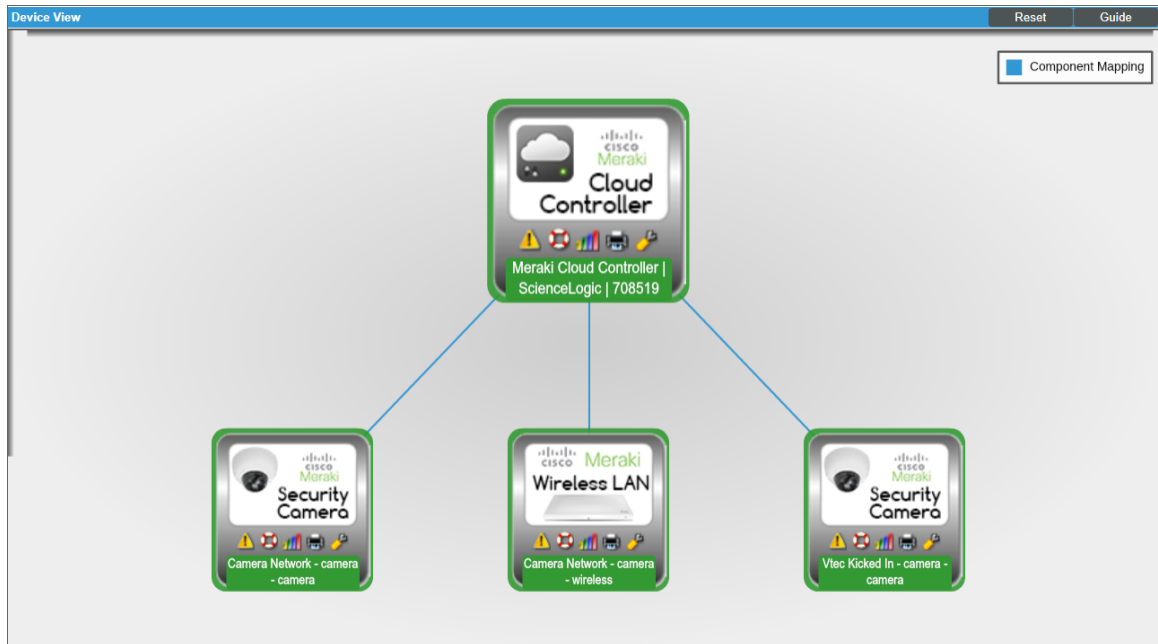
4. Optionally, you can enter values in the other fields on this page. For more information about the other fields on this page, see the **Discovery & Credentials** manual.
5. Click **[Save]**, and then close the **Discovery Session Editor** window.
6. The discovery session you created appears at the top of the **Discovery Control Panel** page. Click its lightning-bolt icon (  ) to run the discovery session.
7. After the virtual device is created and the Cisco Meraki devices are discovered, click the device icon (  ) to view the **Device Properties** page for each device.
8. Repeat steps 2-7 for every set of Cisco Meraki devices you want to monitor, using a different credential for each set of devices.

**NOTE:** ScienceLogic recommends that you delete the physical pingable Meraki device after the platform creates the Cloud Controller virtual device that serves as the Meraki system root device.

## Viewing Cisco Meraki Component Devices

In addition to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager), you can view the Cisco Meraki devices in the following places in the user interface:

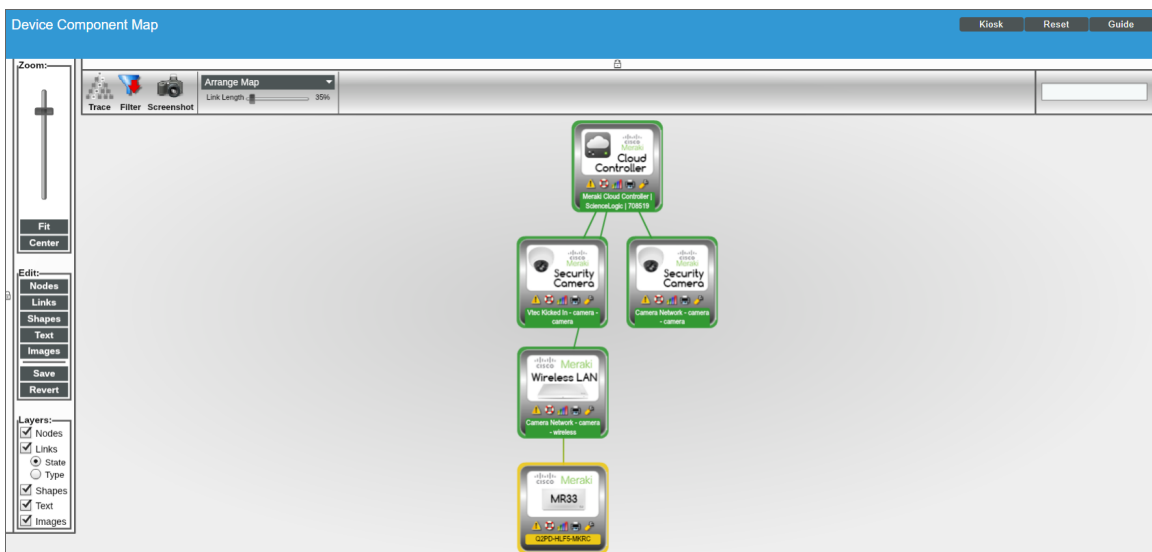
- The **Device View** modal page (click the bar-graph icon  for a device, then click the **Topology** tab) displays a map of a particular device and all of the devices with which it has parent-child relationships. Double-clicking any of the devices listed reloads the page to make the selected device the primary device:



- The **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components) displays a list of all root devices and component devices discovered by the ScienceLogic platform in an indented view, so you can easily view the hierarchy and relationships between child devices, parent devices, and root devices. To view the component devices associated with Cisco Meraki, find the Cisco Meraki root device and click its plus icon (+):

Device Name	IP Address	Device Category	Device Class   Sub-class	DID	Organization	Current State	Collection Group	Collection State
1. Meraki Cloud Controller   ScienceLogic	--	Virtual	Cisco Systems   Meraki Cloud Controller	2021	System	Healthy	CUG1	Active
1. Camera Network - camera - camera	--	Network	Cisco Systems   Meraki Camera Network	2024	System	Healthy	CUG1	Active
2. Camera Network - camera - wireless	--	Network	Cisco Systems   Meraki Wireless Network	2025	System	Healthy	CUG1	Active
1. Q2PD-HLFS-MKRC	--	Access Point	Cisco Systems   Meraki MR33	2026	System	Minor	CUG1	Active
3. Mtc-Kicked In - camera - camera	--	Network	Cisco Systems   Meraki Camera Network	2023	System	Healthy	CUG1	Active

- The **Component Map** page (Views > Device Maps > Components) allows you to view devices by root node and view the relationships between root nodes, parent components, and child components in a map. This makes it easy to visualize and manage root nodes and their components. The ScienceLogic platform automatically updates the **Component Map** as new component devices are discovered. The platform also updates each map with the latest status and event information. To view the map for Cisco Meraki devices, go to the **Component Map** page and select the map from the list in the left NavBar. To learn more about the **Component Map** page, see the **Views** manual.





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## Creating Events from Cisco Meraki Emails

The *Cisco: Meraki [API]* PowerPack includes Event Policies that can generate events in the ScienceLogic platform based on emails that Cisco Meraki sends to the platform.

**CAUTION:** The email Event Policies included in the *Cisco: Meraki [API]* PowerPack each have an expiry delay setting that specifies the amount of time after which an active event is automatically cleared from the ScienceLogic platform if the event has not reoccurred. However, the platform clearing an event for reaching its expiry delay setting does not mean that the initial condition that caused the event has been resolved.

For the ScienceLogic platform to process events from inbound emails, you must configure your Meraki devices to send email to the platform using certain formatting rules.

You must then enable the platform to generate events from those inbound Meraki emails.

### Formatting Inbound Emails

Inbound emails must meet the following requirements to be processed as events by the platform:

- The email must be sent to the following address:

`notify@domain-name-of-ScienceLogic-platform`

Where "domain-name-of-ScienceLogic-platform" is one of the fully qualified domain names of the Database Server or All-In-One Appliance that is entered in the **Authorized Email Domains** field in the **Email Settings** (System > Settings > Email) page.

- The "from" address used by the external device must be "alerts-noreply@meraki.com", or otherwise match an address defined in the **Originator Address** field in an email redirection policy on the **Mailer Redirection** page (Registry > Events > Inbound Email).
- The email subject line must begin with "Alert for" and end with the IP address, hostname, or device ID of a device monitored by the ScienceLogic system. **The inbound email will not trigger an event if anything is included after the IP address, hostname, or device ID.**

**NOTE:** There must be a space between the regex pattern and the IP address, hostname, or device ID.

**NOTE:** You can specify how an Event from Email policy will match a regular expression to a device name in the **Behavior Settings** page (System > Settings > Behavior). For more information, see the **Configuring Inbound Email** manual.

## Enabling Inbound Email Alerts

After you have ensured that inbound Meraki emails are formatted correctly, you must enable the platform to generate events from the inbound Meraki emails.

To do so:

1. Go to the **Emailer Redirection** page (Registry > Events > Inbound Email), and then click the **[Create]** button. The **Add Policy** modal page appears.
2. Complete the following fields:

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add Policy | Create New". At the top right of the form are two buttons: "New" and "Reset". The form contains the following fields:

- Originator Address:** A text input field containing "alerts-noreply@meraki.com".
- Alignment Type:** A dropdown menu with the selected option "[ If device not found, discard unmatched email ]".
- Regex Pattern:** A text input field containing "Alert for".
- Regex Type:** A dropdown menu with the selected option "[ Subject ]".

At the bottom center of the form is a "Save" button.

- **Originator Address.** Type "alerts-noreply@meraki.com".
- **Alignment Type.** Select *If device not found, discard unmatched email*.
- **Regex Pattern.** Type "Alert for".
- **Regex Type.** Select *Subject*.

3. Click **[Save]**.

**NOTE:** For more information about generating events from inbound emails, see the *Configuring Inbound Email* manual.

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