



Inventory – Discovery-Linux

Script-based Inventory for Linux

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1. Introduction

For the remote inventory of a Linux system with Docusnap, it is a prerequisite that SSH is enabled on the Linux system. Furthermore, access via root user, or via sudo, must be possible. If these requirements cannot be met, the script-based Linux inventory can be used.

The script-based Linux inventory can also be used for the Linux-based Igel Thin Clients.

When the Discovery-Linux script is called, a local inventory is performed. All inventoried information are stored in an XML file, which is then imported into Docusnap.

There are also corresponding scripts for Windows systems, Mac systems, SharePoint and some others, which are covered in their own support documents and in the user manual.

2. Prerequisites

For proper execution of the Discovery-Linux script, root permissions, or a sudo configuration, are required on the Linux system.

3. Script-based Linux inventory

3.1 Performing a Script-based Linux Inventory

The script files can be found in the Docusnap installation directory:

- %Docusnap-Installationfolder%\Tools\Discovery-Linux
- %Docusnap-Installationfolder%\Tools\Discovery-Linux-Legacy (32bit)

In the simplest case, transfer the script to the target system and make it executable:

- `chmod +x Discovery-Linux.`

Now you can execute the script (root rights are necessary now - su):

- `./ Discovery-Linux > outputfile.xml`
- `./ Discovery-Linux > /home/DSUser/Discovery-Linux/outputfile.xml`

The output file is created using the redirection operator (>) and can be named anything. It is mandatory to specify a name for the output file. If this is omitted, the output information is not written to a file, but simply output to the console.

Not only a file name can be specified for the output file, but also a directory in which the output file is to be stored. For example, if the output file is to be stored in the directory /home/docusnap/Discovery-Linux, this can be realized with the following command.

After successful execution, there is now an .XML file with the name outputfile.xml in the folder /home/docusnap/Discovery-Linux.

3.2 Automating Script Execution

One of the ways to automate Discovery-Linux execution is to use a bash script that starts automatically when the user logs on to the Linux system.

The script can be structured as follows:

```
#!/bin/bash

HostName=`hostname`
ResultFile="$HostName.xml"

if [ "$1" = 64 ]
then
    chmod +x Discovery-Linux
    ./Discovery-Linux > /home/docusnap/Discovery-Linux/$ResultFile\${ResultFile}
else
    chmod +x Discovery-Linux-Legacy
    ./Discovery-Linux-Legacy > /home/docusnap/Discovery-Linux/$ResultFile\${ResultFile}
fi
```

The bash script reads the host name and uses it as the filename of the output file. Before Discovery-Linux is executed, the `chmod +x` command ensures that the Discovery-Linux file is executable.

After execution, an .xml file whose filename is the host name is located in the folder where the Discovery-Linux file is stored. As already described, it is also possible to place the output file in any folder. To achieve this, you just have to prepend a directory to the `$ResultFile` variable.

```
./Discovery-Linux > /home/docusnap/Discovery-Linux/$ResultFile
```

Likewise, the script can also be used via crontab for automatic rule-based execution.

3.3 Import inventory

The inventory is complete when the result file is generated.

You can import the data to Docusnap using the Script Import wizard:

- Discovery - All Wizards – File import.
- Inventory - All Wizards – File import
- All Orders - All Wizards – File import

In **step 1**, select your company or your client's company.

In **step 2**, select the discovery service through which you want to perform the inventory.

For a scheduled inventory, select Docusnap Server Discovery or a discovery service you have configured here.

Please note that the user running one of the services must have change rights to the path selected in the next step.

Local system = storage directory can only be local

In **step 3** you select the directory where you have stored the generated XML file.

This directory can also be a network drive. Note the release permissions.

In **step 4** you can now search for valid script files.

If there are files from other script inventories (DNS, DHCP, Active Directory, etc.) in the folder you selected, these will also be considered.

VERSION HISTORY

Date	Description
April 27, 2017	Version 1.0 – First Draft
October 24, 2018	Version 1.1 – Replacement of outdated screenshots, links updated
February 07, 2020	Version 1.2 – Correction of the bash script
May 23, 2020	Version 2.0 - Revision of the HowTo for Docusnap 11
December 30, 2022	Version 3.0 – Revision of the HowTo for Docusnap 12
November 23, 2023	Version 4.0 - Revision of the HowTo for Docusnap 13
November 11, 2024	Version 4.1 - Bug fixes (DSLlinux -> Discovery-Linux,...)
November 20, 2024	Version 5.0 - Revision of the HowTo for Docusnap 14

