

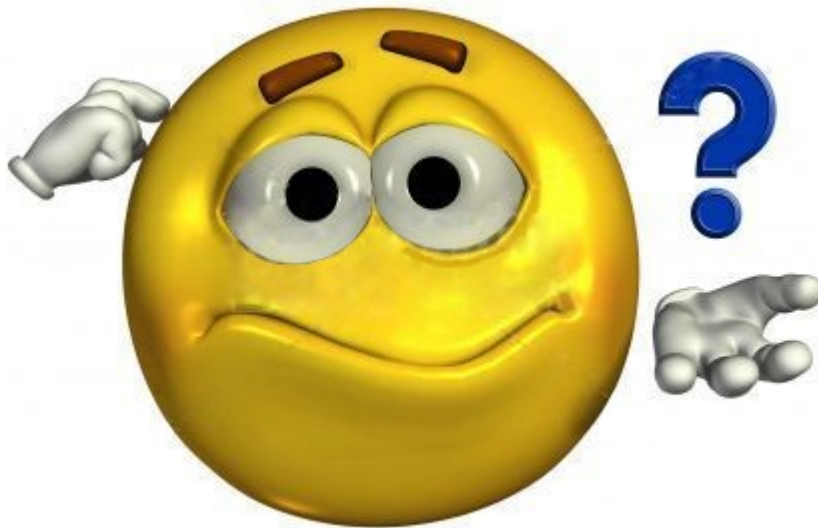


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Nagios: a measurement tool that actively monitors availability of devices and services:

- **Popular:** One of the most used open source network monitoring software packages.
- **Fast:** Uses CGI functionality written in C for faster response and scalability.
- **Scalable:** Can support up to thousands of devices and services.
- **Modular**

✔ Process running with PID 11188

Nagios® Core™
Version 4.0.8

August 12, 2014
Check for updates

- Start monitoring your infrastructure
- Change the look and feel of Nagios
- Extend Nagios with hundreds of addons
- Get support
- Get training
- Get certified

- [Nagios Library](#) (tutorials and docs)
- [Nagios Labs](#) (development blog)
- [Nagios Exchange](#) (plugins and addons)
- [Nagios Support](#) (tech support)
- [Nagios.com](#) (company)
- [Nagios.org](#) (project)

- NCPA 1.7.2 Released
- NCPA 1.7.1 Released
- Nagios Core 4.0.8 Released
- More news...

- **Want to Learn More about Nagios Log Server?** - [Register](#) for an upcoming live webinar!
- **2014 Nagios World Conference Proves Biggest Success Yet** - [Read More](#)
- **Nagios Extends IT Management Capabilities with Launch of Log Management Solution** - [Read More](#)



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Features: 1

- Comprehensive Monitoring

Capabilities to monitor applications, services, operating systems, network protocols, system metrics and infrastructure components with a single tool

- Visibility

Centralized view of entire monitored IT infrastructure

Detailed status information available through web interface

Features: 2

- Awareness

Fast detection of infrastructure outages

Alerts can be delivered to technical staff via email or SMS

Escalation capabilities ensure alert notifications reach the right people

Features: 3

- Uses “intelligent” checking capabilities.
 - » Attempts to distribute the server load of running Nagios (for larger sites) and the load placed on devices being checked.
- Configuration is done in simple, plain text files, that can contain much detail and are based on templates.
- Nagios reads it's configuration from an entire directory. You decide how to define individual files.

Features: 4

Topology Aware: To determine dependencies.

Differentiates between what is down vs. what is not available. This way it avoids running unnecessary checks. This is done using parent-child relationships between devices.

Notifications: How they are sent is based on combinations of:

Contacts and lists of contacts.

Devices and groups of devices

Services and groups of services

Defined hours by persons or groups.

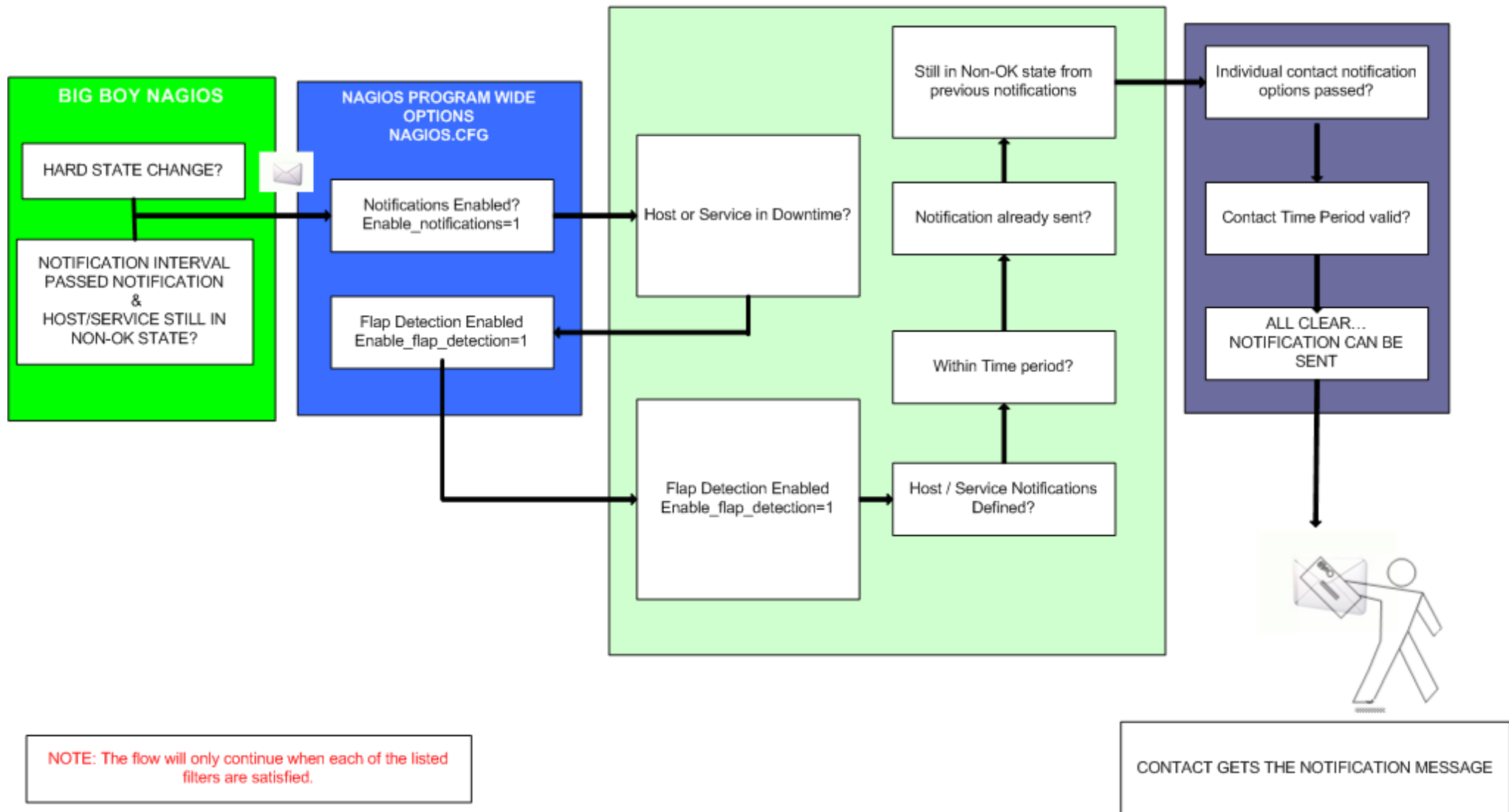
The state of a service.

Features: 5

Service state:

- When configuring a service you have the following notification options:
 - **d: DOWN:** The service is down (not available)
 - **u: UNREACHABLE:** When the host is not visible
 - **r: RECOVERY:** (OK) Host is coming back up
 - **f: FLAPPING:** When a host first starts or stops or it's state is undetermined.
 - **n: NONE:** Don't send any notifications

NAGIOS - NOTIFICATION FLOW DIAGRAM



How Checks Work

- A node/host/device consists of one or more service checks (PING, HTTP, MYSQL, SSH, etc)
- Periodically Nagios checks each service for each node and determines if state has changed. State changes are:
 - CRITICAL
 - WARNING
 - UNKNOWN
- For each state change you can assign:
 - Notification options (as mentioned before)
 - Event handlers (scripts, actions to take)

How Checks Work contd.

- **Parameters:** Set in `/etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg`:
 - Normal checking interval
 - Re-check interval
 - Maximum number of checks.
 - Period for each check
 - Services check(s) only happen when a node responds (ping check or “is alive = yes”):
 - Remember a node can be:
 - DOWN
 - UNREACHABLE
- (What's the difference?)

How Checks Work 2

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The Concept of “Parents”

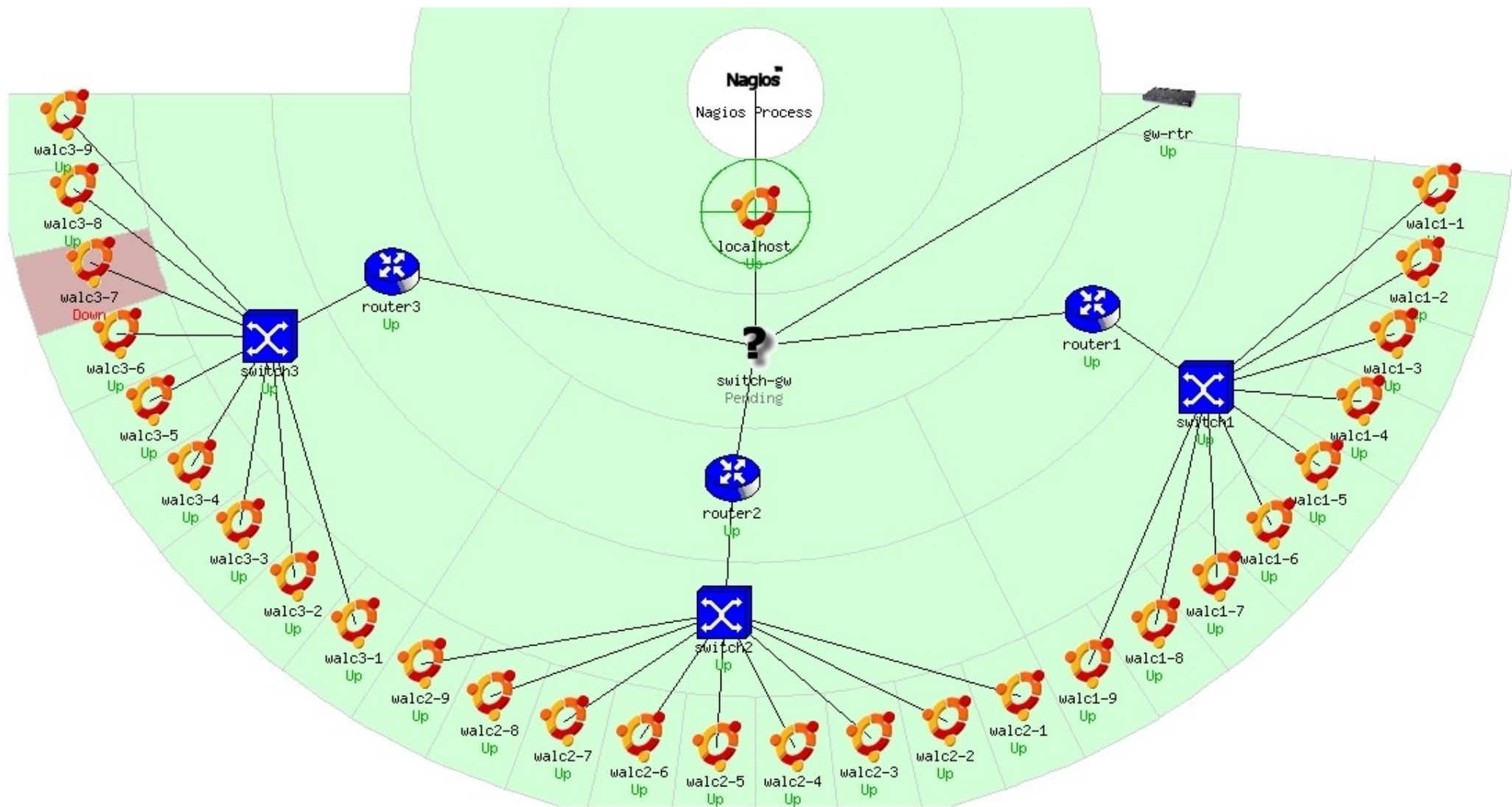
- Nodes can have parents.
 - For example, the parent of a PC connected to the switch *mgmt-sw1* would be *mgmt-sw1*.
 - This allows us to specify the network dependencies that exist between machines, switches, routers, etc.
 - This avoids having Nagios send alarms when a parent does not respond.
 - **Note:** A node can have multiple parents.

The Idea of Network Viewpoint

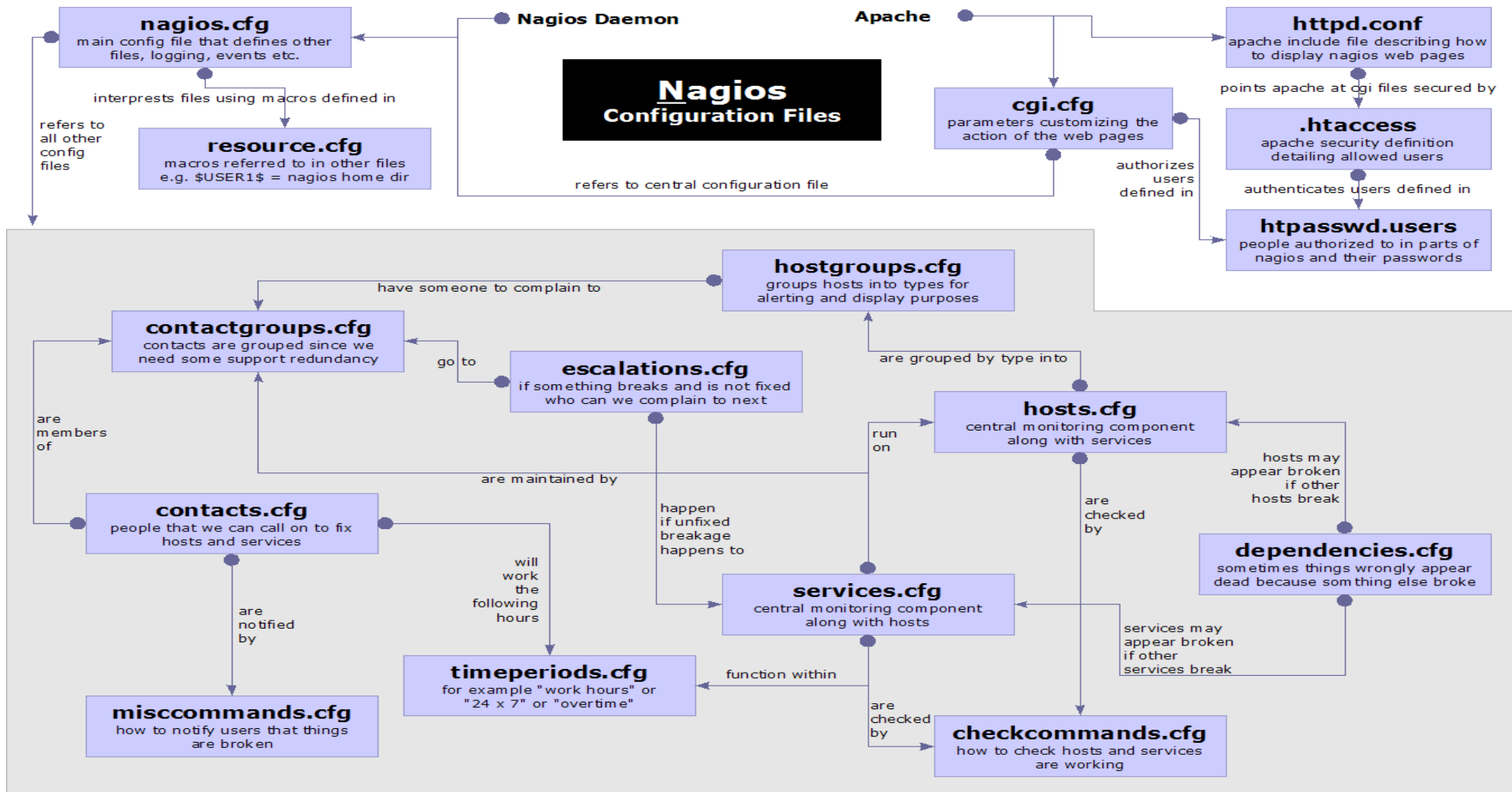
- Where you locate your Nagios server will determine your point of view of the network.
- Nagios allows for parallel Nagios boxes that run at other locations on a network.
- Often it makes sense to place your Nagios server nearer the border of your network vs. in the core, or...

Have someone else run checks for you from an external location as well.

Network Viewpoint



Nagios Configuration Files



Nagios Configuration Files

Located in /usr/local/nagios/etc/ (in Ubuntu)

Important files include:

[cgi.cfg](#)

Controls the web interface and security options.

[commands.cfg](#)

The commands that Nagios uses for notifications (i.e. sending email)

[nagios.cfg](#)

Main configuration file.

[conf.d/*](#)

All other configuration goes here!



Nagios Configuration Files contd.

Under conf.d/* (*sample only*)

contacts_nagios3.cfg

users and groups

generic-host_nagios2.cfg

default host template

generic-service_nagios2.cfg

default service template

hostgroups_nagios2.cfg

groups of nodes

services_nagios2.cfg

what services to check

timeperiods_nagios2.cfg

when to check and who
to notify

Nagios Configuration Files contd.

Under conf.d some other possible configfiles:

host-gateway.cfg	Default route definition
extinfo.cfg	Additional node information
servicegroups.cfg	Groups of nodes and services
localhost.cfg	Define the Nagios server itself
pcs.cfg/servers.cfg	Sample definition of PCs (hosts)
switches.cfg	Definitions of switches (hosts)
routers.cfg	Definitions of routers (hosts)

Main Configuration Details

Global settings

File: `/usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg`

CGI Configuration

/usr/local/nagios/etc/cgi.cfg

- You can change the CGI directory if you wish
- Authentication and authorization for Nagios use.
 - Activate authentication via Apache's .htpasswd mechanism, or using RADIUS or LDAP.
 - Users can be assigned rights via the following variables:
 - authorized_for_system_information
 - authorized_for_configuration_information
 - authorized_for_system_commands
 - authorized_for_all_services
 - authorized_for_all_hosts
 - authorized_for_all_service_commands
 - authorized_for_all_host_commands

Time Periods

conf.d/timeperiods_nagios2.cfg: defines the base periods that control checks, notifications, etc.

- Defaults: 24 x 7
- Could adjust as needed, such as work week only.
- Could adjust a new time period for “outside of regular hours”, etc.

```
# '24x7'
define timeperiod{
    timeperiod_name 24x7
    alias           24 Hours A Day, 7 Days A Week
    sunday          00:00-24:00
    monday          00:00-24:00
    tuesday         00:00-24:00
    wednesday       00:00-24:00
    thursday        00:00-24:00
    friday          00:00-24:00
    saturday        00:00-24:00
}
```

Configuring Service/Host Checks

Define how you are going to test a service.

```
# 'check-host-alive' command definition
define command{
    command_name    check-host-alive
    command_line    $USER1$/check_ping -H $HOSTADDRESS$ -w 2000.0,60% -c
5000.0,100% -p 1 -t 5
}
```

Located in /etc/nagios-plugins/config, then adjust in
/etc/nagios3/conf.d/services_nagios2.cfg

Notification Commands

```
# 'notify-by-email' command definition
define command{
    command_name    notify-by-email
    command_line    /usr/bin/printf "%b" "Service: $SERVICEDESC$\nHost:
$HOSTNAME$\nIn: $HOSTALIAS$\nAddress: $HOSTADDRESS$\nState:
$SERVICESTATE$\nInfo: $SERVICEOUTPUT$\nDate: $SHORTDATETIME$" | /bin/mail -s
'$NOTIFICATIONTYPE$: $HOSTNAME$/$SERVICEDESC$ is $SERVICESTATE$'
$CONTACTEMAIL$
}
```

From: nagios@nms.localdomain
To: grupo-redes@localdomain
Subject: Host DOWN alert for switch1!
Date: Thu, 29 Jun 2006 15:13:30 -0700

Host: switch1
In: Core_Switches
State: DOWN
Address: 111.222.333.444
Date/Time: 06-29-2006 15:13:30
Info: CRITICAL - Plugin timed out after 6 seconds

Nodes and Services Configuration

- Based on templates
 - This saves lots of time avoiding repetition
 - *Similar to Object Oriented programming*
- Create default templates with default parameters for a:
 - generic node
 - generic service
 - generic contact

Generic Node Configuration

```
define host{
    name                generic-host
    notifications_enabled 1
    event_handler_enabled 1
    flap_detection_enabled 1
    process_perf_data    1
    retain_status_information 1
    retain_nonstatus_information 1
    check_command        check-host-alive
    max_check_attempts   5
    notification_interval 60
    notification_period   24x7
    notification_options  d,r
    contact_groups        nobody
    register              0
}
```

Individual Node Configuration

```
define host{
    use                generic-host
    host_name          switch1
    alias              Core_switches
    address            192.168.1.2
    parents            router1
    contact_groups     switch_group
}
```

Generic Service Configuration

```
define service{
    name                                generic-service
    active_checks_enabled                1
    passive_checks_enabled               1
    parallelize_check                    1
    obsess_over_service                  1
    check_freshness                      0
    notifications_enabled                1
    event_handler_enabled                1
    flap_detection_enabled               1
    process_perf_data                    1
    retain_status_information            1
    retain_nonstatus_information 1
    is_volatile                          0
    check_period                         24x7
    max_check_attempts                   5
    normal_check_interval                5
    retry_check_interval                 1
    notification_interval                60
    notification_period                  24x7
    notification_options                 c,r
    register                             0
}
```

Individual Service Configuration

```
define service{  
    host_name          switch1  
    use                generic-service  
    service_description PING  
    check_command       check-host-alive  
    max_check_attempts 5  
    normal_check_interval 5  
    notification_options c,r,f  
    contact_groups      switch-group  
}
```

Beeper/SMS Messages

- It's important to integrate Nagios with something available outside of work
 - Problems occur after hours... (unfair, but true)
- A critical item to remember: an SMS or message system should be independent from your network.
 - You can utilize a modem and a telephone line
 - Packages like sendpage, qpage, gnoki can help.

Some References

- <http://www.nagios.org/>
- <http://sourceforge.net/projects/nagiosplugins>
- <http://www.nagiosexchange.org/>
- <http://www.debianhelp.co.uk/nagios.htm>
- <http://www.nagios.com/>: Commercial Nagios support
- *Nagios*, by O'Reilly Media, Inc.
- *Nagios. System and Network Monitoring*, by Wolfgang Barth.

