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# Introduction

- A key measurement tool for actively monitoring availability of devices and services.
- Possible the most used open source network monitoring software.
- Has a web interface.
  - Uses CGIs written in C for faster response and scalability.
- Can support up to thousands of devices and services.

## Installation

### In Debian/Ubuntu 9.04 and up

- > # apt-get install nagios3
- Set web admin password during install
- Files are installed here:

```
/etc/nagios3
/etc/nagios3/conf.d
/etc/nagios-plugins/conf
/usr/share/nagios3/htdocs/images/logos
/usr/sbin/nagios3
/usr/sbin/nagios3stats
```

Nagios web interface is here:

http://localhost/nagios3/

## Installation

Nagios will start with two hosts automatically set up for you: localhost and gateway (as found in route)

Some versions have broken Ubuntu packages – the install does not create the nagiosadmin user properly. Do: sudo htpasswd -c /etc/nagios3/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin

# Configuration

From the Nagios Documentation:

# Relax it's going to take some time.:)

"Nagios can be **tricky** to configure **when you've got a good grasp** of what's going on, and **nearly impossible if you don't**."

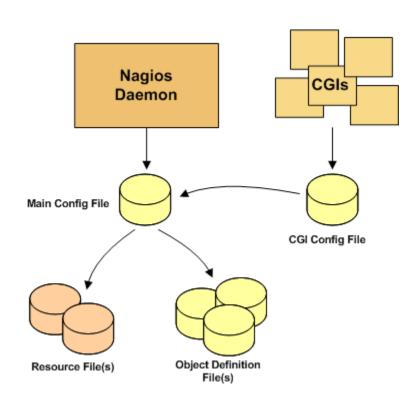
0. Think about directory and file structure

```
Nagios configurations can live in any file
and directory you wish them to be in - so
long as you announce these to Nagios (in the
main config file, /etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg).
That gives you the freedom to structure in a
nice hierarchic way, e.g.
/my hosts
/my hosts/mail
```

or such

/my hosts/web

# **Nagios Configuration**



# **Nagios Configuration**

In Nagios, essentially everything is **Objects** – with many relations between them.

Objects can be:

Hosts, services, contacts, plugins, dependencies (e.g. parent-child), escalations, time periods, ...

0. Always test your changes and restart

Keep backups of config files and run test:

#/usr/sbin/nagios3 -v /etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg

Remember to restart in order for changes to show:

# /etc/init.d/nagios3 reload

### 1. Create host definitions: e.g.

```
define host{

use    generic-host    ; Inherit default values from a template

host_name    remotehost    ; The name we're giving to this host

alias    Some Remote Host    ; A longer name associated with the host

address    192.168.1.50    ; IP address of the host

hostgroups    all ; Host groups this host is associated with

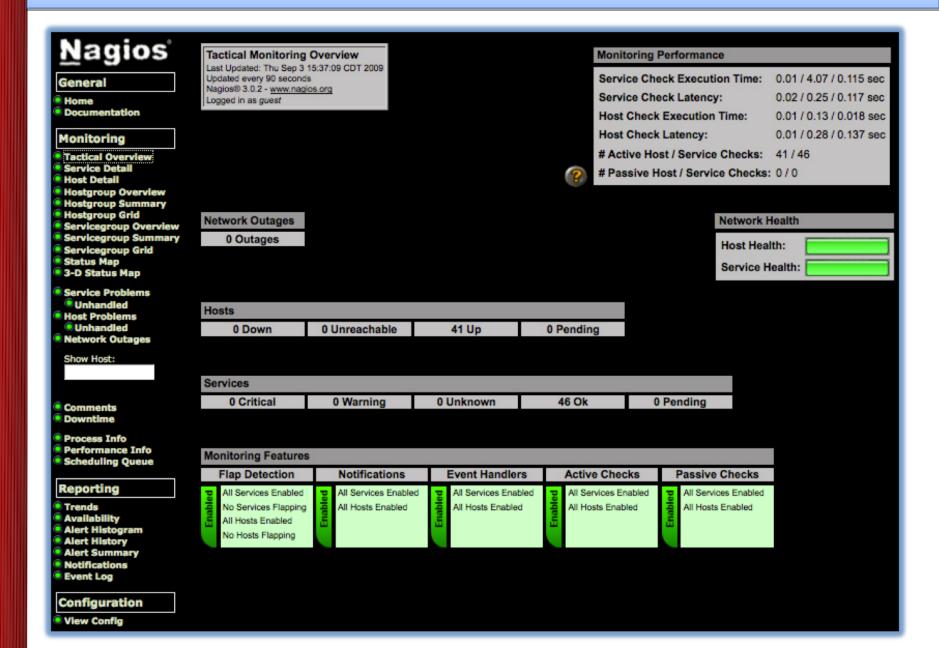
}
```

### 2. Create service definitions: e.g.

### 3. Create contact definitions: e.g.

```
define contact{
      contact name
                                      sebastian
      alias
                                      sebastian buettrich
      host notifications enabled
      service notifications enabled
      service notification period
                                      24x7
      host notification period
                                      24x7
      service notification options
                                      w,u,c,r
      host notification options
                                      d,u,r
      service notification commands notify-service-by-email
      host notification commands
                                      notify-host-by-email
      email
                          sebastian@less.dk
      pager
      address1
                                 homehood 7
      address2
                                 2200 cph n
      can submit commands 1
```

# **Nagios: General View**



# **Nagios: Service Detail**

### **Nagios**

#### General

- Home
- Documentation

#### Monitoring

- Tactical Overview
- Service Detail
- Host Detail
- Hostgroup Overview
- Hostgroup Summary
- Hostgroup Grid
- Servicegroup Overview
- Servicegroup Summary
- Servicegroup Grid
- Status Map
- 3-D Status Map
- Service Problems
- UnhandledHost Problems
- UnhandledNetwork Outages
- Show Host:
- Comments
- Downtime
- Process Info
- Performance InfoScheduling Queue

#### Reporting

- Trends
- Availability
- Alert Histogram
- Alert History
- Alert SummaryNotifications
- NotificationEvent Log

#### Configuration

View Config

#### **Current Network Status**

Last Updated: Thu Sep 3 14:46:07 CDT 2009
Updated every 90 seconds
Nagios® 3.0.2 - www.nagios.org
Logged in as quest

View History For all hosts
View Notifications For All Hosts
View Host Status Detail For All Hosts

#### **Host Status Totals**



#### Service Status Totals



#### Service Status Details For All Hosts

Host ↑↓	Service ↑↓	Status ↑↓	Last Check 🕦	Duration ↑↓	Attempt ↑↓	Status Information
DNS-ROOT	○ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:43:51	43d 0h 55m 19s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
ISP-DNS	⊘ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:41:21	16d 3h 57m 24s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
ISP-RTR	<b>ॐ</b> <u>SSH</u>	ОК	2009-09-03 14:43:57	43d 5h 35m 13s	1/4	SSH OK - Cisco-1.25 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD1	O SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:41:27	1d 0h 1m 59s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD2	○ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:44:04	1d 22h 44m 22s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD3	O SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:41:34	1d 22h 40m 58s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD4	O SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:44:10	1d 22h 44m 16s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD5	O SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:41:40	1d 22h 41m 46s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD6	○ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:44:17	1d 22h 44m 9s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD7	O SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:41:47	1d 22h 41m 39s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOC-TLD8	○ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:44:23	1d 22h 44m 3s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NS1-TLD1	⊘ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:41:53	1d 0h 1m 33s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NS1-TLD2	⊘ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:44:30	1d 22h 43m 56s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NS1-TLD3	⊘ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:42:00	1d 22h 41m 26s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NS1-TLD4	⊘ SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:44:36	1d 22h 43m 50s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NS1-TLD5	O SSH	ОК	2009-09-03 14:42:06	1d 22h 41m 20s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_5.1p1 Debian-3ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
NOT TI DO	○ cen	OV	2000 00 03 48-88-83	44 00h 40m 40n	414	COU OV Occasion E 1 at Dahion 2::huntus / James and 2 (N

## **Nagios: Hosts Details**

### <u>N</u>agios

#### General

Home

Documentation

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Show Host:

- Comments
- Downtime
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- Performance Info
- Scheduling Queue

#### Reporting

- Trends
- AvailabilityAlert Histogram
- Alert History
- Alert Summary
- Notifications
- Event Log

#### Configuration

View Config

#### **Current Network Status**

Logged in as guest

Last Updated: Thu Sep 3 14:55:18 CDT 2009 Updated every 90 seconds Nagios® 3.0.2 - www.nagios.org

View Service Status Detail For All Host Groups View Status Overview For All Host Groups View Status Summary For All Host Groups

View Status Grid For All Host Groups

#### Host Status Totals



#### Service Status Totals

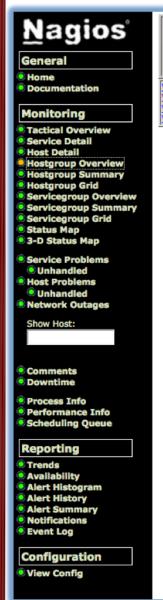




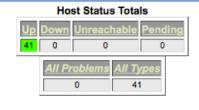
#### **Host Status Details For All Host Groups**

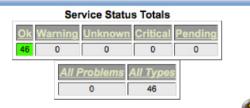
Host ↑↓	Status ↑↓	Last Check ↑↓	Duration ↑↓	Status Information
DNS-ROOT OF	UP	2009-09-03 14:51:41	43d 1h 7m 0s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.33 ms
ISP-DNS (P)	UP	2009-09-03 14:51:41	16d 4h 11m 25s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.29 ms
ISP-RTR ENT	UP	2009-09-03 14:51:51	43d 5h 47m 40s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.24 ms
NOC-TLD1 (2)	UP	2009-09-03 14:52:01	1d 0h 10m 56s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 4.02 ms
NOC-TLD2	UP	2009-09-03 14:52:01	1d 22h 53m 46s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.23 ms
NOC-TLD3 (C)	UP	2009-09-03 14:52:11	1d 22h 53m 36s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.62 ms
NOC-TLD4 (C)	UP	2009-09-03 14:52:21	1d 22h 53m 36s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.09 ms
NOC.TLD5		2009-09-03 14:52:31	1d 22h 54m 6s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 5.20 ms
NOC-TLD6 C	UP	2009-09-03 14:52:31	1d 22h 53m 56s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 10.49 ms
NOC-TLD7 P		2009-09-03 14:52:41	1d 22h 53m 56s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.05 ms
NOC-TLD8 OF	UP	2009-09-03 14:52:51	1d 22h 53m 56s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.00 ms
NS1-TLD1 (2)	UP	2009-09-03 14:53:01	1d 0h 10m 26s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 10.19 ms
NS1-TLD2 C	UP	2009-09-03 14:53:01	1d 22h 53m 56s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 5.06 ms
NS1-TLD3 C	UP	2009-09-03 14:53:11	1d 22h 53m 36s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.03 ms
NS1-TLD4 CF	UP	2009-09-03 14:53:21	1d 22h 53m 36s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.15 ms
NS1-TLD5		2009-09-03 14:53:21	1d 22h 54m 6s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.12 ms
NS1-TLD6		2009-09-03 14:53:31	1d 22h 53m 36s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.06 ms
NS1-TLD7	UP	2009-09-03 14:53:41	1d 22h 53m 46s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.11 ms
NS1-TLD8	UP	2009-09-03 14:53:51	1d 22h 53m 36s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.18 ms
TLD1-RTR	UP	2009-09-03 14:53:51	1d 22h 54m 6s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.22 ms
TLD2-RTR	UP	2009-09-03 14:54:01	1d 22h 53m 46s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 2.38 ms

# Nagios: Hostgroups Overview









#### Service Overview For All Host Groups



Host S	Status	Services	Actions
NOC-TLD1	JP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD1 O	JP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🗸
TLD1-RTR 🥴 U	JP .	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 💤
TRTI-TLD1 (O	JP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🥵 🚜

### TRTI TLD2 Servers, Virtual Machines, Routers (TLD2)



#### TRTI TLD3 Servers, Virtual Machines, Routers (TLD3)



#### TRTI TLD4 Servers, Virtual Machines, Routers (TLD4)

(TED4)					
Host	Status	Services	Actions		
NOC-TLD4	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜		
NS1-TLD4	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🔼		
TLD4-RTR	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🔀		
TRTI-TLD4	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜		

#### TRTI TLD5 Servers, Virtual Machines, Routers (TLD5)

(TEDS)					
Host	Status	Services	Actions		
NOC-TLD5	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🚜		
NS1-TLD5	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🚜		
TLD5-RTR	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🚯 🚜		
TRTI-TLD5	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q <b>(%</b> 🚜		

#### TRTI TLD6 Servers, Virtual Machines, Routers (TLD6)

(					
Host	Status	Services	Actions		
NOC-TLD6	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q <b>(\$</b> ]		
NS1-TLD6	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q <b>(\$</b> ]		
TLD6-RTR	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜		
TRTI-TLD6	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜		

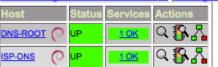
#### TRTI TLD7 Servers, Virtual Machines, Routers (TLD7)

Host	Status	Services	Actions
NOC-TLD7	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🗸
NS1-TLD7	LID	1.04	O 15 7

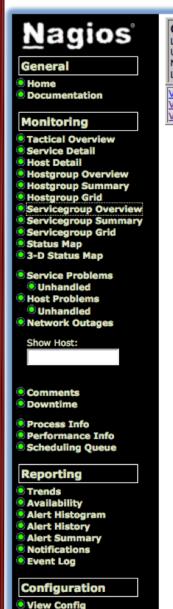
#### TRTI TLD8 Servers, Virtual Machines, Routers (TLD8)

Host	Status	Services	Actions
NOC-TLD8	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD8	LIP	1.0K	Q 1/2 X

#### TRTI Management Virtual Machines (VM-mgmt)



### **Nagios: Service Groups Overview**

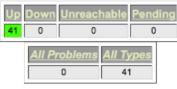


#### **Current Network Status**

Last Updated: Fri Sep 4 13:29:20 CDT 2009 Updated every 90 seconds Nagios® 3.0.2 - www.nagios.org Logged in as guest

View Service Status Detail For All Service Groups
View Status Summary For All Service Groups
View Service Status Grid For All Service Groups

#### Host Status Totals



#### Service Status Totals



#### Service Overview For All Service Groups

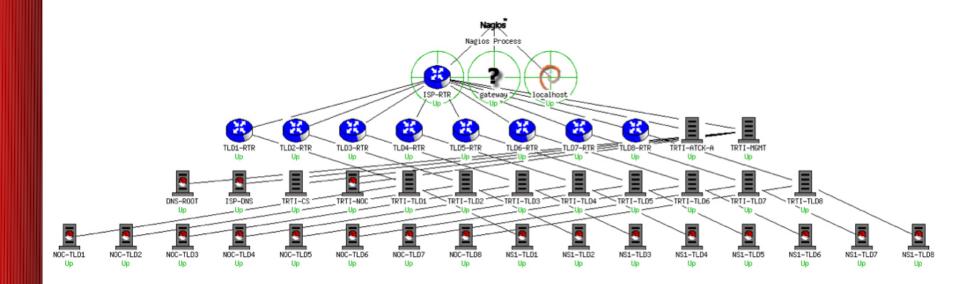
#### TLD Servers running Nagios (NAGIOS)

Host	Status	Services	Actions
NS1-TLD1	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🔼
NS1-TLD2	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🔼
NS1-TLD3	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🔼
NS1-TLD4	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🚱 🔼
NS1-TLD5	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🔼
NS1-TLD6	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🚱 🔼
NS1-TLD7	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🚱 🔼
NS1-TLD8	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🔼

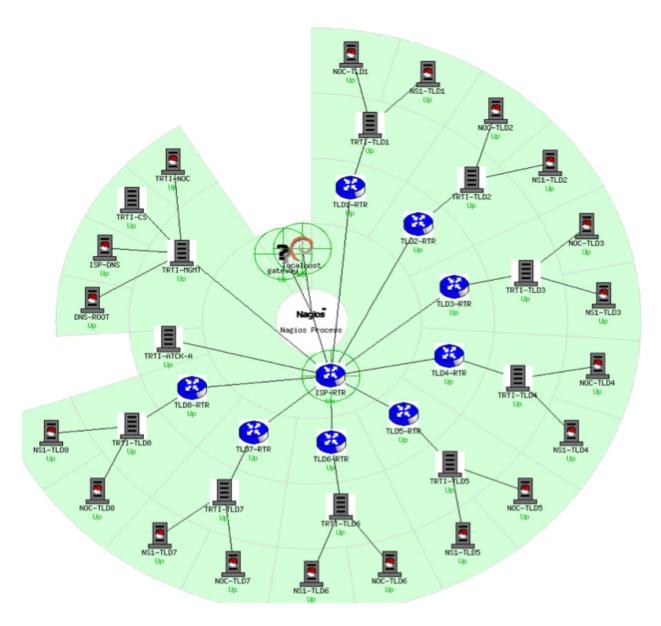
#### TLD Servers running SSH (SSH)

			\ <u></u> /
Host	Status	Services	Actions
NS1-TLD1	UP	<u>1.0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD2	UP	1 CRITICAL	Q 🕵 🔼
NS1-TLD3	UP	1.0K	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD4	UP	1 OK	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD5	UP	1.0K	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD6	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD7	UP	<u>1 0K</u>	Q 🕵 🚜
NS1-TLD8	UP	<u>1 OK</u>	Q 🕵 🔼

# Nagios: Collapsed Tree Status Map



# Nagios: Marked-up Circular Status Map



### **Features**

- Verification of availability is delegated to plugins:
  - The product's architecture is simple enough that writing new plugins is fairly easy in the language of your choice.
  - There are many, many plugins available.
- Nagios uses parallel checking and forking.
  - Version 3 of Nagios does this better.

### Features cont.

- Has 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. These can contain much detail and are based on templates.
- Nagios reads its configuration from an entire directory. You decide how to define individual files.

### Features cont.

- Utilizes topology to determine dependencies.
  - Nagios differentiates between what is down vs. what is not available. This way it avoids running unnecessary checks.
- Nagios allows you to define how you send notifications 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.

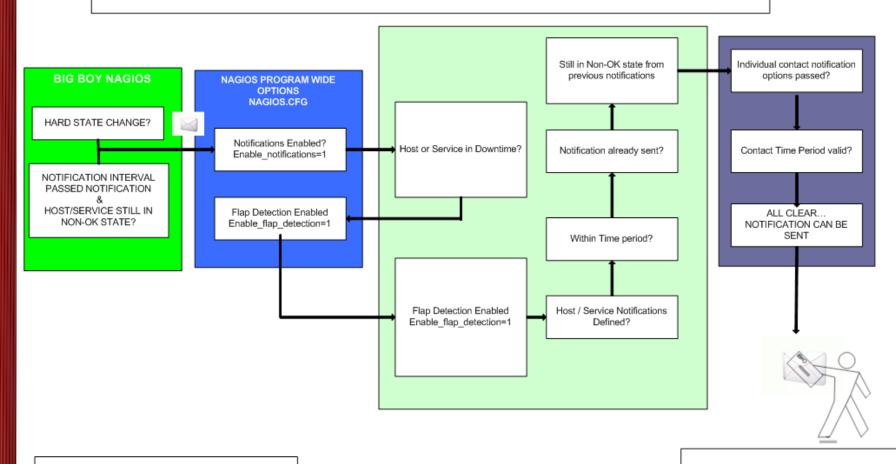
# And, even more...

### **Service state:**

When configurating 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**



NOTE: The flow will only continue when each of the listed filters are satisfied.

CONTACT GETS THE NOTIFICATION MESSAGE

### Features, features, features...

- Allows you to acknowledge an event.
  - A user can add comments via the GUI
- You can define maintenance periods
  - By device or a group of devices
- Maintains availability statistics.
- Can detect flapping and suppress additional notifications.
- Allows for multiple notification methods such as: e-mail, pager, SMS, winpopup, audio, etc...
- Allows you to define notification levels. Critical feature.

### **How Checks Work**

- node/host/device consists of one or more service chec ING, HTTP, MYSQL, SSH, etc)
- eriodically Nagios checks each service for each node determines if state has changed. State changes are:
  - CRITICAL
- WARNING
- UNKNOWN
- or each state change you can assign:
  - Notification options (as mentioned before)
- Event handlers

### **How Checks Work**

- Parameters
  - Normal checking interval
  - Re-check interval
  - Maximum number of checks.
  - Period for each check
- Node checks only happen when on services respond (assuming you've configured this).
  - A node can be:
    - DOWN
    - UNREACHABLE

### **How Checks Work**

Therefore it can take some time before a host changes its state to "down" as Nagios first does a service check and then a node check.

By default Nagios does a node check 3 times before it will change the nodes state to down.

You can, of course, change all this.

# The Concept of "Parents"

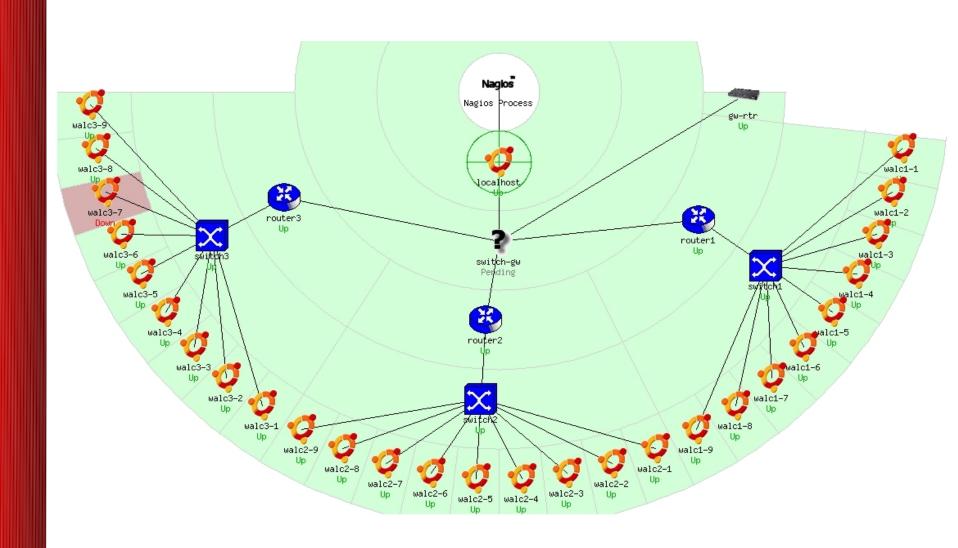
### Nodes can have parents:

- For example, the parent of a PC connected to a switch would be the switch.
- 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.
- A node can have multiple parents.

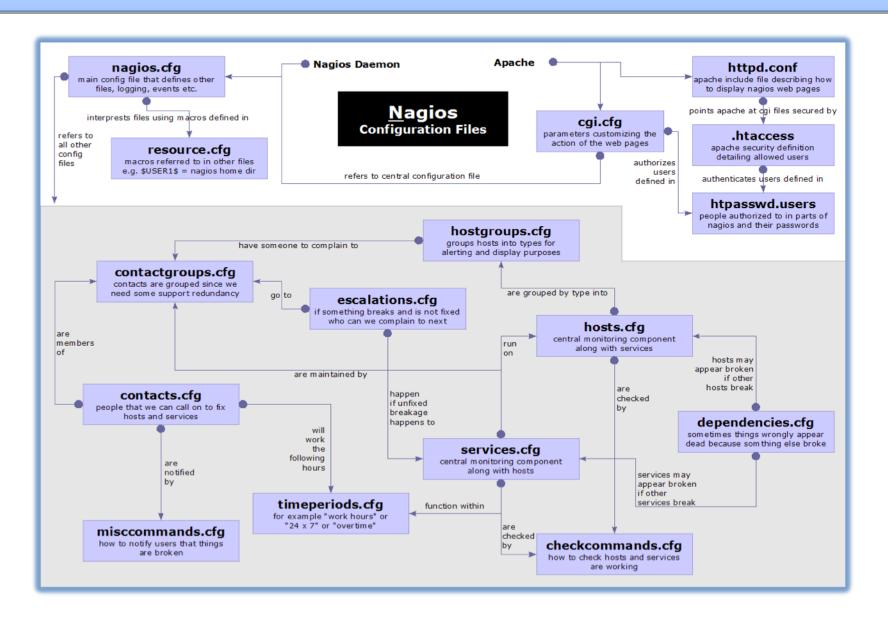
# The Idea of Network Viewpoint

- 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.

# **Network Viewpoint**



# **Nagios Configuration Files**



# **Configuration Files**

### Located in /etc/nagios3/

### Important files include:

- cgi.cfg Controls the web interface and security options.
- commands.cfg The commands that Nagios uses for notifications.
- nagios.cfg Main configuration file.
- conf.d/\* All other configuration goes here!

# **Configuration Files**

### 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.cfgwhat services to check
- timeperiods\_nagios2.cfgwhen to check and who to notify

# **Configuration Files**

### Under conf.d some other possible configfiles:

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

# **Plugins Configuration**

The Nagios package in Ubuntu comes with a bunch of pre-installed plugins:

```
apt.cfg breeze.cfg dhcp.cfg
                                      disk-smb.cfg
diskicfq
           dns.cfg dummy.cfg
                                    flexlm.cfg
fping.cfg ftp.cfg
                    games.cfg
                                    hppjd.cfg http.cfg
  ifstatus.cfg ldap.cfg
                           load.cfg
                                      mail.cfg
mrtg.cfg mysql.cfg
                         netware.cfg news.cfg
                         pgsql.cfg
nt.cfg
     ntp.cfg
                                    ping.cfg
nt.cfg ntp.cfg pgsql.cfg
procs.cfg radius.cfg real.cfg
rpc-nfs.cfg snmp.cfg
                      ssh.cfg
                                       tcp udp.cfg
telnet.cfg
          users.cfg vsz.cfg
```

## **Main Configuration Details**

### **Global settings**

File: /etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg

- Says where other configuration files are.
- General Nagios behavior:
  - For large installations you should tune the installation via this file.
  - See: Tunning Nagios for Maximum Performance

http://nagios.sourceforge.net/docs/2 0/tuning.html

# **CGI** Configuration

### Archivo: /etc/nagios3/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**

# This 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
                       00:00-24:00
        sundav
       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**

Allows you to utilize any command you wish. We'll do this for generating tickets in RT.

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 Template**

```
define host{
                                  generic-host
    name
    notifications enabled
    event handler enabled
                                      1
    flap_detection_enabled
    process perf data
    retain status information
    retain_nonstatus_information
    check command
                                  check-host-alive
    max check attempts
                                  5
    notification interval
                                       60
    notification_period
                                      24x7
    notification options
                                       d,r
    contact_groups
                                       nobody
    register
```

# **Individual Node Configuration**

# **Generic Service Configuration**

```
define service{
                                         generic-service
    name
    active checks enabled
     passive checks enabled
     parallelize check
    obsess over service
    check freshness
    notifications enabled
    event handler enabled
    flap detection enabled
     process perf data
    retain_status_information
    retain nonstatus information
    is volatile
                                   24x7
    check period
     max check attempts
                                    5
    normal check interval
    retry check interval
                                         1
    notification interval
                                    60
     notification period
                                   24x7
     notification options
                                         c,r
    register
```

# **Individual Service Configuration**

```
define service{
                                 switch1
    host name
                                 generic-service
    use
    service_description
                            PING
    check command
                            check-host-alive
    max_check_attempts
                            5
    normal_check_interval
    notification options
                                 c,r,f
    contact groups
                            switch-group
```

### Mensajes a Beepers/SMS

- 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 or gnokii can help.

### **A Few References**

- http://www.nagios.org
   Nagios web site
- http://sourceforge.net/projects/nagiosplug
   Nagios plugins site
- Nagios. System and Network Monitoring by Wolfgang Barth. Good book about Nagios
- http://www.nagiosexchange.org
   Unofficial Nagios plugin site
- http://www.debianhelp.co.uk/nagios.htm
   A Debian tutorial on Nagios
- http://www.nagios.com/
   Commercial Nagios support