

# Monitoring Systems and Services

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The DESY Computer Center is the home of O(1000) computers supplying a wide range of different services. Monitoring such a large installation is a challenge. After a long time running a SNMP based commercial Network Management System, the evaluation of a new System was started. There are a lot of different commercial and freeware products on the market, but none of them fully satisfied all our requirements. After re-evaluating our original requirements we selected NAGIOS as our monitoring and alarming tool. After a successful test we are in production since autumn 2002 and are extending the service to fully support a distributed monitoring and alarming.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring large installations of different computer systems with lots of applications is a very difficult task.

One of the main Problems in Computer Centers is, to find out Problems before Users will run into them.

Efficient monitoring will observe the system activities, check if applications are running and will do specified alarming. Service checking can be done in two different ways, monitoring processes or real Service Monitoring. What does it mean if your HTTP-Process is running, is it possible to connect to your Pages? Connecting to a specific Port/ reading the given answer makes real service checking true.

Also a Monitoring-Tool should supply useful informations for System-Administration.

## 2 SOME REASONS FOR US TO SELECT NAGIOS

First off all NAGIOS fulfills the most of our requirements. It is an open System and so it is possible to submit our own tests (Plug in Concept). We need scalability to do Load Sharing on the Monitoring Hosts.

NAGIOS comes with a very simple WEB-Interface, which makes it easy to use. A lot of out of the Box functionality is also included. NAGIOS is able to do some Reporting and Alarming.

Stability of NAGIOS is very excellent, no instabilities or crashes happened in more than two years of using it, of course there are still some bugs.

### 2.1 DESY Computer Center Monitoring Setup

At present we have five Linux Boxes doing all the Monitoring. Three of them are doing Host and Service

Checks. One PC is our Central Log-Host, running LogSurfer, a Tool for SYSLOG analysis. The last PC is our Central-Monitoring Host which handles the WEB-Interface.

Service Data transmission between Hosts and the Monitoring System is done by an PERL Daemon.

The Distributed Monitoring Server ask the Daemon for the specified Information. If the answer is out of given specifications, or if an timeout appears an alarm is triggered. For some reasons this is not done for all our Hosts, we have also passive Service Checks running. If possible we use Service Checking- connecting to an Port

or asking a Process for Status details. If it's impossible we use Process Checking instead.

Check-Programs are executed on different Hosts and the results are transferred to the Central Monitoring Host. For example our LogHost: LogSurfer is scanning the Syslog-Files and if problems are shown by Pattern Matching an information is transferred to NAGIOS.

Some Services are running in an Cluster environment so we have to define how much components may fail before an alarm is triggered, check\_cluster Plugin is used.

Illustration 1: Monitoring Setup

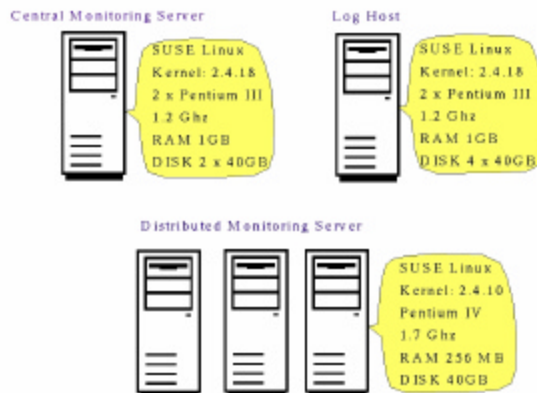
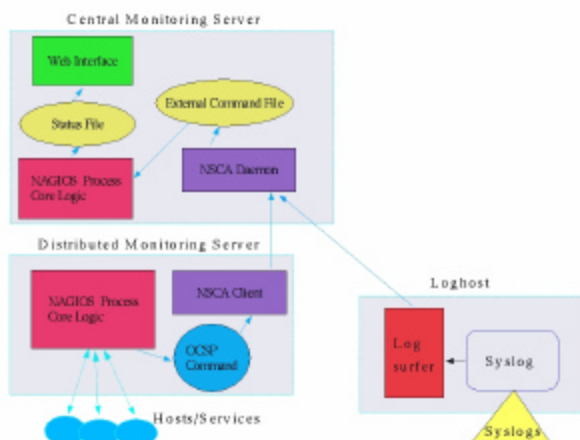


Illustration 2: Monitoring Server Setup



NAGIOS stores status and other answers in flat files, to tune up the System we use a RAM-Disk on the Central Monitoring Server, round trip time for all checks is less than one Minute.

Load range is from 0.2 on the Central Monitoring Server up to 3 on the Distributed Server.

## 2.2 Monitoring Policy

Our Monitoring Policy is that every Host in the Computer Center will be monitored and also Centrally Supported Printers. Monitoring for Network Devices will be done by our Network Group, we only check them by Ping.

Table 1 Monitoring Policy

Host	Check by
Network Device	PING
Farm PC	PING
Printer	SNMP
Workgroup Server	Load Disk Process
Mail	POP IMAP
WEB Server	HTTP
AFS Server	Service Monitoring

At present we have 620 Hosts with 1270 Services defined in NAGIOS.

## 2.3 Alarming

Alarms are shown on the Operator Console,, send by Email, SMS or to an Pager.

The open concept of NAGIOS makes it possible to use any Paging or Email Software. For SMS and Pager connection we use SMS-Client.

Table 2 Problem Notification

**** Nagios 1.0 ****
Notification Type: PROBLEM Service: IT Web Server
Host: WWW Server WEB
Address: 131.169.40.38
State: CRITICAL
Date/Time: Tue Mar 19 08:35:59 MET 2003
Additional Info: Connection refused by host

Table 3 Recovery Notification

***** Nagios 1.0 *****
Notification Type: RECOVERY
Service: IT Web Server
Host: WWW Server WEB
Address: 131.169.40.38
State: OK Date/Time: Wed Mar 19 08:37:46 MET 2003
Additional Info: HTTP ok: HTTP/1.1 200 OK - 0 second response time

## 2.4 Configuration

All our Configuration is done by flat files, so Nagios depends not on any Database.

There are several adons to create the Configuration Files.

A Calendar Utility was added to specify different alarming hours for the Operator Staff.

A Perl script reads data from our Asset Managent System and create Host and Service Configuration.

Table 4 Service Test Configuration

define service{		
name	fileserver	
service_description	fileserver	
is_volatile	0	
active_checks_enabled	0	
passive_checks_enabled	1	
check_period	24x7	
max_check_attempts	10	
normal_check_interval	1	
retry_check_interval	5	
notification_interval	2200	
notification_period	24x7	
notification_options	w,u,c,r	
check_command	doing some tests	
register	0	
}		

## References

### NAGIOS

<http://www.nagios.org>

### Log Surfer

<http://www.dfn-cert.de/eng/logsurf/index.html>

### SMS-Client

<http://www.styx.demon.co.uk/>

Table 5 Host Configuration

define hostgroup{		
name	night	
hostgroup_name	night	
alias	night	
contact_groups	sgi-admins	
members	netra8,test1,test2	
}		
define host{		
host_name	netra8	
alias	netra AFS Server	
address	131.169.40.109	
parents	route-194,route-40	
use	hostcheck	
}		