

Nagios详细安装配置

一,安装:

1.相关环境

| Host Name | IP | OS | Arch |
|-----------|---------------|------------|--------|
| duangr-1 | 192.168.56.10 | CentOS 6.4 | x86_64 |
| duangr-2 | 192.168.56.11 | CentOS 6.4 | x86_64 |
| duangr-3 | 192.168.56.12 | CentOS 6.4 | x86_64 |

2.Nagios主节点192.168.56.10需要安装:

- nagios
- nagios-plugin
- nrpe
- apache

Nagios从节点192.168.56.11/12需要安装:

- nagios-plugin
- nrpe

3.主机环境检查(全部节点)

```
yum install -y wget httpd php gcc glibc glibc-common gd gd-devel make net-snmp openssl openssl-devel perl
```

安装后检查

```
rpm -q wget httpd php gcc glibc glibc-common gd gd-devel make net-snmp openssl-devel openssl perl
```

若有缺失,请先安装. 可通过如下几个镜像网站下载相关安装包:

- <http://rpm.pbone.net/>
- http://mirrors.163.com/centos/6.4/os/x86_64/Packages/
- http://mirrors.sohu.com/centos/6.4/os/x86_64/Packages/

4.创建用户nagios(全部节点)

```
useradd nagios
```

```
groupadd nagcmd
```

```
usermod -a -G nagcmd nagios
```

5.安装nagios主程序(主节点安装)

```
tar zxvf nagios-4.0.4.tar.gz
```

```
cd nagios-4.0.4
```

```
./configure --with-command-group=nagcmd
```

```
make all
```

```
make install
```

```
make install-init
```

```
make install-config
```

```
make install-commandmode
```

```
make install-webconf
```

```
cp -R contrib/eventhandlers/ /usr/local/nagios/libexec/
```

```
chown -R nagios:nagios /usr/local/nagios/libexec/eventhandlers
```

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (自检)
```

```
/etc/init.d/nagios start
```

```
/etc/init.d/httpd start
```

```
/usr/local/apache2/bin/apachectl -t 检测apache配置文件
```

创建一个默认的WEB登录账户

```
htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin
```

将nagios添加为服务

```
chkconfig --add nagios
```

```
chkconfig --level 35 nagios on
```

```
chkconfig --add httpd
```

```
chkconfig --level 35 httpd on
```

Nagios Plugin 安装(全部节点安装)

先检查xinetd服务是否安装 `rpm -qa | grep xinetd`

没有则安装xinetd 包 `yum -y install xinetd`

```
tar zxvf nagios-plugins-2.0.tar.gz
```

```
cd nagios-plugins-2.0
```

```
./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

如果出现mysql相关的编译错误,是mysql的默认安装路径被修改导致的,调整with-mysql后重新make

```
1. ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nagios --with-mysql=/usr/local/mysql
```

```
2. make && make install
```

6.安装NRPE(全部节点安装)

```
1. tar -zxf nrpe-2.15.tar.gz
```

```
2. cd nrpe-2.15
```

```
3. ./configure --enable-command-args
```

```
4. make all
```

```
5. make install-plugin
```

下面步骤只需要在被监控节点执行

```
1. make install-daemon && make install-daemon-config && make install-xinetd
```

被监控节点配置

如果是被监控节点,需要配置NRPE守护进程运行(通过xinetd来运行)

1、更改/etc/xinetd.d/nrpe文件, 设置允许nagios主节点服务器连接

```
vi /etc/xinetd.d/nrpe
```

```
only_from = 127.0.0.1 192.168.56.10
```

2、在/etc/services结尾增加:

```
nrpe 5666/tcp # NRPE
```

3、增加对参数的支持

```
vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg
```

```
dont_blame_nrpe=1
```

```
allowed_hosts=127.0.0.1,192.168.56.10
```

4.更改目录权限(必须, 不然nrpe服务起不来)

```
chown -R nagios:nagios /usr/local/nagios/
```

5、启动nrpe

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nrpe -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg -d
```

或者重启service xinetd restart

如报错: `xinetd: unrecognized service`

则安装xinetd 包

```
rpm -qa | grep xinetd
yum -y install xinetd
```

注：有时候在改完nrpe.cfg后执行以上重启步骤不行，则需要先杀死进程，在启动nrpe服务

```
pkill nrpe;/usr/local/nagios/bin/nrpe -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg -d
```

6、验证nrpe是否监听

```
netstat -anpt | grep nrpe
```

7、测试nrpe是否正常运行

```
/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H 127.0.0.1
```

NRPE v2.15

开启 nagios 并访问

```
/etc/init.d/nagios start 或 service nagios restart
```

http://192.168.56.10/nagios/

如果打开网页nagios状态为disable，因查看SELinux状态（需为关闭状态）。

1、/usr/sbin/sestatus -v ##如果SELinux status参数为enabled即为开启状态

SELinux status: enabled

2、getenforce ##也可以用这个命令检查

关闭SELinux：因使用1+2结合的方式关闭SELinux

1、临时关闭（不用重启机器）：

```
setenforce 0                ##设置SELinux 成为permissive模式
                              ##setenforce 1 设置SELinux 成为enforcing模式
```

2、修改配置文件需要重启机器（永久生效）：

修改/etc/selinux/config 文件

将SELINUX=enforcing改为SELINUX=disabled（关闭） permissive（记录警告而不是禁止未经批准的操作）

二:配置:

7.配置远程被监控节点

7.1.1 修改配置文件

1. # su - nagios

2. \$ vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg

修改为如下配置内容：

1. command[check_users]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_users -w \$ARG1\$ -c \$ARG2\$
2. command[check_load]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_load -w \$ARG1\$ -c \$ARG2\$
3. command[check_disk]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_disk -w \$ARG1\$ -c \$ARG2\$ -p \$ARG3\$
4. command[check_procs]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -w \$ARG1\$ -c \$ARG2\$ -s \$ARG3\$
5. command[check_procs_args]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs \$ARG1\$
6. command[check_swap]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_swap -w \$ARG1\$ -c \$ARG2\$

以上监控命令功能：

- check_users 监控登陆用户数
- check_load 监控CPU负载
- check_disk 监控磁盘的使用
- check_procs 监控进程数量,状态包括 RSZDT
- check_swap 监控SWAP分区使用

7.1.2 重启 xinetd 服务

配置完上述命令后,重启 xinetd 服务

1. service xinetd restart

7.1.3 校验配置

检查监控命令配置是否ok

1. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H localhost -c check_users -a 5 10
2. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H localhost -c check_load -a 15,10,5 30,25,20
3. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H localhost -c check_disk -a 20% 10% /
4. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H localhost -c check_procs -a 200 400 RSZDT
5. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H localhost -c check_swap -a 20% 10%

7.1.4 防火墙设置（开启5666端口）

vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables

```
-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 5666 -j ACCEPT
```

service iptables restart

7.2 配置监控服务主节点

7.2.1 主节点配置测试

1. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H 192.168.56.11

NRPE v2.15

2. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H 192.168.56.12

NRPE v2.15

3. /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nrpe -H 192.168.56.12 -c check_users

USERS OK - 0 users currently logged in |users=0;5;10;0

7.2.2 nagios.cfg(nagios主配置文件)

(使用 nagios 用户)

vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

1. #cfg_file=/export/home/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg (注释掉)
2. cfg_dir=/export/home/nagios/etc/servers

主配置文件声明了监控脚本的存储路径为 ./servers，默认没有此目录，需要手工创建
nagios 会读取 servers 目录下面后缀为.cfg的全部文件作为配置文件

1. cd /usr/local/nagios/etc
2. mkdir servers
3. cd servers

7.2.3 定义监控的主机组

声明一个监控的主机组,将主机环境中提到的三台主机全部加入监控

vi /export/home/nagios/etc/servers/group.cfg

新文件，内容如下：

1. define hostgroup{
2. hostgroup_name duangr-server
3. alias duangr Server
4. members duangr-1,duangr-2,duangr-3
5. }

解释下上面的配置：

- hostgroup_name: 主机组的名称，可随意指定
- alias: 主机组别名，可随意指定
- members: 主机组成员，多个主机名称之前使用逗号分隔。另外主机名称必须与 define host 中host_name 一致。

主机的定义，后面会说到。

7.2.4 定义监控的主机

下面开始定义具体的主机

7.2.4.1 本地主机监控配置

先定义本地主机 duangr-1

vi /export/home/nagios/etc/servers/duangr-1.cfg

新文件，内容如下：

```
1. define host{
2.     use          linux-server
3.     host_name     duangr-1
4.     alias         duangr-1
5.     address       192.168.56.10
6. }

7. define service{
8.     use          local-service
9.     host_name     duangr-1
10.    service_description    Host Alive
11.    check_command   check-host-alive
12.    }
13.define service{
14.    use          local-service
15.    host_name     duangr-1
16.    service_description    Users
17.    check_command   check_local_users!20!50
18.    }
19. define service{
20.     use          local-service
21.     host_name     duangr-1
22.     service_description    CPU
23.     check_command   check_local_load!5.0,4.0,3.0!10.0,6.0,4.0      }
24.define service{
25.    use          local-service
26.    host_name     duangr-1
27.    service_description    Disk Root
28.    check_command   check_local_disk!20%!10%!/
29.    }
30.define service{
31.    use          local-service
32.    host_name     duangr-1
33.    service_description    Disk Home
34.    check_command   check_local_disk!20%!10%!/export/home      }
35.define service{
36.    use          local-service
37.    host_name     duangr-1
```

```

38.     service_description    Zombie Procs
39.     check_command         check_local_procs!5!10!Z
40.     }
41.define service{
42.     use                    local-service
43.     host_name              duangr-1
44.     service_description    Total Procs
45.     check_command         check_local_procs!250!400!RSZDT
46.     }
47.define service{
48.     use                    local-service
49.     host_name              duangr-1
50.     service_description    Swap Usage
51.     check_command         check_local_swap!20!10
52.     }

```

说明下，由于是此主机也是监控服务主节点所在主机，因此可以使用check_local_* 的相关命令来进行监控。

这个文件中已经将常用的监控项配置进去。

7.2.4.2远程主机监控配置

再定义远程主机duangr-2和duangr-3

定义远程主机的监控之前，需要先定义check_nrpe命令

vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/commands.cfg

在文件的最后面添加如下内容：

```

1. # 'check_nrpe' command definition
2. define command{
3.     command_name    check_nrpe
4.     command_line    $USER1$/check_nrpe -H $HOSTADDRESS$ -t 30 -c $ARG1$
5.     }
6. define command{
7.     command_name    check_nrpe_args
8.     command_line    $USER1$/check_nrpe -H $HOSTADDRESS$ -t 30 -c $ARG1$ -a $ARG2$
9.     }

```

定义duangr-2主机的监控配置

\$ vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/servers/duangr-2.cfg

新文件，内容如下：

```

1. define host{
2.     use                linux-server
3.     host_name           duangr-2
4.     alias                duangr-2
5.     address              192.168.56.11
6.     }
7. define service{
8.     use                local-service
9.     host_name           duangr-2
10.    service_description    Host Alive

```

```

11.     check_command      check-host-alive
12. }
13.define service{
14.     use                  local-service
15.     host_name            duangr-2
16.     service_description  Users
17.     check_command        check_nrpe_args!check_users!5 10
18. }
19.define service{
20.     use                  local-service
21.     host_name            duangr-2
22.     service_description  CPU
23.     check_command        check_nrpe_args!check_load!15,10,5 30,25,20
24. }
25.define service{
26.     use                  local-service
27.     host_name            duangr-2
28.     service_description  Disk Root
29.     check_command        check_nrpe_args!check_disk!20% 10% /
30. }
31.define service{
32.     use                  local-service
33.     host_name            duangr-2
34.     service_description  Disk /export/home
35.     check_command        check_nrpe_args!check_disk!20% 10% /export/home
36. }
37.define service{
38.     use                  local-service
39.     host_name            duangr-2
40.     service_description  Procs Zombie
41.     check_command        check_nrpe_args!check_procs!5 10 Z
42. }
43.
44.define service{
45.     use                  local-service
46.     host_name            duangr-2
47.     service_description  Procs Total
48.     check_command        check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-w400 -c600"      }
49.define service{
50.     use                  local-service
51.     host_name            duangr-2
52.     service_description  Swap Usage
53.     check_command        check_nrpe_args!check_swap!20% 10%
54. }

```

55.;;

56.;; 下面是一些常用进程的监控,主要是云平台相关进程

57.;;

58.;; 监控crond进程

59.define service{

60. use local-service

61. host_name duangr-2

62. service_description PS: crond

63. check_command check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c1:1 -Ccrond"

64. }

65.;; 监控zookeeper进程

66.define service{

67. use local-service

68. host_name duangr-2

69. service_description PS: QuorumPeerMain

check_command check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c1:1 -Cjava -aserver.quorum.QuorumPeerMain"

70. }

71.;;监控storm的从节点进程

72.define service{

73. use local-service

74. host_name duangr-2

75. service_description PS: supervisor

76. check_command check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c1:1 -Cjava -adaemon.supervisor"

77. }

78.;; 监控storm的主节点进程

79.define service{

80. use local-service

81. host_name duangr-2

82. service_description PS: nimbus

83. check_command check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c1:1 -Cjava -adaemon.nimbus"

84. }

85.;; 监控MetaQ进程

86.define service{

87. use local-service

88. host_name duangr-2

89. service_description PS: MetaQ

90. check_command check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c1:1 -Cjava -ametamorphosis-server-w"

91. }

92.;; 监控Redis进程

93.define service{

94. use local-service

95. host_name duangr-2

96. service_description PS: redis-server

97. check_command check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c1:1 -Credis-server"


```

98.     }

99.;; 监控hadoop主节点NameNode进程

100. define service{

101.     use          local-service

102.     host_name     duangr-2

103.     service_description  PS: NameNode

104.     check_command  check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c 1:1 -Cjava -aserver.namenode.NameNode"

105.     }

106. 监控hadoop主节点SecondaryNameNode进程

107. define service{

108.     use          local-service

109.     host_name     duangr-2

110.     service_description  PS: SecondaryNameNode

111.     check_command  check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c 1:1 -Cjava -aserver.namenode.SecondaryNameNode"

112.     }

113. ;; 监控hadoop主节点ResourceManager进程

114. define service{

115.     use          local-service

116.     host_name     duangr-2

117.     service_description  PS: ResourceManager

118.     check_command      check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c 1:1 -Cjava -aserver.resourcemanager.ResourceManager"

119.     }

120. ;; 监控hadoop从节点DataNode进程

121. define service{

122.     use          local-service

123.     host_name     duangr-2

124.     service_description  PS: DataNode

125.     check_command  check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c 1:1 -Cjava -aserver.datanode.DataNode"

126.     }

127. ;;监控hadoop从节点NodeManager进程

128. define service{

129.     use          local-service

130.     host_name     duangr-2

131.     service_description  PS: NodeManager

132.     check_command  check_nrpe_args!check_procs_args!"-c 1:1 -Cjava -aserver.nodemanager.NodeManager"

133.     }

```

说明下,由于duangr-2是远程主机,因此使用check_nrpe_args命令来监控.

这个文件中已经将常用的监控项配置进去,同时还包含了hadoop、storm、zookeeper、metaq、redis的相关进程监控,主要的监控思路是判断进程是否存在。

定义duangr-3主机的监控配置

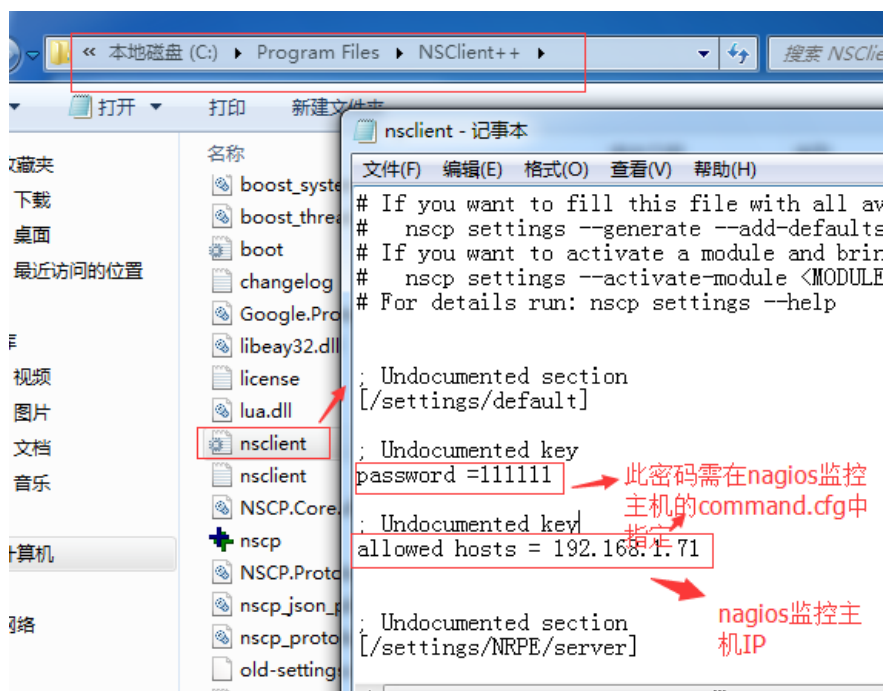
vi duangr-3.cfg

内容与duangr-2.cfg类似,只需要修改 host_name 、 alias、 address即可.

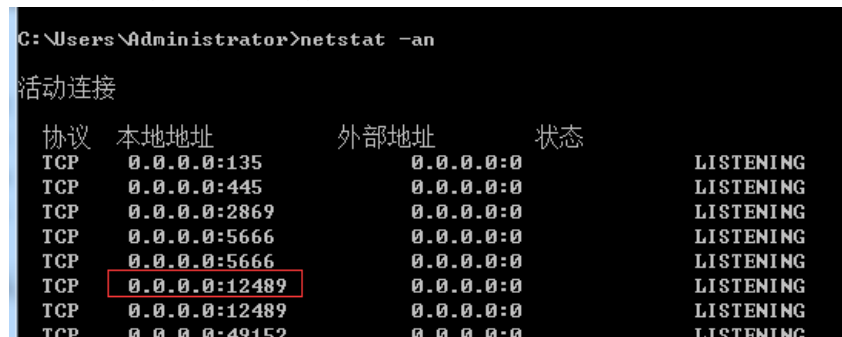
7.2.4.3 nagios监控Windows主机（需安装nsclient）

客户端配置:

安装Nsclient略,安装后配置:



重启NSClient服务，检查12489端口是否启用



nagios配置:

在command.cfg中添加授权密码

```
# 'check_nt' command definition
define command{
    command_name    check_nt
    command_line     $USER1$/check_nt -H $HOSTADDRESS$ -p 12489 -s 111111 -v $ARG1$ $ARG2$
}
```

重启nagios服务

测试:

/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_nt -H 主机IP -p 12489 -s 密码 -v UPTIME

如果反馈的信息是System Uptime - 0 day(s) 8 hour(s) 44 minute(s) 则表示连接正常。

如果显示为could not fetch information from server, 则有以下可能

密码不正确 (最傻的可能, 也是经常发生的可能)

服务器上有防火墙, 需要开放12489端口。

7.2.4.4 邮件监控

定义监控人邮件地址

vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/contacts.cfg

```
1. define contact{
2.     contact_name    nagiosadmin        ; Short name of user
3.     use              generic-contact    ; Inherit default values from generic-contact template (defined above)
4.     alias            Nagios Admin       ; Full name of user
5.     email            yourname@domain.com
6.                                     ; <<***** CHANGE THIS TO YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS *****>>
7. }
```

除了配置监控邮件的接收人外，还要确保：

- rpm -qa | grep sendmail
- yum -u install sendmail
- chkconfig --level 35 sendmail on
- service sendmail restart
- echo "This is test mail" | mail -s 'Test mail' 18717991553@139.com //测试
- 本主机与邮件服务器互通
- 本主机SendMail可以使用外部SMTP服务发送邮件

7.2.4.5 校验配置

1. /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

7.2.4.6 启动

1. /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

nagios已经是一个服务，也可以执行如下操作：

1. service nagios start/stop/restart/status

2. 8. 监控页面

3. <http://192.168.56.10/nagios>

