**Section-5 Monitoring and Logging**

**Lesson-02: Configuring zabbix as a monitoring server**

First we will install all the dependencies required for zabbix

# yum install php php-cli php-common php-devel php-pear php-gd php-mbstring php-mysql php-xml mariadb-server mariadb-client mariadb-devel httpd –y

Adding a repository for zabbix

# yum –y install <http://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/rhel/7/x86_64/zabbix-release-3.0-1.el7.noarch.rpm>

Updating all repository

# yum repolist all

Next we install the zabbix packages

# yum install zabbix-server-mysql zabbix-web-mysql –y

Start the mariadb service

# service mariadb start

Configure mariadb

# mysql\_secure\_installation

Next login via in mariadb database

# mysql –u root –p

MariaDB > create database zabbix character set utf8 collate utf8\_bin;

MariaDB > grant all privileges on zabbix.\* to zabbix@localhost identified by ‘zabbix’;

MariaDB > quit

Now we will import the schema for zabbix

# cd /usr/share/doc/zabbix-server-3.0.15/

# gunzip create.sql.gz

# mysql –u root –p zabbix < create.sql

Now to connect to database we will be making changes in /etc/zabbix/zabbix\_server.conf

DBHost = localhost

DBName = zabbix

DBUser = zabbix

DBPassword = zabbix

Next we need to modify

# vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/zabbix.conf

php\_value date.timezone Asia/Karachi (uncomment and make change)

Set selinux to disabled mode

# vi /etc/selinux/config

Selinux=disabled

# setenforce 0

Now we will start the service of zabbix and also we will starting the service of apache as well

# service zabbix-server start

# service httpd start

Now goto your browser and type <http://ipaddressofthemachine/zabbix>

**Please check out the lesson-02 in Monitoring and Logging Section-5**

**Lesson-03: Configuring Alerts and Triggers**

**Please check out the lesson-02 in Monitoring and Loggin Section-5**

**Lesson-04: Using Journal System for Logging**

# journalctl

it dumps all the information about journal daemon, for example if we reboot the system all this content or information stored in journald will be removed, so by default journald is not persistent and all the content is in the /var/run/journal

# cd /var/run/journal

So if we have to maintain journald information we have to make a change in journald.conf

# vi /etc/systemd/journald.conf

Storage = auto (uncomment)

After that the information will be stored in /var/log/journal directory

Now if we do journalctl -n, what it will just show me the last 10 lines of our journalctl

# journalctl -xn

Now we have added -x flag it provides additional text from the message catalog, so basically it provides some additional information related to logs

Now if we restart the service of httpd and then look at journctl it will be different

# journalctl -f

It shows the last 10 lines of our journalctl and also it act as same as tail -f means it will show you the logs in real time

You can filter out your desired content in your journalctl

# journalctl -p info

Also you can change the priority or what logs goes where from the rsyslog.conf

# systemd-analyze (it will show us the boot time of our system)