**Q1. What is Nagios?**

Nagios is one of the monitoring tools. It is used for Continuous monitoring of systems, applications, services, and business processes etc. in a DevOps culture. In the event of a failure, Nagios can alert technical staff of the problem, allowing them to begin remediation processes before outages affects business processes, end-users, or customers. With Nagios you don’t have to explain why an unseen infrastructure outage affect your organization’s bottom line.

Now, once you have defined what is Nagios, you can mention the various things that you can achieve using Nagios.

By using Nagios you can:

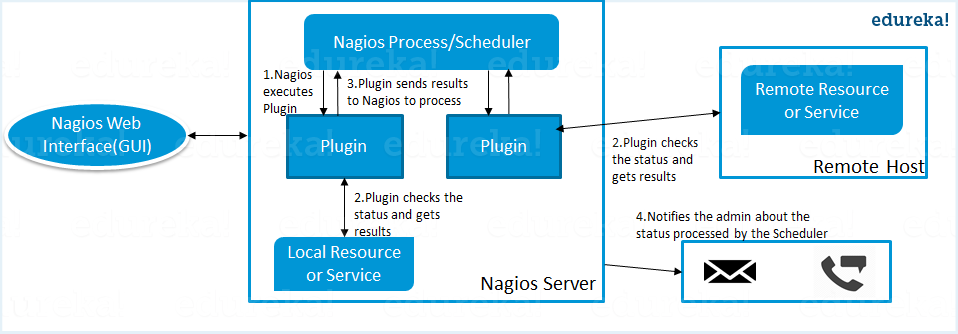
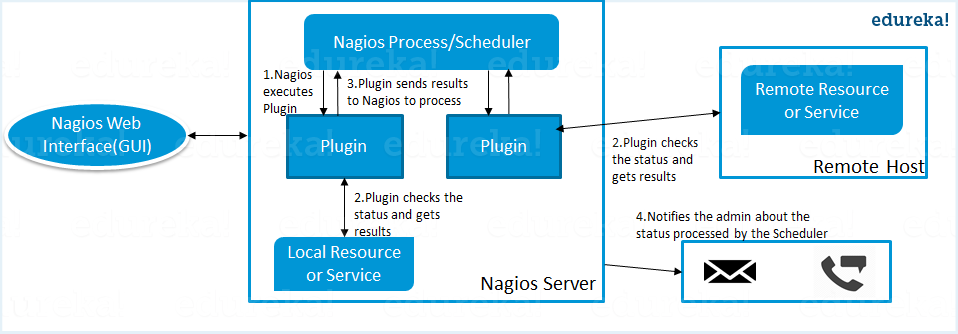
* Plan for infrastructure upgrades before outdated systems cause failures.
* Respond to issues at the first sign of a problem.
* Automatically fix problems when they are detected.
* Coordinate technical team responses.
* Ensure your organization’s SLAs are being met.
* Ensure IT infrastructure outages have a minimal effect on your organization’s bottom line.
* Monitor your entire infrastructure and business processes.

This overall completes the answer to this question. The further details like advantages etc. can be added as per the direction where the discussion is heading.

**Q2. How does Nagios work?**

Nagios runs on a server, usually as a daemon or service. Nagios periodically runs plugins residing on the same server, they contact hosts or servers on your network or on the internet. One can view the status information using the web interface. You can also receive email or SMS notifications if something happens.

The Nagios daemon behaves like a scheduler that runs certain scripts at certain moments. It stores the results of those scripts and will run other scripts if these results change. Refer the diagram below:



*Now, the next set of Nagios interview questions will focus on Nagios components like Plugins, NRPE, etc.*

**Q3. What are Plugins in Nagios?**

Begin this answer by defining Plugins.

Plugins are scripts (Perl scripts, Shell scripts, etc.) that can run from a command line to check the status of a host or service. Nagios uses the results from the plugins to determine the current status of hosts and services on your network.

Once you have defined Plugins I will suggest you to explain why we need plugins.

Nagios will execute a Plugin whenever there is a need to check the status of a host or service. The plugin will perform the check and then simply returns the result to Nagios. Nagios will process the results that it receives from the Plugin and take the necessary actions.

**Q4. What is NRPE (Nagios Remote Plugin Executor) in Nagios?**

For this answer first give a small definition of NRPE.

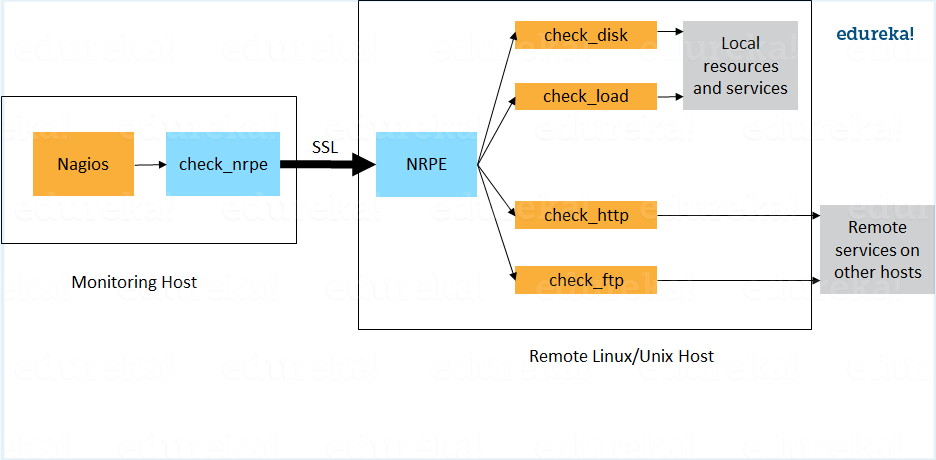
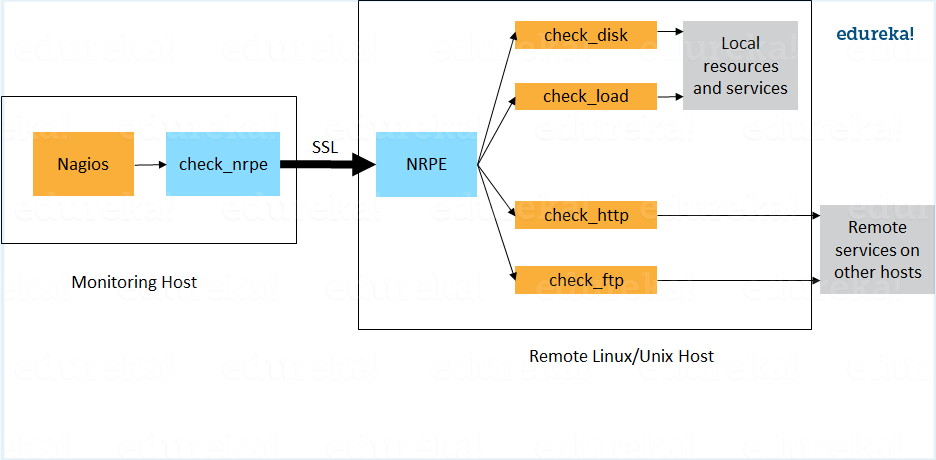
The NRPE addon is designed to allow you to execute Nagios plugins on remote Linux/Unix machines. The main reason for doing this is to allow Nagios to monitor “local” resources (like CPU load, memory usage, etc.) on remote machines. Since these public resources are not usually exposed to external machines, an agent like NRPE must be installed on the remote Linux/Unix machines.

Now I will advise you to explain the NRPE architecture on the basis of diagram shown below.

The NRPE addon consists of two pieces:

* The check\_nrpe plugin, which resides on the local monitoring machine.
* The NRPE daemon, which runs on the remote Linux/Unix machine.

There is a SSL (Secure Socket Layer) connection between monitoring host and the remote host as shown in the diagram.



**Q5.** **What is meant by Nagios backend?(unable to find a relevant explanation)**

My advise will be to follow the below mention flow for this answer:

Both Configuration and Logs can be stored in a backend. Configurations are stored in backend using NagiosQL. Historical data are stored using ndoutils. In addition, you also have nagdb and opdb.

**Q6. What do you mean by passive check in Nagios?**

Passive checks are initiated and performed by external applications/processes and the Passive check results are submitted to Nagios for processing.

Now I will advise you to explain the need for Passive check.

Passive checks are useful for monitoring services that are Asynchronous in nature and cannot be monitored effectively by polling their status on a regularly scheduled basis. It can also be used for monitoring services that are Located behind a firewall and cannot be checked actively from the monitoring host.

**Q7.** **When Does Nagios Check for external commands?**

Nagios check for external commands under the following conditions:

* At regular intervals specified by the command\_check\_interval option in the main configuration file or,
* Immediately after event handlers are executed. This is in addition to the regular cycle of external command checks and is done to provide immediate action if an event handler submits commands to Nagios.

**Q8. What is the difference between Active and Passive check in Nagios?**

The major difference between Active and Passive checks is that Active checks are initiated and performed by Nagios, while passive checks are performed by external applications.

If your interviewer is looking unconvinced with the above explanation then I will suggest you to also mention some key features of both Active and Passive checks:

Passive checks are useful for monitoring services that are:

* Asynchronous in nature and cannot be monitored effectively by polling their status on a regularly scheduled basis.
* Located behind a firewall and cannot be checked actively from the monitoring host.

The main features of Actives checks are as follows:

* Active checks are initiated by the Nagios process.
* Active checks are run on a regularly scheduled basis.

**Q9. How does Nagios help with Distributed Monitoring?**

Interviewer is expecting an answer related to the distributed architecture of Nagios so I will suggest you to answer it in the below mentioned format:

With Nagios you can monitor your whole enterprise by using a distributed monitoring scheme in which local slave instances of Nagios perform monitoring tasks and report the results back to a single master. You manage all configuration, notification, and reporting from the master, while the slaves do all the work. This design takes advantage of Nagios’s ability to utilize passive checks i.e. external applications or processes that send results back to Nagios. In a distributed configuration, these external applications are other instances of Nagios.

**Q10. Explain Main Configuration file of Nagios and its location?**

I will suggest you to first mention what this main configuration file contains and its function.

The main configuration file contains a number of directives that affect how the Nagios daemon operates. This config file is read by both the Nagios daemon and the CGIs (It specifies the location of your main configuration file).

Now you can tell where it is present and how it is created.

A sample main configuration file is created in the base directory of the Nagios distribution when you run the configure script. The default name of the main configuration file is nagios.cfg, it is usually placed in the etc/ subdirectory of you Nagios installation (i.e. /usr/local/nagios/etc/).

*I hope you have enjoyed the above set of Nagios interview questions, the next set of questions will be more challenging, so be prepared.*

**Q11. Explain how Flap Detection works in Nagios?**

I will advise you to first explain Flapping first.

Flapping occurs when a service or host changes state too frequently, this causes lot of problem and recovery notifications.

Once you have defined Flapping explain how Nagios detects Flapping.

Whenever Nagios checks the status of a host or service, it will check to see if it has started or stopped flapping. Nagios follow the below procedure to do that:

* Storing the results of the last 21 checks of the host or service analyzing the historical check results and determine where state changes/transitions occur.
* Using the state transitions to determine a percent state change value (a measure of change) for the host or service.
* Comparing the percent state change value against low and high flapping thresholds
* A host or service is determined to have started flapping when its percent state change first exceeds a high flapping threshold.
* A host or service is determined to have stopped flapping when its percent state goes below a low flapping threshold.

**Q12. What are the three main variables that affect recursion and inheritance in Nagios?**

According to me the proper format for this answer should be:

First name the variables and then a small explanation of each of these variables:

* Name
* Use
* Register

Now I will give a small explanation for each of these variables.

Name is a placeholder that is used by other objects. Use defines the “parent” object whose properties should be used. Register can have a value of 0 (indicating its only a template) and 1 (an actual object). The register value is never inherited.

**Q13. What is meant by saying Nagios is Object Oriented?**

Answer to this question is pretty direct I will answer this by saying:

One of the features of Nagios is object configuration format in that you can create object definitions that inherit properties from other object definitions and hence the name. This simplifies and clarifies relationships between various components.

**Q14. What is State Stalking in Nagios?**

I will advise you to first give a small introduction on State Stalking.

State Stalking is used for logging purposes. When Stalking is enabled for a particular host or service, Nagios will watch that host or service very carefully and log any changes it sees in the output of check results.  
Depending on the discussion between you and interviewer you can also add:

It can be very helpful in later analysis of the log files. Under normal circumstances, the result of a host or service check is only logged if the host or service has changed state since it was last checked.

**Q15. Nagios says my machine is unreachable, not down. What is the difference and how it is achieved?**

First I will suggest you to explain:

When Nagios says a node is unreachable, a node is unreachable if Nagios is not able to find a path to the node.

Now you can mention the difference.

The node itself may be up but because Nagios is unable to connect to it, it has to mark this as unreachable. To achieve this, Nagios use parent-child relationship between components.

Finally for better understanding explain it with an example.

A router may be defined as a parent for a server.

* Now Nagios checks for server and marks it as down.
* It then checks the parent (in our example, the router)
* If parent is also down, then server is marked as unreachable.
* If Parent is up, the server is marked as really down.

**Q16. Explain Nagios state types?**

According to me the best way to put this answer is by saying:

The current state of monitored services and hosts is determined by two components:

* The status of service or host i.e. OK, WARNING, UP, DOWN etc..
* The type of state the service or host is in.

There are two types of states SOFT states and HARD states.

Now explain what is Soft and Hard states:

* When a service or host check results are in a non-OK or non-UP state and the service check has not yet been rechecked the number of times specified by the max\_check\_attempts directives in the service or host definition. This is called Soft Error. When a service or a host recovers from Soft Error that is considered as Soft Recovery.
* When a service or host check results are in a non-OK or non-UP state and the service check has been rechecked the number of times specified by the max\_check\_attempts directives in the service or host definition. This is called Hard Error. When a service or a host recovers from Hard Error that is considered as Hard Recovery.

######################## 2 #########################

**Q.What is Nagios and how it Works ?.**

**Ans:**Nagios is an open source System and Network Monitoring application.Nagios runs on a server, usually as a daemon or service. Nagios periodically run plugins residing (usually) on the same server, they contact (PING etc.) hosts and servers on your network or on the Internet. You can also have information sent to Nagios. You then view the status information using the web interface. You can also receive email or SMS notifications if something happens. Event Handlers can also be configured to "act" if something happens.

The Nagios daemon behaves like a scheduler that runs certain scripts at certain moments. It stores the results of those scripts and will run other scripts if these results change. All these scripts are, of course, the scripts from the Nagios plug-in project or are scripts that you have created.

**Q.Explain Main Configuration file and its location?**

**Ans:1.Resource File :** It is used to store sensitive information like username,passwords with out making them available to the CGIs.  
**2.Object Definition Files:** It is the location were you define all you want to monitor and how you want to monitor. It is used to Define hosts,services, hostgroups, contacts, contact groups, commands, etc  
**3.CGI Configuration File**  : The CGI configuration file contains a number of directives that affect the operation of the CGIs. It also contains a reference the main configuration file, so the CGIs know how you've configured Nagios and where your object definitions are stored.

**Q.Explain Ngaios files and its location?**

**1.log\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/nagios.log**

The main configuration file is usually named nagios.cfg and located in the /usr/local/nagios/etc/ directory.

**2.Object Configuration File :**This directive is used to specify an object configuration file containing object definitions that Nagios should use for monitoring.  
    cfg\_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/hosts.cfg  
    cfg\_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/services.cfg  
    cfg\_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/commands.cfg

**3.Object Configuration Directory :**This directive is used to specify a directory which contains object configuration files that Nagios should use for monitoring.  
    cfg\_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/commands  
    cfg\_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/services  
    cfg\_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/hosts

**4.Object Cache File :**This directive is used to specify a file in which a cached copy of object definitions should be stored.

 object\_cache\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/objects.cache

**5.Precached Object File:** precached\_object\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/objects.precache  
    This is used to specify an optional resource file that can contain $USERn$ macro definitions. $USERn$ macros are useful for storing usernames, passwords, and items commonly used in command definitions (like directory paths). The CGIs will not attempt to read resource files, so you can set restrictive permissions (600 or 660) on them to protect sensitive information. You can include multiple resource files by adding multiple resource\_file statements to the main config file - Nagios will process them all.

**6.Temp File :**temp\_path=/tmp

 This is a directory that Nagios can use as scratch space for creating temporary files used during the monitoring process. You should run tmpwatch, or a similiar utility, on this directory occasionally to delete files older than 24 hours.

**7.Status File :**status\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/status.dat

 This is the file that Nagios uses to store the current status, comment, and downtime information. This file is used by the CGIs so that current monitoring status can be reported via a web interface. The CGIs must have read access to this file in order to function properly. This file is deleted every time Nagios stops and recreated when it starts.

**8.Log Archive Path** :log\_archive\_path=/usr/local/nagios/var/archives/

This is the directory where Nagios should place log files that have been rotated. This option is ignored if you choose to not use the log rotation functionality.

**9.External Command File** :command\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.cmd

This is the file that Nagios will check for external commands to process. The command CGI writes commands to this file. The external command file is implemented as a named pipe (FIFO), which is created when Nagios starts and removed when it shuts down. If the file exists when Nagios starts, the Nagios process will terminate with an error message

**10.Lock File** :lock\_file=/tmp/nagios.lock

This option specifies the location of the lock file that Nagios should create when it runs as a daemon (when started with the -d command line argument). This file contains the process id (PID) number of the running Nagios process.

**11.State Retention File:** state\_retention\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/retention.dat

This is the file that Nagios will use for storing status, downtime, and comment information before it shuts down. When Nagios is restarted it will use the information stored in this file for setting the initial states of services and hosts before it starts monitoring anything. In order to make Nagios retain state information between program restarts, you must enable the retain\_state\_information option.

**12.Check Result Path :**check\_result\_path=/var/spool/nagios/checkresults

This options determines which directory Nagios will use to temporarily store host and service check results before they are processed. This directory should not be used to store any other files, as Nagios will periodically clean this directory of old file (see the max\_check\_result\_file\_age option for more information).

**13.Host Performance Data File :**host\_perfdata\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/host-perfdata.da.

This option allows you to specify a file to which host performance data will be written after every host check. Data will be written to the performance file as specified by the host\_perfdata\_file\_template option. Performance data is only written to this file if the process\_performance\_data option is enabled globally and if the process\_perf\_data directive in the host definition is enabled.

**14.Service Performance Data File:**service\_perfdata\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/service-perfdata.dat

This option allows you to specify a file to which service performance data will be written after every service check. Data will be written to the performance file as specified by the service\_perfdata\_file\_template option. Performance data is only written to this file if the process\_performance\_data option is enabled globally and if the process\_perf\_data directive in the service definition is enabled

**13.Debug File :**debug\_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/nagios.debug

This option determines where Nagios should write debugging information. What (if any) information is written is determined by the debug\_level and debug\_verbosity options. You can have Nagios automaticaly rotate the debug file when it reaches a certain size by using the max\_debug\_file\_size option.

**Q. Explain Host and Service Check Execution Option?**

**Ans:**This option determines whether or not Nagios will execute Host/service checks when it initially (re)starts. If this option is disabled, Nagios will not actively execute any service checks and will remain in a sort of "sleep" mode (it can still accept passive checks unless you've disabled them). This option is most often used when configuring backup monitoring servers or when setting up a distributed monitoring environment. Note: If you have state retention enabled, Nagios will ignore this setting when it (re)starts and use the last known setting for this option (as stored in the state retention file), unless you disable the use\_retained\_program\_state option. If you want to change this option when state retention is active (and the use\_retained\_program\_state is enabled), you'll have to use the appropriate external command or change it via the web interface. Values are as follows:

0 = Don't execute host/service checks   
1 = Execute host/service checks (default)

**Q. Explain active and Passive check in Nagios?**

**Ans:**Nagios will monitor host and services in tow ways actively and passively.Active checks are the most common method for monitoring hosts and services. The main features of actives checks as as follows:Active checks are initiated by the Nagios process

**A. Active checks:**

1.Active checks are run on a regularly scheduled basis  
2.Active checks are initiated by the check logic in the Nagios daemon.

When Nagios needs to check the status of a host or service it will execute a plugin and pass it information about what needs to be checked. The plugin will then check the operational state of the host or service and report the results back to the Nagios daemon. Nagios will process the results of the host or service check and take appropriate action as necessary (e.g. send notifications, run event handlers, etc).

Active check are executed At regular intervals, as defined by the check\_interval and retry\_interval options in your host and service definitions  
On-demand as needed.Regularly scheduled checks occur at intervals equaling either the check\_interval or the retry\_interval in your host or service definitions, depending on what type of state the host or service is in. If a host or service is in a HARD state, it will be actively checked at intervals equal to the check\_interval option. If it is in a SOFT state, it will be checked at intervals equal to the retry\_interval option.

On-demand checks are performed whenever Nagios sees a need to obtain the latest status information about a particular host or service. For example, when Nagios is determining the reach ability of a host, it will often perform on-demand checks of parent and child hosts to accurately determine the status of a particular network segment. On-demand checks also occur in the predictive dependency check logic in order to ensure Nagios has the most accurate status information.

**b.Passive checks:**

They key features of passive checks are as follows:

    1.Passive checks are initiated and performed external applications/processes  
    2.Passive check results are submitted to Nagios for processing

The major difference between active and passive checks is that active checks are initiated and performed by Nagios, while passive checks are performed by external applications.

Passive checks are useful for monitoring services that are:

Asynchronous in nature and cannot be monitored effectively by polling their status on a regularly scheduled basis  
Located behind a firewall and cannot be checked actively from the monitoring host  
Examples of asynchronous services that lend themselves to being monitored passively include SNMP traps and security alerts. You never know how many (if any) traps or alerts you'll receive in a given time frame, so it's not feasible to just monitor their status every few minutes.Passive checks are also used when configuring distributed or redundant monitoring installations.

Here's how passive checks work in more detail...

1.An external application checks the status of a host or service.

2.The external application writes the results of the check to the external command file.

3.The next time Nagios reads the external command file it will place the results of all passive checks into a queue for later processing. The same queue that is used for storing results from active checks is also used to store the results from passive checks.

4.Nagios will periodically execute a check result reaper event and scan the check result queue. Each service check result that is found in the queue is processed in the same manner - regardless of whether the check was active or passive. Nagios may send out notifications, log alerts, etc. depending on the check result information.

**Q.What Are Objects?**

**Ans:**Objects are all the elements that are involved in the monitoring and notification logic. Types of objects include:

**Services :**are one of the central objects in the monitoring logic. Services are associated with hosts Attributes of a host (CPU load, disk usage, uptime, etc.)

**Service Groups :**are groups of one or more services. Service groups can make it easier to (1) view the status of related services in the Nagios web interface and (2) simplify your configuration through the use of object tricks.   
**Hosts :**are one of the central objects in the monitoring logic.Hosts are usually physical devices on your network (servers, workstations, routers, switches, printers, etc).

**Host Groups :**are groups of one or more hosts. Host groups can make it easier to (1) view the status of related hosts in the Nagios web interface and (2) simplify your configuration through the use of object tricks  
**Contacts :**Conact information of  people involved in the notification process  
**Contact Groups :**are groups of one or more contacts. Contact groups can make it easier to define all the people who get notified when certain host or service problems occur.   
**Commands :**are used to tell Nagios what programs, scripts, etc. it should execute to perform ,Host and service checks and when Notifications should send etc.

**Time Periods:** are are used to control ,When hosts and services can be monitored

**Notification Escalations :**Use for escalating the the notication

**Q.What Are Plugins?**

**Ans:**Plugins are compiled executables or scripts (Perl scripts, shell scripts, etc.) that can be run from a command line to check the status or a host or service. Nagios uses the results from plugins to determine the current status of hosts and services on your network.

Nagios will execute a plugin whenever there is a need to check the status of a service or host. The plugin does something (notice the very general term) to perform the check and then simply returns the results to Nagios. Nagios will process the results that it receives from the plugin and take any necessary actions (running event handlers, sending out notifications, etc).

**Q.How Do I Use Plugin X?**

**Ans:**Most all plugins will display basic usage information when you execute them using '-h' or '--help' on the command line. For example, if you want to know how the check\_http plugin works or what options it accepts, you should try executing the following command:

./check\_http --help

**Q.Explain External Commands ?**

**Ans:**Nagios can process commands from external applications (including the CGIs) and alter various aspects of its monitoring functions based on the commands it receives. External applications can submit commands by writing to the command file, which is periodically processed by the Nagios daemon.External commands can be used to accomplish a variety of things while Nagios is running. Example of what can be done include temporarily disabling notifications for services and hosts, temporarily disabling service checks, forcing immediate service checks, adding comments to hosts and services, etc

**Q.When Does Nagios Check For External Commands?**

**Ans:**At regular intervals specified by the command\_check\_interval option in the main configuration file   
Immediately after event handlers are executed. This is in addition to the regular cycle of external command checks and is done to provide immediate action if an event handler submits commands to Nagios.

External commands that are written to the command file have the following format

[time] command\_id;command\_arguments

where time is the time (in time\_t format) that the external application submitted the external command to the command file. The values for the command\_id and command\_arguments arguments will depend on what command is being submitted to Nagios.

**Q.Explain Nagios State Types?**

**Ans:**The current state of monitored services and hosts is determined by two components:

The status of the service or host (i.e. OK, WARNING, UP, DOWN, etc.)   
Tye type of state the service or host is in   
There are two state types in Nagios - SOFT states and HARD states. These state types are a crucial part of the monitoring logic, as they are used to determine when event handlers are executed and when notifications are initially sent out.

**a.Soft States:**

When a service or host check results in a non-OK or non-UP state and the service check has not yet been (re)checked the number of times specified by the max\_check\_attempts directive in the service or host definition. This is called a soft error.   
When a service or host recovers from a soft error. This is considered a soft recovery.   
The following things occur when hosts or services experience SOFT state changes:

The SOFT state is logged. Event handlers are executed to handle the SOFT state. SOFT states are only logged if you enabled the log\_service\_retries or log\_host\_retries options in your main configuration file.

The only important thing that really happens during a soft state is the execution of event handlers. Using event handlers can be particularly useful if you want to try and proactively fix a problem before it turns into a HARD state. The $HOSTSTATETYPE$ or $SERVICESTATETYPE$ macros will have a value of "SOFT" when event handlers are executed, which allows your event handler scripts to know when they should take corrective action.

**b.Hard states :**occur for hosts and services in the following situations:

When a host or service check results in a non-UP or non-OK state and it has been (re)checked the number of times specified by the max\_check\_attempts option in the host or service definition. This is a hard error state.   
When a host or service transitions from one hard error state to another error state (e.g. WARNING to CRITICAL).   
When a service check results in a non-OK state and its corresponding host is either DOWN or UNREACHABLE.   
When a host or service recovers from a hard error state. This is considered to be a hard recovery.   
When a passive host check is received. Passive host checks are treated as HARD unless the passive\_host\_checks\_are\_soft option is enabled.   
The following things occur when hosts or services experience HARD state changes:

The HARD state is logged.   
Event handlers are executed to handle the HARD state.   
Contacts are notifified of the host or service problem or recovery.   
The $HOSTSTATETYPE$ or $SERVICESTATETYPE$ macros will have a value of "HARD" when event handlers are executed, which allows your event handler scripts to know when they should take corrective action.

**Q.What is State Stalking?**

**Ans:**Stalking is purely for logging purposes.When stalking is enabled for a particular host or service, Nagios will watch that host or service very carefully and log any changes it sees in the output of check results. As you'll see, it can be very helpful to you in later analysis of the log files. Under normal circumstances, the result of a host or service check is only logged if the host or service has changed state since it was last checked. There are a few exceptions to this, but for the most part, that's the rule.

If you enable stalking for one or more states of a particular host or service, Nagios will log the results of the host or service check if the output from the check differs from the output from the previous check.

**Q.Explain how  Flap Detection works in Nagios?**

**Ans:**Nagios supports optional detection of hosts and services that are "flapping". Flapping occurs when a service or host changes state too frequently, resulting in a storm of problem and recovery notifications. Flapping can be indicative of configuration problems (i.e. thresholds set too low), troublesome services, or real network problems.

Whenever Nagios checks the status of a host or service, it will check to see if it has started or stopped flapping. It does this by:

a.Storing the results of the last 21 checks of the host or ser vice  
b.Analyzing the historical check results and determine where state changes/transitions occur  
c.Using the state transitions to determine a percent state change value (a measure of change) for the host or service  
d.Comparing the percent state change value against low and high flapping thresholds  
e.A host or service is determined to have started flapping when its percent state change first exceeds a high flapping threshold.

A host or service is determined to have stopped flapping when its percent state goes below a low flapping threshold (assuming that is was previously flapping).

The historical service check results are examined to determine where state changes/transitions occur. State changes occur when an archived state is different from the archived state that immediately precedes it chronologically. Since we keep the results of the last 21 service checks in the array, there is a possibility of having at most 20 state changes. In this example there are 7 state changes, indicated by blue arrows in the image above.

The flap detection logic uses the state changes to determine an overall percent state change for the service. This is a measure of volatility/change for the service. Services that never change state will have a 0% state change value, while services that change state each time they're checked will have 100% state change. Most services will have a percent state change somewhere in between.

**Q.Explain Distributed Monitoring ?**

**Ans:**Nagios can be configured to support distributed monitoring of network services and resources.  
When setting up a distributed monitoring environment with Nagios, there are differences in the way the central and distributed servers are configured.

 The function of a distributed server is to actively perform checks all the services you define for a "cluster" of hosts. it basically just mean an arbitrary group of hosts on your network. Depending on your network layout, you may have several cluters at one physical location, or each cluster may be separated by a WAN, its own firewall, etc. There is one distributed server that runs Nagios and monitors the services on the hosts in each cluster. A distributed server is usually a bare-bones installation of Nagios. It doesn't have to have the web interface installed, send out notifications, run event handler scripts, or do anything other than execute service checks if you don't want it to.

The purpose of the central server is to simply listen for service check results from one or more distributed servers. Even though services are occasionally actively checked from the central server, the active checks are only performed in dire circumstances,

**Q.What is NRPE?**

**Ans:** The NRPE addon is designed to allow you to execute Nagios plugins on remote Linux/Unix machines. The main  
reason for doing this is to allow Nagios to monitor "local" resources (like CPU load, memory usage, etc.) on remote machines. Since these public resources are not usually exposed to external machines, an agent like NRPE must be installed on the remote Linux/Unix machines.

The NRPE addon consists of two pieces:  
– The check\_nrpe plugin, which resides on the local monitoring machine  
– The NRPE daemon, which runs on the remote Linux/Unix machine

When Nagios needs to monitor a resource of service from a remote Linux/Unix machine:  
– Nagios will execute the check\_nrpe plugin and tell it what service needs to be checked  
– The check\_nrpe plugin contacts the NRPE daemon on the remote host over an (optionally) SSL-protected  
connection  
– The NRPE daemon runs the appropriate Nagios plugin to check the service or resource  
– The results from the service check are passed from the NRPE daemon back to the check\_nrpe plugin, which  
then returns the check results to the Nagios process.

**Q.What is NNDDOOUUTTIILLSS ?**

**Ans:**The NDOUTILS addon is designed to store all configuration and event data from Nagios in a database. Storing information from Nagios in a database will allow for quicker retrieval and processing of that data and will help serve as a foundation for the development of a new PHP-based web interface in Nagios 3.0.  
MySQL databases are currently supported by the addon and PostgreSQL support is in development.

The NDOUTILS addon was designed to work for users who have:  
– Single Nagios installations  
– Multiple standalone or "vanilla" Nagios installations  
– Multiple Nagios installations in distributed, redundant, and/or failover environments.

Each Nagios process, whether it is a standalong monitoring server, or part of a distributed, redundant, or failover monitoring setup, is referred to as an "instance". In order to maintain the integrity of stored data, each Nagios instance must be labeled with a unique identifier or name.

**Q.What are the components that make up the NDO utilities ?**

**Ans:**There are four main components that make up the NDO utilities:

**1. NDOMOD Event Broker Module :**The NDO utilities includes a Nagios event broker module (NDOMOD.O) that exports data from the Nagios daemon.Once the module has been loaded by the Nagios daemon, itcan access all of the data and logic present in the running Nagios process.The NDOMOD module has been designed to export configuration data, as well as information about various runtime events that occur in the monitoring process, from the Nagios daemon. The module can send this data to a standard file, a Unix domain socket, or a TCP socket.

**2. LOG2NDO Utility :**The LOG2NDO utility has been designed to allow you to import historical Nagios and NetSaint log files into a database via the NDO2DB daemon (described later). The utility works by sending historical log file data to a standard file, a Unix domain socket, or a TCP socket in a format the NDO2DB daemon understands. The NDO2DB daemon can then be used to process that output and store the historical logfile  information in a database.

**3. FILE2SOCK Utility :**The FILE2SOCK utility is quite simple. Its reads input from a standard file (or STDIN) and writes all of that data to either a Unix domain socket or TCP socket. The data that is read is not processed in any way before it is sent to the socket.

**4. NDO2DB Daemon:**The NDO2DB utility is designed to take the data output from the NDOMOD and LOG2NDO components and store it in a MySQL or PostgreSQL database.When it starts, the NDO2DB daemon creates either a TCP or Unix domain socket and waits for clients to connect. NDO2DB can run either as a standalone, multi-process daemon or under INETD (if using a TCP socket).Multiple clients can connect to the NDO2DB daemon's socket and transmit data simultaneously. A seperate NDO2DB process is spawned to handle each new client that connects. Data is read from each client and stored in a user-specified database for later retrieval and processing