Technical Guide

Database User Preparation Guide for Nagios XI Monitoring

Lot 1F-19, 1st Floor, PFCC Tower 4 & 5,
Jalan Puteri 1/2, Bandar Puteri
47100 Puchong, Selangor
Malaysia

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MySQL Database User Preparation

Login into your MySQL DB command prompt [Example: `mysql -uroot -p`] , and issue below sample commands.

- *Change the PASSWORD to your own password accordingly*

```
CREATE USER 'nagios'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'PASSWORD';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'nagios'@'localhost';
CREATE USER 'nagios'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'PASSWORD';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'nagios'@'%';
flush privileges;
```

Oracle Database User Preparation

Login into your Oracle DB command prompt [Example: `sqlplus`], and issue below sample commands.

- *Change the PASSWORD to your own password accordingly*

```
create user nagios identified by 'PASSWORD';
grant create session to nagios;
grant select any dictionary to nagios;
grant select on V_$SYSSTAT to nagios;
grant select on V_$INSTANCE to nagios;
grant select on V_$LOG to nagios;
grant select on SYS.DBA_DATA_FILES to nagios;
grant select on SYS.DBA_FREE_SPACE to nagios;

*** on 8.x the user must be granted the SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
grant select_catalog_role to nagios;
instead of "grant select any dictionary..."

*** If you monitor the oracle 7.x database at the local computer museum:
grant select on V_$SYSSTAT to nagios;
grant select on sys.dba_tablespaces to nagios;
grant select on sys.dba_free_space to nagios;
grant select on sys.dba_data_files to nagios;
```

Microsoft SQL Server Database User Preparation

Refer to the 'Monitoring-Microsoft-SQL-With-Nagios-XI.pdf' document from the link below:

https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagiosxi/docs/Monitoring-Microsoft-SQL-With-Nagios-XI.pdf

IBM DB2 Database User Preparation

Login into your DB2 db2inst1 user [Example: `su - db2inst1`], and issue below sample commands.

The Monitoring Switches need to be set:

```
db2 update dbm cfg using dft_mon_bufpool on
db2 update dbm cfg using dft_mon_lock on
db2 update dbm cfg using dft_mon_timestamp on
```

*** The nagios user (to be exact: the nagios group). Be careful, the user for nagios has to belong to the nagios group.

The nagios in the following sql-statement is the group, not the user) which gets the necessary privileges:

```
db2 update dbm cfg using sysmon_group nagios
db2 grant select,update on table SYSTOOLS.STMG_DBSIZE_INFO to nagios
db2stop; db2start
```

*** For version 10.5 *(Caution, 10.x is not officially supported. You have to pay for the implementation)* you also need the following command:

```
db2 grant execute on function sysproc.MON_GET_DATABASE to nagios
```

PostgreSQL Database User Preparation

Login into your PostgreSQL DB command prompt [Example: `sudo -u postgres psql`] , and issue below sample commands.

- *Change the PASSWORD,database_name,table_name,schema_name, to your own accordingly*

```
CREATE USER nagios WITH PASSWORD 'PASSWORD';
GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE database_name TO nagios;
GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA schema_name TO nagios;
GRANT SELECT ON table_name TO nagios;
GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA schema_name TO nagios;

*** If you want to grant access to the new table in the future automatically, you have to alter default:
ALTER DEFAULT PRIVILEGES IN SCHEMA schema_name
GRANT SELECT ON TABLES TO nagios;
```