# EVALUATIONS W2_EV (20 points possibles)

Question W2.EV.1: the aim of Nagios is to support monitoring for troubleshooting, and it cannot be used for security, accounting and performance purposes. (NA=1)

○ true

◉ false ✔

**EXPLANATION**

The main goal of Nagios is to support troubleshooting, but can be used/extended for security, accounting, and performance purposes.

Question W2.EV.2: ok and warning states are shadowed by related soft states. (NA=1)

○ true

◉ false ✔

**EXPLANATION**

Critical and warning states only are shadowed by related soft states. There is no state shadowing for the ok state.

Question W2.EV.3: Nagios usually performs monitoring by periodically running checks on devices. Each check must be implemented by a plugin. (NA=1)

◉ true ✔

○ false

In Nagios, each check must be implemented by a plugin, even if this plugin can be a simple external command or script.

Question W2.EV.4: in Nagios, a plugin returns the state of a service, using its exit status as follows: (NA=1)

○ ok (exit status = 2), warning (exit status = 1), critical (exit status = 0)

○ ok (exit status = 100), warning (exit status = 200), critical (exit status = 300)

◉ ok (exit status = 0), warning (exit status = 1), critical (exit status = 2) ✔

○ ok (exit status = 2), warning (exit status = 1), critical (exit status = 0)

○ ok (exit status = 0), warning (exit status = -1), critical (exit status = -2)

**EXPLANATION**

A Nagios plugin returns the state of a service as follows: ok (exit status = 0), warning (exit status = 1), critical (exit status = 2).

Question W2.EV.5: in Nagios, the time interval between two checks, when a service is ok, is defined by the attribute: (NA=1)

○ ok_check_interval

○ retry_check_interval

◉ normal_check_interval ✔

○ test_interval

When a service is ok, the time interval between two checks is defined by the attribute normal_check_interval. its value is usually higher that the retry_check_interval attribute which defines the time interval between two checks, when the service is in a soft state.

Question W2.EV.6: in Nagios, notifications are only sent to administrators when soft states are reached. (NA=1)

○ true

⦿ false ✔

**EXPLANATION**

Notifications are only sent to administrators (or contacts in general) when hard states are reached. The hard states are considered as confirmed.

Question W2.EV.7: the max_check_attempts attribute specifies the maximal number of checks to be attempted, before considering the service as unreachable. (NA=1)

○ true

⦿ false ✔

**EXPLANATION**

The max_check_attempts attribute specifies the number of checks required to confirm the status of a service (going from a soft state to a hard state). The concept of reachability is related to the dependencies that may exist amongst devices.

Question W2.EV.8: the status of a service is given by the exit status of the related plugin. (NA=1)

○ false

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**EXPLANATION**

Right, the status of a service is given by the exit status of the related plugin.

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Question W2.EV.9: let us consider the Nagios definition of an host to be monitored. Please indicate the correct value for the notification_options attribute. (NA=1)

○ t,s

◉ d,r ✔

○ o,w,c

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**EXPLANATION**

The t,s and o values do not represent possible options to be filtered in Nagios. In this question, the only correct ones are d,r standing respectively for down (d) and recovery (r).

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Question W2.EV.10: let us consider the Nagios definition of a service to be monitored. The value of the check_command is set to check_local_users!10!20, which means: (NA=1)

○ Nagios will check the number of local users with a normal interval of 10 and a retry interval of 20.

○ Nagios will check the number of local users with normal and retry notification intervals of 10 and 20.

◉ Nagios will check the number of local users with warning and critical threshold values of respectively 10 and 20. ✔
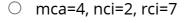
**EXPLANATION**

Nagios will check the number of local users with warning and critical threshold values of respectively 10 and 20. A warning result will be sent back if there are more than 10 local users, and a critical result will be sent back if there are more than 20 local users.

Question W2.EV.11: for the same service definition, we want to parameterize the max_check_attempts (mca), the normal_check_attempts (nci) and the retry_check_intervals (rci). What are the correct values? (NA=1)
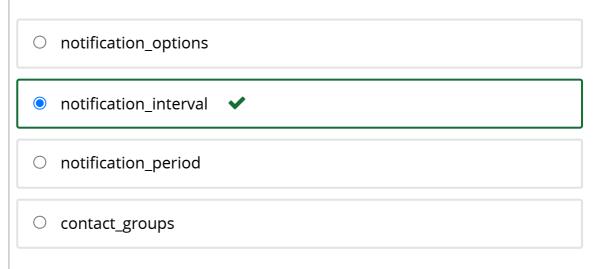
○ mca=4, nci=1, rci=3

◉ mca=4, nci=3, rci=1 ✔

○ mca=4, nci=2, rci=7

**EXPLANATION**

The only correct answer is "mca=4, nci=3, rci=1", as the normal check interval is expected to be longer than the retry check interval.

Question W2.EV.12: the time period between two notifications can be configured using the following attribute: (NA=1)

○ notification_options

◉ notification_interval ✔

○ notification_period

○ contact_groups

**EXPLANATION**

Question W2.EV.13: on a service definition, which check command permits to control the operational state of a webserver? (NA=1)

○ check_ftp

● check_http ✔

○ check_dns

○ check_ssh

**EXPLANATION**

The correct answer is "check_http". Note that the command does not require an argument here, as the ip address is directly extracted from the related host definition.

Question W2.EV.14: on a service definition, we want to monitor the number of processes running on a given machine. What is the correct value for the check_command attribute? (NA=1)

● check_local_procs!12!24 ✔

○ check_local_procs$35$35

○ check_local_procs:10:20

**EXPLANATION**

The correct answer is "check_local_procs!12!24". Arguments are separated by !, and the warning threshold value should be lower than the critical threshold value in this context.

the remote device. (NA=1)

○ true

◉ false ✔

**EXPLANATION**

Nagios remote checks using NRPE require to pre-configure plugins, but remote checks using ssh do not. The administrator has just to specify the name and parameters of the plugin, when using check_by_ssh.

Question W2.EV.16: Nagios permits to specify explicit dependencies using the attribute: (NA=1)

◉ parents ✔

○ ancestors

○ sources

○ destinations

○ observers

**EXPLANATION**

Nagios permits to specify explicit dependencies using the parents attribute.

Question W2.EV.17: the Nagios escalation of notifications consists in: (NA=1)

○ starting to inform a contact of level l-2, after n notifications sent to a contact of level l

○ starting to inform a contact of level n+1, after n notifications sent to a contact of level n-1

○ starting to inform a contact of level l+2, after n notifications sent to a contact of level n

**EXPLANATION**

After n notifications sent to a contact of level l, Nagios starts to inform a contact of level l+1.

Question W2.EV.18: in a service definition, the use attribute permits to specify: (NA=1)

○ the plugins to be used

○ the host of a service

○ the command to be used

◉ the template to be used ✔

**EXPLANATION**

In an host or service definition, the use attribute permits to refer to a template, and to factorize frequent attributes.

Question W2.EV.19: the Nagios monitoring system is compatible with SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol). (NA=1)

◉ true ✔

○ false

EXPLANATION

Nagios is compatible with SNMP: the check_snmp plugin permits to execute net-snmp snmpget operations and to combine SNMP replies with warning and critical threshold values in order to infer service states.

Question W2.EV.20: in Nagios, an host (with a parent) is considered as down, when: (NA=1)

○    the host is ok and its parent is down

◉    the host is down and its parent is ok ✔

○    the host is down and its parent is down

EXPLANATION

An host is considered as down, when the host is down and its parent is ok. An host is considered as unreachable, when its parent is down: it is not possible to evaluate the host state.

*Vous avez utilisé 0 essais sur 3*

A propos

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