Nagios Web Interface

and some other stuff

Systems Administration

School of Information Technology
Otago Polytechnic
Dunedin, New Zealand

Getting back into things

You want to get the following set up *and documented* over the next week:

- Backups
  - You should be backing up your current servers
  - You should have a documented procedure for adding new servers into the backup scheme
- Monitoring
  - Monitor each server to be sure it is up
  - Monitor exposed services on each server
  - Remotely monitor important properties on each server (e.g., disk space)
  - Document procedures for adding a new server

MySQL backups

You can create a database dump file with the command

```
mysqldump -u root -pyourpassword --all-databases > db.sql
```

This will save all of your data in an SQL script that you can use to restore with the command

```
mysql -u root -pyourpassword < db.sql
```

Now you just need to be able to run the first command automatically.

cron

cron is the Unix utility to run repeated jobs at scheduled days and times. You manipulate your schedule with `crontab`.
The command `crontab -e` (edit). This opens a text editor so that you can add, remove, or change entries to your crontab. The crontab is formatted with one line per task (plus comments) and they have the following form:

```
minute hour day-of-month month day-of-week command
```

so

```
0 2 * * 0 cp my-file my-file-bkp
```

copies `my-file` to `my-file-bkp` every Sunday (day 0) at 2:00 AM. Any output from the job is emailed to the user.
You should use `cron` to run your MySQL backup command nightly.

Fixing email

If an installed package is configured incorrectly, you can redo its configuration with the command `dpkg-reconfigure`. Our MTA's are configured wrong, so we can fix that with:

```
dpkg-reconfigure exim4-config
```

Select the "internet site option" and fill in the remaining options in the config dialogue.