

Otros monitores

NAGIOS (→ Naemon), SHINKEN, ICINGA,
ZABBIX, CACTI, MUNIN, GANGLIA ,etc.

- Monitores hay muchos, muchos...
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_network_monitoring_systems
 - <https://sysadmin.libhunt.com/categories/1745-monitoring>
- ¿cuál elegir? ¿qué métricas?
 - <https://streamdata.io/blog/how-we-chose-our-monitoring-software/>
 - <https://stackshare.io/stackups/nagios-vs-shinken>
- ¿Cómo mostrar los datos?
 - web user interfaces...
 - http://shinken.readthedocs.io/en/latest/11_integration/use-shinken-with.html

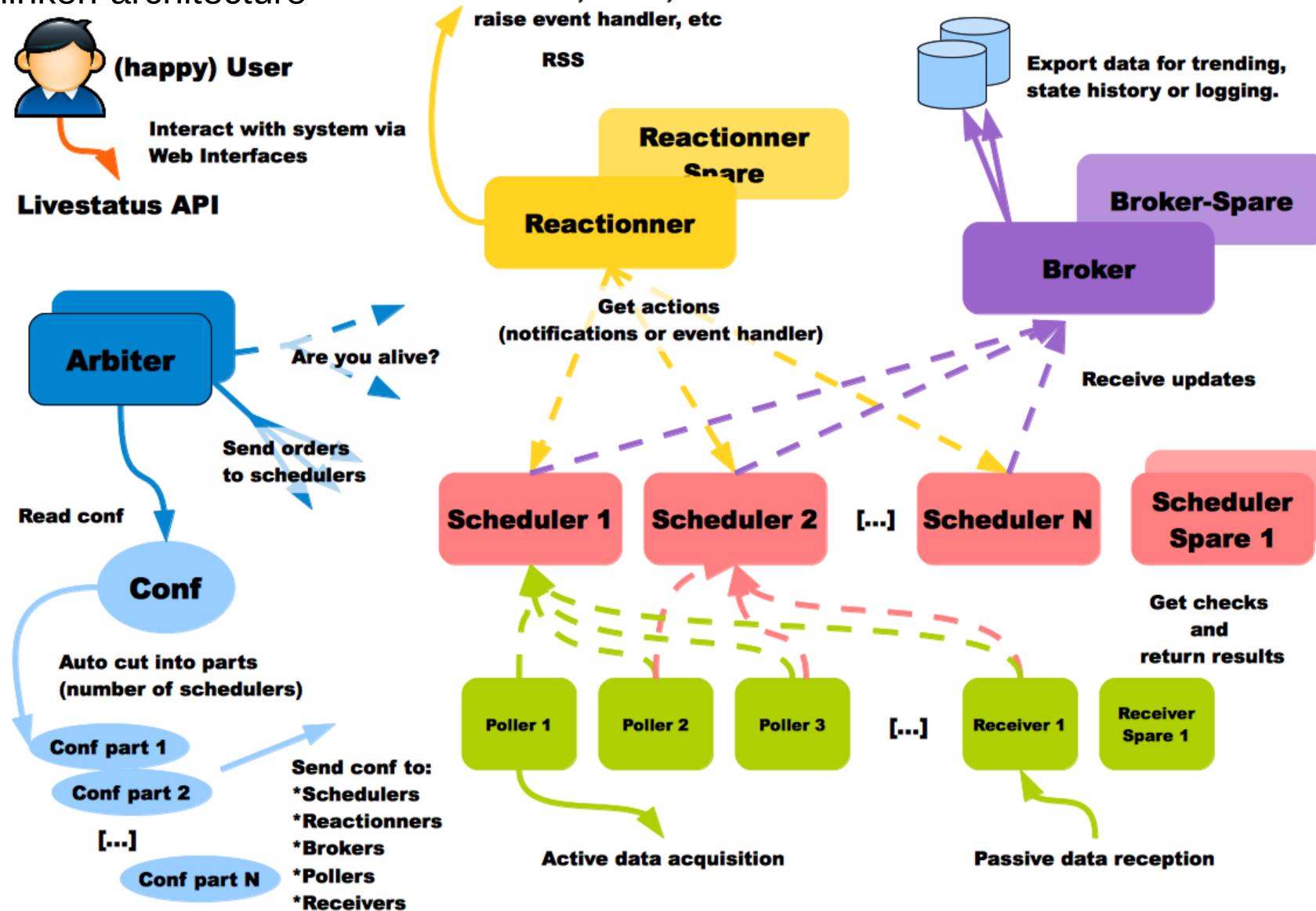
Thruk

- <http://www.thruk.org/documentation/install.html>
- if you're using SELinux, also run
 - chcon -t httpd_sys_script_exec_t /usr/share/thruk/fcgid_env.sh
 - chcon -t httpd_sys_script_exec_t /usr/share/thruk/script/thruk_fastcgi.pl
 - chcon -R -t httpd_sys_content_rw_t /var/lib/thruk/
 - chcon -R -t httpd_sys_content_rw_t /var/cache/thruk/
 - chcon -R -t httpd_log_t /var/log/thruk/
 - setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect on

Shinken: Arquitectura

- According to the Unix Way: one tool, one task

http://shinken.readthedocs.io/en/latest/09_architecture/the-shinken-architecture.html#architecture-the-shinken-architecture

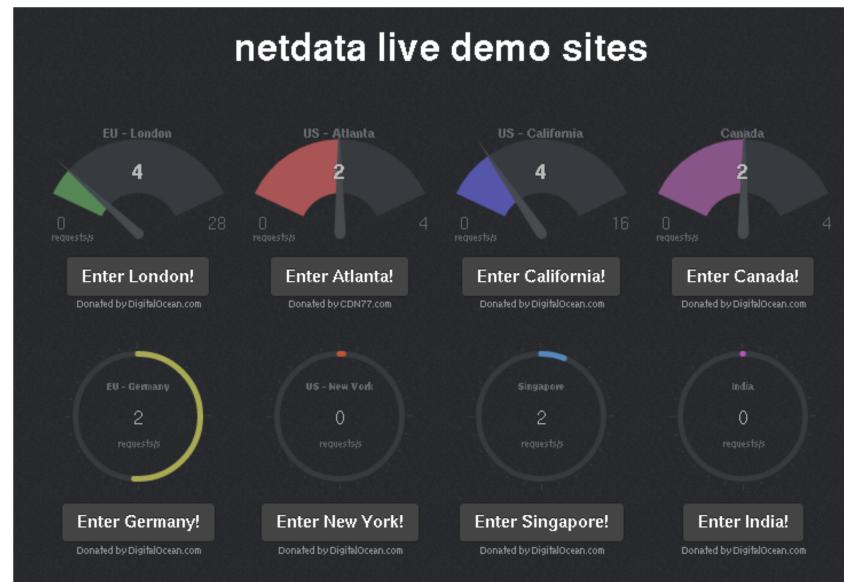


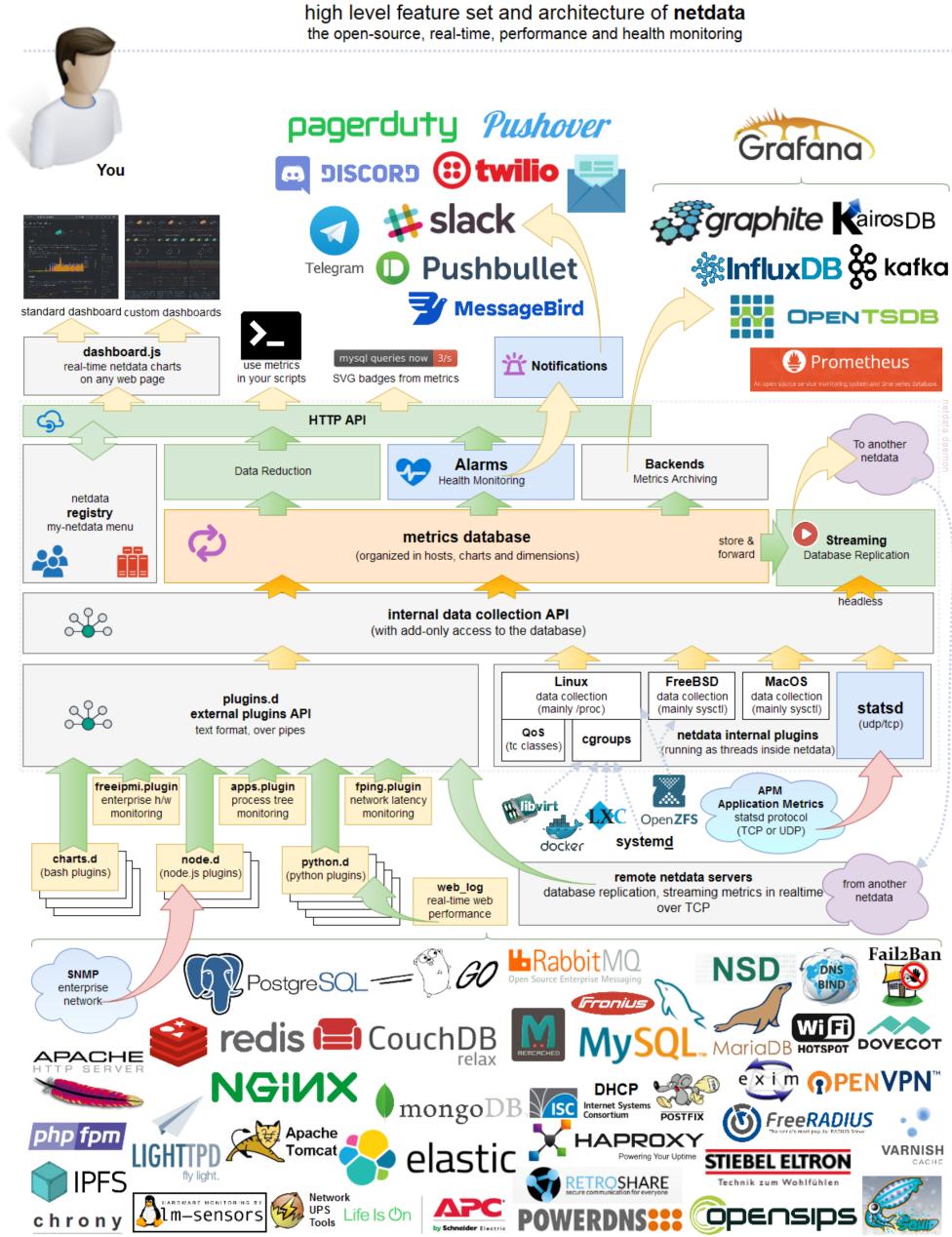
Shinken

- Shinken needs plugins to actually gather data
 - Monitoring Plugins Project: <https://www.monitoring-plugins.org/>
 - Nagios Downloads Page: <http://www.nagios.org/download/>
 - NagiosExchange.org: <http://www.nagiosexchange.org/>
- The various daemons can be run on a single server for small deployments or split on different hardware for larger deployments as performance or availability requirements dictate.
- For larger deployments, running multiple Schedulers is recommended, even if they are on the same server.

netdata

- Para Tiempo Real
 - <http://my-netdata.io/>
 - <https://fedoramagazine.org/monitor-linux-netdata/>
- Vemos demos
 - <https://my-netdata.io/#demosites>





netdata is a monitoring agent: you install it on all your systems:

- supports auto-detection and zero configuration for most applications and systems
- is real-time: every metric is on your dashboard in just 1-second (collection to visualization)
- is fast: for a few thousand metrics per second, it needs just 1% CPU of a single core
- and efficient: it needs a few MB of RAM and no disk I/O at all while it runs
- also, it is embeddable, extensible, and open-source (GPL v3+)

...and netdata runs everywhere:



netdata
simple. effective. awesome!
<https://my-netdata.io>

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¿Abrumador? Conozcamos OMD

- Dado que siempre hay un cliente que monitoriza ¿por qué no hacer una distro con “todo” instalado? → Open Monitoring Distro
 - <http://omdistro.org/>
 - <https://labs.consol.de/omd/>
- Idea: Nagios + plugins comunes + dashboard (check_mk)
 - Evolución: Naemon + plugins + Thruk
- Viene como paquete que se puede instalar en un sistema ya funcionando:
 - <http://files.omdistro.org/releases/>

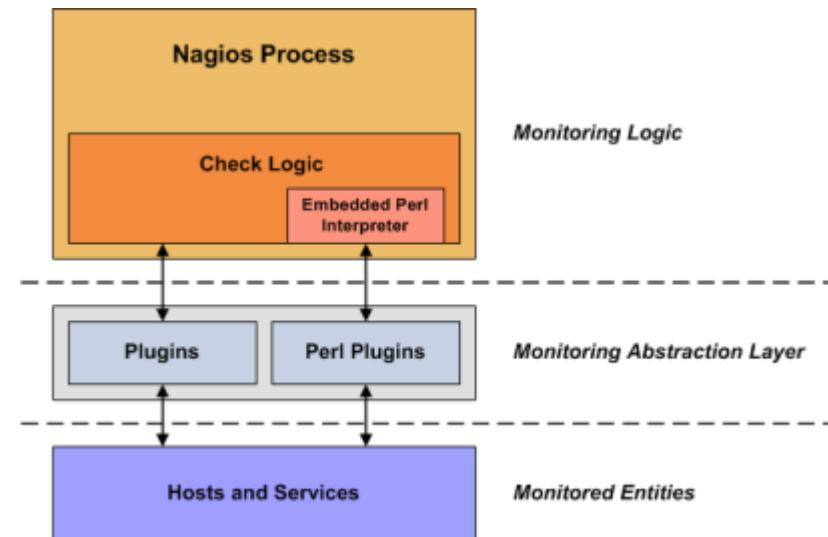
¿Qué es Naemon?

- <https://labs.consol.de/nagios/2014/01/24/have-you-heared-about-naemon.htm>
 - |
- A few months ago, Andreas Ericsson, the main developer of Nagios 4, has been kicked from the Nagios Developer Team for personal reasons. So he decided to continue development in a new fork called Naemon. The result so far is quite impressive.
- Right after closing the Nagios users and developer mailing lists, Andreas got kicked so it seems like someone did not want give people a place to discuss about such behaviour. Although the official Monitoring Plugins Team has already setup replacement nagios mailing lists.. At that point nobody knew that the Plugins Team will be kicked later too, but thats a different story.
- Since then, a lot of things have already been done to make Naemon the better alternative to Nagios 4.
 - the CGIs have been replaced with Thruk
 - Livelystatus API is already included
 - Worker Model for faster Host/Service Check execution
 - Easy installation with RPM/DEB packages
- So far, the Naemon Developer Team consists of 4 people already, and there are likely more to come. Especially since there is a break in between the community and Nagios Enterprise.

Arquitectura de Naemon

¿Qué son los plugins?

- <http://www.naemon.org/documentation/usersguide/plugins.html>
- Son pequeños programas o scripts que sondean/comprueban/recopilan lo que queremos monitorizar
- ¿Quién los ejecuta?
 - xinetd (extended Internet daemon). Escucha en todos los puertos de los servicios que gestiona y, cuando llega una petición (de Nagios), arranca el servidor (plugin → script, programa) para ese servicio (elemento monitorizado).



¿Cuáles tenemos disponibles?

- Con la instalación tenemos, entre otros, algunos plugins comunes para Nagios y Naemon:
 - ls -lah /opt/omd/versions/2.60-labs-edition/lib/nagios/plugins
 - ls -lah /opt/omd/versions/2.60-labs-edition/lib/naemon/plugins
- Probemos uno: check_http

```
root@ubuntu:/omd/sites/prueba/etc/naemon# /opt/omd/versions/2.60-labs-edition/lib/nagios/plugins/check_http 192.168.56.105
HTTP OK: HTTP/1.1 200 OK - 11595 bytes in 0,001 second response time ltime=0,001073s;::0,000000;10,000000 size=11595B;::0
```

ZABBIX

- Enunciado:
 - Realice una instalación de Zabbix 3.4 en Ubuntu Server 16.04 y configure para que se monitorice a él mismo y para que monitorice a CentOS
 - Servicios obligatorios para ser monitorizados: SSH y HTTP
 - Documente las referencias que ha utilizado así como los problemas que ha encontrado
- Formato:
 - Libre pero respetando claridad y corrección en la respuesta.
 - Las capturas de pantalla deben llevar su nombre en el prompt.