# **限制Nagios报警次数技巧（Escalations）**

2011-03-21 15:44 佚名 javaeye 字号：**[T](http://os.51cto.com/art/201103/javascript:setfont(12);" \t "http://os.51cto.com/art/201103/_self)** | **[T](http://os.51cto.com/art/201103/javascript:setfont(16);" \t "http://os.51cto.com/art/201103/_self)**

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用Escalations限制Nagios报警次数：Nagios是一款强大的监控工具，特别是他的报警功能，但是如果服务器出现故障未及时解决，那么Nagio就不断得发送消息。该通过怎么样的方式限制Nagios报警次数呢？本文讲述的是限制Nagios报警次数技巧（Escalations）。

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巧用****escalations****限制****Nagios****报警次数

Nagios是非常强大的一款监控工具，尤其是它的告警功能，现在网上实现的形式多种多样如结合移动139邮箱、Fetion、MSN等，但是如果服务器出现故障而未能及时的解决，Nagios就会不断的发送告警信息，实在令人头疼。现在用如下方法可以解决Nagios的告警次数问题。

系统环境：CentOS 5.2

Nagios版本：3.0.6

Nagios安装路径：/usr/local/nagios

配置文件内容定义：#基本的配置就不再进行注释了。

1. hosts.cfg
3. define host{
5. host\_name WWW-Server
7. alias WWW-Server
9. address 193.1.16.100
11. check\_command check-host-alive
13. max\_check\_attempts 5
15. check\_period 24x7
17. notification\_interval 10
19. notification\_period 24x7
21. notification\_options d,u,r
23. notifications\_enabled 1
25. contact\_groups chengnan
27. }
29. Services.cfg
31. define service{
33. host\_name WWW-Server
35. service\_description Check\_HTTP
37. check\_command check\_http
39. max\_check\_attempts 10
41. normal\_check\_interval 3
43. retry\_check\_interval 2
45. check\_period 24x7
47. notification\_interval 5
49. notification\_period 24x7
51. notification\_options w,u,c,r
53. contact\_groups admin
55. }
57. define service{
59. host\_name WWW-Server
61. service\_description Check\_Jetty
63. check\_command check\_tcp!8080
65. max\_check\_attempts 10
67. normal\_check\_interval 3
69. retry\_check\_interval 2
71. check\_period 24x7
73. notification\_interval 5
75. notification\_period 24x7
77. notification\_options w,u,c,r
79. contact\_groups admin
81. }
83. Contacts.cfg
85. define contact{
87. contact\_name chengnan
89. alias chengnan
91. service\_notification\_period 24x7
93. host\_notification\_period 24x7
95. service\_notification\_options w,u,c,r
97. host\_notification\_options d,u,r
99. service\_notification\_commands notify-service-by-email
101. host\_notification\_commands notify-host-by-email
103. email chengnan@139.com //手机邮箱
105. }
107. define contactgroup{
109. contactgroup\_name chengnan
111. alias Nagios Administrators
113. members chengnan
115. }

除此之外再定义一个联系人

1. define contact{
3. contact\_name chengnan\_cor
5. alias chengnan\_cor
7. service\_notification\_period 24x7
9. host\_notification\_period 24x7
11. service\_notification\_options w,u,c,r
13. host\_notification\_options d,u,r
15. service\_notification\_commands notify-service-by-email
17. host\_notification\_commands notify-host-by-email
19. email chengnan@company.com //公司邮箱
21. }
23. define contactgroup{
25. contactgroup\_name sysadmin
27. alias sysadmin
29. members chengnan\_cor
31. }

然后创建一个配置文件：

1. vi escalations.cfg

escalations有自动调整;不断增加; 逐步上升等意思，本身配置文件的功能是当服务在某一告警次数前没有恢复，告警频率周期将会缩短，同时将告警信息发送至指定联系人。

其内容为：

1. define hostescalation{
3. host\_name WWW-Server //被监控主机名称，与Hosts.cfg中一致
5. first\_notification 4 // 第n条信息起，改变频率间隔
7. last\_notification 0 // 第n条信息起，恢复频率间隔
9. notification\_interval 30 // 通知间隔(分)
11. contact\_groups sysadmin
13. }

说明：从第4条告警信息起至服务器恢复前，告警信息发送至sysadmin组下的联系人，告警间隔为30分钟1条信息。

1. define serviceescalation{
3. host\_name WWW-Server //被监控主机名称，与Hosts.cfg中一致
5. service\_description Check\_HTTP,Check\_Jetty //被监控服务名称，与Services.cfg中一致  ，多个服务用逗号间隔
7. first\_notification 4
9. last\_notification 0
11. notification\_interval 30
13. contact\_groups sysadmin
15. }

保存

修改nagios.cfg

1. vi nagios.cfg

添加：

1. cfg\_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/escalations.cfg

检查nagios配置文件是否正确

1. /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

****重新启动nagios服务:****

1. service nagios restart

****测试****：

服务器启动后停掉被监控测试机的相应服务，确认告警信息是否按照设置发送至不同信箱

****总结****

escalations这个功能官方给的定义是notification的扩充，使notification变得更加灵活，方便。文中我使用的方法算是耍了个小聪明，将第四条告警信息后的所有信息全部发送至我公司邮箱直至服务器恢复(recovery的信息还是会发送至手机的)，从而实现限制告警信息发送至手机的条数。这样，用Escalations限制Nagios报警次数的功能就成功实现了。

# 附录：

## nagios报警的次数限制的参数

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再看这个：  
http://nagios-cn.sourceforge.net/nagios-cn/advance.html#plugins  
我理解得有些偏颇，需要试验证明.  
http://nagios.sourceforge.net/docs/3\_0/objectdefinitions.html#contactgroup

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| define serviceescalation{ | | |
|  | host\_name | *host\_name* |
|  | hostgroup\_name | *hostgroup\_name* |
|  | service\_description | *service\_description* |
|  | contacts | *contacts* |
|  | contact\_groups | *contactgroup\_name* |
|  | first\_notification | # |
|  | last\_notification | # |
|  | notification\_interval | # |
|  | escalation\_period | timeperiod\_name |
|  | escalation\_options | [w,u,c,r] |
|  | } | |

Example Definition:

define serviceescalation{ host\_name nt-3 service\_description Processor Load first\_notification 4 last\_notification 0 notification\_interval 30 contact\_groups all-nt-admins,themanagers }

Directive Descriptions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ****host\_name****: | This directive is used to identify the *short name(s)* of the [host(s)](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "host) that the [service](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "service)escalation should apply to or is associated with. |
| ****hostgroup\_name****: | This directive is used to specify the *short name(s)* of the [hostgroup(s)](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "hostgroup) that the service escalation should apply to or is associated with. Multiple hostgroups should be separated by commas. The hostgroup\_name may be used instead of, or in addition to, the host\_name directive. |
| ****service\_description****: | This directive is used to identify the *description* of the [service](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "service) the escalation should apply to. |
| ****first\_notification****: | This directive is a number that identifies the *first* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 3, this escalation will only be used if the service is in a non-OK state long enough for a third notification to go out. |
| ****last\_notification****: | This directive is a number that identifies the *last* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 5, this escalation will not be used if more than five notifications are sent out for the service. Setting this value to 0 means to keep using this escalation entry forever (no matter how many notifications go out). |
| ****contacts****: | This is a list of the *short names* of the [contacts](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "contact) that should be notified whenever there are problems (or recoveries) with this service. Multiple contacts should be separated by commas. Useful if you want notifications to go to just a few people and don't want to configure [contact groups](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "contactgroup). You must specify at least one contact or contact group in each service escalation definition. |
| ****contact\_groups****: | This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [contact group](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "contactgroup) that should be notified when the service notification is escalated. Multiple contact groups should be separated by commas. You must specify at least one contact or contact group in each service escalation definition. |
| ****notification\_interval****: | This directive is used to determine the interval at which notifications should be made while this escalation is valid. If you specify a value of 0 for the interval, Nagios will send the first notification when this escalation definition is valid, but will then prevent any more problem notifications from being sent out for the host. Notifications are sent out again until the host recovers. This is useful if you want to stop having notifications sent out after a certain amount of time. Note: If multiple escalation entries for a host overlap for one or more notification ranges, the smallest notification interval from all escalation entries is used. |
| ****escalation\_period****: | This directive is used to specify the short name of the [time period](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6fb90ed3010155z7.html" \l "timeperiod) during which thisescalation is valid. If this directive is not specified, the escalation is considered to be valid during all times. |
| ****escalation\_options****: | This directive is used to define the criteria that determine when this service escalation is used. The escalation is used only if the service is in one of the states specified in this directive. If this directive is not specified in a service escalation, the escalation is considered to be valid during all service states. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: **r** = escalate on an OK (recovery) state, **w** = escalate on a WARNING state, **u** = escalate on an UNKNOWN state, and **c** = escalate on a CRITICAL state. Example: If you specify **w** in this field, the escalation will only be used if the service is in a WARNING state. |