

Monitoring DNS service with Nagios

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1 Introduction

1.1 Goals

- Configure Nagios to monitor the DNS servers
- Monitor the DNS service and associated zone data

1.2 Notes

- Commands preceded with “\$” imply that you should execute the command as a general user - not as root.
- Commands preceded with “#” imply that you should be working as root.
- Commands with more specific command lines (e.g. “rtrX>” or “mysql>”) imply that you are executing commands on remote equipment, or within another program.

2 Lab

We’re going to be adding the DNS servers, which we installed earlier this week, to Nagios.

Go to the Nagios config directory

```
$ cd /etc/nagios3/conf.d
```

Create a new file for DNS servers monitoring:

Change the following below:

MM: your group number

SS: group number of your slave server

MYTLD: your zone name

```
$ sudo editor dns-servers.cfg
```

Create the following definition:

```
### Define the host server
```

```
define host{
    use                generic-host
    host_name          auth1.grpMM
    alias              master
    address             %PREFIX%.MM.1
}
```

```
define host{
    use                generic-host
    host_name          resolv.grpMM
    alias              cache
    address             %PREFIX%.MM.3
}
```

```
## If you didn't configure auth2, don't list it
```

```
define host{
    use                generic-host
    host_name          auth2.grpSS
    alias              slave
    address             %PREFIX%.SS.2
}
```

```
## Our secondary in another group (replace S/SS with the group number)
```

```
define host{
    use                generic-host
    host_name          auth1.grpSS
    alias              remote-slave
    address             %PREFIX%.SS.1
}
```

Save the file and exit.

Verify the configuration so far using:

```
$ sudo nagios3 -v /etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg
```

Make sure there are no errors.

Now, edit the file `hostgroups_nagios2.cfg`, and add the following host group at the end.

```
$ sudo editor hostgroups_nagios2.cfg
```

Add the following:

```
### Define the group

define hostgroup{
    hostgroup_name  dns-servers
    alias           DNS Servers
    members         auth1.grpMM,resolv.grpMM,auth1.grpSS
}
```

Save the file and exit - remember to check the configuration with:

```
$ sudo nagios3 -v /etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg
```

Now, edit the file `services_nagios2.cfg`, and add the following at the end.

Remember to replace MYTLD with the name of *your* domain!

```
define service {
    use                generic-service    ; Name of service template to use
    hostgroup_name     dns-servers
    service_description PING
    check_command       check_ping!100.0,20%!500.0,60%
}
```

```
define service {
    use                generic-service    ; Name of service template to use
    hostgroup_name     dns-servers
    service_description Check DNS
    check_command       check_dig!www.MYTLD
}
```

Again, verify the configuration!

Finally, it's time to restart Nagios:

```
$ sudo service nagios3 restart
```

Go to the web interface, and verify that it is working!