

Nagios plugin – Damocles

Configuring Nagios for monitoring Damocles devices

1) Configuring the device

1.1) Open the device's web UI in your browser (enter the device IP address into the browser's address field, e.g. <http://192.168.1.1/>) and click "Flash Setup" under the list of sensors.

1.2) Select the SNMP tab.

1.3) Make sure that **Read** is selected and take note of the "Community" setting if it is different from "public".

Damocles model MINI

1.4) The number of an input relates to its ID (Input 1 = ID 1).

Digital inputs					
Name	Current Value	Alarm Alert	Name	Current Value	Alarm Alert
Input 1	OFF	Active if OFF	Input 3	ON	Active if ON
Input 2	ON	Disabled	Input 4	OFF	Active if ON

Digital outputs					
Name	Current Value	Mode	Name	Current Value	Mode
Output 1	OFF	Manual	Output 2	OFF	Manual

Device name:

1.5) The number of an output relates to its ID (Output 1 = ID 1).

Damocles MINI online
[Flash Setup](#)
 on (TCP Setup): Connect with Telnet to [damocles-mini.hwg.cz](telnet://damocles-mini.hwg.cz) Port 99

2) Installing the plugin

2.1) For correct operation of the plugin, a **Perl** interpreter and the **Net-SNMP module** must be installed on the server. In Redhat/Centos, both Perl and Net-SNMP are installed by default. In Debian/Ubuntu, the Net-SNMP module needs to be installed with the following command:

```
nagios-server:~# sudo aptitude install libnet-snmp-perl
```

2.2a) Unpack **damocles.zip** and verify that the plugin works correctly. For a device with IP 192.168.1.1 and sensor ID 66 (humidity), enter the following command:

```
nagios-server:~# perl check_damocles.pl -H 192.168.1.1 -I 1
Input: Input 1, AlarmState: alarm, AlarmSetup: activeOff, Value: off
```

2.2b) If you use a SNMP community **other** than “**public**”, specify it with the **-C community** parameter:

```
nagios-server:~# perl check_damocles.pl -C mycommunity -H 192.168.1.1 -I 1
Input: Input 1, AlarmState: alarm, AlarmSetup: activeOff, Value: off
```

2.3) *Digital Inputs* are monitored with the **-I** parameter, *Digital outputs* are monitored with **-O**.

```
nagios-server:~# perl check_damocles.pl -C mycommunity -H 192.168.1.1 -I 2
Input: Input 2, AlarmState: normal, AlarmSetup: inactive, Value: on
nagios-server:~# perl check_damocles.pl -C mycommunity -H 192.168.1.1 -O 2
Output: Output 2, Type: relay (off, on), Mode: manual, Value: off
```

3) Configuring Nagios

3.1a) Copy **damocles.cfg** to **/etc/nagios-plugins/config**.

3.1b) If you do not use split configuration files in the nagios-plugins directory, add the contents of **damocles.cfg** to **/etc/nagios3/commands.cfg**.

```
nagios-server:~# cat damocles.cfg >>/etc/nagios3/commands.cfg
```

3.2) Copy **check_damocles.pl** to **/usr/lib/nagios/plugins**.

*Caution: If you copy this file to a directory other than /usr/lib/nagios/plugins (some systems use /usr/lib64/nagios/plugins), you **MUST** modify the plugin path in /etc/nagios-plugins/config/damocles.cfg (step 3.1a) or in /etc/nagios3/commands.cfg (step 3.1b).*

3.3) Create the **/etc/nagios3/conf.d/hwg-damocles.cfg** configuration file. Define the device (*host*) which will monitor the values. Individual values are defined as *services* that refer to the respective device using the *host_name* parameter.

Note: If you do not use the /etc/nagios3/conf.d/ configuration directory, add the configuration to the appropriate file on your system. To determine the file, use:

```
nagios-server:~# grep ^cfg_file /etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg
```

In case of the configuration directory:

```
nagios-server:~# grep ^cfg_dir /etc/nagios3/nagios.cfg
```

```

define host {
    host_name           damocles1
    alias               DAMOCLES MINI
    address             192.168.1.1
    use                generic-host
}

define service {
    host_name           damocles1
    service_description Input 1
    check_command       check_damocles_input!public!1
    use                generic-service
}

define service {
    host_name           damocles1
    service_description Output 1
    check_command       check_damocles_output!public!1
    use                generic-service
}

```

Note: The `check_damocles` arguments are the SNMP community and sensor ID.

Pay attention – unlike sensors, **Dry Contact Inputs** must be monitored with the `check_damocles_input` command, and **Relay Outputs** with the `check_damocles_output` command.

3.4) Restart Nagios: /etc/init.d/nagios restart

3.5) Check the status of the monitored sensors in Nagios.

The screenshot shows the Nagios web interface with the following details:

- Current Network Status:**
 - Last Updated: Thu Apr 29 18:03:34 CEST 2010
 - Updated every 90 seconds
 - Nagios® 3.0.6 - www.nagios.org
 - Logged in as nagiosadmin
- Host Status Totals:**

Up	Down	Unreachable	Pending
1	0	0	0

All Problems	All Types
0	1
- Service Status Totals:**

Ok	Warning	Unknown	Critical	Pending
4	0	0	2	0

All Problems	All Types
2	6
- Service Status Details For Host 'damocles1':**

Host	Service	Status	Last Check	Duration	Attempt	Status Information
damocles1	Input_1	CRITICAL	2010-04-29 18:02:31	0d 0h 4m 3s	4/4	Input: Input 1, AlarmState: alarm, AlarmSetup: activeOff, Value: off
	Input_2	OK	2010-04-29 18:00:46	0d 0h 2m 48s	1/4	Input: Input 2, AlarmState: normal, AlarmSetup: inactive, Value: on
	Input_3	CRITICAL	2010-04-29 18:03:01	0d 0h 1m 33s	2/4	Input: Input 3, AlarmState: alarm, AlarmSetup: activeOn, Value: on
	Input_4	OK	2010-04-29 18:03:16	0d 0h 0m 18s	1/4	Input: Input 4, AlarmState: normal, AlarmSetup: activeOn, Value: off
	Output_1	OK	2010-04-29 17:59:46	0d 0h 3m 48s	1/4	Output: Output 1, Type: relay (off, on), Mode: manual, Value: off
	Output_2	OK	2010-04-29 18:01:01	0d 0h 2m 33s	1/4	Output: Output 2, Type: relay (off, on), Mode: manual, Value: off

6 Matching Service Entries Displayed