

NAGIOS, Cacti, Prism Monitoring at NERSC

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Overview

- Monitoring at NERSC
 - Node Security
 - Web vs. shell vs. ??
- NAGIOS
- Cacti
- Prism
- Real Life Examples







Monitoring at NERSC

- Performance vs. Fault
- Each system gets a dedicated monitoring node
 - Node is owned and maintained by NERSC, but is interconnected where possible to internals of system.







Security of monitoring node

- Security is provided by firewalling nodes to outside world.
 - Https only to web access.
 - Firewalled, iptables, and apache access controls
 - Few or no local accounts
 - Managed by NIM/LDAP







Web based

- Allows portability.
- System allows outside world access to data via tunnels.
- Logging of access is performed.







NAGIOS

- NAGIOS http://www.nagios.org/ is primary fault monitoring system.
 - All systems have a NAGIOS monitoring process.
 - Some plugins are locally written
 - Ddn fault & temperature
 - Engenio/FaSTT fault
 - Cray Cabinet temperature
 - Cray xtcli node & link faults







Cacti

- http://www.cacti.net/
- Used to collect data from network, temperature, and ddn statistics.
 - Locally written plugins for thermal and ddn statistics.







Prism

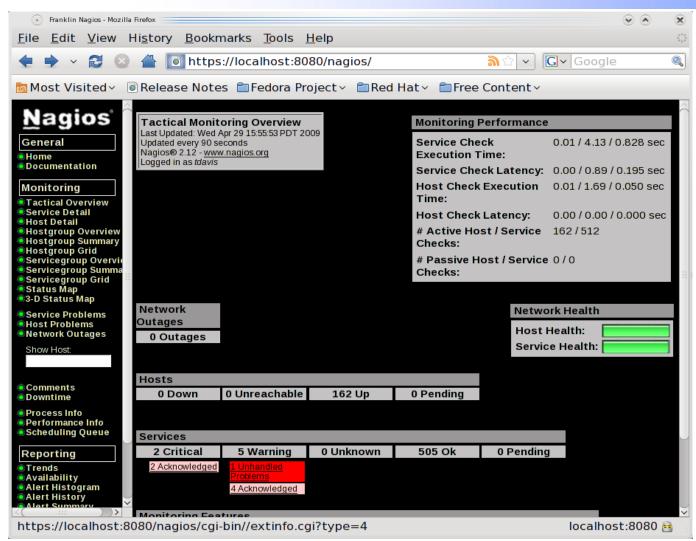
- Locally written
- Understands RDF feeds.
- Can aggregrate feeds into one display.







NAGIOS status

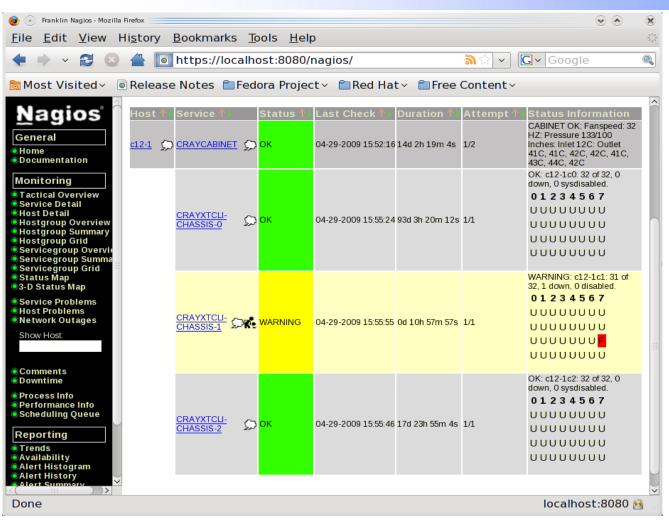








NAGIOS – xtcli status

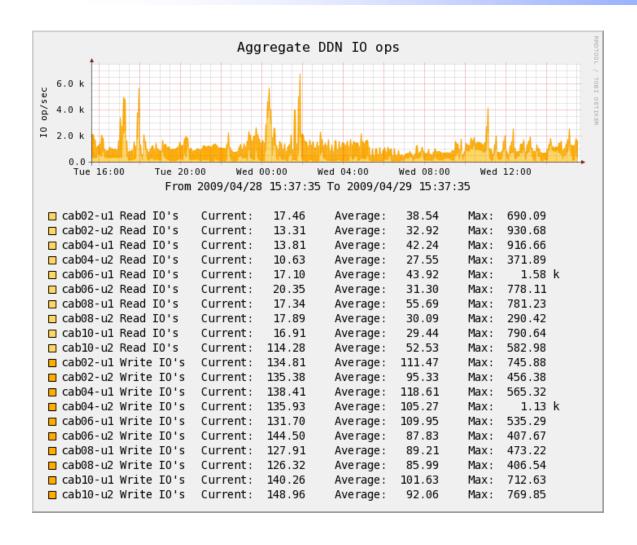








Cacti - DDN statistics

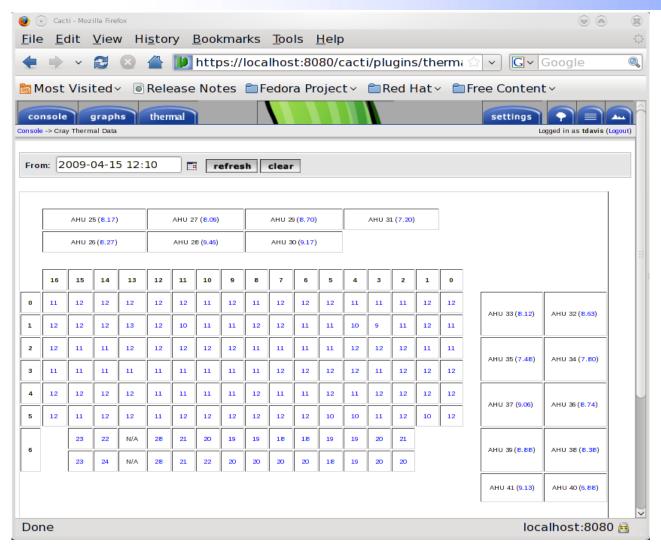








Cacti – Thermal Plugin

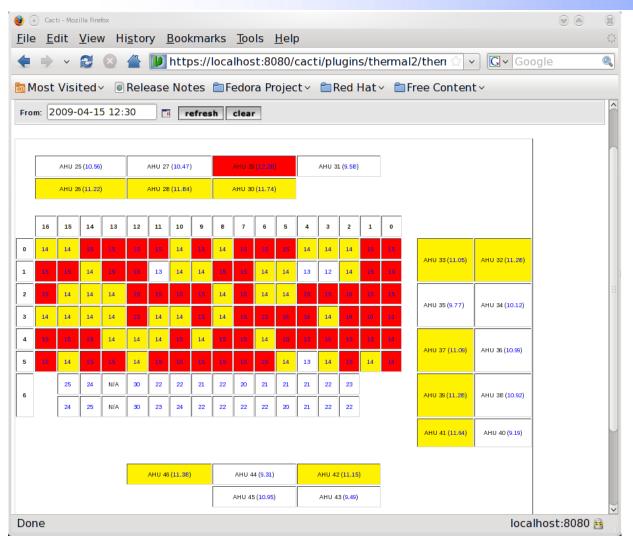








Cacti – Thermal Plugin

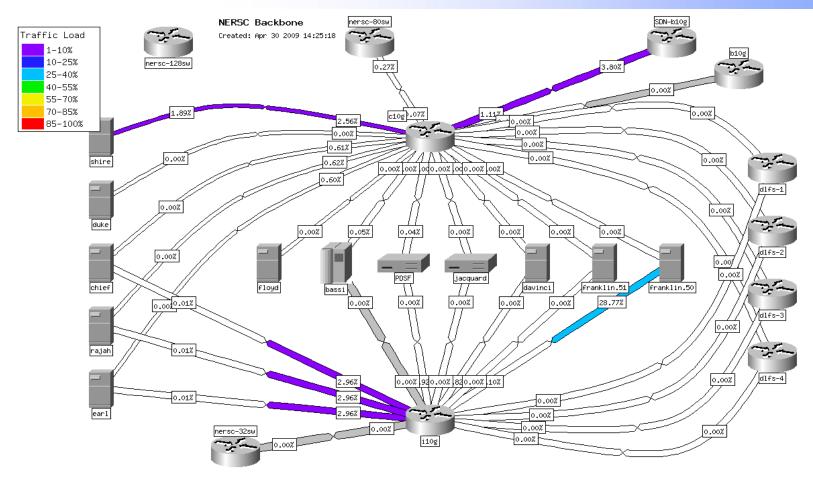








Cacti – Network Weather Map









Prism

