

Les notifications

Abstract

Introduction

Steps

What's Already Done For You

To make your life a bit easier, a few configuration tasks have already been done for you:

- Installation of Oracle Instant Client

```
oracle-instantclient11.2-sqlplus-11.2.0.4.0-1.x86_64
oracle-lib-compat-11.2.0.12-1.el6.x86_64
oracle-instantclient-sqlplus-selinux-11.2.0.2-1.el6.noarch
perl-DBD-Oracle-1.62-3.el6.x86_64
oracle-nofcontext-selinux-0.1.23.36-1.el6.noarch
nagios-plugins-oracle-1.4.16-10.el6.x86_64
oracle-instantclient11.2-basic-11.2.0.4.0-1.x86_64
oracle-instantclient-selinux-11.2.0.2-1.el6.noarch
```

Installation of check_oracle_health plugin
◦ /var/lib/shinken/libexec/check_oracle_health



We suppose here that the Oracle machine you want to monitor is named srv-lin-1 and is a linux. Please change the above lines and commands with the real name of your server of course.

Setup the oracle user account

Create the database user



You will need to configure the user for all your oracle databases.

Connect to your database as sysadmin on the oracle server :

```
srv-lin-1:oracle# sqlplus "/" as sysdba"
```

And then create your shinken account on the database:

```
CREATE USER shinken IDENTIFIED BY shinkenpassword;GRANT CREATE SESSION TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT any dictionary TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON V_$SYSSTAT TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON V_$INSTANCE TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON V_$LOG TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.DBA_DATA_FILES TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.DBA_FREE_SPACE TO shinken;
```

And for old 8.1.7 database only:

```

---- if somebody still uses Oracle 8.1.7...
GRANT SELECT ON sys.dba_tablespaces TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON dba_temp_files TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON sys.v_$Temp_extent_pool TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON sys.v_$TEMP_SPACE_HEADER TO shinken;
GRANT SELECT ON sys.v_$session TO shinken;

```

Test the connection

To see if the connection to the database named **PROD** is ok, just launch :

```

/var/lib/shinken/libexec/check_oracle_health --connect "(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=srv-lin-1)(PORT=1521)))(CONNECT_DATA=(SID=PROD)))" --user "shinken" --password "shinkenpassword" --mode connection-time

```

Configuring host template and host for monitoring

The parameters common to every Oracle server monitored should be set in the host template "**oracle-connection-method**".

The parameters specific to each server, such as **database name** for example, have to be done in the host's data itself.



It's a best practice to use the same database monitoring user on every Oracle server monitored. Doing so, you can configure the database user/password only once in the host template "**oracle-connection-method**".

Configuration of Oracle-connection-method host template

- select the Oracle-connection-method host template
- Clic on "Data" tab
- Type the oracle user in the ORACLE_USER field (shinken in the previous example)
- Type the oracle password in the ORACLE_PASSWORD field (shinkenpassword in the previous example)

Configuration of a host

What is checked with the templates

Oracle

Check	Detail	Check range	Default Warning	Default Critical
tnsping	listener			
process-usage	Percentage of max possible processes	0% to 100%	80	90
sga-shared-pool-free	Free Memory in the Shared Pool	0% to 100%	10:	5:
tablespace-usage	Used disk space in the tablespace	0% to 100%	90	98
corrupted-blocks	XXXXXXXXXX			

Oracle-datafile

- datafile-io-traffic : Sum of IO-Operations from Datafiles per second n/sec (1000, 5000)
- datafiles-existing : Percentage of max possible datafiles 0%..100% (80, 90)

session-usage: Percentage of max possible sessions 0%..100% (80, 90)

rman-backup-problems: Number of RMAN-errors during the last three days 0..n (1, 2)

sga-data-buffer-hit-ratio: Hitrate in the Data Buffer Cache 0%..100% (98:, 95:)

sga-library-cache-gethit-ratio: Hitrate in the Library Cache (Gets) 0%..100% (98:, 95:)

sga-library-cache-pinhit-ratio: Hitrate in the Library Cache (Pins) 0%..100% (98:, 95:)

sga-library-cache-reloads: Reload-Rate in the Library Cache n/sec (10,10)

sga-dictionary-cache-hit-ratio: Hitrate in the Dictionary Cache 0%..100% (95:, 90:)

sga-latches-hit-ratio: Hitrate of the Latches 0%..100% (98:, 95:)

sga-shared-pool-reloads: Reload-Rate in the Shared Pool 0%..100% (1, 10)

pga-in-memory-sort-ratio: Percentage of sorts in the memory. 0%..100% (99:, 90:)

invalid-objects: Sum of faulty Objects, Indices, Partitions

stale-statistics: Sum of objects with obsolete optimizer statistics n (10, 100)

tablespace-free: Free diskpace in the tablespace 0%..100% (5:, 2:)

tablespace-fragmentation: Free Space Fragmentation Index 100..1 (30:, 20:)

tablespace-io-balanc: IO-Distribution under the datafiles of a tablespace n (1.0, 2.0)

tablespace-remaining-time: Sum of remaining days until a tablespace is used by 100%. The rate of increase will be calculated with the values from the last 30 days. (With the parameter `-lookback` different periods can be specified) Days (90:, 30:)

tablespace-can-allocate-next: Checks if there is enough free tablespace for the next Extent.

flash-recovery-area-usage: Used diskpace in the flash recovery area 0%..100% (90, 98)

flash-recovery-area-free: Free diskpace in the flash recovery area 0%..100% (5:, 2:)

soft-parse-ratio: Percentage of soft-parse-ratio 0%..100%

switch-interval: Interval between RedoLog File Switches 0..n Seconds (600:, 60:)

retry-ratio: Retry-Rate in the RedoLog Buffer 0%..100% (1, 10)

redo-io-traffic: Redolog IO in MB/sec n/sec (199,200)

roll-header-contention: Rollback Segment Header Contention 0%..100% (1, 2)

roll-block-contention: Rollback Segment Block Contention 0%..100% (1, 2)

roll-hit-ratio: Rollback Segment gets/waits Ratio 0%..100% (99:, 98:)

roll-extends: Rollback Segment Extends n, n/sec (1, 100)

roll-wraps: Rollback Segment Wraps n, n/sec (1, 100)

seg-top10-logical-reads: Sum of the userprocesses under the top 10 logical reads n (1, 9)

seg-top10-physical-reads: Sum of the userprocesses under the top 10 physical reads n (1, 9)

seg-top10-buffer-busy-waits: Sum of the userprocesses under the top 10 buffer busy waits n (1, 9)

seg-top10-row-lock-waits: Sum of the userprocesses under the top 10 row lock waits n (1, 9)

event-waits: Waits/sec from system events n/sec (10,100)

event-waiting: How many percent of the elapsed time has an event spend with waiting 0%..100% (0.1,0.5)

enqueue-contention: Enqueue wait/request-Ratio 0%..100% (1, 10)

enqueue-waiting: How many percent of the elapsed time since the last run has an Enqueue spend with waiting 0%..100% (0.00033,0.0033)

latch-contention: Latch misses/gets-ratio. With `-name` a Latchname or Latchnumber can be passed over. (See `list-latches`) 0%..100% (1,2)

latch-waiting: How many percent of the elapsed time since the last run has a Latch spend with waiting 0%..100% (0.1,1)

sysstat: Changes/sec for any value from `v$sysstat` n/sec (10,10)

Oracle-full