

VDCF - Virtual Datacenter Cloud Framework for the Solaris™ Operating System

Monitoring

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1 Introduction

This documentation describes the Monitoring features of the Virtual Datacenter Cloud Framework (VDCF) for the Solaris Operating System and explains how to use this features.

See these documents for more information about the related VDCF products:

VDCF – Administration Guide for information about VDCF usage

1.1 Overview

VDCF Monitoring is a VDCF Enterprise extension available to VDCF Standard/Enterprise/HA customers.

This extension consists of five separate components:

- Hardware Monitoring (hwmon) to detect hardware failures
- Resource Monitoring (rcmon) to collect and display resource usage of global and local Solaris zones
- High Availability (HA) Monitoring (hamon) to automatically failover, if a data center or server fails
- Operating System Monitoring (osmon) to enable alerts when filesystems, datasets, swap, SMF services, core files, network interfaces, virtual memory, disk paths, RAM or CPU reach critical resource usage or state
- VDCF Dashboard web application

While VDCF Resource Monitoring collects and displays resource usage, VDCF Resource Management is used to configure resource limits.

1.2 Hardware Monitoring

The VDCF Hardware Monitoring connects periodically to the system controller of all Nodes defined in the VDCF repository and checks for hardware, OS state and power usage.

1.2.1 Alarming

If the VDCF Hardware Monitoring detects hardware failures the user may be informed in two ways:

- sending e-Mails
- executing a script to integrate other software products

1.2.2 Requirements

As the Hardware Monitor is based on information from the system controller it's required to configure a 'console' for each Node within VDCF.

1.3 High Availability (HA) Monitoring

The VDCF High Availability feature is used to monitor the health of Nodes. If a failed Node is discovered the Node may be stopped and/or the Node evacuation logic is called to failover all vServers to other Nodes. This evacuation is based on resource usage information to avoid overloading the remaining Nodes.

This solution is positioned between manual failover initiated by a System Administrator and a full-featured failover solution using Cluster software. This VDCF HA feature is able to handle the typical Node failures, like boot disk issues, network outages, platform errors like CPU, memory problems or power supply failures. The goal is to keep this solution as simple and usable as possible, therefore it doesn't require cluster interconnects between the Nodes and it doesn't check and handle issues with SAN connections like a Cluster software does.

1.3.1 Components

The HA monitor is built from several components:

Each Node participating has a daemon (SMF service `vdcf_keep_alive`) installed that calls periodically into the management server. These keep-alive messages are stored within the `/var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/keepalive` directory.

The second component is the monitoring daemon (`hamon_watchd`) on the VDCF management server. This daemon consists of two processes. One (`hamon_monitord`) is used to monitor for keep-alive messages at the interval of `HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_INTERVAL` seconds from all participating Nodes. The second process (`hamon_checkd`) is used to check and act upon a failed Node was detected.

1.3.2 Node failure detection

A Node is considered as failed if the following rules are met:

- no keep-alive messages are received within the defined threshold (`HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_ACTION_THRESHOLD`)
- a ssh connection from VDCF to the Node fails
- Node's system controller / console does not respond or Node is at the OK prompt or powered off

An optional network probing rule may be activated by setting `HAMON_CHECK_NETWORK_PROBES="true"`. If the Node system controller is not reachable, the reason may be network-related or the Node has no power at all. If this setting is true, VDCF tries to connect to configured intermediate network equipment. If the network equipment is reachable, VDCF considers its network connection as good and therefore the Nodes as failed.

For more details about this failure detection consult the Appendix 4.1 Node failure detection details.

Based on the description above, the VDCF HA monitor is able to detect the following failures:

- complete hardware failure of the Node
- accidentally shutdown of Node by a System Administrator
- failure of network interfaces of the Node

The following failures are detected if network probing is activated and properly configured:

- complete power-failure of the Node (system controller not reachable)
- complete data center failure, as long as the network is still reachable (depends on configuration)

The following failures are **NOT** detected:

- failure or config issues of SAN components
- complete data center failure, if the network is affected (depends on configuration)
- accidentally network interface miss configuration by a System Administrator

For setting up and to configure your HA environment consulting services from JomaSoft are available.

1.3.3 Node Evacuation sequence

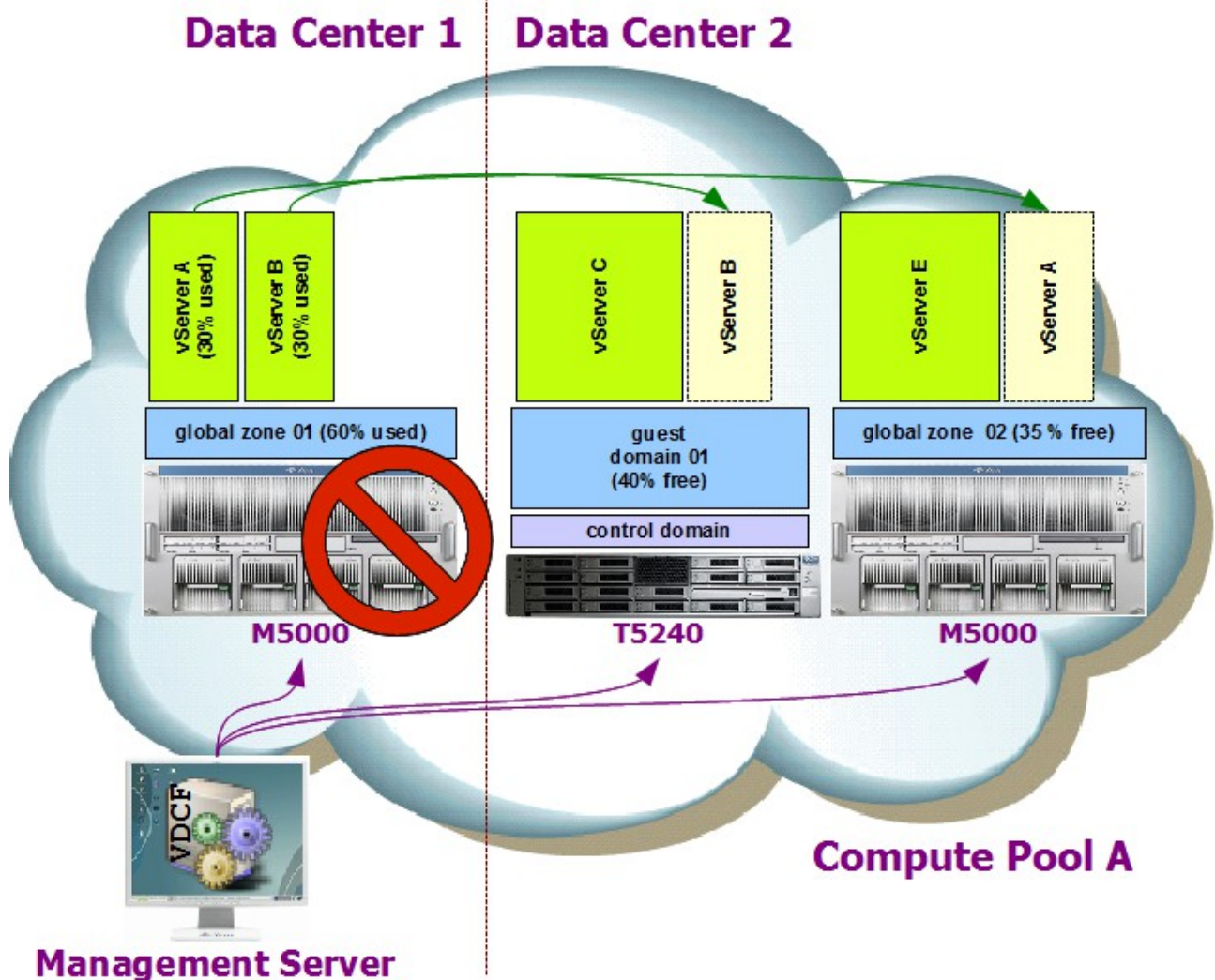
If Node Evacuation is configured, all vServers of a faulted Node are evacuated (failed over) to other active Nodes in the same compute pool. The procedure to detect the possible target Nodes looks as follows:

1. For each vServer we get a list of candidate Nodes (using `vserver -c show candidates`).
2. Based on the resource usage data reported from resource monitoring we select a possible target Node for each vServer.
3. Because the source Node isn't reachable anymore we do a vserver detach force.
4. Then we try to attach and boot the vServer on the new Node.
5. If attach has failed we try the same procedure on the next possible target Node until all vServers are evacuated or no more target Nodes are left.

Upgrade on attach is supported by setting the value `HAMON_EVACUATE_UPGRADE` to true in the `customize.cfg` file.

The sequence of the vServer migration is ordered by the vServer category and/or priority. See configuration items for more details.

The following picture illustrates the migrations if the M5000 in Data Center 1 fails.



The Node Evacuation can be started manually using the command `node -c evacuate`.

1.3.4 Requirements

As the HA monitor is monitoring the console and is trying to shutdown a failed Node through the system controller, it's required to configure a 'console' for each Node within VDCF.

The Node evacuation logic is based on resource information from Resource Monitoring.
Activated VDCF Resource Monitoring on all participating Nodes is therefore required.

1.4 Resource Monitoring

Resource Monitoring may be enabled (and disabled) individually for each Node. A usage collector service is then started on the Node. This service is recording the resource usage (CPU and memory) of the Node and all installed vServers. Periodically each Node is pushing the recorded data onto the VDCF Management Server.

A cron job called 'Usage Data Collector' on the Management Server is importing the collected data periodically into the VDCF database.

A second cron job 'Usage Data Aggregator' is used to generate aggregated resource information. The aggregated data can be displayed on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly base.

A third cron job is started / stopped together with the 'Usage Data Collector' cron job. This cron job is evaluating the current average resource usage of Nodes and vServers in the last 24 hours. This information may be used later by the HA monitor Node evacuation feature.

1.4.1 Requirements

The VDCF Resource Monitoring implementation is based on Solaris 10 8/07 (Update 4) features. To use this feature the target Nodes must run Solaris 10 8/07 or later. It is supported to use an older Solaris 10 Release (Update1,2,3) with Kernel Patch 120011-14 (sparc) or 120012-14 (i386) or later.

1.5 Operating System (OS) Monitoring

Using the OS Monitoring you can monitor the filesystem usage of vServers. This Monitoring can be enabled/disabled globally on the VDCF management server. By enabling the OS Monitor a cron job for User root is added.

If the filesystem usage exceeds the defined WARNING threshold an alert eMail is sent or a RECOVERED eMail if the filesystem goes below the threshold.

New since VDCF Monitoring 2.4

OS Monitoring has been extended with dataset (zpool) and SMF monitoring.

If the dataset usage exceeds the defined WARNING threshold or a SMF service has a critical state (maintenance/degraded) an alert eMail is sent. A RECOVERED eMail is sent if the dataset usage goes below the threshold or the SMF service is back online. OS Monitoring does also send an alarm, if the zpool has a critical state (degraded or failed).

New since VDCF Monitoring 2.5

Individual warn thresholds may be defined for filesystems and datasets.

New since VDCF Monitoring 2.6

OS Monitoring has been extended with SWAP monitoring.

If the SWAP usage exceeds the defined WARNING threshold an alert eMail is sent or a RECOVERED eMail if the SWAP usage goes below the threshold.

New since VDCF Monitoring 3.0

OS Monitoring has been extended with disk path count monitoring for MPxIO SAN storage LUNs.

If the 'Current Path Count' doesn't match the 'Target Path Count' an alert eMail is sent.

When the path count gets normal again a recovered eMail is sent.

Additionally this Release introduces Security Compliance Assessments, where Nodes and vServer are checked against predefined Security Benchmarks. Solaris 11.3 is required for this feature.

Compliance reports are generated as html files and can be viewed with the VDCF Dashboard web application.

Additionally the node and vserver commands got a new function for hardening the OS to fix non-compliant systems. See Chapter 4.6.3 for details.

New since VDCF Monitoring 3.1

Node and OS filesystems Monitoring has been added. Using `osmon -c show` you have a complete Monitoring Report where you see all critical objects. When enabling the report cronjob you can produce a daily eMail report (`osmon -c enable report`).

New since VDCF Monitoring 3.3

`osmon` automatically clears SMF services with state 'maintenance'. The SMF services which should be auto cleared must be predefined:

```
-bash-3.2$ vdcfadm -c show_config | grep OSMON_SMF_AUTOCLEAR
OSMON_SMF_AUTOCLEAR svc:/system/filesystem/minimal:default
```

`filesystem/minimal` is the default, because it may fail from time to time at boot because of busy filesystems.

New since VDCF Monitoring 3.4

Alarming of new core files has been added.

Physical network interface states are now checked and can be viewed using `osmon -c show_net`

SWAP Monitoring was enhanced. In old versions only the SWAP on disk was monitored. With this release the use of Virtual Memory is monitored additionally.

New since VDCF Monitoring 3.6

Resource usage is stored in the VDCF repository using the `rcmon` tool since several years. Now alarming was added to detect and report high resource usage over a defined period. The default limit is 80% and the default duration period is 15 minutes. The limit can be configured individually for each server where required.

zpool autoclear

Suspended zpools are automatically cleared by the `osmon` update job. This optional features improves application and server availability and is very helpful for short storage outages at night.

1.6 VDCF Dashboard web application

New since VDCF Monitoring 3.0

Using the new 'VDCF dashboard' web application you can access the Compliance reports by some clicks in your browser. Furthermore VDCF dashboard gives access to your VDCF Repository objects: Node, CDom, Gdom, vServers and Dataset lists are available.

2 Installation

2.1 Prerequisites

The JSvdcf-monitor package requires the following VDCF packages to be installed on the VDCF Management Server:

- JSvdcf-base 8.4.0 or later

2.2 Installation

a) sparc platform

```
cd <download-dir>  
pkgadd -d ./JSvdcf-monitor_<version>_sparc.pkg
```

b) i386 platform

```
cd <download-dir>  
pkgadd -d ./JSvdcf-monitor_<version>_i386.pkg
```

3 Configuration

3.1 Granting User Access

The VDCF Monitoring package introduces three new RBAC Profiles:

- "VDCF hwmonitor Module" for the Hardware and Resource Monitoring,
- "VDCF hamonitor Module" for the HA Monitoring and
- "VDCF osmonitor Module" for the OS Monitoring feature.

Assign these RBAC profiles to your admin users.

3.2 Customizing Monitoring eMail

3.2.1 Alarming

The Hardware Monitoring and OS Monitoring are able to send e-Mails, if a Hardware fault is detected or a OS Monitor threshold is reached.

To enable this feature you have to set the following variables in VDCF's customize.cfg:

```
export HWMON_EVENT=true
export OSMON_EVENT=true
export MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST="user1@company.ch user2@company.ch"
export MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_FROM="root@system.domain.ch"
```

For the OS Monitor you can add additional eMail addresses per node using

```
nodecfg -c modify name=mynode email=team1@customer.com,team2@customer.com
```

3.3 Customizing Hardware Monitoring

3.3.1 Check Interval

By default the Hardware Monitoring cronjob is executed once an hour to check the state of all Nodes.

You may display the current setting with this command:

```
$ hwmon -c status

Central Monitor Component Status
HW Monitor: enabled

Central Monitor Component Timespec
Crontab timespec for HW Monitor: '15 * * * *'

VDCF Configuration Variables
HWMON_EVENT true
MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_FROM support@jomasoft.ch
MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST support@jomasoft.ch
MONITOR_EVENT_SCRIPT /opt/jomasoft/vdcf/testing/monitor
```

To change this setting configure the cron timespec in customize.cfg using this variable:

```
export MONITOR_HW_INTERVAL="15 * * * *"
```

If the Hardware Monitor was already enabled before, you have to re-enable the cron job using these commands:

```
$ hwmon -c disable
HW Monitor: disabled

$ hwmon -c enable
HW Monitor: enabled
```

3.3.2 Alarming

Additionally to send eMails it is supported to configure a script, which is called at every event. This feature allows you to forward events to your event management or ticketing system.

```
export MONITOR_EVENT_SCRIPT=/opt/company/bin/my_vdcf_hwmon_script
```

The 'MONITOR_EVENT_SCRIPT' will be executed if a monitor event occurs. The script may use the following 5 input arguments:

```
<node> <new_state> <date> <time> <logfile name>

<node>          Node name where the event occurred
<new_state>     Hardware and OS state after the event occurred
                  e.g. OK:OS-RUN FAULTED:ON-OBP N/A:N/A
<date/time>     Date and time when the event was recorded
<logfile name>  Logfile on the management server where detailed information is stored
```

3.4 Customizing High Availability (HA) Monitoring

3.4.1 Keep Alive Interval

At each HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_INTERVAL (default: 60 seconds) the Node is posting a keep-alive message to the Management Server.

3.4.2 Warning Threshold

After a number of missing keep-alive messages (HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_WARN_THOLD (default 10) an e-Mail is sent if requested. Define your e-Mail addresses as follows:

```
export HAMON_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST="user1@company.ch user2@company.ch"
```

3.4.3 Action Threshold

A Node is considered as suspect if during HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_ACTION_THOLD (default 20) intervals no keep-alive message has been posted.

You may display the current setting with the status command:

```
$ hamon -c status
      HA Monitor Information
          Interval: 60s
Warning Threshold: 10
Action Threshold: 20
      Watch Daemon: disabled

      VDCF Configuration Variables
MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_FROM support@jomasoft.ch
      HAMON_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST support@jomasoft.ch
      HAMON_EVACUATE_ON_FAILURE false
VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_CATEGORY_ORDER
VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_IGNORE_CATEGORIES
VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_SHUTDOWN_CATEGORIES
```

3.4.4 Actions on failure

Set HAMON_POWEROFF_ON_FAILURE to 'true' for a Node poweroff after failure detection. This setting is highly recommended. If this setting is false, you risk to corrupt your data if the filesystems are mounted twice ...

Set also HAMON_EVACUATE_ON_FAILURE if all vServers of failed Nodes must be migrated to other running Nodes. If the failed Node is a Control Domain, all vServers running on dependent Guest domains are migrated to other Nodes.

3.4.5 Node evacuation

A Node is set to INACTIVE after an evacuate by default. Set HAMON_EVACUATE_INACTIVATE to 'false' to leave the Node in ACTIVE state.

vServer do not upgrade on attach by default. Therefore Nodes with a higher patch-levels aren't potential targets for the evacuated vServers. Set HAMON_EVACUATE_UPGRADE to 'true' to enable the upgrade on attach feature.

3.4.6 vServer target detection

First of all you have to categorize/prioritize your vServer using the `vserver -c modify` command. You may use categories to identify important or less important vServers and the priority to order within a category. vServers with Priority 1 are evacuated first, then Priority 2, ...

Then customize the evacuation variables in your `customize.cfg`. Use `VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_CATEGORY_ORDER` to identify the most important categories to be migrated first. Identify categories which you don't want to evacuate at all in `VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_IGNORE_CATEGORIES`.

By default CPU_Share resource definitions aren't used for target Node detection. Set the `NODE_EVACUATION_USE_CPUSHARES` to 'true' to enable a check if the target Node has enough free CPU_Shares available.

3.4.7 vServer shutdown on target Nodes

New since VDCF Monitoring 2.6

Your target Nodes may not have enough free resources for the evacuated vServers. In such environments you can define the Categories for less important vServers, which VDCF can shutdown to free resources. The vServers are shutdown only when required and ordered by the vServer Priority.

Define the Categories in `VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_SHUTDOWN_CATEGORIES`

3.4.8 Network reachability check

To enable the network reachability check you have to configure the `HAMON_CHECK_NETWORK_PROBES` to true and the `HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_NET_PROBE` variable. The monitor selects the target probe address based on the Nodes MNGT interface and derives the network number from it. With this network number a search is done in `HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_NET_PROBE` to find an associated probe address. If no match is found the default address is used if it is not set to 0.0.0.0. The variable `HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_NET_PROBE` has the following format: "net_number:probe_ip default:probe_ip net_number:probe_ip"

3.4.9 Other recommended settings

The following are recommended settings. Please set these in the customize.cfg file:

```
export HAMON_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST="user1@company.ch user2@company.ch"
export HAMON_POWEROFF_ON_FAILURE="true"
export HAMON_EVACUATE_ON_FAILURE="true"
export HAMON_EVACUATE_UPGRADE="true"
```

```
# migration category order (comma separated categories)
export VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_CATEGORY_ORDER="PROD,ACC,BANK1"
```

```
# migration ignore categories (comma separated categories)
export VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_IGNORE_CATEGORIES="TEST,MAINT"
```

Optional settings

1. To lower the reaction times (Warn after 5 Mins, instead of 10 / Action 20 → 10)

```
export HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_WARN_THOLD="5"
export HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_ACTION_THOLD="10"
```

2. To take CPU_Shares into account for the check of free resources on target Nodes.

```
export HAMON_EVACUATE_USE_CPUSHARES="true"
```

3. To enable Network Probing (depends on your network infrastructure)

```
export HAMON_CHECK_NETWORK_PROBES="true"
export HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_NET_PROBE="192.168.0.0:192.168.0.1 10.1.1.0:10.1.1.1"
```

4. Define Shutdown Categories

```
# shutdown categories (comma separated categories)
export VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_SHUTDOWN_CATEGORIES="DEV,TEST,MAINT"
```

If High Availability monitoring was already enabled before, you have to re-enable the daemon to activate the new settings:

```
$ hamon -c disable daemon
$ hamon -c enable daemon
```

3.5 Customizing Resource Monitoring

You may customize some aspects of the resource monitoring by overwriting this VDCF variables using the `customize.cfg`.

3.5.1 Usage interval

With this variable you may set the interval used to get zone usage information on the Compute Node in seconds. Using the default value of 60 produces a usage record every minute.

```
export MONITOR_ZONE_USAGE_INTERVAL=60
```

3.5.2 Usage delivery

The number of samples accumulated before delivery to the VDCF Management Server happens. The actual time between delivery of zone usage information is computed by `MONITOR_ZONE_USAGE_INTERVAL * MONITOR_ZONE_USAGE_DELIVERY`.

```
export MONITOR_ZONE_USAGE_DELIVERY=60
```

3.5.3 Collector and aggregator interval

You may display the current cron timespec setting with this command:

```
$ rcmon -c status verbose
                                Central Monitor Component Status
                                Usage Data Collector: enabled
                                Usage Data Aggregation: enabled

                                Central Monitor Component Timespec
                                Crontab timespec for Usage Data Collector: '5,25,45 * * * *'
                                Crontab timespec for Usage Data Aggregation: '0 6 * * *'
                                Crontab timespec for Usage Data 24h average: '0 23 * * *'
```

To change this settings configure the cron timespec in `customize.cfg` using these variables:

```
export MONITOR_USAGE_TX_INTERVAL="5,25,45 * * * *"
export MONITOR_AGGR_INTERVAL="0 6 * * *"
export CURRENT_RES_USAGE_UPDATE_INTERVAL="0 23 * * *"
```

If resource monitoring was already enabled before, you have to re-enable the cron jobs using these commands. (The 24h average cron job is controlled together with the collector cron job):

```
$ rcmon -c disable aggregator
$ rcmon -c enable aggregator

$ rcmon -c disable collector
$ rcmon -c enable collector
```

3.6 Customizing OS Monitoring

3.6.1 Check Interval

By default the OS Monitoring cronjob is executed once an hour to check the usage and states of filesystems, datasets, swap usage, SMF services, disks paths, network interface states and cpu/ram usage.

You may display the current setting with this command:

```
$ osmon -c status

                                Central Monitor Component Status
                                OS Monitor: enabled
                                OS Monitor Report: enabled

                                Central Monitor Component Timespec
                                Crontab timespec for OS Monitor: '30 * * * *'
                                Crontab timespec for OS Monitor Report: '0 8 * * 1-5'

                                VDCF Configuration Variables
                                OSMON_EVENT true
                                MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_FROM support@jomasoft.ch
                                MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST support@jomasoft.ch
                                OSMON_FS_WARNING 80
                                OSMON_DATASET_WARNING 80
                                OSMON_SWAP_WARNING 60
                                OSMON_REPORT_FLAGS -R -s -H -e
```

To change this setting configure the cron timespecs in customize.cfg using this variables:

```
export OSMON_FS_INTERVAL="30 * * * *"
export OSMON_REPORT_INTERVAL="0 8 * * 1-5"
```

If the OS Monitor was already enabled before, you have to re-enable the cron job using these commands:

```
$ osmon -c disable
OS Monitor: disabled

$ osmon -c enable
OS Monitor: enabled

$ osmon -c disable report
OS Monitor Report: disabled

$ osmon -c enable report
OS Monitor Report: enabled
```

3.6.2 Enable/disable components

By default all components are monitored. (`export OSMON_DEFAULT_UPDATE_STATE=all`)

You can enable only a few individual components of them using

```
export OSMON_DEFAULT_UPDATE_STATE=dataset,fs,swap,smf,cores,disk,net,res
```

After changing this variable you have to disable/enable the osmon cronjob using

```
osmon -c disable and osmon -c enable.
```

The feature zpool autoclear is disabled by default. You enable this features to automatically clear SUSPENDED zpool using

```
export OSMON_ZPOOL_AUTOCLEAR=TRUE
```

3.6.3 Warning Threshold

The default warning threshold for filesystems and datasets is set to 80 (%).

To change this value add or modify the “OSMON_FS_WARNING” or “OSMON_DATASET_WARNING” variable in `customize.cfg`

```
export OSMON_FS_WARNING=70
export OSMON_DATASET_WARNING=70
```

The default warning threshold for swap usage is set to 60 (%).

To change this value add or modify the “OSMON_SWAP_WARNING” variable in `customize.cfg`

```
export OSMON_SWAP_WARNING=70
```

For the CPU/RAM resource usage alarming the default warning threshold is set to 80 (%).
The default duration period is 15 minutes. Both settings can be changed by adding the variables in `customize.cfg`

```
export OSMON_CPU_LIMIT=70
export OSMON_RAM_LIMIT=90

export OSMON_CPU_DURATION=10
export OSMON_RAM_DURATION=20
```

Individual warning threshold may be set for filesystems, datasets, swap and cpu/ram. See Chapter 4.5.3 for details

3.6.4 Alarming

The OS Monitor will send WARNING e-Mails if

- filesystems reach the defined threshold
(default from OSMON_FS_WARNING or individual filesystem configuration)
- datasets reach the defined threshold
(default from OSMON_DATASET_WARNING or individual dataset configuration)
- swap usage reach the defined threshold
(default from OSMON_SWAP_WARNING or individual node configuration)
- zpool datasets reach a critical state (faulted, degraded or suspended)
(default from OSMON_ZPOOL_STATE_OF_INTEREST)

To receive eMails when a mirror operation starts and ends you can optionally add "RESILVERING" to the OSMON_ZPOOL_STATE_OF_INTEREST

- SMF Services reach a critical state (degraded or maintenance)
- MPxIO or iSCSI disks fail to reach the defined Target Path Count
- new cores files are created
- used physical network interfaces go DOWN
- RAM or CPU usage reach the defined threshold during the defined period

3.6.5 OS Security Compliance benchmarks

Solaris 11.3 includes 3 predefined standard benchmarks 'baseline', 'recommended' and 'pci-dss'. VDCF delivers additional tailorings named 'default' and 'cdom' both based on the 'baseline' benchmark. These tailorings are stored in this configuration directory:

```
$ ls -l /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/conf/compliance/*.tailor
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root           1314 Sep 11 15:31 cdom.tailor
-rw-r--r--  1 root      root           1321 Sep 11 15:31 default.tailor
```

Customers can define additional benchmarks by copying and modifying the tailor files. For system individual benchmarks the files can be named <vserver>.tailor or <node>.tailor.

3.6.6 OS Security hardening profiles

Use the 'node -c harden help' command to get a list of available hardening rules and the available hardening profiles. You can create your own hardening profiles matching your security guidelines.

The hardening profiles must be stored in:

```
$ ls -l /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/conf/compliance/*.hardening
-rw-r--r--  1 root      other           578 Oct 23 14:22 baseline.hardening
```

3.7 Customizing VDCF Dashboard web application

3.7.1 Initial setup

VDCF dashboard is a python based web application. Integrated into your Apache http server. To setup the Apache Server config you have to run this command once:

```
# /opt/jomasoft/vdcf/mods/setup/setup_gui [ -p <apache https port> ]  
Creating self-signed Test Certificate ...  
Configuring apache web server ...  
Apache restarted successfully. VDCF dashboard is ready on this URL:  
https://yourserver:443
```

The web application requires user authentication. Users are authenticated against their local Solaris User Account. For security reasons the web application is running SSL-enabled.

The setup script configures Apache with a self-signed test server certificate! Please replace it by a valid server certificate. The certificate is configured in this apache file:

```
# grep SSLCertificate /etc/apache2/2.*conf.d/vdcf_django_httpd_2*.conf  
SSLCertificateFile      /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/conf/apache-cert/dashboard.crt  
SSLCertificateKeyFile   /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/conf/apache-cert/dashboard.key
```

3.7.2 VDCF user for the web application

The web application is using the read-only vdcf user `vdcfgui` to access the VDCF repository.

Using the VDCF `vpool` command you can define what data you want to show to `vdcfgui` user and i.e. display in the VDCF dashboard.

3.7.3 Firewall Rules

If your system environment contains firewalls you may have to add a firewall rule to access the webserver on the VDCF management Server:

VDCF Management Server	Direction	Browser Client	Comment
WebServer (port 443)	←		Web server port depends on your apache configuration, default is 443 (see chapter 3.7)

4 Usage

4.1 Hardware Monitoring

Enabling / Disabling

The hardware monitoring feature can be enabled/disabled globally.

```
$ hwmon -c enable
$ hwmon -c disable
```

Use the status command to display the current state of hardware monitoring:

```
$ hwmon -c status

Central Monitor Component Status
HW Monitor: enabled

Central Monitor Component Timespec
Crontab timespec for HW Monitor: '15 * * * *'

VDCF Configuration Variables
HWMON_EVENT true
MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_FROM support@jomasoft.ch
MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST support@jomasoft.ch
MONITOR_EVENT_SCRIPT /opt/jomasoft/vdcf/testing/monitor
```

It's also possible to disable or enable specific Nodes from being monitored:

```
$ hwmon -c disable node=s0003
HW Monitor disabled for Node s0003
```

4.1.1 Check Node manually

If the hwmon is enabled a cron job is checking periodically the state of all Nodes. To check a Node manually you may issue this command:

```
$ hwmon -c update all | node=<node name>
```

4.1.2 System Locator LED

The hardware monitoring feature let you also control the system locator LED.

Displays the current state of the Locator LED as either on or off:

```
$ hwmon -c show_locator node=<node name>
Locator led is OFF
```

Turns the locator LED on:

```
$ hwmon -c set_locator node=<node name>
```

Turns the locator LED off:

```
$ hwmon -c clear_locator node=<node name>
```


4.1.3 Display Hardware state

Using the show operation an overview about all Nodes is displayed.

```
$ hwmon -c show
```

Current Hardware State

Node	Model	Console	Soft State	HW State	Last Change	Last Update	Mon..
s0003	SUNW,Sun-Fire-T1000	ALOMCMT	PWR-OFF	OK	2013-04-22	2013-04-22	ON
s0024	ORCL,SPARC-T4-1	ILOM	OS-RUN	OK	2012-06-04	2013-04-23	ON

Using the Node attribute and/or verbose flag the state history and details from the system controller is shown.

```
$ hwmon -c show node=s0003
```

Current Hardware State

Node	Model	Console	Soft State	HW State	Last Change	Last Update	Mon..
s0003	SUNW,Sun-Fire-T1000	ALOMCMT	PWR-OFF	OK	2013-04-22	2013-04-22	ON

State Change History

Node	Soft State	HW State	Event Date
s0003	OS-RUN	OK	2010-08-18 09:15:01
s0003	PWR-OFF	OK	2010-05-25 17:15:02

```
$ hwmon -c show node=s0003 verbose
```

Current Hardware State

Node	Model	Console	Soft State	HW State	Last Change	Last Update	Mon..
s0003	SUNW,Sun-Fire-T1000	ALOMCMT	PWR-OFF	OK	2013-04-22	2013-04-22	ON

State Change History

Node	Soft State	HW State	Event Date
s0003	OS-RUN	OK	2010-08-18 09:15:01
s0003	PWR-OFF	OK	2010-05-25 17:15:02

System Locator Status
Locator led is OFF

System Specific Status Informations

==== Environmental Status =====

System Temperatures (Temperatures in Celsius):

Sensor	Status	Temp	LowHard	LowSoft	LowWarn	HighWarn	HighSoft	HighHard
MB/T_AMB	OK	24	-10	-5	0	45	50	55
MB/CMP0/T_TCORE	OK	40	-10	-5	0	85	90	95
MB/CMP0/T_BCORE	OK	39	-10	-5	0	85	90	95
MB/IOB/T_CORE	OK	37	-10	-5	0	95	100	105

System Indicator Status:

SYS/LOCATE	SYS/SERVICE	SYS/ACT
OFF	OFF	ON

Fans (Speeds Revolution Per Minute):

Sensor	Status	Speed	Warn	Low
FT0/F0	OK	9166	2240	1920
FT0/F1	OK	8776	2240	1920
FT0/F2	OK	8967	2240	1920
FT0/F3	OK	8967	2240	1920

Voltage sensors (in Volts):

Sensor	Status	Voltage	LowSoft	LowWarn	HighWarn	HighSoft
MB/V_VCORE	OK	1.32	1.20	1.24	1.36	1.39
MB/V_VMEM	OK	1.78	1.69	1.72	1.87	1.90
MB/V_VTT	OK	0.87	0.84	0.86	0.93	0.95
MB/V_+1V2	OK	1.18	1.09	1.11	1.28	1.30
MB/V_+1V5	OK	1.48	1.36	1.39	1.60	1.63
MB/V_+2V5	OK	2.50	2.27	2.32	2.67	2.72
MB/V_+3V3	OK	3.29	3.06	3.10	3.49	3.53
MB/V_+5V	OK	4.99	4.55	4.65	5.35	5.45
MB/V_+12V	OK	12.18	10.92	11.16	12.84	13.08
MB/V_+3V3STBY	OK	3.31	3.13	3.16	3.53	3.59

System Load (in amps):

Sensor	Status	Load	Warn	Shutdown
MB/I_VCORE	OK	23.360	80.000	88.000
MB/I_VMEM	OK	6.420	60.000	66.000

Current sensors:

Sensor	Status
MB/BAT/V_BAT	OK

Power Supplies:

Supply	Status	Underspeed	Overtemp	Overvolt	Undervolt	Overcurrent
PS0	OK	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Last POST run: WED AUG 18 05:52:20 2010
POST status: Passed all devices

No failures found in System

4.1.4 Clear hardware state history

A history record is generated for every hardware state change discovered by the periodical (or manually initiated) system check.

To clear all history records of a Node:

```
$ hwmon -c clear_history node=<node name>
```

4.2 Server Power Usage

New since VDCF Monitoring 2.6

The actual Usage (Watts) is collected during the health check of the hardware (by default once an hour).

Use this command to show the current power usage of all nodes and a summary for each datacenter location:

```
$ hwmon -c show_power
```

By default there is no datacenter location configured for a server. If you need the power usage summarized by the datacenter location, you must enable the datacenter location feature first:

4.2.1 Configuration of different datacenter locations

The 'DataCenter' is optional and can be enabled by creating the file
`/var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/conf/datacenter.cfg`

In this file you list all your physical datacenter locations. For example:

```
$ cat /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/conf/datacenter.cfg
#NODE DataCenters
#DCName,default -> Default Datacenter
#DCName -> additional DataCenter
#DCName allowed characters and number, no special characters
ZUERICH,default
NEWYORK
SINGAPORE
```

The datacenter attribute is displayed using `nodecfg -c show`, but only if you add 'DATACENTER' to the `NODECFG_SHOW_ATTR` variable in `customize.cfg`.

To modify the datacenter attribute, use the following command:

```
-bash-3.2$ nodecfg -c modify name=<node name> datacenter=<datacenter>
```

4.2.2 Power Usage 'History'

The power changes are logged to a separate VDCF logfile `/var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/log/hwmon_power.log` where you can see the history of each node.

This log can be disabled by setting the variable 'HWMON_POWER_LOG' to 'FALSE'.

Sample Output of Logfile:

```
$ tail -f /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/log/hwmon_power.log
16:09:2016 17:41:24 LOG PowerUsage change discovered for node: s0024 old usage: 317 Watts new usage: 314 Watts
16:09:2016 17:41:25 LOG PowerUsage change discovered for node: s0009 old usage: 213 Watts new usage: 0 Watts
16:09:2016 17:41:27 LOG PowerUsage change discovered for node: s0013 old usage: 62 Watts new usage: 65 Watts
```

4.3 High Availability (HA) Monitoring

4.3.1 Enabling / Disabling

The HA monitoring feature can be enabled/disabled globally.

```
$ hamon -c enable daemon
$ hamon -c disable daemon
```

Then each participating Node has to be enabled too:

```
$ hamon -c enable node=<node name>
$ hamon -c disable node=<node name>
```

Please notice that only non-cluster Nodes may be enabled for HA monitoring.

To display the status of HA monitoring use this command:

```
$ hamon -c status
```

```
      HA Monitor Information
          Interval: 60s
Warning Threshold: 10
Action Threshold: 20
      Watch Daemon: disabled

      VDCF Configuration Variables
MONITOR_EVENT_EMAIL_FROM support@jomasoft.ch
  HAMON_EVENT_EMAIL_LIST support@jomasoft.ch
    HAMON_EVACUATE_ON_FAILURE false
VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_CATEGORY_ORDER
VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_IGNORE_CATEGORIES
VIRTUAL_EVACUATION_SHUTDOWN_CATEGORIES
```

4.3.2 Display Node State

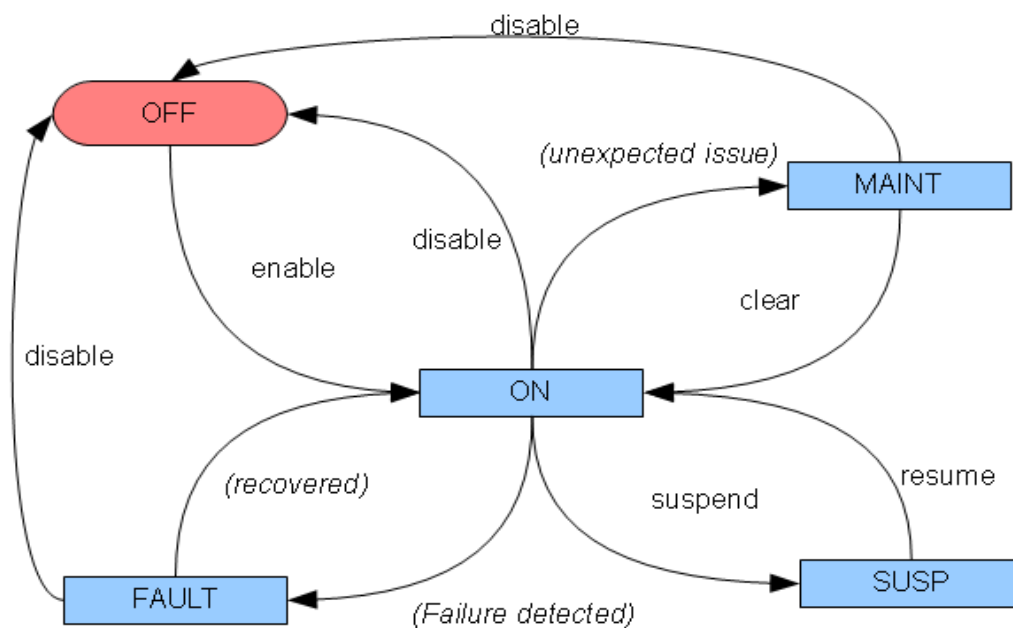
Using the show operation an overview about all Nodes is displayed.

```
$ hamon -c show
```

Node	Mon State	Ops State	Date	Details
s0003	ON	PROBING	2011-02-16 16:37:48	normal operation
s0009	ON	PROBING	2011-02-16 16:32:43	normal operation
s0010	ON	PROBING	2011-02-16 16:38:19	normal operation
s0004	FAULT	-	2011-02-16 16:45:22	console did not respond / not powered off

Each Node has a Mon(itoring) State, which is influenced by the System Administrator using hamon operations and by the VDCF HA monitor.

The following diagram explains the possible states and actions:



4.3.3 Suspending Nodes

To avoid unnecessary failovers, it is required to suspend the Node from Monitoring if Maintenance is done on the Node. Suspend the Node before you shutdown the Node, for example to add more Memory.

```
$ hamon -c suspend node=s0003
HA monitor suspended on Node s0003
```

```
$ hamon -c show node=s0003
```

Node	Mon State	Ops State	Date	Details
s0003	SUSP	-	2011-02-16 16:57:19	-

```
$ hamon -c resume node=s0003
HA monitor resumed for Node s0003
```

```
$ hamon -c show node=s0003
```

Node	Mon State	Ops State	Date	Details
s0003	ON	PROBING	2011-02-16 16:57:33	normal operation

4.3.4 Fallback after Evacuation

Using the VDCF recommended settings, if a Node fails, the vServers are evacuated and the Node is set to state INACTIVE. This is done to avoid usage of that Node for new vServers.

You boot the Node when the issues, that caused the Node to fail, are solved, The HA Monitoring is then re-activated automatically. To use the Node for vServers again, you need to activate the Node again:

```
$ node -c activate name=mynode
```

The vServers are NOT automatically migrated back to the Node. You need to migrate the vServers manually back to your Node using the migrate operation.

```
$ vservers -c migrate name=myvserver node=mynode shutdown
```

4.4 Resource Monitoring

4.4.1 Enable resource monitoring

The recording of resource usage information may be activated individually for each Node. By enabling a Node a `usage_collect` service is started on the Node. After the defined interval (`MONITOR_ZONE_USAGE_INTERVAL`) a usage record is saved locally on the Node. After a defined number of records (`MONITOR_ZONE_USAGE_DELIVERY`) are saved the `usage_collect` service transfers the data to the VDCF management server.

To enable usage collection on Nodes use this command:

```
$ rcmon -c enable      node=<node name> | node all
```

To display the status of resource monitoring for all Nodes use this command:

```
$ rcmon -c status node

                        Central Monitor Component Status
                        Usage Data Collector: enabled
                        Usage Data 24h average: enabled
                        Usage Data Aggregation: enabled

                        Node Monitor Component Status
                        Usage Data Collection on s0002: enabled
                        Usage Data Collection on s0003: enabled
```

4.4.2 Usage Collector

The usage data transferred from the Nodes is imported periodically into the VDCF repository using the 'Usage Data Collector' cron job.

You enable this collector using:

```
$ rcmon -c enable collector
```

When enabling the collector a further cron job is enabled: The 'Usage Data 24h average' cron job is a summary function to calculate the average resource usage of all Nodes and vServers in the last 24 hours. To display that average data use the `rcmon -c summary` command.

4.4.3 Usage Aggregator

To avoid using up too much space on the VDCF management server VDCF offers a 'Usage Data Aggregation'. This cron job aggregates old data.

```
$ rcmon -c enable aggregator
```

Usage records older than a week are aggregated to a record per hour.

Usage records older than a month are aggregated to a record per day.

4.4.4 Disable resource monitoring

Same procedure as for enabling the resource monitoring components

Disable collection on Nodes:

```
$ rcmon -c disable node=<node name> | node all
```

Disable Usage Data Collector:

```
$ rcmon -c disable collector
```

Disable Usage Data Aggregation:

```
$ rcmon -c disable aggregator
```

4.4.5 Update Node data manually

You may request an update of the database with the newest usage data available.

This command restarts the usage collector service on the Node and transfers back the current usage data file to the VDCF management server. Followed by an import into the VDCF repository.

```
$ rcmon -c update node=<node name> | node all
```

4.4.6 Show resource consumption data

To show the collected usage information for a vServer or a Node use the show operation.

```
rcmon -c show          cpu | memory | memory_extended
                        hourly | daily | monthly | yearly
                        server=<server name>
                        [ verbose ]

                        [ gz_total | gzt ]

rcmon -c show          cpu | memory | memory_extended
                        from=<'time-spec'>
                        server=<server name>
                        [ to=<'time-spec'> ]
                        [ aggr=<aggr-spec> ]
                        [ verbose ]
                        [ gz_total | gzt ]
```

For explanation of the command flags and output, please see manpage 'rcmon -H show' for detailed information. Some examples:

The following command lists the available CPU usage information of the last hour with no further aggregation:

```
$ rcmon -c show server=s0180 cpu hourly
```

```
----- Pool -----   --- CpuShr ---   --- CpuSys ---   --- CpuUsr ---
--- CpuAll --   -- CpuSAll --
DateTime        ID/Type  Max    Cur    All    Min /Avg /Max    Min /Avg /Max    Min /Avg /Max
Min /Avg /Max    Min /Avg /Max    Name
2010-08-26 18:48:18  30/priv  15     2     8.3% -   100% -   -   0.0% -   -   0.0% -
-   0.0% -   -   0.0% -   s0180
2010-08-26 18:49:19  30/priv  15     2     8.3% -   100% -   -   0.0% -   -   0.0% -
-   0.0% -   -   0.0% -   s0180
...
```

This command lists a Nodes memory consumption during the last month. It includes summed up resource values of the global and the non global zones:

```
$ rcmon -c show server=s0003 memory monthly gzt
```

```
----- RamTot -----   ---- RamKern ----   ---- RamFree ----   ---- RamUse ----
---- RamUtil ----   ---- VmUse ----   ---- VmUtil ----
DateTime        Min / Avg / Max    Min / Avg / Max    Min / Avg / Max    Min / Avg / Max
Min / Avg / Max    Min / Avg / Max    Name
2010-07-26 23:59:07  -   1920M -   -   1625M -   -   427M -   -   455M -
-   24% -   -   367M -   -   18% -   s0003
2010-07-27 23:59:36  -   1920M -   -   1628M -   -   423M -   -   456M -
-   24% -   -   367M -   -   18% -   s0003
...
```

The following command lists the used memory resources of a vServer of the last 5 hours:

```
$ rcmon -c show server=s0180 memory from="-5 hours" aggr=hour
```

```

----- VmUtil -----
----- RamKern ----- ----- RamUse ----- ----- RamUtil ----- ----- VmUse -----
DateTime      Min / Avg / Max   Min / Avg / Max   Min / Avg / Max   Min / Avg / Max
Min / Avg / Max   Name
2010-08-26 14:59:51 1614M 1614M 1615M -    48M -    -    12% -    -    42M -
2.0% 2.0% 2.0% s0180
2010-08-26 15:59:37 1614M 1615M 1615M -    48M -    -    12% -    -    42M -
2.0% 2.0% 2.0% s0180
2010-08-26 16:59:23 1615M 1615M 1616M 48M  48M  48M  12% 12% 12% -    42M -
2.0% 2.0% 2.0% s0180
2010-08-26 17:59:39 1615M 1616M 1618M 48M  49M  55M  12% 12% 14% 42M 43M 49M
2.0% 2.0% 2.3% s0180
2010-08-26 18:59:25 1617M 1617M 1618M 49M  49M  49M  12% 12% 12% -    42M -
-    2.0% -    s0180
2010-08-26 19:47:04 1617M 1618M 1618M -    49M -    -    12% -    -    42M -
-    2.0% -    s0180

```

Use this summary operation to display the average resource usage data of the last 24 hours.
Results may be ordered by ram, cpu or server name in ascending or descending order.
Default ordering is ram descending:

```
$ rcmon -c summary sortkey=cpu
```

24h resource usage average ordered by cpu/desc:

Node	Total RAM	Free RAM	Total CPU	Free CPU	LastUpdate	Comment
s0003	768	40 (5.2%)	800	795 (99.4%)	2011-10-11 23:00:28	Sol 11
s0006	2048	135 (6.6%)	658	612 (93.0%)	2011-12-06 23:00:20	Sol 10
s0009	1024	615 (60.1%)	193	188 (97.4%)	2011-12-06 23:00:17	Bank01

vServer	Used RAM	Used CPU	CPU Pool	LastUpdate	Comment
v0104	25	1	0	2011-11-30 23:00:33	Exkl IP im AccessNet
v0100	50	1	0	2011-12-04 23:00:19	ZFS vServer
v0101	50	1	0	2011-12-06 23:00:20	on Diskset
v0103	50	1	0	2011-12-06 23:00:21	Virtual Server v0103
v0105	50	1	0	2011-12-06 23:00:23	ufs to zfs
v0106	50	1	0	2011-12-06 23:00:26	VDCF Zone

The data shown for free ram and free cpu are reduced by a percentage reserved for the global zone (Node). This reserved percentage of the total ram/cpu can be configured using these framework variables:

```
# - Minimum RAM required/reserved for NODE in %
export RESOURCE_NODE_RAM_MIN=10
# - Minimum CPU required/reserved for NODE in %
export RESOURCE_NODE_CPU_MIN=0
```

The data of the summary operation is also used by the Node evacuation feature. The configured percentage is used to prevent overloading a Node with too many vServers.

4.5 OS Monitoring

The OS Monitor is used to monitor the following components

- vServer and Node filesystems
 - SMF services
 - Dataset for Node and vServer (including local zfs r pools)
 - Node SWAP usage
 - MPxIO SAN disk path count
 - Network interface states
 - CPU/RAM usage
- Security Compliance (manually triggered only)

4.5.1 Enabling / Disabling

The OS Monitoring feature can be enabled/disabled globally.

```
$ osmon -c enable
```

```
$ osmon -c disable
```

Use the status command to display the current state of the OS monitoring:

```
$ osmon -c status
```

4.5.2 Check Node manually

If the osmon is enabled a cron job is checking periodically the state and usage of all OS Monitor objects.

To update monitoring values in the database manually you may issue this command:

```
$ osmon -c update all | node=<node name>
```

4.5.3 Individual warning threshold for filesystems, datasets, swap, ram and cpu

You can set an individual threshold for a specific filesystem, dataset or node swap.

To update the threshold for a filesystem, issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_fs server=<server name> mountpoint=<mountpoint> warnover=<percent>
```

To update the threshold for a dataset, issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_dataset server=<server name> dataset=<dataset> warnover=<percent>
```

To update the threshold for the swap usage (disk), issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_swap node=<node name> warnover=<percent>
```

To update the threshold for the swap usage (virtualmemory), issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_swap node=<node name> warnover=<percent> virtualmem
```

To update the threshold for the cpu usage, issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_cpu server=<server> name> warnover=<percent>
```

To update the threshold for the ram usage, issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_ram server=<server> name> warnover=<percent>
```

To remove an individual threshold use the 'remove_warn' flag:

```
$ osmon -c modify_fs server=<server name> mountpoint=<mountpoint> remove_warn
```

```
$ osmon -c modify_dataset server=<server name> dataset=<dataset> remove_warn
```

Special handling for swap usage:

Default is to remove threshold for swap disk usage.

Use 'virtualmem' flag to remove threshold for swap virtualmemory usage or 'all' flag for both

```
$ osmon -c modify_swap node=<node name> remove_warn
```

```
$ osmon -c modify_swap node=<node name> remove_warn virtualmem
```

```
$ osmon -c modify_swap node=<node name> remove_warn all
```

4.5.4 Individual 'Target Path Count' for a node

By default, the 'Target Path Count' is based on the total configured path (listed by `mpathadm`) or from the variable `DISK_DEFAULT_PATH_COUNT`.

You can set an individual 'Target Path Count' for a specific or all LUNs assigned to a node.

To update the 'Target Path Count' for one LUN assigned to a node, issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_disk node=<node name> targetcount=<target path count> guides=<guid list>
```

To update the 'Target Path Count' for all LUNs assigned to a node, issue the following command:

```
$ osmon -c modify_disk node=<node name> targetcount=<target path count> all
```

4.5.5 Display Filesystem usage

The filesystem usage is displayed on the vserver and node show detail command and a list of all critical filesystems can be displayed using the 'osmon -c show_fs' command.

```
$ osmon -c show_fs
```

Filesystems with usage over warn threshold

Node	vServer	Dataset	Mountpoint	zRoot	Type	Size/GB	Used	warn-over
g0051	v0151	v0151_root	/zones/v0151	yes	zfs	<undefined>	100%	(80%)
g0080	v0160	v0160_root	/zones/v0160	yes	zfs	4.0	92%	(80%)
g0086		g0086_root	/var	no	zfs	<undefined>	85%	(80%)
g0059	v0134	v0134_root	/tmp	no	tmpfs	1.0	81%	(80%)

Use the summary flag to display additionally a usage summary of the most utilized filesystems or the root flag to only show root filesystems:

```
$ osmon -c show_fs summary
```

Used	Count
100%	1
90%-99%	1

Filesystems with usage over warn threshold

Node	vServer	Dataset	Mountpoint	zRoot	Type	Size/MB	Used	warn-over
g0051	v0151	v0151_root	/zones/v0151	yes	zfs	<undefined>	100%	80% (default)
g0080	v0160	v0160_root	/zones/v0160	yes	zfs	4096	92%	80% (default)

To view filesystems with another usage than defined in 'OSMON_FS_WARNING' you can give a value directly on the command line by the option 'over'.

4.5.6 Display Dataset usage

A list of all critical datasets can be displayed using the 'osmon -c show_dataset' command.

```
$ osmon -c show_dataset
```

Datasets with critical state found

Server	Type	Dataset	Dataset-Type	State	Size/MB	Used	warn-over
g0081	Node	rpool	Node rpool	DEGRADED	n/a	50%	80% (default)

Datasets with usage over warn threshold

Server	Type	Dataset	Dataset-Type	State	Size/MB	Used	warn-over
v0145	vServer	v0145_root	ZPOOL	ONLINE	5120	91%	80% (default)
s0030	Node	s0030_vbox	ZPOOL	ONLINE	51200	88%	80% (default)

Use the summary flag to display additionally a usage summary of the most utilized datasets or the root flag to only show Node rootpools:

```
$ osmon -c show_dataset summary root
```

State	Count
DEGRADED	1

Used	Count
50%-59%	1

Datasets with critical state found

Server	Type	Dataset	Dataset-Type	State	Size/MB	Used	warn-over
g0081	Node	rpool	Node rpool	DEGRADED	n/a	50%	80% (default)

rpools Datasets with usage over warn threshold

Server	Type	Dataset	Dataset-Type	State	Size/MB	Used	warn-over
g0085	Node	rpool	Node rpool	ONLINE	n/a	58%	50%

To view datasets with another usage than defined in 'OSMON_DATASET_WARNING' you can give a value directly on the command line by the option 'over'.

4.5.7 Display SWAP usage

A list of critical swap usage can be displayed using the 'osmon -c show_swap' command.

```
$ osmon -c show_swap
```

Node swap with usage over warn threshold

Node	Size/GB	Used	warn-over
g0081	1.0	60%	(60%)

Use the summary flag to display additionally a usage summary of the most utilized swap areas:

```
$ osmon -c show_swap summary
```

Node swap with usage over 60%

Used	Count
70%-79%	1
60%-69%	2

Node	Size/GB	Used	warn-over
g0081	1.0	70%	(60%)
g0069	1.0	62%	(60%)
g0091	1.0	61%	(60%)

To view the swap usage with another usage than defined in 'OSMON_SWAP_WARNING' you can give a value directly on the command line by the option 'over'.

4.5.8 Display SMF services

A list of all critical SMF services can be displayed using the 'osmon -c show_smf' command.

```
$ osmon -c show_smf
```

SMF with state: degraded,maintenance

Server	Type	SMF-Name (FMRI)	State
s0013	Node	svc:/system/sysobj:default	maintenance
v0149	vServer	svc:/site/vdcf_postinstall:default	maintenance

Use the summary flag to additionally display a summary of the critical SMF services:

```
$ osmon -c show_smf summary
```

SMF-State	Count
maintenance	2

SMF with state: degraded,maintenance

Server	Type	SMF-Name (FMRI)	State
s0013	Node	svc:/system/sysobj:default	maintenance
v0149	vServer	svc:/site/vdcf_postinstall:default	maintenance

To view SMF services other than 'degraded,maintenance' you can define states on the command line by the option 'state'.

```
$ osmon -c show_smf state=uninitialized
```

SMF with state: uninitialized

Server	Type	SMF-Name (FMRI)	State
v0142	vServer	svc:/application/font/stfsloader:default	uninitialized
v0142	vServer	svc:/application/print/rfc1179:default	uninitialized

It is also possible to search services of interest by the option 'search'.

```
$ osmon -c show_smf search=sendmail
```

Server	Type	SMF-Name (FMRI)	State
s0013	Node	svc:/network/sendmail-client:default	disabled
s0013	Node	svc:/network/smtp:sendmail	disabled
v0149	vServer	svc:/network/sendmail-client:default	online
v0149	vServer	svc:/network/smtp:sendmail	online

4.5.9 Display Disk Path Count

A list of all disks without enough paths online can be displayed using the 'osmon -c show_disk' command.

```
$ osmon -c show_disk
```

```
Disk Path Count with critical state
Node  GUID                               Current Path Count  Target Path Count
s0024  6001438012599B620001100010C70000    1                   2
s0024  6001438012599B6200011000291E0000    1                   2
s0024  6001438012599B620001100029220000    1                   2
s0024  6001438012599B62000110001F4E0000    1                   2
```

Use the summary flag to additionally display a summary of the current path count:

```
$ osmon -c show_disk summary
```

```
CurrentPathCount  Count
                1      4
```

```
Disk Path Count with critical state
Node  GUID                               Current Path Count  Target Path Count
s0024  6001438012599B620001100010C70000    1                   2
s0024  6001438012599B6200011000291E0000    1                   2
s0024  6001438012599B620001100029220000    1                   2
s0024  6001438012599B62000110001F4E0000    1                   2
```

You can list the current path count for each node the disk is assigned by using the following command:

```
$ diskadm -c show name=6001438012599B620001100029220000
```

```
Dataset-Name  Use-Type  Dev-Type  GUID                               Size/GB  Tier  Location
-    FREE      MPXIO    600143..29220000  15.0    n/a   HPEVA
```

Nodes connected to this disk:

Node	Model	cPool	Location	Path Count	Comment
s0003	ORCL, SPARC-S7-2	sol11	RZ	4	S7-2 Server
s0024	ORCL, SPARC-T4-1	sol11	RZ	1	T4-1 Server

4.5.10 Display physical network interface states

A list of all critical network interfaces can be displayed using the 'osmon -c show_net' command.

```
-bash-5.0$ osmon -c show_net
```

Interface with critical state

Node	LinkName	Interface	Usage	State
s0003	i40e1	i40e1	ACCESS	DOWN

4.5.11 Display RAM/CPU usage

High cpu and ram usage can be listed using `show_ram` and `show_cpu`.

The flag 'hourly' lists the usage in the past hour and 'daily' lists the usage in the past 24 hours.

```
-bash-5.2$ osmon -c show_ram node=g0069 hourly
```

```
WARNING Node    g0069      : RAM Limit 80 % reached during 55 minutes between  
                           2023-08-21 13:35:48 and 2023-08-21 14:29:53  
                           : RAM Peak was 86 % at 2023-08-21 13:55:50
```

4.5.12 VDCF Monitoring Report

New since VDCF Monitoring 3.1

The `osmon -c show` provides a full report about all critical objects.

```
-bash-4.4$ osmon -c show hwmon
```

```
-----  
VDCF Monitoring Report from g0069  
Date: 25.03.2019 07:57:28  
-----
```

OS-Monitor

Filesystems with usage over warn threshold

Node	vServer	Dataset	Mountpoint	zRoot	Type	Size/GB	Used	warn-over
g0056	v0124	v0124_root	/export/home/admin	no	zfs	0.1	85%	(80%)
g0056	v0145	v0145_root	/export/home/admin	no	zfs	0.1	81%	(80%)

SMF with state: degraded,maintenance

Server	Type	SMF-Name (FMRI)	State
v0121	vServer	svc:/system/webconsole:console	maintenance
v0170	vServer	svc:/application/puppet:master	maintenance

```
-----  
HW-Monitor (with State FAULTED or N/A)
```

Current Hardware State

Node	Model	Console	Soft State	HW State	Last Change
s0009	SUNW,SPARC-T5220	ILOM	PWR-OFF	FAULTED	2019-01-05 14:00:56

```
-----  
  
The OS Monitoring daily report cronjob can be enabled/disabled.
```

```
$ osmon -c enable report
```

```
$ osmon -c disable report
```

Use the `status` command to display the current state of the OS monitoring components:

```
$ osmon -c status
```

4.6 OS Security

4.6.1 Run Security Compliance Assessments

Security Compliance Assessments can be run against Nodes and vServer running on Solaris 11.3 or later.

The benchmark to be used can be defined individually per system. For systems without a defined benchmark the VDCF 'default' benchmark is used. You can configure your default Benchmark by adding the COMPLIANCE_DEFAULT_BENCHMARK variable to customize.cfg.

```
$ vserver -c modify name=myserver benchmark=baseline  
  
$ nodecfg -c modify name=server1 benchmark=cdom
```

See Chapter 3.6.5 to see where to define your own benchmarks.

The assessments may be running for several minutes, therefore they are not executed by 'osmon -c update' operation. Use the assess operation to initiate a Security Compliance Assessment:

```
$ osmon -c assess node=g0062 all_vserver  
  
Assessing Node and all vServers on Node g0062  
Executing compliance assess with Benchmark Solaris Baseline on g0062 ...  
Executing compliance assess with Benchmark default on v0123 ...  
Executing compliance assess with Benchmark default on v0143 ...  
  
Compliance Report for Node g0062 from 2017-09-11T16:33:55  
Score: 89.855064  
Total Rules: 140 Passed: 134  
Failed: 6 (Error: 0 / High: 1 / Med: 5 / Low: 0 / Info: 0)  
  
Compliance Report for vServer v0123 from 2017-09-11T16:35:39  
Score: 77.938248  
Total Rules: 144 Passed: 140  
Failed: 4 (Error: 0 / High: 0 / Med: 4 / Low: 0 / Info: 0)  
  
Compliance Report for vServer v0143 from 2017-09-11T16:37:19  
Score: 77.938248  
Total Rules: 144 Passed: 140  
Failed: 4 (Error: 0 / High: 0 / Med: 4 / Low: 0 / Info: 0)  
  
Detailed Text Report can be found in /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/compliance_reports  
WARN: Assess of Node and all vServers on Node g0062 was not successful
```

For convenience the assess operation is also available in the node and vserver commands:

```
$ node -c assess name=g0062 vserver  
  
$ vserver -c assess name=v0123 benchmark=recommended
```

4.6.2 Display Compliance Reports

A Compliance Report overview can be displayed by 'osmon -c show_compliance':

```
$ osmon -c show_compliance
```

Server	Type	Benchmark	Score	Time	Passed	Failed	Error ...
v0123	vServer	default	77.938248	2017-09-11	140	4	0
v0143	vServer	default	77.938248	2017-09-11	140	4	0
s0024	Node	cdom	87.619041	2017-09-11	140	3	0
g0062	Node	baseline	89.855064	2017-09-11	134	6	0
s0004	Node	baseline	92.323235	2022-06-03	138	5	1
s0003	Node	cdom	95.238091	2017-09-11	142	1	0

Result of each rule can be listed for individual servers.

```
$ osmon -c show_compliance server=s0004
```

Rule	Description	Result
OSC-54005	Package integrity is verified	pass
OSC-53005	The OS version is current	informational
OSC-53015	Required CVE fixes are installed	pass
OSC-53505	Package signature checking is globally activated	pass
OSC-16005	All local filesystems are ZFS	pass
.....		

A detailed report in HTML can be found in the compliance html report directory:
`/var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/compliance_reports/html`

These reports can be displayed with your preferred browser using the VDCF Dashboard.
See Chapter 4.7 for details.

4.6.3 OS Hardening

This feature is only available on Solaris 11.

To resolve the security findings discovered by the assess operation you may use the hardening operations on the node and vserver commands. These commands do apply OS hardening using a dedicated hardening profile:

```
$ node -c harden profile=<hardening profile>
```

```
$ vserver -c harden profile=<hardening profile>
```

Use the 'node -c harden help' or 'vserver -c harden help' to get a list of all available hardening profiles. You may define your own hardening profiles (see Chapter 3.6.6)

```
-bash-4.4$ node -c harden name=g0098 profile=baseline
```

```
Hardening started ...
OSC-12510: Service svc:/network/nfs/fedfs-client:default is in disabled state - DONE
OSC-15510: Service svc:/network/finger is disabled or not installed - DONE
OSC-17510: Service svc:/network/ftp:default is in disabled state - DONE
OSC-55010: The r-protocols services are disabled in PAM - DONE
OSC-63005: Service svc:/network/rpc/gss is enabled if and only if Kerberos is
configured - DONE
Hardening of 5 items on Node g0098 was successful
```

Since VDCF Monitoring 3.6 and later you can execute hardening based on the last compliance report, without creating a hardening profile manually.

```
-bash-5.2$ vserver -c harden name=dev49 compliance
```

```
Hardening profile created: /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/conf/compliance/dev49_2023-09-
27.hardening
Hardening started ...
OSC-12510: Service svc:/network/nfs/fedfs-client:default is in disabled state - DONE
OSC-63005: Service svc:/network/rpc/gss is enabled if and only if Kerberos is
configured - DONE
OSC-85000: The maximum number of waiting TCP connections is set to at least 1024 -
DONE (Changed from 128 to 1024)
OSC-99011: Service svc:/system/rad:remote is in enabled state - DONE
Hardening of 4 items on vServer dev49 on Node g0049 was successful
```

4.7 VDCF Dashboard web application

Starting with Version 3.0 the VDCF Monitoring includes a web application to display some information stored in the VDCF Repository and to access compliance reports generated by the 'osmon -c assess' command.

4.7.1 Enabling / Disabling

The web application is running as a apache daemon process and therefore it can be controlled by the normal apache restart commands. The web application is deployed in a separate virtual host.

It's enabled by default (after running the setup_gui tool, see Chapter 3.7).

To disable the web application just remove this file from the apache conf.d directory:
/etc/apache2/2.*/*conf.d/vdcf_django_httpd_2*.conf
and restart Apache.

4.7.2 Logfiles

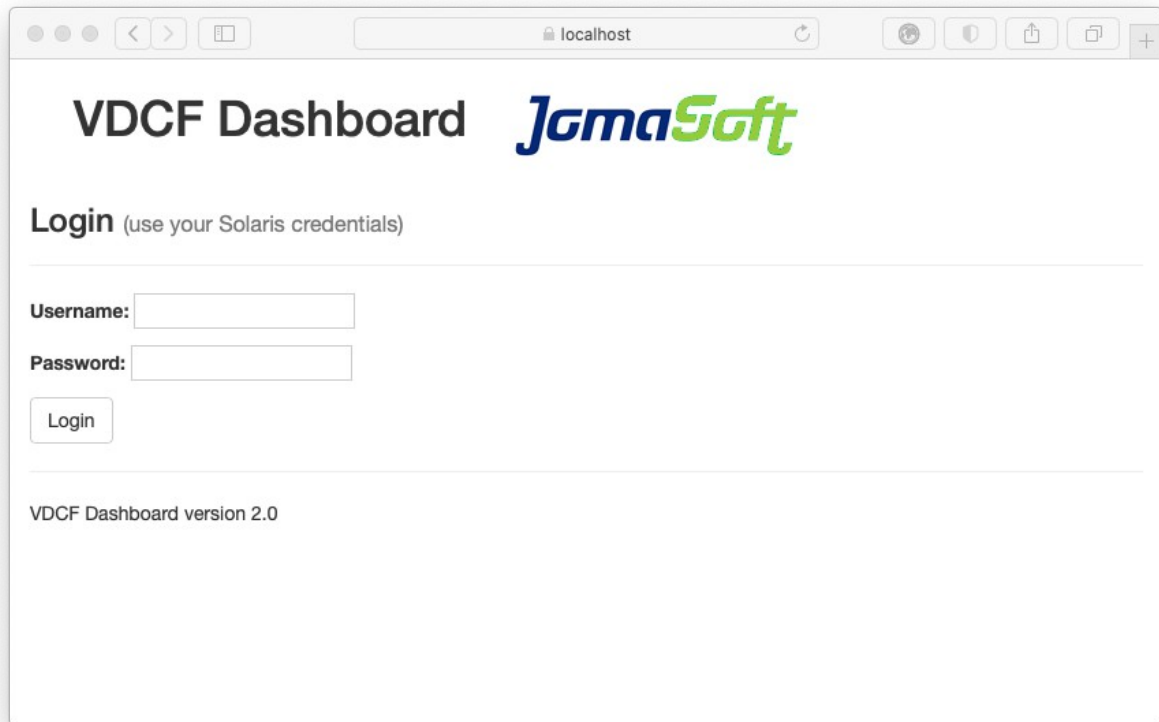
Web application logfiles are located in the normal VDCF log directory:

```
$ ls -l /var/opt/jomasoft/vdcf/log/vdcfgui_*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 304 Sep 19 15:44 vdcfgui_access.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 vdcfgui webserverd 92 Sep 19 15:43 vdcfgui_django.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 465 Sep 19 15:17 vdcfgui_error.log
```

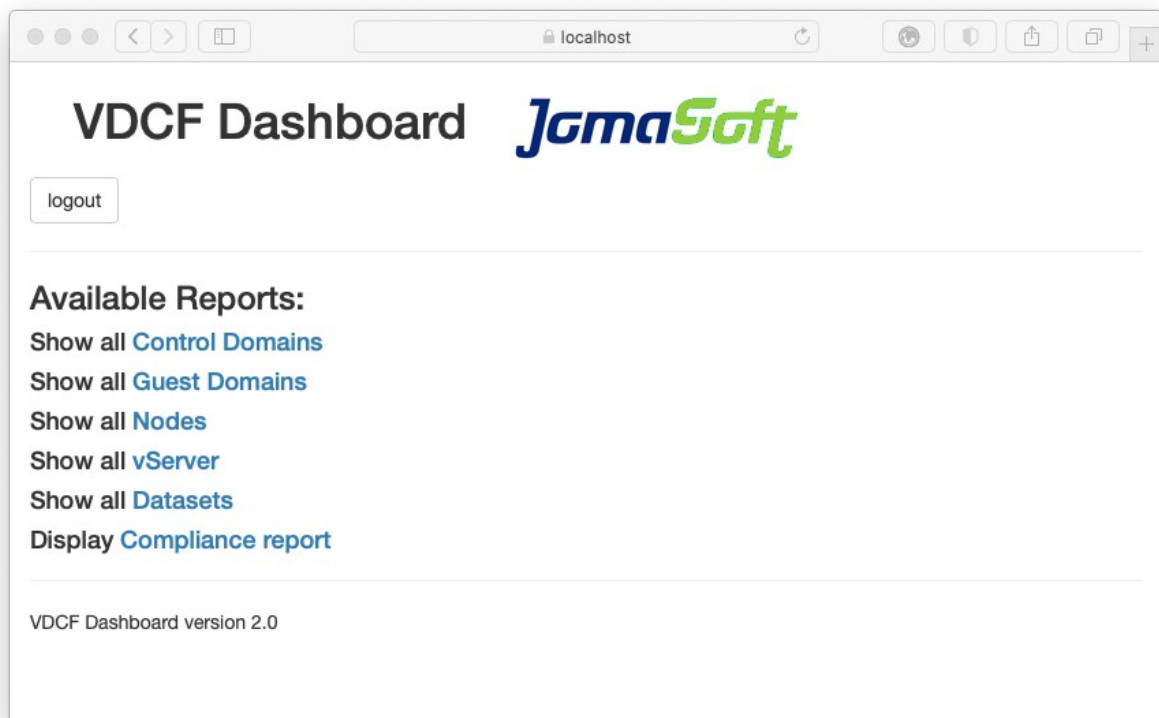
4.7.3 Web application screenshots

Start your preferred browser and navigate to the dashboard url: `https://<yourserver>:<your port>` (depends on your apache configuration).

To authenticate you have to use your local unix account credentials.
Users without a Solaris account can't use the VDCF Dashboard.



After authentication you get redirected to the front page of the application:



From here you can select the different reports. For example the compliance overview:

Server	Type	Benchmark	Score	Timestamp	Passed	Failed	Error	High	Medium	Low	Info	OS	Patch-Level
v0141	vServer	baseline										11	4.24.0.1.75.2 (U4.SRU24)
v0143	vServer	pci-dss	63.85527	2018-01-19T10.53.38	157	35	0	3	31	0	1	11	3.36.0.23.0 (U3.SRU36)
v0148	vServer	default	71.638359	2020-08-21T13.37.37	136	12	1	1	10	0	0	11	4.27.0.1.82.1 (U4.SRU27)
v0162	vServer	baseline	74.974121	2019-05-25T12.19.49	132	8	0	1	7	0	0	11	4.17.0.1.3.0 (U4.SRU17)
v0124	vServer	default	78.04351	2020-08-21T13.46.16	139	9	1	3	5	0	0	11	4.27.0.1.82.1 (U4.SRU27)

And finally display a compliance report for a specific system:

Target machine	v0148
Benchmark Title	Oracle Solaris Security Policy
Benchmark Version	1.13387
Benchmark Description	Oracle Solaris Compliance baseline and recommended settings for general purpose operating systems installations.

Oracle Solaris Security Policy
Oracle Solaris Compliance baseline and recommended settings for general purpose operating systems installations.

Evaluation Characteristics

CPE Platforms

- cpe:/o:oracle:solaris:11

Addresses

5 Appendixes

5.1 Node failover detection details

A Node is considered as failed if for a defined number of intervals no probe message has been posted from a Node. The monitor will kick off an action after $(\text{HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_ACTION_THOLD}+1) * \text{HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_INTERVAL}$ seconds after a Node is no longer submitting its keep alive messages.

The action part of the hamon_check goes through several steps until it considers a Node as failed:

1. First of all network connectivity is verified by trying to check the status of the vdcf_keep_alive service on the suspect Node. If the Node can be reached and the check returns a service state other than enabled, the monitor tries to reestablish the vdcf_keep_alive service. If this succeeds, the monitor returns to normal operation and awaits the keep alive probe for this Node. If the service state already was enabled and the monitor was able to query its state, it also returns to normal operation, assuming the probe failure was of temporary nature.
2. If network reachability of the suspect Node is not given, the monitor tries to access the Nodes system controller. If we successfully reach the system controller the monitor checks the Node's console for a running operating system. In this case the monitor resumes normal operation, assuming a healthy Node with keep-alive failures due to temporary network problems. If the console check returns no signs of live the Node will be powered off, if configured so and its workload will be evacuated.
3. If the monitor is not able to reach the system controller and HAMON_CHECK_NETWORK_PROBES is true, the network will be checked. This is done by trying to reach intermediate network equipment as defined in HAMON_KEEP_ALIVE_NET_PROBE. If, based on this check, the network is considered as healthy, the suspect Node will be assumed as failed and the workload is evacuated. If the network is considered as failed, the monitor resumes normal operation without acting on the suspect Node.