

Monitoring a dual homed device with Zabbix

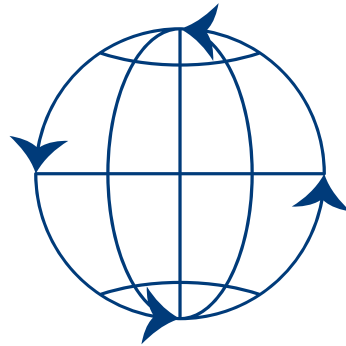
Zabbix BeNeLux conference 2020



whoami

Brian van Baekel

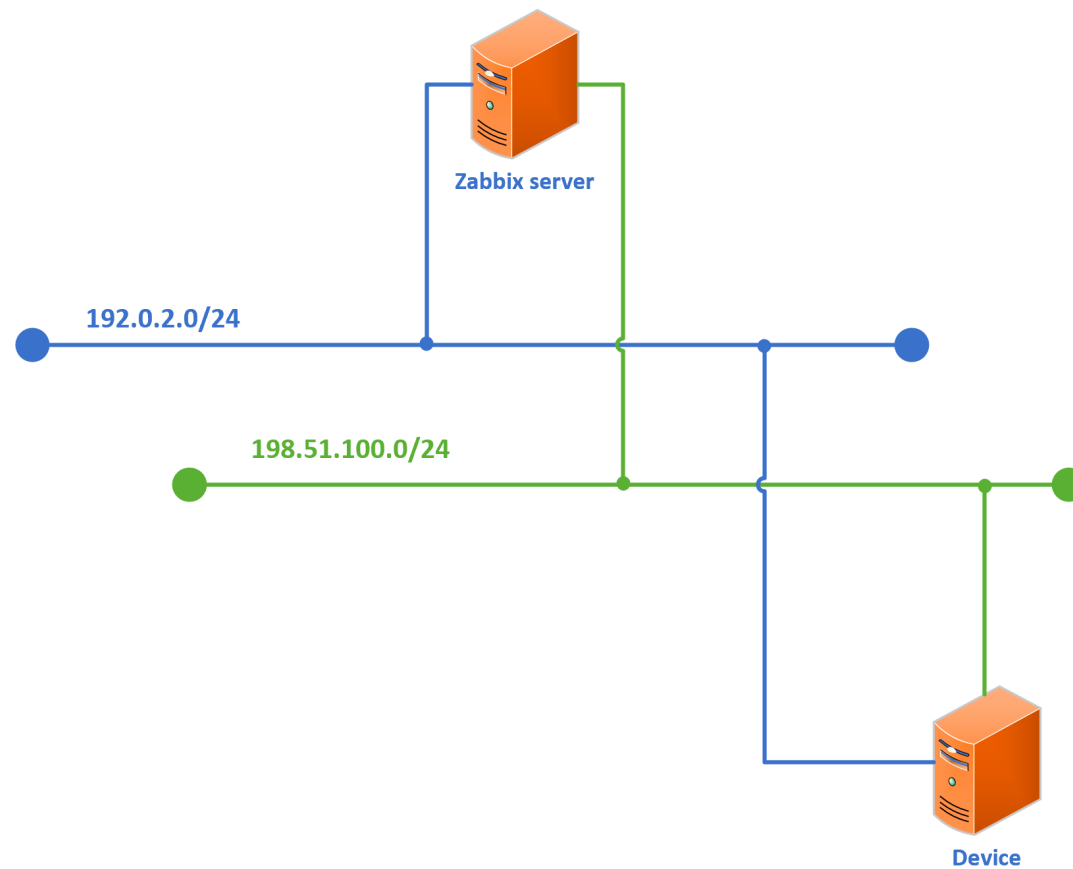
- Zabbix consultant
- Zabbix trainer
- Network engineer



Opensource ICT Solutions

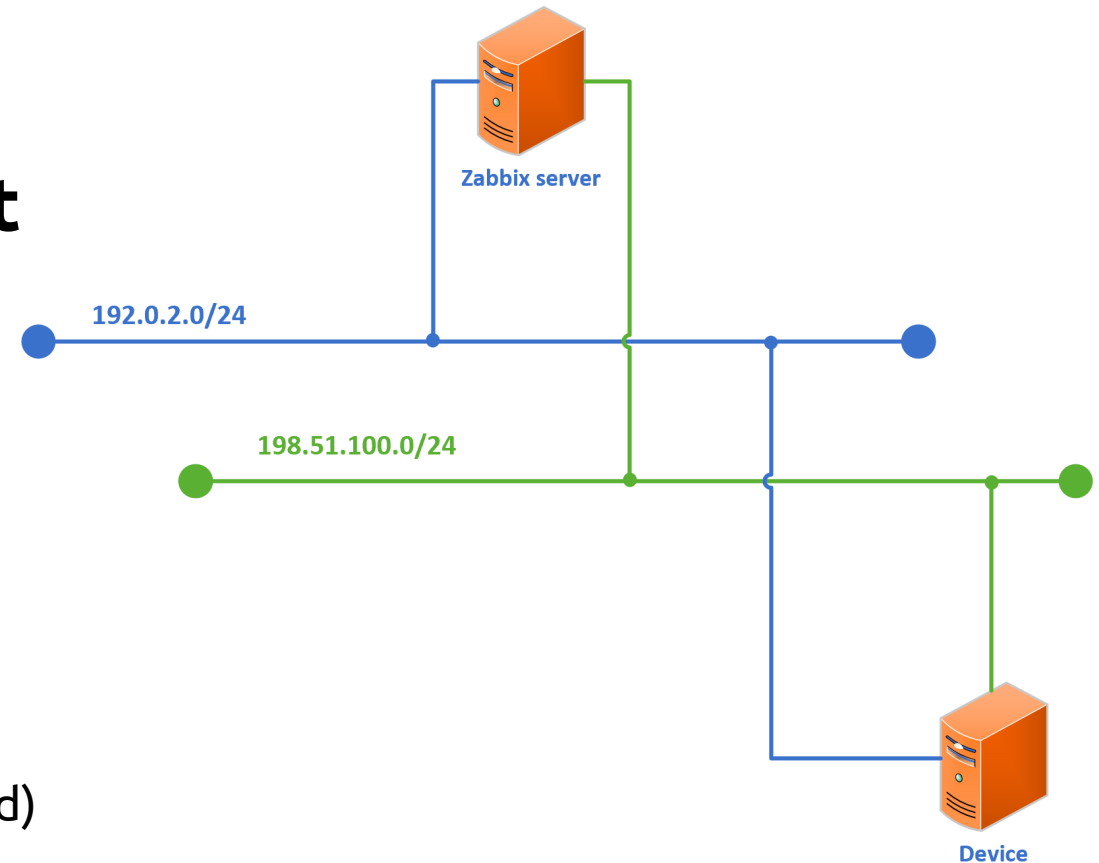


Introduction



The problem

“Monitor the device in such a way that the monitoring is redundant”



Zabbix server: fully redundant. 2 interfaces per LAN (bonded)

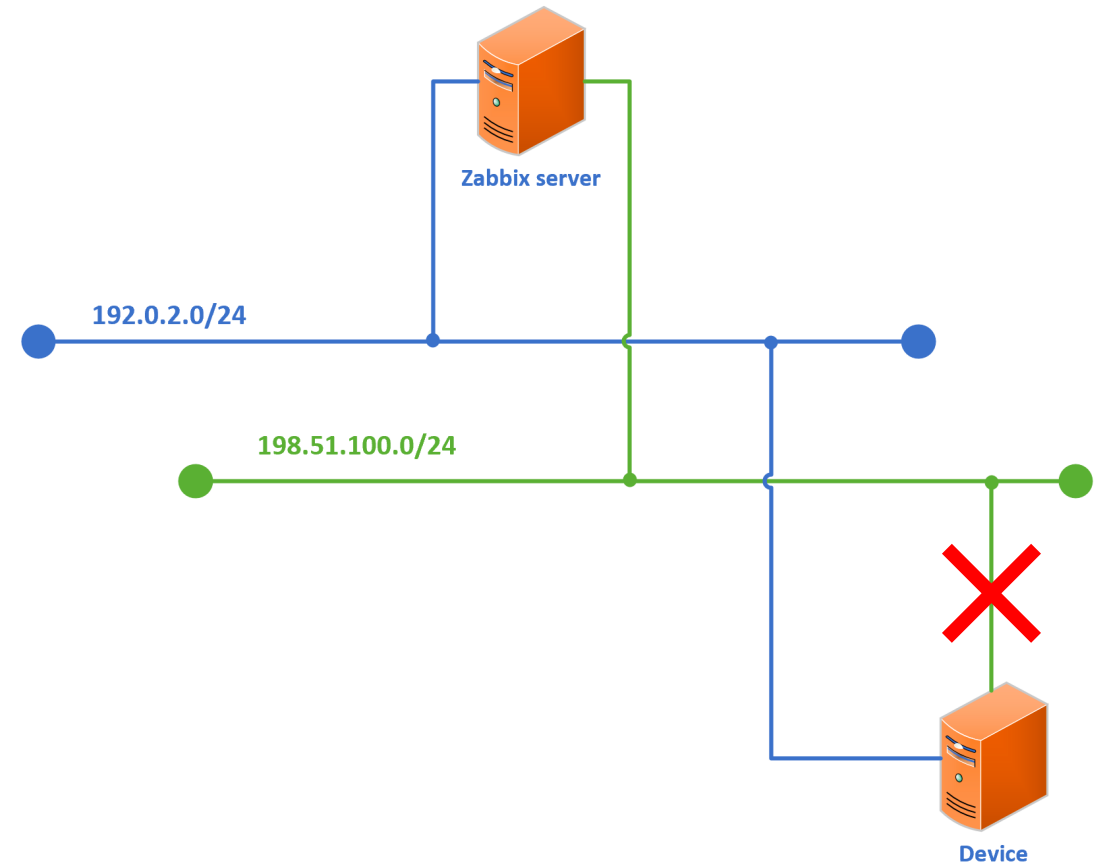
Device: Single interfaces per lan

Network: Separated; no connections, no routers.

The problem

We are monitoring over the blue network.

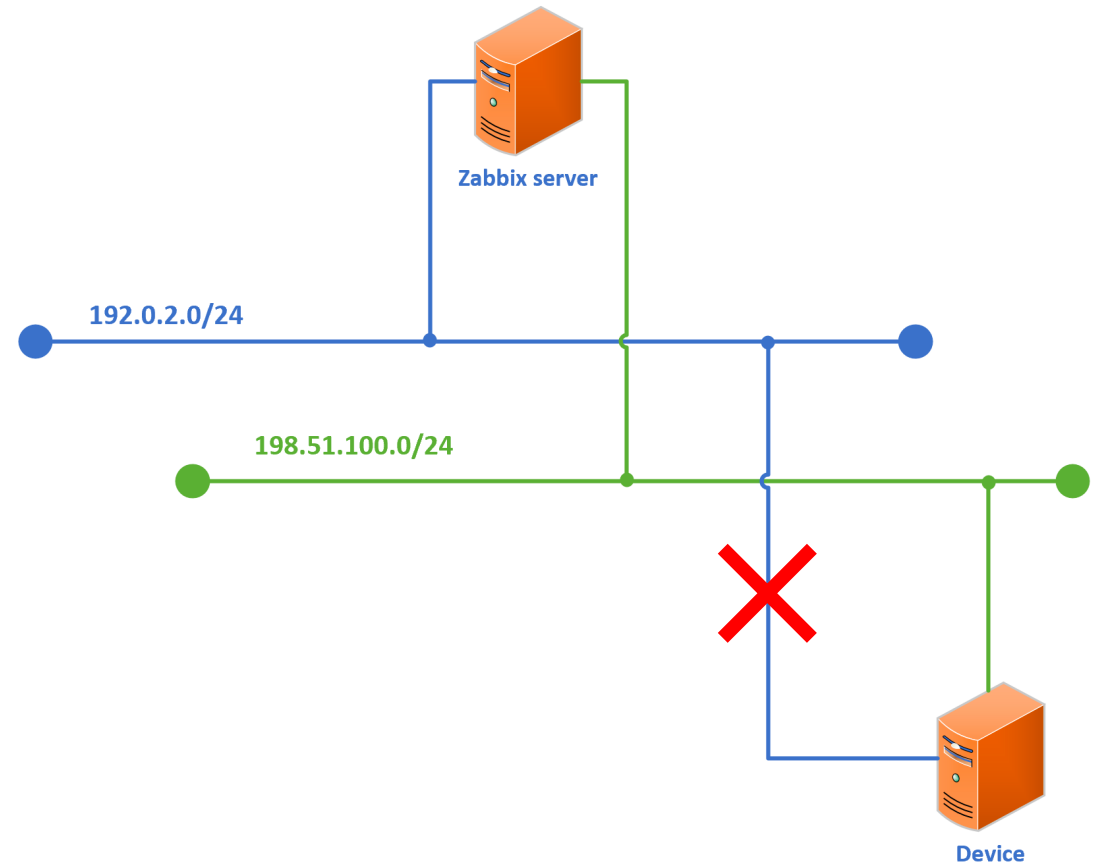
-> Green network goes down, no problem.



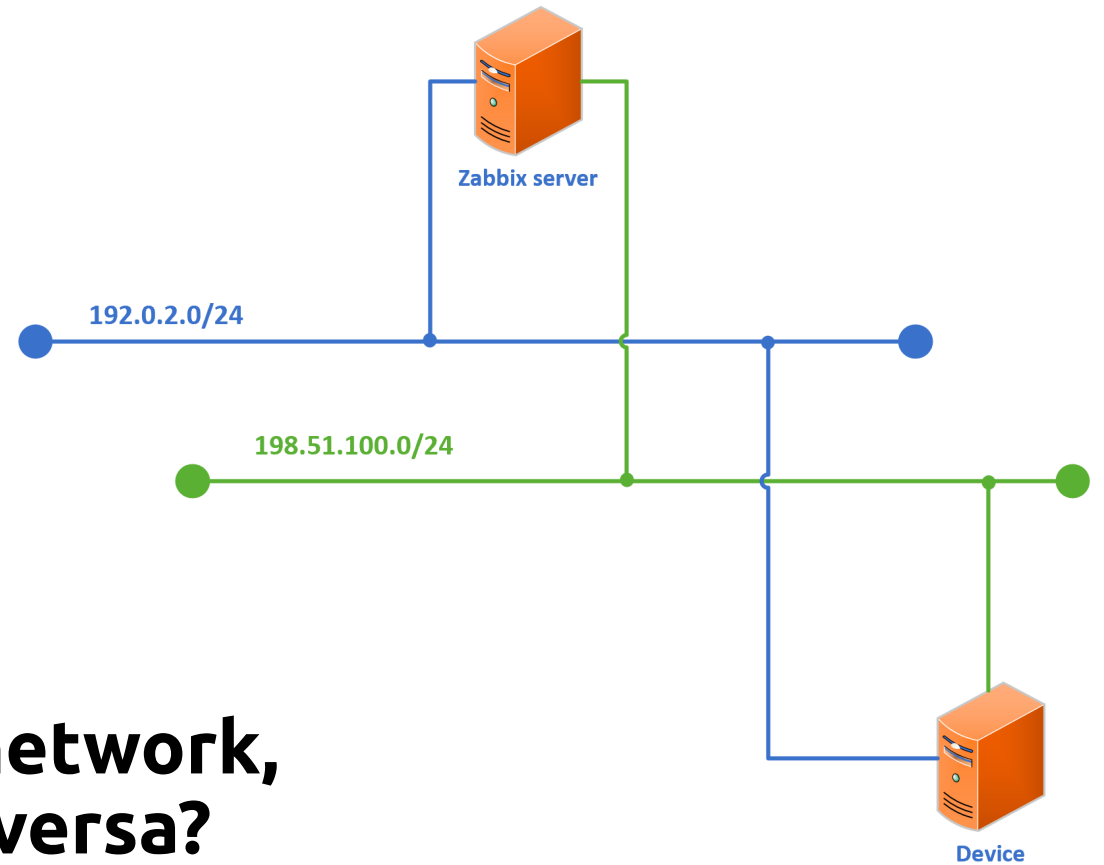
The problem

We are monitoring over the blue network.

-> Blue network goes down, monitoring is gone.

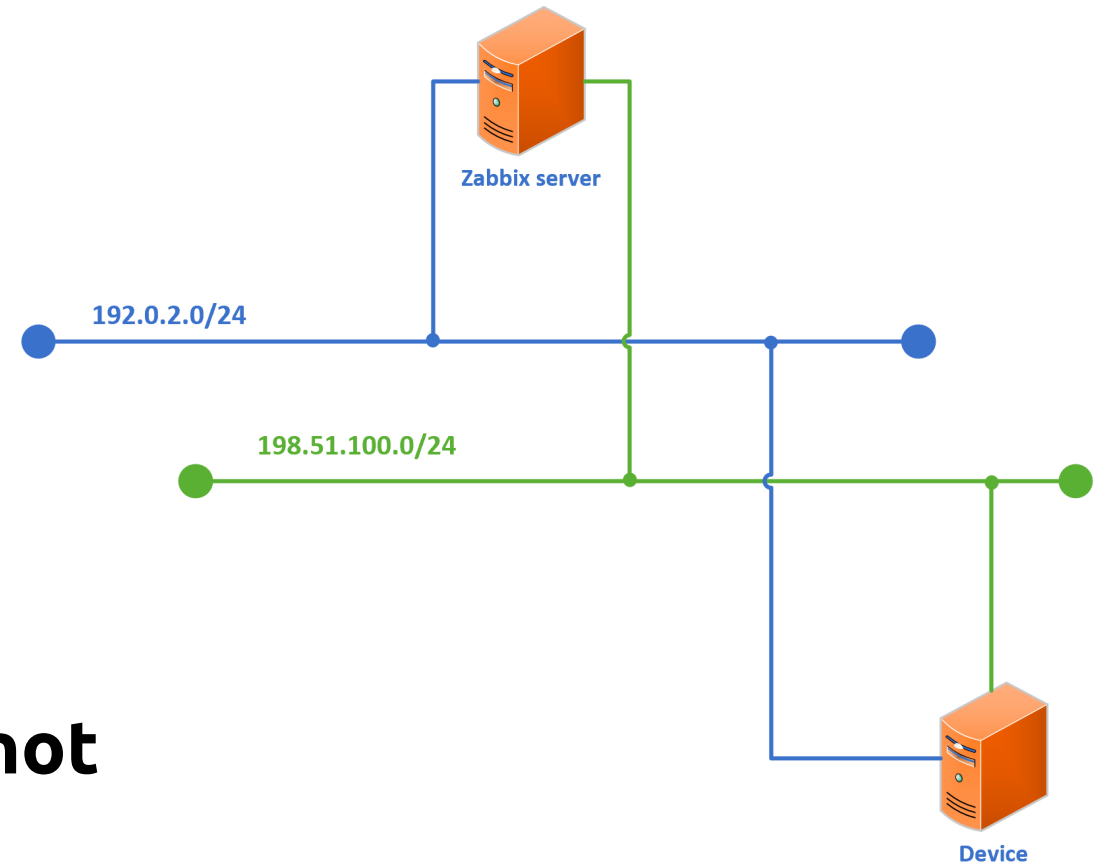


The question



How to tell Zabbix to use the green network, if the blue network is down and vice versa?

The Challenge



Monitoring based on IP address will not work

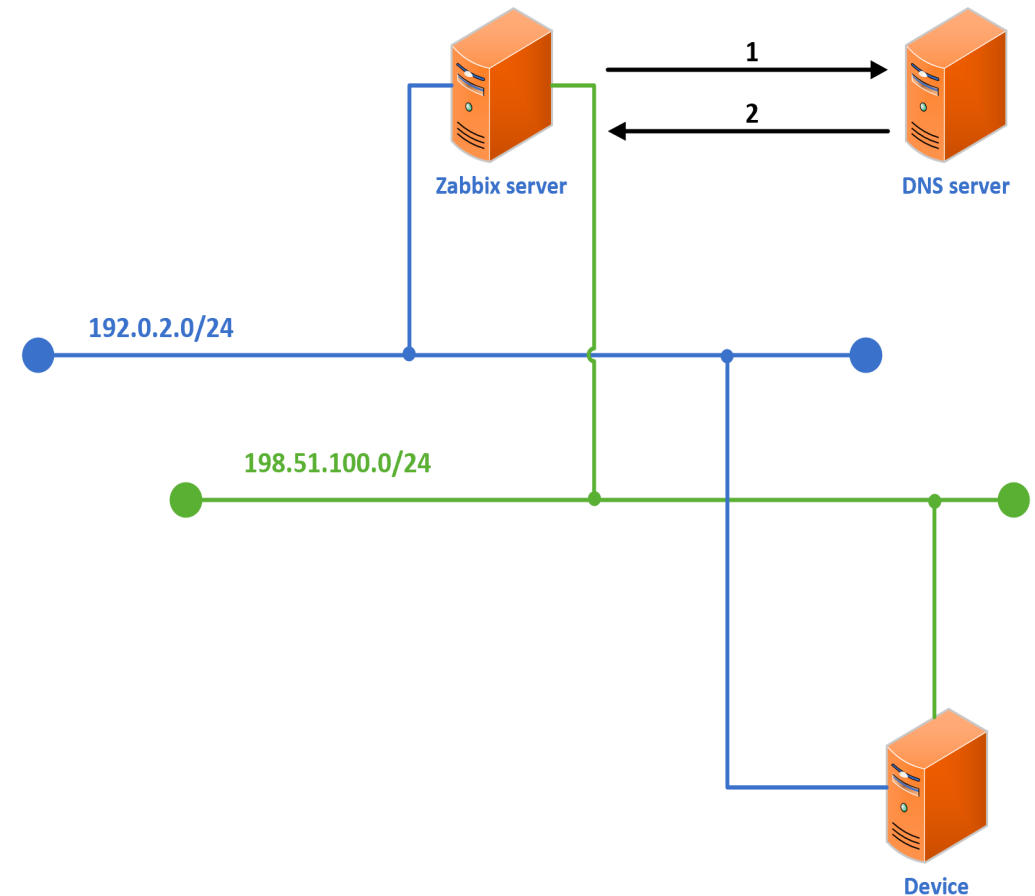
The fix

DNS + some custom scripts.



The fix

We start monitoring a device using it's DNS name instead of IP address



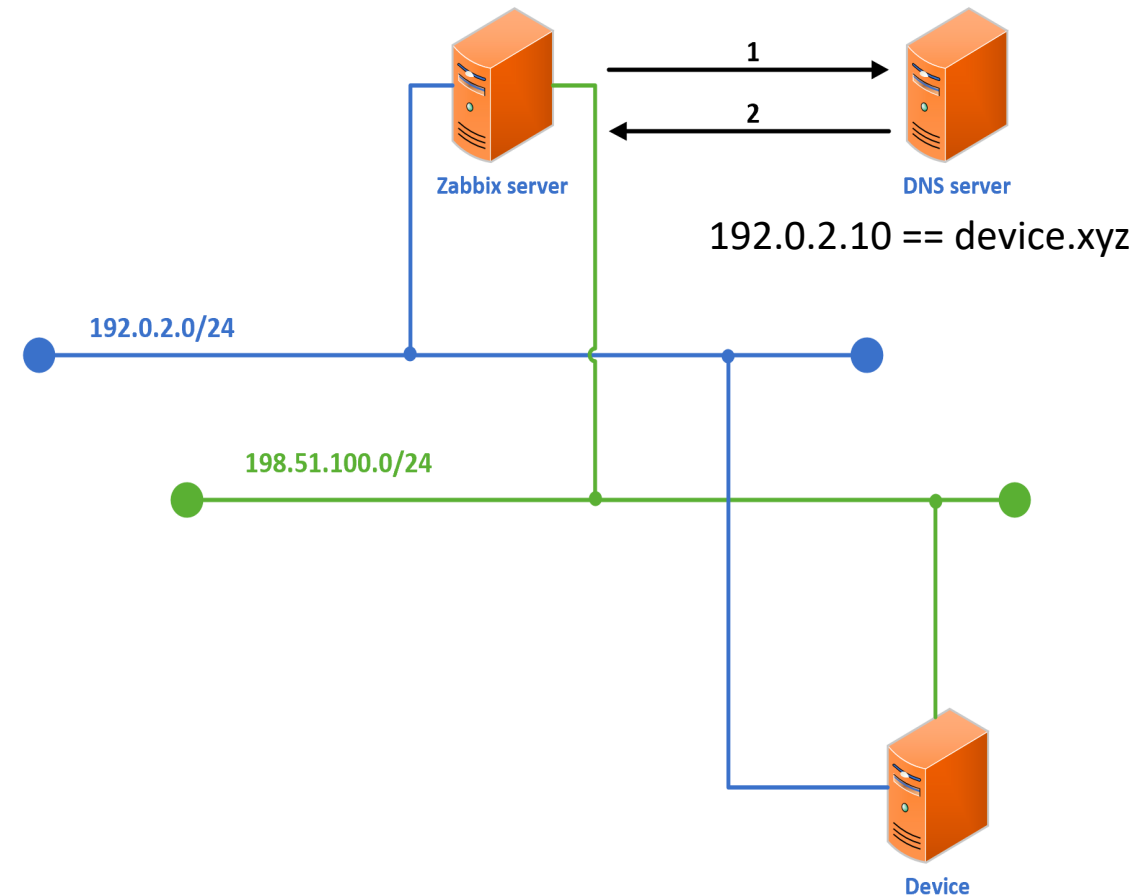
The fix

Item must be polled:

1: Request ip of device.xyz

2: device.xyz = 192.0.2.10

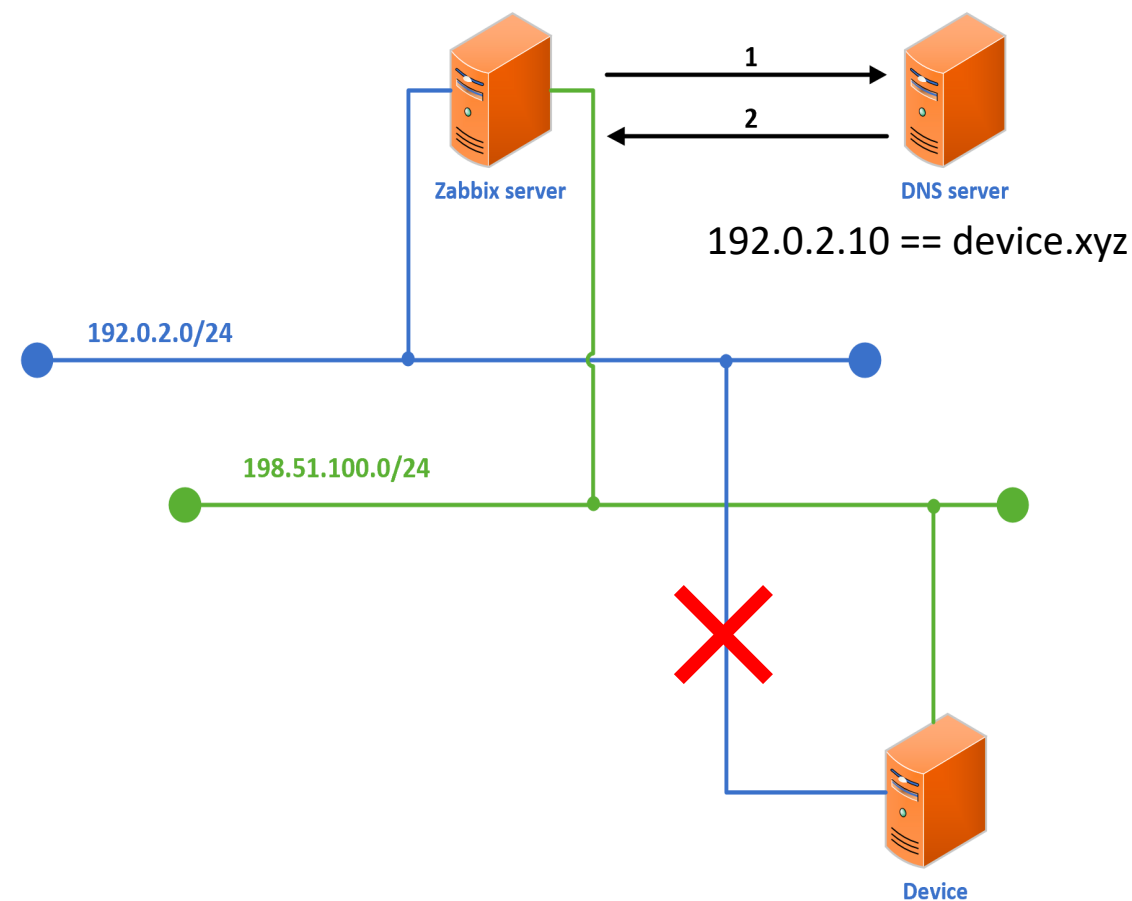
Monitoring happens over the blue network.



The fix

What if the blue network is down?

- Create a 'keepalive' item on the host with a trigger on it.
- If that trigger goes into problem state, fire an action: change DNS record

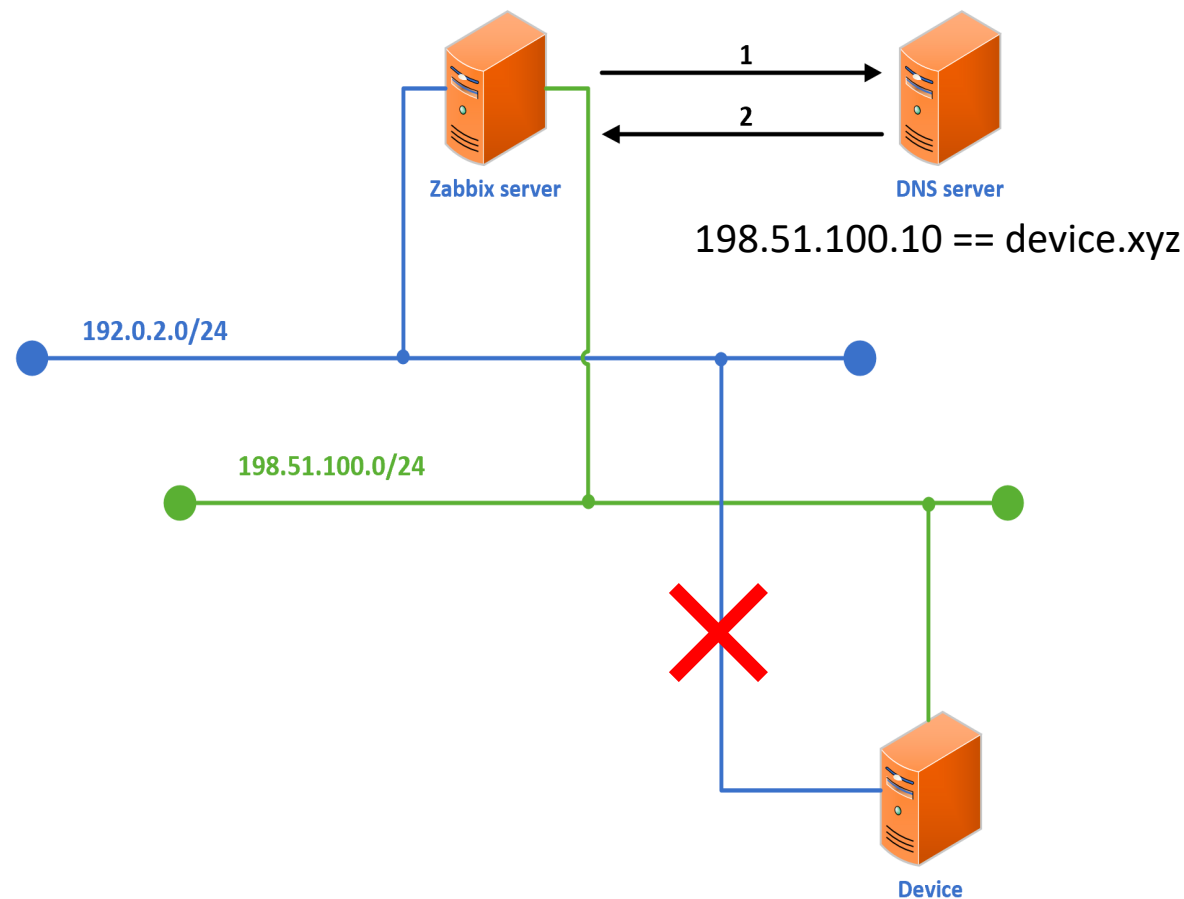


The fix

If trigger 'device keepalive is in problem state, execute remote command:

```
python dnschange.py {blue ip} {green ip}
```

- API call to dns server to edit entry



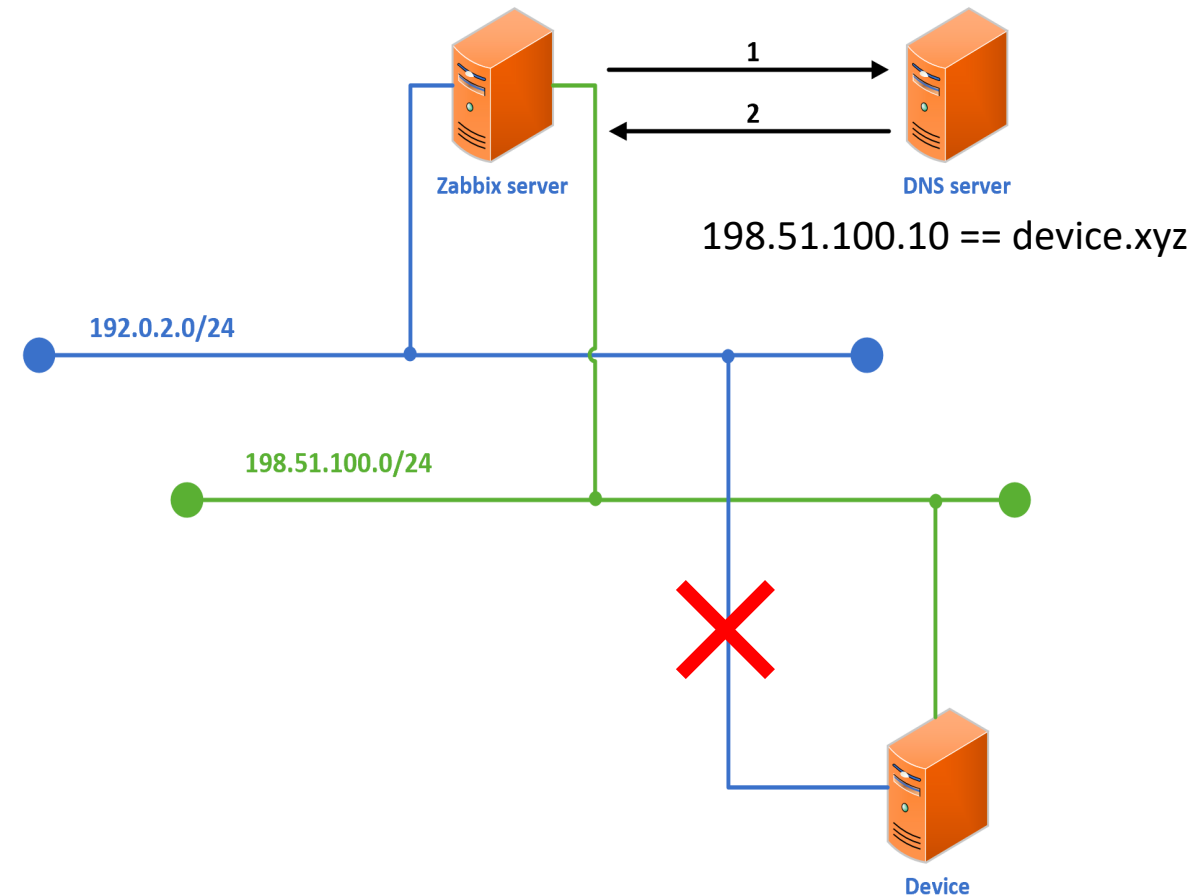
The fix

Item must be polled:

1: Request ip of device.xyz

2: device.xyz = 198.51.100.10





Monitoring happens over the green network.



Type of DNS records









A record: device.xyz = IP

Edit zone "xyz"

	<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>TTL</u>
 	32	xyz	SOA	2020021801 28800 7200 604800 86400		86400
 	33	<input type="text" value="device.xyz"/>	<input type="text" value="A"/>	<input type="text" value="192.0.2.10"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="8640"/>

CNAME record: device.xyz = device1.xyz

Edit zone "xyz"

	<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>TTL</u>
 	32	xyz	SOA	2020021804 28800 7200 604800 86400		86400
 	33	<input type="text" value="device.xyz"/>	<input type="text" value="CNAME"/>	<input type="text" value="device1.xyz"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="8640"/>
 	34	<input type="text" value="device1.xyz"/>	<input type="text" value="A"/>	<input type="text" value="192.0.2.10"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="8640"/>
 	35	<input type="text" value="device2.xyz"/>	<input type="text" value="A"/>	<input type="text" value="198.51.100.10"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="8640"/>

Zabbix Host config

A record: device.xyz = IP

Host Templates IPMI Tags **Macros** Inventory Encryption

Host macros Inherited and host macros

Macro	Value	Description
{\$IPA}	⇒ 192.0.2.10	Blue network
{\$IPB}	⇒ 198.100.51.10	Green network

CNAME record: device.xyz = device1.xyz

Host Templates IPMI Tags **Macros** Inventory Encryption

Host macros Inherited and host macros

Macro	Value	Description
{\$IPA}	⇒ device1.xyz	Blue network
{\$IPB}	⇒ device2.xyz	Green network



Why the different approaches?

A record: device.xyz = IP

- ✓ Easier to see the Ipaddresses
- ✓ Easier to understand
- ✗ Nightmare with DTAP and different subnets

CNAME record: device.xyz = device1.xyz

- ✓ Bit harder to configure
- ✓ Bit harder to understand
- ✗ No problem with DTAP and different subnets



Did we cover everything?

- How about SNMPtraps?

Received trap:
09:40:49 2020/02/18 ZBXTRAP 192.0.2.10
truncated
receivedfrom
*truncated

UDP: [192.0.2.10]:43205->[192.0.2.1]:162

Mismatch!

Item Preprocessing

* Name

Type

* Key

* Host interface

Type of information

.....

Did we cover everything?

- How about SNMPtraps?

Fix? -> Adjust the default perl script, or build your own
If trap is received, extract the from ip, do a reverse
DNS lookup and parse the dns name

Received trap:

```
09:40:49 2020/02/18 ZBXTRAP device.xyz
*truncated*
receivedfrom          UDP: [192.0.2.10]:43205->[192.0.2.1]:162
*truncated*
```

↑



Did we cover everything?

- How about SNMPtraps?

Received trap:

09:40:49 2020/02/18 ZBXTRAP device.xyz

truncated

receivedfrom

*truncated

UDP: [192.0.2.10]:43205->[192.0.2.1]:162

Match!

Item Preprocessing

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Type

* Key

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Thank you

