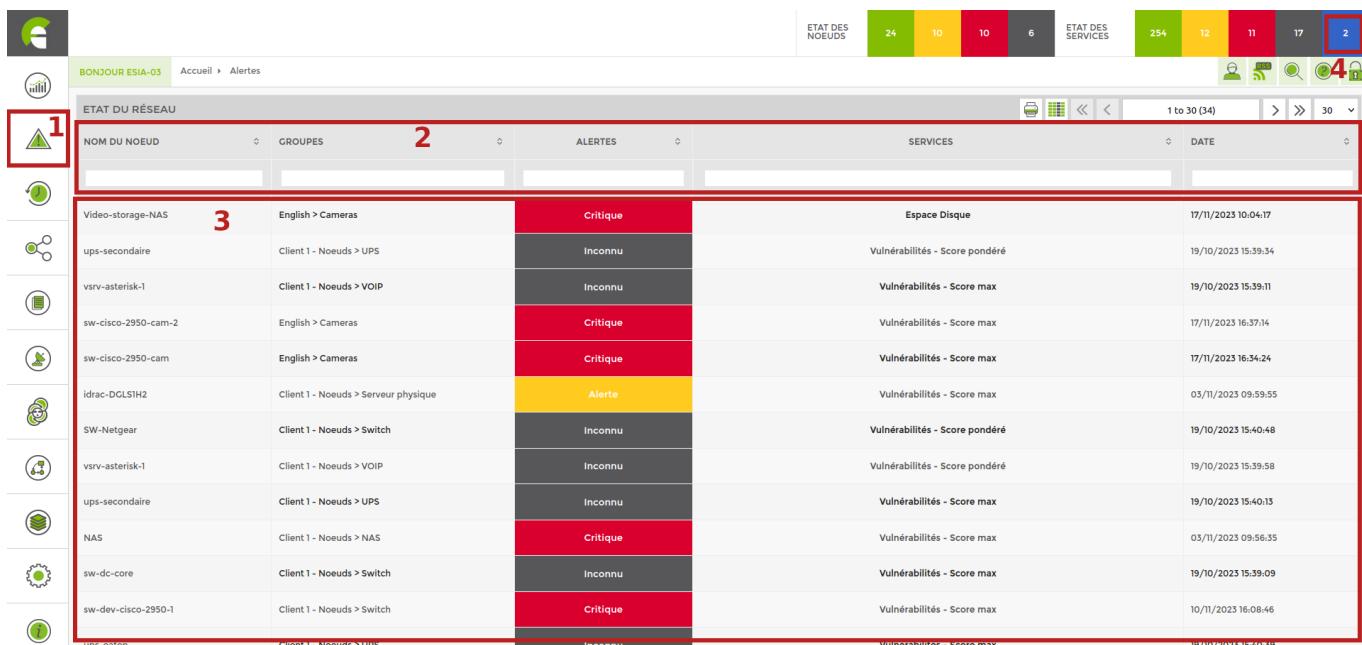


Alerts table and widget

To access the alerts table, click on the “Alerts” menu on the left. A large table will appear as shown below.

1. Access buttons
2. “tablesorter”: search fields by column (see “Keywords in search fields”)
3. List of errors affected by priority (see chapter).
4. Displays acknowledged errors



The screenshot shows a network monitoring interface with the following highlights:

- 1**: A red box highlights the “Alerts” menu icon on the left sidebar.
- 2**: A red box highlights the “tablesorter” search and filter bar at the top of the table.
- 3**: A red box highlights the “ALERTES” column header, which is color-coded by priority (red for Critique).
- 4**: A red box highlights the “4” icon in the top right corner, which likely represents the number of acknowledged errors.

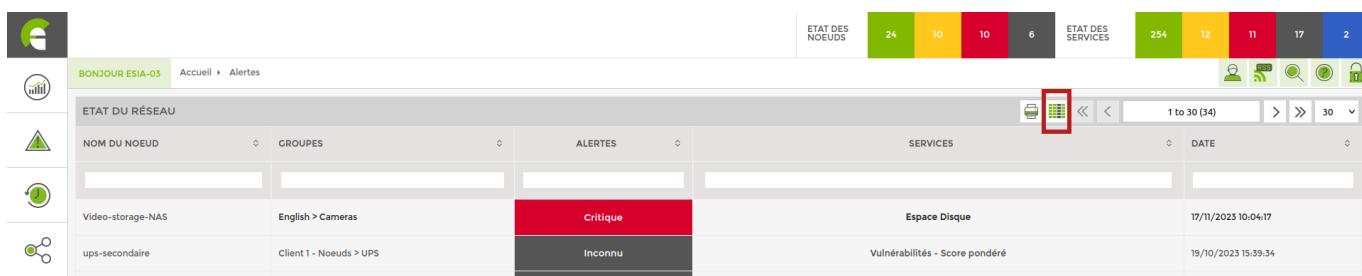
ETAT DU RÉSEAU

NOM DU NOEUD	GROUPES	ALERTES	SERVICES	DATE
Video-storage-NAS	English > Cameras	Critique	Espace Disque	17/11/2023 10:04:17
ups-secondaire	Client 1 - Nœuds > UPS	Inconnu	Vulnérabilités - Score pondéré	19/10/2023 15:39:54
vsrv-asterisk-1	Client 1 - Nœuds > VOIP	Inconnu	Vulnérabilités - Score max	19/10/2023 15:39:11
sw-cisco-2950-cam-2	English > Cameras	Critique	Vulnérabilités - Score max	17/11/2023 16:37:14
sw-cisco-2950-cam	English > Cameras	Critique	Vulnérabilités - Score max	17/11/2023 16:34:24
idrac-DGLSIH2	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur physique	Alerte	Vulnérabilités - Score max	03/11/2023 09:59:55
SW-Netgear	Client 1 - Nœuds > Switch	Inconnu	Vulnérabilités - Score pondéré	19/10/2023 15:40:48
vsrv-asterisk-1	Client 1 - Nœuds > VOIP	Inconnu	Vulnérabilités - Score pondéré	19/10/2023 15:39:58
ups-secondaire	Client 1 - Nœuds > UPS	Inconnu	Vulnérabilités - Score max	19/10/2023 15:40:13
NAS	Client 1 - Nœuds > NAS	Critique	Vulnérabilités - Score max	03/11/2023 09:56:35
sw-dc-core	Client 1 - Nœuds > Switch	Inconnu	Vulnérabilités - Score max	19/10/2023 15:39:09
sw-dev-cisco-2950-1	Client 1 - Nœuds > Switch	Critique	Vulnérabilités - Score max	10/11/2023 16:08:46

Hidden columns

By default, certain columns are not displayed in order to limit the size of each line and adapt to all screen sizes.

If required, you can display the columns that are hidden by default using the 'Show/hide columns' button at the top right. See the image below in the red box:



The screenshot shows the same network monitoring interface as above, but with the “Show/hide columns” button highlighted by a red box in the top right corner of the table header.

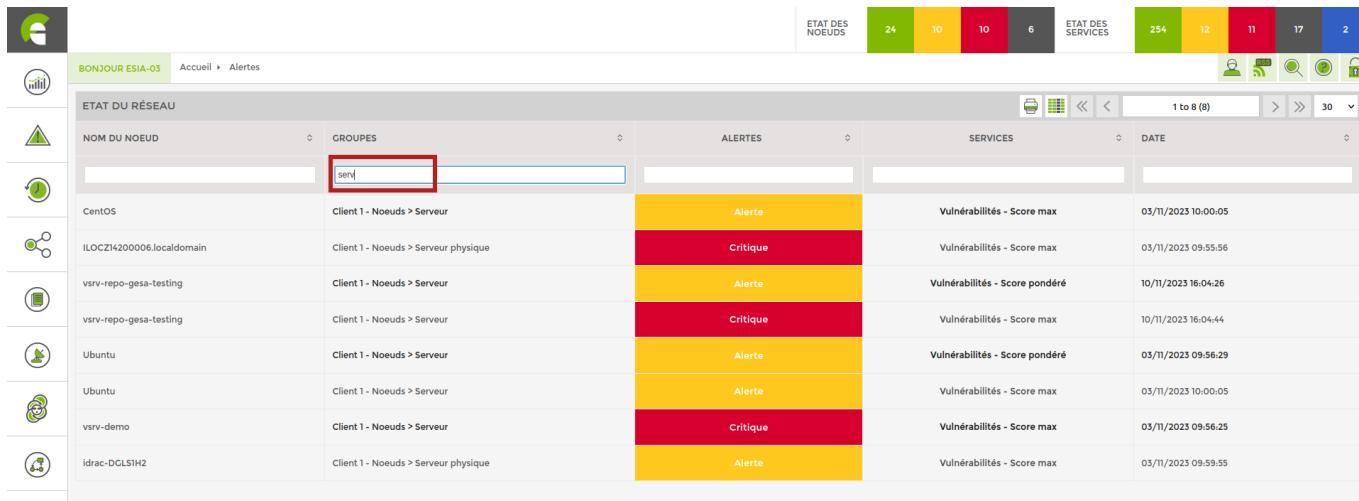
The menu appears just below, uncheck the “Auto” box to be able to select the columns you want to show or hide.

The following columns are hidden by default:

- Node description
- Technical name of the service
- Error message

Keywords in search fields

You can do a basic search, such as filtering on groups containing the letters “serv”. You'll get a display like this.



ETAT DU RÉSEAU		ALERTES	SERVICES	DATE
NOM DU NOEUD	GROUPES			
CentOS	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur	Alerte	Vulnérabilités - Score max	03/11/2023 10:00:05
ILOCZ1420006.localdomain	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur physique	Critique	Vulnérabilités - Score max	03/11/2023 09:55:56
vsrv-repo-gesa-testing	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur	Alerte	Vulnérabilités - Score pondéré	10/11/2023 16:04:26
vsrv-repo-gesa-testing	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur	Critique	Vulnérabilités - Score max	10/11/2023 16:04:44
Ubuntu	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur	Alerte	Vulnérabilités - Score pondéré	03/11/2023 09:56:29
Ubuntu	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur	Alerte	Vulnérabilités - Score max	03/11/2023 10:00:05
vsrv-demo	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur	Critique	Vulnérabilités - Score max	03/11/2023 09:56:25
idrac-DCLSIH2	Client 1 - Nœuds > Serveur physique	Alerte	Vulnérabilités - Score max	03/11/2023 09:59:55

Existing feature on versions higher than 3.2.5.

But there are keywords that allow you to either configure your dashboard widget or refine your search. Here is the list of keywords:

- “!” allows you to make a “logical NO”. For example, if I want to filter all alerts by eliminating unknowns. I would write “!unknown” in my filter.
- “&&” is used to make a logical “AND”. For example, if I want to display nodes in error containing both the letters “srv” and “win”. I would write “srv&&win”.
- “||” is used to make a “logical OR”. For example, if I want to display the nodes in error in the VOIP and telephone groups, I would write “VOIP|| té”.

The screen with “srv&&win”:



ETAT DU RÉSEAU		ALERTES	SERVICES	DATE
NOM DU NOEUD	GROUPES			
srv&&win		Critique	Espace Disque	25/07/2020 21:05:18

The screen with “VOIP|| té”:

ETAT DU RÉSEAU					1 to 2 (2)	
NOM DU NOEUD	GROUPES	ALERTES	SERVICES	DATE		
	VOIP té					
Téléphone 2	Voip > Téléphones	Critique	PING	10/07/2020 11:50:43		
VoIP	Voip > Service VOIP	Alerte	Téléphones connectés	27/05/2020 12:43:20		

Use on a dashboard widget

Here is an example on a “Current Alerts” dashboard widget. There is a filter section on the right. I'm going to filter the alerts by eliminating unknown level errors. So I'm going to indicate !unknown in the alerts filter. As shown below.

PARAMÈTRES GÉNÉRAUX

Titre: Alertes en cours
Description:
Durée d'affichage du widget (en secondes): 30

PARAMÈTRES

Afficher les colonnes:

 Adresse IP
 Description
 Groupes
 Message
 Date

Autres :

 Hiérarchisation des services par noeuds

STYLE

Titre:

Taille de la police

Aligner

Couleur de la police

Taille de la police

Aligner

Couleur de la police

FILTRES

Nom du noeud
 Groupes
 Alertes: !inconnu
 Services

Retour

Sauver

Once saved, you can see that the filter has been added to your dashboard widget.

ALERTE EN COURS			
NOM DU NOEUD	GROUPES	ALERTE	SERVICES
		!inconnu	
fin-1-syno	web	Alerte	RAID & Disques
sw-cisco-2950-usl	Client 1 > Switch	Critique	PING
XEN2-DEMO	Client 1 > Virtualisation	Critique	PING
vsrv-esia-link-era	Client 1 > Serveur virtuel	Critique	PING
PRT-HP-SALLE19	Client 1 > Imprimante	Critique	PING
BCK-Bareos-director	Client 1 > Backup	Critique	BACKUPS Active_Directory
BCK-Bareos-director	Client 1 > Backup	Critique	BACKUPS Client_1
BCK-Bareos-director	Client 1 > Backup	Critique	BACKUPS Git-server

Error prioritisation

By default, the table displays errors according to the priority of each service. There are 7 levels available (as in the OSI model). This enables errors to be sorted automatically. Level 1 is the most critical.

By default, for the Windows or Linux supervision pattern, service priorities are prioritised in this way.

- PING (CHECK_ICMP): level 1
- CPU (CHECK_SNMP_LOAD): level 2
- RAM (CHECK_SNMP_WINDOWS_MEM): level 3
- Disk space (CHECK_SNMP_WINDOWS_STORAGE): level 3

This basic nomenclature can be explained as follows: If the ping does not respond, the node is unreachable, so there is no point in displaying the rest. If the CPU load is 100%, it is normal for SNMP requests to fail and the problem being dealt with is the CPU load. If SNMP is not configured, only the

CPU line is displayed. It is therefore not necessary to display the other errors, which would be duplicates.

Example: my Houston server which has a PING problem (noted the use of a search filter ).

ETAT DU RÉSEAU		GROUPES	ALERTES	SERVICES	DATE	
NOM DU NOEUD						
Houston						
vsrv-Houston		Client 1 > Virtualisation	Critique	PING	07/07/2018 09:10:45	

If I click on it, I can see that there are 4 services in error. The ping + the 3 basic SNMP services. In the example below, the “Processor” service has been acknowledged.

ETAT DES SERVICES		STATUS	DERNIÈRE EXÉCUTION	INFORMATIONS	ACTION
PING	Critique	27-07-2020 14:59:50	CRITICAL - 10.13.0.1: rta nan, lost 100%	  	  
Mémoire - RAM	Inconnu	27-07-2020 15:00:05	ERROR: netsnmp : No response from remote host "10.13.0.1".	  	  
Espace Disque	Inconnu	27-07-2020 14:58:55	ERROR: Description/Type table : No response from remote host "10.13.0.1".	  	  
Processeur	Inconnu	27-07-2020 14:59:05	ERROR: Description table : No response from remote host "10.13.0.1".	  	  

As Ping has the highest priority (1 by default), the alert table has eliminated all higher-level errors.

If you want to change the priority of services on a node, you can use the following tutorial as a guide: [Applying services to your nodes](#)

Case study: an ESIA server

Let's take a classic Esia server, we have a hardware-related part which will be supervised by the Linux pattern which has basic service priorities like this:

- PING (CHECK_ICMP): level 1
- CPU (CHECK_SNMP_LOAD): level 2
- RAM (CHECK_SNMP_LINUX_MEM): level 3
- Disk space (CHECK_SNMP_LINUX_STORAGE): level 3

I would add the service that tests disk IO (CHECK_SNMP_LINUX_IO). I would give it level 4 priority because if my IOs are saturated my database could be KO'd or my Apache server very slow. We therefore consider that the priority below 4 is due to a “hardware” problem.

For the software, here is the list of processes running on our server:

- EsiaDaemon
- PostgreSQL
- Apache2

I'm going to add the following services from the most critical to the least critical, or by redoing the

dependency chain.

- Postgresql process (CHECK_SNMP_PROCESS_POSTGRESQL): level 5 if not running Apache and Esia are not functional.
- Apache2 process (CHECK_SNMP_PROCESS_Apache): level 6 if it is not running I cannot access a WEB page.
- EsiaDaemon process (CHECK_SNMP_PROCESS_esiaDaemon): level 6 no supervision if not running.
- HTTP: CHECK_HTTP / CHECK_HTTPS: level 7 attempts a connection to the web interface and checks that I have a return code of 200. So the DB connection and PHP are working perfectly.

So as soon as I have an error on my server, I already have a diagnosis just by reading the first line in my dashboard.

In the end, here's a list of all the services with their respective priorities.

- PING (CHECK_ICMP): level 1
- CPU (CHECK_SNMP_LOAD): level 2
- RAM (CHECK_SNMP_LINUX_MEM): level 3
- Disk space (CHECK_SNMP_LINUX_STORAGE): level 3
- Disk IO (CHECK_SNMP_LINUX_IO): level 4
- Postgresql process (CHECK_SNMP_PROCESS_POSTGRESQL): level 5
- Apache2 process (CHECK_SNMP_PROCESS_Apache): level 6
- EsiaDaemon process (CHECK_SNMP_PROCESS_esiaDaemon): level 6
- HTTP (CHECK_HTTP): level 7

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