



Purpose

This document will cover how to monitor Jetty JMX servers using the Jetty wizard and `check_jvm.jar` plugin within Nagios XI, so that users may be notified when Jetty applications are behaving unexpectedly.

Target Audience

This document is intended for use by Nagios XI Administrators who want to monitor their Jetty instances.

Prerequisites

This document assumes you have the following:

- A remote Jetty server with JMX enabled
- A Nagios XI server with a network route to the Jetty server

The `check_jvm.jar` monitoring plugin is executed either on the [Nagios XI server](#) or the [Jetty server](#). Either method requires some prerequisite steps to be followed first which are outlined below.

Plugin Executed From Nagios XI Server

If you intend to run the plugin from the XI server, you'll need to install Java on the Nagios XI server. At the time of this writing, any Java 7+ implementation should work with the `check_jvm.jar` plugin, but only Oracle Java and OpenJDK have been tested. The following commands require you to establish a terminal session to your Nagios XI server as the root user.

CentOS / RHEL / Oracle Linux

To install OpenJDK 8 on CentOS / RHEL / Oracle Linux execute the following command:

```
yum install -y java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel
```

Debian 9 / Ubuntu 16,18

To install OpenJDK 8 on Debian 9 / Ubuntu 16,18 execute the following commands:

```
apt-get update
apt-get install -y openjdk-8-jdk
```

Once these steps have been performed please proceed to the [Configuration Wizard](#) section of this document.

Plugin Executed From Remote Jetty Server

If the plugin is to be remotely executed on the Jetty server, NCPA will need to be installed on the Jetty server as per the [Installing NCPA](#) documentation.

Once installed you will need to download the `check_jvm.jar` plugin to the NCPA's `plugins` folder. The plugin can be downloaded directly from the Nagios XI server, in the following commands replace `xi_address` with the IP address of your Nagios XI server. In a terminal session on the Jetty server execute the following commands:

```
cd /usr/local/ncpa/plugins/
wget http://xi_address/nagiosxi/includes/configwizards/java-as/plugins/check_jvm.jar
```

The `check_jvm.jar` is a Java file that NCPA cannot run by default. To have NCPA associate `.jar` files with Java you will need to add a line to the `/usr/local/ncpa/etc/ncpa.cfg` file.

To edit the `ncpa.cfg` file execute the following command:

```
sudo vi /usr/local/ncpa/etc/ncpa.cfg
```

When using vi, to make changes press `i` on the keyboard first to enter insert mode and press `Esc` to exit

insert mode.

Locate the `[plugin directives]` section by typing this command in:

```
/[plugin
```

Scroll down a few lines and find the following line:

```
.py = python $plugin_name $plugin_args
```

Insert the following line after the `.py` line:

```
.jar = java -jar $plugin_name $plugin_args
```

When you have finished, save the changes in vi by typing:

```
:wq
```

and press Enter.

The last step required is to restart the `ncpa_listener` service. The command to do this may vary depending on your operating system (full details can be found in the [Installing NCPA](#) documentation). In this example to restart the service on CentOS 7 would be:

```
systemctl restart ncpa_listener.service
```

Once these steps have been performed please proceed to the [Configuration Wizard](#) section of this document.

The Jetty Configuration Wizard

The Jetty config wizard uses JMX to retrieve JVM and system statistics and compare them to the thresholds you set in the wizard. Checks can either be combined into one service or separated.

To begin using the Jetty configuration wizard, navigate via the top bar to **Configure > Configuration**

Wizards. Then, select the **Jetty** wizard. In the following screenshot you can see how the search field allows you to quickly find a wizard.

The screenshot shows the Nagios XI interface. The top navigation bar includes Home, Views, Dashboards, Reports, **Configure**, Tools, Help, and Admin. The left sidebar has a 'Configure' section with sub-items: Configuration Options, **Configuration Tools** (with 'Configuration Wizards' highlighted), Auto-Discovery, and Manage Templates. The main content area is titled 'Configuration Wizards - Select a Wizard'. It features a search bar with 'Jetty' entered and a 'Get More Wizards' button. Below the search bar, a list of wizards is shown, with 'Jetty' selected and highlighted by a blue box. The 'Jetty' wizard description is 'Monitor Jetty JVMs through JMX (uses NCPA or requires Java)'.

Step 1 requires you to provide the details for the Nagios XI server to connect to Jetty via JMX.

In **Jetty Server Information**, specify the following:

- **IP Address** is the network address of the Jetty server
- **Access Jetty Server via** asks you how to access Jetty statistics. **JMX** is when Nagios XI connects instead of using NCPA to execute the plugin remotely.
- **NCPA Listener Port** and **NCPA Token** only appear when you select the NCPA access method. You defined these options when installing NCPA earlier.
- **Service URL** is the URL required to form the JMX connection, this will be of the form of `service:jmx:rmi://<host>:<port>/jndi/rmi://<host>:<port>/jmxrmi`
- **Jetty Username** and **Jetty Password** are the credentials required to access the JVM's internal statistics

After making all your selections click **Next** to proceed to **Step 2**.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Wizard: Jetty - Step 1' page. It includes a 'Plugin and Agent Setup' section with instructions and links for NCPA and Java Application Server Plugin. Below this is the 'Jetty Server Information' form. The form contains the following fields: IP Address (text input), Access Jetty Server via (dropdown menu set to 'Remote Agent (NCPA)'), NCPA Listener Port (text input with value '5693'), NCPA Token (text input), Service URL (text input with a placeholder example), Jetty Username (text input with a note 'The Jetty user with JMX privileges.'), and Jetty Password (text input with a note 'The password for the Jetty user above.'). At the bottom of the form are 'Back' and 'Next' buttons.

Step 2 provides you with multiple monitoring options.

In **Remote Host Details** you have the choice of defining the **Host Name** to your requirements. All the services created by this wizard will be assigned to this newly created host. You also have the option to combine the checks into one service.

If you have selected **NCPA** then the **Classpath** field will not be displayed.

If you are using **JMX** then you can optionally define the **Classpath** field.

The **Heap-Allocated Memory** options are self explanatory, simply check and un-check the relevant boxes to determine which checks to run, and enter your desired warning and critical thresholds.

Configuration Wizard: Jetty - Step 2

Remote Host Details

IP Address:	<input type="text" value="10.25.9.5"/>
Host Name	<input type="text" value="Jetty Server"/>
	<small>The host name you want associated with this check.</small>
Service Description:	<input type="text" value="Jetty JVM Statistics"/>
Classpath:	<input type="text"/>
	<small>If you need to manually set the classpath, do so here.</small>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Combine into one service <small>This allows you to perform all checks on a single JVM, rather than spooling one JVM per check.</small>

Heap-Allocated Memory

Measure these statistics in:	<input type="text" value="GiB"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Heap-Allocated Memory <small>Measures the memory usage of the entire heap.</small>
	<small>⚠ <input type="text" value="16"/> ⚠ <input type="text" value="30"/></small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eden Space <small>Measures the memory usage of objects which haven't yet seen garbage collection.</small>
	<small>⚠ <input type="text"/> ⚠ <input type="text"/></small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Survivor/Tenured Space <small>Measures the memory usage of the objects which have survived at least one garbage collection cycle.</small>
	<small>⚠ <input type="text"/> ⚠ <input type="text"/></small>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Old Gen <small>Measures the memory usage of the objects which have been moved out of Survivor Space but are still in use.</small>
	<small>⚠ <input type="text"/> ⚠ <input type="text"/></small>

The **Heap-Allocated Memory** and **Non-Heap-Allocated Memory** options are self explanatory, simply check and un-check the relevant boxes to determine which checks to run, and enter your desired warning and critical thresholds.

The **Other System Statistics** options are self explanatory, simply check and un-check the relevant boxes to determine which checks to run, and enter your desired warning and critical thresholds.

Click Next and then complete the wizard by choosing the required options in Step 3 – Step 5.

To finish up, click on **Finish** in the final step of the wizard.

Non-Heap-Allocated Memory

Measure these statistics in:

- Simple Non-Heap-Allocated Memory**
Measures the memory usage of everything not on the heap.
⚠ ⚠
- Code Cache**
Measures the memory usage of the JIT-compiled code.
⚠ ⚠
- Compressed Class Space**
Measures the memory usage of the compressed classes in your Tomcat instance.
⚠ ⚠
- Metaspace**
Measures the memory usage of the class metadata in your Tomcat instance.
⚠ ⚠

Other System Statistics

- JVM CPU Usage**
Measures the CPU Usage incurred by the JVM alone (values are between 0 and 100).
⚠ % ⚠ %
- System CPU Usage**
Measures the CPU Usage of the system as a whole (values are between 0 and 100).
⚠ % ⚠ %
- Uptime**
Measures the uptime of the JVM in seconds.
⚠ ⚠
- Class Count**
Measures the number of currently-loaded classes in the JVM.
⚠ ⚠
- Thread Count**
Measures the number of active threads in the JVM.
⚠ ⚠

[< Back](#)

[Next >](#)

Once the wizard applies the configuration, click the **View status details for <your host>** link to see the new service(s) that have been created.

Here is an example of all the checks combined into one service:

Host	Service	Status	Duration	Attempt	Last Check	Status Information
Jetty	Jetty JVM Statistics	Ok	17m 32s	1/5	2018-10-03 14:08:30	OK: 5 checks returned OK

Here is an example of multiple checks:

Host	Service	Status	Duration	Attempt	Last Check	Status Information
Jetty Server	Jetty Server MemoryMetaspace	Ok	7m 35s	1/5	2018-10-03 14:10:41	Metaspace (non-heap) returned OK with 15.2 MiB
	Jetty Server MemorySimpleHeap	Ok	6m 46s	1/5	2018-10-03 14:11:30	Heap-Allocated Memory returned OK with 21.28 MiB
	Jetty Server ProcessCPUUsage	Ok	6m 10s	1/5	2018-10-03 14:12:06	Process CPU usage returned OK with 0.13 %
	Jetty Server SystemCPUUsage	Ok	5m 20s	1/5	2018-10-03 14:12:56	System CPU usage returned OK with 0.2 %
	Jetty Server Uptime	Ok	N/A	1/5	2018-10-03 14:08:41	Uptime returned OK with 2.25 hours

Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on how to monitor Jetty in Nagios XI.

If you have additional questions or other concerns, please visit us at our support forums:

<https://support.nagios.com/forum>

The Nagios Support Knowledgebase is also a great support resource:

<https://support.nagios.com/kb>