链滴

监控 Linux 服务器是否宕机并发送邮件的解决方案

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原文链接：https://ld246.com/article/1568076441812

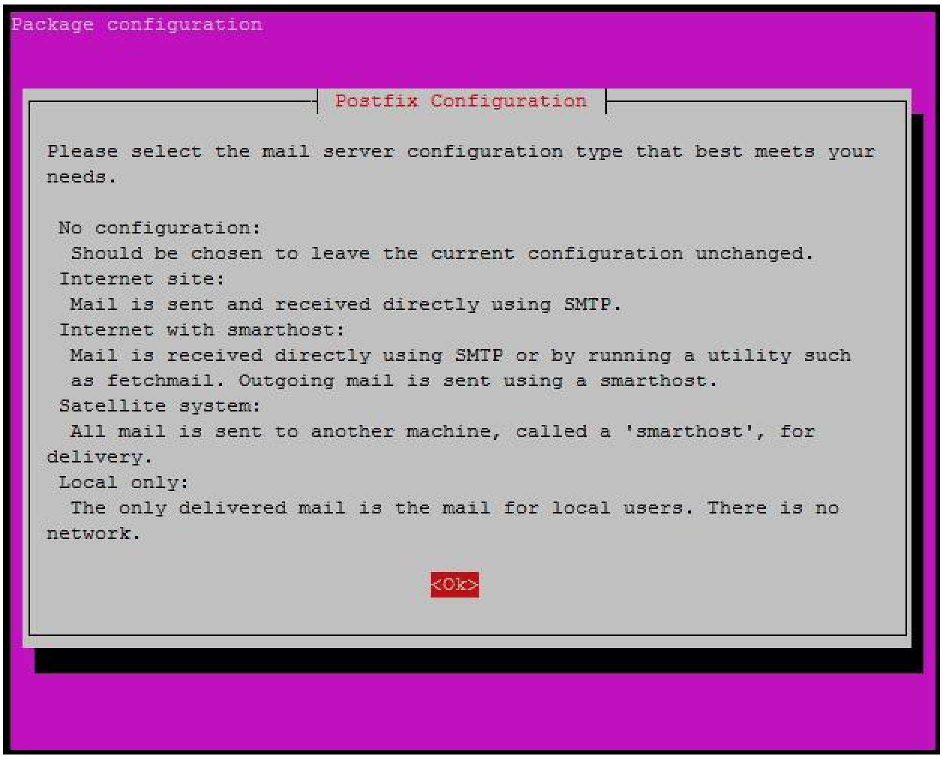
来源网站：链滴

1.ubuntu下安装和配置

sudo apt-get install mailutils

以下保持默认即可

Postfix Configuration



```
Package configuration

                    Postfix Configuration

 Please select the mail server configuration type that best meets your
 needs.

  No configuration:
   Should be chosen to leave the current configuration unchanged.
  Internet site:
   Mail is sent and received directly using SMTP.
  Internet with smarthost:
   Mail is received directly using SMTP or by running a utility such
   as fetchmail. Outgoing mail is sent using a smarthost.
  Satellite system:
   All mail is sent to another machine, called a 'smarthost', for
 delivery.
  Local only:
   The only delivered mail is the mail for local users. There is no
 network.

                              <Ok>
```

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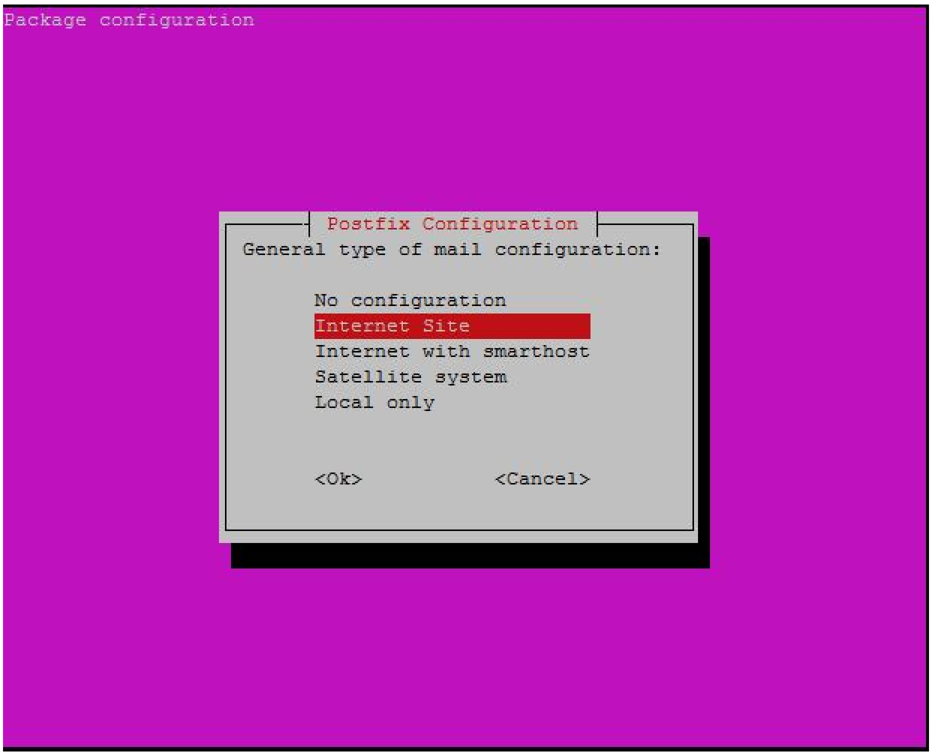
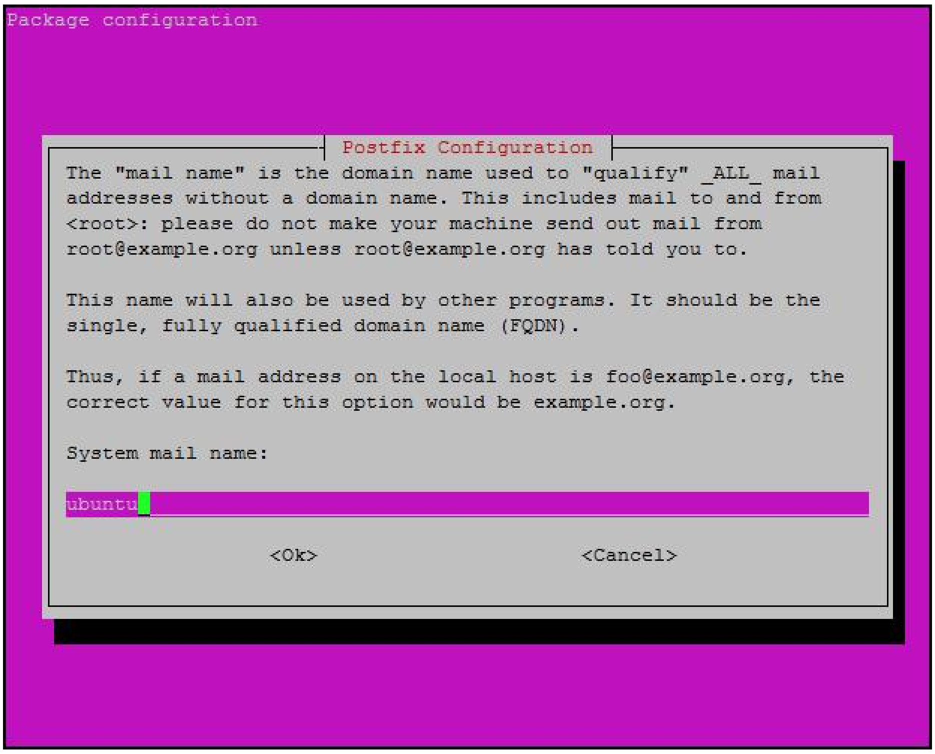


```
Package configuration

                    ┤ Postfix Configuration ├
          General type of mail configuration:

                No configuration
                Internet Site
                Internet with smarthost
                Satellite system
                Local only


                <Ok>           <Cancel>
```



```
Package configuration

                         ┤ Postfix Configuration ├
   The "mail name" is the domain name used to "qualify" _ALL_ mail
   addresses without a domain name. This includes mail to and from
   <root>: please do not make your machine send out mail from
   root@example.org unless root@example.org has told you to.

   This name will also be used by other programs. It should be the
   single, fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

   Thus, if a mail address on the local host is foo@example.org, the
   correct value for this option would be example.org.

   System mail name:

   ubuntu

                  <Ok>                       <Cancel>
```

2.centos下安装和配置

1.安装

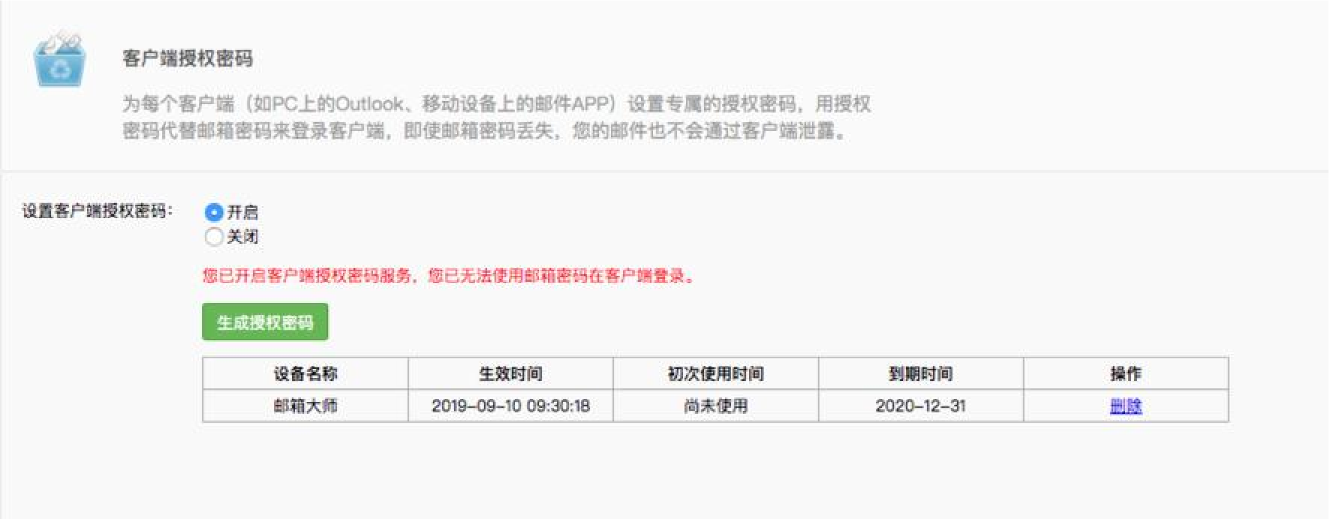
yum -y install sendmail
yum -y install mailx

2.配置

mail.rc新增以下内容

```
set from=your-email@example.com
set smtp-auth-user=your-email@example.com
set smtp=smtp.example.com
set smtp-auth-password=your-password
set stmp-auth=login
```

该文件主要配置邮件服务器,部署mail文件确保邮箱的授权码开启，只有开启授权码，后面cent中mail能调用各大邮箱提供商的账号密码进行邮件发送，用邮箱登录密码是发送不成功的!



客户端授权密码

为每个客户端（如PC上的Outlook、移动设备上的邮件APP）设置专属的授权密码，用授权密码代替邮箱密码来登录客户端，即使邮箱密码丢失，您的邮件也不会通过客户端泄露。

设置客户端授权密码： ● 开启 ○ 关闭

您已开启客户端授权密码服务，您已无法使用邮箱密码在客户端登录。

设备名称	生效时间	初次使用时间	到期时间	操作
邮箱大师	2019-09-10 09:30:18	尚未使用	2020-12-31	删除

说明:

- from: 对方收到邮件时显示的发件人
- smtp: 指定第三方发送邮件的smtp服务器地址
- smtp-auth-user: 第三方发邮件的用户名
- smtp-auth-password: 用户名对应密码(邮箱授权码)
- smtp-auth: SMTP的认证方式。默认是LOGIN，也可改为CRAM-MD5或PLAIN方式

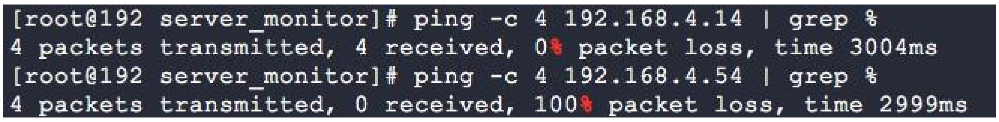
3.编写检测脚本ping.sh

```
#!/bin/bash

Date=`date -d "today" +"%Y-%m-%dT%H-%M-%S"`
echo "根据当前时间创建日志文件"

mkdir -p /log/Ping/

touch /log/Ping/${Date}.log

servers="192.168.4.9 192.168.4.10 \
192.168.4.11 192.168.4.12 192.168.4.13 192.168.4.14 \
192.168.4.21 192.168.4.22 192.168.4.23 192.168.4.24 \
192.168.4.31 192.168.4.32 192.168.4.33 192.168.4.34 \
192.168.4.41 192.168.4.42 192.168.4.43 192.168.4.44"
```

```
for server in ${servers}
do
  ping_result=`/bin/ping -c 4 ${server} | grep % | awk -F[:" "]+ '{print $6}' | tr -d '%'`
  if [[ ${ping_result} -eq "0" ]]
  then
    echo "${server} is ok"
    echo "${server} is ok"  >> /log/Ping/${Date}.log
  elif [[ ${ping_result} -eq "100" ]]
  then
    echo "${server} is down"
    echo "${server} is down" >> /log/Ping/${Date}.log
  else
    echo "${server} is packet loss"
    echo "${server} is packet loss" >> /log/Ping/${Date}.log
  fi
done

/usr/bin/mail -s " Server Status" your-email@example.com < /log/Ping/${Date}.log
#删除log文件
rm -rf /log/Ping/${Date}.log
```

发件箱和收件箱可以为同一个

注意：脚本中的判断条件中0和100的意思分别为服务器的丢包率，0为不丢包，100为全丢包，其余值为部分丢包，下图可看出效果



```
[root@192 server_monitor]# ping -c 4 192.168.4.14 | grep %
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3004ms
[root@192 server_monitor]# ping -c 4 192.168.4.54 | grep %
4 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2999ms
```

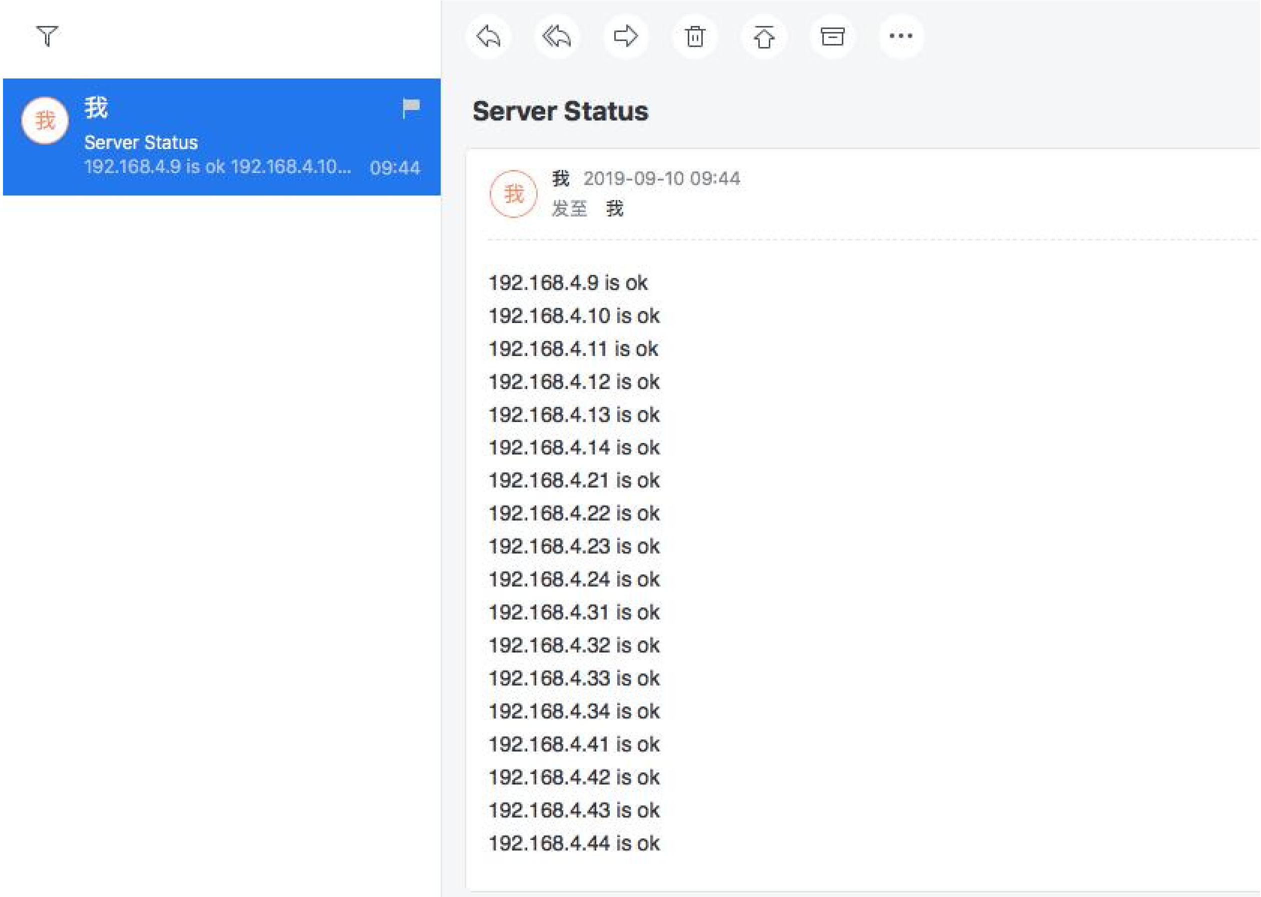
执行脚本结果：

```
root@ubuntu:~/server_monitor# bash ping.sh
根据当前时间创建日志文件
192.168.4.9 is ok
192.168.4.11 is ok
192.168.4.12 is ok
192.168.4.13 is ok
192.168.4.14 is ok
192.168.4.21 is ok
192.168.4.22 is ok
192.168.4.23 is ok
192.168.4.24 is ok
192.168.4.31 is ok
192.168.4.32 is ok
192.168.4.33 is ok
192.168.4.34 is ok
192.168.4.41 is ok
192.168.4.42 is ok
192.168.4.43 is ok
192.168.4.44 is ok
```

4.使用crontab定时任务每隔半小时执行检测脚本

```
SHELL=/bin/bash
PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
MAILTO=root

# For details see man 4 crontabs

# Example of job definition:
# .---------------- minute (0 - 59)
# |  .------------- hour (0 - 23)
# |  |  .---------- day of month (1 - 31)
# |  |  |  .------- month (1 - 12) OR jan,feb,mar,apr ...
# |  |  |  |  .---- day of week (0 - 6) (Sunday=0 or 7) OR sun,mon,tue,wed,thu,fri,sat
# |  |  |  |  |
# *  *  *  *  * user-name  command to be executed
*/30 * * * * /root/server_monitor/ping.sh > /dev/null &
```

邮件效果：



```
192.168.4.9 is ok
192.168.4.10 is ok
192.168.4.11 is ok
192.168.4.12 is ok
192.168.4.13 is ok
192.168.4.14 is ok
192.168.4.21 is ok
192.168.4.22 is ok
192.168.4.23 is ok
192.168.4.24 is ok
192.168.4.31 is ok
192.168.4.32 is ok
192.168.4.33 is ok
192.168.4.34 is ok
192.168.4.41 is ok
192.168.4.42 is ok
192.168.4.43 is ok
192.168.4.44 is ok
```

5.优化

若觉得半个小时时间太频繁，可以设置检测到服务器宕机或者丢包的时候发邮件，正常情况下不发

```
#!/bin/bash

Date=`date -d "today" +"%Y-%m-%dT%H-%M-%S"`
echo "根据当前时间创建日志文件"
```

```
mkdir -p /log/Ping/

touch /log/Ping/${Date}_normal.log
touch /log/Ping/${Date}_unnormal.log

servers="192.168.4.9 192.168.4.10 \
192.168.4.11 192.168.4.12 192.168.4.13 192.168.4.14 \
192.168.4.21 192.168.4.22 192.168.4.23 192.168.4.24 \
192.168.4.31 192.168.4.32 192.168.4.33 192.168.4.34 \
192.168.4.41 192.168.4.42 192.168.4.43 192.168.4.44"

for server in ${servers}
do
  ping_result=`/bin/ping -c 4 ${server} | grep % | awk -F[:" "]+ '{print $6}' | tr -d '%'`
  if [[ ${ping_result} -eq "0" ]]
  then
    echo "${server} is ok"
    echo "${server} is ok"  >> /log/Ping/${Date}_normal.log
  elif [[ ${ping_result} -eq "100" ]]
  then
    echo "${server} is down"
    echo "${server} is down" >> /log/Ping/${Date}_unnormal.log
  else
    echo "${server} is packet loss"
    echo "${server} is packet loss" >> /log/Ping/${Date}_unnormal.log
  fi
done

if [ -s /log/Ping/${Date}_unnormal.log ];then
  echo "不为空，发送邮件"
  /usr/bin/mail -s " Server Status" your-email@example.com < /log/Ping/${Date}_unnormal.lo

else
  echo "为空，不发送邮件"
fi
#删除log文件
rm -rf /log/Ping/${Date}_*.log
```

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