

?? Errpt

Sample #1

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#
# $0 = errptcheck_v3.sh
#
# Created: 05/16/2005 A-lang Hsu.
# Updated:
#   - v4, 11/19/2015 A-Lang
#   - v5, 11/17/2020 A-Lang
#
#
# This script will check the error log
# for new entries. Upon finding them, it will send an email to
# administrators containing a message indicating the change
# in errlog status, as well as the offending lines.
#
PATH=/bin:/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/es/sbin/cluster/utilities

tmpfile="errptcheck.$$"
trap "rm -f $tmpfile" EXIT

today="$(date +%Y-%m-%d)"
nowtime="$(date +%T)"

# Excluded identifier id
# 573790AA - The default log file has been changed.
# A3B02BE6 - sddsrv CAN'T WRITE ITS LOG FILE
#
#EXCLUDE_ID=" \
#573790AA \
#A3B02BE6 \
#"
EXCLUDE_ID=""
```

```

#
if $(which get_local_nodename >/dev/null 2>&1); then
    my_hostname=`hostname`#`get_local_nodename`
else
    my_hostname=`hostname`
fi

mail_subject="Warning:Hardware/Software error notification for host $my_hostname"
mail_to="alang@mycom.com"

#ec=`errpt -dH,S,U,0 | grep -v "IDENTIFIER TIMESTAMP" | wc -l`
ERRGREP=""
n=0
for i in $EXCLUDE_ID;do
    n=$((n+1))
    if [ "$n" -eq 1 ];then
        ERRGREP="$i"
    else
        ERRGREP="$ERRGREP|$i"
    fi
done
if [ -z "$ERRGREP" ]; then
    ec=`errpt -dH,S,U,0 | grep -v "IDENTIFIER TIMESTAMP" | wc -l`
else
    ec=`errpt -dH,S,U,0 | grep -v "IDENTIFIER TIMESTAMP" | grep -vE "$ERRGREP" | wc -l`
fi

if [ "$ec" -ne "0" ] ; then
    ec=`echo $ec | bc`
    cat <<EOF > $tmpfile
#####
    This message was generated automatically by host ${my_hostname}.
    Please don't reply to this message.
#####

The checked time is ${today} ${nowtime}
${ec} new errors have been found on $my_hostname.
EOF

errlogl=`errpt -dH,S,U,0 -a`

```

```
        cat <<EOF >> $tmpfile
Errlog details below:
${errlogl}
EOF
        mail -s "$mail_subject" "$mail_to" < $tmpfile;

        cat $tmpfile

fi
```

Sample #2

```
#!/bin/ksh
#
# $0 = errmon.sh
#
# Written 11/3/1998 Bill Verzal.
#
# This script will run every [interval] and check the error log
# for new entries. Upon finding them, it will send an email to
# administrators containing a message indicating the change
# in errlog status, as well as the offending lines.
#
if [ "$1" = "-v" ] ; then
    set -x
fi
lc="NULL"
tc="$lc"
# lc="last count"
# tc="this count"
#interval=900
interval=300
# Divide interval by 60 to get number of minutes.
me="$0 - Hardware error monitoring"
myname=`hostname`
args="$*"
#mailto="root"
mailto="alert"
true=0
false=1
boj=`date`
```

```
echo "$me started.\nThis message goes to $mailto." | mail -s "Errlog monitoring for $myname"
$mailto
logger "$0 started"

while [ "$true" != "$false" ] ; do
    tc=`errpt -dH,S,U,0 | wc -l`
    if [ "$lc" = "NULL" ] ; then
        lc="$tc"
    fi
    if [ "$lc" -ne "$tc" ] ; then
        foo=`echo "$tc-$lc"|bc`
        msg="$foo new errors have been found on $myname"
        page_msg="$foo new errors have been found on $myname"
        errlogl=`errpt -dH,S,U,0 -a`
        if [ "$tc" -eq "0" ] ; then
            msg="$msg\n Errlog was cleared"
        else
            logger $msg
            msg=" $msg \n Errlog details below:\n $errlogl \n"
            echo "$msg" | mail -s "Errlog status change on host $myname" $mailto
        fi
    fi
    lc="$tc"
    sleep $interval
done
```

Revision #1

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