Experiment 10

Aim: To perform Port, Service monitoring, Windows/Linux server monitoring using Nagios.

Step 1: Initially confirm that Nagios is running on the server side. For this run the following command -
sudo systemctl status nagios
on the nagios-host instance.

Step 2: Once confirmed, make another instance with the same security group as that of nagios-host.
For now, leave this machine as it is, and go back to your nagios-host machine.

Step 3: Now run the following command -
ps -ef | grep nagios

Step 4: Now, run the following commands -

sudo su

mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts

mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts

cp/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg

Step 5: Open linuxserver.cfg using the the following command -

nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg

Change the hostname to linuxserver (EVERYWHERE ON THE FILE)
Change address to the public IP address of your LINUX CLIENT.
Change hostgroup_name under hostgroup to linux-servers1

GNU nano 5.8   /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg   Modified

```
#        example of how you can create configuration entries to monitor
#        the local (Linux) machine.
#
###############################################################################




###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# HOST DEFINITION

###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# Define a host for the local machine

define host{
        use                     linux-server       ; Name of host template to use
                                                   ; This host definition will inherit all variables that are defined
                                                   ; in (or inherited by) the linux-server host template definition.

        host_name               linux-server
        alias                   linux-server
        address                 3.95.202.23
        }



###############################################################################
```

^G Help   ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is   ^K Cut   ^T Execute   ^C Location   M-U Undo   M-A Set Mark   M-] To Bracket   M-Q Previous
^X Exit   ^R Read File   ^\ Replace   ^U Paste   ^J Justify   ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo   M-6 Copy   ^Q Where Was   M-W Next

i-025f1d18f7c8a8cda (nagios-host)
PublicIPs: 3.86.198.73   PrivateIPs: 172.31.93.157

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GNU nano 5.8   /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg   Modified

```
        check_command           check_local_swap!20!10
        }



# Define a service to check SSH on the local machine.
# Disable notifications for this service by default, as not all users may have SSH enabled.

define service{
        use                     local-service      ; Name of service template to use
        host_name               linuxserver
        service_description     SSH
        check_command           check_ssh
        notifications_enabled   0
        }




# Define a service to check HTTP on the local machine.
# Disable notifications for this service by default, as not all users may have HTTP enabled.

define service{
        use                     local-service      ; Name of service template to use
        host_name               linuxserver
        service_description     HTTP
        check_command           check_http
        notifications_enabled   0
        }
```

^G Help   ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is   ^K Cut   ^T Execute   ^C Location   M-U Undo   M-A Set Mark   M-] To Bracket   M-Q Previous
^X Exit   ^R Read File   ^\ Replace   ^U Paste   ^J Justify   ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo   M-6 Copy   ^Q Where Was   M-W Next

i-025f1d18f7c8a8cda (nagios-host)
PublicIPs: 3.86.198.73   PrivateIPs: 172.31.93.157

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Step 6: Open Nagios config file and add the following line -
nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Then add this line -
cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/

Step 8: Verify configuration files using the following command -
sudo /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

If there are no errors, run the following command -
sudo service nagios start

```
[root@ip-172-31-93-157 nagios-plugins-2.0.3]# service nagios restart
Restarting nagios (via systemctl):                [  OK  ]
[root@ip-172-31-93-157 nagios-plugins-2.0.3]#
```

i-025f1d18f7c8a8cda (nagios-host)
PublicIPs: 3.86.198.73   PrivateIPs: 172.31.93.157
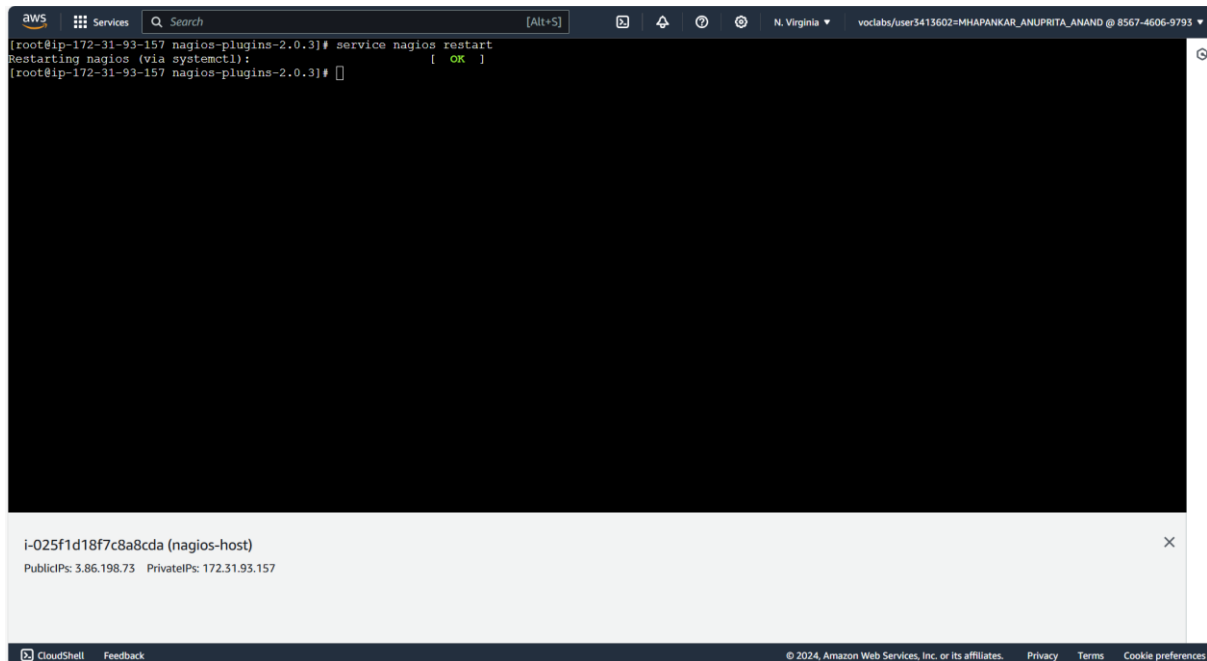
Step 9: After entering the correct credentials, you will see this page.

Nagios®

Current Network Status
Last Updated: Mon Sep 30 19:13:49 UTC 2024
Updated every 90 seconds
Nagios® Core™ 4.4.6 - www.nagios.org
Logged in as nagiosadmin

View Service Status Detail For All Host Groups
View Status Overview For All Host Groups
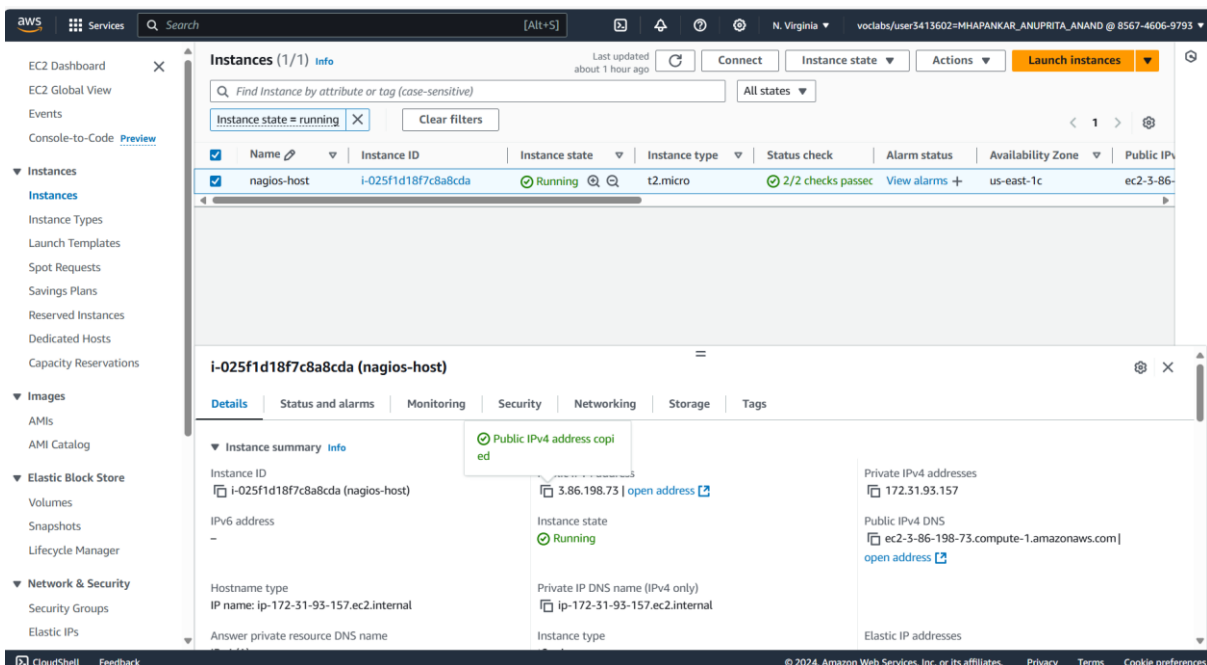View Status Summary For All Host Groups
View Status Grid For All Host Groups

Host Status Totals

Up	Down	Unreachable	Pending
2	0	0	0

All Problems	All Types
0	2

Service Status Totals

Ok	Warning	Unknown	Critical	Pending
6	1	0	1	8

All Problems	All Types
2	16

Host Status Details For All Host Groups

Limit Results: 100

Host		Status	Last Check	Duration	Status Information
linuxserver		UP	09-30-2024 19:13:16	0d 0h 0m 33s+	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.82 ms
localhost		UP	09-30-2024 19:01:49	0d 1h 11m 22s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.04 ms

Results 1 - 2 of 2 Matching Hosts

Page Tour