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How to Install and Configure Nagios on Fedora



July 7, 2023 by [Hitesh Jethva \(774 \)](#) under [Dedicated Server Hosting](#)
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Nagios is a free and open-source monitoring solution that helps system administrators keep an eye on network infrastructure. It allows you to add and monitor remote servers, switches, and routers from a single place. Nagios offers a lot of plugins that help you to add additional functionality to your server. Nagios makes it easier to quickly detect any issues on servers and send alerts to minimize application downtime for users.

In this tutorial, we will show you how to install the Nagios monitoring server on Fedora.

Step 1 – Install Required Dependencies

Before starting, you will need to install Apache, PHP, and additional required dependencies on your server. You can install all of them using the following command.

```
dnf install httpd httpd-tools php gcc glibc glibc-common gd (
```

Once all the packages are installed, you can proceed to the next step.

Step 2 – Install Nagios

By default, the Nagios package is not available in the Fedora default repo, so you will need to compile it from the source.

First, add a Nagios user and add it to the Nagios group.

```
useradd nagios  
usermod -G nagios nagios
```

Also, add the Apache user to the Nagios group.

```
usermod -G nagios apache
```

Next, create a directory for Nagios.

```
mkdir /root/nagios
```

Then, navigate inside the Nagios directory and download the latest version of Nagios and Nagios plugins.

```
cd /root/nagios  
wget https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases.  
wget https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.3.1
```

Next, extract both downloaded files.

```
tar -xf nagios-4.4.9.tar.gz
```

```
tar -xf nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz
```

Next, change the directory to the extracted directory and configure it with the following command.

```
cd nagios-4.4.9/  
./configure --with-command-group=nagios
```

Output:

General Options:

```
-----  
Nagios executable: nagios  
Nagios user/group: nagios,nagios  
Command user/group: nagios,nagios  
Event Broker: yes  
Install ${prefix}: /usr/local/nagios  
Install ${includedir}: /usr/local/nagios/include/nagios  
Lock file: /run/nagios.lock  
Check result directory: /usr/local/nagios/var/spool/checks  
Init directory: /lib/systemd/system  
Apache conf.d directory: /etc/httpd/conf.d  
Mail program: /bin/mail  
Host OS: linux-gnu  
IOBroker Method: epoll
```

Web Interface Options:

```
-----  
HTML URL: http://localhost/nagios/  
CGI URL: http://localhost/nagios/cgi-bin/  
Traceroute (used by WAP): /usr/bin/traceroute
```

Next, install the Nagios using the following command.

```
make all  
make install
```

Next, install the Init script, command mode, and sample configuration files using the following command.

```
make install-init  
make install-commandmode  
make install-config
```

Next, install the Nagios web interface using the following command.

```
make install-webconf
```

Next, create a user and password for Nagios.

```
htpasswd -s -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin
```

Set your password as shown below.

```
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user nagiosadmin
```

Next, restart the Apache service to apply the changes.

```
systemctl restart httpd
```

Step 3 – Install Nagios Plugins

First, change the directory to the Nagios plugins and configure it with the following command.

```
cd /root/nagios/nagios-plugins-2.3.3
./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios
```

Now, install it with the following command.

```
make
make install
```

Now, verify the Nagios configuration using the following command.

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios
```

If everything is fine, you will see the following output.

```
Checking objects...
    Checked 8 services.
    Checked 1 hosts.
    Checked 1 host groups.
```

```
Checked 0 service groups.
Checked 1 contacts.
Checked 1 contact groups.
Checked 24 commands.
Checked 5 time periods.
Checked 0 host escalations.
Checked 0 service escalations.
Checking for circular paths...
Checked 1 hosts
Checked 0 service dependencies
Checked 0 host dependencies
Checked 5 timeperiods
Checking global event handlers...
Checking obsessive compulsive processor commands...
Checking misc settings...

Total Warnings: 0
Total Errors: 0
```

Things look okay - No serious problems were detected during

Step 4 – Start Nagios Service

At this point, Nagios is installed on your server. Now, enable the Apache and Nagios service using the following command.

```
systemctl enable nagios
systemctl enable httpd
```

Then, restart the Nagios service to apply the changes.

```
systemctl restart nagios
```

You can verify the status of Nagios using the following command.

```
systemctl status nagios
```

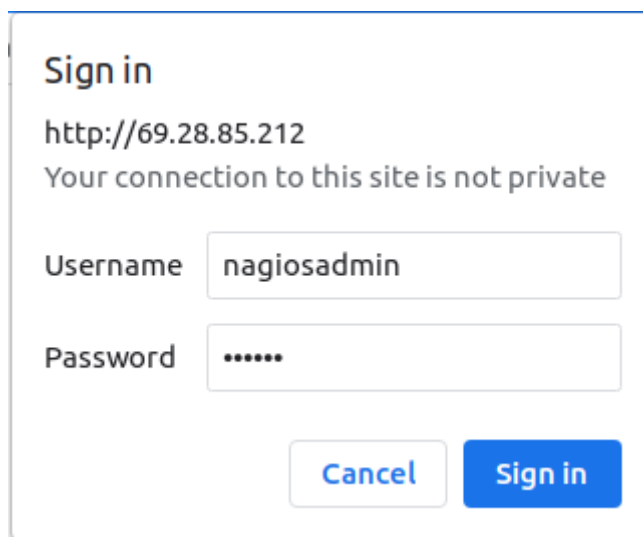
You will see the following output.

- `nagios.service` - Nagios Core 4.4.9
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service;
Active: active (running) since Sat 2023-06-24 06:46:41
Docs: <https://www.nagios.org/documentation>
Process: 47713 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios

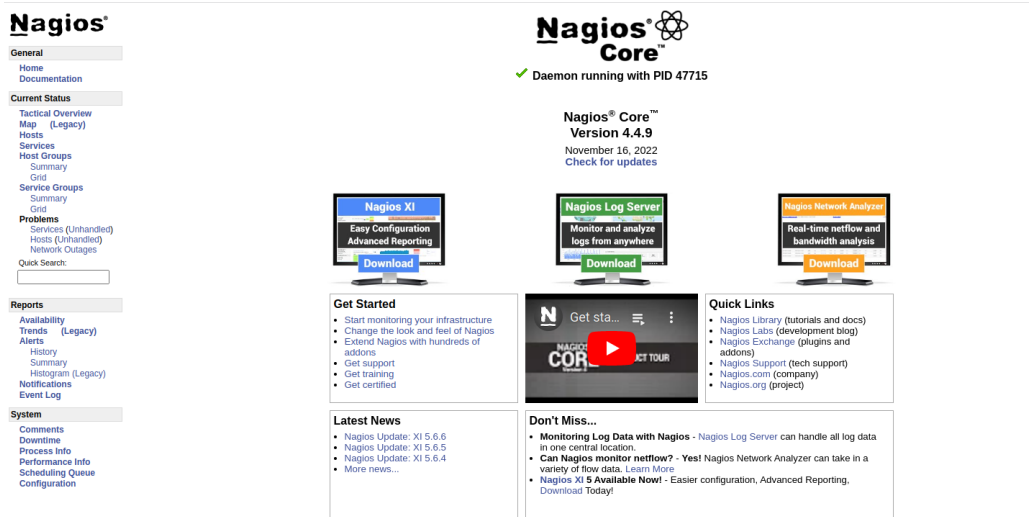
```
Process: 47714 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d
Main PID: 47715 (nagios)
Tasks: 6 (limit: 4666)
Memory: 5.0M
CPU: 81ms
CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
└─47715 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/lo
└─47717 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /l
└─47718 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /l
└─47719 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /l
└─47720 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /l
└─47721 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/lo
```

Step 5 – Access Nagios Web Interface

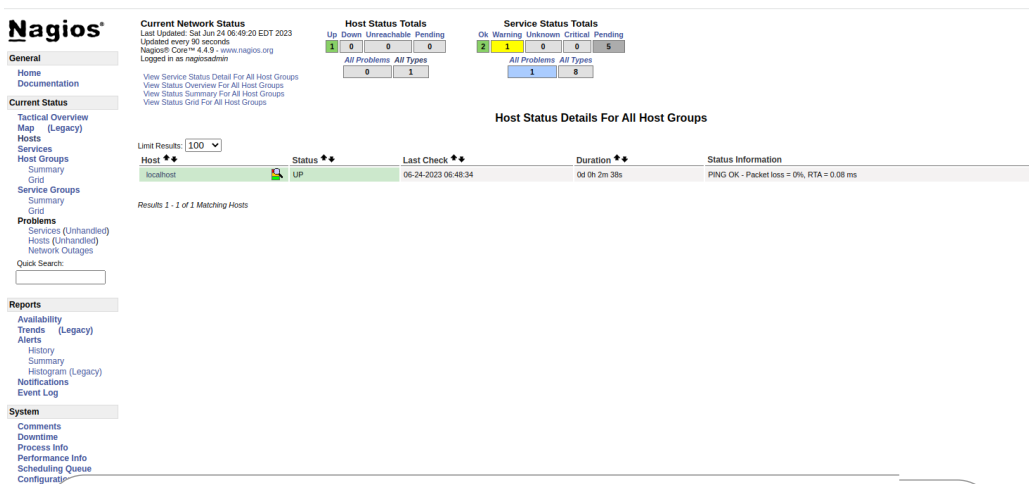
At this point, Nagios is installed and running on your server. Now, open your web browser and access the Nagios web UI using the URL **http://your-server-ip/nagios**. You will see the Nagios login screen.

The image shows a web browser window displaying the Nagios login interface. At the top, it says "Sign in" in a blue font. Below that, the URL "http://69.28.85.212" is shown, followed by a warning message: "Your connection to this site is not private". There are two input fields: "Username" with the text "nagiosadmin" and "Password" with masked characters "*****". At the bottom, there are two buttons: a white "Cancel" button and a blue "Sign in" button.

Provide your username, password and click on the **Sign in** button. After the successful authentication, you should see the Nagios dashboard.



Click on the **Hosts** in the left pane, you will see your host information on the following screen.



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