Experiment 10

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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.

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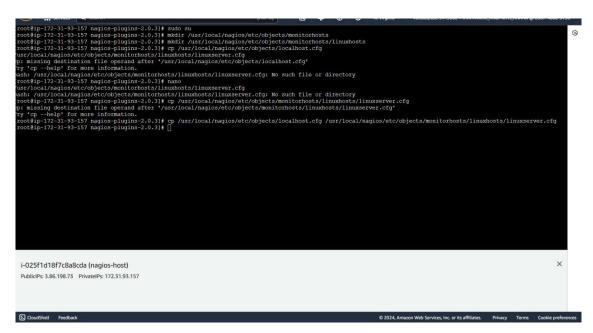
Step 2: Once confirmed, make another instance with the same security group as that of nagios-host. For now, leave this machine as it is, and go back to your nagios-host machine.



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

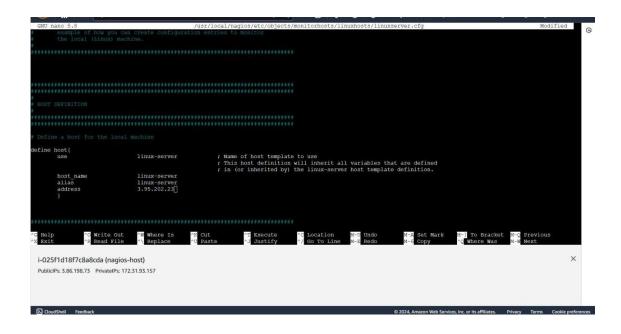
Step 4: Now, run the following commands - sudo su mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts

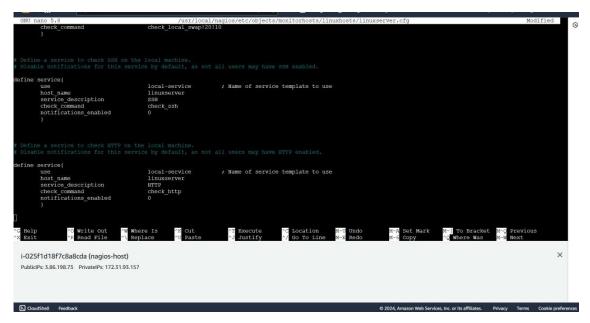
cp/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg



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

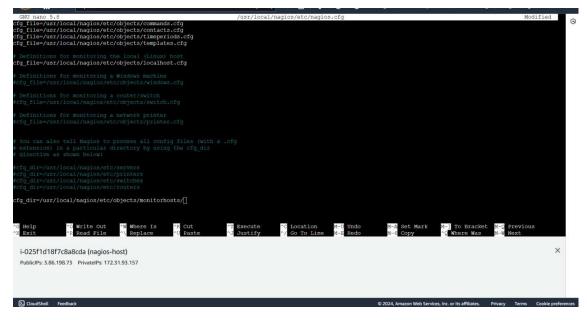




Step 6: Open Nagios config file and add the following line - nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

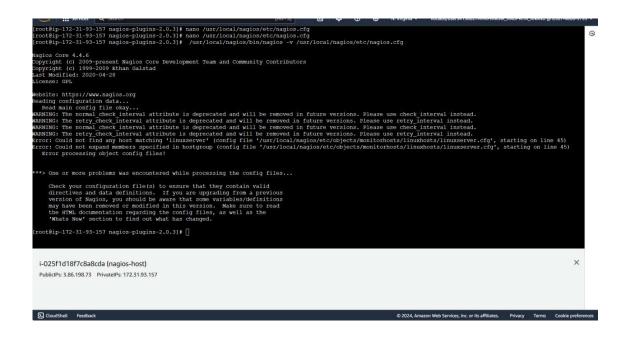
Then add this line -

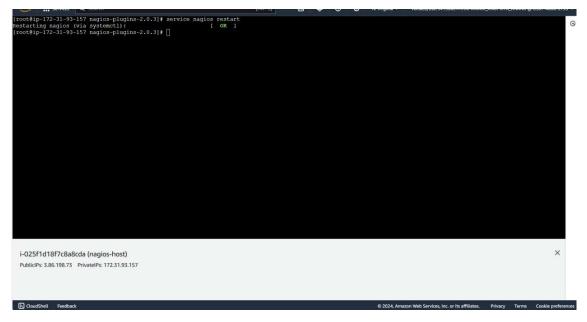
cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/



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





Step 9: After entering the correct credentials, you will see this page.

