

Experiment No: 9

Aim: To Understand Continuous monitoring and Installation and configuration of Nagios Core, Nagios Plugins and NRPE (Nagios Remote Plugin Executor) on Linux Machine.

Theory:

What is Nagios?

Nagios is an open-source software for continuous monitoring of systems, networks, and infrastructures. It runs plugins stored on a server that is connected with a host or another server on your network or the Internet. In case of any failure, Nagios alerts about the issues so that the technical team can perform the recovery process immediately.

Nagios is used for continuous monitoring of systems, applications, service and business processes in a DevOps culture.

Why We Need Nagios tool?

Here are the important reasons to use Nagios monitoring tool:

- Detects all types of network or server issues
- Helps you to find the root cause of the problem which allows you to get the permanent solution to the problem
- Active monitoring of your entire infrastructure and business processes
- Allows you to monitor and troubleshoot server performance issues
- Helps you to plan for infrastructure upgrades before outdated systems create failures
- You can maintain the security and availability of the service
- Automatically fix problems in a panic situation

Features of Nagios

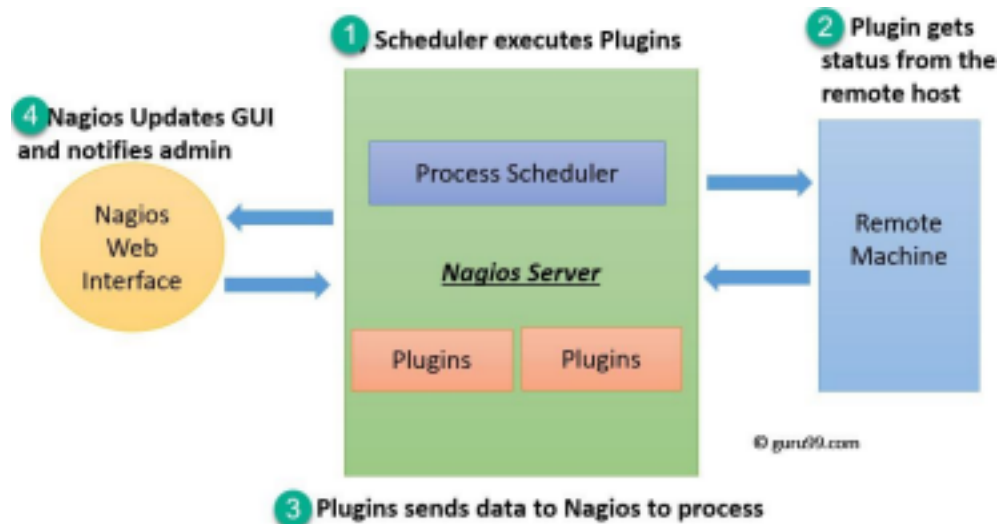
Following are the important features of Nagios monitoring tool:

- Relatively scalable, Manageable, and Secure
- Good log and database system
- Informative and attractive web interfaces
- Automatically send alerts if condition changes
- If the services are running fine, then there is no need to do check that host is an alive
- Helps you to detect network errors or server crashes
- You can troubleshoot the performance issues of the server.
- The issues, if any, can be fixed automatically as they are identified during the monitoring process
- You can monitor the entire business process and IT infrastructure with a single pass
- The product's architecture is easy to write new plugins in the language of your choice

- Nagios allows you to read its configuration from an entire directory which helps you to decide how to define individual files
- Utilizes topology to determine dependencies
- Monitor network services like HTTP, SMTP, HTTP, SNMP, FTP, SSH, POP, etc.
- Helps you to define network host hierarchy using parent hosts
- Ability to define event handlers that runs during service or host events for proactive problem resolution
- Support for implementing redundant monitoring hosts

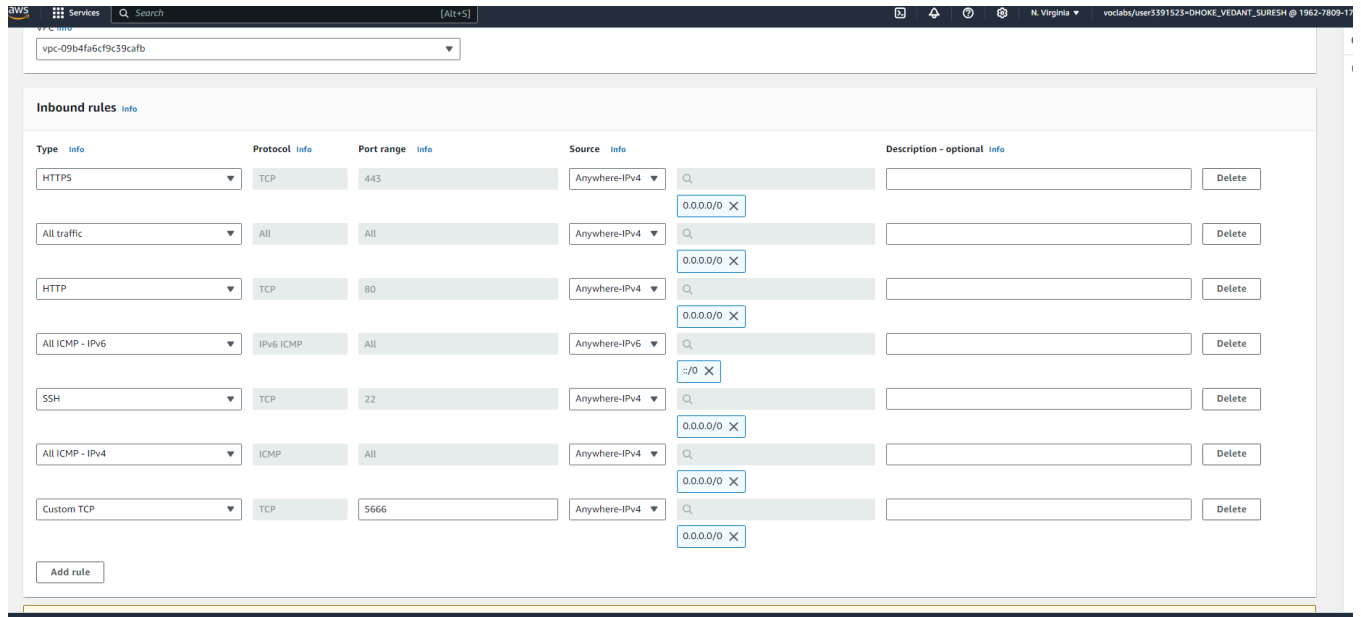
Nagios Architecture

Nagios is a client-server architecture. Usually, on a network, a Nagios server is running on a host, and plugins are running on all the remote hosts which should be monitored.



1. The scheduler is a component of the server part of Nagios. It sends a signal to execute the plugins at the remote host.
2. The plugin gets the status from the remote host
3. The plugin sends the data to the process scheduler
4. The process scheduler updates the GUI and notifications are sent to admins.

Step 1: Login to your AWS account Personal / Academy. Click on EC2 instance then click on Create Security Group. Give the name as Nagios and any description and add the following inbound rules.



Step 2: Now Create a new EC2 instance. Name: Nagios-host ,AMI: Amazon Linux, Instance Type: t2.micro.

Launch an instance [Info](#)

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags [Info](#)

Name
Nagios-host [Add additional tags](#)

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Search your full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat St [Browse more AMIs](#)
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI
ami-0ebfd941bbafe70c6 (64-bit x86, uefi-preferred) / ami-00e73ddc3a6fc7dfe (64-bit Arm, uefi)
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs Free tier eligible

Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)
1

Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.5.2...[read more](#)
ami-0ebfd941bbafe70c6

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel [Launch instance](#)
[Review commands](#)

For Key pair : Click on create key and make key of type RSA with extension .pem . Key will be downloaded to your local machine.

Now select that key in key pair if you already have key with type RSA and extension .pem no need to create new key but you must have that key downloaded.

Instance type [Info](#) | [Get advice](#)

Instance type

t2.micro [Free tier eligible](#)

Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true

On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour

On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.026 USD per Hour

On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

[Compare instance types](#)

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

Key pair (login) [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required
Exp4 [Create new key pair](#)

Network settings [Info](#) [Edit](#)

Summary

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

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Cancel [Launch instance](#)
[Review commands](#)

Select the Existing Security Group and select the Security Group we have created in Step 1

▼ Network settings Info

Edit

Network Info

vpc-09b4fa6cf9c39cafb

Subnet Info

No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP Info

Enable

Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance

Firewall (security groups) Info

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☐ Create security group

☒ Select existing security group

Common security groups Info

Select security groups

Nagios sg-0527f220d5b4a08fd X

VPC: vpc-09b4fa6cf9c39cafb

Compare security group rules

Security groups that you add or remove here will be added to or removed from all your network interfaces.

Step 3: Now After creating the EC2 Instance click on connect and then copy the command which is given as example in the SSH Client section .

EC2 > Instances > i-097ceff974c1f2078 > Connect to instance

Connect to instance Info

Connect to your instance i-097ceff974c1f2078 (Nagios-host) using any of these options

EC2 Instance Connect

Session Manager

SSH client

EC2 serial console

Instance ID

i-097ceff974c1f2078 (Nagios-host)

1. Open an SSH client.

2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is Exp4.pem

3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.

chmod 400 "Exp4.pem"

4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:

ec2-54-145-143-72.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Example:

ssh -i "Exp4.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-145-143-72.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Now open the terminal in the folder where your key(RSA key with .pem) is located.and paste that copied command.

[illegible]

```
sudo adduser -m nagios
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ sudo adduser -m nagios
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ sudo passwd nagios
Changing password for user nagios.
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$
```

```
sudo groupadd nagcmd
```

```
sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd nagios
```

```
sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd apache
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ sudo groupadd nagcmd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd nagios
sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd apache
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$
```

Step 6: Now make a new directory and go to that directory.

```
mkdir ~/downloads
```

```
cd ~/downloads
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ mkdir ~/downloads
cd ~/downloads
```

Step 7: Now to download the Nagios 4.5.5 and Nagios-plugins 2.4.11 run the following commands respectively.

wget <https://go.nagios.org/l/975333/2024-09-17/6kqcx>

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 downloads]$ wget https://go.nagios.org/l/975333/2024-09-17/6kqcx
--2024-10-02 07:05:23-- https://go.nagios.org/l/975333/2024-09-17/6kqcx
Resolving go.nagios.org (go.nagios.org)... 34.237.219.119, 3.92.120.28, 18.208.125.13, ...
Connecting to go.nagios.org (go.nagios.org)|34.237.219.119|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: http://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.5.5.tar.gz?utm_source=Nagios.org&utm_content=Download+Form&utm_campaign=Core+4.5.5+Download+&pi_content=1e9662c93afb2ed6bd2e3f3cc38771a7f01125e969f2a75b0e2254439d4a81d8 [following]
--2024-10-02 07:05:23-- http://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.5.5.tar.gz?utm_source=Nagios.org&utm_content=Download+Form&utm_campaign=Core+4.5.5+Download+&pi_content=1e9662c93afb2ed6bd2e3f3cc38771a7f01125e969f2a75b0e2254439d4a81d8
Resolving assets.nagios.com (assets.nagios.com)... 45.79.49.120, 2600:3c00::f03c:92ff:fe7f:45ce
Connecting to assets.nagios.com (assets.nagios.com)|45.79.49.120|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.5.5.tar.gz?utm_source=Nagios.org&utm_content=Download+Form&utm_campaign=Core+4.5.5+Download+&pi_content=1e9662c93afb2ed6bd2e3f3cc38771a7f01125e969f2a75b0e2254439d4a81d8 [following]
--2024-10-02 07:05:23-- https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.5.5.tar.gz?utm_source=Nagios.org&utm_content=Download+Form&utm_campaign=Core+4.5.5+Download+&pi_content=1e9662c93afb2ed6bd2e3f3cc38771a7f01125e969f2a75b0e2254439d4a81d8
Connecting to assets.nagios.com (assets.nagios.com)|45.79.49.120|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2065473 (2.0M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: '6kqcx'

6kqcx                               100%[=====] 1.97M  6.65MB/s   in 0.3s

2024-10-02 07:05:24 (6.65 MB/s) - '6kqcx' saved [2065473/2065473]

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 downloads]$ |
```

wget <https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz>

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 downloads]$ wget https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz
--2024-10-02 07:05:58-- https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz
Resolving nagios-plugins.org (nagios-plugins.org)... 45.56.123.251
Connecting to nagios-plugins.org (nagios-plugins.org)|45.56.123.251|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2753049 (2.6M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz'

nagios-plugins-2.4.11.t 100%[=====] 2.62M  7.32MB/s   in 0.4s

2024-10-02 07:05:59 (7.32 MB/s) - 'nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz' saved [2753049/2753049]

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 downloads]$ |
```

Step 8: Now to extract the files from the downloaded Nagios 4.5.5 run the following command.
tar zxvf 6kqcx

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 downloads]$ tar zxvf 6kqcx
nagios-4.5.5/
nagios-4.5.5/.github/
nagios-4.5.5/.github/workflows/
nagios-4.5.5/.github/workflows/test.yml
nagios-4.5.5/.gitignore
nagios-4.5.5/CONTRIBUTING.md
nagios-4.5.5/Changelog
nagios-4.5.5/INSTALLING
nagios-4.5.5/LLEGAL
nagios-4.5.5/LICENSE
nagios-4.5.5/Makefile.in
nagios-4.5.5/README.md
nagios-4.5.5/THANKS
```

Step 9: Now change the directory to nagios-4.5.5 (Or which version you have downloaded)

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 downloads]$ cd nagios-4.5.5
```

Step 10: Now run the following command to configure.

./configure --with-command-group=nagcmd

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ ./configure --with-command-group=nagcmd
checking for a BSD-compatible install... /usr/bin/install -c
checking build system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking for gcc... gcc
checking whether the C compiler works... yes
checking for C compiler default output file name... a.out
checking for suffix of executables...
checking whether we are cross compiling... no
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to enable C11 features... none needed
checking whether make sets $(MAKE)... yes
checking whether ln -s works... yes
checking for strip... /usr/bin/strip
checking for sys/wait.h that is POSIX.1 compatible... yes
checking for stdio.h... yes
checking for stdlib.h... yes
checking for string.h... yes
checking for inttypes.h... yes
```

At the end we have found the error of cannot find ssl header .

```
checking for type of socket size... size_t
checking for Kerberos include files... configure: WARNING: could not find include files
checking for pkg-config... pkg-config
checking for SSL headers... configure: error: Cannot find ssl headers
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ |
```

So run following command to install ssl.

sudo yum install openssl-devel


```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ sudo yum install openssl-devel
Last metadata expiration check: 0:10:57 ago on Wed Oct 2 06:57:40 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package                Architecture Version                Repository            Size
=====
Installing:
openssl-devel          x86_64          1:3.0.8-1.amzn2023.0.14 amazonlinux            3.0 M
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package

Total download size: 3.0 M
Installed size: 4.7 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
openssl-devel-3.0.8-1.amzn2023.0.14.x86_64.rpm                21 MB/s | 3.0 MB     00:00
-----
Total                                                         16 MB/s | 3.0 MB     00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
  Preparing      :                                1/1
  Installing     : openssl-devel-1:3.0.8-1.amzn2023.0.14.x86_64 1/1
  Running scriptlet: openssl-devel-1:3.0.8-1.amzn2023.0.14.x86_64 1/1
  Verifying      : openssl-devel-1:3.0.8-1.amzn2023.0.14.x86_64 1/1

Installed:
  openssl-devel-1:3.0.8-1.amzn2023.0.14.x86_64

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ |
```

Now rerun the command **`./configure --with-command-group=nagcmd`**

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ ./configure --with-command-group=nagcmd
checking for a BSD-compatible install... /usr/bin/install -c
checking build system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking for gcc... gcc
checking whether the C compiler works... yes
checking for C compiler default output file name... a.out
checking for suffix of executables...
checking whether we are cross compiling... no
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to enable C11 features... none needed
checking whether make sets $(MAKE)... yes
checking whether ln -s works... yes
checking for strip... /usr/bin/strip
checking for sys/wait.h that is POSIX.1 compatible... yes
checking for stdio.h... yes
```

```
web interface

make install-classicui
- This installs the classic theme for the Nagios
  web interface

*** Support Notes *****

If you have questions about configuring or running Nagios,
please make sure that you:

- Look at the sample config files
- Read the documentation on the Nagios Library at:
  https://library.nagios.com

before you post a question to one of the mailing lists.
Also make sure to include pertinent information that could
help others help you. This might include:

- What version of Nagios you are using
- What version of the plugins you are using
- Relevant snippets from your config files
- Relevant error messages from the Nagios log file

For more information on obtaining support for Nagios, visit:

https://support.nagios.com

*****

Enjoy.

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ |
```

Step 11: Now run the following commands to setup the Nagios.
sudo make install

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ sudo make install
cd ./base && make install
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5/base'
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/bin
/usr/bin/install -c -s -m 774 -o nagios -g nagios nagios /usr/local/nagios/bin
/usr/bin/install -c -s -m 774 -o nagios -g nagios nagiosstats /usr/local/nagios/bin
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5/base'
cd ./cgi && make install
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5/cgi'
make install-basic
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5/cgi'
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/sbin
for file in *.cgi; do \
    /usr/bin/install -c -s -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios $file /usr/local/nagios/sbin; \
done
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5/cgi'
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5/cgi'
cd ./html && make install
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5/html'
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/share
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/share/media
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/share/stylesheets
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/share/contexthelp
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/share/docs
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/share/docs/images
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/var/spool/checkres
chmod g+s /usr/local/nagios/var/spool/checkresults

*** Main program, CGIs and HTML files installed ***

You can continue with installing Nagios as follows (type 'make'
without any arguments for a list of all possible options):

make install-init
- This installs the init script in /lib/systemd/system

make install-commandmode
- This installs and configures permissions on the
  directory for holding the external command file

make install-config
- This installs sample config files in /usr/local/nagios/etc

make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-4.5.5'
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ |
```

sudo make install-init

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ sudo make install-init
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -d -o root -g root /lib/systemd/system
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -o root -g root startup/default-service /lib/systemd/system/nagios.service
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ sudo make install-config
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/nagios.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/cgi.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/cgi.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 660 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/resource.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/resource.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/templates.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/templates.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/commands.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/commands.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/contacts.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/contacts.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/timeperiods.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/timeperiods.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/windows.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/printer.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/printer.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/switch.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/switch.cfg

*** Config files installed ***
```

sudo make install-webconf

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ sudo make install-webconf
/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 sample-config/httpd.conf /etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.conf
if [ 0 -eq 1 ]; then \
    ln -s /etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/nagios.conf; \
fi

*** Nagios/Apache conf file installed ***

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$
```

sudo htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ sudo htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user nagiosadmin
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$
```

Now to restart the httpd service run the following command.

sudo service httpd restart

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ sudo service httpd restart
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart httpd.service
```

Step 12: Now to extract the files from the downloaded Nagios plugin 2.4.11 run the following command first change the directory.

cd ~/downloads

tar zxvf nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-4.5.5]$ cd ~/downloads
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 downloads]$ tar zxvf nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/compile
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/config.guess
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/config.rpath
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/config.sub
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/install-sh
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/ltmain.sh
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/missing
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/mkinstalldirs
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/depcomp
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/snippet/
```

Step 13: Now change the directory to nagios-plugins-2.4.11 and run the config command to configure.
cd nagios-plugins-2.4.11

./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ ./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios
checking for a BSD-compatible install... /usr/bin/install -c
checking whether build environment is sane... yes
checking for a thread-safe mkdir -p... /usr/bin/mkdir -p
checking for gawk... gawk
checking whether make sets $(MAKE)... yes
checking whether make supports nested variables... yes
checking whether to enable maintainer-specific portions of Makefiles... yes
checking build system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking for gcc... gcc
checking whether the C compiler works... yes
checking for C compiler default output file name... a.out
checking for suffix of executables...
checking whether we are cross compiling... no
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether we are using the GNU C compiler... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to accept ISO C89... none needed
```

Step 14: Run the following commands to check nagios and start it.

sudo chkconfig --add nagios

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ sudo chkconfig --add nagios
error reading information on service nagios: No such file or directory
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ |
```

sudo /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ sudo /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Nagios Core 4.5.5
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Last Modified: 2024-09-17
License: GPL

Website: https://www.nagios.org
Reading configuration data...
  Read main config file okay...
  Read object config files okay...

Running pre-flight check on configuration data...

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 the pre-flight check
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ |
```

cd**sudo service nagios start**

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ cd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ sudo service nagios start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start nagios.service
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ |
```

sudo systemctl status nagios

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-62 ~]$ sudo systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.5
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-02 07:41:50 UTC; 5s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 63762 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=0)
   Process: 63763 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=0)
   Main PID: 63764 (nagios)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 1112)
   Memory: 5.4M
     CPU: 74ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─63764 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
             └─63765 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
               └─63766 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                 └─63767 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                   └─63768 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                     └─63769 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: qh: core query handler registered
Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: qh: echo service query handler registered
Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: qh: help for the query handler registered
Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: wproc: Successfully registered manager
Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
Oct 02 07:41:50 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
Oct 02 07:41:51 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: Successfully launched command file worker
Oct 02 07:41:51 ip-172-31-38-62.ec2.internal nagios[63764]: HOST ALERT: localhost;DOWN;SOFT;1;(No o
Lines 1-28/28 (END)
```

Step 15: We can see we have successfully launched the Nagios now . Open **http://<instance public ip>/nagios/** here it is **http://54.210.4.52/nagios** we can see the running web page of nagios.

The screenshot shows the Nagios Core 4.5.5 web interface. The browser's address bar displays the URL `http://54.210.4.52/nagios/`. The page features a sidebar on the left with navigation links for General, Current Status, Reports, and System. The main content area includes the Nagios Core logo, a status message indicating the daemon is running with PID 63764, and several informational sections: 'Get Started' (start monitoring, change look and feel, extend Nagios), 'Quick Links' (Nagios Library, Nagios Labs, Nagios Exchange, Nagios Support, Nagios.com, Nagios.org), 'Latest News', and 'Don't Miss...'. The footer contains copyright information for the Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors.

Conclusion:

In this experiment, we successfully installed and configured Nagios Core, Nagios Plugins, and NRPE on a Linux machine within an AWS EC2 instance. The aim of continuously monitoring a remote system

was achieved by integrating Nagios with the EC2 environment and allowing web access via the Nagios dashboard. We faced several challenges that required troubleshooting:

- **Security Group Configuration:** Setting up the correct inbound rules in the AWS security group was essential but prone to mistakes. Incorrectly configured ports could block HTTP and NRPE communication, preventing access to the Nagios dashboard or monitoring checks.
- **User and Group Permissions:** There were some issues when configuring user and group permissions, especially while adding users to the nagcmd group. If the commands weren't run correctly, Nagios failed to run properly due to incorrect access rights.
- **Dependencies and Package Installation:** While installing Nagios and its plugins, we encountered dependency issues, particularly with OpenSSL. Missing packages or libraries often halted the configuration process. Resolving these involved installing required dependencies and restarting the configuration steps.