

## EXPERIMENT 10

**Aim:** Exp 10 To perform Port, Service monitoring, Windows/Linux server monitoring using Nagios.

### 1. Confirm Nagios is Running on the Server

Commands -

`sudo systemctl status nagios`

- Proceed if you see that Nagios is active and running.

```
nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.6
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-09-26 09:09:51 UTC; 1min 34s ago
Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
Process: 68229 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Process: 68230 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 68231 (nagios)
Tasks: 6 (limit: 1112)
Memory: 2.3M
CPU: 33ms
CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
├─68231 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
├─68232 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─68233 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─68234 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─68235 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
└─68236 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: qh: core query handler registered
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: qh: echo service query handler registered
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: qh: help for the query handler registered
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 68234;pid=68234
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 68235;pid=68235
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 68233;pid=68233
Sep 26 09:09:51 ip-172-31-80-22.ec2.internal nagios[68231]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 68232;pid=68232
```

### 2. Create an Ubuntu 20.04 Server EC2 Instance

- Name it linux-client.
- Use the same security group as the Nagios Host.

### 3. Verify Nagios Process on the Server

Commands - `ps -ef | grep nagios`

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-80-22 nagios-plugins-2.3.3]$ ps -ef | grep nagios
nagios      68231      1    0 09:09 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
nagios      68232    68231    0 09:09 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      68233    68231    0 09:09 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      68234    68231    0 09:09 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      68235    68231    0 09:09 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      68236    68231    0 09:09 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
ec2-user    69851    2909    0 09:38 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nagios
```

### 4. Become Root User and Create Directories

Commands -

`sudo su`

`mkdir -p /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts`

### 5. Copy Sample Configuration File

Commands -

`cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg`

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

```
[root@ip-172-31-80-22 ec2-user]# cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg
[root@ip-172-31-80-22 ec2-user]# sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg
```

## 6. Edit the Configuration File

Commands -

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

- Change hostname to `linuxserver` everywhere in the file.
- Change address to the public IP address of your `linux-client`.

```
# 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              linuxserver
    address            3.85.25.81
}
```

- Change `hostgroup_name` under `hostgroup` to `linux-servers1`

```
#####
#
# HOST GROUP DEFINITION
#
#####

# Define an optional hostgroup for Linux machines

define hostgroup {

    hostgroup_name     linux-servers1       ; The name of the hostgroup
    alias              Linux Servers        ; Long name of the group
    members            linuxserver          ; Comma separated list of hosts that belong to this group
}
```

## 7. Update Nagios Configuration

Commands -

`sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg`

- Add the following line:  
`cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/`

```
# You can also tell Nagios to process all config files (with a .cfg
# extension) in a particular directory by using the cfg_dir
# directive as shown below:

#cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/servers
#cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/printers
#cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/switches
#cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/routers
cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/
```

## 8. Verify Configuration Files

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

- Ensure there are no errors.

```
[root@ip-172-31-80-22 ec2-user]# sudo /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Nagios Core 4.4.6
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Last Modified: 2020-04-28
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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 16 services.
    Checked 2 hosts.
    Checked 2 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 2 hosts
    Checked 2 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
```

## 9. Restart Nagios Service

Commands - `sudo systemctl restart nagios`

## 10. SSH into the Client Machine

- Use SSH or EC2 Instance Connect to access the `linux-client`.

## 11. Update Package Index and Install Required Packages

Commands -

```
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install gcc -y
```

`sudo apt install -y nagios-nrpe-server nagios-plugins`

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-88-112:~$ sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install gcc -y
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Packages [15.0 MB]
Get:6 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe Translation-en [5982 kB]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [378 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main Translation-en [82.0 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [4548 B]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [271 kB]
Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe Translation-en [115 kB]
```

## 12. Edit NRPE Configuration File

Commands -

`sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg`

- Add your Nagios host IP address under `allowed_hosts`:  
`allowed_hosts=<Nagios_Host_IP>`

```
GNU nano 1.2 /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg
# that are allowed to talk to the NRPE daemon. Network addresses with a bit mask
# (i.e. 192.168.1.0/24) are also supported. Hostname wildcards are not currently
# supported.
#
# Note: The daemon only does rudimentary checking of the client's IP
# address. I would highly recommend adding entries in your /etc/hosts.allow
# file to allow only the specified host to connect to the port
# you are running this daemon on.
#
# NOTE: This option is ignored if NRPE is running under either inetd or xinetd

allowed_hosts=127.0.0.1,18.208.138.41

# COMMAND ARGUMENT PROCESSING
# This option determines whether or not the NRPE daemon will allow clients
# to specify arguments to commands that are executed. This option only works
# if the daemon was configured with the --enable-command-args configure script
# option.
#
```

## 13. Restart NRPE Server

Commands - `sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server`

## 14. Check Nagios Dashboard

- Open your browser and navigate to `http://<Nagios_Host_IP>/nagios`.
- Log in with `nagiosadmin` and the password you set earlier.
- You should see the new host `linuxserver` added.
- Click on `Hosts` to see the host details.
- Click on `Services` to see all services and ports being monitored

