

Experiment No 10

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

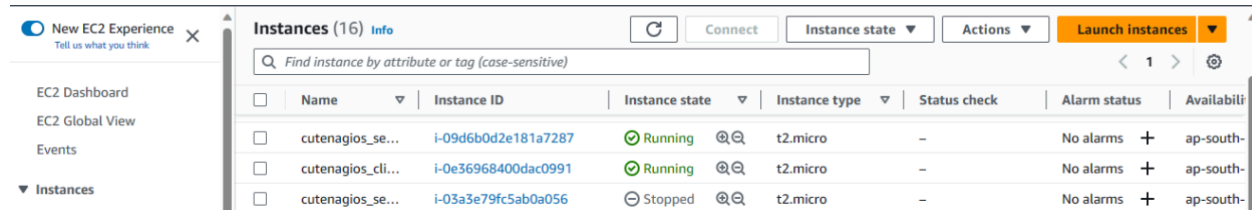
Output-

Step 1: To Confirm that Nagios is running on the server side, run this `sudo systemctl status nagios` on the "NAGIOS HOST".

```
nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.14
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Sat 2023-09-30 08:54:01 UTC; 20s ago
Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
Process: 55285 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Process: 55286 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 55287 (nagios)
Tasks: 6 (limit: 1141)
Memory: 5.3M
CPU: 252ms
CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
└─55287 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
   55288 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
   55289 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
   55290 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
   55291 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
   55292 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Sep 30 08:54:01 ip-172-31-44-151 nagios[55287]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
lines 1-19
```

Step 2: To monitor a Linux machine, create an Ubuntu 20.04 server EC2 Instance in AWS.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instances' page. It lists three EC2 instances. The first two are in a 'Running' state, and the third is in a 'Stopped' state. All instances are t2.micro type and located in the ap-south-1 region.

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability
<input type="checkbox"/>	cutenagios_se...	i-09d6b0d2e181a7287	Running	t2.micro	-	No alarms	ap-south-
<input type="checkbox"/>	cutenagios_cli...	i-0e36968400dac0991	Running	t2.micro	-	No alarms	ap-south-
<input type="checkbox"/>	cutenagios_se...	i-03a3e79fc5ab0a056	Stopped	t2.micro	-	No alarms	ap-south-

Step 3: On client side Step-03 Make a package index update and install gcc, nagios-nrpe-server and the plugins.

`sudo apt update -y`

`sudo apt install gcc -y`

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

```
*** System restart required ***
Last login: Sat Sep 30 08:31:30 2023 from 13.233.177.3
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-151:~$ sudo apt install gcc -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
gcc is already the newest version (4:11.2.0-1ubuntu1).
gcc set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-151:~$

root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# sudo apt install nagios-nrpe-server nagios-plugins
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'monitoring-plugins' instead of 'nagios-plugins'
monitoring-plugins is already the newest version (2.3.1-1ubuntu4).
nagios-nrpe-server is already the newest version (4.0.3-1ubuntu2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
```

```

Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
Fetched 229 kB in 1s (290 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
2 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# sudo apt install gcc -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
gcc is already the newest version (4:11.2.0-1ubuntu1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# sudo apt install -y nagios-nrpe-server nagios-plugins
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'monitoring-plugins' instead of 'nagios-plugins'
monitoring-plugins is already the newest version (2.3.1-1ubuntu4).
nagios-nrpe-server is already the newest version (4.0.3-1ubuntu2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.

```

Step 4: Open nrpe.cfg file to make changes.

sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

```

GNU nano 6.2 /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

# SERVER ADDRESS
# Address that nrpe should bind to in case there are more than one interface
# and you do not want nrpe to bind on all interfaces.
# NOTE: This option is ignored if NRPE is running under either inetd or xinetd

#server_address=127.0.0.1

# LISTEN QUEUE SIZE
# Listen queue size (backlog) for serving incoming connections.
# You may want to increase this value under high load.

#listen_queue_size=5

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

GNU nano 6.2 /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg *
95 # that are allowed to talk to the NRPE daemon. Network addresses with a bit mask
96 # (i.e. 192.168.1.0/24) are also supported. Hostname wildcards are not currently
97 # supported.
98 #
99 # Note: The daemon only does rudimentary checking of the client's IP
100 # address. I would highly recommend adding entries in your /etc/hosts.allow
101 # file to allow only the specified host to connect to the port
102 # you are running this daemon on.
103 #
104 # NOTE: This option is ignored if NRPE is running under either inetd or xinetd
105
106 allowed_hosts=127.0.0.1:::1,13.235.0.144
107 server_address=0.0.0.0
108
109
110
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   M-U Undo      M-A Set Mark
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^/_ Go To Line  M-E Redo      M-C Copy

```

Step 5: Restart the NRPE server

sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server

```

Restarting services...
Service restarts being deferred:
/etc/needrestart/restart.d/dbus.service
systemctl restart getty@tty1.service
systemctl restart networkd-dispatcher.service
systemctl restart systemd-logind.service
systemctl restart unattended-upgrades.service
systemctl restart user@1000.service

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
root@ip-172-31-41-41:/home/ubuntu# sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg
root@ip-172-31-41-41:/home/ubuntu# sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg
root@ip-172-31-41-41:/home/ubuntu# sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server
root@ip-172-31-41-41:/home/ubuntu# sudo systemctl status nagios-nrpe-server
* nagios-nrpe-server.service - Nagios Remote Plugin Executor

```

```

root@ip-172-31-41-41:/home/ubuntu# sudo systemctl status nagios-nrpe-server
● nagios-nrpe-server.service - Nagios Remote Plugin Executor
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios-nrpe-server.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2023-09-30 09:27:17 UTC; 6s ago
     Docs: http://www.nagios.org/documentation
    Main PID: 7349 (nrpe)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 1141)
     Memory: 1.5M
        CPU: 9ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/nagios-nrpe-server.service
            └─7349 /usr/sbin/nrpe -c /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg -f

Sep 30 09:27:17 ip-172-31-41-41 systemd[1]: nagios-nrpe-server.service: Deactivated successfully.
Sep 30 09:27:17 ip-172-31-41-41 systemd[1]: Stopped Nagios Remote Plugin Executor.
Sep 30 09:27:17 ip-172-31-41-41 systemd[1]: Started Nagios Remote Plugin Executor.
Sep 30 09:27:17 ip-172-31-41-41 nrpe[7349]: Starting up daemon
Sep 30 09:27:17 ip-172-31-41-41 nrpe[7349]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 5666.
Sep 30 09:27:17 ip-172-31-41-41 nrpe[7349]: Listening for connections on port 5666
Sep 30 09:27:17 ip-172-31-41-41 nrpe[7349]: Allowing connections from: 127.0.0.1,::1,13.235.0.144
root@ip-172-31-41-41:/home/ubuntu# █

```

Step 6: On the server run this command
`ps -ef | grep nagios`

```

root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# ps -ef | grep nagios
nagios    55287      1    0 08:54 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
nagios    55288    55287    0 08:54 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    55289    55287    0 08:54 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    55290    55287    0 08:54 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    55291    55287    0 08:54 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    55292    55287    0 08:54 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
nagios    56327      1    0 08:58 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/nrpe -c /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg -f
root      60903    60158    0 09:32 pts/1    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nagios
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# sudo su
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts

```

Step 7: Become a root user and create 2 folders 1.sudo su 2.mkdir
 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts 3.mkdir
 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts Copy the sample localhost.cfg file to
 linuxhost folder 4.cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg

```

root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhos
ts/linuxserver.cfg
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg

```

Step 8: Open linuxserver.cfg using nano and make the following changes

nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg Change the hostname to linux server (EVERYWHERE ON THE FILE) Change address to the public IP address of your LINUX CLIENT.

```
GNU nano 6.2 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg
#####
# 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          localhost
    alias              localhost
    address            127.0.0.1
}

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

i-03a3e79fc5ab0a056 (cutenagios_server)

GNU nano 6.2 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg *
#####
#
# HOST GROUP DEFINITION
#
#####
# Define an optional hostgroup for Linux machines
define hostgroup {
    hostgroup_name     linux-servers      ; The name of the hostgroup
    alias              Linux Servers      ; Long name of the group
    members             localhost         ; Comma separated list of hosts that belong to this group
}

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

Change hostgroup_name under hostgroup to linux-servers1

Step 9: Open the Nagios Config file and add the following line nano

/usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg Add this line cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/

```
GNU nano 6.2 /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg *
# 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/

# OBJECT CACHE FILE
# This option determines where object definitions are cached when
# Nagios starts/restarts. The CGIs read object definitions from
Save modified buffer?
^Y Yes
^N No      ^C Cancel
```

Step 10: Verify the configuration files.

```
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Nagios Core 4.4.14
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 2023-08-01
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 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
root@ip-172-31-44-151:/home/ubuntu# nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

Step 11: Restart the nagios service service nagios restart

Sudo systemctl status nagios

```
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.14
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2023-09-30 08:54:01 UTC; 20s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 55285 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 55286 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 55287 (nagios)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 1141)
   Memory: 5.3M
      CPU: 252ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─55287 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
             └─55288 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
               └─55289 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                 └─55290 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                   └─55291 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                     └─55292 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Sep 30 08:54:01 ip-172-31-44-151 nagios[55287]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
lines 1-19
```

Step 12: Now, check your nagios dashboard and you'll see a new host being added.

The top screenshot shows the Nagios web interface at 3.111.245.110/nagios/. The 'Host Status Details For All Host Groups' page displays two hosts: 'localhost' and 'remotehost', both in 'UP' status. The 'Service Status Totals' section shows 0 Warning, 0 Unknown, 0 Critical, and 0 Pending services.

The bottom screenshot shows the Nagios web interface at 13.233.247.135/nagios/. The 'Service Status Details For All Hosts' page displays detailed status information for various services on 'localhost' and 'remotehost'. The 'Service Status Totals' section shows 0 Warning, 0 Unknown, 0 Critical, and 0 Pending services.

Host	Service	Status	Last Check	Duration	Attempt	Status Information
localhost	Current Load	OK	10-03-2023 23:34:51	3d 13h 47m 10s	1/4	OK - load average: 0.00, 0.02, 0.00
	Current Users	OK	10-03-2023 23:35:29	3d 13h 46m 32s	1/4	USERS OK - 2 users currently logged in
	HTTP	CRITICAL	10-03-2023 23:36:06	0d 0h 12m 5s	4/4	CRITICAL - Socket timeout
	PING	OK	10-03-2023 23:36:44	0d 0h 1m 27s	1/4	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.60 ms
	Root Partition	OK	10-03-2023 23:37:21	3d 13h 44m 40s	1/4	DISK OK - free space: / 4859 MiB (62.78% inode=88%):
	SSH	OK	10-03-2023 23:37:59	0d 0h 0m 12s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_8.9p1 Ubuntu-3ubuntu0.1 (protocol 2.0)
	Swap Usage	CRITICAL	10-03-2023 23:38:36	3d 13h 43m 25s	4/4	SWAP CRITICAL - 0% free (0 MB out of 8 MB) - Swap is either disabled, not present, or of zero size.
	Total Processes	OK	10-03-2023 23:34:14	3d 13h 42m 47s	1/4	PROCS OK: 39 processes with STATE = RSZDT
remotehost	Current Load	OK	10-03-2023 23:35:10	3d 14h 43m 33s	1/4	OK - load average: 0.60, 0.02, 0.00
	Current Users	OK	10-03-2023 23:35:47	3d 14h 42m 55s	1/4	USERS OK - 2 users currently logged in
	HTTP	CRITICAL	10-03-2023 23:36:25	3d 14h 42m 18s	1/4	HTTP OK: HTTP/1.1 200 OK - 10945 bytes in 0.000 second response time
	PING	OK	10-03-2023 23:37:02	3d 14h 41m 40s	1/4	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.04 ms
	Root Partition	OK	10-03-2023 23:37:40	3d 14h 41m 3s	1/4	DISK OK - free space: / 4859 MiB (62.78% inode=88%):
	SSH	OK	10-03-2023 23:38:17	3d 14h 40m 25s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_8.9p1 Ubuntu-3ubuntu0.4 (protocol 2.0)
	Swap Usage	CRITICAL	10-03-2023 23:38:55	3d 14h 36m 48s	4/4	SWAP CRITICAL - 0% free (0 MB out of 8 MB) - Swap is either disabled, not present, or of zero size.
	Total Processes	OK	10-03-2023 23:38:24	3d 14h 39m 10s	1/4	PROCS OK: 40 processes with STATE = RSZDT