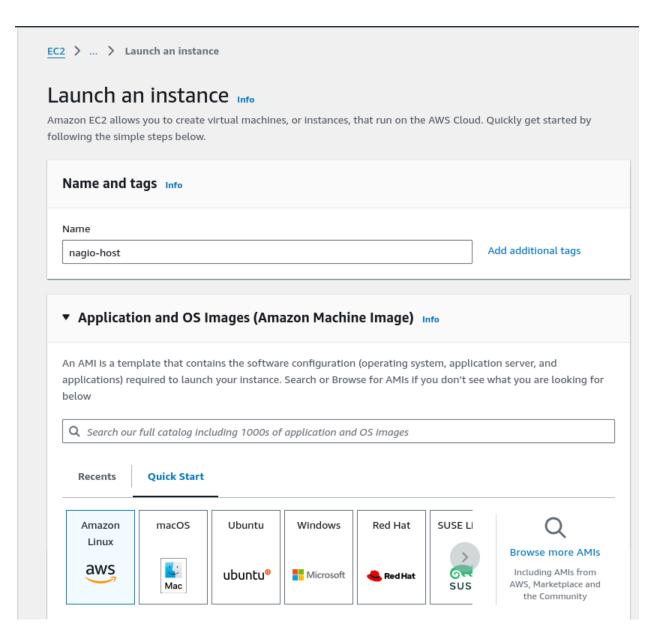
# **EXPERIMENT NO. 9**

**Aim:** To Understand Continuous monitoring and Installation and configuration of Nagios Core,

Nagios Plugins and NRPE (Nagios Remote Plugin Executor) on Linux Machine.

# STEPS TO INSTALL AND SETUP NAGIOS ON EC-2 INSTANCE

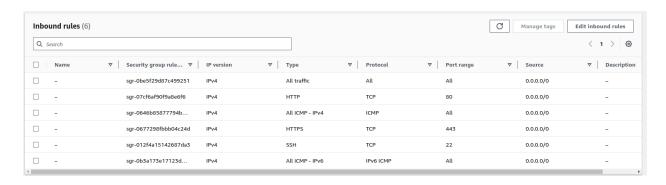
1. Create an Amazon Linux EC-2 instance and select either existing key pair or create new



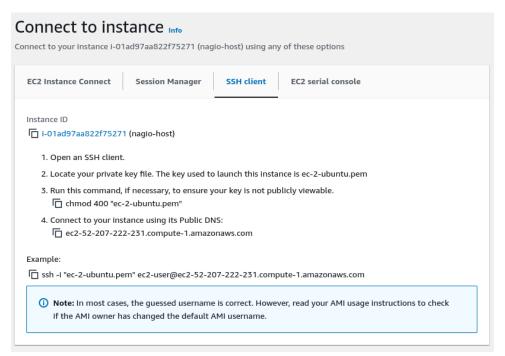


2. Under Security Group, make sure HTTP, HTTPS, SSH, ICMP are open from everywhere.

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SSH into Your EC2 instance or simply use EC2 Instance Connect from the browser.



Now, we need to install necessary packages that are required to run nagios properly

# sudo yum install httpd php

# sudo yum install gcc glibc glibc-common

# sudo yum install gd gd-devel

```
Installed:
brotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
cairo-1.17.6-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
cairo-1.17.6-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
freetype-devel-2.13.2-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
freetype-devel-2.13.2-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
freetype-devel-2.13.2-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
freetype-devel-2.13.2-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
graphite2-1.3.14-7.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
langpacks-core-font-en-3.0-21.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
libXil-1.7.2-3.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
libXil-xcb-1.7.2-3.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
libXest-1.3.4-6.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
libXest-1.3.4-7.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64
libXest
```

 Create a new Nagios User with its password. You'll have to enter the password twice for confirmation. This is require as to give separate permissions for nagios

sudo adduser -m nagios

sudo passwd nagios

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```
changing password for user nagios.

New password:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters

Retype new password:

Sorry, passwords do not match.

New password:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters

Retype new password:

BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters

Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

6. Create a new user group

# sudo groupadd nagcmd

7. Use these commands so that you don't have to use sudo for Apache and Nagios

sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd nagios

sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd apache

```
1 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user > sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd nagios sudo usermod -a -G nagcmd apache
```

8. Create a new directory for Nagios downloads

mkdir ~/downloads

#### cd ~/downloads

9. Use wget to download the installation source zip files.

wget https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.5.5.tar.gz

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

10. Use tar to unzip the downloaded archive and change to that directory.

tar zxvf nagios-4.5.5.tar.gz

11. Navigate to the extracted folder and Run the configuration script with the same group name you previously created.

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

```
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
```

We got error, because ssl headers library is not installed

It can be installed using sudo yum install openssl-devel

Now rerun

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

```
Creating sample config files in sample-config/ ...
*** Configuration summary for nagios 4.5.5 2024-09-17 ***:
General Options:
      Nagios executable: nagios
       Nagios user/group: nagios, nagios
      Command user/group:
                           nagios, nagcmd
            Event Broker: ves
       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/checkresults
          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
Review the options above for accuracy. If they look okay,
type 'make all' to compile the main program and CGIs.
```

#### 12. Compile the source code.

#### make all

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13. Install binaries, init script and sample config files. Lastly, set permissions on the external

command directory.

sudo make install

sudo make install-init

sudo make install-config

sudo make install-commandmode

```
ec2-user
                                                  downloads > 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 nagiostats /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
```

```
f ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user ~ downloads > 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
```

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```
fip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user ~ downloads nagios-4.5.5 sudo make install-commandmode
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagcmd -d /usr/local/nagios/var/rw
chmod g+s /usr/local/nagios/var/rw
*** External command directory configured ***
```

14. Edit the config file and change the email address so that we can receive timely alerts about the status of our system.

# sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/contacts.cfg

And change email with your email

15. Configure the web interface. This is used to set up web server configuration of nagios dashboard.

#### sudo make install-webconf

16. Create a nagiosadmin account for nagios login along with password. You'll have to specify the password twice.

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

```
ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user > downloads > 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
```

### 17. Restart Apache

### sudo service httpd restart

```
d ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user ~ downloads > nagios-4.5.5 sudo service httpd restart Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart httpd.service
```

18. Go back to the downloads folder and unzip the plugins zip file.

#### cd ~/downloads

# tar zxvf nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz

```
ec2-user
                                                  downloads > nagios-4.5.5 > cd ~/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/
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/snippet/_Noreturn.h
nagios-plugins-2.4.11/build-aux/snippet/arg-nonnull.h
```

# 19. Compile and install plugins

### cd nagios-plugins-2.4.11

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

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```
checking that generated files are newer than configure... done
configure: creating ./config.status
config.status: creating gl/Makefile
config.status: creating nagios-plugins.spec
config.status: creating tools/build_perl_modules
config.status: creating Makefile
config.status: creating tap/Makefile
config.status: creating lib/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins/Makefile
config.status: creating lib/tests/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins-root/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins-scripts/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins-scripts/utils.pm
config.status: creating plugins-scripts/utils.sh
config.status: creating perlmods/Makefile
config.status: creating test.pl
config.status: creating pkg/solaris/pkginfo
config.status: creating po/Makefile.in
config.status: creating config.h
config.status: config.h is unchanged
config.status: executing depfiles commands
config.status: executing libtool commands
config.status: executing po-directories commands
config.status: creating po/POTFILES
config.status: creating po/Makefile
```

#### make

#### sudo make install

```
ec2-user ~
                                                       downloads > nagios-plugins-2.4.11 > sudo make install
Making install in gl
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-plugins-2.4.11/gl'
make install-recursive
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-plugins-2.4.11/gl'
make[3]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-plugins-2.4.11/gl'
make[4]: Entering directory '/home/ec2-user/downloads/nagios-plugins-2.4.11/gl'
if test yes = no; then \setminus
 case 'linux-gnu' in \
    darwin[56]*) \
      need_charset_alias=true ;; \
    darwin* | cygwin* | mingw* | pw32* | cegcc*) \
      need_charset_alias=false ;; \
    *) \
      need_charset_alias=true ;; \
else \
 need_charset_alias=false ; \
if $need_charset_alias; then \
 /bin/sh ../build-aux/mkinstalldirs /usr/local/nagios/lib ; \
```

20. Start Nagios and Add Nagios to the list of system services

# sudo chkconfig --add nagios

# sudo chkconfig nagios on

```
6 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user ~ \ downloads \ nagios-plugins-2.4.11 \ sudo chkconfig --add nagios
error reading information on service nagios: No such file or directory
6 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user ~ \ downloads \ nagios-plugins-2.4.11 \ sudo chkconfig nagios on
Note: Forwarding request to 'systemctl enable nagios.service'.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nagios.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service.
```

## Verify the sample configuration files

```
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
```

As we can see no errors were detected

## sudo service nagios start

```
# ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal ec2-user ~ > downloads > nagios-plugins-2.4.11 > sudo service nagios start Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start nagios.service
```

### 21. Check the status of Nagios

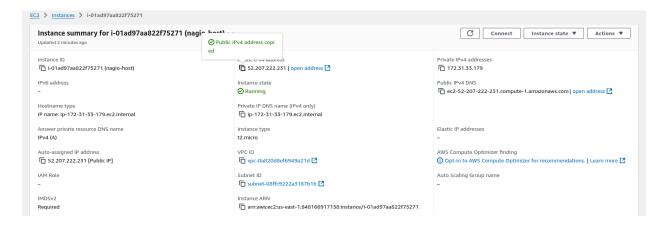
### sudo systemctl status nagios

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```
downloads > nagios-plugins-2.4.11 > sudo systemctl status nagios
  nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.5
       Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
      Active: active (running) since Fri 2024-10-04 14:05:21 UTC; 33s ago
        Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
     Process: 67432 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Process: 67433 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 67434 (nagios)
                   -67434 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
-67438 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
-67439 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
-67440 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
-67441 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                   _67446 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: qh: core query handler registered
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: qh: echo service query handler registered
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: qh: help for the query handler registered
 oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 67441;pid=67441
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 67440;pid=67440
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 67438;pid=67438
Oct 04 14:05:21 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 67439;pid=67439
Oct 04 14:05:22 ip-172-31-33-179.ec2.internal nagios[67434]: Successfully launched command file worker with pid 67446
```

The nagios service is running and working normally

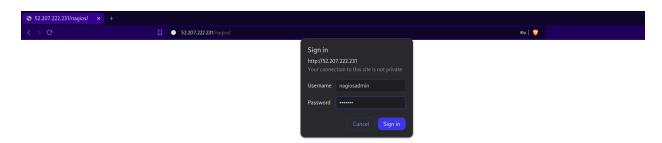
22. Go back to EC2 Console and copy the Public IP address of this instance



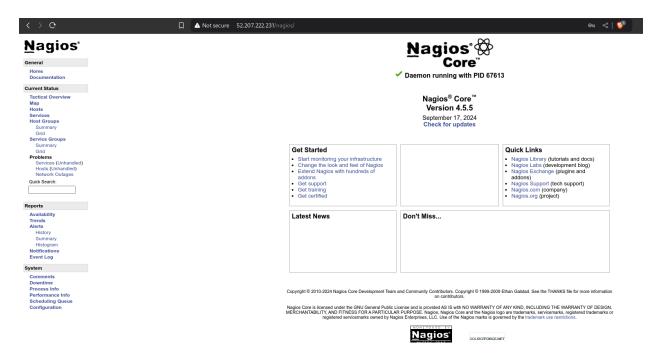
23. Open up your browser and look for http://<your public ip address>/nagios

Enter username as nagiosadmin and password which we had set previously

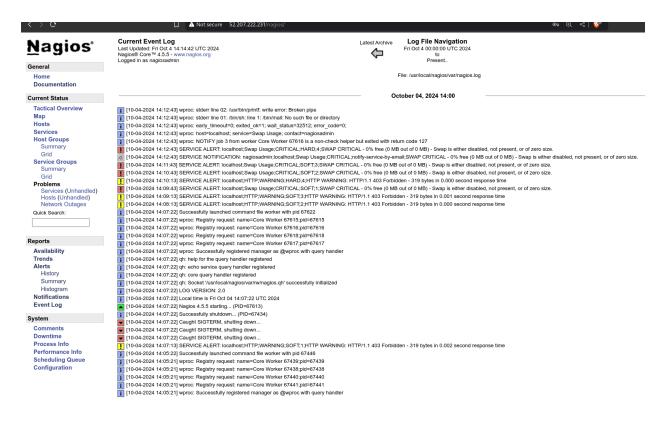
No. 59



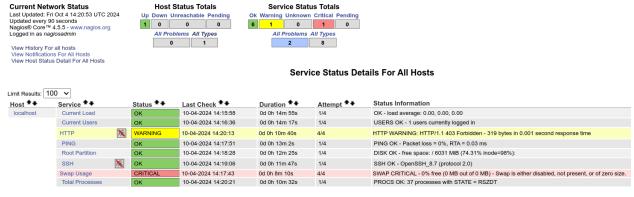
24. After entering the correct credentials, you will see the Home page of Nagios.



This means that Nagios was correctly installed and configured with its plugins so far



# Now we can see system logs using nagios



Results 1 - 8 of 8 Matching Services

Above is the status of all the services running on Host Machine

#### Conclusion:

We began the experiment by installing all the necessary packages required for Nagios. Next, we created a new user and group for Nagios, followed by installing the Nagios software through local compilation. Proper compilation is crucial to avoid errors during operation. After installation, we started both the httpd and Nagios services, enabling access to the Nagios dashboard, where critical system information is displayed.