

实验环境

操作系统: Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 6.0 (Santiago) 64 bit。

注意, Nagios只能安装在Linux或Unix平台, 不支持Windows平台, 当然, 它可以监控Windows平台。

环境准备

Apache 和PHP 不是安装Nagios所必须的, 其实也可以说是必须的, 你总不能去分析Nagios日志吧, 因为Nagios提供了Web监控界面, 通过Web监控界面可以清晰的看到被监控主机、服务、资源的运行状态, 因此, 安装配置一个Web服务环境是很必要的。关于Apache和PHP的安装配置细节可以参考我的随笔: [Linux系统安装Appach 2.4.6](#) 和[Redhat Server 5.7 安装配置PHP](#) , 这里将不会对细节做过多介绍。

一:安装APACHE

首先检查一下是否安装gcc、gcc-c++包, 因为我们下面通过源码编译安装Apache软件。

```
[root@bogon nagios]# rpm -q gcc gcc-c++
gcc-4.4.4-13.el6.x86_64
gcc-c++-4.4.4-13.el6.x86_64
[root@bogon nagios]#
```

1: APR And APR-Util包安装

```
[root@bogon nagios]# tar xzvf apr-1.4.8.tar.gz
[root@bogon nagios]# cd apr-1.4.8
[root@bogon apr-1.4.8]# mkdir /usr/local/apr
[root@bogon apr-1.4.8]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apr
[root@bogon apr-1.4.8]# make & make install
```

验证APR包是否安装成功, 如果你可以在安装目录看到bin、build-1等四个目录, 那就说明你已经成功安装了APR包。

```
[root@bogon apr-1.4.8]# cd /usr/local/apr
[root@bogon apr]# ls
bin build-1 include lib
[root@bogon apr]#
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# mkdir /usr/local/apr-util
[root@bogon nagios]# tar xzvf apr-util-1.5.2.tar.gz
```

```
[root@bogon apr-util-1.5.2]# cd apr-util-1.5.2
```

```
[root@bogon apr-util-1.5.2]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apr-util --with-apr=/usr/local/apr/bin/apr-1-config
```

```
[root@bogon apr-util-1.5.2]# make && make install
```

验证 APR-Util 包是否安装成功，如果你可以在安装目录看到bin、include、lib三个目录，那就说明你已经成功安装了APR包。

```
[root@bogon apr-util-1.5.2]# cd /usr/local/apr-util/
[root@bogon apr-util]# ls
bin  include  lib
[root@bogon apr-util]#
```

2:PCRE包安装

```
[root@bogon nagios]# unzip pcre-8.33.zip
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# cd pcre-8.33
```

```
[root@bogon pcre-8.33]# mkdir /usr/local/pcre
```

```
[root@bogon pcre-8.33]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/pcre --with-apr=/usr/local/apr/bin/apr-1-config
```

```
[root@bogon pcre-8.33]# make && make install
```

```
[root@bogon pcre-8.33]# cd /usr/local/pcre/
[root@bogon pcre]# ls -lrt
total 16
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Aug 17 09:04 bin
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 4096 Aug 17 09:04 share
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Aug 17 09:04 include
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 4096 Aug 17 09:04 lib
```

3:Apache HTTP Server安装

```
[root@bogon nagios]# tar xzvf httpd-2.4.6.tar.gz
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# cd httpd-2.4.6
```

```
[root@bogon httpd-2.4.6]# mkdir /usr/local/apache
```

```
[root@bogon httpd-2.4.6]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apache/ --with-pcre=/usr/local/pcre/ --with-apr=/usr/local/apr --with-apr-util=/usr/local/apr-util
```

```
[root@bogon httpd-2.4.6]#make && make install
```

配置httpd.conf,找到ServerName选项，在下面增加服务器IP地址，如下所示

```
[root@bogon conf]# cd /usr/local/apache/conf
```

```
[root@bogon conf]# ls
```

```
extra  httpd.conf  magic  mime.types  original
```

```
[root@bogon conf]# vi httpd.conf
```

```
#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
#
#ServerName www.example.com:80
ServerName 192.168.210.129 http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/
```

启动Apache服务，验证是否安装成功，如果在浏览器里面输入<http://localhost/>显示“it works!”，那说明Apache已经安装成功

```
[root@bogon conf]# /usr/local/apache/bin/apachectl start
```

httpd (pid 11025) already running



二:安装PHP

```
[root@bogon nagios]# tar zxvf php-5.3.26.tar.gz
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# cd php-5.3.26
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/php --with-apxs2=/usr/local/apache/bin/apxs
```

```
checking for atoll... yes
checking for strftime... (cached) yes
checking which regex library to use... php
checking whether to enable LIBXML support... yes
checking libxml2 install dir... no
checking for xml2-config path...
configure: error: xml2-config not found. Please check your libxml2 installation.
```

配置过程中报错，这个错误是因为缺少libxml2-devel包，需要先安装libxml2-devel包

```
[root@bogon php-5.3.26]# yum install libxml2-devel
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/php --with-apxs2=/usr/local/apache/bin/apxs
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make test
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make install
```

```
[root@bogon conf]# cd /usr/local/apache/conf
```

在/usr/local/apache/conf目录下，配置httpd.conf文件，增加index.php

```
<IfModule dir_module>
```

```
DirectoryIndex index.html
```

```
</IfModule>
```

```
#
# DirectoryIndex: sets the file that Apache will serve if a directory
# is requested.
#
<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.html index.php
</IfModule>
```

接下来找到<IfModule mime_module>，在后面增加配置信息AddType application/x-httpd-php .php，其它配置等安装好Nagios相关包进行配置。

Nagios安装

Step1: 检查包是否安装，因为Nagios需要依赖这些包提供服务

```
[root@bogon nagios]# rpm -q gcc glibc glibc-common gd gd-devel xinetd openssl-devel
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# rpm -q gcc glibc glibc-common gd gd-devel xinetd openssl-devel
gcc-4.4.4-13.el6.x86_64
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6.x86_64
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6.i686
glibc-common-2.12-1.7.el6.x86_64
package gd is not installed
package gd-devel is not installed
package xinetd is not installed
package openssl-devel is not installed
[root@bogon nagios]#
```

<http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/>

```
[root@bogon nagios]#yum install -y gd gd-devel xinetd openssl-devel
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# rpm -q gcc glibc glibc-common gd gd-devel xinetd openssl-devel
gcc-4.4.4-13.el6.x86_64
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6.x86_64
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6.i686
glibc-common-2.12-1.7.el6.x86_64
gd-2.0.35-10.el6.x86_64
package gd-devel is not installed
xinetd-2.3.14-29.el6.x86_64
openssl-devel-1.0.0-4.el6.x86_64
[root@bogon nagios]#
```

<http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/>

因为我的镜像下无gd-devel，如果不安装该包，则后面会遇到一些问题，这个包一定要装上。

Step 2: 建立nagios账号

```
[root@bogon ~]# useradd nagios
```

```
[root@bogon ~]# mkdir /usr/local/nagios  
[root@bogon ~]# chown -R nagios.nagios /usr/local/nagios/  
[root@bogon ~]#
```

```
[root@bogon ~]# useradd nagios  
[root@bogon ~]# mkdir /usr/local/nagios  
[root@bogon ~]# chown -R nagios.nagios /usr/local/nagios/  
[root@bogon ~]#
```

Step 3: 下载Nagios相关包

Nagios Core

Nagios Core顾名思义，它是Nagios系统的核心部分，包含核心监测引擎和一个基本的web界面。

下载地址<http://www.nagios.org/download/core>，目前最新的版本是4.0.0 beta1，一般我们下载稳定一点的Nagios Core 3.5.0 版本。

Nagios Plugins

Nagios Plugins 是Nagios 插件包，通过它来监视服务，应用程序，指标，等等。像NRPE、NSClient++等，你可以通过下面链接地址<http://www.nagios.org/download/plugins/> 下载各种插件。

Nagios Frontends

Nagios Frontends 是Nagios的皮肤（前端？），你可以通过它得到一些比较个性化、绚丽的Web监控界面

Nagios Addons

Nagios Addons是Nagios 扩展项目，<http://www.nagios.org/download/addons/>

Step 4: 安装Nagios Core

解压安装文件

```
[root@bogon nagios]# tar zxvf nagios-3.5.0.tar.gz
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# cd nagios
```

编译安装包

```
[root@bogon nagios]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nagios/
```

Creating sample config files in sample-config/ ...

*** Configuration summary for nagios 3.5.0 03-15-2013 ***:

General Options:

Nagios executable: nagios
Nagios user/group: nagios,nagios
Command user/group: nagios,nagios
Embedded Perl: no
Event Broker: yes
Install \${prefix}: /usr/local/nagios/
Lock file: \${prefix}/var/nagios.lock
Check result directory: \${prefix}/var/spool/checkresults
Init directory: /etc/rc.d/init.d
Apache conf.d directory: /etc/httpd/conf.d
Mail program: /bin/mail
Host OS: linux-gnu

<http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/>

Web Interface Options:

HTML URL: http://localhost/nagios/
CGI URL: http://localhost/nagios/cgi-bin/
Traceroute (used by WAP): /bin/traceroute

Review the options above for accuracy. If they look okay,
type 'make all' to compile the main program and CGIs.

[root@bogon nagios]#

[root@bogon nagios]# make all

```

make install-webconf
- This installs the Apache config file for the Nagios
  web interface

make install-exfoliation
- This installs the Exfoliation theme for the Nagios
  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:
  http://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:

  http://support.nagios.com

*****

Enjoy.

[root@bogon nagios]# http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/

```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make install
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make install-init
```

```

[root@bogon nagios]# make install-init
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -d -o root -g root /etc/rc.d/init.d
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -o root -g root daemon-init /etc/rc.d/init.d/nagios

*** Init script installed ***
http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/

```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make install-commandmode
```

```

[root@bogon nagios]# make install-commandmode
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/var/rw
chmod g+s /usr/local/nagios/var/rw
http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/

*** External command directory configured ***

```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make install-config
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# 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 ***

Remember, these are *SAMPLE* config files. You'll need to read
the documentation for more information on how to actually define
services, hosts, etc. to fit your particular needs.

http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make install-webconf
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# make install-webconf
/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 sample-config/httpd.conf /etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.conf

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

[root@bogon nagios]#
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# chkconfig --add nagios
[root@bogon nagios]# chkconfig --level 35 nagios on
[root@bogon nagios]# chkconfig --list nagios
nagios      0:off   1:off   2:off   3:on    4:on    5:on    6:off
[root@bogon nagios]#
```

验证是否安装成功

```
[root@bogon nagios]# cd /usr/local/nagios/
[root@bogon nagios]# ls
bin  etc  libexec  sbin  share  var
[root@bogon nagios]#
```

Step 5: 安装Nagios 插件

```
[root@bogon nagios]# tar zxvf nagios-plugins-1.4.16.tar.gz
```

```
[root@bogon nagios]# cd nagios-plugins-1.4.16
```

```
[root@bogon nagios-plugins-1.4.16]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nagios
```



```

config.status: executing libtool commands
config.status: executing po-directories commands
config.status: creating po/POTFILES
config.status: creating po/Makefile http://www.cnblogs.com/kerrycode/
--with-apt-get-command:
--with-ping6-command: /bin/ping6 -n -U -w %d -c %d %s
--with-ping-command: /bin/ping -n -U -w %d -c %d %s
--with-ipv6: yes
--with-mysql: no
--with-openssl: yes
--with-gnutls: no
--enable-extra-opts: no
--with-perl: /usr/bin/perl
--enable-perl-modules: no
--with-cgiurl: /nagios/cgi-bin
--with-trusted-path: /bin:/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin
--enable-libtap: no
[root@bogon nagios-plugins-1.4.16]#

```

```
[root@bogon nagios]#make && make install
```

Step 6: Apache基本配置

```
[root@bogon nagios-plugins-1.4.16]# cd /usr/local/apache/conf/
```

```
[root@bogon conf]# vi httpd.conf
```

```

#<IfModule setenvif_module>
#BrowserMatch "MSIE 10.0;" bad_DNT
#</IfModule>
#<IfModule headers_module>
#RequestHeader unset DNT env=bad_DNT
#</IfModule>

#setting for nagios
ScriptAlias /nagios/cgi-bin "/usr/local/nagios/sbin"
<Directory "/usr/local/nagios/sbin">
    AuthType Basic
    Options ExecCGI
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
    AuthName "Nagios Access"
    AuthUserFile /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd
    Require valid-user
</Directory>
Alias /nagios "/usr/local/nagios/share"
<Directory "/usr/local/nagios/share">
    AuthType Basic
    Options None
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
    AuthName "nagios Access"
    AuthUserFile /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd
    Require valid-user
</Directory>
"httpd.conf" 529L, 18929C written
[root@bogon conf]#

```

```

[root@bogon conf]# /usr/local/apache/bin/htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd kerry
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user kerry
[root@bogon conf]#

```

Step 7: 启动相关服务

7.1 启动Apache服务


```
[root@bogon conf]# /usr/local/apache/bin/apachectl start
```

7.2 启动Nagios服务

```
[root@bogon conf]# service nagios start
```

<http://192.168.210.129/nagios/> 就可以进入了

vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/cgi.cfg #use_auth = 0 改为0即可



The screenshot shows the Nagios Core 3.5.0 web interface in a browser window. The address bar displays 192.168.210.129/nagios/. The interface features a left-hand navigation menu with sections: General (Home, Documentation), Current Status (Tactical Overview, Map, Hosts, Services, Host Groups, Service Groups, Problems, Quick Search), and Reports (Availability, Trends, Alerts). The main content area includes the Nagios Core logo, version information (Version 3.5.0, March 15, 2013), and a 'Check for updates' link. Below this, there are four boxes: 'Get Started' with links to monitoring, addons, support, training, and certification; 'Don't Miss...' featuring the Nagios World Conference North America announcement; 'Quick Links' with links to the Nagios Library, Labs, Exchange, Support, and company; and 'Latest News' with links to plugins, core releases, and more news.