Experiment no . 10

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

Theory :

Linux – Network Monitoring Tools
Network monitoring is using a system (hardware or software) that continuously observes your network and the data flows through it, depending on how the monitoring solution actually functions and informs the network administrator. We can keep a check on all the activities of our network easily. While Network management we need network Monitoring.

To monitor Windows Machines you will need to follow several steps and they are:

Install NSClient++ addon on the Windows Machine.
Configure Nagios Server for monitoring Windows Machine.
Add new host and service definitions for Windows machine monitoring.
Restart the Nagios Service.
To make this guide simple and easier, a few of configuration already done for you in the Nagios installation.

A check_nt command definition already added to the command.cfg file. This definition command is used by check_nt plugin to monitor Windows services.
A windows-server host template already created in the templates.cfg file. This template allows you to add new Windows host definitions.

Check Nagios Configuration path
Login to Nagios Server. Use the following command to check the Nagios configuration path.
$ ps -ef | grep nagios

```
[root@devopsmyway ec2-user]# ps -ef | grep nagios
nagios     2694     1  0 12:50 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/nagios -d /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
nagios     2697  2694  0 12:50 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
nagios     2698  2694  0 12:50 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
nagios     2699  2694  0 12:50 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
nagios     2700  2694  0 12:50 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
nagios     2702  2694  0 12:50 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/nagios -d /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
root       3103  2904  0 12:55 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nagios
[root@devopsmyway ec2-user]#
```

Create config files for Windows and Linux host
Create a directory, say montitorhosts in /etc/nagios/objects/
$ mkdir /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts

```
[root@ip-172-31-25-189 ec2-user]# mkdir /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts
```

Create two directories, say linuxhosts and windowshosts
in/etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/
$ mkdir /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/windowshosts

```
[root@ip-172-31-25-189 ec2-user]# mkdir /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/windowshosts
```

$ mkdir /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts

```
[root@ip-172-31-25-189 ec2-user]# mkdir /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
```

$ cp /etc/nagios/objects/windows.cfg
/etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/windowshosts/windowsserver.cfg

```
[root@devopsmyway objects]# cp /etc/nagios/objects/windows.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/windowshost
s/windowsserver.cfg
[root@devopsmyway objects]#
```

$ cp /etc/nagios/objects/localhost.cfg
/etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg

```
[root@devopsmyway objects]# cp /etc/nagios/objects/localhost.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhost
s/linuxserver.cfg
[root@devopsmyway objects]#
```

$ nano /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/windowshosts/windowsserver.cfg

```
define host {

    use                     windows-server          ; Inherit default values from a template
    host_name               winserver               ; The name we're giving to this host
    alias                   My Windows Server       ; A longer name associated with the host
    address                 172.31.28.185            ; IP address of the host
}
```

```
define service {

    use                     generic-service
    host_name               winserver
    service_description     W3SVC
    check_command           check_nt!SERVICESTATE!-d SHOWALL -l W3SVC
}

# Create a service for monitoring the Explorer.exe process
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {

    use                     generic-service
    host_name               winserver
    service_description     Explorer
    check_command           check_nt!PROCSTATE!-d SHOWALL -l Explorer.exe
}
```

$ nano /etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg

```
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               linuxserver
    alias                   linuxserver
    address                 172.31.25.189
}
```

```
define service {

    use                     local-service           ; Name of service template to use
    host_name               linuxserver
    service_description     Total Processes
    check_command           check_local_procs!250!400!RSZDT
}



# Define a service to check the load on the local machine.

define service {

    use                     local-service           ; Name of service template to use
    host_name               linuxserver
    service_description     Current Load
    check_command           check_local_load!5.0,4.0,3.0!10.0,6.0,4.0
}
```

```
# 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
}
```

$ nano /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg

cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts

```
# directive as shown below:

#cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/servers
#cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/printers
#cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/switches
#cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/routers

cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/objects/monitorhosts
```

Check the Nagios Configuration
$ /usr/sbin/nagios -v /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg

```
[root@devopsmyway ec2-user]# /usr/sbin/nagios -v /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
```

```
Running pre-flight check on configuration data...

Checking objects...
        Checked 23 services.
        Checked 3 hosts.
        Checked 3 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 3 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
```

Restart Nagios Service
$ service nagios restart

```
[root@devopsmyway ec2-user]# service nagios restart
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart nagios.service
[root@devopsmyway ec2-user]#
```

Configuration in Linux host
Login to Linux Server and Install nrpe plugin.

$ sudo yum install nrpe -y

```
[root@linuxserver ec2-user]# sudo yum install nrpe -y
```

Open nrpe config file

$ nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

```
[root@linuxserver ec2-user]# nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg
```

Put the IP address of Nagios Server in allowed_hosts in nrpe.cfg.

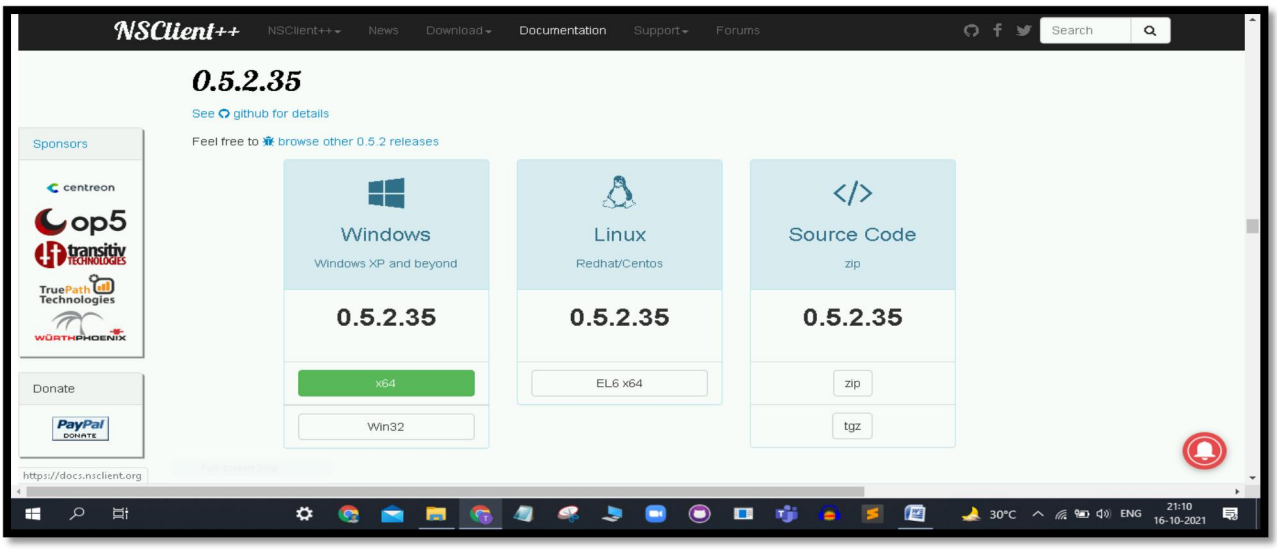
```
allowed_hosts=127.0.0.1,172.31.22.60
```

Restart nrpe service

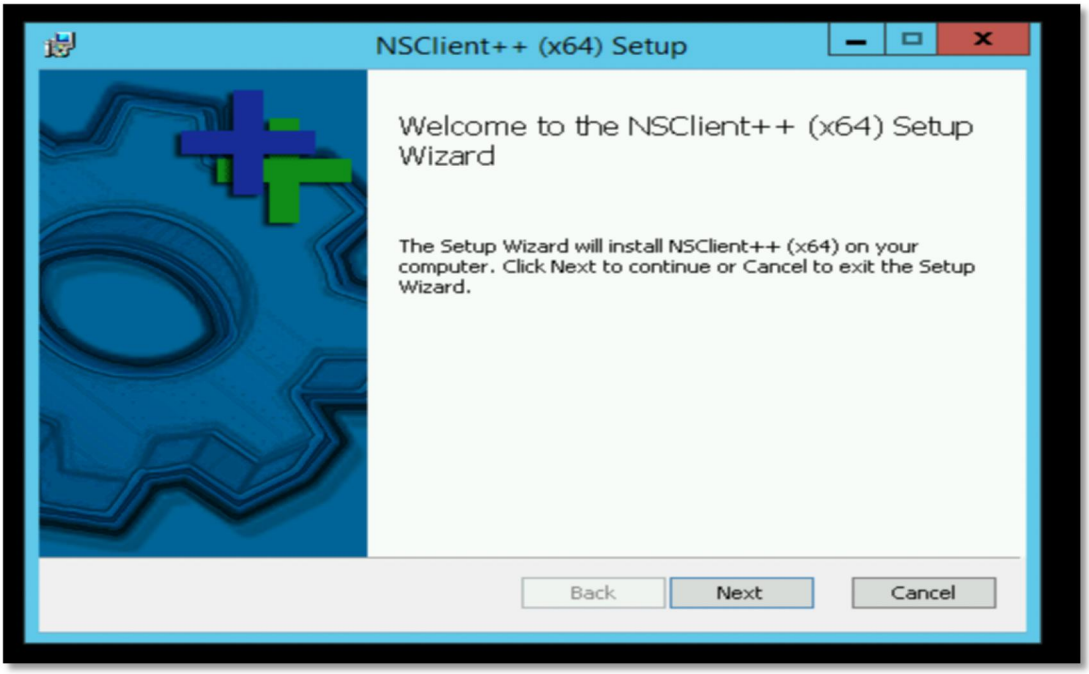
```
[root@devopsmyway ec2-user]# service nrpe restart
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart nrpe.service
[root@devopsmyway ec2-user]#
```

Configuration in Windows host
Log in to your Windows Server and download nsclient++ and install it. You can use the following link to download the nsclient++ for windows.

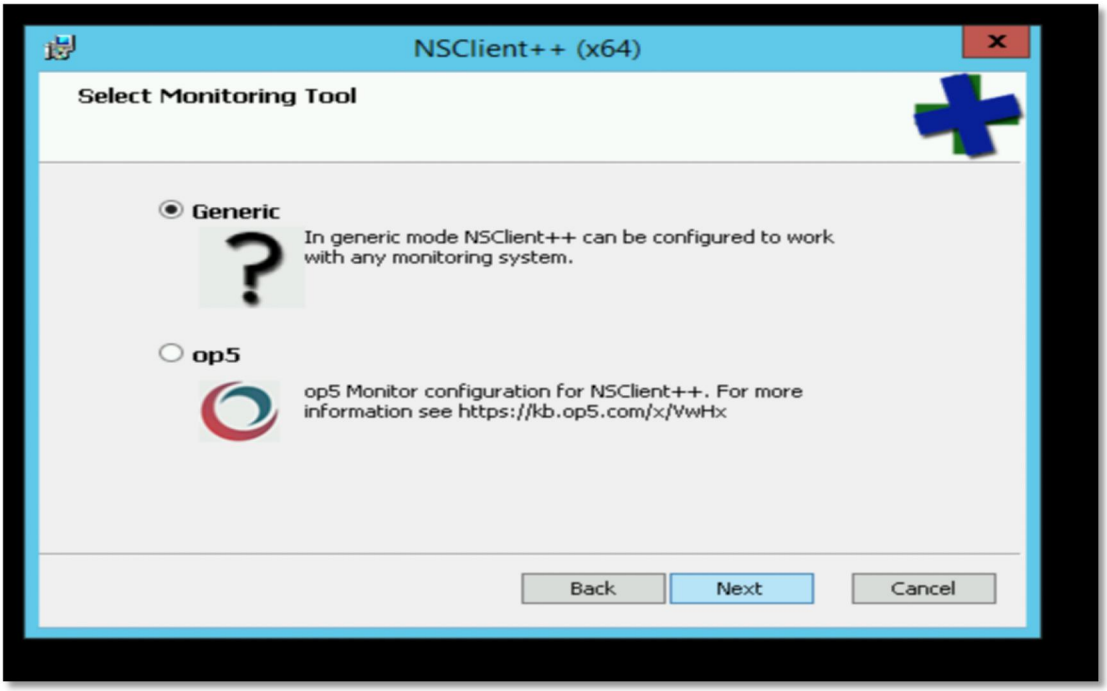
http://nsclient.org/download/



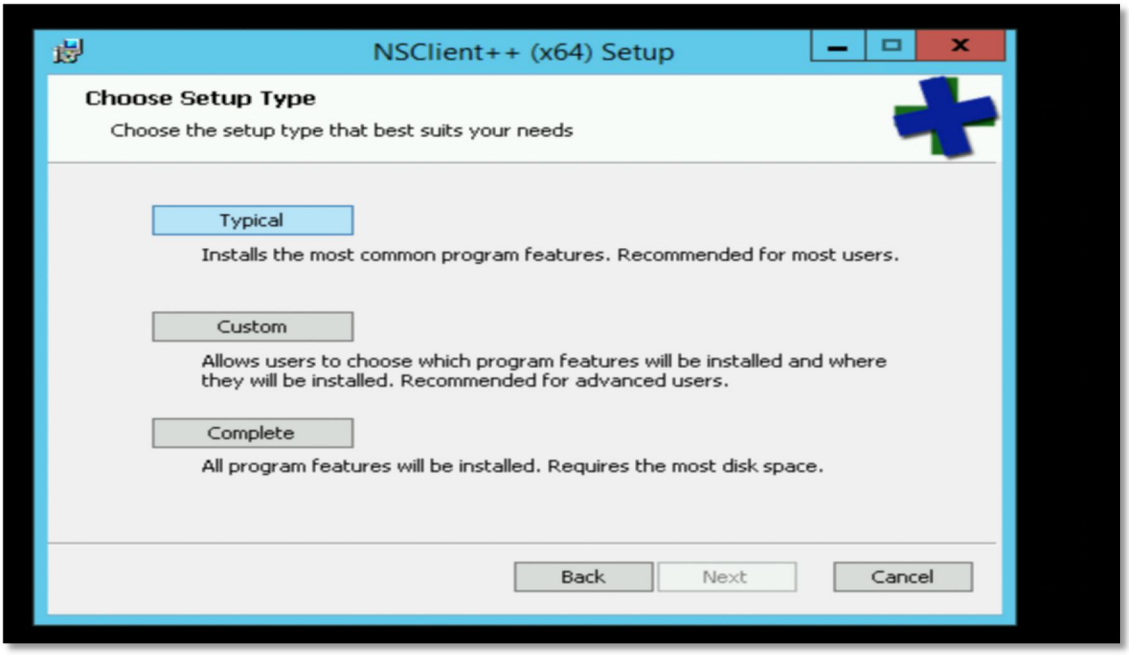
Install Nsclient++ in your Windows Server.



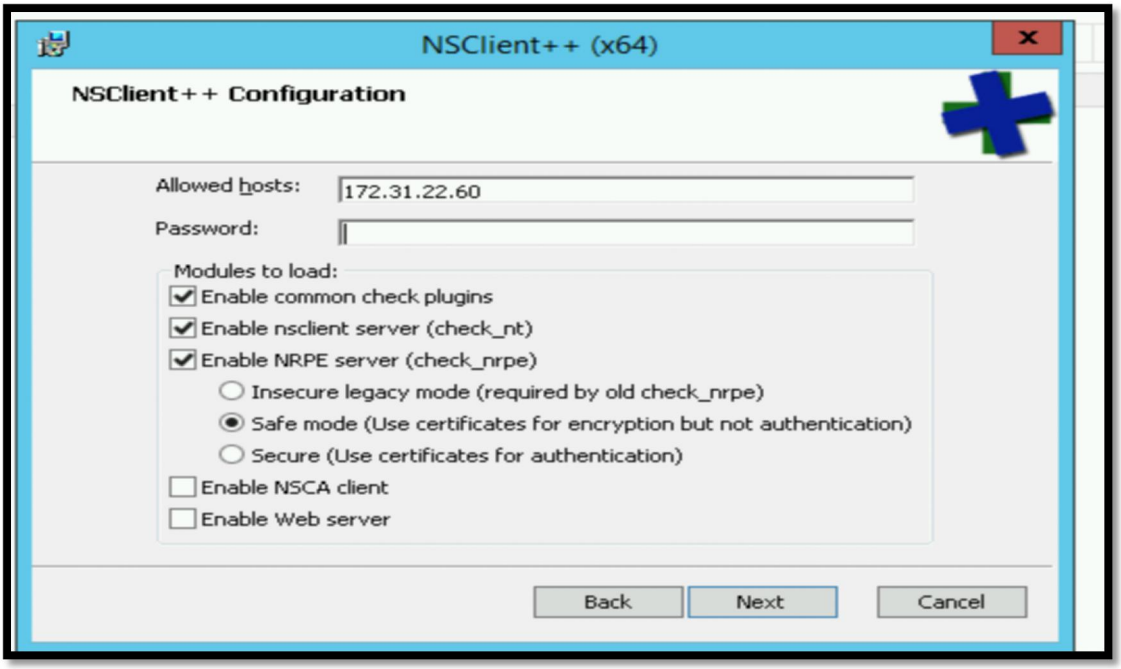
Select Generic



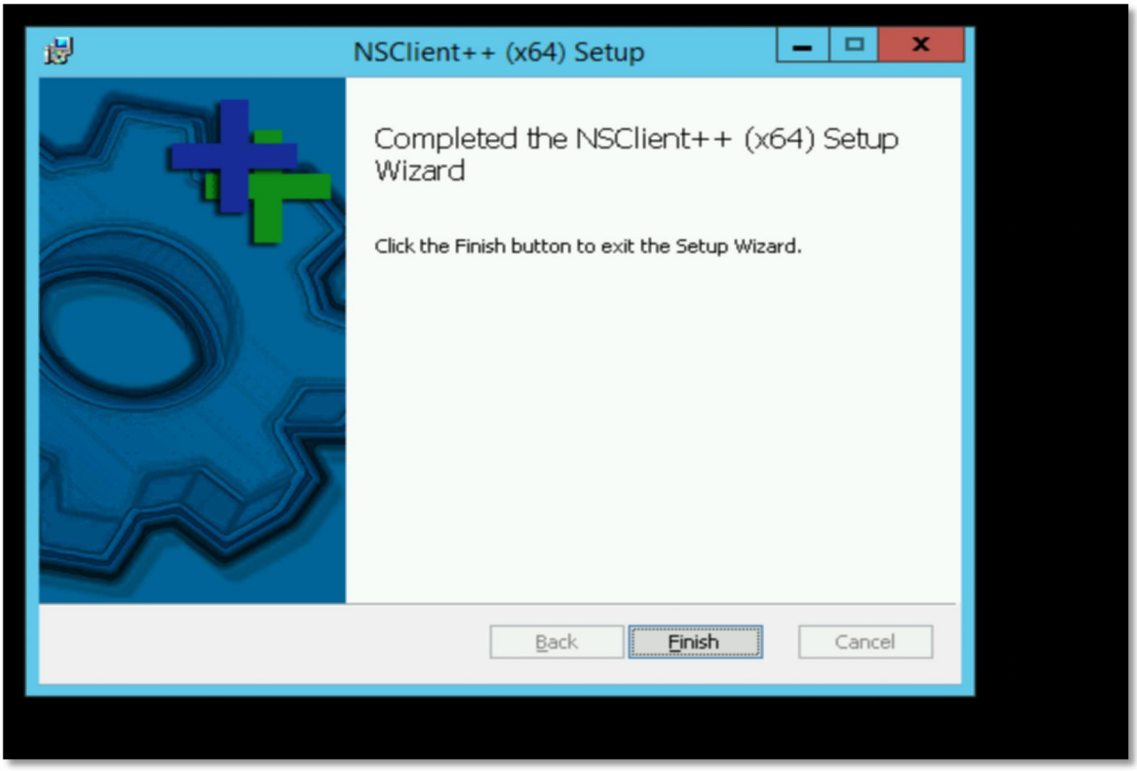
Select Typical



Enter Nagios Server IP Address in Allowed Hosts and tick mark the modules as mentioned in the below screenshot.



Click on Finish



nsclient.ini settings

Now open the following file as run as administrator in your Windows Server

C:\Program Files\NSClient++\nsclient.ini

CheckExternalScripts = enabled

CheckHelpers = enabled

CheckEventLog = enabled

CheckNSCP = enabled

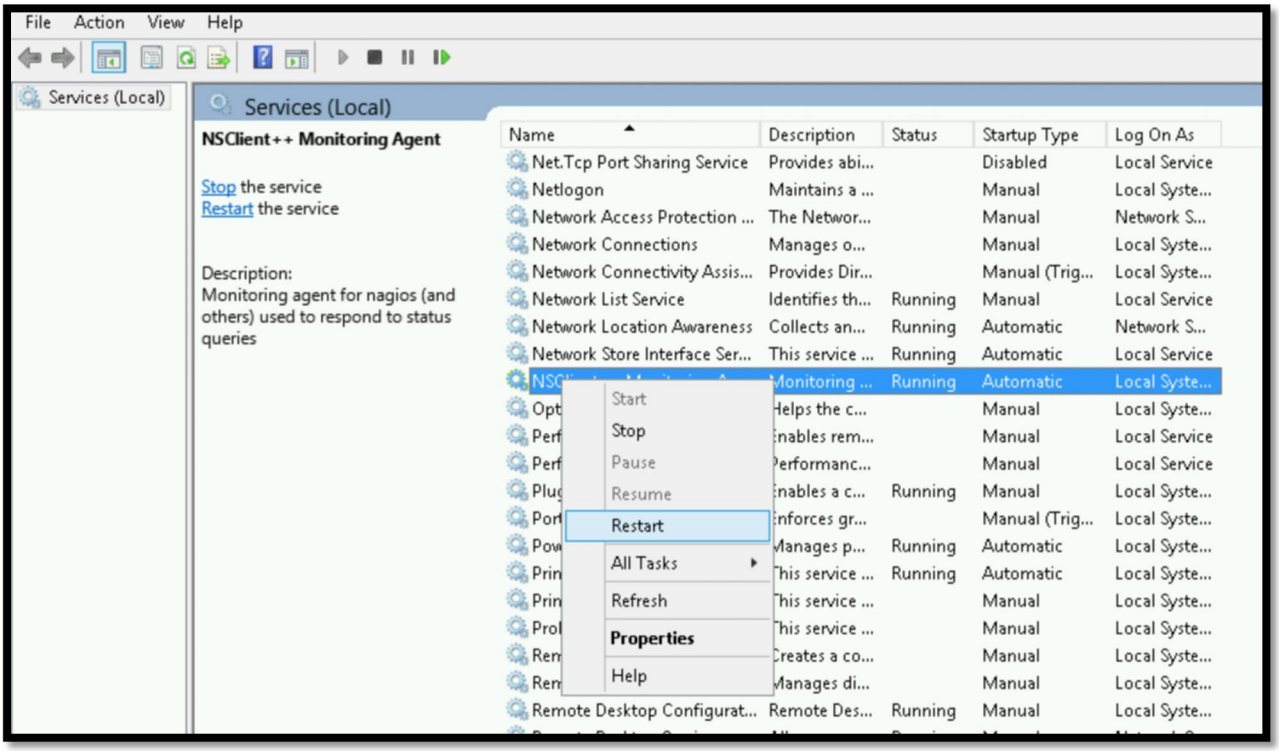
CheckDisk = enabled

CheckSystem = enabled

NSClientServer = enabled

NRPEServer = enabled

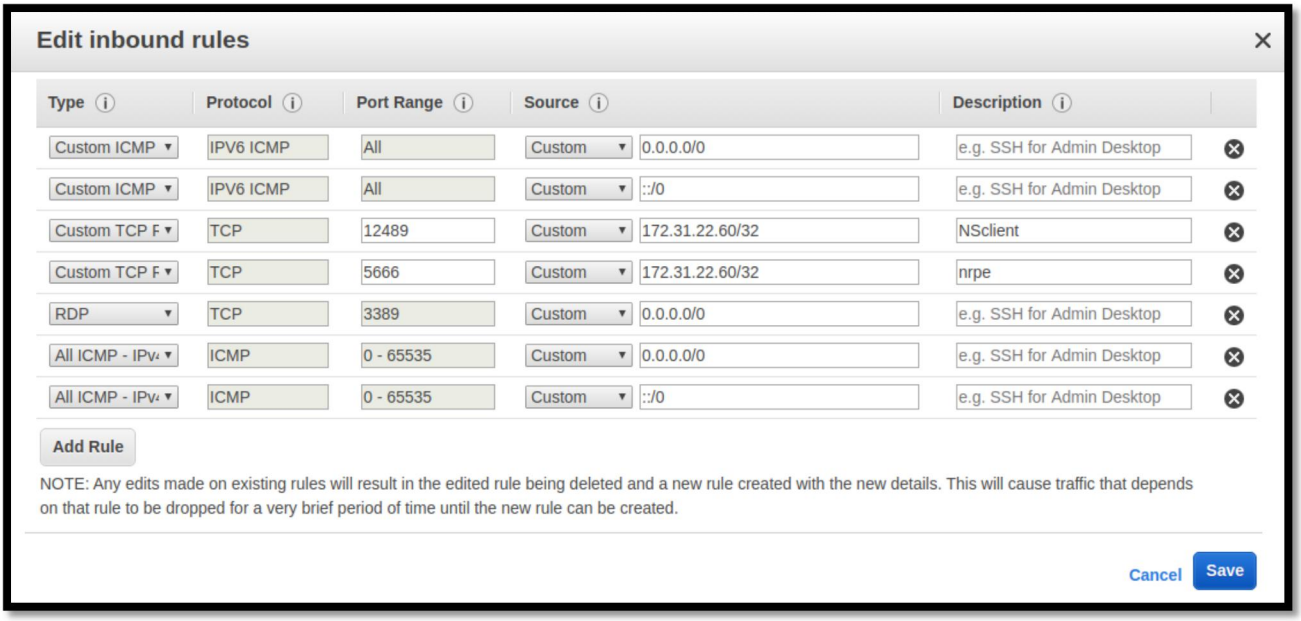
After changes restart the nsclient++ service in services.



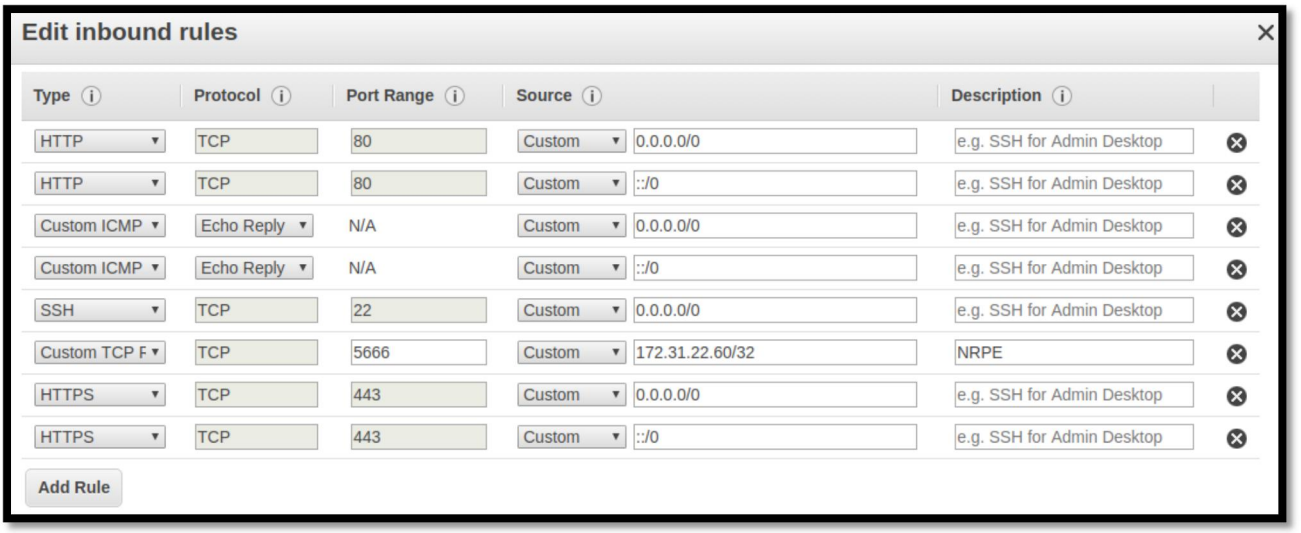
We are now all done in our Windows Server.

AWS Security Group Configuration for Windows and Linux Server

Open Security Group for Windows Server and allow port 5666 and 12489 and ICMP for Nagios Server IP.



Open Security Group for Linux Server and allow port 5666 and ICMP port for Nagios Server IP.



Note: If your servers are not in the AWS environment, you can allow these ports in the local firewall of both the servers.

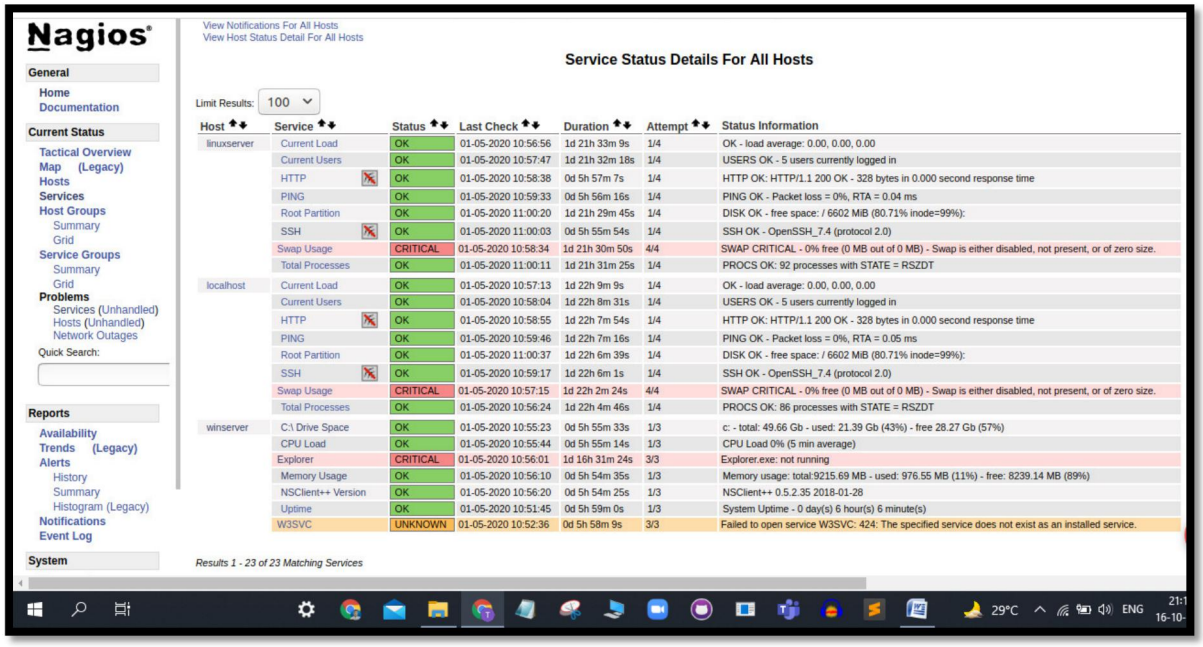
Monitor Windows and Linux Host

Now your both Linux and Windows Servers are ready to Monitor. You can monitor your servers using the following URL.

http://NagiosServerPublicIP/nagios

Default Username: nagiosadmin

Default Password : nagiosadmin



Conclusion:

Hence, We successfully performed Port, Service monitoring, Windows/Linux server monitoring using Nagios.