

Adv DevOps Practical 10

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

Theory:

Port and Service Monitoring

Port and service monitoring in Nagios involves checking the availability and responsiveness of network services running on specific ports. This ensures that critical services (like HTTP, FTP, or SSH) are operational. Nagios uses plugins to ping the ports and verify whether services are up and responding as expected, allowing administrators to be alerted in case of outages.

Windows/Linux Server Monitoring

Windows/Linux server monitoring with Nagios entails tracking the performance and health of servers running these operating systems. It includes monitoring metrics such as CPU usage, memory consumption, disk space, and system logs. Nagios employs various plugins to gather data, enabling administrators to ensure optimal performance, identify potential issues, and maintain uptime across their server infrastructure.

Prerequisites:

AWS Academy or Personal account.

Nagios Server running on Amazon Linux Machine. (Refer Experiment No 9)

Monitoring Using Nagios:

Step 1: To Confirm Nagios is running on the server side Perform the following command on your Amazon Linux Machine (Nagios-host).

sudo systemctl status nagios

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$ 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 Sun 2024-09-29 16:18:08 UTC; 21min ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 1942 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 1944 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 1946 (nagios)
      Tasks: 8 (limit: 1112)
     Memory: 7.7M
          CPU: 387ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─1946 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
             └─1947 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
               └─1948 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                 └─1949 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                   └─1950 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                     └─1956 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
                       └─3088 /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_ping -H 127.0.0.1 -w 3000.0,80% -c 5000.0,100% -p 5
                         └─3089 /usr/bin/ping -n -U -w 30 -c 5 127.0.0.1

Sep 29 16:18:08 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Starting nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.5...
Sep 29 16:18:08 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.5.
Sep 29 16:20:00 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: SERVICE FLAPPING ALERT: localhost;HTTP;STARTED; Service appears to have started flapping (20.0%
Sep 29 16:20:00 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: SERVICE ALERT: localhost;HTTP;CRITICAL;HARD;4;connect to address 127.0.0.1 and port 80: Connecti
Sep 29 16:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: SERVICE NOTIFICATION: nagiosadmin;localhost;Swap Usage;CRITICAL;notify-service-by-email;SWAP CRIS
Sep 29 16:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: wproc: NOTIFY job 2 from worker Core Worker 1948 is a non-check helper but exited with return co
Sep 29 16:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: wproc: host=localhost; service=Swap Usage; contact=nagiosadmin
Sep 29 16:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: wproc: early_timeout=0; exited_ok=1; wait_status=32512; error_code=0;
Sep 29 16:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: wproc: stderr line 01: /bin/sh: line 1: /bin/mail: No such file or directory
Sep 29 16:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[1946]: wproc: stderr line 02: /usr/bin/printff: write error: Broken pipe
lines 1=30/30 (END)
```

You can now proceed if you get the above message/output.

Step 2: Now Create a new EC2 instance. Name: Nagios-client, AMI: Ubuntu Instance Type: t2.micro.

Launch an instance [Info](#)

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags [Info](#)

Name
nagios-client [Add additional tags](#)

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents **Quick Start**

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)
1

Software Image (AMI)
Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64...[read more](#)
ami-0e16e20dae9224db8

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

[Cancel](#) [Launch instance](#) [Review commands](#)

For Key pair : Click on create key and make key of type RSA with extension .pem . Key will be downloaded to your local machine.

Now select that key in key pair if you already have key with type RSA and extension .pem no need to create new key but you must have that key downloaded.

Key pair (login) [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required
exp_09 [Create new key pair](#)

Summary

Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

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Select the Existing Security Group and select the Security Group that we have created in Experiment no 9 or the same one you have used for the Nagios server (Nagios-host).

Network settings [Info](#) [Edit](#)

Network [Info](#)
vpc-0d4c0d8f48c2e4508

Subnet [Info](#)
No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)
Enable

Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance

Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☐ Create security group ☒ Select existing security group

Common security groups [Info](#)
Select security groups
launch-wizard-3 sg-09d51590eb1851b46 [Compare security group rules](#)

Security groups that you add or remove here will be added to or removed from all your network interfaces.

Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)
1

Software Image (AMI)
Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64...[read more](#)
ami-0e16e20dae9224db8

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
launch-wizard-3

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Now perform all the commands on the Nagios-host till step 10

Step 4: Now on the server Nagios-host run the following command.

ps -ef | grep nagios

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$ ps -ef | grep nagios
nagios    1946      1    0 16:18 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
nagios    1947    1946    0 16:18 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    1948    1946    0 16:18 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    1949    1946    0 16:18 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    1950    1946    0 16:18 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    1956    1946    0 16:18 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
root      3890    3855    0 16:40 pts/0    00:00:00 sudo systemctl status nagios
root      3892    3890    0 16:40 pts/1    00:00:00 sudo systemctl status nagios
root      3893    3892    0 16:40 pts/1    00:00:00 systemctl status nagios
ec2-user  3914    3890    0 16:59 pts/2    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nagios
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$
```

Step 5: Now Become root user and create root directories.

sudo su

mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts

mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-172-31-91-91 ec2-user]# mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
[root@ip-172-31-91-91 ec2-user]#
```

Step 6: Copy the sample localhost.cfg to linuxhost.cfg by running the following command.(Below command should come in one line see screenshot below)

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

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

```
[root@ip-172-31-91-91 ec2-user]# cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg
[root@ip-172-31-91-91 ec2-user]#
```

Step 7:Open linuxserver.cfg using nano and make the following changes in all positions?everywhere in file.

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

Change hostname to **linuxserver**.

Change address to the **public IP of your Linux client**.

Set hostgroup_name to **linux-servers1**.

```
#####
#
# 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          linuxserver
    alias              localhost
    address            172.31.92.146
}

#####
#
# 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
}

```

Step 8: Now update the Nagios config file .Add the following line in the file. Line to add :

> nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/

```
#
# NAGIOS.CFG - Sample Main Config File for Nagios 4.5.5
#
# Read the documentation for more information on this configuration
# file. I've provided some comments here, but things may not be so
# clear without further explanation.
#
#####

# LOG FILE
# This is the main log file where service and host events are logged
# for historical purposes. This should be the first option specified
# in the config file!!!
log_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/nagios.log

# OBJECT CONFIGURATION FILE(S)
# These are the object configuration files in which you define hosts,
# host groups, contacts, contact groups, services, etc.
# You can split your object definitions across several config files
# if you wish (as shown below), or keep them all in a single config file.

# You can specify individual object config files as shown below:
cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/commands.cfg
cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/contacts.cfg
cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/timeperiods.cfg
cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/templates.cfg
cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/
# Definitions for monitoring the local (Linux) host
cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg

```

Step 9: Now Verify the configuration files by running the following commands.

/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

```
things look okay - no serious problems were detected during the pre-flight check
[root@ip-172-31-91-91 ec2-user]# /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Nagios Core 4.5.5
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 2024-09-17
License: GPL

```

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

Checking objects...
  Checked 8 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 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
```

Step 10: Now restart the services of nagios by running the following command.

service nagios restart

```
Things look okay - No serious problems were detected during the pre-flight check
[root@ip-172-31-91-91 ec2-user]# service nagios restart
Restarting nagios (via systemctl): [ OK ]
[root@ip-172-31-91-91 ec2-user]#
```

Step 11: Now Go to the Nagios-client ssh terminal and update and install the packages by running the following command.

sudo apt update -y

sudo apt install gcc -y

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

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-92-146:~$ sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install gcc -y
sudo apt install -y nagios-nrpe-server nagios-plugins

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 [380 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main Translation-en [82.9 kB]
Get:9 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Components [3871 kB]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [4560 B]
Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [272 kB]
Get:12 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe Translation-en [115 kB]
Get:13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [8632 B]
Get:14 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [10.3 kB]
Get:15 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [353 kB]
Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted Translation-en [68.1 kB]
Get:17 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [428 B]
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [10.9 kB]
Get:19 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse Translation-en [2808 B]
Get:20 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [208 B]
Get:21 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [344 B]
Get:22 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [301 kB]
Get:23 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 Packages [269 kB]
Get:24 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse Translation-en [118 kB]
```

```
Service restarts being deferred:
/etc/needrestart/restart.d/dbus.service
systemctl restart getty@tty1.service
systemctl restart networkd-dispatcher.service
systemctl restart serial-getty@ttyS0.service
systemctl restart systemd-logind.service
systemctl restart unattended-upgrades.service
```

No containers need to be restarted.

```
User sessions running outdated binaries:
ubuntu @ session #2: sshd[992,1102]
ubuntu @ session #7: sshd[1190,1248]
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-92-146:~$
```

Step 12: Open nrpe.cfg file to make changes.Under allowed_hosts, add your nagios host IP address.

sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

```
# NRPE GROUP
# This determines the effective group that the NRPE daemon should run as.
# You can either supply a group name or a GID.
#
# NOTE: This option is ignored if NRPE is running under either inetd or xinetd

nrpe_group=nagios

# ALLOWED HOST ADDRESSES
# This is an optional comma-delimited list of IP address or hostnames
# 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,:134.207.68.187

# 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.
#
# *** ENABLING THIS OPTION IS A SECURITY RISK! ***
```

Step 13: Now restart the NRPE server by this command.

sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server

```
monitoring plugins is already the newest version (2.15.0-1ubuntu1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 139 not upgraded.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-92-146:~$ sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg
ubuntu@ip-172-31-92-146:~$ sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server
ubuntu@ip-172-31-92-146:~$
```

Step 14: Now again check the status of Nagios by running this command on Nagios-host and also check httpd is active and run the command to active it.

sudo systemctl status nagios

```
lec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91:~$ 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 Sun 2024-09-29 17:20:07 UTC; 12min ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 4761 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 4762 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 4763 (nagios)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 1112)
   Memory: 4.1M
      CPU: 234ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─4763 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
             └─4764 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
               └─4765 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                 └─4766 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                   └─4767 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                     └─4768 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Sep 29 17:20:07 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: Warning: Duplicate definition found for service 'Current Users' on host 'localhost' (config file
Sep 29 17:20:07 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: Warning: Duplicate definition found for service 'Root Partition' on host 'localhost' (config fil
Sep 29 17:20:07 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: Warning: Duplicate definition found for service 'PING' on host 'localhost' (config file '/usr/lo
Sep 29 17:20:07 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: Successfully launched command file worker with pid 4768
Sep 29 17:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: SERVICE NOTIFICATION: nagiosadmin;localhost;Swap Usage;CRITICAL;notify-service-by-email;SWAP CRI
Sep 29 17:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: wproc: NOTIFY job 1 from worker Core Worker 4766 is a non-check helper but exited with return co
Sep 29 17:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: wproc: host=localhost; service=Swap Usage; contact=nagiosadmin
Sep 29 17:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: wproc: early_timeout=0; exited_ok=1; wait_status=32512; error_code=0;
Sep 29 17:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: wproc: stderr line 01: /bin/sh: line 1: /bin/mail: No such file or directory
Sep 29 17:22:30 ip-172-31-91-91.ec2.internal nagios[4763]: wproc: stderr line 02: /usr/bin/printf: write error: Broken pipe
lines 1-28/28 (END)
```

sudo systemctl status httpd

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$ sudo systemctl status httpd
o httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
Drop-In: /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.d
└─php-fpm.conf
Active: inactive (dead)
Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$
```

sudo systemctl start httpd

sudo systemctl enable httpd

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-91-91 ~]$
```

Step 15: Now to check Nagios dashboard go to `http://<nagios host ip>/nagios`

Eg. `http://34.207.68.187/nagios`

Enter username as `nagiosadmin` and password which you set in Exp 9.

Nagios® Core™
✓ Daemon running with PID 4763

Nagios® Core™
Version 4.5.5
September 17, 2024
Check for updates

Get Started

- Start monitoring your infrastructure
- Change the look and feel of Nagios
- Extend Nagios with hundreds of addons
- Get support
- Get training
- Get certified

Latest News

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Quick Links

- Nagios Library (tutorials and docs)
- Nagios Labs (development blog)
- Nagios Exchange (plugins and addons)
- Nagios Support (tech support)
- Nagios.com (company)
- Nagios.org (project)

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Now Click on Hosts from left side panel

Nagios®

Host Status Details For All Host Groups

Limit Results: 100

Host	Status	Last Check	Duration	Status Information
linuxserver	UP	09-29-2024 17:40:07	0d 0h 22m 43s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.56 ms
localhost	UP	09-29-2024 17:40:00	0d 9h 37m 43s	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.04 ms

Results 1 - 2 of 2 Matching Hosts

Conclusion:

In this exercise, we established a Nagios host and client to oversee service and server performance across both Linux and Windows environments. We configured Nagios on an Amazon Linux instance to track essential services such as HTTP, SSH, and system resources, guaranteeing their availability and health. By provisioning a new EC2 instance as the Nagios client, we facilitated effective communication between the client and host, enabling streamlined service monitoring. This configuration enhances uptime and allows for swift identification of any issues within the infrastructure.