



The screenshot shows a CloudShell terminal window with the following content:

```

- Look at the sample config files
- Read the documentation on the Nagios Library at:
  https://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:
  https://support.nagios.com

*****

Enjoy.

[root@ip-172-31-40-105 nagios-4.4.6]# sudo make install
sudo make install-init
sudo make install-config
sudo make install-commandmode
sudo make install-webconf
  
```

Below the terminal window, the instance details are shown:

i-05277780572b76d73 (nagios)  
 PublicIPs: 52.206.172.178 PrivateIPs: 172.31.40.105

```
aws us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh?addressfamily=ipv4&connType=standard&instanceId=i-05277780572b76d73&osUser=ec2-user&region=us-east-1&sshPort=22#
```

**Keyboard shortcut**

To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.

```
sudo make install-webconf
cd ./base && make install
make[1]: Entering directory '/tmp/nagios-4.4.6/base'
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/bin
/usr/bin/install: invalid user 'nagios'
make[1]: *** [Makefile:176: install] Error 1
make[1]: Leaving directory '/tmp/nagios-4.4.6/base'
make: *** [Makefile:276: install] Error 2
/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
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc
/usr/bin/install: invalid user 'nagios'
make: *** [Makefile:314: install-config] Error 1
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagcmd -d /usr/local/nagios/var/rw
/usr/bin/install: invalid user 'nagios'
make: *** [Makefile:416: install-commandmode] Error 1
/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 sample-config/httpd.conf /etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.conf
if [ 0 -eq 1 ]; then \
    ln -s /etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/nagios.conf; \
fi
*** Nagios/Apache conf file installed ***

[root@ip-172-31-40-105 nagios-4.4.6]# sudo useradd nagios
sudo groupadd nagcmd
sudo usermod -aG nagcmd nagios
sudo usermod -aG nagcmd apache
```

6)

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output lists various Nagios plugins and scripts, followed by the execution of `./configure` and `make`. The configuration command is: `./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios`. The output indicates that the configuration was successful, but the installation was not completed due to missing targets or rules. The terminal prompt is `[root@ip-172-31-40-105 tmp]#`.

Keyboard shortcut: To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together.

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7)

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output displays the results of a pre-flight check for Nagios, including checking objects, services, hosts, and dependencies. The output indicates that everything looks okay. The terminal prompt is `[root@ip-172-31-40-105 nagios-4.4.6]#`. The user has executed the command `sudo systemctl enable nagios`.

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

[root@ip-172-31-40-105 nagios-4.4.6]# sudo systemctl enable nagios

sudo systemctl status nagios

sudo systemctl daemon-reload

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8)

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output displays the Nagios service configuration details, including the main PID (49740), tasks (6), memory (1.0M), and CPU (12ms). It lists the CGroup and the processes running under it. The terminal also shows the output of the `systemctl start nagios` command, indicating that the Nagios service has been successfully started. The interface includes a keyboard shortcut提示 and a "Close permanently" button.

```
Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-10-15 16:54:50 UTC; 16s ago
Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
Main PID: 49740 (nagios)
Tasks: 6 (limit: 1112)
Memory: 1.0M
CPU: 12ms
CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
├─49740 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
├─49741 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─49742 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─49743 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─49744 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
└─49745 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: qh: core query handler registered
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: qh: echo service query handler registered
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: qh: help for the query handler registered
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 49743;pid=49743
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 49744;pid=49744
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 49742;pid=49742
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 49741;pid=49741
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: Successfully launched command file worker with pid 49745
Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: HOST ALERT: localhost;DOWN;SOFT;1; (No output on stdout) stderr: execvp(/usr/local/nagios/libexec/che
[root@ip-172-31-40-105 nagios-4.4.6]# sudo systemctl start nagios
sudo systemctl enable nagios
sudo systemctl status nagios
```

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9)

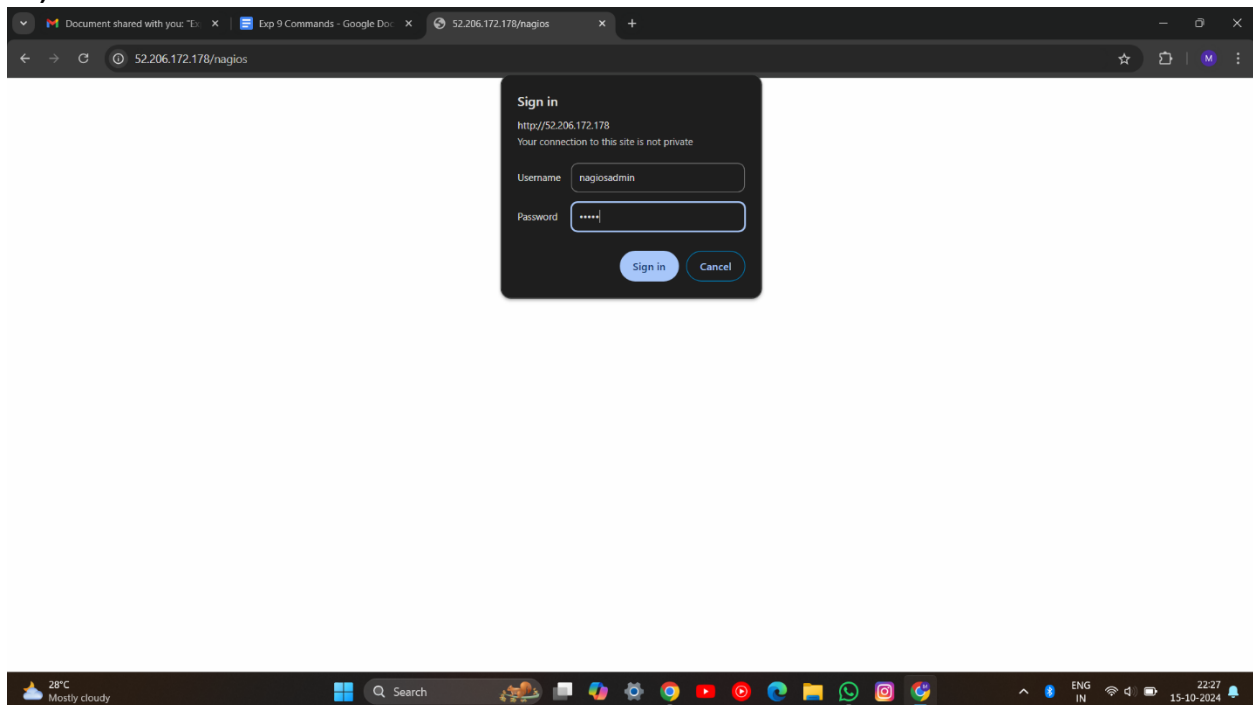
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output displays the Nagios service configuration details, including the main PID (49740), tasks (6), memory (1.0M), and CPU (12ms). It lists the CGroup and the processes running under it. The terminal also shows the output of the `systemctl start nagios` command, indicating that the Nagios service has been successfully started. The interface includes a keyboard shortcut提示 and a "Close permanently" button.

```
CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
├─49740 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
├─49741 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─49742 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─49743 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
├─49744 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
└─49745 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

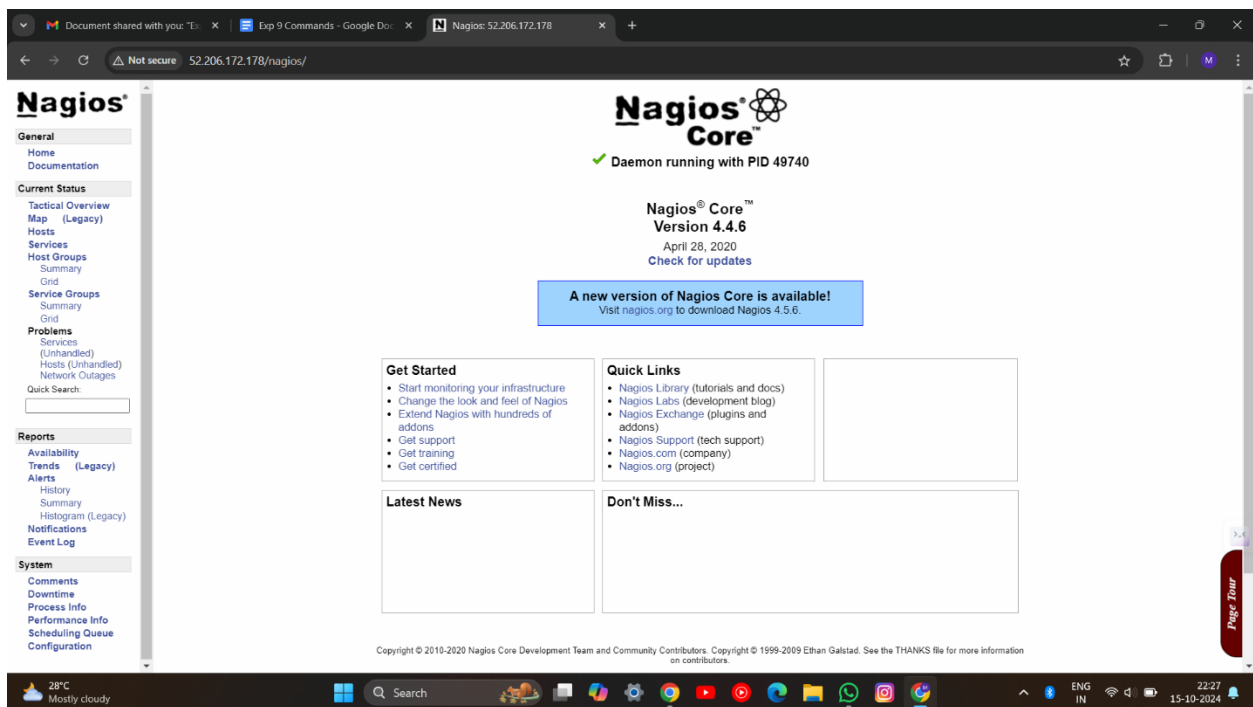
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Oct 15 16:54:50 ip-172-31-40-105.ec2.internal nagios[49740]: HOST ALERT: localhost;DOWN;SOFT;1; (No output on stdout) stderr: execvp(/usr/local/nagios/libexec/che
[root@ip-172-31-40-105 nagios-4.4.6]# sudo systemctl start httpd
sudo systemctl enable httpd
sudo htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user nagiosadmin
[root@ip-172-31-40-105 nagios-4.4.6]# sudo systemctl restart httpd
http://<your-server-ip>/nagios
```

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10)



11)



**Conclusion:** Thus, we have understood continuous monitoring and Installation and configuration of Nagios Core, Nagios Plugins and NRPE (Nagios Remote Plugin Executor) on Linux Machine.