

Advance DevOps Exp – 10

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

Procedure:-

Check if the nagios service is running by executing following command

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-89-161:~$ sudo systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.6
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-09-28 16:08:58 UTC; 1min 2s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 15743 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 15753 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 15764 (nagios)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 1130)
   Memory: 2.4M (peak: 3.2M)
      CPU: 29ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─15764 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
             └─15765 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
               └─15766 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                 └─15767 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                   └─15768 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                     └─15769 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: qh: core query handler registered
Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: qh: echo service query handler registered
Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: qh: help for the query handler registered
Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 15765;pid=15765
Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 15766;pid=15766
Sep 28 16:08:58 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[15764]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 15767;pid=15767
```

sudo systemctl status nagios

Now, create a new EC2 instance on AWS

Instances (2) Info

Last updated less than a minute ago

Connect

Instance state ▾

Actions ▾

Launch instances ▾

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states ▾

< 1 > ⚙

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name ↗ ▾ | Instance ID | Instance state ▾ | Instance type ▾ | Status check | Alarm status | Availability Zone ▾ | P |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nagios-host | i-09e8ea019f24f4be2 | Running 🔍 🔍 | t2.micro | 2/2 checks passed | View alarms + | us-east-1c | e |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | linux-client | i-0ad38836f030e3784 | Running 🔍 🔍 | t2.micro | Initializing | View alarms + | us-east-1c | e |

Now perform the following commands on nagios-host EC2 instance.

On the server, run this command

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-89-161:~$ ps -ef | grep nagios
nagios    15764      1   0 16:08 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
nagios    15765    15764   0 16:08 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    15766    15764   0 16:08 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    15767    15764   0 16:08 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    15768    15764   0 16:08 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios    15769    15764   0 16:08 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
ubuntu    15957    1342   0 16:13 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nagios
ubuntu@ip-172-31-89-161:~$
```

ps -ef | grep nagios

Become a root user and create 2 folders

sudo su

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

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-89-161:~$ sudo su
mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts
mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
root@ip-172-31-89-161:/home/ubuntu#
```

Copy localhost.cfg file to the mentioned location

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

```
root@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects# cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
cp: cannot create regular file '/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts': No such file or directory
root@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects# sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
root@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects# cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
root@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects#
```

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

Open the nano editor for localhost.cfg file and make these changes. Add the Ip address of the linux-client for the address field.

nano

```
GNU nano 7.2 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/localhost.cfg
#####
#
# HOST DEFINITION
#
#####
# Define a host for the local machine
define host {
    use linux-server ; Name of host template
    ; This host definition inherits from the template
    ; in (or inherits from) the template

    host_name linuxserver
    alias linuxserver
    address 52.207.253.18
}

#####
#
# HOST GROUP DEFINITION
#
#####
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Exit
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Jump
```

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

Note - Here replace hostname with linuxserver

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

Add the following line to the nagios.cfg file

```
# Definitions for monitoring a router/switch
#cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/switch.cfg

# Definitions for monitoring a network printer
#cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/printer.cfg

# You can also tell Nagios to process all config files (with a .cfg
# extension) in a particular directory by using the cfg_dir
# directive as shown below:

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

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

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

After making the changes in nagios.cfg file now check validate the file by typing the following command in the terminal.

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

```
License: GPL

Website: https://www.nagios.org
Reading configuration data...
  Read main config file okay...
  Read object config files okay...

Running pre-flight check on configuration data...

Checking objects...
  Checked 16 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
root@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts#
```

Now restart the service by using this command

```

root@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts# service nagios restart
root@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts# systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.6
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-09-28 17:36:35 UTC; 19s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 1870 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 1872 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 1874 (nagios)
    Tasks: 8 (limit: 1130)
   Memory: 3.0M (peak: 3.2M)
      CPU: 24ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─1874 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
             └─1875 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
               └─1876 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                 └─1877 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                   └─1878 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
                     └─1879 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
                       └─1880 /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_ping -H 52.207.253.18 -w 3000.0,80% -c 5000.0,100% -p 5
                         └─1881 /usr/bin/ping -n -U -w 30 -c 5 52.207.253.18

Sep 28 17:36:35 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[1874]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
Sep 28 17:36:35 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[1874]: qh: core query handler registered
Sep 28 17:36:35 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[1874]: qh: echo service query handler registered
Sep 28 17:36:35 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[1874]: qh: help for the query handler registered
Sep 28 17:36:35 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[1874]: wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
Sep 28 17:36:35 ip-172-31-89-161 nagios[1874]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 1875;pid=1875
lines 1-26

```

service nagios restart

Now using this command update the apt repository of ubuntu (linux-client),
install gcc, nagios-nrpe-server and nagios-plugin
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install gcc -y
sudo apt install -y nagios-nrpe-server nagios-plugins

Now open nrpe.cfg file and add the ip address of the nagios host as shown. To
open the nrpe.cfg file copy this command.

```

# supported.
#
# Note: The daemon only does rudimentary checking
# address. I would highly recommend adding entr
# file to allow only the specified host to connec
# you are running this daemon on.
#
# NOTE: This option is ignored if NRPE is running
allowed_hosts=127.0.0.1,54.167.169.0

# COMMAND ARGUMENT PROCESSING
# This option determines whether or not the NRPE
# to specify arguments to commands that are exec
# if the daemon was configured with the --enable
# option.

```

sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

Now restart nrpe server by using this command

sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server

Now, check nagios dashboard, you should see linuxserver up and running, if not

The screenshot shows the Nagios web interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links. The main content area displays 'Current Network Status' and 'Host Status Totals'. Below these, there's a section titled 'Host Status Details For All Host Groups' which contains a table of host information.

| Host | Status | Last Check | Duration | Status Information |
|-------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| linuxserver | UP | 09-28-2024 18:45:20 | 0d 0h 2m 21s | PING OK - Packet loss = 68%, RTA = 0.63 ms |
| localhost | UP | 09-28-2024 18:44:05 | 0d 4h 47m 45s | PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.04 ms |

check security groups of the EC2 instances.

