Advance DevOps Exp 10

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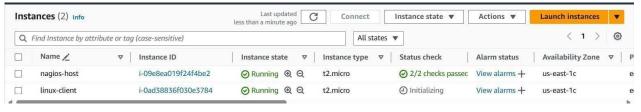
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Aim: To perform Port, Service monitoring, Windows/Linux server monitoring using Nagios.

Procedure:-

Check if the nagios service is running by executing following command sudo systemetl status nagios

Now, create a new EC2 instance on AWS



Now perform the following commands on nagios-host EC2 instance. On the server, run this command

ps -ef | grep nagios

```
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 --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
```

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/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 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/tocal/nagios/etc/objects# coot@ip-172-31-89-161:/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects# coot@ip-
```

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

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                  /usr/local/nagios/et
define host {
                            linux-server
   use
                                                     ; Name of host te
                                                     ; This host defin
                                                     ; in (or inherite
                            linuxserver
   host name
   alias
                            linuxserver
                            52.207.253.18
   address
                   Write Out
                                   Where Is
                                                  ^K Cut
  Help
```

Note - Here replace hostname with linuxserver

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

Add the following line to the nagios.cfg file

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

```
# 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/routers
```

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:
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

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.

```
# Note: The daemon only does rudimentary checkin # address. I would highly recommend adding entr # file to allow only the specified host to conne # 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

