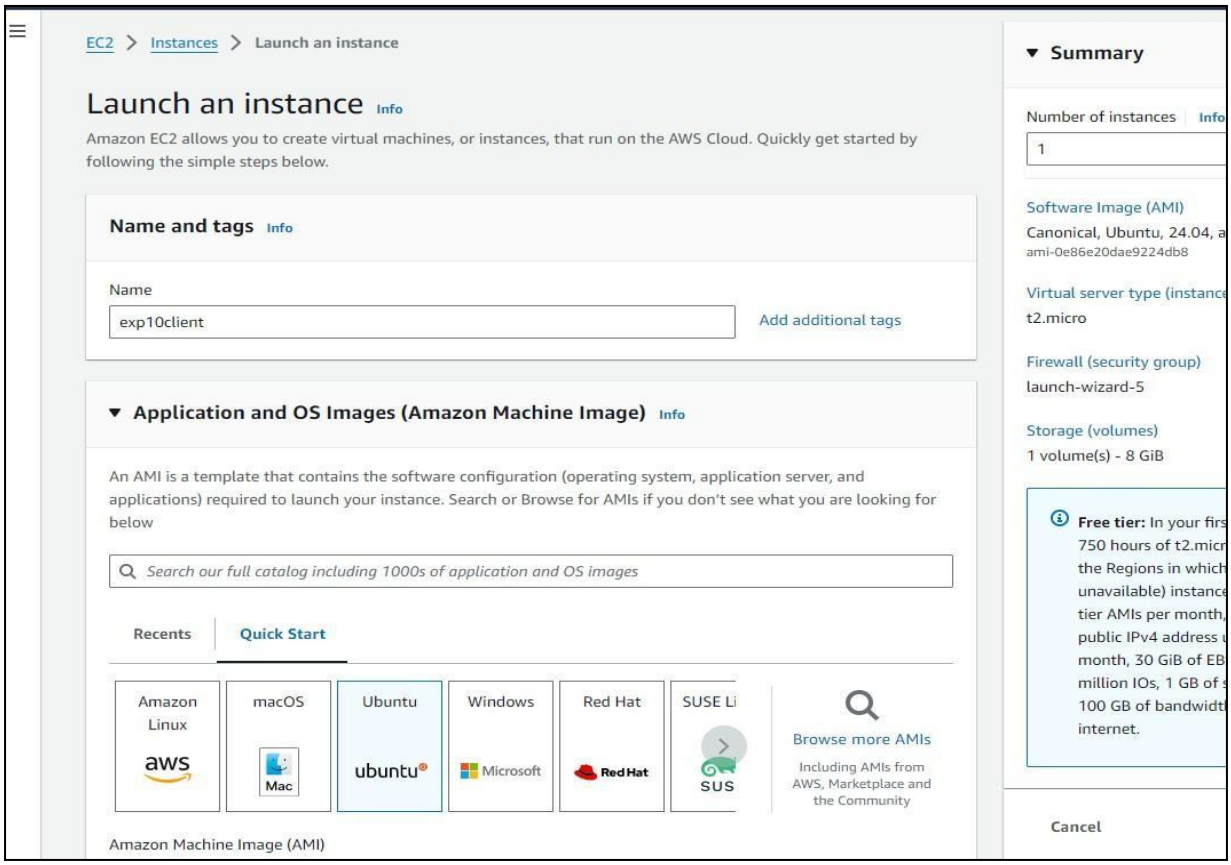
ADVANCE DEVOPS EXPERIMENT 10

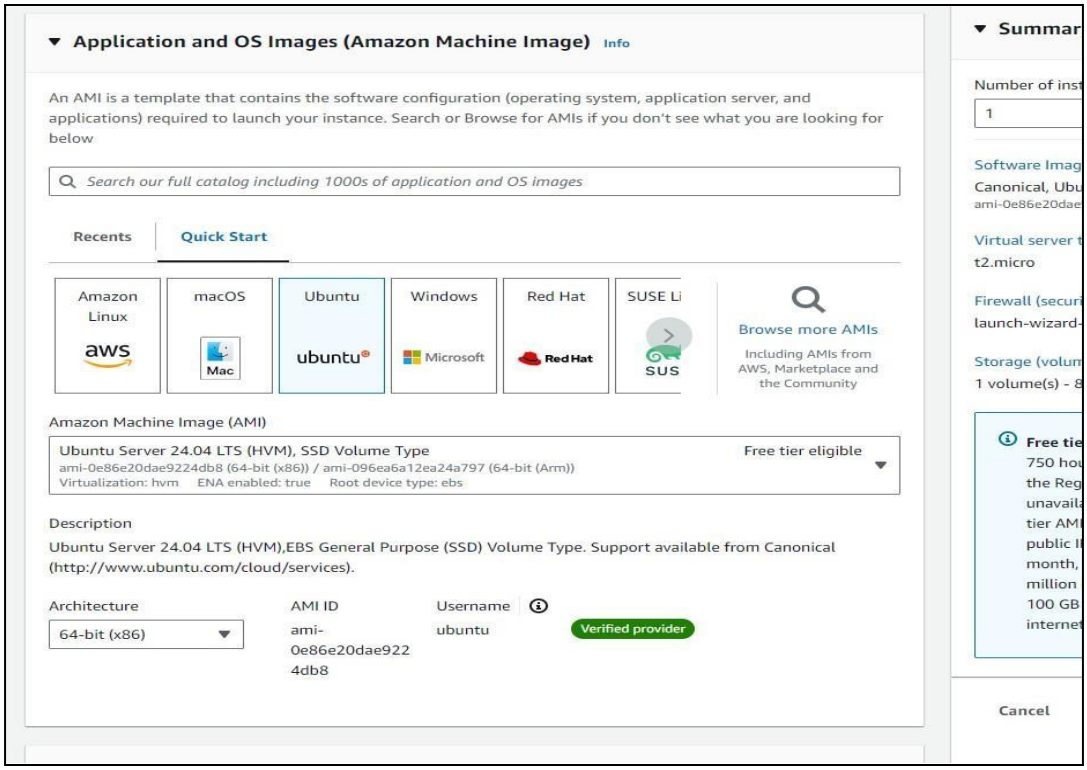
Name:Ronit Santwani
Class:D15A
Roll No:49

1) Launch an instance

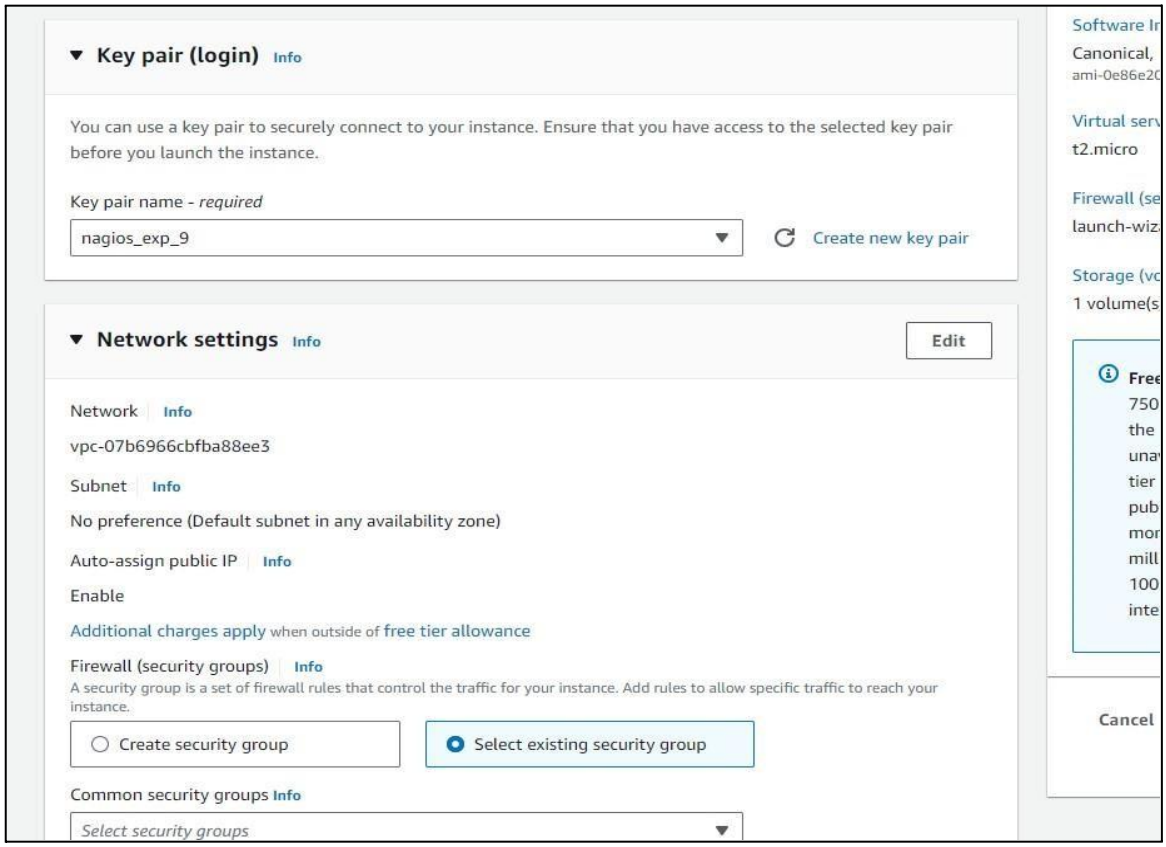
Launch an ec2 instance.
Select Ubuntu as the os give a meaningful name of the instance.



Select the same security group as given in exp9.

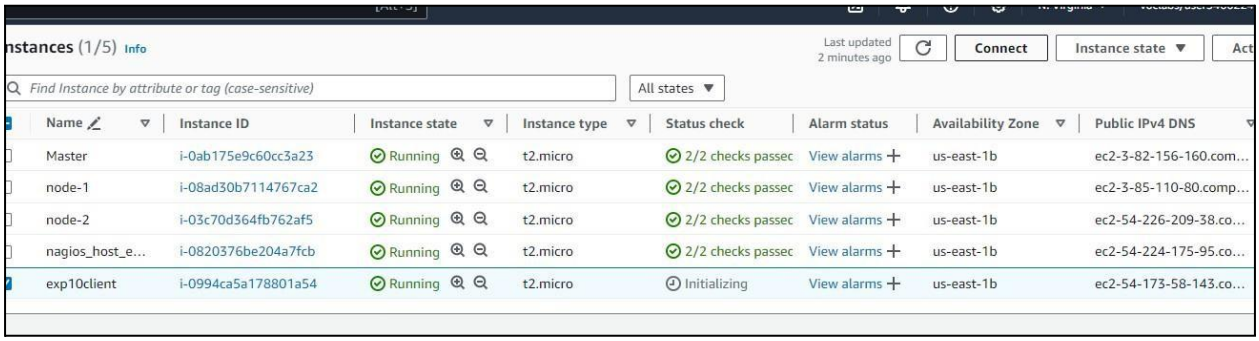


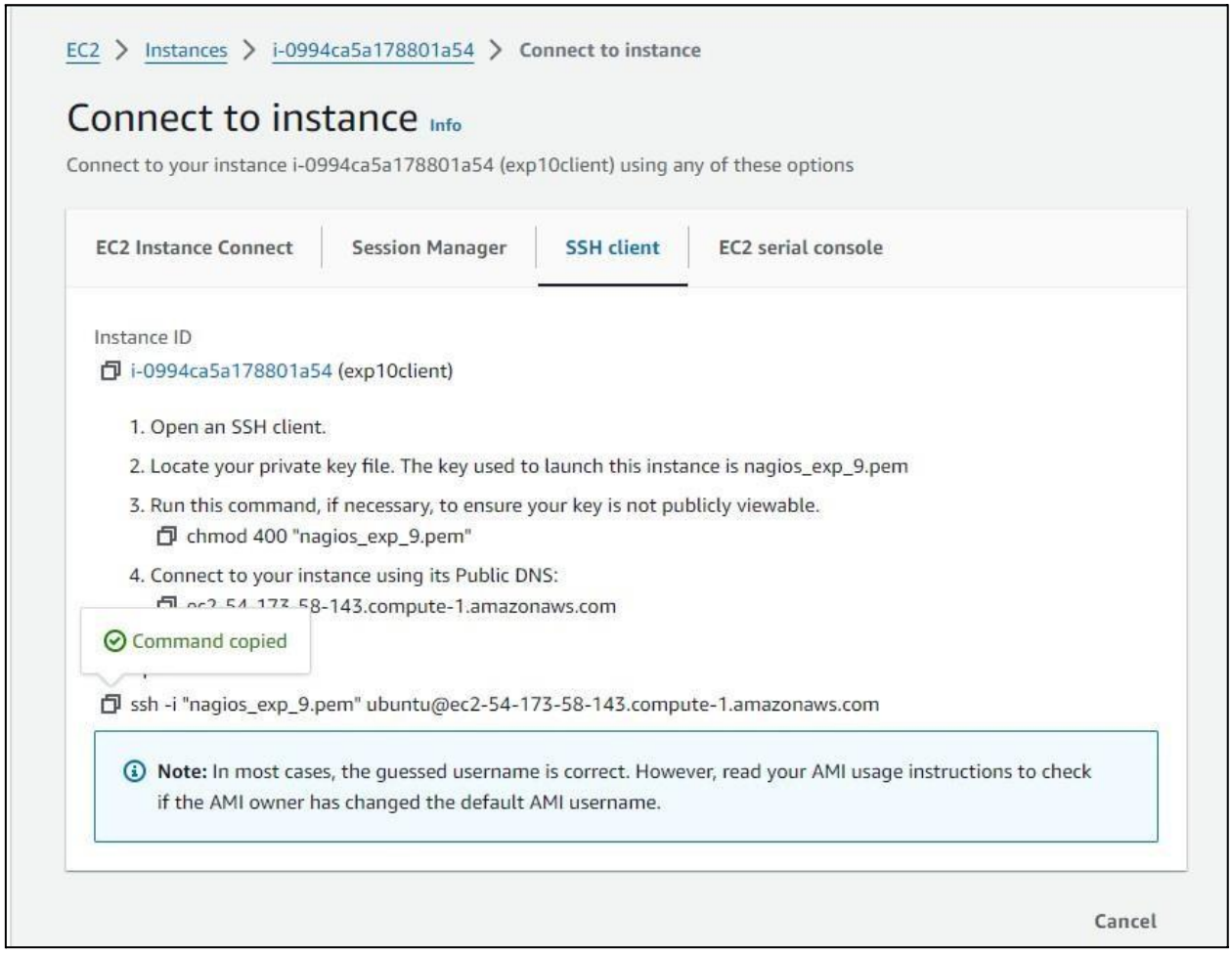
Make sure to select the same key-pair login used in the exp9 machine.



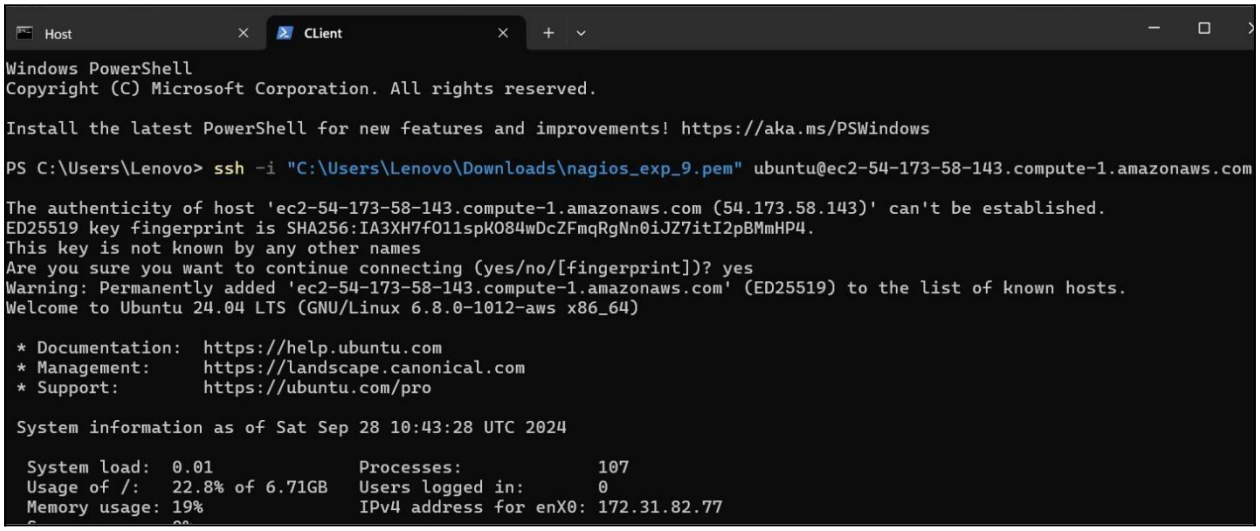
click on launch instance.

Now connect with this client machine using the ssh through your terminal(open a new terminal in your local machine and we will need both of the terminals open)





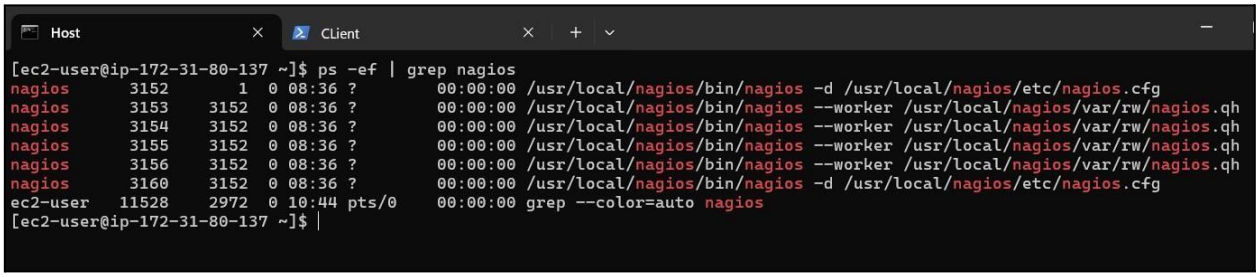
Note to change the path of the .pem file.



2) Go to nagios host machine (Host machine)

Perform the following commands

ps -ef | grep nagios



sudo su

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

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

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

Change hostname and alias to linuxserver

Change address to public ip address of client instance (Ubuntu instance) you can get the ip address by clicking on the instance id on the instances section there you will get the public ipv4 address

```
#
# HOST DEFINITION
#
###############################################################################

# Define a host for the local machine

define host {

   use                     linux-server            ; Name of host template to use
                                                   ; This host definition will in>
                                                   ; in (or inherited by) the lin>
   host_name               linuxserver
   alias                   linuxserver
   address                 54.173.58.143
```

Change hostgroup_name to linux-servers1

```
# 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                 localhost               ; Comma separated list of host>
}
```

Change the occurrences of hostname further in the document from localhost to linuxserver
example like:

```
   host_name                localhost
```

changed to

```
define service {

    use                     local-service           ; Name of service templat
    host_name               linuxserver
    service_description     PING
    check_command           check_ping!100.0,20%!500.0,60%
}
```

This is the last one

```
define service {

    use                     local-service           ; Name of service template to >
    host_name               linuxserver
    service_description     HTTP
    check_command           check_http
    notifications_enabled   0
```

now ctrl+O and enter to save and then ctrl+X for exiting.
Open nagios configuration file and add the line shown below
nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

```
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]# nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

##Add this line below the opened nano interface where similar lines are commented.
cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/

```
 GNU nano 5.8                                                    /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
# 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

# Definitions for monitoring the local (Linux) host
#cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg

# Definitions for monitoring a Windows machine
#cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg

# 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/



# OBJECT CACHE FILE
# This option determines where object definitions are cached when
# Nagios starts/restarts.  The CGIs read object definitions from
```

ctrl+o and enter for saving and ctrl+x to exit nano editor.

Verify configuration files

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

```
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 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

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 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-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]#
```

Restart nagios service.

service nagios restart

```
Things look okay - No serious problems were detected during the pre-flight check
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]# service nagios restart
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart nagios.service
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]#
```

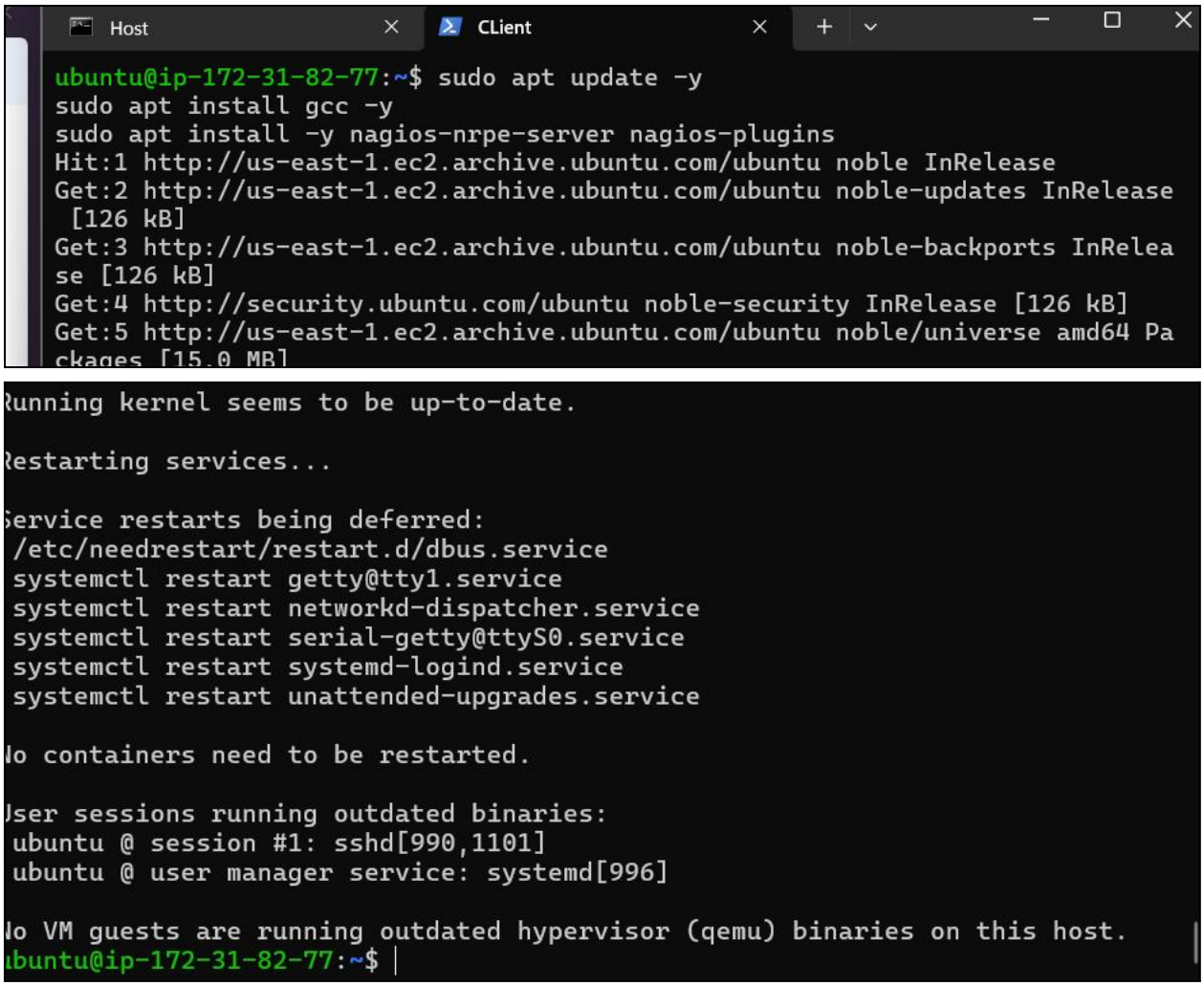
3) Go to client machine (ubuntu machine)

Perform the following commands

sudo apt update -y

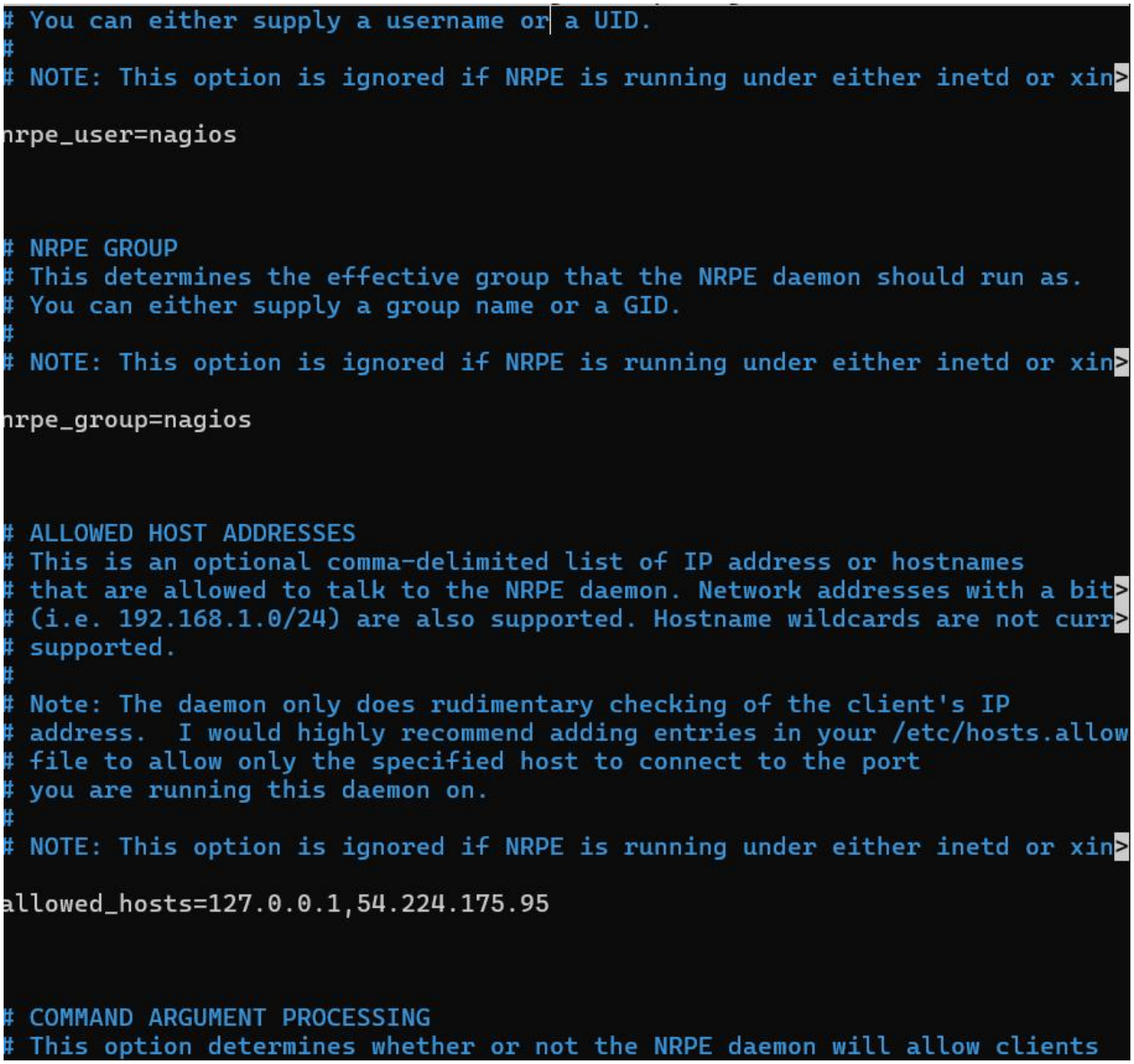
sudo apt install gcc -y

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



Open the nrpe.cfg file in nano editor
sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

Under allowed_hosts, add the nagios host ip address (public)

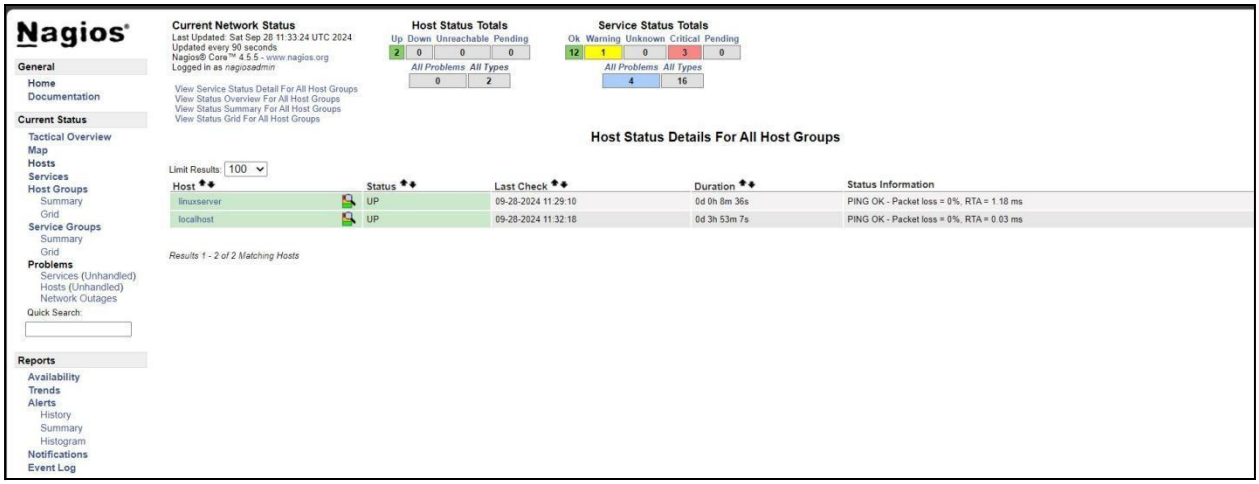


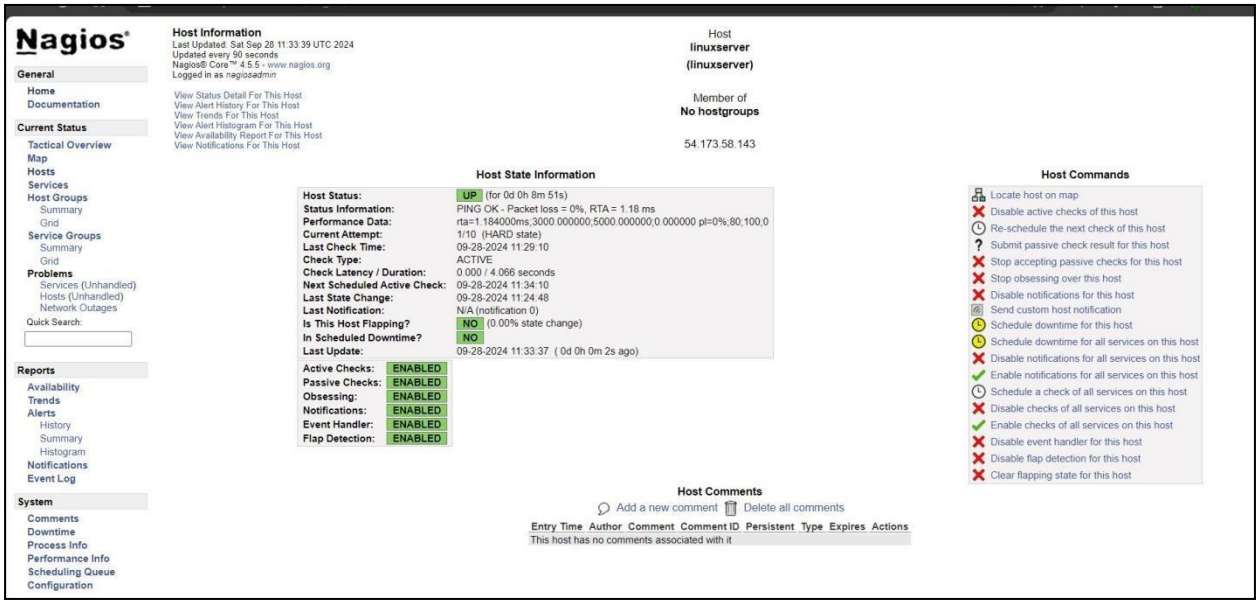
again save and exit the nano editor.

4) Go to nagios dashboard and click on hosts

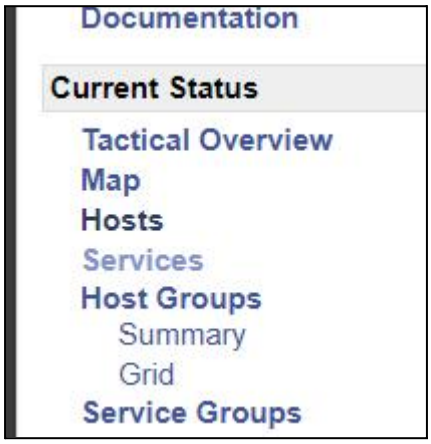
Click on hosts

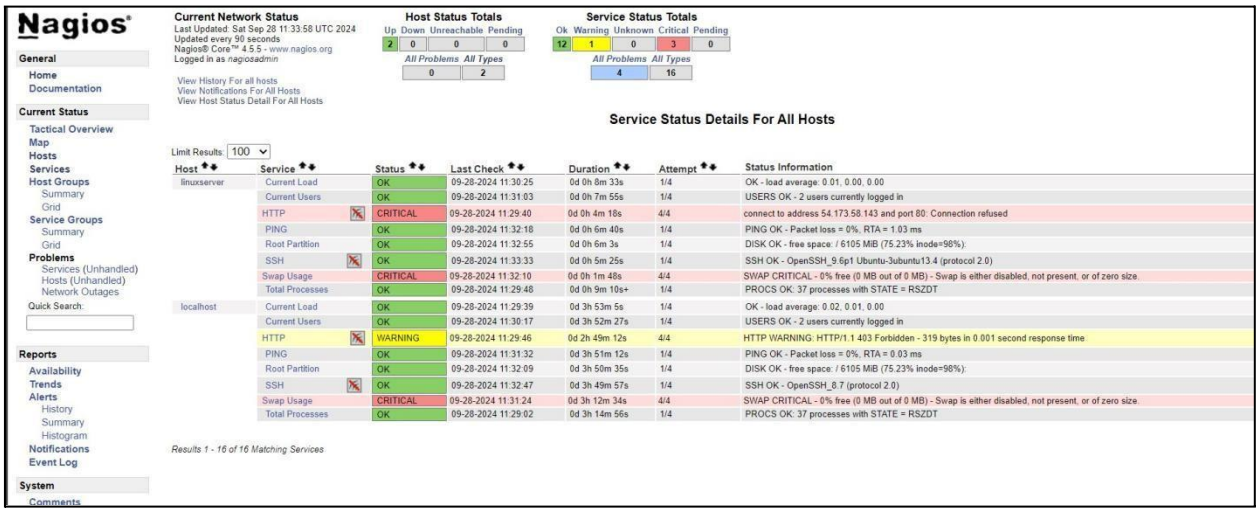
5) Click on linux server





6) Click on nagios services





Conclusion:

In this lab, we successfully configured a monitoring setup between a Nagios host machine (referred to as "exp9 machine") and a client machine (created specifically for this experiment). The goal was to set up Nagios to monitor a remote Linux server, which involved configuring both the Nagios host and client machine (Ubuntu instance) in an EC2 environment.