

# ADVANCE DEVOPS EXPERIMENT 10

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**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.

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

### 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

 [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

Recents

Quick Start

Amazon Linux

macOS

Ubuntu

Windows

Red Hat

SUSE Linux

aws

Mac

ubuntu

Microsoft

Red Hat

SUS

Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

#### ▼ Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)

Software Image (AMI)

Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, a  
ami-0e86e20dae9224db8

Virtual server type (instance)

t2.micro

Firewall (security group)

launch-wizard-5

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

**Free tier:** In your first 750 hours of t2.micro in the Regions in which the tier is available, you can run up to 7 t2.micro instances per month, with a maximum of 1 public IPv4 address per instance. Includes 30 GiB of EBS standard storage, 1 million I/Os, 1 GB of S3 transfer, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel

Select the same security group as given in exp9.

▼ 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

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Red Hat

Red Hat

SUSE Li

SUSE

Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type

ami-0e86e20dae9224db8 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-096ea6a12ea24a797 (64-bit (Arm))

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Description

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM),EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Architecture

AMI ID

Username

Verified provider

64-bit (x86)

ami-0e86e20dae9224db8

ubuntu

▼ Summary

Number of instances

1

Software Image

Canonical, Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type

ami-0e86e20dae9224db8

Virtual server type

t2.micro

Firewall (security group)

launch-wizard-1

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GB

Free tier

750 hours of free usage per month, up to 100 GB of storage

Cancel

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

**▼ 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*

nagios\_exp\_9 [↕](#) [Create new key pair](#)

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

**Network** [Info](#)

vpc-07b6966cbfba88ee3

**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 [↕](#)

[Cancel](#)

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)

Instances (1/5) <a href="#">Info</a>								
<input type="text" value="Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)"/>					All states <a href="#">↕</a>	Last updated 2 minutes ago <a href="#">↻</a> <a href="#">Connect</a> <a href="#">Instance state</a> <a href="#">▼</a> <a href="#">Act</a>		
	Name <a href="#">↕</a>	Instance ID	Instance state <a href="#">▼</a>	Instance type <a href="#">▼</a>	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone <a href="#">▼</a>	Public IPv4 DNS <a href="#">▼</a>
	Master	i-0ab175e9c60cc3a23	Running <a href="#">🔍</a> <a href="#">🔍</a>	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	<a href="#">View alarms</a> <a href="#">+</a>	us-east-1b	ec2-3-82-156-160.com...
	node-1	i-08ad30b7114767ca2	Running <a href="#">🔍</a> <a href="#">🔍</a>	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	<a href="#">View alarms</a> <a href="#">+</a>	us-east-1b	ec2-3-85-110-80.comp...
	node-2	i-03c70d364fb762af5	Running <a href="#">🔍</a> <a href="#">🔍</a>	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	<a href="#">View alarms</a> <a href="#">+</a>	us-east-1b	ec2-54-226-209-38.co...
	nagios_host_e...	i-0820376be204a7fcb	Running <a href="#">🔍</a> <a href="#">🔍</a>	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	<a href="#">View alarms</a> <a href="#">+</a>	us-east-1b	ec2-54-224-175-95.co...
	exp10client	i-0994ca5a178801a54	Running <a href="#">🔍</a> <a href="#">🔍</a>	t2.micro	Initializing	<a href="#">View alarms</a> <a href="#">+</a>	us-east-1b	ec2-54-173-58-143.co...

EC2 > Instances > i-0994ca5a178801a54 > Connect to instance

## Connect to instance Info

Connect to your instance i-0994ca5a178801a54 (exp10client) using any of these options


EC2 Instance Connect



Session Manager


**SSH client**


EC2 serial console


Instance ID

 i-0994ca5a178801a54 (exp10client)

1. Open an SSH client.
2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is nagios\_exp\_9.pem
3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable.  
 `chmod 400 "nagios_exp_9.pem"`
4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS:  
 `ec2-54-173-58-143.compute-1.amazonaws.com`

 Command copied

 `ssh -i "nagios_exp_9.pem" ubuntu@ec2-54-173-58-143.compute-1.amazonaws.com`

 **Note:** In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Cancel

Note to change the path of the .pem file.

```
Host x Client x + v
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\Lenovo> ssh -i "C:\Users\Lenovo\Downloads\nagios_exp_9.pem" ubuntu@ec2-54-173-58-143.compute-1.amazonaws.com

The authenticity of host 'ec2-54-173-58-143.compute-1.amazonaws.com (54.173.58.143)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:IA3XH7f011spK084wDcZFmqRgNn0iJZ7itI2pBMmHP4.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-54-173-58-143.compute-1.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1012-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

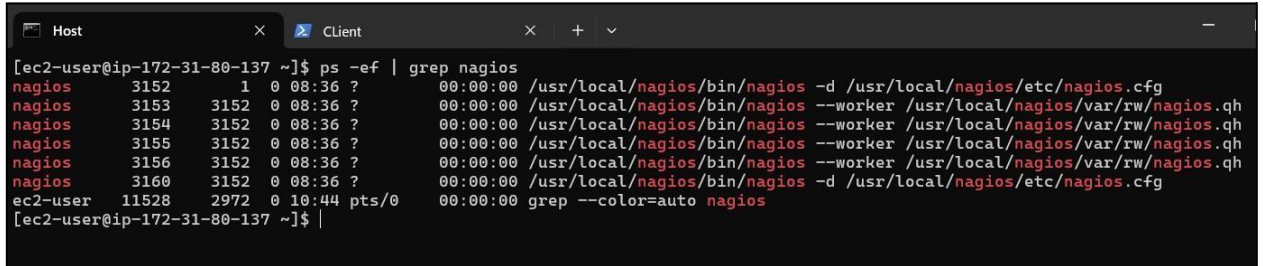
System information as of Sat Sep 28 10:43:28 UTC 2024

System load:  0.01          Processes:           107
Usage of /:   22.8% of 6.71GB Users logged in:       0
Memory usage: 19%          IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.82.77
```

## 2) Go to nagios host machine (Host machine)

Perform the following commands

```
ps -ef | grep nagios
```



```
Host Client
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-80-137 ~]$ ps -ef | grep nagios
nagios      3152      1  0 08:36 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
nagios      3153    3152  0 08:36 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      3154    3152  0 08:36 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      3155    3152  0 08:36 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      3156    3152  0 08:36 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.qh
nagios      3160    3152  0 08:36 ?        00:00:00 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
ec2-user    11528    2972  0 10:44 pts/0    00:00:00 grep --color=auto nagios
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-80-137 ~]$
```

```
sudo su
```

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



```
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]# mkdir -p /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]# ls
```

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

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



```
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]# cp /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg
```

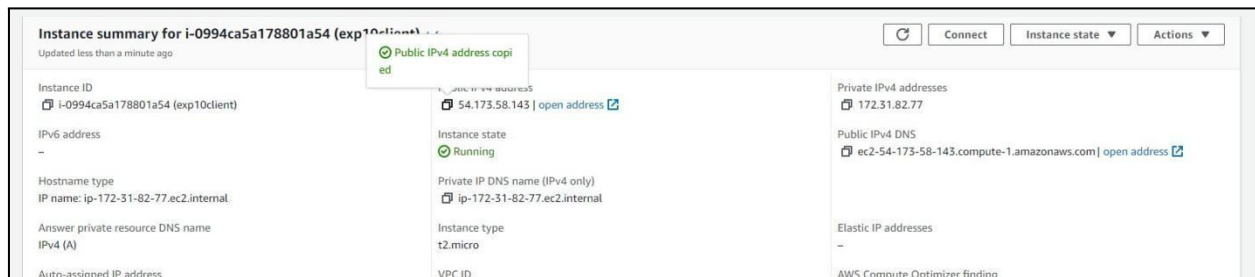
```
nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts/linuxserver.cfg
```



```
[root@ip-172-31-80-137 ec2-user]# 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



Instance summary for i-0994ca5a178801a54 (exp10client)

Updated less than a minute ago

Instance ID: i-0994ca5a178801a54 (exp10client)

IPv6 address: -

Hostname type: IP name: ip-172-31-82-77.ec2.internal

Answer private resource DNS name: IPv4 (A)

Auto-assigned IP address

Public IPv4 address copied

54.173.58.143 | open address

Instance state: Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): ip-172-31-82-77.ec2.internal

Instance type: t2.micro

VPC ID

Private IPv4 addresses: 172.31.82.77

Public IPv4 DNS: ec2-54-173-58-143.compute-1.amazonaws.com | open address

Elastic IP addresses: -

AWS Compute Optimizer finding

```

# 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
                                                ; its values from the template
    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 hosts
}

```

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

```

host_name          localhost
service_description PING

```

changed to

```

define service {

    use                local-service                ; Name of service template
    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 CCEs 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

```
Host x CLient x + v - □ x
ubuntu@ip-172-31-82-77:~$ 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]

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

Restarting services...

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 #1: sshd[990,1101]
ubuntu @ user manager service: systemd[996]

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-82-77:~$ |
```

Open the nrpe.cfg file in nano editor

sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

Under allowed\_hosts, add the nagios host ip address (public)

```
# You can either supply a username or a UID.
#
# NOTE: This option is ignored if NRPE is running under either inetd or xinetd>
nrpe_user=nagios

# 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>
# (i.e. 192.168.1.0/24) are also supported. Hostname wildcards are not curr>
# 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=127.0.0.1,54.224.175.95

# COMMAND ARGUMENT PROCESSING
# This option determines whether or not the NRPE daemon will allow clients
```

again save and exit the nano editor.

#### 4) Go to nagios dashboard and click on hosts

The screenshot shows the Nagios Core dashboard in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays "54.224.175.95/nagios/". The dashboard header includes the Nagios logo and the text "Nagios® Core™ Version 4.5.5" with a status indicator "Daemon running with PID 13935". A left sidebar contains navigation links under categories: General (Home, Documentation), Current Status (Tactical Overview, Map, Hosts, Services, Host Groups, Summary, Grid, Service Groups, Summary, Grid), Problems (Services (Unhandled), Hosts (Unhandled), Network Outages), Quick Search, Reports (Availability, Trends, Alerts, History, Summary, Histogram, Notifications, Event Log), and System (Comments, Downtime, Process Info, Performance Info, Scheduling Queue, Configuration). The main content area features sections for "Get Started" (with links to start monitoring, change look/feel, extend Nagios, get support, training, and certification), "Quick Links" (to Nagios Library, Labs, Exchange, Support, company, and project), "Latest News", and "Don't Miss...". At the bottom, there is copyright information and a license statement.

Click on hosts

This image is a close-up of the "Current Status" section in the Nagios dashboard sidebar. It shows a list of links: "Tactical Overview", "Map", "Hosts", "Services", and "Host Groups". The "Hosts" link is highlighted with a blue background, indicating it is the selected option.

## 5) Click on linux server

Nagios®

General

Home

Documentation

Current Status

Tactical Overview

Map

Hosts

Services

Host Groups

Summary

Grid

Service Groups

Summary

Grid

Problems

Services (Unhandled)

Hosts (Unhandled)

Network Outages

Quick Search:

Reports

Availability

Trends

Alerts

History

Summary

Histogram

Notifications

Event Log

Current Network Status

Last Updated: Sat Sep 28 11:33:24 UTC 2024

Updated every 90 seconds

Nagios® Core™ 4.5.5 - www.nagios.org

Logged in as nagiosadmin

View Service Status Detail For All Host Groups

View Status Overview For All Host Groups

View Status Summary For All Host Groups

View Status Grid For All Host Groups

Host Status Totals

Up Down Unreachable Pending

2 0 0 0

All Problems: All Types

0 2

Service Status Totals

Ok Warning Unknown Critical Pending

12 1 0 3 0

All Problems: All Types

4 16

Host Status Details For All Host Groups

Limit Results: 100

Host Status

linuxserver

UP

09-28-2024 11:29:10

0d 0h 8m 36s

PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.18 ms

localhost

UP

09-28-2024 11:32:18

0d 3h 53m 7s

PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.03 ms

Results 1 - 2 of 2 Matching Hosts

Nagios®

General

Home

Documentation

Current Status

Tactical Overview

Map

Hosts

Services

Host Groups

Summary

Grid

Service Groups

Summary

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Problems

Services (Unhandled)

Hosts (Unhandled)

Network Outages

Quick Search:

Reports

Availability

Trends

Alerts

History

Summary

Histogram

Notifications

Event Log

Host Information

Last Updated: Sat Sep 28 11:33:39 UTC 2024

Updated every 90 seconds

Nagios® Core™ 4.5.5 - www.nagios.org

Logged in as nagiosadmin

View Status Detail For This Host

View Alert History For This Host

View Trends For This Host

View Alert Histogram For This Host

View Availability Report For This Host

View Notifications For This Host

Host State Information

Host Status: UP (for 0d 0h 8m 51s)

Status Information: PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.18 ms

Performance Data: rta=1.184000ms,3000.000000;5000.000000;0.000000 pl=0%;80;100;0

Current Attempt: 1/10 (HARD state)

Last Check Time: 09-28-2024 11:29:10

Check Type: ACTIVE

Check Latency / Duration: 0.000 / 4.066 seconds

Next Scheduled Active Check: 09-28-2024 11:34:10

Last State Change: 09-28-2024 11:24:48

Last Notification: N/A (notification 0)

Is This Host Flapping? NO (0.00% state change)

In Scheduled Downtime? NO

Last Update: 09-28-2024 11:33:37 (0d 0h 0m 2s ago)

Active Checks: ENABLED

Passive Checks: ENABLED

Obsessing: ENABLED

Notifications: ENABLED

Event Handler: ENABLED

Flap Detection: ENABLED

Host

linuxserver

(linuxserver)

Member of

No hostgroups

54.173.58.143

Host Commands

Locate host on map

Disable active checks of this host

Re-schedule the next check of this host

Submit passive check result for this host

Stop accepting passive checks for this host

Stop obsessing over this host

Disable notifications for this host

Send custom host notification

Schedule downtime for this host

Schedule downtime for all services on this host

Disable notifications for all services on this host

Enable notifications for all services on this host

Schedule a check of all services on this host

Disable checks of all services on this host

Enable checks of all services on this host

Disable event handler for this host

Disable flap detection for this host

Clear flapping state for this host

Host Comments

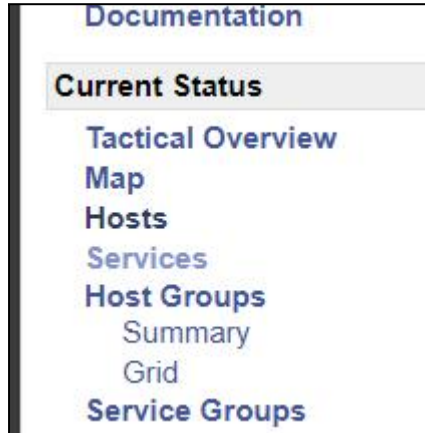
Add a new comment

Delete all comments

Entry Time Author Comment Comment ID Persistent Type Expires Actions

This host has no comments associated with it

## 6) Click on nagios services



Nagios®

Current Network Status

Last Updated: Sat Sep 28 11:33:58 UTC 2024  
Updated every 30 seconds  
Nagios® Core™ 4.5.5 - www.nagios.org  
Logged in as nagiosadmin

General

Home

Documentation

Current Status

Tactical Overview

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Service Groups

Summary

Grid

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Network Outages

Quick Search:

Reports

Availability

Trends

Alerts

History

Summary

Histogram

Notifications

Event Log

System

Comments

Host Status Totals

Up: 2, Down: 0, Unreachable: 0, Pending: 0

All Problems: 4, All Types: 16

Service Status Totals

Ok: 12, Warning: 1, Unknown: 0, Critical: 3, Pending: 0

All Problems: 4, All Types: 16

Service Status Details For All Hosts

Limit Results: 100

Host	Service	Status	Last Check	Duration	Attempt	Status Information
linuxserver	Current Load	OK	09-28-2024 11:30:25	0d 0h 8m 33s	1/4	OK - load average: 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
	Current Users	OK	09-28-2024 11:31:03	0d 0h 7m 55s	1/4	USERS OK - 2 users currently logged in
	HTTP	CRITICAL	09-28-2024 11:29:40	0d 0h 4m 18s	4/4	connect to address 54.173.58.143 and port 80: Connection refused
	PING	OK	09-28-2024 11:32:18	0d 0h 6m 40s	1/4	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 1.03 ms
	Root Partition	OK	09-28-2024 11:32:55	0d 0h 6m 3s	1/4	DISK OK - free space: / 6105 MB (75.23% inode=98%):
	SSH	OK	09-28-2024 11:33:33	0d 0h 5m 25s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_9.6p1 Ubuntu-Zubuntu/13.4 (protocol 2.0)
	Swap Usage	CRITICAL	09-28-2024 11:32:10	0d 0h 1m 48s	4/4	SWAP CRITICAL - 0% free (0 MB out of 0 MB) - Swap is either disabled, not present, or of zero size
	Total Processes	OK	09-28-2024 11:29:48	0d 0h 9m 10s+	1/4	PROCS OK: 37 processes with STATE = RSZDT
	Current Load	OK	09-28-2024 11:29:39	0d 3h 53m 5s	1/4	OK - load average: 0.02, 0.01, 0.00
	Current Users	OK	09-28-2024 11:30:17	0d 3h 52m 27s	1/4	USERS OK - 2 users currently logged in
localhost	HTTP	WARNING	09-28-2024 11:29:46	0d 2h 49m 12s	4/4	HTTP WARNING: HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden - 319 bytes in 0.001 second response time
	PING	OK	09-28-2024 11:31:32	0d 3h 51m 12s	1/4	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.03 ms
	Root Partition	OK	09-28-2024 11:32:09	0d 3h 50m 35s	1/4	DISK OK - free space: / 6105 MB (75.23% inode=98%):
	SSH	OK	09-28-2024 11:32:47	0d 3h 49m 57s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_8.7 (protocol 2.0)
	Swap Usage	CRITICAL	09-28-2024 11:31:24	0d 3h 12m 34s	4/4	SWAP CRITICAL - 0% free (0 MB out of 0 MB) - Swap is either disabled, not present, or of zero size
	Total Processes	OK	09-28-2024 11:29:02	0d 3h 14m 56s	1/4	PROCS OK: 37 processes with STATE = RSZDT

Results 1 - 16 of 16 Matching 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.