**Nagios Monitoring Tool**

**What is Nagios?**

Nagios is used for Continuous monitoring of systems, applications, services, and business processes etc in a DevOps culture

## ****Why We Need Continuous Monitoring?****

Continuous Monitoring Tools resolve any system errors ( low memory, unreachable server etc. ) before they have any negative impact on your business productivity.

Important reasons to use a monitoring tool are:

* It detects any network or server problems
* It determines the root cause of any issues
* It maintains the security and availability of the service
* It monitors and troubleshoot server performance issues
* It allows us to plan for infrastructure upgrades before outdated systems cause failures
* It can respond to issues at the first sign of a problem
* It can be used to automatically fix problems when they are detected
* It ensures IT infrastructure outages have a minimal effect on your organization’s bottom line
* It can monitor your entire infrastructure and business processes

Hand on lab:

**Step 1:install repos from outside**

Visit to the web pagfe and select to the parent directory ,inside the

[**http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/6/**](http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/6/)

**after that select to the pareant directy , inside the directory select this option**

[   ] [epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm](https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm)

**Copy the above install to the package using rpm**

**#rpm -Uvh** <https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm>

**We need one repos**

<http://rpms.famillecollet.com/enterprise/>

**inside that link select this one**

<http://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-7.rpm>

**copy the above link and install package with rpm**

**#rpm -Uvh** <http://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-7.rpm>

**Step 2: install requeried plugins**

#yum -y install nagios nagios-plugins-all nagios-plugins-nrpe nrpe httpd php

we need to enable Apache and Nagios service

#chkconfig httpd on && chkconfig nagios on

start Nagios and Apache

service httpd start && service nagios start

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If you want specific swap memory go to this steps (blue color only)other wise leave it

 I will enable swap memory of at least 1GB. It’s time to create the swap file itself using the dd command

#dd if=/dev/zero of=/swap bs=1024 count=2097152

to setup the swap

mkswap /swap

correct permissions on the swap file:

#chown root. /swap

#chmod 0600 /swap

Activate swap

#swapon /swap

swap is permanent by adding it to the fstab file.

echo /swap swap swap defaults 0 0 >> /etc/fstab

to check swap happiness

cat /proc/sys/vm/swappiness

We can adjust the swappiness with the sysctl command

echo vm.swappiness = 0 >> /etc/sysctl.conf && sysctl -p

Step 3: set up username and password

htpasswd -c /etc/nagios/passwd nagiosadmin

Now Nagios set is ready ,we can check it oust side

Using ec2-ipadress/nagios

Here ask the username :nagiosadmin

Password :

Here our dynamic nagios monitoring page will open….

192.0.100.57