Adv DevOps Exp 10

Div: D15C

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

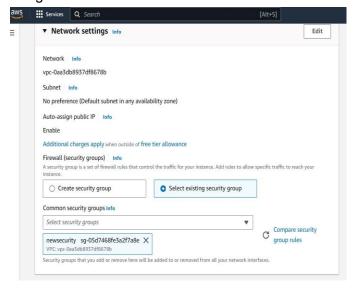
Monitoring Using Nagios:

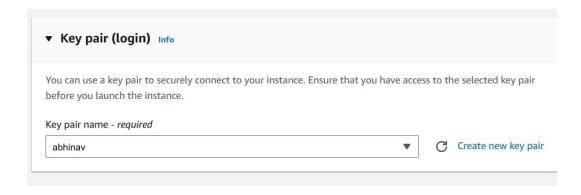
Step 1: To Confirm Nagios is running on the server side Perform the following command on your Amazon Linux Machine (Nagios-host).

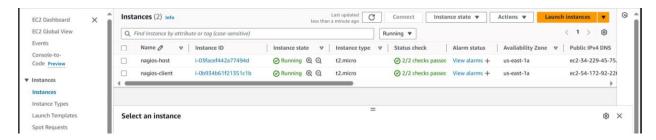
Run this command sudo systemctl status

Step 2: Before we begin,

To monitor a Linux machine, create an **Ubuntu 20.04 server** EC2 Instance in AWS. Provide it with the **same security group** as the Nagios Host and name it 'nagios-client' alongside the host.







Step 3: TO BE DONE IN THE Nagios-host TERMINAL

In the nagios-host terminal, run this command

ps -ef | grep nagios

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-160 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ ps -ef | grep nagios
ec2-user 63115 2315 0 13:03 pts/0 00:00:00 grep --color=auto nagios
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-160 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]$ _
```

To become a root user, run 'sudo su' and make two directories using the following commands. If one is running these commands in windows powershell, make sure that he/she copies it line by line as powershell might make an error while interpreting multiple lines **mkdir**

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

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

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-92-249 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-172-31-92-249 ec2-user]# mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts
[root@ip-172-31-92-249 ec2-user]# mkdir /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/linuxhosts
[root@ip-172-31-92-249 ec2-user]#
```

Copy the sample localhost.cfg file to linuxhost folder. Use the following mentioned command to achieve it **cp/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg**

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

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Open linuxserver.cfg using nano and make the following changes. This is a conf type file in which we will have to modify the configurations in way which will help us specify the hosts and clients to be monitored

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

Changes to be made:

- 1. Change the hostname to linux-server (EVERYWHERE ON THE FILE)
- 2. Change address to the public IP address of your LINUX CLIENT.
- 3. Change hostgroup name under hostgroup to linux-servers1

```
define host {
                                                           ; Name of host template to use
    use
                               linux-server
                                                           ; This host definition will inherit all variables that are defined
                                                           ; in (or inherited by) the linux-server host template definition.
    host name
                               linux-server
                               localhost
    alias
                              54.172.92.226
    address
define hostgroup {
                        linux-servers1_
   hostgroup name
                                               ; The name of the hostgroup
                         Linux Servers
localhost
                                               ; Long name of the group
; Comma separated list of hosts that belong to this group
   members
```

IMP: Everywhere else on the file, change the hostname to linux-server instead of localhost.

Open the Nagios Config file and add the following line nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Add the following line in the file and save cfg_dir=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/monitorhosts/

```
# OBJECT CONFIGURATION FILE(S)

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

Verify the configuration files by running the following command

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
[root@ip-172-31-41-160 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]# /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
 ast Modified: 2024-09-17
License: GPL
Website: https://www.nagios.org
 eading 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 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 Ø 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-172-31-41-160 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]#
```

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You are good to go if there are no errors.

Restart the nagios service service

nagios restart

And by running sudo systemctl status nagios, we can again check whether our server is running or not

```
### Toot@ip=172-31-41-160/mp/nagios.plugins=2.4.11
| root@ip=172-31-41-160 nagios.plugins=2.4.11| sudo systemeti restart nagios
| root@ip=172-31-41-160 nagios.plugins=2.4.11| sudo systemeti status nagios
| root@ip=172-31-41-160 nagios.plugins=2.4.11| sudo systemeti status nagios
| consistent of the process of the proces
```

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Step 4: TO BE DONE IN THE Nagios-client TERMINAL

Now it is time to switch to the client machine.

SSH into the machine or simply use the EC2 Instance Connect feature.

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> cd C:\Users\Dell\Downloads
PS C:\Users\Dell\Downloads> ssh -i "mohit.pem" ubu
                                                             ubuntu@ec2-54-172-92-226.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-54-172-92-226.compute-1.amazonaws.com (54.172.92.226)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:e/WkFQRuHSqPjqQ5hDMaA0dku8msNhETN9SAgzEy53E.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-54-172-92-226.compute-1.amazonaws.com,54.172.92.226' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1016-aws x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro
 System information as of Wed Oct 2 13:26:11 UTC 2024
  System load: 0.0
  Visage of /: 22.8% of 6.716B Users logged in: 0

Memory usage: 20% IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.36.100
  Swap usage:
  ^{st} Ubuntu Pro delivers the most comprehensive open source security and
   compliance features.
   https://ubuntu.com/aws/pro
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
```

Make a package index update and install gcc, nagios-nrpe-server and the plugins. Run the following commands to achieve the same.

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

```
### Advantagin 172-13-6-100: * six sods apt install gcc -y
meading package lists... Done
ulding dependency tree... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
binutils binutils: acmes binutils size. 6-6-1 imus.gmu cpc.gp-10: cpc-13-86-64-1 imus.gmu cpp-86-64-1 imus.gmu cpc-86-64-1 imus.gm
```

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Open nrpe.cfg file to make changes.

sudo nano /etc/nagios/nrpe.cfg

Under allowed_hosts, add your nagios host IP address like so

Now restart the NRPE server by this command.

sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-36-100: $ sudo systemctl restart nagios-nrpe-server ubuntu@ip-172-31-36-100: $ _
```

Run the following command in the Nagios-host terminal

sudo systemctl status nagios

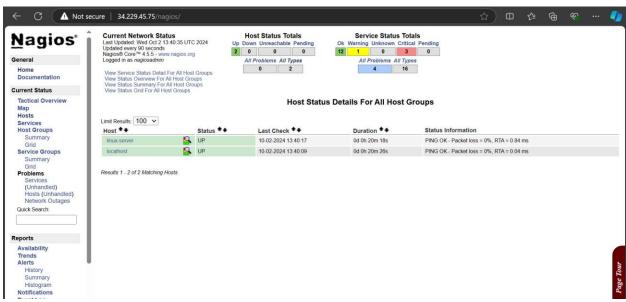
```
[root@ip-177-31-41-160 nagios-plugins-2.4.11]# sudo systemctl status nagios
* nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.5
Loaded: loaded (Just/lib/systems/nagios.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-02 13:20:17 UTC; 15min ago
Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
Main PID: 78778 (nagios)
Tasks: 6 (limit: 1112)
Memory: 4.3M
CPU: 403ms
CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
- 78778 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios - d /usr/local/nagios/var/res/nagios.qh
- 78778 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/res/nagios.qh
- 78780 /usr-local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/res/nagios.qh
- 78780 /usr-local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios.cfg

Oct 02 13:22:54 ip-172-31-41-160-ec2.internal nagios/78778]: wproc: host-localboot; service-swap Usage; contact-nagiosadmin
oct 02 13:22:54 ip-172-31-41-160-ec2.internal nagios/78778]: wproc: early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_cetal-early_timeout-de_
```

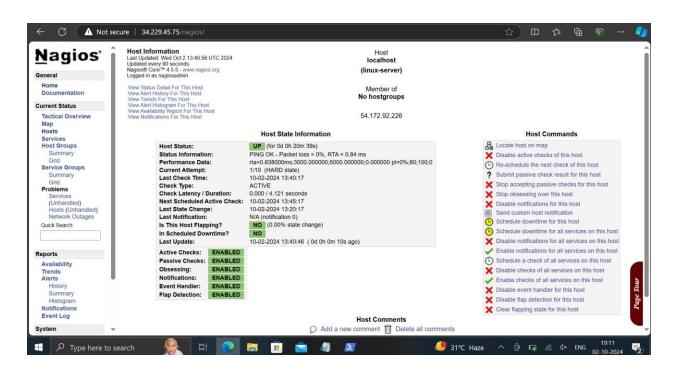
Step 5: Visiting your nagios server using your nagios-host ip address Open up your browser and look for http://<public ip address of nagios-host>/nagios



Click on Hosts.



Click on linux-server to view host information



We can even navigate to the services section, which explicitly mentions the status, duration, checks, information about the numerous services present on our hosts



Conclusion: In conclusion, the experiment focused on monitoring ports, services, and a Linux server using Nagios. Through the step-by-step process, we successfully configured Nagios to monitor essential network services on the Linux server. By setting up both the Nagios host and client, we were able to track system performance, ensure service availability, and monitor key metrics like CPU and memory usage