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Nagios®

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METTRE EN PLACE UN SERVEUR DE SUPERVISION

Machine Active directory
Machine Routeur

Machine nagios

Lancer la machine Windows server qui joue le rôle de routeur

1. Démarrer votre **routeur** (dédier Windows serveur 2019)
2. Mettre quelque prérequis comme : Nom de l'ordinateur, avoir deux cartes réseaux INTERNET et LAN avec leur adresse IP
3. Ajouter le rôle Accès à distance et routage en cliquant sur gérer et nouveau rôle

← → ▾ Gestionnaire de serveur ▸ Serveur local ▾

Tableau de bord

Serveur local

Tous les serveurs

Accès à distance

IIS

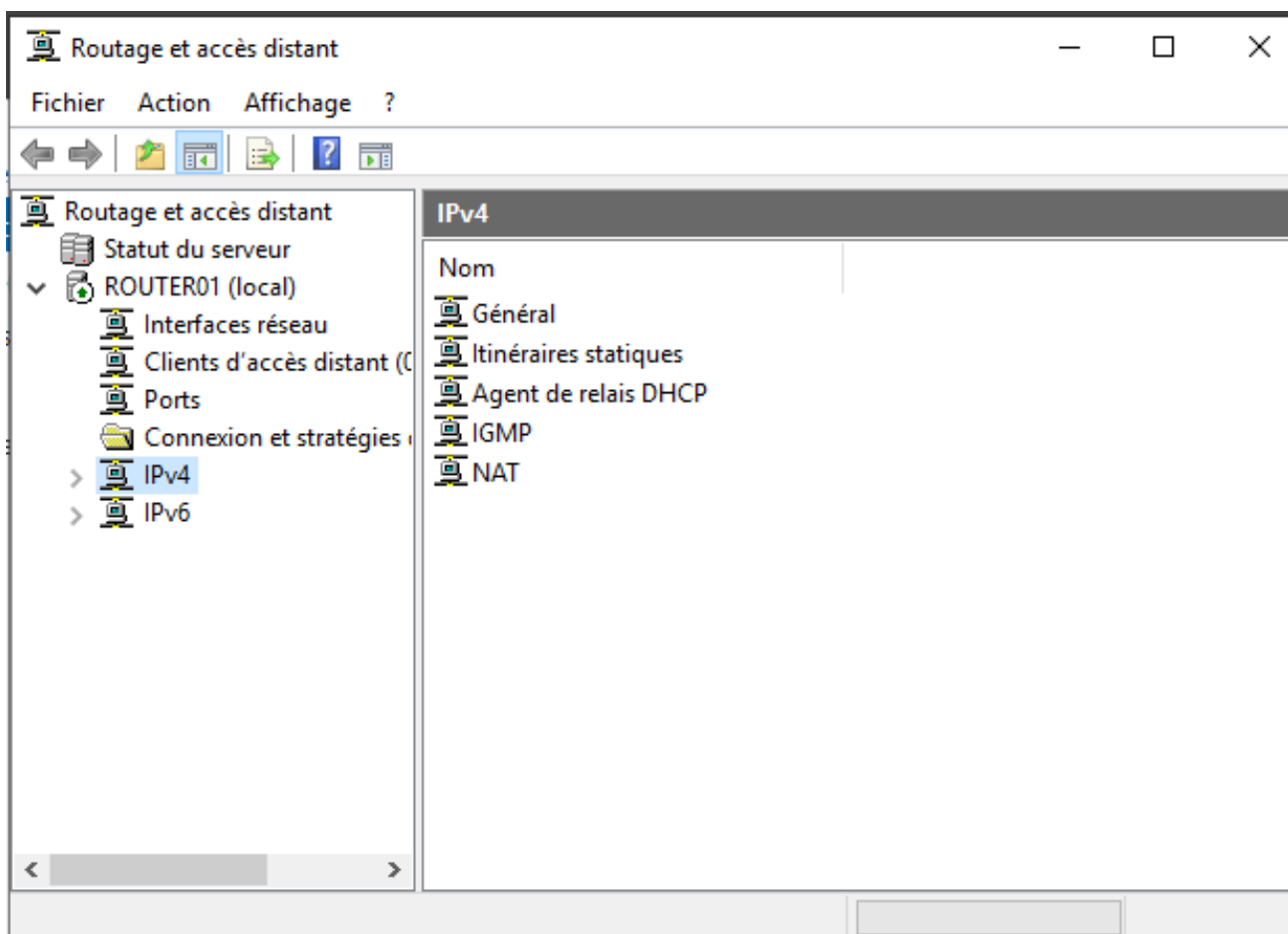
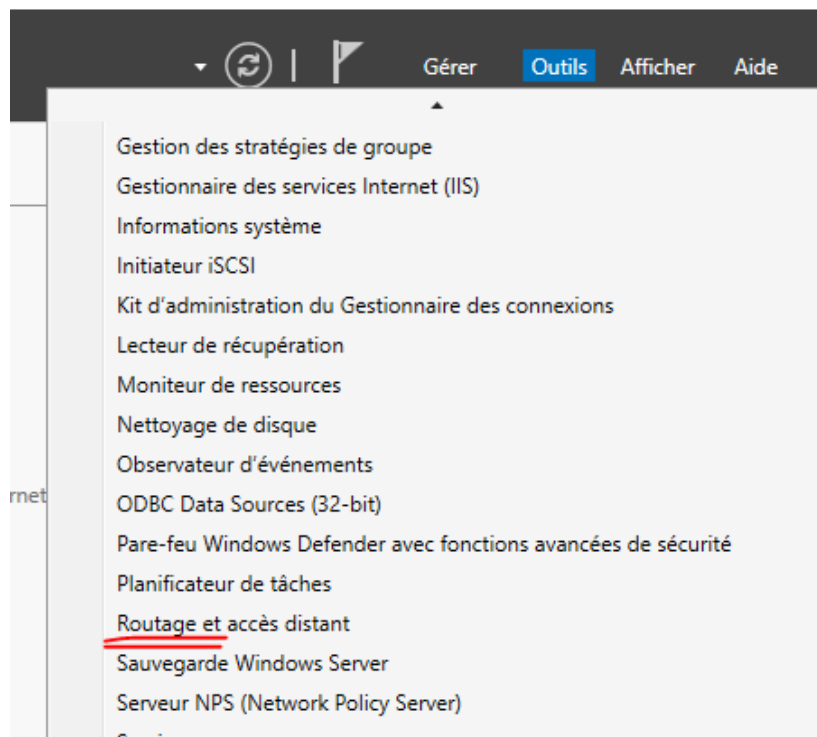
Services de fichiers et d...

PROPRIÉTÉS
Pour Router01

Nom de l'ordinateur	Router01	Dernières mises à jour installées	16/12/2019
Groupe de travail	WORKGROUP	Windows Update	Télécharger les mises à jour
		Dernière recherche de mises à jour :	Hier à 16/12/2019 10:00
Pare-feu Windows Defender	Public : Actif	Antivirus Windows Defender	Protéger les données
Gestion à distance	Activé	Commentaires et diagnostics	Paramétrer
Bureau à distance	Désactivé	Configuration de sécurité renforcée d'Internet Explorer	Activer
Association de cartes réseau	Désactivé	Fuseau horaire	(UTC+01:00) Paris, Bruxelles, ...
INTERNET	Attribuée par serveur DHCP	ID de produit (Product ID)	Non activé
LAN01	192.168.100.254		
Version du système d'exploitation	Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter	Processeurs	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2680 v4 @ 2.20 GHz
Informations sur le matériel	VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform	Mémoire installée (RAM)	2,64 Go
		Espace disque total	100,46 To

ÉVÉNEMENTS
Tous les événements | 19 au total

1. Après avoir ajouter le rôle accès à distance aller dans **Outils / Routage et accès à distance**
2. on passe à la configuration et le faire clic droit sur le nom de votre routeur (**configurer et activer le routage**)
3. Choisir Accès VPN



Lancer la machine Windows server qui joue le rôle de Active Directory

1. Démarrer votre **DC-01** (dédier Windows serveur 2019)
2. Mettre quelque prérequis comme : Nom de l'ordinateur, avoir une carte réseau LAN avec son adresse IP
3. Ajouter les rôle **AD DS, DHCP** en cliquant sur gérer et nouveau rôle

← → ▾

Gestionnaire de serveur ▸ Serveur local

▾

Tableau de bord

Serveur local

Tous les serveurs

AD DS

DHCP

DNS

Services de fichiers et d... ▸

PROPRIÉTÉS

Pour DC-01

Nom de l'ordinateur	DC-01	Dernières mises à jour installées	16/12/2
Domaine	junoir.net	Windows Update	Téléchar
		Dernière recherche de mises à jour :	Hier à 1.
Pare-feu Windows Defender	Public : Actif	Antivirus Windows Defender	Protecti
Gestion à distance	Activé	Commentaires et diagnostics	Paramè
Bureau à distance	Désactivé	Configuration de sécurité renforcée d'Internet Explorer	Inactif
Association de cartes réseau	Désactivé	Fuseau horaire	(UTC+0
LAN01	192.168.100.100	ID de produit (Product ID)	Non act
Version du système d'exploitation	Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter	Processeurs	Intel(R) i
Informations sur le matériel	VMware, Inc. VMware Virtual Platform	Mémoire installée (RAM)	2,64 Go
		Espace disque total	199,46 C

ÉVÉNEMENTS

Tous les événements | 52 au total

1. Configurer le **DNS** et le **DHCP**

Gestionnaire DNS

Fichier Action Affichage ?

→

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DNS

▼ DC-01

▼ Zones de recherche directes

> _msdcs.junoir.net

▼ junoir.net

> _msdcs

> _sites

> _tcp

> _udp

> DomainDnsZones

> ForestDnsZones

> Zones de recherche inversée

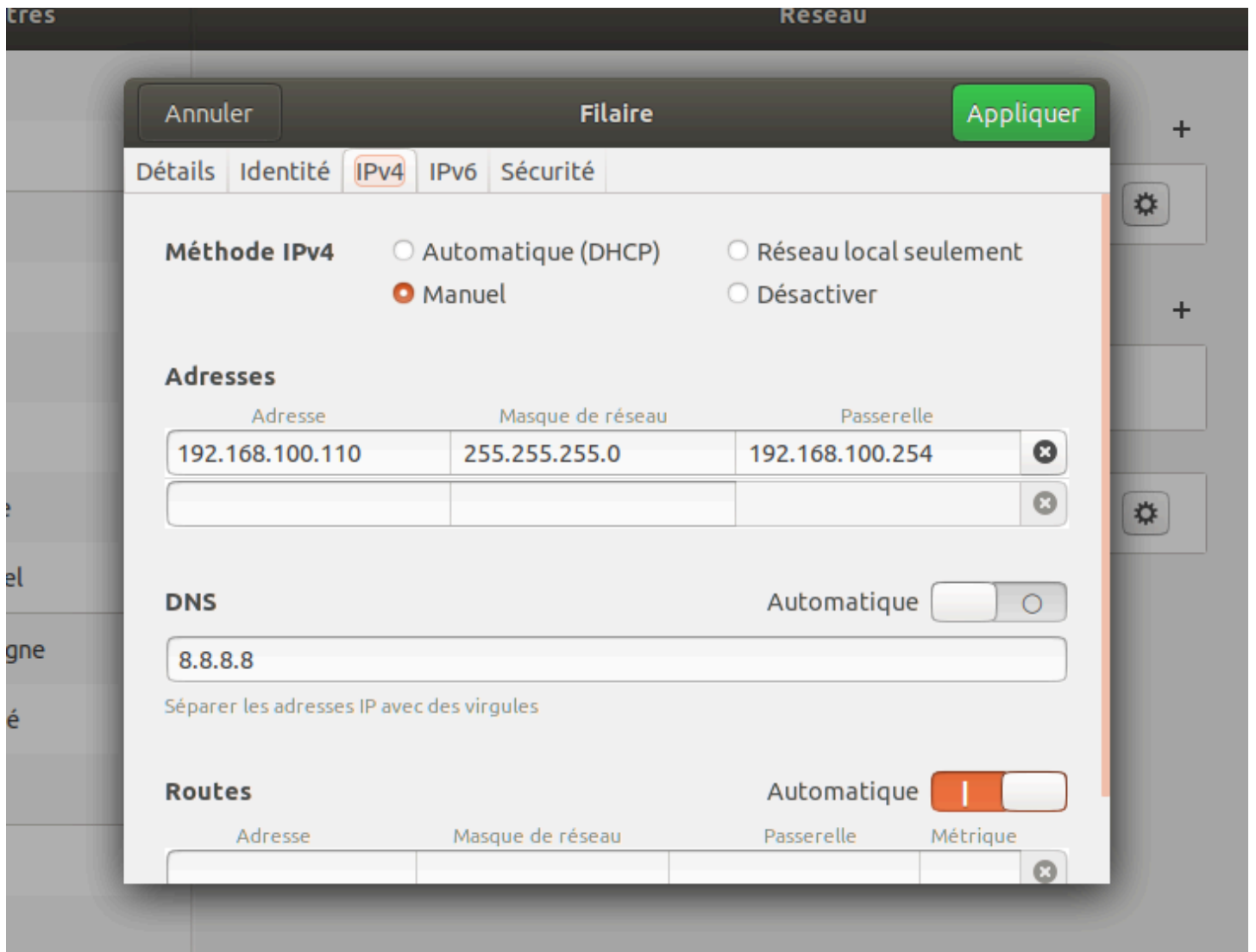
> Points d'approbation

> Redirecteurs conditionnels

Nom	Type	Données	Horodateur
_msdcs			
_sites			
_tcp			
_udp			
DomainDnsZones			
ForestDnsZones			
(identique au dossier parent)	Source de nom (SOA)	[29], dc-01.junoir.net., hos...	statique
(identique au dossier parent)	Serveur de noms (NS)	dc-01.junoir.net.	statique
(identique au dossier parent)	Hôte (A)	192.168.100.100	11/03/2025 10:00:00
dc-01	Hôte (A)	192.168.100.100	statique
nagios	Hôte (A)	192.168.100.101	statique
nagioss	Hôte (A)	192.168.100.110	

Lancer Ubuntu Linux qui joue le rôle de serveur Nagios1

1. Démarrer votre **machine nagios1** (dédier Linux Ubuntu 18.0.4)
2. Mettre votre machine nagios1 dans une interface LAN ensuite lui attribuer une IP statique. La passerelle est diriger vers le Routeur et saisir IP de Google



1. Vérifier si l'attribuer dans IP a marcher avec la commande:
 - **ip a**

```
Activités Terminal mer. 10:34
root@nagioss: /home/admin1

Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:5c:74:89 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.100.110/24 brd 192.168.100.255 scope global noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::5806:2e7:4153:1e9c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@nagioss:/home/admin1#
```

1. Avant d'installer Nagios, assurez-vous que votre système est à jour et dispose des paquets suivants :

- **sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y**
- **sudo apt install openssh-server -y**
- **sudo apt install open-vm-tools**

```
Activités Terminal mer. 10:52
root@nagioss: /home/admin1

Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# history
1  jude
2  clear
3  apt install open-vm-tools
4  clear
5  ip a
6  hostname
7  ip a
8  clear
9  ip a
10 apt install openssh-server -y
11 apt update && apt upgrade -y
12 apt install open-vm-tools
13 clear
14 history
root@nagioss:/home/admin1#
```

- **sudo apt install -y apache2 php libapache2-mod-php build-essential unzip curl openssl libssl-dev wget bc gawk dc libmcrypt-dev libssl-dev autoconf gcc libc6 make libgd-dev**

```

Creating config file /etc/php/7.2/apache2/php.ini with new version
Module mpm_event disabled.
Enabling module mpm_prefork.
apache2_switch_mpm Switch to prefork
apache2_invoke: Enable module php7.2
Paramétrage de libfontconfig1-dev:amd64 (2.12.6-0ubuntu2) ...
Paramétrage de libtiff-dev (4.0.9-5ubuntu0.10) ...
Paramétrage de libapache2-mod-php (1:7.2+60ubuntu1) ...
Paramétrage de build-essential (12.4ubuntu1) ...
Paramétrage de libgd-dev:amd64 (2.2.5-4ubuntu0.5) ...
Paramétrage de php7.2 (7.2.24-0ubuntu0.18.04.17) ...
Paramétrage de php (1:7.2+60ubuntu1) ...
Traitement des actions différées (« triggers ») pour systemd (237-3ubuntu10.57) ..
Traitement des actions différées (« triggers ») pour man-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ...
Traitement des actions différées (« triggers ») pour ufw (0.36-0ubuntu0.18.04.2) .
Traitement des actions différées (« triggers ») pour ureadahead (0.100.0-21) ...
Traitement des actions différées (« triggers ») pour install-info (6.5.0.dfsg.1-2)
Traitement des actions différées (« triggers ») pour libc-bin (2.27-3ubuntu1.6) ..
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# sudo apt install -y apache2 php libapache2-mod-php buil
d-essential unzip curl openssl libssl-dev wget bc gawk dc libmcrypt-dev libssl
-dev autoconf gcc libc6 make libgd-dev

```

1. Faire un test de ping vers le server AD : **ping 192.168.100.100**

- **sudo useradd nagios**
- **sudo groupadd nagcmd**
- **sudo usermod -aG nagcmd nagios**
- **sudo usermod -aG nagcmd www-data**

```

root@nagioss:/home/admin1# ping 192.168.100.100
PING 192.168.100.100 (192.168.100.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.100.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=1.07 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=1.41 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.100: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=2.59 ms
^C
--- 192.168.100.100 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.079/1.696/2.592/0.649 ms
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=8.91 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=14.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=8.69 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 8.699/10.695/14.474/2.675 ms
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# sudo useradd nagios
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# sudo groupadd nagcmd
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# sudo usermod -aG nagcmd nagios
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# sudo usermod -aG nagcmd www-data
root@nagioss:/home/admin1#

```

1. Téléchargez et installez Nagios core

- `cd /tmp`
- `wget https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz`
- `sudo tar xzf nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz`

```

root@nagioss: /tmp
root@nagioss:/home/admin1# cd /tmp
root@nagioss:/tmp# wget https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz
--2025-03-12 11:08:24-- https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz
Résolution de assets.nagios.com (assets.nagios.com)... 45.79.49.120, 2600:3c00::f03c:92ff:fef7:45ce
Connexion à assets.nagios.com (assets.nagios.com)[45.79.49.120]:443... connecté.
requête HTTP transmise, en attente de la réponse... 200 OK
Taille : 11333414 (11M) [application/x-gzip]
Enregistre : «nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz»

nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz 100%[=====>] 10,81M 306KB/s ds 17s

2025-03-12 11:08:42 (665 KB/s) - «nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz» enregistré [11333414/11333414]

root@nagioss:/tmp# ls
config-err-UjXkAg
nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz
snap.gnome-calculator
snap.gnome-characters
snap.gnome-logs
snap.gnome-system-monitor
ssh-fjEJ060rE24w
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-apache2.service-Zx4fGW
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-bolt.service-cowOfi
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-colord.service-BKwq2H
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-fwupd.service-Zl0Eq2
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-ModemManager.service-yUCwRr
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-rtkit-daemon.service-llidj9
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-systemd-resolved.service-j04K66
systemd-private-86ecdf53bfbb407b8849d0f07f8c9cfd-systemd-timesyncd.service-H8J99s
vmware-root_3911-1815544647
root@nagioss:/tmp#

```

- `cd nagios-4.4.6`
- `sudo ./configure --with-nagios-group=nagios --with-command-group=nagcmd`

```

root@nagioss: /tmp/nagios-4.4.6
root@nagioss:/tmp# sudo tar xzf nagios-4.4.6.tar.gz
root@nagioss:/tmp# cd nagios-4.4.6
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo ./configure --with-nagios-group=nagios --with-command-group=nagcmd

```

Creating sample config files in sample-config/ ...

*** Configuration summary for nagios 4.4.6 2020-04-28 ***:

General Options:

```
-----
Nagios executable:  nagios
Nagios user/group:  nagios,nagios
Command user/group: nagios,nagcmd
Event Broker:      yes
Install ${prefix}:  /usr/local/nagios
Install ${includedir}: /usr/local/nagios/include/nagios
Lock file:         /run/nagios.lock
Check result directory: /usr/local/nagios/var/spool/checkresults
Init directory:    /lib/systemd/system
Apache conf.d directory: /etc/apache2/sites-available
Mail program:      /bin/mail
Host OS:           linux-gnu
IOBroker Method:   epoll
```

Web Interface Options:

```
-----
HTML URL:  http://localhost/nagios/
CGI URL:   http://localhost/nagios/cgi-bin/
Traceroute (used by WAP):
```

Review the options above for accuracy. If they look okay, type 'make all' to compile the main program and CGIs.

root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6#

If you have questions about configuring or running Nagios, please make sure that you:

- Look at the sample config files
- Read the documentation on the Nagios Library at:
<https://library.nagios.com>

before you post a question to one of the mailing lists. Also make sure to include pertinent information that could help others help you. This might include:

- What version of Nagios you are using
- What version of the plugins you are using
- Relevant snippets from your config files
- Relevant error messages from the Nagios log file

For more information on obtaining support for Nagios, visit:

<https://support.nagios.com>

Enjoy.

root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo make all

- sudo make all

- **sudo make install**
- **sudo make install-init**
- **sudo make install-daemoninit**
- **sudo make install-config**

You can continue with installing Nagios as follows (type 'make' without any arguments for a list of all possible options):

```
make install-init
- This installs the init script in /lib/systemd/system

make install-commandmode
- This installs and configures permissions on the
  directory for holding the external command file

make install-config
- This installs sample config files in /usr/local/nagios/etc
```

```
make[1] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-4.4.6 »
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo make install
```

```
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo make install-init
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -d -o root -g root /lib/systemd/system
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -o root -g root startup/default-service /lib/systemd/system/nagios.service
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo make install-daemoninit
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -d -o root -g root /lib/systemd/system
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -o root -g root startup/default-service /lib/systemd/system/nagios.service
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nagios.service → /lib/systemd/system/nagios.service.

*** Init script installed ***

root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo make install-config
```

- **sudo make install-commandmode**

```
*** Config files installed ***

Remember, these are *SAMPLE* config files. You'll need to read
the documentation for more information on how to actually define
services, hosts, etc. to fit your particular needs.

root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo make install-commandmode
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagcmd -d /usr/local/nagios/var/rw
chmod g+s /usr/local/nagios/var/rw

*** External command directory configured ***

root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6#
```

1. Installez et configurez l'interface web

- **sudo make install-webconf**
- **sudo a2enmod rewrite**
- **sudo a2enmod cgi**
- **sudo systemctl restart apache2**

```
root@nagioss: /tmp/nagios-4.4.6
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo make install-webconf
/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 sample-config/httpd.conf /etc/apache2/sites-available/nagios.conf
if [ 1 -eq 1 ]; then \
    ln -s /etc/apache2/sites-available/nagios.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/nagios.conf; \
fi

*** Nagios/Apache conf file installed ***

root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl restart apache2
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo a2enmod cgi
Enabling module cgi.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl restart apache2
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo systemctl restart apache2
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6#
```

1. Créer un utilisateur pour accéder à l'interface nagios

- **sudo htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin**

Entrer un mot de passe par exemple : **P@ssword**

- **sudo systemctl restart apache2**

```
root@nagioss: /tmp/nagios-4.4.6
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.us
ers nagiosadmin
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user nagiosadmin
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# sudo systemctl restart apache2
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6#
```

1. Installation des plugins nagios

- **cd /tmp**
- **wget https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz**
- **sudo tar xzf nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz**
- **cd nagios-plugins-2.3.3**
- **sudo ./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios**

```
root@nagioss: /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-4.4.6# cd /tmp
root@nagioss:/tmp# wget https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz
--2025-03-12 11:32:09-- https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz
Résolution de nagios-plugins.org (nagios-plugins.org)... 45.56.123.251
Connexion à nagios-plugins.org (nagios-plugins.org)|45.56.123.251|:443... connecté.
requête HTTP transmise, en attente de la réponse... 200 OK
Taille : 2782610 (2,7M) [application/x-gzip]
Enregistre : «nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz»

nagios-plugins-2.3.3 100%[=====>] 2,65M 680KB/s ds 4,0s

2025-03-12 11:32:14 (680 KB/s) - «nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz» enregistré [2782610/2782610]

root@nagioss:/tmp# sudo tar xzf nagios-plugins-2.3.3.tar.gz
root@nagioss:/tmp# cd nagios-plugins-2.3.3
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo ./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios
--with-nagios-group=nagios
```

- **sudo make**
- **sudo make install**

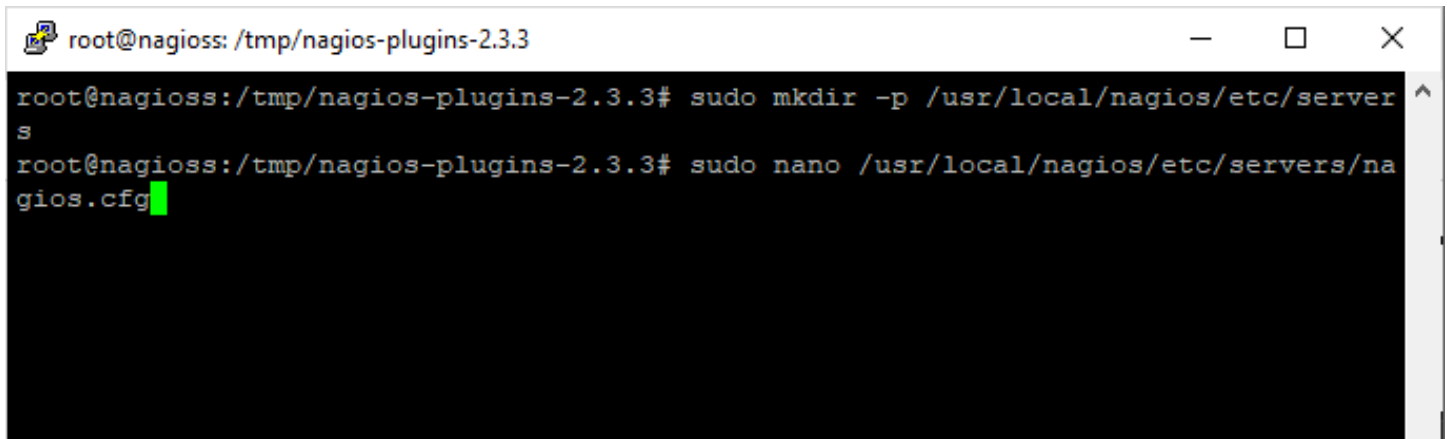
```
libtool: link: gcc -DNP_VERSION=\"2.3.3\" -g -O2 -o check_icmp check_icmp.o ../plugins/netutils.o ../plugins/utills.o -L. -L../lib/libnagiosplug.a ../gl/libgnu.a -lnsl -lresolv -lssl -lcrypto -lpthread -ldl
make[2] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3/plugins-root »
Making all in po
make[2] : on entre dans le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3/po »
make[2]: rien à faire pour « all ».
make[2] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3/po »
make[2] : on entre dans le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3 »
make[2] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3 »
make[1] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3 »
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo make
```

1. Démarrez nagios
 - **sudo systemctl enable nagios**
 - **sudo systemctl start nagios**

```
make[1] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3/po »
make[1] : on entre dans le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3 »
make[2] : on entre dans le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3 »
make[2]: rien à faire pour « install-exec-am ».
make[2]: rien à faire pour « install-data-am ».
make[2] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3 »
make[1] : on quitte le répertoire « /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3 »
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo systemctl enable nagios
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo systemctl start nagios
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3#
```

1. Ajoutez un hôte à surveiller
2. Si ce dossier n'existe pas, crée-le :

- **sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/nagios/etc/servers**
- **sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/servers/nagios.cfg**



```
root@nagioss: /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/nagios/etc/server
s
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/servers/na
gios.cfg
```

Ajoute cette configuration :

define host {

use linux-server

host_name nagios1

alias Serveur Nagios

address 192.168.100.110

max_check_attempts 5

check_period 24x7

notification_interval 30

notification_period 24x7

}

```
root@nagioss: /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3
GNU nano 2.9.3 /usr/local/nagios/etc/servers/nagios.cfg

define host {
    use linux-server
    host_name nagioss
    alias Serveur Principal
    address 192.168.100.110
    max_check_attempts 5
    check_period 24x7
    notification_interval 30
    notification_period 24x7
}
```

1. Redémarrez Nagios :

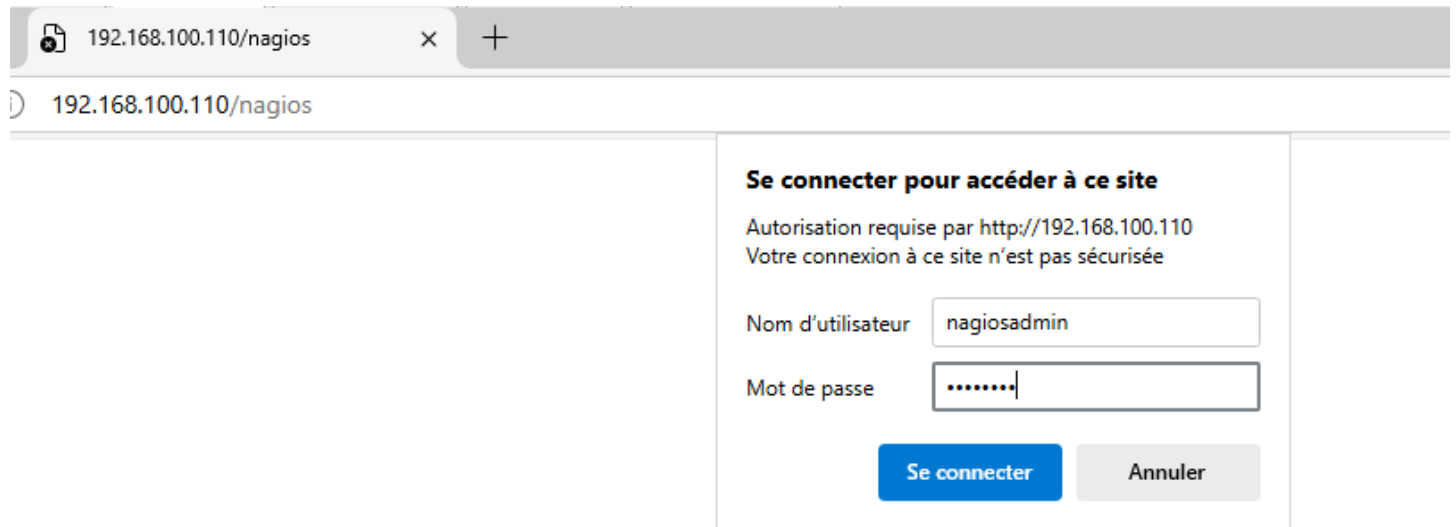
- **sudo systemctl restart nagios**
- **sudo systemctl status nagios**

```
root@nagioss: /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo systemctl restart nagios
root@nagioss:/tmp/nagios-plugins-2.3.3# sudo systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.6
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset: ena
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-03-12 11:51:46 CET; 12s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 86812 ExecStopPost=/bin/rm -f /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.cmd (code
   Process: 86811 ExecStop=/bin/kill -s TERM ${MAINPID} (code=exited, status=0/SUCC
   Process: 86814 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/n
   Process: 86813 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/et
 Main PID: 86815 (nagios)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 4630)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─86815 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cf
             └─86816 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/
               └─86817 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/
                 └─86818 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/
                   └─86819 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/
                     └─86820 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cf

mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagio
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: qh: core query handler registered
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: qh: echo service query handler registered
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: qh: help for the query handler registered
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: wproc: Successfully registered manager as
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker
mars 12 11:51:46 nagioss nagios[86815]: Successfully launched command file worker
lines 1-28/28 (END)
```

la machine Windows server Active Directory ou un Windows 10

1. Lancer le navigateur et tapez l'ip de nagios **192.168.100.110/nagios**
2. **mettre le mot de passe que vous avez créer**



192.168.100.110/nagios

Se connecter pour accéder à ce site

Autorisation requise par http://192.168.100.110
Votre connexion à ce site n'est pas sécurisée

Nom d'utilisateur nagiosadmin

Mot de passe

Se connecter Annuler

1. Faire un clic sur Hosts



Nagios: 192.168.100.110

Non sécurisé | 192.168.100.110/nagios/

Nagios®

General
Home
Documentation

Current Status
Tactical Overview
Map (Legacy)
Hosts
Services
Host Groups
Summary
Grid
Service Groups
Summary
Grid
Problems
Services
(Unhandled)
Hosts (Unhandled)
Network Outages
Quick Search:

Reports
Availability
Trends (Legacy)
Alerts

Nagios® Core™

✓ Daemon running with PID 86815

Nagios® Core™
Version 4.4.6
April 28, 2020
[Check for updates](#)

A new version of Nagios Core is available!
Visit nagios.org to download Nagios 4.5.9.

Get Started

- Start monitoring your infrastructure
- Change the look and feel of Nagios
- Extend Nagios with hundreds of addons
- Get support
- Get training
- Get certified

Quick Links

- [Nagios Library](#) (tutorials and docs)
- [Nagios Labs](#) (development blog)
- [Nagios Exchange](#) (plugins and addons)
- [Nagios Support](#) (tech support)
- [Nagios.com](#) (company)
- [Nagios.org](#) (project)

Activer Windows
Accédez aux paramètres pour activer Windows

Nagios: 192.168.100.110

Non sécurisé | 192.168.100.110/nagios/

Nagios®

General

- Home
- Documentation

Current Status

- Tactical Overview
- Map (Legacy)
- Hosts
- Services
- Host Groups
 - Summary
 - Grid
- Service Groups
 - Summary
 - Grid
- Problems
 - Services (Unhandled)
 - Hosts (Unhandled)
 - Network Outages

Quick Search:

Reports

- Availability
- Trends (Legacy)
- Alerts

Current Network Status
 Last Updated: Wed Mar 12 12:05:36 CET 2025
 Updated every 90 seconds
 Nagios® Core™ 4.4.6 - www.nagios.org
 Logged in as nagiosadmin

Host Status Totals

Up	Down	Unreachable	Pending
1	0	0	0

Service Status Totals

Ok	Warning	Unknown	Critical	Pending
8	0	0	0	0

Host Status Details For All Host Groups

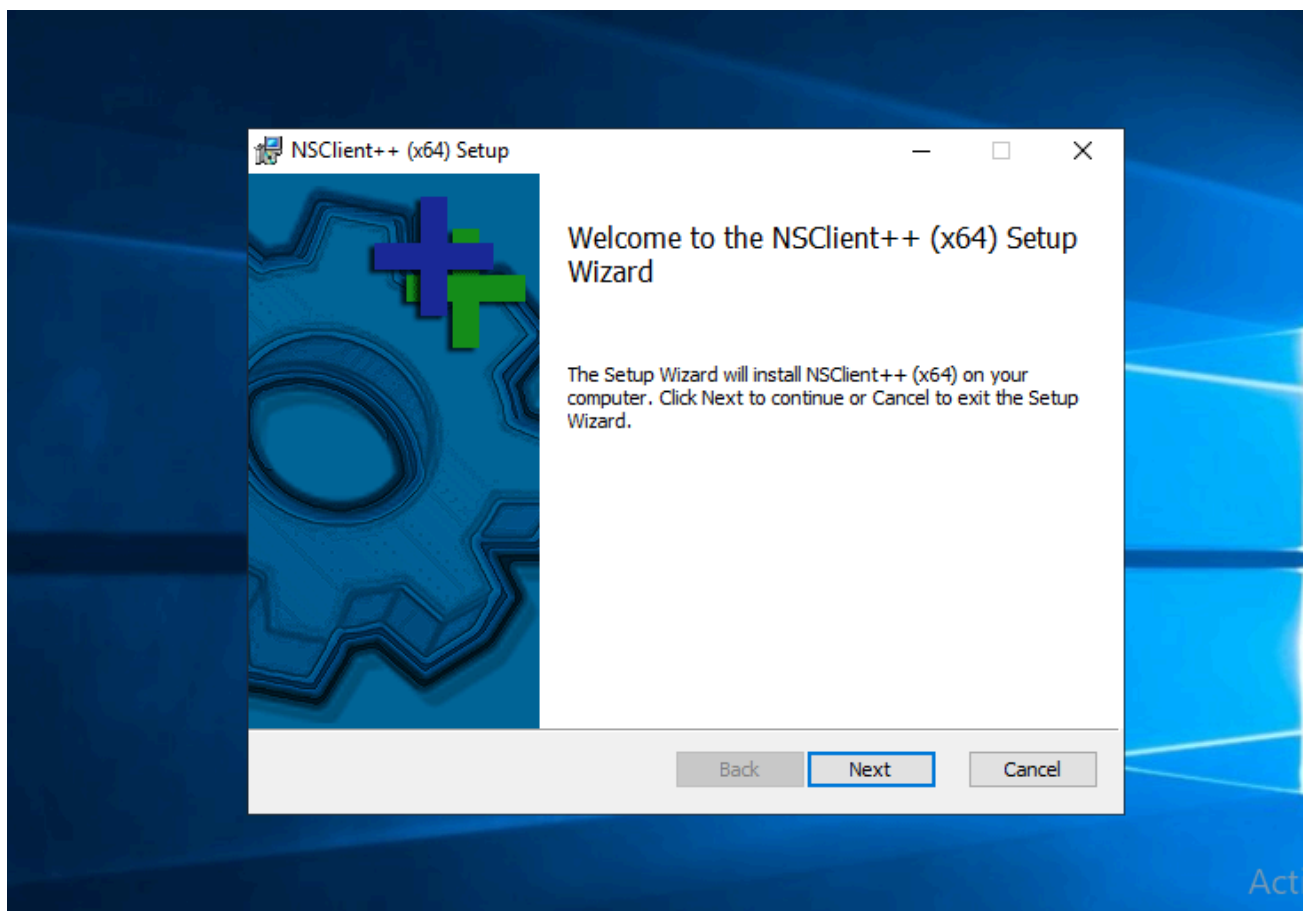
Limit Results: 100

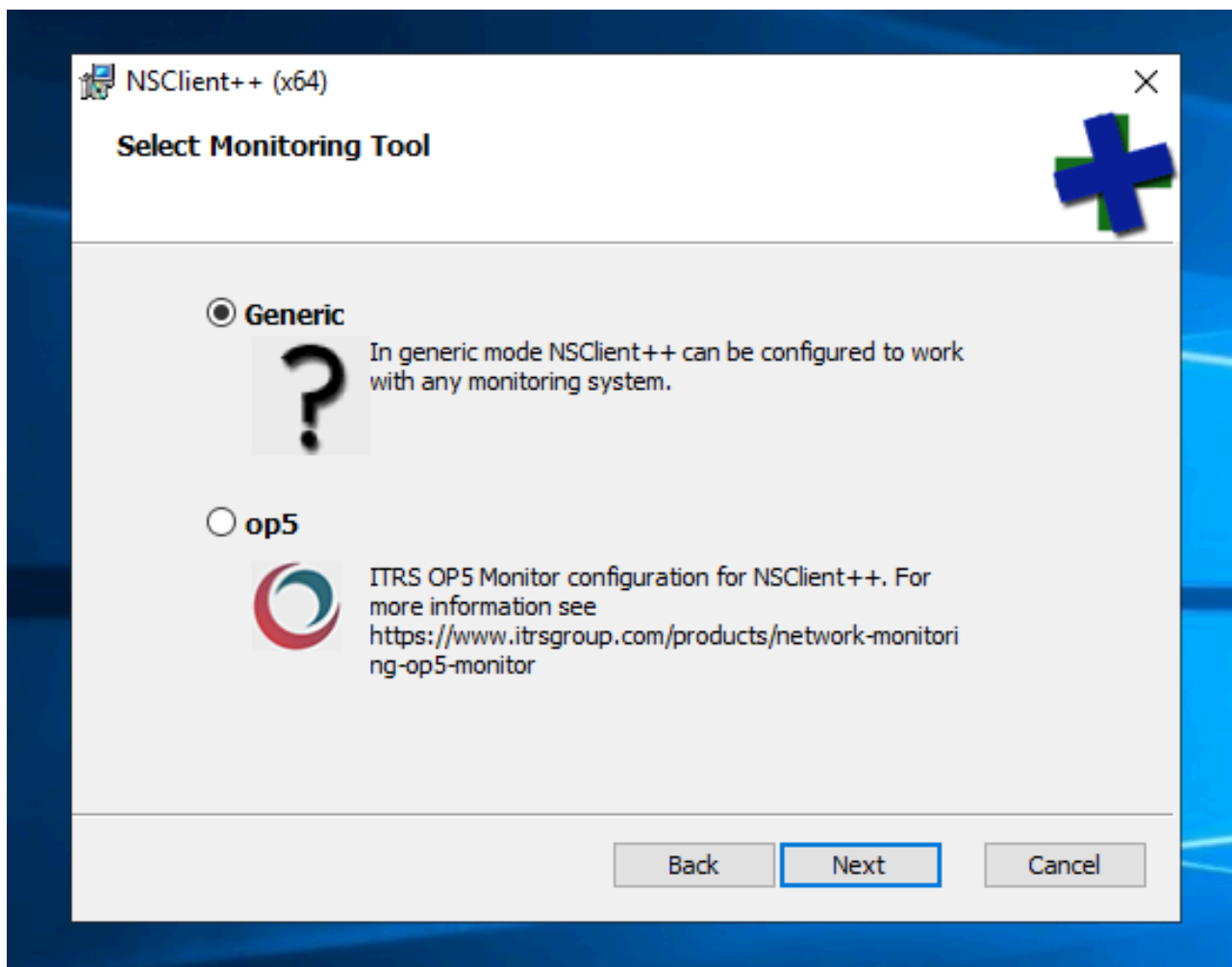
Host	Status	Last Check	Duration	Status Information
localhost	UP	03-12-2025 12:04:24	0d 0h 26m 12s	PING OK - Paquets perdus = 0%, RTA = 0.05 ms

Results 1 - 1 of 1 Matching Hosts

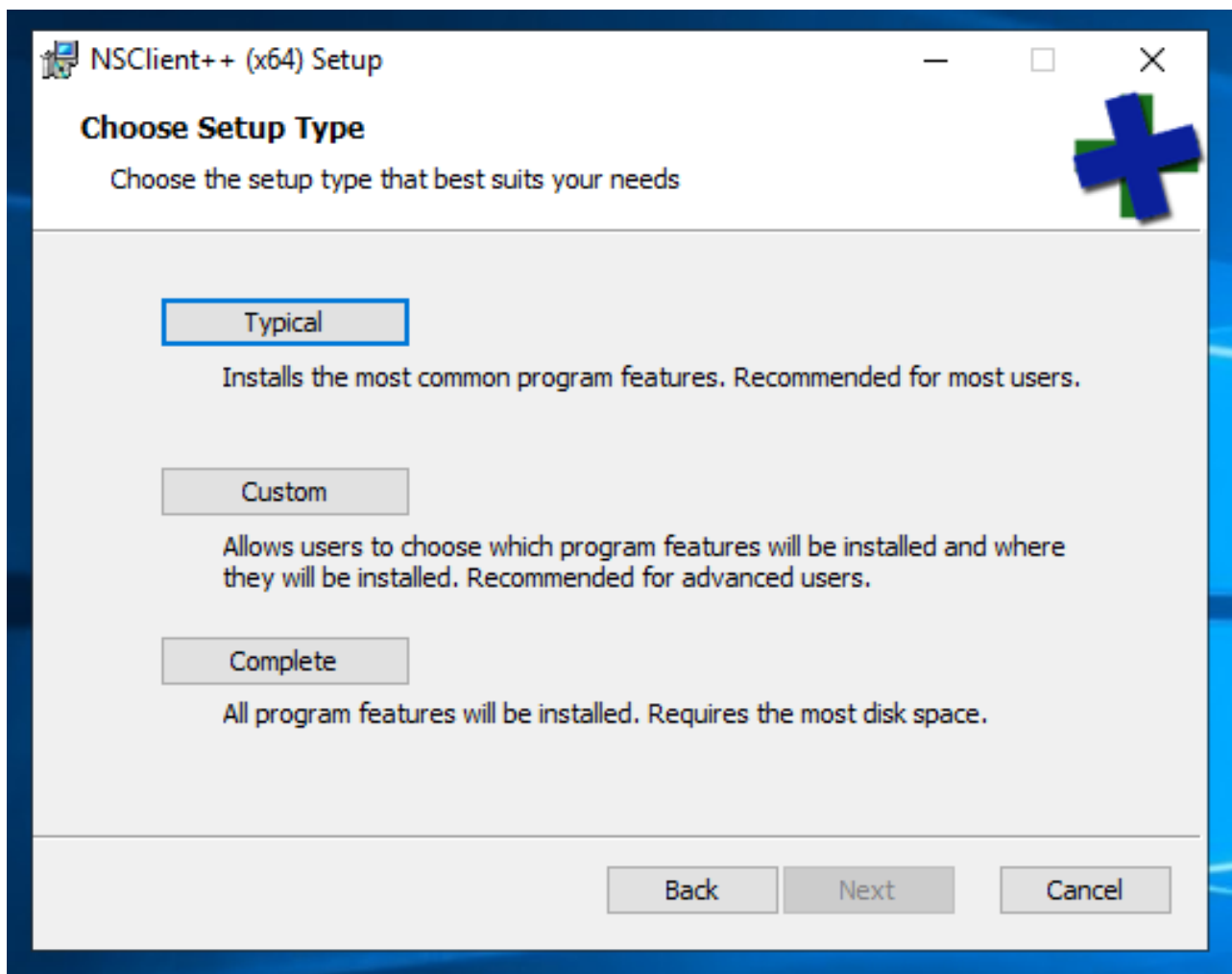
Activer Windows
Accédez aux paramètres

1. Installer NSClient++ sur le serveur Windows
2. Téléchargez NSClient++ depuis [Sortie 0.6.9 · mickem/nscp · Lien avec GitHub](#)
3. Suivre après....

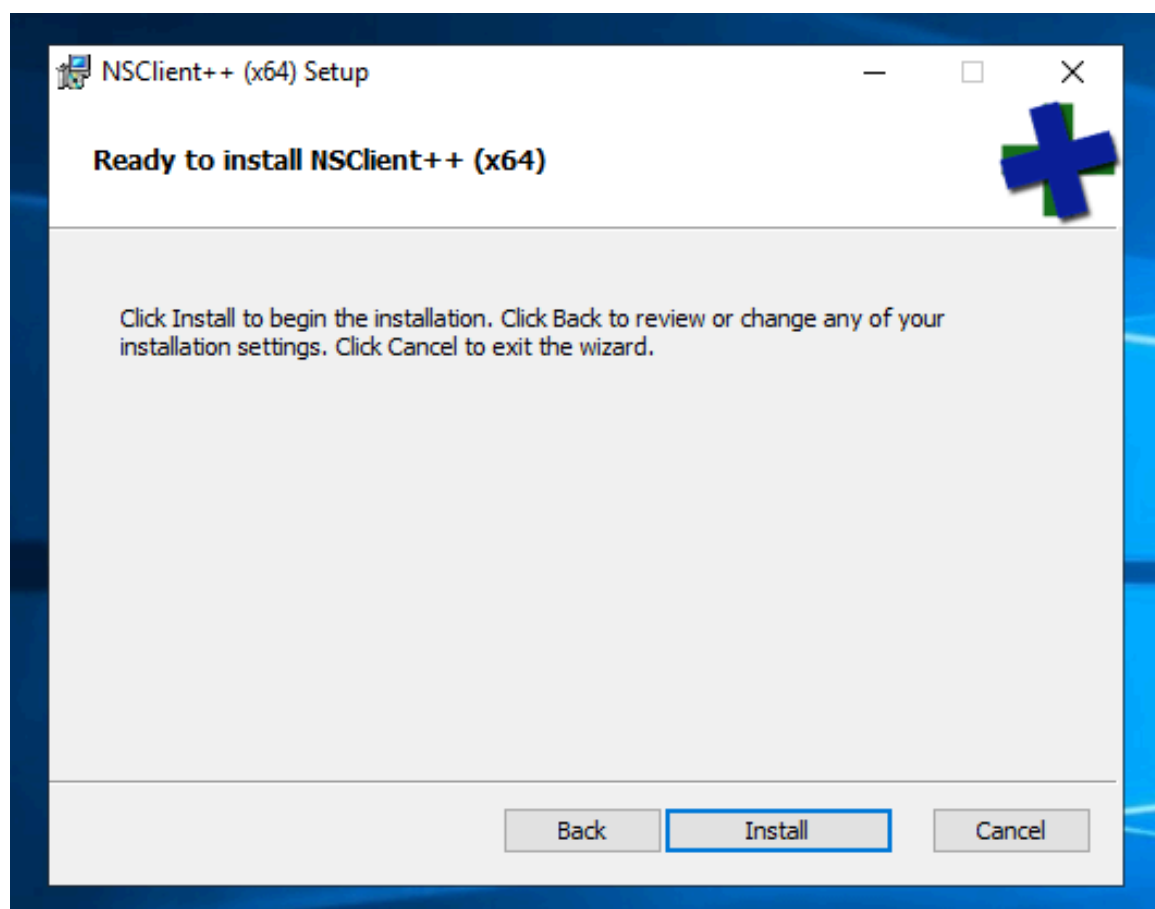
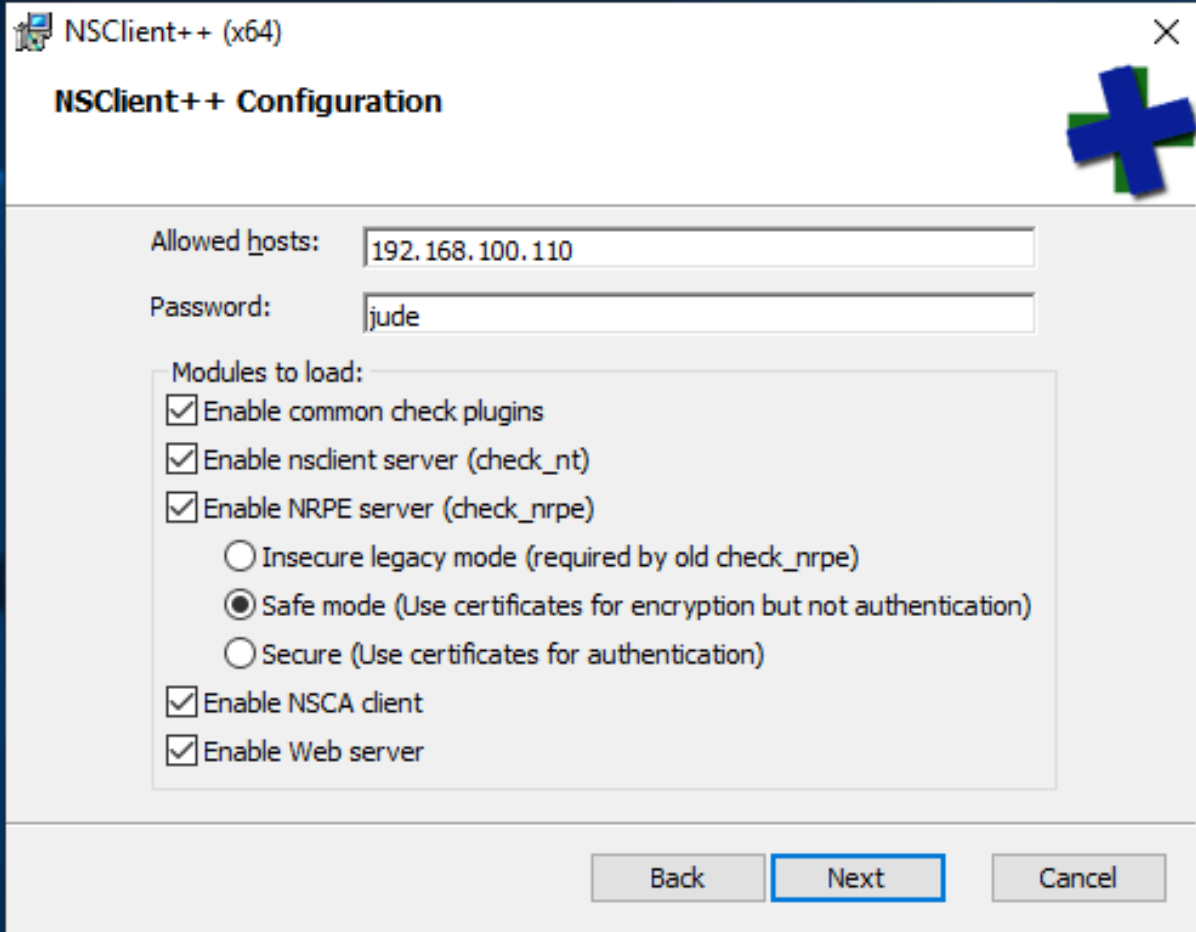


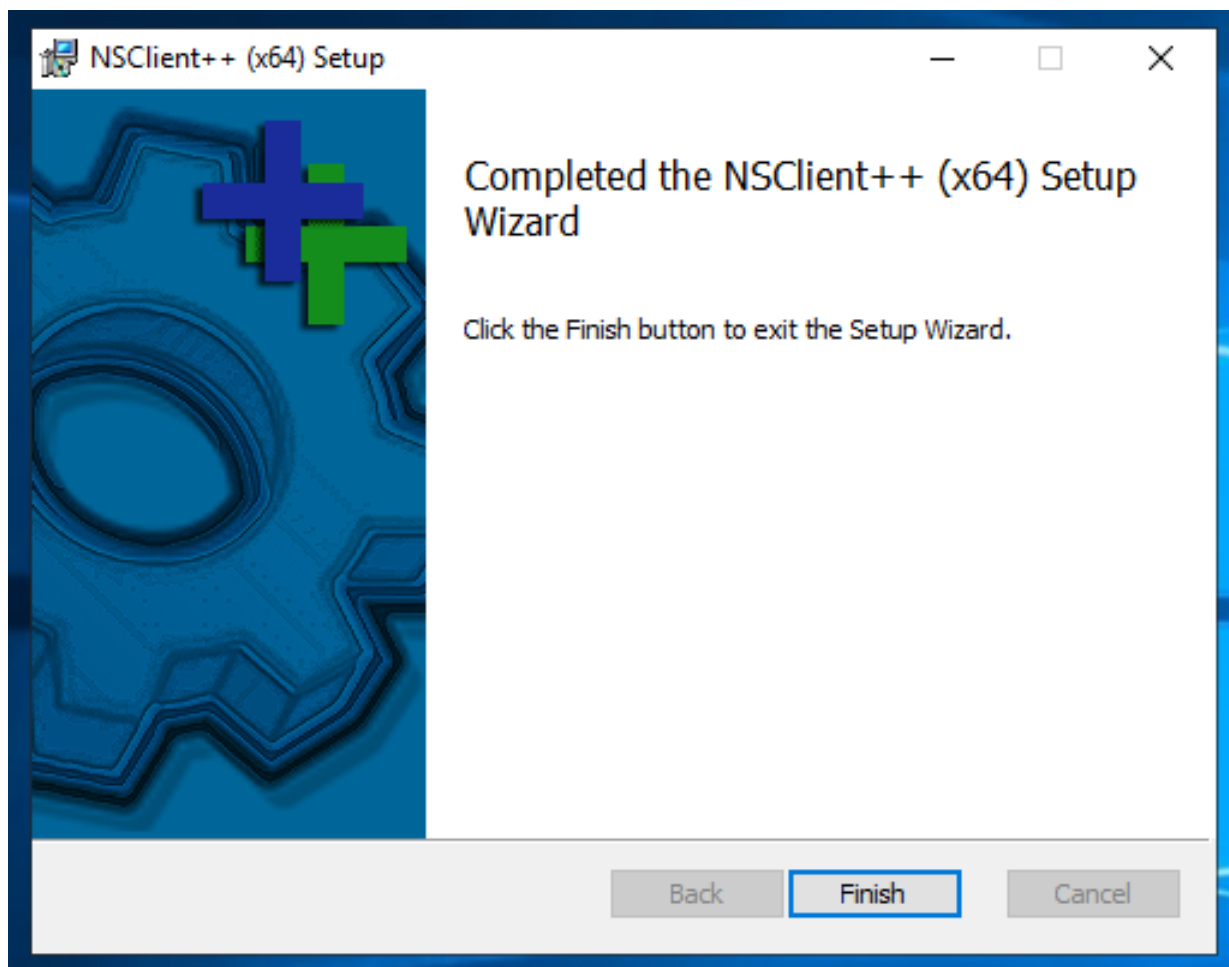


1. Choisir complète



1. Mettre l'adresse IP du serveur Nagios, le mot de passe n'est pas obligatoire





1. Aller dans **l'explorateur de fichier / disque dur C/ Programme / NSclient+++** puis dans le fichier **nsclient.ini**

; in flight - TODO

[/modules]

; Undocumented key

NSClientServer = enabled

; Undocumented key

CheckEventLog = disabled

; Undocumented key

CheckNSCP = disabled

; Undocumented key

CheckSystem = 1

; Undocumented key

CheckDisk = 1

; Undocumented key

NSCAClient = enabled

; Undocumented key

WEBServer = enabled

; Undocumented key

NRPEServer = enabled

; Undocumented key

CheckExternalScripts = disabled

; Undocumented key

CheckHelpers = disabled

; Undocumented key

NRPEListener = 1

; in flight - TODO

[/settings/NRPE/server]

; Undocumented key

verify mode = peer-cert

; Undocumented key

ssl options = no-ssl2,no-ssl3

; Undocumented key

insecure = false

; in flight - TODO

[/settings/default]

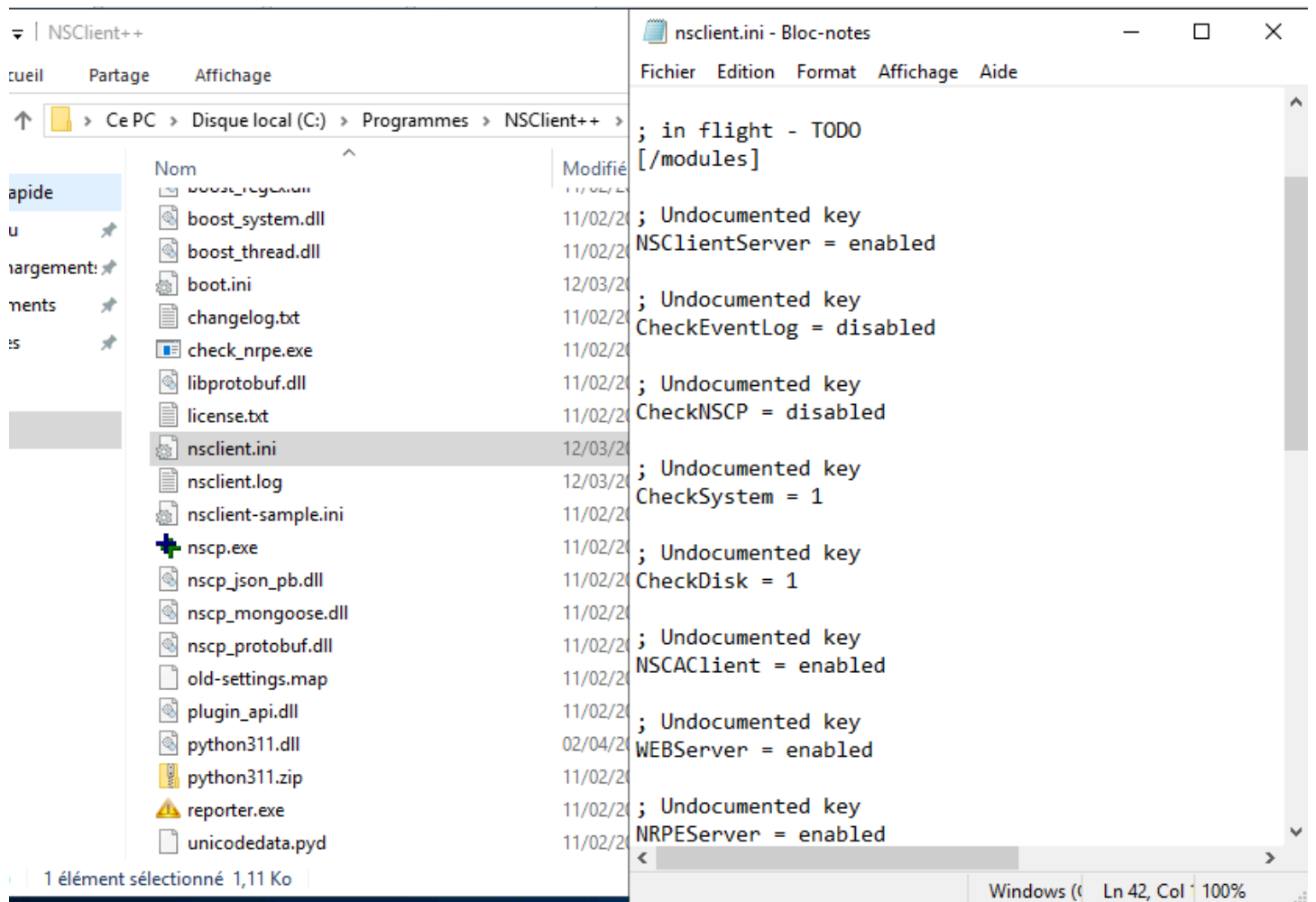
Enable

; Undocumented key

password = jude

; Undocumented key

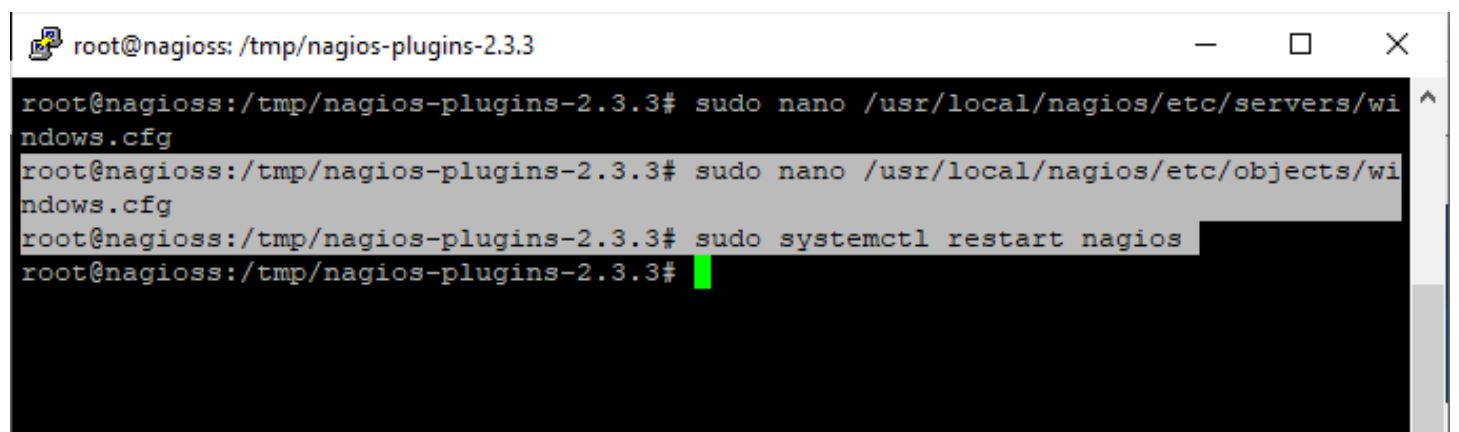
allowed hosts = 192.168.100.110



la machine nagios1

1. Ajouter l'hôte Windows dans Nagios

- **sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg :**



```
#####
# WINDOWS.CFG - SAMPLE CONFIG FILE FOR MONITORING A WINDOWS MACHINE
#
#
# NOTES: This config file assumes that you are using the sample configuration
#       files that get installed with the Nagios quickstart guide.
#
#####

#####
#
# HOST DEFINITIONS
#
#####

# Define a host for the Windows machine we'll be monitoring
# Change the host_name, alias, and address to fit your situation

define host {

    use                windows-server           ; Inherit default values from$
    host_name          DC-01                    ; The name we're giving to this h$
    alias               My Windows Server       ; A longer name associated wi$
    address             192.168.100.100         ; IP address of the host
}

#####
#
```

```
#
# SERVICE DEFINITIONS
#
#####

# Create a service for monitoring the version of NSClient++ that is installed
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description NSClient++ Version
    check_command       check_nt!CLIENTVERSION
}

# Create a service for monitoring the uptime of the server
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {
```

^G Aide ^O Écrire ^W Chercher ^K Couper ^J Justifier ^C Pos. cur.
 ^X Quitter ^R Lire fich. ^\ Remplacer ^U Coller ^T Orthograp. ^_ Aller lig.

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 windows.cfg

# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description CPU Load
    check_command       check_nt!CPULOAD!-1 5,80,90
}

# Create a service for monitoring memory usage
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description Memory Usage
    check_command       check_nt!MEMUSE!-w 80 -c 90
}

# Create a service for monitoring C:\ disk usage
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description C:\ Drive Space
    check_command       check_nt!USEDISKSPACE!-1 c -w 80 -c 90
}

# Create a service for monitoring the W3SVC service
```

^G Aide ^O Écrire ^W Chercher ^K Couper ^J Justifier ^C Pos. cur. ^M-U Annuler ^M-A Marquer

1. Aller dans le fichier nagios.cfg
 - **sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg**
2. décommenter le ligne : **cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg**

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg Modifié
#####
#
# NAGIOS.CFG - Sample Main Config File for Nagios 4.4.6
#
# Read the documentation for more information on this configuration
# file. I've provided some comments here, but things may not be so
# clear without further explanation.
#
#
#####

# LOG FILE
# This is the main log file where service and host events are logged
# for historical purposes. This should be the first option specified
# in the config file!!!

log_file=/usr/local/nagios/var/nagios.log

# 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/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

^G Aide      ^O Écrire    ^W Chercher  ^K Couper    ^J Justifier ^C Pos. cur.
^X Quitter   ^R Lire fich.^_ Remplacer  ^U Coller    ^T Orthograp.^_ Aller lig.
```

- `sudo systemctl restart nagios`
- `sudo systemctl status nagios`

1. Accès à l'interface Web

The screenshot shows the Nagios web interface at 192.168.100.110. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation links (General, Current Status, Problems, Reports) and a main content area. The main content area displays 'Current Network Status' (Last Updated: Wed Mar 12 16:36:28 CET 2025), 'Host Status Totals' (Up: 2, Down: 0, Unreachable: 0, Pending: 1), and 'Service Status Totals' (Ok: 8, Warning: 0, Unknown: 0, Critical: 0, Pending: 11). Below these, there is a table titled 'Host Status Details For All Host Groups' showing details for hosts DC-01, linksys-srv224p, and localhost.

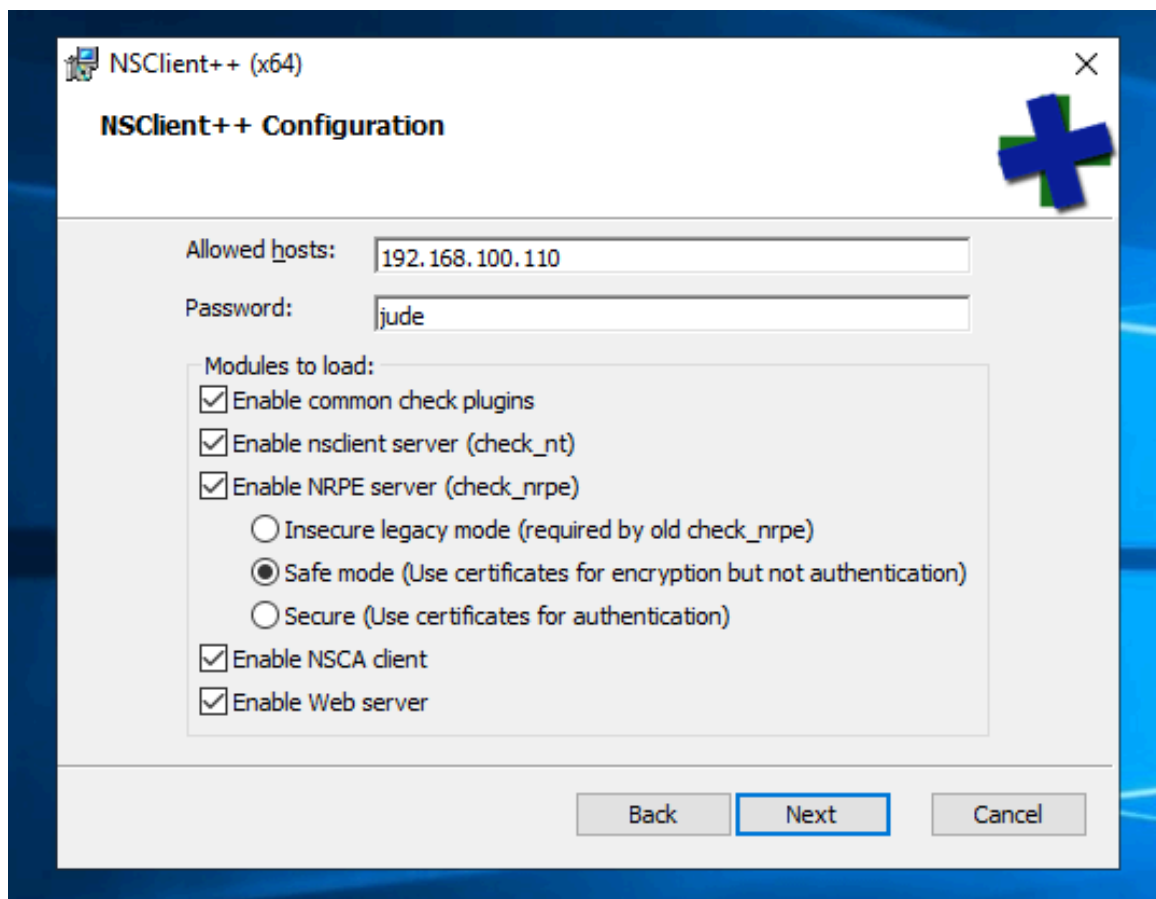
Host	Status	Last Check	Duration	Status Information
DC-01	UP	03-12-2025 16:36:02	0d 0h 0m 26s+	PING OK - Paquets perdus = 0%, RTA = 1.32 ms
linksys-srv224p	PENDING	N/A	0d 0h 0m 26s+	Host check scheduled for Wed Mar 12 16:37:42 CET 2025
localhost	UP	03-12-2025 16:25:40	0d 0h 50m 48s	PING OK - Paquets perdus = 0%, RTA = 0.07 ms

Vous avez maintenant un système Nagios fonctionnel sur Ubuntu 18.04. La prochaine étape consiste à affiner la configuration pour correspondre à vos besoins spécifiques en matière de supervision

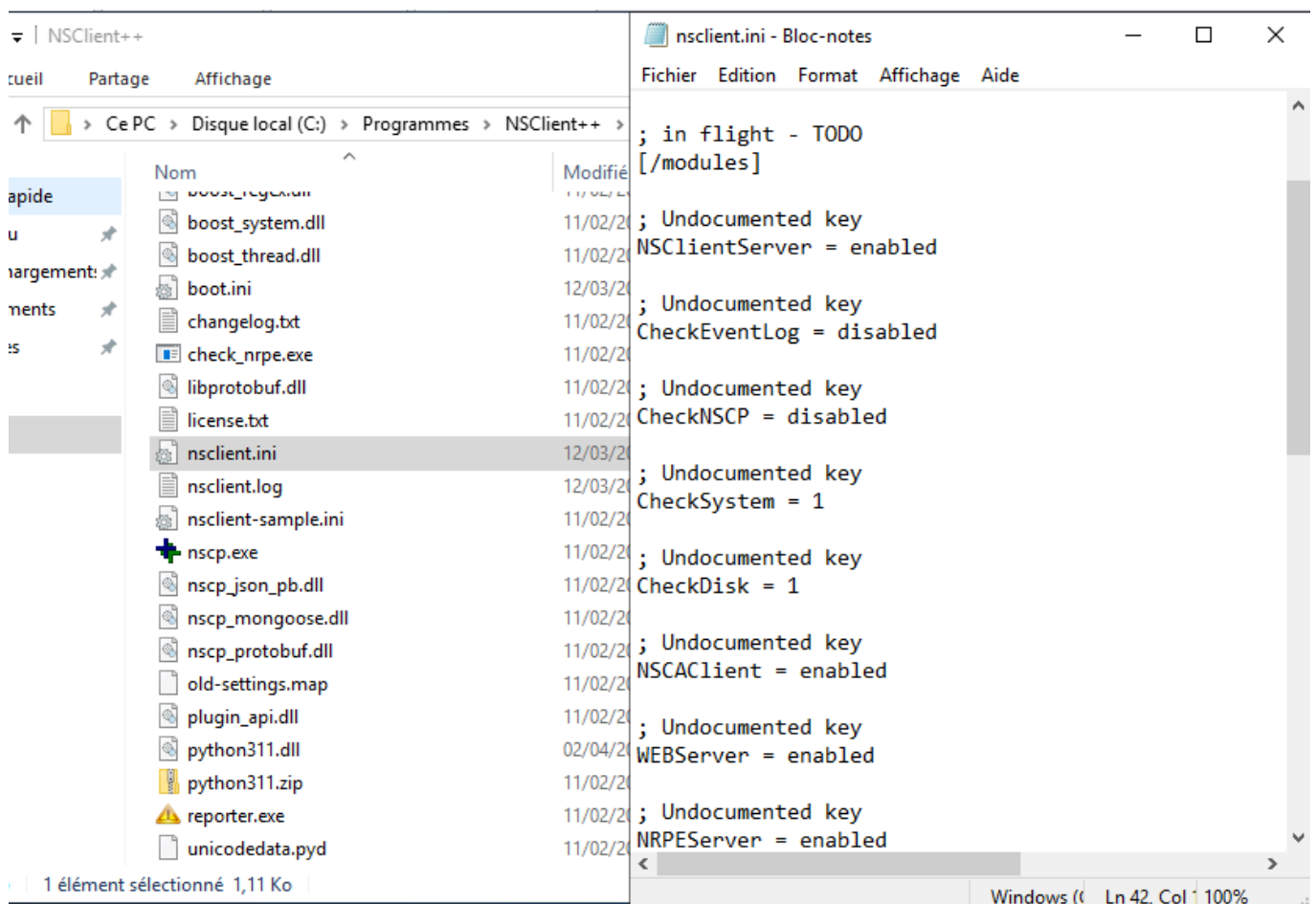
2ème Partie

Lancer la machine Windows server qui joue le rôle de routeur

1. Installer le NSclient++ sur le routeur
2. Choisir complète
3. Mettre l'adresse IP du serveur Nagios




1. Aller dans **l'explorateur de fichier / disque dur C/ Programme / NSClient+++** puis dans le fichier **nsclient.ini**



Lancer la machine nagios1 pour ajouter une autres machine

- `sudo nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg`

 root@nagios1: /home/admin1

```
root@nagios1:/home/admin1# nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg
root@nagios1:/home/admin1#
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg

#####
# WINDOWS.CFG - SAMPLE CONFIG FILE FOR MONITORING A WINDOWS MACHINE
#
#
# NOTES: This config file assumes that you are using the sample configuration
#       files that get installed with the Nagios quickstart guide.
#
#####

#####
#
# HOST DEFINITIONS
#
#####

# Define a host for the Windows machine we'll be monitoring
# Change the host_name, alias, and address to fit your situation

define host {

    use                windows-server          ; Inherit default values from a template
    host_name          DC-01                   ; The name we're giving to this host
    alias               My Windows Server      ; A longer name associated with the host
    address             192.168.100.100        ; IP address of the host
}

define host {

    use                windows-server          ; Inherit default values from $
    host_name          Router01                ; The name we're giving to this ho$
    alias               My router              ; A longer name associated wit$
    address             192.168.100.254        ; IP address of the host
}
```

```
# Create a service for monitoring the version of NSClient++ that is installed
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above
```

```
define service {
    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description NSClient++ Version
    check_command       check_nt!CLIENTVERSION
}
```

```
define service {
    use                generic-service
    host_name          Router01
    service_description NSClient++ Version
    check_command       check_nt!CLIENTVERSION
}
```

```
# Create a service for monitoring the uptime of the server
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above
```

```
define service {
    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description Uptime
    check_command       check_nt!UPTIME
}
```

```
define service {
    use                generic-service
    host_name          Router01
    service_description Uptime
    check_command       check_nt!UPTIME
}
```

```

# Create a service for monitoring C:\ disk usage
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description C:\ Drive Space
    check_command       check_nt!USEDISKSPACE!-1 c -w 80 -c 90
}

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          Router01
    service_description C:\ Drive Space
    check_command       check_nt!USEDISKSPACE!-1 c -w 80 -c 90
}

# Create a service for monitoring the W3SVC service
# Change the host_name to match the name of the host you defined above

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          DC-01
    service_description W3SVC
    check_command       check_nt!SERVICESTATE!-d SHOWALL -1 W3SVC
}

define service {

    use                generic-service
    host_name          Router01
    service_description W3SVC
}

```

^G Aide ^O Écrire ^W Chercher ^K Couper ^J Justifier ^C E
 ^X Quitter ^R Lire fich. ^\ Remplacer ^U Coller ^T Orthograp. ^ A

- **sudo systemctl restart nagios**
- **sudo systemctl status nagios**

```
root@nagios1:/home/admin1# sudo systemctl restart nagios
root@nagios1:/home/admin1# sudo systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.6
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset: enab
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-03-13 13:11:33 CET; 9s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 5003 ExecStopPost=/bin/rm -f /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.cmd (code=e
   Process: 4999 ExecStop=/bin/kill -s TERM ${MAINPID} (code=exited, status=0/SUCCE
   Process: 5065 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nag
   Process: 5064 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/
 Main PID: 5066 (nagios)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 4620)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─5066 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
           └─5067 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na
           └─5068 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na
           └─5069 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na
           └─5070 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na
           └─5071 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

mars 13 13:11:33 nagios1 systemd[1]: Started Nagios Core 4.4.6.
mars 13 13:11:33 nagios1 nagios[5066]: gh: core query handler registered
```