NAGIOS MONITORING
---

On AUTH1 server

1. Go to Nagios working directory

```
$ cd /usr/local/etc/nagios
```

2. Copy Nagios sample files

To do this, make sure you are in Nagios working directory from the first step
There are Nagios's sample files in the directory, which we need to copy them as working copies. The easiest is to become temporarily root, and rename the files:

```
$ sudo -s
```

You can then copy the commands below:

```
cp cgi.cfg-sample cgi.cfg
cp nagios.cfg-sample nagios.cfg
cp resource.cfg-sample resource.cfg
cp objects/commands.cfg-sample objects/commands.cfg
cp objects/contacts.cfg-sample objects/contacts.cfg
cp objects/localhost.cfg-sample objects/localhost.cfg
cp objects/templates.cfg-sample objects/templates.cfg
cp objects/timeperiods.cfg-sample objects/timeperiods.cfg
```

```
# exit
$
```

3. Create monitoring configuration files for DNS Servers

While are you still in Nagios working directory, create a new file for DNS servers monitoring

Change the following below:

```
xx:   your group number
yy:   group number of your slave server
MYTLD:      your zone name
```

```
$ sudo vi objects/dns-servers.cfg
```

```
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - cut below - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

### Define the host server

define host{
        use                     freebsd-server
        host_name               auth1
        alias                   master
        address                 10.20.xx.1
}

define host{
        use                     freebsd-server
        host_name               resolv
        alias                   cache
```

```
        address                 10.20.xx.3
}

## If you didn't configure auth2, don't list it

define host{
        use                     freebsd-server
        host_name               auth2
        alias                   slave
        address                 10.20.xx.2
}

## Our secondary in another group (replace Y/yy with the group number)

define host{
        use                     freebsd-server
        host_name               auth1.grpYY.dns.nsrc.org
        alias                   remote-slave
        address                 10.20.yy.2
}

### Define the group

define hostgroup{
        hostgroup_name  dns-servers
        alias           DNS Servers
        members         auth1,resolv
}

### Define Services

define service {
        use                             generic-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        hostgroup_name                  dns-servers
        service_description             PING
        check_command                   check_ping!100.0,20%!500.0,60%
}

define service {
        use                             generic-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        hostgroup_name                  dns-servers
        service_description             Check DNS
        check_command                   check_dns!www.MYTLD
}

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```

4. Add check_dns service

By default, Nagios doesn't configure check_dns service, we need to add line below into commands.cfg

$ sudo vi objects/commands.cfg

- Place this below the check_nt service check definition:

```
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```

```
define command{
        command_name    check_dns
        command_line    $USER1$/check_dns -s $HOSTADDRESS$ -H $ARG1$
}
```

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - cut end - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

5. Enable DNS monitoring group in Nagios configuration files

Now you have DNS Server monitoring files (dns-server.cfg) created. We need to enable on nagios.cfg file for monitoring

$ sudo vi /usr/local/etc/nagios/nagios.cfg

Look for the line "cfg_file=/usr/local/etc/nagios/objects/localhost.cfg" and add below content

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - cut below - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

```
# Definition for DNS servers
cfg_file=/usr/local/etc/nagios/objects/dns-servers.cfg
```

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6. Enable Nagios service

To enable nagios service add the line below in /etc/rc.conf

nagios_enable="YES"

7. Start Nagios service

To start nagios service

$ sudo service nagios start

Nagios should be running right now without any error report.

8. Create Apache password authentication file for Nagios

Nagios required authentication via http to gain admin access to it web interface.
Let's create the password file

```
$ sudo -s
# htpasswd -c /usr/local/etc/apache22/nagios.auth nagiosadmin
New password:
```

Set your desire password (perhaps, use the class password)

```
# exit
$
```

Password file is now created

9. Create Nagios' Apache configuration for web interface access

Go to Apache Includes directory

$ cd /usr/local/etc/apache22/Includes

If there already is a nagios.conf file in the directory, we will remove and rebuild it. Our new configuration is significantly different.

To do this do:

$ sudo rm nagios.conf

Then edit the file:

$ sudo vi nagios.conf

Add the lines below into the file:

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - cut below - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

```
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
AddType application/x-httpd-php-source .phps

ScriptAlias /nagios/cgi-bin/ /usr/local/www/nagios/cgi-bin/
Alias /nagios/ /usr/local/www/nagios/

<Directory "/usr/local/www/nagios/cgi-bin">
        Options ExecCGI
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
        AuthName "Nagios Access"
        AuthType Basic
        Require valid-user
        AuthUserFile /usr/local/etc/apache22/nagios.auth
</Directory>

<Directory "/usr/local/www/nagios">
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
        AuthName "Nagios Access"
        AuthType Basic
        Require valid-user
        AuthUserFile /usr/local/etc/apache22/nagios.auth
</Directory>
```

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - cut end - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

10. Now, edit the main apache config.

$ sudo vi /usr/local/etc/apache22/httpd.conf

Find the line:

```
DirectoryIndex index.html
```

And change it to:

```
DirectoryIndex index.html index.php
```

11. Enable and start Apache web service if required, by adding this to /etc/rc.conf

    $ sudo vi /etc/rc.conf

```
apache22_enable="YES"
```

    (Save file and exit)

    $ sudo service apache22 restart

12. Access to Nagios web page via http://10.20.xxx.1/nagios/

    You will need to user "nagiosadmin" as the user and the password you specified previously using the htpasswd command.

    Take a looking around the Nagios interface to see what is being reported.