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##############################################################################
## Zentyal 4.x bajo supervisión de Nagios 4.0.8
## Autor: Carlos Briso - Febrero 2015 - 2015/02/03
## Versión: 1.0
## internet@cadilinea.com
## Requisitos Linux: ->> Ubuntu Server 14.04 LTS
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## Cite al autor si utiliza o modifica el presente documento.
## La utilización del presente documento es bajo su entera responsabilidad.
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## Prerequisitos: Instalar Ubuntu Server 14.04 LTS unicamente con OpenSSH.
Generando una clave dsa:
ssh-keygen -t dsa
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## Instalar Zentyal 4.x desde repositorios:
# Editar vi /etc/apt/sources.list y añadir:

## Zentyal 4.x
deb http://archive.zentyal.org/zentyal 4.0 main extra

# Importar claves Zentyal:
sudo apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys 10E239FF
wget -q http://keys.zentyal.org/zentyal-4.0-archive.asc -O- | sudo apt-key add -

# Actualizamos e instalamos:
apt-get update && apt-get install zentyal -y

# Podemos acceder a Zentyal ya: https://ip_host:8443. En este punto no
configurar nada todavia. Abandonamos.
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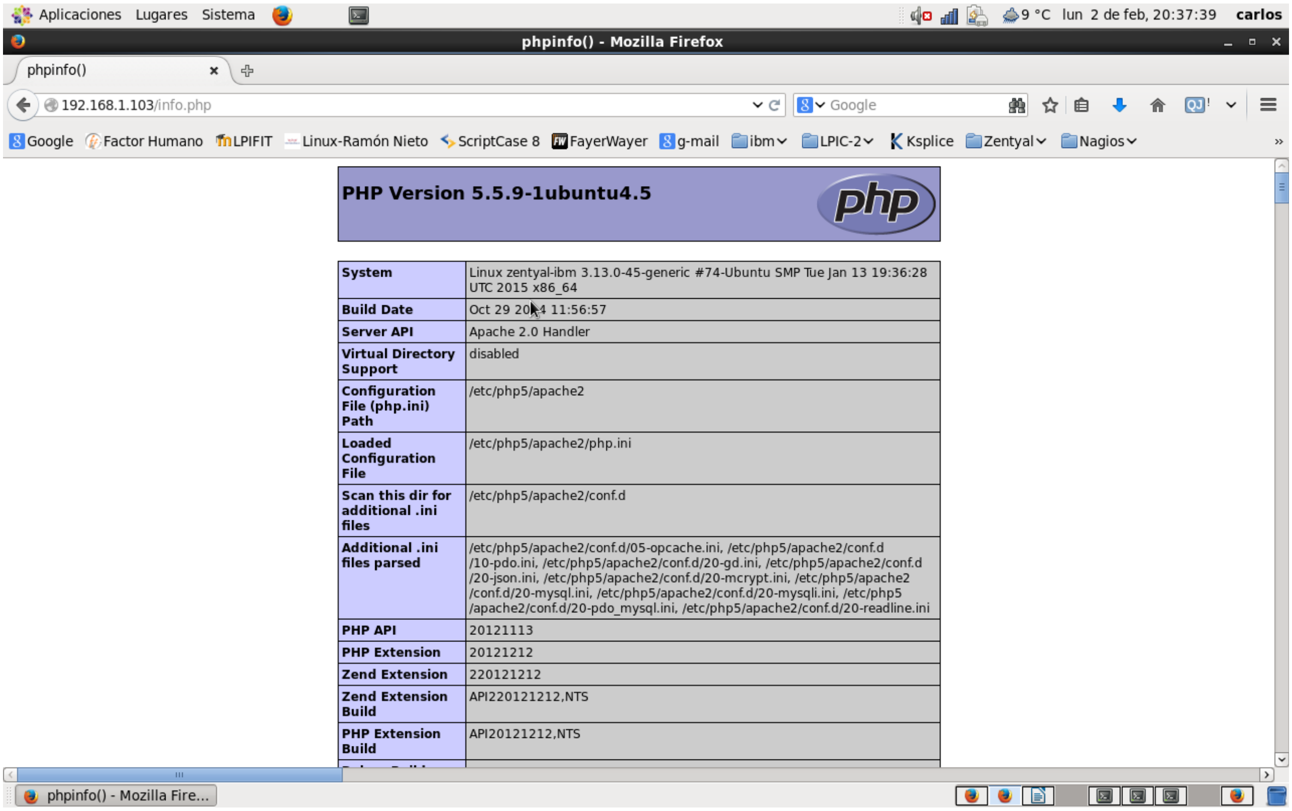
# Instalar Php5.
apt-get install php5 php5-mysql libapache2-mod-php5 -y

# Chequeamos Php5:
# Editamos con: vi /var/www/html/info.php y añadimos:

<?php
phpinfo();
?>
# Comprobamos con: http://ip_servidor/info.php
```



PHP Version 5.5.9-1ubuntu4.5

System	Linux zentyal-ibm 3.13.0-45-generic #74-Ubuntu SMP Tue Jan 13 19:36:28 UTC 2015 x86_64
Build Date	Oct 29 2014 11:56:57
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php5/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/05-opcache.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mcrypt.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini
PHP API	20121113
PHP Extension	20121212
Zend Extension	220121212
Zend Extension Build	API220121212,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20121212,NTS

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# Configurar MySQL, si la instalación es desde Zentyal:
cat /var/lib/zentyal/conf/zentyal-mysql.passwd # Obtenemos así el password de
root.

mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MySQL
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE!  PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!


In order to log into MySQL to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user.  If you've just installed MySQL, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MySQL
root user without the proper authorisation.

You already have a root password set, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
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Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!


By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MySQL without having to have a user account created for
them.  This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother.  You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y
 ... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'.  This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
 ... Success!

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access.  This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
 - Dropping test database...
 - Removing privileges on test database...
 ... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
 ... Success!

Cleaning up...


All done!  If you've completed all of the above steps, your MySQL
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MySQL!
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# Instalamos phpmyadmin.
apt-get install phpmyadmin -y
apt-get dist-upgrade -y
# Comprobamos con: ip_servidor/phpmyadmin

# Instalamos y habilitamos libreria:libmcrypt para php5, desaparecerá la
advertencia:
apt-get install php5-mcrypt
php5enmod mcrypt
service apache2 restart
# Accedemos con: http://ip_servidor/phpmyadmin
```

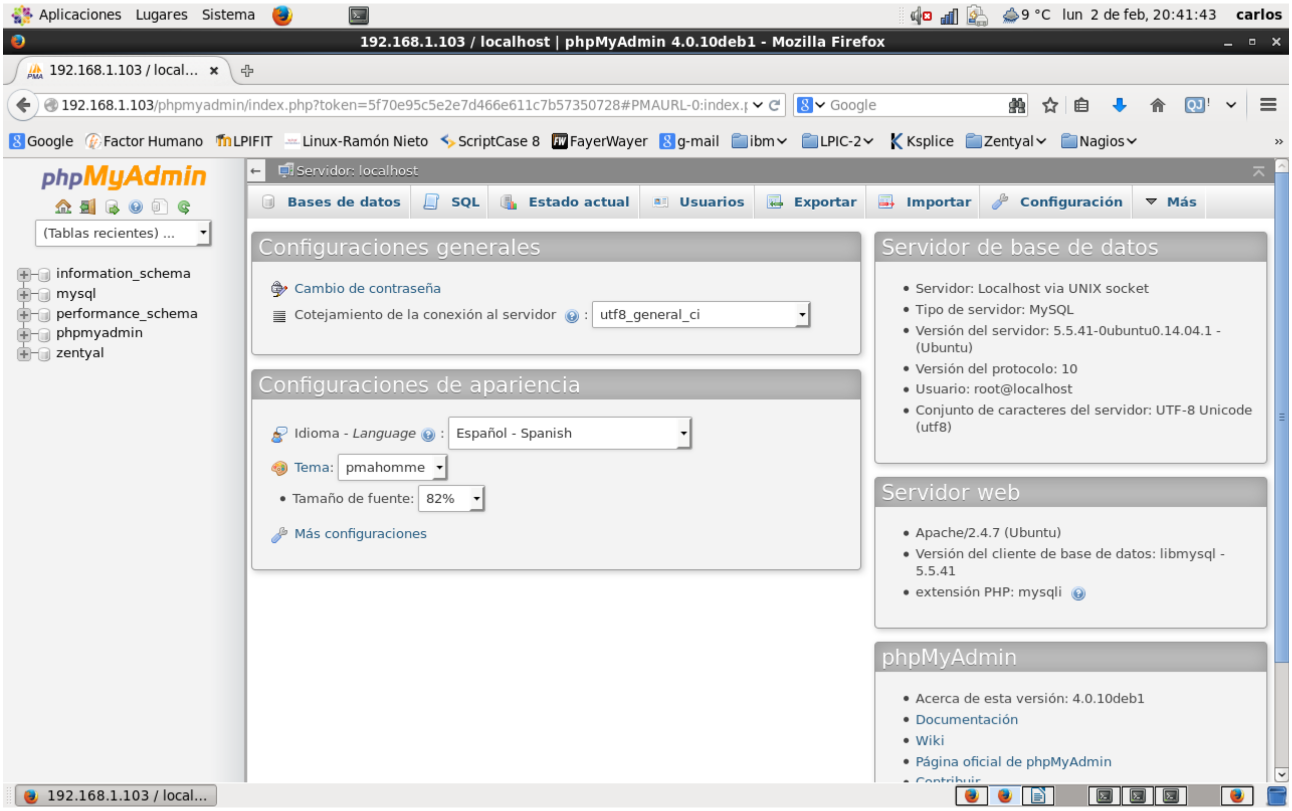

Aplicaciones Lugares Sistema 9 °C lun 2 de feb, 20:41:43 carlos

192.168.1.103 / localhost | phpMyAdmin 4.0.10deb1 - Mozilla Firefox

192.168.1.103/phpmyadmin/index.php?token=5f70e95c5e2e7d466e611c7b57350728#PMAURL-0:index.p

Servidor: localhost

Bases de datos | SQL | Estado actual | Usuarios | Exportar | Importar | Configuración | Más

(Tablas recientes) ...

- information_schema
- mysql
- performance_schema
- phpmyadmin
- zentyal

Configuraciones generales

Cambio de contraseña

Cotejamiento de la conexión al servidor: utf8_general_ci

Configuraciones de apariencia

Idioma - *Language*: Español - Spanish

Tema: pmahomme

Tamaño de fuente: 82%

Más configuraciones

Servidor de base de datos

- Servidor: Localhost via UNIX socket
- Tipo de servidor: MySQL
- Versión del servidor: 5.5.41-0ubuntu0.14.04.1 - (Ubuntu)
- Versión del protocolo: 10
- Usuario: root@localhost
- Conjunto de caracteres del servidor: UTF-8 Unicode (utf8)

Servidor web

- Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
- Versión del cliente de base de datos: libmysql - 5.5.41
- extensión PHP: mysqli

phpMyAdmin

- Acerca de esta versión: 4.0.10deb1
- Documentación
- Wiki
- Página oficial de phpMyAdmin
- Contribuir

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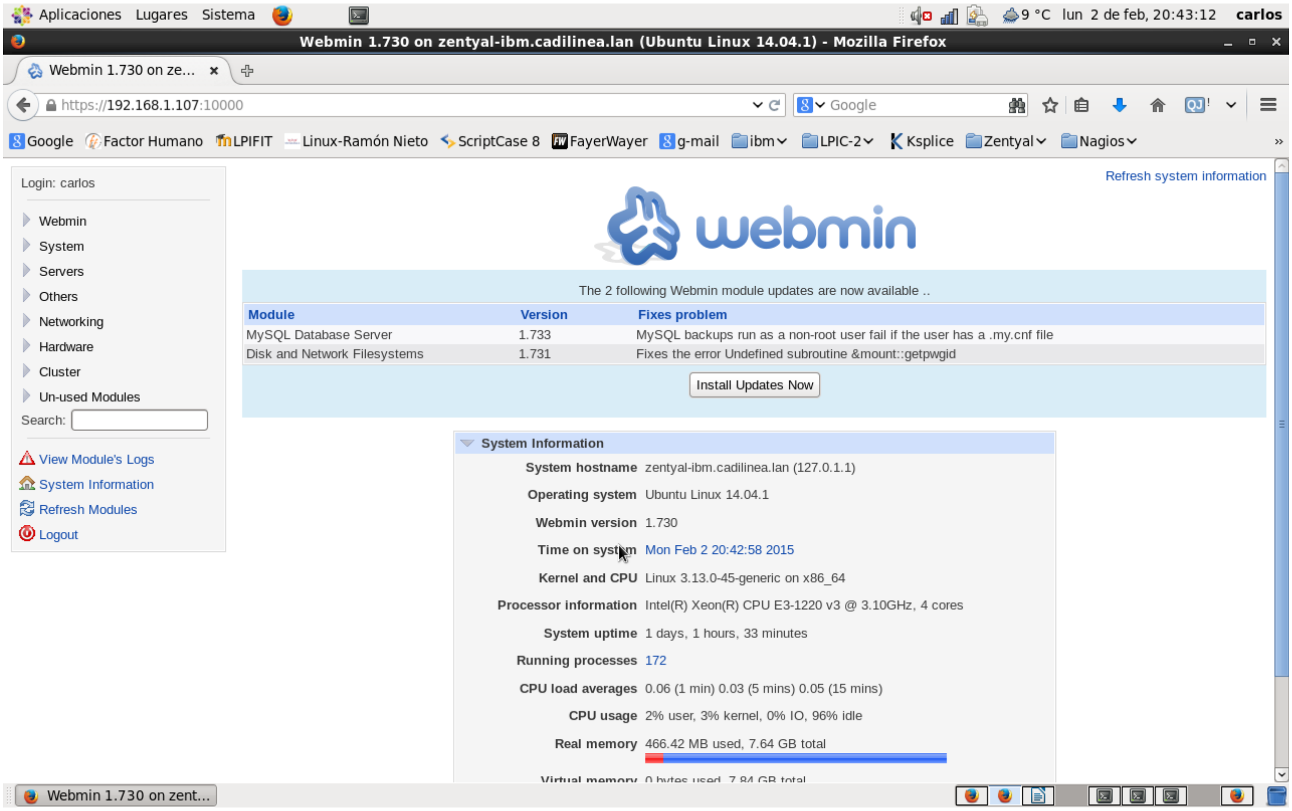
## Instalamos Webmin:
# Añadimos en: vi /etc/apt/sources.list :
 deb http://download.webmin.com/download/repository sarge contrib

wget -q http://www.webmin.com/jcameron-key.asc -O- | sudo apt-key add -
apt-get install perl libnet-ssleay-perl libauthen-pam-perl libpam-runtime
openssl libio-pty-perl apt-show-versions python -y
apt-get update
apt-get install webmin -y
# Accedemos con: https://ip_servidor:10000
```


Aplicaciones Lugares Sistema
9 °C lun 2 de feb, 20:43:12 carlos
Webmin 1.730 on zentyal-ibm.cadilinea.lan (Ubuntu Linux 14.04.1) - Mozilla Firefox
Webmin 1.730 on ze...
https://192.168.1.107:10000
Google
Google Factor Humano LPIFIT Linux-Ramón Nieto ScriptCase 8 FayerWayer g-mail ibm LPIC-2 Ksplice Zentyal Nagios
Login: carlos
Webmin
System
Servers
Others
Networking
Hardware
Cluster
Un-used Modules
Search:
View Module's Logs
System Information
Refresh Modules
Logout
Refresh system information
webmin
Install Updates Now
Webmin 1.730 on zent...

The 2 following Webmin module updates are now available ..

Module	Version	Fixes problem
MySQL Database Server	1.733	MySQL backups run as a non-root user fail if the user has a .my.cnf file
Disk and Network Filesystems	1.731	Fixes the error Undefined subroutine &mount::getpwgid

System Information

System hostname	zentyal-ibm.cadilinea.lan (127.0.1.1)
Operating system	Ubuntu Linux 14.04.1
Webmin version	1.730
Time on system	Mon Feb 2 20:42:58 2015
Kernel and CPU	Linux 3.13.0-45-generic on x86_64
Processor information	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E3-1220 v3 @ 3.10GHz, 4 cores
System uptime	1 days, 1 hours, 33 minutes
Running processes	172
CPU load averages	0.06 (1 min) 0.03 (5 mins) 0.05 (15 mins)
CPU usage	2% user, 3% kernel, 0% IO, 96% idle
Real memory	466.42 MB used, 7.64 GB total
Virtual memory	0 bytes used, 7.84 GB total

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## En este punto comprobamos todo de nuevo: apache, phpmyadmin, webmin.

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# Prerequisitos Nagios.
apt-get install build-essential libgd2-xpm-dev apache2-utils -y
apt-get install xinetd -y  # Actualizamos el superservidor de Zentyal, podremos
configurarlo despues para ejecutarlo con transparencia de usuario.
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# Ahora Configuramos nuestro Zentyal y sus módulos segun la configuración que
nos interese.
# Entramos como: https://ip_servidor:8443 y NO AÑADIMOS como de confianza el
certificado. Debemos crearlo POSTERIORMENTE.
# Esperamos entonces todavia para crear el Certificado y su CA.
# Podemos configurar Zentyal en español ahora:
apt-get install language-pack-zentyal-es -y
# Configuramos Zentyal y activamos los módulos que nos interese, en este punto
configurar lo básico y ojo con el Firewall.
# Entramos con: https://ip_servidor:8443
# Comprobamos todo OK.
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# Descargar Nagios, sus plugins y nrpe.
mkdir /usr/src/nagios4
cd /usr/src/nagios4

# En este punto comprobar que los tar.gz sean la última versión.
wget -c
http://sourceforge.net/projects/nagios/files/nagios-4.x/nagios-4.0.8/nagios-4.0.
8.tar.gz
wget -c http://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.0.3.tar.gz
wget -c
http://garr.dl.sourceforge.net/project/nagios/nrpe-2.x/nrpe-2.15/nrpe-2.15.tar.g
z

tar xvzf nagios-4.0.8.tar.gz
tar xvzf nagios-plugins-2.0.3.tar.gz
tar xvzf nrpe-2.15.tar.gz
## Ahora empezaremos  con Nagios:
cd /usr/src/nagios4/nagios-4.0.8

groupadd nagios
groupadd nagioscmd
useradd -g nagios -G nagioscmd -d /opt/nagios nagios
grep APACHE_RUN_USER /etc/apache2/envvars
# Mostrará:
export APACHE_RUN_USER=www-data
usermod -G nagioscmd www-data
mkdir -p /opt/nagios /etc/nagios /var/nagios
chown nagios:nagios /opt/nagios /etc/nagios /var/nagios
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# Compilamos Nagios.
cd /usr/src/nagios4/nagios-4.0.8
sh configure \
      --prefix=/opt/nagios \
      --sysconfdir=/etc/nagios \
      --localstatedir=/var/nagios \
      --libexecdir=/opt/nagios/plugins \
      --with-command-group=nagioscmd \
      --with-httpd-conf=/etc/apache2

# Nos muestra:

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


*** Configuration summary for nagios 4.0.8 08-12-2014 ***:

 General Options:
 -------------------------
        Nagios executable:  nagios
        Nagios user/group:  nagios,nagios
       Command user/group:  nagios,nagioscmd
             Event Broker:  yes
        Install ${prefix}:  /opt/nagios
    Install ${includedir}:  /opt/nagios/include/nagios
                Lock file:  /var/nagios/nagios.lock
   Check result directory:  /var/nagios/spool/checkresults
           Init directory:  /etc/init.d
```

```
  Apache conf.d directory:  /etc/apache2
             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):  /usr/sbin/traceroute


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

make all

# La salida es similar a:

# ..........................................................
# make install
#     - This installs the main program, CGIs, and HTML files

#  make install-init
#     - This installs the init script in /etc/init.d

#  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 /etc/nagios
#       You'll have to modify these sample files before you can
#       use Nagios.  Read the HTML documentation for more info
#       on doing this.  Pay particular attention to the docs on
#       object configuration files, as they determine what/how
#       things get monitored!

#  make install-webconf
#     - This installs the Apache config file for the Nagios
#       web interface

#  make install-exfoliation
#     - This installs the Exfoliation theme for the Nagios
#       web interface

#  make install-classicui
#     - This installs the classic theme for the Nagios
#       web interface

# ..........................................................

make install
make install-commandmode
make install-config    # Nos instala la configuración de nagios en:
/etc/nagios.
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /etc/nagios
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /etc/nagios/objects
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/nagios.cfg
/etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/cgi.cfg
/etc/nagios/cgi.cfg
```

```
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 660 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/resource.cfg
/etc/nagios/resource.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/templates.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/templates.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/commands.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/commands.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/contacts.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/contacts.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/timeperiods.cfg
/etc/nagios/objects/timeperiods.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/localhost.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/localhost.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/windows.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/windows.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/printer.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/printer.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios
sample-config/template-object/switch.cfg /etc/nagios/objects/switch.cfg

*** Config files installed ***

make install-init       # Si habilitamos script para enable/disable de nagios en
el arranque.
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -d -o root -g root /etc/init.d
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -o root -g root daemon-init /etc/init.d/nagios

*** Init script installed ***

make install-exfoliation
cp -rf contrib/exfoliation/stylesheets/* /opt/nagios/share/stylesheets
cp -rf contrib/exfoliation/images/* /opt/nagios/share/images

*** Exfoliation theme installed ***
NOTE: Use 'make install-classicui' to revert to classic Nagios theme

make install-webconf    # Configuración Web
# Nos muestra: /usr/bin/install -c -m 644 sample-config/httpd.conf
/etc/apache2/nagios.conf
/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 sample-config/httpd.conf /etc/apache2/nagios.conf

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

# Si provoca el error:

/usr/bin/install -c -m 644 sample-config/httpd.conf
/etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.conf
/usr/bin/install: no se puede crear el fichero regular
«/etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.conf»: No existe el archivo o el directorio
make: *** [install-webconf] Error 1

# Lo corregimos asi:

mkdir -p /etc/httpd/conf.d/

## Preparamos la Compilación de los plugins de nagios.
##

cd /usr/src/nagios4/nagios-plugins-2.0.3
# En que ruta hemos instalado MySQL, Perl y OpenSSL ?:
which mysql
      /usr/bin/mysql
```

```
which perl
      /usr/bin/perl

which openssl
      /usr/bin/openssl
# Utilizamos las rutas 'bin' para la compilación:

sh configure \
      --prefix=/opt/nagios \
      --sysconfdir=/etc/nagios \
      --localstatedir=/var/nagios \
      --libexecdir=/opt/nagios/plugins \
      --enable-perl-modules \
      --with-mysql=/usr/bin/mysql \
      --with-openssl=/usr/bin/openssl \
      --with-perl=/usr/bin/perl


# Nos muestra la configuración:
............................
--with-apt-get-command: /usr/bin/apt-get
              --with-ping6-command: /bin/ping6 -n -U -w %d -c %d %s
               --with-ping-command: /bin/ping -n -U -w %d -c %d %s
                       --with-ipv6: yes
                      --with-mysql: no
                    --with-openssl: no
                     --with-gnutls: no
               --enable-extra-opts: yes
                       --with-perl: /usr/bin/perl
             --enable-perl-modules: no
                     --with-cgiurl: /nagios/cgi-bin
               --with-trusted-path: /bin:/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin
                   --enable-libtap: no




make all
make install

# Comprobamos con el usurio nagios si OK.

su -c '/opt/nagios/bin/nagios /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg' nagios

# Nos muestra:
Nagios Core 4.0.8
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community
Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 08-12-2014
License: GPL

Website: http://www.nagios.org
Nagios 4.0.8 starting... (PID=5338)
Local time is Thu Jan 29 10:42:03 CET 2015
nerd: Channel hostchecks registered successfully
nerd: Channel servicechecks registered successfully
nerd: Channel opathchecks registered successfully
nerd: Fully initialized and ready to rock!
wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5339;pid=5339
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wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5341;pid=5341
wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5343;pid=5343
wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5340;pid=5340
wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5344;pid=5344
wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5342;pid=5342
Successfully launched command file worker with pid 5345

# Salimos con <Ctrl>-C ............."

cd /usr/src/nagios4/nagios-4.0.8
make install-init
# Nos crea el script de inicio:
make install-init
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -d -o root -g root /etc/init.d
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -o root -g root daemon-init /etc/init.d/nagios

*** Init script installed ***
# script creado por: Author : Jorge Sanchez Aymar (jsanchez@lanchile.cl)

/etc/init.d/apache2 restart
/etc/init.d/nagios restart
update-rc.d nagios defaults  # Creamos los init para el arranque.

# Adding system startup for /etc/init.d/nagios ...
#   /etc/rc0.d/K20nagios -> ../init.d/nagios
#   /etc/rc1.d/K20nagios -> ../init.d/nagios
#   /etc/rc6.d/K20nagios -> ../init.d/nagios
#   /etc/rc2.d/S20nagios -> ../init.d/nagios
#   /etc/rc3.d/S20nagios -> ../init.d/nagios
#   /etc/rc4.d/S20nagios -> ../init.d/nagios
#   /etc/rc5.d/S20nagios -> ../init.d/nagios

# Comprobamos los procesos activos:

ps -ef | grep ^nagios
nagios   17938     1  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios -d
/etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
nagios   17939 17938  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios
--worker /var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh
nagios   17940 17938  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios
--worker /var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh
nagios   17941 17938  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios
--worker /var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh
nagios   17942 17938  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios
--worker /var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh
nagios   17943 17938  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios
--worker /var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh
nagios   17944 17938  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios
--worker /var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh
nagios   17945 17938  0 11:11 ?        00:00:00 /opt/nagios/bin/nagios -d
/etc/nagios/nagios.cfg

# Y sus log's:

cat /var/nagios/nagios.log
# Nos muestra:

[1422524523] Nagios 4.0.8 starting... (PID=5338)
[1422524523] Local time is Thu Jan 29 10:42:03 CET 2015
[1422524523] LOG VERSION: 2.0
[1422524523] qh: Socket '/var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
[1422524523] qh: core query handler registered
```

```
[1422524523] nerd: Channel hostchecks registered successfully
[1422524523] nerd: Channel servicechecks registered successfully
[1422524523] nerd: Channel opathchecks registered successfully
[1422524523] nerd: Fully initialized and ready to rock!
[1422524523] wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
[1422524523] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5339;pid=5339
[1422524523] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5341;pid=5341
[1422524523] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5343;pid=5343
[1422524523] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5340;pid=5340
[1422524523] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5344;pid=5344
[1422524523] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5342;pid=5342
[1422524525] Successfully launched command file worker with pid 5345
[1422525216] Nagios 4.0.8 starting... (PID=5377)
[1422525216] Local time is Thu Jan 29 10:53:36 CET 2015
[1422525216] LOG VERSION: 2.0
[1422525216] qh: Socket '/var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
[1422525216] qh: core query handler registered
[1422525216] nerd: Channel hostchecks registered successfully
[1422525216] nerd: Channel servicechecks registered successfully
[1422525216] nerd: Channel opathchecks registered successfully
[1422525216] nerd: Fully initialized and ready to rock!
[1422525216] wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
[1422525216] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5378;pid=5378
[1422525216] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5379;pid=5379
[1422525216] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5380;pid=5380
[1422525216] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5381;pid=5381
[1422525216] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5383;pid=5383
[1422525216] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5382;pid=5382
[1422525218] Successfully launched command file worker with pid 5384
[1422525680] Nagios 4.0.8 starting... (PID=5499)
[1422525680] Local time is Thu Jan 29 11:01:20 CET 2015
[1422525680] LOG VERSION: 2.0
[1422525680] qh: Socket '/var/nagios/rw/nagios.qh' successfully initialized
[1422525680] qh: core query handler registered
[1422525680] nerd: Channel hostchecks registered successfully
[1422525680] nerd: Channel servicechecks registered successfully
[1422525680] nerd: Channel opathchecks registered successfully
[1422525680] nerd: Fully initialized and ready to rock!
[1422525680] wproc: Successfully registered manager as @wproc with query handler
[1422525680] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5500;pid=5500
[1422525680] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5501;pid=5501
[1422525680] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5505;pid=5505
[1422525680] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5504;pid=5504
[1422525680] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5503;pid=5503
[1422525680] wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 5502;pid=5502
[1422525681] Successfully launched command file worker with pid 5506

cp /etc/init.d/nagios /etc/init.d/nagios.original    #Salvamos la configuración
inicial.

chmod 0755 /etc/init.d/nagios
service nagios restart

# Fichero de Configuración /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
cd /etc/nagios/
cp nagios.cfg nagios.cfg.original
sed -i 's/cfg_/#cfg_/g' nagios.cfg             #Comentamos todos los
directorios para fijarlos después.

      # Añadimos al final las siguientes líneas a: vi  /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
      # Directorios Personalizados:
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/commands
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/commandgroups
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/timeperiods
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/contacts
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/contactgroups
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/hosts
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/hostgroups
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/services
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/servicegroups

      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/printers
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/printergroups
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/switchs
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/switchgroups
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/windows
      cfg_dir=/etc/nagios/windowsgroups

# Creamos los directorios para ordenar los objetos:

mkdir commands commandgroups timeperiods contacts contactgroups hosts hostgroups
services servicegroups printers printergroups \
      switchs switchgroups windows windowsgroups


# Comprobar que existen las siguientes líneas, en cuyo caso contrario añadirlas
al final de nagios.cfg.
       cat nagios.cfg |grep _external
            # check_external_commands=1
       cat nagios.cfg |grep _length
            # interval_length=60
       cat nagios.cfg |grep _passive
            # accept_passive_service_checks=1
            # accept_passive_host_checks=1

# Copiamos plantillas iniciales:
cp /etc/nagios/objects/commands.cfg /etc/nagios/commands/commands.cfg
                             # commands.

# Configuramos los plugins desde las templates de /etc/nagios/objects:

#-1- Ya tenemos los plugins de commands:
#-2- Configuramos timeperiods:
vi /etc/nagios/timeperiods/timeperiods.cfg

# Copiamos lo que sigue en timeperiods.cfg :

###############################################################################
# TIMEPERIODS.CFG - SAMPLE TIMEPERIOD DEFINITIONS
#
#
# NOTES: This config file provides you with some example timeperiod definitions
#        that you can reference in host, service, contact, and dependency
#        definitions.
#
#        You don't need to keep timeperiods in a separate file from your other
#        object definitions.  This has been done just to make things easier to
#        understand.
#
###############################################################################



###############################################################################
```

```
###############################################################################
#
# TIME PERIODS
#
###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# This defines a timeperiod where all times are valid for checks,
# notifications, etc.  The classic "24x7" support nightmare. :-)
define timeperiod{
        timeperiod_name 24x7
        alias           24 Hours A Day, 7 Days A Week
        sunday          00:00-24:00
        monday          00:00-24:00
        tuesday         00:00-24:00
        wednesday       00:00-24:00
        thursday        00:00-24:00
        friday          00:00-24:00
        saturday        00:00-24:00
        }


# 'workhours' timeperiod definition
define timeperiod{
      timeperiod_name   workhours
      alias       Normal Work Hours
      monday            09:00-17:00
      tuesday           09:00-17:00
      wednesday   09:00-17:00
      thursday    09:00-17:00
      friday            09:00-17:00
      }


# 'none' timeperiod definition
define timeperiod{
      timeperiod_name   none
      alias       No Time Is A Good Time
      }
/home/carlos/Escritorio/Zentyal - Dashboard.html

# Some U.S. holidays
# Note: The timeranges for each holiday are meant to *exclude* the holidays from
being
# treated as a valid time for notifications, etc.  You probably don't want your
pager
# going off on New Year's.  Although you're employer might... :-)
define timeperiod{
      name              us-holidays
        timeperiod_name         us-holidays
        alias                   U.S. Holidays

        january 1               00:00-00:00     ; New Years
        monday -1 may           00:00-00:00     ; Memorial Day (last Monday in
May)
        july 4                  00:00-00:00     ; Independence Day
        monday 1 september      00:00-00:00     ; Labor Day (first Monday in
September)
        thursday 4 november     00:00-00:00     ; Thanksgiving (4th Thursday in
November)
        december 25             00:00-00:00     ; Christmas
        }
```

```
# This defines a modified "24x7" timeperiod that covers every day of the
# year, except for U.S. holidays (defined in the timeperiod above).
define timeperiod{
        timeperiod_name 24x7_sans_holidays
        alias           24x7 Sans Holidays

      use        us-holidays      ; Get holiday exceptions from other
timeperiod

        sunday          00:00-24:00
        monday          00:00-24:00
        tuesday         00:00-24:00
        wednesday       00:00-24:00
        thursday        00:00-24:00
        friday          00:00-24:00
        saturday        00:00-24:00
        }

#-3- Configuramos contacts:

vi /etc/nagios/contacts/contacts.cfg
# Copiamos lo que sigue:

################################################################################
################################################################################
#
# CONTACT TEMPLATES
#
################################################################################
################################################################################

# Generic contact definition template - This is NOT a real contact, just a
template!

define contact{
        name                            generic-contact         ; The name of
this contact template
        service_notification_period     24x7                    ; service
notifications can be sent anytime
        host_notification_period        24x7                    ; host
notifications can be sent anytime
        service_notification_options    w,u,c,r,f,s             ; send
notifications for all service states, flapping events, and scheduled downtime
events
        host_notification_options       d,u,r,f,s               ; send
notifications for all host states, flapping events, and scheduled downtime
events
        service_notification_commands   notify-service-by-email ; send service
notifications via email
        host_notification_commands      notify-host-by-email    ; send host
notifications via email
        register                        0                       ; DONT REGISTER
THIS DEFINITION - ITS NOT A REAL CONTACT, JUST A TEMPLATE!
        }
# CONTACTS.CFG - SAMPLE CONTACT/CONTACTGROUP DEFINITIONS
#
#
# NOTES: This config file provides you with some example contact and contact
#        group definitions that you can reference in host and service
#        definitions.
```

```
#
#        You don't need to keep these definitions in a separate file from your
#        other object definitions.  This has been done just to make things
#        easier to understand.
#
###############################################################################



###############################################################################
###############################################################################
#
# CONTACTS
#
###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# Just one contact defined by default - the Nagios admin (that's you)
# This contact definition inherits a lot of default values from the
'generic-contact'
# template which is defined elsewhere.

define contact{
        contact_name                    nagiosadmin             ; Short name of
user
        use                             generic-contact         ; Inherit
default values from generic-contact template (defined above)
        alias                           Nagios Admin            ; Full name of
user

        email                           internet@cadilinea.com  ; <<***** CHANGE
THIS TO YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS ******
        }



###############################################################################
###############################################################################


#-4- Configuramos contactgroups:

vi /etc/nagios/contactgroups/contactgroups.cfg
# Copiamos lo que sigue:

###############################################################################
###############################################################################
#
# CONTACT GROUPS
#
###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# We only have one contact in this simple configuration file, so there is
# no need to create more than one contact group.

define contactgroup{
        contactgroup_name       admins
        alias                   Nagios Administrators
        members                 nagiosadmin
        }
```

```
#-5- Configuramos hosts:

vi /etc/nagios/hosts/localhost.cfg
# Copiamos lo que sigue:

###############################################################################
###############################################################################
#
# HOST TEMPLATES
#
###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# Generic host definition template - This is NOT a real host, just a template!

define host{
        name                            generic-host    ; The name of this host
template
        notifications_enabled           1            ; Host notifications are
enabled
        event_handler_enabled           1            ; Host event handler is
enabled
        flap_detection_enabled          1            ; Flap detection is enabled
        process_perf_data               1            ; Process performance data
        retain_status_information       1            ; Retain status information
across program restarts
        retain_nonstatus_information    1            ; Retain non-status
information across program restarts
      notification_period          24x7        ; Send host notifications at any
time
        register                        0            ; DONT REGISTER THIS
DEFINITION - ITS NOT A REAL HOST, JUST A TEMPLATE!
        }


# Linux host definition template - This is NOT a real host, just a template!

define host{
      name                    linux-server      ; The name of this host template
      use                     generic-host      ; This template inherits other
values from the generic-host template
      check_period                 24x7        ; By default, Linux hosts are
checked round the clock
      check_interval               5           ; Actively check the host every
5 minutes
      retry_interval               1           ; Schedule host check retries at
1 minute intervals
      max_check_attempts           10          ; Check each Linux host 10 times
(max)
        check_command              check-host-alive ; Default command to check
Linux hosts
      notification_period          workhours   ; Linux admins hate to be woken
up, so we only notify during the day
                                         ; Note that the notification_period
variable is being overridden from
                                         ; the value that is inherited from the
generic-host template!
      notification_interval        120         ; Resend notifications every 2
hours
```

```
      notification_options          d,u,r       ; Only send notifications for
specific host states
      contact_groups                admins            ; Notifications get sent to
the admins by default
      register                0           ; DONT REGISTER THIS DEFINITION - ITS
NOT A REAL HOST, JUST A TEMPLATE!
      }

################################################################################
################################################################################
#
# 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
all variables that are defined
                                          ; in (or inherited by) the
linux-server host template definition.
        host_name               localhost
        alias                   localhost
        address                 127.0.0.1
        }

#-6- Configuramos hostgroups:

#-7- Configuramos services:

vi /etc/nagios/services/services.cfg
# Copiamos lo que sigue:

################################################################################
################################################################################
#
# SERVICE TEMPLATES
#
################################################################################
################################################################################

# Generic service definition template - This is NOT a real service, just a
template!

define service{
        name                            generic-service    ; The 'name' of this
service template
        active_checks_enabled           1                  ; Active service
checks are enabled
        passive_checks_enabled          1                  ; Passive service
checks are enabled/accepted
        parallelize_check               1                  ; Active service
checks should be parallelized (disabling this can lead to major performance
problems)
        obsess_over_service             1                  ; We should obsess
over this service (if necessary)
        check_freshness                 0                  ; Default is to NOT
check service 'freshness'
```

```
        notifications_enabled           1                  ; Service
notifications are enabled
        event_handler_enabled           1                  ; Service event
handler is enabled
        flap_detection_enabled          1                  ; Flap detection is
enabled
        process_perf_data               1                  ; Process performance
data
        retain_status_information       1                  ; Retain status
information across program restarts
        retain_nonstatus_information    1                  ; Retain non-status
information across program restarts
        is_volatile                     0                  ; The service is not
volatile
        check_period                    24x7               ; The service can be
checked at any time of the day
        max_check_attempts              3            ; Re-check the service up
to 3 times in order to determine its final (hard) state
        normal_check_interval           10                 ; Check the service
every 10 minutes under normal conditions
        retry_check_interval            2            ; Re-check the service
every two minutes until a hard state can be determined
        contact_groups                  admins             ; Notifications get
sent out to everyone in the 'admins' group
      notification_options         w,u,c,r                 ; Send notifications
about warning, unknown, critical, and recovery events
        notification_interval           60                 ; Re-notify about
service problems every hour
        notification_period             24x7               ; Notifications can
be sent out at any time
         register                        0                 ; DONT REGISTER THIS
DEFINITION - ITS NOT A REAL SERVICE, JUST A TEMPLATE!
        }


# Local service definition template - This is NOT a real service, just a
template!

define service{
      name                      local-service          ; The name of this service
template
      use                       generic-service        ; Inherit default values
from the generic-service definition
        max_check_attempts              4            ; Re-check the service up
to 4 times in order to determine its final (hard) state
        normal_check_interval           5            ; Check the service every 5
minutes under normal conditions
        retry_check_interval            1            ; Re-check the service
every minute until a hard state can be determined
        register                        0                  ; DONT REGISTER THIS
DEFINITION - ITS NOT A REAL SERVICE, JUST A TEMPLATE!
      }

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

```
# Define a service to "ping" the local machine

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             PING
      check_command                check_ping!100.0,20%!500.0,60%
        }


# Define a service to check the disk space of the root partition
# on the local machine.  Warning if < 20% free, critical if
# < 10% free space on partition.

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             Root Partition
      check_command                check_local_disk!20%!10%!/
        }



# Define a service to check the number of currently logged in
# users on the local machine.  Warning if > 20 users, critical
# if > 50 users.

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             Current Users
      check_command                check_local_users!20!50
        }


# Define a service to check the number of currently running procs
# on the local machine.  Warning if > 250 processes, critical if
# > 400 users.

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             Total Processes
      check_command                check_local_procs!250!400!RSZDT
        }



# Define a service to check the load on the local machine.

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             Current Load
      check_command                check_local_load!5.0,4.0,3.0!10.0,6.0,4.0
        }
```

```
# Define a service to check the swap usage the local machine.
# Critical if less than 10% of swap is free, warning if less than 20% is free

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             Swap Usage
      check_command                check_local_swap!20!10
        }



# Define a service to check SSH on the local machine.
# Disable notifications for this service by default, as not all users may have
SSH enabled.

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             SSH
      check_command                check_ssh
      notifications_enabled        0
        }



# Define a service to check HTTP on the local machine.
# Disable notifications for this service by default, as not all users may have
HTTP enabled.

define service{
        use                             local-service         ; Name of service
template to use
        host_name                       localhost
        service_description             HTTP
      check_command                check_http
      notifications_enabled        0
        }



#-8- Configuramos servicegroups:



####################################
## Configuración Web Server Nagios:
####################################


vi /etc/apache2/nagios.conf

# En principio nos permitirá cualquier conexión. Posteriormente haremos los
ajustes para nuestra red y clase CIDR.
# Nos debe aparacer lo que sigue:

# SAMPLE CONFIG SNIPPETS FOR APACHE WEB SERVER
#
```

```
# This file contains examples of entries that need
# to be incorporated into your Apache web server
# configuration file.  Customize the paths, etc. as
# needed to fit your system.

ScriptAlias /nagios/cgi-bin /opt/nagios/sbin

<Directory /opt/nagios/sbin>
#  SSLRequireSSL
   Options ExecCGI
   AllowOverride None
   Order allow,deny
   Allow from all
#  Order deny,allow
#  Deny from all
#  Allow from 127.0.0.1
   AuthName "Nagios Access"
   AuthType Basic
   AuthUserFile /etc/nagios/htpasswd.users
   Require valid-user
</Directory>

Alias /nagios /opt/nagios/share

<Directory /opt/nagios/share>
#  SSLRequireSSL
   Options None
   AllowOverride None
   Order allow,deny
   Allow from all
#  Order deny,allow
#  Deny from all
#  Allow from 127.0.0.1
   AuthName "Nagios Access"
   AuthType Basic
   AuthUserFile /etc/nagios/htpasswd.users
   Require valid-user
</Directory>


## En este punto creamos o verificamos el usuario administrativo de nagios:
# Actualmente ya tenemos:

root@zentyal-ibm:/etc/nagios/contacts# cat contacts.cfg
###############################################################################
###############################################################################
#
# CONTACT TEMPLATES
#
###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# Generic contact definition template - This is NOT a real contact, just a
template!

define contact{
        name                            generic-contact         ; The name of
this contact template
        service_notification_period     24x7                    ; service
notifications can be sent anytime
        host_notification_period        24x7                    ; host
notifications can be sent anytime
```

```
        service_notification_options    w,u,c,r,f,s             ; send
notifications for all service states, flapping events, and scheduled downtime
events
        host_notification_options       d,u,r,f,s               ; send
notifications for all host states, flapping events, and scheduled downtime
events
        service_notification_commands   notify-service-by-email ; send service
notifications via email
        host_notification_commands      notify-host-by-email    ; send host
notifications via email
        register                        0                       ; DONT REGISTER
THIS DEFINITION - ITS NOT A REAL CONTACT, JUST A TEMPLATE!
        }
# CONTACTS.CFG - SAMPLE CONTACT/CONTACTGROUP DEFINITIONS
#
#
# NOTES: This config file provides you with some example contact and contact
#        group definitions that you can reference in host and service
#        definitions.
#
#        You don't need to keep these definitions in a separate file from your
#        other object definitions.  This has been done just to make things
#        easier to understand.
#
###############################################################################



###############################################################################
###############################################################################
#
# CONTACTS
#
###############################################################################
###############################################################################

# Just one contact defined by default - the Nagios admin (that's you)
# This contact definition inherits a lot of default values from the
'generic-contact'
# template which is defined elsewhere.

define contact{
        contact_name                    nagiosadmin             ; Short name of
user
        use                             generic-contact         ; Inherit
default values from generic-contact template (defined above)
        alias                           Nagios Admin            ; Full name of
user

        email                           internet@cadilinea.com  ; <<***** CHANGE
THIS TO YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS ******
        }



###############################################################################
###############################################################################
```

Podemos simplicar de la siguiente forma, pero no lo hacemos:

```
 define contact{
    contact_name                   nagiosadmin
    alias                           Nagios Administrator
    contactgroups                   admins
    email                           internet@cadilinea.com
    host_notification_period        24x7
    service_notification_period     24x7
    host_notification_options       n
    service_notification_options    n
    host_notification_commands      notify-host-by-email
    service_notification_commands   notify-service-by-email
    }
```

En este punto verificamos las autorizaciones del cgi :

```
# Comprobamos las autorizaciones para el usuario nagiosadmin en
/etc/nagios/cgi.cfg :
cat /etc/nagios/cgi.cfg |grep -in authorized_for

118:authorized_for_system_information=nagiosadmin
130:authorized_for_configuration_information=nagiosadmin
143:authorized_for_system_commands=nagiosadmin
156:authorized_for_all_services=nagiosadmin
157:authorized_for_all_hosts=nagiosadmin
170:authorized_for_all_service_commands=nagiosadmin
171:authorized_for_all_host_commands=nagiosadmin
181:#authorized_for_read_only=user1,user2
```

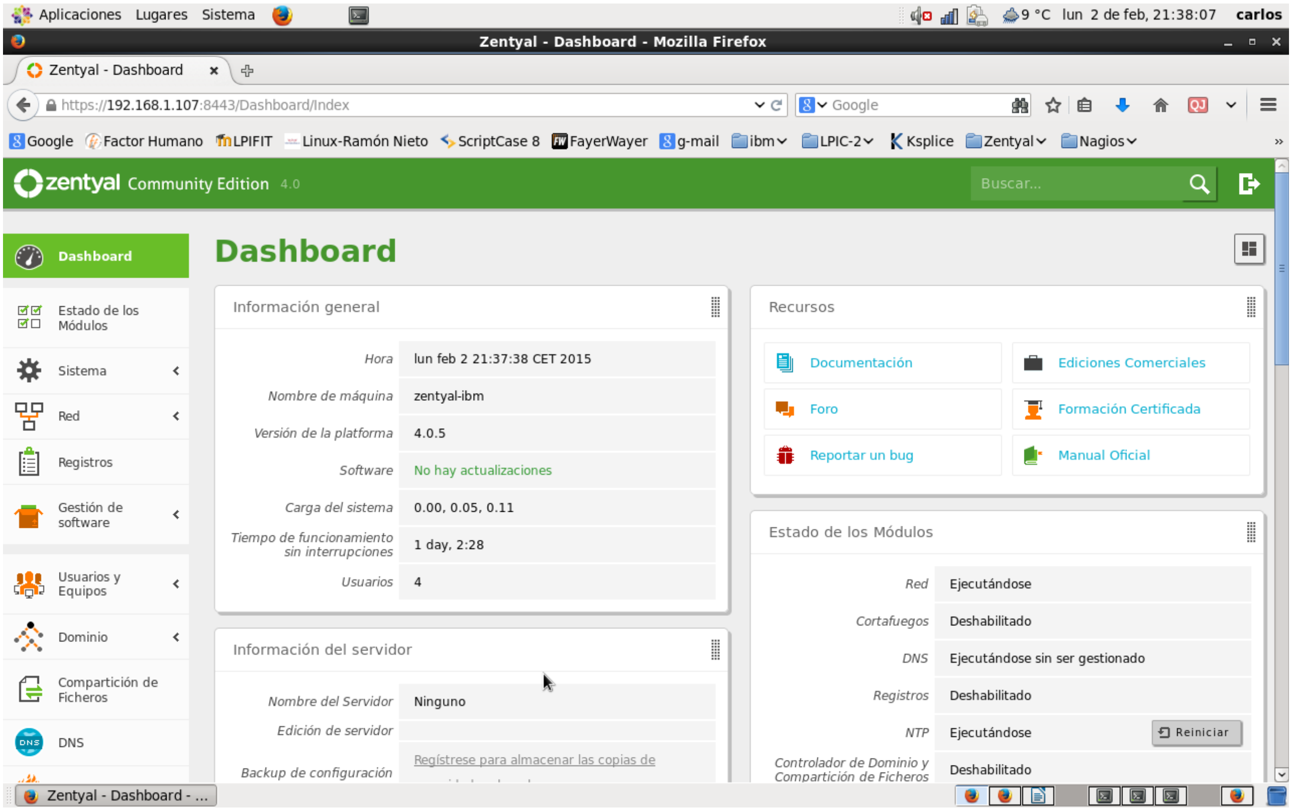
Podemos autorizar a mas usuarios separados por ','.

```
##########################################################
# Creamos los ficheros de autorización para el apache2:
##########################################################

cp /dev/null /etc/nagios/htpasswd.groups
htpasswd -c /etc/nagios/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin   # Nos solicitará un
password con complejidad.

chown root:nagioscmd /etc/nagios/htpasswd.*
chmod 0640 /etc/nagios/htpasswd.*

# El esquema de propiedad de usuarios y grupos debe ser similar a:

-rw-rw-r--   1 nagios nagios    11999 feb  2 10:50 cgi.cfg
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 commandgroups/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:58 commands/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 12:32 contactgroups/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 13:44 contacts/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 hostgroups/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 12:34 hosts/
-rw-r-----   1 root   nagioscmd     0 feb  2 13:53 htpasswd.groups
-rw-r-----   1 root   nagioscmd    50 feb  2 13:54 htpasswd.users
-rw-rw-r--   1 nagios nagios    44829 feb  2 11:36 nagios.cfg
-rw-r--r--   1 root   root      44205 feb  2 11:18 nagios.cfg.original
drwxrwxr-x   2 nagios nagios     4096 feb  2 12:24 objects/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 printergroups/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 printers/
-rw-rw----   1 nagios nagios     1300 feb  2 10:50 resource.cfg
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 servicegroups/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 12:35 services/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 switchgroups/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 switchs/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 12:07 timeperiods/
```

```
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 windows/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root   root       4096 feb  2 11:37 windowsgroups/


# Reiniciamos apache2:

service apache2 restart

# Reiniciamos nagios y comprobamos:
service nagios restart
/opt/nagios/bin/nagios -v /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg


      Nagios Core 4.0.8
      Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community
Contributors
      Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
      Last Modified: 08-12-2014
      License: GPL

      Website: http://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 8 services.
      Checked 1 hosts.
      Checked 0 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 1 hosts
      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

##########################################################################
## Preparamos el directorio de configuración para apache2 de nagios:
##########################################################################

mkdir /etc/apache2/conf.d/
cp /etc/apache2/nagios.conf /etc/apache2/conf.d/nagios
# Editamos nagios y hacemos el Include al finalpara que sepa leer la
configuración:
vi /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

```
# El fichero apache2.conf quedará al final:
.......................................
# Include generic snippets of statements
IncludeOptional conf-enabled/*.conf

# Include the virtual host configurations:
IncludeOptional sites-enabled/*.conf

# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
Include /etc/apache2/conf.d/
.............................

###############################
# Habilitamos el módulo cgi:
###############################

a2enmod cgi
      Enabling module cgi.
      To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
      service apache2 restart
service apache2 restart
      * Restarting web server apache2
service nagios restart
      Running configuration check...
      Stopping nagios:. done.
      Starting nagios: done

## Podemos acceder ya desde nuestra red. La configuración pudo haberse realizado
tambien habilitando un sitio, para monitorizar remotamente.
## Hemos permitido el acceso completo. Debemos filtrarlo ahora para nuestra red
y clase (CIDR), para mayor seguridad interna:

################################################################################
#######################
# Editamos: vi /etc/apache2/conf.d/nagios , y modificamos el fichero para una
red CIDR 192.168.1.0/24:
################################################################################
#######################

# SAMPLE CONFIG SNIPPETS FOR APACHE WEB SERVER
#
# This file contains examples of entries that need
# to be incorporated into your Apache web server
# configuration file.  Customize the paths, etc. as
# needed to fit your system.

ScriptAlias /nagios/cgi-bin /opt/nagios/sbin

<Directory /opt/nagios/sbin>
#  SSLRequireSSL
   Options ExecCGI
   AllowOverride None
#   Order allow,deny
#   Allow from all
  Order deny,allow
  Deny from all
  Allow from 192.168.1.0/24
   AuthName "Nagios Access"
   AuthType Basic
   AuthUserFile /etc/nagios/htpasswd.users
   Require valid-user
```

```
</Directory>

Alias /nagios /opt/nagios/share

<Directory /opt/nagios/share>
#  SSLRequireSSL
   Options None
   AllowOverride None
#   Order allow,deny
#   Allow from all
  Order deny,allow
  Deny from all
  Allow from 192.168.1.0/24
   AuthName "Nagios Access"
   AuthType Basic
   AuthUserFile /etc/nagios/htpasswd.users
   Require valid-user
</Directory>

################################################################################
###############
## Reiniciamos apache2, y nagios y comprobamos entrando como:
http://ip_servidor/nagios :
################################################################################
###############
service apache2 restart
service nagios restart
```



Dashboard

Información general

Hora	lun feb 2 21:37:38 CET 2015
Nombre de máquina	zentyal-ibm
Versión de la platforma	4.0.5
Software	No hay actualizaciones
Carga del sistema	0.00, 0.05, 0.11
Tiempo de funcionamiento sin interrupciones	1 day, 2:28
Usuarios	4

Información del servidor

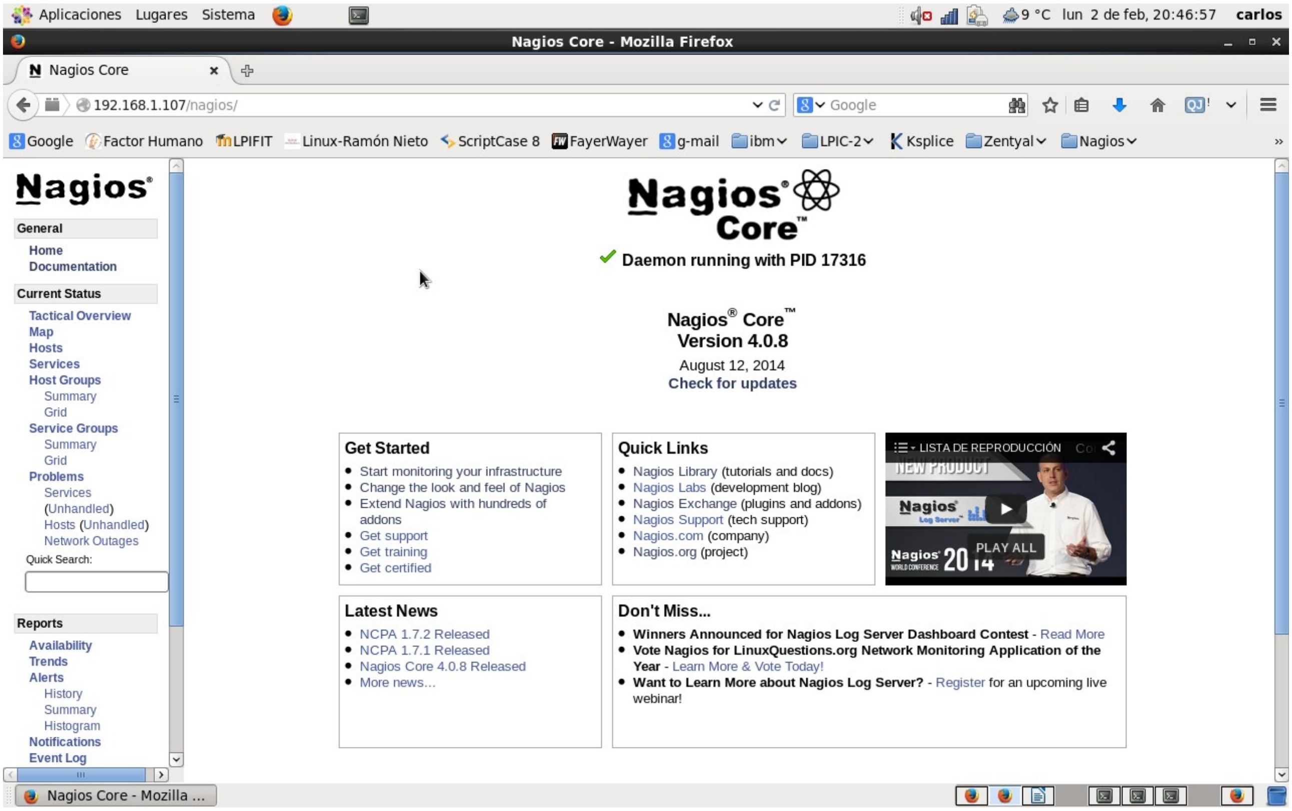
Nombre del Servidor	Ninguno
Edición de servidor	
Backup de configuración	Regístrese para almacenar las copias de

Recursos

Documentación	Ediciones Comerciales
Foro	Formación Certificada
Reportar un bug	Manual Oficial

Estado de los Módulos

Red	Ejecutándose
Cortafuegos	Deshabilitado
DNS	Ejecutándose sin ser gestionado
Registros	Deshabilitado
NTP	Ejecutándose Reiniciar
Controlador de Dominio y Compartición de Ficheros	Deshabilitado



Daemon running with PID 17316

Nagios® Core™
Version 4.0.8
August 12, 2014
Check for updates

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)

Latest News

- NCPA 1.7.2 Released
- NCPA 1.7.1 Released
- Nagios Core 4.0.8 Released
- More news...

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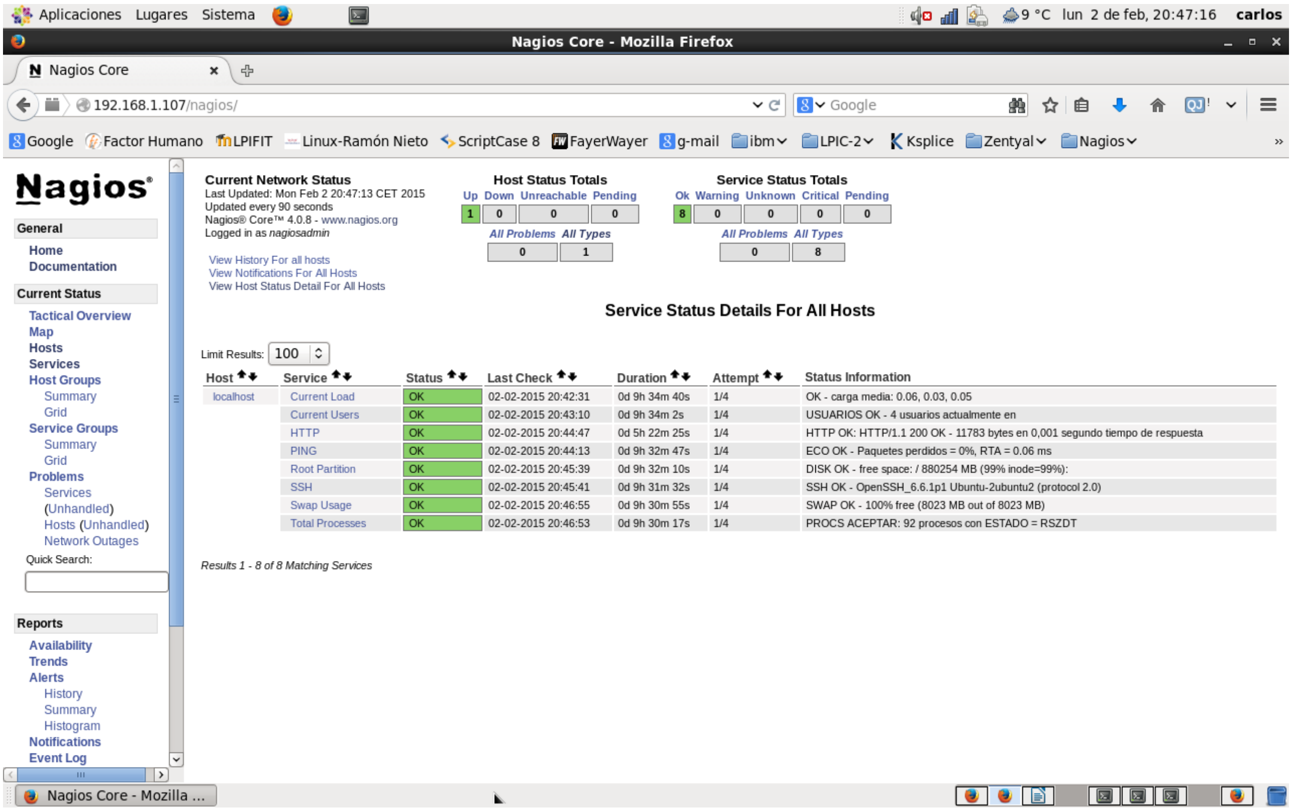

Current Network Status
Last Updated: Mon Feb 2 20:47:13 CET 2015
Updated every 90 seconds
Nagios® Core™ 4.0.8 - www.nagios.org
Logged in as *nagiosadmin*

View History For all hosts
View Notifications For All Hosts
View Host Status Detail For All Hosts

Host Status Totals

Up	Down	Unreachable	Pending
1	0	0	0

All Problems	*All Types*
0	1

Service Status Totals

Ok	Warning	Unknown	Critical	Pending
8	0	0	0	0

All Problems	*All Types*
0	8

Service Status Details For All Hosts

Limit Results: 100

Host	Service	Status	Last Check	Duration	Attempt	Status Information
localhost	Current Load	OK	02-02-2015 20:42:31	0d 9h 34m 40s	1/4	OK - carga media: 0.06, 0.03, 0.05
	Current Users	OK	02-02-2015 20:43:10	0d 9h 34m 2s	1/4	USUARIOS OK - 4 usuarios actualmente en
	HTTP	OK	02-02-2015 20:44:47	0d 5h 22m 25s	1/4	HTTP OK: HTTP/1.1 200 OK - 11783 bytes en 0,001 segundo tiempo de respuesta
	PING	OK	02-02-2015 20:44:13	0d 9h 32m 47s	1/4	ECO OK - Paquetes perdidos = 0%, RTA = 0.06 ms
	Root Partition	OK	02-02-2015 20:45:39	0d 9h 32m 10s	1/4	DISK OK - free space: / 880254 MB (99% inode=99%):
	SSH	OK	02-02-2015 20:45:41	0d 9h 31m 32s	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_6.6.1p1 Ubuntu-2ubuntu2 (protocol 2.0)
	Swap Usage	OK	02-02-2015 20:46:55	0d 9h 30m 55s	1/4	SWAP OK - 100% free (8023 MB out of 8023 MB)
	Total Processes	OK	02-02-2015 20:46:53	0d 9h 30m 17s	1/4	PROCS ACEPTAR: 92 procesos con ESTADO = RSZDT

Results 1 - 8 of 8 Matching Services