

How to Install Nagios on RockyLinux?

written by sysadmin | 17 February 2025

[The previous article](#) explained how to install the Nagios application on Ubuntu. This article will explain how to install the Nagios application on RockyLinux.

Problem

How to install Nagios on RockyLinux?

Solution

Below are the steps to install Nagios on RockyLinux and work on RockyLinux 9.5 and below. But I think these steps should apply to installing Nagios on RHEL and its derivatives, such as CentOS, AlmaLinux, and so on.

1. Download the packages

Install the packages needed to install Nagios using the command below:

```
yum install -y httpd php php-devel gcc glibc glibc-common gd gd-devel make  
net-snmp-* wget zip unzip php-mysqlnd php-mysql*
```

2. Create a user and a group

Create a user and group for Nagios using the commands:

```
useradd nagios  
groupadd nagcmd  
usermod -G nagcmd nagios  
usermod -G nagcmd apache
```

3. Download Nagios

Use the commands below to download Nagios, where at the time of this writing (February 2025), the latest version of

Nagios is version 4.5.9:

```
cd /tmp
wget
https://github.com/NagiosEnterprises/nagioscore/archive/refs/heads/master.zip
-O nagios.zip
unzip nagios.zip
cd nagioscore-master/
```

4. Install Nagios

By default, Linux will create a Nagios folder in the /usr/local folder to save Nagios configuration files. So, use the following commands to install Nagios:

```
./configure
```

Info

If you want to save all Nagios files in a non-default folder, for example, in the /data folder, then use the following command: **./configure --prefix=/data/nagios**

After that, run the following commands:

```
make all
make install
make install-init
make install-commandmode
make install-config
make install-webconf
```

5. Create the password

Create a password for the user to access the Nagios application. Usually, nagiosadmin is a popular username for Nagios, but you can create another username.

```
htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin
```

```
[root@RockyLinux9 nagioscore-master]# htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user nagiosadmin
[root@RockyLinux9 nagioscore-master]#
```



Create a password for the nagiosadmin user

Info

If you installed Nagios in a non-default folder, for example, in the /data folder, execute the below command: **htpasswd -c /data/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin**

6. Download Nagios Plugins

Plugins are compiled executables or scripts (Perl, shell, Python, PHP, Ruby, etc.) that can be run from a command line to check the status of a host or service. Nagios Core uses the results from plugins to determine the current status of hosts and services on your network. As of this writing (February 2025), the latest version of Nagios plugins is version 2.4.12. You can check the latest version of Nagios plugins on this site. Run the following commands to download Nagios plugins:

```
cd /tmp
wget
https://github.com/nagios-plugins/nagios-plugins/archive/refs/heads/master.zip
p -O nagios-plugins.zip
unzip nagios-plugins.zip
cd nagios-plugins-master/
```

7. Install Nagios Plugins

After that, install Nagios plugins using the following commands:

```
./tools/setup
sudo ./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios
sudo make
sudo make install
```

8. Check the configuration

After installing Nagios and Nagios plugins, run the following command to check the configuration of Nagios:

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

Info

If you installed Nagios in a non-default folder, for example, in the /data folder, execute the below command: /data/nagios/bin/nagios -v /data/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

and make sure there is no error like in the image below:

```
[root@RockyLinux9 nagios-plugins-master]# sudo /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Nagios Core 4.5.9
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 2024-12-19
License: GPL

Website: https://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 1 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
[root@RockyLinux9 nagios-plugins-master]#
```

Check the Nagios configuration



9. Turn on the services

Turn on the services using the commands below:

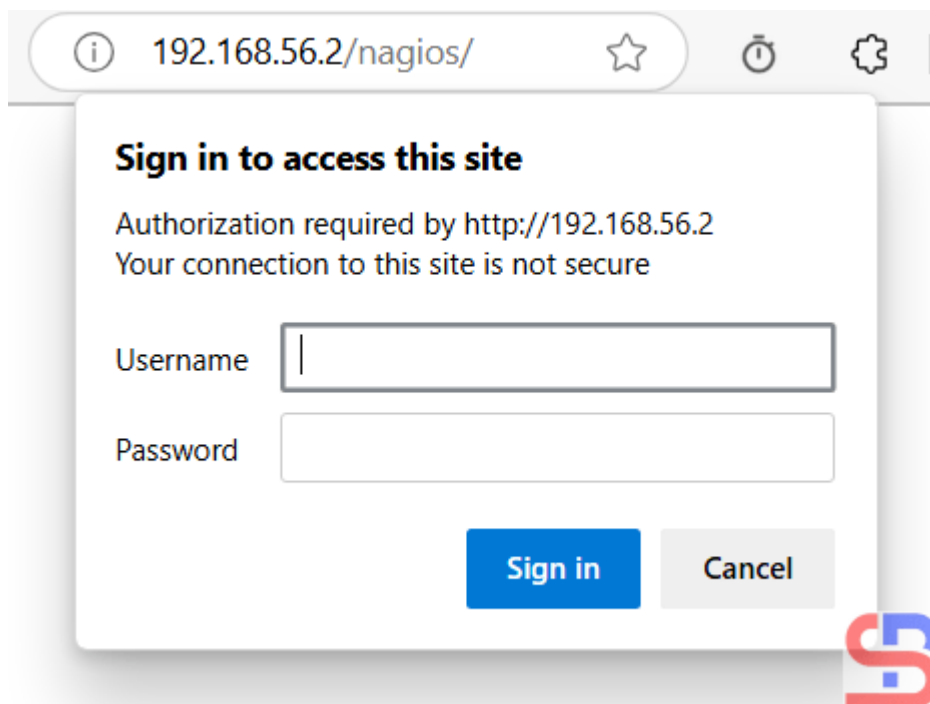
```
cp /lib/systemd/system/nagios.service /etc/systemd/system/  
systemctl start httpd  
systemctl start nagios  
systemctl enable httpd  
systemctl enable nagios
```

10. Check the application

Open your browser, and type in your browser:

`http://your_ip_address_server/nagios`

And there should be a display like the image below:



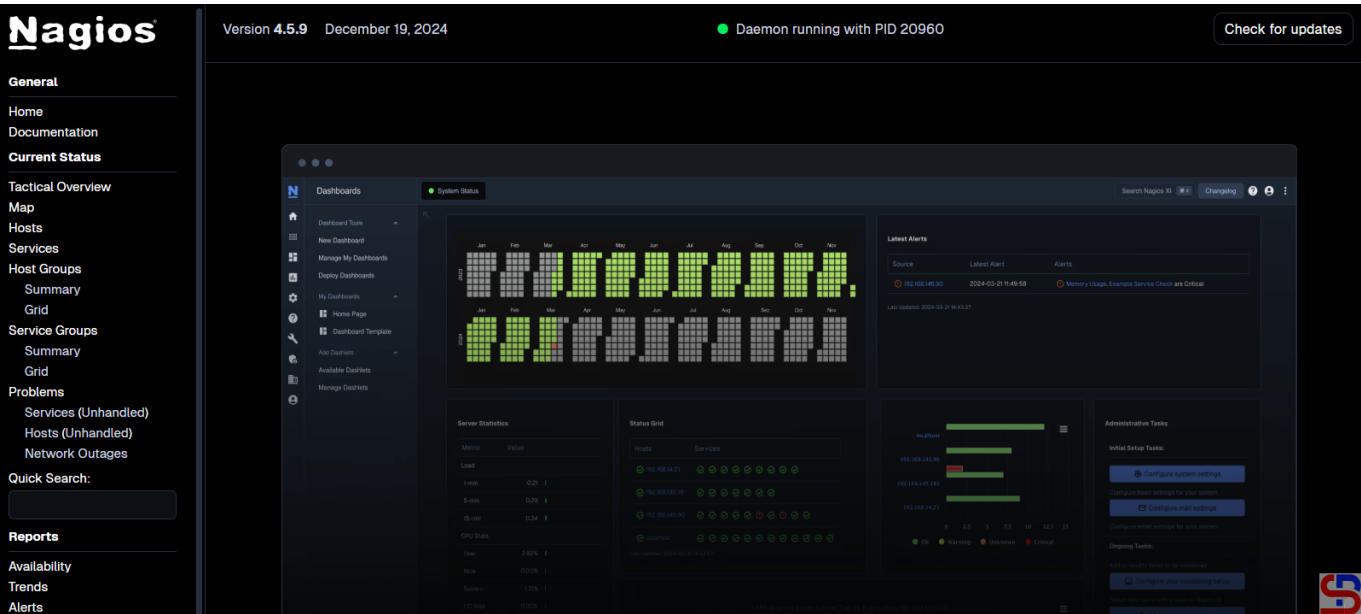
Open the Nagios application

If you don't see the image like the above image in your browser, maybe the Firewall/IPTables is still on in your server. Run the following commands:

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=80/tcp --permanent  
firewall-cmd --reload  
sed -i 's/SELINUX=.* /SELINUX=disabled/g' /etc/selinux/config
```

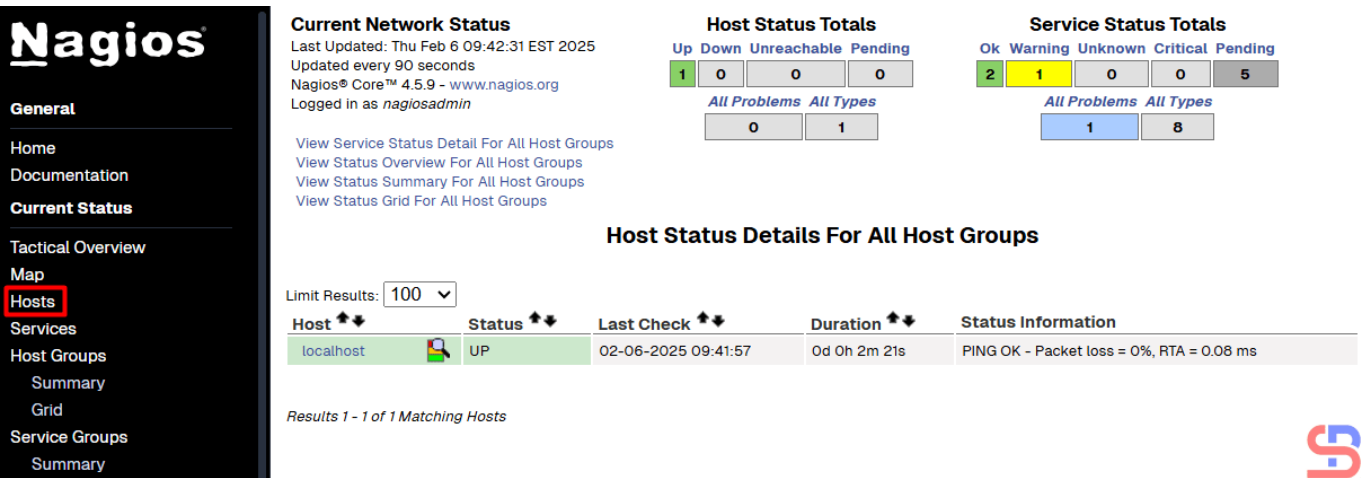
setenforce 0

Back to your browser again, and it should work now. Insert the username (**nagiosadmin**) and the password for Nagios. If the username and the password are right, the Nagios application will appear like this:



Open the Nagios application

If you want to know which hosts are being monitored by Nagios, click **Hosts**. Nagios will display the hosts that are being monitored:



Hosts monitored by Nagios

From the picture above, it can be seen that currently,

Nagios is only monitoring the Nagios server or localhost. If you want to know which services are being monitored by Nagios, click **Services**. Nagios will display the services that are being monitored:

Nagios

Current Network Status
 Last Updated: Thu Feb 6 09:46:10 EST 2025
 Updated every 90 seconds
 Nagios® Core™ 4.5.9 - www.nagios.org
 Logged in as nagiosadmin

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
 7 1 0 0 0
 All Problems All Types
 1 8

Service Status Details For All Hosts

Limit Results: 100

Host	Service	Status	Last Check	Duration	Attempt	Status Information
localhost	Current Load	OK	02-06-2025 09:45:42	0d 0h 5m 28s	1/4	OK - load average: 0.00, 0.26, 0.35
	Current Users	OK	02-06-2025 09:41:20	0d 0h 6m 6s+	1/4	USERS OK - 1 users currently logged in
	HTTP	WARNING	02-06-2025 09:44:57	0d 0h 1m 13s	4/4	HTTP WARNING: HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden - 7897 bytes in 0.001 second response time
	PING	OK	02-06-2025 09:42:35	0d 0h 6m 6s+	1/4	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.11 ms
	Root Partition	OK	02-06-2025 09:43:12	0d 0h 6m 6s+	1/4	DISK OK - free space: / 15158 MIB (8715% inode=99%):
	SSH	OK	02-06-2025 09:43:50	0d 0h 6m 6s+	1/4	SSH OK - OpenSSH_8.7 (protocol 2.0)
	Swap Usage	OK	02-06-2025 09:44:27	0d 0h 6m 6s+	1/4	SWAP OK - 100% free (2047 MB out of 2047 MB)
	Total Processes	OK	02-06-2025 09:45:05	0d 0h 6m 6s+	1/4	PROCS OK: 35 processes with STATE = RSZDT

Results 1 - 8 of 8 Matching Services

Services monitored by Nagios

From the picture above, you can see that Nagios monitored 8 services for the Nagios server or localhost.

Note

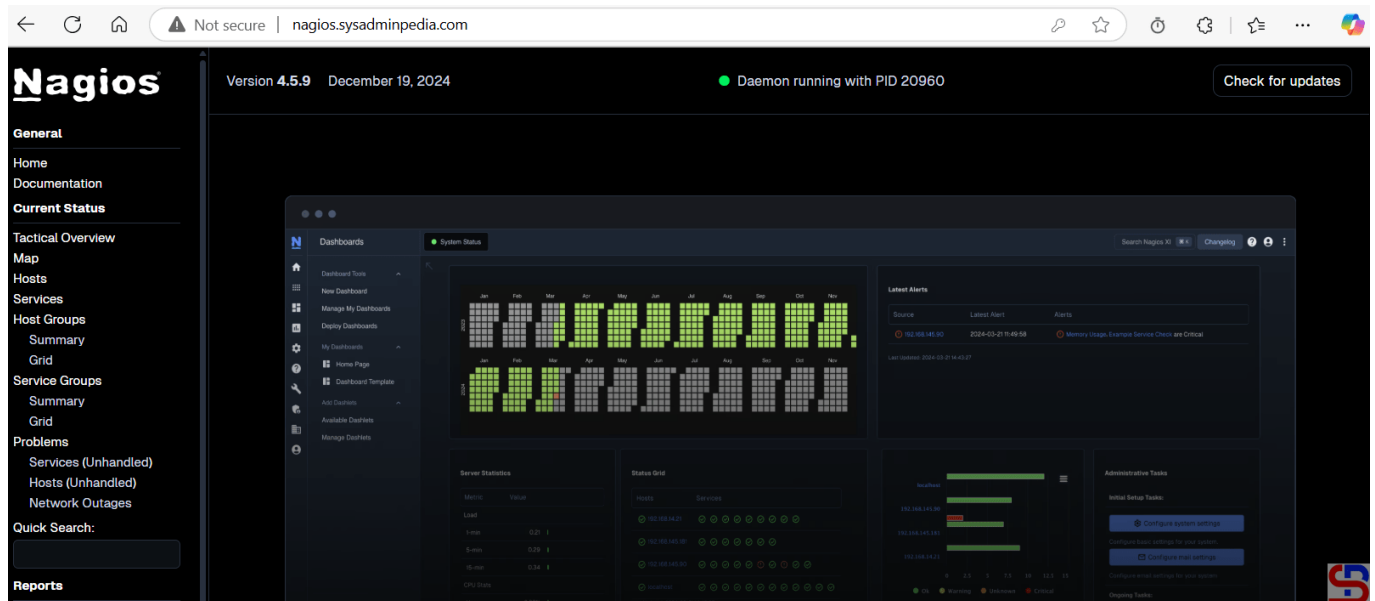
If you have a domain/subdomain and want to use that domain/subdomain for the Nagios application, create a virtual host on your web server. For example, I have the domain sysadminpedia.com and want to use the subdomain nagios.sysadminpedia.com for the Nagios application. So, I created the script below in the file

/etc/httpd/conf.d/nagios.sysadminpedia.com.conf:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName nagios.sysadminpedia.com
    ServerAdmin sysadmin@nagios.sysadminpedia.com
    DocumentRoot /usr/local/nagios/share
    <Directory /usr/local/nagios/share>
        Options -Indexes +FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/nagios.sysadminpedia.com-error.log
    CustomLog /var/log/httpd/nagios.sysadminpedia.com-access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

Restart the web server, open your browser, and type your domain/subdomain for Nagios, and it should be like the image below:



Using a domain or a subdomain for the Nagios application

Info

If you installed Nagios in a non-default folder, for example, in the /data folder, you can copy the script above, but you must change the word `/usr/local` to `/data`.

References

support.nagios.com

tecmin.com

statusengine.org