

Nagios unter Getnoo mit Lilac-Reloaded

Installation des Nagiosdienstes

Grundsätzliches

Folgende Features werden installiert:

- LDAP-Support für PHP und apache2
- LDAP-SASL-Support für PHP und apach2
- MYSQL für das Lilac Interface
- Nagiosplugins
- SNMP Unterstützung für PHP
- Alle Nagiosplugins
- Sämtliche Pakete werden mit „threads“ für Multicore gebaut.

Folgende Zeilen müssen in der package.keywords stehen:

```
net-analyzer/nagios-plugins
=sys-apps/portage-2.2* ~*
net-analyzer/nagios
net-analyzer/nagios-core
net-analyzer/nagios-plugins
```

Folgende Zeilen müssen in der package.use stehen:

```
net-analyzer/nagios-plugins ipv6 nagios-ssh ssl jabber ldap mysql nagios-dns
nagios-game nagios-ntp nagios-ping postgres radius samba snmp ups
net-analyzer/nagios-core apache2
net-fs/samba -server -acl -avahi -cups
net-nds/openldap minimal
dev-lang/php snmp cgi curl mysql pcntl pdo gd xml apache2 ldap ldap-sasl
www-servers/apache ldap
dev-libs/apr-util ldap
```

Daneben gibt es noch die speziellen Variablen APACHE2_MODULES und APACHE2_MPMS, die bestimmen, welche Apache-Module und welche MPMS (Multi-Processing Modules) im späteren Einsatz zur Verfügung stehen. Das ganze kann man in der make.conf festlegen.

```
...
APACHE2_MPMS="worker"
...
```

Und das ganze installieren:

```
emerge -qa net-analyzer/nagios net-analyzer/nagios-plugins-snmpp net-
analyzer/nagios-plugins
```

Ausgabe von Portage:

```
* APACHE
* The location of SSL certificates has changed. If you are
* upgrading from www-servers/apache-2.2.13 or earlier (or remerged
* *any* apache version), you might want to move your old
* certificates from /etc/apache2/ssl/ to /etc/ssl/apache2/ and
* update your config files.
*
* Attention: cgi and cgid modules are now handled via APACHE2_MODULES flags
* in /etc/make.conf. Make sure to enable those in order to compile them.
* In general, you should use 'cgid' with threaded MPMs and 'cgi' otherwise.
```

PHP

```
* Please note that this version of PHP does not yet come with a suhosin
patch
```

```
* Installing SAPI: cli
```

```
* Installing php.ini for cli into /etc/php/cli-php5.3
```

```
*
```

```
* Installing SAPI: cgi
```

```
* Installing php.ini for cgi into /etc/php/cgi-php5.3
```

```
*
```

```
* Installing SAPI: apache2
```

```
* Installing php.ini for apache2 into /etc/php/apache2-php5.3
```

```
*
```

```
*
```

```
* To enable php, you need to edit your /etc/conf.d/apache2 file and
```

```
* add '-D PHP5' to APACHE2_OPTS.
```

```
*
```

```
*
```

```
* Configuration file installed as
```

```
* /etc/apache2/modules.d/70_mod_php5.conf
```

```
* You may want to edit it before turning the module on in
```

```
/etc/conf.d/apache2
```

```
*
```

```
* Switched cli to use php:5.3
```

```
*
```

```
* Switched cgi to use php:5.3
```

```
*
```

```
* Switched apache2 to use php:5.3
```

```
*
```

```
* Make sure that PHP_TARGETS in /etc/make.conf includes php5-3 in order
```

```
* to compile extensions for the 5.3 ABI
```

```
*
```

```
*
```

```
* This ebuild installed a version of php.ini based on php.ini-development
version.
```

```
* You can chose which version of php.ini to install by default by setting
```

```
PHP_INI_VERSION to either
* 'production' or 'development' in /etc/make.conf
* Both versions of php.ini can be found in /usr/share/doc/php-5.3.6
```

Einrichten der Dienste

-D PHP5

```
emerge --config =dev-db/mysql-5.1.56
rc-update add mysql
/etc/init.d/mysql start
rc-update add apache2
/etc/init.d/apache2 start
rc-update add nagios
/etc/init.d/nagios start
```

Konfiguration

Man kann zusätzliche Berechtigungen in folgender Datei übergeben

```
nano /etc/apache2/modules.d/99_nagios3.conf
```

Wir bleiben hier aber bei „Allow from all“

Jetzt erstellen wir den Apache authorization table. Hierzu legen wir jeweils eine „htaccess“ in folgenden Verzeichnissen an:

Pfad
nano /usr/share/nagios/htdocs/.htaccess
nano /usr/lib/nagios/cgi-bin/.htaccess

Der Inhalt der Datei soll so aussehen:

```
AuthName "Nagios Access"
AuthType Basic
AuthUserFile /etc/nagios/auth.users
Require valid-user
```

Jetzt legen wir den Nagiosbenutzer für das Webinterface an:

```
htpasswd2 -c /etc/nagios/auth.users nagiosadmin
(Apache needs read access to auth.users)
chown nagios:nagios /etc/nagios/auth.users
```

Apache konfigurieren

Zuerst müssen wir unseren default VHOST festlegen.

```
nano /etc/apache2/vhosts.d/00_default_vhost.conf

...
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName localhost
    Include /etc/apache2/vhosts.d/default_vhost.include

    <IfModule mpm_peruser_module>
        ServerEnvironment apache apache
    </IfModule>

ScriptAlias /nagios/cgi-bin /usr/lib/nagios/cgi-bin
<Directory "/usr/lib/nagios/cgi-bin">
    Options ExecCGI
    AllowOverride None
    AllowOverride AuthConfig
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
</Directory>

Alias /nagios /usr/share/nagios/htdocs
<Directory "/usr/share/nagios/htdocs">
    Options Indexes
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
</Directory>

</VirtualHost>
</IfDefine>
...
```

Jetzt noch die erforderlichen Dienste neu starten:

```
/etc/init.d/nagios restart && /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

Jetzt kann man sich über <http://nagios-test.darkwolf.lan/nagios> einloggen.

Links

- [English-guide Nagios with Gentoo](#)

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