How To Listen On Privileged Ports In Nagios Log Server 2024

Purpose

This document explains how to configure Nagios Log Server to listen on privileged ports in Linux. It is intended for Nagios Log Server Administrators who need to enable this functionality, particularly for legacy devices that can only send data on specific ports, such as syslog on port 514.

Background

Ports below 1024 are privileged on Linux and only allow the root user to listen on them. This document provides two solutions to this situation.

1. [Run Logstash as root](#)
2. [Use setcap](#)

Editing Files

In many steps of this documentation, you will be required to edit files. This documentation will use the vi text editor. When using the vi editor:

- To make changes press `i` on the keyboard first to enter insert mode
- Press **Esc** to exit insert mode
- When you have finished, save the changes in vi by typing `:wq` and press **Enter**

Method 1: Run Logstash as root

This method configures `logstash` to run as the `root` user. Edit the `logstash` config file by executing the following command:

RHEL | CentOS | Oracle Linux

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/logstash
```

Debian | Ubuntu

```
vi /etc/default/logstash
```

or

```
sudo vi /etc/default/logstash
```

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Find the line:

```
LS_USER=nagios
```

Change the line to:

```
LS_USER=root
```

Save the file and close vi.

Now proceed to the [Restart Logstash Service](#) section of this document.

Method 2: Use setcap

This option will preserve `logstash` running as the `Nagios` user. However, this method may be less secure in some environments as it will allow any Java process to listen on privileged ports

The `logstash` init configuration file requires three lines to be added to the end of it, open the file with the following command:

RHEL | CentOS | Oracle Linux

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/logstash
```

Debian | Ubuntu

```
vi /etc/default/logstash
```

or

```
sudo /etc/default/logstash
```

Add the following three lines to the end of the file:

```
echo $(dirname $(find /usr/lib -name libjli.so)) | awk '{print $1}'> /etc/ld.so.conf.d/java.conf
eval "$(which ldconfig)"
setcap 'cap_net_bind_service=+ep' $(readlink -f $(which java))
```

Save the file and close vi.

Now proceed to the [Restart Logstash Service](#) section of this document.

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Restart Logstash Service

The logstash service needs to be restarted for these changes to apply:

RHEL | CentOS | Oracle Linux | Debian | Ubuntu

```
systemctl restart logstash.service
```

or

```
sudo systemctl restart logstash.service
```

Please proceed to the Add Inputs section of this document.

Add Inputs

After implementing the chosen method, you can add inputs to the configuration for ports below 1024. The following documentation explains how to create an input in Nagios Log Server:

Configuring Nagios Log Server Inputs

Note: Any ports lower than 1024 will not be listed in the **Logstash is currently collecting** banner on the **Admin Overview** page because the process listing the ports is not privileged and thus can not see any ports lower than 1024.

Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on how to configure Nagios Log Server to listen on privileged ports. If you have additional questions or other support-related questions, please visit us at our Nagios Support Forum, Nagios Knowledge Base, or Nagios Library:

Visit Nagios Support Forum   Visit Nagios Knowledge Base   Visit Nagios Library