

# How To Monitor AIX With Nagios XI 2024

## Purpose

This document describes how to monitor AIX servers using Nagios XI or Nagios Core. The instructions were contributed by Joshua Whitaker, who successfully configured Nagios XI to monitor AIX 5.3 servers, thanks Joshua!

## Download Pre-Compiled Binaries

You will need to download two packages of pre-compiled binaries to your AIX server. First download the pre-compiled Nagios plugin binaries for AIX 5.3 from the following URL:

[https://exchange.nagios.org/hostedfiles/AIX/aix53\\_nrpe-nsca-plugins.tgz](https://exchange.nagios.org/hostedfiles/AIX/aix53_nrpe-nsca-plugins.tgz)

Next download the pre-compiled NRPE binaries from the following URL:

<https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagiosxi/agents/AIX-5.3-nrpe-2.12-binaries.tar.gz>

## Create Directories

Login to your AIX server as the root user and run the following commands:

```
cd /usr/local
mkdir nagios
```

## Unpack Binaries

Next unpack the pre-compiled plugins and place the extracted files into the `/usr/local/nagios/` directory using these commands:

```
cd /tmp
tar xzf /path/to/aix53_nrpe-nsca-plugins.tgz
cd /tmp/nagios
```

Next, unpack the pre-compiled NRPE binaries using these commands:

```
cd /tmp
tar xzf /path/to/AIX-5.3-nrpe-2.12-binaries.tar.gz
cp usr/local/nagios/bin/nrpe /usr/local/nagios/bin
cp usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc
```

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## Create Nagios User And Group

Next, create a Nagios user and group on the AIX server. Use the following command to create a new group:

```
mkgroup nagios
```

Make a home directory for a Nagios user using the following commands:

```
cd /users/  
mkdir nagios
```



```
Type or select values in entry fields.  
Press Enter AFTER making all desired changes.  
  
[Entry Fields]  
* User NAME      [nagios]  
User ID         []  
ADMINISTRATIVE USER? [false]  
Primary GROUP   [users]  
Group SET       [users,nagios]  
ADMINISTRATIVE GROUPS []  
ROLES           []  
Another user can SU TO USER? [true]  
SU GROUPS       [ALL]  
HOME directory  [/users/nagios]  
Initial PROGRAM []  
User INFORMATION []  
EXPIRATION date (MMDDhhmm) [0]  
Is this user ACCOUNT LOCKED? [false]  
User can LOGIN? [true]  
User can LOGIN REMOTELY(rsh, tn, rlogin)? [true]  
Allowed LOGIN TIMES [1]  
Number of FAILED LOGINS before user account is locked [5]  
Login AUTHENTICATION GRAMMAR [compat]  
Valid TTYS      [ALL]  
Days to WARN USER before password expires [21]  
Password CHECK METHODS [1]  
Password DICTIONARY FILES [1]  
NUMBER OF PASSWORDS before reuse [11]  
WEEKS before password reuse [26]  
Weeks between password EXPIRATION and LOCKOUT [5]  
Password MAX. AGE [51]  
Password MIN. AGE [0]  
Password MIN. LENGTH [8]  
Password MIN. ALPHA characters [2]  
Password MIN. OTHER characters [2]  
Password MAX. REPEATED characters [3]  
Password MIN. DIFFERENT characters [1]  
Password REGISTRY [files]  
Soft FILE size [-1]  
Soft CPU time [-1]  
Soft DATA segment [524288]  
Soft STACK size [65536]  
Soft CORE file size [-1]  
Hard FILE size [1]  
Hard CPU time [1]  
Hard DATA segment [1]  
Hard STACK size [1]  
Hard CORE file size [1]  
File creation UMASK [022]  
AUDIT classes [1]  
TRUSTED PATH? [nosak]  
PRIMARY authentication method [SYSTEM]  
SECONDARY authentication method [NONE]
```

Next, open up smitty and add a new user with the name nagios. with the following command:

```
smitty user
```

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Once smitty opens, select **Add a user** and use the following settings:

```
User NAME: nagios
Primary Group users
Group SET users,nagios
HOME directory /users/nagios
```

## Set Permissions

Change folder permissions so NRPE will operate properly, with the following command:

```
chown -R nagios.nagios /usr/local/nagios
```

Verify the permissions on the directory using the following commands:

```
chown /usr/local/nagios
ls -l
```

## Specify NRPE Port Number

Next, edit the `/etc/services` file to add a port number for NRPE.

To edit the file, use the following command:

```
vi /etc/services
```

Add a line to the file that looks exactly like this:

```
nrpe 5666/tcp #nrpe
```

Save the file.

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## Configure NRPE

Next, you'll need to modify the NRPE configuration file to include any command definitions that should be used for monitoring. The following command definitions provide an example of what can be added to the NRPE configuration file, located at:

```
/usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg
```

```
command[check_users]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_users -w 5 -c 10
command[check_load]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_load -w 15,10,5 -c 30,25,20
command[check_zombie_procs]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -w 5 -c 10 -s Z
command[check_total_procs]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -w 150 -c 200
command[check_aix_ram]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_aix_ram 80 100
command[check_aix_home]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_disk -w 90 -c 95 -p /home

command[check_aix_root]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_disk -w 90 -c 95 -p /
command[check_aix_var]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_disk -w 90 -c 95 -p /var
command[check_aix_usr]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_disk -w 90 -c 95 -p /usr
```

**Note:** The names of commands that you define in your NRPE config file are used later when you configure Nagios to monitor the AIX server. If you change command names or add additional commands to the configuration file, you'll need to modify the Nagios configuration covered later in this document.

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## Configure NRPE For Automatic Startup

Next, configure NRPE to automatically start when the AIX server reboots. To do this, use the following command:

```
nohup /usr/local/nagios/bin/nrpe -c /usr/local/nagios/etc -n -d
```

You should get this response:

```
Sending nohup output to nohup.out.
```

**Note:** The `-n` flag specifies that the NRPE server should run without SSL support. This reduces security of the NRPE daemon, but dramatically increases performance under heavy server load and may be okay if your server is on an internal network protected by a firewall.

## Start NRPE

Start NRPE using the following command:

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nrpe -c /usr/local/nagion/etc/nrpe.cfg -n -d
```

## Test Your NRPE Configuration

Test your AIX server to see if NRPE is running properly, to do this, use the following command:

```
ps -ef | grep nrpe
```

You should see something that looks like this:

```
nagios 111345 43675 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nrpe -c  
/usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg -n -d
```

**Note:** The output you see may differ slightly, as the PID number will be different on your system.

**Note:** If you don't see any output when running the above command, it means something is wrong with your setup! This may be related to problems in your NRPE configuration file at `/usr/local/nagios/etc/nrpe.cfg` .

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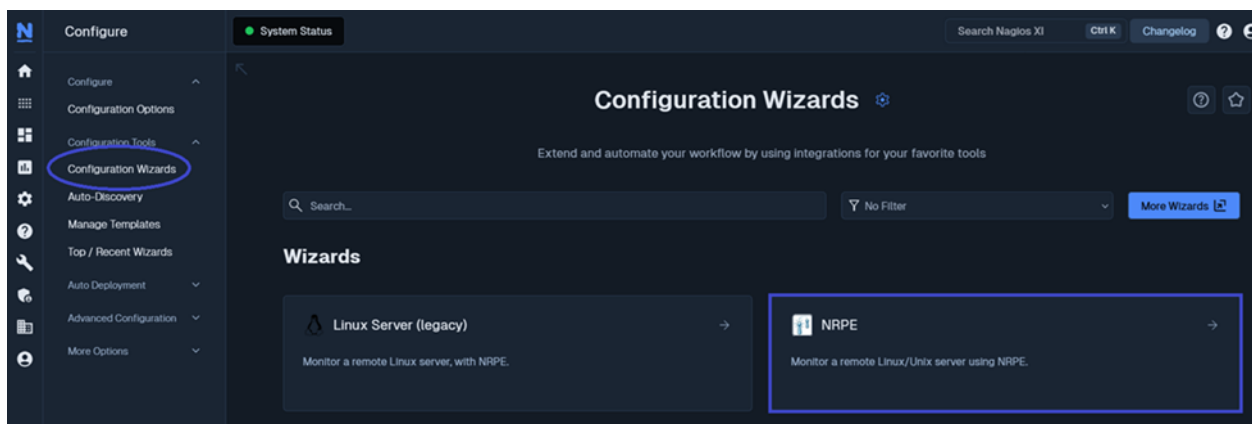
## Nagios Configuration

Once you are finished installing and configuring NRPE on the AIX server, you'll need to modify the monitoring configuration on your Nagios server

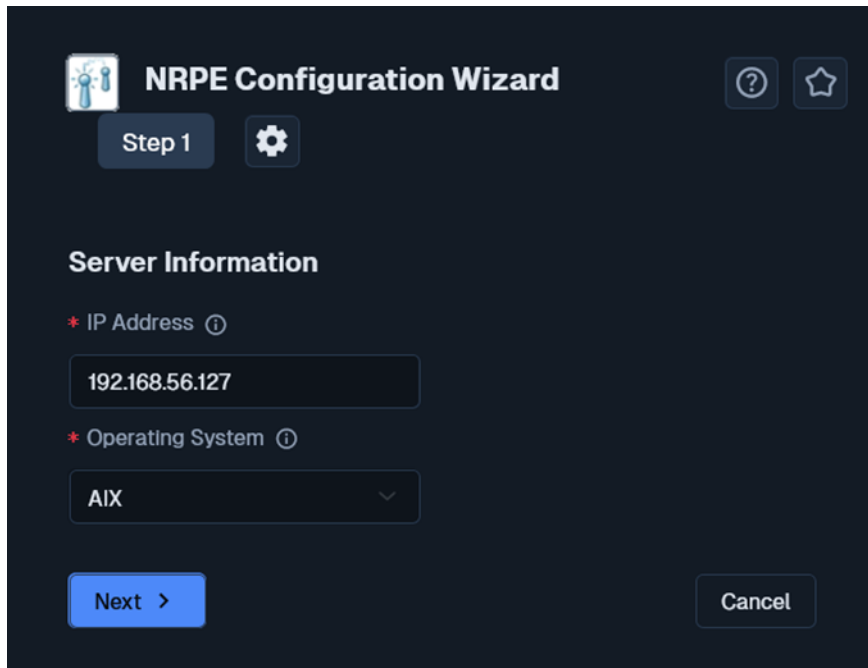
The process for configuring your monitoring setup is determined by whether you are using Nagios XI or Nagios Core.

## Nagios XI Setup

To begin using the NRPE wizard navigate via the top menu bar to **Configure > Run a configuring wizard**, and select the **NRPE** wizard. In the following screenshot you can see how the search field allows you to quickly find a wizard.



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The screenshot shows the 'NRPE Configuration Wizard' interface. At the top, it says 'NRPE Configuration Wizard' with a question mark and star icon. Below that, 'Step 1' is indicated with a gear icon. The main section is titled 'Server Information'. It contains two required fields, each with a red asterisk and an information icon: 'IP Address' with the value '192.168.56.127' and 'Operating System' with a dropdown menu set to 'AIX'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Next >' and 'Cancel'.

2. On **Step 1** you will be asked to supply the address of the AIX server.
3. You will also have to select the Operating System which of course is AIX.
4. Click Next to progress to Step 2.

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## NRPE Configuration Wizard

Step 2

**Warning:** NRPE on AIX is deprecated. You should use the [NCPA Config Wizard](#) unless you are using a legacy NRPE install.

### Server Details

IP Address  
192.168.56.127

Host Name  
192.168.56.127

### NRPE Agent

Specify options that should be used to communicate with the remote NRPE agent.

[Download Agent](#)  
[Agent Installation Instructions](#)

SSL Encryption  
Enabled (Default)

### Server Metrics

Specify which services you'd like to monitor for the server.

Ping

### NRPE Commands

Specify any remote NRPE commands that should be monitored on the server. Multiple command arguments should be separated with a space. Arguments are defined with check\_nrpe using -a and are single quoted on the command line. If you put in -w 10, -c 20 then the config wizard will do -a 'w 10, -c 20'

Display Name	Remote NRPE Command	Command Args
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current Users	check_users	-w 5 -c 10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current Load	check_load	-w 5,10,15 -c 10,20,30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Processes	check_procs	-w 150 -c 250
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

[Add Row](#) | [Delete Row](#)

[Back](#) [Next](#) [Cancel](#)



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5. On **Step 2** you will configure all of the options for monitoring.

6. To start off with make sure a valid **Host Name** has been entered.

The NRPE Agent section can be ignored because you have already installed it.

7. The NRPE wizard allows you to specify which NRPE commands should be executed and monitored and what display name (service description) should be associated with each command.

8. The commands you enter in the wizard must correspond to the command names that you defined in the NRPE configuration file on your AIX server.

9. Click Next and then complete the wizard by choosing the required options in **Step 3 - Step 5**. To finish up, click on Finish in the final step of the wizard.

This will create the new hosts and services and begin monitoring.

10. Once the wizard applies the configuration, click the View status details for your AIX server link to see the new host and services that were created.



The screenshot displays the 'Service Status for this Host' interface in Nagios XI. It features a table with columns for Service, Status, Duration, Attempt, Last Check, and Status Information. The 'Last updated' timestamp is 2024-12-03 01:17:27. Three services are listed: 'Current Load' (Ok, 2d 8h 19m 3s, 1/4 attempt, 2024-12-03 01:12:30), 'Current Users' (Ok, 14d 19h 11m 46s, 1/4 attempt, 2024-12-03 01:13:00), and 'PING' (Ok, 2h 15m 16s, 1/4 attempt, 2024-12-03 01:13:13).

Service	Status	Duration	Attempt	Last Check	Status Information
Current Load	Ok	2d 8h 19m 3s	1/4	2024-12-03 01:12:30	OK - load average: 0.83, 0.82, 0.87
Current Users	Ok	14d 19h 11m 46s	1/4	2024-12-03 01:13:00	USERS OK - 0 users currently logged in
PING	Ok	2h 15m 16s	1/4	2024-12-03 01:13:13	PING OK - Packet loss = 0%, RTA = 0.04 ms

This completes the steps required to monitor the AIX server using Nagios XI.

## Nagios Core Setup

If you're using Nagios Core, you'll need to manually edit one or more configuration files to configure monitoring.

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A command definition like the following needs to be setup in one of your object configuration files:

```
define command{
  command_name check_nrpe
  command_line $USER1$/check_nrpe -H $HOSTADDRESS$ -c $ARG1$
}
```

Next, you'll need to configure host and service definitions for monitoring the AIX server. The following definitions provide examples of how to configure monitoring of an AIX server with multiple monitored services. These definitions should be modified to fit your setup and placed in an object configuration file that Nagios Core processes:

```
define host{
  use linux-server
  host_name aixbox
  address 192.168.5.24
}
define service{
  use generic-service
  host_name aixbox
  service_description CPU LOAD
  check_command check_nrpe!check_load
}
define service{
  use generic-service
  host_name aixbox
  service_description RAM USAGE
  check_command check_nrpe!check_aix_ram
}
define service{
  use generic-service
  host_name aixbox
  service_description Home Directory Free Space
  check_command check_nrpe!check_aix_home
}
```

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```
define service{
    use generic-service
    host_name aixbox
    service_description Root Directory Free Space
    check_command check_nrpe!check_aix_root
}
define service{
    use generic-service
    host_name aixbox
    service_description Var Directory Free Space
    check_command check_nrpe!check_aix_var
}
define service{
    use generic-service
    host_name aixbox
    service_description Usr Directory Free Space
    check_command check_nrpe!check_aix_usr
}
```

Once you're done editing the Nagios Core configuration files, restart Nagios Core using the following command:

```
service nagios restart
```

More Information:

[Using Configuration Wizards](#)

## Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on how to monitor AIX With Nagios XI. 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](#)