

**A MOBILE APPLICATION FOR NETWORK MONITORING BASED ON A
NAGIOS SYSTEM**

BY

KAJEKE ANDREW

Reg No: BU/UP/2013/189

**A final Year Project Report Submitted to the Department of Computer
Engineering in Partial Fulfillment for the Award of Bachelor of Computer
Engineering Degree of Busitema University**

Supervisor:

DR. SEMWOGERERE TWAIBU

May, 2017

Acknowledgement

This project report would not have been successfully completed without the assistance and cooperation of a number of people and mentors.

Special thanks go to all the staff of the Busitema University particularly the Department of Computer Engineering.

Dr. SEMWOGERERE TWAIBU and my friends who took off time from their very busy schedules for the project discussions. Their willingness to allow consultation and documentation is also acknowledged.

Declaration

I KAJEKE ANDREW do hereby declare that this Project Report is original and has not been submitted for any other degree award to any other University before.

Signature: Date:

Kajeke Andrew

Bachelor of Computer Engineering, (BU)

Department of Computer Engineering

Busitema University.

Approval

This Dissertation Report has been submitted with the approval of the following supervisor(s).

Signature: Date:

DR.SEMWOGERERE TWAIBU

Department of Computer Engineering

Faculty of Engineering

Busitema University.

Dedication

I hereby dedicate this report to my father Mr. Gitabani Enos, my mother Mrs. Kabasinguzi Stella, all my family members Woyanka Kenneth, Wodamba Pius, Gidozi Joseph, Kagrye Monica, Nagudi Flavia and all my regular Monitor friends who have guided and supported me throughout my education and for providing me with everything I need.

List of Acronyms

NB-ITMS	Nagios Based Enhanced IT Management system
NIC	Network Interface Card
LAN	Local Area Network
WAN	Wide Area Network
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
CLI	Command Line Interface
SRB	Storage Resource Broker
iRODS	Integrated Rule-Oriented Data System
DARB	Digital Archives Remote-Backup
TELDAP	Taiwan e-Learning and Digital Archives Program
NRPE	Nagios Remote Plugin Executor
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
FTP	File Transfer Protocol

Abstract

This is a network monitoring mobile application based on a Nagios network monitoring system. Its main aim is to monitor the existing network by providing access to the status of your infrastructure from anywhere, enable problem investigation and resolution from remote locations, and allows you to schedule downtime and acknowledge problems directly from your smartphone.

Through this system, network administrators are able to perform their work or services at any location away from their offices to reduce the current problem of high costs incurred on monitoring a network infrastructure on a 24-hour daily basis, non-reliability, non-availability and other problem.

The network devices are accessible remotely in a secure place away from the actual physical workplace where they are prone to various types of damages. From this remote location, network administrator is able to monitor, troubleshoot, and schedule downtime.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT	1
1.3 OBJECTIVES	2
1.3.1 Main Objective	2
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	2
1.4 JUSTIFICATION/SIGNIFICANCE.....	2
1.5 SCOPE	2
1.5.1 Technical Scope	2
1.5.2 Geographical Scope	2
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	3
2.1 INTRODUCTION	3
2.2 COMPUTER NETWORK.....	3
2.3 CONTIUNOUS NETWORK MONITORING	4
2.4 MAJOR CAUSES OF NETWORK DOWNTIME[7].....	4
Hardware single points of failure.	4
Power issues	4
2.5 EXISTING NETWORK MONITORING SYSTEMS BASED ON NAGIOS	4
2.5.1 Nagios Based Enhanced IT Management system (NB-ITMS)	4
2.5.2 A Monitoring System Called SIAM for Data Grid Environment	5
2.5.3 A grid monitoring system called GridICE	6
2.6 DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEMS.....	6
2.7 MERITS OF USING NAGIOS MONITORING TOOL	6
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	7
3.0 INTRODUCTION	7
3.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS	7
3.2.1 Interview:	7
3.2.2 Document review:	7
3.2.3 Consultation:	7
3.3 DATA ANALYSIS.....	7

CHAPTER FOUR: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN	9
4.0 INTRODUCTION	9
4.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS	9
4.1.1 Functional Analysis	9
4.1.2 Requirements Analysis	9
4.1.2.1 Functional Requirements	9
4.1.2.2 Non Functional Requirements	10
4.1.2.3 System Requirements:	10
4.2 System Design.....	11
4.2.1 Conceptual design of the system	11
4.2.1 Data Flow Diagram	12
4.2.3 User Case Diagram	13
CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING	14
5.0 INTRODUCTION	14
5.1 DEVELOPMENT TOOLS	14
5.1.1 Android Studio IDE	14
5.1.2 CentOS 7 Linux	14
5.1.3 LAMP Server	14
5.1.4 Nano Text Editor	14
5.2 Nagios xi installation files and commands	15
5.3 Code design on the server side	15
5.3.1 Code design for mobile device.....	30
5.4 System Operation.....	33
5.5 System Testing	33
5.6 Verification	33
5.7 Validation.....	33
CHAPTER SIX: DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	34
6.0 Introduction.....	34
6.1 Summary of the work.....	34
6.2 Critical analysis / appraisal of the app	34
6.3 Recommendations for future work	34

6.5 Conclusion	34
APPENDICES	36
Appendix 1: Snap shot for accessing monitoring permissions	36
Appendix 2: Snap shot for monitoring critical problems.....	36
Appendix 3: Snap shot for Nagios XI desktop interface	37

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Nagios is a sentinel service that concentrates on monitoring network failures and reporting their existence to selected destinations. It has been designed for the Linux operating system, but it is possible to install Nagios on most other UNIX variants. The sentinel has been developed as an open source project and released under the GNU General Public License version 2.

The development started in 1999 and continues to present day as of writing, the current version is 2.7. It is considered quite mature for use in production environments. Several books have been written about the application[1].

Network security and performance management are the major responsibilities of network administrators[2]. These are managed by use of different network monitoring tools developed in different platforms. However, administrators who use Nagios servers as their main network monitoring system or tool require full attendance at their workplace so has to be able to perform the networking duties. Most organizations or companies like telecommunication companies, television stations have complex and sensitive networks which require constant monitoring. This makes such companies to cost much time and money on monitoring their servers and also making administrators become easily overworked and stressed.

If a network monitoring mobile application based on a Nagios server is developed and deployed, it helps organizations to cut their costs on server monitoring and administrators are able to perform their networking duties at any time in any location without being tied at workplaces

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Most organizations have complex and sensitive networks which require constant monitoring. Such organizations cannot afford to have their servers down even for five minutes. This results into loss of money and time. Therefore, organizations that use the Nagios servers as their monitoring system have to incur high costs in terms of monitoring on a 24-hour daily basis. This is because the network administrators need facilitation and allowances for overworking them.

In order to prevent insecurity of the organization's or company's resources in the absence of the administrators, a mobile application system is necessary. This mobile application is based on a Nagios server running on a smartphone or a tablet. The administrators shall now monitor and troubleshoot their network at any time in any location. The application will also help companies to reduce on costs of monitoring their network resources.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 Main Objective

To develop a network monitoring mobile application based on Nagios server.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To review the existing literature on how to identify the different tools, techniques and analyze the requirements needed to develop the system.
- ii) To develop a mobile application.
- iii) To configure a Nagios server on a Linux operating system.
- iv) To link the mobile application with the Nagios server for communication between them.
- v) To test and validate the system.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION/SIGNIFICANCE

Big organizations or companies like telecommunication companies, television stations have complex and sensitive networks which require constant monitoring. This makes such companies to cost much resources and money on monitoring their servers and also making administrators become easily overworked and stressed.

If a network monitoring mobile application based on a Nagios server is developed and deployed, it helps organizations to cut their costs on server monitoring and administrators be able to perform their networking duties at any time and at any place without being tied at workplaces.

1.5 SCOPE

1.5.1 Technical Scope

The project focuses on monitoring network services, servers like DHCP, Mail, FTP, Printer and so many others, notifying administrators for any fault or new connections and troubleshooting servers if there is any failure on a remote network using a mobile application based on a Nagios monitoring tool.

1.5.2 Geographical Scope

The mobile application was developed for network administrators using Nagios as their main network monitoring system in the organizations or companies.

References

- [1] N. Enterprises, "Nagios-the industry standard in IT infrastructure monitoring," *Online <http://www.nagios.org/>* last accessed, vol. 3, p. 29, 2012.
- [2] D. C. Verma, "Simplifying network administration using policy-based management," *IEEE network*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 20-26, 2002.
- [3] W. Stallings, *Data and computer communications*. Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2007.
- [4] A. V. Timofeev, A. V. Syrtzev, and A. V. Kolotaev, "Network analysis, adaptive control and imitation simulation for multi-agent telecommunication systems," in *Physics and Control, 2005. Proceedings. 2005 International Conference*, 2005, pp. 112-115: IEEE.
- [5] L. N. Bhuyan and D. P. Agrawal, "for Computer Network," *IEEE Transactions on computers*, vol. 100, no. 33, 1984.
- [6] A. Lakhina, M. Crovella, and C. Diot, "Characterization of network-wide anomalies in traffic flows," in *Proceedings of the 4th ACM SIGCOMM conference on Internet measurement*, 2004, pp. 201-206: ACM.
- [7] S. Pertet and P. Narasimhan, "Causes of failure in web applications (cmu-pdl-05-109)," *Parallel Data Laboratory*, p. 48, 2005.
- [8] A. D. Kora and M. M. Soidridine, "Nagios based enhanced IT management system," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1206.1611*, 2012.
- [9] T. M. Chen and S. S. Liu, "A model and evaluation of distributed network management approaches," *IEEE journal on selected areas in communications*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 850-857, 2002.
- [10] H.-L. Yeh *et al.*, "A Monitoring System Based on Nagios for Data Grid Environments*," in *International Conference on Grid Computing and Applications*, 2011.
- [11] T.-T. Yeh, H.-W. Wei, S.-H. Liu, P.-C. Huang, T.-s. Hsu, and Y.-C. Chen, "The development of digital archives management tools for iRODS," in *Proceedings iRODS User Group Meeting*, 2010.
- [12] A. Fanfani, J. Rodriguez, N. Kuropatine, and A. Anzar, "Distributed computing grid experiences in CMS DC04," in *Proceedings of the CHEP*, 2004, vol. 4.
- [13] S. Androzzzi, S. Fantinel, D. Rebatto, L. Vaccarossa, and G. Tortone, "A monitoring tool for a GRID operation center," *arXiv preprint cs/0306018*, 2003.
- [14] S. Zaniolas and R. Sakellariou, "A taxonomy of grid monitoring systems," *Future Generation Computer Systems*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 163-188, 2005.
- [15] S. Mongkolluksamee, P. Pongpaibool, and C. Issariyapat, "Strengths and limitations of Nagios as a network monitoring solution," in *Proceedings of the 7th International Joint Conference on Computer Science and Software Engineering (JCSSE 2010)*, 2009, vol. 7.
- [16] C. Issariyapat, P. Pongpaibool, S. Mongkolluksamee, and K. Meesublak, "Using Nagios as a groundwork for developing a better network monitoring system," in *Technology Management for Emerging Technologies (PICMET), 2012 Proceedings of PICMET'12:*, 2012, pp. 2771-2777: IEEE.