

The Industry Standard in IT Infrastructure Monitoring

Purpose

This document describes how to backup a Nagios XI installation and restore an XI installation from a previously made backup. Backups are an important aspect of administration and maintenance, and can easily facilitate the migration of a XI installation between a virtual server and physical server and the design of a failover or disaster recovery instance of XI.

Target Audience

This document is intended for use by Nagios XI Administrators.

Version Requirements

The steps described in this documentation require that your Nagios XI installation be running 2009R1.2C or later. Previous versions of Nagios XI do not include the backup and restore scripts described in this document.

Creating A Backup

You can create a backup of your Nagios XI installation by running the following script as the root user:

```
/usr/local/nagiosxi/scripts/backup_xi.sh
```

Note: If you changed your MySQL root password to something different than “nagiosxi” (the default), you will need to edit the script and change the *mysqlpass=* definition found in the first few lines of the script.

The backup script will save a copy of the following components of NagiosXI:

- Nagios Core files (*/usr/local/nagios*)
- Nagios XI files (*/usr/local/nagiosxi*)
- NagiosQL files (*/var/www/html/nagiosql* and */etc/nagiosql*)
- Select Apache config files (in */etc/httpd/conf.d*)
- Select logrotate config files (in */etc/logrotate.d*)
- Select MySQL databases (*nagios* and *nagiosql*)
- Select PostgreSQL databases (*nagiosxi*)

The backup script will save backups in the */store/backups/nagiosxi* directory. Backups names correspond to the Unix timestamp at the time the backups were created.

Archiving Backups

It is recommended that you save a copy of the backups that are created on an another server or backup medium. Although out of the scope of this document, we recommend using **rsync** to replicate the */store/backups* directory of the Nagios XI server to another machine.

Restoring From A Backup

Before you restore from a backup, you must make sure that you have performed an installation of Nagios XI on the target machine you plan on restoring. This ensures that required users, groups, and packages are setup and installed on the target system.

You can restore a backup of your Nagios XI installation by running the following script as the root user:

```
/usr/local/nagiosxi/scripts/restore_xi.sh <backupfile.zip>
```

Example:

```
/usr/local/nagiosxi/scripts/restore_xi.sh /store/backups/nagiosxi/1279411912.zip
```

Note: If you changed your MySQL root password to something different than “nagiosxi” (the default), you will need to edit the script and change the `mysqlpass=` definition found in the first few lines of the script.

The restore script will restore the following components of NagiosXI (if these components exist, they will be deleted and/or overwritten):

- Nagios Core files (*/usr/local/nagios*)
- Nagios XI files (*/usr/local/nagiosxi*)
- NagiosQL files (*/var/www/html/nagiosql* and */etc/nagiosql*)
- Select Apache config files (in */etc/httpd/conf.d*)
- Select logrotate config files (in */etc/logrotate.d*)
- Select MySQL databases (*nagios* and *nagiosql*)
- Select PostgreSQL databases (*nagiosxi*)

Things to Consider

If you are restoring a backup from a different OS version or architecture this can be a problem because the backup is overwriting the compiled binaries.

A work around follows:

If you still have the `/tmp/nagiosxi` install directory do the following:

```
cd /tmp/nagiosxi
rm -f installed.subcomponents
./A-subcomponents
./build-perms-bin
```

If you have already deleted the `/tmp/nagiosxi` install directory do the following:

```
cd /tmp
wget http://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagiosxi/xi-2011-latest.tar.gz
tar xzf xi-2011-latest.tar.gz
cd /tmp/nagiosxi
touch installed.mrtg
./A-subcomponents
./build-perms-bin
```