

# How To Export The Config Database In Nagios XI 5

## Purpose

This document describes how to manually export the Nagios XI configuration database. Manual exports are useful when debugging configuration problems - including failures of Nagios XI to apply new configuration changes made using wizards or the Nagios Core Config Manager (CCM).

If you are exporting the configuration database of Nagios XI 2024, see [How to Export the Configuration Database in Nagios XI](#)

## Target Audience

This document is intended for use by Nagios XI Administrators who wish to diagnose issues and manually test monitoring configurations defined in the configuration database.

## Accessing The Configuration Database

You can access the configuration database by navigating to **Configure > Config > Core Config Manager**.

The screenshot shows the Nagios XI interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Views', 'Dashboards', 'Reports', 'Configure', 'Tools', 'Help', and 'Admin'. The 'Configure' menu is highlighted with a yellow circle, and the 'Core Config Manager' option is also circled. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- CCM Object Summary:** A grid of configuration objects with counts: 3 Hosts, 2 Host Groups, 28 Services, 0 Service Groups, 3 Contacts, 2 Contact Groups, 131 Commands, 0 Host Dependencies, and 0 Service Dependencies.
- Recent Snapshots:** A table listing snapshots with columns for Date, Snapshot Result, and Actions.
- Recently Changed Hosts and Services:** Two tables showing changes to hosts and services.

Date	Snapshot Result	Actions
2016-11-09 10:57:02	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-08 10:57:02	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-07 10:56:02	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-06 10:55:03	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-05 10:54:02	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-04 10:54:02	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-03 15:04:55	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-03 10:53:02	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-02 11:19:50	Config Ok	[Icons]
2016-11-02 10:52:02	Config Ok	[Icons]

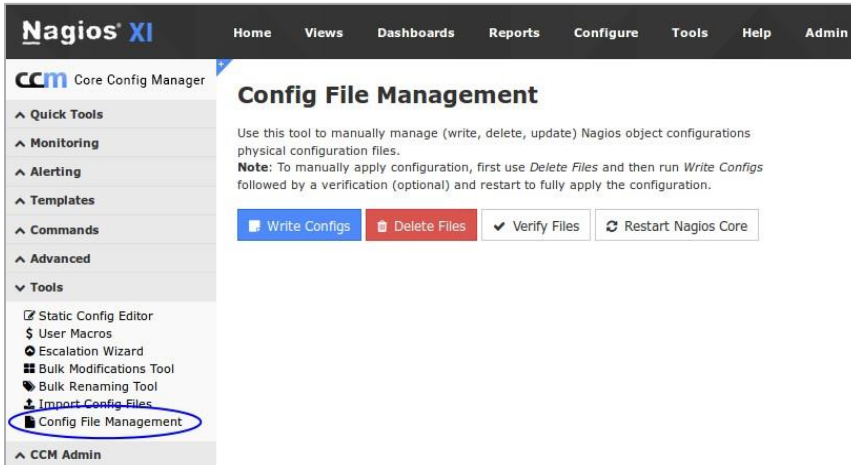
Host Name	Modified Time
10.25.5.70	2016-10-28 11:54:25
10.25.14.52	2016-10-27 14:20:18
localhost	2016-10-27 10:45:42

Service Name	Config Name	Modified Time
Drive C: Disk Usage	10.25.14.52	2016-11-03 15:04:48
AutoIt Timer	10.25.14.52	2016-11-01 12:23:57
Nagios XI License Check	localhost	2016-10-28 18:01:56
Drive D: Disk Usage	10.25.14.52	2016-10-28 15:04:01
Windows Update Status	10.25.14.52	2016-10-28 15:02:56

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## Exporting The Configuration

In CCM expand **Tools** and select **Config File Management**.



Click the **Write Configs** option to export:

- Hosts
- Services
- Hostgroups
- Servicegroups
- Host and service templates
- Timeperiods
- Commands
- Contacts
- Contactgroups
- Escalations
- Dependencies

## Config File Management

Use this tool to manually manage (write, delete, update) Nagios object configurations physical configuration files.

**Note:** To manually apply configuration, first use *Delete Files* and then run *Write Configs* followed by a verification (optional) and restart to fully apply the configuration.



```
Write host configurations ...
Host configuration files successfully written!

Write service configurations ...
Service configuration files successfully written!

Configuration file: hostgroups.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: servicegroups.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hosttemplates.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: servicetemplates.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: timeperiods.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: commands.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: contacts.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: contactgroups.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: contacttemplates.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: servicedependencies.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hostdependencies.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: serviceescalations.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hostescalations.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: serviceextinfo.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hostextinfo.cfg successfully written!
```

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Check the output for any error messages. Error messages will indicate if there are permissions problems that are encountered when exporting the configuration database entries to disk. It is worth mentioning that CCM will not write any host or service configuration files if they have not been updated in the database.

## Delete Config Files

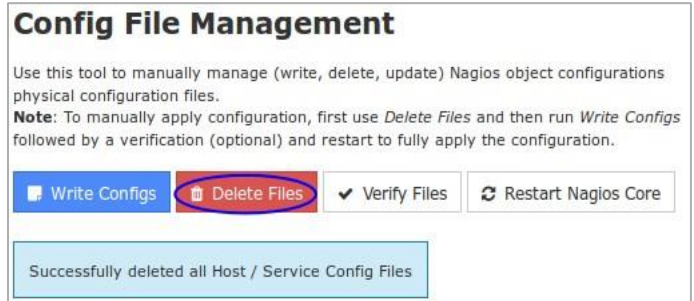
Click the **Delete Files** option to delete all the **host** (`/usr/local/nagios/etc/hosts/`) and **service** (`/usr/local/nagios/etc/services/`) configuration files on the disk

While this sounds destructive, it does not delete any of the configurations in the database, all it does is delete the files on the disk. The purpose of this is to troubleshoot issues that can sometimes arise when old configuration files are left behind on the disk which in turn can cause unexpected issues when applying configuration.

After deleting the files, you should then Write Configs so that all the host and service definitions are re-created. From the screenshot to the right you can see that the `localhost`, `10.25.14.52`

`10.25.5.70` configuration files were written.

It is also important to mention that any configuration files in `/usr/local/nagios/etc/static/` are not touched when the **delete** or **write** buttons are clicked.



**Config File Management**

Use this tool to manually manage (write, delete, update) Nagios object configurations physical configuration files.

**Note:** To manually apply configuration, first use *Delete Files* and then run *Write Configs* followed by a verification (optional) and restart to fully apply the configuration.

Successfully deleted all Host / Service Config Files

## Config File Management

Use this tool to manually manage (write, delete, update) Nagios object configurations physical configuration files.

**Note:** To manually apply configuration, first use *Delete Files* and then run *Write Configs* followed by a verification (optional) and restart to fully apply the configuration.



```
Write host configurations ...
Configuration file: localhost.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: 10.25.14.52.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: 10.25.5.70.cfg successfully written!
Host configuration files successfully written!

Write service configurations ...
Configuration file: 10.25.14.52.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: 10.25.5.70.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: localhost.cfg successfully written!
Service configuration files successfully written!

Configuration file: hostgroups.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: servicegroups.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hosttemplates.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: servicetemplates.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: timeperiods.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: commands.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: contacts.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: contactgroups.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: contacttemplates.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: servicedependencies.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hostdependencies.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: serviceescalations.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hostescalations.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: serviceextinfo.cfg successfully written!
Configuration file: hostextinfo.cfg successfully written!
```

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## Verifying the Configuration

Click **Verify Files** to verify the exported configuration files with Nagios Core. Review the output for any error messages that need to be resolved.

Warning messages can often be safely ignored but will alert you to important configuration issues that may need to be addressed.

## Config File Management

Use this tool to manually manage (write, delete, update) Nagios object configurations physical configuration files.  
**Note:** To manually apply configuration, first use *Delete Files* and then run *Write Configs* followed by a verification (optional) and restart to fully apply the configuration.

```
Nagios Core 4.1.1
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 08-19-2015
License: GPL

Website: https://www.nagios.org
Reading configuration data...
Read main config file okay...
Read object config files okay...

Running pre-flight check on configuration data...

Checking objects...
Warning: Service 'Drive C: Disk Usage' on host '10.25.14.52' has a notification interval less than its
check interval! Notifications are only re-sent after checks are made, so the effective notification
interval will be that of the check interval.
Warning: Service 'Windows Update Status' on host '10.25.14.52' has a notification interval less than
its check interval! Notifications are only re-sent after checks are made, so the effective notification
interval will be that of the check interval.
Checked 26 services.
Checked 3 hosts.
Checked 1 host groups.
Checked 0 service groups.
Checked 4 contacts.
Checked 2 contact groups.
Checked 127 commands.
Checked 10 time periods.
Checked 0 host escalations.
Checked 0 service escalations.
Checking for circular paths...
Checked 3 hosts
Checked 0 service dependencies
Checked 0 host dependencies
Checked 10 timeperiods
Checking global event handlers...
Checking obsessive compulsive processor commands...
Checking misc settings...

Total Warnings: 2
Total Errors: 0

Things look okay - No serious problems were detected during the pre-flight check
```

## Restart Nagios Core

Click **Restart Nagios Core** to restart the Nagios Core monitoring engine. This can be helpful if you want to test the written config files without performing an **Apply Configuration** (see the next section).

## Config File Management

Use this tool to manually manage (write, delete, update) Nagios object configurations physical configuration files.  
**Note:** To manually apply configuration, first use *Delete Files* and then run *Write Configs* followed by a verification (optional) and restart to fully apply the configuration.

Restart command successfully sent to Nagios

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## Apply Configuration

Once you have successfully exported and verified the configuration, it is recommended that you use the **Apply Configuration** function to restart Nagios core with the new configuration.

You can access this option by selecting the **Apply Configuration** menu item.



The apply configuration features will perform the following steps:

- Export the database configuration to disk
- Verify the configuration files
- Restart Nagios Core
- Create a new configuration snapshot

It is important to use **Apply Configuration** after making changes, it performs the additional steps described above to ensure Nagios XI has a stable monitoring configuration.

## Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on how to export the configuration database in 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](#)