

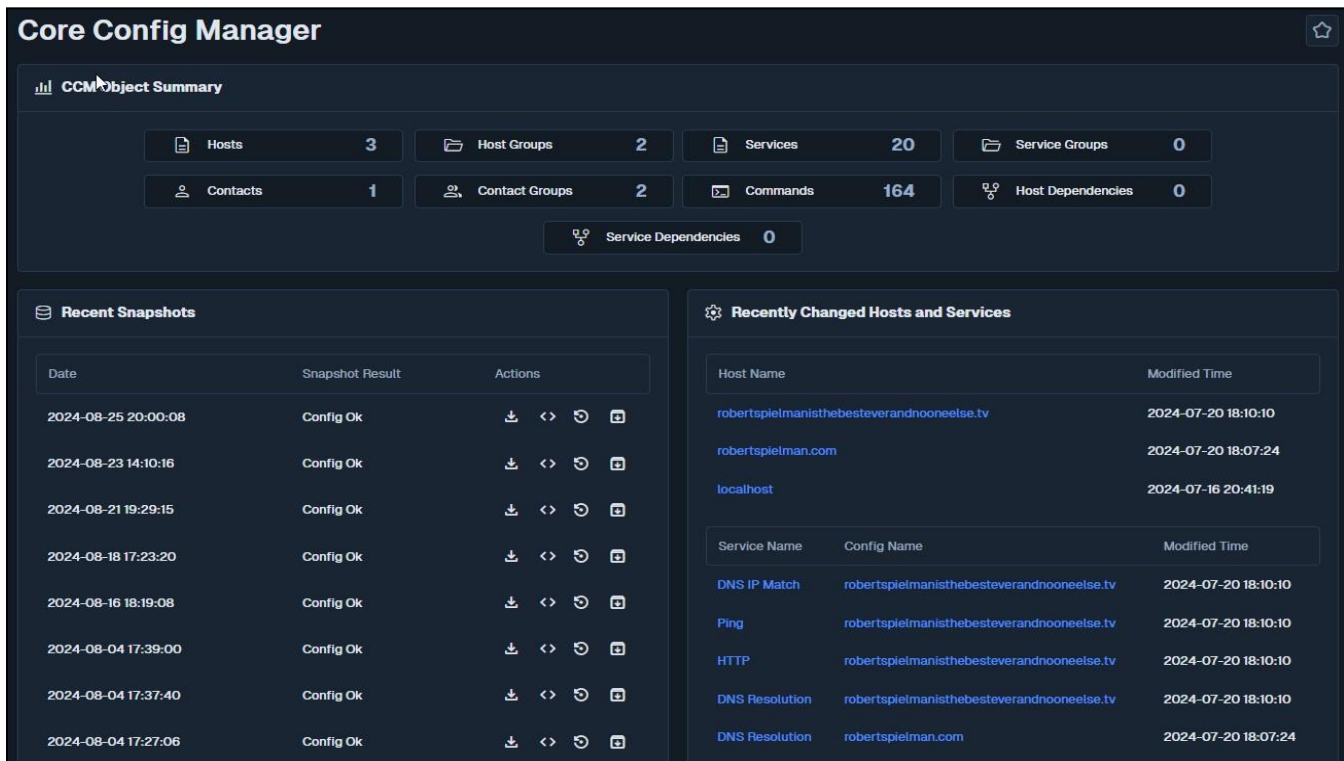
How To Export The Config Database In Nagios XI 2024

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).

Accessing The Configuration Database

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



The screenshot displays the 'Core Config Manager' interface. At the top, there is a 'CCM Object Summary' section with several metrics:

- Hosts: 3
- Host Groups: 2
- Services: 20
- Service Groups: 0
- Contacts: 1
- Contact Groups: 2
- Commands: 164
- Host Dependencies: 0
- Service Dependencies: 0

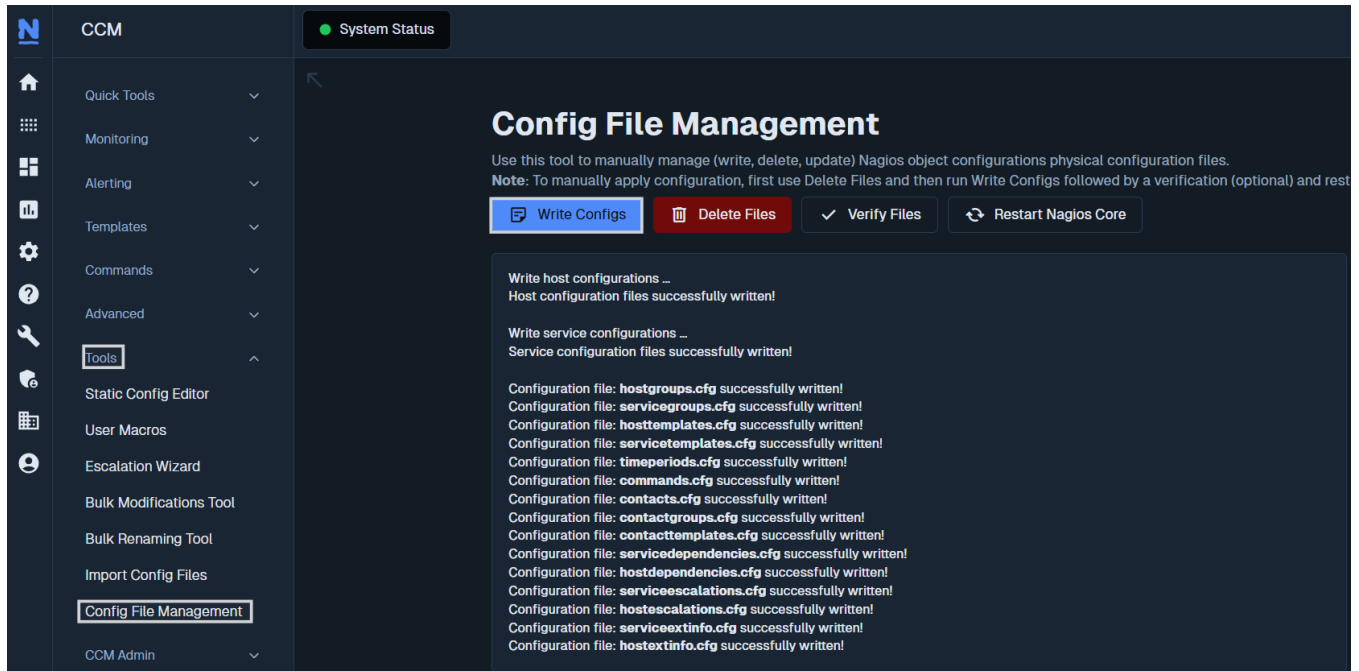
Below this summary, there are two main sections:

- Recent Snapshots:** A table listing configuration snapshots with columns for Date, Snapshot Result, and Actions. All listed snapshots show a 'Config Ok' result.
- Recently Changed Hosts and Services:** A table listing changes with columns for Host Name, Service Name, Config Name, and Modified Time. It shows changes for hosts like 'robertspielmanisthebesteverandnooneelse.tv' and services like 'DNS IP Match', 'Ping', 'HTTP', and 'DNS Resolution'.

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Exporting the Configuration

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

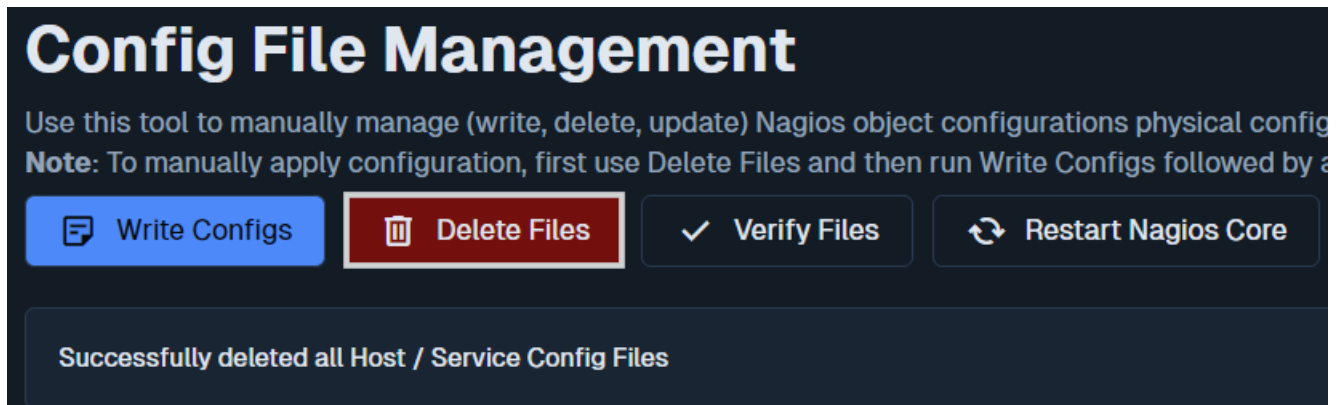


2. Click the **Write Configs** option to export:

- a. Hosts
- b. Services
- c. Hostgroups
- d. Servicegroups
- e. Host and service templates
- f. Timeperiods
- g. Commands
- h. Contacts
- i. Contactgroups
- j. Escalations
- k. Dependencies

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3. 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.



Config File Management

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

Note: To manually apply configuration, first use Delete Files and then run Write Configs followed by a Restart Nagios Core.

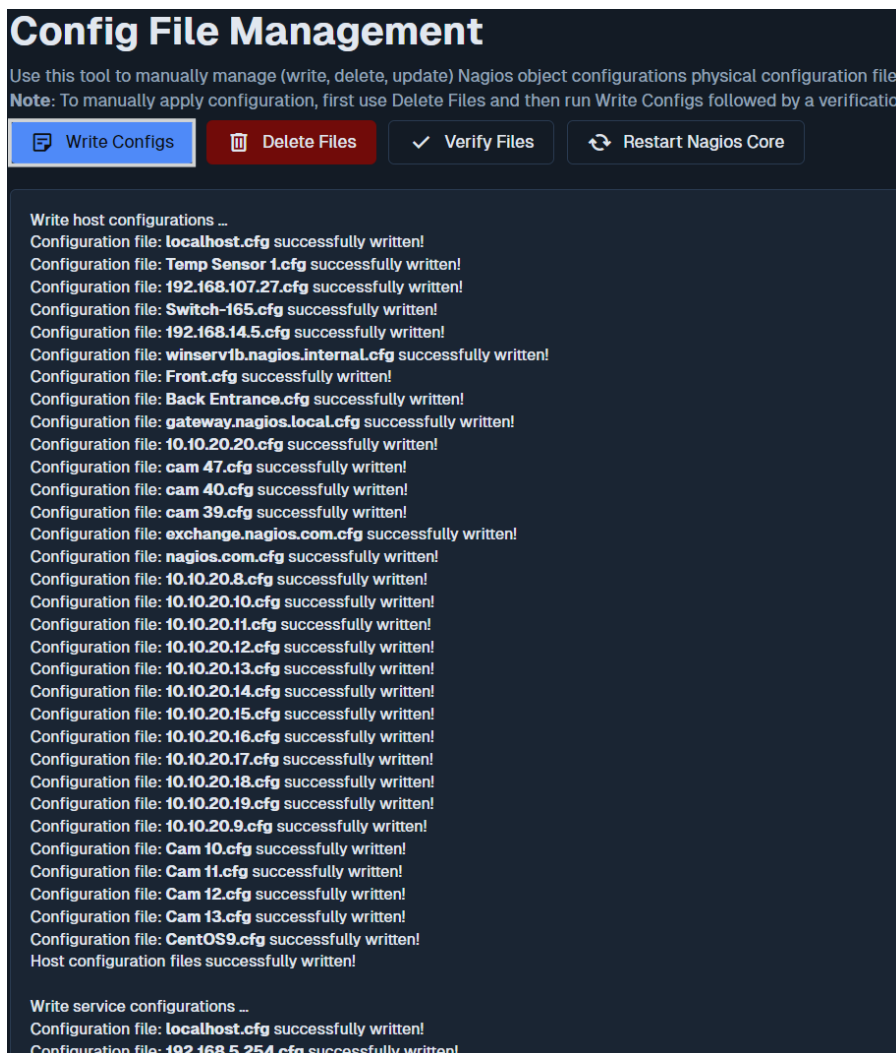
[Write Configs](#) [Delete Files](#) [Verify Files](#) [Restart Nagios Core](#)

Successfully deleted all Host / Service Config Files

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Delete Config Files

1. 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.



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

Write Configs Delete Files Verify Files Restart Nagios Core

Write host configurations ...

- Configuration file: **localhost.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Temp Sensor 1.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **192.168.107.27.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Switch-165.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **192.168.14.5.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **winserv1b.nagios.internal.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Front.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Back Entrance.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **gateway.nagios.local.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.20.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **cam 47.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **cam 40.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **cam 39.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **exchange.nagios.com.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **nagios.com.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.8.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.10.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.11.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.12.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.13.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.14.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.15.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.16.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.17.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.18.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.19.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **10.10.20.9.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Cam 10.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Cam 11.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Cam 12.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **Cam 13.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **CentOS9.cfg** successfully written!

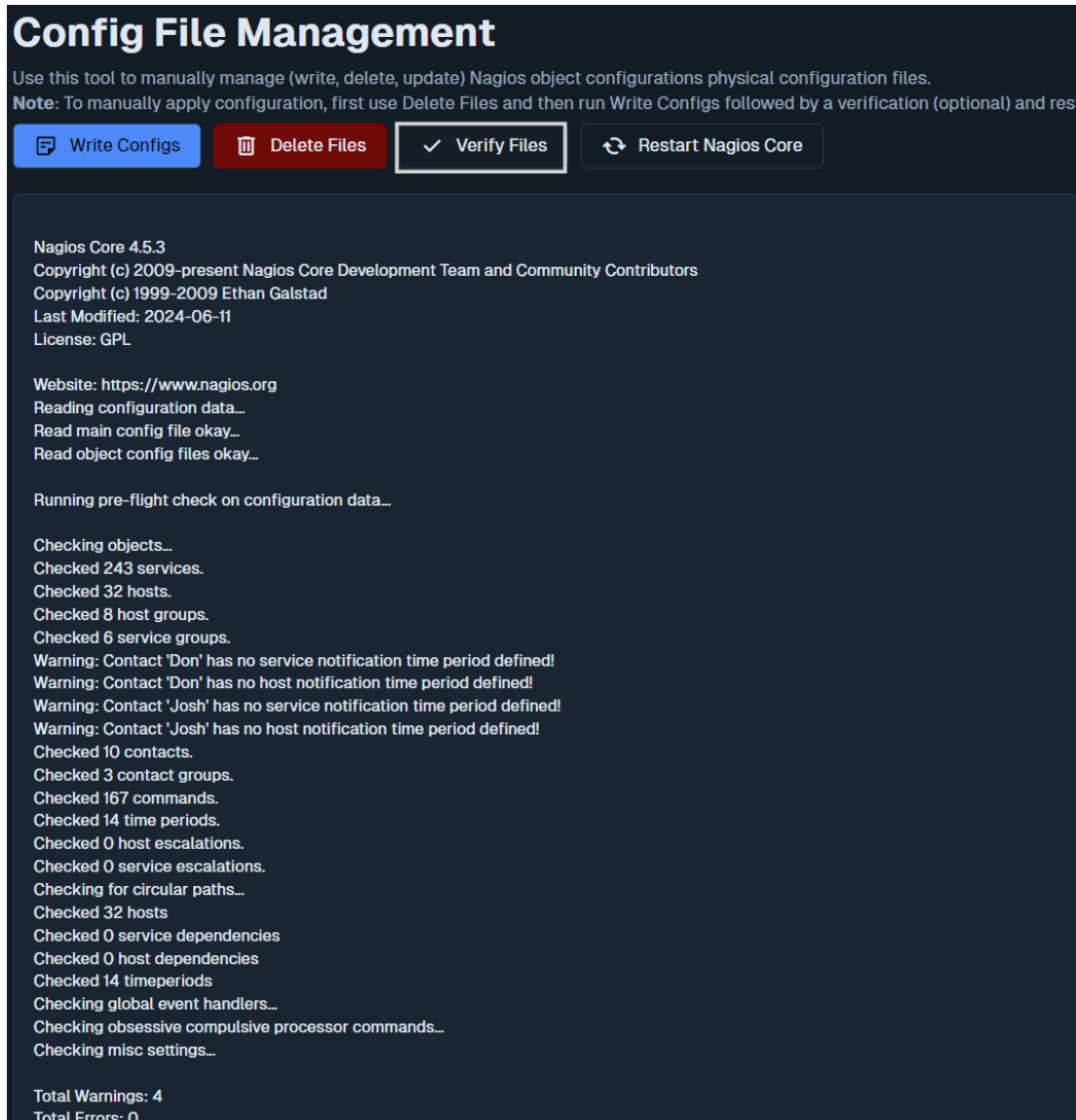
Host configuration files successfully written!

Write service configurations ...

- Configuration file: **localhost.cfg** successfully written!
- Configuration file: **192.168.5.254.cfg** successfully written!

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2. 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 as well as a lot of hosts 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.

[Write Configs](#) [Delete Files](#) [Verify Files](#) [Restart Nagios Core](#)

Nagios Core 4.5.3
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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...

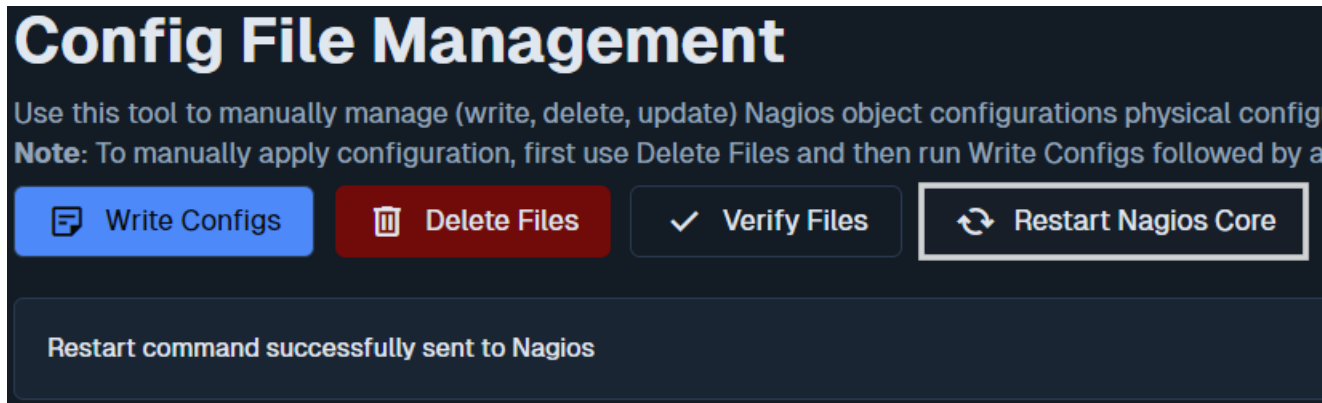
Checking objects...
Checked 243 services.
Checked 32 hosts.
Checked 8 host groups.
Checked 6 service groups.
Warning: Contact 'Don' has no service notification time period defined!
Warning: Contact 'Don' has no host notification time period defined!
Warning: Contact 'Josh' has no service notification time period defined!
Warning: Contact 'Josh' has no host notification time period defined!
Checked 10 contacts.
Checked 3 contact groups.
Checked 167 commands.
Checked 14 time periods.
Checked 0 host escalations.
Checked 0 service escalations.
Checking for circular paths...
Checked 32 hosts
Checked 0 service dependencies
Checked 0 host dependencies
Checked 14 timeperiods
Checking global event handlers...
Checking obsessive compulsive processor commands...
Checking misc settings...

Total Warnings: 4
Total Errors: 0

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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

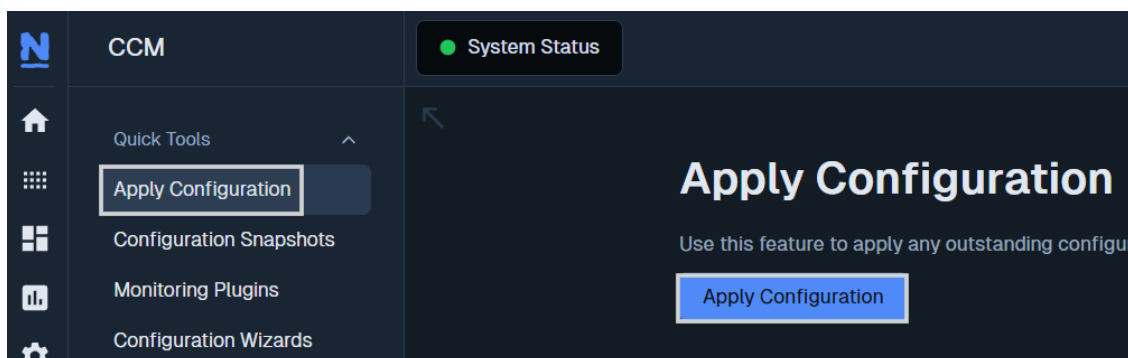


be resolved.

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

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).



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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 exporting the config 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](#)