How To Set Up A License Maintenance Check In Nagios XI

Purpose

This document describes how to set up a License Maintenance Check in Nagios XI.

Requirements

Note: The plugin described below will not work if you have an MSP license.

In order for this plugin to work properly, you must use Nagios XI 5R1.0 or newer, and your server must be connected to the Internet. This check requires the Nagios XI admin user account and the **Insecure Login Ticket** for that user account. In this guide the account being used is the **nagiosadmin** user account.

To get the Insecure Login Ticket for **nagiosadmin** user:

- Log into Nagios XI as the **nagiosadmin** user

- Allow insecure logins by going to **Admin** > **System Settings** > **Backward Compatibility** > **Allow Insecure Logins =** checked, and clicking on **Update Settings**

- In the top right corner click the **nagiosadmin** username

- You will be taken to the **Account Information** screen for the **nagiosadmin** user

- There is a section called **Insecure Login Settings**, this is what you need

    o Select the **Enable Insecure Login** check-box

    o Click on the **Generate new insecure ticket** button to create a ticket

    o Copy the ticket into your clipboard and paste it into a text editor so you can get it later when required

    o This example is using `8ALIJK2QLvuhgWaQJn3i9gI4i7nQ4L3bi49hNqnvYU6u8fkQWm95W78uuOkBPG2`

Download, Install, And Test The check_license.sh Plugin

1. Download the following Nagios XI License Checker plugin and save it to your workstation:
   https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagiosxi/scripts/check_license.sh

2. In the Nagios XI web interface navigate to **Admin > System Extensions > Manage Plugins. Click the Browse** button and locate the `check_license.sh` plugin you just downloaded. Then click the **Upload Plugin** button.

3. You will see confirmation that the new plugin was installed successfully and

   `check_ license.sh` should now appear in the list of available plugins on the Nagios XI server.

4. If you would like to view the usage (help menu) of this plugin, open a ssh (putty) session to your Nagios XI server, and execute the following command:

   `/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_license.sh -h`

```
[root@nagiosxi libexec]# ./check_license.sh -h

check_license.sh, ver.1.0, 01/31/2016 - Nagios XI License Checker

Usage: ./check_license.sh -H <ip address> -u <username> -t <ticket> -w <warning> -c <critical>

Requirements:
        *The Nagios XI server has to be connected to the Internet
        *The user has to be an 'Admin' user
        *The warning threshold must be greater than the critical threshold

Flags:
-H              IP address
-u              username
-t              ticket (API key)
-w              Warning threshold as int
-c              Critical threshold as int
-h|--help       Print help
-v              Show version

Example: ./check_license.sh -H 192.168.0.100 -u nagiosadmin -t k3i03nw -w 30 -c 15
```

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5. After you verify that the plugin works from the command line (see the example in the help menu), you can proceed with setting up a command and a service check in Nagios XI.

Define A Command
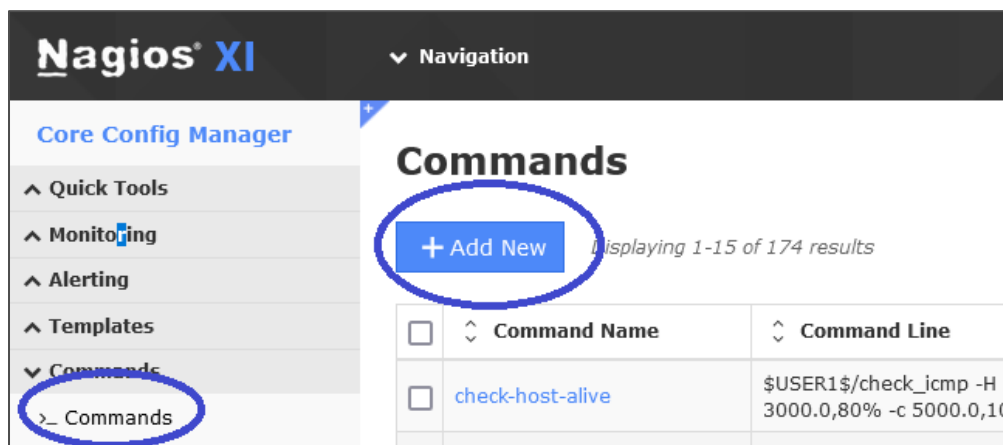
1. Navigate to **Configure > Core Config Manager (CCM)**

2. In the left pane expand Commands and then click >_ **Commands**

3. Click the **Add New button**

4. The **Command Management** page will open. Populate the fields with the following values:

- Command Name:

  check_license

- Command Line:

  $USER1$/check_license.sh -H $HOSTADDRESS$ -u $ARG1$ -t $ARG2$ -w $ARG3$ -c $ARG4$

- Command Type:

  check command

- Active:

  checked
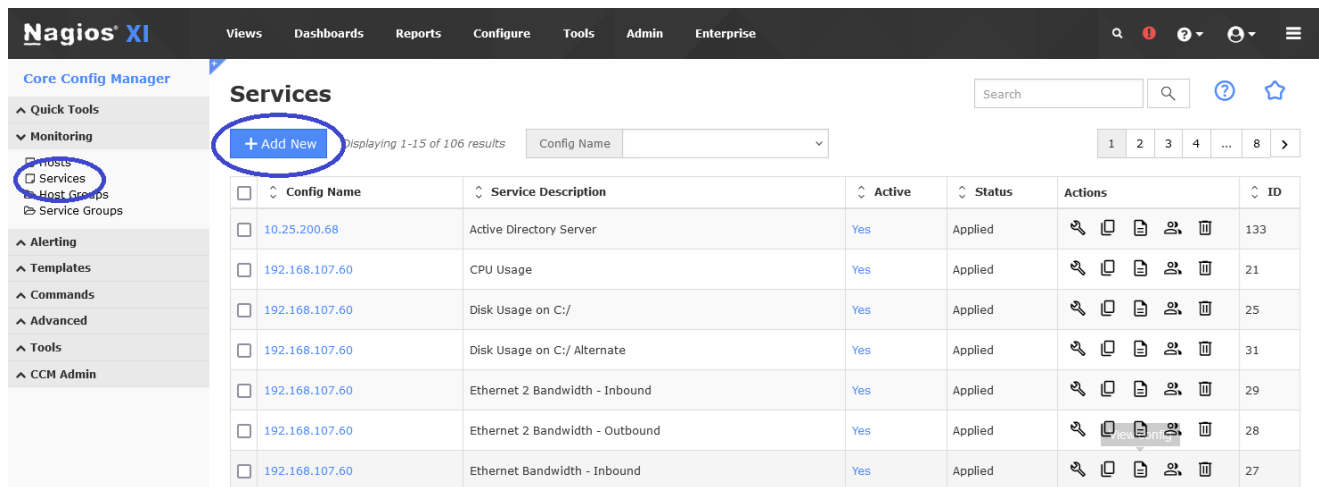
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5. Click the **Save** button to create this new command.

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Add A Service

The next step is to create a new service definition for the Nagios XI localhost host object.

1. In the left pane expand **Monitoring** and then click **Services**.

2. Click the **Add New** button

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3. Create the command with the following settings:

Common Settings tab

Config Name:
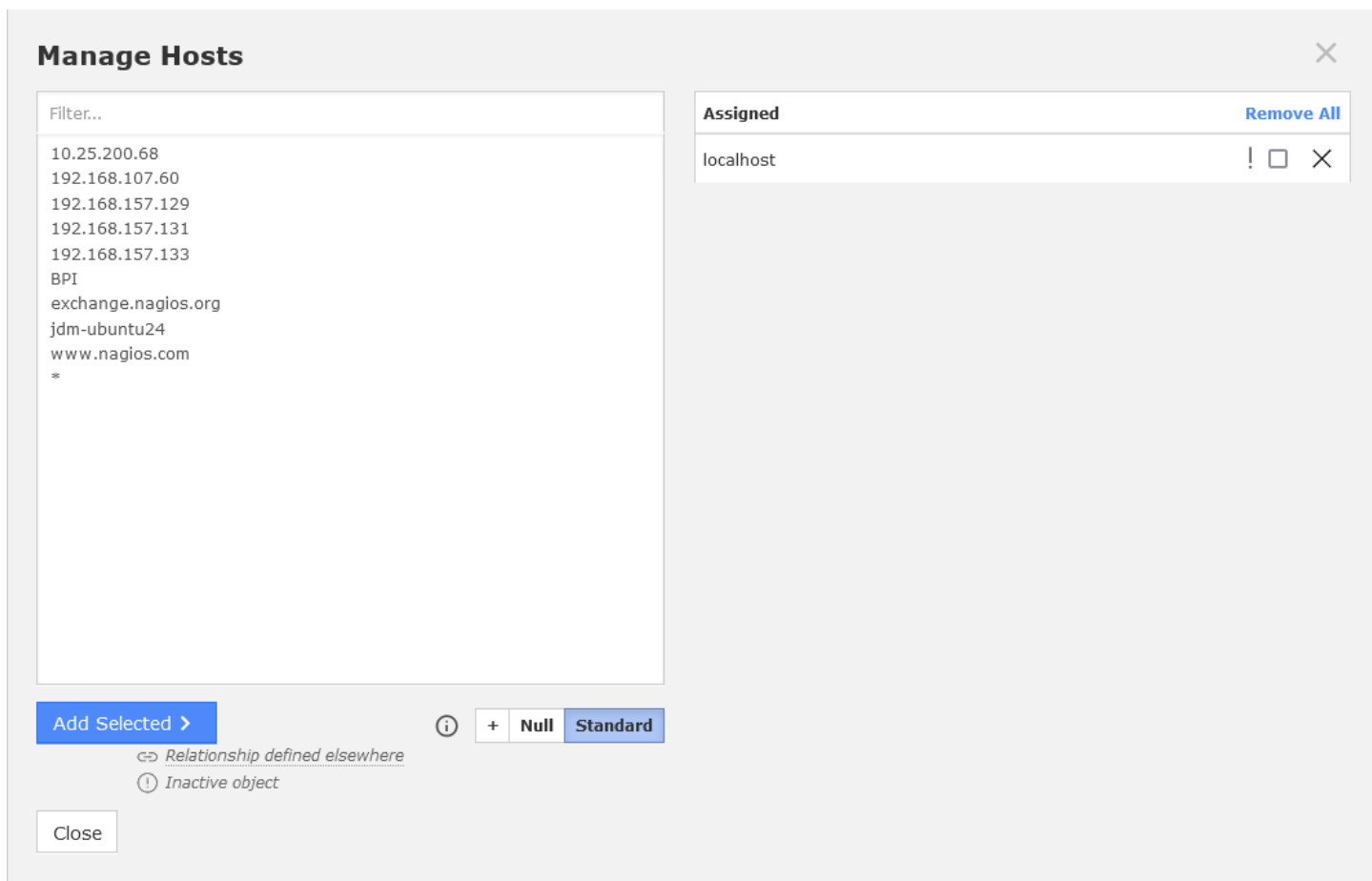
localhost

Description:

Nagios XI License Check

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4. Click the **Manage Hosts** button

5. Select **localhost** in the left pane and click the **Add Selected >** button

6. Click the **Manage Templates** button

Manage Templates   ✕

Filter...		**Assigned**	**Remove All**

local-service
xiwizard_bpi_service
xiwizard_check_deface_service
xiwizard_check_file_sa_service
xiwizard_check_file_service
xiwizard_check_sla2
xiwizard_discord_notification_service
xiwizard_dnsquery_service
xiwizard_domain_expiration_service_v2
xiwizard_ec2_service
xiwizard_exchange_ping_service
xiwizard_exchange_service
xiwizard_ftpserver_server_service
xiwizard_ftpserver_transfer_service
xiwizard_ftp_service
xiwizard_genericnetdevice_ping_service
xiwizard_generic_service
xiwizard_imap_service
xiwizard_java_as_service
xiwizard_java_weblogic_service
xiwizard_json_service
xiwizard_ldapserver_ldap_service
xiwizard_linuxserver_ping_service

generic-service   ⌄ ✕

Add Selected >

🔗 *Relationship defined elsewhere*
⚠ *Inactive object*

Close

7. Select `generic-service` in the left pane and click the **Add Selected > button**
8. Click the **Close** button

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Check command (drop down list)

```
check_license
```

- **$ARG1$**

```
nagiosadmin
```

- **$ARG2$**

```
<< your user's Insecure Login token >>
```

- **$ARG3$**

```
30    (this is the warning threshold in days)
```

- **$ARG4$**

```
15    (this is the critical threshold in days)
```

- **Active:**

```
Checked
```

Check Settings tab

- **Check interval:**

  1440

- **Retry interval:**

  20

- **Max check attempts:**

  3

Click the **Save** button and then click the **Apply Configuration** button at the bottom of the screen.

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You may have noticed that the check interval is set to 1440. There are 1440 minutes in a day, hence this setting causes the check to only run once a day, running any more frequently isn't really required.

End Result

Now that the service has been created, navigate to **Home > Service Detail** and search for the service.

If the check has been configured correctly, you should see a result like the screenshot.

Hiding The Insecure Login Ticket

If you prefer to obfuscate the ticket so that it would not be visible under the Configuration Manager, you could use a macro. For example, $USER8$ could store the insecure login ticket and then in your service the $ARG2$ field would reference the user macro $USER8$.

To learn more about how to implement user macros in Nagios XI, please refer to the following documentation:

[Understanding The User Macros Component](#)

Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on setting up a license check 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](#)

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