

How To Change Default Passwords In Nagios XI 2024

Prerequisites

You must have a existing Nagios XI installation using default passwords. This document assumes you have not already changed any of the passwords.

Nagios XI Database Passwords

Nagios XI database passwords will be needed in the following instructions. You can always find these passwords after install in the following file:

```
/usr/local/nagiosxi/etc/xi-sys.cfg
```

Password Consideration

All of these password changes are completely optional; however, it is typically a good idea to change default password settings for any software package. This will help secure your Nagios XI software from security threats and network compromises.

For every example throughout this document, you are setting the password to NewPassword which represents the password you will be changing the defaults to. When updating files on the Linux server or running commands replace NewPassword with the password of your choice. For example, if you choose to use the password welcome for the root user your command would look as follows:

```
mysqladmin -u root -pnagiosxi password welcome
```

Additionally, you need to use single ' or double " quotes if the commands specify them.

MySQL vs MariaDB

Historically MySQL has been the database used by Nagios XI, however in RHEL / CentOS 7.x onwards MariaDB is used instead of MySQL. MariaDB is simply a fork of the MySQL database, the commands issued in this documentation will work with either product. If there are any differences they will be clearly identified.

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Editing Files

In many steps of this documentation, you will be required to edit files. This documentation will use the vi text editor. When using the vi editor:

- To make changes press i on the keyboard first to enter insert mode
- Press Esc to exit insert mode
- When you have finished, save the changes in vi by typing :wq and press Enter

Changing the Linux Root System Account

Start by logging into the Linux server as the root user with the default password of nagiosxi.

Run the passwd command from the Linux command line with no arguments.

```
passwd
```

Changing password for user root.

New UNIX password: NewPassword

Retype new UNIX password: NewPassword



Nothing will be shown when you type the new password as Linux hides it for security reasons.

Changing MySQL Account Passwords

There are three or four important accounts for the MySQL database in a Nagios XI installation: root, nagiosql, ndoutils and nagiosxi. The nagiosxi MySQL database exists on fresh installs of XI 5.x onwards ... systems upgraded from versions before XI 5.x will not have the nagiosxi user/database, Postgres is used instead. If you are unsure, execute the following command on your Nagios XI server:

```
awk '/"nagiosxi" => array\({getline;print}' /usr/local/nagiosxi/html/config.inc.php
```

Which should output one of the following:

- "dbtype" => 'pgsql',
 - or

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- "dbtype" => 'mysql',

Each must be changed individually and in several places. This will be done from the Linux command line as the root user.



Replace the <password> in the following with the passwords found in **/usr/local/nagiosxi/etc/xi-sys.cfg**

ROOT

First you will change the password for the root user in the MySQL database. To do so you will use the `mysqladmin` command and enter a new password, replace your new password in the command for `NewPassword`. Note the old password is `nagiosxi`.

```
mysqladmin -u root -p<password> password NewPassword
```

Next you will need to alter the files where the password for the root user is referenced. Locate the old password and replace it with your `NewPassword`.

```
vi /root/scripts/automysqlbackup
```

Replace `PASSWORD=nagiosxi` with `PASSWORD=NewPassword`

```
vi /usr/local/nagiosxi/scripts/restore_xi.sh
```

Replace `themysqlpass="nagiosxi"` with `themysqlpass="NewPassword"`

```
vi /usr/local/nagiosxi/var/xi-sys.cfg
```

Replace `mysqlpass='nagiosxi'` with `mysqlpass='NewPassword'`

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NDOUTILS

Altering users passwords with MySQL requires a few different commands and different files will need to be modified. The following commands will be used to alter the ndoutils user account for the MySQL database.

After executing this command, you will be prompted for the MySQL root password.

```
mysql -u root -p
```

You are now logged into the mysql command interface, this is indicated by the mysql> OR MariaDB [(none0)]> prompt. Type each command as follows:

```
use mysql;+
If (MySQL version < 5.7)
set password for 'ndoutils'@localhost= password('NewPassword');
If (MySQL version => 5.7)
set password for 'ndoutils'@localhost= 'NewPassword';
flush privileges;
quit;
```

Next you need to alter the files where the password for the ndoutils user is referenced.

If (Nagios XI version < 5.7)

```
vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/ndo2db.cfg
```

If (Nagios XI version => 5.7)

```
vi /usr/local/nagios/etc/ndo.cfg
```

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Replace `db_pass=<password>` with `db_pass=NewPassword`

```
vi /usr/local/nagiosxi/html/config.inc.php
```

```
"ndoutils" => array(  
"dbtype" => 'mysql',  
"dbserver" => 'localhost',  
"user" => 'ndoutils',  
"pwd" => '<password>',
```

Replace `"pwd" => '<password>'` with `"pwd" => 'NewPassword'`

```
vi /usr/local/nagvis/etc/nagvis.ini.php
```

Replace `dbpass="<password>"` with `dbpass="NewPassword"`

Afterward, restart `ndo2db` or `nagios` with the following commands so the config file changes are picked up:

If (Nagios XI version < 5.7)

```
service ndo2db restart or systemctl restart ndo2db.service
```

If (Nagios XI version => 5.7)

```
service nagios restart or systemctl restart nagios.service
```

NAGIOSQL

Altering the `nagiosql` user is done using similar commands as the `ndoutils` user, and can be changed with the following commands.

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After executing this command, you will be prompted for the MySQL root password.

```
mysql -u root -p
```

You are now logged into the mysql command interface, this is indicated by the mysql> OR MariaDB [(none)]> prompt. Type each command as follows:

```
use mysql;
```

If (MySQL version < 5.7)

```
set password for 'nagiosql'@localhost= password('NewPassword');
```

If (MySQL version => 5.7)

```
set password for 'nagiosql'@localhost= 'NewPassword';  
flush privileges;  
quit;
```

Next you will need to alter the files where the password for the nagiosql user is referenced.

```
vi /usr/local/nagiosxi/html/config.inc.php
```

```
"nagiosql" => array(  
"dbtype" => 'mysql',  
"dbserver" => 'localhost',  
"user" => 'nagiosql',  
"pwd" => '<password>',  
Replace "pwd" => '<password>', with "pwd" => 'NewPassword',
```

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If `/var/www/html/nagiosql/config/settings.php` does not exist on your system, you can skip the editing instructions below.

```
vi /var/www/html/nagiosql/config/settings.php
```

Replace `password = <password>` with `password = NewPassword`

NAGIOSXI

Altering the nagiosxi user is done using similar commands as the ndoutils user, and can be changed with the following commands.



The nagiosxi user exists on fresh installs of XI 5.x onwards ... systems upgraded from versions before XI 5.x will not have the nagiosxi user/database, postgres is used instead (skip this section and move onto the postgres steps).

After executing this command, you will be prompted for the MySQL root password.

```
mysql -u root -p
```

You are now logged into the mysql command interface, this is indicated by the `mysql>` OR `MariaDB [(none0)>` prompt. Type each command as follows:

```
use mysql;
```

If (MySQL version < 5.7)

```
set password for 'nagiosxi'@localhost= password('NewPassword');
```

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If (MySQL version => 5.7)

```
set password for 'nagiosxi'@localhost= 'NewPassword';  
flush privileges;  
quit;
```

Next you will need to alter the files where the password for the nagiosxi user is referenced.

```
vi /usr/local/nagiosxi/html/config.inc.php
```

```
"nagiosxi" => array(  
"dbtype" => 'mysql',  
"dbserver" => ",  
"user" => 'nagiosxi',  
"pwd" => '<password>',  
Replace "pwd" => '<password>', with "pwd" => 'NewPassword',
```

Postgres Database nagiosxi User

You now need to change the Postgres user account for Nagios XI. Note: Fresh installs of XI 5.x onwards DO NOT use Postgres, these steps can be skipped. Systems upgraded from versions before XI 5.x will need to follow these steps.

Again, there are a few short commands to execute as root on your Nagios XI server.

```
psql -U nagiosxi
```

You are now logged into the postgres command interface, this is indicated by the nagiosxi=> prompt.

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Type each command as follows:

```
ALTER USER nagiosxi WITH PASSWORD 'NewPassword';  
\q
```

You will need to alter the files where the password for the Postgres database is referenced.

```
vi /usr/local/nagiosxi/scripts/restore_xi.sh
```

Replace: `psql -U nagiosxi nagiosxi < pgsq/nagiosxi.sql`

With: `psql -U nagiosxi NewPassword < pgsq/nagiosxi.sql`

```
vi /usr/local/nagiosxi/html/config.inc.php
```

```
"nagiosxi" => array(  
"dbtype" => 'pgsql',  
"dbserver" => "  
"user" => 'nagiosxi',  
"pwd" => 'n@gweb',  
Replace "pwd" => 'n@gweb', with "pwd" => 'NewPassword',
```