



Purpose

This document describes how to configure Nagios XI to send SNMP Traps to other management hosts or network management systems whenever host or service state changes (alerts) occur.

Target Audience

This document is intended for use by Nagios XI Administrators.

Configuring SNMP Traps

To configure Outbound SNMP traps navigate to **Admin > System Extensions > Manage Components**.

Component Name	Description	User	Icon	Version	Status
SNMP Trap Sender	Allows Nagios XI to send SNMP traps to other network management systems when host and service alerts occur.	User		1.5.3	Up to date
RDP and VNC Connection	Adds RDP and VNC connection links to hosts and services.	User		1.0.1	Up to date
Simile Timeline	Provides a timeline of events.	User	-	1.4.5	Up to date

Click the **Edit Settings** icon for the **SNMP Trap Sender** component.

The SNMP trap sender component configuration screen allows you to define trap hosts that Nagios XI should send SNMP traps to when host and service changes (alerts) occur.

Integration Settings

Check the **Enable SNMP trap sender integration checkbox** to enable this component.

SNMP Trap Sender

Integration Settings

Enable SNMP trap sender integration

Trap Hosts

Specify the addresses of the hosts that SNMP traps should be sent to. If you want to prevent traps from being sent during downtime check the checkbox for each host. If you leave the Port field blank it will use the default port 162 and UDP protocol. Select the checkbox to use the TCP protocol.

Host Address	Port	Use TCP	SNMP Community	Hosts	Services	State Type	Don't Send During Downtime
10.25.5.2		<input type="checkbox"/>	public	ALL ▾	ALL ▾	BOTH ▾	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>		ALL ▾	ALL ▾	BOTH ▾	<input type="checkbox"/>

MIBs

You should install the following MIBs on the trap management hosts:

[NAGIOS-NOTIFY-MIB.txt](#)

[NAGIOS-ROOT-MIB.txt](#)

Apply Settings

Cancel

Trap Hosts

The required fields are **Host Address** and an **SNMP Community** string in order to send SNMP traps to a host. If the Port field is left blank then it will default to **162 UDP**.

MIBs

There are two MIB files that can be downloaded. You can upload these files to the system that is receiving the SNMP Traps being sent from Nagios XI.

When finished, click the **Apply Settings** button to save your settings.

This is the extent of the configuration options available for the SNMP Trap Sender component.

Verifying SNMP Traps

There are a couple of ways to verify that the SNMP traps are being sent and received.

The Sender - Nagios XI Server

You can watch the `/usr/local/nagiosxi/var/eventman.log` file to see the events and `snmptrap` commands. For example:

```
tail -f /usr/local/nagiosxi/var/eventman.log
```

Which will output something like:

```
PROCESSING:
```

```
Array
```

```
(
```

```
  [address] => 10.25.5.2
```

```
  [port] =>
```

```
  [community] => public
```

```
  [hoststateid] => 0
```

```
  [servicestateid] => 0
```

```
  [statetype] => BOTH
```

```
)
```

```
RUNNING COMMAND: /usr/bin/snmptrap -v 2c -c public 10.25.5.2 ' NAGIOS-NOTIFY-
MIB::nSvcEvent nSvcHostname s "10.25.14.3" nSvcDesc s "Application Log
Warnings" nSvcStateID I 3 nSvcOutput s "UNKNOWN - The WMI query had problems.
The target host (10.25.14.3) might not be reachable over the network. Is it
down? Looks like a valid name/IP Address. 10.25.14.3 is probably not even
pingable. Wmic error text on the next line."
```

The Receiver

The device that is receiving the SNMP Traps should have some functionality to watch the incoming SNMP traffic.

In this example the receiving device was a CentOS server running `SNMPTRAPD` and `SNMPTT`. You can watch the `/var/log/snmptrapd.log` and `/var/log/snmptrapd/snmptrapdunknown.log` files to see the incoming traps. For example:

```
tail -f /var/log/snmptrapd/snmptrapd.log /var/log/snmptrapd/snmptrapdunknown.log
```

Which will output something like:

```
Fri Dec 16 11:02:47 2016: Unknown trap (.1.3.6.1.4.1.20006.1.7) received from xi-c6x-x86 at:
Value 0: xi-c6x-x86
Value 1: 10.25.5.11
Value 2: 15:0:23:05.80
Value 3: .1.3.6.1.4.1.20006.1.7
Value 4: 10.25.5.11
Value 5:
Value 6:
Value 7:
Value 8:
Value 9:
Value 10:
Ent Value 0: .1.3.6.1.4.1.20006.1.3.1.2=win7-02.box293.local
Ent Value 1: .1.3.6.1.4.1.20006.1.3.1.6=Memory Usage
Ent Value 2: .1.3.6.1.4.1.20006.1.3.1.7=3
Ent Value 3: .1.3.6.1.4.1.20006.1.3.1.17=UNKNOWN - The WMI query had problems. The target
host (10.25.14.3) might not be reachable over the network. Is it down? Looks like a valid
name/IP Address. 10.25.14.3 is probably not even pingable. Wmic error text on the next line.
```

Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on how to send SNMP Traps with Nagios XI.

If you have additional questions or other support related questions, please visit us at our Nagios Support Forums:

<https://support.nagios.com/forum>

The Nagios Support Knowledgebase is also a great support resource:

<https://support.nagios.com/kb>