

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

## Purpose

This document describes how to manage hosts, host groups and host templates using the Nagios XI Core Config Manager (CCM). While monitoring wizards make it easy to set up new hosts in Nagios XI, the CCM allows for more precise control over host monitoring, notifications, and configurations.

## Target Audience

This document is intended for use by Nagios XI Administrators and assumes the reader has administrator privileges for the CCM.

## Core Config Manager Overview

Hosts can most easily be setup using the Monitoring Wizard under the main Configure page. However, some administrators may need more customized options, or a greater degree of control over their monitoring setup.

The Nagios XI CCM allows for precise control over host monitoring, notifications, and configurations.

You can access the CCM from the **Configure** option on the top menu, and then select the **Core Config Manager** option under the **Advanced Configuration** option, or when you hover your mouse on the **Configure** option on the top menu it will appear as an option.

This document will discuss how to do the following items within CCM:

- Adding hosts
- Modifying hosts
- Deleting hosts
- Copying hosts
- Displaying host information
- Managing host groups
- Using host templates

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

## Adding Hosts

To manually add a new host, select the **Hosts** link located under **Monitoring** on the left menu of CCM. This will bring up the **Host Management** page, which displays a list of the current hosts being monitored by Nagios XI.

Click the **Add New** button to manually add a new host.

The screenshot shows the Nagios XI Core Config Manager interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Quick Tools, Monitoring, Alerting, Templates, Commands, Advanced, Tools, and CCM Admin. Under the Monitoring category, the 'Hosts' link is highlighted with a blue circle. The main content area is titled 'Hosts' and displays a table of monitored hosts. The table has columns for Host Name, Alias, Active, Status, Actions, and ID. Below the table are buttons for '+ Add New', 'Apply Configuration', and a 'Results per page' dropdown set to 15.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Host Name	Alias	Active	Status	Actions	ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.107.60		Yes	Applied		5
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.129		Yes	Applied		10
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.131		Yes	Applied		3
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.133		Yes	Applied		4
<input type="checkbox"/>	exchange.nagios.org		Yes	Applied		12
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdm-ubuntu24		Yes	Applied		2
<input type="checkbox"/>	localhost	localhost	Yes	Applied		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.nagios.com		Yes	Applied		11

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

The screenshot shows the 'Host Management' page in Nagios XI. The 'Common Settings' tab is selected, showing fields for Host Name (localhost), Alias (localhost), Address (127.0.0.1), and Display name. There are also buttons for 'Manage Parents', 'Manage Templates', and 'Manage Host Groups'. A 'Check command' dropdown is set to an empty state, and a 'Command view' section shows 'No command selected' with eight argument input fields (\$ARG1\$ to \$ARG8\$) and 'Add Arguments' and 'Delete Arguments' buttons. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

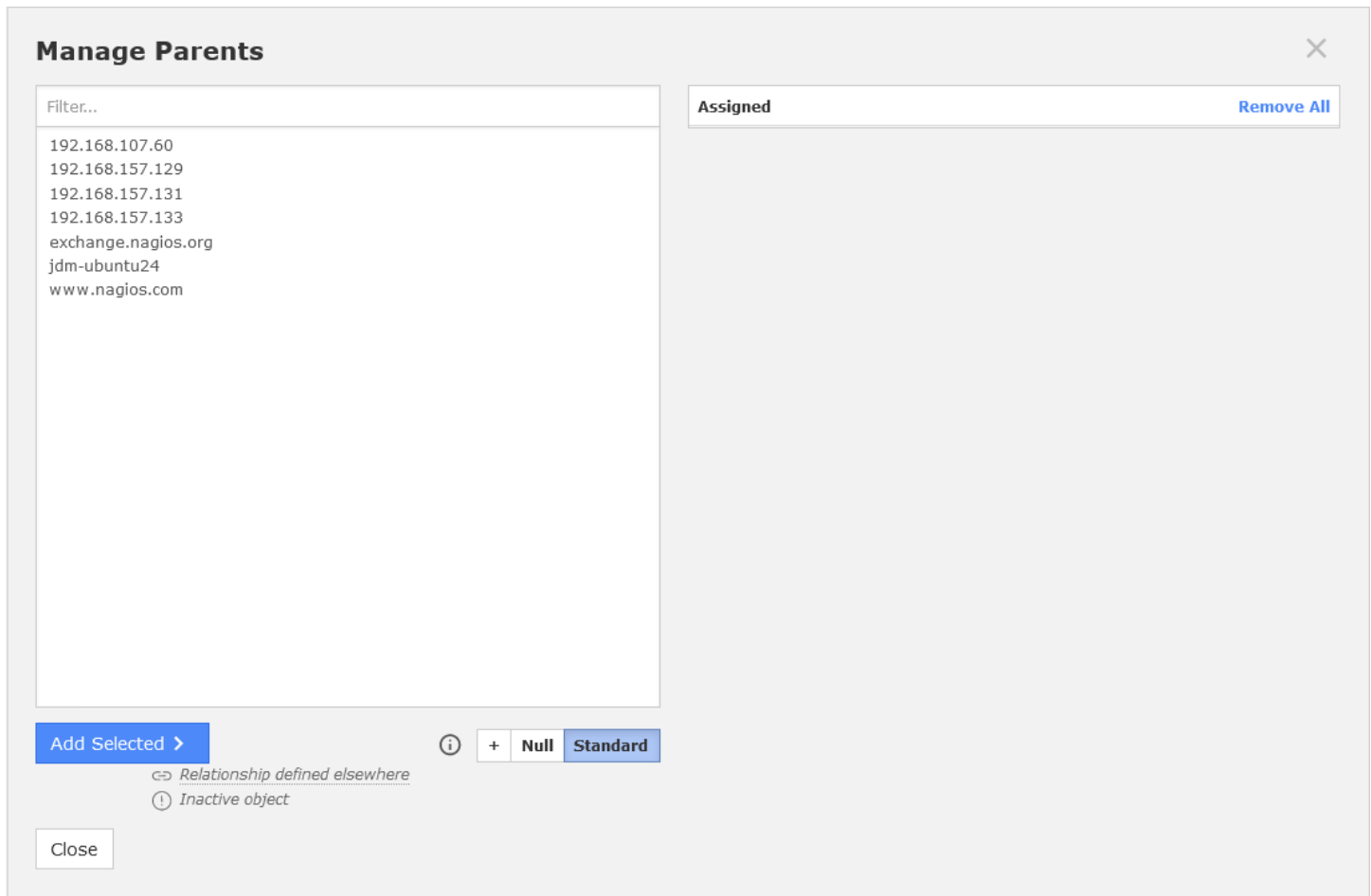
The **Host Management** page will open on the **Common Settings** tab.

This tab allows you to define the primary host parameters such as Host Name, Description, Address, and Display name.

All fields labeled with an asterisk are required fields.

Use the **Manage Parents** button to associate parent host(s) for the host.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI



The screenshot shows the 'Manage Parents' dialog box in Nagios XI. The dialog has a title bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. On the left side, there is a search filter labeled 'Filter..' and a list of parent candidates: 192.168.107.60, 192.168.157.129, 192.168.157.131, 192.168.157.133, exchange.nagios.org, jdm-ubuntu24, and www.nagios.com. Below the list is a blue button labeled 'Add Selected >'. To the right of this button is an information icon (i) and a '+' sign, followed by two radio buttons: 'Null' and 'Standard', with 'Standard' selected. Below the radio buttons are two links: 'Relationship defined elsewhere' (with a double-headed arrow icon) and 'Inactive object' (with a warning clock icon). At the bottom left of the dialog is a 'Close' button. On the right side of the dialog, there is a section titled 'Assigned' with a blue link labeled 'Remove All' in the top right corner.

Parents are used to specify network configuration connections.

Use the **Manage Templates** button to associate template(s) to the host.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

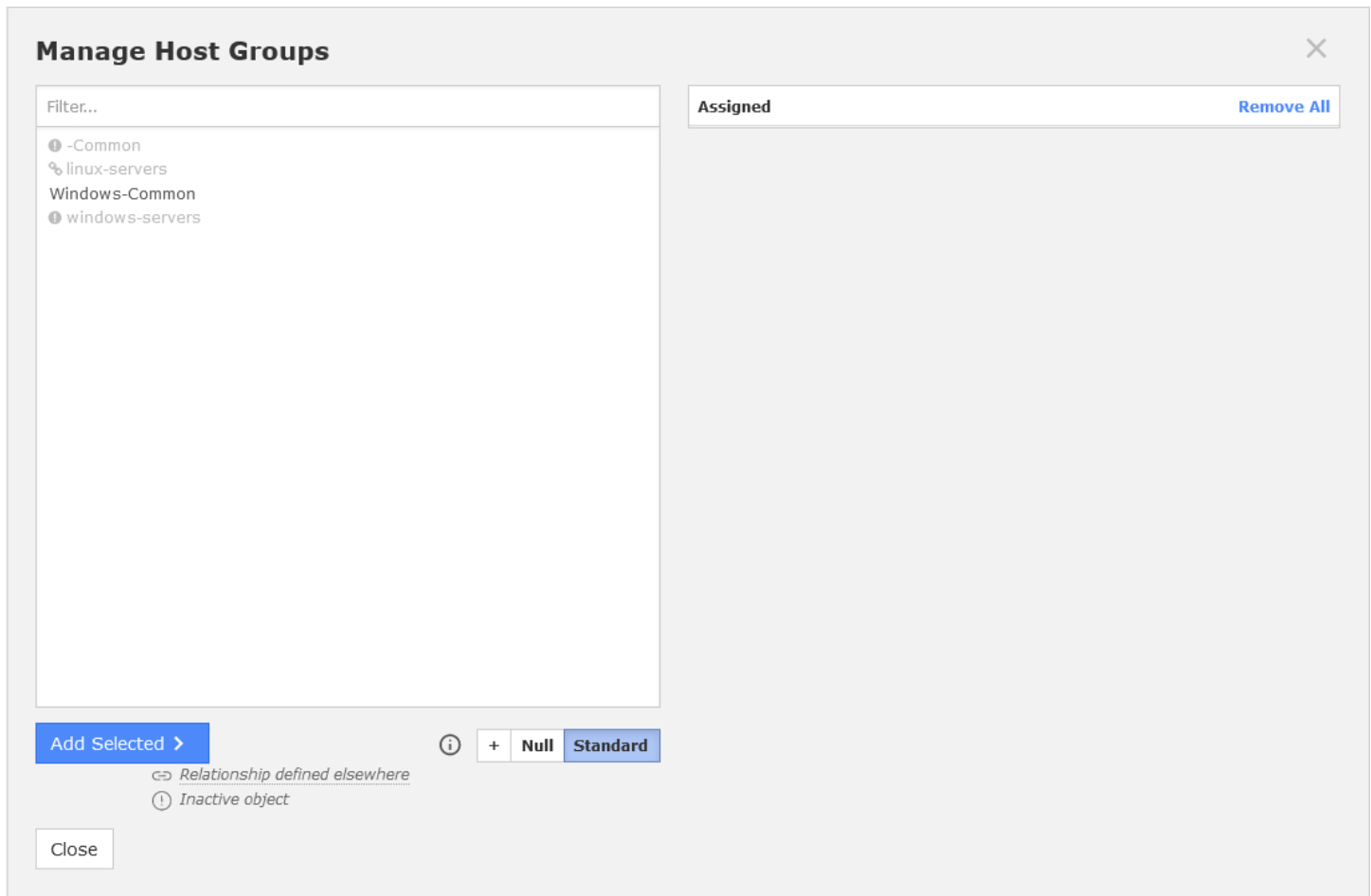
The screenshot shows the 'Manage Templates' dialog in Nagios XI. On the left, there is a search filter 'Filter..' and a list of templates including 'generic-host', 'generic-printer', 'generic-switch', 'windows-server', and various 'xiwizard\_\*\_host' templates. Below the list are buttons for 'Add Selected >' and 'Close'. On the right, there is an 'Assigned' section with a 'Remove All' link and a table showing 'linux-server' with a dropdown arrow and a close icon. At the bottom, there are two informational messages: 'Relationship defined elsewhere' and 'Inactive object'.

Templates provide a method to push the same host setting to similar hosts.

Use the **Manage Host Groups** button to associate existing host group(s) to the host.

Host groups are a way to group similar hosts together.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI



On the previous screenshot of the Common Settings tab you'll notice that the **Active** checkbox is checked. If this box is un-checked the host configuration won't be put into production when Apply Configuration is performed. However the settings will remain in CCM until you activate the host object.

To define the check command for this host, you select the appropriate command from the **Check command** drop down list . On the previous screenshot of the Common Settings tab you'll see that **check-host-alive** is selected. Every command in the **Check command** drop down list is associated with a set of Nagios Core commands and arguments, which are shown in the **Command view** field. In this example there are no additional parameters required for the \$ARGx\$ fields. For more detailed descriptions of Nagios commands see the following documentation:

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

<https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/docs/nagioscore/4/en/objectdefinitions.html#command>

The **Check Settings** tab allows you to specify the settings for frequency of checks and also the host state.

If a problem is detected with a connection, you can specify the details of how the problem is handled.

You will notice a lot of options have **Skip** chosen. This means that the setting is not being directly defined on the host object, this prevents any settings defined in templates from being overwritten.

If you look at the previous **Manage Templates** screenshot you'll see the template `xiwizard_genericnetdevice_host` is being used, which has these settings applied (as well as that template using another template).

The screenshot shows the 'Host Management' interface with the 'Check Settings' tab selected. The interface includes several sections with various settings and buttons:

- Initial state:** Buttons for 'Down', 'Up', and 'Unreachable'.
- Obsess over host:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Check interval:** A text input field with a 'min' unit selector.
- Event handler:** A dropdown menu.
- Retry interval:** A text input field with a 'min' unit selector.
- Event handler enabled:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Max check attempts:** A text input field with an 'attempts' unit selector.
- Low flap threshold:** A text input field with a '%' unit selector.
- High flap threshold:** A text input field with a '%' unit selector.
- Active checks enabled:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Flap detection enabled:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Passive checks enabled:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Flap detection options:** Buttons for 'Down', 'Up', and 'Unreachable'.
- Check period:** A dropdown menu.
- Retain status information:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Freshness threshold:** A text input field with a 'sec' unit selector.
- Retain non-status information:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Check freshness:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Process perf data:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.

At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons, and a footer with 'or Updates', 'About', 'Legal', and 'Copyright © 2008-2024 Nagios'.

The **Alert Settings** tab allows you to specify your notification settings.

Use the **Manage Contacts** and **Manage Contact Groups** buttons to associate your existing contacts and contact groups with this host.

The screenshot shows the 'Host Management' interface with the 'Alert Settings' tab selected. The interface includes several sections with various settings and buttons:

- Notification period:** A dropdown menu.
- Notification options:** Buttons for 'Down', 'Unreachable', 'Recovery', 'Flapping', and 'Scheduled Downtime'.
- Notification interval:** A text input field with a 'min' unit selector.
- First notification delay:** A text input field with a 'min' unit selector.
- Notification enabled:** Buttons for 'On', 'Off', 'Skip', and 'Null'.
- Stalking options:** Buttons for 'Down', 'Up', 'Unreachable', 'Notification', and 'None'.

At the top, there are 'Manage Contacts' and 'Manage Contact Groups' buttons. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

The **Misc Settings** tab is for defining additional host information and can be used for adding notes, icon images, and also for setting Free variable definitions.

There are a few important things that you should note about Free variables (custom object variables):

- Custom variable names must begin with an underscore (\_) to prevent name collision with standard variables
- Custom variable names are case-insensitive
- Custom variables are inherited from object templates like normal variables
- Scripts can reference custom variable values with macros and environment variables

The screenshot shows the 'Host Management' page with the 'Misc Settings' tab selected. The page includes several input fields for configuration: 'Notes', 'VRML image', 'Notes URL' (with a pre-filled value of 'https://support.nagios.com/kb'), 'Status image', 'Action URL' (with a pre-filled value of 'https://exchange.nagios.org'), 'Icon image', and 'Icon image "alt" text'. On the right side, there are fields for '2D coords' (pre-filled with 'x,y'), '3D coords' (pre-filled with 'x,y,z'), and 'Generic name'. A 'Custom Variables' section is also visible, with a 'Manage Custom Variables' button. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

For additional information about using custom object variables see the following document:


[Understanding Nagios XI Notification Variables](#)

Once you've finished entering information for your new host, click the **Save** button to return to the Host Management page.

Click the **Apply Configuration** button to restart Nagios XI and put the new settings into effect. Nagios XI will verify the settings and display a success message that the host was set up correctly.

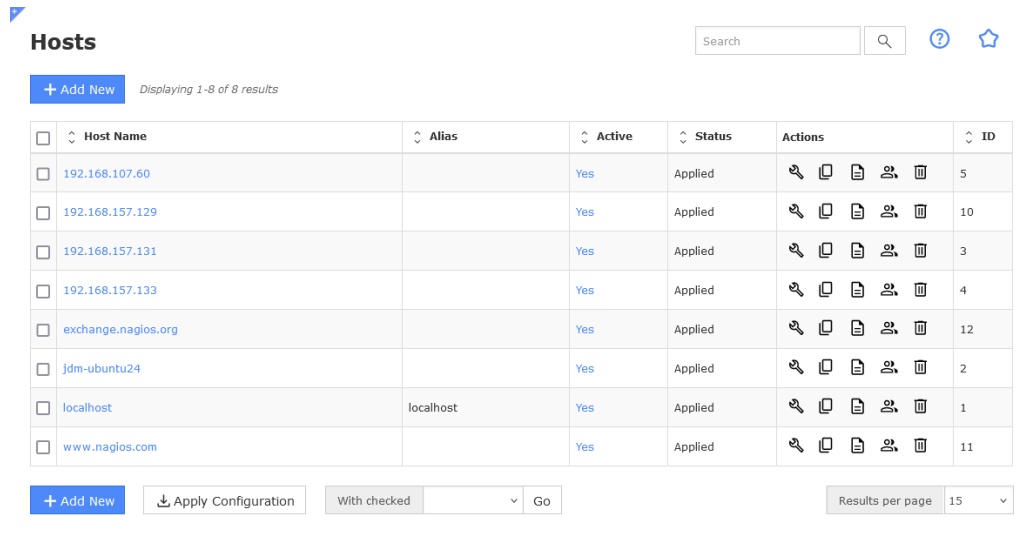
The screenshot shows the 'Apply Configuration' page. At the top, it says 'Apply Configuration' with a star icon. Below that, a green checkmark icon is followed by the text 'Configuration applied successfully.' A green box contains the message 'Nagios Core was restarted with an updated configuration.' Below this, there are two buttons: 'View configuration snapshots' and 'Show Written Configs'.

## Modifying Hosts









































Host can be modified by clicking the **Modify** icon  OR the host name itself from the **Host Management** page.



# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI



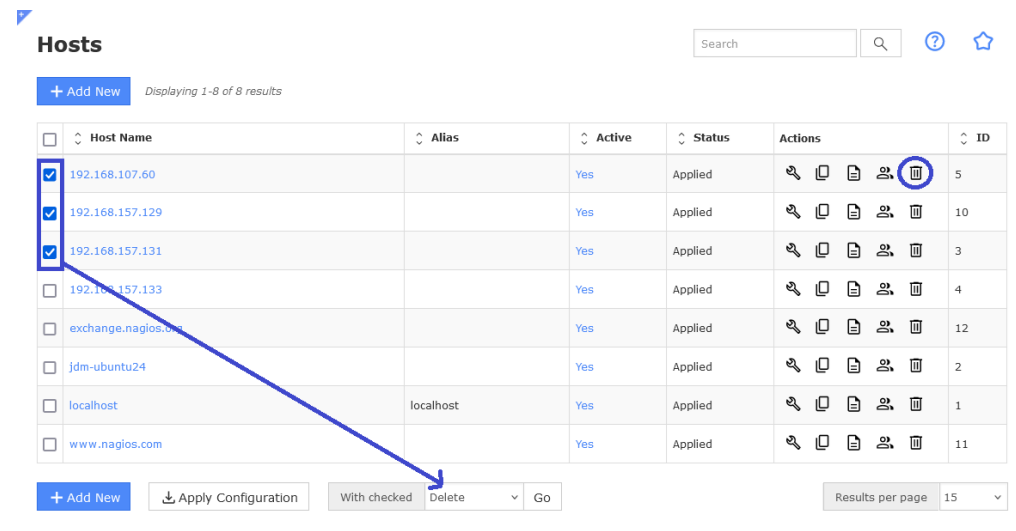
The screenshot shows the Nagios XI Hosts management interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a star icon. Below the search bar, there is a '+ Add New' button and the text 'Displaying 1-8 of 8 results'. The main content is a table with the following columns: Host Name, Alias, Active, Status, Actions, and ID. The table contains 8 rows of host data. At the bottom of the table, there is a '+ Add New' button, an 'Apply Configuration' button, a 'With checked' dropdown menu, and a 'Go' button. On the right side, there is a 'Results per page' dropdown menu set to 15.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Host Name	Alias	Active	Status	Actions	ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.107.60		Yes	Applied	    	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.129		Yes	Applied	    	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.131		Yes	Applied	    	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.133		Yes	Applied	    	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	exchange.nagios.org		Yes	Applied	    	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdm-ubuntu24		Yes	Applied	    	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	localhost	localhost	Yes	Applied	    	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.nagios.com		Yes	Applied	    	11









































This will bring up the same set of tabbed menus covered in the [Adding Hosts](#) section of this tutorial. Refer to that section for a detailed walk through of the tabs that control host settings.

## Deleting / Deactivating Hosts

Host can be deleted by selecting the **Delete** icon from the **Host Management** page.



The screenshot shows the Nagios XI Hosts management interface with the deletion process highlighted. The 'Delete' icon in the Actions column for the first three hosts is circled in blue. A blue arrow points from the checked checkboxes in the left column to the 'Delete' option in the 'With checked' dropdown menu.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Host Name	Alias	Active	Status	Actions	ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.107.60		Yes	Applied	    	5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.129		Yes	Applied	    	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.131		Yes	Applied	    	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.133		Yes	Applied	    	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	exchange.nagios.org		Yes	Applied	    	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdm-ubuntu24		Yes	Applied	    	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	localhost	localhost	Yes	Applied	    	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.nagios.com		Yes	Applied	    	11

Multiple hosts can be also be deleted by selecting the desired hosts in the **left checkbox column** and then selecting **Delete** from the **With checked** drop down list.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

Hosts can be activated or deactivated by clicking on the **Yes** or **No** link under the **Active** column. Deactivating a host is the same as deleting it as far as the monitoring engine is concerned, but this does preserve the host's configuration within Nagios XI if you want to recover it later. You can also deactivate multiple hosts using the **With checked** drop down list.

**Hosts** Search [ ] [?] [★]  
+ Add New Displaying 1-8 of 8 results

<input type="checkbox"/>	Host Name	Alias	Active	Status	Actions	ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.107.60		Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.129		Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.131		Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.133		Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	exchange.nagios.org		Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	jdm-ubuntu24		Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	localhost	localhost	Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.nagios.com		Yes	Applied	[🔗] [📄] [👤] [🗑️]	11

+ Add New   Apply Configuration   With checked   Deactivate   Go   Results per page: 15

**Important Note:** Hosts can only be deleted/deactivated once their dependent services are also deleted/deactivated.

To see if a host has dependencies click the **Information** icon (i) to check for dependencies.

This information will be displayed in a pop-up window. In the screenshot to the right you can see this host has multiple services that prevent it from being deleted or de-activated.

**WSE01.box293.local** [X]  
Object relationships **Dependent relationships denoted by %**

Contacts [1]   Hosttemplates [1]   Services [2]

Config Name	Service Description
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] Ping
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] NTP
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] DNS
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] PRTG
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] Backup Status
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] A HTTP
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] Exchange Core Services
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] Exchange Web Services
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] Messages Pending Routing
WSE01.box293.local	[🔗] Remote Queue Length

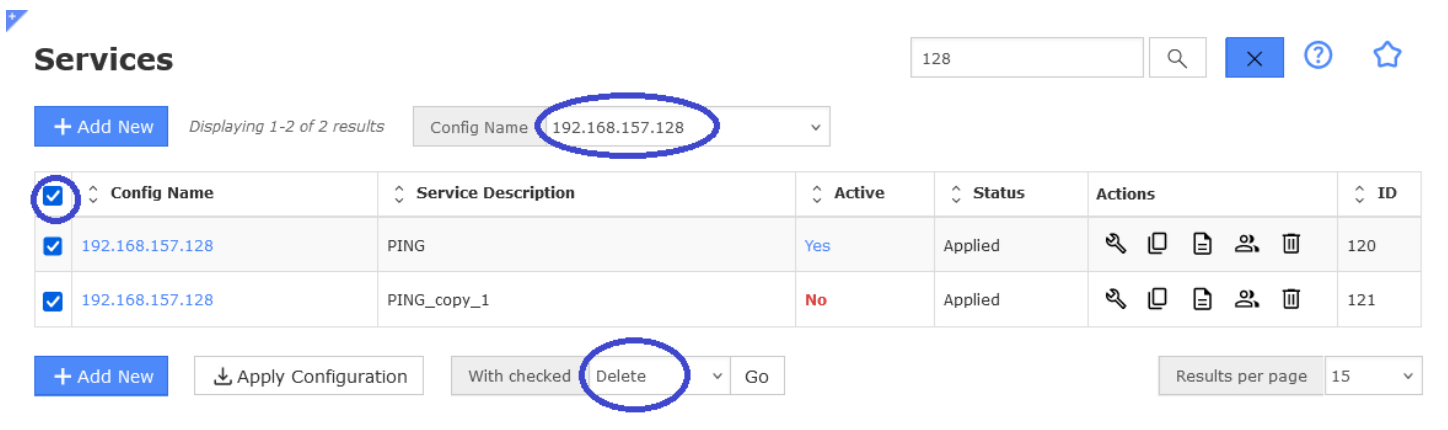
# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

To delete a host with dependencies, make sure all of the services assigned to this host are deleted first.

To remove dependent services, click the **Services** link to bring up the **Service Management** page.



Use the **Config Name** drop down list to bring up all services being used by the selected host.

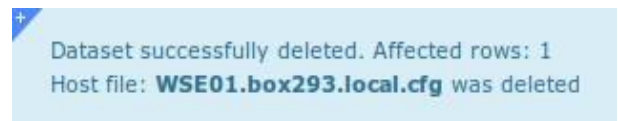


The screenshot shows the Nagios XI Services management page. The 'Config Name' dropdown is set to '192.168.157.128'. The 'With checked' dropdown is set to 'Delete'. The 'Go' button is visible.

Config Name	Service Description	Active	Status	Actions	ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 192.168.157.128	PING	Yes	Applied		120
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 192.168.157.128	PING_copy_1	No	Applied		121

Click the *top-left* **Checkbox**, this will select all the services in the list. From the **With Checked** drop down list select **Delete** and then click the **Go** button.

Once all dependent services have been deleted, return to the **Host Management** page and use the Delete icon to delete the host. If the host was deleted successfully, Nagios XI will display a success message at the top of the page.



# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

If there are unresolved dependencies, Nagios XI will display an error message in red at the top of the page.

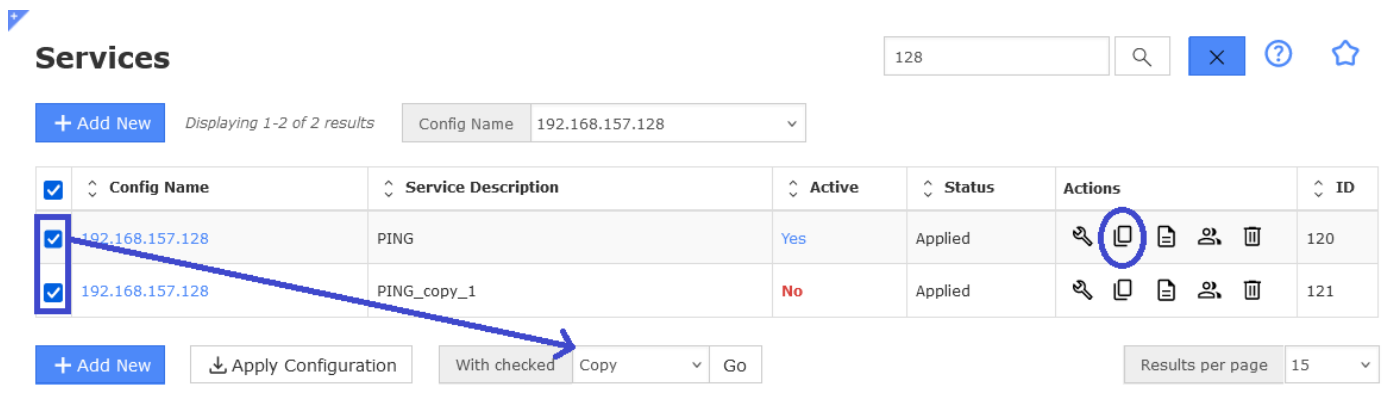
Object ID: 44 of table tbl\_host:  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-Ping - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-SMTP - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-IMAP - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-POP - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-Blacklist Status - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-OWA HTTP - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-Exchange Core Services - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-Exchange Web Services - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-Messages Pending Routing - **Dependent relationship**  
Relation to Services, entry: WSE01.box293.local-Remote Queue Length - **Dependent relationship**  
Object still has dependent relationships!Item was not deleted.

Once the host is deleted, be sure to click the **Apply Configuration** button for the monitoring of the host (and services) to stop.

## Copying Hosts

Copying a host is a quick way to start monitoring a new host, especially if the new host will have similar (if not the same) monitoring settings.

To copy a host, click the **Copy** icon from the **Host Management** page for the host you want to copy.



The screenshot shows the 'Services' page in Nagios XI. At the top, there is a search bar with the number '128' and a search icon. Below the search bar is a '+ Add New' button and a dropdown menu for 'Config Name' with the value '192.168.157.128'. The main content is a table with columns: Config Name, Service Description, Active, Status, Actions, and ID. There are two rows of data. The first row has '192.168.157.128' in the Config Name column, 'PING' in the Service Description column, 'Yes' in the Active column, 'Applied' in the Status column, and '120' in the ID column. The second row has '192.168.157.128' in the Config Name column, 'PING\_copy\_1' in the Service Description column, 'No' in the Active column, 'Applied' in the Status column, and '121' in the ID column. The 'Copy' icon in the Actions column of the first row is circled in blue. A blue arrow points from this icon to the 'Copy' button in the bottom toolbar. The bottom toolbar includes '+ Add New', 'Apply Configuration', 'With checked', 'Copy', 'Go', and 'Results per page 15'.

If you wanted to copy multiple hosts, select the desired hosts you want to copy in the left checkbox column and then select **Copy** from the **With checked** drop down list.

After a creating a copy, the duplicate host(s) will be assigned a default name that will need to be changed.

Host copies are also inactive by default, and will need to be activated for monitoring use.

To rename and activate the copied host click the **Modify** icon.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

**Services** 128

+ Add New *Displaying 1-2 of 2 results* Config Name 192.168.157.128

<input type="checkbox"/>	Config Name	Service Description	Active	Status	Actions	ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.128	PING	Yes	Applied		120
<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.157.128	PING_copy_1	No	Applied		121

+ Add New  With checked  Results per page 15

Change the entry for **Host Name** to a valid name.

To activate the host copy, click the **Active** checkbox.

Once changes are complete click the **Save** button.

Click **Apply Configuration** to start monitoring the new host.

**Service Management**

*This object is currently set as Inactive and will not be written to the configuration files.*

Common Settings  Check Settings  Alert Settings  Misc Settings

Config Name: 192.168.157.128

Description: PING

Display name:

Check command: check\_ping

Command view: \$USER1\$/check\_ping -H \$HOSTADDRESS\$ -w \$ARG1\$ -c \$ARG2\$ -p 5

\$ARG1\$: 3000,80%

\$ARG2\$: 5000,100%

\$ARG3\$:

\$ARG4\$:

\$ARG5\$:

\$ARG6\$:

\$ARG7\$:

\$ARG8\$:

Active

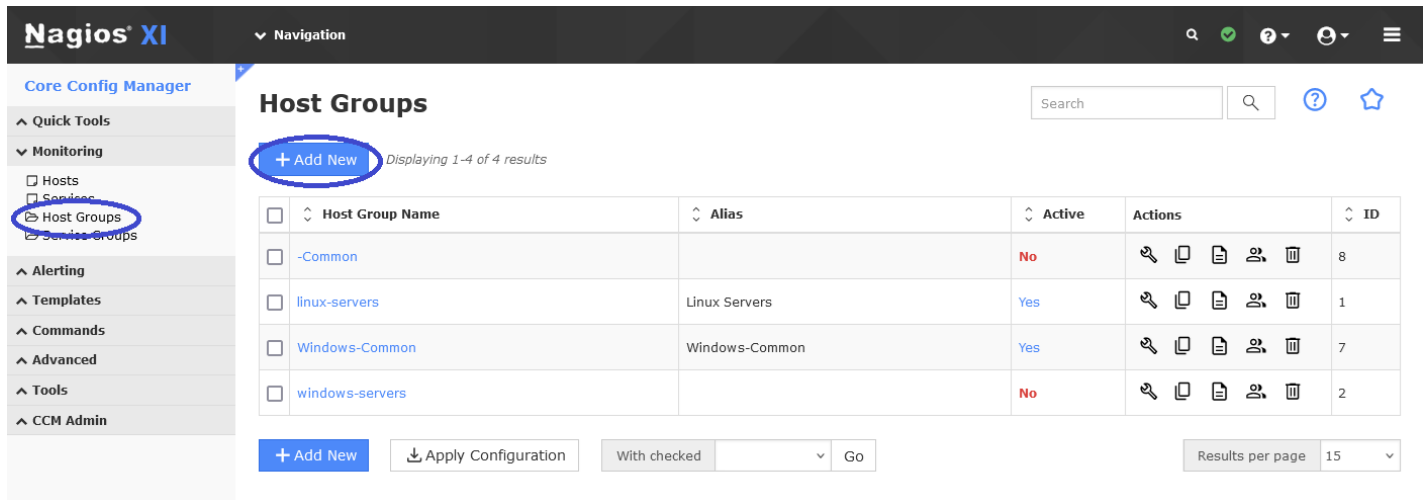
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## Managing Host Groups

Host Groups allow you to group hosts in a logical manner, making it easier for users to get a quick view of their network infrastructure. They will not have an impact on the notifications or access control, but will make it easier for both your users to grasp what they are looking at and for you as the administrator to quickly pinpoint where problems are occurring.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

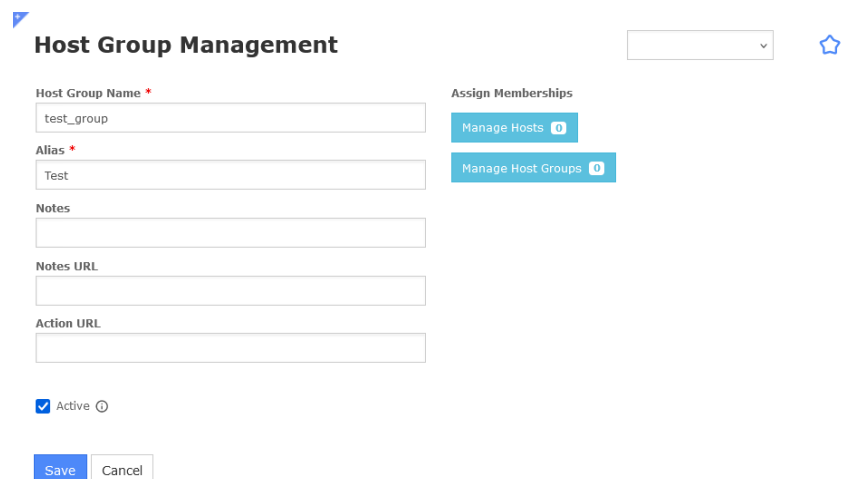
You can define new host groups by selecting the **Host Groups** menu item (under Monitoring) from the Core Config menu and clicking the **+ Add New** button.



The screenshot shows the Nagios XI Core Config Manager interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 'Host Groups' highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Host Groups' and displays a table of existing host groups. A '+ Add New' button is circled in blue. Below the table are buttons for '+ Add New', 'Apply Configuration', and a 'Go' button with a dropdown menu.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Host Group Name	Alias	Active	Actions	ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	-Common		No		8
<input type="checkbox"/>	linux-servers	Linux Servers	Yes		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Windows-Common	Windows-Common	Yes		7
<input type="checkbox"/>	windows-servers		No		2

You will need to give the new Host group a name and description.



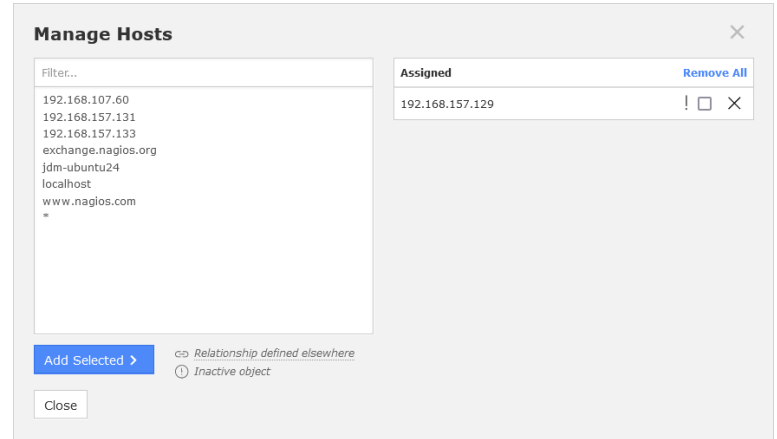
The screenshot shows the 'Host Group Management' form. It includes fields for 'Host Group Name' (filled with 'test\_group'), 'Alias' (filled with 'Test'), 'Notes', 'Notes URL', and 'Action URL'. There are also checkboxes for 'Active' (checked) and buttons for 'Save' and 'Cancel'. On the right, there are buttons for 'Assign Memberships', 'Manage Hosts', and 'Manage Host Groups'.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

You can add **hosts** or **host groups** to the newly created host group using the **Manage Hosts** button and **Manage Host Groups** buttons.

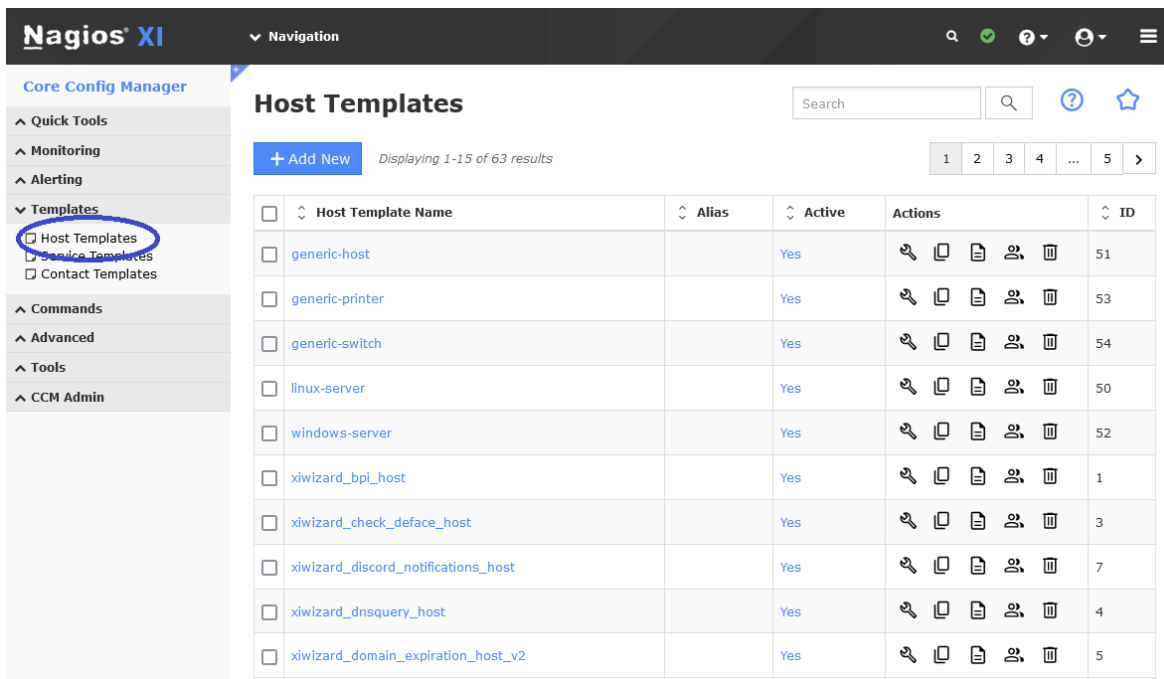
When you are finished click the **Save** button.

Remember to **Apply Configuration** when you are done making configuration changes.



## Using Host Templates

Host templates can be created by selecting the **Host Templates** link from the Core Config menu **Templates**. This will bring up the **Host Template Management** page.

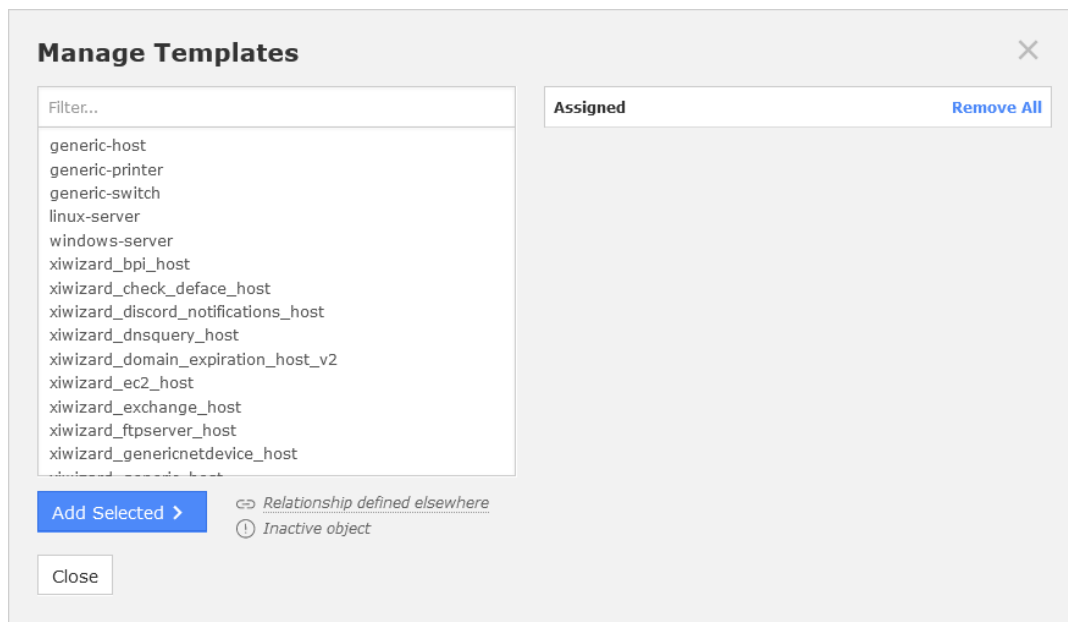


Many administrators prefer to create their own host templates to specify default values for check commands, notification settings, and contact settings. Templates can also inherit values from other templates, which can be useful for creating universal settings for hosts and services.

# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

From the **Host Template Management** page, you can add, modify, copy, or delete existing templates. Nagios

XI comes with an existing selection of host templates that can be used or modified for your monitoring needs. The **Host Template Management** page uses the same layout and menu system as the **Host Management** page. See the above section on [Adding Hosts](#) for details on navigating the user interface.



**Important Note:** Templates can inherit values from other parent templates. If a template has a parent template assigned via the **Manage Templates** button, it will inherit that template's settings. Be careful when modifying the **"generic"** templates, as these are the main parent templates and this may affect many of the other templates that inherit values from it.

## Bulk Modifications Tool

When you need to update a configuration setting for multiple hosts you can use the **Bulk Modifications Tool**, which is located under the Tools menu. This allows you to make a change like adding a contact to a selection of hosts, instead of manually editing each host.

The Bulk Modifications Tool is available when you have the Nagios XI Enterprise License. If you are not licensed for the Enterprise Edition you can enable a 60 day trial which allows you to use all the features of the Bulk Modifications Tool.



# How To Use The Core Config Manager For Host Management In Nagios XI

The screenshot shows the Nagios XI interface with the 'Core Config Manager' menu open. The 'Bulk Modifications Tool' is selected and circled in red. The main content area displays the 'Bulk Modifications Tool' title and a description: 'The bulk modification tool allows for modifications to be made to specific host and service configurations. This tool does not interact with settings or relationships defined in templates, and any settings applied by this tool will override any template settings.' Below this, the 'Step 1: Select Modification' section lists various actions:

- Change a Single Config Option
- Change Command and Arguments
- Add Contact(s) / Remove Contact
- Add Contact Group(s) / Remove Contact Group
- Add Host Group(s) / Remove Host Group
- Add Service Group(s) / Remove Service Group
- Add Parent Host(s) / Remove Parent Host
- Add Custom Variables / Remove Custom Variables
- Add Service(s)
- Change Templates
- Change Config Names

## Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on using CCM for host management in Nagios XI.

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

[Visit Nagios Support Forum](#)

[Visit Nagios Knowledgebase](#)