

How To Use The OpenShift Wizard in Nagios XI 2026

Purpose

This document describes how to set up and use the OpenShift Wizard in Nagios XI 2026R1.2+ to monitor metrics such as Node Status and Readiness, Cluster Operators Status, CPU Utilization, and Memory Utilization on OpenShift clusters.

Important Note: this wizard is one of Nagios XI's Premium features, so requires active support and maintenance benefits to function. For questions about renewing your benefits if they have lapsed, please email sales@nagios.com so we can assist you further.

Openshift Setup

Before proceeding to the wizard, complete either of the following steps:

Option 1

Create a ServiceAccount with a long-lived or permanent **Token** (Bearer Token), this may also be referred to as a **Secret**.

OpenShift administrators can set this up through the OpenShift web console Dashboard.

Option 2

Alternatively, a ServiceAccount and Token can be created using the `oc` command (`oc` is automatically installed on your Nagios XI server alongside the OpenShift wizard). In the OpenShift wizard's plugins directory on your Nagios XI server there is a file called `serviceaccount-nagios.yaml` that can be used to create a very basic ServiceAccount.

Login to the OpenShift cluster with a token (provided by the GUI), or whatever method is appropriate for the environment, then run the following command (this is a single long command with “\” line continuation characters at the end of the first two lines) :

```
oc apply -f \  
/usr/local/nagiosxi/html/includes/configwizards/red_hat_openshift/plugins/  
serviceaccount-nagios.yaml
```

To get the token, run the following command (this is a single command, with a “\” line continuation character at the end of the first line) :

```
oc get secret monitoring-sa-token -n openshift-monitoring -o \  
jsonpath='{.data.token}' | base64 -d
```

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If you want to write the token to a file you can run this command, replacing <directory-path-...> with the directory to place the file in, and <kube-server-identifier> with the filename to save it as (note that this is a single long command with “\” line continuation characters at the end of the first two lines) :

```
oc get secret monitoring-sa-token -n openshift-monitoring -o \
  jsonpath='{.data.token}' | base64 -d > \
  <directory-path-to-store-the-token>/<kube-server-identifier>-token
```

Finding the Wizard

To begin using the wizard, navigate to the **Configure > Configuration Wizards** menu, search for 'openshift', then click the wizard:

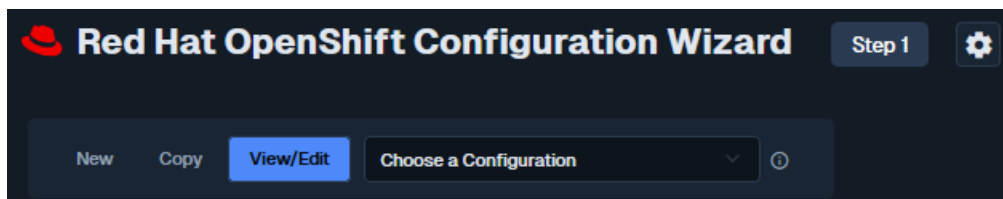
The screenshot displays the Nagios XI Configuration Wizards interface. On the left sidebar, the 'Configure' menu is expanded, and 'Configuration Wizards' is highlighted with a yellow box. The main content area shows a search for 'openshift' with a dropdown menu set to 'No Filter'. Two wizard cards are displayed: 'Red Hat OpenShift' (highlighted with a yellow box) and 'OpenAI Usage'. The 'Red Hat OpenShift' card includes the text 'Setup monitoring for a Red Hat OpenShift cluster.'

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Wizard Step 1

Top Section

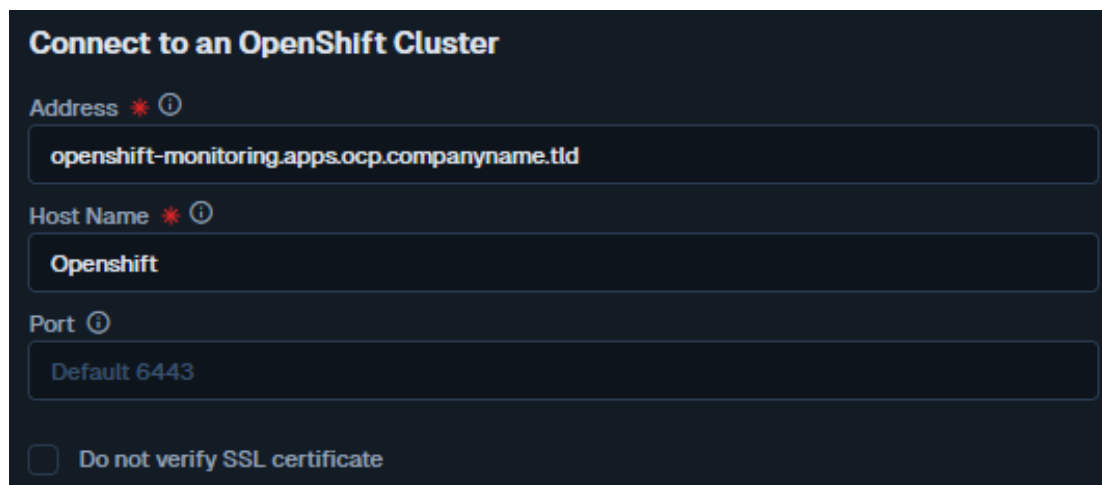
In the top section, you have the option to create a **New** Openshift configuration, **Copy** an existing configuration to be used in the creation of a new OpenShift host and services, or to **View/Edit** an existing configuration. The dropdown on the right is used to select the existing configuration to Copy or Edit. If this is your first time running the wizard, leave **New** selected.



Connect to an OpenShift Cluster Section

In this section, enter the following connection details:

- **Address:** The IP address or FQDN used to connect to the OpenShift Cluster.
- **Host Name:** The friendly name for the host object the wizard will create. Note that this also determines the name of the kubeconfig file which will be created if you choose the Token or Token file option in the next section.
- **Port:** The port used to connect to the OpenShift Cluster. If nothing is entered, the connection will be on the default port 6443.
- **Do not verify SSL Certificate:** check this box to skip SSL certificate verification.

The image shows the "Connect to an OpenShift Cluster" form. It has a dark blue background with white text. The form contains three input fields: "Address" with the value "openshift-monitoring.apps.ocp.companyname.tld", "Host Name" with the value "Openshift", and "Port" with the value "Default 6443". There is also a checkbox labeled "Do not verify SSL certificate" which is currently unchecked. Each input field has a red asterisk and an information icon to its left.

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OpenShift Authentication Section

A local kubeconfig file is required for the plugin to connect to OpenShift. In this section, you'll either enter the path to an existing kubeconfig file if you've already created one, or create a new one using your Openshift token or token file.

Connect to an OpenShift Cluster

Address * ⓘ

Host Name * ⓘ

Port ⓘ

Do not verify SSL certificate

OpenShift Authentication

OpenShift ServiceAccount Authentication Method * ⓘ

Kubeconfig - Use the kubeconfig file to give the oc tool access ⓘ

File path ⓘ

Token - The ServiceAccount's bearer token ⓘ

Bearer Token

Token file - the ServiceAccount's bearer token stored in a file ⓘ

Token File ⓘ

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Kubeconfig Option

To use this option, select the the **Kubeconfig** radio button, then enter the full path to your kubeconfig file. This file must be accessible by Apache, with rw permissions.

You can run the following commands to set the correct file ownership and permissions:

```
chown nagios:nagios <kubeconfig-file>
chmod g+rw <kubeconfig-file>
```

Alternatively, a token/secret can be used to automatically create a new kubeconfig file with the necessary permissions for you. The file will be placed in the following directory, named after the **Host Name** you select in the **Connect to OpenShift Cluster** section above:

```
/usr/local/nagiosxi/etc/.kube/<hostname>.yaml
```

Note that spaces or characters not supported in filenames will be replaced with _ (underscore) in the filename. So a Host Name of Open Shift 5* would be converted to Open_Shift_5_.

There are two ways to automatically generate a new kubeconfig file:

Token option

First, select the **Token** radio button.

Next, paste the token into the **Bearer Token** field.

Token File option

First, select the **Token file** radio button.

Next, enter the absolute path to the file containing the token in the **Token File** field. The token file must have ownership of `nagios:nagios` and group read access (`chmod g+r`) set.

The plugin will be configured to use the new kubeconfig file when checks are run.

Note: Once a kubeconfig file has been setup, **Step 1** will reflect this by having the Kubeconfig radio button set and displaying the path to the kubeconfig file, in the event that you either return to **Step 1** with the **Back** button during a wizard run, or choose Copy or View/Edit at the top of **Step 1**.

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Once you've entered all of the required information and chosen your options, click **Next**.

Wizard Step 2

In **Step 2**, choose which OpenShift checks you'd like to run, and define their Warning and Critical thresholds:



Red Hat OpenShift Configuration Wizard Step 2

Host Information

Address
Host Name: Openshift
Port: 6443

OpenShift Metrics

Specify OpenShift checks

OpenShift Check	Thresholds
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Node Status and Readiness	Warning: 75% Critical: 90%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Operators Status	Warning: 75% Critical: 90%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CPU Utilization	Warning: 75% Critical: 90%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Memory Utilization	Warning: 75% Critical: 90%

< Back Next >

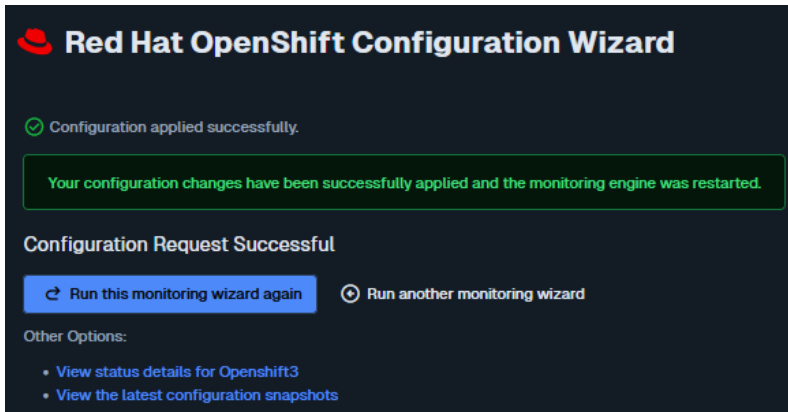
Wizard Steps 3-5

Complete the wizard by finalizing the settings in **Steps 3-5**. You can learn more about the common wizard settings and steps here:

[Understanding and Using Nagios XI Configuration Wizards](#)

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Click **Finish and Apply** to create your new Openshift host and services. You should see a result like this:



You can either click the *View status details for <hostname>* link from the above Success page, or go to **Home > Details > Service Status** and locate the services under your new host to verify that the checks are working:

● Openshift3	CPU Utilization	● Ok	7m 49s	1/5	2026-02-02 13:10:51	OK - CPU: 2.7%
	Cluster Operators Status	● Ok	7m 49s	1/5	2026-02-02 13:10:38	OK - Operators: 34/34 healthy (100.0%)
	Memory Utilization	● Ok	7m 49s	1/5	2026-02-02 13:10:47	OK - Memory: 35.0%
	Node Status and Readiness	● Ok	7m 49s	1/5	2026-02-02 13:10:33	OK - Nodes: 3/3 ready (100.0%)

Finishing Up

This completes the documentation on Using the Openshift Wizard in Nagios XI 2026. 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 Documentation Hub](#)

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