

Nagios XI - Core Configuration Manager Mass Changes

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Overview

This guide explains different ways to make mass changes in Nagios XI.

Occasionally admins need to change a specific settings for a huge quantity of services or hosts, and this change can't be made from a template. Although we highly recommend the use of templating whenever possible, sometimes it's just not possible to make the change there.

Bulk Modifications Tool

The simplest way this can be performed is by using the Bulk Modifications tool in Core Configuration Manager (CCM).

CCM > Tools > **Bulk Modifications**

Select what sort of change you would like to make and follow the steps.

Note: The Bulk Modifications tool is a part of the Enterprise Edition license. If you did not purchase this then you can activate the trial which will let you use the tool and make the required changes (they are permanent changes even though it's in trial mode). Once the trial is over, you will need to purchase the Enterprise Edition license to use this in the future.

SQL Queries

Our unofficial solution for this is to write a SQL query that will manually update the DB fields where you need them change.

Note: Test your queries on a single test host/service first, and try this solution at your own risk, we are not responsible if you break your configurations.

Here is an example to change the check_interval for all 'Disk Monitor' services:

```
mysql -pnagiosxi
mysql> use nagiosql;
mysql> update tbl_service set check_interval=60 where service_description='Disk Monitor';
mysql> select config_name, service_description, check_interval from tbl_service where service_description='Disk Monitor';
mysql> quit;
```

Note: Do not type "mysql>", at the beginning of the commands, this is the mysql command prompt.

If the change was successful, Apply Configuration to write the changes to the config files (see step below).

Apply Configuration At Command Line

To extend the steps above, you can perform the Apply Configuration process from the command line.

Execute the following command in an SSH session:

```
/usr/local/nagiosxi/scripts/reconfigure_nagios.sh
```

A lot of information will be output on the screen while it writes the CCM database configs into flat config files and restarts Nagios.

Automatically Import Configs

To automate importing configs using scripts, you can simply place config files in the `/usr/local/nagios/etc/import/` directory, and then run the `reconfigure_nagios.sh` script.

This will handle the import to the DB, writing the configs, verification, and then restarting Nagios.

Note: Make sure the config files being imported are valid, as otherwise errors will occur.

These documents explain in more detail the import method:

[Documentation - Using The Config Import Prep Tool](#)

[Documentation - Importing Config Files From Nagios Core into Nagios XI](#)

Final Thoughts

For any support related questions please visit the [Nagios Support Forums](#) at:

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

Posted by: **tlea** - Tue, Jan 26, 2016 at 7:10 PM. This article has been viewed 3414 times.

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