Explain

Gives a short text, like this one, with more information on a command. Note that the file **(nagios config directory)/nagclicfg.md** must exist for this to work.

It should also give some usage examples, like this:

```
/> explain explain
Gives a short text, like this one, with more information on a command.
It should also give some usage examples, like this:
```

(stopping here, documentation can get to be so recursive. . . ;)

Import

Takes a file or a directory as argument and adds any **new** objects it finds in there. Obviously the file or directory is expected to contain valid Nagios object definitions.

```
/> import /var/cache/nagios3/objects.cache
/command/check-host-alive: already defined.
/command/check-mysql: added.
```

. . . and so on.

Replace

Takes a file or a directory as argument and adds or **replaces** any objects it finds in there. Obviously the file or directory is expected to contain valid Nagios object definitions.

```
/> replace /var/log/nagios/objects.cache        ‘
/command/check-host-alive: replaced.
/command/check-mysql: added.
```

. . . and so on.

Tree

Prints a tree of your Nagios configuration, leaving out most of the details. Still, it gets to be a fairly long list!

```
/> tree
```

(long list of command definitions and sensitive data omitted)...

```
servicegroup
 +-- DNS
 | +-- members ->  dns,Check DNS
 +-- all
timeperiod
 +-- 24x7
 +-- never
 +-- nonworkhours
 +-- workhours
hostextinfo
 +-- centos_machines
 | +-- hostgroup_name ->  centos_machines
 +-- debian-machines
 | +-- hostgroup_name ->  debian-machines
 +-- phones
 | +-- hostgroup_name ->  phones
/>
```

Add

Takes two arguments: the field to add and its value.

If the field is multi-value, this works identically to **set**.

If the field already exists this will do nothing and generate a warning.

```
/host/linux-server> clone
Enter a new value for name: new.machine
```

(output omitted)

```
/host/new.machine> add host_name new.machine.loc
Adding 'host_name' as 'new.machine.loc'
/host/new.machine.loc> add host_name new.machine.loc
Not adding 'host_name' as 'new.machine.loc'; item already exists. Use [set key value] instea
/host/new.machine.loc>          ‘
```

See also **ifadd** and **set**.

Set

Takes two arguments: the field to set and its value.

If the field does not already exists this will do nothing and will generate a warning, unless the field is a multi-value field like **hostgroups**. Multi-value fields are simply added to, if the value was not already in the set.

Note that **add** and **set** behave identically for multi-value fields.

```
/> cd host/localhost
/host/localhost> ls
address    alias      host_name  use
/host/localhost> set address 1.2.3.4
Changing 'address' from '127.0.0.1' to '1.2.3.4'
/host/localhost> rm address
Removing 'address'
/host/localhost> set address 127.0.0.1
Not setting 'address' to '127.0.0.1'; not an existing item. Use [add key value] instead.
/host/localhost> add address 127.0.0.1
Adding 'address' as '127.0.0.1'
/host/localhost> set host_name thismachine
Updated members from a10,a20,localhost,virtmachine to a10,a20,thismachine,virtmachine
Updated members from localhost,linksys,snom320 to linksys,snom320,thismachine
Updated members from localhost to thismachine
Updated parents from localhost to thismachine
Changing 'host_name' from 'localhost' to 'thismachine'
/host/this-machine>
```

See also **ifset** and **add**.

---

cd

Takes an optional argument that should be a relative or absolute selector of an object or a category.

If you omit the argument a list is printed you can select from.

Finally, you can add an asterisk (*) to the argument to select the first matching object or category.

```
/> cd /host/lin*
/host/linux-server> cd /
/> cd
0: command
1: contact
2: contactgroup
3: host
4: hostgroup
5: service
6: servicegroup
7: timeperiod
8: hostextinfo
Pick one: 4
/hostgroup>
```

See also **ifcd**.

Check

Runs the Nagios pre-flight check. *You should really read some of the Nagios documentation if this means nothing to you.*

Note that NagCliCfg has build-in checks as well, you should get some messages if your configuration is inconsistent. This will not catch all cases however, run **check** to be sure.

```
/> check

Nagios Core 3.5.1
Copyright (c) 2009-2011 Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 08-30-2013
```

```
License: GPL

Website: http://www.nagios.org
Reading configuration data...
   Read main config file okay...
Processing object config directory '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/hostextinfo.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/service.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/timeperiod.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/hostgroup.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/contact.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/host.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/contactgroup.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/servicegroup.cfg'...
Processing object config file '/etc/nagios3/nagclicfg.d/command.cfg'...
   Read object config files okay...

Running pre-flight check on configuration data...

Checking services...
        Checked 26 services.
Checking hosts...
        Checked 19 hosts.
Checking host groups...
        Checked 8 host groups.
Checking service groups...
        Checked 2 service groups.
Checking contacts...
        Checked 2 contacts.
Checking contact groups...
        Checked 1 contact groups.
Checking service escalations...
        Checked 0 service escalations.
Checking service dependencies...
        Checked 0 service dependencies.
Checking host escalations...
        Checked 0 host escalations.
Checking host dependencies...
        Checked 0 host dependencies.
Checking commands...
        Checked 154 commands.
Checking time periods...
        Checked 4 time periods.
Checking for circular paths between hosts...
Checking for circular host and service dependencies...
Checking global event handlers...
```

```
Checking obsessive compulsive processor commands...
Checking misc settings...

Total Warnings: 0
Total Errors:   0

Things look okay - No serious problems were detected during the pre-flight check
/>
```

---

clone

You should enter this when having selected an object or template first. You will be prompted for the fields naming the current object so you can name your new clone. Note that if you are cloning a template (a generic object), it will be named by a field "name". Unless you are creating a new template, you should remove and add some fields to instantiate a concrete object.

```
/service/generic-service> clone
Enter a new value for name: anything as we name this by hand
active_checks_enabled. . . . 1
alias. . . . . . . . . . . . 24 Hours A Day, 7 Days A Week
check_freshness. . . . . . . 0
check_period . . . . . . . . 24x7
contact_groups . . . . . . . admins
contactgroup_name. . . . . . admins
event_handler_enabled. . . . 1
failure_prediction_enabled . 1
flap_detection_enabled . . . 1
friday . . . . . . . . . . . 00:00-24:00
is_volatile. . . . . . . . . 0
max_check_attempts . . . . . 4
members. . . . . . . . . . . root
monday . . . . . . . . . . . 00:00-24:00
name . . . . . . . . . . . . anything as we name this by hand
normal_check_interval. . . . 5
notification_interval. . . . 0
notification_options . . . . w,u,c,r
notification_period. . . . . 24x7
notifications_enabled. . . . 1
obsess_over_service. . . . . 1
parallelize_check. . . . . . 1
passive_checks_enabled . . . 1
```

```
process_perf_data. . . . . 1
register . . . . . 0
retain_nonstatus_information 1
retain_status_information. . 1
retry_check_interval . . . . 1
saturday . . . . . 00:00-24:00
sunday . . . . . 00:00-24:00
thursday . . . . . 00:00-24:00
timeperiod_name. . . . . 24x7
tuesday. . . . . 00:00-24:00
wednesday. . . . . 00:00-24:00
check_period . . . . . --> 24x7
contact_groups . . . . . --> admins
notification_period. . . . . --> 24x7
/service/anything as we name this by hand> add host_name localhost
Adding 'host_name' as 'localhost'
/service/anything as we name this by hand> add service_description new_service
Adding 'service_description' as 'new_service'
/service/localhost,new_service> rm name
Removing 'name'
/service/localhost,new_service> rm register
Removing 'register'
/service/localhost,new_service> add alias Our shiny new service
Adding 'alias' as 'Our shiny new service'
/service/localhost,new_service> add check_command check_shininess
Adding 'check_command' as 'check_shininess'
/service/localhost,new_service>
```

Diff

You should enter this when having selected an object or template first. If the object exists in both the configuration as you have currently loaded (and possibly altered) and the configuration of the running Nagios (taken from the objects.cache file), this will do a side-by-side diff of the two. Note that some differences are to be expected as Nagios fills out more details than NagCliCfg does.

```
/> cd host/lo*
/host/localhost> diff
define host {                                                                  defi
        active_checks_enabled   1                                            <
        address 127.0.0.1
```

```
        alias   localhost
        check_command   check-host-alive
        check_freshness 0                                                       <
        check_interval  5.000000                                                <
        contact_groups  admins
        event_handler_enabled   1
        failure_prediction_enabled      1
        first_notification_delay        0.000000                                <
        flap_detection_enabled  1
        flap_detection_options  o,d,u                                           <
        freshness_threshold     0                                               <
        high_flap_threshold     0.000000                                        <
        host_name       localhost
        icon_image      base/debian.png                                         <
        icon_image_alt  Debian GNU/Linux                                        <
        initial_state   o                                                       <
        low_flap_threshold      0.000000                                        <
        max_check_attempts      10
        notes   Debian GNU/Linux servers                                        |
        notification_interval   0.000000                                        |
        notification_options    d,u,r
        notification_period     24x7
        notifications_enabled   1
        obsess_over_host        1                                               <
        passive_checks_enabled  1                                               <
        process_perf_data       1
        retain_nonstatus_information    1
        retain_status_information       1
        retry_interval  1.000000                                                <
        stalking_options        n                                               <
        statusmap_image base/debian.gd2                                         <
        vrml_image      debian.png                                              <
}                                                                                 }
/host/localhost>
```

Dump

You should enter this when having selected an object or template first. If the object exists in the configuration of the running Nagios (taken from the objects.cache file), this will show the full definition.

See also **Export**.

```
/> cd
0: command
1: contact
2: contactgroup
3: host
4: hostgroup
5: service
6: servicegroup
7: timeperiod
8: hostextinfo
Pick one: 3
/host> cd localhost
/host/localhost> dump
define host {
        active_checks_enabled   1
        address 127.0.0.1
        alias   localhost
        check_command   check-host-alive
        check_freshness 0
        check_interval  5.000000
        contact_groups  admins
        event_handler_enabled   1
        failure_prediction_enabled      1
        first_notification_delay        0.000000
        flap_detection_enabled  1
        flap_detection_options  o,d,u
        freshness_threshold     0
        high_flap_threshold     0.000000
        host_name       localhost
        icon_image      base/debian.png
        icon_image_alt  Debian GNU/Linux
        initial_state   o
        low_flap_threshold      0.000000
        max_check_attempts      10
        notes   Debian GNU/Linux servers
        notification_interval   0.000000
        notification_options    d,u,r
        notification_period     24x7
        notifications_enabled   1
        obsess_over_host        1
        passive_checks_enabled  1
        process_perf_data       1
        retain_nonstatus_information    1
        retain_status_information       1
        retry_interval  1.000000
        stalking_options        n
```

```
        statusmap_image base/debian.gd2
        vrml_image      debian.png
}
/host/localhost>
```

Export

You should enter this when having selected an object or template first. If the object exists in the currently loaded configuration, this will show the definition.

See also **Dump**.

```
/> cd host/localhost
/host/localhost> export
define host {
        address 127.0.0.1
        alias   localhost
        host_name       localhost
        use     generic-host
}
/host/localhost>
```

Echo

Just prints its arguments. Mostly makes sense in scripts.

```
/> ifcd /host/localhost
/host/localhost> echo it is there!
it is there!
/host/localhost> else
/host/localhost> echo No localhost found.
/host/localhost> fi
/host/localhost>
```

Else

Part of the ifxxx [else] fi constructs.

```
/> ifcd /host/localhost
/host/localhost> echo it is there!
it is there!
/host/localhost> else
/host/localhost> echo No localhost found.
/host/localhost> fi
/host/localhost>
```

---

fi

Part of the ifxxx [else] fi constructs.

```
/> ifcd /host/localhost
/host/localhost> echo it is there!
it is there!
/host/localhost> else
/host/localhost> echo No localhost found.
/host/localhost> fi
/host/localhost>
```

Find

Does a search of the argument, listing partial matches as well.

```
/> find local
/host/localhost
/host/virtmachine: parents ->  localhost
/hostgroup/debian-machines: members ->  localhost
/hostgroup/http-servers: members ->  localhost
/hostgroup/nagios-servers: members ->  localhost
/hostgroup/ssh-servers: members ->  localhost
/>
```

Help

Prints the in-program help.

This does not need any external file, contrary to **explain** which needs the nagclicfg.md file available in the Nagios configuration directory.

---

ifadd

The conditional version of **add**, can be followed by **else** and must be terminated by **fi**.

If the field is a multi-value field like **hostgroups** the value will be added if the value was not already in the set, returning **true**.

If a multi-value field already contained the value, **ifadd** will return false.

Note that **ifadd** and **ifset** behave identically for multi-value fields.

---

ifset

The conditional version of **set**, can be followed by **else** and must be terminated by **fi**.

If the field is a multi-value field like **hostgroups** the value will be added if the value was not already in the set, returning **true**.

If a multi-value field already contained the value, **ifset** will return false.

Note that **ifadd** and **ifset** behave identically for multi-value fields.

---

ifcd

The conditional version of **cd**, can be followed by **else** and must be terminated by **fi**.

---

ifrm

The conditional version of **rm**, can be followed by **else** and must be terminated by **fi**.

---

ifrmdir

The conditional version of **rmdir**, can be followed by **else** and must be terminated by **fi**.

---

ls

Lists the current object or group

This command can take these options:

- -l (long) show more data (1 item per line)
- -r (refs, implies -l) also show data from referrals
- -s (sort) sort the output
- -d (dns, implies -l) attempt to resolve the 'address' field. This might take a rather long time if the address cannot be resolved.

The following shows all the options:

```
/host/localhost> ls
address    alias      host_name  use
/host/localhost> ls -l
address . 127.0.0.1
alias . . localhost
host_name localhost
use . . . generic-host
/host/localhost> ls -r
address. . . . . . . . . . . 127.0.0.1
alias. . . . . . . . . . . . localhost
check_command. . . . . . . . check-host-alive
contact_groups . . . . . . . admins
event_handler_enabled. . . . 1
```

```
failure_prediction_enabled . 1
flap_detection_enabled . . . 1
host_name. . . . . localhost
max_check_attempts . . . . . 10
name . . . . . generic-host
notification_interval. . . . 0
notification_options . . . . d,u,r
notification_period. . . . . 24x7
notifications_enabled. . . . 1
process_perf_data. . . . . 1
retain_nonstatus_information 1
retain_status_information. . 1
use. . . . . --> generic-host
/host/localhost> ls -rd
address. . . . . 127.0.0.1 Addr=127.0.0.1 (localhost)
alias. . . . . localhost
check_command. . . . . check-host-alive
contact_groups . . . . . admins
event_handler_enabled. . . . 1
failure_prediction_enabled . 1
flap_detection_enabled . . . 1
host_name. . . . . localhost
max_check_attempts . . . . . 10
name . . . . . generic-host
notification_interval. . . . 0
notification_options . . . . d,u,r
notification_period. . . . . 24x7
notifications_enabled. . . . 1
process_perf_data. . . . . 1
retain_nonstatus_information 1
retain_status_information. . 1
use. . . . . --> generic-host
/host/localhost>
```

---

mv

At the time of this writing this only works for services. More on this command later.

---

pwd

As you can **cd** quite deep down object referals, this command shows you the current absolute path.

```
/host/localhost> cd gen*
/host/localhost/generic-host> cd ch*
/host/localhost/generic-host/check-host-alive> pwd
/command/check-host-alive
/host/localhost/generic-host/check-host-alive>
```

Quit

Like pressing ^D, exits the program. Unsaved changes (see also **write**) will be silently discarded.

Exit

Like pressing ^D, exits the program. Unsaved changes (see also **write**) will be silently discarded.

Reload

Simple executes the configured reload command. Assumes you have sufficient privileges and that you wrote something to reload. See also **write** and **check**.

---

rm

Removes a field from the current object or a value from a multi-value field. In the second case you must supply the value to remove, as in **rm parents localhost** to remove **localhost** from the list of **parents**.

```
/> cd host/localhost
/host/localhost> rm host_name
Sorry, cannot remove/clear a field naming an object.
/host/localhost> rm use
Removing 'use'
/host/localhost> ls
address    alias      host_name
/host/localhost> ls -l
address . 127.0.0.1
alias . . localhost
host_name localhost
/host/localhost>
```

---

rmdir

Removes the entire current object! This also recursively removes the object from anything that has a referral to it, possibly breaking those definitions.

```
/host/localhost> rmdir
Removed reference via 'members' from '/hostgroup/debian-machines'
Removed reference via 'members' from '/hostgroup/http-servers'
Removed reference via 'members' from '/hostgroup/nagios-servers'
Removed reference via 'members' from '/hostgroup/ssh-servers'
Removed reference via 'parents' from '/host/virtmachine'
/host>
```

Write

Writes the current in-memory configuration out to files in the Nagios configuration directory, in a directory that should be private to this tool (nagclicfg.d). Note that this unlinks any configuration that was in place before, like from a package install, your current setup or another tool.

You will be warned before this happens!

However, this change should be fairly safe and restoring your old configuration should be simple. The old nagios.cfg file is also backed up so it should be a simple matter of replacing nagios.cfg as updated by this tool with that backup file.

There are however no guarantees! Make a backup or live on the edge, your choice :)

Firstboot

For use in deployment tasks, does the above write without asking confirmation.

Define

A simple command that prompts for all the required fields for an object, as specified by the Nagios manual. Not recommended for complex objects but very handy for creating a hostgroup, for instance.

```
/hostgroup> define
Enter hostgroup_name: new-group
Enter alias: My new group
/hostgroup/new-group>
```

---

rmrf/

This incredibly dangerous-seeming command deletes all host, service, hostgroup and servicegroup objects. If you are using hostextinfo this will probably print warnings about those objects having missing references.

Obviously you should type **quit** immediately after this command unless you are doing a full idempotent reinstall of your Nagios environment, for which purpose this command is intended.

In normal use it would be in some kind of script and be followed by an **import** or **replace** command. Alternatively the script can have a list of **clone** or **define** commands to recreate the desired configuration.

The advantage of this approach is that you remove any old entries. It is also useful after an initial install by a package manager of the Nagios system to get rid of all the stock objects.
