# Adding a Remote Windows Host to Nagios Server

You need to install **NSClient++** agent on the Windows Host system.

We are going to install the NSClient++ on a Windows Server 2019 Datacenter edition.

On the Windows host system, head out to the download link as specified https://sourceforge.net/projects/nscplus/ and download NSClient ++ agent.
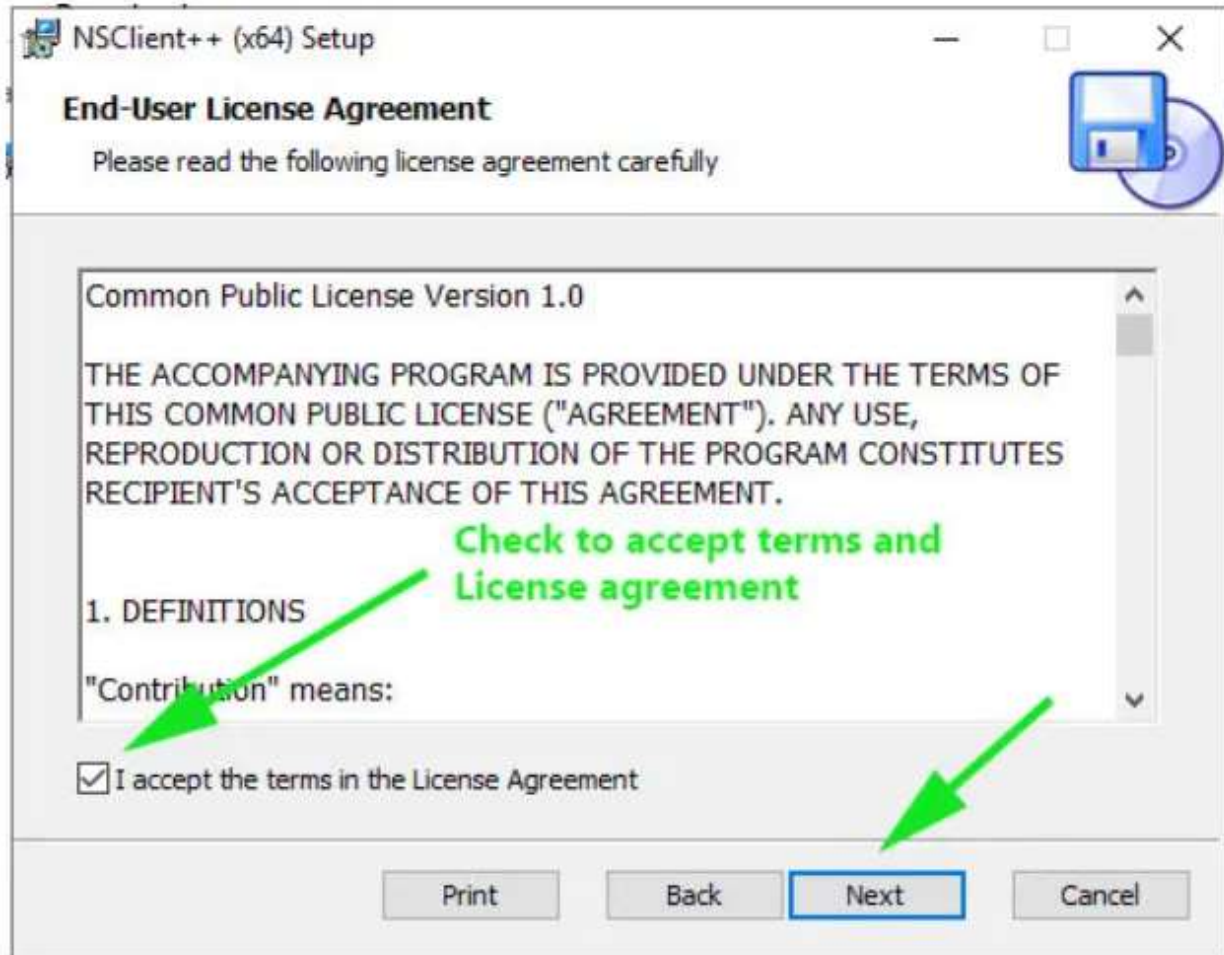
Once downloaded, double click on the downloaded installation file to launch the installation wizard.
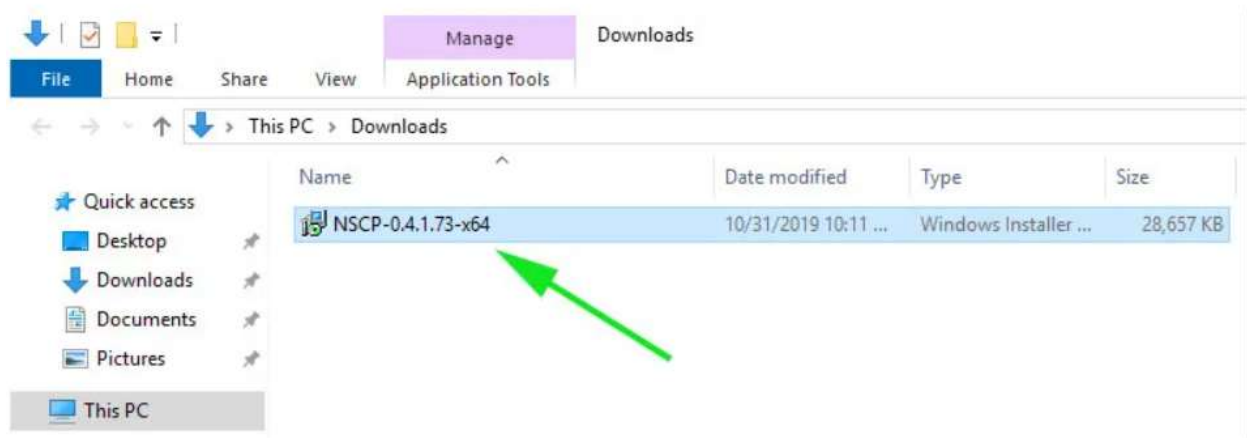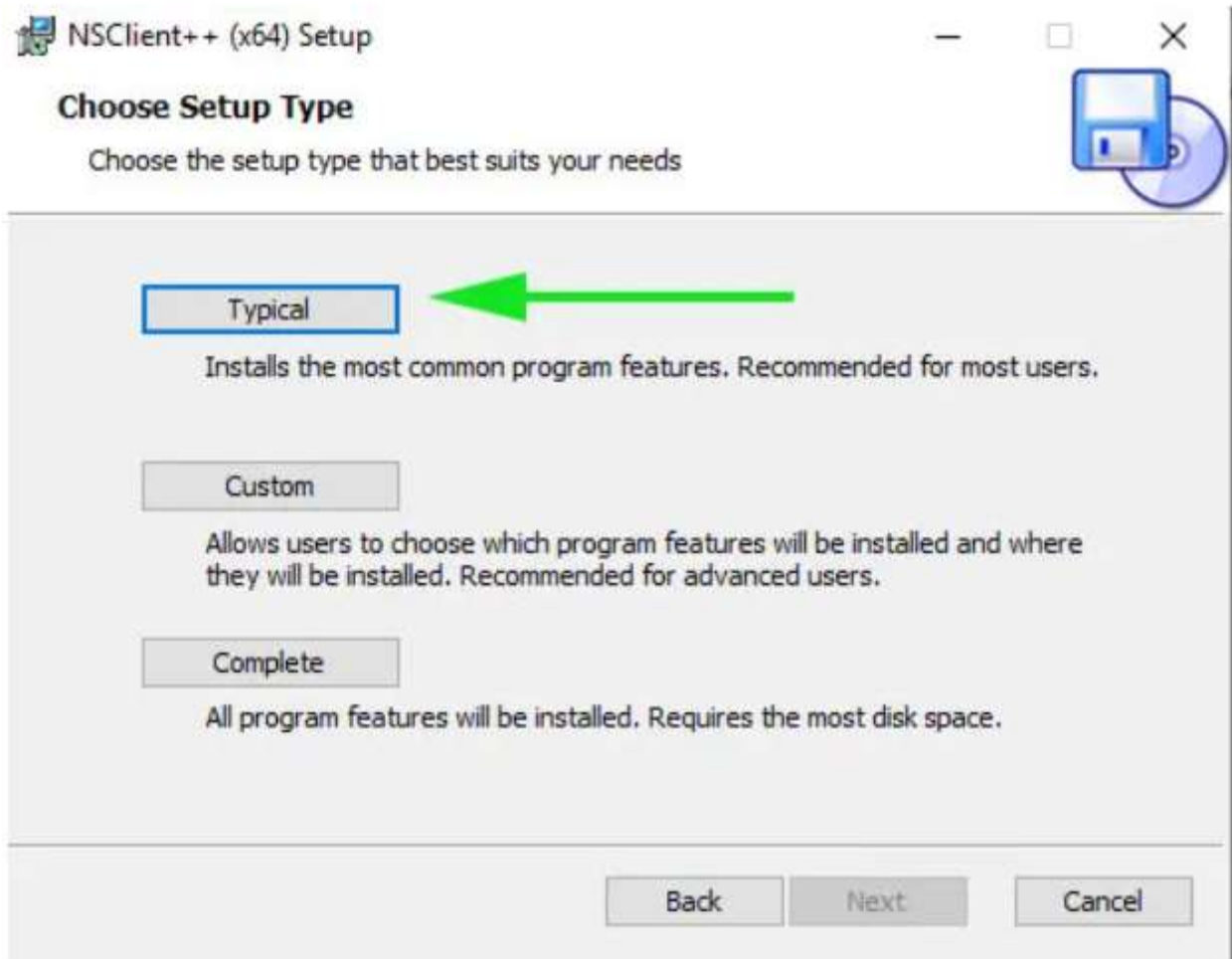


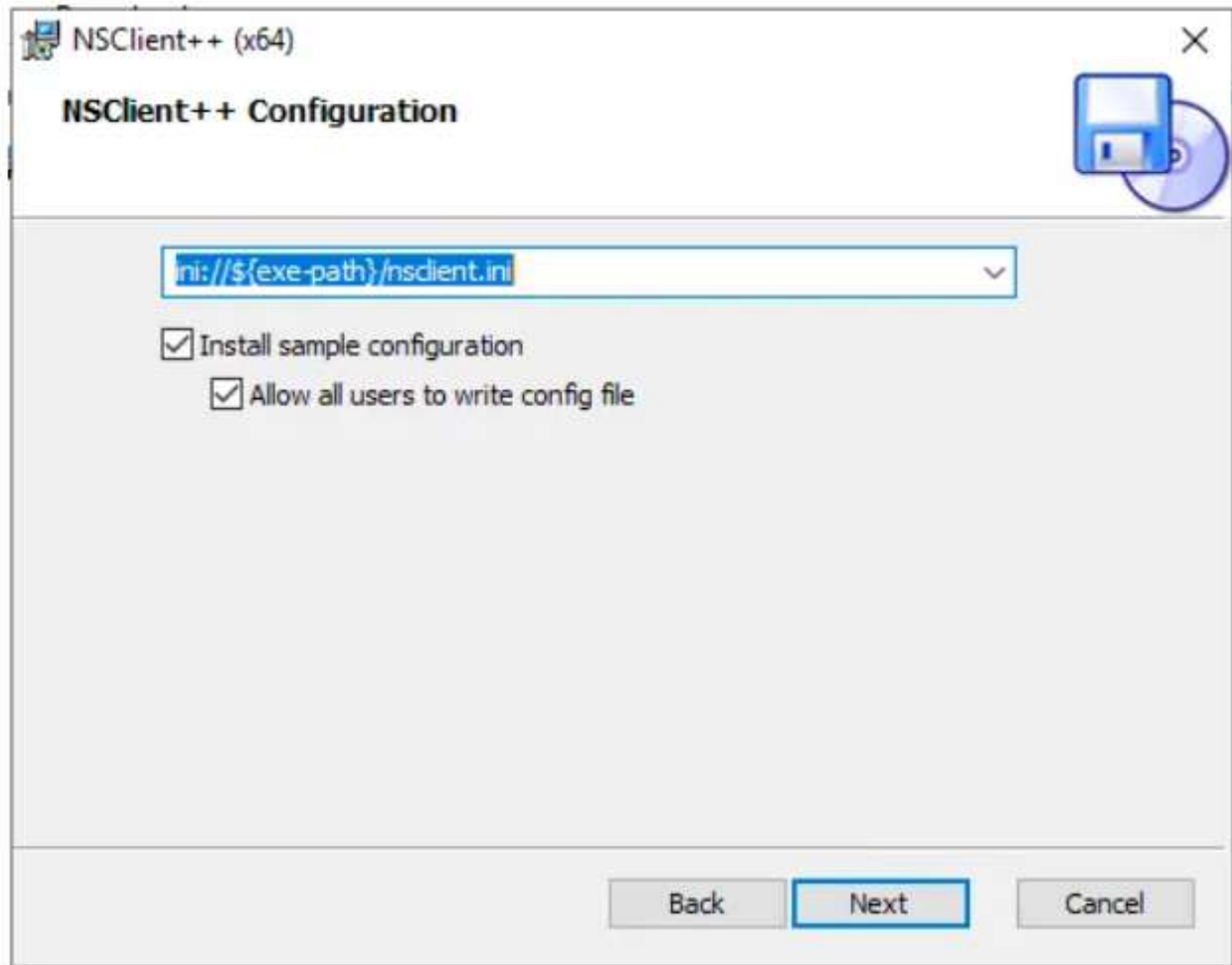On the first step on the installation procedure click '**Next**'
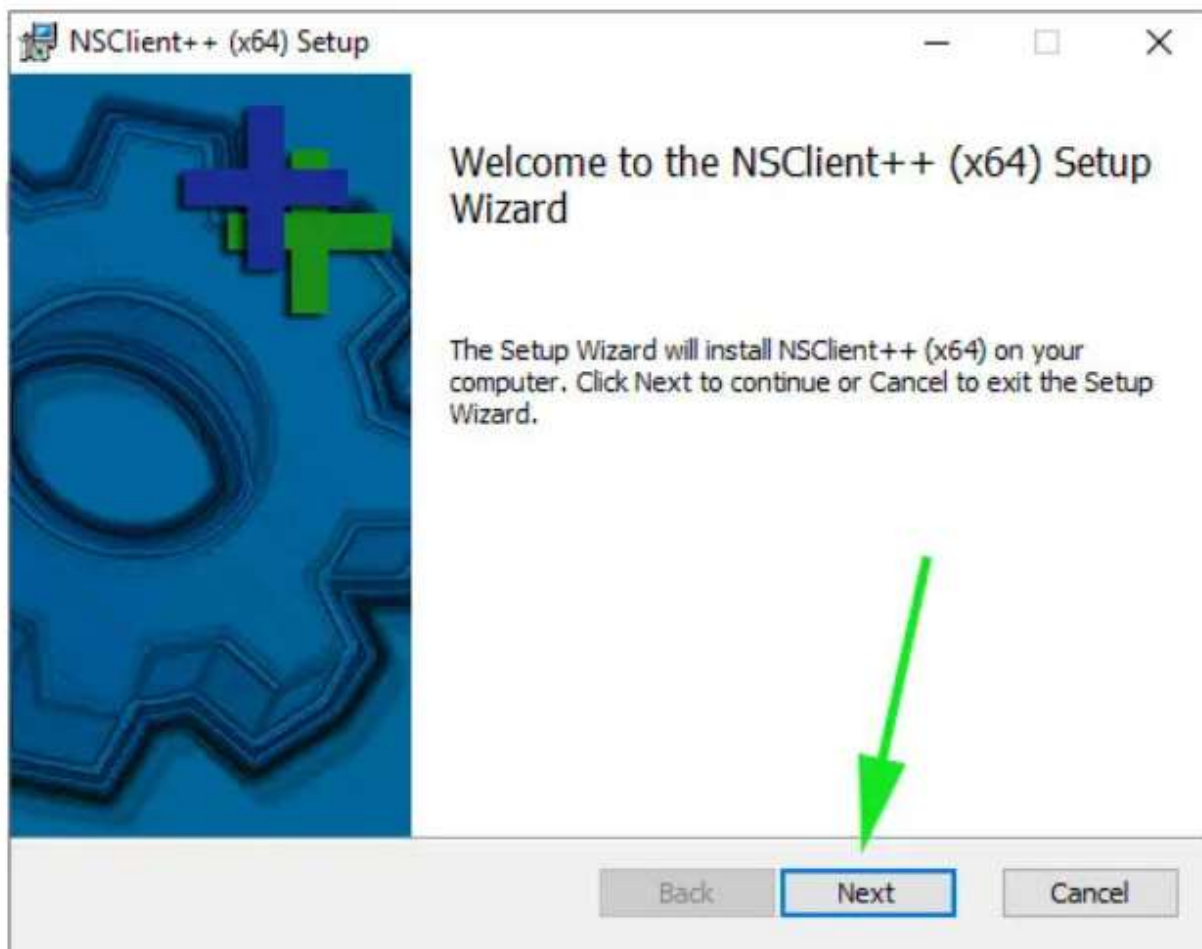
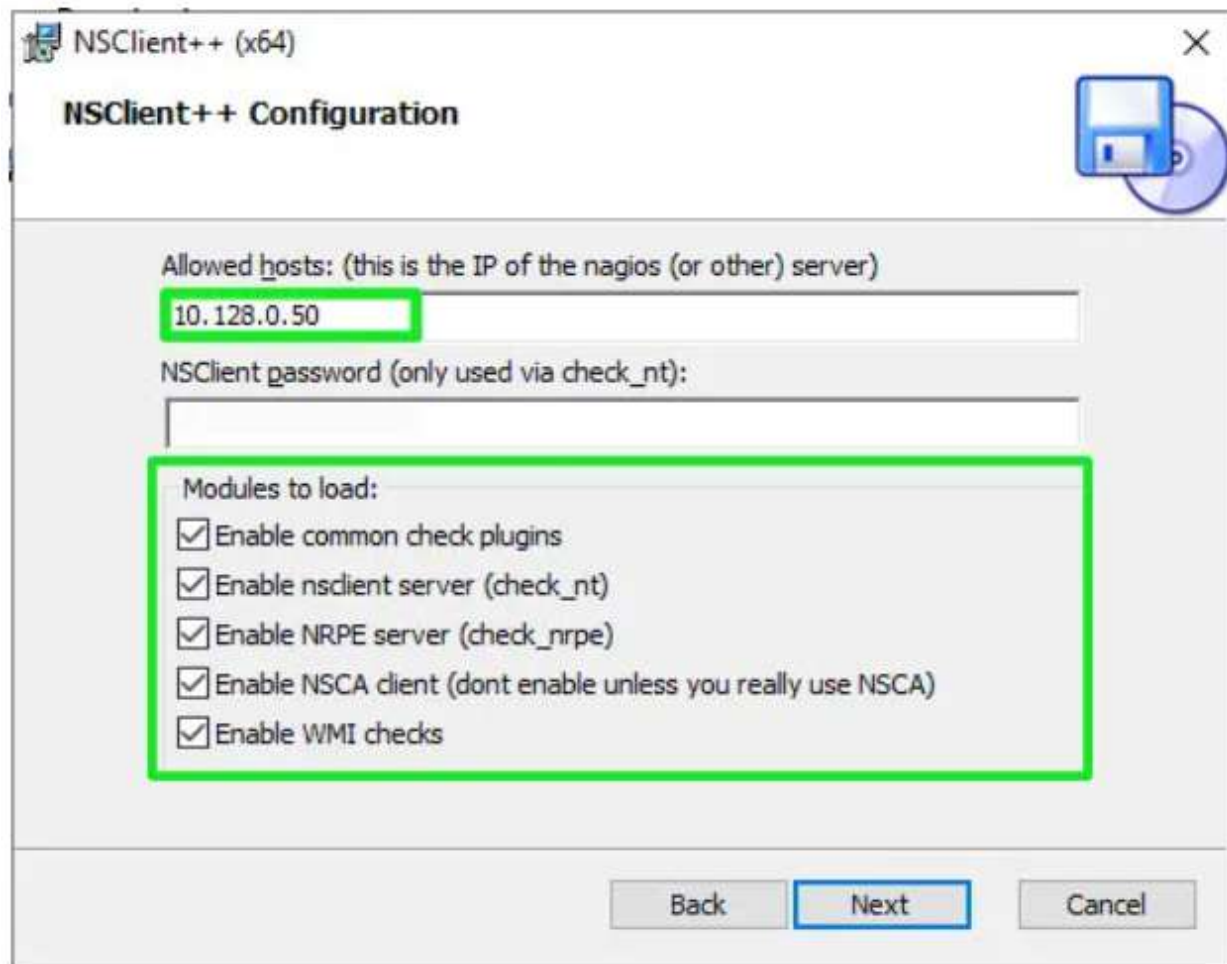In the next section, check off the '**I accept the terms in the license Agreement**' checkbox and click '**Next**'

Next, click on the '**Typical**' option from the list of options and click '**Next**'
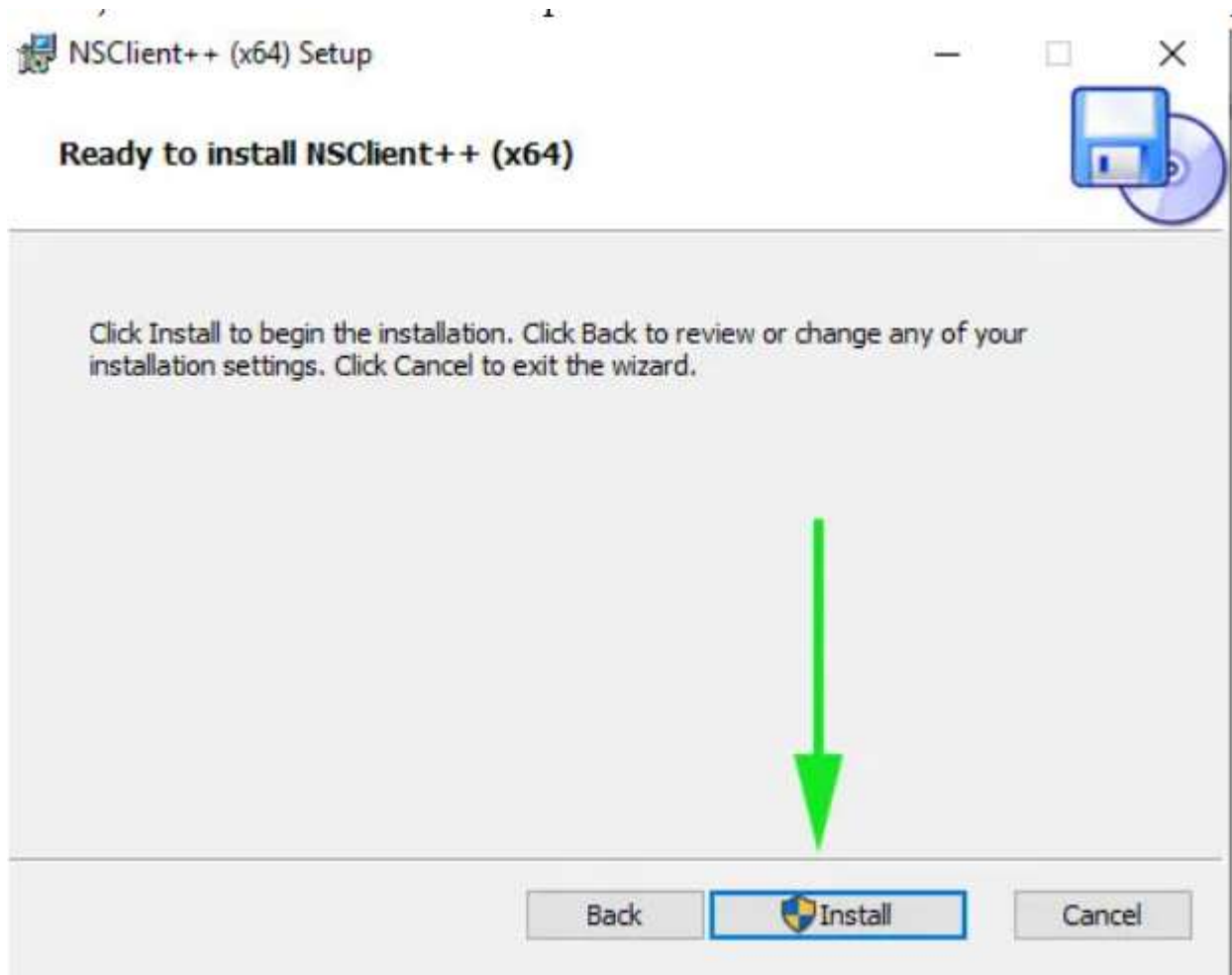
In the next step, leave the default settings as they are and click '**Next**'.

On the next page, specify your Nagios Server core's IP address and tick off all the modules and click '**Next**' as shown below.

Next, click on the '**Install**' option to commence the installation process.

NSClient++ (x64) Setup

**Ready to install NSClient++ (x64)**

Click Install to begin the installation. Click Back to review or change any of your installation settings. Click Cancel to exit the wizard.

Back    🛡Install    Cancel

The installation process will start and will take a couple of seconds to complete. On the last step. Click '**Finish**' to complete the installation and exit the Wizard.
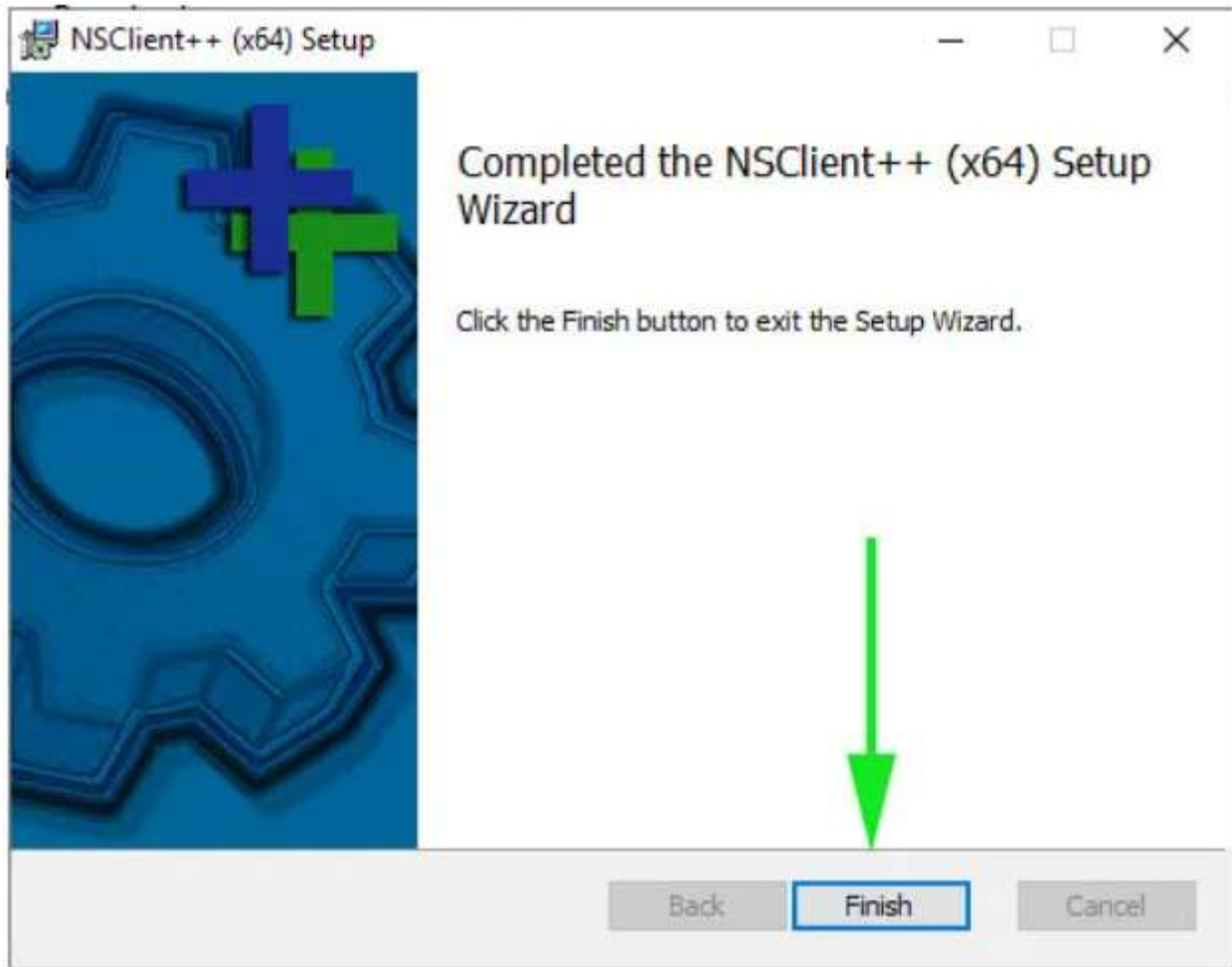
To start the NSClient service, click on the **Start** menu and click on the '**Start NSClient ++**' option.
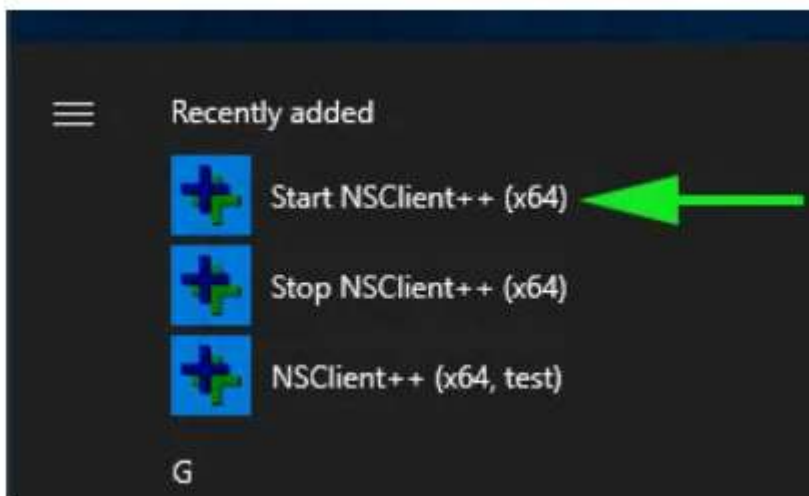
To confirm that indeed the service is running, press **Windows Key + R**, type services.msc and hit **ENTER**. Scroll and search for the **NSClient** service and ensure it's running
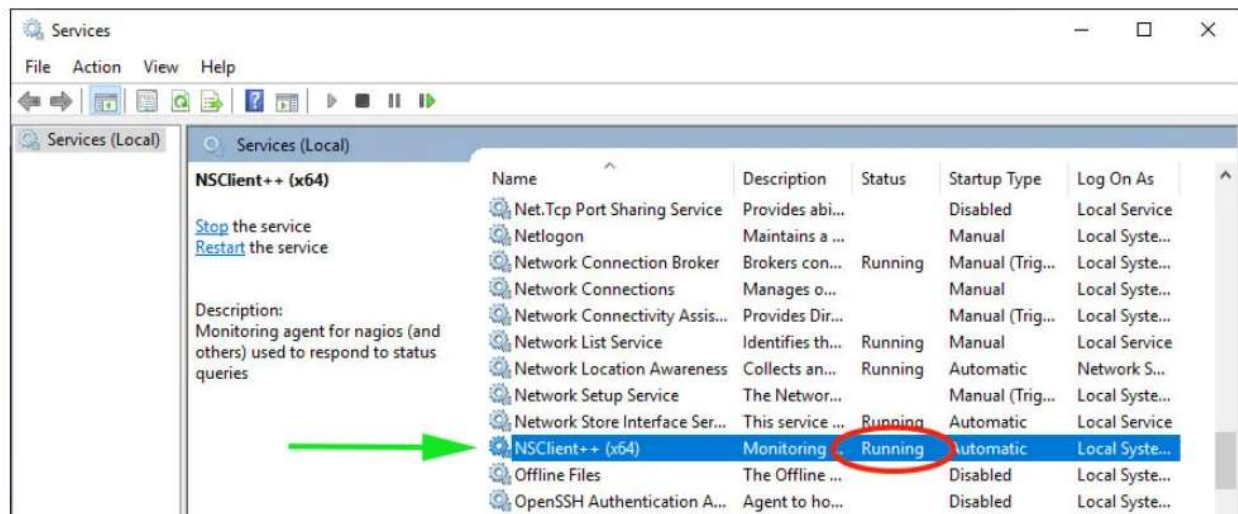


At this point, we have successfully installed NSClient++ on Windows Server 2019 host and verified that it's running.

## Configure Nagios Server to monitor Windows host

After the successful installation of the NSClient ++ on the Windows host PC, log in to the Nagios server Core system and configure it to monitor the Windows host system.

Open the windows.cfg file using your favorite text editor

```
# vim /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg
```

In the configuration file, ensure that the host_name attribute matches the hostname of your Windows client system. In our case, the hostname for the Windows server PC is windows-server. This hostname should apply for all the host_name attributes.

For the address attribute, specify your Windows host IP address. , In our case, this was 10.128.0.52.

After you are done, save the changes and exit the text editor.

Next, open the Nagios configuration file.

```
# vim /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

Uncomment the line below and save the changes.

cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg



Finally, to verify that Nagios configuration is free from any errors, run the command:

```
# /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

**Output:**

```
[root@centos-8 ~]# /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

Nagios Core 4.4.5
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 2019-08-20
License: GPL

Website: https://www.nagios.org
Reading configuration data...
   Read main config file okay...
   Read object config files okay...

Running pre-flight check on configuration data...

Checking objects...
        Checked 15 services.
        Checked 2 hosts.
        Checked 2 host groups.
        Checked 0 service groups.
        Checked 1 contacts.
        Checked 1 contact groups.
        Checked 24 commands.
        Checked 5 time periods.
        Checked 0 host escalations.
        Checked 0 service escalations.
Checking for circular paths...
        Checked 2 hosts
        Checked 0 service dependencies
        Checked 0 host dependencies
        Checked 5 timeperiods
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
```

As you can see from the output, there are no warnings or errors.

Now browse your Nagios Server IP address, log in and click on Hosts. Your Windows hostname, in this case, windows-server will appear on the dashboard.