

Template-Based Object Data Configuration File Options

Important: Nagios can be configured to use different object configuration file formats by using arguments to the configure script. This documentation describes how to configure object definitions if you've compiled Nagios with support for template-based object data routines (which is now the default action).

Notes

When creating and/or editing configuration files, keep the following in mind:

1. Lines that start with a '#' character are taken to be comments and are not processed
2. Directive names are case-sensitive

Introduction

One of the benefits of using the template-based config file format is that you can create object definitions that have some of their properties inherited from other object definitions. The notion of object inheritance, along with documentation on how to do it, is described [here](#). I strongly suggest that you familiarize yourself with object inheritance once you read over the documentation presented below, as inheritance will make the job of creating and maintaining object definitions much easier than it otherwise would be.

Time-Saving Tricks

There are several things you can do with template-based object definitions that allow you to create large numbers of objects using just a small number of definitions in your config file(s). One example of such a trick is the ability to define a single service object that creates a service for multiple hosts and/or hostgroups. These tricks are described [here](#).

Retention Notes

It is important to point out that several directives in host and service definitions may not be picked up by Nagios when you change them. Host and service directives that can exhibit this behavior are marked with an asterisk (*). The reason for this behavior is due to the fact that Nagios chooses to honor values stored in the [state retention file](#) over values found in the config files, assuming you have [state retention](#) enabled on a program-wide basis.

One way to get around this problem is to disable the retention of non-status information using the *retain_nonstatus_information* directive in the host and service definitions. Disabling this directive will cause Nagios to take the initial values for these directives from your config files, rather than from the state retention file when it (re)starts. Using this option is not recommended, as it may result in some unexpected (from your point of view) results.

Alternatively, you can issue the appropriate [external command](#) or change the value of the host or service directive via the web interface, so that it matches what you've changed it to in the config files. This is usually done by using the [extended information CGI](#). This option takes a bit more work, but is preferable to disabling the retention of non-status information (mentioned above).

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Host Definition

Description:

A host definition is used to define a physical server, workstation, device, etc. that resides on your network.

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define host{
    host_name                host_name
    alias                    alias
    address                  address
    parents                   host_names
    check_command              command_name
    max_check_attempts       #
    checks_enabled             [0/1]
    event_handler              command_name
    event_handler_enabled      [0/1]
    low_flap_threshold         #
    high_flap_threshold        #
    flap_detection_enabled     [0/1]
    process_perf_data          [0/1]
    retain_status_information  [0/1]
    retain_nonstatus_information [0/1]
    notification_interval    #
    notification_period      timeperiod_name
    notification_options     [d,u,r]
    notifications_enabled      [0/1]
    stalking_options           [o,d,u]
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define host{
    host_name                bogus-router
    alias                    Bogus Router #1
    address                  192.168.1.254
    parents                  server-backbone
    check_command             check-host-alive
    max_check_attempts       5
    process_perf_data         0
    retain_nonstatus_information 0
    notification_interval     30
    notification_period       24x7
    notification_options      d,u,r
}
```


Directive Descriptions:

host_name:

This directive is used to define a short name used to identify the host. It is used in host group and service definitions to reference this particular host. Hosts can have multiple services (which are monitored) associated with them. When used properly, the \$HOSTNAME\$ [macro](#) will contain this short name.

alias:

This directive is used to define a longer name or description used to identify the host. It is provided in order to allow you to more easily identify a particular host. When used properly,

	<p>the \$HOSTALIASES macro will contain this alias/description.</p>
address:	<p>This directive is used to define the address of the host. Normally, this is an IP address, although it could really be anything you want (so long as it can be used to check the status of the host). You can use a FQDN to identify the host instead of an IP address, but if DNS services are not available this could cause problems. When used properly, the \$HOSTADDRESS macro will contain this address. Note: If you do not specify an address directive in a host definition, the name of the host will be used as its address. A word of caution about doing this, however - if DNS fails, most of your service checks will fail because the plugins will be unable to resolve the host name.</p>
parents:	<p>This directive is used to define a comma-delimited list of short names of the "parent" hosts for this particular host. Parent hosts are typically routers, switches, firewalls, etc. that lie between the monitoring host and a remote hosts. A router, switch, etc. which is closest to the remote host is considered to be that host's "parent". Read the "Determining Status and Reachability of Network Hosts" document located here for more information. If this host is on the same network segment as the host doing the monitoring (without any intermediate routers, etc.) the host is considered to be on the local network and will not have a parent host. Leave this value blank if the host does not have a parent host (i.e. it is on the same segment as the Nagios host). The order in which you specify parent hosts has no effect on how things are monitored.</p>
check_command:	<p>This directive is used to specify the <i>short name</i> of the command that should be used to check if the host is up or down. Typically, this command would try and ping the host to see if it is "alive". The command must return a status of OK (0) or Nagios will assume the host is down. If you leave this argument blank, the host will <i>not</i> be checked - Nagios will always assume the host is up. This is useful if you are monitoring printers or other devices that are frequently turned off. The maximum amount of time that the notification command can run is controlled by the host check timeout option.</p>
max_check_attempts:	<p>This directive is used to define the number of times that Nagios will retry the host check command if it returns any state other than an OK state. Setting this value to 1 will cause Nagios to generate an alert without retrying the host check again. Note: If you do not want to check the status of the host, you must still set this to a minimum value of 1. To bypass the host check, just leave the <i>check_command</i> option blank.</p>
checks_enabled :	<p>This directive is used to determine whether or not checks of this host are enabled. Values: 0 = disable host checks, 1 = enable host checks.</p>
event_handler:	<p>This directive is used to specify the <i>short name</i> of the command that should be run whenever a change in the state of the host is detected (i.e. whenever it goes down or recovers). Read the documentation on event handlers for a</p>

more detailed explanation of how to write scripts for handling events. The maximum amount of time that the event handler command can run is controlled by the [event handler timeout](#) option.

- event_handler_enabled * _:** This directive is used to determine whether or not the event handler for this host is enabled. Values: 0 = disable host event handler, 1 = enable host event handler.
- low_flap_threshold:** This directive is used to specify the low state change threshold used in flap detection for this host. More information on flap detection can be found [here](#). If you set this directive to a value of 0, the program-wide value specified by the [low host flap threshold](#) directive will be used.
- high_flap_threshold:** This directive is used to specify the high state change threshold used in flap detection for this host. More information on flap detection can be found [here](#). If you set this directive to a value of 0, the program-wide value specified by the [high host flap threshold](#) directive will be used.
- flap_detection_enabled * _:** This directive is used to determine whether or not flap detection is enabled for this host. More information on flap detection can be found [here](#). Values: 0 = disable host flap detection, 1 = enable host flap detection.
- process_perf_data * _:** This directive is used to determine whether or not the processing of performance data is enabled for this host. Values: 0 = disable performance data processing, 1 = enable performance data processing.
- retain_status_information:** This directive is used to determine whether or not status-related information about the host is retained across program restarts. This is only useful if you have enabled state retention using the [retain state information](#) directive. Value: 0 = disable status information retention, 1 = enable status information retention.
- retain_nonstatus_information:** This directive is used to determine whether or not non-status information about the host is retained across program restarts. This is only useful if you have enabled state retention using the [retain state information](#) directive. Value: 0 = disable non-status information retention, 1 = enable non-status information retention.
- notification_interval:** This directive is used to define the number of "time units" to wait before re-notifying a contact that this server is *still* down or unreachable. Unless you've changed the [interval length](#) directive from the default value of 60, this number will mean minutes. If you set this value to 0, Nagios will *not* re-notify contacts about problems for this host - only one problem notification will be sent out.
- notification_period:** This directive is used to specify the short name of the [time period](#) during which notifications of events for this host can be sent out to contacts. If a host goes down, becomes unreachable, or recovers during a time which is not covered by the time period, no notifications will be sent out.
- notifications_options:** This directive is used to determine when notifications for the host should be sent out. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: **d** = send notifications on a

DOWN state, **u** = send notifications on an UNREACHABLE state, and **r** = send notifications on recoveries (OK state). If you specify **n** (none) as an option, no host notifications will be sent out. Example: If you specify **d,r** in this field, notifications will only be sent out when the host goes DOWN and when it recovers from a DOWN state.

notifications_enabled *:

This directive is used to determine whether or not notifications for this host are enabled. Values: 0 = disable host notifications, 1 = enable host notifications.

stalking_options:

This directive determines which host states "stalking" is enabled for. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: **o** = stalk on UP states, **d** = stalk on DOWN states, and **u** = stalk on UNREACHABLE states. More information on state stalking can be found [here](#).

Service Definition

Description:

A service definition is used to identify a "service" that runs on a host. The term "service" is used very loosely. It can mean an actual service that runs on the host (POP, SMTP, HTTP, etc.) or some other type of metric associated with the host (response to a ping, number of logged in users, free disk space, etc.). The different arguments to a service definition are outlined below.

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define service{
    host_name                host_name
    service_description    service_description
    is_volatile              [0/1]
    check_command           command_name
    max_check_attempts      #
    normal_check_interval   #
    retry_check_interval    #
    active_checks_enabled   [0/1]
    passive_checks_enabled  [0/1]
    check_period            timeperiod_name
    parallelize_check        [0/1]
    obsess_over_service      [0/1]
    check_freshness          [0/1]
    freshness_threshold       #
    event_handler             command_name
    event_handler_enabled     [0/1]
    low_flap_threshold        #
    high_flap_threshold       #
    flap_detection_enabled    [0/1]
    process_perf_data         [0/1]
    retain_status_information  [0/1]
    retain_nonstatus_information [0/1]
    notification_interval    #
    notification_period      timeperiod_name
    notification_options    [w,u,c,r]
    notifications_enabled     [0/1]
    contact_groups          contact_groups
```

```
stalking_options      [o,w,u,c]
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define service{
    host_name          linux-server
    service_description check-disk-sda1
    check_command       check-disk!/dev/sda1
    max_check_attempts 5
    normal_check_interval 5
    retry_check_interval 3
    check_period        24x7
    notification_interval 30
    notification_period 24x7
    notification_options w,c,r
    contact_groups       linux-admins
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

- host_name:** This directive is used to specify the *short name* of the [host](#) that the service "runs" on or is associated with.
- service_description:** This directive is used to define the description of the service, which may contain spaces, dashes, and colons (semicolons, apostrophes, and quotation marks should be avoided). No two services associated with the same host can have the same description. Services are uniquely identified with their *host_name* and *service_description* directives.
- is_volatile:** This directive is used to denote whether the service is "volatile". Services are normally *not* volatile. More information on volatile service and how they differ from normal services can be found [here](#). Value: 0 = service is not volatile, 1 = service is volatile.
- check_command:** This is the command that Nagios will run in order to check the status of the service. There are three command formats that can be used:
- 1. "Vanilla" Command:** The command name is just the name of [command](#) that was previously defined.
 - 2. Command w/ Arguments:** This is basically the same as the "vanilla" command style, but with command options separated by a ! character. The example above uses this type of definition. Command arguments are placed into \$ARGx\$ [macros](#) before the command is executed. In the example above, the \$ARG1\$ macro would resolve to "/dev/sda1" (without quotes).
 - 3. "Raw" Command Line:** You may optionally specify an actual command line to be executed. To do so you must enclose the entire command line in double quotes. The outer double quotes will be stripped off before the command is actually executed. No macros are processed inside of raw command lines.
- The maximum amount of time that the service check command can run is controlled by the [service check timeout](#) option.

max_check_attempts:	This directive is used to define the number of times that Nagios will retry the service check command if it returns any state other than an OK state. Setting this value to 1 will cause Nagios to generate an alert without retrying the service check again.
normal_check_interval:	This directive is used to define the number of "time units" to wait before scheduling the next "regular" check of the service. "Regular" checks are those that occur when the service is in an OK state or when the service is in a non-OK state, but has already been rechecked max_attempts number of times. Unless you've changed the interval_length directive from the default value of 60, this number will mean minutes. More information on this value can be found in the check scheduling documentation.
retry_check_interval:	This directive is used to define the number of "time units" to wait before scheduling a re-check of the service. Services are rescheduled at the retry interval when they have changed to a non-OK state. Once the service has been retried max_attempts times without a change in its status, it will revert to being scheduled at its "normal" rate as defined by the check_interval value. Unless you've changed the interval_length directive from the default value of 60, this number will mean minutes. More information on this value can be found in the check scheduling documentation.
active_checks_enabled *:	This directive is used to determine whether or not active checks of this service are enabled. Values: 0 = disable active service checks, 1 = enable active service checks.
passive_checks_enabled *:	This directive is used to determine whether or not passive checks of this service are enabled. Values: 0 = disable passive service checks, 1 = enable passive service checks.
check_period:	This directive is used to specify the short name of the time period during which active checks of this service can be made.
parallelize_check:	This directive is used to determine whether or not the service check can be parallelized. By default, all service checks are parallelized. Disabling parallel checks of services can result in serious performance problems. More information on service check parallelization can be found here . Values: 0 = service check cannot be parallelized (use with caution!), 1 = service check can be parallelized.
obsess_over_service *:	
check_freshness *:	This directive is used to determine whether or not freshness checks are enabled for this service. Values: 0 = disable freshness checks, 1 = enable freshness checks.
freshness_threshold:	This directive is used to specify the freshness threshold (in seconds) for this service. If you set this directive to a value of 0, Nagios will determine a freshness threshold to use automatically.
event_handler_enabled:	This directive is used to determine whether or not the event handler for this service is enabled. Values: 0 = disable service event handler, 1 = enable service event handler.

low_flap_threshold:	This directive is used to specify the low state change threshold used in flap detection for this service. More information on flap detection can be found here . If you set this directive to a value of 0, the program-wide value specified by the low service flap threshold directive will be used.
high_flap_threshold:	This directive is used to specify the high state change threshold used in flap detection for this service. More information on flap detection can be found here . If you set this directive to a value of 0, the program-wide value specified by the high service flap threshold directive will be used.
flap_detection_enabled *:	This directive is used to determine whether or not flap detection is enabled for this service. More information on flap detection can be found here . Values: 0 = disable service flap detection, 1 = enable service flap detection.
process_perf_data *:	This directive is used to determine whether or not the processing of performance data is enabled for this service. Values: 0 = disable performance data processing, 1 = enable performance data processing.
retain_status_information:	This directive is used to determine whether or not status-related information about the service is retained across program restarts. This is only useful if you have enabled state retention using the retain state information directive. Value: 0 = disable status information retention, 1 = enable status information retention.
retain_nonstatus_information:	This directive is used to determine whether or not non-status information about the service is retained across program restarts. This is only useful if you have enabled state retention using the retain state information directive. Value: 0 = disable non-status information retention, 1 = enable non-status information retention.
notification_interval:	This directive is used to define the number of "time units" to wait before re-notifying a contact that this service is <i>still</i> in a non-OK state. Unless you've changed the interval length directive from the default value of 60, this number will mean minutes. If you set this value to 0, Nagios will <i>not</i> re-notify contacts about problems for this service - only one problem notification will be sent out, unless there has been a state change.
notification_period:	This directive is used to specify the short name of the time period during which notifications of events for this service can be sent out to contacts. No service notifications will be sent out during times which is not covered by the time period.
notification_options:	This directive is used to determine when notifications for the service should be sent out. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: w = send notifications on a WARNING state, u = send notifications on an UNKNOWN state, c = send notifications on a CRITICAL state, and r = send notifications on recoveries (OK state). If you specify n (none) as an option, no service notifications will be sent out. Example: If you specify w,r in this field, notifications will only be sent out when the service goes into a WARNING state and when it recovers from a WARNING state.

notifications_enabled *:	This directive is used to determine whether or not notifications for this service are enabled. Values: 0 = disable service notifications, 1 = enable service notifications.
contact_groups:	This is a list of the <i>short names</i> of the contact groups that should be notified whenever there are problems (or recoveries) with this service. Multiple contact groups should be separated by commas.
stalking_options:	This directive determines which service states "stalking" is enabled for. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: o = stalk on OK states, w = stalk on WARNING states, u = stalk on UNKNOWN states, and c = stalk on CRITICAL states. More information on state stalking can be found here .

Contact Definition

Description:

A contact definition is used to identify someone who should be contacted in the event of a problem on your network. The different arguments to a contact definition are described below.

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define contact{
    contact_name           contact_name
    alias                 alias
    host_notification_period  timeperiod_name
    service_notification_period timeperiod_name
    host_notification_options  [d,u,r,n]
    service_notification_options [w,u,c,r,n]
    host_notification_commands command_name
    service_notification_commands command_name
    email                     email_address
    pager                     pager_number or pager_email_gateway
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define contact{
    contact_name      jdoe
    alias             John Doe
    service_notification_period 24x7
    host_notification_period 24x7
    service_notification_options w,u,c,r
    host_notification_options d,u,r
    service_notification_commands notify-by-email
    host_notification_commands host-notify-by-email
    email             jdoe@localhost.localdomain
    pager             555-5555@pagergateway.localhost.localdomain
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

contact_name:	This directive is used to define a short name used to identify the contact. It is referenced in contact group definitions. Under the right circumstances, the \$CONTACTNAME\$ macro will contain this value.
----------------------	--

alias:	This directive is used to define a longer name or description for the contact. Under the rights circumstances, the \$CONTACTALIAS\$ macro will contain this value.
host_notification_period:	This directive is used to specify the short name of the time period during which the contact can be notified about host problems or recoveries. You can think of this as an "on call" time for host notifications for the contact. Read the documentation on time periods for more information on how this works and potential problems that may result from improper use.
service_notification_period:	This directive is used to specify the short name of the time period during which the contact can be notified about service problems or recoveries. You can think of this as an "on call" time for service notifications for the contact. Read the documentation on time periods for more information on how this works and potential problems that may result from improper use.
host_notification_commands:	This directive is used to define a list of the <i>short names</i> of the commands used to notify the contact of a <i>host</i> problem or recovery. Multiple notification commands should be separated by commas. All notification commands are executed when the contact needs to be notified. The maximum amount of time that a notification command can run is controlled by the notification timeout option.
host_notification_options:	This directive is used to define the host states for which notifications can be sent out to this contact. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: d = notify on DOWN host states, u = notify on UNREACHABLE host states, and r = notify on host recoveries (UP states). If you specify n (none) as an option, the contact will not receive any type of host notifications.
service_notification_options:	This directive is used to define the service states for which notifications can be sent out to this contact. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: w = notify on WARNING service states, u = notify on UNKNOWN service states, c = notify on CRITICAL service states, and r = notify on service recoveries (OK states). If you specify n (none) as an option, the contact will not receive any type of service notifications.
service_notification_commands:	This directive is used to define a list of the <i>short names</i> of the commands used to notify the contact of a <i>service</i> problem or recovery. Multiple notification commands should be separated by commas. All notification commands are executed when the contact needs to be notified. The maximum amount of time that a notification command can run is controlled by the notification timeout option.
email:	This directive is used to define an email address for the contact. Depending on how you configure your notification commands, it can be used to send out an alert email to the contact. Under the right circumstances, the \$CONTACTEMAIL\$ macro will contain this value.

pager: This directive is used to define a pager number for the contact. It can also be an email address to a pager gateway (i.e. `pagejoe@pagenet.com`). Depending on how you configure your notification commands, it can be used to send out an alert page to the contact. Under the right circumstances, the `$CONTACTPAGER$` [macro](#) will contact this value.

Host Group Definition

Description:

A host group definition is used to group one or more hosts together for the purposes of simplifying notifications. Each host that you define must be a member of at least one host group - even if it is the only host in that group. Hosts can be in more than one host group. When a host goes down, becomes unreachable, or recovers, Nagios will find which host group(s) the host is a member of, get the [contact group](#) for each of those hostgroups, and notify all [contacts](#) associated with those contact groups. This may sound complex, but for most people it doesn't have to be. It does, however, allow for flexibility in determining who gets paged for what kind of problems.

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define hostgroup{
    hostgroup_name hostgroup_name
    alias           alias
    contact_groups contact_groups
    members        members
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define hostgroup{
    hostgroup_name    novell-servers
    alias             Novell Servers
    contact_groups    novell-admins
    members           netware1,netware2,netware3,netware4
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

- hostgroup_name:** This directive is used to define a short name used to identify the host group.
- alias:** This directive is used to define is a longer name or description used to identify the host group. It is provided in order to allow you to more easily identify a particular host group.
- contact_groups:** This is a list of the *short names* of the [contact groups](#) that should be notified whenever there are problems (or recoveries) with any of the hosts in this host group. Multiple contact groups should be separated by commas.
- members:** This is a list of the *short names* of [hosts](#) that should be included in this group. Multiple host names should be separated by commas.

Contact Group Definition

Description:

A contact group definition is used to group one or more [contacts](#) together for the purpose of sending out

alert/recovery notifications. When a host or service has a problem or recovers, Nagios will find the appropriate contact groups to send notifications to, and notify all contacts in those contact groups. This may sound complex, but for most people it doesn't have to be. It does, however, allow for flexibility in determining who gets notified for particular events. The different arguments to a contact group definition are outlined below.

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define contactgroup{
    contactgroup_name contactgroup_name
    alias              alias
    members            members
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define contactgroup{
    contactgroup_name      novell-admins
    alias                  Novell Administrators
    members                jdoe,rtobert,tzach
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

contactgroup_name: This directive is a short name used to identify the contact group.

alias: This directive is used to define a longer name or description used to identify the contact group.

members: This directive is used to define a list of the *short names* of [contacts](#) that should be included in this group. Multiple contact names should be separated by commas.

Time Period Definition

Description:

A time period is a list of times during various days that are considered to be "valid" times for notifications and service checks. It consists one or more time periods for each day of the week that "rotate" once the week has come to an end. Exceptions to the normal weekly time range rotations are not supported.

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define timeperiod{
    timeperiod_name timeperiod_name
    alias           alias
    sunday          timeranges
    monday          timeranges
    tuesday         timeranges
    wednesday       timeranges
    thursday        timeranges
    friday          timeranges
    saturday        timeranges
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define timeperiod{
    timeperiod_name      nonworkhours
}
```

```

alias                                Non-Work Hours
sunday                              00:00-24:00
monday                              00:00-09:00,17:00-24:00
tuesday                             00:00-09:00,17:00-24:00
wednesday                           00:00-09:00,17:00-24:00
thursday                            00:00-09:00,17:00-24:00
friday                              00:00-09:00,17:00-24:00
saturday                            00:00-24:00
}

```

Directive Descriptions:

timeperiod_name: This directive is the short name used to identify the time period.

alias: This directive is a longer name or description used to identify the time period.

someday: The *sunday* through *saturday* directives are comma-delimited lists of time ranges that are "valid" times for a particular day of the week. Notice that there are seven different days for which you can define time ranges (Sunday through Saturday). Each time range is in the form of **HH:MM-HH:MM**, where hours are specified on a 24 hour clock. For example, **00:15-24:00** means 12:15am in the morning for this day until 12:20am midnight (a 23 hour, 45 minute total time range). If you wish to exclude an entire day from the timeperiod, simply do not include it in the timeperiod definition.

Command Definition

Description:

A command definition is just that. It defines a command. Commands that can be defined include service checks, service notifications, service event handlers, host checks, host notifications, and host event handlers. Command definitions can contain [macros](#), but you must make sure that you include only those macros that are "valid" for the circumstances when the command will be used. More information on what macros are available and when they are "valid" can be found [here](#). The different arguments to a command definition are outlined below.

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```

define command{
    command_name command_name
    command_line  command_line
}

```

Example Definition:

```

define command{
    command_name    check_pop
    command_line    /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_pop -H $HOSTADDRESS$
}

```

Directive Descriptions:

command_name: This directive is the short name used to identify the command. It is referenced in [contact](#), [host](#), and [service](#) definitions, among other places.

command_line: This directive is used to define what is actually executed by Nagios when the command is used for service or host checks, notifications, or [event handlers](#). Before the command line is executed, all valid [macros](#) are replaced with their respective values. See the documentation on macros for determining when you can use different macros. Note that the command

line is *not* surrounded in quotes. Also, if you want to pass a dollar sign (\$) on the command line, you have to escape it with another dollar sign.

Service Dependency Definition

Description:

Service dependencies are an advanced feature of Nagios that allow you to suppress notifications and active checks of services based on the status of one or more other services. Service dependencies are optional and are mainly targeted at advanced users who have complicated monitoring setups. More information on how service dependencies work (read this!) can be found [here](#).

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional. However, you must supply at least one type of criteria for the definition to be of much use.

```
define servicedependency{
    dependent_host_name      host_name
    dependent_service_description service_description
    host_name                host_name
    service_description       service_description
    execution_failure_criteria [o,w,u,c,n]
    notification_failure_criteria [o,w,u,c,n]
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define servicedependency{
    host_name                WWW1
    service_description       Apache Web Server
    dependent_host_name       WWW1
    dependent_service_description Main Web Site
    execution_failure_criteria n
    notification_failure_criteria w,u,c
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

- dependent_host:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [host](#) that the *dependent* service "runs" on or is associated with.
- dependent_service_description:** This directive is used to identify the *description* of the *dependent* [service](#).
- host_name:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [host](#) that the service *that is being depended upon* "runs" on or is associated with.
- service_description:** This directive is used to identify the *description* of the [service](#) *that is being depended upon*.
- execution_failure_criteria:** This directive is used to specify the criteria that determine when the dependent service should *not* be executed. If the service *that is being depended upon* is in one of the failure states we specify, the *dependent* service will not be executed. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following (multiple options are separated with commas): **o** = fail on an OK state, **w** = fail on a WARNING state, **u** = fail on an UNKNOWN state, and **c** = fail on a CRITICAL state. If you specify **n** (none) as an option, the execution dependency will never fail and checks of the dependent service will always be executed. Example: If you specify

notification_failure_criteria:

o,c,u in this field, the *dependent* service will not be executed if the service *that's being depended upon* is in either an OK, a CRITICAL, or an UNKNOWN state.

This directive is used to define the criteria that determine when notifications for the dependent service should *not* be sent out. If the service *that is being depended upon* is in one of the failure states we specify, notifications for the *dependent* service will not be sent to contacts. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: **o** = fail on an OK state, **w** = fail on a WARNING state, **u** = fail on an UNKNOWN state, and **c** = fail on a CRITICAL state. If you specify **n** (none) as an option, the notification dependency will never fail and notifications for the dependent service will always be sent out. Example: If you specify **w** in this field, the notifications for the *dependent* service will not be sent out if the service *that is being depended upon* is in a WARNING state.

Service Escalation Definition

Description:

Service escalations are *completely optional* and are used to escalate notifications for a particular service. More information on how notification escalations work can be found [here](#).

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define serviceescalation{
    host_name      host_name
    service_description service_description
    contact_groups  contactgroup_name
    first_notification #
    last_notification #
    notification_interval #
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define serviceescalation{
    host_name      nt-3
    service_description Processor Load
    first_notification 4
    last_notification 0
    notification_interval 30
    contact_groups  all-nt-admins,themanagers
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

host_name: This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [host](#) that the [service](#) the escalation should apply to is associated with.

service_description: This directive is used to identify the *description* of the [service](#) the escalation should apply to.

first_notification: This directive is a number that identifies the *first* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 3, this escalation will only be used if the service is in a non-OK state long enough for a third notification to go out.

- last_notification:** This directive is a number that identifies the *last* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 5, this escalation will not be used if more than five notifications are sent out for the service. Setting this value to 0 means to keep using this escalation entry forever (no matter how many notifications go out).
- contact_groups:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [contact group](#) that should be notified when the service notification is escalated. Multiple contact groups should be separated by commas.
- notification_interval:** This directive is used to determine the interval at which notifications should be made while this escalation is valid. If you specify a value of 0 for the interval, Nagios will send the first notification when this escalation definition is valid, but will then prevent any more problem notifications from being sent out for the host. Notifications are sent out again until the host recovers. This is useful if you want to stop having notifications sent out after a certain amount of time. Note: If multiple escalation entries for a host overlap for one or more notification ranges, the smallest notification interval from all escalation entries is used.

Host Dependency Definition

Description:

Host dependencies are an advanced feature of Nagios that allow you to suppress notifications for hosts based on the status of one or more other hosts. Host dependencies are optional and are mainly targeted at advanced users who have complicated monitoring setups. More information on how host dependencies work (read this!) can be found [here](#).

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define hostdependency{
    dependent_host_name    host_name
    host_name              host_name
    notification_failure_criteria [o,d,u,n]
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define hostdependency{
    host_name                WWW1
    dependent_host_name      DBASE1
    notification_failure_criteria d,u
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

- dependent_host:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the *dependent* [host](#).
- host_name:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [host](#) that is being depended upon.
- notification_failure_criteria:** This directive is used to define the criteria that determine when notifications for the dependent host should *not* be sent out. If the host *that is being depended upon* is in one of the failure states we specify, notifications for the *dependent* host will not be sent to contacts. Valid options are a combination of one or more of the following: **o** = fail on an UP state, **d** = fail on a DOWN state, and **u** = fail on an UNREACHABLE state. If you specify **n** (none)

as an option, the notification dependency will never fail and notifications for the dependent host will always be sent out. Example: If you specify **d** in this field, the notifications for the *dependent* host will not be sent out if the host *that is being depended upon* is in a DOWN state.

Host Escalation Definition

Description:

Host escalations are *completely optional* and are used to escalate notifications for a particular host. More information on how notification escalations work can be found [here](#).

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define hostescalation{
    host_name      host_name
    contact_groups  contactgroup_name
    first_notification #
    last_notification #
    notification_interval #
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define hostescalation{
    host_name      router-34
    first_notification 5
    last_notification 8
    notification_interval 60
    contact_groups  all-router-admins
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

- host_name:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [host](#) that the escalation should apply to.
- first_notification:** This directive is a number that identifies the *first* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 3, this escalation will only be used if the host is down or unreachable long enough for a third notification to go out.
- last_notification:** This directive is a number that identifies the *last* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 5, this escalation will not be used if more than five notifications are sent out for the host. Setting this value to 0 means to keep using this escalation entry forever (no matter how many notifications go out).
- contact_groups:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [contact group](#) that should be notified when the host notification is escalated. Multiple contact groups should be separated by commas.
- notification_interval:** This directive is used to determine the interval at which notifications should be made while this escalation is valid. If you specify a value of 0 for the interval, Nagios will send the first notification when this escalation definition is valid, but will then prevent any more problem notifications from being sent out for the host. Notifications are sent out again until the host recovers. This is useful if you want to stop having notifications sent out after a certain amount of time. Note: If multiple escalation entries for

a host overlap for one or more notification ranges, the smallest notification interval from all escalation entries is used.

Host Group Escalation Definition

Description:

Hostgroup escalations are *completely optional* and are used to escalate notifications for all hosts in a particular hostgroup. More information on how notification escalations work can be found [here](#).

Definition Format:

Note: Directives in red are required, while those in black are optional.

```
define hostgroupescalation{
    hostgroup_name    hostgroup_name
    contact_groups    contactgroup_name
    first_notification #
    last_notification #
    notification_interval #
}
```

Example Definition:

```
define hostgroupescalation{
    hostgroup_name    netware-servers
    first_notification 5
    last_notification 0
    notification_interval 30
    contact_groups    netware-admins,themanagers
}
```

Directive Descriptions:

- hostgroup_name:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [host group](#) that the escalation should apply to.
- first_notification:** This directive is a number that identifies the *first* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 3, this escalation will only be used if a host in the hostgroup is down or unreachable long enough for a third notification to go out.
- last_notification:** This directive is a number that identifies the *last* notification for which this escalation is effective. For instance, if you set this value to 5, this escalation will not be used if more than five notifications are sent out for any particular host in the specified hostgroup. Setting this value to 0 means to keep using this escalation entry forever (no matter how many notifications go out).
- contact_groups:** This directive is used to identify the *short name* of the [contact group](#) that should be notified when a host notification is escalated. Multiple contact groups should be separated by commas.
- notification_interval:** This directive is used to determine the interval at which notifications should be made while this escalation is valid. If you specify a value of 0 for the interval, Nagios will send the first notification when this escalation definition is valid, but will then prevent any more problem notifications from being sent out for the host. Notifications are sent out again until the host recovers. This is useful if you want to stop having notifications sent out after a certain amount of time. Note: If multiple escalation entries for a hostgroup overlap for one or more notification ranges, the smallest notification interval from all escalation entries is used.

