

# Map Data Configuration File Options

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**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 map definitions if you've compiled Nagios with support for template-based object data routines (which is now the default action).

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## 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

This configuration file is needed if you want a cartography to see all objects with a defined map.

## Map Definition

### Description:

A map definition is used to define a map associated with a host.

### Definition Format:

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

```
define host{
    host_name      host_name
    map_name       filename
    view_host_name [y/n]
}
```

### Example Definition:

```
define host{
    host_name      bogus-router
    map_name       bogus.gd2
    view_host_name n
}
```

### Directive Descriptions:

- host\_name:** This directive is used to define a short name used to identify the host. It is which is used in host definition.
- map\_name:** This directive is used to define an image to be used when the host is

selected. It is assumed that the image resides in the HTML images path (i.e. /usr/local/nagios/share/images). This path is automatically determined by appending "/images" to the path specified by the [physical\\_html\\_path](#) directive. Note: The image file can be in GIF, JPEG, PNG, or GD2 format. However, GD2 format (preferably in uncompressed format) is recommended, as it will reduce the CPU load when the CGI generates the map image.

**view\_host\_name:** This directive is used to determine whether or not to see the name of this host. Values: y = enable visualization, n = disable visualization.

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