

# Nagios XI - STRICT\_TRANS\_TABLES

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## Overview

This KB article is about the MySQL / MariaDB database and adjusting the `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` setting.

As of [MySQL 5.7.5] and [MariaDB 10.2.4] the `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` mode is enabled by default. When this is enabled it causes database changes to be rolled back if they do not meet strict requirements. This causes problems with Nagios XI and how it saves it's data to the database.

Nagios XI requires the `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` to be disabled, this KB article instructs you on how to do this.

The steps in this KB article need to be applied to your database server. Normally this is your Nagios XI server however if you have offloaded the databases to an external server then the commands need to be executed on that server.

## Change Setting

Establish a terminal session to your Nagios XI server and execute the following command to open the database client:

```
mysql -u root -pnagiosxi
```

Execute these command to determine if the setting is currently disabled:

```
use nagiosql;
SELECT @@SQL_MODE, @@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE\G;
```

The output will be something like this:

```
***** 1. row *****
@@SQL_MODE: STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,ERROR_FOR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION
@@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE: STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,ERROR_FOR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

You can see from the output above that the setting `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` exists, this means is it enabled.

To disable the setting execute the following commands:

```
SET @@SQL_MODE = REPLACE(@@SQL_MODE, 'STRICT_TRANS_TABLES', '');
SET @@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE = REPLACE(@@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE, 'STRICT_TRANS_TABLES', '');
SELECT @@SQL_MODE, @@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE\G;
```

The output should be something like:

```
MariaDB [nagiosql]> SET @@SQL_MODE = REPLACE(@@SQL_MODE, 'STRICT_TRANS_TABLES', '');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [nagiosql]> SET @@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE = REPLACE(@@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE, 'STRICT_TRANS_TABLES', '');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [nagiosql]> SELECT @@SQL_MODE, @@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE\G;
***** 1. row *****
@@SQL_MODE: ERROR_FOR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION
@@GLOBAL.SQL_MODE: ERROR_FOR_DIVISION_BY_ZERO,NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

You can see from the output above that the `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` setting no longer exists, this means it is disabled.

This completes the changes required to disable the `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` setting. You can now exit the database client with:

```
quit;
```

You will also need to remove `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` in the MySQL / MariaDB `my.cnf` configuration file.

The first step is to stop the required services on your **Nagios XI** server:

#### RHEL 6 | CentOS 6 | Oracle Linux 6 | Ubuntu 14

```
service nagios stop
service ndo2db stop
```

#### RHEL 7 | CentOS 7 | Oracle Linux 7 | Debian | Ubuntu 16/18

```
systemctl stop nagios.service
systemctl stop ndo2db.service
```

The next step is to edit the `my.cnf` configuration file on your MySQL / MariaDB database server. Establish a terminal session to your database server and edit the `my.cnf` file by executing the following command:

#### RHEL | CentOS | Oracle Linux

```
vi /etc/my.cnf
```

#### Debian 8 | Ubuntu 14

```
vi /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

#### Ubuntu 16/18

```
vi /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
```

#### Debian 9

```
vi /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/50-server.cnf
```

*When using the `vi` editor, to make changes press `i` on the keyboard first to enter insert mode. Press `Esc` to exit insert mode.*

Locate the `[mysqld]` section and locate the `sql_mode` already defined:

```
[mysqld]
# Recommended in standard MySQL setup
sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES
```

Remove the `STRICT_TRANS_TABLES` in the line so it looks similar as follows:

```
[mysqld]
sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION
```

When you have finished, save the changes in `vi` by typing:

```
:wq
```

and press **Enter**.

You now need to restart the database service:

#### RHEL 6 | CentOS 6 | Oracle Linux 6

```
service mysqld restart
```

#### RHEL 7 | CentOS 7 | Oracle Linux 7 | Debian 9

```
systemctl restart mariadb.service
```

```
systemctl restart mariadb.service
```

#### Ubuntu 14

```
service mysql restart
```

#### Debian 8 | Ubuntu 16/18

```
systemctl restart mysql.service
```

You now need to start the Nagios services:

#### RHEL 6 | CentOS 6 | Oracle Linux 6 | Ubuntu 14

```
service ndo2db start  
service nagios start
```

#### RHEL 7 | CentOS 7 | Oracle Linux 7 | Debian | Ubuntu 16/18

```
systemctl start ndo2db.service  
systemctl start nagios.service
```

## Final Thoughts

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

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

Posted by: **tlea** - Thu, Nov 16, 2017 at 6:49 PM. This article has been viewed 1262 times.

Online URL: [https://support.nagios.com/kb/article/nagios-xi-strict\\_trans\\_tables-780.html](https://support.nagios.com/kb/article/nagios-xi-strict_trans_tables-780.html)