

How can i disable MySQL strict mode ?

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Steps to disable mySQL strict mode

Overview: This article explains how to disable MySQL strict mode. You can either run a SQL command to set `sql_mode` to `'NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION'` or adjust the `sql_mode` setting in the `my.cnf` file. After making these changes, restart MySQL to apply them.

MySQL strict mode is enabled by default. You can disable it in a couple of ways.

Step 1. To Disable Strict Mode via SQL :

You can disable strict mode on your MySQL server by running the following command on your Linode's command line :

```
mysql -u root -p -e "SET GLOBAL sql_mode = 'NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION';"
```

You can set other values for `sql_mode` as well. See [sysvar sql_mode](#) in the MySQL Documentation for a list.

Then, you can verify that the mode is set by running the following :

```
mysql -u root -p -e "SELECT @@GLOBAL.sql_mode;"
```

Step 2. Disable Strict Mode via my.cnf:

Disable it by setting your own `SQL_MODE` in the `my.cnf` file, then restart MySQL.

The `my.cnf` file can be found in one of a few locations (depending on which distribution you're using). The most common locations are `/etc/my.cnf` and `/etc/mysql/my.cnf`.

Inside `my.cnf`, look for a heading like `[mysqld]` and then look for the value of `sql_mode`. It might look like this (the actual value of `sql_mode` may vary):

```
sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES
```

You can change the value of `sql_mode` to `NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION` to completely disable strict mode, but you may want to look up each mode that is configured before disabling it.

If `sql_mode` isn't set, you can add it under the `[mysqld]` heading, then save the file, and restart MySQL.

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