



NDOUtils Database Model

Copyright (c) 2006-2007 Ethan Galstad

Last Updated: August 29, 2007

NDOUtils DB Model

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	
Central Tables	5
instances	7
objects	8
Debugging Tables	9
conninfo	11
Historical Tables	13
acknowledgements	16
commenthistory	17
contactnotifications	18
contactnotificationmethods	19
downtimehistory	20
eventhandlers	22
externalcommands	24
flappinghistory	25
hostchecks	26
logentries	28
notifications	29
processevents	31
servicechecks	32
statehistory	34
systemcommands	36
timedevents	37
Currnet Status Tables	38
comments	41
customvariablestatus	42
hoststatus	43
programstatus	46
runtimevariables	48

Current Status Tables Cont'd

scheduleddowntime	49
servicestatus	51
timedeventqueue	54

Configuration Tables

55

commands	
configfiles	
configfilevariables	
contact_addresses	
contact_notificationcommands	
contactgroup_members	
contactgroups	
contactnotificationmethods	
contacts	
customobjectvariables	
host_contactgroups	
host_parenthosts	
hostdependencies	
hostescalation_contactgroups	
hostescalations	
hostgroup_members	
hostgroups	
hosts	
service_contactgroups	
servicedependencies	
serviceescalation_contactgroups	
serviceescalations	
servicegroup_members	
servicegroups	
services	
timeperiod_timeranges	
timeperiods	

Introduction

This documentation is still in flux, and there are undoubtedly errors presents, so take everything you find here with a grain of salt. If you have suggestions, changes, etc. for the documentation, please let me know.

Table Names

The NDOUtils addon allows users to specify a custom prefix to each table name in the database. By default, this prefix is "nagios_". The tables documented here are listed without any prefix, so the "instances" table as referenced in this documentation may actually be called "nagios_instances" in the database.

Configuration Tables

I have not yet documented the tables that contain configuration data. A few changes are being made in the Nagios 3 code that will alter the table structures, so I don't want to have to redo a ton of work updating the documentation. The configuration tables represent a read-only output view of the configuration that Nagios is using. Nagios doesn't read the tables to determine its configuration – the tables are just provided so you know how Nagios was last configured.

Central Tables

Central Tables

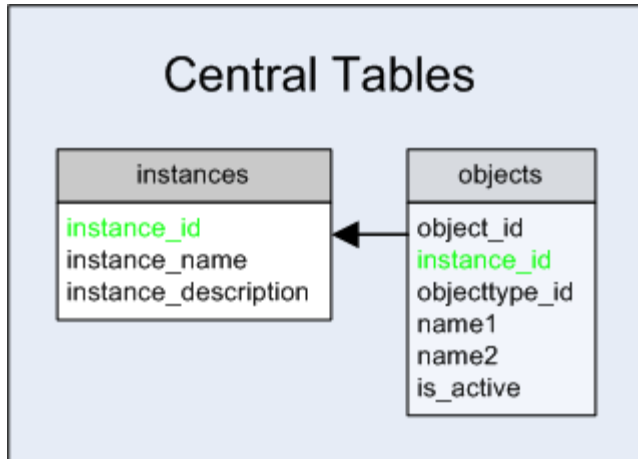
There are two “core” or “central” tables, described below, that are referenced by nearly other table in the database. Read below for more information.

Table List

instances

objects

Relationship Diagram



[Continued on the next page]

instances Table

Description:

This table is needed to ensure that multiple instances of Nagios can store their configuration and status information in the same database. Each instance represents a different Nagios installation/process. A new instance will automatically be created when the user specifies a new instance name (when running one of the NDOUtils components) that does not already exist in the database.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying a distinct instance of Nagios.
instance_name	VARCHAR(64)	Instance name, as passed to and used by NDOUtils components.
instance_description	VARCHAR(128)	Optional text describing the instance in more detail.

objects Table

Description:

This table is used to store all current (and past) objects that are (and have been) defined in your Nagios configuration files. Why are the names of the objects stored in this table and not elsewhere? Well, when you delete an object definition from your Nagios configuration, that object will no longer appear in the object tables of the database. Since you're still going to want to be able to run reports for old hosts, service, etc., we store the name of the object here so you're not completely baffled by the reports you get. :-)

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
object_id	INT	A unique number identifying the object.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	A number indicating the instance of Nagios to which the object belongs.	
objecttype_id	SMALLINT	A number indicating what type of object this is.	1 = Host 2 = Service 3 = Host group 4 = Service group 5 = Host escalation 6 = Service escalation 7 = Host dependency 8 = Service dependency 9 = Timeperiod 10 = Contact 11 = Contact group 12 = Command 13 = Extended host info (deprecated) 14 = Extended service info (deprecated)
name1	VARCHAR(128)	The first name associated with the object definition, as used in your Nagios configuration files.	
name2	VARCHAR(128)	The second name (if any) associated with the object definition, as used in your Nagios configuration files. This field is only used for service definitions which have a host name (<i>name1</i> field) and service description (<i>name2</i> field).	
is_active	SMALLINT	A number indicating whether or not the object is currently defined in your Nagios configuration files. If an object definition is removed from your Nagios configuration files, it will remain in this table, but will be marked as inactive.	0 = Inactive 1 = Active

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

Debugging Tables

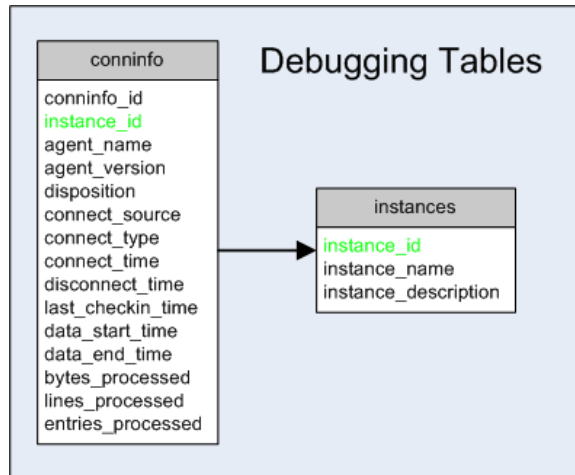
Debugging Tables

There is currently only one table in the database that is used to hold information that might be useful for debugging purposes. Read below for more information.

Table List

conninfo

Relationship Diagram



[Continued on next page]

Description:

This table is used to store debugging information regarding the NDO2DB daemon and the user agents (e.g. LOG2DB, NDOMOD NEB module, etc.) that connect to it. This information is probably only interesting if you are attempting to debug connection problems.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
conninfo_id	INT	Unique number identifying the connection info record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios for which data is being transmitted/processed.	
agent_name	VARCHAR(32)	Text string identifying the user agent that is sending data to the NDO2DB daemon.	Typically "NDOMOD" or "LOG2NDO".
agent_version	VARCHAR(8)	Text string identifying the version of the user agent that is sending data.	
disposition	VARCHAR(16)	Text string identifying the disposition or type of data that is being sent to the NDO2DB daemon.	"REALTIME" if being sent directly from a running Nagios process or "ARCHIVED" if being sent from a flat file.
connect_source	VARCHAR(16)	Text string identifying the method that the user agent is using to connect to the NDO2DB daemon.	"TCP SOCKET" or "UNIX SOCKET".
connect_type	VARCHAR(16)	Text string identifying whether this connect was a new connection, or if it was a reconnect due to an earlier communications failure between the user agent and the NDO2DB daemon.	"INITIAL" or "RECONNECT".
connect_time	DATETIME	The initial time the user agent connected to the daemon.	
disconnect_time	DATETIME	The time (if any) the user agent disconnect from the daemon.	
last_checkin_time	DATETIME	The time that the user agent last checked in with the daemon to indicate that it was still alive and sending data.	
data_start_time	DATETIME	The timestamp of the first data that the user agent sent to the daemon.	
data_end_time	DATETIME	The timestamp of the last (or latest) data that the user agent sent to the daemon.	
bytes_processed	INT	The number of bytes of data that have been sent by the user agent and processed by the daemon.	
lines_processed	INT	The number of lines of data that have been sent by the user agent and processed by the daemon.	
entries_processed	INT	The number of data entries that have been sent by the user agent and processed by the daemon.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

Historical Data Tables

Historical Data Tables

There are several tables in the database which are used to hold "historical" information about Nagios and the hosts/services it is monitoring or *was monitoring* at some point in the past. Keep in mind that historical items may not necessarily be "old" – they could have occurred 5 seconds ago, so the information used within these tables could/should be used when reporting current status information. Links to hosts/services which no longer exist in the Nagios configuration are maintained due to references for these previous objects existing in the *objects* table – this is by design.

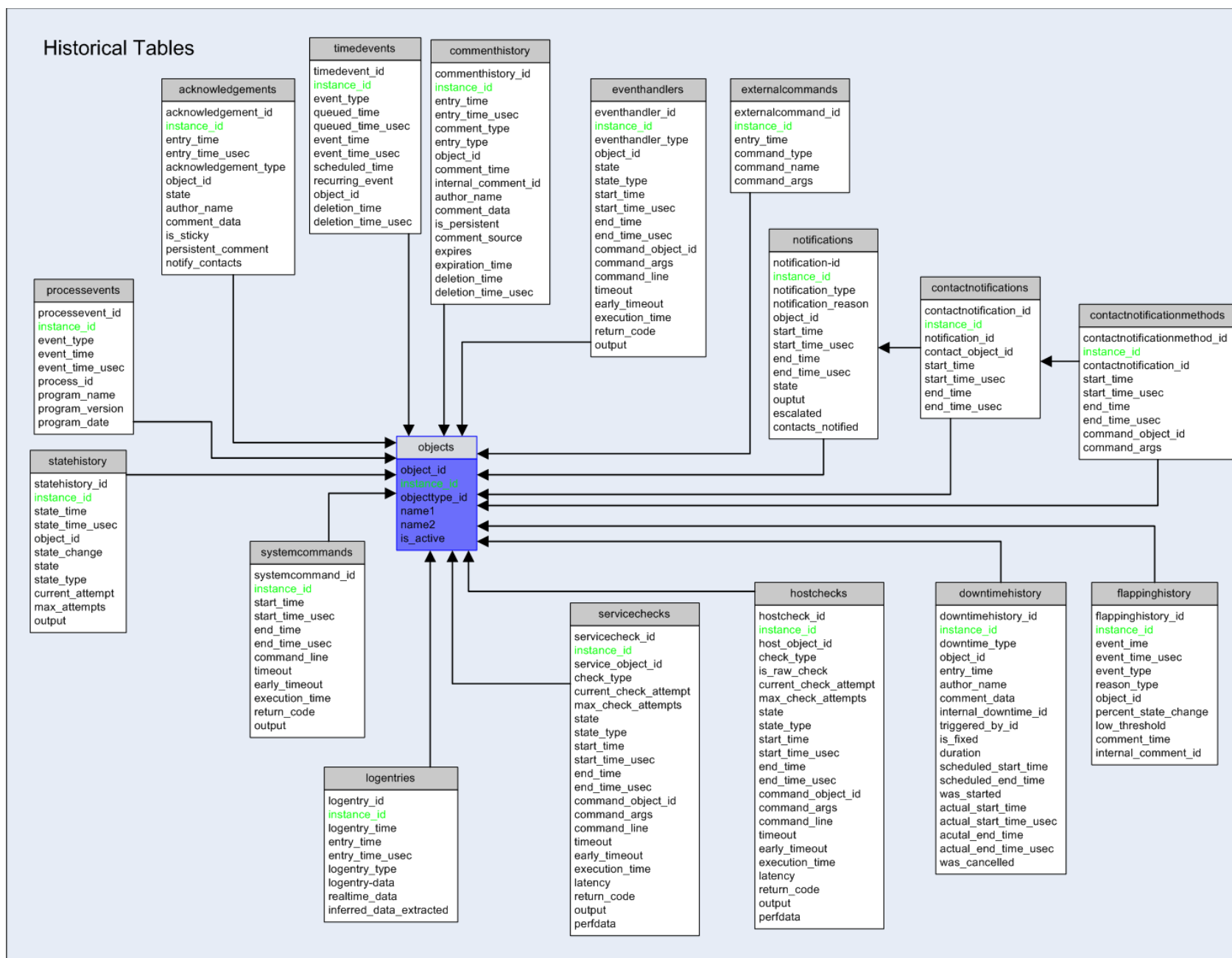
Table List

acknowledgements	logentries
commenthistory	notifications
contactnotifications	processevents
downtimehistory	servicechecks
eventhandlers	statehistory
externalcommands	systemcommands
flappinghistory	timedevents
hostchecks	

[Continued on the next page]

Relationship Diagram

Notes: For clarity, the *instances* table (to which all these tables are related) is not shown. There are 17 historical tables, so please excuse the mess. :-)



acknowledgements Table

Description:

This table is used to store host and service acknowledgements for historical purposes.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
acknowledgement_id	INT	Unique number identifying the acknowledgement record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
entry_time	DATETIME	Date and time the acknowledgement was entered.	
entry_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of acknowledgement entry time.	
acknowledgement_type	SMALLINT	Indicates whether this is a host or service acknowledgement.	0 = Host ack 1 = Service ack
object_id	INT	The object id of the host or service this acknowledgement applies to.	
state	SMALLINT	Integer indicating the state the host or service was in when the acknowledgement was made.	<u>Host acks</u> 0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = UNREACHABLE <u>Service acks</u> 0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL 3 = UNKNOWN
author_name	VARCHAR(64)	Text field containing the name of the person who made the acknowledgement.	
comment_data	VARCHAR(255)	Text field containing notes on the acknowledgement.	
is_sticky	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the acknowledgement is considered "sticky".	0 = Not sticky 1 = Sticky
persistent_comment	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the comment associated with the acknowledgement is persistent.	0 = Not persistent 1 = Persistent
notify_contacts	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not contacts are to be notified of the acknowledgement.	0 = Don't notify 1 = Notify

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

commenthistory Table

Description:

This table is used to store historical host and service comments. Current comments will also appear in this table, but it is recommended to use the *comments* table to retrieve a list of current host and service comments.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
commenthistory_id	INT	Unique number identifying the comment record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
entry_time	DATETIME	Date and time the comment was entered.	
entry_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of comment entry time.	
comment_type	SMALLINT	Indicates whether this is a host or service comment.	1 = Host comment 2 = Service comment
entry_type	SMALLINT	Indicates how this comment came to be entered.	1 = User 2 = Scheduled downtime 3 = Flapping 4 = Acknowledgement
object_id	INT	The object id of the host or service this acknowledgement applies to.	
comment_time	DATETIME	Date and time associated with the comment.	
internal_comment_id	INT	The comment ID internal to the Nagios daemon, which may no longer be valid or present.	
author_name	VARCHAR(64)	Text field containing the name of the person who made the comment.	
comment_data	VARCHAR(255)	Text field containing the comment.	
is_persistent	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the comment is persistent.	0 = Not persistent 1 = Persistent
comment_source	SMALLINT	Indicates the source of the comment.	0 = Internal (Nagios) 1 = External (user)
expires	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the comment expires.	0 = Doesn't expires 1 = Expires
expiration_time	DATETIME	Date and time at which the comment expires.	
deletion_time	DATETIME	Date and time (if any) when the comment was deleted.	
deletion_time_usec	INT	Microsecond time (if any) when the comment was deleted.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

contactnotifications Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of host and service notifications that have been sent out to individual contacts.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
contactnotification_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
notification_id	INT	The id of the notification this record is associated with	
contact_object_id	INT	The object id of the contact this notification was send to.	
start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the notification to this contact was started.	
start_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the notification started.	
end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the notification to this contact ended.	
end_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the notification ended.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
notification_id	notifications.notification_id
contact_object_id	objects.object_id

contactnotificationmethods Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of commands (methods) that were used to contact individuals about host and service problems and recoveries.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
contactnotificationmethod_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
contactnotification_id	INT	The id of the contact notification this record is associated with.	
start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the notification command started.	
start_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the notification command started.	
end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the notification command ended.	
end_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the notification command ended.	
command_object_id	INT	The id of the command that was used for the notification command.	
command_args	VARCHAR	The arguments that were passed to the notification command.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
contactnotification_id	contactnotifications.contactnotification_id
command_object_id	objects.object_id

downtimehistory Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of scheduled host and service downtime.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
downtimehistory_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
downtime_type	SMALLINT	A number identifying what type of scheduled downtime this is.	1 = Service downtime 2 = Host downtime
object_id	INT	The object id of the host or service this scheduled downtime is associated with.	
entry_time	DATETIME	The date/time the scheduled downtime was entered/submitted.	
author_name	VARCHAR	The name of the person who scheduled this downtime.	
comment_data	VARCHAR	A comment, as entered by the author, associated with the scheduled downtime.	
internal_downtime_id	INT	A number (internal to the Nagios daemon) associated with the scheduled downtime.	
triggered_by_id	INT	The id of another scheduled downtime entry that scheduled downtime is optionally triggered by. Non-triggered downtimes will have a value of 0 in this field.	
is_fixed	SMALLINT	A number indicating whether or not this scheduled downtime is fixed (i.e. its start and end times are exactly what they are listed below as) or if it is flexible.	0 = Flexible (Not fixed) 1 = Fixed
duration	SMALLINT	The number of seconds that the scheduled downtime should last. This is only used by Nagios if the downtime is flexible. If the downtime is fixed, this value should reflect the difference between the start and end times.	
scheduled_start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the scheduled downtime is supposed to start. If this is a flexible (non-fixed) downtime, this refers to the earliest possible time that the downtime can start.	
scheduled_end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the scheduled downtime is supposed to end. If this is a flexible (non-fixed) downtime, this refers to the last possible time that the downtime can start.	
was_started	SMALLINT	Number indicated whether or not the scheduled downtime was started. Some flexible downtimes may never actually start if the host/service they are associated with never enter a problem state.	0 = Was not started 1 = Was started

Field	Type	Notes	Values
actual_start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the scheduled downtime was actually started (if applicable).	
actual_start_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the actual start time.	
actual_end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the scheduled downtime actually ended.	
actual_end_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the actual end time.	
was_cancelled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the scheduled downtime was cancelled before it ended normally.	0 = Not cancelled 1 = Cancelled early

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id
triggered_by_id	[downtimehistory.]downtimehistory_id

eventhandlers Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of host and service event handlers that have been run.

NOTE: This table is usually trimmed periodically by the NDO2DB daemon, as it would otherwise grow to an enormous size.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
eventhandler_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
eventhandler_type	SMALLINT	A number indicating what type of event handler this is.	0 = Host event handler 1 = Service event handler 2 = Global host event handler 3 = Global service event handler
object_id	INT	The object id of the host or service associated with this event handler.	
state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the state of host or service when the event handler was run.	For host event handlers: 0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = UNREACHABLE For service event handlers: 0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL 3 = UNKNOWN
state_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating the state type of the host or service when the event handler was run.	0 = SOFT state 1 = HARD state
start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the event handler started.	
start_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the event handler started.	
end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the event handler ended.	
end_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the event handler ended.	
command_object_id	INT	The id of the command that was run.	
command_args	ARGS	Arguments to the event handler command that was run.	
command_line	ARGS	Fully expanded command line of the event handler that was run.	
timeout	SMALLINT	Timeout value in seconds for the event handler.	
early_timeout	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the event handler command timed	0 = Did NOT time out

Field	Type	Notes	Values
		out.	1 = Timed out
execution_time	DOUBLE	Time in seconds that the event handler command was running.	
return_code	SMALLINT	The return code value from the event handler command.	
output	VARCHAR	The first line of text output (if any) from the event handler command.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id
command_object_id	objects.object_id

externalcommands Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of external commands that have been processed by the Nagios daemon.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
externalcommand_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
entry_time	DATETIME	The date/time the external command was processed.	
command_type	SMALLINT	A number indicating what type of external command this is. Each external command has its own type or "id".	See Nagios source code.
command_name	VARCHAR	The name of the command that was processed.	
command_args	VARCHAR	Optional arguments that were specified with the command.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

flappinghistory Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of host and service flapping events.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
flappinghistory_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
event_time	DATETIME	The date/time of the flapping event.	
event_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time of the flapping event.	
event_type	SMALLINT	The type of flapping event indicated by this record.	1000 = Flapping started 1001 = Flapping stopped
reason	SMALLINT	Number indicating the reason (if any) that the host or service stopped flapping. This is only valid if this record is a flapping stopped event (see event_type field).	1 = Flapping stopped normally 2 = Flapping was disabled
flapping_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether this flapping event relates to a host or service.	0 = Host 1 = Service
object_id	INT	The id of the host or service associated with the flapping event.	
percent_state_change	DOUBLE	The percent state change of the host or service at the time of the event.	
low_threshold	DOUBLE	The low flapping percent state change threshold (as configured in Nagios) of the host or service.	
high_threshold	DOUBLE	The high flapping percent state change threshold (as configured in Nagios) of the host or service.	
comment_time	DATETIME	The date/time of the comment associated with the flapping event.	
internal_comment_id	INT	The number (internal to the Nagios daemon) of the comment associated with the flapping event.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

hostchecks Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of "raw" and "processed" host checks.

What's the difference between raw and processed host checks? Raw checks are the raw results from a host check command that gets executed. Nagios must do some processing on the raw host check results before it can determine the real state of the host. Host checks (plugins) cannot directly determine whether a host is DOWN or UNREACHABLE – only Nagios can do that. In fact, host checks return the same status codes as service checks (OK, WARNING, UNKNOWN, or CRITICAL). Nagios processes the raw host check result to determine the true state of the host (UP, DOWN, or UNREACHABLE). These "processed" checks contain the true state of the host.

NOTE: This table is usually trimmed periodically by the NDO2DB daemon, as it would otherwise grow to an enormous size.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
hostcheck_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
host_object_id	INT	The id of the host this check applies to.	
check_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether this is an active or passive check.	0 = Active check 1 = Passive check
is_raw_check	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether this is a "raw" or "processed" host check.	0 = Processed check 1 = Raw check
current_check_attempt	SMALLINT	Current check attempt of the host.	
max_check_attempts	SMALLINT	Max check attempts (as defined in Nagios) for the host.	
state	SMALLINT	Current state of the host.	For raw checks: 0 = UP 1 = DOWN/UNREACHABLE For processed checks: 0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = UNREACHABLE
state_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether the host is in a soft or hard state.	0 = SOFT state 1 = HARD state
start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the host check was started.	
start_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the host check was started.	
end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the host check was completed.	
end_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the host check was completed.	

Field	Type	Notes	Values
command_object_id	INT	The id of the command that was used to perform the host check.	
command_args	VARCHAR	The arguments that were passed to the host check command.	
command_line	VARCHAR	The fully expanded command line that was used to check the host.	
timeout	SMALLINT	Number of seconds before the host check command would time out.	
early_timeout	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the host check timed out early.	0 = Did NOT timeout 1 = Timed out
execution_time	DOUBLE	Number of seconds it took to execute the host check.	
latency	DOUBLE	Number of seconds the host check was "late" in being executed. Scheduled host checks can have a latency, but on-demand checks will have a latency of 0. Latency is the difference between the time the check was scheduled to be executed and the time it was actually executed. For passive checks it is the different between the timestamp on the passive host check result (submitted through the external command file) and the time the passive check result was processed by Nagios.	
return_code	SMALLINT	The return code from the host check command.	
output	VARCHAR	Status text output from the host check command.	
perfdata	VARCHAR	Optional performance data returned from the host check command.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
host_object_id	objects.object_id
command_object_id	objects.object_id

logentries Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of entries from the Nagios log.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
logentry_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
logentry_time	DATETIME	The date/time associated with the log entry. This is NOT necessarily the same as the date/time that Nagios wrote the log entry to the log file (see below).	
entry_time	DATETIME	The date/time that Nagios wrote this log entry to the log file.	
entry_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time that Nagios wrote this log entry.	
logentry_type	INT	A number indicating what general type of log entry this is.	See Nagios source code.
logentry_data	VARCHAR	The log entry that was written out to the log file.	
realtime_data	SMALLINT	A number used internally by the NDO2DB daemon.	
inferred_data_extracted	SMALLINT	A number used internally by the NDO2DB daemon.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

notifications Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of host and service notifications that have been sent out. For each notification, one or more contacts receive notification messages. These contact notifications are stored in the *contactnotifications* table.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
notification_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
notification_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether this is a host or service notification	0 = Host notification 1 = Service notification
notification_reason	SMALLINT	Number indicating the type of or reason for the notification.	0 = Normal notification 1 = Problem acknowledgement 2 = Flapping started 3 = Flapping stopped 4 = Flapping was disabled 5 = Downtime started 6 = Downtime ended 7 = Downtime was cancelled 99 = Custom notification
object_id	INT	The id of the host or service this notification applies to.	
start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the notification was started.	
start_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the notification was started.	
end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the notification ended.	
end_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the notification ended.	
state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the state of the host or service when the notification was sent out.	For Host Notifications: 0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = CRITICAL For Service Notifications: 0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL 3 = UNKNOWN
output	VARCHAR	The current plugin (text) output of the host or service when the notification was sent out.	
escalated	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not this notification was escalated or	0 = NOT escalated

Field	Type	Notes	Values
		not.	1 = Escalated
contacts_notified	SMALLINT	Number of contacts that were notified about the host or service as part of this notification.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

processevents Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of Nagios process events (program starts, restarts, shutdowns, etc.).

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
processevent_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
event_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating the type of process event that occurred.	100 = Process start 101 = Process daemonized 102 = Process restart 103 = Process shutdown 104 = Prelaunch 105 = Event loop start 106 = Event loop end
event_time	DATETIME	The date/time that the event occurred.	
event_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the event occurred.	
process_id	INT	The current process ID (PID) of the Nagios daemon.	
program_name	VARCHAR	"Nagios"	
program_version	VARCHAR	Version of Nagios that is running (e.g. "3.1")	
program_date	VARCHAR	Release date of Nagios	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

servicechecks Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of service checks that have been performed.

NOTE: This table is usually trimmed periodically by the NDO2DB daemon, as it would otherwise grow to an enormous size.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
servicecheck_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
service_object_id	INT	The id of the service this record refers to.	
check_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether this was an active or a passive service check.	0 = Active check 1 = Passive check
current_check_attempt	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current check attempt for the service.	
max_check_attempts	SMALLINT	Number indicating the max number of check attempts for the service.	
state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current state of the service.	0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL 3 = UNKNOWN
state_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current state type of the service.	0 = SOFT state 1 = HARD state
start_time	DATETIME	The date/time the service check was started.	
start_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the service check was started.	
end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the service check ended.	
end_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the service check ended.	
command_object_id	INT	The id of the command that was run to perform the service check.	
command_args	VARCHAR	The arguments passed to the command that was run to perform the service check.	
command_line	VARCHAR	The fully expanded command line that was executed to perform the service check.	
timeout	SMALLINT	Number of seconds before the service check command was scheduled to timeout.	
early_timeout	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the service check timed out.	0 = Did NOT timeout 1 = Timed out
execution_time	DOUBLE	Number of seconds it took to execute the service check command.	

Field	Type	Notes	Values
latency	DOUBLE	Number of seconds the service check was "late" in being executed. For active checks this is the difference between the scheduled service check time and the time the check actually occurred. For passive checks this is the difference between the timestamp on the passive check result (submitted through the external command file) and the time the passive check result was picked up by the Nagios daemon for processing.	
return_code	SMALLINT	The return code from the service check command.	
output	VARCHAR	The status output that was returned from the service check command.	
perfdata	VARCHAR	Optional performance data that was returned from the service check command.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
service_object_id	objects.object_id
command_object_id	objects.object_id

statehistory Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of host and service state changes.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
statehistory_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
state_time	DATETIME	The date/time that the state change occurred.	
state_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the state change occurred.	
object_id	INT	The id of the host or service object this state change applies to.	
state_change	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not a state change occurred for the host or service.	0 = No state change 1 = State change
state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current state of the host or service.	For Hosts: 0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = UNREACHABLE For Services: 0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL 3 = UNKNOWN
state_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether the service is in a soft or hard state.	0 = SOFT state 1 = HARD state
current_check_attempt	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current check attempt for the host or service.	
max_check_attempts	SMALLINT	Number indicating the max check attempts (as configured in Nagos) for the host or service.	
last_state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the last state (whether hard or soft) of the host or service (if available).	For Hosts: -1 = <unavailable> 0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = UNREACHABLE For Services: -1 <unavailable> 0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL

Field	Type	Notes	Values
			3 = UNKNOWN
last_hard_state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the last hard state of the host or service (if available).	For Hosts: -1 = <unavailable> 0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = UNREACHABLE For Services: -1 <unavailable> 0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL
output	VARCHAR	The current plugin/status output of the host or service.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

systemcommands Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of system commands that are run by the Nagios daemon. Note that each event handler, notification, OSCP command, etc. requires that Nagios execute a system command.

NOTE: This table is usually trimmed periodically by the NDO2DB daemon, as it would otherwise grow to an enormous size.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
systemcommand_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
state_time	DATETIME	The date/time the command was executed.	
state_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the command was executed.	
end_time	DATETIME	The date/time the command finished executing.	
end_time_usec	INT	The microsecond portion of the time the command finished executing.	
command_line	VARCHAR	Fully expanded command line that was executed.	
timeout	SMALLINT	Number of seconds before the command should timeout.	
early_timeout	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the command timed out early.	0 = Did NOT timeout 1 = Timed out
execution_time	DOUBLE	Number of seconds it took to execute the command.	
return_code	SMALLINT	Return code of the command.	
output	VARCHAR	First line of text output (if available) that was returned from the command.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

timedevents Table

Description:

This table is used to store a historical record of timed events that the Nagios process handled. Timed events are internal to the Nagios daemon and used to initiate service checks, host checks, status file updates, etc. They are at the heart of what Nagios does and how it operates.

NOTE: This table is usually trimmed periodically by the NDO2DB daemon, as it would otherwise grow to an enormous size.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
systemcommand_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
event_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating the type of event that was run.	See Nagios source code.
queued_time	DATETIME	The date/time the event was added to the event queue.	
queued_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the event was added to the event queue.	
event_time	DATETIME	The date/time the event was handled.	
event_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the event was handled.	
scheduled_time	DATETIME	The date/time the event was scheduled to be handled/run.	
recurring_event	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the event is a recurring one or a one-time event.	0 = One-time event 1 = Recurring event
object_id	INT	The id of the host or service that the event applies to. Not all events apply to hosts or services – in these cases the value of this field will be 0.	
deletion_time	DATETIME	The date/time the event was deleted/removed from the event queue.	
deletion_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of the time the event was removed from the event queue.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

Current Status Tables

Current Status Tables

There are several tables in the database which are used to hold current status information on the Nagios process and all hosts and services that it is monitoring. Entries in these tables are cleared whenever the Nagios daemon (belonging to the same instance) (re)starts.

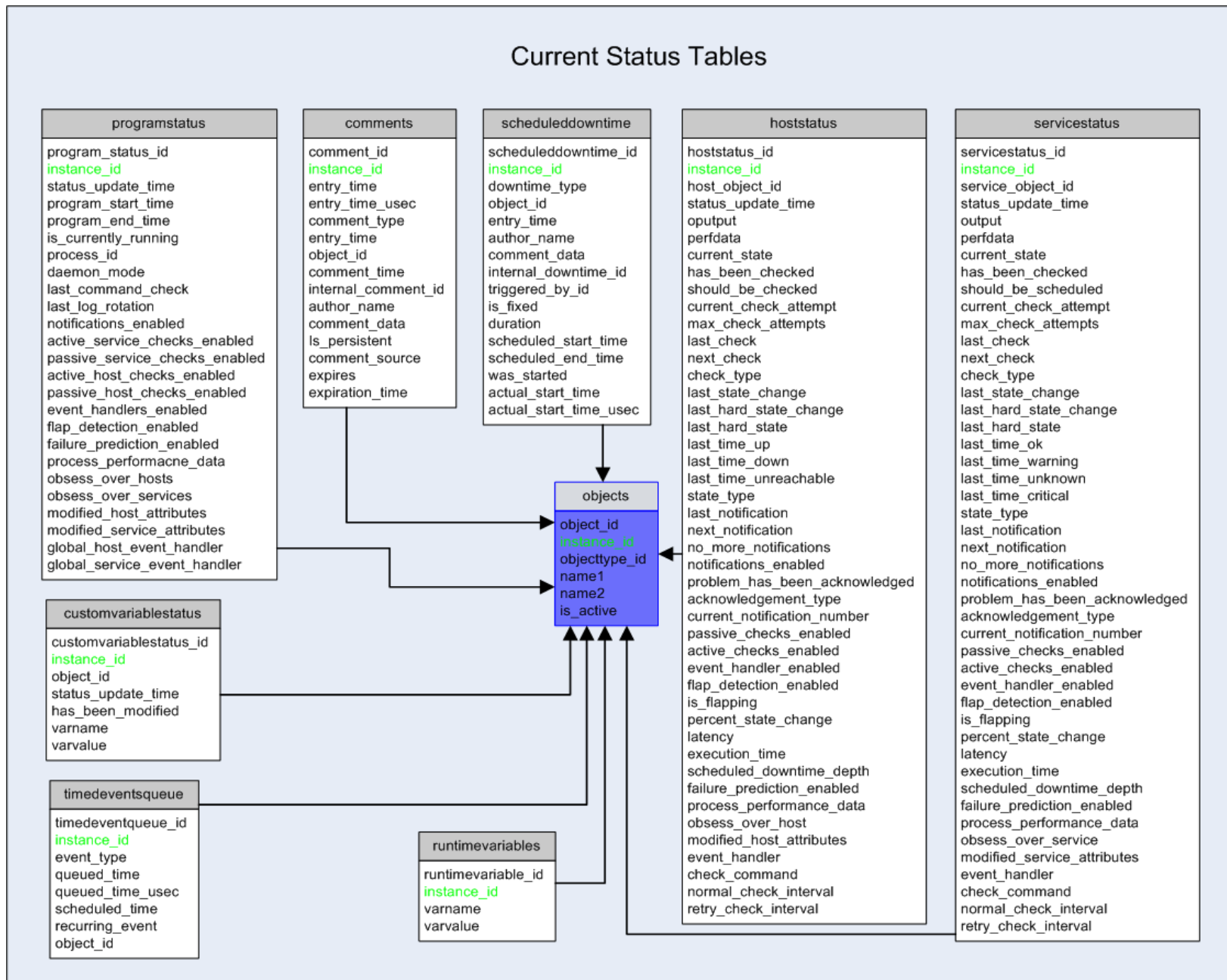
Table List

comments	runtimevariables
customvariablestatus	scheduleddowntime
hoststatus	servicestatus
programstatus	timedeventqueue

[Continued on the next page]

Relationship Diagram

Notes: To reduce clutter, the links to the *instances* table (to which all these tables are related) is not shown.



comments Table

Description:

This table is used to store current host and service comments. Historical comments can be found in the *commenthistory* table.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
comment_id	INT	Unique number identifying the comment record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
entry_time	DATETIME	Date and time the comment was entered.	
entry_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of comment entry time.	
comment_type	SMALLINT	Indicates whether this is a host or service comment.	1 = Host comment 2 = Service comment
entry_type	SMALLINT	Indicates how this comment came to be entered.	1 = User 2 = Scheduled downtime 3 = Flapping 4 = Acknowledgement
object_id	INT	The object id of the host or service this acknowledgement applies to.	
comment_time	DATETIME	Date and time associated with the comment.	
internal_comment_id	INT	The comment ID internal to the Nagios daemon.	
author_name	VARCHAR(64)	Text field containing the name of the person who made the comment.	
comment_data	VARCHAR(255)	Text field containing the comment.	
is_persistent	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the comment is persistent.	0 = Not persistent 1 = Persistent
comment_source	SMALLINT	Indicates the source of the comment.	0 = Internal (Nagios) 1 = External (user)
expires	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the comment expires.	0 = Doesn't expires 1 = Expires
expiration_time	DATETIME	Date and time at which the comment expires.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

customvariablestatus Table

Description:

This table is used to store the current state/values of all custom host, service, and contact variables. Custom variables are only support in Nagios 3.x and higher, so this table will be empty for Nagios 2.x.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
customvariablestatus_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
object_id	INT	The object id of the host or service this acknowledgement applies to.	
status_update_time	DATETIME	Date and time the status of the custom variable was last updated.	
has_been_modified	INT	Indiciates whether the value of the custom variable has been modified (during runtime) from its original value in the config files.	0 = Has not been modified 1 = Has been modified
varname	VARCHAR(255)	Text field containing the name of the custom variable.	
varvalue	VARCHAR(255)	Text field containing the value of the custom variable.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

hoststatus Table

Description:

This table is used to store the current status of hosts that are being monitored.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
hoststatus_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
host_object_id	INT	The object id of the host this status entry is associated with.	
status_update_time	DATETIME	Date and time the status data was updated.	
output	VARCHAR	Plugin output from the latest host check	
perfdata	VARCHAR	Performance data from the latest host check	
current_state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current state of the host	0 = UP 1 = DOWN 2 = UNREACHABLE
has_been_checked	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the host has been checked yet	0 = Not checked 1 = Checked
should_be_scheduled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not checks should be regularly scheduled for this host.	0 = Not scheduled 1 = Scheduled
current_check_attempt	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current check attempt of the host. This is only interesting during soft host states.	
max_check_attempts	SMALLINT	Number indicating how many maximum check attempts will be made to determine the hard state of the host.	
last_check	DATETIME	Time the host was last checked.	
next_check	DATETIME	The the host is scheduled to be checked next. Will be set to the epoch if the host is not scheduled for another check.	
check_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating if the last host check was an active or passive check.	0 = Active 1 = Passive
last_state_change	DATETIME	Time the host last had a hard or soft state change. Will be set to the epoch if the host has not changed state.	
last_hard_state_change	DATETIME	The the host last had a hard state change. Will be setup to the epoch if the host has not changed state.	
last_time_up	DATETIME	Time the host was last in an UP state (if ever).	
last_time_down	DATETIME	Time the host was last in a DOWN state (if ever).	

Field	Type	Notes	Values
last_time_unreachable	DATETIME	Time the host was last in an UNREACHABLE state (if ever).	
state_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating the type of state the host is in	0 = SOFT state 1 = HARD state
last_notification	DATETIME	Time a notification was last sent out for the host (if ever).	
next_notification	DATETIME	Next possible time that a notification can be sent out for the host.	
no_more_notifications	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not more notifications can be sent out about the current host problem.	0 = Send notifications 1 = Do not send notifications
notifications_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not notifications are enabled for this host.	0 = Notifications disabled 1 = Notifications enabled
problem_has_been_acknowledged	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the current host problem has been acknowledged.	0 = Not acknowledged 1 = Acknowledged
acknowledgement_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating the type of acknowledgement associated with the host.	0 = None 1 = Normal 2 = Sticky
current_notification_number	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current notification number for the current host problem. This number gets reset to 0 when the host recovers.	
passive_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not passive checks are enabled for this host.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
active_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not active checks are enabled for this host.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
event_handler_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the host's event handler is enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
flap_detection_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not flap detection is enabled for this host.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
is_flapping	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the host is currently flapping.	0 = Not flapping 1 = Flapping
percent_state_change	DOUBLE	Number indicating the current percent state change (a measure of stability/volatility) for the host.	
latency	DOUBLE	Number of seconds that the host check was "late" in being executed. The different between the checks scheduled time and the time it was actually checked.	
execution_time	DOUBLE	Number of seconds it took to perform the last check of the host.	
scheduled_downtime_depth	SMALLINT	Number indicating how many periods of scheduled	0 = Not in scheduled downtime

Field	Type	Notes	Values
		downtime are currently active for this host.	>0 = In scheduled downtime
failure_prediction_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not failure prediction (not yet implemented) is enabled for this host.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
process_performance_data	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not performance data should be processed for this host.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
obsess_over_host	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not this host should be obsessed over.	0 = Do not obsess 1 = Obsess
modified_host_attributes	INT	Number indicating which attributes of the host have been modified during runtime. Used by the retention data routines.	
event_handler	VARCHAR	The current event handler command associated with the host.	
check_command	VARCHAR	The current check command associated with the host.	
normal_check_interval	DOUBLE	Number of seconds between normal checks of the host.	
retry_check_interval	DOUBLE	Number of seconds between retry checks of the host.	
check_timeperiod_object_id	INT	Unique number of the timeperiod object currently used for determining times the host can be checked.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
host_object_id	objects.object_id
timeperiod_object_id	objects.object_id

programstatus Table

Description:

This table stored status information on the currently (or previously) running Nagios process/daemon.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
programstatus_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
status_update_time	DATETIME	Date and time the status of the process was last updated.	
program_start_time	DATETIME	Date and time the Nagios process was started.	
program_end_time	DATETIME	Date and time the Nagios process as stopped (if currently not running).	
is_currently_running	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the Nagios process is currently running.	0 = Process is not running 1 = Process is running
process_id	INT	The processed ID (PID) of the Nagios process.	
daemon_mode	SMALLINT	Indicates whether Nagios is running as a foreground process or a daemon.	0 = Foreground process 1 = Daemon
last_command_check	DATETIME	Date and time the Nagios process last checked external commands.	
last_log_rotation	DATETIME	Date and time the log file was last rotated (if at all).	
notifications_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not notifications are enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
active_service_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not active service checks are enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
passive_service_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not passive service checks are enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
active_host_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not active host checks are enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
passive_host_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not passive host checks are enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
event_handlers_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not event handlers are enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
flap_detection_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not flap detection is enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
failure_prediction_enabled	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not failure prediction is enabled.	0 = Disabled

Field	Type	Notes	Values
			1 = Enabled
process_performance_data	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not performance data is enabled/being processed.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
obsess_over_hosts	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not hosts are being obsessed over.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
obsess_over_services	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not services are being obsessed over.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
modified_host_attributes	INT	Indicates what (if any) host-related program status variables have been modified during runtime.	* See Nagios source code for values
modified_service_attributes	INT	Indicates what (if any) service-related program status variables have been modified during runtime.	* See Nagios source code for values
global_host_event_handler	VARCHAR(255)	Text field indicating the current global host event handler command that is being used.	
global_service_event_handlers	VARCHAR(255)	Text field indicating the current global service event handler command that is being used.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

runtimevariables Table

Description:

This table is used to store some runtime variables from the Nagios process that may be useful to you. The only variables currently stored in this table are some initial variables calculated at startup, but more variables may be stored here in future versions.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
runtimevariable_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
varname	VARCHAR(64)	Text field containing the name of the variable.	
varvalue	VARCHAR(255)	Text field containing the value of the variable.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id

scheduleddowntime Table

Description:

This table is used to store current host and service downtime, which may either be current in effect or scheduled to begin at a future time. Historical scheduled downtime information can be found in the *downtimehistory* table.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
scheduleddowntime_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
downtime_type	SMALLINT	Indicates whether this is a host or service downtime entry.	1 = Service downtime 2 = Host downtime
object_id	INT	The object id of the host or service this downtime applies to.	
entry_time	DATETIME	Date and time this downtime was entered.	
author_name	VARCHAR(64)	Text field containing the name of the person who created this scheduled downtime.	
comment_data	VARCHAR(255)	Text field containing information about this scheduled downtime (as entered by the user).	
internal_downtime_id	INT	The ID number (internal to the Nagios daemon) associated with this scheduled downtime entry.	
triggered_by_id	INT	The internal Nagios ID number (if any) of another scheduled downtime entry that this downtime is "triggered" (started) by. If this field is nonzero, this is a triggered downtime entry, otherwise it is not.	
is_fixed	SMALLINT	Indicates whether this is a "fixed" scheduled downtime entry (that should start and end at the start and end times indicated) or a "flexible" entry that can start at a variable time.	0 = Flexible (not fixed) 1 = Fixed
duration	SMALLINT	Indicates the number of seconds that the scheduled downtime should last. This is usually only needed if this is "flexible" downtime, which can start at a variable time, but lasts for the specified duration.	
scheduled_start_time	DATETIME	Date and time that the downtime is scheduled to start if it is "fixed" downtime. If this is a "flexible" downtime entry, this is the first possible time the downtime can start.	
scheduled_end_time	DATETIME	Date and time the downtime is scheduled to end if it is "fixed" downtime. If this is a "flexible" downtime entry, this is the last possible time the downtime can start.	
was_started	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not the downtime was started (is currently	0 = Not started (inactive)

Field	Type	Notes	Values
		active).	1 = Started (active)
actual_start_time	DATETIME	Date and time the scheduled downtime was actually started.	
actual_start_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of time the scheduled downtime was actually started.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

servicestatus Table

Description:

This table is used to store current status information for all services that are being monitored.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
servicestatus_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
service_object_id	INT	The id of the service this record is associated with.	
status_update_time	DATETIME	The date/time the status record was updated.	
output	VARCHAR	The text output from the most current service check.	
perfdata	VARCHAR	Optional performance data from the most current service check.	
current_state	SMALLINT	Number indicating the current state of the service.	0 = OK 1 = WARNING 2 = CRITICAL 3 = UNKNOWN
has_been_checked	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the service has been checked yet.	0 = Has NOT been checked 1 = Has been checked
should_be_scheduled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the service should be scheduled for periodic checks on a regular basis.	0 = Not scheduled 1 = Scheduled
current_check_attempt	SMALLINT	The current check attempt for the service.	
max_check_attempts	SMALLINT	The max check attempts (as configured in Nagios) for the service.	
last_check	DATETIME	The date/time the service was last checked. Set to the epoch if the service has not been checked yet.	
next_check	DATETIME	The date/time the service is scheduled to be checked next.	
check_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the last service check was active or passive.	0 = Active 1 = Passive
last_state_change	DATETIME	The date/time the service last changed state (if at all). This gets updated for both HARD and SOFT state changes.	
last_hard_state_change	DATETIME	The date/time the service last changed HARD states (if at all).	
last_time_ok	DATETIME	The date/time the service was last in an OK state (if at all).	
last_time_warning	DATETIME	The date/time the service was last in a WARNING state (if at all).	
last_time_unknown	DATETIME	The date/time the service was last in an UNKNOWN state (if at all).	
last_time_critical	DATETIME	The date/time the service was last in a CRITICAL state (if at all).	

Field	Type	Notes	Values
state_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether the service is in a hard or soft state.	0 = SOFT state 1 = HARD state
last_notification	DATETIME	The date/time that a notification was last sent out for the current service problem (if applicable).	
next_notification	DATETIME	The earliest date/time that the next notification can be sent out for the current service problem (if applicable).	
no_more_notifications	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not future notifications can be sent out for the current service problem.	0 = Do not send more notifications 1 = Keep sending notifications
notifications_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether notifications are enabled for the service.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
problem_has_been_acknowledged	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the current status problem has been acknowledged.	0 = Not acknowledged 1 = Acknowledged
acknowledgement_type	SMALLINT	Number indicating the type of acknowledgement (if any).	0 = No acknowledgement 1 = Normal acknowledgement 2 = Sticky acknowledgement
current_notification_number	SMALLINT	Number indicating how many notifications have been sent out about the current service problem (if applicable).	
passive_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not passive checks are enabled for the service.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
active_checks_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not active checks are enabled for the service.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
event_handler_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the service event handler is enabled.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
flap_detection_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not flap detection is enabled for the service.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
is_flapping	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not the service is currently flapping.	0 = Not flapping 1 = Flapping
percent_state_change	DOUBLE	Number indicating the current percent state change (a measure of volatility) for the service.	
latency	DOUBLE	Number indicating how "late" the last service check was in being run. For active checks, this is the difference between the time the service was scheduled to be checked and the time it was actually checked. For passive checks, this is the difference between the timestamp on the passive check (submitted via an external command) and the time Nagios processed the check result.	
execution_time	DOUBLE	Number of seconds it took to run the last service check.	
scheduled_downtime_depth	SMALLINT	Number indicating how many periods of scheduled downtime are	

Field	Type	Notes	Values
		currently in effect for the service. A value of 0 indicates the service is not in a period of downtime.	
failure_prediction_enabled	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not failure prediction is enabled for the service. This feature has not yet been implemented.	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
process_performance_data	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not performance data should be processed for the service.	0 = Do NOT process perfddata 1 = Process perfddata
obsess_over_service	SMALLINT	Number indicating whether or not Nagios should obsess of check results of the service.	0 = Do NOT obsess 1 = Obsess
modified_service_attributes	INT	Number indicating what service attributes have been modified during runtime.	See Nagios source code.
event_handler	VARCHAR	The current event handler command that is associated with the service.	
check_command	VARCHAR	The current check command that is used to check the status of the service.	
normal_check_interval	DOUBLE	The current normal check interval for the service (in seconds).	
retry_check_interval	DOUBLE	The current retry check interval for the service (in seconds).	
check_timeperiod_object_id	INT	The currently timeperiod that is used to determine when the service can be checked.	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
service_object_id	objects.object_id
check_timeperiod_object_id	objects.object_id

timedeventqueue Table

Description:

This table is used to store all timed events that are in the Nagios event queue, scheduled to be executed at a future time. Historical timed events can be found in the *timedevents* table.

Structure:

Field	Type	Notes	Values
timedeventqueue_id	INT	Unique number identifying the record.	
instance_id	SMALLINT	Unique number identifying the distinct instance of Nagios which this entry is associated with.	
event_type	SMALLINT	Value indicating the type of event.	
queued_time	DATETIME	Date and time the event was originally placed into the timed event queue.	
queued_time_usec	INT	Microsecond portion of time the event was queued.	
scheduled_time	INT	Date and time the event is scheduled to be executed.	
recurring_event	SMALLINT	Indicates whether or not this is a recurring event.	0 = Not recurring 1 = Recurring
object_id	INT	The object id of the host, service, contact, etc. that this scheduled event applies to (if applicable). If the event is not associated with any particular object, this field will have a value of zero (0).	

Relationships:

Field	Foreign Key
instance_id	instances.instance_id
object_id	objects.object_id

Configuration Tables

Configuration Tables

There are many tables in the database that are used to store Nagios configuration. Note that the data in these tables represents a read-only output view of the configuration that Nagios was using during its last (or current) run. Configuration information from these tables is NOT read by the Nagios daemon in any way, and thus cannot be used to configure Nagios.

Table List

commands	hostescalations
configfiles	hostgroup_members
configfilevariables	hostgroups
contact_addresses	hosts
contact_notificationcommands	service_contactgroups
contactgroup_members	servicedependencies
contactgroups	serviceescalation_contactgroups
contactnotificationmethods	serviceescalations
contacts	servicegroup_members
customobjectvariables	servicegroups
host_contactgroups	services
host_parenthosts	timeperiod_timeranges
hostdependencies	timeperiods
hostescalation_contactgroups	

[Continued on the next page]

Relationship Diagram

TODO

Table Descriptions

TODO