RDS for MySQL

Best Practices

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Contents

1 Best Practices

This chapter describes best practices for working with RDS for MySQL and provides operational guidelines that you can follow when using this service.

Table 1-1 RDS for MySQL best practices

Reference	Description
Migrating Data from Self-Managed MySQL Databases to RDS for MySQL	Describes how to migrate data from self-managed MySQL databases to RDS for MySQL.
Configuring Remote Single-Active DR for an RDS for MySQL Instance Using DRS	Describes how to use DRS to establish a remote single-active DR relationship for an RDS for MySQL instance.
Migrating MySQL Databases from Other Clouds to RDS for MySQL	Describes how to migrate data from MySQL databases on other clouds to RDS for MySQL.
Using DRS to Vertically Split Databases	Describes how to vertically split RDS for MySQL data using the DRS dual-write or splitting solution.
Using RDS for MySQL to Set Up WordPress	Describes how to set up WordPress in a LAMP environment using Huawei Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), Elastic Cloud Server (ECS), and RDS for MySQL.
Using RDS for MySQL to Set Up Discuz!	Describes how to set up Discuz! in a LAMP environment using Huawei Cloud Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), Elastic Cloud Server (ECS), and RDS for MySQL.

Reference	Description
Description of innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit and sync_binlog	Describes the impact of the **innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit** and **sync_binlog** parameters on performance and security.
How Do I Improve the Query Speed of My RDS for MySQL Instance?	Describes how to improve the query speed of an RDS for MySQL instance.
Handling RDS for MySQL Long Transactions	Describes how to locate and kill long-running transactions.
Configuring a Scheduled Event for an RDS for MySQL Instance	Describes how to use Data Admin Service (DAS) to configure a scheduled event for an RDS for MySQL instance.
Suggestions on RDS for MySQL Metric Alarm Configurations	Describes how to configure RDS for MySQL metric alarm rules.
Security Best Practices	Provides guidance on RDS for MySQL security configurations.

2 Migrating Data from Self-Managed MySQL Databases to RDS for MySQL

2.1 Overview

Scenarios

This chapter includes the following content:

- How to migrate data from self-managed MySQL databases to RDS for MySQL instances

RDS for MySQL Advantages

- **More Services at Lower Costs**

  You pay for only RDS instances. There is no hardware or management investment needed.
- **Ultimate User Experience**
  - Fully compatible with MySQL
  - Excellent performance for high concurrency
  - Support for a great number of connections and quicker response
- **High Security**
  - End-to-end database security, including network isolation, access control, transmission encryption, storage encryption, and anti-DDoS
  - Highest-level certification by the NIST-CSF, with 108 key security capabilities
- **High Reliability**

  Multiple deployment and DR solutions, including data backup, data restoration, dual-host hot standby, remote DR, and intra-city DR

Service List

- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- Elastic Cloud Server (ECS)
- RDS
- Data Replication Service (DRS)

Notes on Usage

- The resource planning in this best practice is for demonstration only. Adjust it as needed.
- All settings in this best practice are for reference only. For more information about MySQL migration, see **From MySQL to MySQL**.

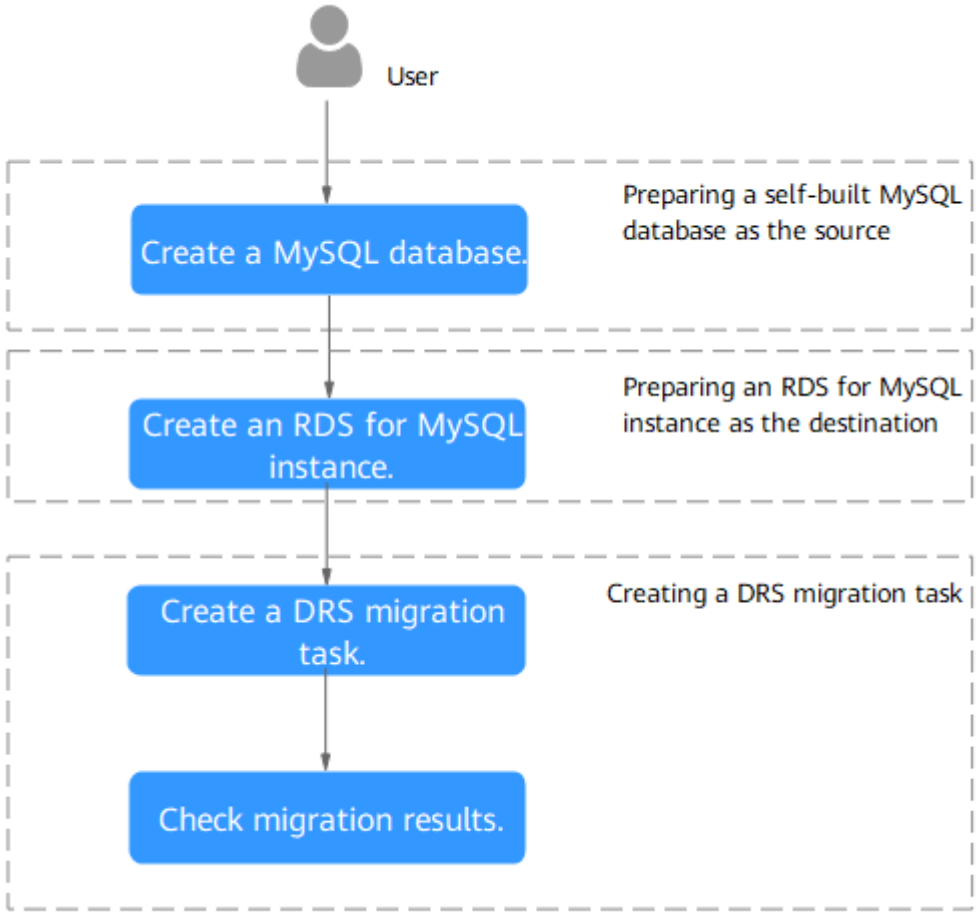
Prerequisites

- You have registered with Huawei Cloud.
- Your account balance is greater than or equal to $0 USD.

Operation Process

The following figure shows the process of creating a MySQL database on an ECS, buying an RDS for MySQL instance, and migrating data from the MySQL database to the RDS instance.

Figure 2-1 Flowchart



2.2 Resource Planning

Table 2-1 Resource planning description

Category	Subcategory	Planned Value	Remarks
RDS	RDS instance name	rds-mysql	Customize a name for easy identification.
	DB engine version	MySQL 5.7	-
	Instance type	Single	In this practice, select a single instance. To improve service reliability, selecting a primary/standby instance is recommended.

Category	Subcategory	Planned Value	Remarks
	Storage type	Cloud SSD	-
	AZ	AZ3	In this practice, select a single instance. To improve service reliability, create a primary/standby instance and then deploy them in two different AZs.
	Specifications	General-purpose 4 vCPUs | 8 GB	-
DRS migration task	Task name	DRS-mysql	Custom
	Source DB engine	MySQL	In this practice, the source is a MySQL database built on an ECS.
	Destination DB engine	MySQL	In this practice, the destination is an RDS for MySQL instance.
	Network type	VPC	In this practice, select the VPC network.

2.3 Cloud Migration

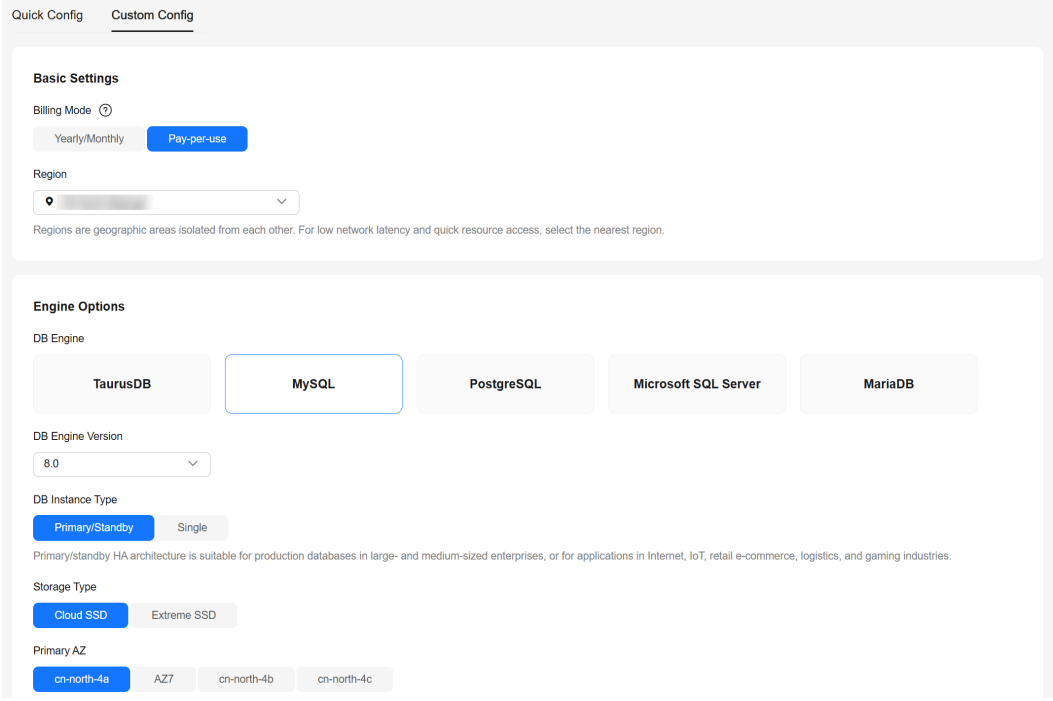
2.3.1 Creating an RDS for MySQL Instance

Create an RDS for MySQL instance that is in the same VPC and security group as the self-managed MySQL database.

Step 1 Go to the **Buy DB Instance** page.

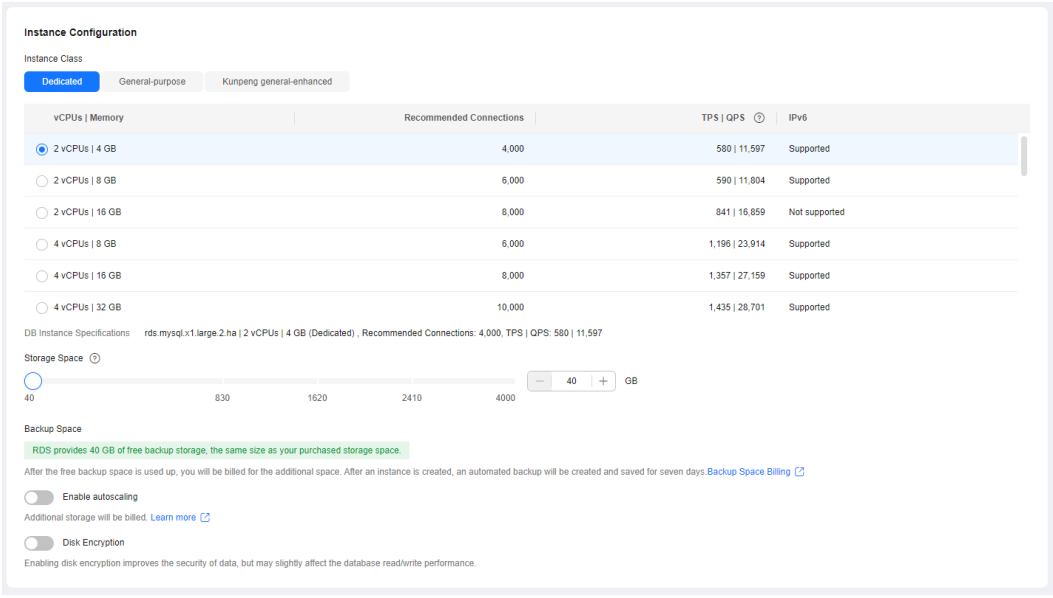
Step 2 Configure basic information for the instance. Select **CN-Hong Kong** for **Region**.

Figure 2-2 Basic information



Step 3 Select an instance class and retain the default values for other parameters.

Figure 2-3 Instance class



Step 4 Click **Next**.

Step 5 Confirm the settings.

- To modify your settings, click **Previous**.
- If you do not need to modify your settings, click **Submit**.

Step 6 Return to the instance list.

If the instance status becomes available, the instance has been created.

----End

2.3.2 Creating a Migration Task

This topic describes how to create a DRS migration task to migrate the **loadtest** database from the self-managed MySQL server to an RDS for MySQL instance.

Pre-migration Check

Before creating a migration task, check the migration environment to ensure smooth migration.

This example describes how to migrate data from a self-managed MySQL database to an RDS for MySQL instance. For more information, see **From MySQL to MySQL**.

Procedure

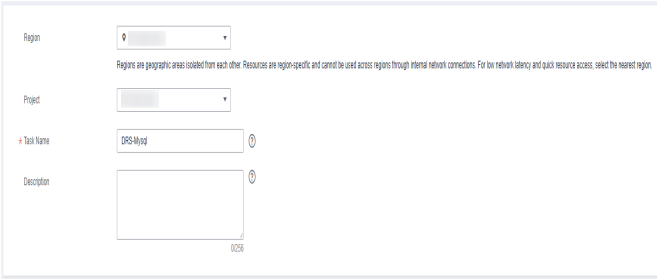
Migrate the **loadtest** database from a self-managed MySQL server to an RDS for MySQL instance.

Step 1 Go to the **Create Migration Task** page.

Step 2 Configure parameters as needed.

1. Specify a migration task name. Select the region where the target instance is located, for example, **CN-Hong Kong**.

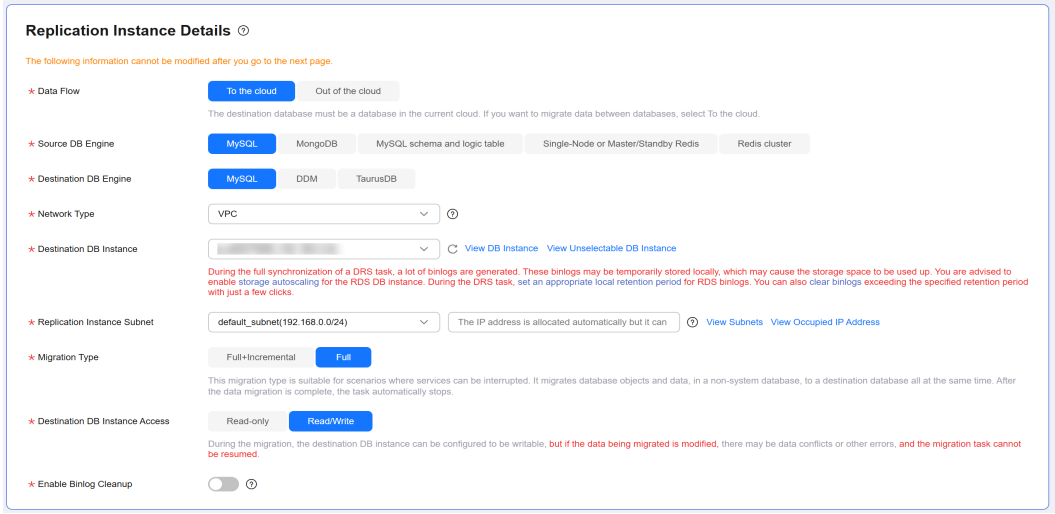
   Figure 2-4 Migration task

2. Configure replication instance information.

   Select the instance created in **Creating an RDS for MySQL Instance** as the destination instance.

Figure 2-5 Replication instance details



3. Select **default** for **Enterprise Project**.

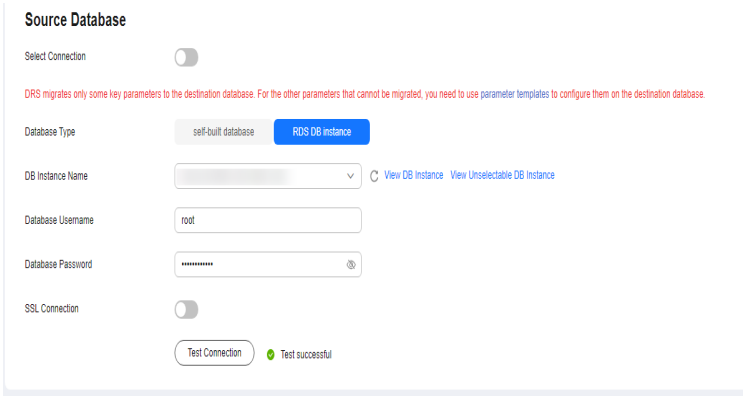
Step 3 Click **Create Now**.

It takes about 5 to 10 minutes to create a replication task.

Step 4 Configure task information and click **Next**.

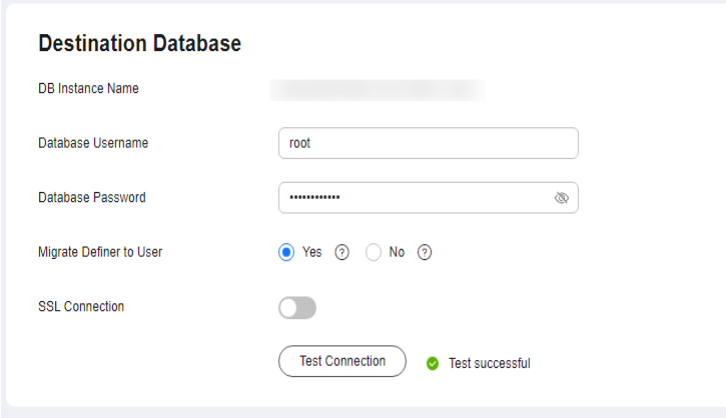
1. Configure source database information.
2. Click **Test Connection**.
   If a successful test message is returned, login to the source is successful.

Figure 2-6 Source database settings



3. Specify a username and password for the destination database.
4. Click **Test Connection**.
   If a successful test message is returned, login to the destination is successful.

Figure 2-7 Destination database settings



Step 5 On the **Set Task** page, select the accounts and objects to be migrated, and click **Next**.

Select **All** for **Migration Object**.

For more information, see **From MySQL to MySQL**.

Step 6 On the **Check Task** page, check the migration task.

If the check is complete and the check success rate is 100%, click **Next**.

Step 7 On the **Compare Parameters** page, click **Next** in the lower right corner to skip the comparison.

Step 8 On the **Confirm Task** page, specify **Start Time**, **Send Notifications**, **SMN Topic**, **Delay Threshold (s)**, and **Stop Abnormal Tasks After**, confirm that the configured information is correct, and click **Submit** to submit the task.

Step 9 After the task is submitted, view and manage it on the **Online Migration Management** page.

----End

2.3.3 Confirming Migration Results

You can check migration results with either of the following methods:

Automatic: **Viewing Migration Results on the DRS Console**. DRS automatically compares migration objects, users, and data of source and destination databases and provides migration results.

Manual: **Viewing Migration Results on the RDS Console**. You can log in to the destination instance to check whether the databases, tables, and data are migrated.

Viewing Migration Results on the DRS Console

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click in the upper left corner and select **CN-Hong Kong**.

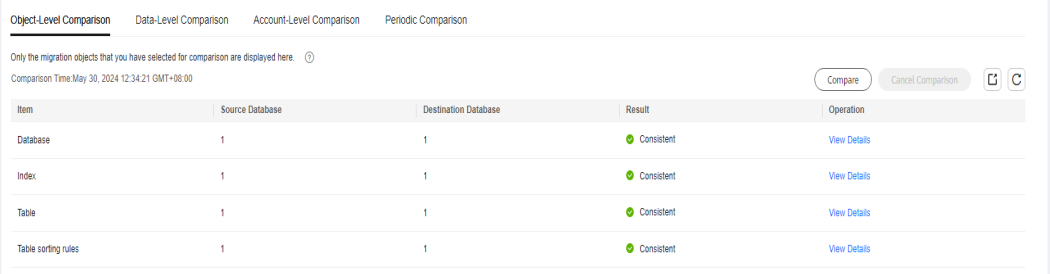
Step 3 Click the service list icon on the left and choose **Databases** > **Data Replication Service**.

Step 4 Click the name of the DRS migration task.

Step 5 In the navigation pane, choose **Migration Comparison**.

Step 6 By default, the **Object-Level Comparison** tab page is displayed. Click **Compare** and check the comparison results of the items such as databases, tables, and indexes between the source and destination databases.

Figure 2-8 Migration comparison



Step 7 Click the **Data-Level Comparison** tab, create a comparison task, and check the data comparison results between the source and destination databases.

If any check fails, rectify the fault by referring to **Solutions to Failed Check Items**.

----End

Viewing Migration Results on the RDS Console

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner and select **CN-Hong Kong**.

Step 3 Click the service list icon on the left and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.

Step 4 Locate the required RDS instance and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.

Step 5 In the displayed dialog box, enter the password and click **Test Connection**.

Step 6 After the connection test is successful, click **Log In**.

Step 7 Check and confirm the destination database name and table name. Check whether the data migration is complete.

----End

3 Configuring Remote Single-Active DR for an RDS for MySQL Instance Using DRS

3.1 Overview

Scenarios

This best practice involves two tasks:

- Create an RDS for MySQL instance.
- Use DRS to establish a remote single-active DR relationship for the RDS for MySQL instance.

Prerequisites

- You have registered with Huawei Cloud.
- Your account balance is greater than or equal to $0 USD.

How Cross-Region DR Works

RDS for MySQL instances are deployed in the production and DR data centers. DRS replicates data from the production center to the DR center, keeping data synchronous between your primary instance and the DR instance.

Service List

- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- Elastic IP (EIP)
- Relational Database Service (RDS)
- Data Replication Service (DRS)

Notes on Usage

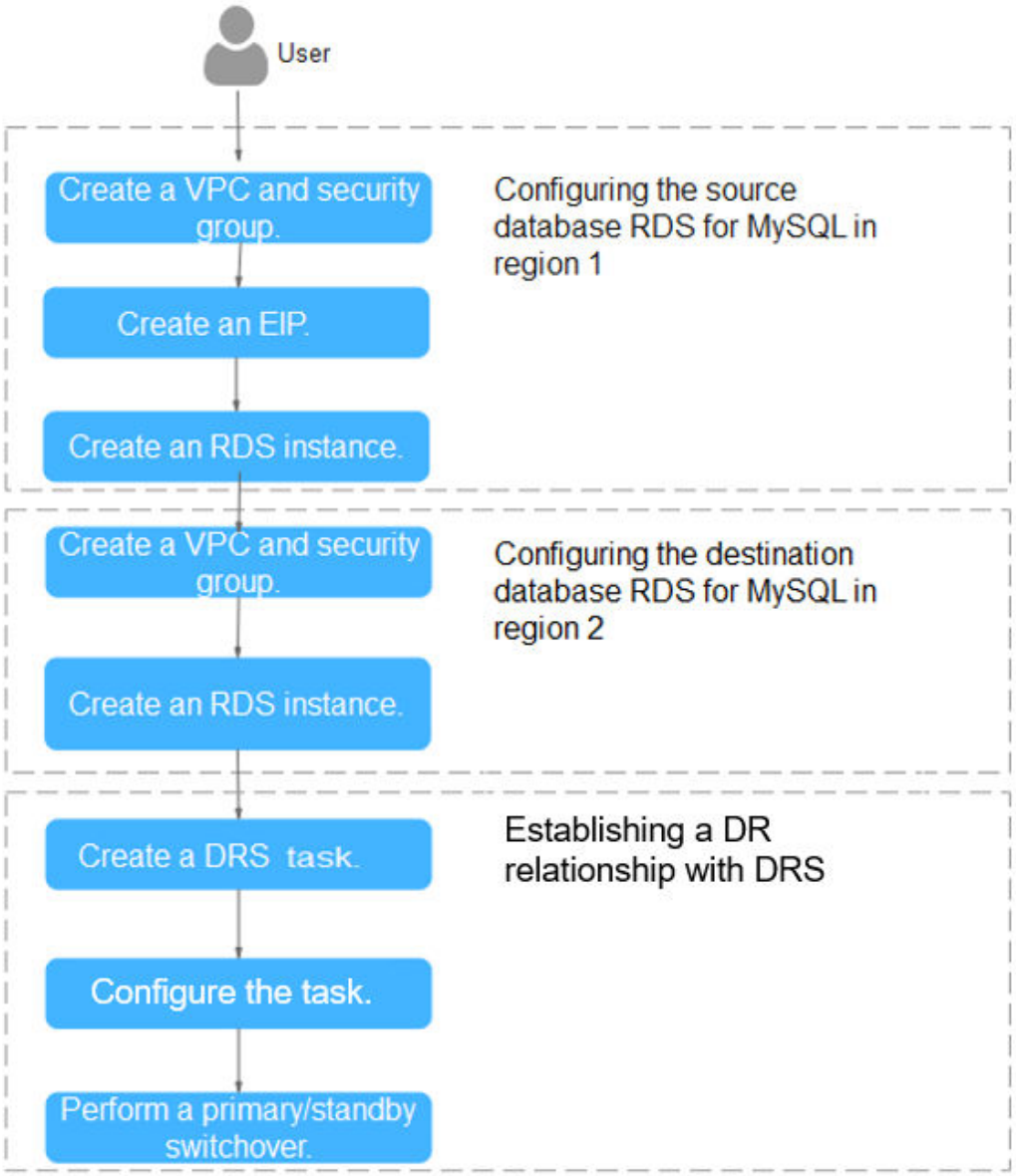
- The resource planning in this best practice is for demonstration only. Adjust it as needed.

- All settings in this best practice are for reference only. For more information about RDS for MySQL instance DR, see **From MySQL to MySQL (Single-Active DR)**.

Operation Process

The following figure shows the process of creating an RDS production instance and a DR instance and how to migrate data from the production instance to the DR instance.

Figure 3-1 Flowchart



3.2 Resource Planning

Table 3-1 Resource planning

Category	Subcategory	Planned Value	Description
VPC in the production center	VPC name	vpc-01	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	Region	CN-Hong Kong	To achieve lower network latency, select the region nearest to you.
	AZ	AZ2	-
	Subnet	192.168.0.0/24	Select a subnet with sufficient network resources.
	Subnet name	subnet-3c29	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
VPC in the DR center	VPC name	vpc-DR	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	Region	AP-Singapore	To achieve lower network latency, select the region nearest to you.
	AZ	AZ1	-
	Subnet	192.168.0.0/24	Select a subnet with sufficient network resources.
	Subnet name	subnet-ac27	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
RDS for MySQL instance in the production center	Instance name	rds-database-01	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	Region	CN-Hong Kong	To achieve lower network latency, select the region nearest to you.
	DB engine version	MySQL 8.0	-
	Instance type	Single	A single instance is used in this example. To improve service reliability, select a primary/standby instance.
	Storage type	Ultra-high I/O	-

Category	Subcategory	Planned Value	Description
	AZ	AZ2	AZ2 is selected in this example. To improve service reliability, select the primary/standby instance type and deploy the primary and standby instances in different AZs.
	Instance specifications	General-enhanced 2 vCPUs | 4 GB	-
RDS for MySQL instance in the DR center	Instance name	rds-DR	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	Region	AP-Singapore	To achieve lower network latency, select the region nearest to you.
	DB engine version	MySQL 8.0	-
	Instance type	Single	A single instance is used in this example. To improve service reliability, select a primary/standby instance.
	Storage type	Cloud SSD	-
	AZ	AZ1	AZ1 is selected in this example. To improve service reliability, select the primary/standby instance type and deploy the primary and standby instances in different AZs.
	Instance specifications	General-purpose 2 vCPUs | 8 GB	-
DRS DR task	DR task name	DRS-DR-Task	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	Source DB engine	MySQL	In this example, the primary instance created in CN-Hong Kong is used as the source database.
	Destination DB engine	MySQL	In this example, the DR instance created in AP-Singapore is used as the destination database.

Category	Subcategory	Planned Value	Description
	Network type	Public network	Public network is used in this example.

3.3 Configuring an RDS for MySQL Instance in the Production Center

3.3.1 Creating a VPC and Security Group

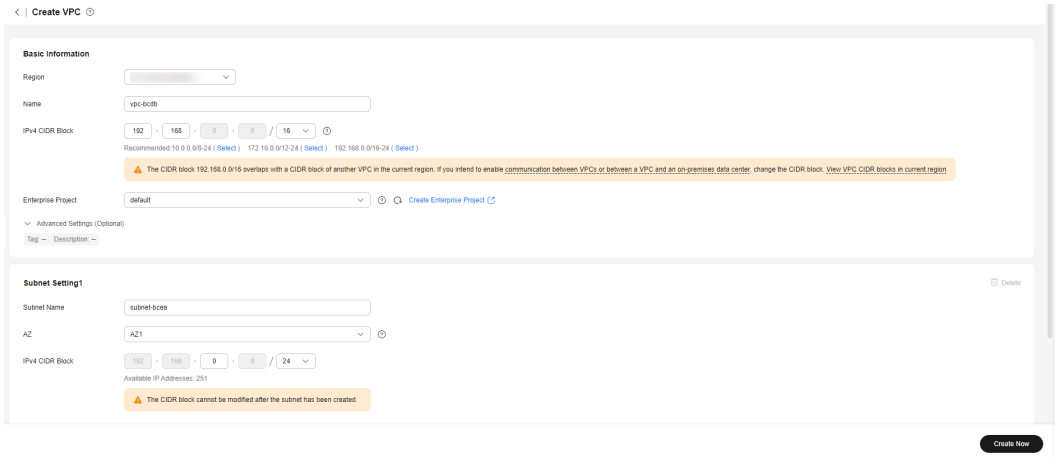
Create a VPC and security group for a DB instance in the production center.

Creating a VPC

Step 1 Go to the **Create VPC** page.

Step 2 On that page, select **CN-Hong Kong** for **Region**, and configure the basic information, subnet, and IP address.

Figure 3-2 Creating a VPC



Step 3 Click **Create Now**.

----End

Creating a Security Group

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

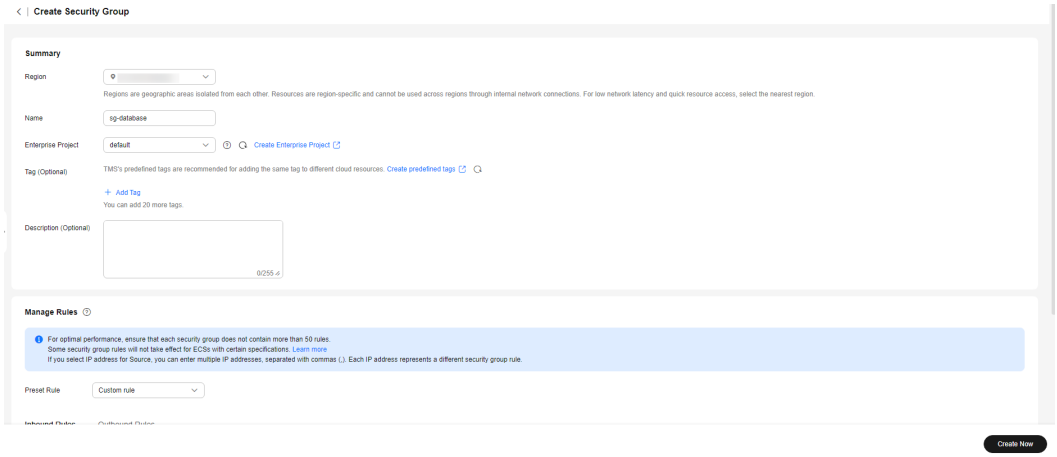
Step 2 Click in the upper left corner and select **CN-Hong Kong**.

Step 3 Under the service list, choose **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**.

Step 4 In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Access Control** > **Security Groups**.

Step 5 Click **Create Security Group**.

Figure 3-3 Creating a security group



Step 6 Click **Create Now**.

----End

3.3.2 Creating an EIP

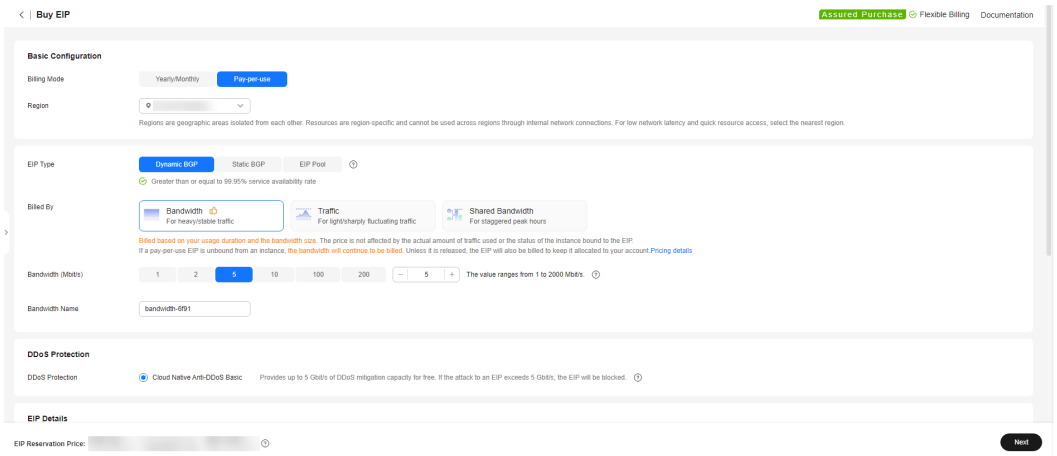
Create an EIP for your source DB instance. Using the EIP, external systems can access your application and DRS can connect to the source DB instance.

Procedure

Step 1 Go to the **Buy EIP** page.

Step 2 On that page, select **CN-Hong Kong** for **Region**, and configure the basic information and bandwidth as prompted.

Figure 3-4 Buying an EIP



Step 3 Click **Next**.

Step 4 Confirm the information and click **Submit**.

----End

3.3.3 Creating an RDS for MySQL Instance

Create an RDS for MySQL instance (source database), and select the VPC and EIP you configured for the instance.

Procedure

Step 1 Go to the **Buy DB Instance** page.

Step 2 Select **CN-Hong Kong** for **Region**. Configure instance information and click **Buy**.

Figure 3-5 Selecting a DB engine

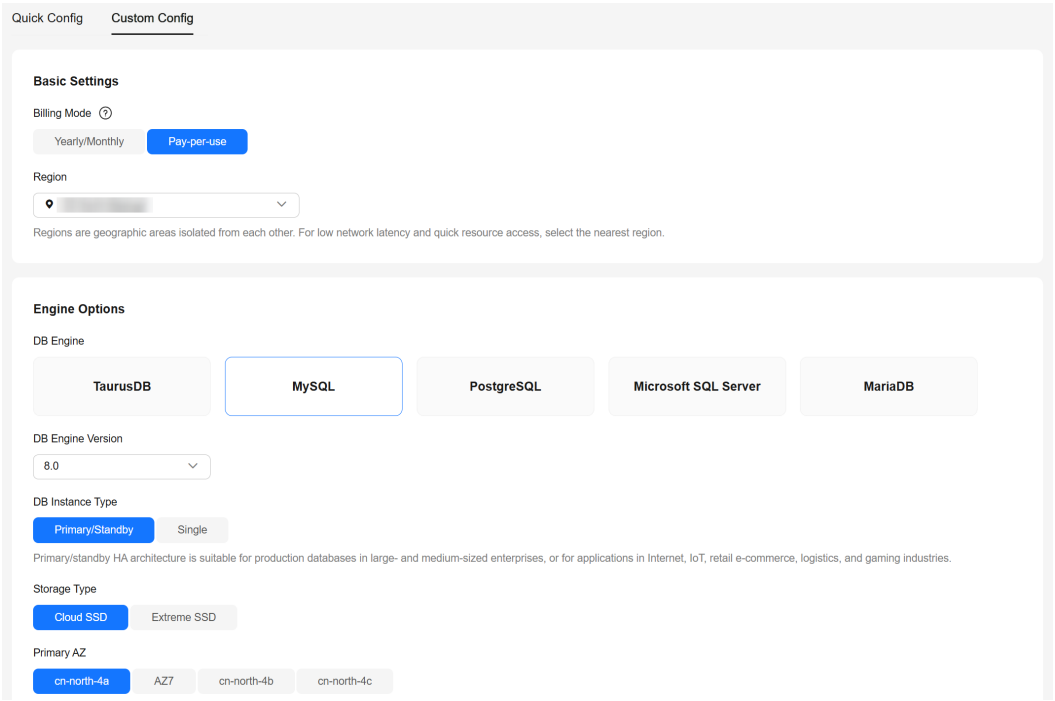


Figure 3-6 Selecting specifications

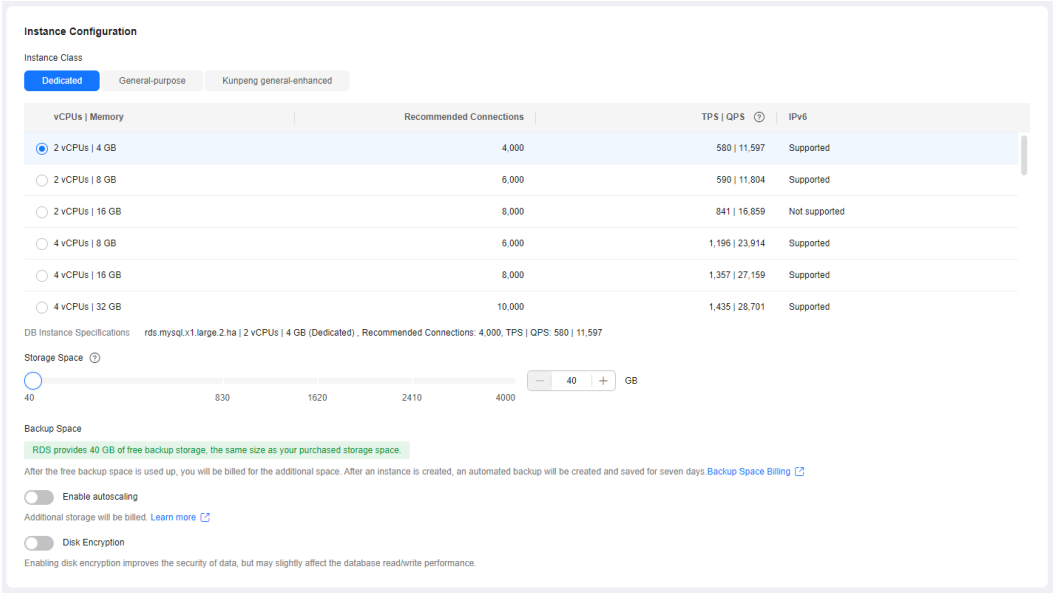


Figure 3-7 Configuring network information as planned

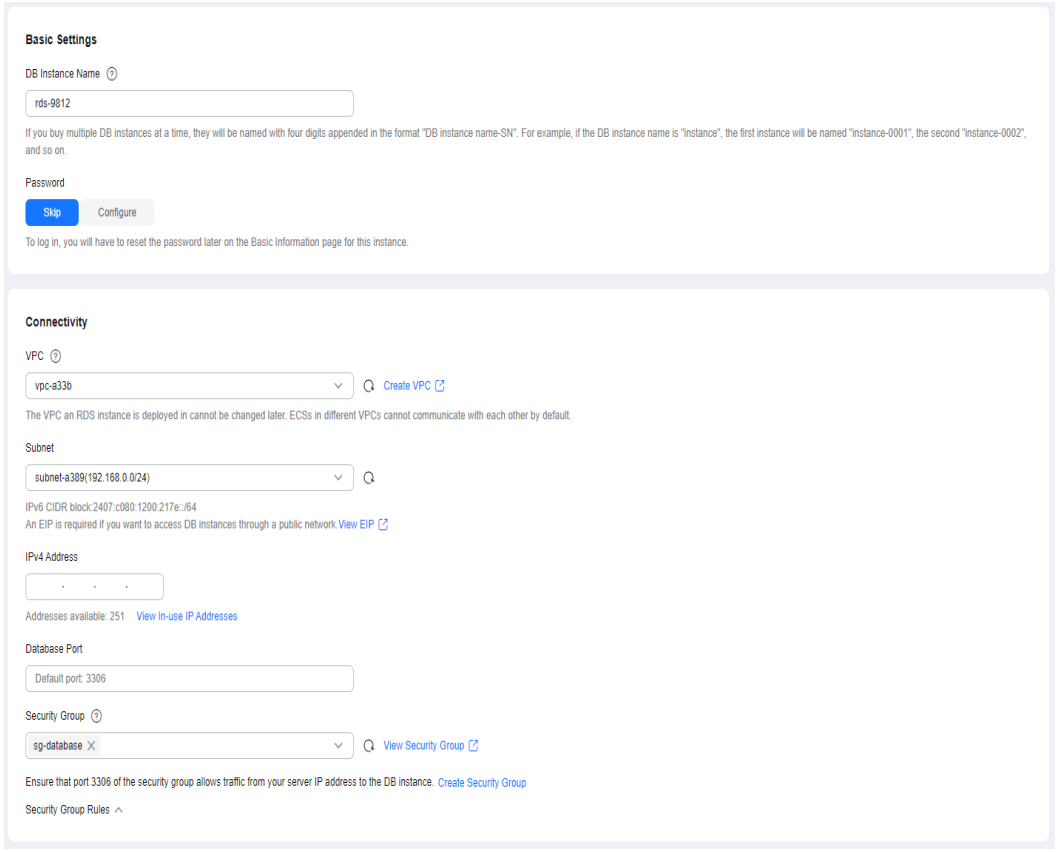
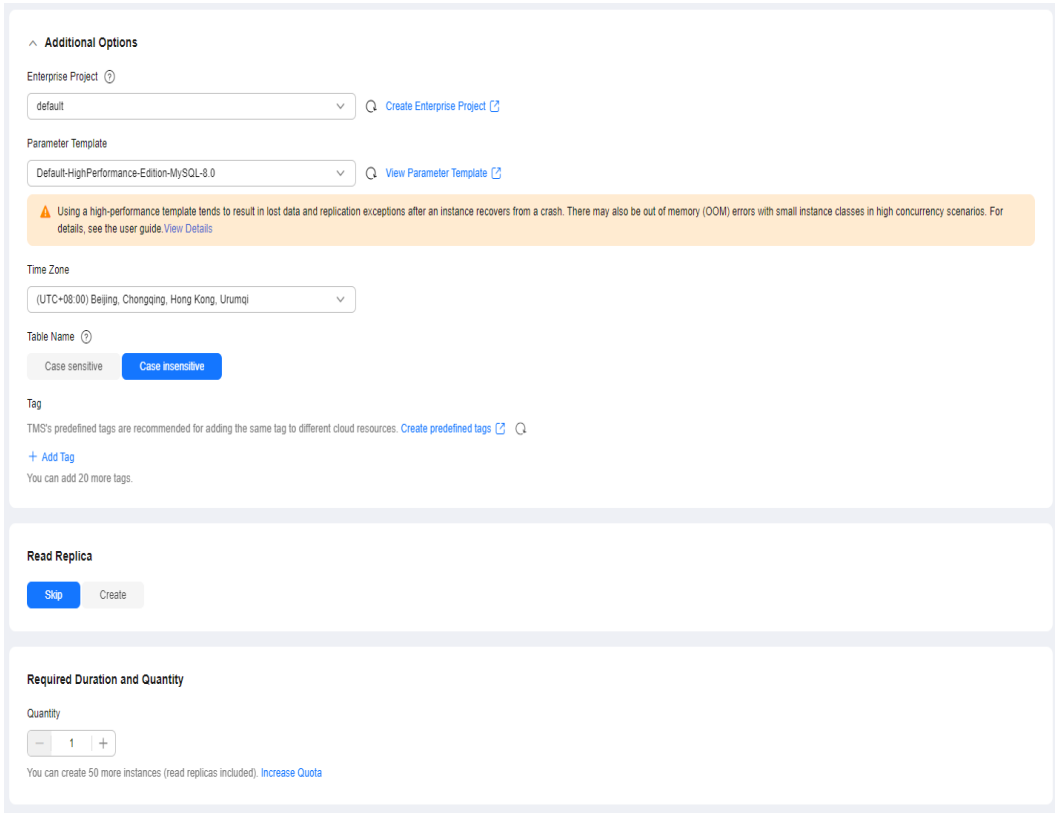


Figure 3-8 Additional options



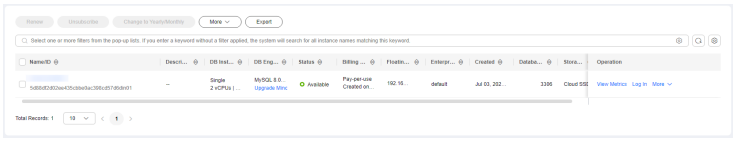
Step 3 Confirm the settings.

- To modify your settings, click **Previous**.
- If there is no need to modify your settings, click **Submit**.

Step 4 Bind an EIP to the created instance.

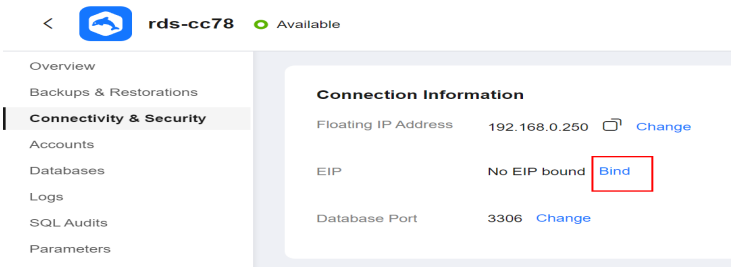
1. On the **Instances** page, click the instance name to go to the **Overview** page.

   Figure 3-9 Locating your instance in the list

2. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Connectivity & Security**. In the **Connection Information** area, click **Bind** next to the **EIP** field.
3. In the displayed dialog box, all unbound EIPs are listed. Select the EIP you have created for the instance and click **OK**.

   Figure 3-10 Binding an EIP

----End

3.4 Configuring an RDS for MySQL Instance in the DR Center

3.4.1 Creating a VPC and Security Group

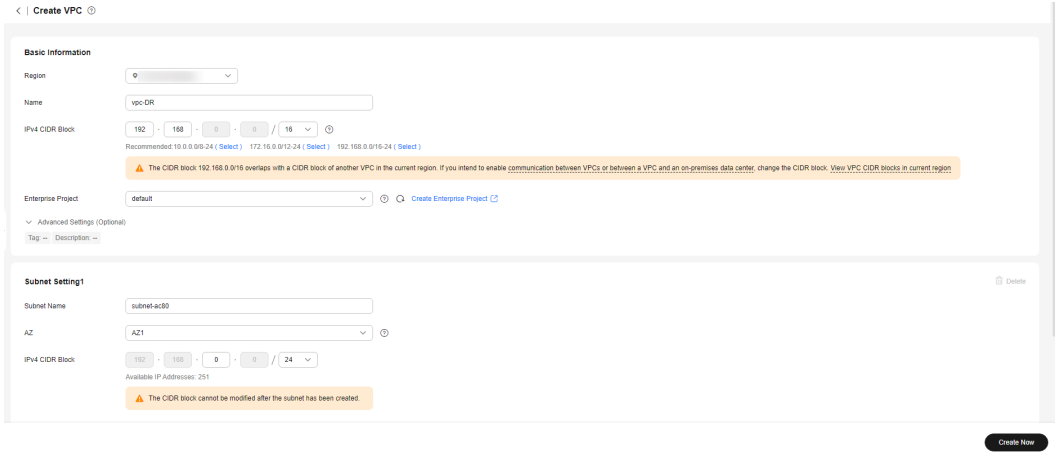
Create a VPC and security group for the DR instance to be configured, ensuring that it is in a different region from the instance created for production center.

Creating a VPC

Step 1 Go to the **Create VPC** page.

Step 2 On that page, select **AP-Singapore** for **Region**, and configure the basic information, subnet, and IP address.

Figure 3-11 Creating a VPC



Step 3 Click **Create Now**.

----End

Creating a Security Group

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

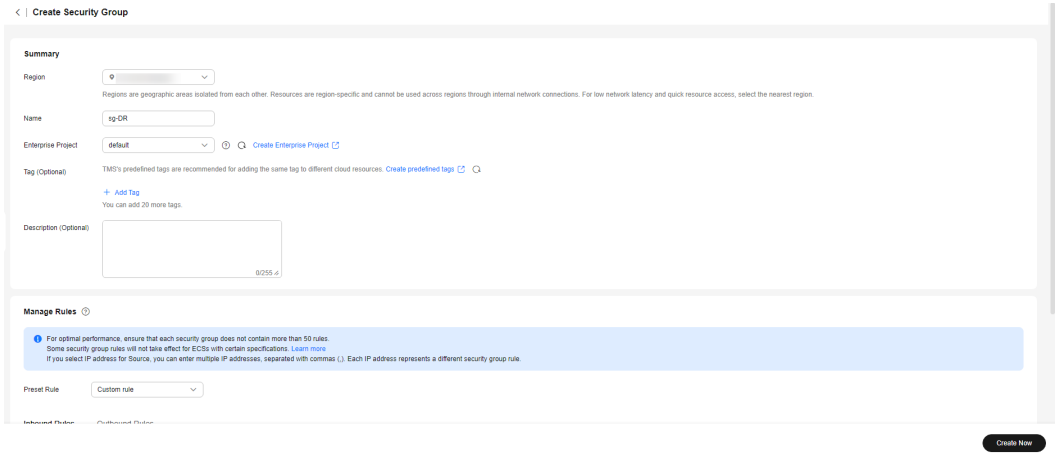
Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner of the management console and select **AP-Singapore**.

Step 3 Under the service list, choose **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**.

Step 4 In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Access Control** > **Security Groups**.

Step 5 Click **Create Security Group**.

Figure 3-12 Creating a security group



Step 6 Click **Create Now**.

----End

3.4.2 Creating an RDS for MySQL Instance

Create an RDS for MySQL instance as a DR instance and select the VPC you configured for the instance.

Procedure

Step 1 Go to the **Buy DB Instance** page.

Step 2 Select **AP-Singapore** for **Region**. Configure instance information and click **Buy**.

Figure 3-13 Selecting a DB engine

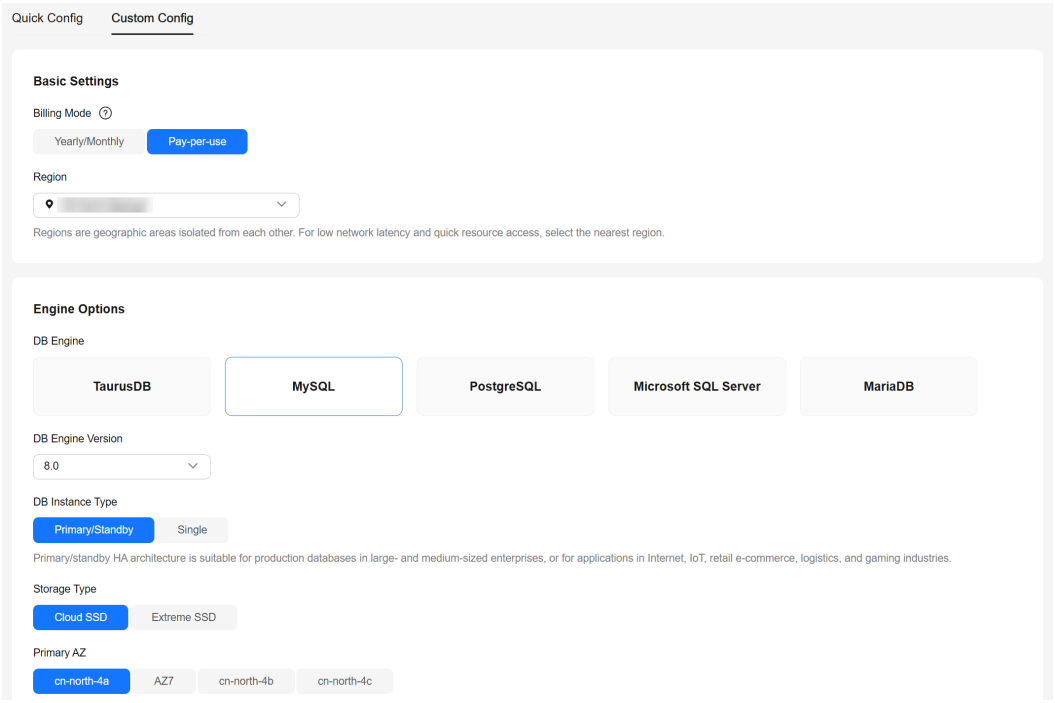


Figure 3-14 Selecting specifications

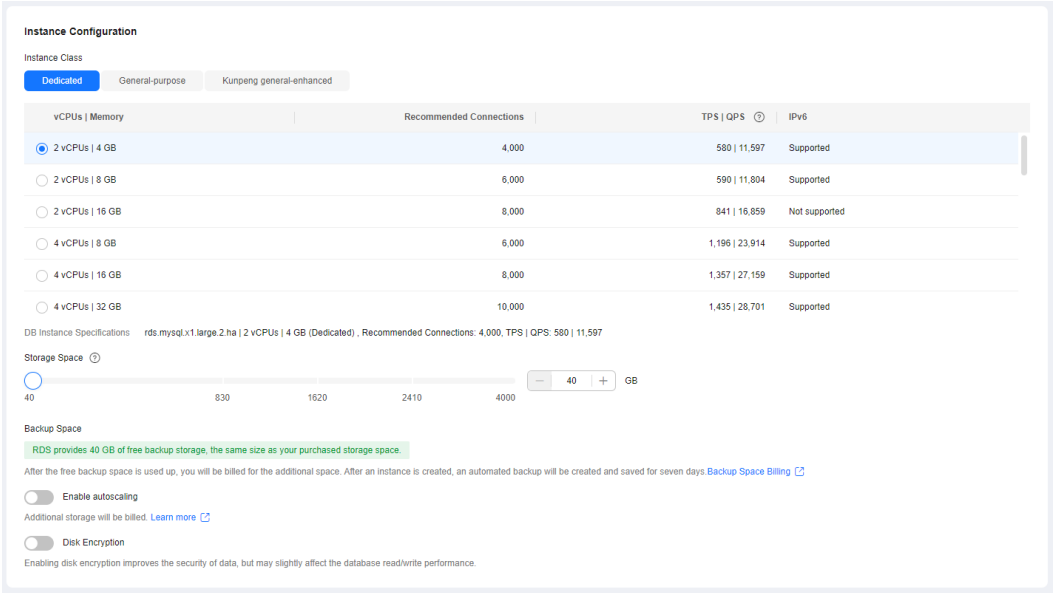


Figure 3-15 Configuring network information as planned

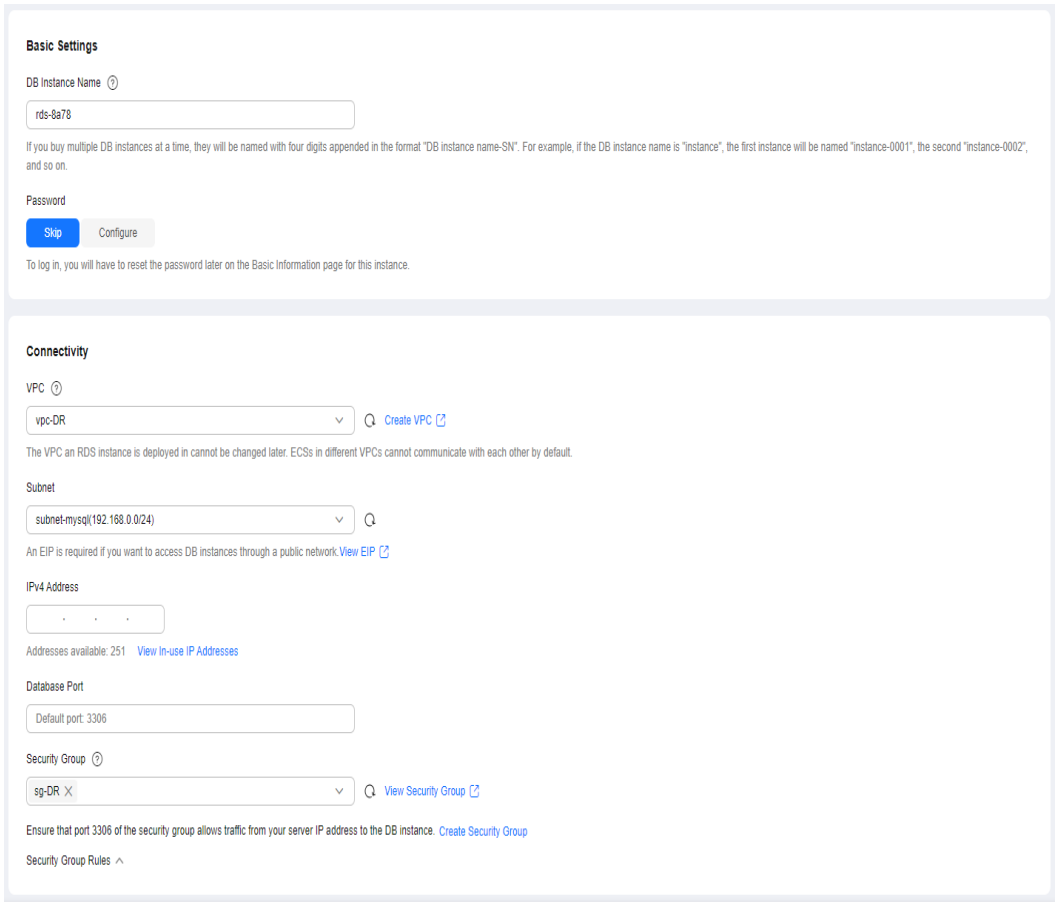
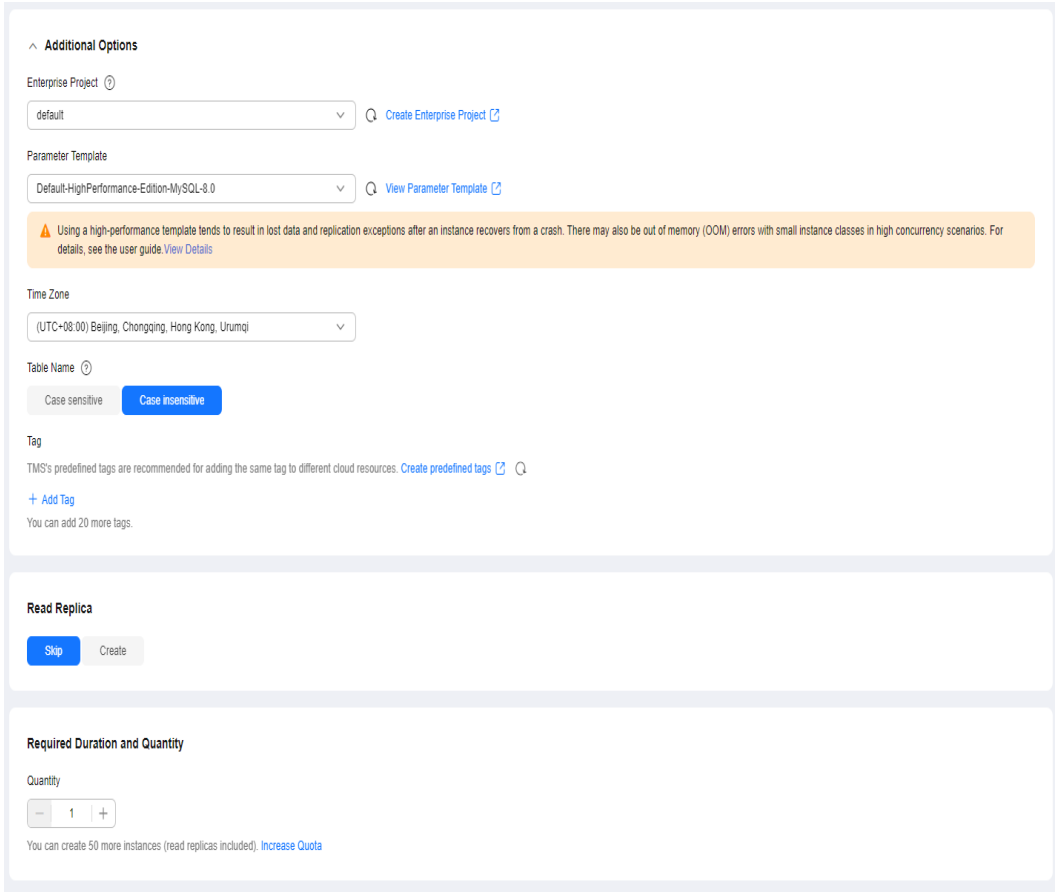


Figure 3-16 Additional options



Step 3 Confirm the settings.

- To modify your settings, click **Previous**.
- If there is no need to modify your settings, click **Submit**.

----End

3.5 Configuring Remote Disaster Recovery

3.5.1 Creating a DRS Disaster Recovery Task

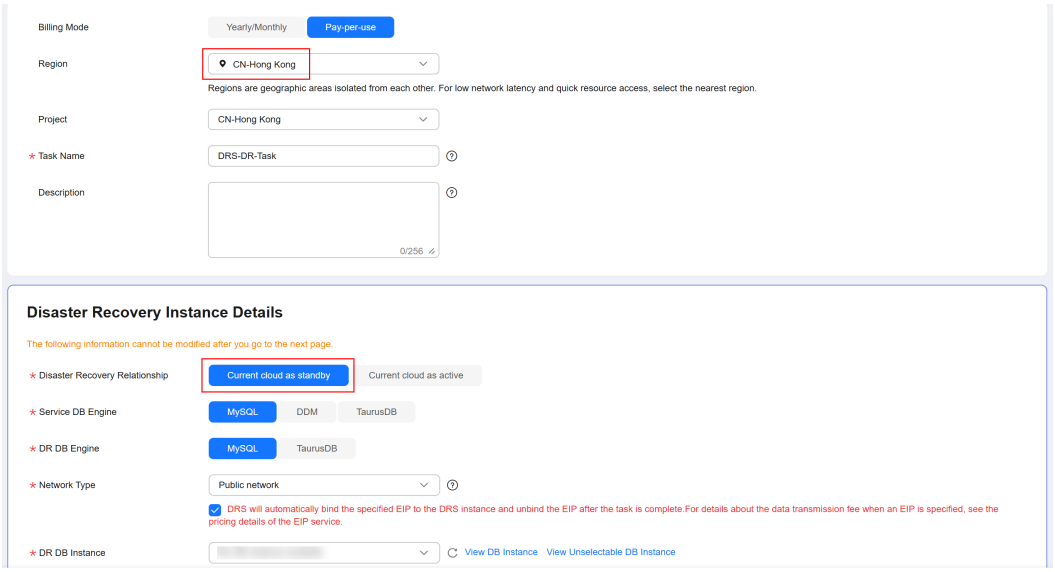
Create a DRS disaster recovery task in the same region as the RDS for MySQL instance configured for the DR center.

Procedure

Step 1 Go to the **Create Disaster Recovery Task** page.

Step 2 Select **AP-Singapore** for **Region**. Set **Disaster Recovery Relationship** to **Current cloud as standby**, and **DR DB Instance** to the RDS for MySQL DR instance created in the AP-Singapore region, and click **Create Now**.

Figure 3-17 Setting DR instance information



Step 3 Return to the **Disaster Recovery Management** page and check the status of the task.

----End

3.5.2 Configuring the Disaster Recovery Task

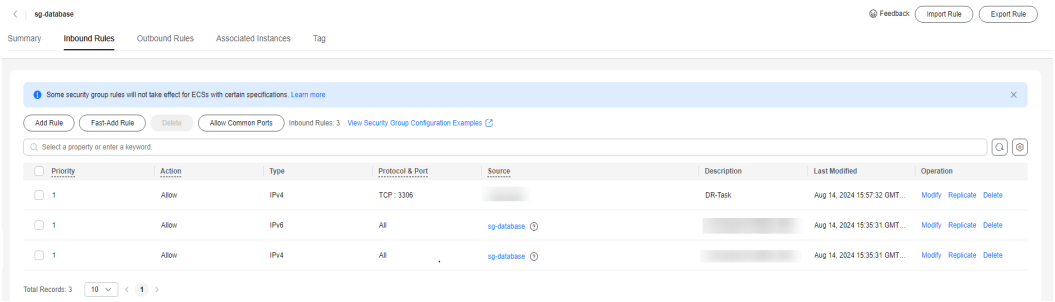
Configure the disaster recovery task, including setting the source and destination databases.

Procedure

Step 1 On the **Disaster Recovery Management** page, locate the created disaster recovery task and click **Edit** in the **Operation** column.

Step 2 Add the EIP of the DRS instance to the inbound rule of the security group associated with the RDS for MySQL instance in the production center, select TCP, and set the port number to that of the RDS for MySQL instance of the production center.

Figure 3-18 Adding a security group rule

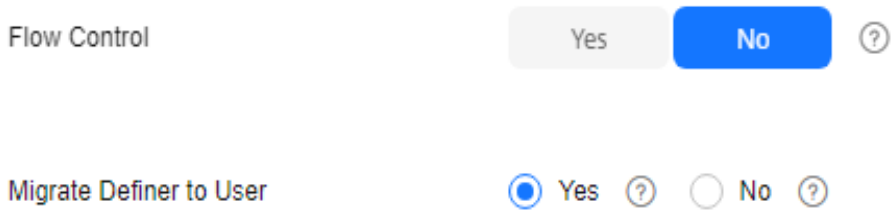


In the **Source Database** area, set **IP Address or Domain Name** and **Port** to the EIP and port of the RDS for MySQL instance in the production center. When the connection test is successful, click **Next**.

Figure 3-19 Editing a disaster recovery task

Step 3 Configure the flow control and click **Next**.

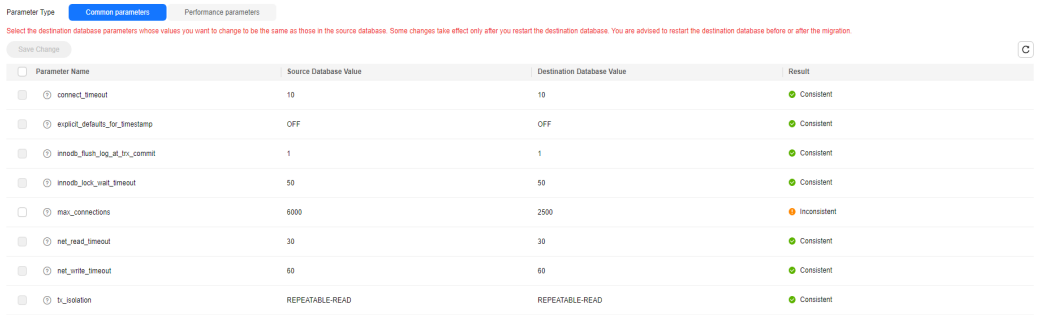
Figure 3-20 Configuring flow control



Step 4 Check the disaster recovery task. When the check success rate reaches 100%, click **Next**.

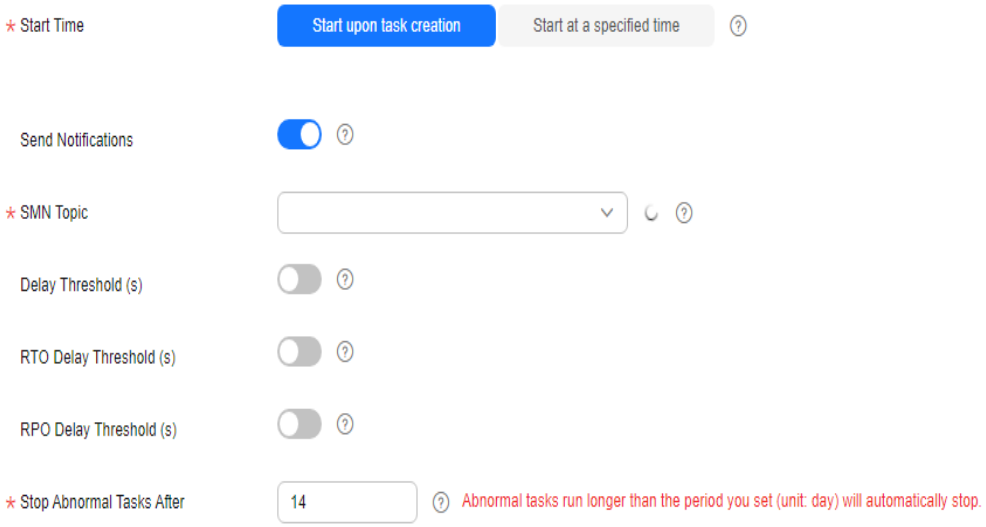
Step 5 Configure parameters and click **Next**.

Figure 3-21 Configuring parameters



Step 6 Configure **Start Time** and click **Submit**.

Figure 3-22 Starting the task



Step 7 On the **Disaster Recovery Management** page, check the task status. The status is **Disaster recovery in progress**.

For a task that is in the **Disaster recovery in progress** state, you can use **data comparison** to check whether data is consistent before and after the disaster recovery.

----End

3.5.3 Performing a Primary/Standby Switchover

If the source database in the production center is faulty, manually switch the DR instance to the read/write state. Then, data is written to the DR instance and synchronized to the source database.

Procedure

Step 1 Find that the source database in the production center is faulty. For example, the source database cannot be connected, the source database execution is slow, or the CPU usage is high.

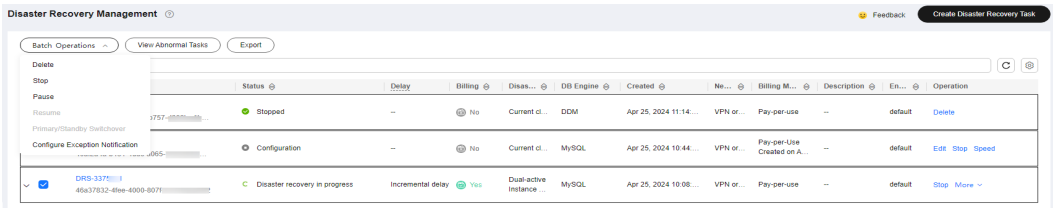
Step 2 Receive an SMN email notification.

Step 3 Check the delay of the DR task.

Step 4 Check that the services of the source database have been stopped. For details, see **How Do I Ensure that All Services on the Database Are Stopped?**

Step 5 Select the task, click the **Batch Operations** drop-down box in the upper left corner and select **Primary/Standby Switchover**.

Figure 3-23 Primary/standby switchover



Step 6 Change the database IP address on your application and use it to connect to the database. Then data is properly read from and written to the database.

----End

4 Migrating MySQL Databases from Other Clouds to RDS for MySQL

4.1 Overview

Scenarios

This best practice includes the following tasks:

- Create an RDS for MySQL instance.
- Migrate data from a MySQL database on other clouds to RDS for MySQL.

Prerequisites

- You have registered with Huawei Cloud.
- Your account balance is greater than or equal to $0 USD.

Service List

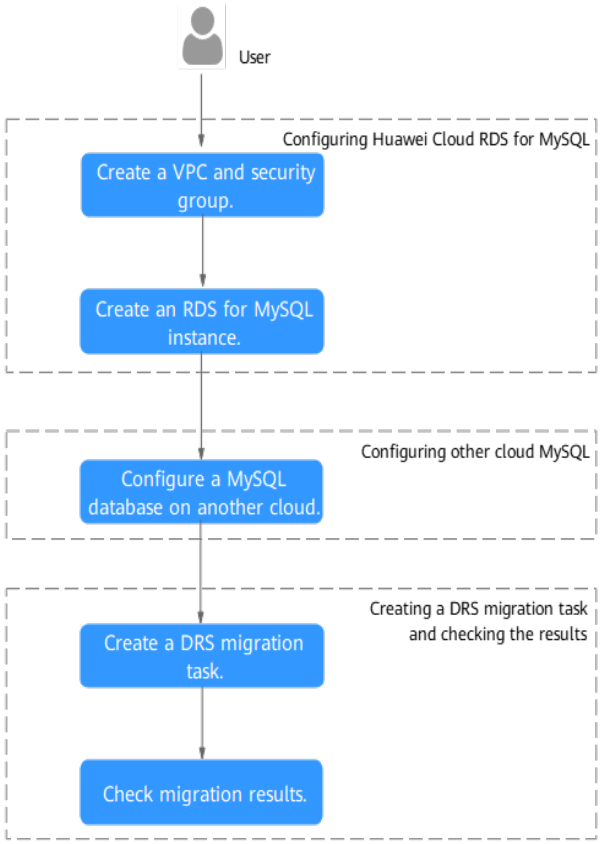
- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- RDS
- Data Replication Service (DRS)

Notes on Usage

- The resource planning in this best practice is for demonstration only. Adjust it as needed.
- All settings in this best practice are for reference only. For more information about MySQL migration, see **From MySQL to MySQL**.

Operation Process

Figure 4-1 Flowchart



4.2 Resource Planning

Table 4-1 Resource planning

Category	Subcategory	Planned Value	Description
VPC	VPC name	vpc-src-172	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	Region	Test region	To achieve lower network latency, select the region nearest to you.
	AZ	AZ3	-
	Subnet	172.16.0.0/16	Select a subnet with sufficient network resources.
	Subnet name	subnet-src-172	Specify a name that is easy to identify.

Category	Subcategory	Planned Value	Description
MySQL on another cloud	Database version	MySQL 5.7	-
	IP address	10.154.217.42	Enter an IP address.
	Port	3306	-
RDS for MySQL instance	Instance name	rds-mysql	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	DB engine version	MySQL 5.7	-
	Instance type	Single	A single instance is used in this example. To improve service reliability, select a primary/standby instance.
	Storage type	Cloud SSD	-
	AZ	AZ1	AZ1 is selected in this example. To improve service reliability, select the primary/standby instance type and deploy the primary and standby instances in different AZs.
	Instance class	General-purpose 2 vCPUs | 8 GB	-
DRS migration task	Task name	DRS-mysql	Specify a name that is easy to identify.
	Source DB engine	MySQL	-
	Destination DB engine	MySQL	-
	Network type	Public network	Public network is used in this example.

4.3 Creating a VPC and Security Group

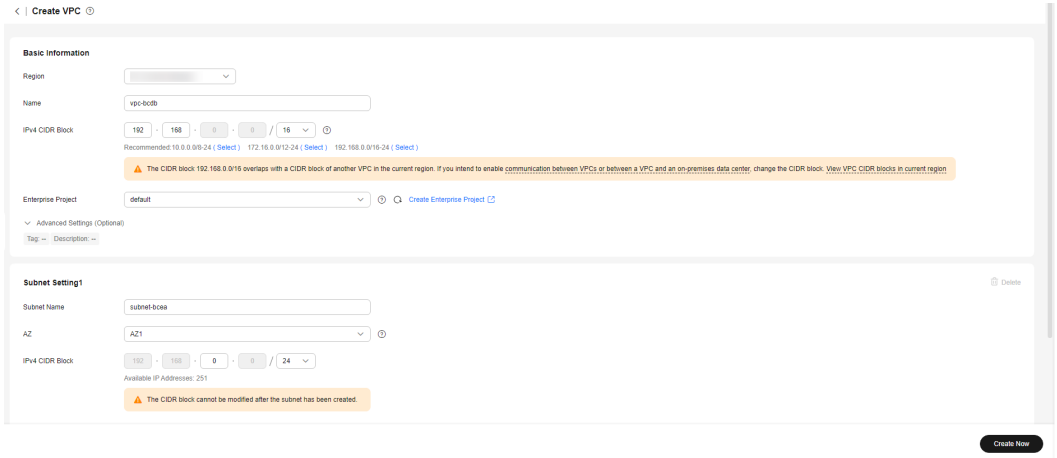
Create a VPC and security group for an RDS for MySQL instance

Creating a VPC

Step 1 Go to the **Create VPC** page.

Step 2 Configure the basic information, subnet, and IP address.

Figure 4-2 Creating a VPC



Step 3 Click **Create Now**.

Step 4 Return to the VPC list and check whether the VPC is created.

If the VPC status becomes available, the VPC has been created.

----End

Creating a Security Group

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner of the management console and select **CN-Hong Kong**.

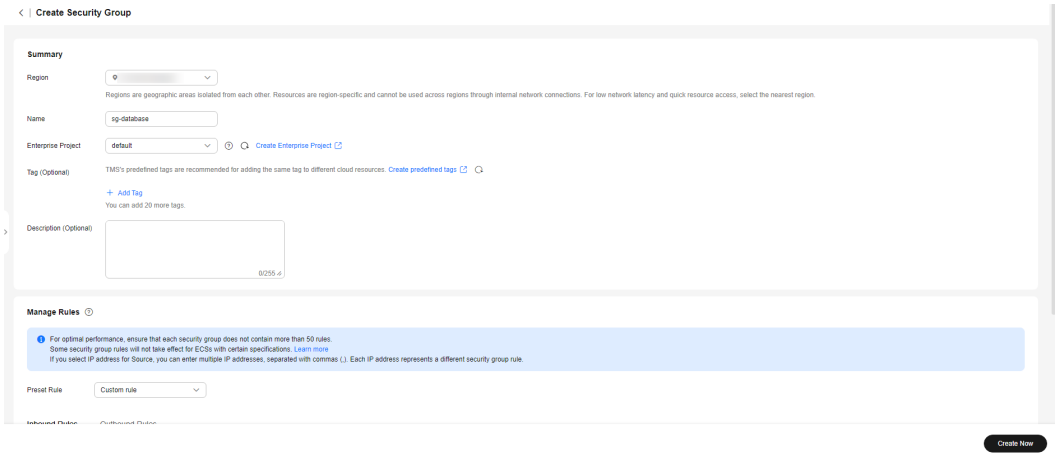
Step 3 Under the service list, choose **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**.

Step 4 In the navigation pane, choose **Access Control** > **Security Groups**.

Step 5 Click **Create Security Group**.

Step 6 Configure parameters as needed.

Figure 4-3 Creating a security group



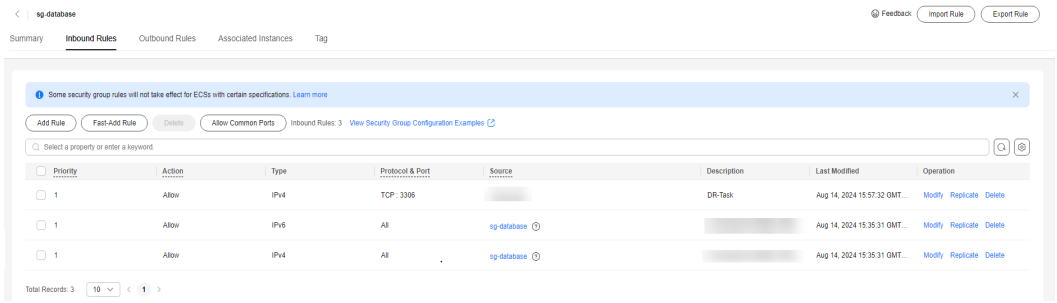
Step 7 Click **Create Now**.

Step 8 Return to the security group list and click the security group name.

Step 9 Click the **Inbound Rules** tab, and then click **Add Rule**.

Step 10 Configure an inbound rule to allow access from database port **3306**.

Figure 4-4 Inbound rules



----End

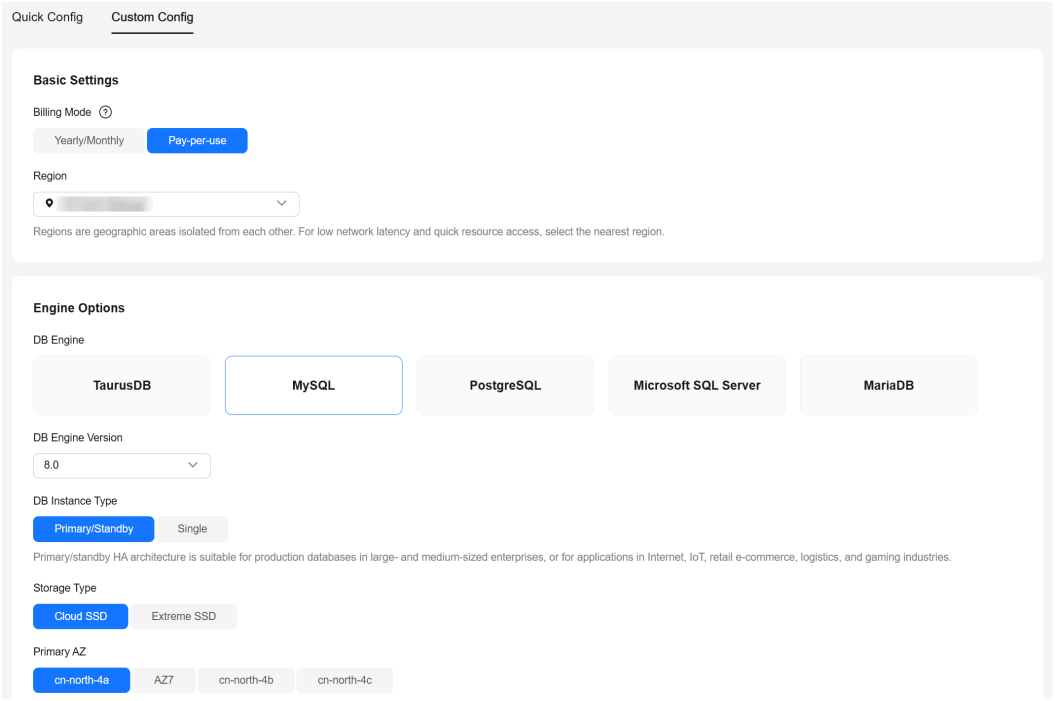
4.4 Creating an RDS for MySQL Instance

Create an RDS for MySQL instance, and select the VPC and security group you configured for the instance.

Step 1 Go to the **Buy DB Instance** page.

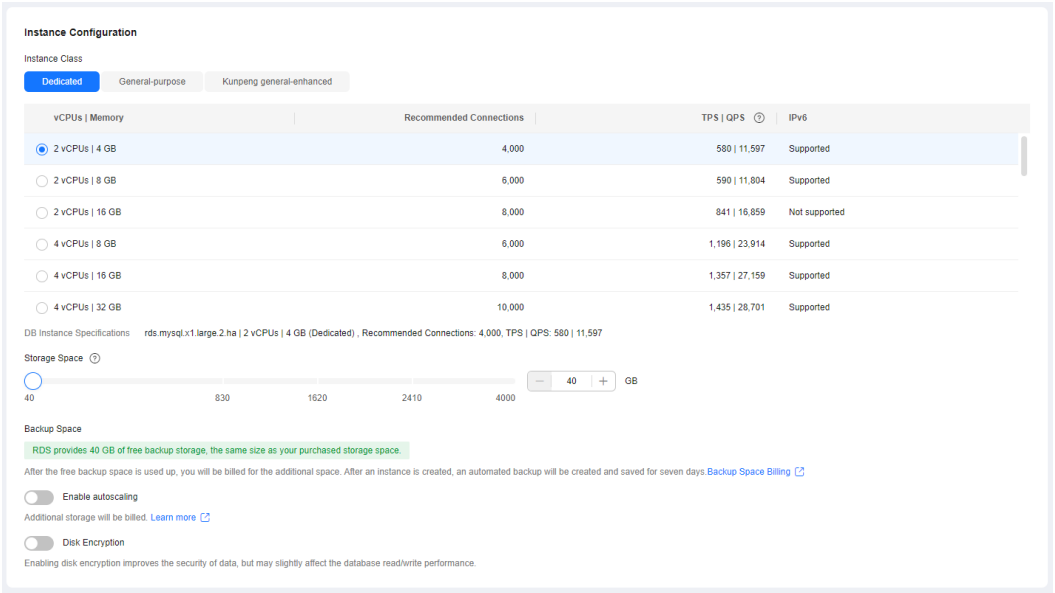
Step 2 Configure basic information for the instance. Select **CN-Hong Kong** for **Region**.

Figure 4-5 Basic information



Step 3 Select an instance class.

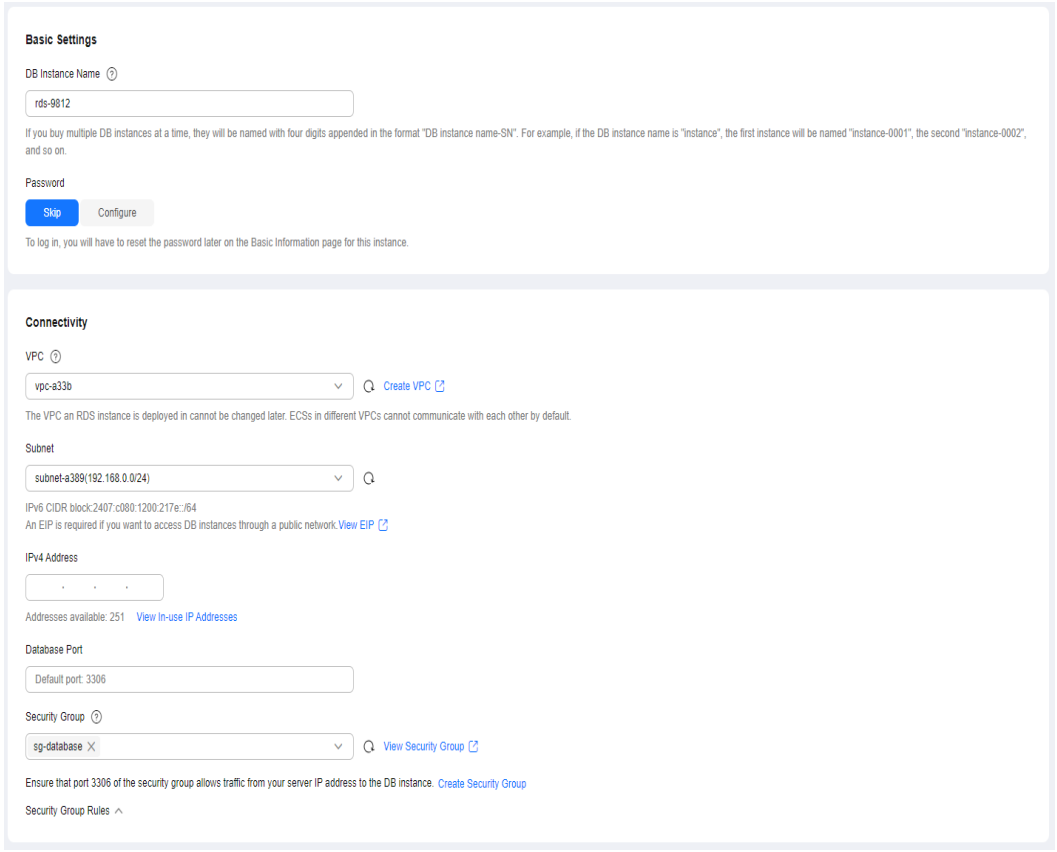
Figure 4-6 Instance class



Step 4 Select a VPC and security group for the instance and configure the database port.

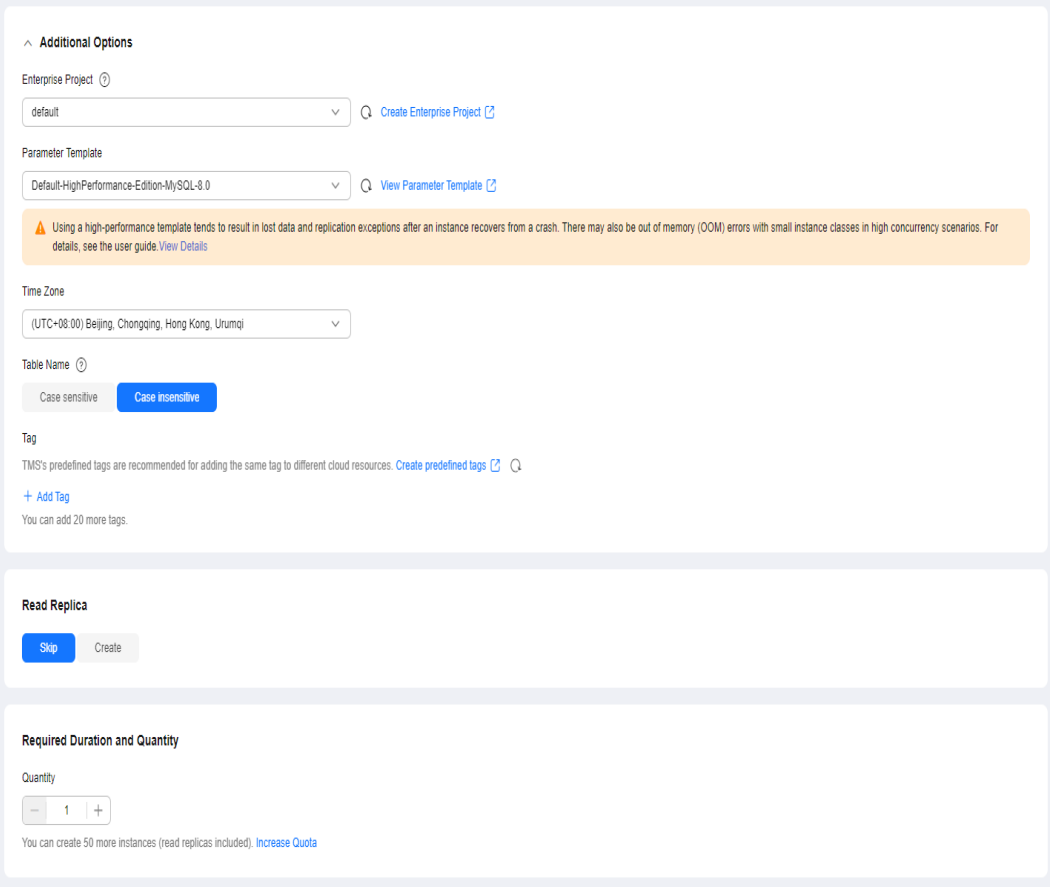
The VPC and security group have been created in **Creating a VPC and Security Group**.

Figure 4-7 Network configurations



Step 5 Complete advanced settings.

Figure 4-8 Additional options



Step 6 Click **Next**.

Step 7 Confirm the settings.

- To modify your settings, click **Previous**.
- If you do not need to modify your settings, click **Submit**.

Step 8 Return to the instance list. If the instance status becomes available, the instance has been created.

----End

4.5 Configuring a MySQL Instance on Another Cloud

Prerequisites

- You have purchased a MySQL instance from another cloud vendor platform.
- Your account has the migration permissions listed in **Permission Requirements**.

Permission Requirements

Table 4-2 lists the permissions required for migrating data from a MySQL instance on another cloud to RDS for MySQL using DRS. For details about the permissions, see **Which MySQL Permissions Are Required for DRS?**

Table 4-2 Migration permissions

Database	Full Migration Permission	Full+Incremental Migration Permission
Source database (MySQL)	SELECT, SHOW VIEW, and EVENT	SELECT, SHOW VIEW, EVENT, LOCK TABLES, REPLICATION SLAVE, and REPLICATION CLIENT

Network Configuration

You need to enable public accessibility for the source database.

Whitelist Settings

The EIP of the DRS replication instance must be on the whitelist of the source database for the connectivity between the DRS replication instance and the source database. To obtain the EIP of the DRS replication instance, see **Step 3** in **Creating a DRS Migration Task**. This method of configuring a whitelist varies depending on the cloud database vendors. For details, see their official documents.

4.6 Cloud Migration

4.6.1 Creating a DRS Migration Task

Creating a Migration Task

Step 1 Go to the **Create Migration Task** page.

Step 2 Configure parameters as needed.

1. Enter a migration task name. Select the region hosting the destination DB instance for **Region**.

Figure 4-9 Migration task

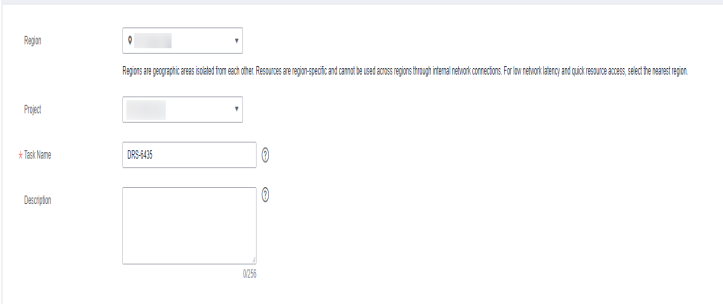


Table 4-3 Task information

Parameter	Description
Region	The region where the replication instance is deployed. You can change the region. To reduce latency and improve access speed, select the region closest to your services.
Project	The project corresponds to the current region and can be changed.
Task Name	The task name must start with a letter and consist of 4 to 50 characters. It can contain only letters, digits, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).
Description	The description can contain up to 256 characters and cannot contain special characters !=<>&'\"

2. Configure replication instance details as needed.

Figure 4-10 Replication instance details

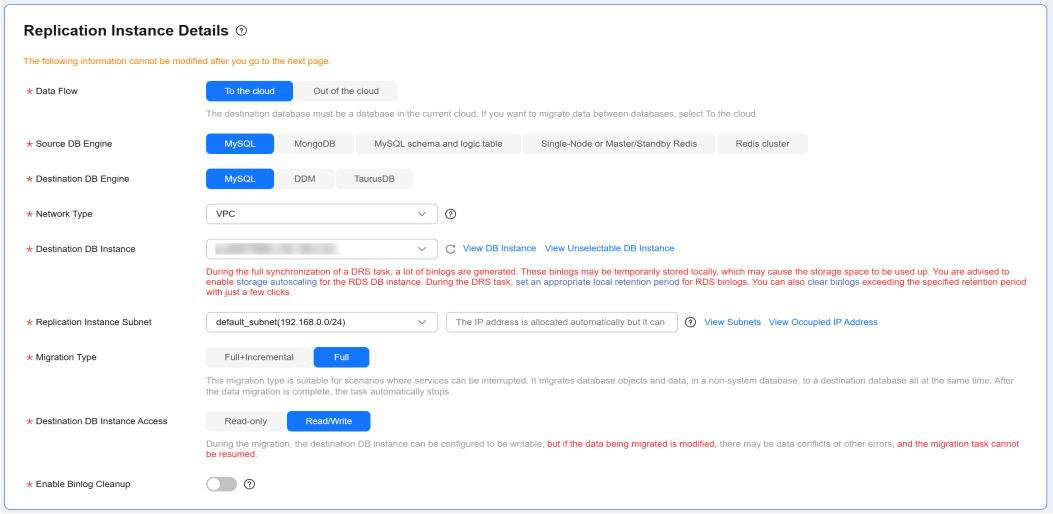


Table 4-4 Replication instance details

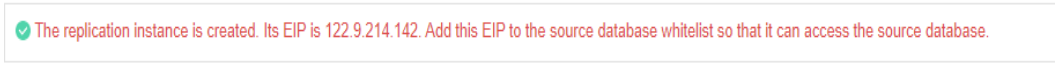
Parameter	Description
Data Flow	Select **To the cloud**. The destination DB is on the current cloud.
Source DB Engine	Select **MySQL**.
Destination DB Engine	Select **MySQL**.

Parameter	Description
Network Type	Select **VPC**. Available options: **VPC**, **VPN or Direct Connect**, and **Public network**. By default, the value is **Public network**. – VPC is suitable for migrations between cloud databases of the same account in the same region and VPC. – Public network is suitable for migrations from on-premises databases or external cloud databases to destination databases. – VPN or Direct Connect is suitable for migrations from on-premises databases to cloud databases or between databases across regions on the cloud using a VPN, Direct Connect, Cloud Connect, VPCEP, or a VPC peering connection.
Destination DB Instance	Select the RDS DB instance created in **Creating an RDS for MySQL Instance**.
Replication Instance Subnet	Select a subnet for the replication instance. You can also click **View Subnets** to go to the network console to check available subnets. By default, the replication instance and the destination DB instance are in the same subnet. Ensure that the subnet you select has available IP addresses. To ensure that the replication instance is successfully created, only subnets with DHCP enabled are displayed.
Destination DB Instance Access	– **Read-only**: During migration, the destination database is read-only. After the migration is complete, it restores to the read/write status. This option ensures the integrity and improves the success rate of data migration. – **Read/Write**: During migration, the destination database can be queried or modified. Data being migrated may be modified when operations are performed or applications are connected. It should be noted that background processes can often generate or modify data, which may result in data conflicts, task faults, and upload failures. Do not select this option if you do not fully understand the risks. Set the destination database to **Read/Write** only when you need to modify other data in the database during the migration. The task cannot be modified after being created.

Parameter	Description
Migration Type	– **Full**: This migration type is suitable for scenarios where service interruption is acceptable. All objects and data in non-system databases are migrated to the destination database at one time. The objects include tables, views, and stored procedures. **NOTE** If you are performing a full migration, do not perform operations on the source database. Otherwise, data generated in the source database during the migration will not be synchronized to the destination database. – **Full+Incremental**: This migration type allows you to migrate data without interrupting services. After a full migration initializes the destination database, an incremental migration initiates and parses logs to ensure data consistency between the source and destination databases. **NOTE** If you select **Full+Incremental**, data generated during the full migration will be continuously synchronized to the destination database, and the source remains accessible.
Enable Binlog Cleanup	Determine whether to enable the function of quickly clearing binlogs of the destination database. After this function is enabled, binlog clearing is enabled for the destination database during the full migration and disabled during the incremental migration.
Specify EIP	This parameter is available when you select **Public network** for **Network Type**. Select an EIP to be bound to the DRS instance. DRS will automatically bind the specified EIP to the DRS instance and unbind the EIP after the task is complete. For details about the data transfer fee generated using a public network, see **EIP Price Calculator**.
AZ	Select the AZ where you want to create the DRS task. Selecting the one housing the source or destination database can provide better performance.
Enterprise Project	An enterprise project you would like to use to centrally manage your cloud resources and members. Select an enterprise project from the drop-down list. The default project is **default**.
Tags	(Optional) Tags a task.

Step 3 Click **Create Now**.

It takes about 5 to 10 minutes to create a replication instance. After the replication instance is created, you can obtain its EIP.



Step 4 On the **Configure Source and Destination Databases** page, wait until the replication instance is created. Then, specify source and destination database information and click **Test Connection** for both the source and destination databases to check whether they have been connected to the replication instance. After the connection tests are successful, select the check box before the agreement and click **Next**.

Figure 4-11 Configuring the source and destination databases

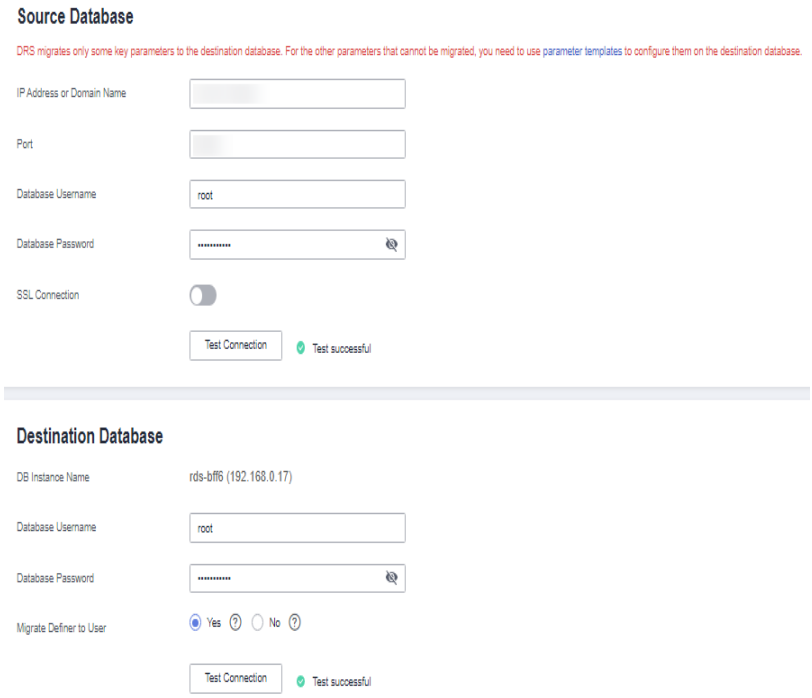


Table 4-5 Source database information

Parameter	Description
IP Address or Domain Name	The IP address or domain name of the source database.
Port	The port of the source database. Range: 1–65535
Database Username	The username for accessing the source database.
Database Password	The password for the database username.
SSL Connection	If SSL connection is required, enable SSL on the source database, ensure that related parameters have been correctly configured, and upload an SSL certificate.

Table 4-6 Destination database information

Parameter	Description
DB Instance Name	The RDS DB instance selected during migration task creation. This parameter cannot be changed.
Database Username	The username for accessing the destination database.
Database Password	The password for the database username.
Migrate Definer to User	Indicates whether to migrate the Definers of all source database objects to the destination database user entered during the connection test. • **Yes** The Definers of all source database objects will be migrated to the user. Other users do not have permissions for database objects unless they are authorized. For details about authorization, see **How Do I Maintain the Original Service User Permission System After Definer Is Forcibly Converted During MySQL Migration?** • **No** The Definers of all source database objects will not be changed. You need to migrate all accounts and permissions of the source database in the next step. Note that if the Definer account is not found in the destination database, unavailable objects will be created.

Step 5 On the **Set Task** page, set the flow control mode, select the accounts and objects to be migrated, and click **Next**.

For more information, see **From MySQL to MySQL**.

Table 4-7 Migration types and objects

Parameter	Description
Flow Control	• **Yes**: You can set a maximum migration speed, which varies depending on network conditions. During the migration, the migration speed of each task (or each subtask in multi-task mode) will not exceed the threshold you configure. Flow Control takes effect in the full phase only. • **No**: If the migration speed is not limited, the outbound bandwidth of the source database is maximally used, which causes read consumption on the source database accordingly.

Parameter	Description
Migrate Incremental Accounts and Permissions	• **Yes**: All incremental accounts and permissions will be migrated. The migration of incremental accounts and permissions may fail because the source and destination database versions and account encryption modes may be different. • **No**: All incremental accounts and permissions will be filtered out during the migration.
Migrate Account	There are accounts that can be migrated completely, accounts whose permissions need to be reduced, and accounts that cannot be migrated. You can choose whether to migrate the accounts based on service requirements. If you select **Yes**, you can select the accounts to be migrated as required.
Create Indexes Along With Table Structure	• **Yes**: Indexes are migrated when the table structure is migrated in the full migration phase. • **No**: Indexes are migrated separately after data migration.
Filter DROP DATABASE	• If you select **Yes**, any database deletion operations performed on the source database are not migrated during data migration. • If you select **No**, related operations are migrated to the destination database during data migration.
Migration Object	• **All**: All objects in the source database are migrated to the destination database. After the migration, the object names will remain the same as those in the source database and cannot be modified. • **Tables**: The selected table-level objects will be migrated. • **Databases**: The selected database-level objects will be migrated.

Step 6 On the **Check Task** page, check the migration task.

- If any check fails, review the cause and rectify the fault. After the fault is rectified, click **Check Again**.

  For details about how to handle check failures, see **Solutions to Failed Check Items** in *Data Replication Service User Guide*.
- If the check is complete and the check success rate is 100%, click **Next**.

  NOTE

  You can proceed to the next step only when all checks are successful. If there are any items that require confirmation, view and confirm the details first before proceeding to the next step.

Step 7 Compare source and destination parameters.

By comparing common and performance parameters for the source databases against those of the destination databases, you can help ensure that services will not change after a migration is completed. You can determine whether to use this

function based on service requirements. It mainly ensures that services are not affected after a migration is completed.

- This process is optional, so you can click **Next** to skip the comparison.
- Compare common parameters:

  If the common parameter values in the comparison results are inconsistent, click **Save Change** to change the destination database values to be the same as those of the source database.

  Performance parameter values in both the source and destination databases can be the same or different.

  - If you need to change the performance parameter values that are consistent in the comparison results to different values, locate the target parameter, enter values in the **Change To** column, and click **Save Change** in the upper left corner.
  - If you want to make the performance parameter values of the source and destination databases the same:

    i. Click **Use Source Database Value**.

    DRS automatically makes the destination database values the same as those of the source database.

    ii. Click **Save Change** to save your changes.

    The system changes the parameter values based on your settings for the destination database values. After the modification, the list is updated automatically.

    iii. Click **Next**.

Step 8 On the **Confirm Task** page, specify **Start Time**, **Send Notifications**, **SMN Topic**, **Delay Threshold (s)**, and **Stop Abnormal Tasks After**, confirm that the configured information is correct, and click **Submit** to submit the task.

Table 4-8 Task startup settings

Parameter	Description
Start Time	Set **Start Time** to **Start upon task creation** or **Start at a specified time** based on site requirements. The **Start at a specified time** option is recommended.
Send Notifications	This parameter is optional. After enabled, select an SMN topic. If the task billing is about to start, the status, latency metric, or data of the migration task is abnormal, DRS will send you a notification.
SMN Topic	This parameter is available only after you enable **Send Notifications** and create a topic on the SMN console and add a subscriber. For details, see **Simple Message Notification User Guide**.

Parameter	Description
Delay Threshold (s)	During an incremental migration, a synchronization delay indicates a time difference (in seconds) of synchronization between the source and destination database. If the synchronization delay exceeds the threshold you specify, DRS will send alarms to the specified recipients. The value ranges from 0 to 3,600. To avoid repeated alarms caused by the fluctuation of delay, an alarm is sent only after the delay has exceeded the threshold for six minutes.
Data Exception Notification	This parameter is optional. After enabled, DRS will send a notification if the task data is abnormal.
Stop Abnormal Tasks After	Number of days after which an abnormal task is automatically stopped. The value must range from 14 to 100. The default value is **14**.

Step 9 After the task is submitted, view and manage it on the **Online Migration Management** page.

- After the full migration is complete, you can use data comparison to check whether the data is consistent before and after the migration.
- By default, DRS retains a task in the **Configuration** state for three days. After three days, DRS automatically deletes background resources, but the task status remains unchanged. When you reconfigure the task, DRS applies for resources again.
- For a public network task, DRS needs to delete background resources after you stop the task. The EIP bound to the task cannot be restored to the **Unbound** state until background resources are deleted.

----End

4.6.2 Checking Migration Results

You can use either of the following methods to check the migration results:

1. Use DRS to compare migration objects, users, and data of source and destination databases and obtain the migration results. For details, see **Checking the Migration Results on the DRS Console**.
2. Log in to the destination instance to check whether the databases, tables, and data are migrated. For details, see **Checking the Migration Results on the RDS Console**.

Checking the Migration Results on the DRS Console

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner and select your region.

Step 3 Under the service list, choose **Databases** > **Data Replication Service**.

Step 4 Click the DRS instance name.

Step 5 Click **Migration Comparison** in the navigation pane. Under the **Object-Level Comparison** tab, click **Compare** to check whether all objects have been migrated to the destination instance.

Step 6 Click the **Data-Level Comparison** tab. On the displayed page, click **Create Comparison Task** to check whether the databases and tables of the source and destination instances are the same.

Step 7 Click **Account-Level Comparison** and check whether the accounts and permissions of the source and destination instances are the same.

----End

Checking the Migration Results on the RDS Console

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner and select your region.

Step 3 Click the service list icon on the left and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.

Step 4 Locate the destination instance and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.

Step 5 In the displayed dialog box, enter the password and click **Test Connection**.

Step 6 After the connection test is successful, click **Log In**.

Step 7 Check whether the databases and tables of the source instance have been migrated.

----End

Performing a Performance Test

After the migration is complete, you can perform a performance test as required.

5 Using DRS to Vertically Split Databases

Description

If an RDS for MySQL instance is overloaded, you can vertically split a database or table from the instance to another instance. For example, if an RDS for MySQL instance has databases **db1** and **db2**, to reduce the load on the instance, you can vertically split **db2** to another instance.

- A dual-write solution is a common data migration solution. It ensures no downtime during migration and allows rollback if needed. However, this solution may require application changes and affect performance.
- A two-way synchronization solution sets up a reverse synchronization link during migration. Data is written to the destination instance and also synchronized back to the source instance, allowing for workload rollback if needed. However, this process requires downtime, so only use this solution during off-peak hours.

This topic describes how to split data using dual-write and two-way synchronization solutions. This topic uses two RDS for MySQL instances as the source and destination.

Prerequisites

- You have an RDS for MySQL instance with active workloads as the source instance.
- You have another empty, idle RDS for MySQL instance as the destination instance. The database account permissions of the destination instance must be the same as those of the source instance.

Precautions

Performing a two-way synchronization solution will cause a brief interruption, so only use this solution during off-peak hours.

Dual-Write Solution

1. Create a migration task.
   a. Go to the **Create Migration Task** page.

b. Specify **Region**, **Project**, **Task Name**, and **Description**, configure replication instance details, and click **Create Now**.

- Source instance: instance **test1**, which has active workloads
- Destination instance: empty instance **test2**, which is idle
- Migration object: database **test_db**

For details about how to create a migration task, see **Creating a Migration Task**.

2. Query the migration progress.
   a. After the migration task is submitted, click the task name on the **Online Migration Management** page.
   b. On the displayed page, click **Migration Progress**.

      Wait until the migration progress changes to incremental migration and the delay is less than 5 seconds.
3. Compare migration items.

   On the **Migration Comparison** page, compare the data in the source and destination versions of database **test_db**. For more configurations, see **Data Comparison**.

   If the data is consistent, **stop the migration task**.
4. Use your application to write data to database **test_db** of both the source and destination instances.
5. Log in to the source and destination instances separately, and run the command below on **test_db** to query session details. Ensure that there are new sessions for write operations.

```
SHOW processlist;
```

6. After the workloads are stable for a period of time and all functions are normal, delete **test_db** from the source instance.

Two-Way Synchronization Solution

1. Create a migration task.
   a. Go to the **Create Migration Task** page.
   b. Specify **Region**, **Project**, **Task Name**, and **Description**, configure replication instance details, and click **Create Now**.

- Source instance: instance **test1**, which has active workloads
- Destination instance: empty instance **test2**, which is idle
- Migration object: database **test_db**

For details about how to create a migration task, see **Creating a Migration Task**.

2. Query the migration progress.
   a. After the migration task is submitted, click the task name on the **Online Migration Management** page.
   b. On the displayed page, click **Migration Progress**.

Wait until the migration progress changes to incremental migration and the delay is less than 5 seconds.

3. Compare migration items.

   On the **Migration Comparison** page, compare the data in the source and destination versions of database **test_db**. For more configurations, see **Data Comparison**.

   If the data is consistent, **stop the migration task**.

4. Disconnect your application from the source database **test_db**.
5. Log in to the source instance and run the command below on **test_db** to query session details. Ensure that there are no new sessions for write operations.

   ```
   SHOW processlist;
   ```

6. Create a reverse synchronization task.

   The reverse synchronization task created in this step is used for data rollback. If an exception occurs after workloads are resumed, you can switch the workloads over to the source database.

   a. On the **Data Synchronization Management** page, click **Create Synchronization Task**.

   b. On the displayed page, specify **Region**, **Project**, **Task Name**, and **Description**, configure synchronization instance details, and click **Create Now**.

      - Source instance: **test2**
      - Destination instance: **test1**
      - Synchronization mode: incremental

        Run the command below to query the position of the destination instance and set the start point for incremental synchronization to this position. In this way, the incremental data generated in the destination database **test_db** can be migrated to the source database **test_db**.

        ```
        SHOW processlist;
        ```

   For details about data synchronization, see **From MySQL to MySQL**.

7. Disconnect the source database **test_db** from the application and switch the workloads over to the destination database **test_db** to restore services.
8. Log in to the destination instance and run the command below on **test_db** to query session details. Ensure that there are new sessions for write operations.

   ```
   SHOW processlist;
   ```

9. After the workloads are stable for a period of time and all functions are normal, delete **test_db** from the source instance and stop the reverse data synchronization task.

6 Using RDS for MySQL to Set Up WordPress

WordPress is a blog platform developed based on PHP. It is usually used with RDS for MySQL database servers to help users build websites. This section describes how to set up WordPress in the Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP (LAMP) environment using Huawei Cloud VPC, ECS, and RDS for MySQL.

Preparations

During the setup, you will use the following services or tools:

- Cloud services: Huawei Cloud ECS and RDS for MySQL.
- MySQL client: a database configuration tool
- PuTTY: a remote login tool

NOTE

The previous software is provided by third-party websites. The information is just for your reference and not for commercial use.

Procedure

Step 1: Configure the Network

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner and select a region.

Step 3 Choose **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**.

Step 4 On the displayed page, click **Create VPC** to create a VPC, such as vpc-01.

Step 5 On the displayed page, enter a VPC name, set **IPv4 CIDR Block** to **192.168**, select an AZ as required, and add a subnet. Retain the default settings for other parameters. Then, click **Create Now**. After the VPC is created, return to the network console.

Step 6 On the network console, choose **Access Control** > **Security Groups** and click **Create Security Group**. The following uses sg-01 as an example.

Step 7 On the **Security Groups** page, locate the target security group and click **Manage Rules** in the **Operation** column.

Step 8 Click **Add Rule** and add an inbound rule for the **EIP** bound to the ECS.

----End

Step 2: Buy an ECS

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click in the upper left corner and select a region.

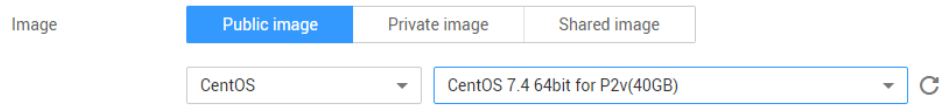
Step 3 Choose **Compute** > **Elastic Cloud Server**. The **Elastic Cloud Server** page is displayed.

Step 4 On the ECS console, buy an ECS.

1. Configure basic settings: Select the pay-per-use billing mode, a region, and an image. Retain the default settings for other parameters.

   The public image **CentOS7.4 64bit for P2v(40GB)** is used as an example, as shown in **Figure 6-1**.

   Figure 6-1 Selecting an image

2. Configure network: Select a VPC and security group, and purchase an EIP. Retain the default settings for other parameters.
   a. Select the created VPC vpc-01.
   b. Select the created security group sg-01.
   c. Select **Auto assign** for **EIP**.
3. Configure advanced settings: Enter an ECS name and password, and click **Next: Confirm**.
   a. Enter an ECS name, such as ecs-01.
   b. Enter a password.
4. Confirm: Confirm the information and click **Next**.

Step 5 After the ECS is created, view and manage it on the ECS console.

----End

Step 3: Set Up Your LAMP Environment

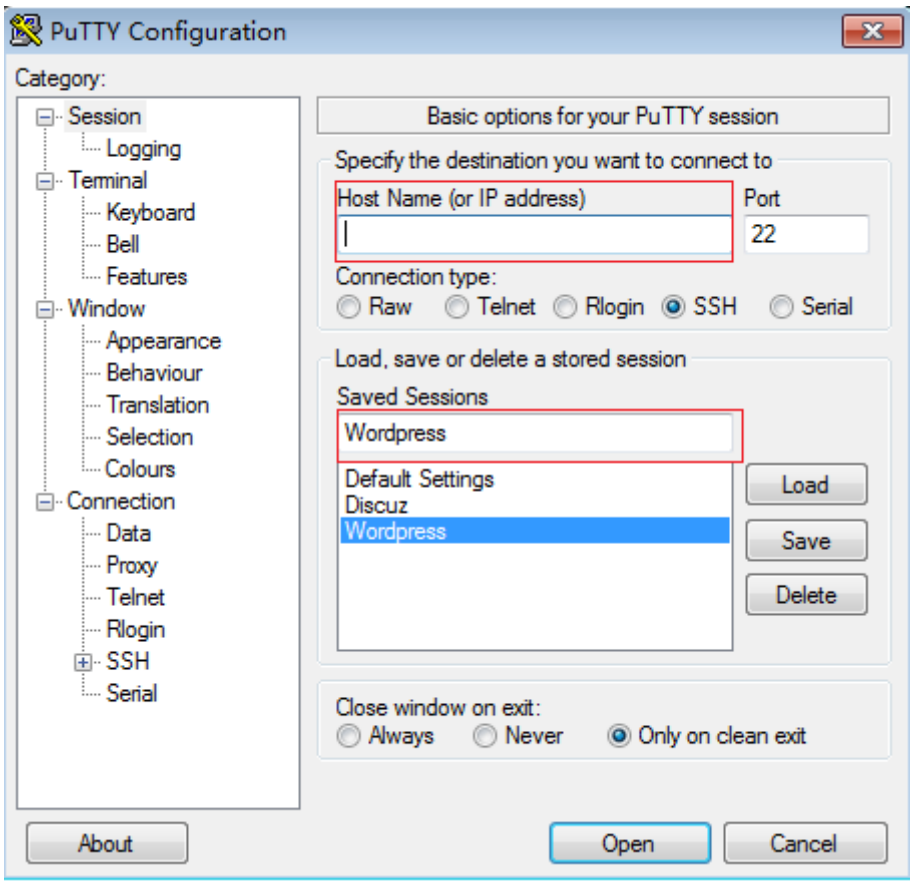
Step 1 Download the PuTTY client.

Step 2 Decompress the package, locate **putty** from the extracted files and double-click it.

Step 3 In the displayed PuTTY configuration dialog box, choose **Session** and specify basic options for your PuTTY session in the right pane. Then, click **Open** as shown in **Figure 6-2**.

1. Enter the EIP of your ECS in the **Host Name (or IP address)** text box.
2. Enter a session name in the **Saved Sessions** text box and click **Save**. **Wordpress** is used as an example. Retain the default settings for other parameters.

Figure 6-2 Configuring PuTTY



Step 4 In the displayed login window, enter the ECS username and password to log in to the ECS.

Step 5 Obtain the **root** permissions so that you can enter commands in PuTTY.

Enter commands to install MySQL, PHP or other software. For example, run the following command to install PHP:

yum install -y httpd php php-fpm php-server php-mysql mysql

The installation is complete if the following command output is displayed:

```
Complete
```

Step 6 Run the following command to install a decompression software:

yum install -y unzip

Step 7 Run the following command to download and decompress the WordPress installation package:

wget -c https://wordpress.org/wordpress-4.9.1.tar.gz

tar xzf wordpress-4.9.1.tar.gz -C /var/www/html

chmod -R 777 /var/www/html

Step 8 After the installation is complete, run the following commands to start related services in sequence:

systemctl start httpd.service

systemctl start php-fpm.service

Step 9 Enable automatic start of the service during system startup.

systemctl enable httpd.service

----End

Step 4: Buy and Configure an RDS DB Instance

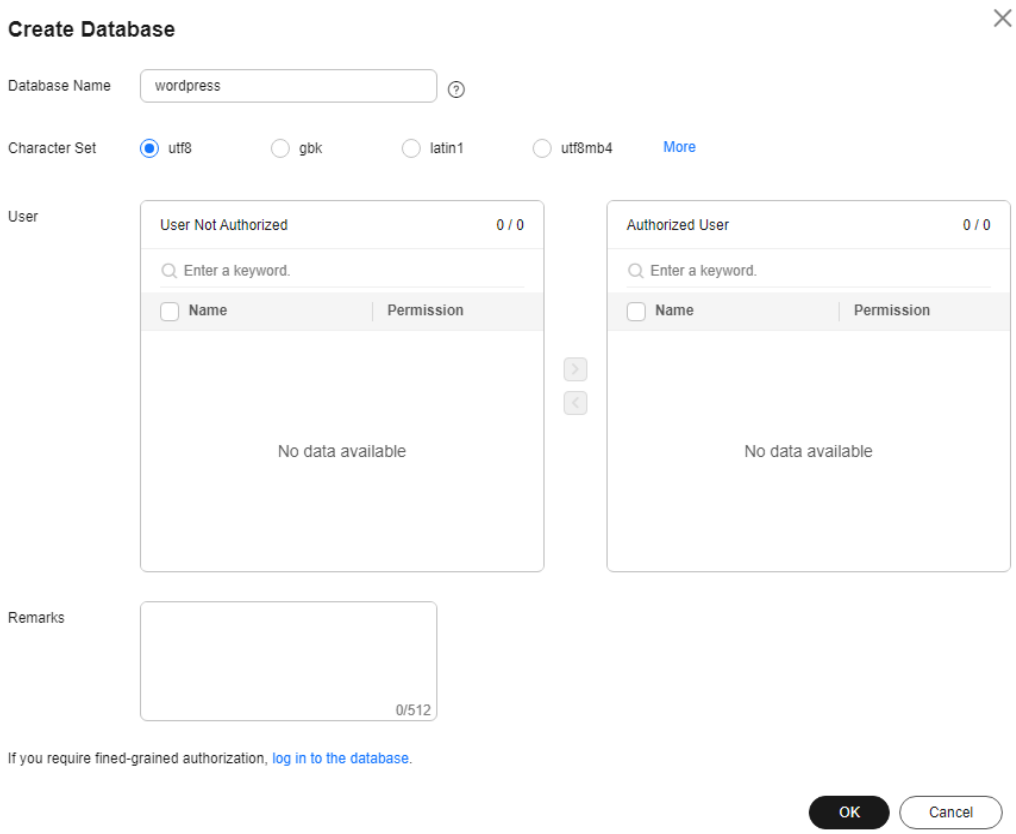
Step 1 **Buy an RDS for MySQL DB instance** as required.

- DB instance rds-01 is used as an example. Select MySQL 5.7.
- Ensure that the RDS DB instance uses the same security group as the ECS so that you can access the RDS DB instance through the ECS.
- Set the root user password and keep the password secure. The system cannot retrieve your password.

Step 2 Go to the RDS console. On the **Instances** page, click the target DB instance rds-01. The **Overview** page is displayed.

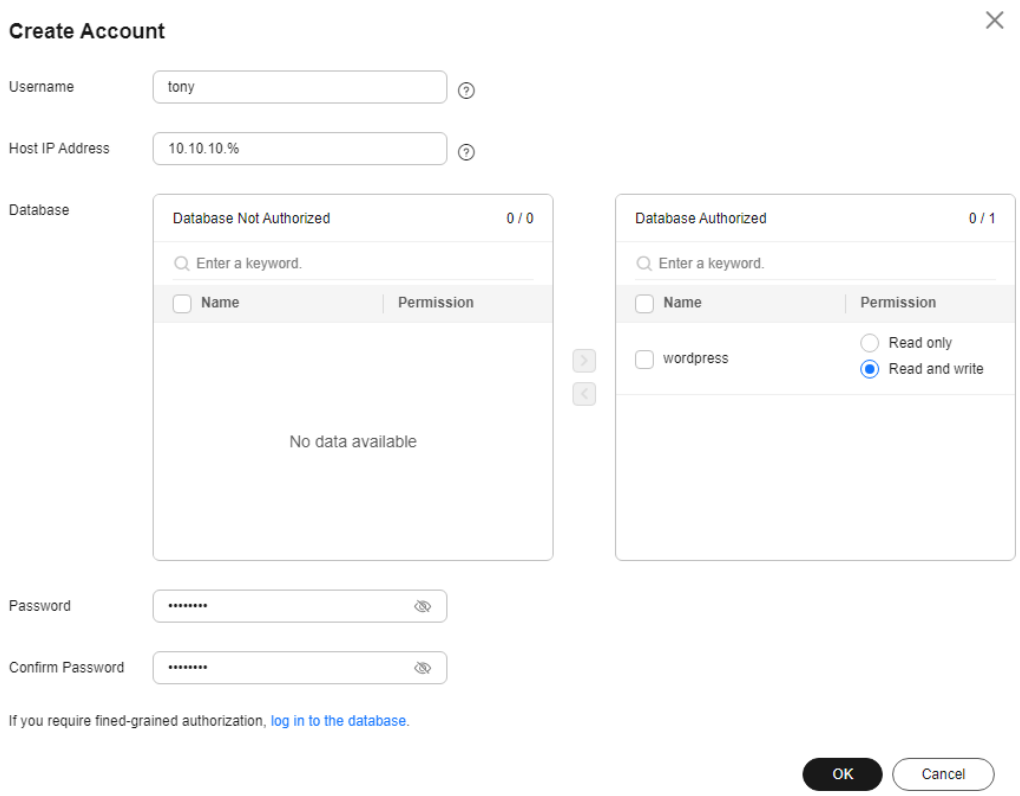
Step 3 Choose **Databases** in the navigation pane on the left and click **Create Database**. In the displayed dialog box, enter a database name, such as ***wordpress***, select a character set, and authorize permissions for database users. Then, click **OK**.

Figure 6-3 Creating a database



Step 4 Choose **Accounts** in the navigation pane on the left and click **Create Account**. In the displayed dialog box, enter the database username, such as ***tony***, authorize permissions for database ***wordpress*** created in **Step 3**, enter the password, and confirm the password. Then, click **OK**.

Figure 6-4 Creating an account



----End

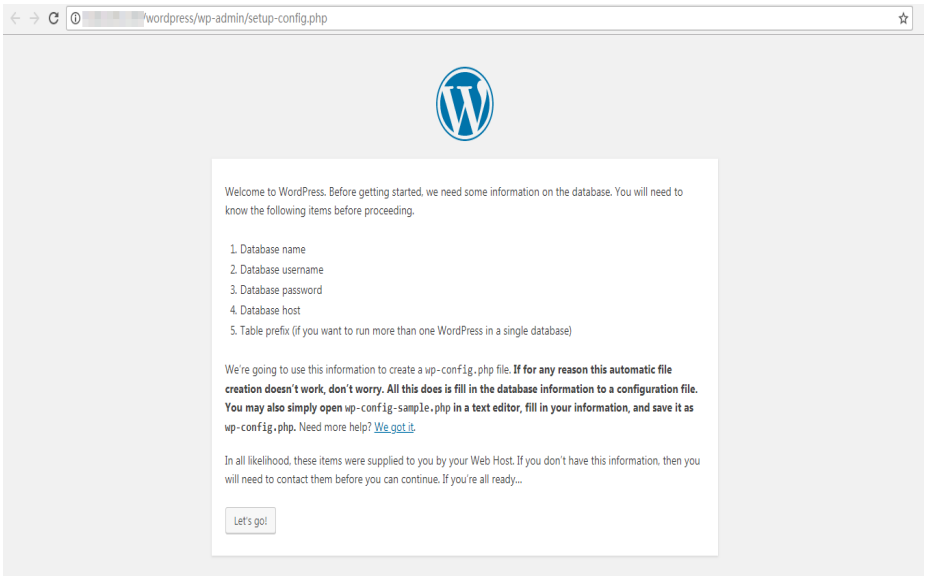
Step 5: Install WordPress

Step 1 On the **Elastic Cloud Server** page, locate the target ECS and click **Remote Login** in the **Operation** column.

Step 2 In the Internet Explorer, enter **http://*EIP*/wordpress** in the address box and click **Let's go!**

In the preceding URL, ***EIP*** indicates the EIP automatically assigned when you purchase the ECS in **Step 2: Buy an ECS**.

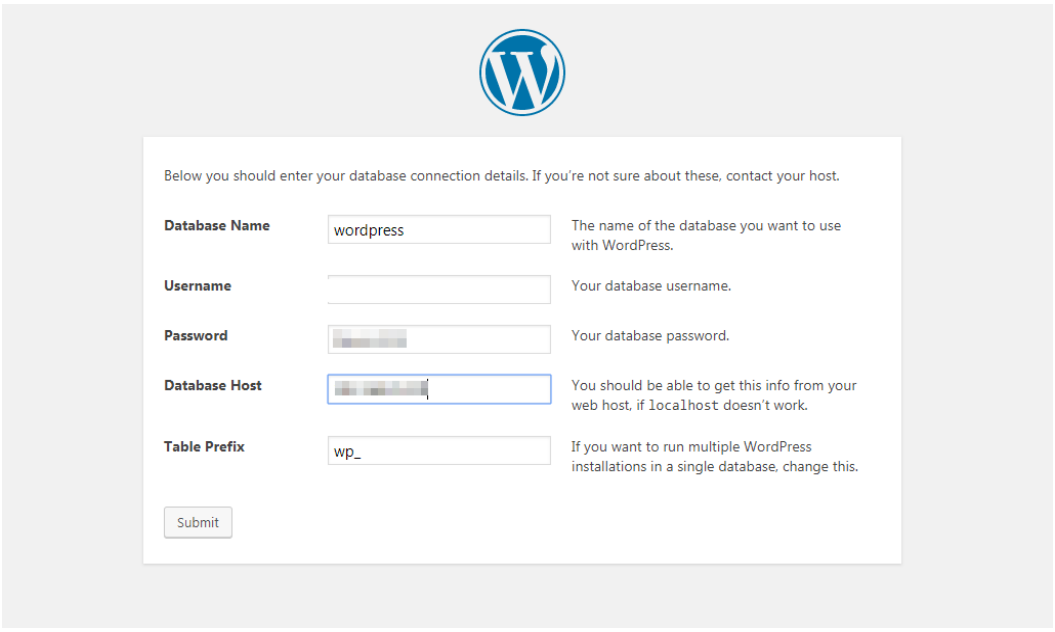
Figure 6-5 Visiting WordPress



Step 3 Enter database connection information and click **Submit**.

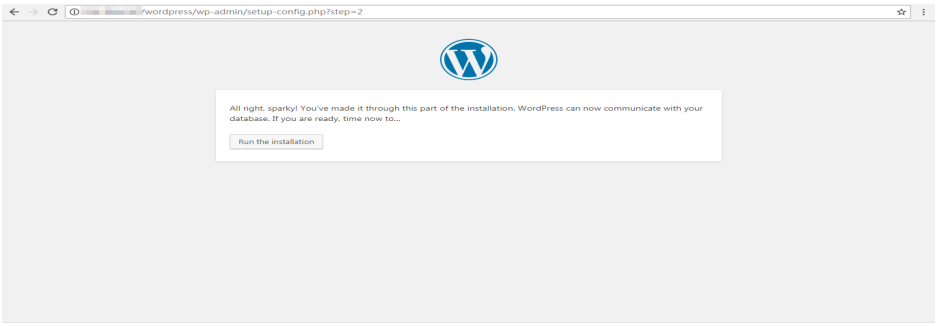
- The database name is ***wordpress***.
- The username is ***tony***.
- The password is the one that you set for ***tony***.
- The database host is the floating IP address of DB instance rds-01.

Figure 6-6 Entering database connection information



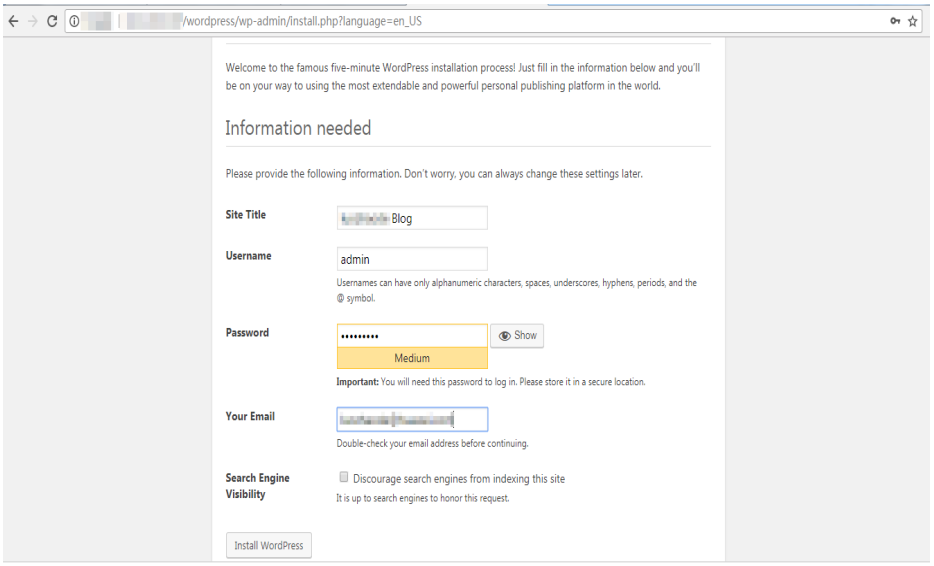
Step 4 After the database connection details are verified, click **Run the installation**.

Figure 6-7 Running the installation



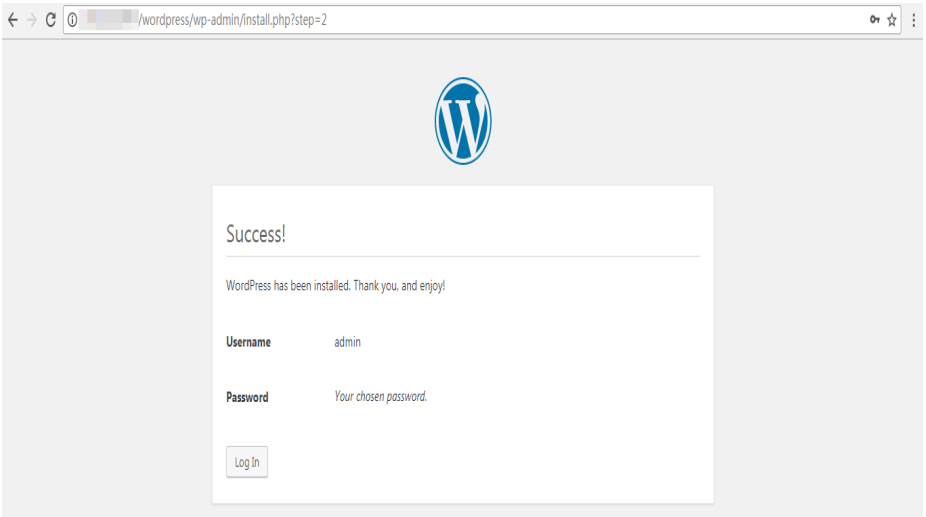
Step 5 Set **Site Title**, **Username**, and **Password** for logging in to your blog. Then, click **Install WordPress**.

Figure 6-8 Setting basic information



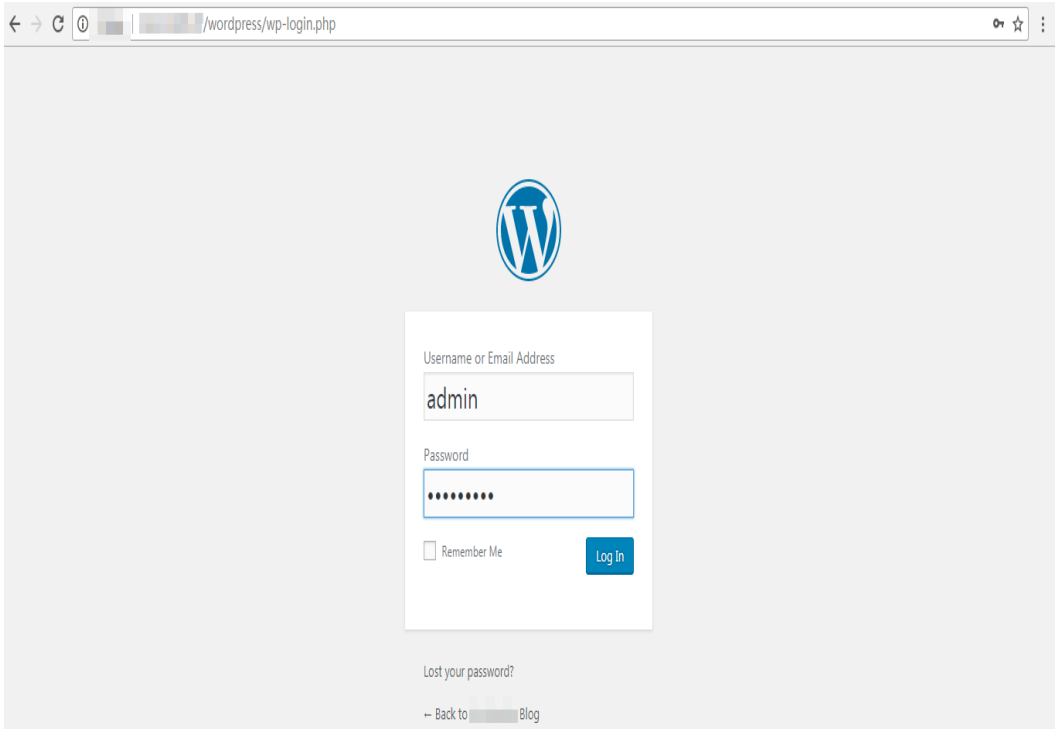
Step 6 Click **Log In** after WordPress has been successfully installed.

Figure 6-9 Successful installation



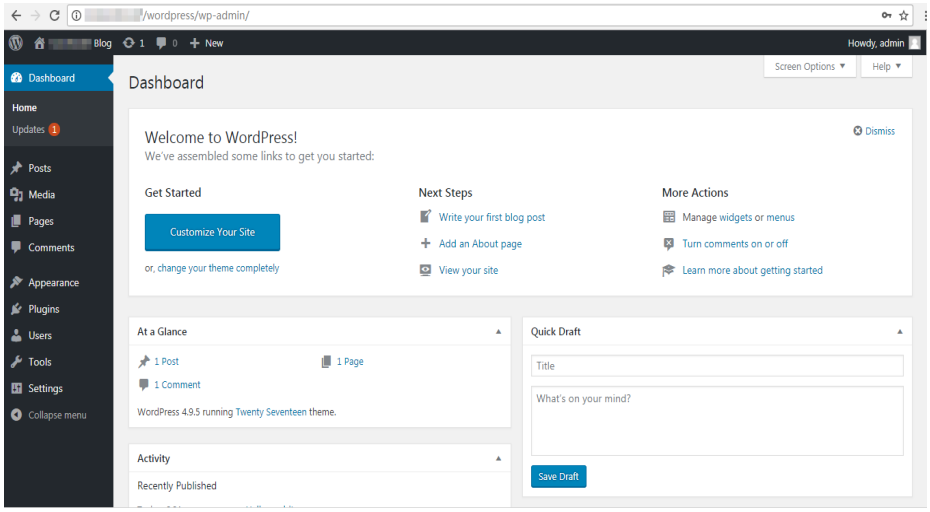
Step 7 Enter the username and password on the displayed login page. Then, click **Log In**.

Figure 6-10 Logging in



Step 8 Check that WordPress has been deployed successfully.

Figure 6-11 Verification



----End

7 Using RDS for MySQL to Set Up Discuz!

Crossday Discuz! Board (Discuz! for short) is a universal community forum software system. You can set up a customized forum with comprehensive functions and strong load capability on the Internet through simple installation and settings. This section describes how to set up Discuz! in the LAMP environment using Huawei Cloud VPC, ECS, and RDS for MySQL.

1. **Step 1: Configure the Network**
2. **Creating an ECS**
3. **Step 3: Set Up Your LAMP Environment**
4. **Step 4: Buy and Configure an RDS DB Instance**
5. **Step 5: Install Discuz!**

Preparations

During the setup, you will use the following services or tools:

- Cloud services: ECS and RDS on Huawei Cloud
- PuTTY: a remote login tool
- Installation packages
  - Apache Http Server 2.4.6
  - MySQL 5.4.16
  - PHP 5.4.16

NOTE

The previous software is provided by third-party websites. The information is just for your reference and not for commercial use.

Procedure

Step 1: Configure the Network

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner and select a region.

Step 3 Choose **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**.

Step 4 On the displayed page, click **Create VPC** to create a VPC, such as vpc-01.

Step 5 On the displayed page, enter a VPC name, set **IPv4 CIDR Block** to **192.168**, select an AZ as required, and add a subnet. Retain the default settings for other parameters. Then, click **Create Now**. After the VPC is created, return to the network console.

Step 6 On the network console, choose **Access Control** > **Security Groups** and click **Create Security Group**. The following uses sg-01 as an example.

Step 7 On the **Security Groups** page, locate the target security group and click **Manage Rules** in the **Operation** column.

Step 8 Click **Add Rule** and add an inbound rule for the **EIP** bound to the ECS.

----End

Step 2: Buy an ECS

Step 1 Log in to the **management console**.

Step 2 Click in the upper left corner and select a region.

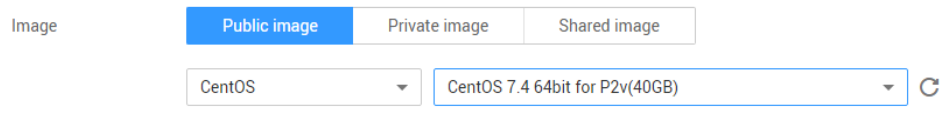
Step 3 Choose **Compute** > **Elastic Cloud Server**. The **Elastic Cloud Server** page is displayed.

Step 4 On the ECS console, buy an ECS.

1. Configure basic settings: Select the pay-per-use billing mode, a region, and an image. Retain the default settings for other parameters.

   The public image **CentOS7.4 64bit for P2v(40GB)** is used as an example, as shown in **Figure 7-1**.

   Figure 7-1 Selecting an image

2. Configure network: Select a VPC and security group, and purchase an EIP. Retain the default settings for other parameters.
   a. Select the created VPC vpc-01.
   b. Select the created security group sg-01.
   c. Select **Auto assign** for **EIP**.
3. Configure advanced settings: Enter an ECS name and password, and click **Next: Confirm**.
   a. Enter an ECS name, such as ***ecs-01***.
   b. Enter a password.
4. Confirm: Confirm the information and click **Next**.

Step 5 After the ECS is created, view and manage it on the ECS console.

----End

Step 3: Set Up Your LAMP Environment

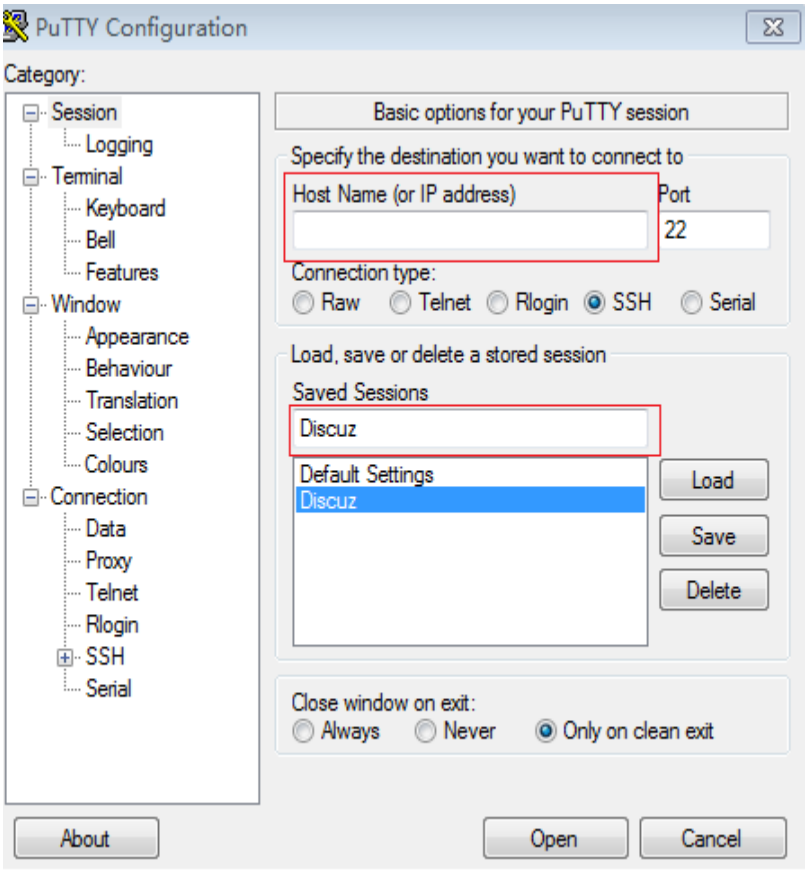
Step 1 Download the PuTTY client.

Step 2 Decompress the package, locate **putty** from the extracted files and double-click it.

Step 3 In the displayed PuTTY configuration dialog box, choose **Session** and specify basic options for your PuTTY session in the right pane. Then, click **Open** as shown in **Figure 7-2**.

1. Enter the EIP of your ECS in the **Host Name (or IP address)** text box.
2. Enter a session name in the **Saved Sessions** text box and click **Save**. **Discuz** is used as an example. Retain the default settings for other parameters.

Figure 7-2 Configuring PuTTY



Step 4 In the displayed login window, enter the ECS username and password to log in to the ECS.

Step 5 Install Apache, MySQL, PHP and other software.

Obtain the **root** permissions so that you can enter commands in PuTTY.

Enter commands to install software. For example, run the following command to install PHP:

yum install -y httpd php php-fpm php-server php-mysql mysql

The installation is complete if the following command output is displayed:

```
Complete
```

Step 6 After the installation is complete, start related services in sequence.

systemctl start httpd.service

systemctl start php-fpm.service

----End

Step 4: Buy and Configure an RDS DB Instance

Step 1 **Buy an RDS for MySQL DB instance** as required.

- DB instance rds-01 is used as an example. Select MySQL 5.7.
- Ensure that the RDS DB instance uses the same security group as the ECS so that you can access the RDS DB instance through the ECS.
- Set the root user password and keep the password secure. The system cannot retrieve your password.

Step 2 After the RDS DB instance is created, view or manage it on the **management console**.

----End

Step 5: Install Discuz!

Step 1 Download the **Discuz! installation package**.

Step 2 Upload the installation package to the ECS using a data transfer tool.

1. Run the following command to decompress the Discuz! installation package:
   unzip Discuz_X3.3_SC_UTF8.zip
2. Run the following command to copy all files in **upload** to **/var/www/html/**.
   cp -R upload/* /var/www/html/
3. Run the following command to grant write permissions to other users.
   chmod -R 777 /var/www/html

Step 3 Enter **http://***EIP*/**install** in the address box in a local Windows browser and install Discuz! following the guidance.

In the preceding URL, ***EIP*** indicates the EIP automatically assigned when you purchase the ECS in **Step 2: Buy an ECS**. The **install** must be lowercase.

1. Confirm the agreement and click **I Agree**.
2. After the installation starts, check the installation environment and click **Next**.
3. Set the running environment and click **Next**.
4. Enter the database information and click **Next** to complete the installation.
   - The database address is the floating IP address of DB instance rds-01.
   - The database password is the root user password of DB instance rds-01.
   - Enter administrator information.

Step 4 After Discuz! is installed, enter **http://***EIP***/forum.php** in the browser address bar. If the forum homepage is displayed, the website is successfully built.

----End

8 Description of innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit and sync_binlog

The **innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit** and **sync_binlog** are key parameters for controlling the disk write policy and data security of RDS for MySQL. Different parameter values have different impacts on performance and security.

Table 8-1 Parameter description

Parameter	Allowed Values	Description
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit	0, 1, and 2	Controls the balance between strict ACID compliance for commit operations, and higher performance that is possible when commit-related I/O operations are rearranged and done in batches. The default value is **1**. For details, see **Parameter Description**.
sync_binlog	0 to 4, 294, 967, 295	Sync binlog (RDS for MySQL flushes binary logs to disks or relies on the OS).

Parameter Description

- **innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit**:
  - **0**: The log buffer is written out to the log file once per second and the flush to disk operation is performed on the log file, but nothing is done at a transaction commit.
  - **1**: The log buffer is written out to the log file at each transaction commit and the flush to disk operation is performed on the log file.

  - **2**: The log buffer is written out to the file at each commit, but the flush to disk operation is not performed on it. However, the flushing on the log file takes place once per second.

    NOTE

    - A value of **0** is the fastest choice but less secure. Any mysqld process crash can erase the last second of transactions.
    - A value of **1** is the safest choice because in the event of a crash you lose at most one statement or transaction from the binary log. However, it is also the slowest choice.
    - A value of **2** is faster and more secure than **0**. Only an operating system crash or a power outage can erase the last second of transactions.

- **sync_binlog=1 or N**

  By default, the binary log is not every time synchronized to disk. In the event of a crash, the last statement in the binary log may get lost.

  To prevent this issue, you can use the **sync_binlog** global variable (**1** is the safest value, but also the slowest) to synchronize the binary log to disk after N binary log commit groups.

Recommended Configurations

Table 8-2 Recommended configurations

innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit	sync_binlog	Description
1	1	High data security and strong disk write capability
1	0	High data security and insufficient disk write capability. Standby lagging behind or no replication is allowed.
2	0/N (0 < N < 100)	Low data security. A small amount of transaction log loss and replication delay is allowed.
0	0	Limited disk write capability. No replication or long replication delay is allowed.

NOTE

- When both **innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit** and **sync_binlog** are set to **1**, the security is the highest but the write performance is the lowest. In the event of a crash you lose at most one statement or transaction from the binary log. This is also the slowest choice due to the increased number of disk writes.
- When **sync_binlog** is set to *N* (*N* > 1) and **innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit** is set to **2**, the RDS for MySQL write operation achieves the optimal performance.

9 How Do I Improve the Query Speed of My RDS for MySQL Instance?

The following are some suggestions provided for you to improve the database query speed:

- View the slow query logs to check if there are any slow queries, and review their performance characteristics (if any) to locate the cause. For details about how to view RDS for MySQL logs, see **Viewing and Downloading Slow Query Logs**.
- View the CPU usage of your RDS DB instance to facilitate troubleshooting. For details, see **Configuring Displayed Metrics**.
- Create read replicas to offload read pressure on the primary DB instance. For details, see **Introduction to Read Replicas**.
- **Enable read/write splitting** after read replicas are created. Write requests are automatically routed to the primary DB instance and read requests are routed to read replicas by user-defined weights.
- Increase the CPU or memory specifications for DB instances with high load. For details, see **Changing a DB Instance Class**. To temporarily reduce the load, you can kill sessions. For details, see **Managing Real-Time Sessions**.
- Add indexes for associated fields in multi-table join queries.
- Specify a field or add a WHERE clause, which will prevent full table scanning triggered by the SELECT statement.

10 Handling RDS for MySQL Long Transactions

What Is a Long-Running Transaction?

A long-running transaction refers to a transaction in which DDL or DML operations are being performed and are not committed for a long time. Long-running transactions may:

- Exhaust I/O resources.
- Occupy a large number of CPU resources.
- Occupy a large amount of memory.
- Cause table bloats.
- Lock resources and usually increase metadata locks and row locks. As a result, other transactions cannot access these resources, reducing the database concurrency.
- Cause too large log files and high storage usage.

Identifying Long Transactions

- Connect to your DB instance and check long transactions and their session IDs.

  After connecting to the DB instance, run the following command to view the ID of any transaction that has been executing for more than 3,000s, the executed SQL statement, and the corresponding session ID.

  mysql> SELECT trx_id, trx_state, trx_started, trx_mysql_thread_id, trx_query, trx_rows_modified FROM information_schema.innodb_trx WHERE TIME_TO_SEC(timediff(now(),trx_started)) >3000;

  Table 10-1 Parameter description

Parameter	Description
trx_id	Transaction ID.

Parameter	Description
trx_state	Transaction status, which can be **RUNNING**, **LOCK WAIT**, or **ROLLING BACK**.
trx_started	Time when the transaction was started.
trx_mysql_thread_id	ID of the MySQL session to which the transaction belongs.
trx_query	SQL statement executed by the transaction.
trx_rows_modified	Number of rows modified by the transaction.

- Check monitoring metrics for long transactions.
  a. **Log in to the management console**.
  b. Click ☰ in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.
  c. On the **Instances** page, locate the target DB instance and click **View Metrics** in the **Operation** column.
  d. Check the long transaction metric **rds_long_transaction**. If the metric increases linearly to a large value, there are long transactions.

Killing Long Transactions

1. Obtain the thread IDs corresponding to long transactions.

   Run the SQL statement in **Connect to your DB instance to check long transactions and their session IDs** to obtain the session ID of the transaction whose execution time exceeds a certain period (for example, 3,000s).

   mysql> SELECT trx_mysql_thread_id FROM information_schema.innodb_trx WHERE TIME_TO_SEC(timediff(now(),trx_started)) >3000;

2. After obtaining the session ID, run the **kill** command to kill the transaction.

   mysql> kill *trx_mysql_thread_id*

NOTICE

Killing a long transaction will cause the transaction to roll back. Evaluate the impact before running this command.

Configuring Long Transaction Alarms

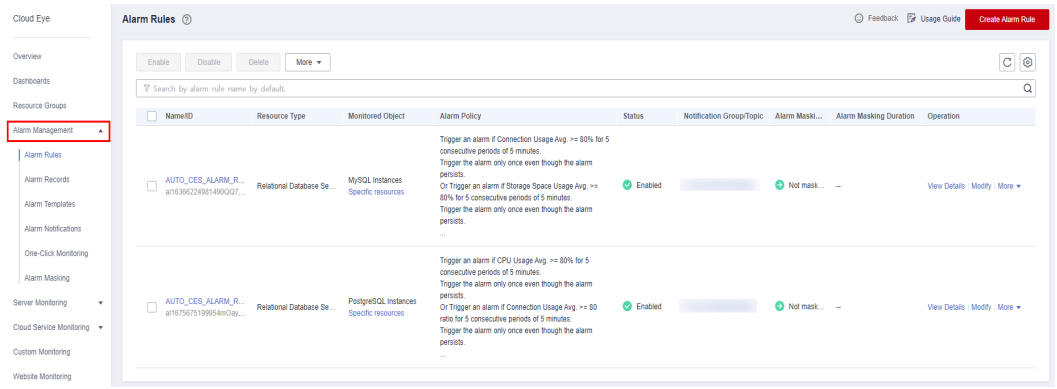
1. View the configured alarms.

a. **Log in to the management console**.

b. Click ☰ in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Management & Governance** > **Cloud Eye**.

c. Choose **Alarm Management** > **Alarm Rules**.

Figure 10-1 Viewing alarm rules



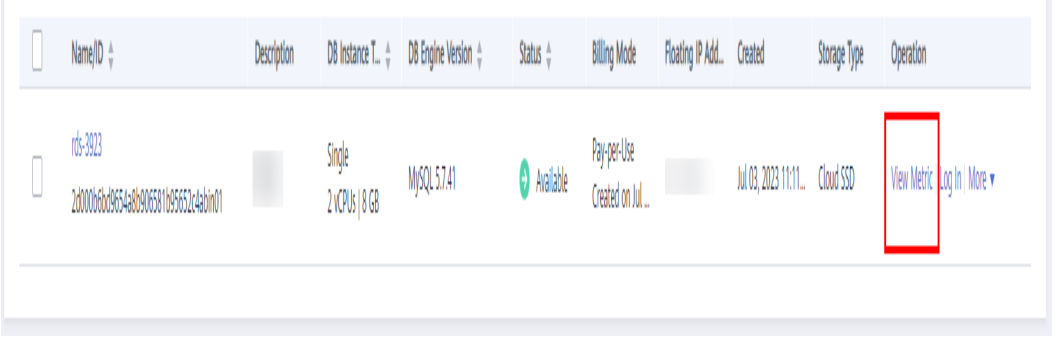
2. Configure long transaction alarms.

a. Click ☰ in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.

b. On the **Instances** page, locate the target DB instance and click **View Metrics** in the **Operation** column.

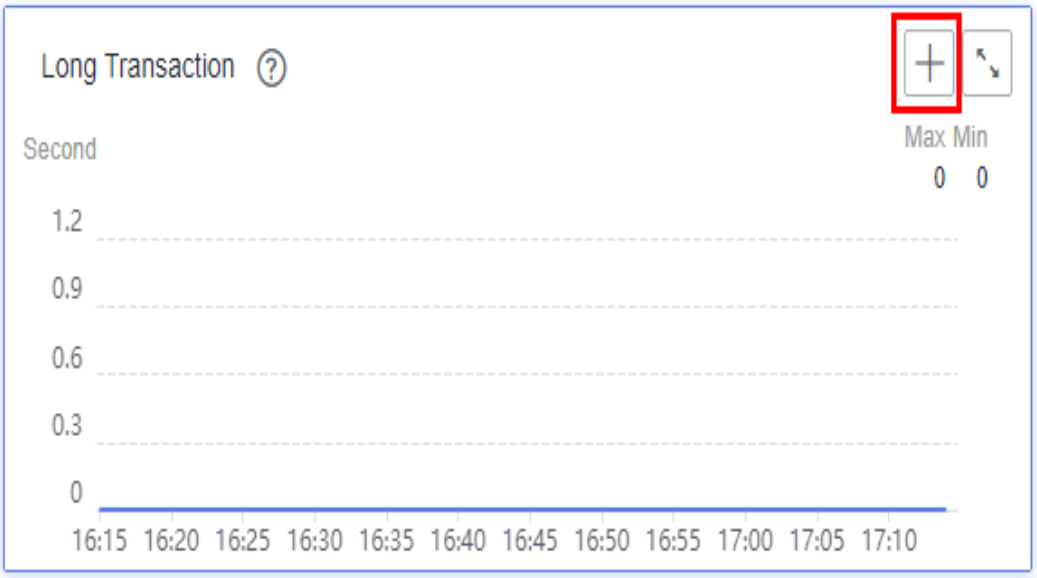
c. View the **Long Transaction** metric.

Figure 10-2 Viewing metrics



d. Click + in the upper right corner of the **Long Transaction** metric.

Figure 10-3 Long Transaction



e. On the displayed page, set parameters as required. For details about the parameters, see **Creating an Alarm Rule**.

11 Configuring a Scheduled Event for an RDS for MySQL Instance

When you need to execute scheduled or periodic tasks in an RDS for MySQL instance, such as scheduled data synchronization, regular expired data deletion, and periodic data insertion, you can enable the event scheduler and configure a scheduled event in Data Admin Service (DAS) to automatically execute events defined in the instance based on the scheduled plan. This section describes how to use DAS to configure a scheduled event for an RDS for MySQL instance.

Constraints

- The event scheduler can be enabled only for DB instances running MySQL 5.6.43.2 or later, 5.7.25.2 or later, and 8.0.17.4 or later. If your DB engine version is beyond the above range, to use this function, **upgrade the minor version** first.
- The event scheduler cannot be enabled for read replicas.

Step 1: Enable the Event Scheduler

Step 1 **Log in to the management console**.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner and select a region.

Step 3 Click  in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.

Step 4 On the **Instances** page, click the DB instance name.

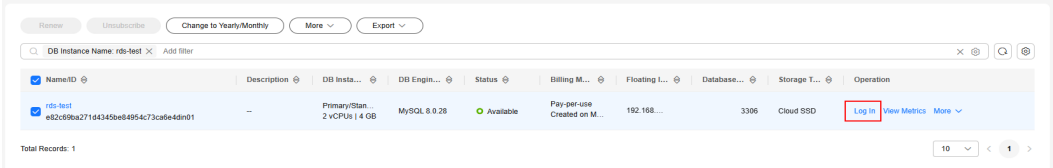
Step 5 On the **Overview** page, click **Enable** under **Event Scheduler**.

----End

Step 2: Configure a Scheduled Event

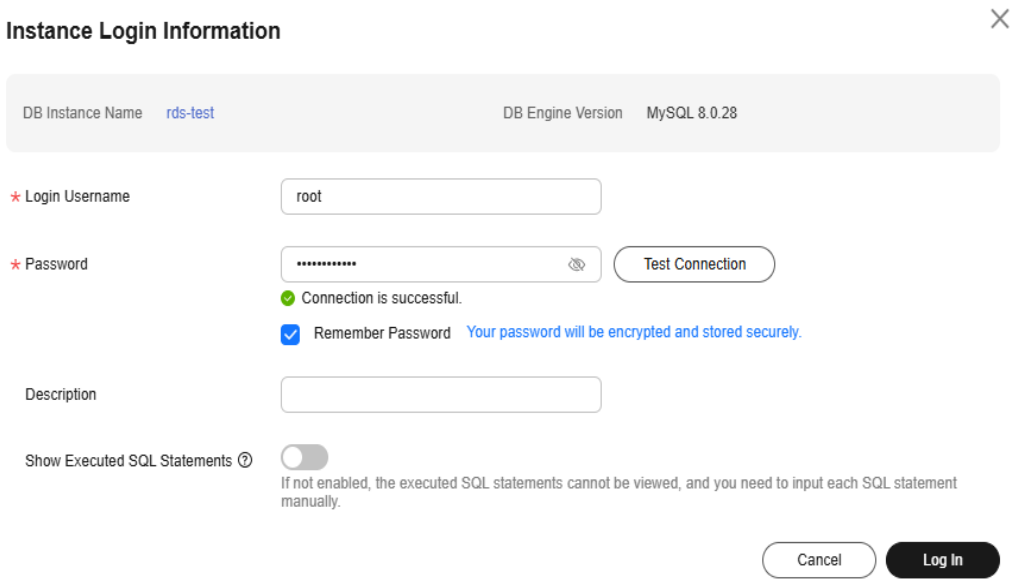
Step 1 On the **Instances** page, locate the DB instance and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.

Figure 11-1 Logging in to an instance



Step 2 Enter **root** and its password, and click **Log In**.

Figure 11-2 Login page

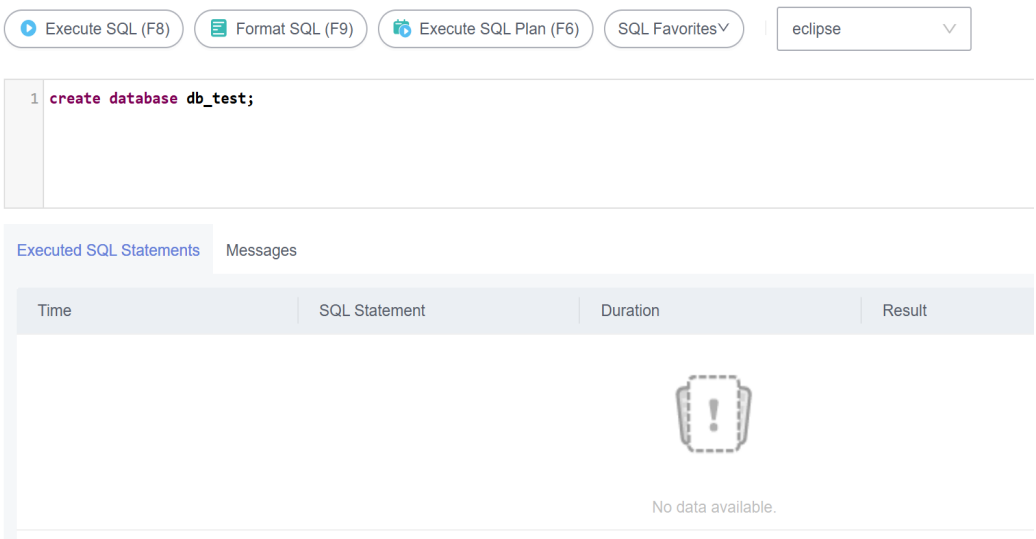


Step 3 Choose **SQL Operations** > **SQL Query**.

Step 4 In the SQL window, create a database named **db_test**.

```
create database db_test;
```

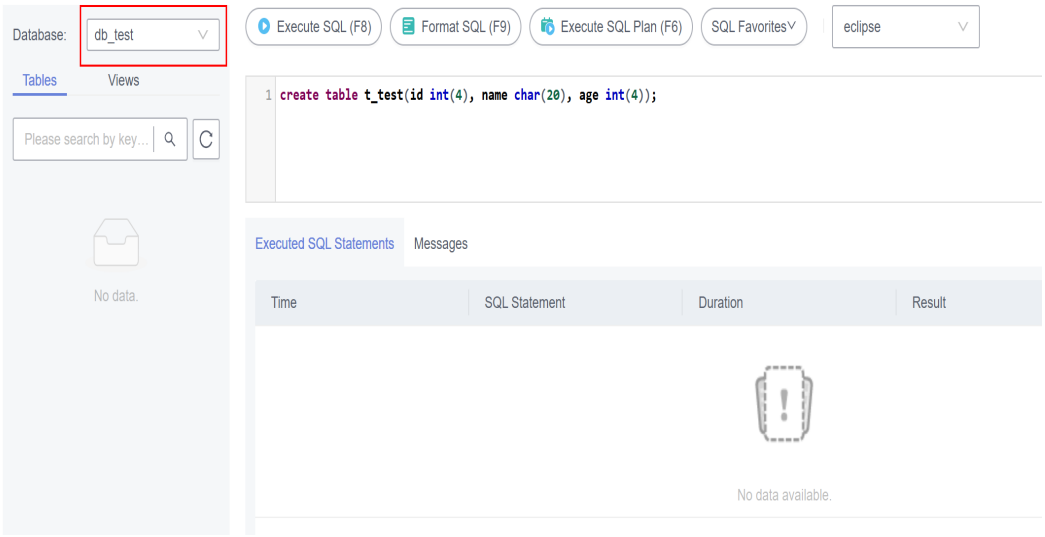
Figure 11-3 Creating a database



Step 5 Create a table named **t_test** in the **db_test** database.

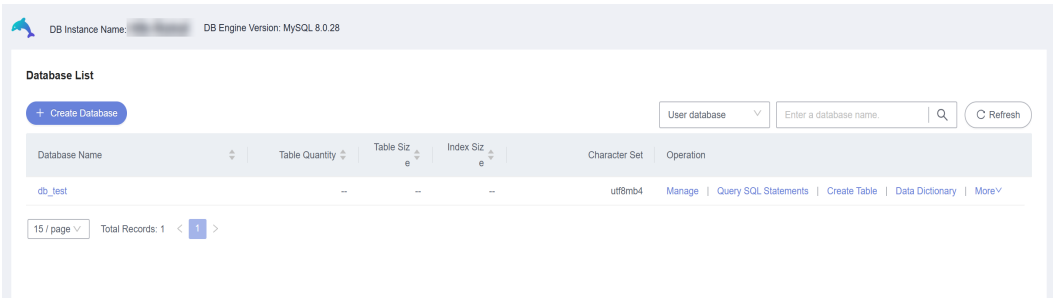
```
create table t_test(id int(4), name char(20), age int(4));
```

Figure 11-4 Creating a table



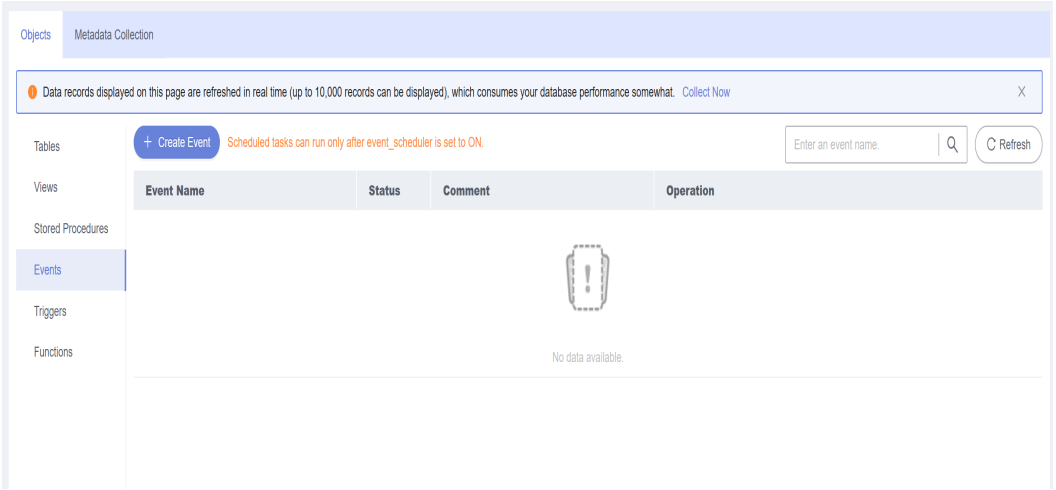
Step 6 On the homepage, click the database name.

Figure 11-5 Homepage



Step 7 On the displayed **Objects** page, choose **Events**. On the displayed page, click **Create Event**.

Figure 11-6 Objects



Step 8 Enter the event information and click **Create**.

Figure 11-7 Creating an event

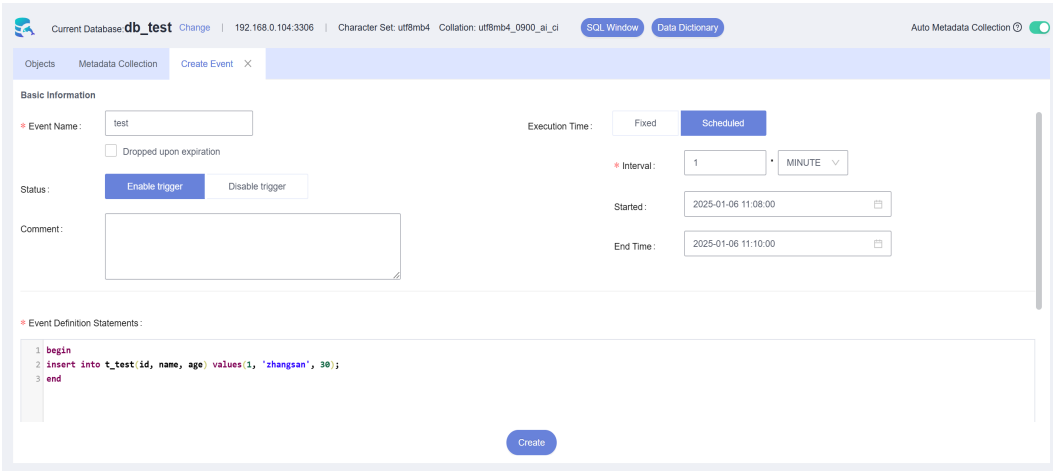


Table 11-1 Event description

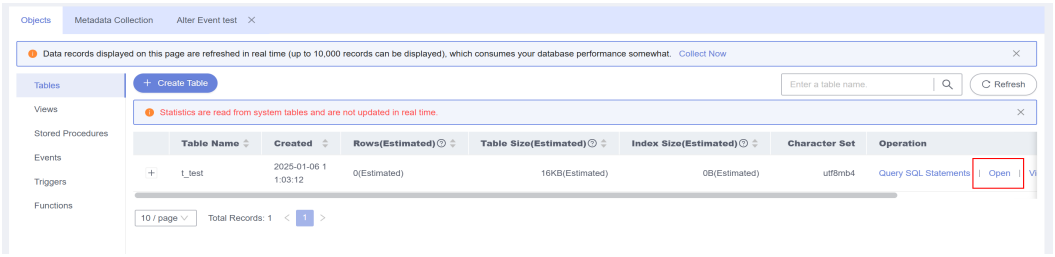
Parameter	Description
Event Name	Enter a custom event name.
Dropped upon expiration	• If this option is deselected, the event is always retained. • If you select this option, the event will be deleted upon expiration. – Events that are executed at a fixed time will be deleted once they are executed. – Events that are executed at a scheduled time will be deleted at the end time you specify.
Status	To execute an event, select **Enable trigger**.
Comment	Enter comments for the event.
Execution Time	• **Fixed** The event is executed only once at a fixed time. • **Scheduled** The event is executed at an interval you specify between the start time and end time. For example, an event is executed every minute between 09:50 and 10:00.

Event Definition Statements	Enter the statements to be executed when the event is triggered.
	For example, to insert a data record into the **t_test** table, enter the following statements:
	`begin`
	`insert into t_test(id, name, age) values(1, 'zhangsan', 30);`
	`end`

Step 9 In the displayed dialog box, click **Execute** to execute the event at the specified time.

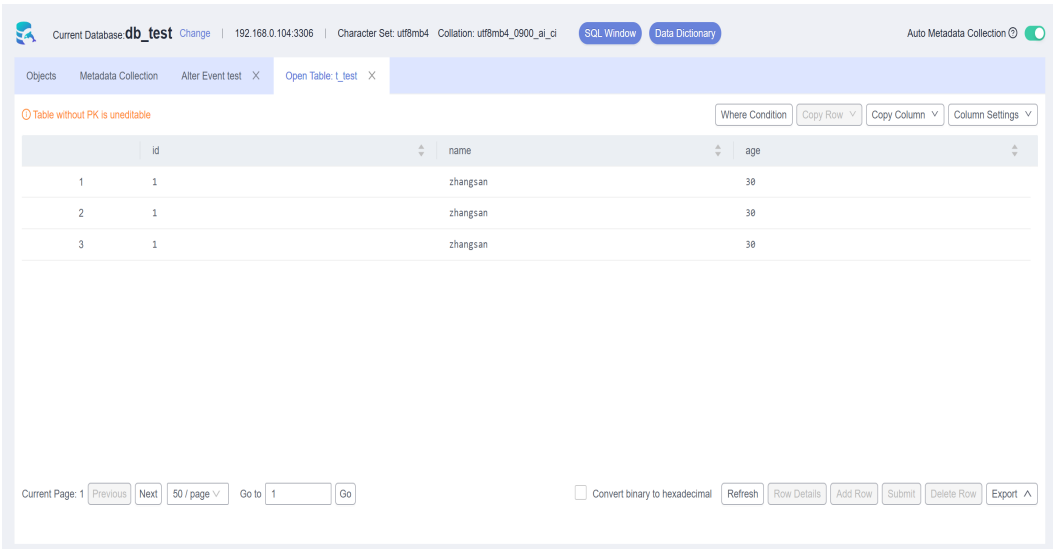
Step 10 In the object list, locate the table and click **Open**.

Figure 11-8 Opening a table



Step 11 Check the execution results of the event.

Figure 11-9 Checking execution results



----End

12 Suggestions on RDS for MySQL Metric Alarm Configurations

You can set alarm rules on Cloud Eye to customize the monitored objects and notification policies and keep track of the instance status. This topic describes how to configure RDS for MySQL metric alarm rules.

Creating a Metric Alarm Rule

Step 1 Log in to the management console.

Step 2 Click  in the upper left corner and select a region and a project.

Step 3 Click **Service List**. Under **Management & Governance**, click **Cloud Eye**.

Step 4 In the navigation pane, choose **Alarm Management** > **Alarm Rules**.

Step 5 Click **Create Alarm Rule** in the upper right corner.

Step 6 On the displayed page, configure required parameters.

Figure 12-1 Configuring alarm rule information

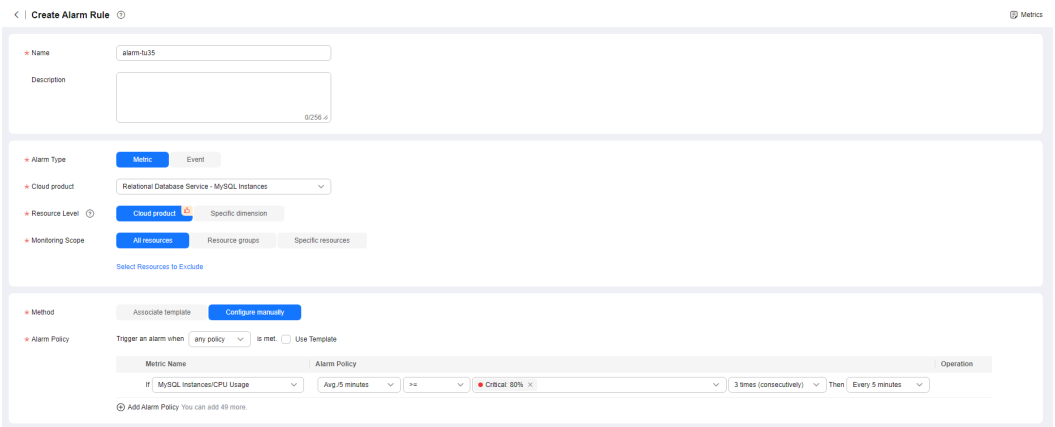


Table 12-1 Alarm rule information

Parameter	Description
Name	Alarm rule name. The system generates a random name, which you can modify.
Description	Description about the rule.
Alarm Type	Select **Metric**.
Cloud product	Select **Relational Database Service - MySQL Instances**.
Resource Level	**Cloud product** is recommended.
Monitoring Scope	• **All resources**: An alarm will be triggered if any resource of the current cloud product meets the alarm policy. To exclude resources that do not require monitoring, click **Select Resources to Exclude**. • **Resource groups**: An alarm will be triggered if any resource in the selected resource group meets the alarm policy. • **Specific resources**: Click **Select Specific Resources** to select resources.
Method	• **Associate template**: After an associated template is modified, the policies contained in this alarm rule to be created will be modified accordingly. You are advised to select **Use existing template**. The existing templates already contain three common alarm metrics: CPU usage, memory usage, and storage space usage. • **Configure manually**: Configure alarm policies manually.
Template	If you select **Associate template** for **Method**, you need to select a template. You can select a default alarm template or create a custom template.
Alarm Policy	If you select **Configure manually** for **Method**, you need to configure alarm policies. Whether to trigger an alarm depends on whether the metric data in consecutive periods reaches the threshold. For example, Cloud Eye triggers an alarm every 5 minutes if the average CPU usage of the monitored object is 80% or more for three consecutive 5-minute periods. **NOTE** A maximum of 50 alarm policies can be added to an alarm rule. If any one of these alarm policies is met, an alarm is triggered.
Alarm Severity	The alarm severity can be **Critical**, **Major**, **Minor**, or **Informational**.

Figure 12-2 Configuring alarm notification

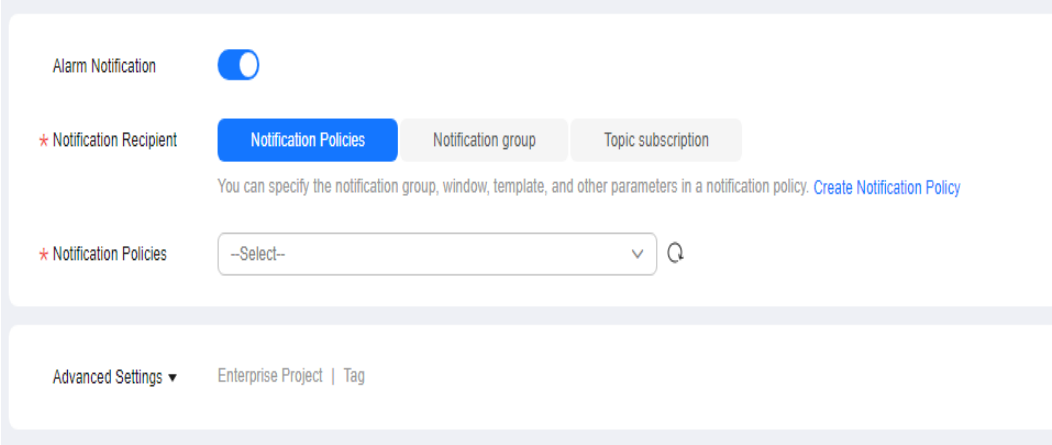


Table 12-2 Alarm notification

Parameter	Description
Alarm Notification	Whether to notify users when alarms are triggered. Notifications can be sent by email, text message, or HTTP/HTTPS message.
Notification Recipient	You can select a notification group or topic subscription as required.
Notification Group	Notification group the alarm notification is to be sent to.
Notification Object	Object the alarm notification is to be sent to. You can select the account contact or a topic. • The account contact is the mobile phone number and email address of the registered account. • A topic is used to publish messages and subscribe to notifications.
Notification Window	Cloud Eye sends notifications only within the notification window specified in the alarm rule. If **Notification Window** is set to **08:00-20:00**, Cloud Eye sends notifications only within 08:00-20:00.
Trigger Condition	Condition for triggering an alarm notification. You can select **Generated alarm** (when an alarm is generated), **Cleared alarm** (when an alarm is cleared), or both.
Enterprise Project	Enterprise project that the alarm rule belongs to. Only users with the enterprise project permissions can view and manage the alarm rule.
Tag	A tag is a key–value pair. Tags identify cloud resources so that you can easily categorize and search for your resources.

Step 7 Click **Create**. The alarm rule is created.

For details about how to create alarm rules, see **Creating an Alarm Rule** in the *Cloud Eye User Guide*.

----End

Metric Alarm Configuration Suggestions

Table 12-3 Suggestions on RDS for MySQL metric alarm configurations

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds001_cpu_util	CPU Usage	CPU usage of the monitored object	Raw data > 80% for three consecutive periods	Major	1. In emergencies, terminate real-time sessions and enable SQL throttling. For details, see **Managing Real-Time Sessions** and **Creating a SQL Throttling Rule**. 2. If the CPU usage increases but workloads are not affected, rectify the fault by referring to **High CPU Usage of RDS for MySQL Instances**. 3. If the CPU usage remains high due to increased workloads, upgrade the instance specifications or add read replicas. For

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
					details, see **Changing a DB Instance Class** and **Creating an HA Read Replica**.
rds002_mem_util	Memory Usage	Memory usage of the monitored object	Raw data > 90% for three consecutive periods	Major	1. Rectify the fault by referring to **High Memory Usage of RDS for MySQL Instances**. 2. If the memory usage is high due to increased workloads, upgrade the instance specifications or add read replicas. For details, see **Changing a DB Instance Class** and **Creating an HA Read Replica**. 3. If an Out of Memory (OOM) problem occurs, handle it by referring to **OOM Errors**.

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds039_disk_util	Storage Space Usage	Storage space usage of the monitored object	Raw data > 80% for three consecutive periods	Major	1. Check and optimize the storage usage by referring to **Managing Storage Capacity**. 2. If too much data is stored, scale up the storage by referring to **Scaling Up Storage Space**. 3. Enable **storage autoscaling** to prevent full storage.

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds072_conn_usage	Connection Usage	Percent of used MySQL connections to the total number of connections	Raw data > 80% for three consecutive periods	Major	1. Evaluate the impact of increased connections on workloads and release unnecessary connections. For details, see **What Do I Do If the Number of RDS Database Connections Reaches the Upper Limit?** 2. Set the maximum number of connections to an appropriate value. For details, see **What Is the Maximum Number of Connections to an RDS DB Instance?**

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds073_replication_delay	Real-Time Replication Delay	Real-time replication delay between standby DB instances or read replicas and primary DB instances, corresponding to seconds_behind_master	Raw data > 600s for three consecutive periods	Major	1. Rectify the fault by referring to **Primary/Standby Replication Delay Scenarios and Solutions**. 2. For details about the principles and some cases of primary/standby replication delay, see **How Primary/Standby Replication Works**, **Automatic Recovery of Extended Primary/Standby Replication Delay**, **Abnormal Replication Between Primary and Standby RDS DB Instances**, and **Primary/Standby Replication Delay Increases Sharply and**

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
					Then Decreases.
rds_mdl_lock_count	MDL Locks	Number of MDL locks	Set the threshold based on your workloads.	Major	1. Check whether there are blocked sessions and waiting sessions by referring to **Managing Locks & Transactions**. If there are, terminate the sessions. 2. For details about MDL locks, see **MDL Views**. 3. For details about MDL lock cases, see **RDS for MySQL Metadata Locks**.

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds_long_transaction	Long Transaction	Maximum duration for starting a transaction A complete long transaction is counted only when the **BEGIN** and **COMMIT** commands exist before and after the related operation commands, respectively.	Set the threshold as required.	Major	1. Check for real-time sessions to identify any transactions that have been in the sleep state for an extended period without being committed. Optimize the service logic based on the session sources to ensure that idle transactions are committed in a timely manner. For details, see **Managing Real-Time Sessions**. 2. **End idle transactions** for your instance.

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds075_avg_disk_ms_per_read	Disk Read Time	Average time required for each disk read in a specified period	Raw data > 50 ms for three consecutive periods	Major	1. Check whether the instance has performance bottlenecks in CPUs, memory, or connections. If yes, resolve the bottlenecks based on the related suggestions. 2. Observe the disk bandwidth metric. If the bandwidth reaches the upper limit, change the instance class to one with better disk performance. For details, see **Changing a DB Instance Class**, **x86-based Instance Classes (Cloud Disk Storage)**, and **DB Instance Storage Types**.

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds076_avg_disk_ms_per_write	Disk Write Time	Average time required for each disk write in a specified period	Raw data > 50 ms for three consecutive periods	Major	1. Check whether the instance has performance bottlenecks in CPUs, memory, or connections. If yes, resolve the bottlenecks based on the related suggestions. 2. Observe the disk bandwidth metric. If the bandwidth reaches the upper limit, change the instance class to one with better disk performance. For details, see **Changing a DB Instance Class**, **x86-based Instance Classes (Cloud Disk Storage)**, and **DB Instance Storage Types**.

Table 12-4 Suggestions on metric alarm configurations for RDS for MySQL database proxies

Metric ID	Metric Name	Metric Description	Threshold in Best Practices	Alarm Severity in Best Practices	Handling Suggestion
rds001_cpu_util	CPU Usage	CPU usage of the monitored object	Raw data > 75% for three consecutive periods	Major	Upgrade the proxy specifications or add proxy nodes. For details, see **Changing the Instance Class of a DB Proxy Instance** and **Changing the Number of Proxy Nodes**.

13 Security Best Practices

Security is a shared responsibility between Huawei Cloud and you. Huawei Cloud is responsible for the security of cloud services to provide a secure cloud. As a tenant, you should properly use the security capabilities provided by cloud services to protect data, and securely use the cloud. For details, see **Shared Responsibilities**.

This section provides actionable guidance for enhancing the overall security of using RDS for MySQL. You can continuously evaluate the security status of your RDS for MySQL DB instances and enhance their overall security defense by combining different security capabilities provided by RDS for MySQL. By doing this, data stored in RDS for MySQL DB instances can be protected from leakage and tampering both at rest and in transit.

You can make security configurations from the following dimensions to match your workloads.

- **Optimizing Database Connection Configurations to Reduce Network Attack Risks**
- **Properly Managing Database Accounts and Passwords to Reduce Data Leakage Risks**
- **Strengthening Permissions Management to Reduce Related Risks**
- **Enabling Database Audit for Post-Event Backtracking**
- **Configuring Data Backup to Ensure Data Reliability**
- **Encrypting Data Before Being Stored**
- **Hardening Parameter Configuration to Prevent Data Leakage**
- **Using the Latest Database Version for Better Experience and Security**
- **Using Other Cloud Services for Additional Data Security**

Optimizing Database Connection Configurations to Reduce Network Attack Risks

1. **Do not bind an EIP to your RDS for MySQL instance to prohibit unauthorized access and DDoS attacks from the Internet.**

   Do not deploy your instance on the Internet or in a demilitarized zone (DMZ). Instead, deploy it on an intranet and use routers or firewalls to control access to your instance. Do not bind an EIP to your instance to prohibit unauthorized

access and DDoS attacks from the Internet. If an EIP has been bound to your instance, **unbind it**. If you do need an EIP, configure security group rules to restrict the source IP addresses that can access your instance.

2. **Do not use the default port number.**

   RDS for MySQL instances use the default port 3306, leaving your instance more vulnerable to malicious attacks. To avoid this risk, **change the port number** for your DB instance.

3. **Restrict operations of a database user.**

   If there is no limit for the resources that a database user can use, the system may be overloaded when the user is attacked, causing a denial of service (DoS) on the system. Setting limitations can prevent excessive resource consumption due to over-utilization of resources. To prevent service availability from being affected in heavy-load scenarios, use the following SQL statements to restrict the number of operations that an individual database user can perform based on your service model:

   ```
   alter user  '<user>'@'<hostname>' with max_queries_per_hour <queries_num>;
   alter user  '<user>'@'<hostname>' with max_user_connections <connections_num>;
   alter user  '<user>'@'<hostname>' with max_updates_per_hour <updates_num>;
   alter user  '<user>'@'<hostname>' with max_connections_per_hour
   <connections_per_hour>;
   ```

   - *<user>* indicates the username of the account you want to set the limits for.
   - *<hostname>* indicates the host name of the account.
   - *<queries_num>* indicates the maximum number of queries allowed for the account per hour.
   - *<connections_num>* indicates the maximum number of concurrent connections allowed for the account.
   - *<updates_num>* indicates the maximum number of updates that the account can issue per hour.
   - *<connections_per_hour>* indicates the maximum number of times the account can connect to the database server per hour.

4. **Do not use the wildcard % for the host name.**

   A host name specifies which host is allowed to connect to your database. You can use the **host** field in the **user** table to specify the host. If you enter a wildcard % as the host name, your database is accessible to any IP address, increasing the risk of attacks. To minimize the attack risk, **set the host IP address** to a specific network segment or IP address.

5. **Limit the waiting time of idle database connections.**

   Each connection to the MySQL server consumes memory, and the maximum number of connections supported is limited. If the MySQL server has a large number of idle connections, memory consumed by these connections is wasted and the maximum number of connections can be reached. Once the limit is reached, an error message "too many connections" is reported if a new connection is established. You need to set the waiting time for idle connections to ensure that idle connections are cleared in time. Change the values of **wait_timeout** and **interactive_timeout** by referring to **Modifying Parameters of an RDS for MySQL Instance**.

6. **Ensure that SSL is enabled by default.**

If SSL is not configured, data transmitted between a MySQL client and server is in plaintext, which is vulnerable to eavesdropping, tampering, and man-in-the-middle attacks. To improve data transmission security, specify the **REQUIRE SSL** attribute for a database account and **configure SSL**.

You can use the following SQL statements to require SSL connections for a specific account:

```
create user '<user>'@'<hostname>' REQUIRE SSL;
alter user '<user>'@'<hostname>' REQUIRE SSL;
```

Properly Managing Database Accounts and Passwords to Reduce Data Leakage Risks

1. **Periodically change the password of the administrator.**

   The default database administrator account **root** has high permissions. You are advised to periodically change the password of user **root** by referring to **Resetting the Administrator Password to Restore Root Access**.

2. **Configure password complexity.**

   As a collector of information, a database system is easy to be the target of attacks. You need to keep your database account and password secure. In addition, configure the complexity of your password to avoid using weak passwords. For details, see "Setting Password Complexity" in **Database Account Security**.

3. **Configure a password expiration policy.**

   Using the same password too long makes it easier for hackers to crack or guess your password. To prevent this, **configure a password expiration policy** to limit how long a password can be used.

Strengthening Permissions Management to Reduce Related Risks

1. **Do not create stored procedures or functions as the administrator.**

   Stored procedures and functions are run as creators by default. If you create stored procedures and functions as the administrator, regular users can run them through privilege escalation, so do not use the administrator account to create stored procedures or functions.

2. **Review and harden permission configurations.**

   Check whether the following permission configurations meet security requirements. If they do not meet security requirements, harden the security configuration.

   - Ensure that only the administrator account can perform operations on the **mysql.user** table.
   - Ensure that the **Process_priv** permission can be granted only to the administrator account.
   - Ensure that the **Create_user_priv** permission can be granted only to the administrator account.
   - Ensure that the **Grant_priv** permission can be granted only to the administrator account.
   - Ensure that the **Reload_priv** permission can be granted only to the administrator account.

- Ensure that the replication account has only the **replication slave** permission.
- Ensure that the database metric monitoring account has only the **replication client** permission.

Example: If a non-administrator account has the **Process** permission, run the following SQL statement to revoke this permission:

```
revoke process on *.* from <your_account>;
```

In the preceding statement, *<your_account>* indicates the username of the account whose **Process** permission needs to be revoked.

Enabling Database Audit for Post-Event Backtracking

The database audit function records all user operations on the database in real time. This function logs, analyzes, and reports user activities in the database. Based on the audit logs, you can prepare compliance reports and track incidents, improving data asset security. For details, see **Enabling SQL Audit**.

Configuring Data Backup to Ensure Data Reliability

1. **Enable data backup.**

   RDS for MySQL supports automated and manual backups. You can periodically back up databases. If a database is faulty or data is damaged, you can restore the database using backups to ensure data reliability. For details, see **Data Backups**.

2. **Configure a binlog clearing policy.**

   Binlogs continuously increase as services run. You need to configure a clearing policy to prevent disk expansion. **Set a retention period for RDS for MySQL binlogs**.

Encrypting Data Before Being Stored

To improve data security, **enable server-side encryption**. After it is enabled, data will be encrypted on the server before being stored when you create a DB instance or scale up storage space. This reduces the risk of data leakage.

Hardening Parameter Configuration to Prevent Data Leakage

1. **Set local_infile to OFF**.

   If **local_infile** is set to **ON**, a database client can use the **load data local** syntax to load local files to database tables. For example, when a web server functions as a database client to connect to a database, if the web server has an SQL injection vulnerability, an attacker can use the **load data local** command to load sensitive files on the web server to the database, causing information leakage. To prevent this, set **local_infile** to **OFF** by referring to **Modifying Parameters of an RDS for MySQL Instance**.

2. **Set sql_mode to STRICT_ALL_TABLES.**

   When attempting to launch an attack, an attacker may enter various parameters in a trial-and-error manner. If the server adapts to incorrect statements, database data may be leaked. Therefore, **STRICT_ALL_TABLES** is recommended. Even if an error occurs in other rows than the first row, the

statement will be discarded once an invalid data value is found. This method maximally ensures that database information is not disclosed. You are advised to set **sql_mode** to **STRICT_ALL_TABLES** by referring to **Modifying Parameters of an RDS for MySQL Instance**.

Using the Latest Database Version for Better Experience and Security

The MySQL community irregularly discloses newly discovered vulnerabilities. RDS for MySQL evaluates the actual risks of database kernel versions and release new database kernel versions accordingly. To improve the usability and security of the database system, you are advised to use **the latest database version**.

Using Other Cloud Services for Additional Data Security

To obtain extended data security capabilities, you are advised to use **Database Security Service (DBSS)**.

14 MySQL Online DDL Tools

14.1 Introduction

In versions earlier than MySQL 5.6, DDL operations on the structure of a large table usually cause data manipulation language (DML) statements to be blocked and increase replication delay, so the database looks abnormal. This chapter introduces the DDL-based COPY and INPLACE algorithms of MySQL, the open-source tool gh-ost, and the INSTANT ADD COLUMN algorithm newly added in MySQL 8.0.

- The native COPY algorithm of MySQL adds a metadata write lock to the source table during data copy, causing DML statements to be blocked for a long time. This algorithm is no longer recommended.
- The INPLACE algorithm has great improvements over the COPY algorithm by making changes directly on the original table without generating temporary tables, so it occupies less space. In addition, the INPLACE operation holds metadata write locks for a short period of time, which does not cause long-term blocking of DML operations. However, modifying the structure of a large table still takes much time, and there will be a long replication delay when the standby instance replays the DDL statements.
- The open-source gh-ost splits a DDL operation into multiple small operations, reducing the time required for each operation to decrease replication delay. Reads and writes are briefly blocked only when the ghost table and original table are being renamed. gh-ost replays incremental data based on binlogs and maintains an extra heartbeat table to record the DDL execution process, supporting temporary suspension of the DDL process. gh-ost takes more time than the native DDL algorithm.
- The INSTANT ADD COLUMN algorithm proposed in MySQL 8.0 does not need to rebuild the entire table. It only records basic information about new columns in the metadata of the table. In this way, adding columns to a large table only takes several seconds. However, this algorithm applies only to a few DDL operations, such as adding columns, setting default values for columns, deleting default values from columns, and changing definitions of ENUM/SET columns.

Based on the characteristics of each algorithm and tool, you are advised to use the INSTANT algorithm to minimize the impact of DDL on your whole workload in

every possible case. In other cases, if your DB instance uses a primary/standby deployment or has read replicas and your workload is sensitive to replication delay, use gh-ost to perform DDL operations. If you need to quickly change a table structure and a short replication delay is acceptable, use INPLACE. The COPY algorithm, as it blocks DML operations for a long time, occupies a large amount of storage space, and takes a long time to execute, is not recommended when there is any other alternative.

Table 14-1 DDL tools

Item	MySQL COPY	MySQL INPLACE	gh-ost	INSTANT
Read operations during DDL execution	Allow	Allow	Allow	Allow
Write operations during DDL execution	Deny	Allow (deny for a short period of time)	Allow (deny for a short period of time)	Allow
Extra space occupied	Large	Small (slight increase if rebuild is required)	Large	Small
Execution duration	Very long	Long	Very long	Short
Replication delay	Long	Long	Short	Short

14.2 Native DDL Tools

COPY Algorithm

1. It creates a temporary table based on the original table definition.
2. It adds a write lock to the original table (DML is prohibited).
3. It executes DDL statements in the temporary table created in **1**.
4. It copies the data in the original table to the temporary table.
5. It releases the write lock of the original table.
6. It deletes the original table and renames the temporary table as the original table.

When the COPY algorithm is used, the table needs to be locked and DML write operations are forbidden. If **Lock** is set to **Shared**, read operations are allowed but write operations are not allowed. If **Lock** is set to **Exclusive**, both read and write operations are forbidden. This algorithm can be used in almost all DDL scenarios.

INPLACE Algorithm

INPLACE modifies the original table without generating a temporary table or copying data. There are two types:

- rebuild: The table needs to be rebuilt (with the clustered index reorganized), for example, optimizing a table, adding an index, adding or deleting a column, and modifying the NULL/NOT NULL attribute of a column.
- no-rebuild: The table does not need to be rebuilt. Only the metadata of the table needs to be modified, for example, deleting an index, changing a column name, changing the default value of a column, and changing the auto-increment value of a column.

If rebuild is used, the DML statements to be executed during DDL execution are cached. After the DDL operations are complete, the DML statements are applied to tables. Since metadata write locks will be degraded to metadata read locks during data copy, DML operations are almost not blocked during DDL execution.

Constraints on the INPLACE Algorithm

The INPLACE algorithm supports most DDL operations. But it has the following constraints, so in a few scenarios only the COPY algorithm can be used:

- It does not allow you to delete a primary key or add two primary keys at the same time.
- It does not allow you to change the data types of fields.
- It does not allow you to extend the length of the VARCHAR columns from less than 256 bits to more than 256 bits, because doing so will change the occupied space from 1 byte to 2 bytes. It does not allow you to reduce the length of the VARCHAR columns.
- It does not allow you to change the order of virtual columns or stored columns.
- It does not allow you to add foreign key constraints when **foreign_key_checks** is set to **1**.
- It does not allow you to partition tables, or optimize or delete partitions.

14.3 gh-ost

Context

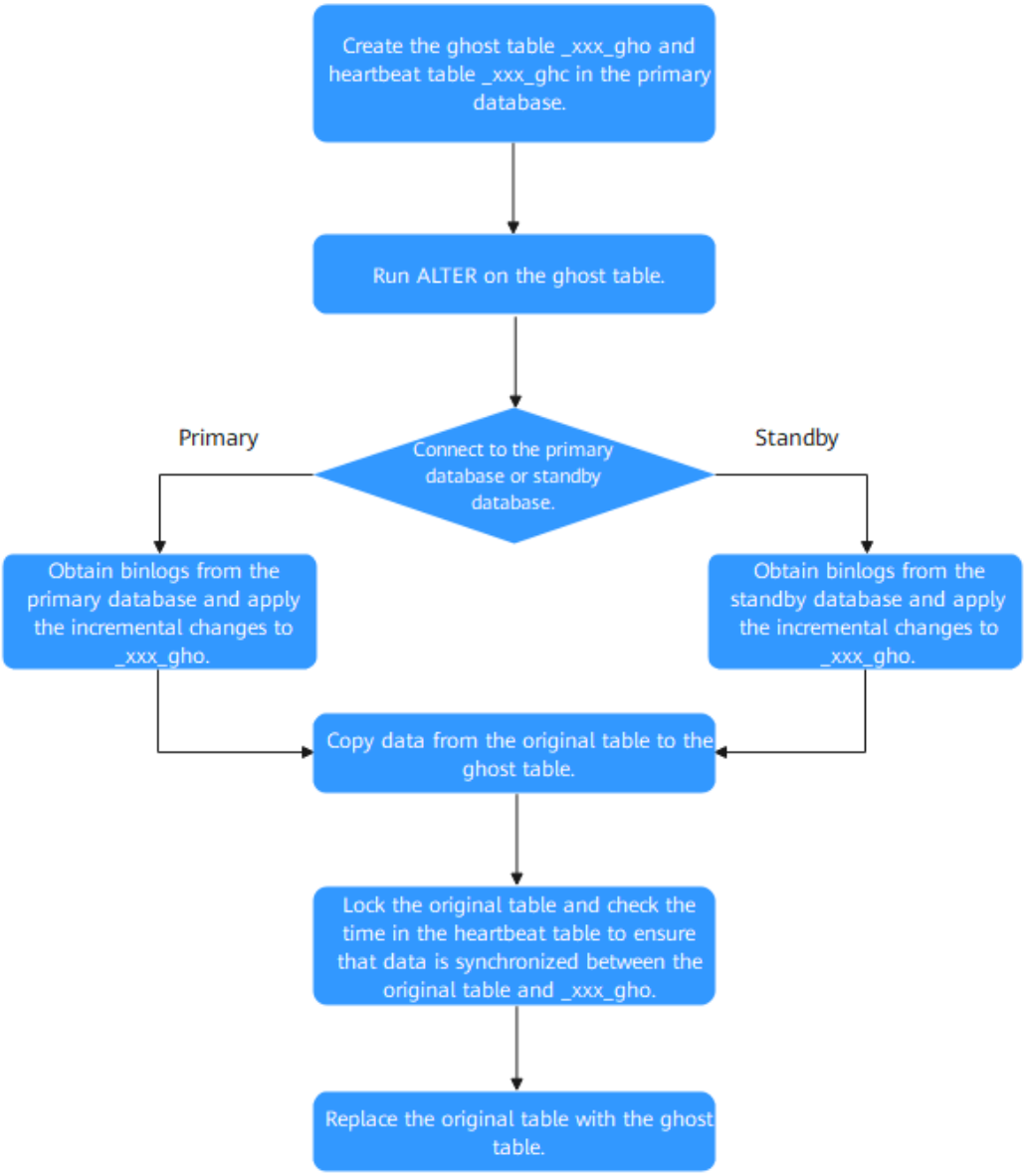
Percona offers an open-source DDL tool, pt-osc. It executes operations by using triggers to copy rows from the original table to the new table. Using triggers can speed up synchronization but causes a large overhead, affecting the performance of the primary database. In addition, data copies and data changes may be processed concurrently. If a table is frequently updated during migration, a large number of lock contention problems may occur.

gh-ost is an open-source online DDL tool provided by GitHub. Unlike pt-osc, gh-ost does not depend on triggers. Instead, it simulates the standby database to obtain incremental changes from binlogs in the row format and asynchronously applies the changes to the ghost table. It decouples the migration's write load from the workload of the primary server, avoiding the impact on the performance

of the primary database. Asynchronously applying incremental changes also avoids lock contention caused by triggers. In addition, gh-ost maintains a heartbeat table to record each phase in the DDL process. When an exception occurs, data can be restored to the specified position based on the heartbeat log. This solves the problem that pt-osc needs to start from the beginning when an exception occurs.

Process

Figure 14-1 Flowchart



Three gh-ost Modes

- (Default mode) gh-ost connects to the standby database and performs a cutover in the primary database.
  - In the primary database, gh-ost creates the **_xxx_gho** table with the same structure as the original table and the **_xxx_ghc** table that records

the change status. The **_xxx_ghc** table is used to write the progress and time of online DDL operations.
  - The structure of the **_xxx_gho** table is modified.
  - The existing data of the original table is copied to **_xxx_gho** in the primary database.
  - The incremental binlogs are obtained from the standby database and the incremental changes are applied to **_xxx_gho**.
  - The original table is locked and the time in the **_xxx_ghc** table is checked to ensure that data is synchronized between the original table and **_xxx_gho**.
  - The original table is replaced with **_xxx_gho**.
- gh-ost connects to the primary database and performs a cutover in the primary database.
  - The **_xxx_gho** and **_xxx_ghc** tables are created in the primary database.
  - The structure of the **_xxx_gho** table is modified.
  - The existing data of the original table is copied to **_xxx_gho** in the primary database.
  - The incremental binlogs are obtained from the primary database and the incremental changes are applied to **_xxx_gho**.
  - The original table is locked and the time in the **_xxx_ghc** table is checked to ensure that data is synchronized between the original table and **_xxx_gho**.
  - The original table is replaced with **_xxx_gho**.
- gh-ost performs a test and cutover on the standby database.

  In this mode, gh-ost connects to the primary database. However, all operations are performed on the standby database and no modification is made to the primary database.

  -migrate-on-replica means that gh-ost directly migrates the table on the standby database. It performs the cutover when replication of the standby database is running.

  -test-on-replica indicates that the migration is only for test purposes. Replication is stopped before a cutover is performed. The original table and temporary table are swapped and then swapped back. The original table returns to its original place. Both of the tables are left with replication stopped. You may examine the two and compare data.

Common Parameters

For details about gh-ost parameters, see the **official documentation**.

Constraints

- Row-based binlogs must be used, and the value of **binlog_row_image** must be **FULL**.
- The required user permissions include SUPER, REPLICATION CLIENT, and REPLICATION SLAVE.
  - If the binlogs are in the row format, you can add **-assume-rbr**. In this case, the SUPER permission is not required.

- Tables with foreign key constraints are not supported.
- Tables with triggers are not supported.
- The tables before and after DDL execution must have the same primary key or non-null unique indexes.
- If the primary key or non-null unique index of a table to be migrated contains enumeration types, the migration efficiency will be greatly reduced.

Example

```
gh-ost -max-load=Threads_running=20 \
        -critical-load=Threads_running=100 \
        -chunk-size=2000 -user="temp"
        -password="test" -host=**.*.*.* \
        -allow-on-master -database="sbtest" -table="sbtest1" \
        -alter="engine=innodb" -cut-over=default \
        -exact-rowcount -concurrent-rowcount -default-retries=120 \
        -timestamp-old-table -assume-rbr -panic-flag-file=/tmp/ghost.panic.flag \
        -execute
```

14.4 INSTANT ADD COLUMN

Context

Generally, DDL operations on large tables have great impact on workloads. They need to be performed during off-peak hours. MySQL 5.7 supports the native DDL tool COPY and INPLACE algorithms and the open-source DDL tool gh-ost, reducing blocked DML operations during DDL execution. But it still takes a long time to perform DDL operations on large tables.

INSTANT ADD COLUMN eliminates the need to rebuild the entire table when adding columns. It only needs to record the basic information about the new columns in the table metadata. However, only a limited number of DDL operations are supported.

Syntax

If **ALGORITHM=INSTANT** is added to the end of the ALTER statement, the INSTANT algorithm is used. Here is an example:

```
ALTER TABLE *tbl_name* ADD COLUMN *column_name* *column_definition*,
ALGORITHM=INSTANT;
```

Constraints

This algorithm can only be used when you:

- Add, delete, or rename columns (for versions later than MySQL 8.0.28) in certain scenarios.
- Set or delete the default value of a column.
- Modify the definition of the ENUM or SET column.
- Change the index type (B-Tree | hash).
- Add or delete a virtual column.

- Rename a table.

Constraints on adding or deleting columns:

- An ALTER TABLE statement cannot combine the addition of a column with other actions that do not support the INSTANT algorithm.
- New columns are placed at the end and the column sequence cannot be changed. (In versions later than MySQL 8.0.29, columns can be added to any position.)
- Columns cannot be quickly added to or deleted from a table whose row format is COMPRESSED.
- Columns cannot be quickly added to or deleted from a table that has a full-text index.
- Columns cannot be quickly added to or deleted from a temporary table.

Constraints on renaming columns:

- Columns referenced by other tables cannot be renamed.
- The operation of renaming a column and the operation of generating or deleting a virtual column cannot be in the same statement.

Constraints on modifying the ENUM or SET column.

- The storage space occupied by the ENUM or SET column data type cannot be changed.

Constraints on adding or deleting virtual columns:

- Virtual columns cannot be added to or deleted from partitioned tables.

New Data Dictionary Information

When INSTANT ADD COLUMN is executed, MySQL saves the number of fields before INSTANT ADD COLUMN is executed for the first time and the default value of the column added each time to the **se_private_data** field in the **tables** system table.

- **dd::Table::se_private_data::instant_col**: indicates the number of columns in the table before INSTANT ADD COLUMN is executed for the first time.
- **dd::Column::se_private_data::default_null**: indicates whether the default value of the instant column is **NULL**.
- **dd::Column::se_private_data::default**: indicates the default value stored when the default value of the instant column is not **NULL**.

Importing Data Dictionary

When MySQL reads table definitions from system tables, it loads instant column information to the InnoDB table object **dict_table_t** and index object **dict_index_t**.

- **dict_table_t::n_instant_cols**: indicates the number of non-virtual fields (including system columns) before INSTANT ADD COLUMN is executed for the first time.
- **dict_index_t::instant_cols**: indicates whether there is an instant column.

- **dict_index_t::n_instant_nullable**: indicates the number of fields that can be null before INSTANT ADD COLUMN is executed for the first time.
- **dict_col_t::instant_default**: indicates the default value and length of the instant column.

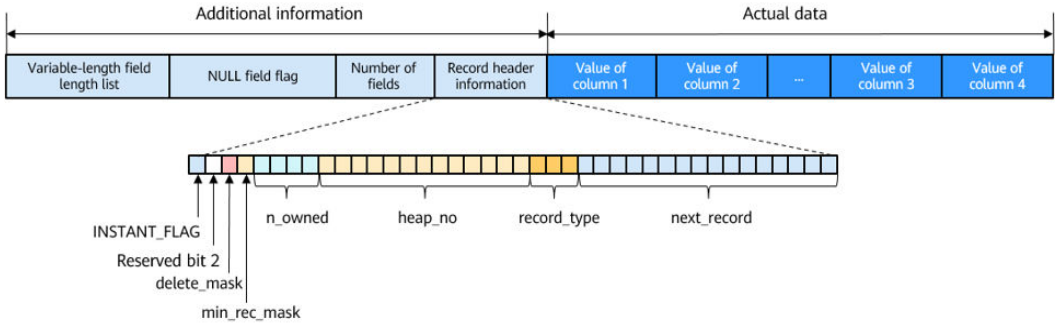
Record Format

To support INSTANT ADD COLUMN, a new record format is introduced for the COMPACT and DYNAMIC types to record the number of fields.

- If INSTANT ADD COLUMN has not been performed, the row record format of the table remains unchanged.
- If INSTANT ADD COLUMN has been performed, a special flag is set for each new record, and the number of fields is stored in the records.

INSTANT_FLAG uses a bit in info bits. If a record is inserted after the first execution of INSTANT ADD COLUMN, the flag is set to **1**.

Figure 14-2 Record format



Query

The query process remains unchanged. For instant columns that are not stored in records, use the default value.

Insertion

After INSTANT ADD COLUMN is executed, the format of the old data does not change and the newly inserted data is stored in the new format. If a bit in the info bits of a new record is set to **REC_INFO_INSTANT_FLAG**, the record is created after INSTANT ADD COLUMN is executed.

14.5 DDL Tool Test Comparison

Test Procedure

1. Create four tables. The table structures are as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE if not exists users
  (
   `rid` bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    `nid` bigint(20) DEFAULT NULL,
    `level` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
```



```
  `vip` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `vip_exp` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `reg_channel` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `guild_id` bigint(20) unsigned DEFAULT '0',
  `guild_open` tinyint(1) DEFAULT '0',
  `forbid_login_time` bigint(20) DEFAULT NULL,
  `forbid_talk_time` bigint(20) DEFAULT NULL,
  `ctime` bigint(20) DEFAULT NULL,
  `mtime` datetime(3) DEFAULT NULL,
  `last_offline_time` bigint(20) DEFAULT NULL,
  `friend_open` tinyint(1) DEFAULT '0',
  `user_data_str` mediumblob,
  `name` varchar(64) DEFAULT NULL,
  `db_fix_version` int(10) DEFAULT '0',
  PRIMARY KEY (`rid`),
  KEY `idx_users_99_nid` (`nid`),
  KEY `idx_users_99_level` (`level`),
  KEY `idx_users_99_ctime` (`ctime`),
  KEY `idx_users_99_mtime` (`mtime`),
  KEY `idx_users_99_last_offline_time` (`last_offline_time`),
  KEY `idx_users_99_name` (`name`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=4393751571200 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

2. Insert 30 million rows of data into each table.
3. Use the MySQL native COPY algorithm to add a column to table 1. During the execution, create a new session and perform the SELECT, UPDATE, and INSERT operations on 100,000 data records.
4. Use the MySQL native INPLACE algorithm to add a column to table 2. During the execution, create a new session and perform the SELECT, UPDATE, and INSERT operations on 100,000 data records.
5. Use gh-ost to add a column to table 3. During the execution, create a new session and perform the SELECT, UPDATE, and INSERT operations on 100,000 data records.
6. Record the execution durations of DDL and DML statements.

Table 14-2 Test data (unit: s)

Operation	MySQL COPY	MySQL INPLACE	gh-ost
Adding a column	1294.29	755.52	1876.79
SELECT	1.35	1.29	1.29
UPDATE	1266.78	0.19	0.11
INSERT	1296.19	7.47	4.49

Test Results

1. MySQL COPY: The UPDATE and INSERT statements are blocked, but the SELECT statement is executed properly.
2. MySQL INPLACE: DML statements are not blocked for a long time, and adding a column to a large table takes the shortest time.
3. gh-ost: It almost does not block DML statements. It takes a longer time to add a column than the two native MySQL algorithms.

Suggestions

INPLACE blocks DML operations only for a short time while performing DDL operations. If you have no strict requirements on the primary/standby replication delay, you are advised to use this algorithm to quickly change the table structure. If your workload is sensitive to primary/standby replication delay, gh-ost is recommended. If you use MySQL 8.0.12 or later and the INSTANT algorithm conditions are met, you can use INSTANT to minimize the impact on workloads.

