

## Monitoring MySQL

MySQL PowerPack version 101

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## Chapter

# Introduction

#### Overview

This manual describes how to monitor MySQL servers and instances in SL1 using the MySQL PowerPack.

The following sections provide an overview of MySQL and the MySQL PowerPack:

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#### What is MySQL?

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system delivering a Structured Query Language database server.

#### What Does the MySQL PowerPack Monitor?

To monitor MySQL servers using SL1, you must install the MySQL PowerPack. This PowerPack enables you to discover, model, and collect data about MySQL servers and instances.

The MySQL PowerPack includes:

- Dynamic Applications to discover, model, and monitor performance metrics and collect configuration data for MySQL servers and instances
- Device Classes for MySQL Servers and MySQL instances
- A sample credential for discovering MySQL servers
- Event Policies and corresponding alerts that are triggered when MySQL servers and instances meet certain status criteria
- A Device Dashboard for viewing data about MySQL servers and instances

### Installing the MySQL PowerPack

Before completing the steps in this manual, you must import and install the latest version of the MySQL PowerPack.

TIP: By default, installing a new version of a PowerPack overwrites all content from a previous version of that PowerPack that has already been installed on the target system. You can use the *Enable Selective PowerPack Field Protection* setting in the **Behavior Settings** page (System > Settings > Behavior) to prevent new PowerPacks from overwriting local changes for some commonly customized fields. (For more information, see the *System Administration* manual.)

To download and install a PowerPack:

- 1. Download the PowerPack from the ScienceLogic Support Site.
- 2. Go to the PowerPack Manager page (System > Manage > PowerPacks).
- 3. In the PowerPack Manager page, click the [Actions] button, then select Import PowerPack.
- 4. The **Import PowerPack** dialog box appears:

Import Power	Pack™	×
Brow	se for file Browse Import	

- 5. Click the [Browse] button and navigate to the PowerPack file.
- 6. When the **PowerPack Installer** modal appears, click the **[Install]** button to install the PowerPack.

**NOTE:** If you exit the **PowerPack Installer** modal without installing the imported PowerPack, the imported PowerPack will not appear in the **PowerPack Manager** page. However, the imported PowerPack will appear in the **Imported PowerPacks** modal. This page appears when you click the **[Actions]** menu and select *Install PowerPack*.

## Chapter

# 2

## **Configuration and Discovery**

#### Overview

The following sections describe how to configure and discover MySQL for monitoring by SL1 using the MySQL PowerPack:

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#### Prerequisites for Monitoring MySQL

To configure the SL1 system to monitor MySQL servers and instances using the MySQL PowerPack, you must first create a read-only MySQL user for each instance to be monitored. For discovery of multiple instances on the same IP address, ScienceLogic recommends creating the same user and password on each instance. The user must have the minimum following privileges:

Privilege	Definition	Level(s)
SELECT	Enables the use of SELECT.	Global, database, table, column.

Privilege	Definition	Level(s)
EXECUTE	Enable the use of statements that execute stored routines (stored procedures and functions). This is necessary for queries on the system database.	

### Creating a SOAP/XML Credential for MySQL

To configure SL1 to monitor MySQL, you must create a SOAP/XML credential. This credential allows the Dynamic Applications in the *MySQL* PowerPack to communicate with your MySQL server and instances.

The MySQLPowerPack includes an example SOAP/XML credential that you can use as a template for creating SOAP/XML credentials for MySQL.

To configure a SOAP/XML credential to access your MySQL server:

- 1. Go to the Credential Management page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Locate the **MySQL Example Credential** and click its wrench icon (*P*). The **Edit SOAP/XML Credential** modal page appears.
- 3. Enter values in the following fields:

Edit SOAP/XML Credential #97       New       Reset         Basic Settings       Profile Name       Content Encoding       Method       HTTP Version       Embedded Password [%P]         MySOL Example Credential       [text/xml]       [POST]       [HTTP/1.1]       Embedded Password [%P]         URL [https://%D       HTTP Auth User       HTTP Auth Password       Timeout (seconds)       Embed Value [%1]       Embed Value [%2]         euser>       HTTP Auth User       HTTP Auth Password       Timeout (seconds)       Embed Value [%3]       Embed Value [%4]         Cuser>       Intro User       0       Intro User       HTTP Headers       + Add a header         CAINFO       CAINFO       Range. <pre>report_end&gt;       Intro Cookie       Intro Cookie       Intro cookie         COOKIELSTAR       Intro Cookie       Intro Cookie       Intro Cookie       Intro Cookie       Intro Cookie         COOKIELSTAR       CUSTOMREQUEST       Intro Cuser       Intro Cookie       Intro Cookie       Intro Cookie</pre>	Credential Editor [97]	×
Basic Settings       Profile Name       Content Encoding       Method       HTTP Version         [MySQL Example Credential       [textfxml] <ul> <li>[POST]</li> <li>[HTTP/1.1]</li> <li>URL [https://HostPort/Path ] %D = Aligned Device Address ] %N = Aligned Device Host Name ]</li> <li>[https://%D</li> <li>HTTP Auth User</li> <li>HTTP Auth Password</li> <li>Timeout (seconds)</li> <li>Embed Value [%1]</li> <li>Embed Value [%3]</li> <li>Embed Value [%4]</li> <li>Embed Value [%3]</li> <li>Embed Value [%4]</li> </ul> Proxy Settings <ul> <li>Hostname/IP</li> <li>Port</li> <li>User</li> <li>Hostname/IP</li> <li>O</li> <li>CAINFO</li> <li>CAINFO</li> <li>CAPATH</li> <li>CLOSEPOLICY</li> <li>COOKIELIAR</li> <li>COOKIELIAR</li> <li>COKIELIAR</li> <li>COKIELIAR</li> <li>CONKIECTIMECOUT</li> <li>COKIELIAR</li> <li>CONKIERLET</li> <li>CUSTOMREQUEST</li> </ul>	Edit SOAP/XML Credential #97	New Reset
Proxy Settings       HTTP Headers         Hostname/IP       Port       User         0       Service: MySQL         Service: MySQL       Range: <port_begin>-<port_end>         CAINFO       Linux:<ssh_ored_id>         COKIEFILE       COKIEFILE         COKIEFILE       COKIEFILE         COKIEFILE       COKIEFILE         CUSTOMREQUEST       V</ssh_ored_id></port_end></port_begin>	Basic Settings       Profile Name       Content Encoding       Method       HTTP Version         [MySQL Example Credential       [ text/xml ] <ul> <li>[ POST ]</li> <li>[ [ HTTP/1.1 ]</li> <li>URL [ https://Host:Port/Path   %D = Aligned Device Address   %N = Aligned Device Host Name ]</li> <li>[ https://%D</li> <li>HTTP Auth User</li> <li>HTTP Auth Password</li> <li>Timeout (seconds)</li> <li><ul> <li><ul> <li>(user&gt;</li> <li><ul></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	Soap Options Embedded Password [%P] Embed Value [%1] Embed Value [%1] Embed Value [%3] Embed Value [%4]
CURL Options       Range: <pre>spot_end&gt;         CAINERO       Inux         CAPATH       Inux         CLOSEPOLICY       Inux         CONNECTTIMEOUT       Inux         COOKIEFILE       Inux         COOKIELIST       Inux         CRLF       CUSTOMREQUEST</pre>	Proxy Settings	HTTP Headers + Add a header Service:MySQL
	CURL Options CAINFO CAPATH CLOSEPOLICY CONNECTTIMEOUT COOKIEFILE COOKIEFILE COOKIEFILE COOKIELIST CRLF CUSTOMREQUEST DNSCACHETIMEOUT	Range: <port_begin>&lt;<port_end> Inv:<pre>file</pre></port_end></port_begin>

#### **Basic Settings**

• Profile Name. Type a new name for the MySQL credential.

- URL. Type "%D".
- *HTTP Auth User*. Type the username for your MySQL server.
- HTTP Auth Password. Type the password for your MySQL server.

**NOTE**: To discover multiple MySQL instances on the same IP address, ScienceLogic recommends creating the same user and password on each instance, so the user will need to create only one credential.

#### **HTTP Headers**

- HTTP Headers. The following headers are in the example credential and are required:
  - Service:MySQL
  - Range:<port\_begin>-<port\_end>. Specify the range of ports on which your MySQL server is running. For example, "Range:3305-3310".
  - Linux: <ssh\_cred\_id>. If you have configured credentials to read the error log, enter the credential ID for the SSH credential for a Linux server. For Windows servers, update the field to "Windows: <powershell\_cred\_id>".
- 4. For all other fields, use the default values.
- 5. Click the [Save As] button.

**NOTE**: To discover a MySQL instance with one port, users must specify the "Range" header as "Range:<port\_begin>-<port\_end>". Meaning, "port\_begin" and "port\_end" must be the same port. For example, "Range:7706-7706".

#### Configuring the Credential to Read the MySQL Error Log

In addition to the **SOAP/XML credential created to monitor MySQL**, another credential must be created to read the MySQL Error Log. The credentials are configured differently for Linux and Windows servers.

For Linux servers, you must create an SSH/Key credential. To create the credential:

- 1. Go to the Credential Management page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Click the **[Action]**s button and select the option Create SSH/Key Credential for Linux servers or Create PowerShell Credential for Windows Servers.

3. Enter values in the following fields:

For Linux Servers:

Credential Editor [107]				×
Edit SSH/Key Credential #107			New	Reset
Basic Settings				
Crea	dential Name			
MySQL SSH EM7				
Hostname/IP	Port	Timeout(ms)		
%D 22	[10			
Username		Password		
em7admin	•••••	•	Q	
Private K	ev (PEM Format)			
	ey (i Livi i offici)			
			1	
	Save Save As			

- Credential Name. Type a new name for the credential.
- Hostname/IP. Type "%D".
- Username. Type the username for your Linux server.
- **Password**. Type the password for your Linux server.
- 4. For all other fields, use the default values.
- 5. Click the **[Save]** button.

For Windows servers, you must create a PowerShell credential. To create the credential:

- 1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Click the [Action]s button and select Create PowerShell Credential.

3. Enter values in the following fields:

Credential Editor [100]	×
Edit PowerShell Credential #100	New Reset
Basic Settings	
Profile Name Windows-Powershell	Account Type
Hostname/IP	Timeout(ms)
Username	Password
Administrator	••••••
Encrypted Port [[no]	PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP
Active Directory Settings Active Directory Hostname/IP	Domain
Save Save As	

- Profile Name. Type a new name for the credential.
- Hostname/IP. Type "%D".
- Username. Type your username for the Windows server.
- **Password**. Type your password for the Windows server.
- 4. For all other fields, use the default values.
- 5. Click the **[Save]** button.

To configure the existing SOAP credential:

- 1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Locate the MySQL credential you created and click its wrench icon (*P*). The Edit SOAP/XML Credential modal page appears.
- 3. In the **HTTP Headers** pane, enter the credential ID for the SSH credential for a Linux server. For Windows servers, update the field to "Windows: < powershell\_cred\_id>".

Edit SOAP/XML Credential #97         Basic Settings         Profile Name       Content Encoding       Method       HTTP Version         MySQL Example Credential       [text/xml] <ul> <li>[POST]</li> <li>[HTTP/1.1]</li> <li>URL [https://HOst:Port/Path   %D = Aligned Device Address   %N = Aligned Device Host Name ]</li> <li>[https://%D</li> <li>HTTP Auth User</li> <li>HTTP Auth Password</li> <li>Timeout (seconds)</li> <li><ul> <li><ul> <li>Yestings</li> <li><ul></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	New     Reset       Soap Options     Embedded Password [%P]       Embed Value [%1]     Embed Value [%2]       Embed Value [%3]     Embed Value [%4]       HTTP Headers     + Add a header
Basic Settings       Method       HTTP Version         MySQL Example Credential       [text/xml]       [POST]       [HTTP/1.1]         URL [https://Host:Port/Path   %D = Aligned Device Address   %N = Aligned Device Host Name ]       [https://%D         HTTP Auth User       HTTP Auth Password       Timeout (seconds) <ul> <li><ul> <li< th=""><th>Soap Options Embedded Password [%P] Embed Value [%1] Embed Value [%2] Embed Value [%3] Embed Value [%4] HTTP Headers + Add a header</th></li<></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	Soap Options Embedded Password [%P] Embed Value [%1] Embed Value [%2] Embed Value [%3] Embed Value [%4] HTTP Headers + Add a header
Proxy Settings Hostname/IP Port User CURL Options	HTTP Headers + Add a header
CANFO CAPATH CLOSEPOLICY CONNECTTIMEOUT COOKIEFILE COOKIEFILE COOKIELIST CRLF CUSTOMREQUEST DNSCACHETIMEOUT	Service:MySQL

4. Click the **[Save]** button.

### Discovering MySQL Servers

To model and monitor your MySQL servers and instances, you must run a discovery session to discover the MySQL server that SL1 will use as the root device for monitoring the MySQL instances.

Several minutes after the discovery session has completed, the "MySQL: Discovery" Dynamic Application in the *MySQL* PowerPack should automatically align to the MySQL server, creating the MySQL server container. The remaining Dynamic Applications in the PowerPack will then discover, model, and monitor the remaining MySQL instances.

To discover the MySQL server that you want to monitor, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to the **Discovery Control Panel** page (System > Manage > Classic Discovery).
- 2. In the **Discovery Control Panel**, click the **[Create]** button.

3. The **Discovery Session Editor** page appears. In the **Discovery Session Editor** page, define values in the following fields:



- IP Address/Hostname Discovery List. Type the IP address(es) of the MySQL server you want to discover.
- Other Credentials. Select the SOAP/XML credential(s) you created for the MySQL server.
- Discover Non-SNMP. Select this checkbox.
- Model Devices. Select this checkbox.
- 4. Optionally, you can enter values in the other fields on this page. For more information about the other fields on this page, see the **Discovery & Credentials** manual.
- 5. Click the [Save] button to save the discovery session and then close the Discovery Session Editor window.
- 6. The discovery session you created appears at the top of the **Discovery Control Panel** page. Click its lightning-bolt icon (
- 7. The **Discovery Session** window appears. When the cluster root device(s) are discovered, click the device icon (I) to view the **Device Properties** page for each device.

### Verifying Discovery and Dynamic Application Alignment

To verify that SL1 has automatically aligned the correct Dynamic Applications during discovery, perform the following steps:

- 1. After discovery has completed, click the device icon for the MySQL server ( $\blacksquare$ ).
- 2. From the **Device Properties** page for the MySQL server, click the **[Collections]** tab. The **Dynamic Application Collections** page appears.
- 3. The "MySQL: Discovery" Dynamic Application for the server is automatically aligned during discovery.

**NOTE:** It can take several minutes after the discovery session has completed for Dynamic Applications to appear in the **Dynamic Application Collections** page.

Close	Properties	T <u>h</u> resholds	<u>Collections</u>	<u>M</u> onitors Tickets	<u>S</u> chedule Redirects	Notes	Attributes	
Logs		internaces	Helationships	TICKETS	Reuliecis	Moles	Attributes	
Device Name	10.2.21.62			Managed Type	Physical Device			
Class	Ping			Sub-Class	ICMP			
Organization	System			Uptime	0 days, 00:00:00			Ping Device
Collection Mode	Active			Collection Time	2019-11-21 12:38:	00		A 🕮 🖬 🖶 🤌
Description				Group / Collector	CGU I 50C-ISO-DC	CU-13		10.2.21.62
Device Hostname								
Dynamic Applicati	on <sup>TM</sup> Collections					Expand	Actions	Reset Guide
		Dynamic Application		<u>1D</u>	Poll Frequency	Туре		Credential
+ MySQL: Discov	ery			1470 15	5 mins	Snippet Configuration	MySQL 62	Cred r1root 🥖 🔄
1								
						Delete to 2. A		
						[Select Action]		Go
				Save				
L					_			

The MySQL server container will then be created and the "MySQL: Instance Discovery" Dynamic Application will auto-align to the server container. The MySQL server container will then discover, model, and monitor the remaining MySQL instances.

The following Dynamic Applications will auto-align to the MySQL instances:

- MySQL: Instance Commands Performance
- MySQL: Instance Handler Performance
- MySQL: Instance InnoDB Buffer Pool Performance
- MySQL: Instance InnoDB Data Performance
- MySQL: Instance InnoDB Row Performance
- MySQL: Instance Overall Performance
- MySQL: Instance Sort and Select Performance
- MySQL: Instance Table Locking Performance
- MySQL: Instance Threads and Connections Performance
- MySQL: Instance Configuration
- MySQL: Instance InnoDB Configuration

The following Dynamic Applications will not automatically align during discovery and will need to be manually aligned:

- MySQL: Events Errors Summary Configuration
- MySQL: Performance Schema Statements Configuration
- MySQL: Performance Schema Summary Statement Configuration
- MySQL: Process List Configuration
- MySQL: Statements With Error/Warning Configuration

**NOTE**: To collect data for the manually-aligned Dynamic Applications, you will need to enable the system database and performance\_schema in the MySQL instance.

To manually align Dynamic Applications, perform the following steps:

1. Click the **[Action]** button and then select Add Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Application Alignment** page appears:



- 2. In the **Dynamic Applications** field, select the Dynamic Application you want to align.
- 3. In the **Credentials** field, select the credential specified in the table.
- 4. Click the **[Save]** button.
- 5. Repeat steps 1-4 for the other unaligned Dynamic Applications.

### Viewing MySQL Component Devices

In addition to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager), you can view the MySQL server and all associated component devices in the following places in the user interface:

• The **Device View** modal page (click the bar-graph icon [<sup>411</sup>] for a device, then click the **Topology** tab) displays a map of a particular device and all of the devices with which it has parent-child relationships. Double-clicking any of the devices listed reloads the page to make the selected device the primary device:



• The **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components) displays a list of all root devices and component devices discovered by SL1 in an indented view, so you can easily view the hierarchy and relationships between child devices, parent devices, and root devices. To view the component devices associated with a MySQL server, find the MySQL server and click its plus icon (+):

Device	Components I Devices Found [3]							Actions Rese	t Guide
	Device Name *	IP Address	Device Category	Device Class I Sub-class		Organization	Current Collection State Group	Collection State	Ø
t. –	🖋 🖬 10.2.21.20	10.2.21.20	Pingable	Ping LICMP	2146	System	A Healthy CGU	Active	10 <b>10</b> 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	Device Name *	IP Address	Device Category	Device Class I Sub-class		Organization	Current Collection State Group	Collection State	2
	1. – 🤌 📶 MySQL Server	·	Software	Oracle I MySQL Server	2149	System	A Healthy CGU	Active	10 X & Z _
	Device Name *	IP Address	Device Category	Device Class I Sub-class	DIC	2 <u>Organization</u>	Current Collection State Group	Collection State	
	1. AmiaDB Server 10.1.36-MariaDB 7706		Software	Oracle I MySQL Instance	2150	System	Major CGU	Unavailable	10 I N N M -
	2. MariaDB Server 10.1.38-MariaDB 7706	•	Software	Oracle I MySQL Instance	2163	System	A Healthy CGU	Active	<b>₩</b> ₽ <b>%</b>
	3. Pan MariaDB Server 10.1.41-MariaDB 7706		Software	Oracle I MySQL Instance	2162	System	Major CGU	Unavailable	₩¥%& <u>&amp;</u>
2. +	<mark>ا ب</mark> ∦ 10.2.21.47	<b>9</b> 10.2.21.47	Pingable	Ping I ICMP	2145	MySQL Org	A Healthy CGU	Active	📾 😂 🗞 🖂 📃
3. +	10.2.21.62 🖓 🚽	10.2.21.62	Pingable	Ping I ICMP	2156	System	A Healthy CGU	Active	10 <b>10</b> 10 10 10
Inc. All righ	ta rasacyad.						[Selec	(Action)	Go

The Component Map page (Classic Maps > Device Maps > Components) allows you to view devices by root node and view the relationships between root nodes, parent components, and child components in a map. This makes it easy to visualize and manage root nodes and their components. SL1 automatically updates the Component Map as new component devices are discovered. The platform also updates each map with the latest status and event information. To view the map for a MySQL server, go to the Component Map page and select the map from the list in the left NavBar. To learn more about the Component Map page, see the Views manual.



## Chapter



## **MySQL Dashboards**

#### Overview

The following sections describe the device dashboards that are included in the MySQLPowerPack:

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### Device Dashboards

The MySQL PowerPack includes a device dashboard that provides summary information for MySQL instances.

#### MySQL: Instance



The MySQL: Instance device dashboard displays the following information:

- A topology map
- A Connections line chart that displays connection usage over a specified period of time
- An InnoDB Buffer Pool line chart that displays Pages Free Percent and Pages Used over a specified period of time
- Device logs

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