PMM2 installation procedure

Server installation

Prerequisites:

**Disk**: Approximately 1 GB of storage free per monitored database node with data retention set to one week. By default, retention is 30 days.

**Memory**: A minimum of 2 GB per monitored database node. The increase in memory usage is not proportional to the number of nodes. For example, data from 20 nodes should be easily handled with 16 GB.

Procedure:

1. Run the command **yum update** to update all the repositories
2. Install **Docker** for the server:
   1. Remove the older versions:

sudo yum remove docker \ docker-client \docker-client-latest \

docker-common \docker-latest \docker-latest-logrotate \

docker-logrotate \ docker-engine

* 1. Setup repositories:

sudo yum install -y yum-utils

sudo yum-config-manager \--add-repo \https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/docker-ce.repo

* 1. Install Docker engine:

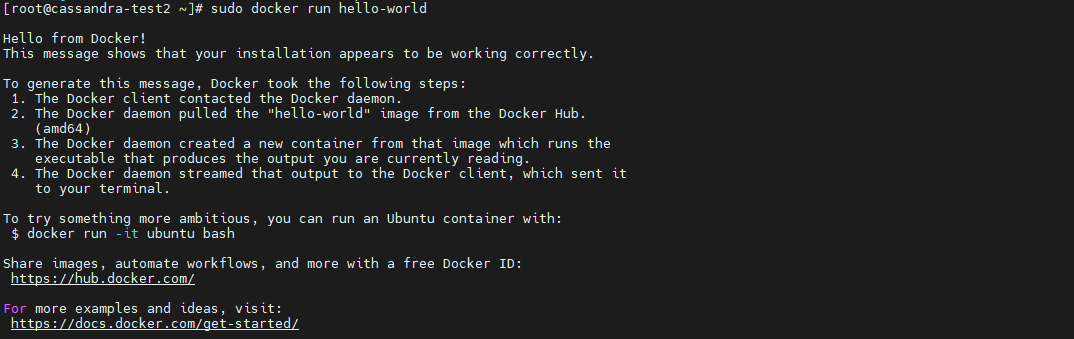
sudo yum install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io

* 1. Start Docker:

sudo systemctl start docker

* 1. Verify that Docker Engine is installed correctly by running the hello-world image.

sudo docker run hello-world



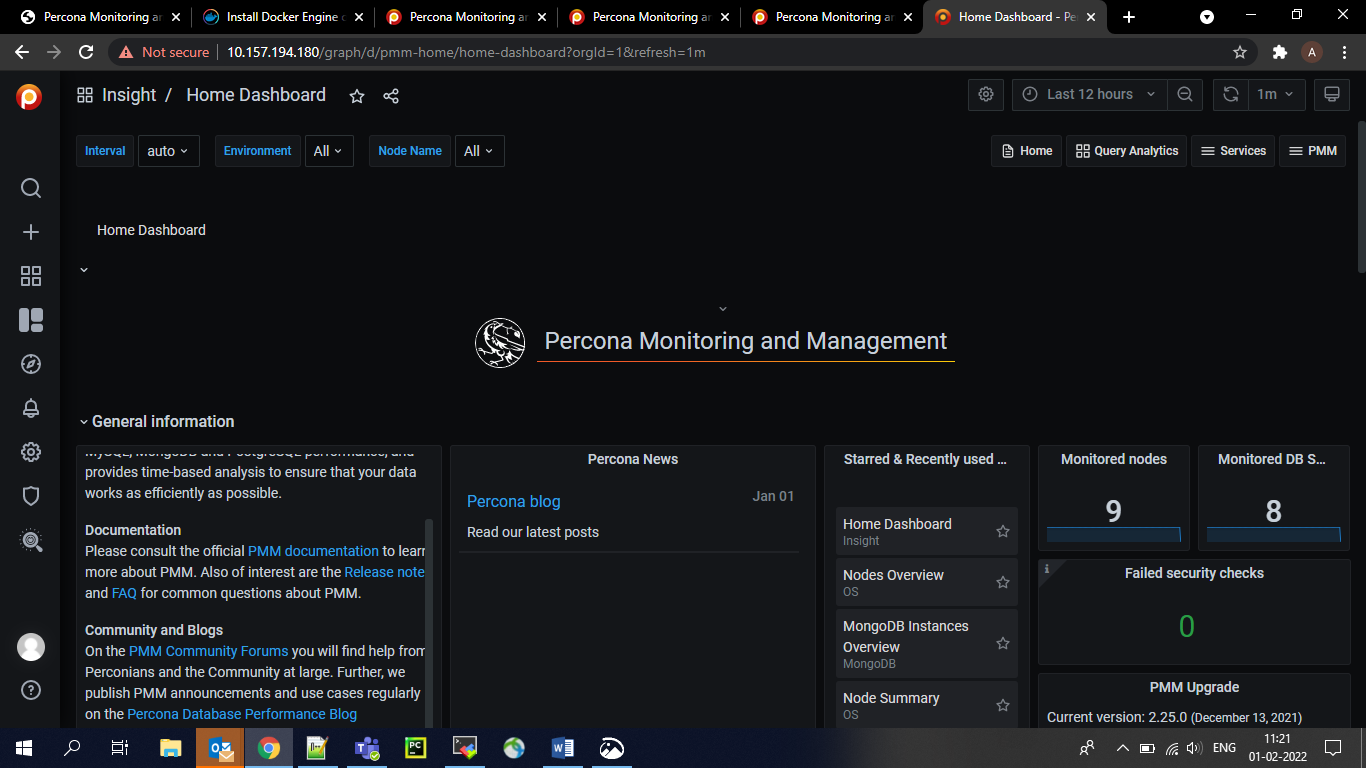
1. Pull the docker image of server:

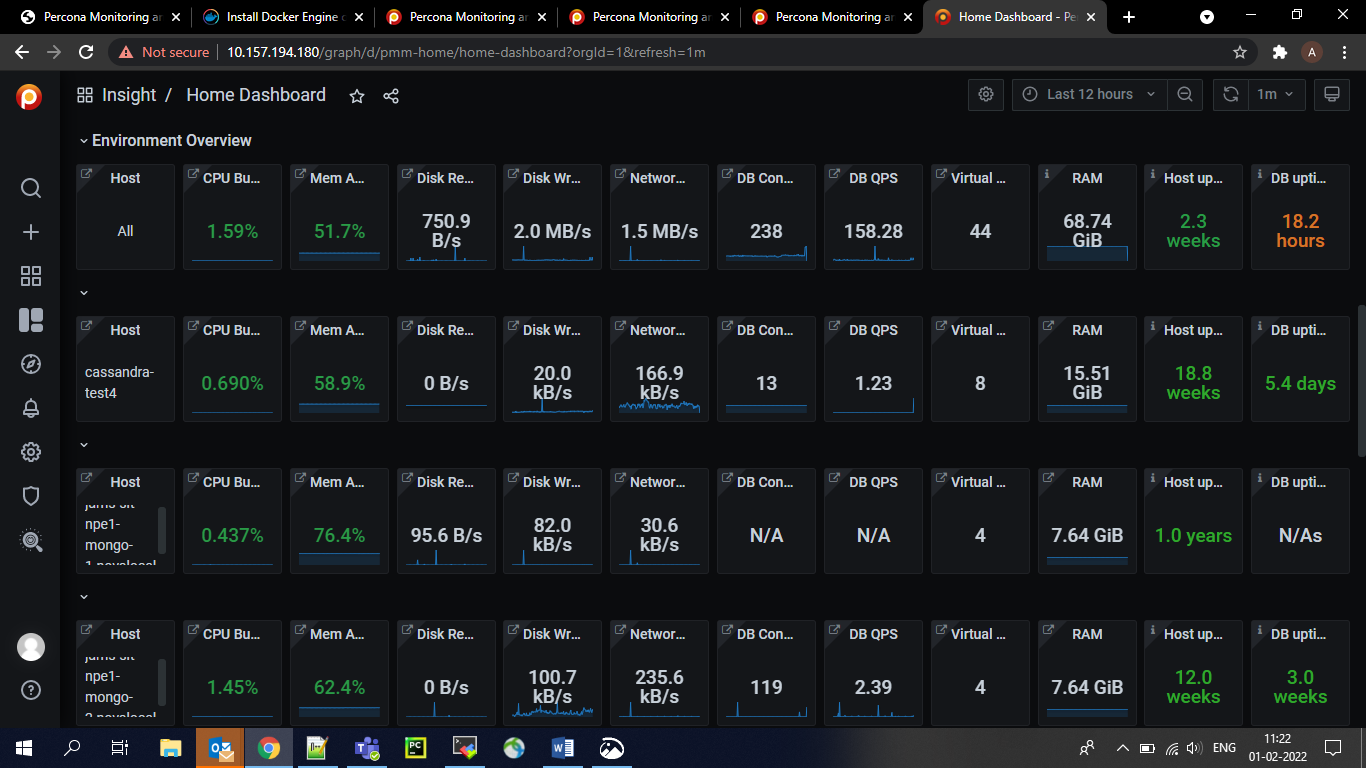
docker pull percona/pmm-server:2

1. Create a persistent data container.

docker create --volume /srv \ --name pmm-data \ percona/pmm-server:2 /bin/true

5.In a web browser, visit https://server\_ip:443 to see the PMM user interface





Client Installation

There are different ways to install PMM Client on a node and register it with PMM Server. Choose from:

* [Docker](https://www.percona.com/doc/percona-monitoring-and-management/2.x/setting-up/client/index.html#docker): Run PMM Client as a Docker container, either directly or with Docker compose.
* [Package manager](https://www.percona.com/doc/percona-monitoring-and-management/2.x/setting-up/client/index.html#package-manager):
  + On Debian or Red Hat Linux, install percona-release and use a Linux package manager (apt/dnf) to install PMM Client.
  + On Debian or Red Hat, download .deb/.rpm PMM Client packages and manually install them.

**Binary is only way to install PMM client without root permissions**

* [Binary package](https://www.percona.com/doc/percona-monitoring-and-management/2.x/setting-up/client/index.html#binary-package): For other Linux distributions, download and unpack generic PMM Client Linux binaries.

**NOTE: For our systems it is strongly advised to use the Package manager to reduce complexity and is discussed in this document**

**Procedure:**

1. **Disable and Enable the older percona repositories:**

percona-release disable all

percona-release enable original release

1. Configure Repositories:

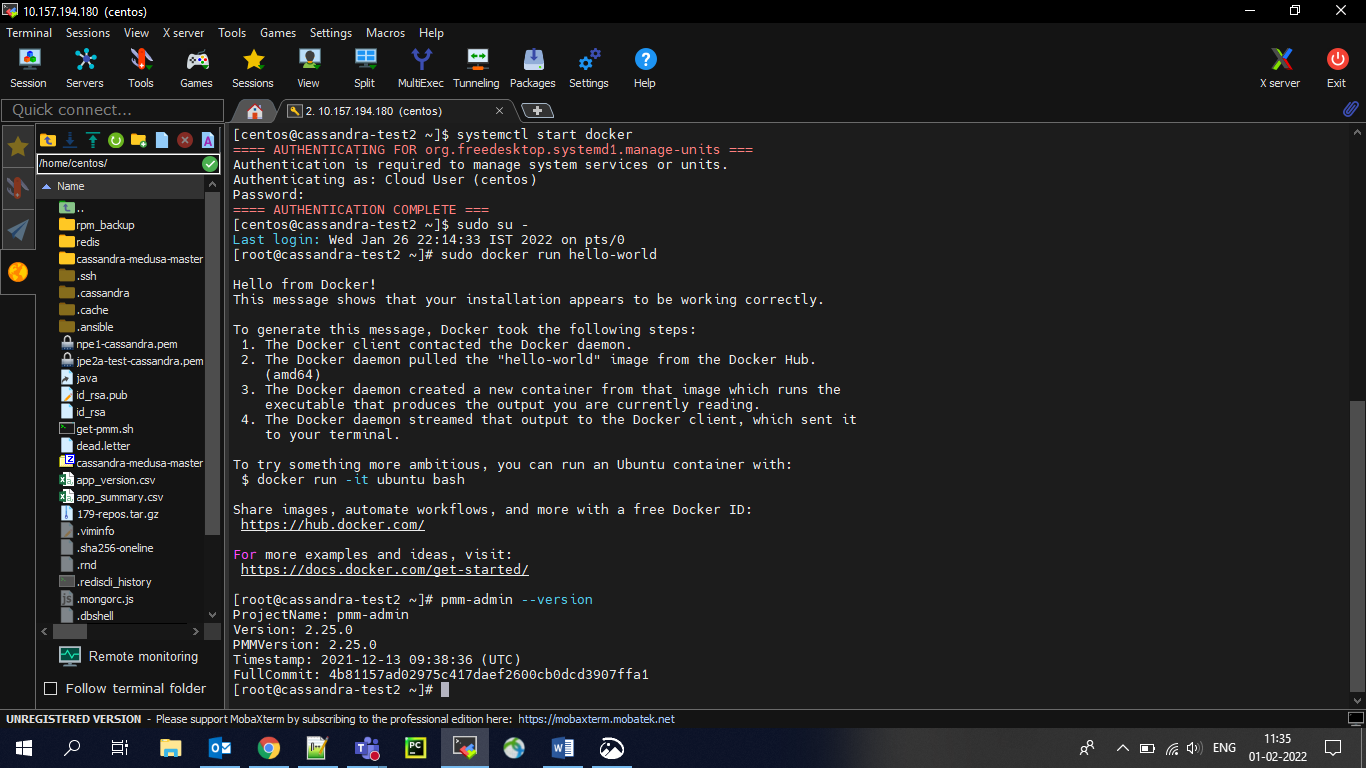
yum install -y <https://repo.percona.com/yum/percona-release-latest.noarch.rpm>

1. Install PMM client package:

yum install -y pmm2-client

1. Check the installation:

pmm-admin –version



1. Register Nodes:

pmm-admin config --server-insecure-tls --server-url=https://admin:admin@X.X.X.X:443

where:

* + 1. X.X.X.X is the address of your PMM Server.
    2. 443 is the default port number.
    3. admin/admin is the default PMM username and password. This is the same account you use to log into the PMM user interface, which you had the option to change when first logging in.

**Unregister**

How to unregister PMM Client from PMM Server.

pmm-admin unregister --force

All services monitored by this node will be removed from monitoring.

**Remove services**

You must specify the service type and service name to remove services from monitoring.

pmm-admin remove <service-type> <service-name>

**Adding MySQL Service Monitoring**

You add MySQL services (Metrics and Query Analytics) with the following command:

**USAGE**

pmm-admin add mysql --query-source=slowlog --username=pmm --password=pmm

where username and password are credentials for the monitored MySQL access, which will be used locally on the database host. Additionally, two positional arguments can be appended to the command line flags: a service name to be used by PMM, and a service address. If not specified, they are substituted automatically as -mysql and 127.0.0.1:3306.

The command line and the output of this command may look as follows:

pmm-admin add mysql --query-source=slowlog --username=pmm --password=pmm sl-mysql 127. ˓→0.0.1:3306

*MySQL Service added.*

*Service ID : /service\_id/a89191d4-7d75-44a9-b37f-a528e2c4550f*

*Service name: sl-mysql*

Note: There are two possible sources for query metrics provided by MySQL to get data for the Query Analytics: the slow log and the Performance Schema.

The --query-source option can be used to specify it, either as slowlog (it is also used by default if nothing specified) or as perfschema:

pmm-admin add mysql --username=pmm --password=pmm --query-source=perfschema ps-mysql ˓→127.0.0.1:3306

Beside positional arguments shown above you can specify service name and service address with the following flags: --service-name, --host (the hostname or IP address of the service), and --port (the port number of the service). If both flag and positional argument are present, flag gains higher priority. Here is the previous example modified to use these flags:

pmm-admin add mysql --username=pmm --password=pmm --service-name=ps-mysql --host=127. ˓→0.0.1 --port=3306

Note: It is also possible to add MySQL instance using UNIX socket with use of a special --socket flag followed with the path to a socket without username, password and network type:

pmm-admin add mysql --socket=/var/path/to/mysql/socket

After adding the service you can view MySQL metrics or examine the added node on the new PMM Inventory Dashboard.