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## Job for mysqld.service failed See “systemctl status mysqld.service”

Asked 4 years, 3 months ago   Active 20 days ago   Viewed 193k times

### Console says

45

[root@ip-172-31-18-2 mysql]# service mysqld start  
Starting mysqld (via systemctl): Job for mysqld.service failed because the control process exited with error code. See "systemctl status mysqld.service" and "journalctl -xe" for details.



13

### mysqld.service



```
[root@ip-172-31-18-2 mysql]# systemctl status mysqld.service
● mysqld.service - SYSV: MySQL database server.
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld)
   Active: failed (Result: exit-code) since Sat 2017-02-18 20:59:17 IST; 36s ago
     Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
    Process: 9925 ExecStart=/etc/rc.d/init.d/mysqld start (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)

Feb 18 20:59:16 ip-172-31-18-2.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Starting SYSV: MySQL database server....
Feb 18 20:59:17 ip-172-31-18-2.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal mysqld[9925]: MySQL Daemon failed to start.
Feb 18 20:59:17 ip-172-31-18-2.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal mysqld[9925]: Starting mysqld: [FAILED]
Feb 18 20:59:17 ip-172-31-18-2.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: mysqld.service: control process exited, code=exited status=1
Feb 18 20:59:17 ip-172-31-18-2.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Failed to start SYSV: MySQL database server..
Feb 18 20:59:17 ip-172-31-18-2.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Unit mysqld.service entered failed state.
Feb 18 20:59:17 ip-172-31-18-2.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: mysqld.service failed.
```

What I have tried until now:

```
mysqld_safe --defaults-file=/etc/my.cf

chown -R mysql:mysql /var/lib/mysql

/etc/init.d/mysqld start

/etc/init.d/mysqld stop
```

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```
# For advice on how to change settings please see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/server-configuration-defaults.html

[mysqld]
#
# Remove leading # and set to the amount of RAM for the most important data
# cache in MySQL. Start at 70% of total RAM for dedicated server, else 10%.
# innodb_buffer_pool_size = 128M
#
# Remove leading # to turn on a very important data integrity option: logging
# changes to the binary log between backups.
# log_bin
#
# Remove leading # to set options mainly useful for reporting servers.
# The server defaults are faster for transactions and fast SELECTs.
# Adjust sizes as needed, experiment to find the optimal values.
# join_buffer_size = 128M
# sort_buffer_size = 2M
# read_rnd_buffer_size = 2M
datadir=/var/lib/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks
symbolic-links=0


log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log
pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
```

mysql   amazon-web-services

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edited Feb 18 '17 at 15:56

 JJJ

31.5k   20   84   99

asked Feb 18 '17 at 15:34

 Nobi


451   1   4   3

2   You should read mysql log under `/var/log/mysql` (usually) to understand why it cannot start – zed Feb 18 '17 at 21:08

I found solution here , read it [stackoverflow.com/a/26460819/11430151](https://stackoverflow.com/a/26460819/11430151) – Hassan Elshazly Eida Aug 24 '20 at 1:23

12 Answers

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 This amazingly worked.

10   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1

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- 
- 2 This is not working. failed!roo:~# /etc/init.d/mysql start root@thyroo:~# mysql (via systemctl):  
mysql.serviceJob for mysql.service failed because the control process exited with error code. See  
"systemctl status mysql.service" and "journalctl -xe" for details. – [Rodolfo A. Calvo](#) Jul 19 '20 at 3:53
- 
- 2 Job for mysql.service failed because the control process exited with error code. – [Rodolfo A. Calvo](#) Jul  
19 '20 at 3:53
- 
- 2 This really helped. Thanks – [Samson Maosa](#) Aug 18 '20 at 5:29
- 

▲ I met this problem today, and fix it with bellowed steps.

16

1, Check the log file /var/log/mysqld.log

▼ tail -f /var/log/mysqld.log



```
2017-03-14T07:06:53.374603Z 0 [ERROR] /usr/sbin/mysqld: Can't create/write to
file '/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid' (Errcode: 2 - No such file or directory)
2017-03-14T07:06:53.374614Z 0 [ERROR] Can't start server: can't create PID
file: No such file or directory
```

The log says that there isn't a file or directory /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

2, Create the directory /var/run/mysqld

```
mkdir -p /var/run/mysqld/
```

3, Start the mysqld again service mysqld start , but still fail, check the log again  
/var/log/mysqld.log

```
2017-03-14T07:14:22.967667Z 0 [ERROR] /usr/sbin/mysqld: Can't create/write to
file '/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid' (Errcode: 13 - Permission denied)
2017-03-14T07:14:22.967678Z 0 [ERROR] Can't start server: can't create PID
file: Permission denied
```

It saids permission denied.

4, Grant the permission to mysql chown mysql:mysql /var/run/mysqld/

5, Restart the mysqld

```
# service mysqld restart
Restarting mysqld (via systemctl): [ OK ]
```

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These are the steps I took to correct this:

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Back up your my.cnf file in /etc/mysql and remove or rename it



```
sudo mv /etc/mysql/my.cnf /etc/mysql/my.cnf.bak
```



Remove the folder /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/ using

```
sudo rm -r /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/
```

Verify you don't have a my.cnf file stashed somewhere else (I did in my home dir!) or in /etc/alternatives/my.cnf use

```
sudo find / -name my.cnf
```

Now reinstall every thing

```
sudo apt purge mysql-server mysql-server-5.7 mysql-server-core-5.7  
sudo apt install mysql-server
```

In case your syslog shows an error like "mysqld: Can't read dir of '/etc/mysql/conf.d/'" create a symbolic link:

```
sudo ln -s /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d /etc/mysql/conf.d
```

Then the service should be able to start with `sudo service mysql start`.

I hope it work

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answered Jul 1 '18 at 23:58



CJ-UNiq

149 1 3

will this also purge the data? – [hocuspocus31](#) Feb 16 at 23:51



In my particular case, the error was appearing due to missing `/var/log/mysql` with `mysql-`

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I've recently removed contents of several directories in `/var/log` so it was no surprise. The solution was to create the directory and make it owned by `mysql` user as in

```
$ sudo mkdir /var/log/mysql
$ sudo chown -R mysql:mysql /var/log/mysql
```

Having done that I've happily logged in via `sudo mysql -u root` and greeted with the old and familiar `mysql>` prompt

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edited Jan 1 '19 at 17:39

answered Jan 1 '19 at 9:17

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**Sergiy Kolodyazhnyy**

780 1 9 36

1 This was the problem for me! Forgot i had changed the log to be owned by root... thanks a bunch! – [nights](#) Dec 5 '19 at 2:17

@nights glad I could help :) – [Sergiy Kolodyazhnyy](#) Dec 5 '19 at 4:20

@SergiyKolodyazhnyy you don't understand how God has used this answer to save me from double embarrassment today. Thanks. I'm very grateful. – [ken4ward](#) Jan 11 at 8:05

Thanks man, I used Stacer system cleaner and removed my application logs :( Also need to this for `apache2` folder – [AmirRezaM75](#) Jan 17 at 11:22

Thanks so much, it's was my issue, I had permission denied for accessing MySQL, It's a very helpful answer. – [Ahmed Sayed Sk](#) May 21 at 7:33

I had the same error, the problem was because I no longer had disk space. to check the space run this:

9

```
$ df -h
```



```
tmpfs 100M 3.0M 97M 3% /tmp
/dev/xvda1 7.7G 7.4G 311M 97% /
tmpfs 496M 0 496M 0% /dev
```

Then delete some files that you didn't need.

After this commands:

```
service mysql start
systemctl status mysql.service
mysql -u root -p
```

After entering with the root password verify that the mysql service was active

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▲ try

1 `sudo chown mysql:mysql -R /var/lib/mysql`

▼



then start your mysql service

`systemctl start mysqld`

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answered Mar 29 '20 at 10:04



**bobo**

11 1

Job for mysql.service failed because the control process exited with error code. – [Rodolfo A. Calvo](#) Jul 19 '20 at 3:53

▲

I was also facing same issue .

0 `root@*****:/root >mysql -uroot -password`

▼



mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.  
ERROR 2002 (HY000): Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket  
'/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock' (2)

I found ROOT FS was also **full and then** I killed below lock session .  
root@\*\*\*\*\*:/var/lib/mysql >ls -ltr  
total 0  
-rw----- 1 mysql mysql 0 Sep 9 06:41 mysql.sock.lock

Finally Issue solved .

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edited Sep 9 '20 at 16:42



**AAEM**

1,657 1 12 25

answered Sep 9 '20 at 12:17



**Uday**

1

▲

1. open my.cnf and copy the log-error path

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```
$ service mysql restart || systemctl restart mysqld
```

note: this kind of errors formed by the permission issues. all the mysql service start commands using the log file for writing the status of mysql. If the permission has been changed, the service can't be write anything into the log files. If it happens it will stopped to run the service

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answered Sep 11 '20 at 9:21



karthikeyan ganesan

1,110 11 17

the issue is with the "/etc/mysql/my.cnf". this file must be modified by other libraries that you installed. this is how it originally should look like:

0

```
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License, version 2.0,
# as published by the Free Software Foundation.
#
# This program is also distributed with certain software (including
# but not limited to OpenSSL) that is licensed under separate terms,
# as designated in a particular file or component or in included license
# documentation. The authors of MySQL hereby grant you an additional
# permission to link the program and your derivative works with the
# separately licensed software that they have included with MySQL.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License, version 2.0, for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
# Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
#
# The MySQL Server configuration file.
#
# For explanations see
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/server-system-variables.html
#
# * IMPORTANT: Additional settings that can override those from this file!
# The files must end with '.cnf', otherwise they'll be ignored.
#
!includedir /etc/mysql/conf.d/
!includedir /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/
```

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answered Dec 15 '20 at 13:57



Vilmar

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answered Jan 28 at 1:39



Abolfazl Bayat

1

You can purge all mysql-related packages and reinstall them with the following commands:

0

```
PACKAGES="mysql-server mysql-community-server mysql-community-server-core
mysql-client mysql-client mysql-community-client mysql-community-client-core
mysql-common mysql-community-client-plugins php-mysql"
apt purge $PACKAGES
echo "any remaining installed packages:"
dpkg -l|grep ii|grep mysql
apt install --reinstall mysql-common
apt install $PACKAGES
```

If there are any remaining packages (apart from `mysql-core`), add those to your list

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edited May 5 at 13:47



virteanchi

27 6

answered Apr 27 at 16:30



rubo77

15.2k 23 111 195

Had the same problem. Solved as given below. Use command :

-2

```
sudo tail -f /var/log/messages|grep -i mysql
```

to check if SELinux policy is causing the issue. If so, first check if SELinux policy is enabled using command `#sestatus`. If it shows enabled, then disable it. To disable:

1. `# vi /etc/sysconfig/selinux`
2. change 'SELINUX=enforcing' to 'SELINUX=disabled'
3. restart linux
4. check with `sestatus` and it should show "disabled"

Uninstall and reinstall mysql. It should be working.

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edited Dec 8 '18 at 19:46



Thomas Fritsch

7,831 33 31 41

answered Dec 8 '18 at 15:15



rajat saha

49 1 1 5

1 That's like "Every now and then I forget my password. What can I do?" – "Remove the password from

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