

**MARIADB SETUP GUIDE**

**The Below requirements are needed to establish a connection mariadb.**

**Prerequisites**

Prerequisiteslink  
To connect your MariaDB database to Fivetran, you need:  
  
MariaDB 10.1.2 or above\*  
Your database host's IP (e.g., 1.2.3.4) or domain (your.server.com)  
Your database's port (usually 3306)  
A unique replica ID for Fivetran. We need this ID because we connect to your database as a replica. We provide a random replica ID in your setup form, but you can provide your own if you'd prefer or if the form's replica ID conflicts with one of your existing replica IDs.  
  
NOTE: The replica ID is a unique ID within the MariaDB replica set.  
  
  
  
\* MariaDB versions earlier than 10.1.2 may function correctly with the exception of fractional seconds in TIME, TIMESTAMP, and DATETIME columns. Prior to version 10.1.2, fractional seconds were stored differently, which causes problems with our incremental updates.

**Setup Guide**

1. Choose connection method

* First, decide whether to connect Fivetran to your MariaDB database directly, using an SSH tunnel, or using AWS PrivateLink.
* NOTE: We do not support connecting to a load balancer.

1. Connect directly (TLS required)

* IMPORTANT: You must have TLS enabled on your database to connect directly to Fivetran. Learn how to enable TLS on your database in the Security section of the MariaDB reference manual for your database version.
* Fivetran connects directly to your MariaDB database. This is the simplest method.
* If you connect directly, configure your firewall and/or other access control systems to allow incoming connections to your MariaDB port (usually 3306) from Fivetran's IPs for your database's region. How you do this will vary based on how your MariaDB database is hosted (cloud platform, on-premises, etc.)

1. Connect using SSH (TLS optional)

* Fivetran connects to a separate server in your network that provides an SSH tunnel to your database. You must connect through SSH if your database is in an inaccessible subnet.
* To connect using SSH, configure your firewall and/or other access control systems to allow incoming connections from your SSH tunnel server's IP address to your port (usually 3306).
* Before you proceed to the next step, you must follow our SSH connection instructions. If you want Fivetran to tunnel SSH over TLS, you must first enable TLS on your database. Learn how in the Security section of the MariaDB reference manual for your database version.

1. Connect using AWS PrivateLink BETA

* IMPORTANT: You must have a Business Critical plan to use AWS PrivateLink.
* AWS PrivateLink allows VPCs and AWS-hosted or on-premises services to communicate with one another without exposing traffic to the public internet. Learn more in AWS’ PrivateLink documentation.
* Follow our AWS PrivateLink setup guide to configure PrivateLink for your database.

1. Create read replica (optional)

* If you'd like, create a read replica for Fivetran's exclusive use. Using a read replica allows Fivetran to integrate your data without putting extra strain on your primary database. Because we use the same internal system as a read replica, we have the same load impact.
* Most production deployments already have a read replica. If yours doesn't, follow MariaDB's instructions to create one.

1. Configure replica for history mode (optional)

* If you have connected Fivetran to a read replica and plan to run your connector on history mode, do the following:
* Open a connection to your read replica.
* Check your read replica's slave\_parallel\_threads value.
* If the slave\_parallel\_threads value is 0, you do not need to any additional configuration.
* If the slave\_parallel\_threads value is not 0, you must set the slave\_parallel\_mode value to optimistic, conservative, aggressive or minimal to use in-order parallel replication. Learn more about parallel replication in MariaDB's parallel replication documentation.

1. Configure server

* Open a connection to your MariaDB database's server.
* Access your MariaDB server configuration file (usually /etc/my.cnf).
* Ensure that this file has the following lines in the mariadb section. These lines enable ROW format binary log replication, which Fivetran needs to perform incremental updates.
* [mariadbd]
* binlog-format=ROW
* log-bin=mariadb-bin
* server-id=123456789
* expire-logs-days=1
* log-slave-updates=1
* content\_copy
* Name the binary log (for example, mariadb-bin).
* If your configuration already has a log-bin entry, you don't need to change it.
* If your configuration already has a server-id entry, you don't need to change it. Otherwise, choose any number between 1 and 4294967295 as the server-id.
* Set the log expiration to a minimum of one day. We recommend setting the log expiration to seven days.
* Restart your MariaDB server to effect these changes.

1. Create user

* In your MariaDB primary database, create a database user for Fivetran's exclusive use. You cannot create a user in the read replica because it is read-only. Once you create the user in the primary database, it will automatically be replicated to the replica.
* WARNING: This user must be reserved for Fivetran's use only and must be unique to your connector. For more information, see our MariaDB setup overview.
* Open a connection to your MariaDB primary database using your favorite SQL tool (for example, MySQL Workbench or the mysql command in your operating system's terminal window).
* Create a Fivetran user and grant replication permissions by running the following SQL commands. Replace <username> and password with a username and password of your choice.
* CREATE USER <username>@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
* GRANT SELECT, REPLICATION CLIENT, REPLICATION SLAVE ON \*.\* TO <username>@'%';
* content\_copy
* Make sure these commands complete without any errors. If there are errors, you may lack sufficient privileges and should contact your database administrator.

1. Finish Fivetran configuration

* In your connector setup form, enter a destination schema prefix. This prefix applies to each replicated schema and cannot be changed once your connector is created.
* In the Host field, enter your database host's IP (e.g., 1.2.3.4) or domain (e.g., your.server.com)
* Enter your database instance's port number. The port will be 3306, unless you changed the default.
* Enter the Fivetran-specific user that you created in Step 4.
* Enter the password for the Fivetran-specific user that you created in Step 4.
* Choose your connection method. If you selected Connect via an SSH tunnel, provide the following information:
* SSH hostname (do not use a load balancer's IP address/hostname)
* SSH port
* SSH user
* If you enabled TLS on your database in Step 1, set the Require TLS through tunnel toggle to ON.
* Enter a unique replica ID for Fivetran. We provide a random replica ID, but you can provide your own if you'd prefer or if the setup form's replica ID conflicts with one of your existing replica IDs.
* Click Save & Test. Fivetran tests and validates our connection to your MariaDB database. Upon successful completion of the setup tests, you can sync your data using Fivetran.

1. Setup tests

* Fivetran performs the following tests to ensure that we can connect to your generic MariaDB database and that it is properly configured:
* The Connecting to SSH Tunnel Test validates the SSH tunnel details you provided in the setup form. It generates a pop-up window where you must verify the SSH fingerprint. It then checks that we can connect to your database using the SSH Tunnel. (We skip this test if you are connecting directly.)
* The Connecting to Host Test verifies that the database host is not private and checks that we can connect to the host.
* The Validating Certificate Test generates a pop-up window where you must choose which certificate you want Fivetran to use. It then validates that certificate and checks that we can connect to your database using TLS. (We skip this test if you are connecting using an SSH tunnel and did not choose to require TLS.)
* The Validating Database User Test validates the database credentials you provided in the setup form.
* The Checking Database Configuration Test verifies that we can find your database's server ID. It then checks your binary log configuration and confirms that we can connect to the binary log.
* The Validating Database Type Test checks that your database type matches the connector type. For example, this test will fail if you try to set up a generic MariaDB connector with a MariaDB database instance in Amazon RDS.
* The Validating Speed Setup test checks how quickly Fivetran can fetch data from your source database. The test will show a warning if the speed is low, that is less than 5MB/sec.
* NOTE: The tests may take a few minutes to finish running.

