
Galera Cluster Documentation

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Codership Oy

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This is the Codership Documentation. It documents the latest version of Galera Cluster, as well as related Galera tools, such as the Galera Arbitrator. It also includes, at times, information on features available in upcoming versions of Galera Cluster that haven't been released yet. For such text, the new version number is noted.

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OVERVIEW OF GALERA CLUSTER

Galera Cluster is a synchronous multi-master database cluster, based on synchronous replication and MySQL and InnoDB. When Galera Cluster is in use, database reads and writes can be directed to any node. Any individual node can be lost without interruption in operations and without using complex failover procedures.

At a high level, Galera Cluster consists of a database server (i.e., MySQL or MariaDB) that uses the *Galera Replication Plugin* to manage replication. To be more specific, the MySQL replication plugin API has been extended to provide all the information and hooks required for true multi-master, synchronous replication. This extended API is called the Write-Set Replication API, or wsrep API.

Through the wsrep API, Galera Cluster provides certification-based replication. A transaction for replication, the write-set not only contains the database rows to replicate, but also includes information on all of the locks that were held by the database during the transaction. Each node then certifies the replicated write-set against other write-sets in the applier queue. The write-set is then applied—if there are no conflicting locks. At this point, the transaction is considered committed, after which each node continues to apply it to the tablespace.

This approach is also called virtually synchronous replication, given that while it is logically synchronous, the actual writing and committing to the tablespace happens independently, and thus asynchronously on each node.

Benefits of Galera Cluster

Galera Cluster provides a significant improvement in high-availability for the MySQL system. The various ways to achieve high-availability have typically provided only some of the features available through Galera Cluster, making the choice of a high-availability solution an exercise in trade-offs.

The following features are available through Galera Cluster:

- **True Multi-Master**

You can read and write to any node at any time. Changes to data on one node will be replicated on all.

- **Synchronous Replication**

There is no slave lag, so no data is lost if a node crashes.

- **Tightly Coupled**

All nodes hold the same state. There is no diverged data between nodes.

- **Multi-Threaded Slave**

This allows for better performance and for any workload.

- **No Master-Slave Failover**

There is no need for master-slave operations or to use VIP.

- **Hot Standby**

There is no downtime related to failures or intentionally taking down a node for maintenance since there is no failover.

- **Automatic Node Provisioning**

There's no need to backup manually the database and copy it to the new node.

- **Supports InnoDB.**

The InnoDB storage engine provides for transactional tables.

- **Transparent to Applications**

Generally, you won't have to change an application that will interface with the database as a result of Galera. If you do, it will be minimal changes.

- **No Read and Write Splitting Needed**

There is no need to split read and write queries.

In summary, Galera Cluster is a high-availability solution that is both robust in terms of data integrity and provides high-performance with instant failovers.

Cloud Implementations with Galera Cluster

An additional benefit of Galera Cluster is good cloud support. Automatic node provisioning makes elastic scale-out and scale-in operations painless. Galera Cluster has been proven to perform extremely well in the cloud, such as when using multiple small node instances, across multiple data centers—AWS zones, for example—or even over Wider Area Networks.

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TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Galera Cluster is a synchronous certification-based replication solution for MySQL, MariaDB and Percona XtraDB. Cluster nodes are identical and fully representative of the cluster state. They allow for unconstrained transparent client access, acting as a single-distributed database server. In order to better understand Galera Cluster, this section provides detailed information on how it works and how you can benefit from it.

Understanding Replication

Replication in the context of databases refers to the frequent copying of data from one database server to another. These sections provide a high-level explanation of replication both in the general sense of how it works, as well as the particulars of how Galera Cluster implements these core concepts.

- *Database Replication* (page 9)

This section explains how database replication works in general. It provides an overview of the problems inherent in the various replication implementations, including master-slave, asynchronous and synchronous replication.

- *Certification-Based Replication* (page 12)

Using group communications and transaction ordering techniques, certification-based replication allows for synchronous replication.

Understanding Galera Cluster

With a better grasp on how replication works, these pages provide a more detailed explanation of how Galera Cluster implements certification-based replication, including the specific architecture of the nodes, how they communicate with each other, as well as replicate data and manage the replication process.

- *Replication API* (page 14)

While the above sections explain the abstract concepts surrounding certification-based replication, this section covers the specific architecture used by Galera Cluster in implementing write-set replication, including the wsrep API and the Galera Replication and Group Communication plug-ins.

- *Isolation Levels* (page 16)

In a database system, the server will process concurrent transactions in isolation from each other. The level of isolation determines whether and how these transactions affect one another. This section provides an overview of the isolation levels supported by Galera Cluster.

- *State Transfers* (page 18)

The actual process that nodes use to replicate data into each other is called provisioning. Galera Cluster supports two provisioning methods: State Snapshot Transfers and Incremental State Transfers. This section presents an overview of each.

- [Flow Control](#) (page 22)

Galera Cluster manages the replication process using a feedback mechanism called Flow Control. This allows the node to pause and resume replication according to its performance needs and to prevent any node from lagging too far behind the others in applying transaction. This section provides an overview of Flow Control and the different states nodes can hold.

- [Node Failure & Recovery](#) (page 25)

Nodes fail to operate when they lose their connection with the cluster. This can occur for various reasons, such as hardware failures, software crashes, or the loss of network connectivity. This section provides an overview of how nodes and the cluster cope with failure and how they may recover.

- [Quorum Components](#) (page 27)

When nodes connect to each other, they form components. The Primary Component is a component that has quorum: it carries the majority of nodes in the cluster. By default, each node represents one vote in quorum calculations. However, you can modify this feature in order to ensure certain stable nodes with strong connections carry a greater value. This section provides an overview of how Galera Cluster handles weighted values in quorum calculations.

- [Streaming Replication](#) (page 32)

Normally, nodes transfer all replication and certification events on the transaction commit. With Streaming Replication, the nodes break the transaction into fragments. Then they certify, replicate and apply these replication fragments onto the slave nodes. This section describes Streaming Replication, how it works and the limitations of its use.

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2.1 Database Replication

Database replication refers to the frequent copying of data from one node—a database on a server—into another. Think of a database replication system as a distributed database, where all nodes share the same level of information. This system is also known as a *database cluster*.

The database clients, such as web browsers or computer applications, do not see the database replication system, but they benefit from close to native DBMS (Database Management System) behavior.

Masters and Slaves

Many DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (DBMS) replicate the database.

The most common replication setup uses a master/slave relationship between the original data set and the copies.

In this system, the master database server logs the updates to the data and propagates those logs through the network to the slaves. The slave database servers receive a stream of updates from the master and apply those changes.

Another common replication setup uses multi-master replication, where all nodes function as masters.

In a multi-master replication system, you can submit updates to any database node. These updates then propagate through the network to other database nodes. All database nodes function as masters. There are no logs available and the system provides no indicators sent to tell you if the updates were successful.

Asynchronous and Synchronous Replication

In addition to the setup of how different nodes relate to one another, there is also the protocol for how they propagate database transactions through the cluster.

- **Synchronous Replication** Uses the approach of eager replication. Nodes keep all replicas synchronized by updating all replicas in a single transaction. In other words, when a transaction commits, all nodes have the same value.
- **Asynchronous Replication** Uses the approach of lazy replication. The master database asynchronously propagates replica updates to other nodes. After the master node propagates the replica, the transaction commits. In other words, when a transaction commits, for at least a short time, some nodes hold different values.



Fig. 1: Master/Slave Replication



Fig. 2: Multi-master Replication

Advantages of Synchronous Replication

In theory, there are several advantages that synchronous replication has over asynchronous replication. For instance:

- **High Availability** Synchronous replication provides highly available clusters and guarantees 24/7 service availability, given that:
 - No data loss when nodes crash.
 - Data replicas remain consistent.
 - No complex, time-consuming failovers.
- **Improved Performance** Synchronous replications allows you to execute transactions on all nodes in the cluster in parallel to each other, increasing performance.
- **Causality across the Cluster** Synchronous replication guarantees causality across the whole cluster. For example, a `SELECT` query issued after a transaction always sees the effects of the transaction, even if it were executed on another node.

Disadvantages of Synchronous Replication

Traditionally, eager replication protocols coordinate nodes one operation at a time. They use a two phase commit, or distributed locking. A system with n number of nodes due to process o operations with a throughput of t transactions per second gives you m messages per second with:

$$m = n \times o \times t$$

What this means that any increase in the number of nodes leads to an exponential growth in the transaction response times and in the probability of conflicts and deadlock rates.

For this reason, asynchronous replication remains the dominant replication protocol for database performance, scalability and availability. Widely adopted open source databases, such as MySQL and PostgreSQL only provide asynchronous replication solutions.

Solving the Issues in Synchronous Replication

There are several issues with the traditional approach to synchronous replication systems. Over the past few years, researchers from around the world have begun to suggest alternative approaches to synchronous database replication.

In addition to theory, several prototype implementations have shown much promise. These are some of the most important improvements that these studies have brought about:

- **Group Communication** This is a high-level abstraction that defines patterns for the communication of database nodes. The implementation guarantees the consistency of replication data.
- **Write-sets** This bundles database writes in a single write-set message. The implementation avoids the coordination of nodes one operation at a time.
- **Database State Machine** This processes read-only transactions locally on a database site. The implementation updates transactions are first executed locally on a database site, on shallow copies, and then broadcast as a read-set to the other database sites for certification and possibly commits.
- **Transaction Reordering** This reorders transactions before the database site commits and broadcasts them to the other database sites. The implementation increases the number of transactions that successfully pass the certification test.

The certification-based replication system that Galera Cluster uses is built on these approaches.

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2.2 Certification-Based Replication

Certification-based replication uses group communication and transaction ordering techniques to achieve synchronous replication.

Transactions execute optimistically in a single node, or replica, and then at commit time, they run a coordinated certification process to enforce global consistency. It achieves global coordination with the help of a broadcast service that establishes a global total order among concurrent transactions.

Certification-Based Replication Requirements

It's not possible to implement certification-based replication for all database systems. It requires certain features of the database in order to work;

- **Transactional Database:** The database must be transactional. Specifically, it has to be able to rollback uncommitted changes.
- **Atomic Changes:** Replication events must be able to change the database, atomically. All of a series of database operations in a transaction must occur, else nothing occurs.
- **Global Ordering:** Replication events must be ordered globally. Specifically, they are applied on all instances in the same order.

How Certification-Based Replication Works

The main idea in certification-based replication is that a transaction executes conventionally until it reaches the commit point, assuming there is no conflict. This is called optimistic execution.

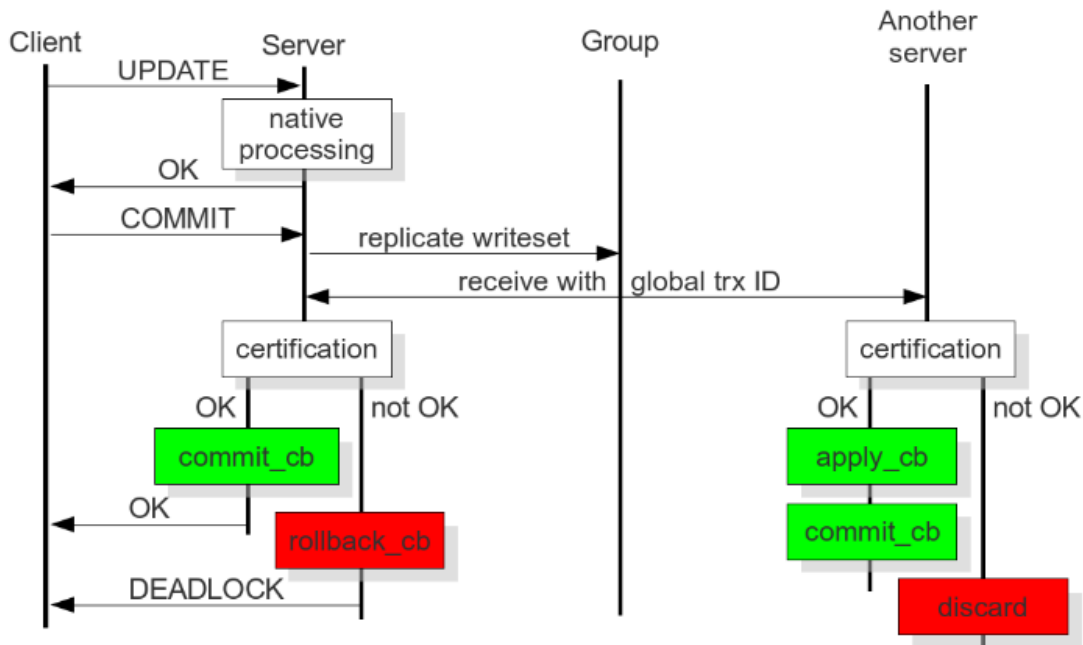


Fig. 3: *Certification Based Replication*

When the client issues a **COMMIT** command, but before the actual commit occurs, all changes made to the database by the transaction and primary keys of the changed rows, are collected into a write-set. The database then sends this write-set to all of the other nodes.

The write-set then undergoes a deterministic certification test, using the primary keys. This is done on each node in the cluster, including the node that originates the write-set. It determines whether or not the node can apply the write-set.

If the certification test fails, the node drops the write-set and the cluster rolls back the original transaction. If the test succeeds, though, the transaction commits and the write-set is applied to the rest of the cluster.

Certification-Based Replication in Galera Cluster

The implementation of certification-based replication in Galera Cluster depends on the global ordering of transactions.

Galera Cluster assigns each transaction a global ordinal sequence number, or `seqno`, during replication. When a transaction reaches the commit point, the node checks the sequence number against that of the last successful transaction. The interval between the two is the area of concern, given that transactions that occur within this interval have not seen the effects of each other. All transactions in this interval are checked for primary key conflicts with the transaction in question. The certification test fails if it detects a conflict.

The procedure is deterministic and all replica receive transactions in the same order. Thus, all nodes reach the same decision about the outcome of the transaction. The node that started the transaction can then notify the client application whether or not it has committed the transaction.

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2.3 Replication API

Synchronous replication systems generally use eager replication. Nodes in a cluster will synchronize with all of the other nodes by updating the replicas through a single transaction. This means that when a transaction commits, all of the nodes will have the same value. This process takes place using *write-set* replication through group communication.



Fig. 4: *Replication API*

The internal architecture of Galera Cluster revolves around four components:

- **Database Management System (DBMS):** The database server that runs on an individual node. Galera Cluster can use MySQL, MariaDB or Percona XtraDB.
- **wsrep API:** This is the interface to the database server and it's the replication provider. It consists of two main elements:
 - *wsrep Hooks:* This integrates with the database server engine for write-set replication.
 - *dlopen():* This function makes the wsrep provider available to the wsrep hooks.
- **Galera Replication Plugin:** This plugin enables write-set replication service functionality.

- **Group Communication Plugins:** There several group communication systems available to Galera Cluster (e.g., *gcomm* and *Spread*).

wsrep API

The *wsrep API* is a generic replication plugin interface for databases. It defines a set of application callbacks and replication plugin calls.

The wsrep API uses a replication model that considers the database server to have a state. That state refers to the contents of the database. When a database is in use and clients modify the database content, its state is changed. The wsrep API represents changes in the database state as a series of atomic changes, or transactions.

In a database cluster, all of the nodes always have the same state. They synchronize with each other by replicating and applying state changes in the same serial order.

From a more technical perspective, Galera Cluster handles state changes in the following way:

- On one node in the cluster, a state change occurs in the database.
- In the database, the wsrep hooks translate the changes to the write-set.
- `dlopen()` then makes the wsrep provider functions available to the wsrep hooks.
- The Galera Replication plugin handles write-set certification and replication to the cluster.

For each node in the cluster, the application process occurs by high-priority transactions.

Global Transaction ID

In order to keep the state identical across the cluster, the wsrep API uses a *Global Transaction ID*, or GTID. This allows it to identify state changes and to identify the current state in relation to the last state change. Below is an example of a GTID:

`45eec521-2f34-11e0-0800-2a36050b826b:94530586304`

The Global Transaction ID consists of the following components:

- **State UUID** This is a unique identifier for the state and the sequence of changes it undergoes.
- **Ordinal Sequence Number:** The seqno is a 64-bit signed integer used to denote the position of the change in the sequence.

The Global Transaction ID allows you to compare the application state and establish the order of state changes. You can use it to determine whether or not a change was applied and whether the change is applicable to a given state.

Galera Replication Plugin

The *Galera Replication Plugin* implements the *wsrep API*. It operates as the wsrep Provider. From a more technical perspective, the Galera Replication Plugin consists of the following components:

- **Certification Layer:** This layer prepares the write-sets and performs the certification checks on them, ensuring that they can be applied.
- **Replication Layer:** This layer manages the replication protocol and provides the total ordering capability.
- **Group Communication Framework:** This layer provides a plugin architecture for the various group communication systems that connect to Galera Cluster.

Group Communication Plugins

The Group Communication Framework provides a plugin architecture for the various gcomm systems.

Galera Cluster is built on top of a proprietary group communication system layer, which implements a virtual synchrony QoS (Quality of Service). Virtual synchrony unifies the data delivery and cluster membership services, providing clear formalism for message delivery semantics.

While virtual synchrony guarantees consistency, it does not guarantee temporal synchrony, which is necessary for smooth multi-master operations. To address this, Galera Cluster implements its own runtime-configurable temporal flow control. Flow control keeps nodes synchronized to a fraction of a second.

Group Communication Framework also provides a total ordering of messages from multiple sources. It uses this to generate *Global Transaction ID*'s in a multi-master cluster.

At the transport level, Galera Cluster is a symmetric undirected graph. All database nodes connect to each other over a TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) connection. By default, TCP is used for both message replication and the cluster membership services. However, you can also use UDP (User Datagram Protocol) multicast for replication in a LAN (Local Area Network).

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2.4 Isolation Levels

In a database system, concurrent transactions are processed in “isolation” from each other. The level of isolation determines how transactions can affect each other.

Intra-Node vs. Inter-Node Isolation in Galera Cluster

Before going into details about possible isolation levels which can be set for a client session in Galera Cluster it is important to make a distinction between single node and global cluster transaction isolation. Individual cluster nodes can provide any isolation level *to the extent* it is supported by MySQL/InnoDB. However isolation level *between* the nodes in the cluster is affected by replication protocol, so transactions issued on different nodes may not be isolated *identically* to transactions issued on the same node.

Overall isolation levels that are supported cluster-wide are

- [READ-UNCOMMITTED](#) (page 17)
- [READ-COMMITTED](#) (page 17)
- [REPEATABLE-READ](#) (page 17)

For transactions issued on different nodes, isolation is also strengthened by the “first committer wins” rule, which eliminates the “lost update anomaly” inherent to these levels, whereas for transactions issued on the same node this rule does not hold (as per original MySQL/InnoDB behavior). This makes for different outcomes depending on transaction origin (transaction issued on the same node may succeed, whereas the same transaction issued on another node would fail), but in either case it is no weaker than that isolation level on a standalone MySQL/InnoDB.

[SERIALIZABLE](#) (page 18) isolation level is honored only between transactions issued on the same node and thus should be avoided.

Data consistency between the nodes is always guaranteed regardless of the isolation level chosen by the client. However the client logic may break if it relies on an isolation level which is not supported in the given configuration.

Understanding Isolation Levels

Warning: When using Galera Cluster in master-slave mode, all four levels are available to you, to the extent that MySQL supports it. In multi-master mode, however, you can only use the `REPEATABLE-READ` level.

READ-UNCOMMITTED

Here transactions can see changes to data made by other transactions that are not yet committed.

In other words, transactions can read data that eventually may not exist, given that other transactions can always rollback the changes without commit. This is known as a dirty read. Effectively, `READ-UNCOMMITTED` has no real isolation at all.

READ-COMMITTED

Here dirty reads are not possible. Uncommitted changes remain invisible to other transactions until the transaction commits.

However, at this isolation level `SELECT` queries use their own snapshots of committed data, that is data committed before the `SELECT` query executed. As a result, `SELECT` queries, when run multiple times within the same transaction, can return different result sets. This is called a non-repeatable read.

REPEATABLE-READ

Here non-repeatable reads are not possible. Snapshots taken for the `SELECT` query are taken the first time the `SELECT` query runs during the transaction.

The snapshot remains in use throughout the entire transaction for the `SELECT` query. It always returns the same result set. This level does not take into account changes to data made by other transactions, regardless of whether or not they have been committed. IN this way, reads remain repeatable.

SERIALIZABLE

Here all records accessed within a transaction are locked. The resource locks in a way that also prevents you from appending records to the table the transaction operates upon.

`SERIALIZABLE` prevents a phenomenon known as a phantom read. Phantom reads occur when, within a transaction, two identical queries execute, and the rows the second query returns differ from the first.

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- [REPEATABLE-READ](#) (page 17)
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- [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256)
- [gcache.dir](#) (page 270)
- [gcache.recover](#) (page 272)
- [Incremental St. Transfr.](#) (page 19)
- [State Snapshot Transfers](#) (page 66)
- [State Snap. Transfr.](#) (page 19)
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2.5 State Transfers

The process of replicating data from the cluster to the individual node, bringing the node into sync with the cluster, is known as provisioning. There are two methods available in Galera Cluster to provision nodes:

- *State Snapshot Transfers (SST)* (page 19) Where a snapshot of the entire node state transfers.
- *Incremental State Transfers (IST)* (page 19) Where only the missing transactions transfer.

State Snapshot Transfer (SST)

In a *State Snapshot Transfer* (SST), the cluster provisions nodes by transferring a full data copy from one node to another. When a new node joins the cluster, the new node initiates a State Snapshot Transfer to synchronize its data with a node that is already part of the cluster.

You can choose from two conceptually different approaches in Galera Cluster to transfer a state from one database to another:

- **Logical** This method uses `mysqldump`. It requires that you fully initialize the receiving server and ready it to accept connections *before* the transfer.

This is a blocking method. The donor node becomes `READ-ONLY` for the duration of the transfer. The State Snapshot Transfer applies the `FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK` command on the donor node.

`mysqldump` is the slowest method for State Snapshot Transfers. This can be an issue in a loaded cluster.

- **Physical** This method uses `rsync`, `rsync_wan`, `xtrabackup` and other methods and copies the data files directly from server to server. It requires that you initialize the receiving server *after* the transfer.

This method is faster than `mysqldump`, but they have certain limitations. You can only use them on server startup. The receiving server requires very similar configurations to the donor, (for example, both servers must use the same `innodb_file_per_table` value).

Some of these methods, such as `xtrabackup` can be made non-blocking on the donor. They are supported through a scriptable SST interface.

For more information on the particular methods available for State Snapshot Transfers, see the *State Snapshot Transfers* (page 66).

You can set which State Snapshot Transfer method a node uses from the confirmation file. For example:

```
wsrep_sst_method=rsync_wan
```

Incremental State Transfer (IST)

In an *Incremental State Transfer* (IST), the cluster provisions a node by identifying the missing transactions on the joiner and sends them only, instead of the entire state.

This provisioning method is only available under certain conditions:

- Where the joiner node *state UUID* is the same as that of the group.
- Where all missing write-sets are available in the donor's write-set cache.

When these conditions are met, the donor node transfers the missing transactions alone, replaying them in order until the joiner catches up with the cluster.

For example, say that you have a node in your cluster that falls behind the cluster. This node carries a node state that reads:

```
5a76ef62-30ec-11e1-0800-dba504cf2aab:197222
```

Meanwhile, the current node state on the cluster reads:

5a76ef62-30ec-11e1-0800-dba504cf2aab:201913

The donor node on the cluster receives the state transfer request from the joiner node. It checks its write-set cache for the *sequence number* 197223. If that seqno is not available in the *write-set cache*, a State Snapshot Transfer initiates. If that seqno is available in the write-set cache, the donor node sends the commits from 197223 through to 201913 to the joiner, instead of the full state.

The advantage of Incremental State Transfers is that they can dramatically speed up the reemerging of a node to the cluster. Additionally, the process is non-blocking on the donor.

Note: The most important parameter for Incremental State Transfers is `gcache.size` on the donor node. This controls how much space you allocate in system memory for caching write-sets. The more space available the more write-sets you can store. The more write-sets you can store the wider the seqno gaps you can close through Incremental State Transfers.

On the other hand, if the write-set cache is much larger than the size of your database state, Incremental State Transfers begun less efficient than sending a state snapshot.

Write-set Cache (GCache)

Galera Cluster stores write-sets in a special cache called the *Write-set Cache*, or GCache. GCache cache is a memory allocator for write-sets. Its primary purpose is to minimize the *write-set* footprint on the RAM (Random Access Memory). Galera Cluster improves upon this through the offload write-set storage to disk.

GCache employs three types of storage:

- **Permanent In-Memory Store** Here write-sets allocate using the default memory allocator for the operating system. This is useful in systems that have spare RAM. The store has a hard size limit.

By default it is disabled.

- **Permanent Ring-Buffer File** Here write-sets pre-allocate to disk during cache initialization. This is intended as the main write-set store.

By default, its size is 128Mb.

- **On-Demand Page Store** Here write-sets allocate to memory-mapped page files during runtime as necessary.

By default, its size is 128Mb, but can be larger if it needs to store a larger write-set. The size of the page store is limited by the free disk space. By default, Galera Cluster deletes page files when not in use, but you can set a limit on the total size of the page files to keep.

When all other stores are disabled, at least one page file remains present on disk.

For more information on parameters that control write-set caching, see the `gcache.*` parameters on *Galera Parameters* (page 256).

Galera Cluster uses an allocation algorithm that attempts to store write-sets in the above order. That is, first it attempts to use permanent in-memory store. If there is not enough space for the write-set, it attempts to store to the permanent ring-buffer file. The page store always succeeds, unless the write-set is larger than the available disk space.

By default, the write-set cache allocates files in the working directory of the process. You can specify a dedicated location for write-set caching, using the *gcache.dir* (page 270) parameter.

Note: Given that all cache files are memory-mapped, the write-set caching process may appear to use more memory than it actually does.

Note: If the *gcache.recover* (page 272) parameter is set to `yes`, an attempt to recover the gcache will be performed on startup, so that the node may continue to serve IST to other nodes. If set to `no`, gcache will be invalidated on startup and the node will only be able to serve SST.

Related Documents

- [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256)
- [gcache.dir](#) (page 270)
- [gcache.recover](#) (page 272)
- [Incremental St. Transfr.](#) (page 19)
- [State Snapshot Transfers](#) (page 66)
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Related Documents

- [Catching Up](#) (page 22)
- [Cluster Sync](#) (page 23)
- [gcs.fc_factor](#) (page 273)
- [gcs.fc_limit](#) (page 274)
- [gcs.max_throttle](#) (page 274)
- [gcs.recv_q_hard_limit](#) (page 275)
- [gcs.recv_q_soft_limit](#) (page 275)
- [No Flow Control](#) (page 22)
- [Write-set Caching](#) (page 22)
- [wsrep_ready](#) (page 308)
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2.6 Flow Control

Galera Cluster manages the replication process using a feedback mechanism, called Flow Control. Flow Control allows a node to pause and resume replication according to its needs. This prevents any node from lagging too far behind the others in applying transactions.

How Flow Control Works

Galera Cluster achieves synchronous replication by ensuring that transactions copy to all nodes and execute according to a cluster-wide ordering. That said, the transaction applies and commits occur asynchronously as they replicate through the cluster.

Nodes receive write-sets and organize them into the global ordering. Transactions that the node receives from the cluster but which it has not applied and committed, are kept in the received queue.

When the received queue reaches a certain size the node triggers Flow Control. The node pauses replication, then works through the received queue. When it reduces the received queue to a more manageable size, the node resumes replication.

Understanding Node States

Galera Cluster implements several forms of Flow Control, depending on the node state. This ensures temporal synchrony and consistency—as opposed to logical, which virtual synchrony provides.

There are four primary kinds of Flow Control:

- *No Flow Control* (page 22)
- *Write-set Caching* (page 22)
- *Catching Up* (page 22)
- *Cluster Sync* (page 23)

No Flow Control

This Flow Control takes effect when nodes are in the `OPEN` or `PRIMARY` states.

When nodes hold these states, they are not considered part of the cluster. These nodes are not allowed to replicate, apply or cache any write-sets.

Write-set Caching

This Flow Control takes effect when nodes are in the `JOINER` and `DONOR` states.

Nodes cannot apply any write-sets while in this state and must cache them for later. There is no reasonable way to keep the node synchronized with the cluster, except for stopping all replication.

It is possible to limit the replication rate, ensuring that the write-set cache does not exceed the configured size. You can control the write-set cache with the following parameters:

- *`gcs.recv_q_hard_limit`* (page 275) Maximum write-set cache size (in bytes).
- *`gcs.max_throttle`* (page 274) Smallest fraction to the normal replication rate the node can tolerate in the cluster.
- *`gcs.recv_q_soft_limit`* (page 275) Estimate of the average replication rate for the node.

Catching Up

This Flow Control takes effect when nodes are in the `JOINED` state.

Nodes in this state can apply write-sets. Flow Control here ensures that the node can eventually catch up with the cluster. It specifically ensures that its write-set cache never grows. Because of this, the cluster wide replication rate remains limited by the rate at which a node in this state can apply write-sets. Since applying write-sets is usually several times faster than processing a transaction, nodes in this state hardly ever effect cluster performance.

The one occasion when nodes in the `JOINED` state do effect cluster performance is at the very beginning, when the buffer pool on the node in question is empty.

Note: You can significantly speed this up with parallel applying.

Cluster Sync

This Flow Control takes effect when nodes are in the `SYNCED` state.

When nodes enter this state Flow Control attempts to keep the slave queue to a minimum. You can configure how the node handles this using the following parameters:

- `gcs.fc_limit` (page 274) Used to determine the point where Flow Control engages.
- `gcs.fc_factor` (page 273) Used to determine the point where Flow Control disengages.

Changes in the Node State

The node state machine handles different state changes on different layers of Galera Cluster. These are the node state changes that occur at the top most layer:



Fig. 5: Galera Cluster Node State Changes

1. The node starts and establishes a connection to the *Primary Component*.
2. When the node succeeds with a state transfer request, it begins to cache write-sets.
3. The node receives a *State Snapshot Transfer*. It now has all cluster data and begins to apply the cached write-sets.
Here the node enables Flow Control to ensure an eventual decrease in the slave queue.
4. The node finishes catching up with the cluster. Its slave queue is now empty and it enables Flow Control to keep it empty.
The node sets the MySQL status variable *wsrep_ready* (page 308) to the value 1. The node is now allowed to process transactions.
5. The node receives a state transfer request. Flow Control relaxes to `DONOR`. The node caches all write-sets it cannot apply.
6. The node completes the state transfer to joiner node.

For the sake of legibility, certain transitions were omitted from the above description. Bear in mind the following points:

- **Connectivity** Cluster configuration change events can send a node in any state to `PRIMARY` or `OPEN`. For instance, a node that is `SYNCED` reverts to `OPEN` when it loses its connection to the Primary Component due to network partition.
- **Missing Transitions** In the event that the joining node does not require a state transfer, the node state changes from the `PRIMARY` state directly to the `JOINED` state.

For more information on Flow Control see [Galera Flow Control in Percona XtraDB Cluster](#).

Related Documents

- *Catching Up* (page 22)
- *Cluster Sync* (page 23)
- *gcs.fc_factor* (page 273)
- *gcs.fc_limit* (page 274)
- *gcs.max_throttle* (page 274)
- *gcs.recv_q_hard_limit* (page 275)
- *gcs.recv_q_soft_limit* (page 275)
- *No Flow Control* (page 22)
- *Write-set Caching* (page 22)
- *wsrep_ready* (page 308)

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Related Documents

- [evs.consensus_timeout](#) (page 264)
- [evs.inactive_check_period](#) (page 266)
- [evs.inactive_timeout](#) (page 266)
- [evs.keepalive_period](#) (page 268)
- [evs.suspect_timeout](#) (page 269)
- [Monitoring the Cluster](#) (page 132)
- [Notification Command](#) (page 196)
- [wsrep_local_state](#) (page 304)
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2.7 Node Failure & Recovery

Individual nodes fail to operate when they lose touch with the cluster. This can occur due to various reasons. For instance, in the event of hardware failure or software crash, the loss of network connectivity or the failure of a state transfer. Anything that prevents the node from communicating with the cluster is generalized behind the concept of node failure. Understanding how nodes fail will help in planning for their recovery.

Detecting Single Node Failures

When a node fails the only sign is the loss of connection to the node processes as seen by other nodes. Thus nodes are considered failed when they lose membership with the cluster's [Primary Component](#). That is, from the perspective of the cluster when the nodes that form the Primary Component can no longer see the node, that node is failed. From the perspective of the failed node itself, assuming that it has not crashed, it has lost its connection with the Primary Component.

Although there are third-party tools for monitoring nodes—such as ping, Heartbeat, and Pacemaker—they can be grossly off in their estimates on node failures. These utilities do not participate in the Galera Cluster group communications and remain unaware of the Primary Component.

If you want to monitor the Galera Cluster node status poll the [wsrep_local_state](#) (page 304) status variable or through the [Notification Command](#) (page 196).

For more information on monitoring the state of cluster nodes, see the chapter on [Monitoring the Cluster](#) (page 132).

The cluster determines node connectivity from the last time it received a network packet from the node. You can configure how often the cluster checks this using the [evs.inactive_check_period](#) (page 266) parameter. During the check, if the cluster finds that the time since the last time it received a network packet from the node is greater than the value of the [evs.keepalive_period](#) (page 268) parameter, it begins to emit heartbeat beacons. If the cluster continues to receive no network packets from the node for the period of the [evs.suspect_timeout](#) (page 269) parameter, the node is declared suspect. Once all members of the Primary Component see the node as suspect, it is declared inactive—that is, failed.

If no messages were received from the node for a period greater than the [evs.inactive_timeout](#) (page 266) period, the node is declared failed regardless of the consensus. The failed node remains non-operational until all members agree

on its membership. If the members cannot reach consensus on the liveness of a node, the network is too unstable for cluster operations.

The relationship between these option values is:

evs.keepalive_period (page 268)	<=	evs.inactive_check_period (page 266)
evs.inactive_check_period (page 266)	<=	evs.suspect_timeout (page 269)
evs.suspect_timeout (page 269)	<=	evs.inactive_timeout (page 266)
evs.inactive_timeout (page 266)	<=	evs.consensus_timeout (page 264)

Note: Unresponsive nodes that fail to send messages or heartbeat beacons on time—for instance, in the event of heavy swapping—may also be pronounced failed. This prevents them from locking up the operations of the rest of the cluster. If you find this behavior undesirable, increase the timeout parameters.

Cluster Availability vs. Partition Tolerance

Within the [CAP theorem](#), Galera Cluster emphasizes data safety and consistency. This leads to a trade-off between cluster availability and partition tolerance. That is, when using unstable networks, such as WAN (Wide Area Network), low [evs.suspect_timeout](#) (page 269) and [evs.inactive_timeout](#) (page 266) values may result in false node failure detections, while higher values on these parameters may result in longer availability outages in the event of actual node failures.

Essentially what this means is that the [evs.suspect_timeout](#) (page 269) parameter defines the minimum time needed to detect a failed node. During this period, the cluster is unavailable due to the consistency constraint.

Recovering from Single Node Failures

If one node in the cluster fails, the other nodes continue to operate as usual. When the failed node comes back online, it automatically synchronizes with the other nodes before it is allowed back into the cluster.

No data is lost in single node failures.

State Transfer Failure

Single node failures can also occur when a [state snapshot transfer](#) fails. This failure renders the receiving node unusable, as the receiving node aborts when it detects a state transfer failure.

When the node fails while using `mysqldump`, restarting may require you to manually restore the administrative tables. For the `rsync` method in state transfers this is not an issue, given that it does not require the database server to be in an operational state to work.

Related Documents

- [evs.consensus_timeout](#) (page 264)
- [evs.inactive_check_period](#) (page 266)
- [evs.inactive_timeout](#) (page 266)
- [evs.keepalive_period](#) (page 268)
- [evs.suspect_timeout](#) (page 269)
- [Monitoring the Cluster](#) (page 132)

- [Notification Command](#) (page 196)
- [wsrep_local_state](#) (page 304)

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- [evs.suspect_timeout](#) (page 269)
- [Galera Arbitrator](#) (page 99)
- [pc.weight](#) (page 281)
- [Reset Quorum](#) (page 87)
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2.8 Quorum Components

In addition to single node failures, the cluster may split into several components due to network failure. A component is a set of nodes that are connected to each other, but not to the nodes that form other components. In these situations, only one component can continue to modify the database state to avoid history divergence. This component is called the *Primary Component*.

Under normal operations, your Primary Component is the cluster. When cluster partitioning occurs, Galera Cluster invokes a special quorum algorithm to select one component as the Primary Component. This guarantees that there is never more than one Primary Component in the cluster.

Note: In addition to the individual node, quorum calculations also take into account a separate process called `garbd`. For more information on its configuration and use, see [Galera Arbitrator](#) (page 99).

Weighted Quorum

The current number of nodes in the cluster defines the current cluster size. There is no configuration setting that allows you to define the list of all possible cluster nodes. Every time a node joins the cluster, the total cluster size increases. When a node leaves the cluster, gracefully, the cluster size decreases. Cluster size determines the number of votes required to achieve quorum.

Galera Cluster takes a quorum vote whenever a node does not respond and is suspected of no longer being a part of the cluster. You can fine tune this no response timeout using the *evs.suspect_timeout* (page 269) parameter. The default setting is 5 seconds.

When the cluster takes a quorum vote, if the majority of the total nodes connected from before the disconnect remain, that partition stays up. When network partitions occur, there are nodes active on both sides of the disconnect. The component that has quorum alone continues to operate as the *Primary Component*, while those without quorum enter the non-primary state and begin attempt to connect with the Primary Component.



Quorum requires a majority, meaning that you cannot have automatic failover in a two node cluster. This is because the failure of one causes the remaining node automatically go into a non-primary state.

Clusters that have an even number of nodes risk split-brain conditions. If should you lose network connectivity somewhere between the partitions in a way that causes the number of nodes to split exactly in half, neither partition can retain quorum and both enter a non-primary state.

In order to enable automatic failovers, you need to use at least three nodes. Bear in mind that this scales out to other levels of infrastructure, for the same reasons.

- Single switch clusters should use a minimum of 3 nodes.
- Clusters spanning switches should use a minimum of 3 switches.
- Clusters spanning networks should use a minimum of 3 networks.
- Clusters spanning data centers should use a minimum of 3 data centers.

Split-Brain Condition

Cluster failures that result in database nodes operating autonomous of each other are called split-brain conditions. When this occurs, data can become irreparably corrupted, such as would occur when two database nodes independently update the same row on the same table. As is the case with any quorum-based system, Galera Cluster is subject to split-brain conditions when the quorum algorithm fails to select a *Primary Component*.



For example, this can occur if you have a cluster without a backup switch in the event that the main switch fails. Or, when a single node fails in a two node cluster.

By design, Galera Cluster avoids split-brain condition. In the event that a failure results in splitting the cluster into two partitions of equal size, (unless you explicitly configure it otherwise), neither partition becomes a Primary Component.

To minimize the risk of this happening in clusters that do have an even number of nodes, partition the cluster in a way that one component always forms the Primary cluster section.

```
4 node cluster -> 3 (Primary) + 1 (Non-primary)
6 node cluster -> 4 (Primary) + 2 (Non-primary)
6 node cluster -> 5 (Primary) + 1 (Non-primary)
```

In these partitioning examples, it is very difficult for any outage or failure to cause the nodes to split exactly in half.

For more information on configuring and managing the quorum, see [Resetting the Quorum](#) (page 87).

Quorum Calculation

Galera Cluster supports a weighted quorum, where each node can be assigned a weight in the 0 to 255 range, with which it will participate in quorum calculations.

The quorum calculation formula is

$$\frac{\sum p_i \times w_i - \sum l_i \times w_i}{2} < \sum_{m_i \times w_i}$$

Where:

- p_i Members of the last seen primary component;
- l_i Members that are known to have left gracefully;
- m_i Current component members; and,

- w_i Member weights.

What this means is that the quorum is preserved if (and only if) the sum weight of the nodes in a new component strictly exceeds half that of the preceding *Primary Component*, minus the nodes which left gracefully.

You can customize node weight using the *pc.weight* (page 281) parameter. By default, node weight is 1, which translates to the traditional node count behavior.

You can change the node weight during runtime by setting the *pc.weight* (page 281) parameter.

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider_options="pc.weight=3";
```

Galera Cluster applies the new weight on the delivery of a message that carries a weight. At the moment, there is no mechanism to notify the application of a new weight, but will eventually happen when the message is delivered.

Warning: If a group partitions at the moment when the weight-change message is delivered, all partitioned components that deliver weight-change messages in the transitional view will become non-primary components. Partitions that deliver messages in the regular view, will go through quorum computation with the applied weight when the subsequential transitional view is delivered. In other words, there is a corner case where the entire cluster can become non-primary component, if the weight changing message is sent at the moment when partitioning takes place. Recovering from such a situation should be done either by waiting for a re-merge or by inspecting which partition is most advanced and by bootstrapping it as a new Primary Component.

Weighted Quorum Examples

Now that you understand how quorum weights work, here are some examples of deployment patterns and how to use them.

Weighted Quorum for Three Nodes

When configuring quorum weights for three nodes, use the following pattern:

```
node1: pc.weight = 2
node2: pc.weight = 1
node3: pc.weight = 0
```

Under this pattern, killing *node2* and *node3* simultaneously preserves the *Primary Component* on *node1*. Killing *node1* causes *node2* and *node3* to become non-primary components.

Weighted Quorum for a Simple Master-Slave Scenario

When configuring quorum weights for a simple master-slave scenario, use the following pattern:

```
node1: pc.weight = 1
node2: pc.weight = 0
```

Under this pattern, if the master node dies, *node2* becomes a non-primary component. However, in the event that *node2* dies, *node1* continues as the *Primary Component*. If the network connection between the nodes fails, *node1* continues as the Primary Component while *node2* becomes a non-primary component.

Weighted Quorum for a Master and Multiple Slaves Scenario

When configuring quorum weights for a master-slave scenario that features multiple slave nodes, use the following pattern:

```
node1: pc.weight = 1
node2: pc.weight = 0
node3: pc.weight = 0
...
noden: pc.weight = 0
```

Under this pattern, if `node1` dies, all remaining nodes end up as non-primary components. If any other node dies, the *Primary Component* is preserved. In the case of network partitioning, `node1` always remains as the Primary Component.

Weighted Quorum for a Primary and Secondary Site Scenario

When configuring quorum weights for primary and secondary sites, use the following pattern:

```
Primary Site:
  node1: pc.weight = 2
  node2: pc.weight = 2

Secondary Site:
  node3: pc.weight = 1
  node4: pc.weight = 1
```

Under this pattern, some nodes are located at the primary site while others are at the secondary site. In the event that the secondary site goes down or if network connectivity is lost between the sites, the nodes at the primary site remain the *Primary Component*. Additionally, either `node1` or `node2` can crash without the rest of the nodes becoming non-primary components.

Related Documents

- [evs.suspect_timeout](#) (page 269)
- [Galera Arbitrator](#) (page 99)
- [pc.weight](#) (page 281)
- [Reset Quorum](#) (page 87)

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2.9 Streaming Replication

Under normal operation, the node performs all replication and certification events when a transaction commits. When working with small transactions this is fine. However, it poses an issue with long-running writes and changes to large data-sets.

In *Streaming Replication*, the node breaks the transaction into fragments, then certifies and replicates them on the slaves while the transaction is still in progress. Once certified, the fragment can no longer be aborted by conflicting transactions.

Additionally, Streaming Replication allows the node to process transaction write-sets greater than 2Gb.

Note: Streaming Replication is a new feature introduced in version 4.0 of Galera Cluster. Older versions do not support these operations.

When to Use Streaming Replication

In most cases, the normal method Galera Cluster uses in replication is sufficient in transferring data from a node to a cluster. *Streaming Replication* provides you with an alternative for situations in which this is not the case. Keep in mind that there are some limitations to its use. It's recommended that you only enable it at a session-level, and then only on specific transactions that require the feature.

For more information on the limitations to Streaming Replication, see [Limitations](#) (page 33).

Long-Running Write Transactions

When using normal replication, you may occasionally encounter issues with long-running write transactions.

The longer it takes for a node to commit a transaction, the greater the likelihood that the cluster will apply a smaller, conflicting transaction before the longer one can replicate to the cluster. When this happens, the cluster aborts the long-running transaction.

Using *Streaming Replication* on long-running transactions mitigates this situation. Once the node replicates and certifies a fragment, it is no longer possible for other transactions to abort it.

Certification keys are generated from record locks, therefore they don't cover gap locks or next key locks. If the transaction takes a gap lock, it is possible that a transaction, which is executed on another node, will apply a write set which encounters the gap log and will abort the streaming transaction.

Large Data Write Transactions

When using normal replication, the node locally processes the transaction and doesn't replicate the data until you commit. This can create problems when updating a large volume of data, especially on nodes with slower network connections.

Additionally, while slave nodes apply a large transaction, they cannot commit other transactions they receive, which may result in Flow Control throttling of the entire cluster.

With *Streaming Replication*, the node begins to replicate the data with each transaction fragment, rather than waiting for the commit. This allows you to spread the replication over the lifetime of the transaction.

In the case of the slave nodes, after the slave applies a fragment, it's free to apply and commit other, concurrent transactions without blocking. This allows the slave node to process incrementally the entire large transaction with a minimal impact on the cluster.

Hot Records

In situations in which an application frequently updates one and the same records from the same table (e.g., when implementing a locking scheme, a counter, or a job queue), you can use *Streaming Replication* to force critical updates to replicate to the entire cluster.

Running a transaction in this way effectively locks the hot record on all nodes, preventing other transactions from modifying the row. It also increases the chances that the transaction will commit successfully and that the client in turn will receive the desired outcome.

For more information and an example of how to implement Streaming Replication in situations such as this, see *Using Streaming Replication with Hot Records* (page 98).

Limitations

In deciding whether you want to use *Streaming Replication* with your application, consider the following limitations.

Performance During a Transaction

When you enable *Streaming Replication*, as of version 4 of Galera, each node in the cluster begins recording its write-sets to the `wsrep_streaming_log` table in the `mysql` database. Nodes do this to ensure the persistence of Streaming Replication updates in the event that they crash. However, this operation increases the load on the node, which may adversely affect its performance.

As such, it's recommended that you only enable Streaming Replication at a session-level and then only for transactions that would not run correctly without it.

Performance During Rollbacks

Occasionally, you may encounter situations in which the cluster needs to roll back a transaction while *Streaming Replication* is in use. In these situations, the rollback operation consumes system resources on all nodes.

When long-running write transactions frequently need to be rolled back, this can become a performance problem. Therefore, it's a good application design policy to use shorter transactions whenever possible. In the event that your application performs batch processing or scheduled housekeeping tasks, consider splitting these into smaller transactions in addition to using Streaming Replication.

Related Documents

- *Limitations* (page 33)
- *Streaming Replication* (page 98)

The Library

- *Documentation* (page 1)

- [Knowledge Base](#)
- [Training](#)
- [Tutorial Articles](#)
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- [FAQ](#)

Related Articles

- [Install Galera](#)
- [Install Galera on AWS](#)

Other Resources

- [Galera AWS \(video\)](#)
- [Galera MariaDB \(video\)](#)
- [Galera MySQL \(video\)](#)
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INSTALLING GALERA CLUSTER

Galera Cluster is essentially used to form a cluster among multiple database servers. It's widely used in conjunction with MySQL, MariaDB, and XtraDB database software systems. Galera Cluster is integral to these database systems. As a result, it may be installed together with one of them.

There are several methods available for installing the paired systems: you may use binary installation packages or install with the source files. Below is a list of the various pairs and links to how to use whichever method your prefer:

Installing MySQL Galera Cluster

MySQL the company and the database software was purchased quite a while ago by Oracle. They continue to support MySQL software and cooperate with Codership to deliver an excellent database cluster system.

MySQL Binary Installation

Click on the heading here to read this article on how to install MySQL using a binary installation package. Binary installation packages are available for Linux distributions using `apt-get`, `yum` and `zypper` package managers through the Codership repository.

MySQL Source Installation

If you're using a Linux distribution for which we don't have binary files that work with its package management system, or if your server uses a different unix-like operating system (e.g., Solaris or FreeBSD), you will need to build Galera Cluster for MySQL from source files.

Installing MariaDB Galera Cluster

MariaDB the company and the database software is somewhat of a spinoff or fork of MySQL. The software is basically the same as MySQL; Some people who worked formerly at MySQL, founded MariaDB several years ago. Because of all of this, MariaDB software works well with Galera. In fact, starting with version 10.4 of MariaDB, Galera is included. Before that version, you'll have to use one our binary installation packages or install from the source files.

MariaDB Binary Installation

This article provides information on how to install MariaDB using a binary installation package. They're available for Debian-based and RPM-based distributions of Linux, from the [MariaDB Repository Generator](#).

MariaDB Source Installation

If there aren't a binary installation packages that are suited to the distribution of Linux your servers are using, or you're using a different unix-like operating system (e.g., Solaris or FreeBSD), you'll have to build MariaDB Galera Cluster from the source files.

Installing XtraDB Galera Cluster

Many years before MariaDB was formed and several years before MySQL was bought by Oracle, some key personnel at MySQL, who specialized in performance tuning MySQL software, left to form Percona—the name is an amalgamation of the words, *Performance* and *Consulting*. In their efforts to get the most out of MySQL software, they developed their own fork with some extra performance enhancements, called XtraDB. It also works well with Galera Cluster.

XtraDB Binary Installation

Binary packages for installing XtraDB with Galera Cluster are available for Debian-based and RPM-based distributions, but through the Percona repository. This article explains how to install and configure this pairing of software, as well as provides links to the repository.

XtraDB Source Installation

You may not be able to use one of the binary installation packages available because of your operating system. If so, you'll have to use our source files. Actually, you may want to use the source files to make minor changes that will become part of the files you'll build.

Related Articles

- [Install Galera](#)
- [Install Galera on AWS](#)

Other Resources

- [Galera AWS \(video\)](#)
- [Galera MariaDB \(video\)](#)
- [Galera MySQL \(video\)](#)

The Library

- [Documentation](#) (page 1)
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- [Training](#)
- [Tutorial Articles](#)
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- [FAQ](#)

Related Documents

- [Install Galera](#) (page 35)
- [Galera MySQL Source](#) (page 42)
- [MySQL Shared Compatibility Libraries](#) (page 40)

- [Galera MariaDB Binaries](#) (page 46)

Related Articles

- [../training/tutorials/migration](#)

Other Resources

- [Galera AWS](#) (video)
- [Galera MySQL](#) (video)
- [Home](#)
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3.1 Galera Cluster for MySQL—Binary Installation

Galera Cluster for MySQL may be installed on Linux servers using binary packages. These files can be downloaded directly from the Codership repository, or by way of a package manager: `apt-get`, `yum` or `zypper`.

Enabling the Codership Repository

To install Galera Cluster for MySQL with a package manager, you first will have to enable the Codership repository on the server. There are a few ways to do this, depending on which Linux distribution and package manager you use. The sections below provide details on how to use each of the three main supported package managers to install Galera Cluster for MySQL.

Enabling the `apt` Repository

For Debian and Debian-based Linux distributions, the procedure for adding a repository requires that you first install the *Software Properties*. The package names vary depending on the distribution. For Debian, at the command-line, execute the following command:

```
apt-get install python-software-properties
```

For Ubuntu or a distribution derived from Ubuntu, you would execute instead the following:

```
apt-get install software-properties-common
```

If your server uses a different Debian-based distribution, and neither of these commands work on your system, try consulting your distribution's package listings for the appropriate package name.

Once you have the *Software Properties* installed, you can then enable the Codership repository for your system. Start by adding the GnuPG key for the repository. This is done by executing the following from the command-line:

```
apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv BC19DDBA
```

Next, add the Codership repository to your sources list. Using a simple text editor, create file called, *galera.list* in the `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/` directory. Add these lines to that file, with the necessary adjustments for the version used:

```
# Codership Repository (Galera Cluster for MySQL)
deb https://releases.galeracluster.com/mysql-wsrep-VERSION/DIST RELEASE main
deb https://releases.galeracluster.com/galera-3/DIST RELEASE main
```

In the example above, you would change the repository addresses. The `VERSION` should be set to MySQL-wsrep version you want to install. For example, it might be something like, 5.6. The `DIST` should be replaced with the name of the Linux distribution on the server. This could be `ubuntu`. Last, replace `RELEASE` with the distribution release (e.g., `wheezy`).

If you don't know which release you have installed on your server, you can generally find this using the following command:

```
lsb_release -a
```

Version 4 of Galera was recently released. If you'd like to install it, the configuration lines in *galera.list* should read similar to the following:

```
# Codership Repository (Galera Cluster for MySQL)
deb https://galeracluster.com/wsrep_8.0.19-26.3-rc/galera-4/ubuntu bionic main
deb https://galeracluster.com/wsrep_8.0.19-26.3-rc/mysql-wsrep-8.0/ubuntu bionic main
```

Again, you may have to adjust the version and release numbers, depending on which you want to install. Please note that this will require at least version 18.04 of Ubuntu.

To be assured the proper version is installed and updated, set which repository you prefer to the Codership repository. To do this, using a text editor, create a file called, *galera.pref* in the `/etc/apt/preferences.d/` directory. The contents should look like the following:

```
# Prefer Codership repository
Package: *
Pin: origin releases.galeracluster.com
Pin-Priority: 1001
```

This is needed to make sure the patched versions are preferred. This might be important, for instance, if a third-party program requires `libmysqlclient20` and the OS-version for the library is newer.

Finally, you should update the local cache of the repository. Do this by entering the following from the command-line:

```
apt-get update
```

Once you've done all of these tasks, the packages in the Codership repository will be available for installation. For information on installing them using `apt-get`, skip ahead on this page to the section entitled, *Installing Galera Cluster for MySQL* (page 39).

Enabling the yum Repository

For rpm-based distributions of Linux (e.g., CentOS, Red Hat and Fedora), you will need to enable the Codership repository. Using a simple text editor, create a file called, *galera.repo* in the `/etc/yum.repos.d/` directory. The contents of that file should look something like the following:

```
[galera]
name = Galera
baseurl = https://releases.galeracluster.com/galera-3/DIST/RELEASE/ARCH
gpgkey = https://releases.galeracluster.com/GPG-KEY-galeracluster.com
gpgcheck = 1
```

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```
[mysql-wsrep]
name = MySQL-wsrep
baseurl = https://releases.galeracluster.com/mysql-wsrep-VERSION/DIST/RELEASE/ARCH
gpgkey = https://releases.galeracluster.com/GPG-KEY-galeracluster.com
gpgcheck = 1
```

In this sample repository configuration file, you would change the repository addresses for the `baseurl`. The `VERSION` should be set to the whichever MySQL-wsrep version you want (e.g., it might be 5.6). The `DIST` should be changed to the name of the Linux distribution you're using on your sever (e.g., `centos` or `fedora`). The `RELEASE` should be replaced with the distribution's release number. It might be 6 for CentOS, but 20 or 21 for Fedora. Last, the `ARCH` indicates the architecture of your hardware. This could be changed to `x86_64` for 64-bit systems.

After you've created, modified, and saved this repository file, you'll be able to install the packages from the Codership repository using `yum`. For an explanation on installing, skip ahead on this page to the section entitled, *Installing Galera Cluster for MySQL* (page 39).

Enabling the zypper Repository

For servers with Linux distributions that use `zypper` for package management (e.g., openSUSE and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server), you can enable the Codership repository by importing the GPG key and then creating a `galera.repo` file in the local directory.

To import the GPG key, execute the following from the command-line on your server:

```
rpm --import "https://releases.galeracluster.com/GPG-KEY-galeracluster.com"
```

Next, you'll need to use a simple text editor to create a repository file called, `galera.repo` in the local directory. The contents should look something like the following:

```
[galera]
name = Galera
baseurl = https://releases.galeracluster.com/galera-3/DIST/RELEASE/ARCH

[MySQL-wsrep]
name = MySQL-wsrep
baseurl = https://releases.galeracluster.com/mysql-wsrep-VERSION/DIST/RELEASE/ARCH
```

You'll have to adjust these `baseurl` repository addresses. Replace where you see `VERSION` above with the version of MySQL-wsrep you want to install (e.g., it might be 5.6). Next, substitute `DIST` in both addresses with the Linux distribution name (e.g., `opensuse` or `sles`). Where it says `RELEASE`, enter instead the distribution release number. Last, change `ARCH` to the architecture of the server's hardware. For example, you would enter `x86_64` for 64-bit systems. When you're finished these modifications, save the file.

You'll now need to add the Codership repository to `zypper` by executing the following two lines from the command-line:

```
zypper addrepo galera.repo
zypper refresh
```

Once that's all done, you'll be able to install the packages from the Codership repository using `zypper`. This is covered in the next section.

Installing Galera Cluster for MySQL

There are two packages involved in the installation of Galera Cluster for MySQL: the MySQL database server, but one that has been built to include the *wsrep API*; and the *Galera Replication Plugin*. The `yum` and `zypper` repositories include Galera Arbitrator with the Galera Replication Plugin, but for Debian-based distributions using `apt-get` you'll need to include add it to your installation instruction.

So, for Debian-based distributions using the `apt-get` package manager, execute the following from the command-line:

```
apt-get install galera-3 galera-arbitrator-3 mysql-wsrep-5.6
```

If you want to install version 4 of Galera Cluster, you would instead execute the following from the command-line:

```
apt-get install galera-4 galera-arbitrator-4 mysql-wsrep-8.0
```

On servers using the `yum` package manager (i.e., Red Hat, Fedora and CentOS distributions), you would instead execute this command:

```
yum install galera-3 mysql-wsrep-5.6
```

Please note that on CentOS 6 and 7, this command may generate a transaction check error. For more information on that error and how to resolve it, see the section below on *MySQL Shared Compatibility Libraries* (page 40).

If you want to install version 4 of Galera Cluster using `yum`, you would instead execute the following from the command-line:

```
yum install galera-4 mysql-wsrep-8.0
```

Please note that on CentOS 8 and RedHat 8, you need to disable MySQL and MariaDB modules before installing Galera Cluster from a repository under <https://releases.galeracluster.com/>. In order to do this, execute the following from the command-line:

```
dnf module disable mysql mariadb
```

If you're using the `zypper` utility, which would be used with openSUSE and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, you would execute the following from the command-line:

```
zypper install galera-3 mysql-wsrep-5.6
```

Once you've executed the line appropriate to your distribution and package manager, Galera Cluster for MySQL should be installed on your server. You will then have to repeat this process for each node in your cluster, including enabling the repository files mentioned earlier.

Incidentally, when deciding which packages from the Codership repository to install, the package manager may elect to install a newer major version of Galera Cluster, newer than the one you intended to install. Before confirming the installation of packages, make sure that the package manager is planning to install the Galera Cluster version you want.

If you installed Galera Cluster for MySQL over an existing stand-alone instance of MySQL, there are some additional steps that you'll need to take to update your system to the new database server. For more information, see [../training/tutorials/migration](#).

MySQL Shared Compatibility Libraries

When installing Galera Cluster for MySQL on CentOS, versions 6 and 7, you may encounter a transaction check-error that blocks the installation. The error message may look something like this:

```
Transaction Check Error:
file /usr/share/mysql/czech/errmsg.sys from install
mysql-wsrep-server-5.6-5.6.23-25.10.el6.x86_64 conflicts
with file from package mysql-libs-5.1.73-.3.el6_5.x86_64
```

This relates to a dependency problem between the version of the MySQL shared compatibility libraries that CentOS uses, and the one that Galera Cluster requires. To resolve this, you'll have to upgrade, which can be done with the Codership repository using yum.

There are two versions available for this package. Which version you'll need will depend on which version of the MySQL wsrep database server you want to install.

For CentOS 6, you would enter something like the following from the command-line:

```
yum upgrade -y mysql-wsrep-libs-compat-VERSION
```

You would, of course, replace VERSION here with 5.5 or 5.6, depending on the version of MySQL you want to use. For CentOS 7, to install MySQL version 5.6, you would execute the following from the command-line:

```
yum upgrade mysql-wsrep-shared-5.6
```

For CentOS 7, to install MySQL version 5.5, you will also need to disable the 5.6 upgrade. To do this, enter the following from the command-line:

```
yum upgrade -y mysql-wsrep-shared-5.5 -x mysql-wsrep-shared-5.6
```

When yum finishes the upgrade, you can then install the MySQL wsrep database server and the Galera Replication Plugin as described above.

Related Documents

- [Install Galera](#) (page 35)
- [Galera MySQL Source](#) (page 42)
- [MySQL Shared Compatibility Libraries](#) (page 40)
- [Galera MariaDB Binaries](#) (page 46)

Related Articles

- [../training/tutorials/migration](#)

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Related Documents

- [Install Galera](#) (page 35)
- [Galera MySQL Binaries](#) (page 37)
- [Galera MariaDB Source](#) (page 49)
- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)

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3.2 Galera Cluster for MySQL - Source Installation

Galera Cluster for MySQL is the reference implementation from Codership Oy. Binary installation packages are available for Debian- and RPM-based distributions of Linux. If your Linux distribution is based upon a different package management system, if your server uses a different unix-like operating system, such as Solaris or FreeBSD, you will need to build Galera Cluster for MySQL from source.

Note: If you built Galera Cluster for MySQL over an existing standalone instance of MySQL, there are some additional steps that you need to take in order to update your system to the new database server. For more information, see [../training/tutorials/migration](#).

Installing Build Dependencies

When building from source code, `make` cannot manage or install dependencies for either Galera Cluster or the build process itself. You need to install these first. For Debian-based systems, run the following command:

```
# apt-get build-dep mysql-server
```

For RPM-based distributions, instead run this command:

```
# yum-builddep MySQL-server
```

If neither command works on your system or that you use a different Linux distribution or FreeBSD, the following packages are required:

- **MySQL Database Server with wsrep API:** Git, CMake, GCC and GCC-C++, Automake, Autoconf, and Bison, as well as development releases of `libaio` and `ncurses`.
- **Galera Replication Plugin:** SCons, as well as development releases of Boost, Check and OpenSSL.

Check with the repositories for your distribution or system for the appropriate package names to use during installation. Bear in mind that different systems may use different names and that some may require additional packages to run. For instance, to run CMake on Fedora you need both `cmake` and `cmake-fedora`.

Building Galera Cluster for MySQL

The source code for Galera Cluster for MySQL is available through [GitHub](#). You can download the source code from the website or directly using `git`. In order to build Galera Cluster, you need to download both the database server with the `wsrep` API patch and the *Galera Replication Plugin*.

To download the database server, complete the following steps:

1. Clone the Galera Cluster for MySQL database server source code.

```
# git clone https://github.com/codership/mysql-wsrep
```

2. Checkout the branch for the version that you want to use.

```
# git checkout 5.6
```

The main branches available for Galera Cluster for MySQL are:

- 5.6
- 5.5

You now have the source files for the MySQL database server, including the `wsrep` API patch needed for it to function as a Galera Cluster node.

In addition to the database server, you need the `wsrep` Provider, also known as the Galera Replication Plugin. In a separator directory, run the following command:

```
# cd ..  
# git clone https://github.com/codership/galera.git
```

Once Git finishes downloading the source files, you can start building the database server and the Galera Replication Plugin. The above procedures created two directories: `mysql-wsrep/` for the database server source and for the Galera source `galera/`

Building the Database Server

The database server for Galera Cluster is the same as that of the standard database servers for standalone instances of MySQL, with the addition of a patch for the `wsrep` API, which is packaged in the version downloaded from [GitHub](#). You can enable the patch through the `wsrep` API, requires that you enable it through the `WITH_WSREP` and `WITH_INNODB_DISALLOW_WRITES` CMake configuration options.

To build the database server, `cd` into the `mysql-wsrep/` directory and run the following commands:

```
# cmake -DWITH_WSREP=ON -DWITH_INNODB_DISALLOW_WRITES=ON ./  
# make  
# make install
```

Building the `wsrep` Provider

The *Galera Replication Plugin* implements the *wsrep API* and operates as the `wsrep` Provider for the database server. What it provides is a certification layer to prepare write-sets and perform certification checks, a replication layer and a group communication framework.

To build the Galera Replicator plugin, `cd` into the `galera/` directory and run `SCons`:

```
# scons
```

This process creates the Galera Replication Plugin, (that is, the `libgalera_smm.so` file). In your `my.cnf` configuration file, you need to define the path to this file for the `wsrep_provider` (page 242) parameter.

Note: For FreeBSD users, building the Galera Replicator Plugin from source raises certain Linux compatibility issues. You can mitigate these by using the ports build at `/usr/ports/databases/galera`.

Post-installation Configuration

After the build completes, there are some additional steps that you must take in order to finish installing the database server on your system. This is over and beyond the standard configurations listed in System Configuration and Replication Configuration.

Note: Unless you defined the `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` configuration variable when you ran `cmake` above, by default the database server installed to the path `/usr/local/mysql/`. If you chose a custom path, adjust the commands below to accommodate the change.

1. Create the user and group for the database server.

```
# groupadd mysql
# useradd -g mysql mysql
```

2. Install the database.

```
# cd /usr/local/mysql
# ./scripts/mysql_install_db --user=mysql
```

This installs the database in the working directory. That is, at `/usr/local/mysql/data/`. If you would like to install it elsewhere or run it from a different directory, specify the desired path with the `--basedir` and `--datadir` options.

3. Change the user and group for the directory.

```
# chown -R mysql /usr/local/mysql
# chgrp -R mysql /usr/local/mysql
```

4. Create a system unit.

```
# cp /usr/local/mysql/supported-files/mysql.server \
    /etc/init.d/mysql
# chmod +x /etc/init.d/mysql
# chkconfig --add mysql
```

This allows you to start Galera Cluster using the `service` command. It also sets the database server to start during boot.

In addition to this procedure, bear in mind that any custom variables you enabled during the build process, such as a nonstandard base or data directory, requires that you add parameters to cover this in the configuration file, (that is, `my.cnf`).

Note: This tutorial omits MySQL authentication options for brevity.

Related Documents

- [Install Galera](#) (page 35)
- [Galera MySQL Binaries](#) (page 37)
- [Galera MariaDB Source](#) (page 49)
- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)

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3.3 MariaDB Galera Cluster - Binary Installation

MariaDB Galera Cluster is the MariaDB implementation of Galera Cluster. Binary installation packages are available for Debian-based and RPM-based distributions of Linux through the MariaDB repository ([MariaDB Repository Generator](#)).

1. Choose a Distro

- SLES
- openSUSE
- Arch Linux
- Mageia
- Fedora
- **CentOS**
- RedHat
- Mint
- Ubuntu
- Debian

2. Choose a Release

- CentOS 7 (ppc64le)
- CentOS 7 (ppc64)
- **CentOS 7 (x86_64)**
- CentOS 6 (x86_64)
- CentOS 6 (x86)

3. Choose a Version

- 10.3 [Stable]
- **10.4 [RC]**
- 10.2 [Old Stable]
- 10.1 [Old Stable]
- 10.0 [Old Stable]
- 5.5 [Old Stable]

Here is your custom MariaDB YUM repository entry for CentOS. Copy and paste it into a file under `/etc/yum.repos.d/` (e.g., `MariaDB.repo` or something similar).

```
# MariaDB 10.4 CentOS repository list - created 2019-06-11 12:18 UTC
# http://downloads.mariadb.org/mariadb/repositories/
[mariadb]
name = MariaDB
baseurl = http://yum.mariadb.org/10.4/centos7-amd64
gpgkey=https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
gpgcheck=1
```

After the file is in place, install MariaDB with:

```
sudo yum install MariaDB-server MariaDB-client
```

Enabling the MariaDB Repository

In order to install MariaDB Galera Cluster through your package manager, you need to enable the MariaDB repository on your server. There are two different ways to accomplish this, depending on which Linux distribution you use.

Enabling the apt Repository

For Debian and Debian-based Linux distributions, the procedure for adding a repository requires that you first install the software properties. The package names vary depending on your distribution. For Debian, at the command-line execute the following:

```
# apt-get install python-software-properties
```

For Ubuntu or a distribution derived from Ubuntu, execute instead this command:

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
```

If you're use a different Debian-based distribution and neither of these lines above work, consult your distribution's package listings for the appropriate package name.

Once you have the software properties installed, you can enable the MariaDB repository for your server.

First, add the GnuPG key for the MariaDB repository by executing the following from the command-line:

```
# apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver \
    keyserver.ubuntu.com 0xcbb082a1bb943db
```

Next, add the MariaDB repository to your sources list. You can do this by entering something like the following from the command-line:

```
# add-apt-repository 'deb https://mirror.jmu.edu/pub/mariadb/repo/version/distro_
↪release main'
```

You wouldn't enter exactly the line above. You'll have to adjust the repository address:

- `version` indicates the version number of MariaDB that you want to use. (e.g., 5.6).
- `distro` is the name of the Linux distribution you're using' (e.g., ubuntu).
- `release` should be changed to your distribution release (e.g., wheezy).

If you don't know which release is installed on your server, you can determine this by using the entering the following from the command-line:

```
$ lsb_release -a
```

1. You should also update the local cache on the server. You can do this by entering the following:

```
# apt-get update
```

For more information on the MariaDB repository, package names and available mirrors, see the [MariaDB Repository Generator](#).

Packages in the MariaDB repository are now available for installation through `apt-get`.

Enabling the yum Repository

For RPM-based distributions (e.g., CentOS, Red Hat and Fedora), you can enable the MariaDB repository by creating a text file with `.repo` as the file extension to the `/etc/yum/repos.d/` directory.

Using a simple text editor, create a new `.repo` file containing something like the following:

```
# MariaDB.repo

[mariadb]
name = MariaDB
baseurl = https://yum.mariadb.org/version/package
gpgkey = https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
gpgcheck = 1
```

For the value of `baseurl`, you'll have to adjust the web address:

- `version` should be changed to the version of MariaDB you want to use (e.g., 5.6).

- `package` will have to be changed to the package name for your operating system distribution, release and architecture. For example, `rhel6-amd64` would reference packages for a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 server running on 64-bit hardware.

For more information on the repository, package names or available mirrors, see the [MariaDB Repository Generator](#). It will generate the actual text you will need to put in your repository configuration file. In fact, by clicking through the choices presented, you can just copy the results and paste them into your configuration file without any modification.

Installing MariaDB Galera Cluster

There are three packages involved in the installation of MariaDB Galera Cluster: the MariaDB database client, a command-line tool for accessing the database; the MariaDB database server, built to include the *wsrep API* patch; and the *Galera Replication Plugin*.

For Debian-based distributions, from the command-line run the following command:

```
# apt-get install mariadb-client \
    mariadb-galera-server \
    galera
```

For RPM-based distributions, execute instead from the command line the following:

```
# yum install MariaDB-client \
    MariaDB-Galera-server \
    galera
```

Once you've done this, MariaDB Galera Cluster will be installed on your server. You'll need to repeat this process for each node in your cluster.

Note: If you installed MariaDB Galera Cluster over an existing stand-alone instance of MariaDB, there are some additional steps that you'll need to take to update your system to the new database server. For more information on this, see [../training/tutorials/migration](#).

Related Documents

- [Install Galera](#) (page 35)
- [MariaDB Galera Source](#) (page 49)
- [Galera MySQL](#) (page 37)

Related Articles

- [../training/tutorials/migration](#)

Other Resources

- [Galera AWS](#) (video)
- [Galera MariaDB](#) (video)

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- [Install Galera](#) (page 35)
- [MariaDB Galera Binaries](#) (page 46)
- [Galera MySQL Source](#) (page 42)
- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)

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3.4 MariaDB Galera Cluster - Source Installation

MariaDB Galera Cluster is the MariaDB implementation of Galera Cluster for MySQL. Binary installation packages are available for Debian- and RPM-based distributions of Linux. If your Linux distribution is based on a different package management system, or if it runs on a different unix-like operating system where binary installation packages are not available, such as Solaris or FreeBSD, you will need to build MariaDB Galera Cluster from source.

Note: If you built MariaDB Galera Cluster over an existing standalone instance of MariaDB, there are some additional steps that you need to take in order to update your system to the new database server. For more information, see [Migration](#).

Preparing the Server

When building from source code, make cannot manage or install dependencies for either Galera Cluster or the build process itself. You need to install these packages first.

- For Debian-based distributions of Linux, if MariaDB is available in your repositories, you can run the following command:

```
# apt-get build-dep mariadb-server
```

- For RPM-based distributions, instead run this command:

```
# yum-builddep MariaDB-server
```

In the event that neither command works for your system or that you use a different Linux distribution or FreeBSD, the following packages are required:

- **MariaDB Database Server with wsrep API:** Git, CMake, GCC and GCC-C++, Automake, Autoconf, and Bison, as well as development releases of libaio and ncurses.
- **Galera Replication Plugin:** SCons, as well as development releases of Boost, Check and OpenSSL.

Check with the repositories for your distribution or system for the appropriate package names to use during installation. Bear in mind that different systems may use different names and that some may require additional packages to run. For instance, to run CMake on Fedora you need both `cmake` and `cmake-fedora`.

Building MariaDB Galera Cluster

The source code for MariaDB Galera Cluster is available through [GitHub](#). Using Git you can download the source code to build MariaDB and the Galera Replicator Plugin locally on your system.

1. Clone the MariaDB database server repository.

```
# git clone https://github.com/mariadb/server
```

2. Checkout the branch for the version that you want to use.

```
# git checkout 10.0-galera
```

The main branches available for MariaDB Galera Cluster are:

- 10.1
- 10.0-galera
- 5.5-galera

Starting with version 10.1, MariaDB includes the wsrep API for Galera Cluster by default.

Warning: MariaDB version 10.1 is still in beta.

You now have the source files for the MariaDB database server with the wsrep API needed to function as a Galera Cluster node.

In addition to the database server, you also need the wsrep Provider, also known as the Galera Replicator Plugin. In a separate directory run the following command:

```
# cd ..  
# git clone https://github.com/codership/galera.git
```

Once Git finishes downloading the source files, you can start building the database server and the Galera Replicator Plugin. You now have the source files for the database server in a `server/` directory and the Galera source files in `galera/`.

Building the Database Server

The database server for Galera Cluster is the same as that of the standard database servers for standalone instances of MariaDB, with the addition of a patch for the wsrep API, which is packaged in the version downloaded from [GitHub](#). You can enable the patch through the `WITH_WSREP` and `WITH_INNODB_DISALLOW_WRITES` CMake configuration options.

To build the database server, `cd` into the `server/` directory and run the following commands:

```
# cmake -DWITH_WSREP=ON -DWITH_INNODB_DISALLOW_WRITES=ON ./
# make
# make install
```

Note: In addition to compiling through `cmake` and `make`, there are also a number of build scripts in the `BUILD/` directory, which you may find more convenient to use. For example,

```
# ./BUILD/compile-pentium64-wsrep
```

This has the same effect as running the above commands with various build options pre-configured. There are several build scripts available in the directory, select the one that best suits your needs.

Building the wsrep Provider

The *Galera Replication Plugin* implements the *wsrep API* and operates as the wsrep Provider for the database server. What it provides is a certification layer to prepare write-sets and perform certification checks, a replication layer and a group communication framework.

To build the Galera Replication Plugin, `cd` into the `galera/` directory and run `SCons`.

```
# scons
```

This process creates the Galera Replication Plugin, (that is, the `libgalera_smm.so` file). In your `my.cnf` configuration file, you need to define the path to this file for the *wsrep_provider* (page 242) parameter.

Note: For FreeBSD users, building the Galera Replication Plugin from source raises certain issues due to Linux dependencies. You can mitigate these by using the ports build available at `/usr/ports/databases/galera` or by installing the binary package:

```
# pkg install galera
```

Post-installation Configuration

After the build completes, there are some additional steps that you must take in order to finish installing the database server on your system. This is over and beyond the standard configuration process listed in System Configuration and Replication Configuration.

Note: Unless you defined the `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` configuration variable when you ran `cmake` above, by default the database is installed to the path `/usr/local/mysql/`. If you chose a custom path, adjust the commands below to accommodate the change.

1. Create the user and group for the database server.

```
# groupadd mysql
# useradd -g mysql mysql
```

2. Install the database.

```
# cd /usr/local/mysql
# ./scripts/mysql_install_db --user=mysql
```

This installs the database in the working directory, (that is, at `/usr/local/mysql/data`). If you would like to install it elsewhere or run the script from a different directory, specify the desired paths with the `--basedir` and `--datadir` options.

3. Change the user and group permissions for the base directory.

```
# chown -R mysql /usr/local/mysql
# chgrp -R mysql /usr/local/mysql
```

4. Create a system unit for the database server.

```
# cp /usr/local/mysql/supported-files/mysql.server \
    /etc/init.d/mysql
# chmod +x /etc/init.d/mysql
# chkconfig --add mysql
```

This allows you to start Galera Cluster using the `service` command. It also sets the database server to start during boot.

In addition to this procedure, bear in mind that any further customization variables you enabled during the build process, such as a nonstandard base or data directory, may require you to define additional parameters in the configuration file, (that is, `my.cnf`).

Note: This tutorial omits MariaDB authentication options for brevity.

Related Documents

- [Install Galera](#) (page 35)
- [MariaDB Galera Binaries](#) (page 46)
- [Galera MySQL Source](#) (page 42)
- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)

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3.5 Percona XtraDB Cluster - Binary Installation

Percona XtraDB Cluster is the Percona implementation of Galera Cluster for MySQL. Binary installation packages are available for Debian- and RPM-based distributions through the Percona repository.

Enabling the Percona Repository

In order to install Percona XtraDB Cluster through your package manager, you need to first enable the Percona repository on your system. There are two different ways to accomplish this, depending upon which Linux distribution you use.

Enabling the apt Repository

For Debian and Debian-based Linux distributions, the procedure for adding the Percona repository requires that you first install Software Properties on your system. The package names vary depending upon which distribution you use. For Debian, in the terminal run the following command:

```
# apt-get install python-software-properties
```

For Ubuntu, instead run this command:

```
$ sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
```

In the event that you use a different Debian-based distribution and neither of these commands work, consult your distribution's package listings for the appropriate package name.

Once you have Software Properties installed, you can enable the Percona repository for your system.

1. Add the GnuPG key for the Percona repository:

```
# add-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver \
    keyserver.ubuntu.com 1C4CBDCDCD2EFD2A
```

2. Add the Percona repository to your sources list:

```
# add-apt-repository 'deb https://repo.percona.com/apt release main'
```

For the repository address, make the following changes:

- `release` Indicates the release name for the distribution you are using. For example, `wheezy`.

In the event that you do not know which release you have installed on your server, you can find out using the following command:

```
$ lsb_release -a
```

3. Update the local cache.

```
# apt-get update
```

For more information on the repository, available packages and mirrors, see the [Percona apt Repository](#)

Packages in the Percona repository are now available for installation on your server through `apt-get`.

Enabling the yum Repository

For RPM-based distributions, you can enable the Percona repository through `yum` using the following command:

```
# yum install https://www.percona.com/downloads/percona-release/redhat/0.1-3/percona-release-0.1-3.noarch.rpm
```

For more information on the repository, package names or available mirrors, see the [Percona yum Repository](#).

Packages in the Percona repository are now available for installation on your server through `yum`.

Installing Percona XtraDB Cluster

There are three packages involved in the installation of Percona XtraDB Cluster: the Percona XtraDB client, a command line tool for accessing the database; the percona XtraDB database server, built to include the *wsrep API* patch and the *Galera Replication Plugin*.

For most Debian-based distributions, you can install all of these through a single package. In the terminal run the following command:

```
# apt-get install percona-xtradb-cluster
```

For Ubuntu and distributions that derive from Ubuntu, however, you will need to specify the meta package. In the terminal, run this command instead:

```
$ sudo apt-get install percona-xtradb-cluster
percona-xtradb-cluster-galera
```

For RPM-based distributions, instead run this command:

```
# yum install Percona-XtraDB-Cluster
```

Percona XtraDB Cluster is now installed on your server.

Note: If you installed Percona XtraDB Cluster over an existing standalone instance of Percona XtraDB, there are some additional steps that you need to take in order to update your system to the new database server. For more information, see [../training/tutorials/migration](#).

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- [../training/tutorials/migration](#)

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- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)

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3.6 Percona XtraDB Cluster - Source Installation

Percona XtraDB Cluster is the Percona implementation of Galera Cluster for MySQL. Binary installation packages are available for Debian- and RPM-based distributions of Linux. If your Linux distribution is based on a different package management system or if it runs on a different unix-like operating system where binary installation packages are unavailable, such as Solaris or FreeBSD, you will need to build Percona XtraDB Cluster from source.

Note: In the event that you built Percona XtraDB Cluster over an existing standalone instance of Percona XtraDB, there are some additional steps that you need to take in order to update your system to the new database server. For more information, see [../training/tutorials/migration](#).

Preparing the Server

When building from source code, `make` cannot manage or install dependencies necessary for either Galera Cluster itself or the build process. You need to install these packages first.

- For Debian-based distributions of Linux, if Percona is available in your repositories, you can run the following command:

```
# apt-get build-dep percona-xtradb-cluster
```

- For RPM-based distributions, instead run this command:

```
# yum-builddep percona-xtradb-cluster
```

In the event that neither command works for your system or that you use a different Linux distribution or FreeBSD, the following packages are required:

- **Percona XtraDB Database Server with wsrep API:** Git, CMake, GCC and GCC-C++, Automake, Autoconf, and Bison, as well as development releases of `libaio` and `ncurses`.

- **Galera Replication Plugin:** SCons, as well as development releases of Boost, Check and OpenSSL.

Check with the repositories for your distribution or system for the appropriate package names to use during installation. Bear in mind that different systems may use different names and that some may require additional packages to run. For instance, to run CMake on Fedora you need both `cmake` and `cmake-fedora`.

Building Percona XtraDB Cluster

The source code for Percona XtraDB Cluster is available through [GitHub](#). Using Git you can download the source to build both Percona XtraDB Cluster and the Galera Replication Plugin locally on your system.

1. Clone the Percona XtraDB Cluster database server.

```
# git clone https://github.com/percona/percona-xtradb-cluster
```

2. Checkout the branch for the version that you want to use.

```
# git checkout 5.6
```

The main branches available for Percona XtraDB Cluster are:

- 5.6
- 5.5

You now have the source files for the Percona XtraDB Cluster database server, set to the branch of development that you want to build.

In addition to the database server, you also need the wsrep Provider, also known as the Galera Replication Plugin. In a separate directory, run the following command:

```
# cd ..  
# git clone https://github.com/codership/galera.git
```

Once Git finishes downloading the source file,s you can start building the database server and the Galera Replication Plugin. You now have the source file for the database server in a `percona-xtradb-cluster/` and the Galera source files in `galera/`.

Building the Database Server

The database server for Galera Cluster is the same as that of the standard database servers for standalone instances of Percona XtraDB, with the addition of a patch for the wsrep API, which is packaged in the version downloaded from [GitHub](#). You can enable the patch through the wsrep API, requires that you enable it through the `WITH_WSREP` and `WITH_INNOODB_DISALLOW_WRITES` CMake configuration options.

To build the database server, `cd` into the `percona-xtradb-cluster` directory and run the following commands:

```
# cmake -DWITH_WSREP=ON -DWITH_INNOODB_DISALLOW_WRITES=ON ./  
# make  
# make install
```

Note: In addition to compiling through `cmake` and `make`, there are also a number of build scripts available in the `BUILD/` directory, which you may find more convenient to use. For example:

```
# ./BUILD/compile-pentium64
```

This has the same effect as running the above commands with various build options pre-configured. There are several build scripts available in the `BUILD/` directory. Select the one that best suits your needs.

Building the wsrep Provider

The *Galera Replication Plugin* implements the *wsrep API* and operates as the wsrep Provider for the database server. What it provides is a certification layer to prepare write-sets and perform certification checks, a replication layer and a group communication framework.

To build the Galera Replication Plugin, `cd` into the `galera/` directory and run `SCons`.

```
# scons
```

This process creates the Galera Replication Plugin, (that is, the `libgalera_smm.so` file). In your `my.cnf` configuration file, you need to define the path to this file for the *wsrep_provider* (page 242) parameter.

Note: For FreeBSD users, building the Galera Replication Plugin from sources raises certain Linux compatibility issues. You can mitigate these by using the ports build available at `/usr/ports/databases/galera` or by install the binary package:

```
# pkg install galera
```

Post-installation Configuration

After the build completes, there are some additional steps that you must take in order to finish installing the database server on your system. This is over and beyond the standard configuration process listed in System Configuration and Replication Configuration.

Note: Unless you defined the `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` configuration variable when you ran `cmake` above, by default the database is installed to the path `/usr/local/mysql/`. If you chose a custom path, adjust the commands below to accommodate this change.

1. Create the user and group for the database server.

```
# groupadd mysql
# useradd -g mysql mysql
```

2. Install the database.

```
# cd /usr/local/mysql
# ./scripts/mysql_install_db --user=mysql
```

This installs the database in the working directory, (that is, at `/usr/local/mysql/data`). If you would like to install it elsewhere or run the script from a different directory, specify the desired paths with the `--basedir` and `--datadir` options.

3. Change the user and group permissions for the base directory.

```
# chown -R mysql /usr/local/mysql
# chgrp -R mysql /usr/local/mysql
```

4. Create a system unit for the database server.

```
# cp /usr/local/mysql/supported-files/mysql.server \
    /etc/init.d/mysql
# chmod +x /etc/init.d/mysql
# chkconfig --add mysql
```

This allows you to start Galera Cluster using the `service` command. It also sets the database server to start during boot.

In addition to this procedure, bear in mind that any further customization variables that you enabled during the build process through `cmake`, (such as nonstandard base or data directories), may require you to define addition parameters in the configuration file, (that is, the `my.cnf`).

Note: This tutorial omits MariaDB authentication options for brevity.

Related Documents

- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)

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- [../training/tutorials/migration](#)
- [System Configuration](#)
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GALERA CLUSTER ADMINISTRATION

With the basics of how the cluster works and how to install and initialize it covered, this part begins a five part series on the administration and management of Galera Cluster.

The sections in this part relate to the administration of nodes and the cluster. *Deployment* (page 105), covers how to use Galera Cluster in relation to your wider infrastructure, how to configure load balancers to work with the cluster and edge case deployments, such as running nodes in containers. The pages in *Cluster Monitoring* (page 131) show how to keep tabs on the status of the cluster and automate reporting. *Security* (page 203) covers configuring Galera Cluster to work with firewalls, SELinux and SSL encryption. *../training/tutorials/migrate* how to transition from a standalone instance of MySQL, MariaDB or Percona XtraDB to Galera Cluster.

Node Administration

Managing and administering nodes in Galera Cluster is similar to the administration and management of the standard standalone MySQL, MariaDB and Percona XtraDB database servers, with some additional features used to manage its interaction with the cluster. These pages cover the administration of individual nodes, how they handle write-set replication and schema updates, and the procedure for upgrading Galera Cluster software.

- *Node Provisioning* (page 64)

The complete process of replicating data into a node so that it can operate as part of the Primary Component is called ‘provisioning’ the node. It ensures that the nodes update the local data, keeping it consistent with the state of the cluster. This section provides an overview to how nodes join the cluster and maintain their state through state transfers.

- *State Snapshot Transfers* (page 66)

When a node falls too far behind the cluster, they request State Snapshot Transfers from another node in order to bring its local database up to date with the cluster. This section provides a guide to each state transfer method Galera Cluster supports.

- *Scriptable State Snapshot Transfers* (page 72)

When nodes send and receive State Snapshot Transfers, they manage the process through external scripts that call the standard state transfer methods. If you require additional functionality than what is available by default, you can create a script to implement your own custom state snapshot transfer methods.

- *Galera System Tables* (page 75)

When you install Galera Cluster, it creates a set of system tables in the `mysql` database, which it uses to store configuration information. Similar to how the underlying database server uses the `performance_schema` and `information_schema`, Galera Cluster uses these tables to record information relevant to replication. This section provides a guide to what you’ll find in these tables and how you might query them for useful information about the status of the node and the cluster.

- [Schema Upgrades](#) (page 79)

Statements that update the database schema, (that is, DDL statements), are non-transactional and as such won't replicate to the cluster through write-sets. This section covers different methods for online schema upgrades and how to implement them in your deployment.

- [Upgrading Galera Cluster](#) (page 80)

In order to upgrade Galera Cluster to a new version or increment of the software, there are a few additional steps you need to take in order to maintain the cluster during the upgrade. This section provides guides to different methods in handling this process.

Cluster Administration

In addition to node administration, Galera Cluster also provides interfaces for managing and administering the cluster. These sections cover Primary Component recovery, managing Flow Control and Auto Eviction, as well as Galera Arbitrator and how to handle backups.

- [Recovering Primary Component](#) (page 85)

When nodes establish connections with each other, they form components. The operational component in the cluster is called the Primary Component. This section covers a new feature in version 3.6 of Galera Cluster, which sets the nodes to save the Primary Component state to disk. In the event of an outage, once all the nodes that previously formed the Primary Component reestablish network connectivity, they automatically restore themselves as the new Primary Component.

- [Resetting the Quorum](#) (page 87)

The Primary Component maintains quorum when most of the nodes in the cluster are connected to it. This section provides a guide to resetting the quorum in the event that the cluster becomes non-operational due to a major network outage, the failure of more than half the nodes, or a split-brain situation.

- [Managing Flow Control](#) (page 90)

When nodes fall too far behind, Galera Cluster uses a feedback mechanism called Flow Control, pausing replication to give the node to process transactions and catch up with the cluster. This section covers the monitoring and configuration of Flow Control, in order to improve node performance.

- [Auto-Eviction](#) (page 94)

When Galera Cluster notices erratic behavior from a node, such as in the case of unusually delayed response times, it can initiate a process to remove the node permanently from the cluster. This section covers the configuration and management of how the cluster handles these Auto Evictions.

- [Using Streaming Replication](#) (page 97)

When the node uses Streaming Replication, instead of waiting for the commit to replicate and apply transactions to the cluster, it breaks the transaction down into replication units, transferring and applying these on the slave nodes while the transaction is still open. This section provides a guide to how to enable, configure and utilize Streaming Replication.

- [Galera Arbitrator](#) (page 99)

Galera Arbitrator is a separate application from Galera Cluster. It functions as an additional node in quorum calculations, receives the same data as other node, but does not participate in replications. You can use it to provide an odd node to help avoid split-brain situations, or use it in generating consistent application state snapshots, in generating backups.

- [Backing Up Cluster Data](#) (page 103)

Standard backup methods available to MySQL database servers fail to preserve Global Transaction ID's used by Galera Cluster. You can recover data from these backups, but they're insufficient in restoring nodes to a well-defined state. This section shows how to use state transfers to properly perform backups in Galera Cluster.

Related Documents

- [Arbitrator](#) (page 99)
- [Auto-Eviction](#) (page 94)
- [Backups](#) (page 103)
- [Cluster Monitoring](#) (page 131)
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- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238)
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4.1 Node Provisioning

When the state of a new or failed node differs from that of the cluster's *Primary Component*, the new or failed node must be synchronized with the cluster. Because of this, the provisioning of new nodes and the recover of failed nodes are essentially the same process as that of joining a node to the cluster Primary Component.

Galera reads the initial node state ID from the `grastate.txt` file, found in the directory assigned by the `wsrep_data_dir` parameter. Each time the node gracefully shuts down, Galera saves to this file.

In the event that the node crashes while in *Total Order Isolation* mode, its database state is unknown and its initial node state remains undefined:

```
00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000:-1
```

Note: In normal transaction processing, only the seqno part of the GTID remains undefined, (that is, with a value of -1. The UUID, (that is, the remainder of the node state), remains valid. In such cases, you can recover the node through an *Incremental State Transfer*.

How Nodes Join the Cluster

When a node joins the cluster, it compares its own *state UUID* to that of the *Primary Component*. If the state UUID does not match, the joining node requests a state transfer from the cluster.

There are two options available to determining the state transfer donor:

- **Automatic** When the node attempts to join the cluster, the group communication layer determines the state donor it should use from those members available in the Primary Component.
- **Manual** When the node attempts to join the cluster, it uses the `wsrep_sst_donor` (page 247) parameter to determine which state donor it should use. If it finds that the state donor it is looking for is not part of the Primary Component, the state transfer fails and the joining node aborts. For `wsrep_sst_donor` (page 247), use the same name as you use on the donor node for the `wsrep_node_name` (page 238) parameter.

Note: A state transfer is a heavy operation. This is true not only for the joining node, but also for the donor. In fact, a state donor may not be able to serve client requests.

Thus, whenever possible: manually select the state donor, based on network proximity and configure the load balancer to transfer client connections to other nodes in the cluster for the duration of the state transfer.

When a state transfer is in process, the joining node caches write-sets that it receives from other nodes in a slave queue. Once the state transfer is complete, it applies the write-sets from the slave queue to catch up with the current Primary Component state. Since the state snapshot carries a state UUID, it is easy to determine which write-sets the snapshot contains and which it should discard.

During the catch-up phase, flow control ensures that the slave queue shortens, (that is, it limits the cluster replication rates to the write-set application rate on the node that is catching up).

While there is no guarantee on how soon a node will catch up, when it does the node status updates to `SYNCED` and it begins to accept client connections.

State Transfers

There are two types of state transfers available to bring the node up to date with the cluster:

- *State Snapshot Transfer* (SST) Where donor transfers to the joining node a snapshot of the entire node state as it stands.
- *Incremental State Transfer* (IST) Where the donor only transfers the results of transactions missing from the joining node.

When using automatic donor selection, starting in Galera Cluster version 3.6, the cluster decides which state transfer method to use based on availability.

- If there are no nodes available that can safely perform an incremental state transfer, the cluster defaults to a state snapshot transfer.
- If there are nodes available that can safely perform an incremental state transfer, the cluster prefers a local node over remote nodes to serve as the donor.
- If there are no local nodes available that can safely perform an incremental state transfer, the cluster chooses a remote node to serve as the donor.
- Where there are several local or remote nodes available that can safely perform an incremental state transfer, the cluster chooses the node with the highest seqno to serve as the donor.

Related Documents

- *wsrep_sst_donor* (page 247)
- *wsrep_node_name* (page 238)

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Related Documents

- *wsrep_sst_donor* (page 247)
- *wsrep_sst_method* (page 248)
- *gmcaster.segment* (page 277)
- *mysqldump* (page 69)
- *Logical* (page 67)
- *rsync* (page 70)
- *Physical* (page 70)
- *xtrabackup* (page 71)
- *Physical* (page 70)
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4.2 State Snapshot Transfers

When a new node joins a cluster, it will request data from the cluster. One node, known as a donor, will use a *State Snapshot Transfer* (SST) method to provide a full data copy to the new node, known as the joiner.

You can designate in advance which node should be the donor with the *wsrep_sst_donor* (page 247) parameter. If you don't set the donor node, the *Group Communication* module will select a donor based on the information available about the node states.

Group Communication monitors node states for the purposes of flow control, state transfers and quorum calculations. It ensures that a node that shows as JOINING doesn't count towards flow control and quorum.

A node can serve as a donor when it is in the SYNCED state. The joiner node selects a donor from the available synced nodes. It shows preference to synced nodes that have the same *gmcaster.segment* (page 277) wsrep Provider option, or it selects the first in the index. When a donor node is chosen, its state changes immediately to DONOR. It's no longer available for requests.

SST Methods

Galera supports several back-end methods for use in state snapshot transfers. There are two types: Logical State Snapshots, which interface through the database server and client; and Physical State Snapshots, which directly copy the data files from node to node.

Method	Speed	Blocks Donor	Live Node Availability	Type	DB Root Access
<i>mysqldump</i> (page 69)	Slow	Blocks	Available	<i>Logical</i> (page 67)	Donor and Joiner
<i>rsync</i> (page 70)	Fastest	Blocks	Unavailable	<i>Physical</i> (page 70)	None
<i>xtrabackup</i> (page 71)	Fast	Briefly	Unavailable	<i>Physical</i> (page 70)	Only Donor

To set the State Snapshot Transfer method, use the *wsrep_sst_method* (page 248) parameter. In the example below, the method is set to use *rsync*, along with the default donors:

```
wsrep_sst_method = rsync
wsrep_sst_donor  = "node1, node2"
```

There is no single best method for State Snapshot Transfers. You must decide which suits your particular needs and cluster deployment. Fortunately, you need only set the method on the receiving node. So long as the donor has support, it serves the transfer in whatever method the joiner requests.

Related Documents

- *wsrep_sst_donor* (page 247)
- *wsrep_sst_method* (page 248)
- *gmcaster.segment* (page 277)
- *mysqldump* (page 69)
- *Logical* (page 67)

- [rsync](#) (page 70)
- [Physical](#) (page 70)
- [xtrabackup](#) (page 71)
- [Physical](#) (page 70)

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4.2.1 Logical State Snapshot

There is one back-end method available for a Logical State Snapshots: `mysqldump`.

The *Logical State Transfer Method* has the following advantages:

- These transfers are available on live servers. In fact, only a fully initialized server can receive a Logical State Snapshot.
- These transfers do not require the receptor node to have the same configuration as the donor node. This allows you to upgrade storage engine options.

For example, when using this transfer method you can migrate from the Antelope to the Barracuda file format, use compression resize, or move `iblog*` files from one partition into another.

The Logical State Transfer Method has the following disadvantages:

- These transfers are as slow as `mysqldump`.
- These transfers require that you configure the receiving database server to accept root connections from potential donor nodes.
- The receiving server must have a non-corrupted database.

`mysqldump`

The main advantage of `mysqldump` is that you can transfer a state snapshot to a working server. That is, you start the server standalone and then instruct it to join a cluster from within the database client command line. You can also use it to migrate from an older database format to a newer one.

`mysqldump` requires that the receiving node have a fully functional database, which can be empty. It also requires the same root credentials as the donor and root access from the other nodes.

This transfer method is several times slower than the others on sizable databases, but it may prove faster in cases of very small databases. For instance, on a database that is smaller than the log files.

Warning: This transfer method is sensitive to the version of `mysqldump` each node uses. It is not uncommon for a given cluster to have installed several versions. A State Snapshot Transfer can fail if the version one node uses is older and incompatible with the newer server.

On occasion, `mysqldump` is the only option available. For instance, if you upgrade from a cluster using MySQL 5.1 with the built-in InnoDB support to MySQL 5.5, which uses the InnoDB plugin.

The `mysqldump` script only runs on the sending node. The output from the script gets piped to the MySQL client that connects to the joiner node.

Because `mysqldump` interfaces through the database client, configuring it requires several steps beyond setting the `wsrep_sst_method` (page 248) parameter. For more information on its configuration, see:

For more information on `mysqldump`, see [mysqldump Documentation](#).

Related Documents

- [wsrep_sst_method](#) (page 248)

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Related Documents

- [wsrep_sst_method](#) (page 248)
- [wsrep_sst_auth](#) (page 246)
- [Home](#)
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Enabling mysqldump

The *Logical State Transfer Method*, `mysqldump` works by interfacing through the database server rather than the physical data. As such, it requires some additional configuration, besides setting the `wsrep_sst_method` (page 248) parameter.

Configuring SST Privileges

In order for `mysqldump` to interface with the database server, it requires root connections for both the donor and joiner nodes. You can enable this through the `wsrep_sst_auth` (page 246) parameter.

Using a text editor, open the `wsrep.cnf` file—it should be in the `/etc/mysql/conf.d/` directory. Add a line like the following to that file:

```
# wsrep SST Authentication
wsrep_sst_auth = wsrep_sst_username:password
```

You would use your own authentication parameters in place of `wsrep_sst_user` and `password`. This line will provide authentication information that the node will need to establish connections. Use the same values for every node in the cluster.

Granting SST Privileges

When the database server starts, it will read from the `wsrep.cnf` file to get the authentication information it needs to access another database server. In order for the node to accept connections from the cluster, you must also create and configure the State Snapshot Transfer user through the database client.

In order to do this, you need to start the database server. If you haven't used this node on the cluster before, start it with replication disabled. For servers that use `init`, execute the following from the command-line:

```
# service mysql start --wsrep-on=off
```

For servers that use `systemd`, instead execute this from the command-line:

```
# systemctl start mysql --wsrep-on=OFF
```

When the database server is running, log into the database using a client and execute the `GRANT ALL` statement for the IP address of each node in the cluster. You would do this like so:

```
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'wsrep_sst_user'@'node1_IP_address'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'wsrep_sst_user'@'node2_IP_address'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'wsrep_sst_user'@'node3_IP_address'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

You would, of course, modify the text above to use your user names, IP addresses, and passwords. These SQL statements will grant each node in the cluster access to the database server on this node. You need to run these SQL statements on each node to allow `mysqldump` in state transfers among them.

If you have not yet created the cluster, you can stop the database server while you configure the other nodes. To stop MySQL on servers that use `init`, run the execute the following from the command-line:

```
service mysql stop
```

For servers that use `systemd`, you would execute the following from the command-line to shutdown MySQL:

```
systemctl stop mysql
```

Related Documents

- [wsrep_sst_method](#) (page 248)
- [wsrep_sst_auth](#) (page 246)

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4.2.2 Physical State Snapshot

There are two back-end methods available for Physical State Snapshots: `rsync` and `xtrabackup`.

The *Physical State Transfer Method* has the following advantages:

- These transfers physically copy the data from one node to the disk of the other, and as such do not need to interact with the database server at either end.
- These transfers do not require the database to be in working condition, as the donor node overwrites what was previously on the joining node disk.
- These transfers are faster.

The Physical State Transfer Method has the following disadvantages:

- These transfers require the joining node to have the same data directory layout and the same storage engine configuration as the donor node. For example, you must use the same file-per-table, compression, log file size and similar settings for InnoDB.
- These transfers are not accepted by servers with initialized storage engines.

What this means is that when your node requires a state snapshot transfer, the database server must restart to apply the changes. The database server remains inaccessible to the client until the state snapshot transfer is complete, since it cannot perform authentication without the storage engines.

`rsync`

The fastest back-end method for State Snapshot Transfers is `rsync`. It carries all the advantages and disadvantages of the Physical Snapshot Transfer. While it does block the donor node during transfer, `rsync` does not require database configuration or root access, which makes it easier to configure.

When using terabyte-scale databases, `rsync` is considerably faster, (1.5 to 2 times faster), than `xtrabackup`. This translates to a reduction in transfer times by several hours.

`rsync` also features the `rsync-wan` modification, which engages the `rsync` delta transfer algorithm. However, given that this makes it more I/O intensive, you should only use it when the network throughput is the bottleneck, which is usually the case in WAN deployments.

Note: The most common issue encountered with this method is due to incompatibilities between the various versions of `rsync` on the donor and joining nodes.

The `rsync` script runs on both donor and joining nodes. On the joiner, it starts `rsync` in server-mode and waits for a connection from the donor. On the donor, it starts `rsync` in client-mode and sends the contents of the data directory to the joining node.

```
wsrep_sst_method = rsync
```

For more information about `rsync`, see the [rsync Documentation](#).

xtrabackup

The most popular back-end method for State Snapshot Transfers is `xtrabackup`. It carries all the advantages and disadvantages of a Physical State Snapshot, but is virtually non-blocking on the donor node.

`xtrabackup` only blocks the donor for the short period of time it takes to copy the MyISAM tables, (for instance, the system tables). If these tables are small, the blocking time remains very short. However, this comes at the cost of speed: a state snapshot transfer that uses `xtrabackup` can be considerably slower than one that uses `rsync`.

Given that `xtrabackup` copies a large amount of data in the shortest possible time, it may also noticeably degrade donor performance.

Note: The most common issue encountered with this method is due to its configuration. `xtrabackup` requires that you set certain options in the configuration file, which means having local root access to the donor server.

```
[mysqld]
wsrep_sst_auth = <wsrep_sst_user>:<password>
wsrep_sst_method = xtrabackup
datadir = /path/to/datadir

[client]
socket = /path/to/socket
```

For more information on `xtrabackup`, see the [Percona XtraBackup User Manual](#) and [XtraBackup SST Configuration](#).

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- [wsrep_sst_receive_address](#) (page 249)
- [wsrep_sst_auth](#) (page 246)
- [wsrep_sst_method](#) (page 248)
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4.3 Scriptable State Snapshot Transfers

When a node sends and receives a *State Snapshot Transfer*, it manage it through processes that run external to the database server. If you need more from these processes than the default behavior provides, Galera Cluster provides an interface for custom shell scripts to manage state snapshot transfers on the node.

Using the Common SST Script

Galera Cluster includes a common script for managing a *State Snapshot Transfer*, which you can use as a starting point in building your own custom script. The filename is `wsrep_sst_common`. For Linux users, the package manager typically installs it for you in `/usr/bin`.

The common SST script provides ready functions for parsing argument lists, logging errors, and so on. There are no constraints on the order or number of parameters it takes. You can add new parameters and ignore any of the existing ones as you prefer.

It assumes that the storage engine initialization on the receiving node takes place only after the state transfer is complete. Meaning that it copies the contents of the source data directory to the destination data directory (with possible variations).

State Transfer Script Parameters

When Galera Cluster starts an external process for state snapshot transfers, it passes a number of parameters to the script, which you can use in configuring your own state transfer script.

General Parameters

These parameters are passed to all state transfer scripts, regardless of method or whether the node is sending or receiving:

`--role` The script is given a string, either `donor` or `joiner`, to indicate whether the node is using it to send or receive a state snapshot transfer.

`--address` The script is given the IP address of the joiner node.

When the script is run by the joiner, the node uses the value of either the [wsrep_sst_receive_address](#) (page 249) parameter or a sensible default formatted as `<ip_address>:<port>`. When the script is run by the donor, the node uses the value from the state transfer request.

`--auth` The script is given the node authentication information.

When the script is run by the joiner, the node uses the value given to the `wsrep_sst_auth` (page 246) parameter. When the script is run by the donor, it uses the value given by the state transfer request.

`--datadir` The script is given the path to the data directory. The value is drawn from the `mysql_real_data_home` parameter.

`--defaults-file` The script is given the path to the `my.cnf` configuration file.

The values the node passes to these parameters varies depending on whether the node calls the script to send or receive a state snapshot transfer. For more information, see *Calling Conventions* (page 73) below.

Donor-specific Parameters

These parameters are passed only to state transfer scripts initiated by a node serving as the donor node, regardless of the method being used:

`--gtid` The node gives the *Global Transaction ID*, which it forms from the state UUID and the sequence number, or seqno, of the last committed transaction.

`--socket` The node gives the local server socket for communications, if required.

`--bypass` The node specifies whether the script should skip the actual data transfer and only pass the Global Transaction ID to the receiving node. That is, whether the node should initiate an *Incremental State Transfer*.

Logical State Transfer-specific Parameters

These parameters are passed only to the `wsrep_sst_mysqldump` state transfer script by both the sending and receiving nodes:

`--user` The node gives to the script the database user, which the script then uses to connect to both donor and joiner database servers. Meaning, this user must be the same on both servers, as defined by the `wsrep_sst_auth` (page 246) parameter.

`--password` The node gives to the script the password for the database user, as configured by the `wsrep_sst_auth` (page 246) parameter.

`--host` The node gives to the script the IP address of the joiner node.

`--port` The node gives to the script the port number to use with the joiner node.

`--local-port` The node gives to the script the port number to use in sending the state transfer.

Calling Conventions

In writing your own custom script for state snapshot transfers, there are certain conventions that you need to follow in order to accommodate how Galera Cluster calls the script.

Receiver

When the node calls for a state snapshot transfer as a joiner, it begins by passing a number of arguments to the state transfer script, as defined in *General Parameters* (page 72) above. For your own script you can choose to use or ignore these arguments as suits your needs.

After the script receives these arguments, prepare the node to accept a state snapshot transfer. For example, in the case of `wsrep_sst_rsync`, the script starts `rsync` in server mode.

To signal that the node is ready to receive the state transfer, print the following string to standard output: `ready <address>:port\n`. Use the IP address and port at which the node is waiting for the state snapshot. For example:

```
ready 192.168.1.1:4444
```

The node responds by sending a state transfer request to the donor node. The node forms the request with the address and port number of the joiner node, the values given to *wsrep_sst_auth* (page 246), and the name of your script. The donor receives the request and uses these values as input parameters in running your script on that node to send back the state transfer.

When the joiner node receives the state transfer and finishes applying it, print to standard output the *Global Transaction ID* of the received state. For example:

```
e2c9a15e-5485-11e0-0800-6bbb637e7211:8823450456
```

Then exit the script with a 0 status, to indicate that the state transfer was successful.

Sender

When the node calls for a state snapshot transfer as a donor, it begins by passing a number of arguments to the state transfer script, as defined in *General Parameters* (page 72) above. For your own script, you can choose to use or ignore these arguments as suits your needs.

While your script runs, Galera Cluster accepts the following signals. You can trigger them by printing to standard output:

`flush tables\n` Optional signal that asks the database server to run `FLUSH TABLES`. When complete, the database server creates a `tables_flushed` file in the data directory.

`continue\n` Optional signal that tells the database server that it can continue to commit transactions.

`done\n` Mandatory signal that tells the database server that the state transfer is complete and successful.

After your script sends the `done\n` signal, exit with a 0 return code.

In the event of failure, Galera Cluster expects your script to return a code that corresponds to the error it encountered. The donor node returns this code to the joiner through group communication. Given that its data directory now holds an inconsistent state, the joiner node then leaves the cluster and aborts the state transfer.

Note: Without the `continue\n` signal, your script runs in Total Order Isolation, which guarantees that no further commits occur until the script exits.

Enabling Scriptable SST's

Whether you use `wsrep_sst_common` directly or decide to write a script of your own from scratch, the process for enabling it remains the same. The filename must follow the convention of `wsrep_sst_<name>`, with `<name>` being the value that you give for the *wsrep_sst_method* (page 248) parameter in the configuration file.

For example, if you write a script with the filename `wsrep_sst_galera-sst`, you would add the following line to your `my.cnf`:

```
wsrep_sst_method = galera-sst
```

When the node starts, it uses your custom script for state snapshot transfers.

Related Documents

- [wsrep_sst_receive_address](#) (page 249)
- [wsrep_sst_auth](#) (page 246)
- [wsrep_sst_method](#) (page 248)

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4.4 Galera System Tables

Starting with version 4 of Galera, three system tables related to Galera replication were added to the `mysql` database: `wsrep_cluster`, `wsrep_cluster_members`, and `wsrep_streaming_log`. These system tables may be used by database administrators to get a sense of the current layout of the nodes in a cluster.

To see these tables on your server, execute the following SQL statement one of them using the `mysql` client or a similar client:

```
SHOW TABLES FROM mysql LIKE 'wsrep%';
```

```
+-----+
| Tables_in_mysql (wsrep%) |
+-----+
| wsrep_cluster            |
| wsrep_cluster_members    |
| wsrep_streaming_log      |
+-----+
```

Database administrators and clients with the access to the `mysql` database may read these tables, but they may not modify them: the database itself will make modifications, as needed. If your server doesn't have these tables, it may be that your server is using an older version of Galera.

Cluster View

One of the new Galera related system tables is the `wsrep_cluster` table. This new table, starting in version 4 of Galera, contains a current view of the cluster. That is to say, it stores the UUID of the cluster and some other identification information, as well as the cluster's capabilities.

To see the names of the columns in this table, either use the `DESCRIBE` statement or execute the following SQL statement from the `mysql` client on one of the nodes in the cluster:

```
SELECT COLUMN_NAME FROM information_schema.columns
WHERE table_schema='mysql'
AND table_name='wsrep_cluster';
```

```
+-----+
| COLUMN_NAME |
+-----+
| cluster_uuid |
| view_id      |
| view_seqno   |
| protocol_version |
| capabilities |
+-----+
```

The `cluster_uuid` contains the UUID of the cluster.

The `view_id` corresponds to the status value of the `wsrep_cluster_conf_id`, the number of cluster configuration changes which have occurred in the cluster. The `view_seqno` on the other hand, corresponds to Galera sequence number associated with the cluster view. The protocol version is the same value as contained in the `wsrep_protocol_version` variable. It's the protocol version of the MySQL-wsrep or the MariaDB wsrep patch. Last, the `capabilities` column contains the capabilities bitmask provided by the Galera library. It's metadata that will be needed to recover node state during crash recovery.

If you execute the following SQL statement from any node in a cluster, you can see the contents of this table:

```
SELECT * FROM mysql.wsrep_cluster \G

***** 1. row *****
      cluster_uuid: bd5felc3-7d80-11e9-8913-4f209d688a15
        view_id: 3
        view_seqno: 2956
protocol_version: 4
      capabilities: 184703
```

In the results here, you can see the cluster UUID. This can also be found by using the SQL statement, `SHOW STATUS` for the variable, `wsrep_local_state_uuid`.

Cluster Members

Another Galera related system tables is the `wsrep_cluster_members` table. This system table will provide the current membership of the cluster; it will contain a row for each node in the cluster. That is to say, each node in the cluster known to the node upon which the table is queried.

To see the names of columns in this table, either use the `DESCRIBE` statement or execute the following SQL statement from the `mysql` client on one of the nodes in the cluster:

```
SELECT COLUMN_NAME FROM information_schema.columns
WHERE table_schema='mysql'
AND table_name='wsrep_cluster_members';
```

```
+-----+
| COLUMN_NAME |
+-----+
| node_uuid   |
| cluster_uuid |
| node_name   |
```

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```
| node_incoming_address |
+-----+
```

The `node_uuid` records the UUID of each node in the cluster. The `cluster_uuid` is the UUID of the cluster for which the node belongs—the one on which the table has been queried. This is currently the same as what's contained in the `wsrep_cluster` table. The `node_name` contains the human readable name of each node. Last, the `node_incoming_address` stores the IP address and port on which each node is listening for client connections.

If you execute the following SQL statement from any node in a cluster, you can see the contents of this table:

```
SELECT * FROM mysql.wsrep_cluster_members ORDER BY node_name \G

***** 1. row *****
      node_uuid: e39d1774-7e2b-11e9-b5b2-7696f81d30fb
      cluster_uuid: bd5fe1c3-7d80-11e9-8913-4f209d688a15
      node_name: galera1
node_incoming_address: AUTO
***** 2. row *****
      node_uuid: eb8fc512-7e2b-11e9-bb74-3281cf207f60
      cluster_uuid: bd5fe1c3-7d80-11e9-8913-4f209d688a15
      node_name: galera2
node_incoming_address: AUTO
***** 3. row *****
      node_uuid: 2347a8ac-7e2c-11e9-b6f0-da90a2d0a563
      cluster_uuid: bd5fe1c3-7d80-11e9-8913-4f209d688a15
      node_name: galera3
node_incoming_address: AUTO
```

In the results of this example you can see that this cluster is composed of three nodes. The node UUIDs are unique for each node. Notice that the cluster UUID is the same for all three and corresponds to the related value found in the `wsrep_cluster` table shown in the example earlier. Each node has a unique name (e.g., `galera1`). They were named in the configuration file using the `wsrep_node_name` parameter. The incoming node address is set to `AUTO` for all of these nodes, but they can be set individual to specific nodes with the `wsrep-node-address` or the `bind-address` parameter in each node's configuration file.

Cluster Streaming Log

The last Galera related system tables is the `wsrep_streaming_log` table. This system table contains meta data and row events for ongoing streaming transactions, write set fragment per row.

The `node_uuid` column contains the node UUID of the hosting node for the transaction (i.e. node where the client is executing the transaction). The `trx_id` column stores the transaction identifier, whereas the `seqno` stores the sequence number of the write set fragment. Last, the `flags` columns records flags associated with the write set fragment, and `frag` contains the binary log replication events contained in the write set fragment.

To see the names of columns in this table, either use the `DESCRIBE` statement or execute the following SQL statement from the `mysql` client on one of the nodes in the cluster:

```
SELECT COLUMN_NAME FROM information_schema.columns
WHERE table_schema='mysql'
AND table_name='wsrep_streaming_log';

+-----+
| COLUMN_NAME |
+-----+
```

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```

| node_uuid |
| trx_id   |
| seqno    |
| flags    |
| frag     |
+-----+

```

If you execute the following SQL statement from any node in a cluster, you can see the contents of this table:

```
SELECT * FROM mysql.wsrep_streaming_log \G
```

Typically, you won't see any results since it will contain entries only for transactions which have streaming replication enabled. For example:

```
CREATE TABLE table1 (col1 INT PRIMARY KEY);
```

```
SET SESSION wsrep_trx_fragment_size=1;
```

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

```
INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (100);
```

```
SELECT node_uuid, trx_id, seqno, flags
FROM mysql.wsrep_streaming_log;
```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| node_uuid | trx_id | seqno | flags |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| a006244a-7ed8-11e9-bf00-867215999c7c | 26 | 4 | 1 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

You can see in the results from the example here that the node UUID matches that of the third node (i.e., galera3) in the results for the example above related to the `wsrep_cluster_members` table. In this example, the `frag` column was omitted from the `SELECT` statement since it contains binary characters that don't format well.

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4.5 Schema Upgrades

Schema changes are of particular interest related to Galera Cluster. Schema changes are DDL (Data Definition Language) statement executed on a database (e.g., `CREATE TABLE`, `GRANT`). These DDL statements change the database itself and are non-transactional.

Galera Cluster processes schema changes by two different methods:

- *Total Order Isolation* (page 79): Abbreviated as TOI, these are schema changes made on all cluster nodes in the same total order sequence, preventing other transactions from committing for the duration of the operation.
- *Rolling Schema Upgrade* (page 79) Known also as RSU, these are schema changes run locally, affecting only the node on which they are run. The changes do not replicate to the rest of the cluster.

You can set the method for online schema changes by using the `wsrep_OSU_method` parameter in the configuration file, (`my.ini` or `my.cnf`, depending on your build) or through the `mysql` client. Galera Cluster defaults to the Total Order Isolation method.

Note: If you're using Galera Cluster for Percona XtraDB Cluster, see the [pt-online-schema-change](#) in the Percona Toolkit.

Total Order Isolation

When you want an online schema change to replicate through the cluster and don't care that other transactions will be blocked while the cluster processes the DDL statements, use the *Total Order Isolation* method. You would do this with the `SET` statement like so:

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_OSU_method='TOI';
```

In Total Order Isolation, queries that change the schema replicate as statements to all nodes in the cluster. The nodes wait for all preceding transactions to commit simultaneously, then they execute the schema change in isolation. For the duration of the DDL processing, no other transactions can commit.

The main advantage of Total Order Isolation is its simplicity and predictability, which guarantees data consistency. Additionally, when using Total Order Isolation, you should take the following particularities into consideration:

- From the perspective of certification, schema upgrades in Total Order Isolation never conflict with preceding transactions, given that they only execute after the cluster commits all preceding transactions. What this means is that the certification interval for schema changes using this method has a zero length. Therefore, schema changes will never fail certification and their execution is guaranteed.
- Transactions that were in progress while the DDL was running and that involved the same database resource will get a deadlock error at commit time and will be rolled back.
- The cluster replicates the schema change query as a statement before its execution. There is no way to know whether or not individual nodes succeed in processing the query. This prevents error checking on schema changes in Total Order Isolation.

Rolling Schema Upgrade

When you want to maintain high-availability during schema upgrades and can avoid conflicts between new and old schema definitions, use the *Rolling Schema Upgrade* method. You would do this with the `SET` statement like so:

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_OSU_method='RSU';
```

In Rolling Schema Upgrade, queries that change the schema are only processed on the local node. While the node processes the schema change, it desynchronizes with the cluster. When it finishes processing the schema change, it applies delayed replication events and synchronizes itself with the cluster.

To change a schema cluster-wide, you must manually execute the query on each node in turn. Bear in mind that during a rolling schema change the cluster continues to operate, with some nodes using the old schema structure while others use the new schema structure.

The main advantage of the Rolling Schema Upgrade is that it only blocks one node at a time. The main disadvantage of the Rolling Schema Upgrade is that it is potentially unsafe, and may fail if the new and old schema definitions are incompatible at the replication event level.

Warning: To avoid conflicts between new and old schema definitions, execute SQL statements such as `CREATE TABLE` and `DROP TABLE` using the *Total Order Isolation* (page 79) method.

Related Documents

- [Total Order Isolation](#) (page 79)
- [Rolling Schema Upgrade](#) (page 79)

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- [Bulk Upgrade](#) (page 82)
- [Provider Upgrade](#) (page 83)
- [gcache.size](#) (page 272)
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4.6 Upgrading Galera Cluster

Since high-availability is a priority for many Galera Cluster administrators, how to go about upgrading the nodes is important. Doing so with the least amount of downtime is tricky. There are three methods for upgrading Galera

Cluster, the Galera software on the individual nodes:

- *Rolling Upgrade* (page 81) permits you to upgrade one node at a time, without taking down the cluster—and newly upgraded nodes can join the cluster without problems.
- *Bulk Upgrade* (page 82) is the method by which you take down the cluster and upgrade all of the nodes together.
- *Provider Upgrade* (page 83) is a method in which you only upgrade the Galera Replication Plugin on each node.

There are advantages and disadvantages to each of these methods. For instance, while a rolling upgrade may prove time consuming, the cluster continues to run during the upgrades. Similarly, while a bulk upgrade is faster, depending on your situation, problems can result from taking down the cluster for a longer period of time. You will have to choose the best method for your situation, needs and concerns.

Rolling Upgrade

When you need the cluster to remain live and do not mind the time it takes to upgrade each node, use rolling upgrades.

In rolling upgrades, you take each node down individually, upgrade its software and then restart the node. When the node reconnects, it brings itself back into sync with the cluster, as it would in the event of any other outage. Once the individual finishes syncing with the cluster, you can move to the next in the cluster.

The main advantage of a rolling upgrade is that in the even that something goes wrong with the upgrade, the other nodes remain operational, giving you time to troubleshoot the problem.

Some of the disadvantages to consider in rolling upgrades are:

Time Consumption Performing a rolling upgrade can take some time, longer depending on the size of the databases and the number of nodes in the cluster, during which the cluster operates at a diminished capacity.

Unless you use *Incremental State Transfer*, as you bring each node back online after an upgrade, it initiates a full *State Snapshot Transfer*, which can take a long time to process on larger databases and slower state transfer methods.

During the State Snapshot Transfer, the node continues to accumulate catch-up in the replication event queue, which it will then have to replay to synchronize with the cluster. At the same time, the cluster is operational and continues to add further replication events to the queue.

Blocking Nodes When the node comes back online, if you use `mysqldump` for State Snapshot Transfers, the donor node remains blocked for the duration of the transfer. In practice, this means that the cluster is short two nodes for the duration of the state transfer, one for the donor node and one for the node in catch-up.

Using `xtrabackup` or `rsync` with the LVM state transfer methods, you can avoid blocking the donor, but doing so may slow the donor node down.

Depending on the load balancing mechanism, you may have to configure the load balancer not to direct requests at joining and donating nodes.

Cluster Availability Taking down nodes for a rolling upgrade can greatly diminish cluster performance or availability, such as if there are too few nodes in the cluster to begin with or where the cluster is operating at its maximum capacity.

In such cases, losing access to two nodes during a rolling upgrade can create situations where the cluster can no longer serve all requests made of it or where the execution times of each request increase to the point where services become less available.

Cluster Performance Each node you bring up after an upgrade, diminishes cluster performance until the node buffer pool warms back up. Parallel applying can help with this.

Rolling Upgrade Procedure

Assuming you've read and considered the above, below are the steps for upgrading each node in a cluster—one at a time. This procedure, though, is for minor upgrades, not major upgrades. For those, see the next section.

- First, transfer all client connections from the node you're about to upgrade to the other nodes.
- When there are no more client connections trying to access the node, shut down the database software (i.e., `mysqld`). This will remove the node from the cluster.
- Now use the method you prefer to upgrade the software. A package management utility such as `yum`, or whatever is appropriate for your operating system distribution.
- When you've finished updating the database and Galera software, start the node. Check that it has successfully joined the cluster and finished synchronizing before beginning the process to upgrade another node in the cluster.

Tip: If you upgrade a node that will be part of a weighted quorum, set the initial node weight to zero. This guarantees that if the joining node should fail before it finishes synchronizing, it won't affect any quorum computations that follow.

Rolling Upgrades of Major Versions of Galera Cluster

Performing a rolling upgrade between major versions of Galera Cluster (e.g., from 5.6 to 5.7) has certain additional limitations. Below is a list of them; you should consider these factors.

SST is not supported between nodes of different major versions. Therefore, nodes of different major versions should not coexist in the same cluster for longer than necessary to perform the upgrade;

Prior to performing the upgrade, ensure that the [gcache.size](#) (page 272) provider option on all nodes is sized so that it can provide IST for the expected duration of the upgrade;

While the cluster contains nodes of multiple versions, avoid running any statements that are only supported in a particular version or statements that have different effect in different versions. For example, do not run DDL statements that are only available in the newer version.

Rolling Major Upgrade Procedure

Below are the steps of the following procedure for performing rolling upgrades between major versions of Galera Cluster.

- Choose one node to upgrade and make sure that all client connections are directed elsewhere. Once it's free of its cluster obligations, shut down the database daemon (e.g., `mysqld`).
- Edit the database configuration file (i.e., `my.cnf`) and temporarily comment out the `wsrep_provider` line. This will prevent the node from attempting to rejoin the cluster during the package upgrade process.
- Uninstall all existing `mysql-wsrep` packages and install the new packages using a package manager (e.g., `yum`).
- Start the `mysqld` daemon—without connecting to the cluster—and then run the `mysql_upgrade` script, if it wasn't run automatically as part of package installation.
- Last, restore the `wsrep_provider` line in the database configuration and restart the `mysqld` daemon.

Bulk Upgrade

When you want to avoid time-consuming state transfers and the slow process of upgrading each node, one at a time, use a bulk upgrade.

In bulk upgrades, you take all of the nodes down in an idle cluster, perform the upgrades, then bring the cluster back online. This allows you to upgrade your cluster quickly, but does mean a complete service outage for your cluster.

Warning: Always use bulk upgrades when using a two-node cluster, as the rolling upgrade would result in a much longer service outage.

The main advantage of bulk upgrade is that when you are working with huge databases, it is much faster and results in better availability than rolling upgrades.

The main disadvantage is that it relies on the upgrade and restart being quick. Shutting down InnoDB may take a few minutes as it flushes dirty pages. If something goes wrong during the upgrade, there is little time to troubleshoot and fix the problem.

Note: To minimize any issues that might arise from an upgrade, do not upgrade all of the nodes at once. Rather, run the upgrade on a single node first. If it runs without issue, upgrade the rest of the cluster.

To perform a bulk upgrade on Galera Cluster, complete the following steps:

1. Stop all load on the cluster
2. Shut down all the nodes
3. Upgrade software
4. Restart the nodes. The nodes will merge to the cluster without state transfers, in a matter of seconds.
5. Resume the load on the cluster

Note: You can carry out steps 2-3-4 on all nodes in parallel, therefore reducing the service outage time to virtually the time needed for a single server restart.

Provider-Only Upgrade

When you only need to upgrade the Galera provider, you can further optimize the bulk upgrade to only take a few seconds.

Important: In provider-only upgrade, the warmed up InnoDB buffer pool is fully preserved and the cluster continues to operate at full speed as soon as you resume the load.

Upgrading Galera Replication Plugin

If you installed Galera Cluster for MySQL using the binary package from the Codership repository, you can upgrade the Galera Replication Plugin through your package manager..

To upgrade the Galera Replicator Plugin on an RPM-based Linux distribution, run the following command for each node in the cluster:

```
$ yum update galera
```

To upgrade the Galera Replicator Plugin on a Debian-based Linux distribution, run the following commands for each node in the cluster:

```
$ apt-get update
$ apt-get upgrade galera
```

When `apt-get` or `yum` finish, you will have the latest version of the Galera Replicator Plugin available on the node. Once this process is complete, you can move on to updating the cluster to use the newer version of the plugin.

Updating Galera Cluster

After you upgrade the Galera Replicator Plugin package on each node in the cluster, you need to run a bulk upgrade to switch the cluster over to the newer version of the plugin.

1. Stop all load on the cluster.
2. For each node in the cluster, issue the following queries:

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider='none';
SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider='/usr/lib64/galera/libgalera_smm.so';
```

3. On any one node in the cluster, issue the following query:

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_cluster_address='gcomm://';
```

4. For every other node in the cluster, issue the following query:

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_cluster_address='gcomm://node1addr';
```

For `node1addr`, use the address of the node in step 3.

5. Resume the load on the cluster.

Reloading the provider and connecting it to the cluster typically takes less than ten seconds, so there is virtually no service outage.

Related Documents

- [Rolling Upgrade](#) (page 81)
- [Bulk Upgrade](#) (page 82)
- [Provider Upgrade](#) (page 83)
- [gcache.size](#) (page 272)

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4.7 Recovering Primary Component

Cluster nodes can store the *Primary Component* state to disk. The node records the state of the Primary Component and the UUID's of the nodes connected to it. In the event of an outage, once all nodes that were part of the last saved state achieve connectivity, the cluster recovers the Primary Component.

If the write-set position differs between the nodes, the recovery process also requires a full state snapshot transfer.

For more information on this feature, see the *pc.recovery* (page 278) parameter. By default, it's enabled starting in version 3.6.

Understanding the Primary Component State

When a node stores the *Primary Component* state to disk, it saves it as the `gvwstate.dat` file. You'll find this file in the database data directory on the server which is acting as the Primary Component.

The node creates and updates this file when the cluster forms or changes the Primary Component. This ensures that the node retains the latest Primary Component state that it was in. If the node loses connectivity, it has the file to reference.

If the node shuts down gracefully, it deletes the file. If the cluster continues after the node has shutdown (i.e., there are other nodes that did not shutdown), one of the remaining nodes will become the host to the Primary Component and will create the `gvwstate.dat` file on its file system.

Below is an example of the contents of the `gvwstate.dat` file:

```
my_uuid: d3124bc8-1605-11e4-aa3d-ab44303c044a
#vwbeg
view_id: 3 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 12
bootstrap: 0
member: 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 1
member: 47bbe2e2-1606-11e4-8593-2a6d8335bc79 1
member: d3124bc8-1605-11e4-aa3d-ab44303c044a 1
#vwend
```

The `gvwstate.dat` file is composed of two parts. **Node Information** provides the node's UUID, in the `my_uuid` field. **View Information** provides information on the node's view of the Primary Component, contained between the `#vwbeg` and `#vwend` tags.

The `view_id` forms an identifier for the view from three parts: *view_type*, which always gives a value of 3 to indicate the primary view; and the *view_uuid* and *view_seq* together form a unique value for the identifier.

The `bootstrap` variable indicates whether or not the node is bootstrapped. It doesn't, though, effect the Primary Component recovery process. The `member` variables contain the UUID's of nodes connecting to the Primary Component.

Modifying the Saved Primary Component State

If you find yourself in the unusual situation where you need to force certain nodes to join each other specifically, you can do so by manually changing the saved *Primary Component* state.

Warning: Under normal circumstances, for safety reasons, you should entirely avoid editing or otherwise modifying the `gwsstate.dat` file. Doing so may lead to unexpected results.

When a node starts for the first time or after a graceful shutdown, it randomly generates and assigns to itself a UUID, which serves as its identifier to the rest of the cluster. If the node finds a `gwsstate.dat` file in the data directory, it reads the `my_uuid` field to find the value it should use.

By manually assigning arbitrary UUID values to the respective fields on each node, you force them to join each other, forming a new Primary Component, as they start.

For example, assume that you have three nodes that you would like to start together to form a new Primary Component for the cluster. You will need to generate three UUID values, one for each node.

```
SELECT UUID();

+-----+
| UUID() |
+-----+
| 47bbe2e2-1606-11e4-8593-2a6d8335bc79 |
+-----+
```

You would then take these values and use them to modify the `gwsstate.dat` file on node1:

```
my_uuid: d3124bc8-1605-11e4-aa3d-ab44303c044a
#vwbeg
view_id: 3 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 12
bootstrap: 0
member: 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 1
member: 47bbe2e2-1606-11e4-8593-2a6d8335bc79 1
member: d3124bc8-1605-11e4-aa3d-ab44303c044a 1
#vwend
```

Then repeat the process for node2:

```
my_uuid: 47bbe2e2-1606-11e4-8593-2a6d8335bc79
#vwbeg
view_id: 3 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 12
bootstrap: 0
member: 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 1
member: 47bbe2e2-1606-11e4-8593-2a6d8335bc79 1
member: d3124bc8-1605-11e4-aa3d-ab44303c044a 1
#vwend
```

And, the same again for node3:

```
my_uuid: d3124bc8-1605-11e4-aa3d-ab44303c044a
#vwbeg
view_id: 3 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 12
bootstrap: 0
member: 0dae1307-1606-11e4-aa94-5255b1455aa0 1
member: 47bbe2e2-1606-11e4-8593-2a6d8335bc79 1
member: d3124bc8-1605-11e4-aa3d-ab44303c044a 1
#vwend
```

Then start all three nodes without the bootstrap flag. When they start, Galera Cluster reads the `gwsstate.dat` file for each. It pulls its UUID from the file and uses those of the `member` field to determine which nodes it should join in order to form a new Primary Component.

Related Documents

- [pc.recovery](#) (page 278)

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- [wsrep_cluster_status](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_last_committed](#) (page 299)
- [pc.bootstrap](#) (page 278)
- [wsrep_provider_options](#) (page 242)
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4.8 Resetting the Quorum

Although it's unlikely, you may find your nodes no longer consider themselves part of the *Primary Component*. There might have been a network failure; perhaps more than half of the cluster failed; or there is a split-brain situation. In these cases, the node come to suspect that there is another Primary Component, to which they are no longer connected.

This loss of integrity can be a problem. When it occurs, the nodes will start to return an `Unknown` command error to all of queries they're given to execute: they simply stop performing their duties for fear of making the situation worse by becoming too out-of-sync with their true cluster.

You can see if this is happening by executing the `SHOW STATUS` statement and checking the `wsrep_cluster_status` (page 291) status variable. Specifically, this is done by executing the following SQL statement on each node:

```
SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_status';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_status | Primary |
+-----+-----+
```

The return value `Primary` indicates that the node on which it was executed is part of the Primary Component. When the query returns any other value it indicates that the node is part of a non-operational component. If none of the nodes return the value `Primary`, you need to reset the quorum.

Situations in which none of the nodes show they are part of the Primary Component are very rare. If you discover one or more nodes with a value `Primary`, it may indicate a problem with network connectivity, rather than a need to reset the quorum. Investigate the connection possibility. Once the nodes regain network connectivity they automatically resynchronize with the Primary Component.

Finding the Most Advanced Node

Before you can reset the quorum, you need to identify the most advanced node in the cluster. That is, you must find the node whose local database committed the last transaction. Regardless of the method you use in resetting the quorum, this node should serve as the starting point for the new *Primary Component*.

Identifying the most advanced node requires that you find the node with the highest sequence number (i.e., `seqno`). You can determine this by checking the `wsrep_last_committed` (page 299) status variable. From the database client on each node, run the following query:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_last_committed';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_last_committed | 409745 |
+-----+-----+
```

The return value is the sequence number for the last transaction the node committed. If the `mysqld` daemon is down, you can restart `mysqld` without starting Galera. If you don't want to restart the databases, you may be able to ascertain the sequence number from the `grastate.dat` file, located in the data directory.

Once you've found the sequence numbers of each node, the one with the highest value is the most advanced one in the cluster. Use that node as the starting point when bootstrapping the new Primary Component. This is explained in the next section here.

Resetting the Quorum

When you reset the quorum, what you're doing is bootstrapping the *Primary Component* on the most advanced node you have available. This node then functions as the new Primary Component, bringing the rest of the cluster into line with its state.

There are two methods available to you in this process: automatic and manual. The recommended one for a quorum reset is the automatic method. Unlike the manual method, automatic bootstrapping preserve the write-set cache, or GCache, on each node. What this means is that when the new Primary Component starts, some or all of the joining nodes can be provisioned quickly using the *Incremental State Transfer* (IST) method, rather than the slower *State Snapshot Transfer* (SST) method.

Automatic Bootstrap

Resetting the quorum will bootstrap the *Primary Component* onto the most advanced node. With the automatic method, this is done by dynamically enabling `pc.bootstrap` (page 278) through the `wsrep_provider_options` (page 242) through the database client—it's not done through the configuration file. Once you set this option, it will make the node a new Primary Component.

To perform an automatic bootstrap, run the following command using the `mysql` client of the most advanced node:

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider_options='pc.bootstrap=YES';
```

The node now operates as the starting node in a new Primary Component. Nodes in nonoperational components that have network connectivity attempt to initiate incremental state transfers if possible, state snapshot transfers if not, with this node, bringing their own databases up-to-date.

Manual Bootstrap

Resetting the quorum bootstraps the *Primary Component* onto the most advanced node. With the manual method, this is done by shutting down the cluster—shutting down `mysqld` on all of the nodes—and then starting `mysqld` with Galera on each node, beginning with the most advanced one.

To bootstrap manually a cluster, first determine the most advanced node by executing the following from the command-line on each node:

```
mysql -u root -p -e "SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_last_committed'"
```

Once you've determined which node has the highest sequence number, you can begin shutting down the cluster. Just shut down `mysqld` on all of the nodes in the cluster—leaving the most advanced node until last. For servers that use `init`, enter the following from the command-line:

```
service mysql stop
```

For servers that use `systemd`, execute instead this from the command-line:

```
systemctl stop mysql
```

You're now ready to start the cluster again. Start the most advanced node with the `--wsrep-new-cluster` option—not the other nodes. For servers that use `init`, run the following command:

```
service mysql start --wsrep-new-cluster
```

For servers that use `systemd` and Galera Cluster 5.5 or 5.6, enter instead the following from the command-line:

```
systemctl start mysqld --wsrep-new-cluster
```

For MySQL servers that use `systemd` and at least version 5.7 of Galera Cluster, you can execute the following script from the command-line only on the first node:

```
mysqld_bootstrap
```

For MariaDB servers that use `systemd`, you might try to execute the following script from the command-line—again, only on the first node:

```
galera_new_cluster
```

With that first node running and acting as Primary Component, you're not ready to start all of the other nodes in the cluster. For servers that use `init`, run the following command:

```
service mysql start
```

For servers that use `systemd`, instead run this command:

```
systemctl start mysqld
```

Written into all of these scripts is the `--wsrep-new-cluster` option, but it's done with a certain finesse. Whichever method or script you use, when the first node starts with the `--wsrep-new-cluster` option, it initializes a new cluster using the data from the most advanced state available from the previous cluster. As the other

nodes start, they connect to this node and request state snapshot transfers, to bring their own databases up-to-date. In a short amount of time, they all should become synchronized and running smoothly.

Related Documents

- [wsrep_cluster_status](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_last_committed](#) (page 299)
- [pc.bootstrap](#) (page 278)
- [wsrep_provider_options](#) (page 242)

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4.9 Managing Flow Control

The cluster replicates changes synchronously through global ordering, but applies these changes asynchronously from the originating node out. To prevent any one node from falling too far behind the cluster, Galera Cluster implements a feedback mechanism called Flow Control.

Nodes queue the write-sets they receive in the global order and begin to apply and commit them on the database. In the event that the received queue grows too large, the node initiates Flow Control. The node pauses replication while it works the received queue. Once it reduces the received queue to a more manageable size, the node resumes replication.

Monitoring Flow Control

Galera Cluster provides global status variables for use in monitoring Flow Control. These break down into those status variables that count Flow Control pause events and those that measure the effects of pauses.

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_%';
```

Running these status variables returns only the node's present condition. You are likely to find the information more useful by graphing the results, so that you can better see the points where Flow Control engages.

For instance, using `myq_gadgets`:

```
$ mysql -u monitor -p -e 'FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK;' \
  example_database
$ myq_status wsrep
```

Wsrep time	Cluster name	P	cnf	#	Node name	cmt	Queue sta	Ops Up	Dn	Up	Dn	Bytes Up	Flow Dn	pau	snt	dst	lcf
↪bfa																	
09:22:17	cluster1	P	3	3	node3	Sync	T/T	0	0	0	9	0	13K	0.0	0	101	0
↪0																	
09:22:18	cluster1	P	3	3	node3	Sync	T/T	0	0	0	18	0	28K	0.0	0	108	0
↪0																	
09:22:19	cluster1	P	3	3	node3	Sync	T/T	0	4	0	3	0	4.3K	0.0	0	109	0
↪0																	
09:22:20	cluster1	P	3	3	node3	Sync	T/T	0	18	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	109	0
↪0																	
09:22:21	cluster1	P	3	3	node3	Sync	T/T	0	27	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	109	0
↪0																	
09:22:22	cluster1	P	3	3	node3	Sync	T/T	0	29	0	0	0	0	0.9	1	109	0
↪0																	
09:22:23	cluster1	P	3	3	node3	Sync	T/T	0	29	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	109	0
↪0																	

You can find the slave queue under the Queue Dn column and FC pau refers to Flow Control pauses. When the slave queue rises to a certain point, Flow Control changes the pause value to 1.0. The node will hold to this value until the slave queue is worked down to a more manageable size.

For more information on status variables that relate to flow control, see [Galera Status Variables](#) (page 287).

Monitoring for Flow Control Pauses

When Flow Control engages, it notifies the cluster that it is pausing replication using an `FC_Pause` event. Galera Cluster provides two status variables that monitor for these events.

- `wsrep_flow_control_sent` (page 297) This status variable shows the number of Flow Control pause events sent by the local node since the last status query.
- `wsrep_flow_control_recv` (page 297) This status variable shows the number of Flow Control pause events on the cluster, both those from other nodes and those sent by the local node, since the last status query.

Measuring the Flow Control Pauses

In addition to tracking Flow Control pauses, Galera Cluster also allows you to track the amount of time since the last `FLUSH STATUS` query during which replication was paused due to Flow Control.

You can find this using one of two status variables:

- `wsrep_flow_control_paused` (page 296) Provides the amount of time replication was paused as a fraction. Effectively, how much the slave lag is slowing the cluster. The value `1.0` indicates replication is paused now.
- `wsrep_flow_control_paused_ns` (page 296) Provides the amount of time replication was paused in nanoseconds.

Configuring Flow Control

Galera Cluster provides two sets of parameters that allow you to manage how nodes handle the replication rate and Flow Control. The first set controls the write-set cache, the second relates to the points at which the node engages and disengages Flow Control.

Managing the Replication Rate

These three parameters control how nodes respond to changes in the replication rate. They allow you to manage the write-set cache on an individual node.

- `gcs.recv_q_hard_limit` (page 275) This sets the maximum write-set cache size (in bytes). The parameter value depends on the amount of RAM, swap size and performance considerations.

The default value is `SSIZE_MAX` minus 2 gigabytes on 32-bit systems. There is no practical limit on 64-bit systems.

In the event that a node exceeds this limit and `gcs.max_throttle` (page 274) is not set at `0.0`, the node aborts with an out-of-memory error. If `gcs.max_throttle` (page 274) is set at `0.0`, replication in the cluster stops.

- `gcs.max_throttle` (page 274) This sets the smallest fraction to the normal replication rate the node can tolerate in the cluster. If you set the parameter to `1.0` the node does not throttle the replication rate. If you set the parameter for `0.0`, a complete replication stop is possible.

The default value is `0.25`.

- `gcs.recv_q_soft_limit` (page 275) This serves to estimate the average replication rate for the node. It is a fraction of the `gcs.recv_q_hard_limit` (page 275). When the replication rate exceeds the soft limit, the node calculates the average replication rate (in bytes) during this period. After that, the node decreases the replication rate linearly with the cache size so that at the `gcs.recv_q_hard_limit` (page 275) it reaches the value of the `gcs.max_throttle` (page 274) times the average replication rate.

The default value is `0.25`.

Note: When the node estimates the average replication rate, it can reach a value that is way off from the sustained replication rate.

The write-set cache grows semi-logarithmically with time after the `gcs.recv_q_soft_limit` (page 275) and the time needed for a state transfer to complete.

Managing Flow Control

These parameters control the point at which the node triggers Flow Control and the factor used in determining when it should disengage Flow Control and resume replication.

- [gcs.fc_limit](#) (page 274) This parameter determines the point at which Flow Control engages. When the slave queue exceeds this limit, the node pauses replication.

It is essential for multi-master configurations that you keep this limit low. The certification conflict rate is proportional to the slave queue length. In master-slave setups, you can use a considerably higher value to reduce Flow Control intervention.

The default value is 16.

- [gcs.fc_factor](#) (page 273) This parameter is used in determining when the node can disengage Flow Control. When the slave queue on the node drops below the value of [gcs.fc_limit](#) (page 274) times that of [gcs.fc_factor](#) (page 273) replication resumes.

The default value is 0.5.

Bear in mind that, while it is critical for multi-master operations that you use as small a slave queue as possible, the slave queue length is not so critical in master-slave setups. Depending on your application and hardware, the node can apply even 1K of write-sets in a fraction of a second. The slave queue length has no effect on master-slave failover.

Warning: Cluster nodes process transactions asynchronously with regards to each other. Nodes cannot anticipate in any way the amount of replication data. Because of this, Flow Control is always reactive. That is, it only comes into affect after the node exceeds certain limits. It cannot prevent exceeding these limits or, when they are exceeded, it cannot make any guarantee as to the degree they are exceeded.

Meaning, if you were to configure a node with:

```
gcs.recv_q_hard_limit=100Mb
```

That node can still exceed that limit from a 1Gb write-set.

Related Documents

- [Galera Status Variables](#) (page 287)
- [gcs.recv_q_hard_limit](#) (page 275)
- [gcs.fc_limit](#) (page 274)
- [gcs.max_throttle](#) (page 274)
- [gcs.recv_q_soft_limit](#) (page 275)
- [gcs.fc_factor](#) (page 273)
- [wsrep_flow_control_sent](#) (page 297)
- [wsrep_flow_control_recv](#) (page 297)
- [wsrep_flow_control_paused](#) (page 296)
- [wsrep_flow_control_paused_ns](#) (page 296)

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- [Upgrading Galera Cluster](#) (page 80)
- [evs.auto_evict](#) (page 264)
- [evs.delayed_keep_period](#) (page 265)
- [evs.delay_margin](#) (page 265)
- [evs.evict](#) (page 266)
- [evs.version](#) (page 270)
- [wsrep_evs_delayed](#) (page 294)
- [wsrep_evs_evict_list](#) (page 294)
- [wsrep_evs_state](#) (page 295)
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4.10 Auto-Eviction

When Galera Cluster notices erratic behavior in a node (e.g., unusually delayed response times), it can initiate a process to remove the node permanently from the cluster. This process is called *Auto-Eviction*.

Configuring Auto-Eviction

Each node in a cluster monitors the group communication response times from all other nodes in the cluster. When a cluster registers delayed responses from a node, it makes an entry about the node to the delayed list.

If the delayed node becomes responsive again for a fixed period, entries for that node are removed from the delayed list. However, if the node receives enough delayed entries and it's found on the delayed list for the majority of the cluster, the delayed node is evicted permanently from the cluster. Evicted nodes cannot rejoin the cluster until restarted.

You can configure the parameters of Auto-Eviction by setting the following options through [wsrep_provider_options](#) (page 242):

- [evs.delay_margin](#) (page 265): This sets the time period that a node can delay its response from expectations until the cluster adds it to the delayed list. You must set this parameter to a value higher than the round-trip delay time (RTT) between the nodes.

The default value is PT1S.

- [evs.delayed_keep_period](#) (page 265): This sets the time period you require a node to remain responsive until it's removed from the delayed list.

The default value is PT30S.

- *evs.evict* (page 266) This sets the point in which the cluster triggers manual eviction to a certain node value. Setting this parameter as an empty string causes it to clear the evict list on the node where it is set.
- *evs.auto_evict* (page 264): This sets the number of entries allowed for a delayed node before Auto-Eviction takes place. Setting this to 0 disables the Auto-Eviction protocol on the node, though the node will continue to monitor node response times.

The default value is 0.

- *evs.version* (page 270): This sets which version of the EVS Protocol the node uses. Galera Cluster enables Auto-Eviction starting with EVS Protocol version 1.

The default value is version 0, for backwards compatibility.

Checking Eviction Status

If you suspect a node is becoming delayed, you can check its eviction status through Galera status variables. You can do this by using the `SHOW STATUS` statement from the database client. You would enter something like this:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_evs_delayed';
```

Below are the Galera status variables available to you:

- *wsrep_evs_state* (page 295): This status variable gives the internal state of the EVS Protocol.
- *wsrep_evs_delayed* (page 294): This status variable gives a comma separated list of nodes on the delayed list. The format used in that list is `uuid:address:count`. The `count` refers to the number of entries for the given delayed node.
- *wsrep_evs_evict_list* (page 294): This status variable lists the UUID's of evicted nodes.

Upgrading from Previous Versions

Releases of Galera Cluster prior to version 3.8 use EVS Protocol version 0, which is not directly compatible with version 1. As such, when you upgrade Galera Cluster for a node, the node continues to use EVS Protocol version 0.

To update the EVS Protocol version, you must first update the Galera Cluster software on each node. Here are the steps to do that:

1. Choose a node to start the upgrade and stop `mysqld` on it. For systems that use `init`, run the following command:

```
# service mysql stop
```

For systems that run `systemd`, use instead this command:

```
# systemctl stop mysql
```

2. Once you stop `mysqld`, update the Galera Cluster software for the node. This can vary depending on how you installed Galera Cluster and which database server and operating system distribution the server uses.
3. Using a text editor, edit the configuration file, `/etc/my.cnf`. Set the EVS Protocol version to 0.

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.version=0"
```

4. After saving the configuration file, restart the node. For systems that use `init`, run the following command:

```
# service mysql start
```

For systems that run `systemd`, instead use this command:

```
# systemctl start mysql
```

- Using the database client, check the node state with the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_state_comment';

+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+
| wsrep_local_state_comment | Joined |
+-----+
```

When the node state reads as `Synced`, the node is back in sync with the cluster.

Repeat the above steps on each node in the cluster to update them. Once this process is finished, the cluster will have the latest version of Galera Cluster. You can then begin updating the EVS Protocol version for each node. Below are the steps to do that:

- On the first node, edit the configuration file, `/etc/my.cnf` with a text editor. Change the EVS Protocol version in it like so:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.version=1"
```

- After saving, restart `mysqld`. If your system uses `init`, run the following command:

```
# service mysql restart
```

For system that run `systemd`, use instead this command:

```
# systemctl restart mysql
```

- Using the database client, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement to see if the EVS Protocol is using version 1. This time give it the new `wsrep_evs_state` (page 295) status variable.

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_evs_state';
```

If the `SHOW STATUS` statement returns an empty set, something went wrong and your database server is still using EVS Protocol version 0. If it returns a results set, the EVS Protocol is on the right version and you can proceed.

- Once you confirm the server is using the right version, check the node state. Execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_state_comment';

+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+
| wsrep_local_state_comment | Joined |
+-----+
```

When the node state reads as `Synced`, the node is back in sync with the cluster.

These steps will update the EVS Protocol version for one node in a cluster. Repeat the process on each of the remaining nodes so that they all use EVS Protocol version 1.

For more information on upgrading in general, see [Upgrading Galera Cluster](#) (page 80).

Related Documents

- [Upgrading Galera Cluster](#) (page 80)
- [evs.auto_evict](#) (page 264)
- [evs.delayed_keep_period](#) (page 265)
- [evs.delay_margin](#) (page 265)
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- [When to Stream](#) (page 32)
- [wsrep_trx_fragment_unit](#) (page 252)
- [wsrep_trx_fragment_size](#) (page 252)
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4.11 Using Streaming Replication

When a node replicates a transaction under *Streaming Replication*, it breaks the transaction into fragments, and then certifies and applies the fragments to slave nodes while the transaction is still in progress.

This allows you to work with larger data-sets, manage hot records, and help avoid conflicts and hangs in the case of long-running transactions.

Note: Streaming Replication is a new feature introduced in version 4.0 of Galera Cluster. Older versions do not support these operations.

Enabling Streaming Replication

The best practice when working with *Streaming Replication* is to enable it at a session-level for specific transactions, or parts thereof. The reason is that Streaming Replication increases the load on all nodes when applying and rolling back transactions. You'll get better performance if you only enable Streaming Replication on those transactions that won't run correctly without it.

For more information, see *When to Use Streaming Replication* (page 32).

Enabling Streaming Replication requires you to define the replication unit and number of units to use in forming the transaction fragments. Two parameters control these variables: *wsrep_trx_fragment_unit* (page 252) and *wsrep_trx_fragment_size* (page 252).

Below is an example of how to set these two parameters:

```
SET SESSION wsrep_trx_fragment_unit='statements';
SET SESSION wsrep_trx_fragment_size=3;
```

In this example, the fragment is set to three statements. For every three statements from a transaction, the node will generate, replicate and certify a fragment.

You can choose between a few replication units when forming fragments:

- **bytes** This defines the fragment size in bytes.
- **rows** This defines the fragment size as the number of rows the fragment updates.
- **statements** This defines the fragment size as the number of statements in a fragment.

Choose the replication unit and fragment size that best suits the specific operation you want to run.

Streaming Replication with Hot Records

When your application needs to update frequently the same records from the same table (e.g., implementing a locking scheme, a counter, or a job queue), Streaming Replication allows you to force critical changes to replicate to the entire cluster.

For instance, consider the use case of a web application that creates work orders for a company. When the transaction starts, it updates the table *work_orders*, setting the queue position for the order. Under normal replication, two transactions can come into conflict if they attempt to update the queue position at the same time.

You can avoid this with Streaming Replication. As an example of how to do this, you would first execute the following SQL statement to begin the transaction:

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

After reading the data that you need for the application, you would enable Streaming Replication by executing the following two SET statements:

```
SET SESSION wsrep_trx_fragment_unit='statements';
SET SESSION wsrep_trx_fragment_size=1;
```

Next, set the user's position in the queue like so:

```
UPDATE work_orders
SET queue_position = queue_position + 1;
```

With that done, you can disable Streaming Replication by executing one of the previous SET statements, but with a different value like so:

```
SET SESSION wsrep_trx_fragment_size=0;
```

You can now perform whatever additional tasks you need to prepare the work order, and then commit the transaction:

```
COMMIT;
```

During the work order transaction, the client initiates Streaming Replication for a single statement, which it uses to set the queue position. The queue position update then replicates throughout the cluster, which prevents other nodes from coming into conflict with the new work order.

Related Documents

- [When to Stream](#) (page 32)
- [wsrep_trx_fragment_unit](#) (page 252)
- [wsrep_trx_fragment_size](#) (page 252)

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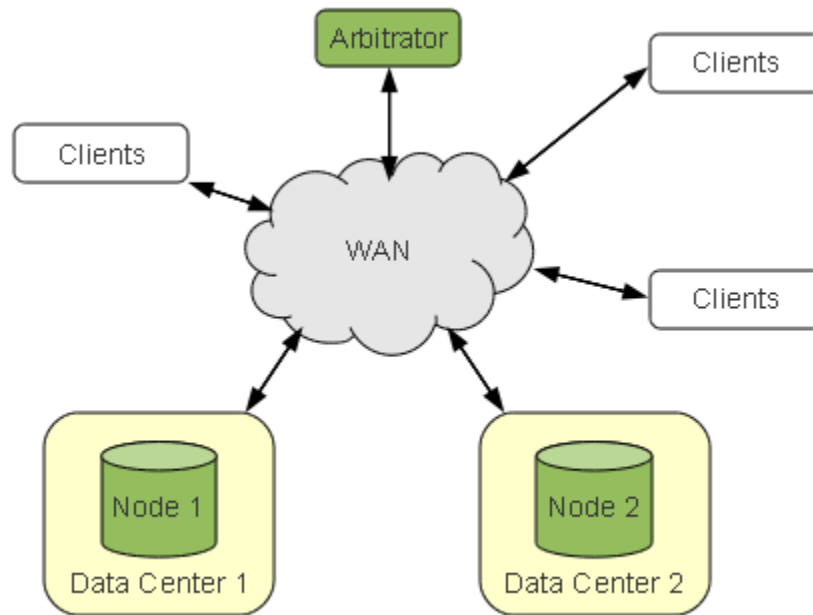
4.12 Galera Arbitrator

When deploying a Galera Cluster, it's recommended that you use a minimum of three instances: Three nodes, three data centers and so on.

If the cost of adding resources (e.g., a third data center) is too much, you can use [Galera Arbitrator](#). Galera Arbitrator is a member of a cluster that participates in voting, but not in the actual replication.

Warning: While Galera Arbitrator does not participate in replication, it does receive the same data as all other nodes. You must secure its network connection.

Galera Arbitrator serves two purposes: When you have an even number of nodes, it functions as an odd node, to avoid split-brain situations. It can also request a consistent application state snapshot, which is useful in making backups.



Galera Arbitrator

If one datacenter fails or loses its WAN connection, the node that sees the arbitrator—and by extension sees clients—continues operation.

Note: Even though Galera Arbitrator doesn't store data, it must see all replication traffic. Placing Galera Arbitrator in a location with poor network connectivity to the rest of the cluster may lead to poor cluster performance.

In the event that Galera Arbitrator fails, it won't affect cluster operation. You can attach a new instance to the cluster at any time and there can be several instances running in the cluster.

For more information on using Galera Arbitrator for making backups, see [Backing Up Cluster Data](#) (page 103).

Starting Galera Arbitrator

Galera Arbitrator is a separate daemon from Galera Cluster, called `garbd`. This means that you must start it separately from the cluster. It also means that you cannot configure Galera Arbitrator through the `my.cnf` configuration file.

How you configure Galera Arbitrator depends on how you start it. That is to say, whether it runs from the shell or as a service. These two methods are described in the next two sections.

Note: When Galera Arbitrator starts, the script executes a `sudo` statement as the user `nobody` during its process. There is a particular issue in Fedora and some other distributions of Linux, in which the default `sudo` configuration will block users that operate without `tty` access. To correct this, edit with a text editor the `/etc/sudoers` file and comment out this line:

```
Defaults requiretty
```

This will prevent the operating system from blocking Galera Arbitrator.

Starting Galera Arbitrator from the Shell

When starting Galera Arbitrator from the shell, you have two options as to how you may configure it. You can set the parameters through the command line arguments, as in the example here:

```
$ garbd --group=example_cluster \
  --address="gcomm://192.168.1.1,192.168.1.2,192.168.1.3" \
  --option="socket.ssl_key=/etc/ssl/galera/server-key.pem;socket.ssl_cert=/etc/ssl/
→ galera/server-cert.pem;socket.ssl_ca=/etc/ssl/galera/ca-cert.pem;socket.ssl_
→ cipher=AES128-SHA256"
```

If you use SSL, it's necessary to specify the cipher. Otherwise, after initializing the ssl context an error will occur with a message saying, "Terminate called after throwing an instance of 'gu::NotSet'".

If you don't want to enter the options every time you start Galera Arbitrator from the shell, you can set the options in the `arbitrator.config` configuration file:

```
# arbitrator.config
group = example_cluster
address = gcomm://192.168.1.1,192.168.1.2,192.168.1.3
```

Then, to enable those options when you start Galera Arbitrator, use the `--cfg` option like so:

```
$ garbd --cfg /path/to/arbitrator.config
```

For more information on the options available to Galera Arbitrator through the shell, run `garbd` with the `--help` argument.

```
$ garbd --help

Usage: garbd [options] [group address]

Configuration:
  -d [ --daemon ]      Become daemon
  -n [ --name ] arg    Node name
  -a [ --address ] arg  Group address
  -g [ --group ] arg   Group name
  --sst arg            SST request string
  --donor arg          SST donor name
  -o [ --options ] arg  GCS/GCOMM option list
  -l [ --log ] arg     Log file
  -c [ --cfg ] arg     Configuration file

Other options:
  -v [ --version ]      Print version
  -h [ --help ]         Show help message
```

In addition to the standard configuration, any parameter available to Galera Cluster also works with Galera Arbitrator, except for those prefixed by `repl`. When you start it from the shell, you can set those using the `--option` argument.

For more information on the options available to Galera Arbitrator, see [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256).

Starting Galera Arbitrator as a Service

When starting Galera Arbitrator as a service, whether using `init` or `systemd`, you would use a different format for the configuration file than you would use when starting it from the shell. Below is an example of the configuration file:

```
# Copyright (C) 2013-2015 Codership Oy
# This config file is to be sourced by garbd service script.

# A space-separated list of node addresses (address[:port]) in the cluster:
GALERA_NODES="192.168.1.1:4567 192.168.1.2:4567"

# Galera cluster name, should be the same as on the rest of the node.
GALERA_GROUP="example_wsrep_cluster"

# Optional Galera internal options string (e.g. SSL settings)
# see https://galeracluster.com/documentation/galera-parameters.html
GALERA_OPTIONS="socket.ssl_cert=/etc/galera/cert/cert.pem;socket.ssl_key=/$"

# Log file for garbd. Optional, by default logs to syslog
LOG_FILE="/var/log/garbd.log"
```

In order for Galera Arbitrator to use the configuration file, you must place it in a file directory where your system looks for service configuration files. There is no standard location for this directory; it varies from distribution to distribution, though it usually in `/etc` and at least one sub-directory down. Some common locations include:

- `/etc/defaults/`
- `/etc/init.d/`
- `/etc/systemd/`
- `/etc/sysconfig/`

Check the documentation for the operating system distribution your server uses to determine where to place service configuration files.

Once you have the service configuration file in the right location, you can start the `garb` service. For systems that use `init`, run the following command:

```
# service garb start
```

For systems that run `systemd`, use instead this command:

```
# systemctl start garb
```

This starts Galera Arbitrator as a service. It uses the parameters set in the configuration file.

In addition to the standard configuration, any parameter available to Galera Cluster also works with Galera Arbitrator, excepting those prefixed by `repl`. When you start it as a service, you can set those using the `GALERA_OPTIONS` parameter.

For more information on the options available to Galera Arbitrator, see [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256).

Related Documents

- [Backing Up Cluster Data](#) (page 103)
- [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256)

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4.13 Backing Up Cluster Data

You can perform backups with Galera Cluster at the same regularity as with a standard database server, using a backup script. Since replication ensures that all nodes have the exact same data, running a backup script on one node will backup the data on all nodes in the cluster.

The problem with such a simple backup method, though, is that it lacks a *Global Transaction ID* (GTID). You can use backups of this kind to recover data, but they are insufficient for use in recovering nodes to a well-defined state. Furthermore, some backup procedures can block cluster operations during the backup.

Getting backups with the associated Global Transaction ID requires a different approach.

State Snapshot Transfer as Backup

Taking a full data backup is very similar to node provisioning through a *State Snapshot Transfer*. In both cases, the node creates a full copy of the database contents, using the same mechanism to associate a *Global Transaction ID* with the database state. Invoking backups through the state snapshot transfer mechanism has the following benefits:

- The node initiates the backup at a well-defined point.
- The node associates a Global Transaction ID with the backup.
- The node desyncs from the cluster to avoid throttling performance while making the backup, even if the backup process blocks the node.
- The cluster knows that the node is performing a backup and won't choose the node as a donor for another node.

In order to use this method for backups, you will need to use a script that implements both your preferred backup procedure and the Galera Arbitrator daemon, triggering it in a manner similar to a state snapshot transfer. You would execute such a script from the command-line like this:

```
$ garbd --address gcomm://192.168.1.2?gmmcast.listen_addr=tcp://0.0.0.0:4444 \
--group example_cluster --donor example_donor --sst backup
```

This command triggers donor node to invoke a script with the name `wsrep_sst_backup.sh`, which it looks for in the `PATH` for the `mysqld` process. When the donor reaches a well-defined point, a point where no changes are happening to the database, it runs the backup script passing the GTID corresponding to the current database state.

Note: In the command, ‘`?gmcast.listen_addr=tcp://0.0.0.0:4444`’ is an arbitrary listen socket address that Galera Arbitrator opens to communicate with the cluster. You only need to specify this in the event that the default socket address (i.e., `0.0.0.0:4567` is busy).

Note: You may find it useful to create your backup script using a modified version of the standard state snapshot transfer script. For information on scripts of this kind, see *Scriptable State Snapshot Transfers* (page 72).

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- *Scriptable SST* (page 72)

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DEPLOYMENT

When you start Galera Cluster, you have to do so by initializing a series of nodes that are configured to communicate with each other and to replicate each other. Each node in the cluster is a particular instance of a MySQL, MariaDB, or Percona XtraDB database server. How your application servers interact with the cluster and how you manage the load and the individual nodes represents your deployment.

Cluster Deployment Variants (page 106)

Galera Cluster provides synchronous multi-master replication. This means that the nodes collectively operate as a single database server that listens across many interfaces. This section provides various examples of how you might deploy a cluster in relation to your application servers.

Load Balancing (page 111)

In high availability environments, you may sometimes encounter situations in which some nodes have a much greater load of traffic than others. If you discover such a situation, there may be some benefit in configuring and deploying load balancers between your application servers and Galera Cluster. Doing so will allow you to distribute client connections more evenly between the nodes, ensuring better performance.

This section provides guides to installing, configuring and deploying HAProxy, Pen and Galera Load Balancer, helping you to manage traffic between clients and the cluster.

Container Deployments (page 119)

When using the standard deployment methods of Galera Cluster, nodes run directly on the server hardware – interacting directly with the operating system (i.e., Linux, FreeBSD). By contrast, with container deployments nodes run in containerized virtual environments on the server. You may find containers useful in building portable deployments across numerous machines, when testing applications or scripting installations, or when isolating processes for security.

This section provides guides to installing, configuring and deploying Galera Cluster nodes in container instances using FreeBSD Jails and Docker.

Related Documents

- *Container Deployments* (page 119)
- *Deployment Variants* (page 106)
- *Load Balancing* (page 111)

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5.1 Cluster Deployment Variants

A Galera Cluster will consist of multiple nodes, preferably three or more. Each node is an instance of MySQL, MariaDB or Percona XtraDB that you convert to Galera Cluster, allowing you to use that node as a cluster base.

Galera Cluster provides synchronous multi-master replication. You can treat the cluster as a single database server that listens through many interfaces. To appreciate this, consider a typical n -tier application and the various benefits that would come from deploying it with Galera Cluster.

No Clustering

In the typical n -tier application cluster without database clustering, there's no concern for database replication or synchronization.

Internet traffic will be filtered down to your application servers, all of which read and write from the same DBMS server. Given that the upper tiers usually remain stateless, you can start as many instances as you need to meet the demand from the internet. Each instance stores its data in the data tier.

This solution is simple and easy to manage, but has a particular weakness in the data tier's lack of redundancy.

For example, if for any reason the DBMS server become unavailable, your application also becomes unavailable. This is the same whether the server crashes or it has been shut down for maintenance.

Similarly, this deployment also introduces performance concerns. While you can start as many instances as you need to meet the demands on your web and application servers, they can only so much load on the DBMS server can be handled before the load begins to slow end-user activities.

Whole Stack Clustering

In the typical n -tier application cluster you can avoid the performance bottleneck by building a whole stack cluster.

Internet traffic filters down to the application server, which stores data on its own dedicated DBMS server. Galera Cluster then replicates the data through to the cluster, ensuring it remains synchronous.

This solution is simple and easy to manage, especially if you can install the whole stack of each node on one physical machine. The direct connection from the application tier to the data tier ensures low latency.

There are, however, certain disadvantages to whole stack clustering that you should consider:

- **Lack of Redundancy:** When the database server fails, the whole stack fails. This is because the application server uses a dedicated database server. If the database server fails there's no alternative for the application server, so the whole stack goes down.



Fig. 1: No Clustering



Fig. 2: Whole Stack Cluster

- **Inefficient Resource Usage:** A dedicated DBMS server for each application server will be overused. This is poor resource consolidation. For instance, one server with a 7 GB buffer pool is much faster than two servers with 4 GB buffer pools.
- **Increased Unproductive Overhead:** Each server reproduces the work of the other servers in the cluster. This redundancy is a drain on the server's resources.
- **Increased Rollback Rate:** Given that each application server writes to a dedicated database server, cluster-wide conflicts are more likely. This can increase the likelihood of corrective rollbacks.
- **Inflexibility:** There is no way for you to limit the number of master nodes or to perform intelligent load balancing.

Despite the disadvantages, however, this setup can prove very usable for several applications, depending on your needs.

Data Tier Clustering

To compensate for the shortcomings in whole stack clusters, you can cluster the data tier separately from your web and application servers.

With data tier clustering, the DBMS servers form a cluster distinct from your n -tier application cluster. The application servers treat the database cluster as a single virtual server, making calls through load balancers to the data tier.



Fig. 3: Data Tier Clustering

In a data tier cluster, the failure of one node doesn't effect the rest of the cluster. Furthermore, resources are consolidated better and the setup is flexible. That is to say, you can assign nodes different roles using intelligent load

balancing.

There are, however, certain disadvantages to consider in data tier clustering:

- **Complex Structure:** Since load balancers are involved, you must back them up in case of failure. This typically means that you have two more servers than you would otherwise, as well as a failover solution between them.
- **Complex Management:** You need to configure and reconfigure the load balancers whenever a DBMS server is added to the cluster or removed.
- **Indirect Connections:** The load balancers between the application cluster and the data tier cluster increase the latency for each query. As a result, this can easily become a performance bottleneck. You will need powerful load balancing servers to avoid this.
- **Scalability:** This setup doesn't scale well over several datacenters. Attempts to do so may reduce any benefits you gain from resource consolidation, given that each datacenter must include at least two DBMS servers.

Data Tier Clustering with Distributed Load Balancing

One solution to the limitations of data tier clustering is to deploy them with distributed load balancing. This method roughly follows the standard data tier cluster method, but includes a dedicated load balancer installed on each application server.

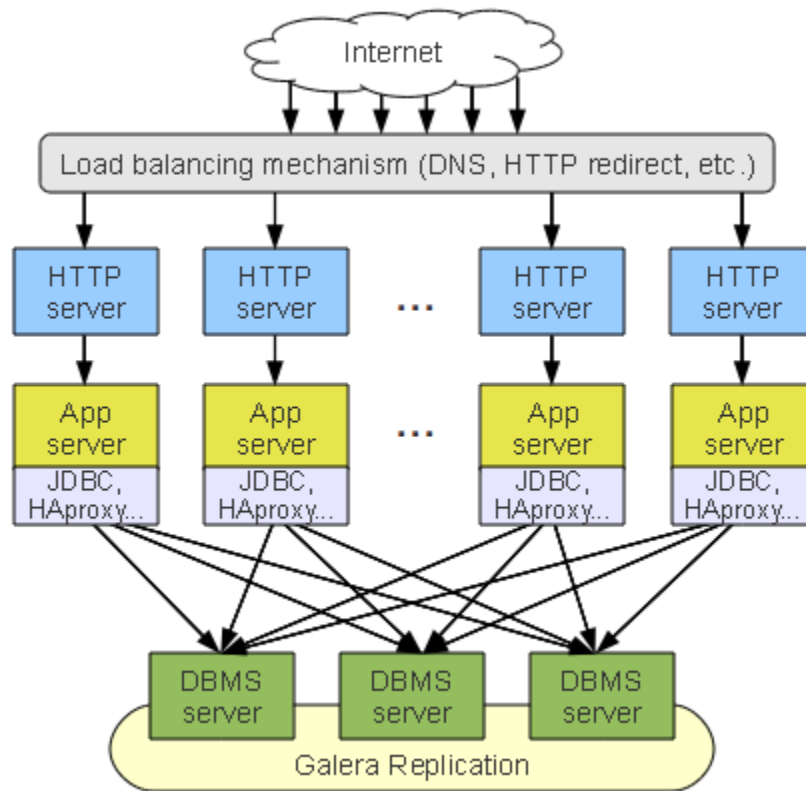


Fig. 4: *Data Tier Cluster with Distributed Load Balancing*

In this deployment, the load balancer is no longer a single point of failure. Furthermore, the load balancer scales with the application cluster and thus is unlikely to become a bottleneck. Additionally, it minimizes the client-server communications latency.

Data tier clustering with distributed load balancing has the following disadvantage:

- **Complex Management:** Each application server deployed for an n -tier application cluster will require another load balancer that you need to set up, manage and reconfigure whenever you change or otherwise update the database cluster configuring.

Aggregated Stack Clustering

Besides the deployment methods already mentioned, you could set up a hybrid method that integrates whole stack and data tier clustering by aggregating several application stacks around single DBMS servers.



Fig. 5: Aggregated Stack Clustering

This layout improves on the resource utilization of the whole stack cluster, while maintaining its relative simplicity and direct DBMS connection benefits. It's also how a data tier cluster with distributed load balancing will look if you were to use only one DBMS server per datacenter.

The aggregated stack cluster is a good setup for sites that are not very large, but are hosted at more than one datacenter.

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5.2 Load Balancing

Galera Cluster guarantees node consistency regardless of where and when the query is issued. In other words, you are free to choose a load-balancing approach that best suits your purposes. If you decide to place the load balancing mechanism between the database and the application, you can consider, for example, the following tools:

- **HAProxy** an open source TCP/HTTP load balancer.
- **Pen** another open source TCP/HTTP load balancer. Pen performs better than HAProxy on SQL traffic.
- **Galera Load Balancer** inspired by Pen, but is limited to balancing generic TCP connections only.

For more information or ideas on where to use load balancers in your infrastructure, see [Cluster Deployment Variants](#) (page 106).

Related Documents

- [Deployment Variants](#) (page 106)

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5.2.1 HAProxy

High Availability Proxy, or HAProxy is a single-threaded event-driven non-blocking engine that combines a fast I/O layer with a priority-based scheduler. You can use it to balance TCP connections between application servers and Galera Cluster.

Installation

HAProxy is available in the software repositories of most Linux distributions and it's the ports tree of FreeBSD. You can install it using the appropriate package manager.

- For DEB-based Linux distributions (e.g., Debian and Ubuntu), run the following from the command-line:

```
# apt-get install haproxy
```

- For RPM-based Linux distributions (e.g., Red Hat, Fedora and CentOS), execute the following from the command-line:

```
# yum install haproxy
```

- For SUSE-based Linux distributions (e.g., SUSE Enterprise Linux and openSUSE), execute instead this from the command-line:

```
# zypper install haproxy
```

- For FreeBSD and similar operating systems, HAProxy is available in the ports tree at */usr/ports/net/haproxy*. Alternatively, you can install it using the package manager like so:

```
# pkg install net/haproxy
```

Whichever method you use, it installs HAProxy on your server. In the event that the command for your Linux distribution or operating system doesn't work as expected, check your system's documentation or software repository for the correct procedure to install HAProxy.

Configuration

Configuration options for HAProxy are managed through an `haproxy.cfg` configuration file. The above package installations generally put this file in the `/etc/haproxy/` directory. However, it may have a different path depending on your operating system distribution.

To configure HAProxy to work with Galera Cluster, add the lines to the `haproxy.cfg` configuration file similar to the following:

```
# Load Balancing for Galera Cluster
listen galera 192.168.1.10:3306
    balance source
    mode tcp
    option tcpka
    option mysql-check user haproxy
    server node1 192.168.1.1:3306 check weight 1
    server node2 192.168.1.2:3306 check weight 1
    server node2 192.168.1.3:3306 check weight 1
```

You will create the proxy for Galera Cluster using the `listen` parameter. This gives HAProxy an arbitrary name for the proxy and defines the IP address and port you want it to listen on for incoming connections. Under this parameter, indent and define a series of options to tell HAProxy what you want it to do with these connections.

- `balance` defines the destination selection policy HAProxy should use in choosing which server it routes incoming connections.
- `mode tcp` defines the type of connections it should route. Galera Cluster uses TCP connections.
- `option tcpka` enables the keepalive function to maintain TCP connections.

- `option mysql-check user <username>` enables a database server check to determine whether the node is currently operational.
- `server <server-name> <IP_address> check weight 1` defines the nodes HAProxy should use in routing connections.

Destination Selection Policies

When HAProxy receives a new connection, there are a number of options available to define which algorithm it uses to choose where to route the connection. This algorithm is its destination selection policy. It's defined by the `balance` parameter.

- **Round Robin** directs new connections to the next destination in a circular order list, modified by the server's weight. Enable it with `balance roundrobin`.
- **Static Round Robin** directs new connections to the next destination in a circular order list, modified by the server's weight. Unlike the standard implementation of round robin, in static round robin you can't modify the server weight on the fly. Changing the server weight requires you to restart HAProxy. Enable it with `balance static-rr`.
- **Least Connected** directs new connections to the server with the smallest number of connections available, which is adjusted for the server's weight. Enable it with `balance leastconn`.
- **First** directs new connections to the first server with a connection slot available. They are chosen from the lowest numeric identifier to the highest. Once the server reaches its maximum connections value, HAProxy moves to the next in the list. Enable it with `balance first`.
- **Source Tracking** divides the source IP address by the total weight of running servers. Ensures that client connections from the same source IP always reach the same server. Enable it with `balance source`.

In the above configuration example, HAProxy is configured to use the source selection policy. For your implementation, choose the policy that works best with your infrastructure and load.

Enabling Database Server Checks

In addition to routing TCP connections to Galera Cluster, HAProxy can also perform basic health checks on the database server. When enabled, HAProxy attempts to establish a connection with the node and parses its response, or any errors, to determine if the node is operational.

For HAProxy, you can enable this through the `mysql-check` option. However, it requires that you also create a user in the cluster for HAProxy to use when connecting.

```
CREATE USER 'haproxy'@'192.168.1.10';
```

Make the user name the same as given in the `haproxy.cfg` configuration file for the `mysql-check` option. Replace the IP address with that of the server that runs HAProxy.

Using HAProxy

When you finish configuring HAProxy and the nodes to work with HAProxy, you can start it on the server. For servers that use `init`, run the following command:

```
# service haproxy start
```

For servers that use `systemd`, run instead this command:

```
# systemctl start haproxy
```

After doing this, the server will be running HAProxy. When new connections are made to this server, it routes them through to nodes in the cluster.

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5.2.2 Pen Load Balancer

Pen is a high-scalability, high-availability, robust load balancer for TCP- and UDP-based protocols. You can use it to balance connections between application servers and Galera Cluster.

Installation

Pen is available in the software repositories of most Linux distributions. You can install it using a package manager.

- For DEB-based Linux distributions (i.e., Debian and Ubuntu), run the following from the command-line:

```
# apt-get install pen
```

- For RPM-based Linux distributions (i.e., Red Hat, Fedora and CentOS), use the `yum` utility instead by executing the following from the command-line:

```
# yum install pen
```

Whichever you use, they will install Pen on your system. In the event that the command for your distribution or operating system does not work as expected, check your system's documentation or software repository for information on the correct procedure to install Pen. For instance, on a RPM-based system, you may have to install the `yum` utility.

Using Pen

Once you've installed Pen on the load balancing server, you can launch it from the command-line by entering something like the following:

```
# pen -l pen.log -p pen.pid localhost:3306 \
191.168.1.1:3306 \
191.168.1.2:3306 \
191.168.1.3:3306
```

When one of the application servers attempts to connect to the Pen server on port 3306, Pen routes that connection to one of the Galera Cluster nodes.

For more information on Pen configuration and use, see its manpage.

Server Selection

When Pen receives a new connection from the application servers, it first checks to see where the application was routed on the last connection and attempts to send traffic there. In the event that it cannot establish a connection, it falls back on a round-robin selection policy.

There are a number of options you can use to modify this behavior when you launch Pen.

- **Default Round Robin:** This directs all new connections to the next destination in a circular order, without determining which server a client used the last time. You can enable this with the `-r` option.
- **Stubborn Selection:** In the event that the initial choice is unavailable, Pen closes the client connection. This is enabled with the `-s` option.
- **Hash Client IP Address:** Pen applies a hash on the client IP address for the initial server selection, making it more predictable where it routes client connections in the future.

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- [DEFAULT_TARGETS](#) (page 320)
- [OTHER_OPTIONS](#) (page 320)
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- [-single](#) (page 326)
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5.2.3 Galera Load Balancer

Galera Load Balancer provides simple TCP connection balancing. It was developed with scalability and performance in mind. It draws on Pen for inspiration, but its functionality is limited to only balancing TCP connections. It provides several features:

- Support for configuring back-end servers at runtime.
- Support for draining servers.
- Support for the epoll API for routing performance.
- Support for multithreaded operations.
- Optional watchdog module to monitor destinations and adjust the routing table.

Installation

Unlike Galera Cluster, there is no binary installation available for Galera Load Balancer. Installing it on your system will require you to build it from the source files. They're available on GitHub at [glb](https://github.com/codership/glb).

To build Galera Load Balancer, you will need to complete a few steps. First, from a directory convenient for source builds (e.g., /opt), use the `git` utility to clone the GitHub repository for Galera Load Balancer. You would do this like so:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/codership/glb
```

Next, from within `glb` directory created by `git`, run the bootstrap script—which will be found in that directory.

```
$ cd glb/  
$ ./bootstrap.sh
```

Now you will need to configure `make` to build on your system, then run `make` to build the application. After that, you'll use `make` to install it. This may seem like a lot, but it's simple. Just execute the following lines, one at a time, from the command-line:

```
$ ./configure  
  
$ make  
  
# make install
```

Note: Galera Load Balancer installs in the `/usr/sbin` directory. So you will need to run the last line above as root.

Once you've successfully execute everything above, Galera Load Balancer will be installed on your system. You can launch it from the command-line, using the `glbd` command.

In addition to the system daemon, you will also have installed `libglb`, a shared library for connection balancing with any Linux applications that use the `connect()` call from the C Standard Library.

Service Installation

The above installation procedure only installs Galera Load Balancer to be run manually from the command-line. However, you may find it more useful to run this application as a system service. To do this, you'll need to copy a couple of files to the appropriate directories.

In the source directory you cloned from GitHub, navigate into the `files` directory. Within that directory there is a configuration file and a service script that you need to copy to their relevant locations.

First, copy `glbd.sh` into `/etc/init.d` directory under a service name. You would execute the following from the command-line to do this:

```
# cp glbd.sh /etc/init.d/glb
```

Now, copy the default `glbd.cfg` file into the appropriate configuration directory. For Red Hat and its derivatives, this is `/etc/sysconfig/glb`. For Debian and its derivatives, use `/etc/default/glb`. For the former possibility, you would execute this from the command-line:

```
# cp glbd.cfg /etc/sysconfig/glb
```

When you finish this, you will be able to manage Galera Load Balancer through the `service` command. For more information on available commands, see [Using Galera Load Balancer](#) (page 118).

Configuration

When you run Galera Load Balancer, you can configure its use through the command-line options. You can get a list of by executing `glb` with the `--help` option. For servers running Galera Load Balancer as a service, you can manage it through the `glbd.cfg` configuration file.

- [LISTEN_ADDR](#) (page 320): This is the address that Galera Load Balancer monitors for incoming client connections.
- [DEFAULT_TARGETS](#) (page 320): This specifies the default servers where Galera Load Balancer is to route incoming client connections. For this parameter, use the IP addresses for the nodes in your cluster.
- [OTHER_OPTIONS](#) (page 320): This is used to define additional Galera Load Balancer options. For example, you might want to set the balancing policy. Use the same format as you would from the command-line.

Below is an example of a `glbd.cfg` configuration file:

```
# Galera Load Balancer Configuration
LISTEN_ADDR="8010"
DEFAULT_TARGETS="192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3"
OTHER_OPTIONS="--random --top 3"
```

The `glbd.cfg` configuration file would be the one you copied into `/etc` as mentioned in the previous section.

Destination Selection Policies

Galera Load Balancer—both the system daemon and the shared library—supports five destination selection policies. When you run it from the command-line, you can define these using the command-line arguments. Otherwise, you'll have to add the arguments to the [OTHER_OPTIONS](#) (page 320) parameter in the `glbd.cfg` configuration file.

- **Least Connected:** This directs new connections to the server using the smallest number of connections possible. It will be adjusted for the server weight. This is the default policy.
- **Round Robin:** This sets new connections to the next destination in the circular order list. You can enable it with the `--round` (page 326) option.

- **Single:** This directs all connections to the single server with the highest weight of those available. Routing continues to that server until it fails, or until a server with a higher weight becomes available. You can enable it with the `--single` (page 326) option.
- **Random:** This will direct connections randomly to available servers. You can enable it using the `--random` (page 325) option.
- **Source Tracking:** This will direct connections originating from the same address to the same server. You can enable it with the `--source` (page 326) option.

Using Galera Load Balancer

The section on [Service Installation](#) (page 116) explained how to configure a system to run Galera Load Balancer as a service. If you do that, you can then manage common operations with the `service` command. The format for doing this is to enter `service`, followed by `glb`, and then an option.

Below is an example of how you might use `service` to get information on the Galera Load Balancer:

```
# service glb getinfo
```

```
Router:
```

```
-----  
      Address      : weight  usage  cons  
192.168.1.1:4444 : 1.000    0.000    0  
192.168.1.2:4444 : 1.000    0.000    0  
192.168.1.3:4444 : 1.000    0.000    0  
-----
```

```
Destinations: 3, total connections: 0
```

In the results shown here, you can see a list of servers available, their weight and usage, as well as the number of connections made to them.

The `service` script supports several operations. Below is a list of them and their uses:

- `start` is used to start `glb`, the Galera Load Balancer.
- `stop` will stop Galera Load Balancer.
- `restart` tells `glb` to stop and restart the Galera Load Balancer.
- `getinfo` is used as shown in the example above to retrieve the current routing information.
- `getstats` will provide performance statistics related to the cluster.
- `add <IP Address>` can be used to add an IP address from the routing table.
- `remove <IP Address>` will remove the designated IP address from the routing table.
- `drain <IP Address>` will sets the designated server to drain. When doing this, Galera Load Balancer won't send new connections to the given server, but it also won't kill existing connections. Instead, it waits for the connections to the specified server to end gracefully.

When adding an IP address to Galera Load Balancer at runtime, keep in mind that it must follow the convention, `IP Address:port:weight`. A hostname may be used instead of an IP address.

Related Documents

- [Using Galera Load Balancer](#) (page 118)
- [LISTEN_ADDR](#) (page 320)
- [DEFAULT_TARGETS](#) (page 320)

- [OTHER_OPTIONS](#) (page 320)
- [-round](#) (page 326)
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- [Service Installation](#) (page 116)

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5.3 Container Deployments

In the standard deployment methods for Galera Cluster, a node runs on a server in the same manner as would an individual stand-alone instance of MySQL or MariaDB. In container deployments, a node runs in a containerized virtual environment on the server.

You may find these methods useful in portable deployments across numerous machines, testing applications that depend on Galera Cluster, process isolation for security, or scripting the installation and configuration process.

The configuration for a node running in a containerized environment remains primarily the same as a node running in the standard manner. However, there are some parameters that draw their defaults from the base system configurations. You will need to set these, manually. Otherwise, the jail will be unable to access the host file system.

- [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237): A node determines the default address from the IP address on the first network interface. Jails cannot see the network interfaces on the host system. You need to set this parameter to ensure that the cluster is given the correct IP address for the node.
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238): The node determines the default name from the system hostname. Jails have their own hostnames, distinct from that of the host system.

Bear in mind that the configuration file must be placed within the container `/etc` directory, not that of the host system.

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- [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237)
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238)

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- [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237)
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5.3.1 Using Docker

Docker provides an open source platform for automatically deploying applications within software containers.

Galera Cluster can run from within a such a container, within Docker. You may find containers useful in portable deployment across numerous machines, testing applications that depend on Galera Cluster, or scripting the installation and configuration process.

Note: This guide assumes that you are only running one container node per server. For more information on running multiple nodes per server, see *Getting Started Galera with Docker, ‘Part I’* <<https://galeracluster.com/2015/05/getting-started-galera-with-docker-part-1/>> ‘_’ and ‘Part II’ <<https://galeracluster.com/2015/05/getting-started-galera-with-docker-part-2-2/>> ‘_’.

Configuring a Container

Images are the containers that Docker has available to run. There are a number of base images available through [Docker Hub](#). You can pull these to your system through the `docker` command-line tool. You can also build new images.

When Docker builds a new image, it sources a `Dockerfile` to determine the steps that it needs to take in order to generate the image you want to use. This means you can script the installation and configuration process. Basically,

such a script would need to load the needed configuration files, run updates, and install packages when the image is built—all through a single command. Below is an example of how you might write such a script:

```
# Galera Cluster Dockerfile
FROM ubuntu:14.04
MAINTAINER your name <your.user@example.org>

ENV DEBIAN_FRONTEND noninteractive

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y software-properties-common
RUN apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv BC19DDDBA
RUN add-apt-repository 'deb https://releases.galeracluster.com/galera-3/ubuntu trusty_
↪main'
RUN add-apt-repository 'deb https://releases.galeracluster.com/mysql-wsrep-5.6/ubuntu_
↪trusty main'

RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y galera-3 galera-arbitrator-3 mysql-wsrep-5.6 rsync

COPY my.cnf /etc/mysql/my.cnf
ENTRYPOINT ["mysqld"]
```

This example follows the installation process for running Galera Cluster from within a Docker container running on Ubuntu. When you run the build command, Docker pulls down the Ubuntu 14.04 image from Docker Hub, if it's needed. It then runs each command in the `Dockerfile` to initialize the image for your use.

Configuration File

Before you build the container, you need to create the configuration file for the node. The `COPY` command in the `Dockerfile` example above copies `my.cnf`, the MySQL configuration file, from the build directory into the container.

For the most part, the configuration file for a node running within Docker is the same as when the node is running on a standard Linux server. However, there are some parameters that may not be included in the MySQL configuration file and instead use the default values from the underlying database system—or they may have been set manually, on-the-fly using the `SET` statement. For these parameters, since Docker can't access the host system, you may need to set them, manually.

- [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237): A node will determine the default address from the IP address on the first network interface. Containers cannot see the network interfaces on the host system. Therefore, you will need to set this parameter to ensure the cluster is given the correct IP address for the node.
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238): A node will determine the default host name from the system hostname. Containers have their own hostnames distinct from the host system.

Changes to the `my.cnf` file will not propagate into an existing container. Therefore, whenever you make changes to the configuration file, run the build again to create a new image with the updated configuration file. Docker caches each step of the build and only runs those steps that have changed when rebuilding. For example, using the `Dockerfile` example above, if you rebuild an image after changing `my.cnf`, Docker will run only the last two steps.

Note: If you need Docker to rerun the entire build, use the `--force-rm=true` option.

Building a Container Image

Building an image simplifies everything—the node installation, the configuration and the deployment process—by reducing it to a single command. It will create a server instance where Galera Cluster is already installed, configured and ready to start.

You can build a container node using the `docker` command-line tool like so:

```
# docker build -t ubuntu:galera-node1 ./
```

When this command runs, Docker looks in the current working directory, (i.e., `./`), for the `Dockerfile`. It then follows each command in the `Dockerfile` to build the image. When the build is complete, you can view the addition among the available images by executing the following:

```
# docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
ubuntu	galera-node-1	53b97c3d7740	2 minutes ago	362.7 MB
ubuntu	14.04	ded7cd95e059	5 weeks ago	185.5 MB

You can see in the results here that there is a working node image available for use as a container. You would launch it executing `docker run` at the command-line. You would repeat the build process on each server to create a node container image for Galera Cluster.

You would then update the container tag to help differentiate between each node by executing something like this:

```
[root@node2]# docker build -t ubuntu:galera-node2 ./
[root@node3]# docker build -t ubuntu:galera-node3 ./
```

Deploying a Container

When you finish building an image, you're ready to launch the node container. For each node, start the container using the Docker command-line tool with the `run` argument like so:

```
# docker run -i -d --name Node1 --host node1 \
  -p 3306:3306 -p 4567:4567 -p 4568:4568 -p 4444:4444 \
  -v /var/container_data/mysql:/var/lib/mysql \
  ubuntu:galera-node1
```

In this example, Docker launches a pre-built Ubuntu container tagged as `galera-node1`, which was built using the example `Dockerfile` from above. The `ENTRYPOINT` parameter is set to `/bin/mysqld` so that the container launches the database server when starting. You would modify the `--name` option in the example here for each node container you start.

You'll notice in the example here there are several `-p` options included. Those are described in the next section on Firewall Settings. The `-v` option is described in the section after it on Persistent Data.

Note: The above command starts a container node meant to be attached to an existing cluster. If you're starting the first node in a cluster, append the argument `--wsrep-new-cluster` to the end of the command. For more information, see [Starting a Cluster](#).

Firewall Settings

When you launch the Docker container (i.e., `docker run` as shown above), the series of `-p` options connect the ports on the host system to those in the container. When the container is launched this way, nodes in the container have the same level of access to the network as the node would if it were running on the host system.

Use these settings, though, when you run only one container on the server. If you are running multiple containers on the server, you'll need a load balancer to handle and direct incoming connections to individual nodes.

For more information on configuring the firewall for Galera Cluster, see [Firewall Settings](#) (page 204).

Persistent Data

Docker containers are not meant to carry persistent data. When you close a container, the data it carries is lost. To avoid this problem, you can link volumes in the container to directories on the host file system. This is done with the `-v` option when you launch the container.

In the launch example above (i.e., the `docker run` lines), the `-v` argument connects the `/var/container_data/mysql/` directory to `/var/lib/mysql/` in the container. This replaces the local `datadir` inside the container with a symbolic link to a directory on the host system. This ensures that you won't lose data when the container restarts.

Database Client

Once you have a container node running, you can execute additional commands on the container using the `docker exec` command with the container name given with the `--name` parameter.

Using the example above, if you want access to the database client, you would run the following command:

```
# docker exec -ti Node1 /bin/mysql -u root -p
```

Notice here that `Node1` is the name given with the `--name` parameter in the example earlier.

Related Documents

- [Firewall Settings](#) (page 204)
- [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237)
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238)

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- Starting a Cluster

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- [Firewall Configuration with PF](#) (page 208)

- [Galera Cluster for MySQL](#) (page 42)
- [MariaDB Galera Cluster](#) (page 49)
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238)
- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)
- [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237)
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5.3.2 Using Jails

In FreeBSD, `jails` provides a platform for securely deploying applications within virtual instances. You may find it useful in portable deployments across numerous machines for testing and security.

Galera Cluster can run from within a jail instance.

Preparing the Server

Jails exist as isolated file systems within, but unaware of, the host server. In order to grant the node running within the jail network connectivity with the cluster, you need to configure the network interfaces and firewall to redirect from the host into the jail.

Network Configuration

To begin, create a second loopback interface for the jail. this allows you to isolate jail traffic from `lo0`, the host loopback interface.

Note: For the purposes of this guide, the jail loopback is called `lo1`, if `lo1` already exists on your system, increment the digit to create one that does not already exist, (for instance, `lo2`).

To create a loopback interface, complete the following steps:

1. Using your preferred text editor, add the loopback interface to `/etc/rc.conf`:

```
# Network Interface
cloned_interfaces="${cloned_interfaces} lo1"
```

2. Create the loopback interface:

```
# service netif cloneup
```

This creates `lo1`, a new loopback network interface for your jails. You can view the new interface in the listing using the following command:


```
$ ifconfig
```

Firewall Configuration

FreeBSD provides packet filtering support at the kernel level. Using PF you can set up, maintain and inspect the packet filtering rule sets. For jails, you can route traffic from external ports on the host system to internal ports within the jail's file system. This allows the node running within the jail to have network access as though it were running on the host system.

To enable PF and create rules for the node, complete the following steps:

1. Using your preferred text editor, make the following additions to `/etc/rc.conf`:

```
# Firewall Configuration
pf_enable="YES"
pf_rules="/etc/pf.conf"
pflog_enable="YES"
pflog_logfile="/var/log/pf.log"
```

2. Create the rules files for PF at `/etc/pf.conf`

```
# External Network Interface
ext_if="vtnet0"

# Internal Network Interface
int_if="lo1"

# IP Addresses
external_addr="host_IP_address"
internal_addr="jail_IP_address_range"

# Variables for Galera Cluster
wsrep_ports="{3306,4567,4568,4444}"
table <wsrep_cluster_address> persist {192.168.1.1,192.168.1.2,192.168.1.3}

# Translation
nat on $ext_if from $internal_addr to any -> ($ext_if)

# Redirects
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to $external_addr/32 port 3306 -> jail_IP_
↪address port 3306
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to $external_addr/32 port 4567 -> jail_IP_
↪address port 4567
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to $external_addr/32 port 4568 -> jail_IP_
↪address port 4568
rdr on $ext_if proto tcp from any to $external_addr/32 port 4444 -> jail_IP_
↪address port 4444

pass in proto tcp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port $wsrep_ports keep state
```

Replace `host_IP_address` with the IP address of the host server and `jail_IP_address` with the IP address you want to use for the jail.

3. Using `pfctl`, check for any typos in your PF configurations:

```
# pfctl -v -nf /etc/pf.conf
```

4. If `pfctl` runs without throwing any errors, start PF and PF logging services:

```
# service pf start
# service pflog start
```

The server now uses PF to manage its firewall. Network traffic directed at the four ports Galera Cluster uses is routed to the comparable ports within the jail.

For more information on firewall configurations for FreeBSD, see *Firewall Configuration with PF* (page 208).

Creating the Node Jail

While FreeBSD does provide a manual interface for creating and managing jails on your server, (`jail(8)`), it can prove cumbersome in the event that you have multiple jails running on a server.

The application `ezjail` facilitates this process by automating common tasks and using templates and symbolic links to reduce the disk space usage per jail. It is available for installation through `pkg`. Alternative, you can build it through ports at `sysutils/ezjail`.

To create a node jail with `ezjail`, complete the following steps:

1. Using your preferred text editor, add the following line to `/etc/rc.conf`:

```
ezjail_enable="YES"
```

This allows you to start and stop jails through the `service` command.

2. Initialize the `ezjail` environment:

```
# ezjail-admin install -sp
```

This install the base jail system at `/usr/jails/`. It also installs a local build of the ports tree within the jail.

Note: While the database server is not available for FreeBSD in ports or as a package binary, a port of the *Galera Replication Plugin* is available at `databases/galera`.

3. Create the node jail.

```
# ezjail-admin create galera-node 'lo1|192.168.68.1'
```

This creates the particular jail for your node and links it to the `lo1` loopback interface and IP address. Replace the IP address with the local IP for internal use on your server. It is the same address as you assigned in the firewall redirects above for `/etc/pf.conf`.

Note: Bear in mind that in the above command `galera-node` provides the hostname for the jail file system. As Galera Cluster draws on the hostname for the default node name, you need to either use a unique jail name for each node, or manually set *wsrep_node_name* (page 238) in the configuration file to avoid confusion.

4. Copy the `resolve.conf` file from the host file system into the node jail.

```
# cp /etc/resolv.conf /usr/jails/galera-node/etc/
```

This allows the network interface within the jail to resolve domain names in connecting to the internet.

5. Start the node jail.

```
# ezjail-admin start galera-node
```

The node jail is now running on your server. You can view running jails using the `ezjail-admin` command:

```
# ezjail-admin list
STA JID  IP                Hostname      Root Directory
---
DR   2    192.168.68.1    galera-node  /usr/jails/galera-node
```

While on the host system, you can access and manipulate files and directories in the jail file system from `/usr/jails/galera-node/`. Additionally, you can enter the jail directly and manipulate processes running within using the following command:

```
root@FreeBSDHost:/usr/jails # ezjail-admin console galera-node
root@galera-node:~ #
```

When you enter the jail file system, note that the hostname changes to indicate the transition.

Installing Galera Cluster

Regardless of whether you are on the host system or working from within a jail, currently, there is no binary package or port available to fully install Galera Cluster on FreeBSD. You must build the database server from source code.

The specific build process that you need to follow depends on the database server that you want to use:

- [Galera Cluster for MySQL](#) (page 42)
- [MariaDB Galera Cluster](#) (page 49)

Due to certain Linux dependencies, the [Galera Replication Plugin](#) cannot be built from source on FreeBSD. Instead you can use the port at `/usr/ports/databases/galera` or install it from a binary package within the jail:

```
# pkg install galera
```

This install the `wsrep` Provider file in `/usr/local/lib`. Use this path in the configuration file for the `wsrep_provider` (page 242) parameter.

Configuration File

For the most part, the configuration file for a node running in a jail is the same as when the node runs on a standard FreeBSD server. But, there are some parameters that draw their defaults from the base system. These you need to set manually, as the jail is unable to access the host file system.

- [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237) The node determines the default address from the IP address on the first network interface. Jails cannot see the network interfaces on the host system. You need to set this parameter to ensure that the cluster is given the correct IP address for the node.
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238) The node determines the default name from the system hostname. Jails have their own hostnames, distinct from that of the host system.

```
[mysqld]
user=mysql
#bind-address=0.0.0.0

# Cluster Options
wsrep_provider=/usr/lib/libgalera_smm.so
```

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```
wsrep_cluster_address="gcomm://192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.2, 192.16.1.3"
wsrep_node_address="192.168.1.1"
wsrep_node_name="node1"
wsrep_cluster_name="example_cluster"

# InnoDB Options
default_storage_engine=innodb
innodb_autoinc_lock_mode=2
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=0

# SST
wsrep_sst_method=rsync
```

If you are logged into the jail console, place the configuration file at `/etc/my.cnf`. If you are on the host system console, place it at `/usr/jails/galera-node/etc/my.cnf`. Replace `galera-node` in the latter with the name of the node jail.

Starting the Cluster

When running the cluster from within jails, you create and manage the cluster in the same manner as you would in the standard deployment of Galera Cluster on FreeBSD. The exception being that you must obtain console access to the node jail first.

To start the initial cluster node, run the following commands:

```
# ezjail-admin console galera-node
# service mysql start --wsrep-new-cluster
```

To start each additional node, run the following commands:

```
# ezjail-admin console galera-node
# service mysql start
```

Each node you start after the initial will attempt to establish network connectivity with the *Primary Component* and begin syncing their database states into one another.

Related Documents

- [Firewall Configuration with PF](#) (page 208)
- [Galera Cluster for MySQL](#) (page 42)
- [MariaDB Galera Cluster](#) (page 49)
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238)
- [wsrep_provider](#) (page 242)
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- [Database Server Logs](#) (page 138)
- [Notification Command](#) (page 196)
- [Using Status Variables](#) (page 132)
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CLUSTER MONITORING

Occasionally, you may want or need to check on the status of the cluster. For instance, you may want to check the state of nodes. You may want to check for network connectivity problems amongst nodes.

There are four methods available in monitoring cluster activity and replication health: query status variables through a database client; check regularly related log files; use a monitoring application; or write a notification script.

- *Using Status Variables* (page 132)

In addition to the standard status variables in MySQL, Galera Cluster provides a series of its own status variables. These will allow you to check node and cluster states, as well as replication health through the database client.

- *Database Server Logs* (page 138)

Queries entered through the database client will provide information on the current state of the cluster. However, to check its history for more systemic issues, you need to check the logs. This section provides a guide to the Galera Cluster parameter used to configure database logging to ensure it records the information you need.

- *The Galera Manager* (page 140)

If you have an account with Amazon Web Services (AWS) for server hosting, you can use Galera Manager to create and configure easily Galera Clusters. Additionally, Galera Manager provides a graphical user interface with charts for monitoring over one thousand cluster metrics: just configure it to track metrics you find most useful.

- *Notification Command* (page 196)

Although checking logs and status variables may give you the information you need while logged into a node, getting information from them is a manual process. Using the notification command, you can set the node to call a script in response to changes in cluster membership or node status. You can use this to raise alerts and adjust load balances. You can use it in a script for any situation in which you need the infrastructure to respond to changes in the cluster.

You can also use Nagios for monitoring Galera Cluster. For more information, see [Galera Cluster Nagios Plugin](#)

Related Documents

- *Database Server Logs* (page 138)
- *Notification Command* (page 196)
- *Using Status Variables* (page 132)

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Related Documents

- [Notification Command](#) (page 196)
- [Reset Quorum](#) (page 87)
- [checking node status](#) (page 134)
- [wsrep_cert_deps_distance](#) (page 289)
- [wsrep_cluster_address](#) (page 228)
- [wsrep_cluster_conf_id](#) (page 290)
- [wsrep_cluster_name](#) (page 229)
- [wsrep_cluster_size](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_cluster_state_uuid](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_cluster_status](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_connected](#) (page 293)
- [wsrep_local_send_queue_avg](#) (page 303)
- [wsrep_local_state_comment](#) (page 305)
- [wsrep_local_recv_queue_avg](#) (page 301)
- [wsrep_local_recv_queue_max](#) (page 302)
- [wsrep_local_recv_queue_min](#) (page 302)
- [wsrep_ready](#) (page 308)
- [wsrep_slave_threads](#) (page 245)
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6.1 Using Status Variables

From the database client, you can check the status of write-set replication throughout the cluster using standard queries. Status variables that relate to write-set replication have the prefix `wsrep_`, meaning that you can display them all using the following query:

```
SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_%';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
```

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```

| wsrep_protocol_version | 5 |
| wsrep_last_committed  | 202 |
| ...                    | ... |
| wsrep_thread_count    | 2 |
+-----+-----+

```

Note: In addition to checking status variables through the database client, you can also monitor for changes in cluster membership and node status through `wsrep_notify_cmd.sh`. For more information on its use, see [Notification Command](#) (page 196).

Checking Cluster Integrity

The cluster has integrity when all nodes in it receive and replicate write-sets from all other nodes. The cluster begins to lose integrity when this breaks down, such as when the cluster goes down, becomes partitioned, or experiences a split-brain situation.

You can check cluster integrity using the following status variables:

- `wsrep_cluster_state_uuid` (page 291) shows the cluster *state UUID*, which you can use to determine whether the node is part of the cluster.

```

SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_state_uuid';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_state_uuid | d6a51a3a-b378-11e4-924b-23b6ec126a13 |
+-----+-----+

```

Each node in the cluster should provide the same value. When a node carries a different value, this indicates that it is no longer connected to rest of the cluster. Once the node reestablishes connectivity, it realigns itself with the other nodes.

- `wsrep_cluster_conf_id` (page 290) shows the total number of cluster changes that have happened, which you can use to determine whether or not the node is a part of the *Primary Component*.

```

SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_conf_id';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_conf_id | 32 |
+-----+-----+

```

Each node in the cluster should provide the same value. When a node carries a different, this indicates that the cluster is partitioned. Once the node reestablishes network connectivity, the value aligns itself with the others.

- `wsrep_cluster_size` (page 291) shows the number of nodes in the cluster, which you can use to determine if any are missing.

```

SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_size';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+

```

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```
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_size | 15      |
+-----+-----+
```

You can run this check on any node. When the check returns a value lower than the number of nodes in your cluster, it means that some nodes have lost network connectivity or they have failed.

- [wsrep_cluster_status](#) (page 291) shows the primary status of the cluster component that the node is in, which you can use in determining whether your cluster is experiencing a partition.

```
SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_status';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value    |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_status | Primary  |
+-----+-----+
```

The node should only return a value of `Primary`. Any other value indicates that the node is part of a nonoperational component. This occurs in cases of multiple membership changes that result in a loss of quorum or in cases of split-brain situations.

Note: If you check all nodes in your cluster and find none that return a value of `Primary`, see [Resetting the Quorum](#) (page 87).

When these status variables check out and return the desired results on each node, the cluster is up and has integrity. What this means is that replication is able to occur normally on every node. The next step then is [checking node status](#) (page 134) to ensure that they are all in working order and able to receive write-sets.

Checking the Node Status

In addition to checking cluster integrity, you can also monitor the status of individual nodes. This shows whether nodes receive and process updates from the cluster write-sets and can indicate problems that may prevent replication.

- [wsrep_ready](#) (page 308) shows whether the node can accept queries.

```
SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_ready';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value    |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_ready   | ON       |
+-----+-----+
```

When the node returns a value of `ON` it can accept write-sets from the cluster. When it returns the value `OFF`, almost all queries fail with the error:

```
ERROR 1047 (08501) Unknown Command
```

- [wsrep_connected](#) (page 293) shows whether the node has network connectivity with any other nodes.

```
SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_connected';
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

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Variable_name	Value
wsrep_connected	ON

When the value is ON, the node has a network connection to one or more other nodes forming a cluster component. When the value is OFF, the node does not have a connection to any cluster components.

Note: The reason for a loss of connectivity can also relate to misconfiguration. For instance, if the node uses invalid values for the *wsrep_cluster_address* (page 228) or *wsrep_cluster_name* (page 229) parameters.

Check the error log for proper diagnostics.

- *wsrep_local_state_comment* (page 305) shows the node state in a human readable format.

```
SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_state_comment';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_local_state_comment	Joined

When the node is part of the *Primary Component*, the typical return values are Joining, Waiting on SST, Joined, Synced or Donor. If the node is part of a nonoperational component, the return value is Initialized.

Note: If the node returns any value other than the one listed here, the state comment is momentary and transient. Check the status variable again for an update.

In the event that each status variable returns the desired values, the node is in working order. This means that it is receiving write-sets from the cluster and replicating them to tables in the local database.

Checking the Replication Health

Monitoring cluster integrity and node status can show you issues that may prevent or otherwise block replication. These status variables will help in identifying performance issues and identifying problem areas so that you can get the most from your cluster.

Note: Unlike other the status variables, these are differential and reset on every `FLUSH STATUS` command.

Galera Cluster triggers a feedback mechanism called Flow Control to manage the replication process. When the local received queue of write-sets exceeds a certain threshold, the node engages Flow Control to pause replication while it catches up.

You can monitor the local received queue and Flow Control using the following status variables:

- *wsrep_local_recv_queue_avg* (page 301) shows the average size of the local received queue since the last status query.

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_recv_queue_avg';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_local_recv_que_avg	3.348452

When the node returns a value higher than 0.0 it means that the node cannot apply write-sets as fast as it receives them, which can lead to replication throttling.

Note: In addition to this status variable, you can also use *wsrep_local_recv_queue_max* (page 302) and *wsrep_local_recv_queue_min* (page 302) to see the maximum and minimum sizes the node recorded for the local received queue.

- *wsrep_flow_control_paused* (page 296) shows the fraction of the time, since `FLUSH STATUS` was last called, that the node paused due to Flow Control.

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_paused';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_flow_control_paused	0.184353

When the node returns a value of 0.0, it indicates that the node did not pause due to Flow Control during this period. When the node returns a value of 1.0, it indicates that the node spent the entire period paused. If the time between `FLUSH STATUS` and `SHOW STATUS` was one minute and the node returned 0.25, it indicates that the node was paused for a total 15 seconds over that time period.

Ideally, the return value should stay as close to 0.0 as possible, since this means the node is not falling behind the cluster. In the event that you find that the node is pausing frequently, you can adjust the *wsrep_slave_threads* (page 245) parameter or you can exclude the node from the cluster.

- *wsrep_cert_deps_distance* (page 289) shows the average distance between the lowest and highest sequence number, or seqno, values that the node can possibly apply in parallel.

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cert_deps_distance';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_cert_deps_distance	23.8889

This represents the node's potential degree for parallelization. In other words, the optimal value you can use with the *wsrep_slave_threads* (page 245) parameter, given that there is no reason to assign more slave threads than transactions you can apply in parallel.

Detecting Slow Network Issues

While checking the status of Flow Control and the received queue can tell you how the database server copes with incoming write-sets, you can check the send queue to monitor for outgoing connectivity issues.

Note: Unlike other the status variables, these are differential and reset on every `FLUSH STATUS` command.

[wsrep_local_send_queue_avg](#) (page 303) show an average for the send queue length since the last `FLUSH STATUS` query.

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_send_queue_avg';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value      |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_send_queue_avg | 0.145000 |
+-----+-----+
```

Values much greater than 0.0 indicate replication throttling or network throughput issues, such as a bottleneck on the network link. The problem can occur at any layer from the physical components of your server to the configuration of the operating system.

Note: In addition to this status variable, you can also use [wsrep_local_send_queue_max](#) (page 304) and [wsrep_local_send_queue_min](#) (page 304) to see the maximum and minimum sizes the node recorded for the local send queue.

Related Documents

- [Notification Command](#) (page 196)
- [Reset Quorum](#) (page 87)
- [checking node status](#) (page 134)
- [wsrep_cert_deps_distance](#) (page 289)
- [wsrep_cluster_address](#) (page 228)
- [wsrep_cluster_conf_id](#) (page 290)
- [wsrep_cluster_name](#) (page 229)
- [wsrep_cluster_size](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_cluster_state_uuid](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_cluster_status](#) (page 291)
- [wsrep_connected](#) (page 293)
- [wsrep_local_send_queue_avg](#) (page 303)
- [wsrep_local_state_comment](#) (page 305)
- [wsrep_local_recv_queue_avg](#) (page 301)
- [wsrep_local_recv_queue_max](#) (page 302)
- [wsrep_local_recv_queue_min](#) (page 302)
- [wsrep_ready](#) (page 308)
- [wsrep_slave_threads](#) (page 245)

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- [cert.log_conflicts](#) (page 263)
- [wsrep_debug](#) (page 231)
- [wsrep_log_conflicts](#) (page 235)
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6.2 Database Server Logs

Galera Cluster provides the same database server logging features available to MySQL, MariaDB and Percona XtraDB, depending on which you use. By default, it writes errors to a `<hostname>.err` file in the data directory. You can change this in the `my.cnf` configuration file using the `log_error` option, or by using the `--log-error` parameter.

Log Parameters

Galera Cluster provides parameters and `wsrep` options that allow you to enable error logging on events that are specific to the replication process. If you have a script monitoring the logs, these entires can give you information on conflicts occurring in the replication process.

- [wsrep_log_conflicts](#) (page 235): This parameter enables conflict logging for error logs. An example would be when two nodes attempt to write to the same row of the same table at the same time.
- [cert.log_conflicts](#) (page 263): This `wsrep` Provider option enables logging of information on certification failures during replication.
- [wsrep_debug](#) (page 231): This parameter enables debugging information for the database server logs.

Warning: In addition to useful debugging information, this parameter also causes the database server to print authentication information, (i.e., passwords) to the error logs. Don't enable it in production environments as it's a security vulnerability.

You can enable these through the `my.cnf` configuration file. The excerpt below is an example of these options and how they are enabled:

```
# wsrep Log Options
wsrep_log_conflicts=ON
wsrep_provider_options="cert.log_conflicts=ON"
wsrep_debug=ON
```

Additional Log Files

Whenever a node fails to apply an event on a slave node, the database server creates a special binary log file of the event in the data directory. The naming convention the node uses for the filename is `GRA_* . log`.

Related Documents

- [cert.log_conflicts](#) (page 263)
- [wsrep_debug](#) (page 231)
- [wsrep_log_conflicts](#) (page 235)

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6.3 The Galera Manager

The Galera Manager is a graphical user interface for creating and provisioning Galera Clusters on Amazon Web Services (AWS). It allows an administrator to add nodes easily, and without having to configure each node, manually. Perhaps more useful is that Galera Manager provides charts for monitoring host and database metrics to ensure the proper and efficient functioning of a Galera Cluster. There are over a thousand metrics from which to choose. You may use any standard web browser for accessing Galera Manager, to administer and monitor clusters.

This section of the Codership documentation provides detailed information and instructions on how to install and configure Galera Manager. Below is a brief summary of each aspects of the process to start using Galera Manager, with each heading linked to the related page for much more information—there are also links in the margin to all pages of the Galera Manager documentation. However, if you're an advanced administrator and are confident in your abilities, this page will provide you a summary of what you need to install and start using Galera Manager.

Install Galera Manager

The *Galera Manager Installer* is used to install Galera Manager. There are a few steps to installing with the *Installer*. This section is only a brief summary of those steps. Some of this text contain links to other pages where you'll find more detailed information on each step.

Choose or Create an *Installer Host*

You will need a server or other computer on which to download the *Installer* and then to run it to install the Galera Manager. You may use a local computer (e.g., a desktop or laptop computer), but most administrators use an existing *AWS Instance* since Galera Manager was built to be used with AWS.

Incidentally, at this point, Galera Manager runs either Ubuntu or Amazon Linux 2. Future releases of Galera Manager may allow for other distributions of Linux. For now, it's recommended you use one of these two distributions for the *Installer Host*. Galera Manager will, however, generate hosts that will use either Ubuntu or CentOS and nodes that will run on MySQL or MariaDB.

Download the *Installer*

After you've prepared a server to be the *Installer Host*, you'll need to download the *Installer* from Codership's site. Currently, only the beta version of Galera Manager is available. Eventually, you'll be able to find a link to it on [Codership's Download page](#). Until then, log onto your server and use an FTP program, or a utility like `wget` to download the installation package for the *Installer* at this address:

<https://galeracluster.com/galera-manager/gm-installer>.

Run the *Installer*

Once the *Installer* has been downloaded, you can run it to install Galera Manager. You'll have to provide some basic information: an administrative password, as well as a domain name and a site certificate, if you have these and want to use them.

When you're finished, the *gmd* daemon will be running on the *Installer Host*. Then you may use this server to deploy a Galera Cluster.

Check the [Installing Galera Manager](#) (page 143) documentation page for much more details on using the *Installer* and explanations of the questions you'll be asked, as well as suggestions on how to respond to them. You might also read the [Galera Manager Daemon \(gmd\)](#) (page 156) page.

Deploying a Cluster

Having installed Galera Manager, you're now ready to use it to deploy a Galera Cluster, including adding hosts and configuring nodes.

Access Galera Manager

In the address field of your web browser, enter the address of your *Installer Host*, prefixed with `https://`. The address you would enter, though, would be either a domain name or an IP address, depending on what you designated when you installed Galera Manager.

If you didn't provide a certificate, your web browser may try to protect you from accessing the address. Push past those warnings until you reach the login screen. Then enter the administrative user name and password you gave when installing.

Create a Cluster & Add Nodes

After you log into Galera Manager, you may create a cluster, and then add hosts and nodes—hosts being *AWS Instances*, and nodes being MySQL or MariaDB servers (i.e., `mysqld`). Typically, one would start with three nodes—you can add more nodes later, or delete some if you added too many. Remember, AWS may charge your AWS account based on the number of *Instances* you have running, as well as usage on each host. When you create a cluster, be sure to provide a public encryption key.

Secure the Ports

When first adding hosts, all ports used by Galera Cluster and the database engine, including the administrator (i.e., `ssh`) are open from any IP address. Someone will still need login credentials to access the hosts, but you may want to tighten the *Inbound Rules* on AWS. You'll find more information on *Inbound Rules* on the [AWS Ports with Galera Manager](#) (page 150) page.

You can find more details on deploying a cluster on the [Deploying a Cluster in Galera Manager](#) (page 161) and the [Adding Nodes with Galera Manager](#) (page 169) documentation pages. You may also find the [Adding Users to Galera Manager](#) (page 177) page helpful at some point.

Load Initial Data

After installing and setting up your first Galera Cluster, you'll need to load your data into the cluster. There are a few ways by which you can do this. Two of the most common methods are highlighted below.

Get Login Details

To load the initial data, you'll need to get the login credentials (i.e., user name, host address, password) for accessing one of the nodes with a MySQL client. This can be found by clicking on one of the nodes in Galera Manager, then its Configuration tab. There you'll find the *DB Address* and the *DB Root Password* for accessing the database system.

Back-Up & Load Data

Assuming you have an existing MySQL database on a server somewhere, you'll need to make a back-up of its databases and then load it onto one of the new nodes to jump start Galera Cluster. The most common

methods are to use a `mysqldump` generated dump file, or use a utility like `rsync` to make a physical copy of the data directory.

If you're using a dump file, copy it to the *Installer Host* and then use a MySQL client (e.g., `mysql`) to load the data into MySQL or MariaDB on one of the nodes. If you made a physical copy of the data to a zipped archived file, transfer it to one of the new nodes, stopping the node temporarily on Galera Manager while you do.

Ready for Normal Usage

After the initial data has finished loading, you may access and change data in MySQL with any MySQL client. You may also access the data using any application you would normally use (e.g., PHP scripts accessed by end-users through a web browser).

For more details on how to use the methods mentioned above for loading data, see the [Loading Initial Data](#) (page 180) documentation page.

Monitor a Cluster

With a Galera Cluster and nodes in place, including the data loaded and accessible to users, you can monitor your cluster using charts of database and host metrics in Galera Manager. Still, you may want to configure these charts or add more to suit your particular needs.

Configure Charts

By default, there are a few charts configured for commonly watched metrics. However, there are over one-thousand metrics that you may track. Click on the cluster in Galera Manager and you'll see the default charts. You may click the *X* at the top right of any chart to remove it. To add a chart, click the vertical ellipsis to access a pull-down menu where you can select *Add Chart*. A dialog box will appear for you to choose the metric you want to monitor.

For more information on adding charts and related information, see the [Monitoring a Cluster with Galera Manager](#) (page 186) documentation page.

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6.3.1 Installing Galera Manager

To use Galera Manager, you may install it on a local computer, but it's more typically installed on an AWS (Amazon Web Services) *Instance*. Whatever you decide to use, you'll need to download the *Galera Manager Installer* to it.

The *Installer* is an easy installation program for installing Galera Manager. When you run it, you will be asked a series of questions about configuring Galera Manager. When it's finished, the `gmd` daemon will be started on the *Installer Host*, allowing you to use this server to deploy a Galera Cluster and add nodes to other *AWS Instances*, as well as monitor the cluster.

Below are more details on these steps to download and run the *Installer*. The questions you'll be presented when installing are fairly self-explanatory. However, you may want to read this page before beginning, in case there are questions about which you want to know more before starting the installation.

Download the *Installer*

To install Galera Manager, you'll need to download the *Installer* to a server or *Instance* which is using Amazon Linux 2, which is available only on AWS. Eventually, the *Installer* will be made available for other distributions.

Galera Manager is still in beta mode. When a stable release is available, you'll be able to find a link to the *Installer* on [Codership's Download page](#). Until then, you can download it with an FTP program or with a tool like `wget`, directly from the Codership repository. In the example below, you can see the download address:

Listing 1: Downloading *Galera Manager Installer* (Example 1)

```
wget https://galeracluster.com/galera-manager/gm-installer
```

After you’ve downloaded the *Installer*, you may have to set the permissions for the installation file to make it executable. You would do that by entering something like this from the command-line:

Listing 2: Making *Galera Manager Installer* Executable (Example 2)

```
chmod +x gm-installer
```

Having downloaded the installation program and made it executable, you’re ready to run the *Installer* to install Galera Manager.

Start the Installer

There are two options available at this time when starting the *Installer*: `install` and `certificates`. The `install` option is necessary to install Galera Manager. The `certificates` option is used to generate your own, self-signed certificates for encryption. Both options may be given together.

Below is how you would start the *Installer* with only the `install` option. You’ll have to run it as root or with another administrator user account. Otherwise, you’ll receive an error early in the installation process saying, *permission denied*.

Listing 3: Starting Installation of *Galera Manager Installer* (Example 3)

```
./gm-installer install
```

After starting the *Installer*, you will first be asked to accept the Galera Manager End-User Licensing Agreement (EULA). Below is how this question will be presented—although it might change slightly in future releases:

Listing 4: Message about User Agreement from the *Installer* (Example 4)

```
To use GMD you must accept EULA.  
Press [a] to accept it, [r] to read the EULA text, [n] to reject EULA.
```

If you’re willing to accept the agreement, enter `a`. If you’d like to read the agreement, enter `r` and it will be displayed on the screen—along with the opportunity again to accept or reject the agreement. You can also read [the agreement](#) (page 154) in the documentation before even starting to install.

User Names & Passwords

Next you’ll be asked to enter some user names and passwords, for accessing the Galera Manager repository and for the initial administrator of Galera Manager. You may want to ensure you have answers to the following questions:

Listing 5: Installation Credential Questions from the *Installer* (Example 5)

```
GMD Package Repository User:  
GMD Package Repository Password:  
GMD Admin User Login [admin]:  
GMD Admin Password:
```

If you've been given a link to a private repository, you'll have to enter your user name and password. Otherwise, you would leave the repository user name and password blank. Next you can provide the administrator's user name and password that you'd like to use when accessing Galera Manager. The default user name is *admin*. Enter whatever password you'd like to use for the administrator. You'll be able to remove this user later and add a replacement administrator later, as well as add other users with lesser privileges. This is covered on the [Adding Users to Galera Manager](#) (page 177) page.

Domains & Certificates

You'll next need to provide either an IP address or a domain name for Galera Manager, the address on which you are running the *Installer*. This is the server where you'll be accessing Galera Manager. Here are the related questions you will be presented:

Listing 6: *Installer* Messages about Site Address and Certification (Example 6)

```
By what domain name or IP address this service will be reached?
(Note that an externally resolvable domain name is needed to use an external
Certification Authority, otherwise we will have to resort to self-signed
certificates for SSL if encryption is required):
Enter your domain name or IP of the server:
```

An IP address works well, but you won't be able to utilize an external certification authority. As a result, when later accessing Galera Manager, your web browser will be suspicious of the site and may try to block you from accessing it. Still, you should be able to get through the objections the first time you visit Galera Manager and be able to set it as a trusted URL.

Listing 7: *Installer* Warning using an IP Address (Example 7)

```
You have chosen to use IP address, therefore LetsEncrypt service will not be
↪available.
```

As this notification implies, if you would use a domain name, LetsEncrypt would be used for generating a certificate related to encrypted communications with Galera Manager. Based on this, you may want to consider obtaining and using a domain name or sub-domain for your installation of Galera Manager. Even if you don't do this, you will still be able to encrypt the traffic by answering *Yes* to this next question:

Listing 8: *Installer* Asking to Use a Secure Protocol (Example 8)

```
Enable https? [Y/n]
```

This will require you to preface the URL you enter in your web browser with `https`. It will also encrypt the traffic using Transport Layer Security (TLS), also known as Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

If you choose not to enable `https`, you'll see a message at the end of the installation saying your connections will be prone to several types of security issues and that you should therefore always use only trusted networks when connecting to Galera Manager.

As just mentioned, the *Installer* will generate a certificate for you using LetsEncrypt—if you chose to provide a domain name instead of an IP address. However, if you already have a certificate from a certificate authority (i.e., an SSL CA) you can give the *Installer* information related to it. Or you may provide your own SSL certificate. These are the questions you'll be presented related to all of this:

Listing 9: *Installer* Questions about SSL (Example 9)

```
Do you want to provide your own SSL CA? [y/N]
Do you want to use your own SSL certificate?
(otherwise the installer will generate them for you) [y/N]:
```

Closing Messages

After you finish answering all of the questions presented to you by the *Installer*, it will install and configure the software needed and start Galera Manager. You'll see messages regarding this pass by on the screen. At the end, if it's successful, you'll see a message like this:

Listing 10: Final Messages after Successfully Installing Galera Manager (Example 10)

```
INFO[0213] Galera Manager installation complete.
Direct your browser to https://34.217.114.37 to use it.
Since there was no publicly resolvable domain name provided,
we'll be using self-signed SSL certificate.
You will be responsible to re-generate it after it expires.
Also, if the browser warns about security risk when connecting
to service for the first time, you should choose to "continue".

INFO[0213] Logs DB url: https://34.217.114.37:8091
Metrics DB url: https://34.217.114.37:8092

Please make sure you have TCP ports 80, 443, 8091, 8092 open in the server firewall.

INFO[0213] Below you can see Logs DB credentials (if once asked):
DB name: gmd
DB user: gmd
DB password: Art1Pvq139

Complete installation log can be found at /tmp/gm-installer.log
```

There's the URL for accessing Galera Manager, in the second sentence where it says, "Direct your browser..." There are two other URLs that include the port numbers (i.e., 8091 or 8092). Those are for accessing logs and metrics databases. The Galera Manager is accessed on port 80 or 443.

TCP Ports

Regarding ports, notice the line in the example above about TCP ports 80, 443, 8091, 8092. You'll need to make sure those are accessible on AWS. Go to the EC2 console in AWS, and click on *Security Groups* in the left margin. Then look for the security group for the server on which you installed Galera Manager. Edit the *Inbound Rules* for that group to open those ports (see the screenshot below).

In the example in this screenshot, notice that we set port 22 to the administrator's IP address to restrict access, in addition to requiring an encryption key to log in. The other ports are accessible from anywhere so that you can access Galera Manager from wherever you and other administrators may be located. You may have noticed that port 3306 or other ports used by MySQL and Galera are not included in the *Inbound Rules* above. Those are needed by the nodes, not Galera Manager. When you add nodes, Galera Manager will add them to each host's *Inbound Rules*. You'll find more on these nuances by reading the [AWS Ports with Galera Manager](#) (page 150) page of this documentation.

sg-09bfd89f921ca15d5 - galera-manager

Details

Inbound rules

Outbound rules

Tags

Inbound rules

Edit inbound

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	Galera Manager (http)
Custom TCP	TCP	9091 - 9092	0.0.0.0/0	InfluxDB & Prometheus
SSH	TCP	22	2.37.120.59/32	Administrative Access
HTTPS	TCP	443	0.0.0.0/0	Galera Manager (https)

Fig. 1: AWS Inbound Rules for Galera Manager (Figure 1)

Logs & Installation Failure

In the last lines of the installation message, there's also the login name and password for accessing the InfluxDB database for the logs for the nodes. You wouldn't normally need to know these unless you're trying to debug something very unusual. They're used by Galera Manager behind-the-scenes. The logs are viewable within Galera Manager.

Should you encounter problems installing Galera Manager, though, check the installation log. It will be located in your server's temporary directory (e.g., `/tmp`). You can see the file path and name of the installation log in the last line of a successful installation, as shown above. It's a simple and tidy text file that's easy to review, if you need it.

Galera Manager Daemon

Once you've answered all of the questions presented to you by the *Installer*, it will finish the installation and start the `gmd` daemon. You can enter something like the following from the command-line to check that it's running:

Listing 11: Checking if Galera Manager Daemon is Running (Example 11)

```
ps -e |grep gmd
30472 ?          00:00:40 gmd
```

The results showing the process identification number and the amount of time `gmd` has been running will be different on your server. For more information on the `gmd` daemon, or to learn how to make changes to some of its settings, see the documentation page called, *Galera Manager Daemon (gmd)* (page 156).

Connect to Galera Manager

After you've finished installing, you may log into Galera Manager with a standard web browser by entering the address where you installed it. At the end of the installation, there was a message like this one:

Listing 12: Installation Message containing URL for Galera Manager
(Example 12)

```
INFO[0213] Galera Manager installation complete.  
Direct your browser to https://34.217.114.37 to use it.  
...
```

In the example here, a domain name wasn't used during the installation, so the URL has an IP address. If you provided a domain name, though, you would enter that domain name in your browser: `https://my-domain.com`.

If you didn't enable `https` when installing, you would instead start the URL with `http` (i.e., without the `s`). Be aware that without that extra security layer, your connections will be vulnerable. Therefore, when using `http` for Galera Manager, you should use only trusted networks.

Shortly after you enter the URL for Galera Manager into your web browser, you'll see a simple login screen like the one below. Here you'll enter the *GMD Admin User* name and password you provided during the installation.

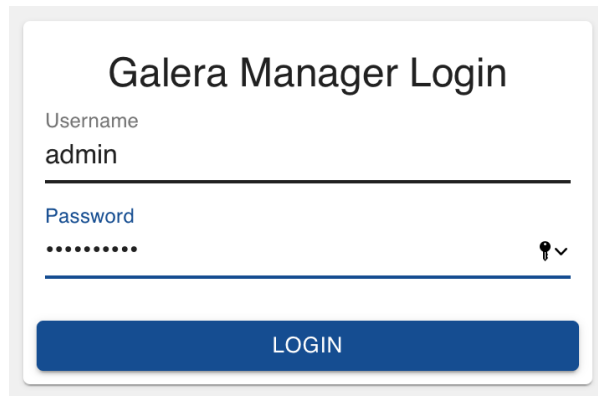
A screenshot of the Galera Manager Login interface. It features a white background with a dark blue header area. The title "Galera Manager Login" is centered at the top. Below the title, there are two input fields: "Username" with the text "admin" and "Password" with masked characters ".....". A small key icon and a dropdown arrow are to the right of the password field. At the bottom, there is a prominent blue button labeled "LOGIN".

Fig. 2: Galera Manager Login (Figure 2)

At the start, after you log into Galera Manager for the first time, you'll see only a fairly empty screen that shows something like the screenshot below. This is because you haven't yet created a cluster or added any nodes.

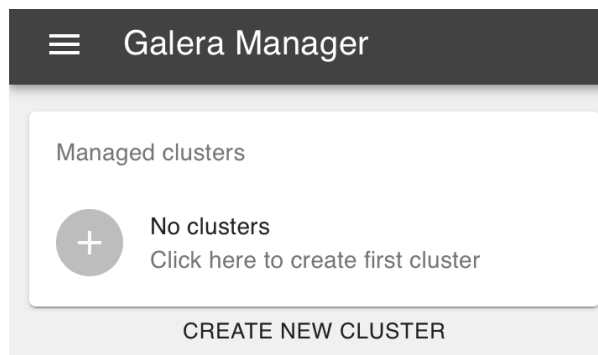
A screenshot of the Galera Manager interface after login. It has a dark grey header with a hamburger menu icon and the text "Galera Manager". Below the header, there is a white box titled "Managed clusters". Inside this box, there is a large grey circle with a white plus sign, followed by the text "No clusters" and "Click here to create first cluster". At the bottom of the interface, there is a blue button labeled "CREATE NEW CLUSTER".

Fig. 3: New Galera Manager Installation (Figure 3)

To create a cluster, you would click on the plus-sign icon, or the text below the box where it says, *Create New Cluster*. The process for adding a cluster and nodes is covered on the [Deploying a Cluster in Galera Manager](#) (page 161) documentation page. For information on upgrading Galera Manager, see the [Upgrading Galera Manager \(gmd\)](#) (page 194) page.

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6.3.2 AWS Ports with Galera Manager

There are several ports that Galera Manager uses to communication with the hosts in a cluster, as well as the ports that the nodes in a Galera Cluster use to communicate among themselves—and clients use to communicate with MySQL or MariaDB. There are also ports administrators need to access Galera Manager and the hosts.

You'll have to modify the *Security Group* on AWS (Amazon Web Services) for the *Instance* on which you installed Galera Manager. In that *Security Group*, you'll have to add *Inbound Rules* for each of the ports that Galera Manager needs. A *Security Group* will be generated automatically by Galera Manager for each host added to a cluster, but you may want to edit each one, or you may want consolidate those *Security Groups* by creating one for all hosts in the cluster.

Below is information on ports used by Galera Manager, followed by information on the ports used by the hosts. See the *Installing Galera Manager* (page 143) for more information on installing Galera Manager.

Galera Manager Ports

When you successfully completed the installation of Galera Manager using the *Installer*, the final message displayed mentions the TCP ports used by Galera Manager. Below are excerpts from that message, showing the lead-in and the message about ports:

Listing 13: Closing Messages from Galera Manager Installer (Example 1)

```
INFO[0213] Galera Manager installation complete.
Direct your browser to https://34.217.114.37 to use it.
Since there was no publicly resolvable domain name provided,
we'll be using self-signed SSL certificate.
You will be responsible to re-generate it after it expires.
Also, if the browser warns about security risk when connecting
to service for the first time, you should choose to "continue".
...

Please make sure you have TCP ports 80, 443, 8091, 8092 open in the server firewall.
```

As the highlighted line at the bottom here says, you will need to make sure the TCP ports 80, 443, 8091, 8092 are open. This could be on a local computer or on an AWS *Instance* on which you've installed Galera Manager.

Ports 80 and 443 are used to access Galera Manager through a web browser. Port 8091 is used by `gmd` to access InfluxDB for logging, and port 8092 is used by `gmd` to access Prometheus for cluster and node metrics, both of which are installed by the *Installer*.

To open these ports on AWS, go to the EC2 console, and click on *Security Groups* in the left margin. Then look for the *Security Group* for the *Instance* on which you installed Galera Manager. Edit the *Inbound Rules* for that group to open those ports. When you're finished, the *Inbound Rules* will look something like the screenshot below:

In the example in this screenshot, these ports can be accessed from anywhere. The user will still need the user name and password to access the particular service. Having these ports accessible like this will allow you, and others you designate, to monitor your cluster from wherever you or they might be. If you don't need this flexibility, you could limit all of these ports to the specific IP addresses from where they would be accessed—just as you might normally limit `ssh` access for port 22 to the IP address of the administrator who has authority to log into the server.

Incidentally, the *Installer* message shown above is the result of having chosen to enable `https`. If you had chosen not to enable it, though, the list of ports to open in AWS will be different:

sg-09bfd89f921ca15d5 - galera-manager

Details

Inbound rules

Outbound rules

Tags

Inbound rules

Edit inbound

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	Galera Manager (http)
Custom TCP	TCP	9091 - 9092	0.0.0.0/0	InfluxDB & Prometheus
SSH	TCP	22	2.37.120.59/32	Administrative Access
HTTPS	TCP	443	0.0.0.0/0	Galera Manager (https)

Fig. 4: AWS Inbound Rules for Galera Manager (Figure 1)

Listing 14: Excerpt from Installer listing Ports to Open (Example 2)

```
...
Please make sure you have TCP ports 80, 8081, 8082 open in the server firewall.
```

Only port 80 is used to access Galera Manager from a web browser. Port 8081 is used by `gmd` to access InfluxDB; port 8082 is used for Prometheus. Since you didn't enable `https`, you'll have to open these three ports in the *Security Group* for the *Instance* on which you've installed Galera Manager. But in this case, you don't need also to enable ports 443, 8091, and 8092.

You may have noticed when looking at the lists of ports above and in Figure 1 that they don't include port 3306 and other ports used by MySQL, MariaDB and Galera Cluster. Galera Manager doesn't need them to create and monitor a cluster and nodes. Those ports are needed on the hosts of the nodes. So separate *Security Groups* will be needed for them.

Host & Node Ports

After you create a cluster within Galera Manager, and then add nodes to that cluster, Galera Manager will create *Instances* or hosts for each node, and a *Security Group* in AWS with *Inbound Rules* for each host. These rules will open the ports needed for `gmd` on the Galera Manager server to communicate with the nodes, as well as the normal ports required by the nodes within a Galera Cluster to communicate with each other, in addition to ports for users and other clients need to communicate with MySQL or MariaDB.

The screenshot in Figure 2 below shows an example of a *Security Group* for a host created with Galera Manager for a node in a cluster:

Notice this *Security Group* includes ports 8091 and 8092, which are necessary for Galera Manager to communicate with the host related to host metrics and llogs. Port 3036 is used by users and clients to communicate with MySQL or MariaDB to access the databases. The other three ports are used by Galera Cluster and the nodes to communicate with each other and synchronize lagging or new nodes that join the cluster.

You might be tempted to tighten security more, to create one *Security Group* to be used by all hosts and in it to specify the IP addresses of each node for ports 4444, 4567, and 4568—perhaps because of the default description, *No*

sg-076173a8ad82d5ebe - testeroo-hoster-jfebkc

Details	Inbound rules	Outbound rules	Tags
---------	----------------------	----------------	------

Inbound rules					Edit inbound
Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional	
Custom TCP	TCP	9100 - 9104	0.0.0.0/0	No restrictions	
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	No restrictions	
Custom TCP	TCP	4444	0.0.0.0/0	No restrictions	
Custom TCP	TCP	4567 - 4568	0.0.0.0/0	No restrictions	
MYSQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	0.0.0.0/0	No restrictions	

Fig. 5: AWS Inbound Rules for a Host (Figure 2)

Restrictions for each of those rules. Along these lines, you might also change ports 9100 - 9104 to the IP address of wherever Galera Manager or `gmd` is running. You would have to leave port 3306 accessible from anywhere, though, so that MySQL users and clients can access the databases.

If you were to do all of that, make all of those changes to the *Source* IP addresses, it would look something like what you see in the screenshot in Figure 3 below:

That looks professional and is in a sense more secure. However, it takes away from the flexibility of using Galera Manager for adding and removing nodes, if you have to add and delete rules manually for each host, and set the new hosts to this *Security Group*. Given that the traffic between Galera Manager and the hosts is already very secure already, limiting the IP addresses might be overkill. Should you decide that you want this extra security and that it's worth the effort, you probably won't have to do it in future releases of Galera Manager since it's on the list of features to add.

For more on the nuances and configuring some of the background settings of Galera Manager, see the [Galera Manager Daemon \(`gmd`\)](#) (page 156) page of this documentation.

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sg-082acb25347b10f81 - Testeroo Noders

Details

Inbound rules

Outbound rules

Tags

Inbound rules

Edit inbound rules

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
Custom TCP	TCP	9100 - 9104	34.217.207.40/32	Access from gmd Server
SSH	TCP	22	2.37.120.59/32	Administrative Access
Custom TCP	TCP	4444	52.41.73.124/32	Galera Cluster (SST)
Custom TCP	TCP	4444	54.190.56.120/32	Galera Cluster (SST)
Custom TCP	TCP	4444	35.164.84.27/32	Galera Cluster (SST)
Custom TCP	TCP	4567 - 4568	52.41.73.124/32	Galera Cluster (Replication & IST)
Custom TCP	TCP	4567 - 4568	54.190.56.120/32	Galera Cluster (Replication & IST)
Custom TCP	TCP	4567 - 4568	35.164.84.27/32	Galera Cluster (Replication & IST)
MYSQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	0.0.0.0/0	MySQL Clients

Fig. 6: AWS Security Group for All Hosts (Figure 3)

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6.3.3 Galera Manager End-User License Agreement (EULA)

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6.3.4 Galera Manager Daemon (gmd)

The Galera Manager is driven by the `gmd` daemon running on the server to be used to create clusters, the one used to add and remove nodes, and especially to monitor the Galera Cluster. For information on installing `gmd`, see the documentation page, [Installing Galera Manager](#) (page 143).

gmd Process

If Galera Manager was installed on a server or an *AWS Instance*, you can enter something like the following from the command-line to check that it's running:

Listing 15: Checking if Galera Manager Daemon is Running (Example 1)

```
ps -e |grep gmd
5810 ?          00:00:18 gmd
```

The results showing the process identification number and the amount of time `gmd` has been running will be different on your server. Although it's unlikely you'll need to restart `gmd`, to do so you may enter the following from the command-line:

Listing 16: Restarting the Galera Manager Daemon (Example 2)

```
systemctl restart gmd
```

You can replace `restart` with `stop` to shutdown the Galera Manager daemon—and use `start` to start it later. If the server is rebooted, `gmd` is set to start automatically.

Configuration File

When you installed Galera Manager, the *Installer* created a configuration file for `gmd` based on the responses you gave. You don't have to create it yourself. However, if you want to change some of the information you provided when installing, you can edit the configuration file. It's located in the sub-directory, `/etc/default/` and called, `gmd`.

The `gmd` configuration file will look something like this:

Listing 17: Contents of Galera Manager Configuration File (Example 3)

```
ARGS="--rsa-private-key=/var/lib/gmd/jwt-rsa.key"
GMD_CONFIG_DIR=/var/lib/gmd
GMD_LOGS_DIR=/var/log/gmd
INFLUXDB_URL=https://gmd:8hCh2GeYv9@34.217.207.40:8091
PROMETHEUS_URL=https://34.217.207.40:8092
```

There are few settings here. You can change the values with a simple text editor. Just remember to restart `gmd` for the changes to take effect. See above for how to restart the daemon.

gmd Logs

In the previous section, you may have noticed the location of the log files: `/var/log/gmd`. Should you have difficulty starting `gmd` or encounter similar problems, you can check this directory for log files containing messages that may indicate the cause. Below is an example of the contents of that log file directory:

Listing 18: List of Galera Manager Log Files (Example 3)

```
ls -l /var/log/gmd
cluster-tester00.log
default.log
host-hoster-jfebk-stdout.log
host-hoster-jfebk.log
host-hoster-lisvt-stdout.log
host-hoster-lisvt.log
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
host-hoster-mlksh-stdout.log
host-hoster-mlksh.log
node-noder-jfebk.log
node-noder-lisvt.log
node-noder-mlksh.log
```

There's a log file for the `gmd` daemon (i.e., `default.log`), one for the cluster, a pair for each host, and one for each node.

You may be confused as to the difference between a host and a node in this context. A host has to do with the computer system on which the Galera Cluster software is installed. This includes software configuration, network traffic, as well as where particular software like Galera Manager and MySQL are running. Whereas, a node has to do with the activities, the interactions of the Galera Cluster: Is the node available and handling database client traffic? Is it synchronized with the other nodes in the cluster?

What's important to an administrator, though, is knowing where to find log messages to troubleshoot problems that may be encountered. Below are descriptions of what may be found in each log, with the most information recorded in the host standard output log (e.g., `host-hoster-mlksh-stdout.log`).

Default Log

The main log file for the `gmd` daemon, the `default.log` file, contains information related to starting and stopping the daemon. Here's an excerpt from such a log file:

Listing 19: Excerpt from Galera Manager's Default Log (Example 4)

```
time="2020-05-18T08:05:19Z" level=info msg="Starting gmd"
time="2020-05-18T08:05:19Z" level=info msg="Listening on 127.0.0.1:8000"
time="2020-05-18T08:05:19Z" level=info msg="ConfigDir = /var/lib/gmd"
time="2020-05-18T08:05:19Z" level=info msg="LogsDir = /var/log/gmd"
```

As you can see, it records when it started the `gmd` daemon, on which IP address and port it's listening for connections from users (i.e., admin), and the directories for configuration and log files.

Cluster Log

As mentioned above, there's a log file for the cluster. It's name contains the name of the cluster appended to it (i.e., `testeroo` from the examples on other pages of this documentation section). This log file contains some very basic information on the settings of the cluster. Below is an example of its contents:

Listing 20: Excerpt from Galera Manager's Cluster Log (Example 5)

```
time="2020-06-07T06:27:39Z" level=info msg="cluster record created" cluster-
->name=testeroo
```

It's not much since it's from a new installation of Galera Manager, one used in examples elsewhere in this documentation. It contains the date and time the cluster was created, as well as the name of the cluster. As a result of that name, this log file is named, `cluster-testeroo.log`.

Host Logs

As mentioned earlier, there is a pair of log files for each host in the cluster. One is labeled `host`, followed by the name of the host and the extension, `.log`. This file contains primarily entries showing the data time or changes to the

host's status.

Below is an excerpt from the `host-hoster-mlksh.log` file from the examples used here in documentation on Galera Manager:

Listing 21: Excerpt from a Galera Manager Host Log (Example 6)

```
time="2020-06-07T06:28:58Z" level=info
  msg="setting deployment status to pending" host-name=hoster-mlksh
time="2020-06-07T06:30:04Z" level=info
  msg="setting deployment status to ok" host-name=hoster-mlksh
```

This is actually two lines of entries, but we broke the lines to fit more easily on the screen. Still, there's not much information here. Nevertheless, you might write a custom shell script to parse this file to check for the latest entry, looking for when the deployment status is not *ok*, and send you a message saying as much—and then have `cron` run that script frequently at regular intervals. Or you could just keep Galera Manager open in a window on your computer.

The other log file for each host is labeled `host`, followed by the name of the host, then `stdout` and the extension, `.log` (e.g., `host-hoster-mlksh-stdout.log`). This log file contains the messages generated by the host server when activities happen, when various commands, utilities and other programs are run by Galera Manager. If these commands and all were executed manually, some messages would normally be shown on the screen (i.e., the standard output). However, since they're run in the background, there's no one to see them. So Galera Manager writes them to a log file for each host.

These host `stdout` log files are extensive. They contain information on updating Galera Manager software, network traffic, and many other logistical system information related to Galera. As a result, they can become fairly large files. But they can also be useful when trying to troubleshoot a problem with Galera Manager software—but not the synchronizing and accessing of data within the cluster, on nodes.

Node Logs

In the log directory for `gmd`, there is a log file for each node. As mentioned earlier, these log files contain information related to the nodes of the cluster, their interactions with each other. Below is an excerpt from the `node-noder-mlksh.log` file from examples elsewhere in this documentation:

Listing 22: Excerpt from a Galera Manager Node Log (Example 7)

```
time="2020-06-07T06:31:54Z" level=info msg="updating cluster IPs" ctx=update-cluster-
↪ips node-name=noder-mlksh
time="2020-06-07T08:15:09Z" level=info msg="checking node status" node-name=noder-
↪mlksh
time="2020-06-07T08:15:10Z" level=info msg="node status is healthy" node-name=noder-
↪mlksh
time="2020-06-07T08:15:10Z" level=info msg="already started" node-name=noder-mlksh
```

Notice these entries are related to nodes in the cluster having started, being ready to accept MySQL client traffic, and insync—that is to say, the node's health.

Should one of the nodes have problems that are not reflected in the metrics you're tracking in Galera Manager, you could check the log for that node for an indication of what's wrong with it. Afterwards, you might want to add the appropriate metrics to Galera Manager to monitor the situation more closely and conveniently from within Galera Manager. For more information on adding metrics to track in Galera Manager, see the *Monitoring a Cluster with Galera Manager* (page 186) documentation page.

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6.3.5 Deploying a Cluster in Galera Manager

With Galera Manager installed on your server or an *AWS Instance*, you're ready to deploy a Galera Cluster. This page of the Codership documentation describes how to connect to Galera Manager, create a cluster and how to add nodes to a cluster. If you haven't already installed Galera Manager, go to the [Installing Galera Manager](#) (page 143) documentation page to do that first.

Without Galera Manager, to create a Galera Cluster, you have to set up multiple servers or AWS Instances, and then install MySQL or MariaDB and Galera software on each. You also have to configure each server or node. It's a fairly detailed process. Instead, you can use the Galera Manager to make the process of creating a cluster and adding nodes simple and quick.

Create a Cluster

To create a cluster in Galera Manager, click on *Create New Cluster*. You'll then see a large dialog box like the one below in Figure 1. In this box you will give the cluster a name, as well as make some default choices for creating nodes and hosts

Looking at the screenshot here, in the first section labeled *Cluster Configuration*, you can see that you have to provide a name for your cluster. In this example, the name *testeroo* was given, but you should enter something more meaningful to your organization or system—especially if you will be creating more than one cluster.

That's all there is, per se, to the cluster configuration. A Galera Cluster is an association of nodes working together as equals, with all of the settings on the nodes. So the rest of the questions are related to the node and host levels. The choices available for them are described in the next section.

Before proceeding, it's worth taking a moment to be clear as to the difference between a node and a host in a Galera Cluster. A node is essentially the MySQL or MariaDB server (i.e., the `mysqld` daemon) interacting with the other nodes to replicate data changes among them. The host is the physical or virtual computer upon which the node is running. This is why you will only see the names of hosts in the list of *Instances* on the AWS console, and only the names of nodes in the Galera and database logs. Galera Manager's role is to facilitate the creating of *AWS Instances* for hosts, the assembling of nodes for a cluster, the installation of all of the needed software, and to track metrics in the cluster. Basically, it does much of the mundane work usually performed by an administrator and makes monitoring clusters easier.

Default Node Configuration

In the next section of the box shown in Figure 1, the section labeled *Node Configuration*, you're asked to make default choices that will be used when you later add nodes to the cluster. To be clear as to what's discussed, below is the screenshot from Figure 1, but cropped around the default node configuration section:

The first field in this section asks you to specify whether you want to use MySQL or MariaDB, and the version of which one you choose. You're asked to set the default database system for your nodes of the cluster because the nodes should all use the same version of the same database system. You shouldn't have one node in a cluster using MySQL and another MariaDB, or even have them all using MySQL, but different versions. If you create another cluster, however, it may use a different database system and version.

Database Engine Configuration

Next, to the right in Figure 2, you may provide some special settings for MySQL or Galera, extra entries you want to make to the configuration files on all of the node. You would click on the icon of a cogwheel, where it says *Custom DB Engine Configuration*, to add those options or variable names with the values you want. Before doing this, though, you should be aware of what will be set by default by Galera Manager.

Create cluster

1

Configure

2

Cluster configuration

Cluster name *

testeroo

Node configuration ?

Node DB Engine

mysql:8.0

Custom DB engine configuration

Default host configuration ?

Host type

ec2

Host system

ubuntu:18.04

AWS Region

US West (Oregon)

EC2 Instance Type

t2.micro

AWS Access Key ID

AKIA-MyKey-P2232HOVA

AWS Secret Access Key

.....

SSH Private Key

Not set

Authorized keys

1 key/s set

CANCEL

Fig. 7: Create Cluster Dialog Box (Figure 1)

Node configuration ?

Node DB Engine

mysql:8.0

Custom DB engine configuration

Fig. 8: Host Defaults Section of Create Cluster Dialog Box (Figure 2)

In Example 1 below is the contents of `/etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf` on one of the nodes which is running Ubuntu—it's the same for each node:

Listing 23: MySQL Daemon Configuration File (Example 1)

```
[mysqld]
pid-file      = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
socket        = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
datadir       = /var/lib/mysql
log-error     = /var/log/mysql/error.log
```

These are minimal settings for MySQL. For Galera Cluster, there is an additional configuration file. These are the settings in `/etc/mysql/wsrep/conf.d/00.galera.cnf`, for the same node running Ubuntu:

Listing 24: Galera Configuration File (Example 2)

```
[mysqld]
bind-address = 0.0.0.0
wsrep_on = ON
# make it dynamic according to the distribution
wsrep_provider = /usr/lib/galera/libgalera_smm.so
wsrep_cluster_address = 'gcomm://52.25.88.43,54.213.111.232,35.163.3.151'
wsrep_cluster_name = 'testeroo'
wsrep_node_name = 'noder-jfebck'
wsrep_sst_method = rsync
binlog_format = row
default_storage_engine = InnoDB
innodb_autoinc_lock_mode = 2
log_error = /var/log/mysql/error.log
general_log_file = /var/log//mysql/general.log
general_log = 1
slow_query_log_file = /var/log/mysql/mysql-slow.log
slow_query_log = 1
```

Although these excerpts were taken from Ubuntu nodes, the same settings will be found in nodes using other Linux distributions generated by Galera Manager. Notice that two lines were set for this particular cluster: `wsrep_cluster_address` contains all of the IP addresses of the nodes; and `wsrep_cluster_name` contains the name of the cluster. There's one line that is set for this particular node: `wsrep_node_name` contains the node's name. These adjustments are made by Galera Manager when adding nodes.

Again, if you want to add some other settings, perhaps setting values for InnoDB buffers, you add them to the box for *Custom DB Engine Configuration*. Below in Figure 3 is a screenshot of that box and how you might enter values:

Notice that you have to include the `[mysqld]` heading. When you're finished, click on *Set* to save. At this time, you won't be able to make changes to these settings once you finish creating the cluster. So be sure you have everything you want before clicking *Create*. Otherwise, you'll have to log into each node to make changes manually to the configuration files. In a future release, you will be able to edit these default settings from within Galera Manager.

Default Host Configuration

The next section of the *Create Cluster* dialog box relates to how you want to create hosts, the servers on which nodes will be running. This has to do primarily with the operating system to install on the servers and how you will access those servers using `ssh`.

To make it easier to discuss, below is the screenshot from Figure 1, but this time cropped around the default host configuration section:

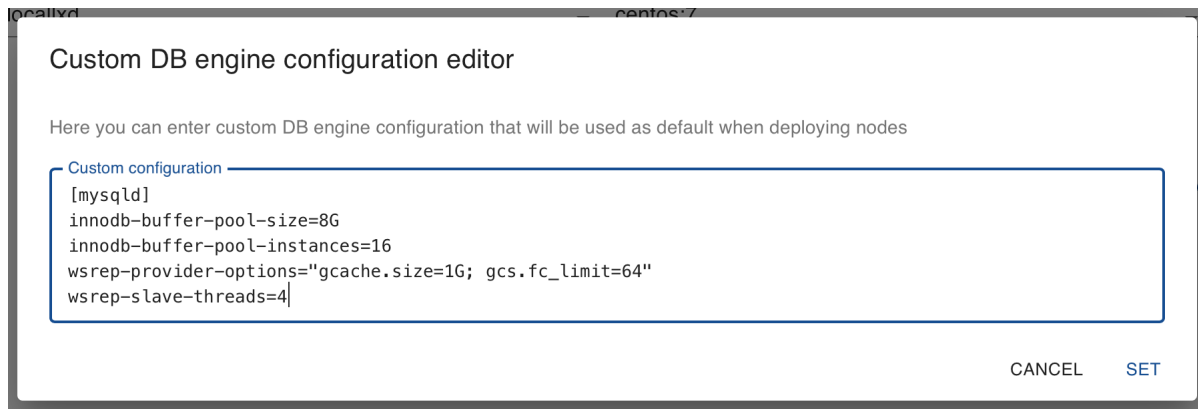


Fig. 9: Node Default Database Custom Configuration (Figure 3)

Default host configuration

Host type ec2	Host system ubuntu:18.04
AWS Region US West (Oregon)	EC2 Instance Type t2.micro
AWS Access Key ID AKIA-MyKey-P2232HOVA	AWS Secret Access Key
 SSH Private Key Not set	 Authorized keys 1 key/s set

Fig. 10: Host Defaults Section of Create Cluster Dialog Box (Figure 4)

The first field allows you to choose the host type: *locallxd* or *ec2*. Choosing *locallxd* will instruct Galera Manager to generate Linux Containers, using the *lxd* daemon, to create hosts when you add nodes later. They'll all run on the same server where you have Galera Manager. This option is primarily for testing purposes and shouldn't generally be used.

Choosing *ec2* will use Amazon's EC2 service to create separate *AWS Instances* for each host needed for each node you add to the cluster. When you choose this, there will be fields allowing you to choose which AWS region to use for hosts, and which type of *Instance*—these relate to the size and speed of the server.

AWS Access Keys

You will also be asked to provide your *Access Key* information so that Galera Manager may interface with AWS on your behalf. This information is secure and not shared with Codership: it's confined to your installation of Galera Manager. Even if you already have a copy of the ID and the password, you may want to create another key for use only by Galera Manager. You would do this on AWS's site. To get to this page, log into the EC2 console. Then click where the name for your account is shown. A pull-down menu will appear, as you see in the screenshot below:

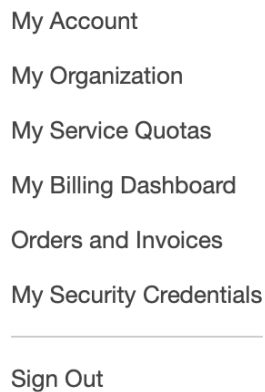


Fig. 11: AWS Account Menu (Figure 5)

Click where it says, *My Security Credentials*. This will take you to the *Identity and Access Management (IAM)* page. Look in the main panel for the choice labeled, *Access Keys* and click on it to expand that sub-section. Your screen will look something like the screenshot below:

Then just click on the blue button labeled, *Create New Access Key*. It will immediately create a new *AWS Access Key ID* and *AWS Access Key*. You'll see a box appear like the one in the screenshot below:

You can copy the text containing the *AWS Access Key ID* and the *AWS Access Key* (see Figure 7), and paste each of them into the appropriate fields in Galera Manager where you're in the process of creating a cluster, in the *Default Host Configuration* section. You may also want to click on the gray button that reads, *Download Key File* to download the *AWS Access Key*. This will download a CSV file containing the same information. Make a copy or download the key immediately and save it to a secure location since you won't be able to access this key on AWS or in Galera Manager once you close this box.

SSH Keys

The last two fields of the *Default Host Configuration* section are related to *ssh* encryption keys. To be clear, below is the screenshot from Figure 1 again, but cropped here around the part on SSH keys:

These encryption keys are used to access the AWS Instances, the hosts that are generated by AWS using *ssh*. Without them, you can't log into the server and make changes at the command-line.

Use this page to manage the credentials for your AWS account. To manage credentials for AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users, use the [IAM Console](#).

To learn more about the types of AWS credentials and how they're used, see [AWS Security Credentials](#) in AWS General Reference.

- ▶ Password
- ▶ Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- ▼ Access keys (access key ID and secret access key)

Use access keys to make programmatic calls to AWS from the AWS CLI, Tools for PowerShell, the AWS SDKs, or direct AWS API calls. You can have a maximum of two access keys (active or inactive) at a time. [Learn more](#)

Created	Access Key ID	Last Used	Last Used Region	Last Used Service	Status	Actions
Jun 5th 2020	AKIAIDSFWPYP2232HOVA	2020-06-07 08:28 UTC+0200	us-west-2	ec2	Active	Make Inactive

Create New Access Key

Root user access keys provide unrestricted access to your entire AWS account. If you need long-term access keys, we recommend creating a new IAM limited permissions and generating access keys for that user instead. [Learn more](#)

- ▲ CloudFront key pairs

▲ X.509 certificate

- Account identifiers

Fig. 12: AWS Security Credentials (Figure 6)

Create Access Key

✕

✔ Your access key (access key ID and secret access key) has been created successfully.

Download your key file now, which contains your new access key ID and secret access key. If you do not download the key file now, you will not be able to retrieve your secret access key again.

To help protect your security, store your secret access key securely and do not share it.

▼ [Hide Access Key](#)

Access Key ID: AKIAIK75W32QBB2EQO4A


Secret Access Key: hsnTbucDWoZghSee85qrXMXyQ2rQAj7AYy6EhND0

Download Key File

Close

Fig. 13: Created AWS Access Key (Figure 7)

SSH Private Key
Not set

 Authorized keys
1 key/s set

CANCER

Fig. 14: SSH Keys for Default Host Configuration (Figure 8)

The private key is entered in a box that appears when you click on *SSH Private Key*. It's saved by AWS and attached to the host in its system. With it, Galera Manager will generate a public key for it to be able to access the host. You can enter your own private key, but its not necessary. AWS will generate one for you behind-the-scenes. You won't be able to download it through Galera Manager or on AWS. So you may as well let AWS handle that part.

For you as administrator to access the host with `ssh`, you will need to provide a public key that matches the format of the private key. Click on the icon of a key on the right, where it says, *Authorized Keys*. A box will appear like the one below in Figure 9 for you to paste in your public key from your own private key:

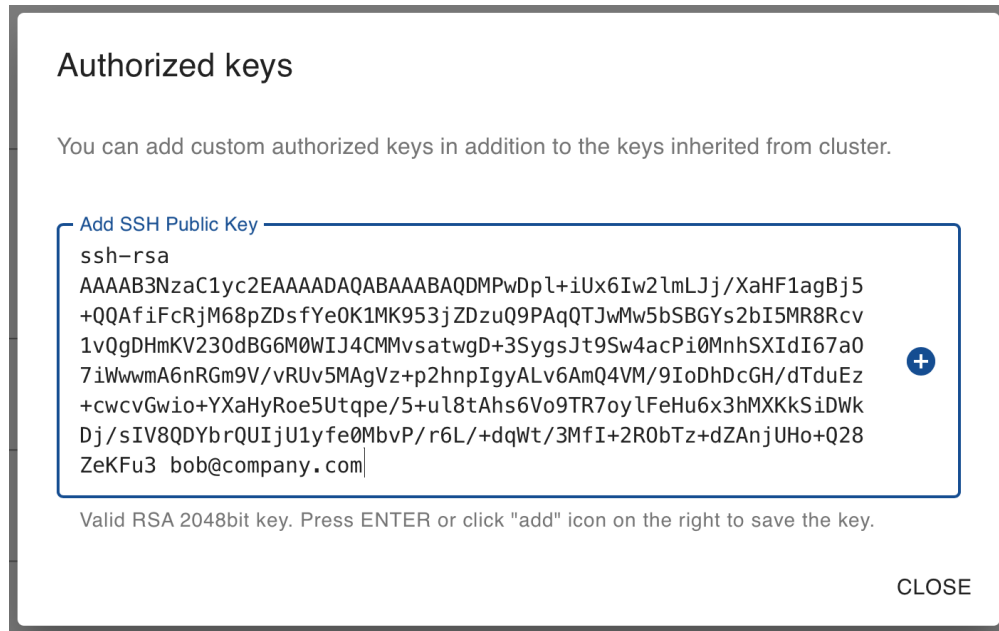


Fig. 15: Add Authorized Public SSH Keys (Figure 9)

After pasting in the public key, click on the plus-sign icon to store it. The field will become empty again so that you may paste in another public key. You may want to paste in a public key for each person for whom you want to provide command-line access. Incidentally, if the public key includes the user's email address, this will be included in the list of users (see Figure 10 below).

Finishing Deployment

When you finish with all of your settings for the new cluster, click on the text in blue where it reads, *Create*. This will open a small box that should say it was successful, like the one below:

There's not much to this because you haven't yet added nodes to the cluster. To learn about how to add nodes to a cluster, read the *Adding Nodes with Galera Manager* (page 169) documentation page. Check the *Adding Users to Galera Manager* (page 177) page on adding users, the *Loading Initial Data* (page 180) on adding data, and the *Monitoring a Cluster with Galera Manager* (page 186) page on configuring the metrics to track.

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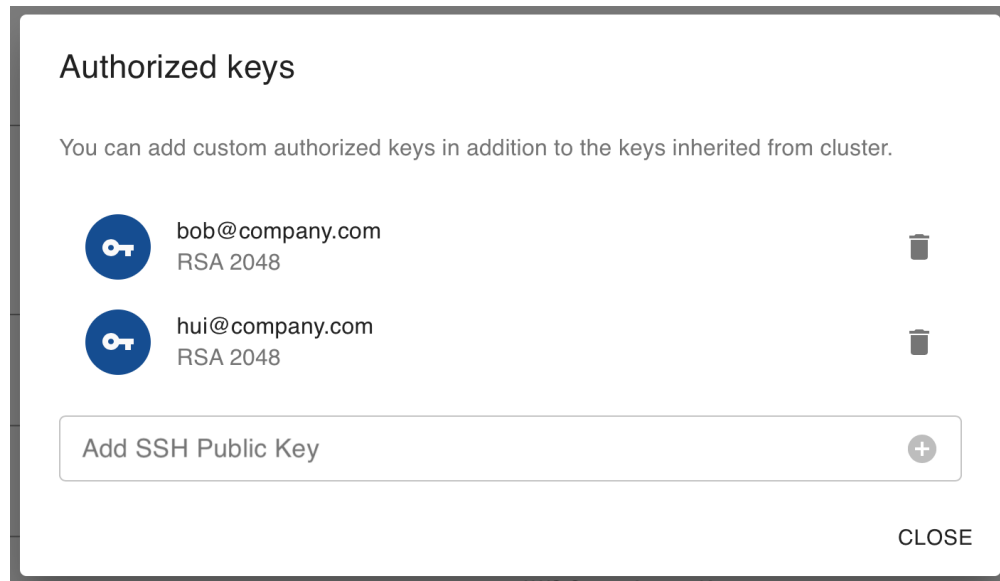


Fig. 16: Authorized Public SSH Keys (Figure 10)

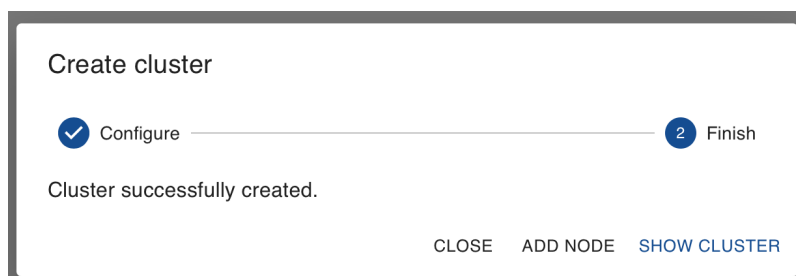


Fig. 17: Cluster Finished Creating (Figure 11)

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6.3.6 Adding Nodes with Galera Manager

After you've created a cluster, set the defaults for nodes within Galera Manager, you'll need to add nodes to that cluster. When you add nodes to a cluster, Galera Manager will add hosts on AWS (Amazon Web Services) and install all of the software needed, including either MySQL or MariaDB. It will then configure `mysqld` to be a node in the cluster.

If you haven't yet created a cluster, read the [Deploying a Cluster in Galera Manager](#) (page 161) page—installing Galera Manager is covered in the [Installing Galera Manager](#) (page 143) page.

Node & Host Deployment

To add nodes to a cluster, after logging into Galera Manager from a web browser, click on the cluster in the left margin. In the main panel, click then on the vertical ellipsis in the top right margin. When you do, a small box (see Figure 1 below) will offer you two choices: to add a node or to delete the cluster. Click on *Add Node*.

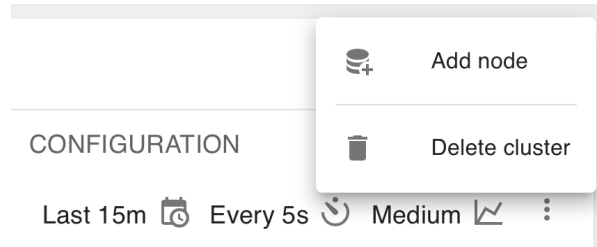


Fig. 18: Close-Up of Menu to Change a Cluster (Figure 1)

You may add nodes one at a time, or several at the same time. Typically, a cluster has at least three nodes. You may start with three nodes and easily add more later. Or you could start with more than three and later delete unneeded nodes. This is one of the advantages of Galera Manager: the ability to expand and contract a cluster, easily. Keep in mind when you add nodes, though, you're creating *AWS Instances* and Amazon may be charging you based on the number of nodes and other usage factors.

After you click *Add Node*, a large box like the one shown in the screenshot below in Figure 2 will appear. Here you will provide your preferences for the node or nodes, and the hosts you want to add.

As mentioned above, the first field at the top left of the *Node Deployment Wizard* is to enter the number of nodes you want to add. In the example here, 3 has been entered. By default, the nodes will be started automatically after the hosts have been generated and configured.

Node Deployment Choices

Next, you'll enter specific information on this node or set of nodes. To make discussing easier, below is the screenshot from Figure 2, but cropped around the default node configuration section:

At a minimum, you would enter the prefix for naming nodes. If you're creating only one node, what you enter here will be used. If you're creating multiple nodes, this text will be used as a prefix to each node's name. The suffix of the node name will be randomly generated. If it's important to you to name each node, you'll need to add them one at a time to the cluster.

The database system and version is already set from when you created the cluster. You have to use the same database system for each node. However, although the custom database settings you might have added at that time will be passed to the nodes—if you're creating nodes one at a time—you may give one node extra settings. You probably wouldn't do this with the initial set of nodes, but later when you're adding temporarily another node because of a surge in traffic, you might want the extra node to handle more traffic. Therefore, you may want to set its buffers and other settings to higher values. You can add those settings then for the one node.

Host Deployment Choices

The next part of the *Node Deployment Wizard*, shown in the cropped screenshot below, relates to configuring the hosts. Remember, hosts are the virtual servers or instances generated by AWS. You can set all of the values as you did when you created the cluster, although they are by default set to the choices you made then. These choices are explained in the *Default Host Configuration* (page 163) section of the *Deploying a Cluster in Galera Manager* (page 161) documentation page.

Node deployment wizard

1

Configure

2

of nodes to deploy

3

☒ Automatically start nodes after deployment


Node configuration

Node name prefix *

noder

Node DB Engine

mysql:8.0

 Custom DB engine configuration

Empty

Host configuration

Host name prefix *

hoster

Host system

ubuntu:18.04

Host type

ec2

AWS Region

US West (Oregon)

EC2 Instance Type


t2.micro

AWS Access Key ID


AKIAIDSFWPYP2232HOVA

AWS Secret Access Key

.....

 SSH Private Key

Not set

 Authorized keys

1 key/s set (1 inherited)

CANCEL

Fig. 19: Node Deployment for a Cluster (Figure 2)

Node configuration

Node name prefix *	Node DB Engine
noder	mysql:8.0


 Custom DB engine configuration
Empty

Fig. 20: Node Configuration (Figure 3)

Host configuration

Host name prefix *	Host system
hoster	ubuntu:18.04

Host type

ec2 ▼

AWS Region

US West (Oregon) ▼

EC2 Instance Type


t2.micro

AWS Access Key ID


AKIAIDSWPYP2232HOVA

AWS Secret Access Key

.....

 SSH Private Key

Not set

 Authorized keys

1 key/s set (1 inherited)

CANCEL

Fig. 21: Host Configuration (Figure 4)

Being able to make different choices for the host when adding nodes is particularly useful when adding nodes to an existing and running cluster. As just mentioned, if you're adding temporarily a node because of an increase in traffic, you might want to use a larger server. To do this, you would select a different *EC2 Instance Type*, one with more memory and processing power. If you want to migrate to a new release of Linux, you can add new nodes with that choices. After they've synchronized, you could then delete the old nodes.

Finishing Deployment

After you finish entering the number of nodes in the *Node Deployment Wizard*, and the node and host names, as well as any changes you want to make to the default settings, you would then click on *Deploy* in the right-hand corner. A small box, like the one below, will appear in which you can observe the progress of the hosts and nodes being deployed.

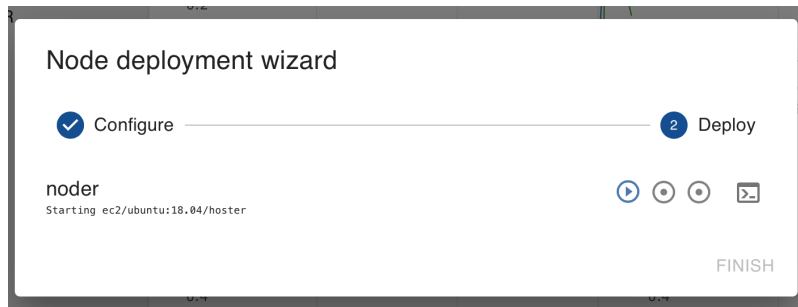


Fig. 22: Progress of Adding Nodes (Figure 5)

This box will be visible for a few minutes at most. If the node deployment fails, you'll see in the small red text at which point it failed. You can also check the *Logs* and *Jobs* tabs for the cluster and node for more information. When the node deployment succeeds, all of the circled-dot and right-arrow play buttons on the right (see Figure 5) will change to check marks and the *Finish* link will become active. Click on that link to close the box when it's done.

Finished Results

When the *Node Deployment Wizard* has finished running and you've closed the related box, you'll see the nodes that were added listed in the left margin, under the name of the cluster. The results should look similar to the screenshot below in Figure 6 below:

Notice that although a node name of `noder` was entered, some extra text was added to make each node name unique (e.g., `noder-jfebkb`). As mentioned earlier, if you add one node at a time, you can name each and no suffix will be appended.

If you chose to have the nodes started automatically, they should all have a status of *Synced*. If one wasn't started automatically, click on the node in the left margin, and then click on the vertical ellipsis at the top right of the main panel. From the choices you're offered there, click *Start* to start the node.

As mentioned previously, when you add nodes, a host or *Instance* will be generated for each node in AWS. If you look in your EC2 console showing your *Instances*, you'll see something like the screenshot below:

In this example, there's one *Instance*, the main server on which Galera Manager is installed. There's an *Instance* for each node of the three in the cluster (e.g., `hofter-jfebkb`, etc.). You see the host names because that's the physical or virtual server on which the node and its software is running.

When you click on a node in the left margin of Galera Manager, you'll see charts for monitoring the node's activities. To start, it will be fairly empty like the screenshot below:

At this point, the charts are meaningless. However, as you start to add data, which is covered in [Loading Initial Data](#) (page 180) page of the documentation, you'll start to see some activity. You can learn more about how to use these

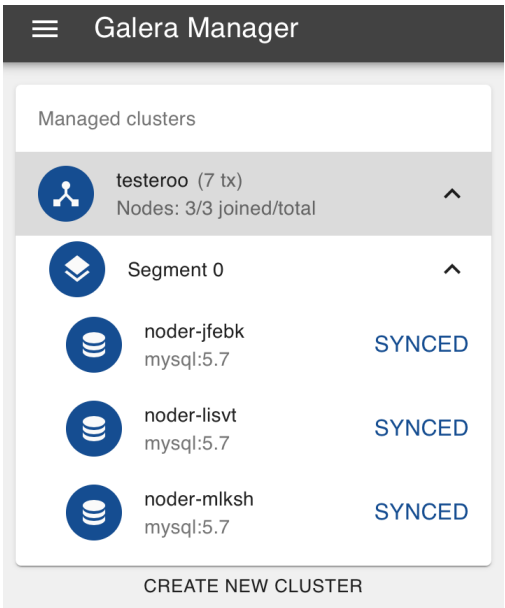


Fig. 23: Left Margin with Results of Adding Three Nodes (Figure 6)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State
<input type="checkbox"/>	main server	i-08549fee9b5ad66e0	t2.large	us-west-2b	running
<input type="checkbox"/>	testeroo:hoster-jfebkm	i-0dadb1f2217ac0293	t2.micro	us-west-2a	running
<input type="checkbox"/>	testeroo:hoster-lisvt	i-062af632a22a8f72b	t2.micro	us-west-2a	running
<input type="checkbox"/>	testeroo:hoster-mlksh	i-0cb68a8471e400207	t2.micro	us-west-2a	running

Fig. 24: AWS Instances: Galera Manager and Three Hosts (Figure 7)

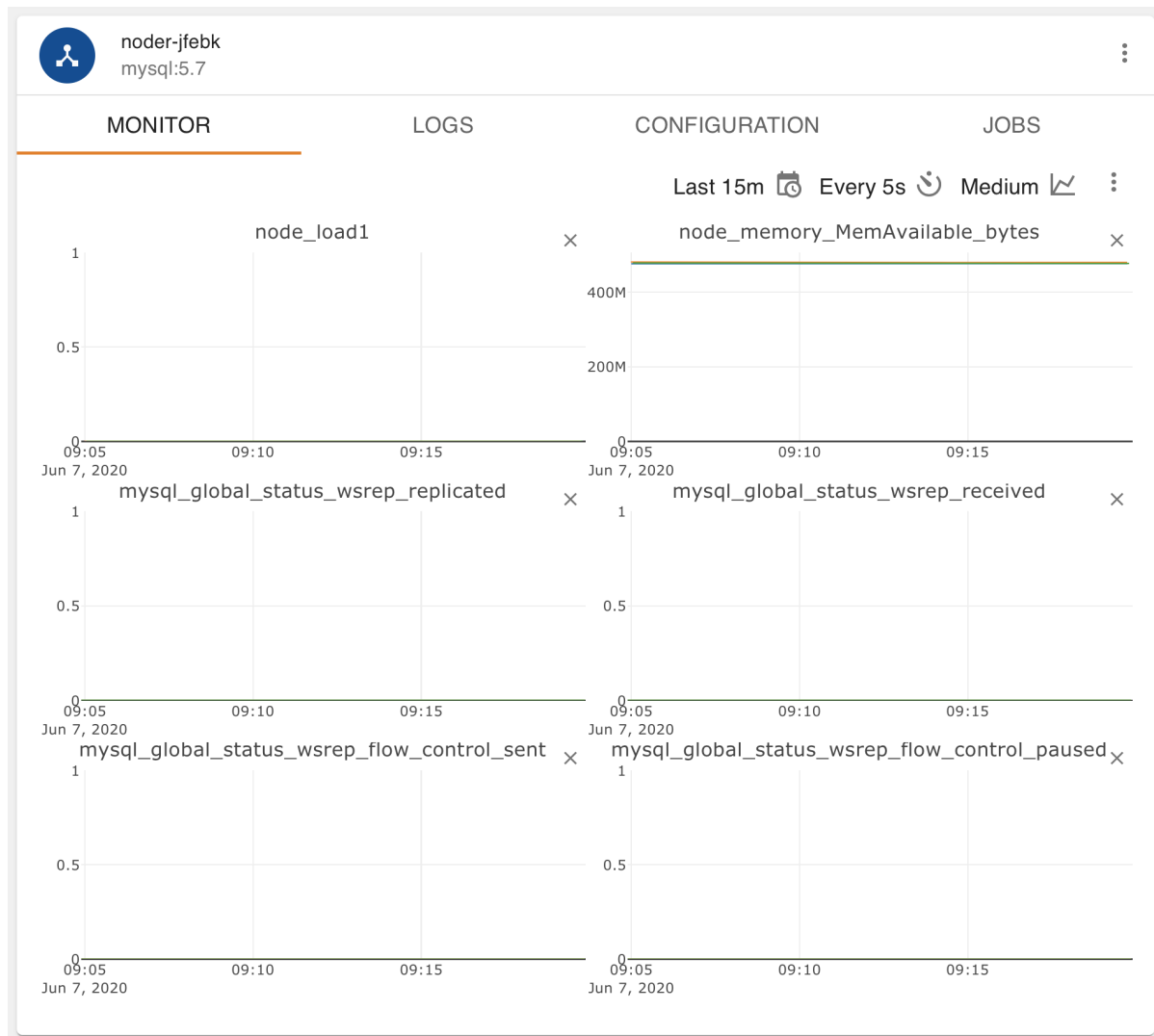


Fig. 25: New Node in Galera Manager (Figure 8)

charts, as well as how to add other charts to track other metrics than these initial few, by reading the [Monitoring a Cluster with Galera Manager](#) (page 186) page. You may also want to add other users to Galera Manager who can monitor and add clusters and nodes. This is covered on the [Adding Users to Galera Manager](#) (page 177) page.

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6.3.7 Adding Users to Galera Manager

Galera Manager offers several features for the maintenance of Galera Clusters, saving you plenty of time in deploying nodes and similar tasks. However, you may want the assistance of other administrators, especially when you're not around to monitor your clusters. In anticipation of such situations and needs, you can add other users to the Galera Manager. Note, these are not users for the MySQL or MariaDB databases.

This page of the Codership documentation describes how to add users to Galera Manager. If you haven't already installed Galera Manager, go to the [The Galera Manager](#) (page 140) documentation page.

Adding Users

When you installed Galera Manager with the *Installer*, you were asked to specify a user name and password for the administrator. You were only allowed one user during installation. Now that Galera Manager is installed, you may add users. Click on the menu icon, the three horizontal strips at the top left. It will reveal what you see in the screenshot of Figure 1 below:

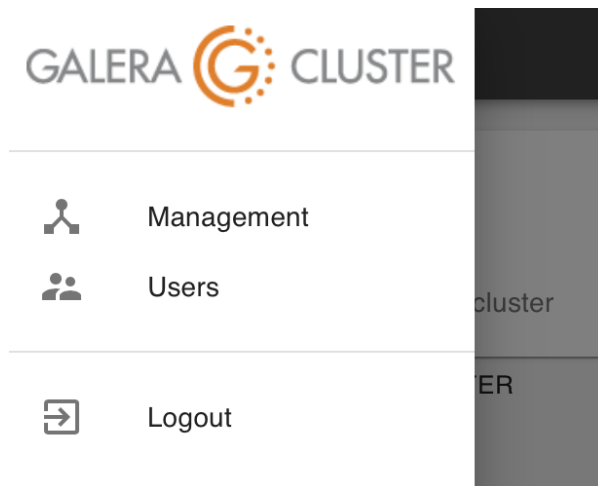


Fig. 26: Galera Manager Menu (Figure 1)

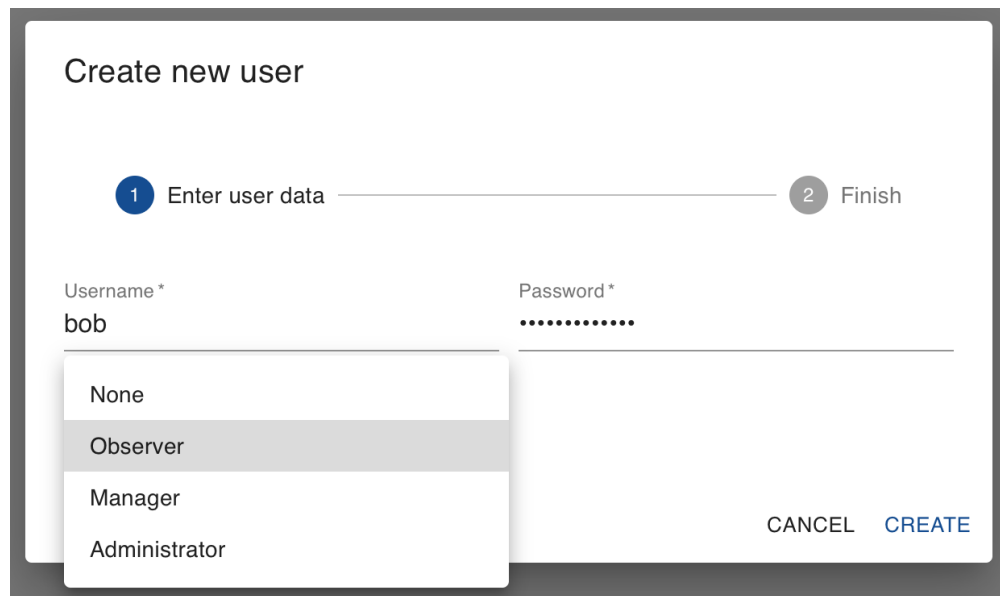
As you can see, there are three choices: *Management*, which brings you back to the primary screen for managing and monitoring Galera Clusters; *Users*, which is where you'll add and remove users for Galera Manager; and *Logout*, which is to log out of Galera Manager. If you click on *Users*, you'll see a box similar to the screenshot in Figure 2 below:

In the example in the screenshot above, a user name of *bob* was entered, along with a password. The other choice is to set the user's privileges: *None*, *Observer*, *Manager*, and *Administrator*. At this time, the only fully implemented user type is Administrator. However, in soon to be released updates to Galera Manager the other user types will take on meaning.

The setting of *None* will create a user who may log in, but has no access, can see nothing. A user designated as an *Observer* will be allowed to log in and monitor clusters and nodes, but not make any changes. A *Manager* will have all of the privileges of an *Observer*, but will also be allowed to add and delete clusters and nodes, as well as add and remove metrics to monitor. The *Administrator* can do everything now, including adding and removing users.

Changing Users

After you've added some users, you'll see them on the user page. To return to this page, click on the menu icon and then *Users*. You'll see a screen like the one in Figure 3 below:



The image shows a 'Create new user' dialog box with a progress indicator at the top showing two steps: '1 Enter user data' (active) and '2 Finish'. Below the progress bar, there are two input fields: 'Username *' with the value 'bob' and 'Password *' with masked characters '.....'. A dropdown menu is open below the username field, showing four options: 'None', 'Observer' (highlighted), 'Manager', and 'Administrator'. At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: 'CANCEL' and 'CREATE'.

Fig. 27: Dialog Box for Adding Users (Figure 2)

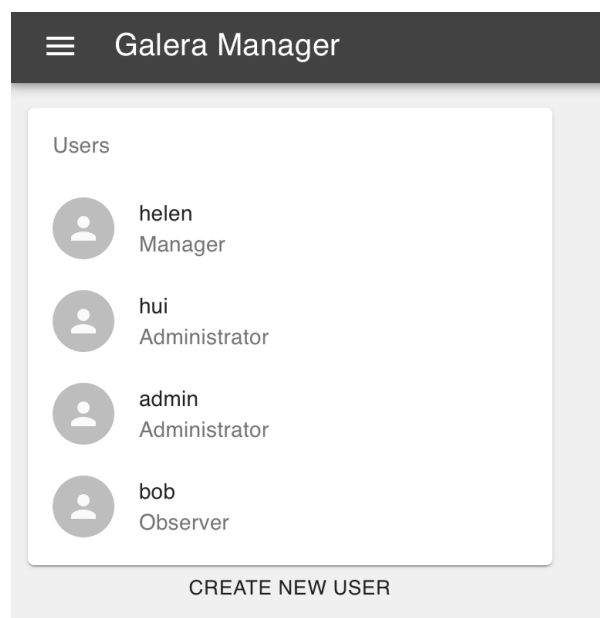


Fig. 28: Galera Manager Users (Figure 3)

You can, of course, add more users. Should you decide to delete a Galera Manager user or to change a user's role, click on that user in the list of users. You'll see in the main panel the same fields you were presented when you created the user, similar to the screenshot below in Figure 4:

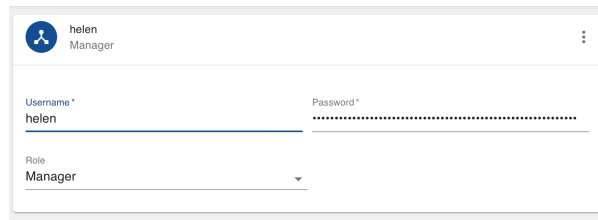


Fig. 29: Galera Manager User Information (Figure 4)

Although it would be convenient to be able to change a user's name, password, or role here, it's not yet possible to do so in Galera Manager. In future releases, though, you will be able to change a user's password. At this time, if you want to change a user's password or their name, you'll have to delete that user and then add them back with the new name or password.

Just click the vertical ellipsis at the top right of the panel for the user. Your only choice there will be to delete the user, so click it. To put the user back, click on the text below the list of users where it says, *Create New User* to add them again with new choices or values.

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6.3.8 Loading Initial Data

After you create a Galera Cluster and add nodes with Galera Manager, you'll probably want to load data from a previous database, to migrate data from another server or cluster. This is not a feature of Galera Manager since its main focus is the logistics and monitoring of clusters and nodes, not the data contained in the databases.

To load the initial data in a new Galera Cluster created within Galera Manager, you'll have to use standard methods, of which there are a few. This page of the Codership documentation explains how to log into one of the hosts, and how to use common, basic methods to load data into a node.

If you're unfamiliar with how to make a back-up on an existing Galera Cluster, you could read the [Backup Cluster Data](#) (page 103) documentation page first. There are also links in the margin to tutorials on making back-ups and loading back-ups to a node of a new cluster—regardless of whether Galera Manager was used to create the cluster.

Node Credentials

After you first create a new cluster using Galera Manager, and have added a few nodes, you will need to log into one of the nodes to load the initial data. This will require you to get the IP address and password for one of the nodes. Just select a node in Galera Manager and then click on the *Configuration* tab for the node. You can see an example of this in the screenshot in Figure 1 below:

If you will be restoring data by way of a MySQL client (e.g., using `mysql` to restore a dump file), you'll need the node's IP address. In the main panel shown here, near the top left of the *Configuration* tab, is the external IP address of the node. It's contained in the *DB Address* field: it's `52.41.73.124` in this example. You'll also need the MySQL or MariaDB root password. Incidentally, since it's a new installation of MySQL or MariaDB, there's only the root user. To get the *DB Root Password*—as it's labeled here—click on the icon of an eye to reveal it, or click the icon of two sheets of paper to copy the password to your clipboard.

If you prefer using `rsync`, or similar utilities for making physical back-ups, will need the *SSH Address*, which is at this point the same as the *DB Address*, as well as the private encryption key associated with the public encryption key

6.3. The Galera Manager

you gave when creating the nodes. If you didn't provide one, you cannot add one to any existing nodes. However, you can add new node and give it a public key for which you have the private key. Then you can load the initial data to that node and delete the node after the other nodes have synchronized with it.

Methods to Load Initial Data

With the correct IP address and either the database password or the private encryption key, you're ready to load the initial data to one of the nodes. There are two common methods of loading data into MySQL or MariaDB: restoring from a logical or a physical back-up.

Loading Logically

Logical back-ups are generated with a utility like `mysqldump` and produce text files (i.e., dump files) containing SQL statements which may be used to rebuild databases. See the tutorial, *Galera Cluster Backups* for more details on how to use `mysqldump` to make a back-up.

With the node's IP address and the password for root in the database, you can use a MySQL client to load data from a dump file. The example below shows how to restore a dump file made with `mysqldump`:

Listing 25: Load Data from a `mysqldump` File (Example 1)

```
mysql -p -u root -h 52.41.73.124 < company-20200607.sql
```

This line above would be executed on another server where the dump file (i.e., `company-20200607.sql`) is located. The host address here is for the node into which it will be loading the data. When it asks for the password, you would give it the one you copied from the node in Galera Manager.

The dump file contains SQL statements that will execute `CREATE DATABASE` and `CREATE TABLE` statements, as well as plenty of `INSERT` statements to recreate the databases, tables, and rows of data on the new node—in the new Galera Cluster. It will run for quite a while, but when it's finished, you might execute an SQL statement like the following from the command-line:

Listing 26: Checking Loaded Data (Example 2)

```
mysql -p -u root -h 52.41.73.124 -e "SHOW TABLES FROM company"
```

```
+-----+
| Tables_in_company |
+-----+
| clients            |
| clients_addresses  |
| clients_email      |
| clients_telephones |
| employees          |
| employees_email    |
| employees_salaries |
| employees_telephones |
| org_departments    |
| org_divisions      |
| org_offices        |
| org_warehouses     |
| ref_job_titles     |
| ref_name_titles    |
| ref_states         |
+-----+
```

The results table in Example 2 here shows that the `company` database was created and so were the tables for it. You could check further by executing some `SELECT` statements to ensure the data was inserted.

You might also go back to Galera Manager to see how the activity looks for your nodes. Below is a screenshot of Galera Manager that was taken shortly after loading the dump file above:

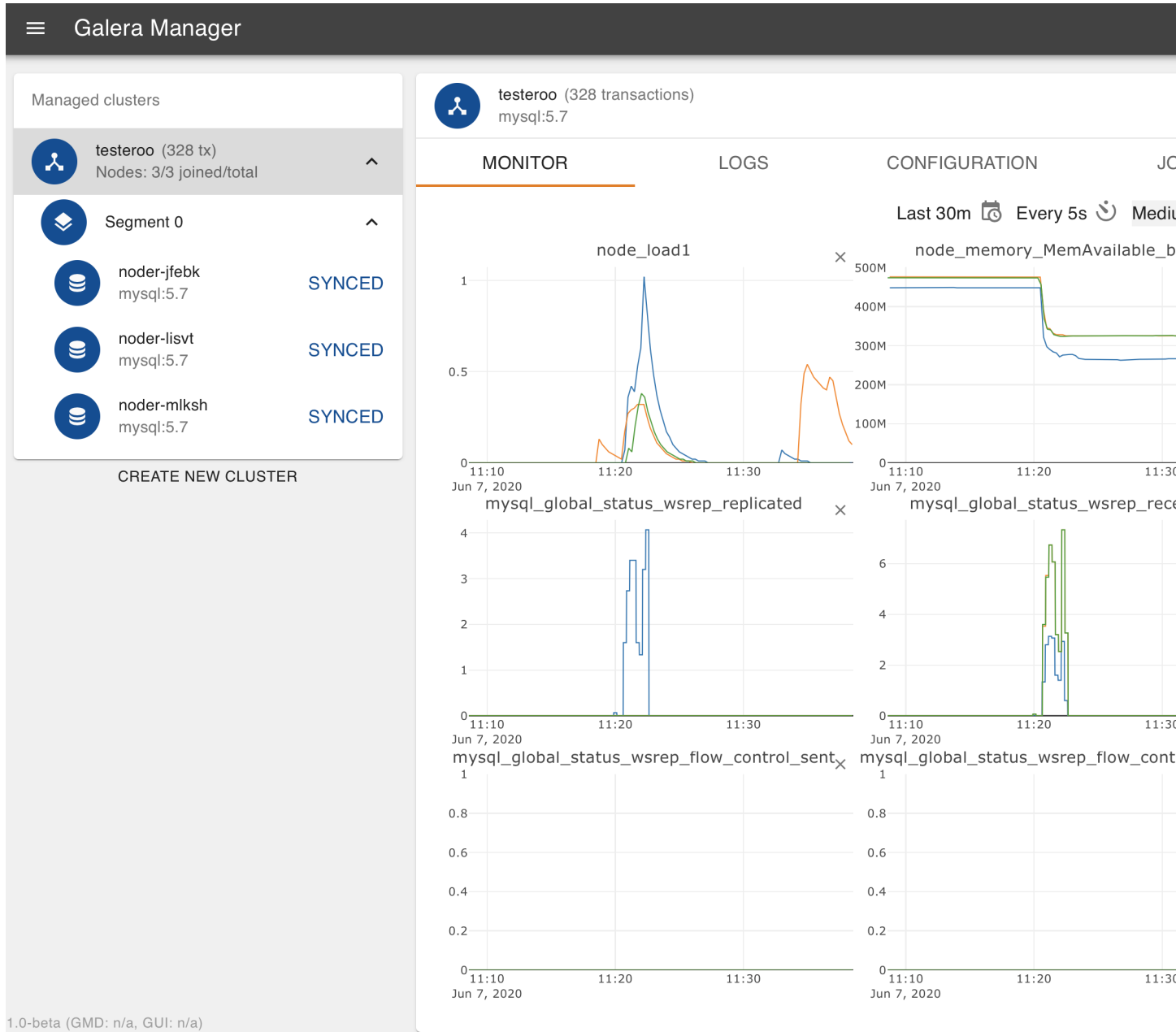


Fig. 31: Monitoring Data Loading on Nodes (Figure 2)

Notice the first chart at the top left for the cluster has no activity and then there's a spike of activity. There are three line graphs showing spikes because there are three nodes: one is the data being loaded from the `mysql` client and the other two nodes are replicating data that the first node is receiving.

Loading Physically

The other common method of making back-ups is to use physical back-ups. This is fairly simple: it's mostly just a copy of MySQL's data directory. Typically, administrators use `rsync` to make a back-up copy of the data directory and other relevant files. Then they use `tar` and `gzip` to make a compressed archive file. See the tutorial, *Galera Cluster Backups* for more details on this process.

To restore a physical back-up, you'll need to copy the back-up file to one of the nodes in the new cluster you created with Galera Manager. This is where you'll need the node's IP address and private encryption key mentioned in the *Node Credentials* (page 180) section of this documentation page.

To copy the back-up file to the node, you can use an FTP program. You might also use `scp` to make a secure copy from the old server where the back-up is located, to the new node. First, you may want to log into the host for the new node. You could do that by entering something like the following from the command-line of a local computer:

Listing 27: Logging into a Node to Prepare to Load Data (Example 3)

```
ssh -i ~/.ssh/galera-manager root@52.41.73.124
```

The name of your private key and your node's IP address will be different. Notice it requires you use the user name, `root`. That's the only user since this is a new node.

If your old server requires an encryption key, you'll have to copy it to the node—be sure to delete the key when you're finished. If your old server requires only a user name and password, you might `scp` like so:

Listing 28: Copying Back-Up Data from Remote Server (Example 4)

```
scp -p admin@35.161.145.71:/backups/galera-rsync-backup-20200607.tgz .
```

This line uses `scp` to copy the back-up file from another Ubuntu server to the new node, to the current directory.

After the back-up file has been copied, you'll need to stop `mysqld` on the node before you can overwrite the database's data directory. Although you can do this from the command-line, you should stop the node from Galera Manager: click on the node and then the vertical ellipsis at the top right. This will open a dialog box like the one below:

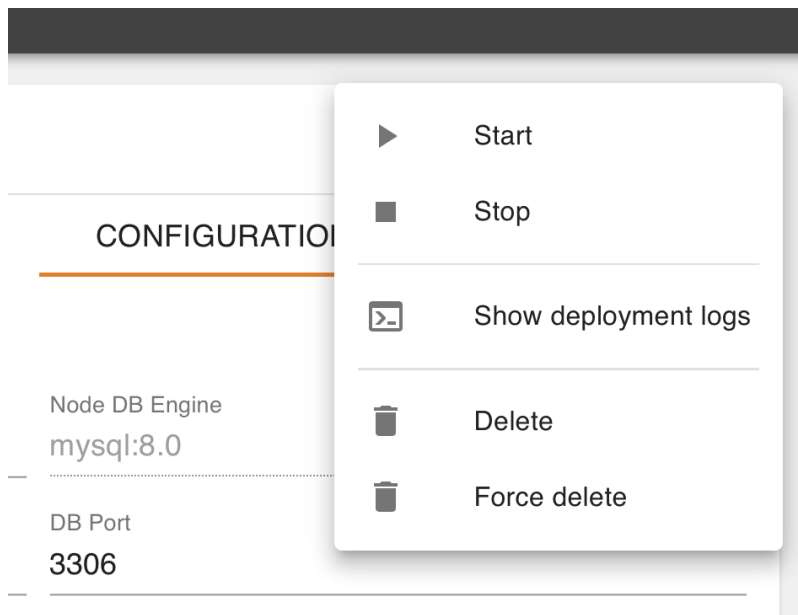


Fig. 32: Stopping a Node in Galera Manager (Figure 3)

When you click on *Stop*, only `mysqld` will be stopped. You would extract the back-up file's contents and copy the files to the MySQL data directory:

Listing 29: Unzipping and Extracting Back-Up Data (Example 5)

```
tar -xvzf galera-rsync-backup-20200607.tgz
```

When you're finished, go back to Galera Manager and start the node. As soon as `mysqld` starts, the other nodes should synchronize the data you've restored. You could execute a few SQL statements on one of the other nodes to see if they have the data, as shown in Example 2.

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- Galera Cluster Backups
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6.3.9 Monitoring a Cluster with Galera Manager

There are perhaps two aspects of Galera Manager that are its best features and make it worthwhile for database administrators to use: First is the ability to add nodes easily with a graphical interface, and without having to configure each node manually. Second is the ability to monitor a cluster with a set of charts that can track many database and cluster metrics.

If you happened upon this page of the documentation first, without having installed Galera Manager, please read the [Installing Galera Manager](#) (page 143) page and install it. For those who have installed Galera Manager, but have not yet created a cluster with nodes using Galera Manager, read the [Adding Nodes with Galera Manager](#) (page 169) page.

Default Charts & Metrics

After first having created a cluster and added nodes, you'll see a dashboard containing charts for tracking some metrics. Below in Figure 1 is a screenshot of how a cluster with three nodes would look at the start. However, these charts and monitored metrics are just a few that are loaded by default. You can add and remove any charts, monitor any database or cluster metrics you want.

As a starting point, six charts are configured for new installations. You may remove any or all of these charts. Before you do, you might want to consider what these initial ones track:

- **load_node_1** records the CPU load average. It's a standard metric commonly displayed by most load monitors in Linux. Essentially, it tells you how loaded the system is with tasks, tasks competing for CPU usage.
- **node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes** stores how much memory is available for each node.
- **mysql_global_status_wsrep_replicated** indicates the number of write-sets replicated.
- **mysql_global_status_wsrep_received** is the number of write-sets received. Together with the number replicated, this would equal the total transaction rate on the node.
- **mysql_global_status_wsrep_flow_control_sent** provides the number of flow control events emitted by the node.
- **mysql_global_status_wsrep_flow_control_paused** records how much time replication on the node was paused in nano-seconds per second. A value of 1,000,000,000 would mean it was completely paused. This metric and the previous one are very important to troubleshoot replication performance concerns.

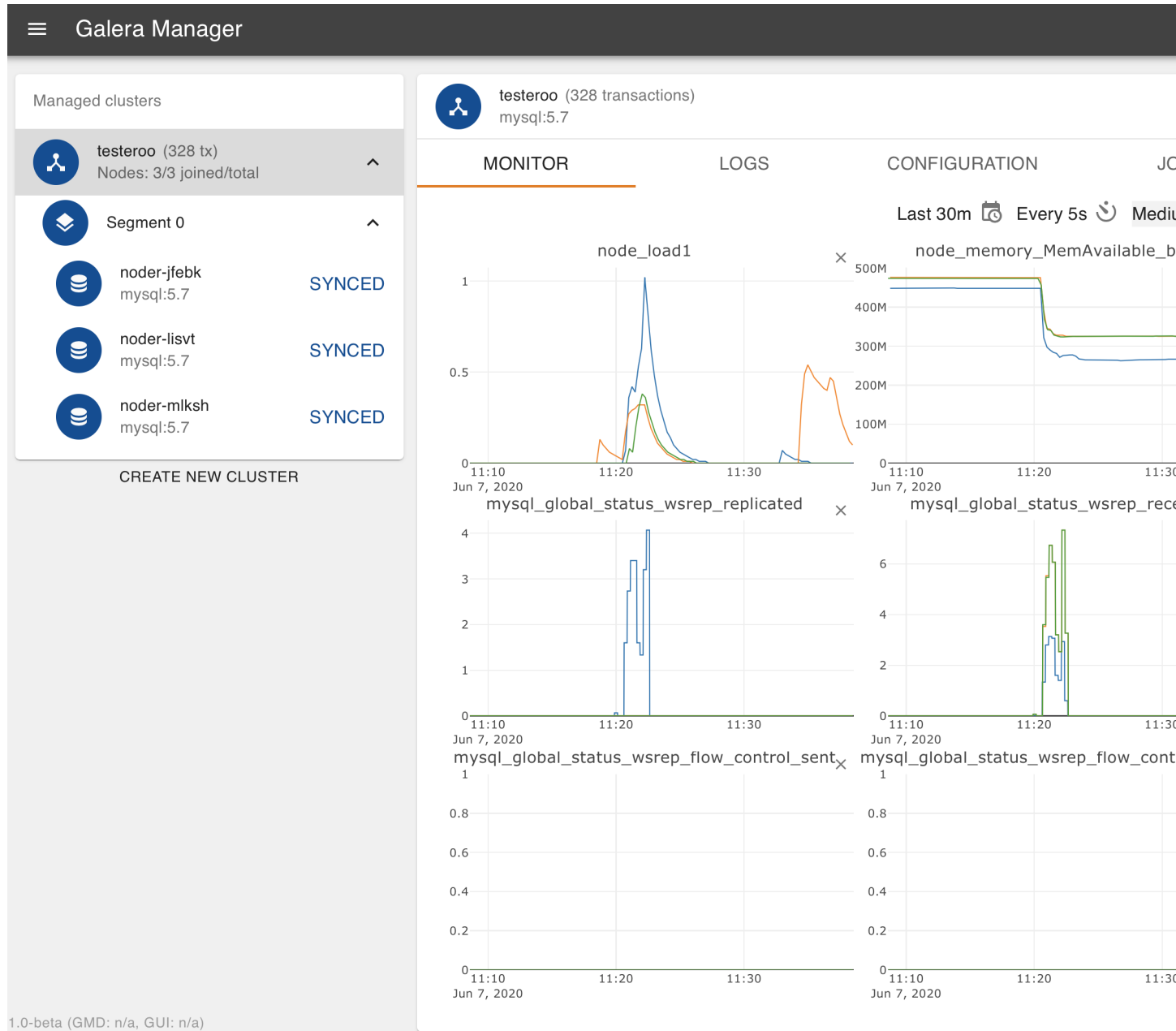


Fig. 33: Monitoring Data Loading (Figure 1)

Metric Names & Associations

There is a pattern to the names of metrics. Ones containing the word, *node* (e.g., `load_node_1`), typically come from the Prometheus database system that tracks host status—they're not tracking node status since that's basically `mysqld` activity; in this context, it's a misnomer.

As for metrics with `mysql_global_status_` as the prefix, the stem is the name of the MySQL or MariaDB global status variable's name. For example, `mysql_global_status_wsrep_replicated` is from the MySQL global status variable, `wsrep_replicated`.

If for some reason you want to verify a global status variable's value, you can check in a node's database. You would go to the *Configuration* tab for one of the nodes to get the IP address and password for the database system. Then you would enter something like the following from the command-line of a computer on which the `mysql` client is installed:

Listing 30: Checking a MySQL Global Status Variable (Example 1)

```
mysql -p -u root -h 34.216.245.12 /
-e "SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_replicated'"

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_replicated | 7 |
+-----+-----+
```

These results should agree with that of the chart in Galera Manager tracking this status variable. There's no need, though, for you to do this, to enter `SHOW GLOBAL STATUS` for every variable you want to monitor: you now have Galera Manager to do that for you. If there's a status variables you regularly check, you need only to add a chart in Galera Manager to monitor it.

Adding Metrics to Monitor

There are over one-thousand metrics that may be tracked. Some of them measure host operation: CPU usage, free memory, etc. Others come from the node's database engine, the `mysqld` process: the number of transactions committed, the amount of dirty pages in the buffer pool and so on.

To add a chart to the monitor in a cluster, click on the cluster in the left margin. Then in the *Monitor* tab, click on the vertical ellipsis at its top right—not the vertical ellipsis above it, not the one at the top right of the panel. See the screenshot in Figure 2 below:

Click on *Add Chart* and a box will appear like the one in Figure 3 below. There you will find all of the metrics you may track. Most are global status variables from MySQL. There are several at the bottom of the list that come from an external system called Prometheus that stores data on the status of the nodes. The data is loaded into Prometheus on each node from the `mysqld_exporter` daemon running on each host.

Choosing a Metric

In the screenshot below, you can see the dialog box for choosing metrics to chart. Notice that metrics with the icon of a stack of disks are from MySQL or MariaDB. Metrics using Prometheus are represented by the icon of a stack of servers.

You can either scroll through the long list of metrics, or you can enter a variable name in the search line to find it. If you don't remember the precise name of the variable, you may enter part of it (e.g., `buffer`). This will present entries that match what was entered. You can then click on the one you want.

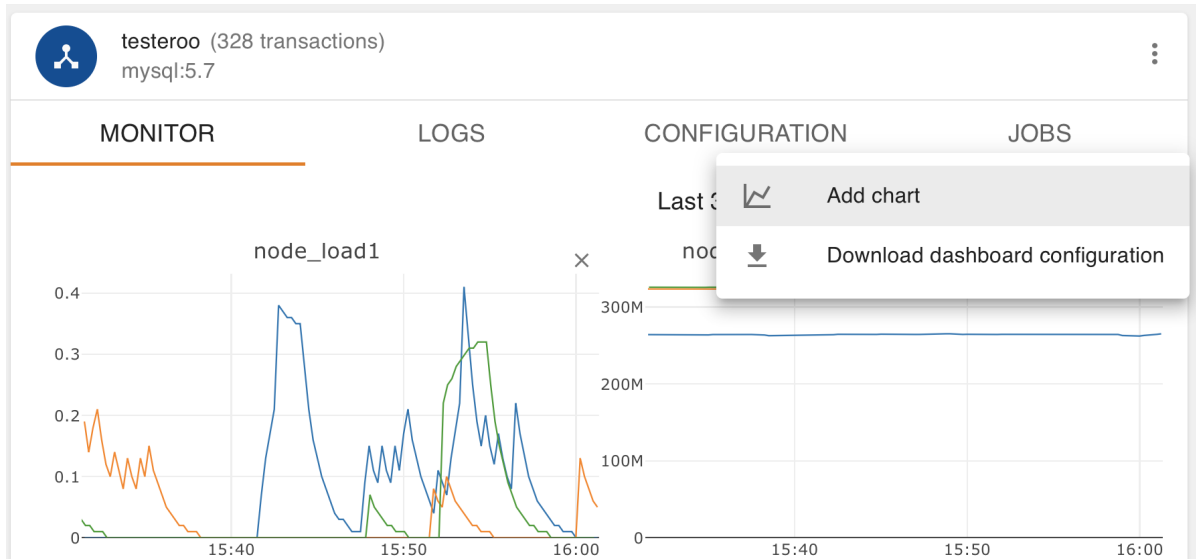


Fig. 34: Adding a Chart (Figure 2)

Cumulative or Differential

Some metrics show the total number of events since the process started (e.g., the number of flow control events sent). As a result, its value keeps increasing. This sort of metric is called, *Cumulative*. If you choose such a metric, it will be shown on a chart in values per time interval (i.e., per second) over the sampling interval. Other metrics are said to be *Differential* in that they are already in units per second.

Galera Manager is unaware of which metric is cumulative and which is differential. Therefore, you have to mark a chart as such by clicking the appropriate button. It's located in the box for adding a chart as shown in Figure 3 above, but hidden by the list of metrics in that screenshot. Below is the same dialog box, without the list of metrics, and cropped:

After you've chosen a metric and indicated whether it's cumulative or differential, click on *Add* at the bottom right corner. You will be taken back to the monitor page and you'll see a chart for the metric you added. You can reposition a chart by clicking on it and holding down the mouse button, then dragging it where you want.

Changing a Monitor's Perspective

By default, the last fifteen minutes of the metric is shown in each chart, with the data refreshed every five seconds. This is meant to show activities that have just happened and happened recently. However, to determine a trend or a pattern, you may want to change the range of time and the refresh rate. You'll notice in the upper right corner of the main panel, above the charts, some selectors (see Figure 5 below). These may be used to change the perspective of a chart.

Clicking on the first icon of a calendar with a clock will allow you to change the amount of time displayed in the charts. You may choose a block of time in minutes (e.g., thirty minutes), or a block in hours (e.g., three hours), or for a period of days (e.g., seven days). You can see the list of choices in the cropped screenshot in Figure 6 below:

You may also change the refresh rate to every second, or a less frequent amount of time (e.g., every minute). You can see a list of choices available in the screenshot shown in Figure 7 below:

Finally, you can choose the relative size of the charts displayed: small, medium, or large. This will affect the arrangement of charts across and down. You might like to keep a separate computer running Galera Manager, continuously. In which case, switching the web browser to full-screen with the charts set to large format would allow you to fill the screen and view the charts from a distance so as to get your attention quickly if a problem arises.

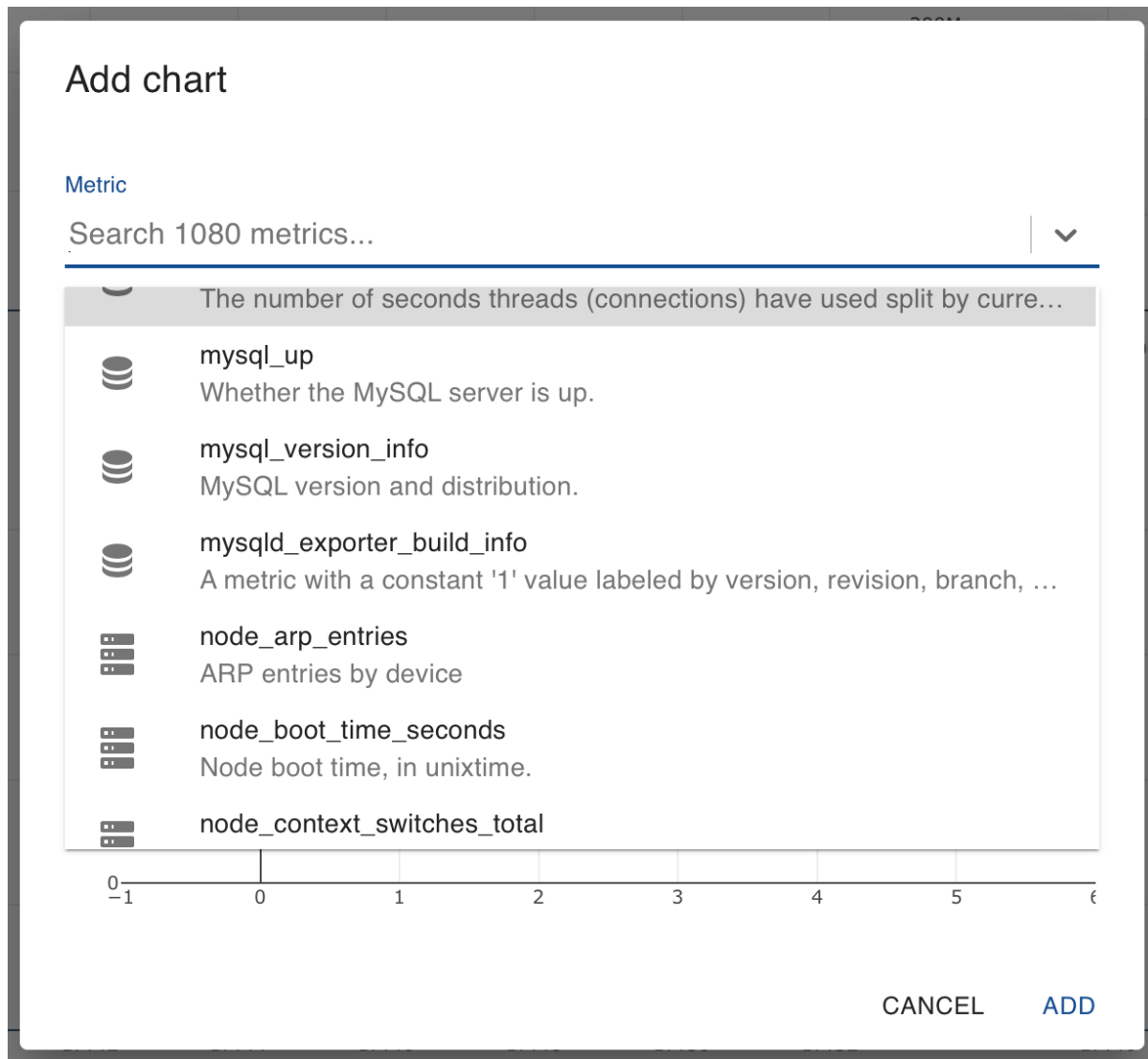


Fig. 35: Adding a Chart - Looking for a Metric (Figure 3)

Add chart

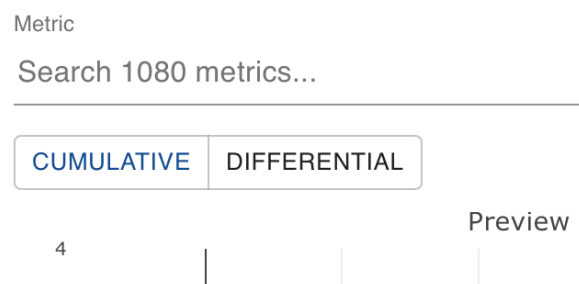


Fig. 36: Adding a Chart - Cumulative or Differential (Figure 4)

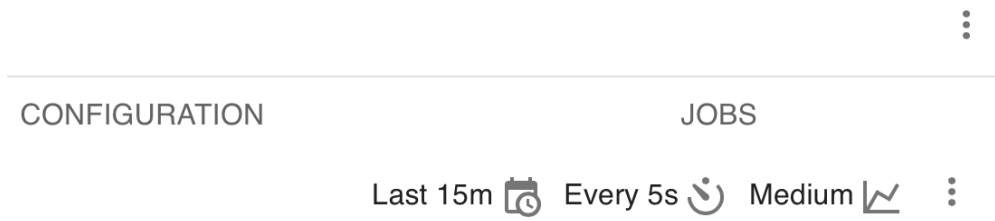


Fig. 37: Changing Perspectives (Figure 5)

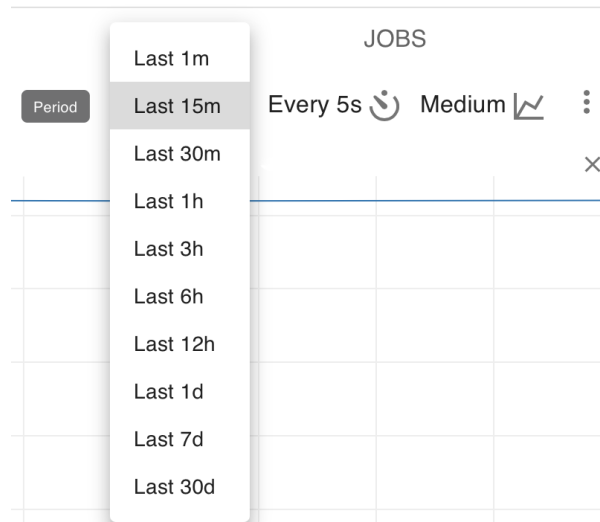


Fig. 38: Changing Time Period Displayed (Figure 6)

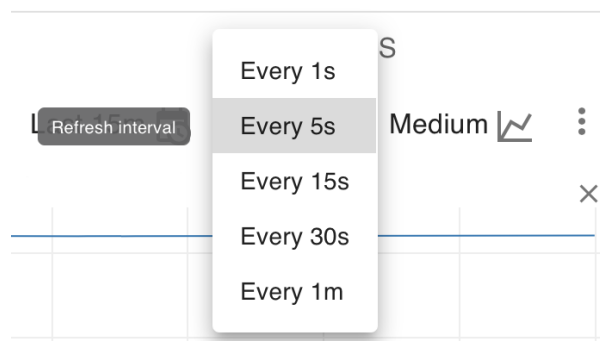


Fig. 39: Changing Refresh Rate of Data (Figure 7)

Preserving Chart Configuration

You may decide to make use of the default charts provided with Galera Manager, but if you decide to make changes, you may want to download a copy of the dashboard configuration. You can spend plenty of a time deciding on which metrics to monitor, and how to configure the charts. It would be frustrating to lose your charts configuration.

To preserve the chart configuration, click on the cluster in the left margin. Then in the *Monitor* tab, click on the vertical ellipsis at the top right within that panel. You'll see this pull-down menu, the same one you used to add charts:

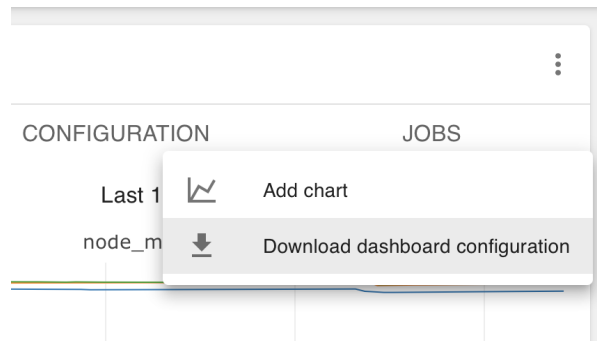


Fig. 40: Downloading Dashboard Configuration (Figure 8)

Click on *Download Dashboard Configuration* and Galera Manager will generate a dashboard configuration file and download it, saving it wherever you have set your web browser to download files. The file will be a json file and named, `cluster-name.json`, where *name* is the name of your cluster (e.g., `cluster-tester00.json`). Below is an excerpt from an example file:

Listing 31: Excerpt from an Exported Galera Manager Configuration (Example 2)

```
{ "name": "cluster-tester00", "config":
  { "charts":
    [ { "id": "301186ce-7b7f-41bb-a457-60696aeabba8",
      "name": "mysql_global_status_wsrep_received",
      "metric": "mysql_global_status_wsrep_received",
      "position": 3,
      "resolution": "5s",
      "aggregation": "differential"},
      ...
    ],
    "tileSize": "md", "refreshInterval": 5000, "period": "15m" } }
```

This file excerpt has been reformatted with hard-returns and spaces to make it easier to view and follow—plus, most of it has been removed and replaced with ellipsis for brevity. But you can get a sense of how the information is stored—especially if you're familiar with json file structures.

This is a nice feature, being able to download the configuration file. However, at this point, the ability to upload a json configuration file is not yet available: Galera Manager is still in its early days. The configuration settings for a dashboard are stored in Prometheus and there's no easy way to load it. In a future release, though, you should be able to do this from Galera Manager.

Resolving Problems & Making Improvements

Galera Manager is an excellent tool for detecting issues early or potential ones with a Galera Cluster—hopefully, before they can become a problem. It can also assist in determining when and how performance can be improved

before there is a slowing of database traffic or a loss of service.

Should you have problems with Galera Manager, you can check its log files. See the [gmd Logs](#) (page 157) section of the [Galera Manager Daemon \(gmd\)](#) (page 156) documentation page for information on those logs.

When you encounter a problem with a Galera Cluster, besides reading Codership's [Documentation](#) (page 1), you can look through Codership's Knowledge Base. When you can't find a solution on your own, or at least not quickly enough, you can contact [Codership Support & Consulting](#).

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6.3.10 Upgrading Galera Manager (gmd)

To use Galera Manager, you may install it on a local computer, but it's more typically installed on an AWS (Amazon Web Services) *Instance*. Whatever you decide to use, you'll need to download the *Galera Manager Installer* to it.

Galera Manager Version

As new releases of Galera Manager software is released by Codership, you may update your installation using `yum` or `apt-get`, depending on your distribution of Linux. When you installed Galera Manager, a repository file will have been added to the repository directory: `galera.repo` in `/etc/yum/repos.d` on servers using `yum`; and `galera-manager.list` in `/etc/apt/sources.list.d` on servers using `apt-get`. These repository files will contain the address of the Codership repository, along with some related information.

To see which version and release of Galera Manager you're using, click on the menu icon, the three horizontal strips at the top left. It will reveal what you see in the screenshot of Figure 1 below:

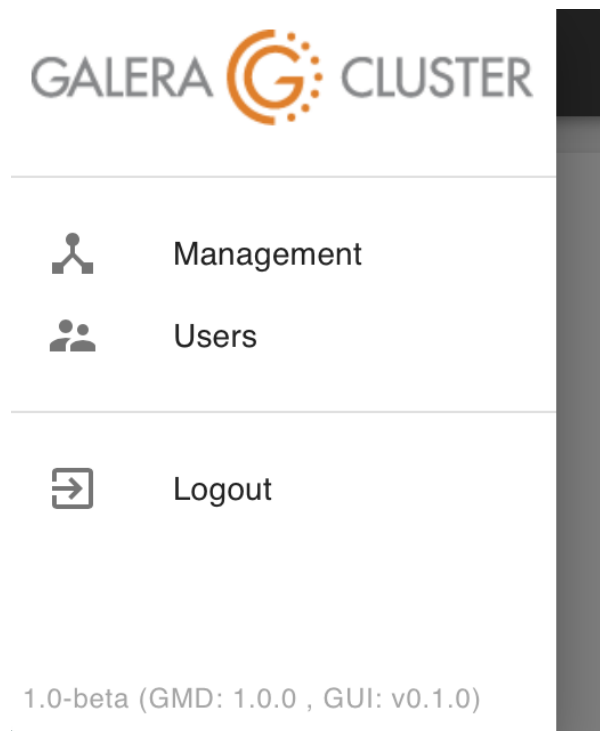


Fig. 41: Galera Manager Menu with Version and Release Number (Figure 1)

In this example screenshot, you can see in the subdued text at the bottom that this installation of Galera Manager is the beta version 1.0. The `gmd` is version 1.0.0, and the graphical user interface is version 0.1.0. You don't need to keep track of those numbers, but when you read about a new Galera Manager feature offered in these documentation pages, but that you don't have in your installation, you can check your versions to see if maybe you need to upgrade Galera Manager.

Updating Galera Manager

You wouldn't run the *Galera Manager Installer* again to upgrade—reinstalling is not permitted by the *Installer*. Nor would you uninstall Galera Manager and reinstall it—there's no easy way to uninstall. Instead, you would use whatever package management utility (i.e., `apt-get` or `yum`) you used when you first installed Galera Manager.

When running updates of your server, Galera Manager software will be included. However, if you want to upgrade specifically the Galera Manager software, you can do so like this on a server using the `yum` package management utility:

Listing 32: Method to Upgrade Galera Manager with `yum` (Example 1)

```
yum upgrade galera-manager
```

This will upgrade the Galera Manager software, but you might be asked to upgrade also any related libraries it uses. Unless there would be a problem with those upgrades for other software you're using on your server, cooperate with the requests to upgrade the other packages.

Here's how you would upgrade Galera Manager on a server using `apt-get`:

Listing 33: Method to Upgrade Galera Manager with `apt-get` (Example 2)

```
apt-get update
apt-get --only-upgrade install galera-manager
```

You would do this only on the server running Galera Manager, not on the hosts used for the Galera Cluster nodes.

Once the upgrades are finished, `gmd` will be restarted automatically. You might refresh your web browser, though, if you're logged into Galera Manager at the time. All of your settings, as well as your cluster and nodes should remain—including the databases and their data.

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- [wsrep_node_incoming_address](#) (page 238)
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238)
- [wsrep_notify_cmd](#) (page 239)
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6.4 Notification Command

You can use the database client (e.g., `mysql` client) to check the status of a cluster, individual nodes, and the health of replication. However, you may find it counterproductive to log in on each node to run such checks.

As an alternative and better method, Galera Cluster provides a method to call a notification script. Such a script may be customized to automate the monitoring process of a cluster.

Note: For an example of such a custom script and related instructions, see [Notification Script Example](#) (page 198).

Notification Parameters

When a node registers a change in itself or the cluster, it will trigger the notification script or command. In so doing, it will pass certain parameters to notification script. Below is a list of them and their basic meaning:

- `--status` The node passes a string indicating its current state. For a list of the strings it uses, see [Node Status Strings](#) (page 196) below.
- `--uuid` The node passes a string, *yes* or *no*, to indicate whether it considers itself part of the *Primary Component*.
- `--members` The node passes a list of the current cluster members. For more information on the format of these, see [Member List Format](#) (page 197) below.
- `--index` The node passes a string that indicates its index value in the membership list.

You will have to include code in the notification script to capture the values of these parameters and then have the script act as you wish (e.g., notify you of certain values).

Only nodes in the `Synced` state will accept connections from the cluster. For more information on node states, see [Node State Changes](#) (page 23).

Node Status Strings

The notification script may pass one of six values for the `--status` parameter to indicate the current state of the node:

- `Undefined` indicates a starting node that is not part of the Primary Component.
- `Joiner` indicates a node that is part of the Primary Component and is receiving a state snapshot transfer.
- `Donor` indicates a node that is part of the Primary Component and is sending a state snapshot transfer.
- `Joined` indicates a node that is part of the Primary Component and is in a complete state and is catching up with the cluster.
- `Synced` indicates a node that is synchronized with the cluster.
- `Error` indicates that an error has occurred. This status string may provide an error code with more information on what occurred.

Again, you will have to prepare your script to capture the value of the `--status` parameter and act accordingly.

Members List Format

The notification script will pass with the `--member` parameter, a list containing entries for each node connected to the cluster component. For each entry in the list the node uses this format:

```
<node UUID> / <node name> / <incoming address>
```

- **Node UUID** refers to the unique identifier the node received from the wsrep Provider.
- **Node Name** refers to the node name, as it's defined with the `wsrep_node_name` (page 238) parameter in the configuration file.
- **Incoming Address** refers to the IP address for client connections, as set with the `wsrep_node_incoming_address` (page 238) parameter in the configuration file. If this is not set, then the default value will be `AUTO`.

Enabling the Notification Script

You can enable your notification script or command through the `wsrep_notify_cmd` (page 239) parameter in the configuration file. Below is an excerpt from that file showing how it might look:

```
wsrep_notify_cmd=/path/wsrep_notify.sh
```

The node will call the script for each change in cluster membership and node status. You can use these status changes in configuring load balancers, raising alerts or scripting for any other situation in which you need your infrastructure to respond to changes to the cluster.

Galera Cluster provides a default script, `wsrep_notify.sh`, for you to use in handling notifications or as a starting point in writing your own custom notification script.

Related Documents

- [Notification Script](#) (page 198)
- [wsrep_node_incoming_address](#) (page 238)
- [wsrep_node_name](#) (page 238)
- [wsrep_notify_cmd](#) (page 239)

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6.5 Notification Script Example

Nodes can call a notification script when changes happen in the membership of the cluster, that is when nodes join or leave the cluster. You can specify the name of the script the node calls using the [wsrep_notify_cmd](#) (page 239). While you can use whatever script meets the particular needs of a deployment, you may find it helpful to consider the example below as a starting point.

```
#!/bin/sh -eu

# This is a simple example of wsrep notification script (wsrep_notify_cmd).
# It will create 'wsrep' schema and two tables in it: 'membership' and 'status'
# and insert data into them on every membership or node status change.
#
# Edit parameters below to specify the address and login to server.

USER=root
PSWD=rootpass
HOST=<host_IP_address>
PORT=3306

SCHEMA="wsrep"
MEMB_TABLE="$SCHEMA.membership"
STATUS_TABLE="$SCHEMA.status"

BEGIN="
  SET wsrep_on=0;
  DROP SCHEMA IF EXISTS $SCHEMA; CREATE SCHEMA $SCHEMA;
  CREATE TABLE $MEMB_TABLE (
    idx INT UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
    uuid CHAR(40) UNIQUE, /* node UUID */
    name VARCHAR(32),      /* node name */
    addr VARCHAR(256)      /* node address */
  ) ENGINE=MEMORY;
  CREATE TABLE $STATUS_TABLE (
```

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```

        size    INT,          /* component size */
        idx     INT,          /* this node index */
        status  CHAR(16),    /* this node status */
        uuid    CHAR(40),    /* cluster UUID */
        prim    BOOLEAN      /* if component is primary */
    ) ENGINE=MEMORY;
BEGIN;
DELETE FROM $MEMB_TABLE;
DELETE FROM $STATUS_TABLE;
"
END="COMMIT;"

configuration_change()
{
    echo "$BEGIN;"

    local idx=0

    for NODE in $(echo $MEMBERS | sed s/,/\ /g)
    do
        echo "INSERT INTO $MEMB_TABLE VALUES ( $idx, "
        # Don't forget to properly quote string values
        echo "'$NODE'" | sed s/\\/\\'/g
        echo ");"
        idx=$(( $idx + 1 ))
    done

    echo "
        INSERT INTO $STATUS_TABLE
        VALUES ($idx, $INDEX, '$STATUS', '$CLUSTER_UUID', $PRIMARY);
    "

    echo "$END"
}

status_update()
{
    echo "
        SET wsrep_on=0;
        BEGIN;
        UPDATE $STATUS_TABLE SET status='$STATUS';
        COMMIT;
    "
}

COM=status_update # not a configuration change by default

while [ $# -gt 0 ]
do
    case $1 in
        --status)
            STATUS=$2
            shift
            ;;
        --uuid)
            CLUSTER_UUID=$2
            shift
    esac
done

```

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```

    ;;
    --primary)
    [ "$2" = "yes" ] && PRIMARY="1" || PRIMARY="0"
    COM=configuration_change
    shift
    ;;
    --index)
    INDEX=$2
    shift
    ;;
    --members)
    MEMBERS=$2
    shift
    ;;
    esac
    shift
done

# Undefined means node is shutting down
if [ "$STATUS" != "Undefined" ]
then
    $COM | mysql -B -u$USER -p$PSWD -h$HOST -P$PORT
fi

exit 0

```

Path and Permissions

After you modify this script to fit your requirements, you need to move it into a directory in the `$PATH` or the binaries directory for your system. On Linux, the binaries directory is typically at `/usr/bin`, while on FreeBSD it is at `/usr/local/bin`.

```
# mv my-wsrep-notify.sh /usr/bin
```

In addition to this, given that the notification command contains your root password, change the ownership to the `mysql` user and make sure the script is executable only by that user.

```
# chown mysql:mysql /usr/bin/my-wsrep-notify.sh
# chmod 700 /usr/bin/my-wsrep-notify.sh.
```

This ensures that only the `mysql` user can execute and read the notification script, preventing all other users from seeing the root password.

Related Documents

- [wsrep_notify_cmd](#) (page 239)

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Related Documents

- [Configure Firewall](#)
- [Disable SELinux](#)
- [Firewall Settings](#) (page 204)
- [SELinux Configuration](#) (page 219)
- [SSL Settings](#) (page 210)
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SECURITY

On occasion, you may want or need to enable degrees of security that go beyond the basics of Unix file permissions and secure database management. For situations such as these, you can secure both node communications and client connections between the application servers and the cluster.

- [Firewall Settings](#) (page 204)

In order to use Galera Cluster, nodes must have access to a number of ports to maintain network connectivity with the cluster. While it was touched upon briefly in the Installation section, this section provides more detailed guides on configuring a system firewall using `iptables`, `Firewalld` and `PF`.

- [SSL Settings](#) (page 210)

To secure communications between nodes and from the application servers, you can enable encryption through the SSL protocol for client connections, replication traffic and State Snapshot Transfers. This section provides guidance to configuring SSL on Galera Cluster.

- [SELinux Configuration](#) (page 219)

Without proper configuration, SELinux can either block nodes from communicating or it can block the database server from starting at all. When it does so, it causes the given process to fail silently, without any notification sent to standard output or error as to why. While you can configure SELinux to permit all activity from the database server, (as was explained in the Installation section, this is not a good long-term solution.

This section provides a guide to creating an SELinux security policy for Galera Cluster.

Related Documents

- [Configure Firewall](#)
- [Disable SELinux](#)
- [Firewall Settings](#) (page 204)
- [SELinux Configuration](#) (page 219)
- [SSL Settings](#) (page 210)

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7.1 Firewall Settings

Galera Cluster requires a number of ports to maintain network connectivity between the nodes. Depending on your deployment, you may not require all of these ports, but a cluster might require all of them on each node. Below is a list of these ports and their purpose:

- 3306 is the default port for MySQL client connections and *State Snapshot Transfer* using `mysqldump` for backups.
- 4567 is reserved for Galera Cluster replication traffic. Multicast replication uses both TCP and UDP transport on this port.
- 4568 is the port for *Incremental State Transfer*.
- 4444 is used for all other *State Snapshot Transfer*.

How these ports are enabled for Galera Cluster can vary depending upon your operating system distribution and what you use to configure the firewall.

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- [Making Firewall Changes Persistent](#) (page 206)
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7.1.1 Firewall Configuration with `iptables`

Linux provides packet filtering support at the kernel level. Using `iptables` and `ip6tables` you can set up, maintain and inspect tables of IPv4 and IPv6 packet filtering rules.

There are several tables that the kernel uses for packet filtering and within these tables are chains that it match specific kinds of traffic. In order to open the relevant ports for Galera Cluster, you need to append new rules to the `INPUT` chain on the filter table.

Opening Ports for Galera Cluster

Galera Cluster requires four ports for replication. There are two approaches to configuring the firewall to open these `iptables`. The method you use depends on whether you deploy the cluster in a LAN environment, such as an office network, or if you deploy the cluster in a WAN environment, such as on several cloud servers over the internet.

LAN Configuration

When configuring packet filtering rules for a LAN environment, such as on an office network, there are four ports that you need to open to TCP for Galera Cluster and one to UDP transport to enable multicast replication. This means five commands that you must run on each cluster node:

```
# iptables --append INPUT --in-interface eth0 \
  --protocol tcp --match tcp --dport 3306 \
  --source 192.168.0.1/24 --jump ACCEPT
# iptables --append INPUT --in-interface eth0 \
  --protocol tcp --match tcp --dport 4567 \
  --source 192.168.0.1/24 --jump ACCEPT
# iptables --append INPUT --in-interface eth0 \
  --protocol tcp --match tcp --dport 4568 \
  --source 192.168.0.1/24 --jump ACCEPT
# iptables --append INPUT --in-interface eth0 \
  --protocol tcp --match tcp --dport 4444 \
  --source 192.168.0.1/24 --jump ACCEPT
# iptables --append INPUT --in-interface eth0 \
  --protocol udp --match udp --dport 4567 \
  --source 192.168.0.1/24 --jump ACCEPT
```

These commands open the relevant ports to TCP and UDP transport. It assumes that the IP addresses in your network begin with 192.168.0.

Warning: The IP addresses in the example are for demonstration purposes only. Use the real values from your nodes and netmask in your `iptables` configuration.

Galera Cluster can now pass packets through the firewall to the node, but the configuration reverts to default on reboot. In order to update the default firewall configuration, see [Making Firewall Changes Persistent](#) (page 206).

WAN Configuration

While the configuration shown above for LAN deployments offers the better security, only opening those ports necessary for cluster operation, it does not scale well into WAN deployments. The reason is that in a WAN environment the IP addresses are not in sequence. The four commands to open the relevant ports to TCP would grow to four commands per node on each node. That is, for ten nodes you would need to run four hundred `iptables` commands across the cluster in order to set up the firewall on each node.

Without much loss in security, you can instead open a range of ports between trusted hosts. This reduces the number of commands to one per node on each node. For example, firewall configuration in a three node cluster would look something like:

```
# iptables --append INPUT --protocol tcp \
--source 64.57.102.34 --jump ACCEPT
# iptables --append INPUT --protocol tcp \
--source 193.166.3.20 --jump ACCEPT
# iptables --append INPUT --protocol tcp \
--source 193.125.4.10 --jump ACCEPT
```

When these commands are run on each node, they set the node to accept TCP connections from the IP addresses of the other cluster nodes.

Warning: The IP addresses in the example are for demonstration purposes only. Use the real values from your nodes and netmask in your `iptables` configuration.

Galera Cluster can now pass packets through the firewall to the node, but the configuration reverts to default on reboot. In order to update the default firewall configuration, see [Making Firewall Changes Persistent](#) (page 206).

Making Firewall Changes Persistent

Whether you decide to open ports individually for LAN deployment or in a range between trusted hosts for a WAN deployment, the tables you configure in the above sections are not persistent. When the server reboots, the firewall reverts to its default state.

For systems that use `init`, you can save the packet filtering state with one command:

```
# service save iptables
```

For systems that use `systemd`, you need to save the current packet filtering rules to the path the `iptables` unit reads from when it starts. This path can vary by distribution, but you can normally find it in the `/etc` directory. For example:

- `/etc/sysconfig/iptables`
- `/etc/iptables/iptables.rules`

Once you find where your system stores the rules file, use `iptables-save` to update the file:

```
# iptables-save > /etc/sysconfig/iptables
```

When your system reboots, it now reads this file as the default packet filtering rules.

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- [Making Firewall Changes Persistent](#) (page 206)

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7.1.2 Firewall Configuration with FirewallD

The firewall daemon, or FirewallD, is an interface for dynamically managing firewalls on Linux operating systems. It allows you to set up, maintain and inspect IPv4 and IPv6 firewall rules.

FirewallD includes support for defining zones. This allows you to set the trust level of a given network connection or interface. For example, when deploying nodes that connect to each other over the internet—rather than a private network—you might configure your firewall around the `public` zone. This assumes that other computers on the network are untrusted and only accept designated connections.

For more information on FirewallD, see the [Documentation](#).

Opening Ports for Galera Cluster

Galera Cluster requires four open ports for replication over TCP. To use multicast replication, it also requires one for UDP transport. In order for this to work over FirewallD, you also need to add the database service to the firewall rules.

To enable the database service for FirewallD, you would enter something like the following at the command-line:

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=mysql
```

Next, you will need to open the TCP ports for Galera Cluster. Do this by executing the following from the command-line:

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4567/tcp
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4568/tcp
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4444/tcp
```

Optionally, if you would like to use multicast replication, execute the following from the command-line to open UDP transport on 4567:

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4567/udp
```

These commands dynamically configure FirewallD. Your firewall will then permit the rest of the cluster to connect to the node hosted on the server. Repeat the above commands on each server. Keep in mind, changes to the firewall made by this method are not persistent. When the server reboots, FirewallD will return to its default state.

Making Firewall Changes Persistent

The commands given in the above section allow you to configure FirewallD on a running server and update the firewall rules without restarting. However, these changes are not persistent. When the server restarts, FirewallD reverts to its default configuration. To change the default configuration, a somewhat different approach is required:

First, enable the database service for FirewallD by entering the following from the command-line:

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=mysql \
--permanent
```

Now, you'll need to open the TCP ports for Galera Cluster. To do so, enter the following lines from the command-line:

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp \
--permanent
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4567/tcp \
--permanent
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4568/tcp \
--permanent
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4444/tcp \
--permanent
```

If you would like to use multicast replication, execute the following command. It will open UDP transport on 4567.

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=4567/udp \
--permanent
```

Now you just need to reload the firewall rules, maintaining the current state information. To do this, executing the following:

```
# firewall-cmd --reload
```

These commands modify the default FirewallD settings and then cause the new settings to take effect, immediately. FirewallD will then be configured to allow the rest of the cluster to access the node. The configuration remains in effect after reboots. You'll have to repeat these commands on each server.

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7.1.3 Firewall Configuration with PF

FreeBSD provides packet filtering (i.e., *PF*) support at the kernel level. Using PF you can set up, maintain and inspect the packet filtering rule sets.

Warning: Different versions of FreeBSD use different versions of PF. Examples here are from FreeBSD 10.1, which uses the same version of PF as OpenBSD 4.5.

Enabling PF

In order to use PF on FreeBSD, you must first set the system up to load its kernel module. Additionally, you need to set the path to the configuration file for PF.

Using your preferred text editor, add the following lines to `/etc/rc.conf`:

```
pf_enable="YES"
pf_rules="/etc/pf.conf"
```

You may also want to enable logging support for PF and set the path for the log file. This can be done by adding the following lines to `/etc/rc.conf`:

```
pflog_enable="YES"
pflog_logfile="/var/log/pflog"
```

FreeBSD now loads the PF kernel module with logging features at boot.

Configuring PF Rules

In the above section, the configuration file for PF was set to `/etc/pf.conf`. This file allows you to set up the default firewall configuration that you want to use on your server. The settings you add to this file are the same for each cluster node.

There are two variables that you need to define for Galera Cluster in the PF configuration file: a list for the ports it needs open for TCP and a table for the IP addresses of nodes in the cluster.

```
# Galera Cluster Macros
wsrep_ports="{ 3306, 4567, 4568, 4444}"
table <wsrep_cluster_address> persist {192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3}"
```

Once you have these defined, you can add the rule to allow cluster packets to pass through the firewall.

```
# Galera Cluster TCP Filter Rule
pass in proto tcp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port $wsrep_ports keep state
```

If you deployed a cluster in a LAN environment, you need to also create an additional rule to open port 4567 to UDP transport for multicast replication.

```
# Galera Cluster UDP Filter Rule
pass in proto udp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port 4567 keep state
```

This defines the packet filtering rules that Galera Cluster requires. You can test the new rules for syntax errors using `pfctl`, with the `-n` options to prevent it from trying to load the changes.

```
# pfctl -v -nf /etc/pf.conf

wsrep_ports = "{ 3306, 4567, 4568, 4444 }"
table <wsrep_cluster_address> persist { 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3 }
pass in proto tcp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port = mysql flags S/A/ keep_
↪state
pass in proto tcp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port = 4567 flags S/SA keep_
↪state
pass in proto tcp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port = 4568 flags S/SA keep_
↪state
```

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```
pass in proto tcp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port = krb524 falgs S/SA keep_
↪state
pass in proto udp from <wsrep_cluster_address> to any port = 4567 keep state
```

If there are no syntax errors, `pfctl` prints each of the rules it adds to the firewall, (expanded, as in the example above). If there are syntax errors, it notes the line near where the errors occur.

Warning: The IP addresses in the example are for demonstration purposes only. Use the real values from your nodes and netmask in your PF configuration.

Starting PF

When you finish configuring packet filtering for Galera Cluster and for any other service you may require on your FreeBSD server, you can start the service. This is done with two commands: one to start the service itself and one to start the logging service.

```
# service pf start
# service pflog start
```

In the event that you have PF running already and want to update the rule set to use the settings in the configuration file for PF, (for example, the rules you added for Galera Cluster), you can load the new rules through the `pfctl` command.

```
# pfctl -f /etc/pf.conf
```

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7.2 SSL Settings

Galera Cluster supports secure encrypted connections between nodes using SSL (Secure Socket Layer) protocol. This includes connections between database clients and servers through the standard SSL support in MySQL. It also includes encrypting replication traffic particular to Galera Cluster itself.

The SSL implementation is cluster-wide and doesn't support authentication for replication traffic. You must enable SSL for all nodes in the cluster or none of them.

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7.2.1 SSL Certificates

Before you can enable encryption for your cluster, you first need to generate the relevant certificates for the nodes to use. This procedure assumes that you are using OpenSSL.

Note: This chapter only covers certificate generation. For information on its use in Galera Cluster, see [SSL Configuration](#) (page 214).

Generating Certificates

There are three certificates that you need to create in order to secure Galera Cluster: the Certificate Authority (CA) key and cert; the server certificate, to secure `mysqld` activity and replication traffic; and the client certificate to secure the database client and `stunnel` for state snapshot transfers.

Note: When certificates expire there is no way to update the cluster without a complete shutdown. You can minimize the frequency of this downtime by using large values for the `-days` parameter when generating your certificates.

CA Certificate

The node uses the Certificate Authority to verify the signature on the certificates. As such, you need this key and cert file to generate the server and client certificates.

To create the CA key and cert, complete the following steps:

1. Generate the CA key.

```
openssl genrsa 2048 > ca-key.pem
```

2. Using the CA key, generate the CA certificate.

```
openssl req -new -x509 -nodes -days 365000 \  
-key ca-key.pem -out ca-cert.pem
```

This creates a key and certificate file for the Certificate Authority. They are in the current working directory as `ca-key.pem` and `ca-cert.pem`. You need both to generate the server and client certificates. Additionally, each node requires `ca-cert.pem` to verify certificate signatures.

Server Certificate

The node uses the server certificate to secure both the database server activity and replication traffic from Galera Cluster.

1. Create the server key.

```
openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -days 365000 \  
-nodes -keyout server-key.pem -out server-req.pem
```

2. Process the server RSA key.

```
openssl rsa -in server-key.pem -out server-key.pem
```

3. Sign the server certificate.

```
openssl x509 -req -in server-req.pem -days 365000 \  
-CA ca-cert.pem -CAkey ca-key.pem -set_serial 01 \  
-out server-cert.pem
```

This creates a key and certificate file for the server. They are in the current working directory as `server-key.pem` and `server-cert.pem`. Each node requires both to secure database server activity and replication traffic.

Client Certificate

The node uses the client certificate to secure client-side activity. In the event that you prefer physical transfer methods for state snapshot transfers, `rsync` for instance, the node also uses this key and certificate to secure `stunnel`.

1. Create the client key.

```
openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -days 365000 \  
-nodes -keyout client-key.pem -out client-req.pem
```

2. Process client RSA key.

```
openssl rsa -in client-key.pem -out client-key.pem
```

3. Sign the client certificate.

```
openssl x509 -req -in client-req.pem -days 365000 \  
-CA ca-cert.pem -CAkey ca-key.pem -set_serial 01 \  
-out client-cert.pem
```


This creates a key and certificate file for the database client. They are in the current working directory as `client-key.pem` and `client-cert.pem`. Each node requires both to secure client activity and state snapshot transfers.

Verifying the Certificates

When you finish creating the key and certificate files, use `openssl` to verify that they were generated correctly:

```
openssl verify -CAfile ca-cert.pem \
    server-cert.pem client-cert.pem

server-cert.pem: OK
client-cert.pem: OK
```

In the event that this verification fails, repeat the above process to generate replacement certificates.

Once the certificates pass verification, you can send them out to each node. Use a secure method, such as `scp` or `sftp`. The node requires the following files:

- Certificate Authority: `ca-cert.pem`.
- Server Certificate: `server-key.pem` and `server-cert.pem`.
- Client Certificate: `client-key.pem` and `client-cert.pem`.

Place these files in the `/etc/mysql/certs` directory of each node, or a similar location where you can find them later in configuring the cluster to use SSL.

Related Documents

- [SSL Configuration](#) (page 214)

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- [SSL Certificates](#) (page 211)
- [SSL for State Snapshot Transfers](#) (page 216)
- [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256)
- [socket.ssl_key](#) (page 285)
- [socket.ssl_cert](#) (page 284)
- [socket.ssl_ca](#) (page 284)
- [wsrep_provider_options](#) (page 242)
- [socket.checksum](#) (page 284)
- [socket.ssl_cipher](#) (page 285)

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7.2.2 SSL Configuration

When you finish generating the SSL certificates for your cluster, you need to enable it for each node. If you have not yet generated the SSL certificates, see [SSL Certificates](#) (page 211) for a guide on how to do so.

Note: For Galera Cluster, SSL configurations are not dynamic. Since they must be set on every node in the cluster, if you are enabling this feature with a running cluster you need to restart the entire cluster.

Enabling SSL

There are three vectors that you can secure through SSL: traffic between the database server and client, replication traffic within Galera Cluster, and the *State Snapshot Transfer*.

Note: The configurations shown here cover the first two. The procedure for securing state snapshot transfers through SSL varies depending on the SST method you use. For more information, see [SSL for State Snapshot Transfers](#) (page 216).

Securing the Database

For securing database server and client connections, you can use the internal MySQL SSL support. In the event that you use logical transfer methods for state snapshot transfer, such as `mysqldump`, this is the only step you need to take in securing your state snapshot transfers.

In the configuration file, (`my.cnf`), add the follow parameters to each unit:

```
# MySQL Server
[mysqld]
ssl-ca = /path/to/ca-cert.pem
ssl-key = /path/to/server-key.pem
ssl-cert = /path/to/server-cert.pem

# MySQL Client Configuration
[mysql]
ssl-ca = /path/to/ca-cert.pem
ssl-key = /path/to/client-key.pem
ssl-cert = /path/to/client-cert.pem
```

These parameters tell the database server and client which files to use in encrypting and decrypting their interactions through SSL. The node will begin to use them once it restarts.

Securing Replication Traffic

In order to enable SSL on the internal node processes, you need to define the paths to the key, certificate and certificate authority files that you want the node to use in encrypting replication traffic.

- `socket.ssl_key` (page 285) The key file.
- `socket.ssl_cert` (page 284) The certificate file.
- `socket.ssl_ca` (page 284) The certificate authority file.

You can configure these options through the `wsrep_provider_options` (page 242) parameter in the configuration file, (that is, `my.cnf`).

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.ssl_key=/path/to/server-key.pem;socket.ssl_cert=/path/
↳to/server-cert.pem;socket.ssl_ca=/path/to/cacert.pem"
```

This tells Galera Cluster which files to use in encrypting and decrypting replication traffic through SSL. The node will begin to use them once it restarts.

Configuring SSL

In the event that you want or need to further configure how the node uses SSL, Galera Cluster provides some additional parameters, including defining the cyclic redundancy check and setting the cryptographic cipher algorithm you want to use.

Note: For a complete list of available configurations available for SSL, see the options with the `socket.` prefix at *Galera Parameters* (page 256).

Configuring the Socket Checksum

Using the `socket.checksum` (page 284) parameter, you can define whether or which cyclic redundancy check the node uses in detecting errors. There are three available settings for this parameter, which are defined by an integer:

- 0 Disables the checksum.
- 1 Enables the CRC-32 checksum.
- 2 Enables the CRC-32C checksum.

The default configuration for this parameter is 1 or 2 depending upon your version. CRC-32C is optimized for and potentially hardware accelerated on Intel CPU's.

```
wsrep_provider_options = "socket.checksum=2"
```

Configuring the Encryption Cipher

Using the `socket.ssl_cipher` (page 285) parameter, one can override the default SSL cipher the node uses to encrypt replication traffic. Galera Cluster uses whatever ciphers are available to the SSL implementation installed on the nodes. For instance, if you install OpenSSL on your node, Galera Cluster can use any cipher supported by OpenSSL, as well as use filters to ensure that “weak” algorithms are not accepted on connection handshake.

```
wsrep_provider_options = "socket.ssl_cipher=ALL:!EXP:!NULL:!ADH:!LOW:!SSLv2:!SSLv3:!
↳MD5:!RC4:!RSA"
```

Related Documents

- [SSL Certificates](#) (page 211)
- [SSL for State Snapshot Transfers](#) (page 216)
- [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256)
- [socket.ssl_key](#) (page 285)
- [socket.ssl_cert](#) (page 284)
- [socket.ssl_ca](#) (page 284)
- [wsrep_provider_options](#) (page 242)
- [socket.checksum](#) (page 284)
- [socket.ssl_cipher](#) (page 285)

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Related Documents

- [SSL Configuration](#) (page 214)
- [Schema Upgrades](#) (page 79)
- [wsrep_OSU_method](#) (page 241)
- [wsrep_sst_auth](#) (page 246)
- [wsrep_sst_method](#) (page 248)

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7.2.3 SSL for State Snapshot Transfers

When you finish generating the SSL certificates for your cluster, you can begin configuring the node for their use. Where [SSL Configuration](#) (page 214) covers how to enable SSL for replication traffic and the database client, this page covers enabling it for *State Snapshot Transfer* scripts.

The particular method you use to secure the State Snapshot Transfer through SSL depends upon the method you use in state snapshot transfers: `mysqldump` or `xtrabackup`.

Note: For Galera Cluster, SSL configurations are not dynamic. Since they must be set on every node in the cluster, if you want to enable this feature with an existing cluster you need to restart the entire cluster.

Enabling SSL for mysqldump

The procedure for securing mysqldump is fairly similar to that of securing the database server and client through SSL. Given that mysqldump connects through the database client, you can use the same SSL certificates you created for replication traffic.

Before you shut down the cluster, you need to create a user for mysqldump on the database server and grant it privileges through the cluster. This ensures that when the cluster comes back up, the nodes have the correct privileges to execute the incoming state snapshot transfers. In the event that you use the *Total Order Isolation* online schema upgrade method, you only need to execute the following commands on a single node.

1. From the database client, check that you use Total Order Isolation for online schema upgrades.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_OSU_method';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_OSU_method	TOI

If *wsrep_OSU_method* (page 241) is set to *Rolling Schema Upgrade*, or ROI, then you need to execute the following commands on each node individually.

2. Create a user for mysqldump.

```
CREATE USER 'sst_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD 'sst_password';
```

Bear in mind that, due to the manner in which the SST script is called, the user name and password must be the same on all nodes.

3. Grant privileges to this user and require SSL.

```
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'sst_user'@'%' REQUIRE SSL;
```

4. From the database client on a different node, check to ensure that the user has replicated to the cluster.

```
SELECT User, Host, ssl_type
FROM mysql.user WHERE User='sst_user';
```

User	Host	ssl_type
sst_user	%	Any

This configures and enables the mysqldump user for the cluster.

Note: In the event that you find, *wsrep_OSU_method* (page 241) set to ROI, you need to manually create the user on each node in the cluster. For more information on rolling schema upgrades, see *Schema Upgrades* (page 79).

With the user now on every node, you can shut the cluster down to enable SSL for `mysqldump` State Snapshot Transfers.

1. Using your preferred text editor, update the `my.cnf` configuration file to define the parameters the node requires to secure state snapshot transfers.

```
# MySQL Server
[mysqld]
ssl-ca = /path/to/ca-cert.pem
ssl-key = /path/to/server-key.pem
ssl-cert = /path/to/server-cert.pem

# MySQL Client Configuration
[client]
ssl-ca = /path/to/ca-cert.pem
ssl-key = /path/to/client-key.pem
ssl-cert = /path/to/client-cert.pem
```

2. Additionally, configure `wsrep_sst_auth` (page 246) with the SST user authentication information.

```
[mysqld]
# mysqldump SST auth
wsrep_sst_auth = sst_user:sst_password
```

This configures the node to use `mysqldump` for state snapshot transfers over SSL. When all nodes are updated to SSL, you can begin restarting the cluster. For more information on how to do this, see [Starting a Cluster](#).

Enabling SSL for `xtrabackup`

The *Physical State Transfer Method* for state snapshot transfers, uses an external script to copy the physical data directly from the file system on one cluster node into another. Unlike `rsync`, `xtrabackup` includes support for SSL encryption built in.

Configurations for `xtrabackup` are handled through the `my.cnf` configuration file, in the same as the database server and client. Use the `[sst]` unit to configure SSL for the script. You can use the same SSL certificate files as the node uses on the database server, client and with replication traffic.

```
# xtrabackup Configuration
[sst]
encrypt = 3
tca = /path/to/ca.pem
tkey = /path/to/key.pem
tcert = /path/to/cert.pem
```

When you finish editing the configuration file, restart the node to apply the changes. `xtrabackup` now sends and receives state snapshot transfers through SSL.

Note: In order to use SSL with `xtrabackup`, you need to set `wsrep_sst_method` (page 248) to `xtrabackup-v2`, instead of `xtrabackup`.

Related Documents

- [SSL Configuration](#) (page 214)
- [Schema Upgrades](#) (page 79)
- [wsrep_OSU_method](#) (page 241)

- [wsrep_sst_auth](#) (page 246)
- [wsrep_sst_method](#) (page 248)

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- [wsrep_notify_cmd](#) (page 239)
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7.3 SELinux Configuration

Security-Enhanced Linux, or SELinux, is a kernel module for improving security of Linux operating systems. It integrates support for access control security policies, including mandatory access control (MAC), that limit user applications and system daemons access to files and network resources. Some Linux distributions, such as Fedora, ship with SELinux enabled by default.

In the context of Galera Cluster, systems with SELinux may block the database server, keeping it from starting or preventing the node from establishing connections with other nodes in the cluster. To prevent this, you need to configure SELinux policies to allow the node to operate.

Generating an SELinux Policy

In order to create an SELinux policy for Galera Cluster, you need to first open ports and set SELinux to permissive mode. Then, after generating various replication events, state transfers and notifications, create a policy from the logs of this activity and reset SELinux from to enforcing mode.

Setting SELinux to Permissive Mode

When SELinux registers a system event, there are three modes that define its response: enforcing, permissive and disabled. While you can set it to permit all activity on the system, this is not a good security practice. Instead, set SELinux to permit activity on the relevant ports and to ignore the database server.

To set SELinux to permissive mode, complete the following steps:

1. Using `semanage`, open the relevant ports:

```
semanage port -a -t mysqld_port_t -p tcp 4567
semanage port -a -t mysqld_port_t -p tcp 4568
semanage port -a -t mysqld_port_t -p tcp 4444
```

SELinux already opens the standard MySQL port 3306. In the event that you use UDP in your cluster, you also need to open 4567 to those connections.

```
semanage port -a -t mysqld_port_t -p udp 4567
```

2. Set SELinux to permissive mode for the database server.

```
semanage permissive -a mysqld_t
```

SELinux now permits the database server to function on the server and no longer blocks the node from network connectivity with the cluster.

Defining the SELinux Policy

While SELinux remains in permissive mode, it continues to log activity from the database server. In order for it to understand normal operation for the database, you need to start the database and generate routine events for SELinux to see.

For servers that use `init`, start the database with the following command:

```
service mysql start
```

For servers that use `systemd`, instead run this command:

```
systemctl mysql start
```

You can now begin to create events for SELinux to log. There are many ways to go about this, including:

- Stop the node, then make changes on another node before starting it again. Not being that far behind, the node updates itself using an *Incremental State Transfer*.
- Stop the node, delete the `grastate.dat` file in the data directory, then restart the node. This forces a *State Snapshot Transfer*.
- Restart the node, to trigger the notification command as defined by *wsrep_notify_cmd* (page 239).

When you feel you have generated sufficient events for the log, you can begin work creating the policy and turning SELinux back on.

Note: In order to for your policy to work you must generate both State Snapshot and Incremental State transfers.

Enabling an SELinux Policy

Generating an SELinux policy requires that you search log events for the relevant information and pipe it to the `audit2allow` utility, creating a `galera.te` file to load into SELinux.

To generate and load an SELinux policy for Galera Cluster, complete the following steps:

1. Using `fgrep` and `audit2allow`, create a text file with the policy information.


```
fgrep "mysqld" /var/log/audit/audit.log | audit2allow -m MySQL_galera -o galera.te
```

This creates a `galera.te` file in your working directory.

2. Compile the audit logs into an SELinux policy module.

```
checkmodule -M -m galera.te -o galera.mod
```

This creates a `galera.mod` file in your working directory.

3. Package the compiled policy module.

```
semodule_package -m galera.mod -o galera.pp.
```

This creates a `galera.pp` file in your working directory.

4. Load the package into SELinux.

```
semodule -i galera.pp
```

5. Disable permissive mode for the database server.

```
semanage permissive -d mysql_t
```

SELinux returns to enforcement mode, now using new policies that work with Galera Cluster.

Related Documents

- [wsrep_notify_cmd](#) (page 239)

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Related Documents

- [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256)
- [Galera Status Variables](#) (page 287)
- [Galera System Tables](#) (page 75)
- [GLB Parameters](#) (page 319)
- [MySQL wsrep Options](#) (page 225)
- [Galera Functions](#) (page 254)
- [Versioning Information](#) (page 329)
- [XtraBackup Parameters](#) (page 311)
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REFERENCE

In the event that you need more information about particular variables or parameters or status variable or would like a clearer explanation about various terms used in the documentation, these chapters provide general reference material to Galera Cluster configuration and use.

Variable Reference

Defining persistent configurations in Galera Cluster is done through the underlying database server, using the `[mysqld]` unit in the `my.cnf` configuration file. These chapters provide reference guides to the base replication status and configuration variables as well as the specific `wsrep` Provider options implemented through the Galera Replication Plugin.

- *MySQL wsrep Options* (page 225)

In addition to the standard configuration variables available through the database server, Galera Cluster implements several that are unique and specific to fine-tuning database replication. This chapter provides a reference guide to these new configuration variables in Galera Cluster

- *Galera Functions* (page 254)

There are a few Galera specific functions. This page lists and explains them, as well as gives examples of their use.

- *Galera Parameters* (page 256)

The Galera Replication Plugin, which acts as the `wsrep` Provider, includes a number of parameters specific to its operation. This chapter provides a reference guide to the various `wsrep` Provider options available.

- *Galera Status Variables* (page 287)

In addition to the standard status variables available through the database server, Galera Cluster also implements several that you can use in determining the status and health of the node and the cluster. This chapter provides a reference guide to these new status variables in Galera Cluster.

Utility Reference

In some cases your configuration or implementation may require that you work with external utilities in your deployment of Galera Cluster. These chapters provide reference guides for two such utilities: XtraBackup and Galera Load Balancer.

- *Galera Load Balancer Parameters* (page 319)

In high availability situations or similar cases where nodes are subject to high traffic situations, you may find it beneficial to set up a load balancer between your application servers and the cluster. This chapter provides a reference guide to the Codership implementation: the Galera Load Balancer.

- [XtraBackup Parameters](#) (page 311)

When you manage State Snapshot Transfers using Percona XtraBackup, it allows you to set various parameters on the state transfer script the node uses from the `my.cnf` configuration file. This chapter provides a reference guide to options available to XtraBackup.

- [Galera System Tables](#) (page 75)

This page provides information on the Galera specific system tables. These were added as of version 4 of Galera.

Miscellaneous References

- [Versioning Information](#) (page 329)

While the documentation follows a convention of 3.x in speaking of release versions for Galera Cluster, in practice the numbering system is somewhat more complicated: covering releases of the underlying database server, the wsrep Provider and the wsrep API. This chapter provides a more thorough explanation of versioning with Galera Cluster.

- [Legal Notice](#) (page 330)

This page provides information on the documentation copyright.

- [Glossary](#) (page 331)

In the event that you would like clarification on particular topics, this chapter provides reference information on core concepts in Galera Cluster.

- [genindex](#)

In the event that you would like to check these concepts against related terms to find more information in the docs, this chapter provides a general index of the site.

Related Documents

- [Galera Parameters](#) (page 256)
- [Galera Status Variables](#) (page 287)
- [Galera System Tables](#) (page 75)
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8.1 MySQL wsrep Options

These are MySQL system variables introduced by wsrep API patch version 0.8. Almost all of the variables are global except for a few. Those are session variables. If you click on a particular variable in this table, your web browser will scroll down to the entry for it with more details and an explanation.

Option	Default Value	Global	Dynamic	Initial Version	Version Deprecated
wsrep_auto_increment_control (page 226)	ON	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_causal_reads (page 227)	OFF			1.0	3.6
wsrep_certify_nonPK (page 228)	ON		Yes	1.0	
wsrep_cluster_address (page 228)	ON	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_cluster_name (page 229)	example_cluster	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_convert_LOCK_to_trx (page 230)	OFF	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_data_home_dir (page 231)	/path/to/datadir	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_dbug_option (page 231)		Yes		1.0	
wsrep_debug (page 231)	OFF	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_desync (page 232)	OFF	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_dirty_reads (page 233)	OFF	Yes	Yes	1.0	
wsrep_drupal_282555_workaround (page 233)	ON	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_forced_binlog_format (page 234)	NONE	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_load_data_splitting (page 235)	ON	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_log_conflicts (page 235)	OFF	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_max_ws_rows (page 236)	0	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_max_ws_size (page 236)	1G	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_node_address (page 237)	host address:default port	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_node_incoming_address (page 238)	host address:mysql port	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_node_name (page 238)	<hostname>	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_notify_cmd (page 239)		Yes		1.0	
wsrep_on (page 240)	ON	Yes		1.0	
wsrep_OSU_method (page 241)	TOI			3.0	
wsrep_preordered (page 241)	OFF	Yes		1.0	

Continued on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Option	Default Value	Global	Dynamic	Initial Version	Version Deprecated
<i>wsrep_provider</i> (page 242)	NONE	Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_provider_options</i> (page 242)		Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_reject_queries</i> (page 243)	NONE	Yes	Yes	???	
<i>wsrep_restart_slave</i> (page 244)	OFF	Yes	Yes	1.0	
<i>wsrep_retry_autocommit</i> (page 244)	1	Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_slave_FK_checks</i> (page 245)	ON	Yes	Yes	1.0	
<i>wsrep_slave_threads</i> (page 245)	1	Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_slave_UK_checks</i> (page 246)	OFF	Yes	Yes	1.0	
<i>wsrep_sst_auth</i> (page 246)		Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_sst_donor</i> (page 247)		Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_sst_donor_rejects_queries</i> (page 248)	OFF	Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_sst_method</i> (page 248)	mysqldump	Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_sst_receive_address</i> (page 249)	<i>node IP address</i>	Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_start_position</i> (page 250)	<i>see reference entry</i>	Yes		1.0	
<i>wsrep_sync_wait</i> (page 250)	0	Yes	Yes	3.6	
<i>wsrep_trx_fragment_size</i> (page 252)	0	Yes	Yes	4.0	
<i>wsrep_trx_fragment_unit</i> (page 252)	bytes	Yes	Yes	4.0	
<i>wsrep_ws_persistency</i> (page 253)		Yes		1.0	

You can execute the `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with the `LIKE` operator as shown below to get list of all Galera related variables on your server:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep%';
```

The results will vary depending on which version of Galera is running on your server. All of the parameters and variables possible are listed above, but they're listed below with explanations of each.

wsrep_auto_increment_control

This parameter enables the automatic adjustment of auto increment system variables with changes in cluster membership.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-auto-increment-control
System Variable	wsrep_auto_increment_control
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	ON
Initial Version	Version 1.0

The node manages auto-increment values in a table using two variables: `auto_increment_increment` and `auto_increment_offset`. The first relates to the value auto-increment rows count from the offset. The second relates to the offset it should use in moving to the next position.

The `wsrep_auto_increment_control` (page 226) parameter enables additional calculations to this process, using the number of nodes connected to the *Primary Component* to adjust the increment and offset. This is done to reduce the likelihood that two nodes will attempt to write the same auto-increment value to a table.

It significantly reduces the rate of certification conflicts for INSERT statements. You can execute the following SHOW VARIABLES statement to see how its set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_auto_increment_control';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_auto_increment_control | ON |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_causal_reads

This parameter enables the enforcement of strict cluster-wide READ COMMITTED semantics on non-transactional reads. It results in larger read latencies.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-causal-reads
System Variable	wsrep_causal_reads
Variable Scope	Session
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version 1.0, Deprecated in Version 3.6

You can execute the following SHOW VARIABLES statement with a LIKE operator to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_causal_reads';
```

Warning: The `wsrep_causal_reads` option has been **deprecated**. It has been replaced by `wsrep_sync_wait` (page 250).

wsrep_certification_rules

Certification rules to use in the cluster.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-certification-rules
System Variable	wsrep_certification_rules
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Enumeration
Default Value	STRICT
Valid Value	OPTIMIZED, STRICT
Initial Version	Version ???

Controls how certification is done in the cluster, in particular this affects how foreign keys are handled: with the STRICT option two INSERTs that happen at about the same time on two different nodes in a child table, that insert different (non conflicting rows), but both rows point to the same row in the parent table could result in certification failure. With the OPTIMIZED option such certification failure is avoided.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_certification_rules';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_certification_rules | STRICT |
+-----+-----+
```

Note: This is a MySQL wsrep parameter. It was introduced in 5.5.61-25.24, 5.6.41-25.23, 5.7.23-25.15.

wsrep_certify_nonPK

This parameter is used to define whether the node should generate primary keys on rows without them for the purposes of certification.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-certify-nonpk
System Variable	wsrep_certify_nonpk
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	ON
Initial Version	Version 1.0

Galera Cluster requires primary keys on all tables. The node uses the primary key in replication to allow for the parallel applying of transactions to a table. This parameter tells the node that when it encounters a row without a primary key, it should create one for replication purposes. However, as a rule don't use tables without primary keys.

You can execute the following SHOW VARIABLES statement with a LIKE operator to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_certify_nonpk';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_certify_nonpk    | ON    |
+-----+-----+
```


wsrep_cluster_address

This parameter sets the back-end schema, IP addresses, ports and options the node uses in connecting to the cluster.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-cluster-address</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_cluster_address</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

Galera Cluster uses this parameter to determine the IP addresses for the other nodes in the cluster, the back-end schema to use and additional options it should use in connecting to and communicating with those nodes. Currently, the only back-end schema supported for production is `gcomm`.

Below is the syntax for this the values of this parameter:

```
<backend schema>://<cluster address>[?option1=value1[&option2=value2]]
```

Here's an example of how that might look:

```
wsrep_cluster_address="gcomm://192.168.0.1:4567?gmcast.listen_addr=0.0.0.0:5678"
```

Changing this variable while Galera is running will cause the node to close the connection to the current cluster, and reconnect to the new address. Doing this at runtime may not be possible, though, for all SST methods. As of Galera Cluster 23.2.2, it is possible to provide a comma-separated list of other nodes in the cluster as follows:

```
gcomm://node1:port1,node2:port2,...[?option1=value1&...]
```

Using the string `gcomm://` without any address will cause the node to startup alone, thus initializing a new cluster—that the other nodes can join to. Using `--wsrep-new-cluster` is the newer, preferred way.

Warning: Never use an empty `gcomm://` string with the `wsrep_cluster_address` option in the configuration file. If a node restarts, it will cause the node not to rejoin the cluster. Instead, it will initialize a new one-node cluster and cause a split brain. To bootstrap a cluster, you should only pass the `--wsrep-new-cluster` string at the command-line—instead of using `--wsrep-cluster-address="gcomm://"`. For more information, see [Starting the Cluster](#).

You can execute the following SQL statement to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_address';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_address | gcomm://192.168.1.1,192.168.1.2,192.168.1.3 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_cluster_name

This parameter defines the logical cluster name for the node.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-cluster-name
System Variable	wsrep_cluster_name
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	example_cluster
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter allows you to define the logical name the node uses for the cluster. When a node attempts to connect to a cluster, it checks the value of this parameter against that of the cluster. The connection is only made if the names match. If they don't match, the connection fails. Because of this, the cluster name must be the same on all nodes.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_name';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_name | example_cluster |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_convert_lock_to_trx`

This parameter is used to set whether the node converts `LOCK/UNLOCK TABLES` statements into `BEGIN/COMMIT` statements.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-convert-lock-to-trx
System Variable	wsrep_convert_lock_to_trx
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter determines how the node handles `LOCK/UNLOCK TABLES` statements, specifically whether or not you want it to convert these statements into `BEGIN/COMMIT` statements. It tells the node to convert implicitly locking sessions into transactions within the database server. By itself, this is not the same as support for locking sections, but it does prevent the database from resulting in a logically inconsistent state.

This parameter may help sometimes to get old applications working in a multi-master setup.

Note: Loading a large database dump with `LOCK` statements can result in abnormally large transactions and cause an out-of-memory condition.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_convert_lock_to_trx';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

+-----+-----+
| wsrep_convert_lock_to_trx | OFF |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_data_home_dir

Use this parameter to set the directory the wsrep Provider uses for its files.

Command-line Format	???
System Variable	wsrep_data_home_dir
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Directory
Default Value	/path/mysql_datadir
Initial Version	Version 1.0

During operation, the wsrep Provider needs to save various files to disk that record its internal state. This parameter defines the path to the directory that you want it to use. If not set, it defaults the MySQL `datadir` path.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_data_home_dir';
```

```

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_data_home_dir | /var/lib/mysql |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_dbug_option

You can set debug options to pass to the wsrep Provider with this parameter.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-dbug-option
System Variable	wsrep_dbug_option
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see how this variable is set, if its set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_dbug_option';
```

```

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_dbug_option | |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_debug

This parameter enables additional debugging output for the database server error log.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-debug
System Variable	wsrep_debug
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version 1.0

Under normal operation, error events are logged to an error log file for the database server. By default, the name of this file is the server hostname with the `.err` extension. You can define a custom path using the [log_error](#) parameter. When you enable *wsrep_debug* (page 231), the database server logs additional events surrounding these errors to help in identifying and correcting problems.

Warning: In addition to useful debugging information, the `wsrep_debug` parameter also causes the database server to print authentication information (i.e., passwords) to the error logs. Don't enable it in production environments.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see if this variable is enabled:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_debug';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_debug   | OFF   |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_desync

This parameter is used to set whether or not the node participates in Flow Control.

Command-line Format	???
System Variable	wsrep_desync
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When a node receives more write-sets than it can apply, the transactions are placed in a received queue. In the event that the node falls too far behind, it engages Flow Control. The node takes itself out of sync with the cluster and works through the received queue until it reaches a more manageable size.

For more information on Flow Control and how to configure and manage it in a cluster, see [Flow Control](#) (page 22) and [Managing Flow Control](#) (page 90).

When set to ON, this parameter disables Flow Control for the node. The node will continue to receive write-sets and fall further behind the cluster. The cluster doesn't wait for desynced nodes to catch up, even if it reaches the `fc_limit` value.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see if this variable is enabled:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_desync';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_desync  | OFF   |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_dirty_reads

This parameter defines whether the node accepts read queries when in a non-operational state.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-dirty-reads
System Variable	wsrep_dirty_reads
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	???

When a node loses its connection to the *Primary Component*, it enters a non-operational state. Given that it can't keep its data current while in this state, it rejects all queries with an `ERROR: Unknown command message`. This parameter determines whether or not the node permits reads while in a non-operational state.

Note: Remember that by its nature, data reads from nodes in a non-operational state are stale. Current data in the Primary Component remains inaccessible to these nodes until they rejoin the cluster.

When enabling this parameter, the node only permits reads. It still rejects any command that modifies or updates the database. When in this state, the node allows `USE`, `SELECT`, `LOCK TABLE` and `UNLOCK TABLES` statements. It doesn't allow DDL statements. It also rejects DML statements (i.e., `INSERT`, `DELETE` and `UPDATE`).

You must set the `wsrep_sync_wait` (page 250) parameter to 0 when using this parameter, else it raises a deadlock error.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see if this variable is enabled:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_dirty_reads';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_dirty_reads  | ON    |
+-----+-----+
```

Note: This is a MySQL `wsrep` parameter. It was introduced in version 5.6.29.

wsrep_drupal_282555_workaround

This parameter enables workaround for a bug in MySQL InnoDB that affects Drupal installations.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-drupal-282555-workaround
System Variable	wsrep_drupal_282555_workaround
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	ON
Initial Version	Version 1.0

Drupal installations using MySQL are subject to a bug in InnoDB, tracked as [MySQL Bug 41984](#) and [Drupal Issue 282555](#). Specifically, inserting a *DEFAULT* value into an *AUTO_INCREMENT* column may return duplicate key errors.

This parameter enables a workaround for the bug on Galera Cluster.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see if this variable is enabled:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_drupal_28255_workaround';
```

```

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_drupal_28255_workaround | ON    |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_forced_binlog_format

This parameter defines the binary log format for all transactions.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-forced-binlog-format
System Variable	wsrep_forced_binlog_format
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Enumeration
Default Value	NONE
Valid Values	ROW, STATEMENT, MIXED, NONE
Initial Version	Version 1.0

The node uses the format given by this parameter regardless of the client session variable `binlog_format`. Valid choices for this parameter are: `ROW`, `STATEMENT`, and `MIXED`. Additionally, there is the special value `NONE`, which means that there is no forced format in effect for the binary logs. When set to a value other than `NONE`, this parameter forces all transactions to use a given binary log format.

This variable was introduced to support `STATEMENT` format replication during *Rolling Schema Upgrade*. In most cases, however, `ROW` format replication is valid for asymmetric schema replication.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with a `LIKE` operator to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_forced_binlog_format';
```

```

+-----+-----+
```

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Variable_name	Value
wsrep_forced_binlog_format	NONE

wsrep_load_data_splitting

This parameter defines whether the node splits large `LOAD DATA` commands into more manageable units.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-load-data-splitting</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_load_data_splitting</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	ON
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When loading huge amounts of data creates problems for Galera Cluster, in that they eventually reach a size that is too large for the node to rollback completely the operation in the event of a conflict and whatever gets committed stays committed.

This parameter tells the node to split `LOAD DATA` commands into transactions of 10,000 rows or less, making the data more manageable for the cluster. This deviates from the standard behavior for MySQL.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement to see how this variable is set:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_load_data_splitting';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_load_data_splitting	ON

wsrep_log_conflicts

This parameter defines whether the node logs additional information about conflicts.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-log-conflicts</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_log_conflicts</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	No
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version 1.0

In Galera Cluster, the database server uses the standard logging features of MySQL, MariaDB and Percona XtraDB. This parameter enables additional information for the logs pertaining to conflicts. You may find this useful in troubleshooting replication problems. You can also log conflict information with the `wsrep` Provider option `cert.log_conflicts` (page 263).

The additional information includes the table and schema where the conflict occurred, as well as the actual values for the keys that produced the conflict.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement to see if this feature is enabled:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_log_conflicts';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_log_conflicts | OFF |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_max_ws_rows`

With this parameter you can set the maximum number of rows the node allows in a write-set.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-max-ws-rows</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_max_ws_rows</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	0
Initial Version	Version 1.0

If set to a value greater than 0, this parameter sets the maximum number of rows that the node allows in a write-set.

You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement to see the current value of this parameter:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_max_ws_rows';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_max_ws_rows | 128 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_max_ws_size`

You can set the maximum size the node allows for write-sets with this parameter.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-max-ws-size</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_max_ws_size</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	2G
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter sets the maximum size that the node allows for a write-set. Currently, this value limits the supported size of transactions and of `LOAD DATA` statements.

The maximum allowed write-set size is 2G. You can execute the following `SHOW VARIABLES` statement to see the current value of this parameter:


```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_max_ws_size';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_max_ws_size | 2G |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_node_address

This parameter is used to note the IP address and port of the node.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-node-address
System Variable	wsrep_node_address
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	Server IP Address, Port 4567
Initial Version	Version 1.0

The node passes its IP address and port number to the *Galera Replication Plugin*, where it's used as the base address in cluster communications. By default, the node pulls the address of the first network interface and uses the default port for Galera Cluster. Typically, this is the address of `eth0` or `enp2s0` on port 4567.

While the default behavior is often sufficient, there are situations in which this auto-guessing function produces unreliable results. Some common reasons are the following:

- Servers with multiple network interfaces;
- Servers that run multiple nodes;
- Network Address Translation (NAT);
- Clusters with nodes in more than one region;
- Container deployments, such as with Docker and jails; and
- Cloud deployments, such as with Amazon EC2 and OpenStack.

In these scenarios, since auto-guess of the IP address does not produce the correct result, you will need to provide an explicit value for this parameter.

Note: In addition to defining the node address and port, this parameter also provides the default values for the *wsrep_sst_receive_address* (page 249) parameter and the *ist.recv_addr* (page 277) option.

In some cases, you may need to provide a different value. For example, Galera Cluster running on Amazon EC2 requires that you use the global DNS name instead of the local IP address.

You can execute the `SHOW VARIABLES` statement as shown below to get the current value of this parameter:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_node_address';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
```

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```
| wsrep_node_address | 192.168.1.1 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_node_incoming_address

This parameter is used to provide the IP address and port from which the node should expect client connections.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-node-incoming-address
System Variable	wsrep_node_incoming_address
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter defines the IP address and port number at which the node should expect to receive client connections. It's intended for integration with load balancers. For now, it's otherwise unused by the node.

You can execute the `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with the `LIKE` operator as shown below to get the IP address and port setting of this parameter:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_node_incoming_address';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_node_incoming_address | 192.168.1.1:3306 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_node_name

You can set the logical name that the node uses for itself with this parameter.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-node-name
System Variable	wsrep_node_name
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	Server Hostname
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter defines the logical name that the node uses when referring to itself in logs and in the cluster. It's for convenience, to help you in identifying nodes in the cluster by means other than the node address.

By default, the node uses the server hostname. In some situations, you may need explicitly to set it. You would do this when using container deployments with Docker or FreeBSD jails, where the node uses the name of the container rather than the hostname.

You can execute the `SHOW VARIABLES` statement with the `LIKE` operator as shown below to get the node name:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_node_name';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_node_name | GaleraNode1    |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_notify_cmd

Defines the command the node runs whenever cluster membership or the state of the node changes.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-notify-cmd
System Variable	wsrep_notify_cmd
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

Whenever the node registers changes in cluster membership or its own state, this parameter allows you to send information about that change to an external script defined by the value. You can use this to reconfigure load balancers, raise alerts and so on, in response to node and cluster activity.

Warning: The node will block and wait until the script completes and returns before it can proceed. If the script performs any potentially blocking or long-running operations, such as network communication, you may wish initiate such operations in the background and have the script return immediately.

For an example script that updates two tables on the local node, with changes taking place at the cluster level, see the [Notification Command](#) (page 196).

When the node calls the command, it passes one or more arguments that you can use in configuring your custom notification script and how it responds to the change. Below are these options and explanations of each:

Option	Purpose	Possible Values
<code>--status <status str></code>	The status of this node.	Undefined The node has just started up and is not connected to any <i>Primary Component</i> .
		Joiner The node is connected to a primary component and now is receiving state snapshot.
		Donor The node is connected to primary component and now is sending state snapshot.
		Joined The node has a complete state and now is catching up with the cluster.
		Synced The node has synchronized itself with the cluster.
		Error(<error code if available>) The node is in an error state.
<code>--uuid <state UUID></code>	The cluster state UUID.	
<code>--primary <yes/no></code>	Whether the current cluster component is primary or not.	
<code>--members <list></code>	A comma-separated list of the component member UUIDs.	<node UUID>; A unique node ID. The wsrep Provider automatically assigns this ID for each node.
		<node name>; The node name as it is set in the <code>wsrep_node_name</code> option.
		<incoming address>; The address for client connections as it is set in the <code>wsrep_node_incoming_address</code> option.
<code>--index</code>	The index of this node in the node list.	

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_notify_cmd';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_notify_cmd | /usr/bin/wsrep_notify.sh |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_on

Defines whether replication takes place for updates from the current session.

Command-line Format	???
System Variable	<code>wsrep_on</code>
Variable Scope	Session
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	ON
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter defines whether or not updates made in the current session replicate to the cluster. It does not cause the node to leave the cluster and the node continues to communicate with other nodes. Additionally, it is a session

variable. Defining it through the SET GLOBAL syntax also affects future sessions.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_on';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_on      | ON    |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_OSU_method

Defines the Online Schema Upgrade method the node uses to replicate DDL statements.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-OSU-method
System Variable	wsrep_OSU_method
Variable Scope	Global, Session
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Enumeration
Default Value	TOI
Valid Values	TOI, RSU
Initial Version	Version 3, Patch 5.5.17-22.3

DDL statements are non-transactional and as such don't replicate through write-sets. There are two methods available that determine how the node handles replicating these statements:

- **TOI** In the *Total Order Isolation* method, the cluster runs the DDL statement on all nodes in the same total order sequence, blocking other transactions from committing while the DDL is in progress.
- **RSU** In the *Rolling Schema Upgrade* method, the node runs the DDL statements locally, thus blocking only the one node where the statement was made. While processing the DDL statement, the node is not replicating and may be unable to process replication events due to a table lock. Once the DDL operation is complete, the node catches up and syncs with the cluster to become fully operational again. The DDL statement or its effects are not replicated; the user is responsible for manually executing this statement on each node in the cluster.

For more information on DDL statements and OSU methods, see *Schema Upgrades* (page 79).

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_OSU_method';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_OSU_method | TOI    |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_preordered

Defines whether the node uses transparent handling of preordered replication events.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-preordered
System Variable	wsrep_preordered
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter enables transparent handling of preordered replication events, such as replication events arriving from traditional asynchronous replication. When this option is ON, such events will be applied locally first before being replicated to the other nodes of the cluster. This could increase the rate at which they can be processed which would be otherwise limited by the latency between the nodes in the cluster.

Preordered events should not interfere with events that originate on the local node. Therefore, you should not run local update queries on a table that is also being updated through asynchronous replication.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_preordered';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_preordered | OFF |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_provider

Defines the path to the *Galera Replication Plugin*.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-provider
System Variable	wsrep_provider
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	File
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When the node starts, it needs to load the wsrep Provider in order to enable replication functions. The path defined in this parameter tells it what file it needs to load and where to find it. In the event that you do not define this path or you give it an invalid value, the node bypasses all calls to the wsrep Provider and behaves as a standard standalone instance of MySQL.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_provider';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_provider | /usr/lib/galera/libgalera_smm.so |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_provider_options

Defines optional settings the node passes to the wsrep Provider.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-provider-options
System Variable	wsrep_provider_options
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When the node loads the wsrep Provider, there are several configuration options available that affect how it handles certain events. These allow you to fine tune how it handles various situations.

For example, you can use *gcache.size* (page 272) to define how large a write-set cache the node keeps or manage group communications timeouts.

Note: All `wsrep_provider_options` settings need to be specified on a single line. In case of multiple instances of `wsrep_provider_options`, only the last one is used.

For more information on the wsrep Provider options, see *Galera Parameters* (page 256).

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_provider_options';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_provider_options | ... evs.user_send_window=2, gcache.size=128Mb |
| | evs.auto_evict=0, debug=OFF, evs.version=0 ... |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_reject_queries

Defines whether the node rejects client queries while participating in the cluster.

Command-line Format	
System Variable	wsrep_reject_queries
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Array
Default Value	NONE
Valid Values	NONE, ALL, ALL_KILL
Initial Version	Version ???

When in use, this parameter causes the node to reject queries from client connections. The node continues to participate in the cluster and apply write-sets, but client queries generate Unknown command errors. For instance,

```
SELECT * FROM my_table;
```

```
Error 1047: Unknown command
```

You may find this parameter useful in certain maintenance situations. In enabling it, you can also decide whether or not the node maintains or kills any current client connections.

- NONE The node disables this feature.

- ALL The node enables this feature. It rejects all queries, but maintains any existing client connections.
- ALL_KILL The node enables this feature. It rejects all queries and kills existing client connections without waiting, including the current connection.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_reject_queries';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_reject_queries | NONE |
+-----+-----+
```

Note: This is a MySQL wsrep parameter. It was introduced in version 5.6.29.

wsrep_restart_slave

Defines whether the replication slave restarts when the node joins the cluster.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-restart-slave
System Variable	wsrep_restart_slave
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version ???

Enabling this parameter tells the node to restart the replication slave when it joins the cluster.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_restart_slave';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_restart_slave | OFF |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_retry_autocommit

Defines the number of retries the node attempts when an autocommit query fails.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-retry-autocommit
System Variable	wsrep_retry_autocommit
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Integer
Default Value	1
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When an autocommit query fails the certification test due to a cluster-wide conflict, the node can retry it without returning an error to the client. This parameter defines how many times the node retries the query. It is analogous to

rescheduling an autocommit query should it go into deadlock with other transactions in the database lock manager.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_retry_autocommit';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_retry_autocommit | 1 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_slave_FK_checks

Defines whether the node performs foreign key checking for applier threads.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-slave-FK-checks
System Variable	wsrep_slave_FK_checks
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	ON
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter enables foreign key checking on applier threads.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_slave_FK_checks';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_slave_FK_checks | ON |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_slave_threads

Defines the number of threads to use in applying slave write-sets.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-slave-threads
System Variable	wsrep_slave_threads
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Integer
Default Value	1
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter allows you to define how many threads the node uses when applying slave write-sets. Performance on the underlying system and hardware, the size of the database, the number of client connections, and the load your application puts on the server all factor in the need for threading, but not in a way that makes the scale of that need easy to predict. Because of this, there is no strict formula to determine how many slave threads your node actually needs.

Instead of concrete recommendations, there are some general guidelines that you can use as a starting point in finding the value that works best for your system:

- It is rarely beneficial to use a value that is less than twice the number of CPU cores on your system.
- Similarly, it is rarely beneficial to use a value that is more than one quarter the total number of client connections to the node. While it is difficult to predict the number of client connections, being off by as much as 50% over or under is unlikely to make a difference.
- From the perspective of resource utilization, it's recommended that you keep to the lower end of slave threads.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_slave_threads';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_slave_threads | 1 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_slave_UK_checks

Defines whether the node performs unique key checking on applier threads.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-slave-UK-checks
System Variable	wsrep_slave_UK_checks
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version ???

This parameter enables unique key checking on applier threads.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_slave_UK_checks';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_slave_UK_checks | OFF |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_sst_auth

Defines the authentication information to use in *State Snapshot Transfer*.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-sst-auth
System Variable	wsrep_sst_auth
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When the node attempts a state snapshot transfer using the *Logical State Transfer Method*, the transfer script uses a client connection to the database server in order to obtain the data it needs to send. This parameter provides the

authentication information, (that is, the username and password), that the script uses to access the database servers of both sending and receiving nodes.

Note: Galera Cluster only uses this parameter for State Snapshot Transfers that use the Logical transfer method. Currently, the only method to use the Logical transfer method is `mysqldump`. For all other methods, the node doesn't need this parameter.

Format this value to the pattern: `username:password`.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_sst_auth'

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value                               |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_sst_auth | wsrep_sst_user:mypassword         |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_sst_donor`

Defines the name of the node that this node uses as a donor in state transfers.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-sst-donor</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_sst_donor</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When the node requires a state transfer from the cluster, it looks for the most appropriate one available. The group communications module monitors the node state for the purposes of Flow Control, state transfers and quorum calculations. The node can be a donor if it is in the `SYNCED` state. The first node in the `SYNCED` state in the index becomes the donor and is made unavailable for requests while serving as such.

If there are no free `SYNCED` nodes at the moment, the joining node reports in the logs:

```
Requesting state transfer failed: -11(Resource temporarily unavailable).
Will keep retrying every 1 second(s)
```

It continues retrying the state transfer request until it succeeds. When the state transfer request does succeed, the node makes the following entry in the logs:

```
Node 0 (XXX) requested state transfer from '*any*'. Selected 1 (XXX) as donor.
```

Using this parameter, you can tell the node which cluster node or nodes it should use instead for state transfers. The names used in this parameter must match the names given with `wsrep_node_name` (page 238) on the donor nodes. The setting affects both Incremental State Transfers (IST) and Snapshot State Transfers (SST).

If the list contains a trailing comma, the remaining nodes in the cluster will also be considered if the nodes from the list are not available.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_sst_donor';
```

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```

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_sst_donor | my_donor_node1,my_donor_node2, |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_sst_donor_rejects_queries

Defines whether the node rejects blocking client sessions on a node when it is serving as a donor in a blocking state transfer method, such as `mysqldump` and `rsync`.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-sst-donor-rejects-queries</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_sst_donor_rejects_queries</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	Boolean
Default Value	OFF
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter determines whether the node rejects blocking client sessions while it is sending state transfers using methods that block it as the donor. In these situations, all queries return the error `ER_UNKNOWN_COM_ERROR`, that is they respond with `Unknown command`, just like the joining node does.

Given that a *State Snapshot Transfer* is scriptable, there is no way to tell whether the requested method is blocking or not. You may also want to avoid querying the donor even with non-blocking state transfers. As a result, when this parameter is enabled the donor node rejects queries regardless the state transfer and even if the initial request concerned a blocking-only transfer, (meaning, it also rejects during `xtrabackup`).

Warning: The `mysqldump` state transfer method does not work with the `wsrep_sst_donor_rejects_queries` parameter, given that `mysqldump` runs queries on the donor and there is no way to differentiate its session from the regular client session.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_sst_donor_rejects_queries';
```

```

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_sst_donor_rejects_queries | OFF |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_sst_method

Defines the method or script the node uses in a *State Snapshot Transfer*.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-sst-method</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_sst_method</code>
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	<code>rsync</code>
Initial Version	Version 1.0

When the node makes a state transfer request it calls on an external shell script to establish a connection with the donor node and transfer the database state onto the local database server. This parameter allows you to define what script the node uses in requesting state transfers.

Galera Cluster ships with a number of default scripts that the node can use in state snapshot transfers. The supported methods are:

- `mysqldump` This is slow, except for small data-sets, but is the most tested option.
- `rsync` This option is much faster than `mysqldump` on large data-sets.

Note: You can only use `rsync` when a node is starting. You cannot use it with a running InnoDB storage engine.

- `rsync_wan` This option is almost the same as `rsync`, but uses the `delta-xfer` algorithm to minimize network traffic.
- `xtrabackup` This option is a fast and practically non-blocking state transfer method based on the Percona `xtrabackup` tool. If you want to use it, the following settings must be present in the `my.cnf` configuration file on all nodes:

```
[mysqld]
wsrep_sst_auth=YOUR_SST_USER:YOUR_SST_PASSWORD
wsrep_sst_method=xtrabackup
datadir=/path/to/datadir

[client]
socket=/path/to/socket
```

In addition to the default scripts provided and supported by Galera Cluster, you can also define your own custom state transfer script. The naming convention that the node expects is for the value of this parameter to match `wsrep_%.sh`. For instance, giving the node a transfer method of `MyCustomSST` causes it to look for `wsrep_MyCustomSST.sh` in `/usr/bin`.

Bear in mind, the cluster uses the same script to send and receive state transfers. If you want to use a custom state transfer script, you need to place it on every node in the cluster.

For more information on scripting state snapshot transfers, see *Scriptable State Snapshot Transfers* (page 72).

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_sst_method';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value      |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_sst_method | mysqldump |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_sst_receive_address

Defines the address from which the node expects to receive state transfers.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-sst-receive-address
System Variable	wsrep_sst_receive_address
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	wsrep_node_address (page 237)
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter defines the address from which the node expects to receive state transfers. It is dependent on the *State Snapshot Transfer* method the node uses.

For example, `mysqldump` uses the address and port on which the node listens, which by default is set to the value of [wsrep_node_address](#) (page 237).

Note: Check that your firewall allows connections to this address from other cluster nodes.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_sst_receive_address';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_sst_receive_address | 192.168.1.1 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_start_position

Defines the node start position.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-start-position
System Variable	wsrep_start_position
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000:-1
Initial Version	Version 1.0

This parameter defines the node start position. It exists for the sole purpose of notifying the joining node of the completion of a state transfer.

For more information on scripting state snapshot transfers, see *Scriptable State Snapshot Transfers* (page 72).

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_start_position';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_start_position | 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000:-1 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_sync_wait

Defines whether the node enforces strict cluster-wide causality checks.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-sync-wait</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_sync_wait</code>
Variable Scope	Session
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Bitmask
Default Value	0
Initial Version	Version 3.6

When you enable this parameter, the node triggers causality checks in response to certain types of queries. During the check, the node blocks new queries while the database server catches up with all updates made in the cluster to the point where the check was begun. Once it reaches this point, the node executes the original query.

Note: Causality checks of any type can result in increased latency.

This value of this parameter is a bitmask, which determines the type of check you want the node to run.

Bit-mask	Checks
0	Disabled.
1	Checks on READ statements, including SELECT, and BEGIN / START TRANSACTION. Checks on SHOW (up to versions 5.5.54, 5.6.35, 5.7.17)
2	Checks made on UPDATE and DELETE statements.
3	Checks made on READ, UPDATE and DELETE statements.
4	Checks made on INSERT and REPLACE statements.
8	Checks made on SHOW statements.

For example, say that you have a web application. At one point in its run, you need it to perform a critical read. That is, you want the application to access the database server and run a SELECT query that must return the most up to date information possible.

```
SET SESSION wsrep_sync_wait=1;
SELECT * FROM example WHERE field = "value";
SET SESSION wsrep_sync_wait=0
```

In the example, the application first runs a SET command to enable *wsrep_sync_wait* (page 250) for READ statements, then it makes a SELECT query. Rather than running the query, the node initiates a causality check, blocking incoming queries while it catches up with the cluster. When the node finishes applying the new transaction, it executes the SELECT query and returns the results to the application. The application, having finished the critical read, disables *wsrep_sync_wait* (page 250), returning the node to normal operation.

Note: Setting *wsrep_sync_wait* (page 250) to 1 is the same as *wsrep_causal_reads* (page 227) to ON. This deprecates *wsrep_causal_reads* (page 227).

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_sync_wait';
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+
| wsrep_sync_wait | 0 |
+-----+

```

wsrep_trx_fragment_size

Defines the number of replication units needed to generate a new fragment in Streaming Replication.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-trx-fragment-size</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_trx_fragment_size</code>
Variable Scope	Session
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	Integer
Default Value	0
Initial Version	Version 4.0

In *Streaming Replication*, the node breaks transactions down into fragments, then replicates and certifies them while the transaction is in progress. Once certified, a fragment can no longer be aborted due to conflicting transactions. This parameter determines the number of replication units to include in a fragment. To define what these units represent, use *wsrep_trx_fragment_unit* (page 252). A value of 0 indicates that streaming replication will not be used.

```
SHOW VARIABLE LIKE 'wsrep_trx_fragment_size';
```

```

+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+
| wsrep_trx_fragment_size | 5 |
+-----+

```

wsrep_trx_fragment_unit

Defines the replication unit type to use in Streaming Replication.

Command-line Format	<code>--wsrep-trx-fragment-unit</code>
System Variable	<code>wsrep_trx_fragment_unit</code>
Variable Scope	Session
Dynamic Variable	Yes
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	bytes
Valid Values	bytes, events, rows, statements
Initial Version	Version 4.0

In *Streaming Replication*, the node breaks transactions down into fragments, then replicates and certifies them while the transaction is in progress. Once certified, a fragment can no longer be aborted due to conflicting transactions. This parameter determines the unit to use in determining the size of the fragment. To define the number of replication units to use in the fragment, use *wsrep_trx_fragment_size* (page 252).

Supported replication units are:

- **bytes**: Refers to the fragment size in bytes.

- **events**: Refers to the number of binary log events in the fragment.
- **rows**: Refers to the number of rows updated in the fragment.
- **statements**: Refers to the number of SQL statements in the fragment.

```
SHOW VARIABLE LIKE 'wsrep_trx_fragment_unit';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_trx_fragment_unit | bytes |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_ws_persistence

Defines whether the node stores write-sets locally for debugging.

Command-line Format	--wsrep-ws-persistence
System Variable	wsrep_ws_persistence
Variable Scope	Global
Dynamic Variable	
Permitted Values	String
Default Value	
Initial Version	Version ???, Deprecaded in Version 0.8

This parameter defines whether the node stores write-sets locally for debugging purposes.

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_ws_persistence';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_ws_persistence | ON |
+-----+-----+
```

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- [repl.causal_read_timeout](#) (page 282)
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8.2 Galera Functions

Starting with version 4 of Galera Cluster, there are several Galera functions available. At this point, the Galera functions related to *Global Transaction ID* (GTID). They return a GTID or have effect on transactions related to a GTID.

Function	Arguments	Initial Version
WSREP_LAST_SEEN_GTID() (page 254)		4.0
WSREP_LAST_WRITTEN_GTID() (page 254)		4.0
WSREP_SYNC_WAIT_UPTO_GTID() (page 255)	gtid [timeout]	4.0

WSREP_LAST_SEEN_GTID ()

Much like `LAST_INSERT_ID ()` for getting the identification number of the last row inserted in MySQL, this function returns the *Global Transaction ID* of the last write transaction observed by the client.

Function	WSREP_LAST_SEEN_GTID ()
Arguments	None
Initial Version	Version 4.0

This function returns the *Global Transaction ID* of the last write transaction observed by the client. It can be useful in combination with [WSREP_SYNC_WAIT_UPTO_GTID\(\)](#) (page 255). You can use this parameter to identify the transaction upon which it should wait before unblocking the client.

Below is an example of how you might use the `WSREP_LAST_SEEN_GTID ()` function to get the Global Transaction ID of the last write transaction observed:

```
SELECT WSREP_LAST_SEEN_GTID ();
```

WSREP_LAST_WRITTEN_GTID ()

This function returns the *Global Transaction ID* of the last write transaction made by the client.

Function	WSREP_LAST_WRITTEN_GTID ()
Arguments	None
Initial Version	Version 4.0

This function returns the Global Transaction ID of the last write transaction made by the client. This can be useful in combination with [WSREP_SYNC_WAIT_UPTO_GTID\(\)](#) (page 255). You can use this parameter to identify the transaction upon which it should wait before unblocking the client.

Below is an example of how you might use the `WSREP_LAST_SEEN_GTID ()` function to get the Global Transaction ID of the last write transaction observed:

```
BEGIN;

UPDATE table_name SET id = 0
WHERE field = 'example';

COMMIT;

SELECT WSREP_LAST_WRITTEN_GTID();
```

WSREP_SYNC_WAIT_UPTO_GTID()

This function blocks the client until the node applies and commits the given transaction.

Function	WSREP_SYNC_WAIT_UPTO_GTID()
Required Arguments	Global Transaction ID
Optional Arguments	timeout
Initial Version	Version 4.0

This function blocks the client until the node applies and commits the given *Global Transaction ID*. Optional argument accepts timeout in seconds. If you don't provide a timeout, it will continue to block indefinitely. It returns the following values:

- 1: The node applied and committed the given Global Transaction ID.
- ER_LOCAL_WAIT_TIMEOUT Error: The function times out before the node can apply the transaction.
- ER_WRONG_ARGUMENTS Error: The function is given an incorrect Global Transaction ID.

Below is an example of how you might use the WSREP_SYNC_WAIT_UPTO_GTID() function:

```
$transaction_gtid = SELECT WSREP_LAST_SEEN_GTID();
...
SELECT WSREP_SYNC_WAIT_UPTO_GTID($transaction_gtid);
```

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8.3 Galera Parameters

As of version 0.8, Galera Cluster accepts parameters as semicolon-separated key value pair lists, such as `key1 = value1; key2 = value2`. In this way, you can configure an arbitrary number of Galera Cluster parameters in one call. A key consists of parameter group and parameter name: `<group>.<name>`, where `<group>` corresponds roughly to some Galera module.

All `wsrep_provider_options` settings need to be specified on a single line. In case of multiple instances of `wsrep_provider_options`, only the last one is used.

Below is a list of all of the Galera parameters. Each is also a link to further down the page where you may find more information. There are a few things to know about this table:

- For numeric values related to memory size, Galera Cluster accepts the numeric modifiers, K, M, G, and T to represent 2^{10} , 2^{20} , 2^{30} and 2^{40} , respectively.
- Galera Cluster accepts the following boolean values: 0, 1, YES, NO, TRUE, FALSE, ON, OFF.
- Time periods must be expressed in the ISO8601 format. See some of the examples below.
- The parameters that are noted as for debugging only are strictly for use in troubleshooting problems. You should not implement these in production environments.

Parameter	Default	Dynamic	Debug Only	Initial Version
base_host (page 262)	detected network address			1.0
base_port (page 263)	4567			1.0
cert.log_conflicts (page 263)	NO	Yes		2.0
cert.optimistic_pa (page 263)	YES	Yes		3.25
debug (page 263)	NO	Yes		2.0
evs.auto_evict (page 264)	0	No		3.8
evs.causal_keepalive_period (page 264)	0	No		1.0
evs.consensus_timeout (page 264)	PT30S	No	Yes	1.0, 2.0

Continued on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Parameter	Default	Dynamic	Debug Only	Initial Version
<i>evs.debug_log_mask</i> (page 264)	0x1	Yes		1.0
<i>evs.delayed_keep_period</i> (page 265)	PT30S	No		3.8
<i>evs.delay_margin</i> (page 265)	PT1S	No		3.8
<i>evs.evict</i> (page 266)		No		3.8
<i>evs.inactive_check_period</i> (page 266)	PT1S	No		1.0
<i>evs.inactive_timeout</i> (page 266)	PT15S	No		1.0
<i>evs.info_log_mask</i> (page 267)	0	No		1.0
<i>evs.install_timeout</i> (page 267)	PT15S	Yes		1.0
<i>evs.join_retrans_period</i> (page 267)	PT1S	Yes		1.0
<i>evs.keepalive_period</i> (page 268)	PT1S	No		1.0
<i>evs.max_install_timeouts</i> (page 268)	1	No		1.0
<i>evs.send_window</i> (page 268)	4	Yes		1.0

Continued on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Parameter	Default	Dynamic	Debug Only	Initial Version
<i>evs.stats_report_period</i> (page 269)	PT1M	No		1.0
<i>evs.suspect_timeout</i> (page 269)	PT5S	No		1.0
<i>evs.use_aggregate</i> (page 269)	TRUE	No		1.0
<i>evs.user_send_window</i> (page 269)	2	Yes		1.0
<i>evs.view_forget_timeout</i> (page 270)	PT5M	No		1.0
<i>evs.version</i> (page 270)	0	No	Yes	1.0
<i>gcache.dir</i> (page 270)	working directory	No		1.0
<i>gcache.name</i> (page 271)	galera.cache	No		1.0
<i>gcache.keep_pages_size</i> (page 271)	0	No		1.0
<i>gcache.page_size</i> (page 271)	128Mb	No		1.0
<i>gcache.recover</i> (page 272)	no	No		3.19
<i>gcache.size</i> (page 272)	128Mb	No		1.0

Continued on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Parameter	Default	Dynamic	Debug Only	Initial Version
<i>gcomm.thread_prio</i> (page 272)		No		3.0
<i>gcs.fc_debug</i> (page 273)	0	No		1.0
<i>gcs.fc_factor</i> (page 273)	1.0	No		1.0
<i>gcs.fc_limit</i> (page 274)	16	Yes		1.0
<i>gcs.fc_master_slave</i> (page 274)	NO	No		1.0
<i>gcs.max_packet_size</i> (page 274)	32616	No		1.0
<i>gcs.max_throttle</i> (page 274)	0.25	No		1.0
<i>gcs.recv_q_hard_limit</i> (page 275)	LLONG_MAX	No		1.0
<i>gcs.recv_q_soft_limit</i> (page 275)	0.25	No		1.0
<i>gcs.sync_donor</i> (page 275)	NO	No		1.0
<i>gmcast.listen_addr</i> (page 275)	tcp://0.0.0.0:4567	No		1.0
<i>gmcast.mcast_addr</i> (page 276)		No		1.0

Continued on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Parameter	Default	Dynamic	Debug Only	Initial Version
<i>gmcast.mcast_ttl</i> (page 276)	1	No		1.0
<i>gmcast.peer_timeout</i> (page 276)	PT3S	No		1.0
<i>gmcast.segment</i> (page 277)	0	No		3.0
<i>gmcast.time_wait</i> (page 277)	PT5S	No		1.0
<i>gmcast.version</i> (page 277)	n/a	No	Yes	1.0
<i>ist.recv_addr</i> (page 277)		No		1.0
<i>ist.recv_bind</i> (page 278)		No		3.0
<i>pc.recovery</i> (page 278)	TRUE	No		3.0
<i>pc.bootstrap</i> (page 278)	n/a	No		2.0
<i>pc.announce_timeout</i> (page 279)	PT3S	No		2.0
<i>pc.checksum</i> (page 279)	FALSE	No		1.0
<i>pc.ignore_sb</i> (page 279)	FALSE	Yes		1.0

Continued on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Parameter	Default	Dynamic	Debug Only	Initial Version
<i>pc.ignore_quorum</i> (page 279)	FALSE	Yes		1.0
<i>pc.linger</i> (page 280)	PT2S	No		1.0
<i>pc.npvo</i> (page 280)	FALSE	No		1.0
<i>pc.wait_prim</i> (page 280)	TRUE	No		1.0
<i>pc.wait_prim_timeout</i> (page 280)	PT30S	No		2.0
<i>pc.weight</i> (page 281)	1	Yes		2.4
<i>pc.version</i> (page 281)	n/a	No	Yes	1.0
<i>protonet.backend</i> (page 281)	asio	No		1.0
<i>protonet.version</i> (page 281)	n/a	No	Yes	1.0
<i>repl.commit_order</i> (page 281)	3	No		1.0
<i>repl.causal_read_timeout</i> (page 282)	PT30S	No		1.0
<i>repl.key_format</i> (page 282)	FLAT8	No		3.0
<i>repl.max_ws_size</i> (page 283)	2147483647	No		3.0

Continued on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Parameter	Default	Dynamic	Debug Only	Initial Version
<i>repl.proto_max</i> (page 283)	5	No		2.0
<i>socket.recv_buf_size</i> (page 283)	auto	Yes		3.17
<i>socket.send_buf_size</i> (page 283)	auto	Yes		3.29
<i>socket.ssl_ca</i> (page 284)		No		1.0
<i>socket.ssl_cert</i> (page 284)		No		1.0
<i>socket.checksum</i> (page 284)	1 (vs. 2); 2 (vs. 3)	No		2.0
<i>socket.ssl_cipher</i> (page 285)	AES128-SHA (vs. 1); system default (vs. 3.24)	No		1.0
<i>socket.ssl_compression</i> (page 285)	YES	No		1.0
<i>socket.ssl_key</i> (page 285)		No		1.0
<i>socket.ssl_password_file</i> (page 285)		No		1.0

base_host

Global variable for internal use.

Default Value	detected network address
Dynamic	
Initial Version	???

Warning: Since this is for internal use only, don't manually set the `base_host` variable.

`base_port`

Global variable for internal use.

Default Value	4567
Dynamic	
Initial Version	???

Warning: Since this is for internal use only, don't manually set the `base_port` variable.

`cert.log_conflicts`

Log details of certification failures.

Default Value	NO
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	2.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="cert.log_conflicts=NO"
```

`cert.optimistic_pa`

Controls parallel applying of slave actions. When enabled allows full range of parallelization as determined by certification algorithm. When disabled limits parallel applying window to not exceed that seen on master. In other words, the action starts applying no sooner than all actions it has seen on the master are committed.

Default Value	YES
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	3.25

```
wsrep_provider_options="cert.optimistic_pa=NO"
```

`debug`

Enable debugging.

Default Value	NO
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	2.0

```
wsrep_provider_options="debug=NO"
```

evs.auto_evict

Defines how many entries the node allows for given a delayed node before it triggers the Auto Eviction protocol.

Default Value	0
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.8

Each cluster node monitors the group communication response times from all other nodes. When the cluster registers delayed response from a given node, it adds an entry for that node to its delayed list. If the majority of the cluster nodes show the node as delayed, the node is permanently evicted from the cluster.

This parameter determines how many entries a given node can receive before it triggers Auto Eviction.

When this parameter is set to 0, it disables the Auto Eviction protocol for this node. Even when you disable Auto Eviction, though; the node continues to monitor response times from the cluster.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.auto_evict=5"
```

For more information on the Auto Eviction process, see [Auto-Eviction](#) (page 94).

evs.causal_keepalive_period

For developer use only. Defaults to `evs.keepalive_period`.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

evs.consensus_timeout

Timeout on reaching the consensus about cluster membership.

Default Value	PT30S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0
Deprecated	2.0

This variable is mostly used for troubleshooting purposes and should not be implemented in a production environment.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.consensus_timeout=PT30S"
```

Note: This feature has been **deprecated**. It is succeeded by [evs.install_timeout](#) (page 267).

evs.debug_log_mask

Control EVS debug logging, only effective when `wsrep_debug` is in use.

Default Value	0x1
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.debug_log_mask=0x1"
```

evs.delayed_keep_period

Defines how long this node requires a delayed node to remain responsive before it removes an entry from the delayed list.

Default Value	PT30S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.8

Each cluster node monitors the group communication response times from all other nodes. When the cluster registered delayed responses from a given node, it adds an entry for that node to its delayed list. Nodes that remain on the delayed list can trigger Auto Eviction, which removes them permanently from the cluster.

This parameter determines how long a node on the delayed list must remain responsive before it removes one entry. The number of entries on the delayed list and how long it takes before the node removes all entries depends on how long the delayed node was unresponsive.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.delayed_keep_period=PT45S"
```

For more information on the delayed list and the Auto Eviction process, see [Auto-Eviction](#) (page 94).

evs.delay_margin

Defines how long the node allows response times to deviate before adding an entry to the delayed list.

Default Value	PT1S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.8

Each cluster node monitors group communication response times from all other nodes. When the cluster registers a delayed response from a given node, it adds an entry for that node to its delayed list. Delayed nodes can trigger Auto Eviction, which removes them permanently from the cluster.

This parameter determines how long a delay can run before the node adds an entry to the delayed list. You must set this parameter to a value higher than the round-trip delay time (RTT) between the nodes.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.delay_margin=PT5S"
```

For more information on the delayed list and the Auto Eviction process, see [Auto-Eviction](#) (page 94).

evs.evict

If set to the gcomm UUID of some node, that node will be evicted from the cluster. Setting this parameter to an empty string causes the eviction list to be cleared on the node where it is set.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.8

For more information on the eviction and Auto Eviction process, see [Auto-Eviction](#) (page 94).

evs.inactive_check_period

Defines how often you want the node to check for peer inactivity.

Default Value	PT1S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

Each cluster node monitors group communication response times from all other nodes. When the cluster registers a delayed response from a given node, it adds an entry for that node to its delayed list, which can lead to the delayed node's eviction from the cluster.

This parameter determines how often you want the node to check for delays in the group communication responses from other cluster nodes.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.inactive_check_period=PT1S"
```

evs.inactive_timeout

Defines a hard limit on node inactivity.

Default Value	PT15S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

Hard limit on the inactivity period, after which the node is pronounced dead.

Each cluster node monitors group communication response times from all other nodes. When the cluster registers a delayed response from a given node, it add an entry for that node to its delayed list, which can lead tot he delayed node's eviction from the cluster.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.inactive_timeout=PT15S"
```

This parameter sets a hard limit for node inactivity. If a delayed node remains unresponsive for longer than this period, the node pronounces the delayed node as dead.

evs.info_log_mask

Defines additional logging options for the EVS Protocol.

Default Value	0
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The EVS Protocol monitors group communication response times and controls the node eviction and auto eviction processes. This parameter allows you to enable additional logging options, through a bitmask value.

- 0x1 Provides extra view change info.
- 0x2 Provides extra state change info
- 0x4 Provides statistics
- 0x8 Provides profiling (only in builds with profiling enabled)

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.info_log_mask=0x4"
```

evs.install_timeout

Defines the timeout for install message acknowledgments.

Default Value	PT15S
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

Each cluster node monitors group communication response times from all other nodes, checking whether they are responsive or delayed. This parameter determines how long you want the node to wait on install message acknowledgments.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.install_timeout=PT15S"
```

Note: This parameter replaces *evs.consensus_timeout* (page 264).

evs.join_retrans_period

Defines how often the node retransmits EVS join messages when forming cluster membership.

Default Value	PT1S
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.join_retrans_period=PT1S"
```

evs.keepalive_period

Defines how often the node emits keepalive signals.

Default Value	PT1S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

Each cluster node monitors group communication response times from all other nodes. When there is no traffic going out for the cluster to monitor, nodes emit keepalive signals so that other nodes have something to measure. This parameter determines how often the node emits a keepalive signal, absent any other traffic.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.keepalive_period=PT1S"
```

evs.max_install_timeouts

Defines the number of membership install rounds to try before giving up.

Default Value	1
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

This parameter determines the maximum number of times that the node tries for a membership install acknowledgment, before it stops trying. The total number of rounds it tries is this value plus 2.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.max_install_timeouts=1"
```

evs.send_window

Defines the maximum number of packets at a time in replication.

Default Value	4
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

This parameter determines the maximum number of packets the node uses at a time in replication. For clusters implemented over WAN, you can set this value considerably higher, (for example, 512), than for clusters implemented over LAN.

You must use a value that is greater than `evs.user_send_window` (page 269). The recommended value is double `evs.user_send_window` (page 269).

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.send_window=4"
```

`evs.stats_report_period`

Control period of EVS statistics reporting. The node is pronounced dead.

Default Value	PT1M
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.stats_report_period=PT1M"
```

`evs.suspect_timeout`

Defines the inactivity period after which a node is *suspected* as dead.

Default Value	PT5S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

Each node in the cluster monitors group communications from all other nodes in the cluster. This parameter determines the period of inactivity before the node suspects another of being dead. If all nodes agree on that, the cluster drops the inactive node.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.suspect_timeout=PT5S"
```

`evs.use_aggregate`

Defines whether the node aggregates small packets into one when possible.

Default Value	TRUE
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.use_aggregate=TRUE"
```

evs.user_send_window

Defines the maximum number of data packets at a time in replication.

Default Value	2
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

This parameter determines the maximum number of data packets the node uses at a time in replication. For clusters implemented over WAN, you can set this to a value considerably higher than cluster implementations over LAN, (for example, 512).

You must use a value that is smaller than *evs.send_window* (page 268). The recommended value is half *evs.send_window* (page 268).

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.user_send_window=2"
```

For more information, see *evs.send_window* (page 268).

evs.view_forget_timeout

Defines how long the node saves past views from the view history.

Default Value	PT5M
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

Each node maintains a history of past views. This parameter determines how long you want the node to save past views before dropping them from the table.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.view_forget_timeout=PT5M"
```

evs.version

Defines the EVS Protocol version.

Default Value	0
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

This parameter determines which version of the EVS Protocol the node uses. In order to ensure backwards compatibility, the parameter defaults to 0. Certain EVS Protocol features, such as Auto Eviction, require you to upgrade to more recent versions.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="evs.version=1"
```

For more information on the procedure to upgrade from one version to another, see *Upgrading the EVS Protocol* (page 95).

gcache.dir

Defines the directory where the write-set cache places its files.

Default Value	/path/to/working_dir
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

When nodes receive state transfers they cannot process incoming write-sets until they finish updating their state. Under certain methods, the node that sends the state transfer is similarly blocked. To prevent the database from falling further behind, GCache saves the incoming write-sets on memory-mapped files to disk.

This parameter determines where you want the node to save these files for write-set caching. By default, GCache uses the working directory for the database server.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcache.dir=/usr/share/galera"
```

gcache.keep_pages_size

Total size of the page storage pages to keep for caching purposes. If only page storage is enabled, one page is always present.

Default Value	0
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcache.keep_pages_size=0"
```

gcache.name

Defines the filename for the write-set cache.

Default Value	galera.cache
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

When nodes receive state transfers they cannot process incoming write-sets until they finish updating their state. Under certain methods, the node that sends the state transfer is similarly blocked. To prevent the database from falling further behind, GCache saves the incoming write-sets on memory-mapped files to disk.

This parameter determines the name you want the node to use for this ring buffer storage file.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcache.name=galera.cache"
```

`gcache.page_size`

Size of the page files in page storage. The limit on overall page storage is the size of the disk. Pages are prefixed by `gcache.page`.

Default Value	128M
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcache.page_size=128Mb"
```

`gcache.recover`

Determines whether `gcache` recovery takes place on node startup. If `gcache` could be recovered successfully, the node can then provide IST to other joining nodes, which is useful when the whole cluster is being restarted.

Default Value	no
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.19

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcache.recover=yes"
```

`gcache.size`

Defines the disk space you want to node to use in caching write-sets.

Default Value	128M
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

When nodes receive state transfers they cannot process incoming write-sets until they finish updating their state. Under certain methods, the node that sends the state transfer is similarly blocked. To prevent the database from falling further behind, GCache saves the incoming write-sets on memory-mapped files to disk.

This parameter defines the amount of disk space you want to allocate for the present ring buffer storage. The node allocates this space when it starts the database server.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcache.size=128Mb"
```

For more information on customizing the write-set cache, see the Best Practice Articles.

`gcomm.thread_prio`

Defines the policy and priority for the `gcomm` thread.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.0

Using this option, you can raise the priority of the `gcomm` thread to a higher level than it normally uses. You may find this useful in situations where Galera Cluster threads do not receive sufficient CPU time, due to competition with other MySQL threads. In these cases, when the thread scheduler for the operating system does not run the Galera threads frequently enough, timeouts may occur, causing the node to drop from the cluster.

The format for this option is: `<policy>:<priority>`. The priority value is an integer. The policy value supports the following options:

- `other` Designates the default time-sharing scheduling in Linux. They can run until they are blocked by an I/O request or preempted by higher priorities or superior scheduling designations.
- `fifo` Designates first-in out scheduling. These threads always immediately preempt any currently running other, batch or idle threads. They can run until they are either blocked by an I/O request or preempted by a FIFO thread of a higher priority.
- `rr` Designates round-robin scheduling. These threads always preempt any currently running other, batch or idle threads. The scheduler allows these threads to run for a fixed period of a time. If the thread is still running when this time period is exceeded, they are stopped and moved to the end of the list, allowing another round-robin thread of the same priority to run in their place. They can otherwise continue to run until they are blocked by an I/O request or are preempted by threads of a higher priority.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcomm.thread_prio=rr:2"
```

`gcs.fc_debug`

Post debug statistics about replication flow every this number of writesets.

Default Value	0
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.fc_debug=0"
```

`gcs.fc_factor`

Resume replication after recv queue drops below this fraction of `gcs.fc_limit`.

Default Value	0.5
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.fc_factor=0.5"
```

gcs.fc_limit

Pause replication if recv queue exceeds this number of writesets. For master-slave setups this number can be increased considerably.

Default Value	16
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.fc_limit=16"
```

gcs.fc_master_slave

Defines whether there is only one master node in the group.

Default Value	NO
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.fc_master_slave=NO"
```

gcs.max_packet_size

All writesets exceeding that size will be fragmented.

Default Value	32616
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.max_packet_size=32616"
```

gcs.max_throttle

How much to throttle replication rate during state transfer (to avoid running out of memory). Set the value to 0.0 if stopping replication is acceptable for completing state transfer.

Default Value	0.25
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.max_throttle=0.25"
```

`gcs.recv_q_hard_limit`

Maximum allowed size of recv queue. This should normally be half of (RAM + swap). If this limit is exceeded, Galera Cluster will abort the server.

Default Value	LLONG_MAX
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.recv_q_hard_limit=LLONG_MAX"
```

`gcs.recv_q_soft_limit`

The fraction of *gcs.recv_q_hard_limit* (page 275) after which replication rate will be throttled.

Default Value	0.25
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The degree of throttling is a linear function of recv queue size and goes from 1.0 (full rate) at *gcs.recv_q_soft_limit* (page 275) to *gcs.max_throttle* (page 274) at *gcs.recv_q_hard_limit* (page 275). Note that full rate, as estimated between 0 and *gcs.recv_q_soft_limit* (page 275) is a very imprecise estimate of a regular replication rate.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.recv_q_soft_limit=0.25"
```

`gcs.sync_donor`

Should the rest of the cluster keep in sync with the donor? YES means that if the donor is blocked by state transfer, the whole cluster is blocked with it.

Default Value	NO
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

If you choose to use value YES, it is theoretically possible that the donor node cannot keep up with the rest of the cluster due to the extra load from the SST. If the node lags behind, it may send flow control messages stalling the whole cluster. However, you can monitor this using the *wsrep_flow_control_paused* (page 296) status variable.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.sync_donor=NO"
```

`gmcast.listen_addr`

Address at which *Galera Cluster* listens to connections from other nodes. By default the port to listen at is taken from the connection address. This setting can be used to overwrite that.

Default Value	<code>tcp://0.0.0.0:4567</code>
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gmcast.listen_addr=tcp://0.0.0.0:4567"
```

`gmcast.mcast_addr`

If set, UDP multicast will be used for replication, for example:

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The value must be the same on all nodes.

If you are planning to build a large cluster, we recommend using UDP.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gmcast.mcast_addr=239.192.0.11"
```

`gmcast.mcast_ttl`

Time to live value for multicast packets.

Default Value	1
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gmcast.mcast_ttl=1"
```

`gmcast.peer_timeout`

Connection timeout to initiate message relaying.

Default Value	PT3S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:


```
wsrep_provider_options="gcast.peer_timeout=PT3S"
```

gcast.segment

Define which network segment this node is in. Optimisations on communication are performed to minimise the amount of traffic between network segments including writeset relaying and IST and SST donor selection. The *gcast.segment* (page 277) value is an integer from 0 to 255. By default all nodes are placed in the same segment (0).

Default Value	0
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcast.segment=0"
```

gcast.time_wait

Time to wait until allowing peer declared outside of stable view to reconnect.

Default Value	PT5S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcast.time_wait=PT5S"
```

gcast.version

This status variable is used to check which gcast protocol version is used.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

This variable is mostly used for troubleshooting purposes and should not be implemented in a production environment.

ist.recv_addr

Address to listen on for Incremental State Transfer. By default this is the <address>:<port+1> from *ws-rep_node_address* (page 237).

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	2.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="ist.recv_addr=192.168.1.1"
```

ist.recv_bind

Defines the address that the node binds on for receiving an *Incremental State Transfer*.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.16

This option defines the address to which the node will bind in order to receive Incremental State Transfers. When this option is not set, it takes its value from *ist.recv_addr* (page 277) or, in the event that that is also not set, from *wsrep_node_address* (page 237). You may find it useful when the node runs behind a NAT or in similar cases where the public and private addresses differ.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="ist.recv_bind=192.168.1.1"
```

pc.recovery

When set to `TRUE`, the node stores the Primary Component state to disk, in the `gvwstate.dat` file. The Primary Component can then recover automatically when all nodes that were part of the last saved state reestablish communications with each other.

Default Value	TRUE
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.0

This allows for:

- Automatic recovery from full cluster crashes, such as in the case of a data center power outage.
- Graceful full cluster restarts without the need for explicitly bootstrapping a new Primary Component.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.recovery=TRUE"
```

Note: In the event that the `wsrep` position differs between nodes, recovery also requires a full State Snapshot Transfer.

pc.bootstrap

If you set this value to `TRUE` is a signal to turn a `NON-PRIMARY` component into `PRIMARY`.

Default Value	
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	2.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.bootstrap=TRUE"
```

pc.announce_timeout

Cluster joining announcements are sent every $\frac{1}{2}$ second for this period of time or less if the other nodes are discovered.

Default Value	PT3S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	2.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.announce_timeout=PT3S"
```

pc.checksum

Checksum replicated messages.

Default Value	FALSE
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.checksum=TRUE"
```

pc.ignore_sb

Should we allow nodes to process updates even in the case of split brain? This is a dangerous setting in multi-master setup, but should simplify things in master-slave cluster (especially if only 2 nodes are used).

Default Value	FALSE
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.ignore_sb=FALSE"
```

pc.ignore_quorum

Completely ignore quorum calculations. For example if the master splits from several slaves it still remains operational. Use with extreme caution even in master-slave setups, as slaves will not automatically reconnect to master in this case.

Default Value	FALSE
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.ignore_quorum=FALSE"
```

pc.linger

The period for which the PC protocol waits for the EVS termination.

Default Value	PT2S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.linger=PT2S"
```

pc.npvo

If set to TRUE, the more recent primary component overrides older ones in the case of conflicting primaries.

Default Value	FALSE
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.npvo=FALSE"
```

pc.wait_prim

If set to TRUE, the node waits for the *pc.wait_prim_timeout* (page 280) time period. Useful to bring up a non-primary component and make it primary with *pc.bootstrap* (page 278).

Default Value	TRUE
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.wait_prim=FALSE"
```

pc.wait_prim_timeout

The period of time to wait for a primary component.

Default Value	PT30S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	2.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.wait_prim_timeout=PT30S"
```

pc.weight

As of version 2.4. Node weight for quorum calculation.

Default Value	1
Dynamic	Yes
Initial Version	2.4

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="pc.weight=1"
```

pc.version

This status variable is used to check which pc protocol version is used.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

This variable is mostly used for troubleshooting purposes and should not be implemented in a production environment.

protonet.backend

Which transport backend to use. Currently only ASIO is supported.

Default Value	asio
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="protonet.backend=asio"
```

protonet.version

This status variable is used to check which transport backend protocol version is used.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

This variable is mostly used for troubleshooting purposes and should not be implemented in a production environment.

repl.commit_order

Whether to allow Out-Of-Order committing (improves parallel applying performance).

Default Value	3
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

Possible settings:

- 0 or BYPASS All commit order monitoring is switched off (useful for measuring performance penalty).
- 1 or OOOO Allows out of order committing for all transactions.
- 2 or LOCAL_OOOO Allows out of order committing only for local transactions.
- 3 or NO_OOOO No out of order committing is allowed (strict total order committing)

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="repl.commit_order=2"
```

repl.causal_read_timeout

Sometimes causal reads need to timeout.

Default Value	PT30S
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="repl.causal_read_timeout=PT30S"
```

repl.key_format

The hash size to use for key formats (in bytes). An A suffix annotates the version.

Default Value	FLAT8
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.0

Possible settings:

- FLAT8
- FLAT8A
- FLAT16
- FLAT16A

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="repl.key_format=FLAT8"
```

repl.max_ws_size

The maximum size of a write-set in bytes. This is limited to 2G.

Default Value	2147483647
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="repl.max_ws_size=2147483647"
```

repl.proto_max

The maximum protocol version in replication. Changes to this parameter will only take effect after a provider restart.

Default Value	5
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	2.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="repl.proto_max=5"
```

socket.recv_buf_size

The size of the receive buffer that used on the network sockets between nodes. Galera passes the value to the kernel via the `SO_RCVBUF` socket option. The value is either numeric value in bytes or `auto` which allows the kernel to autotune the receive buffer. The default was changed from 212992 to `auto` in 3.29.

Default Value	auto
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.17

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.recv_buf_size=212992"
```

socket.send_buf_size

The size of the send buffer that used on the network sockets between nodes. Galera passes the value to the kernel via the `SO_SNDBUF` socket option. The value is either numeric value in bytes or `auto` which allows the kernel to autotune the send buffer.

Default Value	auto
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	3.29

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.send_buf_size=212992"
```

socket.ssl_ca

Defines the path to the SSL Certificate Authority (CA) file.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The node uses the CA file to verify the signature on the certificate. You can use either an absolute path or one relative to the working directory. The file must use PEM format.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options='socket.ssl_ca=/path/to/ca-cert.pem'
```

For more information on generating SSL certificate files for your cluster, see *SSL Certificates* (page 211).

socket.ssl_cert

Defines the path to the SSL certificate.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The node uses the certificate as a self-signed public key in encrypting replication traffic over SSL. You can use either an absolute path or one relative to the working directory. The file must use PEM format.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.ssl_cert=/path/to/server-cert.pem"
```

For more information on generating SSL certificate files for your cluster, see *SSL Certificates* (page 211).

socket.checksum

Checksum to use on socket layer.

Default Value	1 (before vs. 3), 2
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	2.0

Possible Values;

- 0 - disable checksum
- 1 - CRC32
- 2 - CRC-32C (optimized and potentially HW-accelerated on Intel CPUs)

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.checksum=2"
```

socket.ssl_cipher

Symmetric cipher to use. By default SSL library implementation default cipher is used.

Default Value	AES128-SHA (before vs. 3.24), system default
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.ssl_cipher=AES128-SHA256"
```

socket.ssl_compression

Whether to enable compression on SSL connections.

Default Value	YES
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.ssl_compression=YES"
```

socket.ssl_key

Defines the path to the SSL certificate key.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

The node uses the certificate key a self-signed private key in encrypting replication traffic over SSL. You can use either an absolute path or one relative to the working directory. The file must use PEM format.

The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.ssl_key=/path/to/server-key.pem"
```

For more information on generating SSL certificate files for your cluster, see *SSL Certificates* (page 211).

`socket.ssl_password_file`

Defines a password file for use in SSL connections.

Default Value	
Dynamic	No
Initial Version	1.0

In the event that you have your SSL key file encrypted, the node uses the SSL password file to decrypt the key file. The excerpt below is an example of how this Galera parameter might look in the configuration file:

```
wsrep_provider_options="socket.ssl_password_file=/path/to/password-file"
```

8.3.1 Setting Galera Parameters in MySQL

You can set *Galera Cluster* parameters in the `my.cnf` configuration file as follows:

```
wsrep_provider_options="gcs.fc_limit=256;gcs.fc_factor=0.9"
```

This is useful in master-slave setups.

You can set Galera Cluster parameters through a MySQL client with the following query:

```
SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider_options="evs.send_window=16";
```

This query only changes the *evs.send_window* (page 268) value.

To check which parameters are used in Galera Cluster, enter the following query:

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'wsrep_provider_options';
```

Related Documents

- [Auto-Eviction](#) (page 94)
- [SSL Certificates](#) (page 211)

The Library

- [Documentation](#) (page 1)
- Knowledge Base
- Training
- Tutorial Articles
- Training Videos
- FAQ
- [Home](#)
- [Docs](#) (page 1)
- KB
- Training
- FAQ

8.4 Galera Status Variables

These variables are *Galera Cluster* 0.8.x status variables. There are two types of wsrep-related status variables:

- Galera Cluster-specific variables exported by Galera Cluster
- Variables exported by MySQL. These variables are for the general wsrep provider.

This distinction is of importance for developers only. For convenience, all status variables are presented as a single list below. They're noted as to whether they are exported by Galera or by MySQL.

Status Variable	Exporter	Example Value	Initial Version
wsrep_apply_oooe (page 288)	Galera	0.671120	1.0
wsrep_apply_oool (page 288)	Galera	0.195248	1.0
wsrep_apply_window (page 289)	Galera	5.163966	1.0
wsrep_cert_deps_distance (page 289)	Galera	23.88889	1.0
wsrep_cert_index_size (page 289)	Galera	30936	1.0
wsrep_cert_interval (page 290)	Galera		1.0
wsrep_cluster_conf_id (page 290)	MySQL	34	1.0
wsrep_cluster_size (page 291)	MySQL		1.0
wsrep_cluster_state_uuid (page 291)	MySQL		1.0
wsrep_cluster_status (page 291)	MySQL	Primary	1.0
wsrep_cluster_weight (page 292)	MySQL	3	3.24
wsrep_commit_oooe (page 292)	Galera	0.000000	1.0
wsrep_commit_oool (page 292)	Galera	0.000000	1.0
wsrep_commit_window (page 293)	Galera	0.000000	1.0
wsrep_connected (page 293)	Galera	ON	1.0
wsrep_desync_count (page 294)	Galera	0	3.0
wsrep_evs_delayed (page 294)	Galera		3.8
wsrep_evs_evict_list (page 294)	Galera		3.0
wsrep_evs_repl_latency (page 295)	Galera		3.0
wsrep_evs_state (page 295)	Galera		3.8
wsrep_flow_control_active (page 296)	Galera	false	3.31
wsrep_flow_control_paused (page 296)	Galera	0.184353	1.0
wsrep_flow_control_paused_ns (page 296)	Galera	20222491180	1.0
wsrep_flow_control_rcv (page 297)	Galera	11	1.0
wsrep_flow_control_requested (page 297)	Galera	false	3.31
wsrep_flow_control_sent (page 297)	Galera	7	1.0
wsrep_gcomm_uuid (page 298)	Galera		1.0
wsrep_gmcast_segment (page 298)	Galera	2	3.31
wsrep_incoming_addresses (page 298)	Galera		1.0
wsrep_last_committed (page 299)	Galera	409745	1.0
wsrep_local_bf_aborts (page 299)	Galera	960	1.0
wsrep_local_cached_downto (page 300)	Galera		1.0
wsrep_local_cert_failures (page 300)	Galera	333	1.0
wsrep_local_commits (page 300)	Galera	14981	1.0
wsrep_local_index (page 301)	Galera	1	1.0
wsrep_local_rcv_queue (page 301)	Galera	0	1.0
wsrep_local_rcv_queue_avg (page 301)	Galera	3.348452	1.0
wsrep_local_rcv_queue_max (page 302)	Galera	10	1.0
wsrep_local_rcv_queue_min (page 302)	Galera	0	1.0

Continued on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

Status Variable	Exporter	Example Value	Initial Version
wsrep_local_replays (page 302)	Galera	0	1.0
wsrep_local_send_queue (page 303)	Galera	1	1.0
wsrep_local_send_queue_avg (page 303)	Galera	0.145000	1.0
wsrep_local_send_queue_max (page 304)	Galera	10	1.0
wsrep_local_send_queue_min (page 304)	Galera	0	1.0
wsrep_local_state (page 304)	Galera	4	1.0
wsrep_local_state_comment (page 305)	Galera	Synced	1.0
wsrep_local_state_uuid (page 305)	Galera		1.0
wsrep_open_connections (page 305)	Galera	3	3.24
wsrep_open_transactions (page 306)	Galera	25	3.24
wsrep_protocol_version (page 306)	Galera	4	1.0
wsrep_provider_name (page 307)	MySQL	Galera	1.0
wsrep_provider_vendor (page 307)	MySQL		1.0
wsrep_provider_version (page 307)	MySQL		1.0
wsrep_ready (page 308)	MySQL	ON	1.0
wsrep_received (page 308)	Galera	17831	1.0
wsrep_received_bytes (page 309)	Galera	6637093	1.0
wsrep_repl_data_bytes (page 309)	Galera	265035226	1.0
wsrep_repl_keys (page 309)	Galera	797399	1.0
wsrep_repl_keys_bytes (page 310)	Galera	11203721	1.0
wsrep_repl_other_bytes (page 310)	Galera	0	1.0
wsrep_replicated (page 310)	Galera	16109	1.0
wsrep_replicated_bytes (page 311)	Galera	6526788	1.0

wsrep_apply_oooe

How often applier started write-set applying out-of-order (parallelization efficiency).

Example Value	0.671120
Location	Galera
Initial Version	1.0

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_apply_oooe';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_apply_oooe | 0.671120 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_apply_oool

How often write-set was so slow to apply that write-set with higher seqno's were applied earlier. Values closer to 0 refer to a greater gap between slow and fast write-sets.

Example Value	0.195248
Location	Galera
Initial Version	1.0

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_apply_oo1';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_apply_oo1 | 0.195248 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_apply_window`

Average distance between highest and lowest concurrently applied seqno.

Example Value	5.163966
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_apply_window';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_apply_window | 5.163966 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_cert_deps_distance`

Average distance between highest and lowest seqno value that can be possibly applied in parallel (potential degree of parallelization).

Example Value	23.888889
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cert_deps_distance';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cert_deps_distance | 23.888889 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_cert_index_size`

The number of entries in the certification index.

Example Value	30936
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_certs_index_size';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_certs_index_size | 30936 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_cert_interval`

Average number of transactions received while a transaction replicates.

Example Value	1.0
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

When a node replicates a write-set to the cluster, it can take some time before all the nodes in the cluster receive it. By the time a given node receives, orders and commits a write-set, it may receive and potentially commit others, changing the state of the database from when the write-set was sent and rendering the transaction inapplicable.

To prevent this, Galera Cluster checks write-sets against all write-sets within its certification interval for potential conflicts. Using the *wsrep_cert_interval* (page 290) status variable, you can see the average number of transactions with the certification interval.

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cert_interval';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cert_interval | 1.0    |
+-----+-----+
```

This shows you the number of write-sets concurrently replicating to the cluster. In a fully synchronous cluster, with one write-set replicating at a time, *wsrep_cert_interval* (page 290) returns a value of 1.0.

`wsrep_cluster_conf_id`

Total number of cluster membership changes happened.

Example Value	34
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_conf_id';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_conf_id | 34 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_cluster_size`

Current number of members in the cluster.

Example Value	3
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_size';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_size | 15 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_cluster_state_uuid`

Provides the current State UUID. This is a unique identifier for the current state of the cluster and the sequence of changes it undergoes.

Example Value	e2c9a15e-5485-11e00900-6bbb637e7211
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_state_uuid';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_state_uuid | e2c9a15e-5485-11e0-0800-6bbb637e7211 |
+-----+-----+
```

For more information on the state UUID, see [wsrep API](#) (page 15).

`wsrep_cluster_status`

Status of this cluster component. That is, whether the node is part of a PRIMARY or NON_PRIMARY component.

Example Value	Primary
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_status';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_status | Primary |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_cluster_weight`

The total weight of the current members in the cluster. The value is counted as a sum of of *pc.weight* (page 281) of the nodes in the current *Primary Component*.

Example Value	3
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.24

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_cluster_weight';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_cluster_weight | 3 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_commit_oooe`

How often a transaction was committed out of order.

Example Value	0.000000
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_commit_oooe';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_commit_oooe | 0.000000 |
+-----+-----+
```


wsrep_commit_oo1

No meaning.

Example Value	0.000000
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_commit_oo1';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_commit_oo1 | 0.000000 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_commit_window

Average distance between highest and lowest concurrently committed seqno.

Example Value	0.000000
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_commit_window';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_commit_window | 0.000000 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_connected

If the value is `OFF`, the node has not yet connected to any of the cluster components. This may be due to misconfiguration. Check the error log for proper diagnostics.

Example Value	ON
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_connected';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
```

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```
+-----+
| wsrep_connected | ON |
+-----+
```

wsrep_desync_count

Returns the number of operations in progress that require the node to temporarily desync from the cluster.

Example Value	0
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.8

Certain operations, such as DDL statements issued when *wsrep_OSU_method* (page 241) is set to Rolling Schema Upgrade or when you enable *wsrep_desync* (page 232), cause the node to desync from the cluster. This status variable shows how many of these operations are currently running on the node. When all of these operations complete, the counter returns to its default value 0 and the node can sync back to the cluster.

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_desync_count';
```

```
+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+
| wsrep_desync_count | 1 |
+-----+
```

wsrep_evs_delayed

Provides a comma separated list of all the nodes this node has registered on its delayed list.

Example Value	
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.8

The node listing format is as follows:

```
uuid:address:count
```

This refers to the UUID and IP address of the delayed node, with a count of the number of entries it has on the delayed list.

wsrep_evs_evict_list

Lists the UUID's of all nodes evicted from the cluster. Evicted nodes cannot rejoin the cluster until you restart their `mysqld` processes.

Example Value	
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.8

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_evs_evict_list';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_evs_evict_list |      |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_evs_repl_latency`

This status variable provides figures for the replication latency on group communication. It measures latency from the time point when a message is sent out to the time point when a message is received. As replication is a group operation, this essentially gives you the slowest ACK and longest RTT in the cluster.

Example Value	0.00243433/0.144033/0.581963/0.215724/13
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.0

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_evs_repl_latency';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_evs_repl_latency | 0.00243433/0.144022/0.591963/0.215824/13 |
+-----+-----+
```

The units are in seconds. The format of the return value is:

```
Minimum / Average / Maximum / Standard Deviation / Sample Size
```

This variable periodically resets. You can control the reset interval using the *[evs.stats_report_period](#)* (page 269) parameter. The default value is 1 minute.

`wsrep_evs_state`

Shows the internal state of the EVS Protocol.

Example Value	
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.8

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_evs_state';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
```

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```
| wsrep_evs_state | OPERATIONAL |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_flow_control_active

Whether flow control is currently active (replication paused) in the cluster.

Example Value	false
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.31

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_active';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_flow_control_active | true |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_flow_control_paused

The fraction of time since the last `FLUSH STATUS` command that replication was paused due to flow control.

Example Value	0.174353
Location	Galera
Initial Version	

Basically, this is how much the slave lag is slowing down the cluster.

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_paused';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_flow_control_paused | 0.184353 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_flow_control_paused_ns

The total time spent in a paused state measured in nanoseconds.

Example Value	20222491180
Location	Galera
Initial Version	

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_paused_ns';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_flow_control_paused_ns | 20222491180   |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_flow_control_recv

Returns the number of FC_PAUSE events the node has received, including those the node has sent. Unlike most status variables, the counter for this one does not reset every time you run the query.

Example Value	11
Location	Galera
Initial Version	

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the SHOW STATUS statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_recv';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_flow_control_recv | 11             |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_flow_control_requested

Whether the node has requested replication pause (received events queue too long)

Example Value	false
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.31

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the SHOW STATUS statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_requested';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_flow_control_requested | true           |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_flow_control_sent

Returns the number of FC_PAUSE events the node has sent. Unlike most status variables, the counter for this one does not reset every time you run the query.

Example Value	7
Location	Galera
Initial Version	

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_flow_control_sent';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_flow_control_sent | 7     |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_gmcast_segment`

Returns cluster segment the node belongs to.

Example Value	3
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.31

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_gmcast_segment';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_gmcast_segment | 0     |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_gcomm_uuid`

Displays the group communications UUID.

Example Value	7e729708-605f-11e5-8ddd-8319a704b8c4
Location	Galera
Initial Version	1.0

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_gcomm_uuid';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_gcomm_uuid | 7e729708-605f-11e5-8ddd-8319a704b8c4 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_incoming_addresses

Comma-separated list of incoming server addresses in the cluster component.

Example Value	10.0.0.1:3306,10.0.0.2:3306,undefined
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_incoming_addresses';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_incoming_addresses	10.0.0.1:3306,10.0.02:3306,undefined

wsrep_last_committed

The sequence number, or seqno, of the last committed transaction. See *wsrep API* (page 15).

Example Value	409745
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_last_committed';
```

Variable_name	Value
wsrep_last_committed	409745

For more information, see *wsrep API* (page 15).

wsrep_local_bf_aborts

Total number of local transactions that were aborted by slave transactions while in execution.

Example Value	960
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_bf_aborts';
```

Variable_name	Value
---------------	-------

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```

+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_bf_aborts | 960 |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_local_cached_downto

The lowest sequence number, or seqno, in the write-set cache (GCache).

Example Value	18446744073709551615
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```

SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_cached_downto';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_cached_downto | 18446744073709551615 |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_local_cert_failures

Total number of local transactions that failed certification test.

Example Value	333
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```

SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_cert_failures';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value          |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_cert_failures | 333           |
+-----+-----+

```

wsrep_local_commits

Total number of local transactions committed.

Example Value	14981
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:


```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_commits';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_commits | 14981 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_local_index

This node index in the cluster (base 0).

Example Value	1
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_index';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_index | 1 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_local_recv_queue

Current (instantaneous) length of the recv queue.

Example Value	0
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_recv_queue';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_recv_queue | 0 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_local_recv_queue_avg

Recv queue length averaged over interval since the last `FLUSH STATUS` command. Values considerably larger than 0.0 mean that the node cannot apply write-sets as fast as they are received and will generate a lot of replication throttling.

Example Value	3.348452
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_recv_queue_avg';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_recv_queue_avg | 3.348452 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_local_recv_queue_max`

The maximum length of the recv queue since the last `FLUSH STATUS` command.

Example Value	10
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_recv_queue_max';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_recv_queue_max | 10 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_local_recv_queue_min`

The minimum length of the recv queue since the last `FLUSH STATUS` command.

Example Value	0
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_recv_queue_min';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_recev_queue_min | 0 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_local_replays

Total number of transaction replays due to *asymmetric lock granularity*.

Example Value	0
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_replays';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_lcoal_replays | 0     |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_local_send_queue

Current (instantaneous) length of the send queue.

Example Value	1
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_send_queue';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_send_queue | 1     |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_local_send_queue_avg

Send queue length averaged over time since the last `FLUSH STATUS` command. Values considerably larger than 0.0 indicate replication throttling or network throughput issue.

Example Value	0.145000
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_send_queue_avg';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value |
+-----+-----+
```

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```
+-----+
| wsrep_local_send_queue_avg | 0.145000 |
+-----+
```

wsrep_local_send_queue_max

The maximum length of the send queue since the last `FLUSH STATUS` command.

Example Value	10
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_send_queue_max';
```

```
+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+
| wsrep_local_send_queue_max | 10    |
+-----+
```

wsrep_local_send_queue_min

The minimum length of the send queue since the last `FLUSH STATUS` command.

Example Value	0
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_send_queue_min';
```

```
+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+
| wsrep_local_send_queue_min | 0     |
+-----+
```

wsrep_local_state

Internal Galera Cluster FSM state number.

Example Value	4
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_state';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_state | 4 |
+-----+-----+
```

For more information on the possible node states, see *Node State Changes* (page 23).

wsrep_local_state_comment

Human-readable explanation of the state.

Example Value	Synced
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_state_comment';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_state_comment | Synced |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_local_state_uuid

The UUID of the state stored on this node.

Example Value	e2c9a15e-5385-11e0-0800-6bbb637e7211
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_local_state_uuid';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_local_state_uuid | e2c9a15e-5485-11e0-0800-6bbb637e7211 |
+-----+-----+
```

For more information on the state UUID, see *wsrep API* (page 15).

wsrep_open_connections

The number of open connection objects inside the wsrep provider.

Example Value	1
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.24

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_open_connections';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_open_connections | 1 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_open_transactions`

The number of locally running transactions which have been registered inside the `wsrep` provider. This means transactions which have made operations which have caused write set population to happen. Transactions which are read only are not counted.

Example Value	6
Location	Galera
Initial Version	3.24

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_open_transactions';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_open_transactions | 6 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_protocol_version`

The version of the `wsrep` Protocol used.

Example Value	4
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_protocol_version';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_protocol_version | 4 |
+-----+-----+
```

The following table summarizes protocol versions and the galera version in which they were introduced:

Protocol version	Galera version
10	26.4.1
9	25.3.24
8	25.3.23
7	25.3.9
6	25.3.6
5	25.3.5

`wsrep_provider_name`

The name of the wsrep Provider.

Example Value	Galera
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_provider_name';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_provider_name | Galera |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_provider_vendor`

The name of the wsrep Provider vendor.

Example Value	Codership Oy <info@codership.com>
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_provider_vendor';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_provider_vendor | Codership Oy <info@codership.com> |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_provider_version`

The name of the wsrep Provider version string.

Example Value	25.3.5-wheezy (rXXXX)
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_provider_version';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_provider_version | 25.3.5-wheezy (rXXXX) |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_ready`

Whether the server is ready to accept queries. If this status is OFF, almost all of the queries will fail with:

Example Value	ON
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
ERROR 1047 (08S01) Unknown Command
```

unless the `wsrep_on` session variable is set to 0.

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_ready';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_ready   | ON    |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_received`

Total number of write-sets received from other nodes.

Example Value	17831
Location	MySQL
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_received';

+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
```

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```
| wsrep_received | 17831 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_received_bytes

Total size of write-sets received from other nodes.

Example Value	6637093
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_received_bytes';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value      |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_received_bytes | 6637093    |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_repl_data_bytes

Total size of data replicated.

Example Value	6526788
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_repl_data_bytes';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name      | Value      |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_repl_data_bytes | 6526788    |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_repl_keys

Total number of keys replicated.

Example Value	797399
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_repl_keys';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_repl_keys | 797399 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_repl_keys_bytes

Total size of keys replicated.

Example Value	11203721
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_repl_keys_bytes';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_repl_keys_bytes | 11203721 |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_repl_other_bytes

Total size of other bits replicated.

Example Value	0
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_repl_other_bytes';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name          | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_repl_other_bytes | 0      |
+-----+-----+
```

wsrep_replicated

Total number of write-sets replicated (sent to other nodes).

Example Value	16109
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_replicated';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_replicated | 16109 |
+-----+-----+
```

`wsrep_replicated_bytes`

Total size of write-sets replicated.

Example Value	6526788
Location	Galera
Initial Version	???

To see retrieve the value of this status variable, execute the `SHOW STATUS` statement like so:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'wsrep_replicated_bytes';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| wsrep_replicated_bytes | 6526788 |
+-----+-----+
```

The Library

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8.5 XtraBackup Parameters

When using `xtrabackup-v2` as your *State Snapshot Transfer* method, you can fine tune how the script operates using the `[sst]` unit in the `my.cnf` configuration file.

```
[mysqld]
wsrep_sst_method=xtrabackup-v2

[ssst]
compressor="gzip"
decompressor="gzip -dc"
rebuild=ON
compact=ON
encrypt=3
tkey="/path/to/key.pem"
tcert="/path/to/cert.pem"
tca="/path/to/ca.pem"
```

Bear in mind, some XtraBackup parameters require that you match the configuration on donor and joiner nodes, (as designated in the table below).

Option	Default	Match	
<i>compressor</i> (page 312)			
<i>cpat</i> (page 313)	0		
<i>decompressor</i> (page 313)			
<i>encrypt</i> (page 313)	0	Yes	
<i>encrypt-algo</i> (page 314)			
<i>progress</i> (page 314)			
<i>rebuild</i> (page 315)	0		
<i>rlimit</i> (page 315)			
<i>sst_initial_timeout</i> (page 315)	100		
<i>sst_special_dirs</i> (page 316)	1		
<i>sockopt</i> (page 316)			
<i>streamfmt</i> (page 316)	xbstream	Yes	
<i>tca</i> (page 317)			
<i>tcert</i> (page 317)			
<i>time</i> (page 317)	0		
<i>transferfmt</i> (page 318)	socat	Yes	

compressor

Defines the compression utility the donor node uses to compress the state transfer.

System Variable	Name:	compressor
	Match:	Yes
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	

This parameter defines whether the donor node performs compression on the state transfer stream. It also defines what compression utility it uses to perform the operation. You can use any compression utility which works on a stream, such as `gzip` or `pigz`. Given that the joiner node must decompress the state transfer before attempting to read it, you must match this parameter with the *decompressor* (page 313) parameter, using the appropriate flags for each.

```
compression="gzip"
```

compact

Defines whether the joiner node performs compaction when rebuilding indexes after applying a *State Snapshot Transfer*.

System Variable	Name:	compact
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Boolean
	Default Value:	OFF

This parameter operates on the joiner node with the *rebuild* (page 315) parameter. When enabled, the node performs compaction when rebuilding indexes after applying a state transfer.

```
rebuild=ON
compact=ON
```

cpat

Defines what files to clean up from the datadir during state transfers.

System Variable	Name:	cpat
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	

When the donor node begins a *State Snapshot Transfer*, it cleans up various files from the datadir. This ensures that the joiner node can cleanly apply the state transfer. With this parameter, you can define what files you want the node to delete before the state transfer.

```
cpat=".*glaera\.cache$|.*sst_in_progress$|.*grastate\.dat$|.*\.err"
```

decompressor

Defines the decompression utility the joiner node uses to decompress the state transfer.

System Variable	Name:	decompressor
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	

This parameter defines whether the joiner node performs decompression on the state transfer stream. It also defines what decompression utility it uses to perform the operation. You can use any compression utility which works on a stream, such as `gzip` or `pigz`. Given that the donor node must compress the state transfer before sending it, you must match this parameter with the *compressor* (page 312) parameter, using the appropriate flags for each.

```
decompressor="gzip -dc"
```

encrypt

Defines whether the node uses SSL encryption for XtraBackup and what kind of encryption it uses.

System Variable	Name:	encrypt
	Match:	Yes
Permitted Values	Type:	Integer
	Default Value:	0

This parameter determines the type of SSL encryption the node uses when sending state transfers through xtrabackup. The recommended type is 2 when using the cluster over WAN.

Value	Description
0	No encryption.
1	The node encrypts State Snapshot Transfers through XtraBackup.
2	The node encrypts State Snapshot Transfers through OpenSSL, using Socat.
3	The node encrypts State Snapshot Transfers through the key and certificate files implemented for Galera Cluster.

```
encrypt=3
tkey="/path/to/key.pem"
tcert="/path/to/cert.pem"
tca="/path/to/ca.pem"
```

encrypt-algo

Defines the SSL encryption type the node uses for XtraBackup state transfers.

System Variable	Name:	encrypt-algo
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Integer
	Default Value:	0

When using the [encrypt](#) (page 313) parameter in both the [xtrabackup] and [sst] units, there is a potential issue in it having different meanings according to the unit under which it occurs. That is, in [xtrabackup], it turns encryption on while in [sst] it both turns it on as specifies the algorithm.

In the event that you need to clarify the meaning, this parameter allows you to define the encryption algorithm separately from turning encryption on. It is only read in the event that [encrypt](#) (page 313) is set to 1

```
encrypt=1
encrypt-algo=3
```

progress

Defines whether where the node reports *State Snapshot Transfer* progress.

System Variable	Name:	progress
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	
	Valid Values:	1; /path/to/file

When you set this parameter, the node reports progress on XtraBackup progress in state transfers. If you set the value to 1, the node makes these reports to the database server stderr. If you set the value to a file path, it writes the progress to that file.

Note: Keep in mind, that a 0 value is invalid. If you want to disable this parameter, delete or comment it out.

```
progress="/var/log/mysql/xtrabackup-progress.log"
```

rebuild

Defines whether the joiner node rebuilds indexes during a *State Snapshot Transfer*.

System Variable	Name:	rebuild
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Boolean
	Default Value:	OFF

This parameter operates on the joiner node. When enabled, the node rebuilds indexes when applying the state transfer. Bear in mind, this operation is separate from compaction. Due to [Bug #1192834](#), it is recommended that you use this parameter with *compact* (page 312).

```
rebuild=ON
compact=ON
```

rlimit

Defines the rate limit for the donor node.

System Variable	Name:	rlimit
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Integer
	Default Value:	

This parameter allows you to define the rate-limit the donor node. This allows you to keep state transfers from blocking regular cluster operations.

```
rlimit=300M
```

sst_initial_timeout

Defines the initial timeout to receive the first state transfer packet.

System Variable	Name:	sst_initial_timeout
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Integer
	Default Value:	100

This parameter determines the initial timeout in seconds for the joiner to receive the first packet in a *State Snapshot Transfer*. This keeps the joiner node from hanging in the event that the donor node crashes while starting the operation.

```
sst_initial_timeout=130
```

sst_special_dirs

Defines whether the node uses special InnoDB home and log directories.

System Variable	Name:	sst_special_dirs
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Boolean
	Default Value:	OFF

This parameter enables support for `innodb_data_home_dir` and `innodb_log_home_dir` parameters for XtraBackup. It requires that you define `innodb_data_home_dir` and `innodb_log_group_home_dir` in the `[mysqld]` unit.

```
[mysqld]
innodb_data_home_dir="/var/mysql/innodb"
innodb_log_group_home_dir="/var/log/innodb"
wsrep_sst_method="xtrabackup-v2"

[sst]
sst_special_dirs=TRUE
```

sockopt

Defines socket options.

System Variable	Name:	sockopt
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	

This parameter allows you to define one or more socket options for XtraBackup using the Socat transfer format.

streamfmt

Defines the stream formatting utility.

System Variable	Name:	streamfmt
	Match:	Yes
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	xbstream
	Valid Values:	tar; xbstream

This parameter defines the utility the node uses to archive the node state before the transfer is sent and how to unarchive the state transfers that it receives. There are two methods available: `tar` and `xbstream`. Given that the receiving node needs to know how to read the stream, it is necessary that both nodes use the same values for this parameter.

The default and recommended utility is `xbstream` given that it supports encryption, compression, parallel streaming, incremental backups and compaction. `tar` does not support these features.

```
streamfmt='xbstream'
```

tca

Defines the Certificate Authority (CA) to use in SSL encryption.

System Variable	Name:	tca
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Path
	Default Value:	

This parameter defines the Certificate Authority (CA) file that the node uses with XtraBackup state transfers. In order to use SSL encryption with XtraBackup, you must configure the [transferfmt](#) (page 318) parameter to use `socat`.

For more information on using Socat with encryption, see [Securing Traffic between Two Socat Instances using SSL](#).

```
transferfmt="socat"
tca="/path/to/ca.pem"
```

tcert

Defines the certificate to use in SSL encryption.

System Variable	Name:	tcert
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	

This parameter defines the SSL certificate file that the node uses with SSL encryption on XtraBackup state transfers. In order to use SSL encryption with XtraBackup, you must configure the [transferfmt](#) (page 318) parameter to use `Socat`.

For more information on using Socat with encryption, see [Securing Traffic between Two Socat Instances using SSL](#).

```
transferfmt="socat"
tcert="/path/to/cert.pem"
```

time

Defines whether XtraBackup instruments key stages in the backup and restore process for state transfers.

System Variable	Name:	time
	Match:	No
Permitted Values	Type:	Boolean
	Default Value:	OFF

This parameter instruments key stages of the backup and restore process for state transfers.

```
time=ON
```

transferfmt

Defines the transfer stream utility.

System Variable	Name:	transferfmt
	Match:	YesNo
Permitted Values	Type:	String
	Default Value:	socat
	Valid Values:	socat; nc

This parameter defines the utility that the node uses to format transfers sent from donor to joiner nodes. There are two methods supported: Socat and nc. Given that the receiving node needs to know how to interpret the transfer, it is necessary that both nodes use the same values for this parameter.

The default and recommended utility is Socat, given that it allows for socket options, such as transfer buffer size. For more information, see the [socat Documentation](#).

```
transferfmt="socat"
```

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Related Documents

- [Configuration Options](#) (page 321)
- [Destination Policies](#) (page 117)
- [LISTEN_ADDR](#) (page 320)
- [OTHER_OPTIONS](#) (page 320)
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8.6 Galera Load Balancer Parameters

Galera Load Balancer provides simple TCP connection balancing developed with scalability and performance in mind. It draws on Pen for inspiration, but its functionality is limited to only balancing TCP connections.

It can be run either through the `service` command or the command-line interface of `glbd`. Configuration for Galera Load Balancer depends on which you use to run it.

Configuration Parameters

When Galera Load Balancer starts as a system service, it reads the `glbd.cfg` configuration file for default parameters you want to use. Only the [LISTEN_ADDR](#) (page 320) parameter is mandatory.

Parameter	Default Configuration
CONTROL_ADDR (page 319)	127.0.0.1:8011
CONTROL_FIFO (page 319)	/var/run/glbd.fifo
DEFAULT_TARGETS (page 320)	127.0.0.1:80 10.0.1:80 10.0.0.2:80
LISTEN_ADDR (page 320)	8010
MAX_CONN (page 320)	
OTHER_OPTIONS (page 320)	
THREADS (page 321)	2

CONTROL_ADDR

Defines the IP address and port for controlling connections.

Command-line Argument	<code>-control</code> (page 322)
Default Configuration	127.0.0.1:8011
Mandatory Parameter	No

This is an optional parameter. Use it to define the server used in controlling client connections. When using this parameter you must define the port. In the event that you do not define this parameter, Galera Load Balancer does not open the relevant socket.

```
CONTROL_ADDR="127.0.0.1:8011"
```

CONTROL_FIFO

Defines the path to the FIFO control file.

Command-line Argument	<i>-fifo</i> (page 323)
Default Configuration	/var/run/glbd.fifo
Mandatory Parameter	No

This is an optional parameter. It defines the path to the FIFO control file as is always opened. In the event that there is already a file at this path, Galera Load Balancer fails to start.

```
CONTROL_FIFO="/var/run/glbd.fifo"
```

DEFAULT_TARGETS

Defines the IP addresses and ports of the destination servers.

Default Configuration	127.0.0.1:80 10.0.0.1:80 10.0.0.2:80:2
Mandatory Parameter	No

This parameter defines that IP addresses that Galera Load Balancer uses as destination servers. Specifically, in this case the Galera Cluster nodes that it routes application traffic onto.

```
DEFAULT_TARGETS="192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3"
```

LISTEN_ADDR

Defines the IP address and port used for client connections.

Default Configuration	8010
Mandatory Parameter	Yes

This parameter defines the IP address and port that Galera Load Balancer listens on for incoming client connections. The IP address is optional, the port mandatory. In the event that you define a port without an IP address, Galera Load Balancer listens on that port for all available network interfaces.

```
LISTEN_ADDR="8010"
```

MAX_CONN

Defines the maximum allowed client connections.

Default Configuration	<i>-max_conn</i> (page 325)
Mandatory Parameter	No

This parameter defines the maximum number of client connections that you want to allow to Galera Load Balancer. It modifies the system open files limit to accommodate at least this many connections, provided sufficient privileges. It is recommend that you define this parameter if you expect the number of client connections to exceed five hundred.

```
MAX_CONN="135"
```

This option defines the maximum number of client connections that you want allow to Galera Load Balancer. Bear in mind, that it can be operating system dependent.

OTHER_OPTIONS

Defines additional options that you want to pass to Galera Load Balancer. There is no default configuration and this is not a mandatory parameter.

This parameter defines various additional options that you would like to pass to Galera Load Balancer, such as a destination selection policy or Watchdog configurations. Use the same syntax as you would for the command-line arguments. For more information on the available options, see [Configuration Options](#) (page 321).

```
OTHER_OPTIONS="--random --watchdog exec:'mysql -utest -ptestpass' --discover"
```

THREADS

Defines the number of threads you want to use.

Default Configuration	<i>--threads</i> (page 327)
Mandatory Parameter	No

This parameter allows you to define the number of threads (that is, connection pools), which you want to allow Galera Load Balancer to use. It is advisable that you have at least a few per CPU core.

```
THREADS="6"
```

Configuration Options

When Galera Load Balancer starts as a daemon process, through the `/sbin/glbld` command, it allows you to pass a number of command-line arguments to configure how it operates. It uses the following syntax:

```
/usr/local/sbin/glbld [OPTIONS] LISTEN_ADDRESS [DESTINATION_LIST]
```

In the event that you would like to set any of these options when you run Galera Load Balancer as a service, you can define them through the [OTHER_OPTIONS](#) (page 320) parameter.

Long Argument	Short	Type	Parameter
--control (page 322)	-c	IP address	CONTROL_ADDR (page 319)
--daemon (page 322)	-d	Boolean	
--defer-accept (page 322)	-a	Boolean	
--discover (page 323)	-D	Boolean	
--extra (page 323)	-x	Decimal	
--fifo (page 323)	-f	File Path	CONTROL_FIFO (page 319)
--interval (page 324)	-i	Decimal	
--keepalive (page 324)	-K	Boolean	
--latency (page 324)	-L	Integer	
--linger (page 325)	-l	Boolean	
--max_conn (page 325)	-m	Integer	MAX_CONN (page 320)
--nodelay (page 325)	-n	Boolean	
--random (page 325)	-r	Boolean	
--round (page 326)	-b	Boolean	
--single (page 326)	-S	Boolean	
--source (page 326)	-s	Boolean	
--threads (page 327)	-t	Integer	THREADS (page 321)
--top (page 327)	-T	Boolean	
--verbose (page 327)	-v	Boolean	
--watchdog (page 328)	-w	String	

--control

Defines the IP address and port for control connections.

Short Argument	-c
Syntax	--control [IP Hostname:]port
Type	IP Address
Configuration Parameter	CONTROL_ADDR (page 319)

For more information on defining the controlling connections, see the [CONTROL_ADDR](#) (page 319) parameter.

```
# glbd --control 192.168.1.1:80 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--daemon

Defines whether you want Galera Load Balancer to run as a daemon process.

Short Argument	-d
Syntax	--daemon
Type	Boolean

This option defines whether you want to start `glbd` as a daemon process. That is, if you want it to run in the background, instead of claiming the current terminal session.

```
# glbd --daemon 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--defer-accept

Enables TCP deferred acceptance on the listening socket.

Short Argument	-a
Syntax	--defer-accept
Type	Boolean

Enabling `TCP_DEFER_ACCEPT` allows Galera Load Balancer to awaken only when data arrives on the listening socket. It is disabled by default.

```
# glbd --defer-accept 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--discover

Defines whether you want to use watchdog results to discover and set new destinations.

Short Argument	-D
Syntax	--discover
Type	Boolean

When you define the *--watchdog* (page 328) option, this option defines whether Galera Load Balancer uses the return value in discovering and setting new addresses for destination servers. For instance, after querying for the *ws-rep_cluster_address* (page 228) parameter.

```
# glbd --discover -w exec:"mysql.sh -utest -ptestpass" 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--extra

Defines whether you want to perform an extra destination poll on connection attempts.

Short Argument	-x
Syntax	--extra D.DDD
Type	Decimal

This option defines whether and when you want Galera Load Balancer to perform an additional destination poll on connection attempts. The given value indicates how many seconds after the previous poll that you want it to run the extra poll. By default, the extra polling feature is disabled.

```
# glbd --extra 1.35 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--fifo

Defines the path to the FIFO control file.

Short Argument	-f
Syntax	--fifo /path/to/glb主.fifo
Type	File Path
Configuration Parameter	CONTROL_FIFO (page 319)

For more information on using FIFO control files, see the [CONTROL_FIFO](#) (page 319) parameter.

```
# glbd --fifo /var/run/glb主.fifo 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--interval

Defines how often to probe destinations for liveliness.

Short Argument	-i
Syntax	--interval D.DDD
Type	Decimal

This option defines how often Galera Load Balancer checks destination servers for liveliness. It uses values given in seconds. By default, it checks every second.

```
# glbd --interval 2.013 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--keepalive

Defines whether you want to disable the `SO_KEEPALIVE` socket option on server-side sockets.

Short Argument	-K
Syntax	--keepalive
Type	Boolean

Linux systems feature the socket option `SO_KEEPALIVE`, which causes the server to send packets to a remote system in order to main the client connection with the destination server. This option allows you to disable `SO_KEEPALIVE` on server-side sockets. It allows `SO_KEEPALIVE` by default.

```
# glbd --keepalive 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--latency

Defines the number of samples to take in calculating latency for watchdog.

Short Argument	-L
Syntax	--latency N
Type	Integer

When the Watchdog module tests a destination server to calculate latency, it sends a number of packets through to measure its responsiveness. This option configures how many packets it sends in sampling latency.


```
# glbd --latency 25 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--linger

Defines whether Galera Load Balancer disables sockets lingering after they are closed.

Short Argument	-l
Syntax	--linger
Type	Boolean

When Galera Load Balancer sends the `close()` command, occasionally sockets linger in a `TIME_WAIT` state. This options defines whether or not you want Galera Load Balancer to disable lingering sockets.

```
# glbd --linger 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--max_conn

Defines the maximum allowed client connections.

Short Argument	-m
Syntax	--max_conn N
Type	Integer

For more information on defining the maximum client connections, see the [MAX_CONN](#) (page 320) parameter.

```
# glbd --max_conn 125 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--nodelay

Defines whether it disables the TCP no-delay socket option.

Short Argument	-n
Syntax	--nodelay
Type	Boolean

Under normal operation, TCP connections automatically concatenate small packets into larger frames through the Nagle algorithm. In the event that you want Galera Load Balancer to disable this feature, this option causes it to open TCP connections with the `TCP_NODELAY` feature.

```
# glbd --nodelay 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--random

Defines the destination selection policy as Random.

Short Argument	-r
Syntax	--random
Type	Boolean

The destination selection policy determines how Galera Load Balancer determines which servers to route traffic to. When you set the policy to Random, it randomly chooses a destination from the pool of available servers. You can enable this feature by default through the *OTHER_OPTIONS* (page 320) parameter.

For more information on other policies, see *Destination Selection Policies* (page 117).

```
# glbd --random 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--round

Defines the destination selection policy as Round Robin.

Short Argument	-b
Syntax	--round
Type	Boolean

The destination selection policy determines how Galera Load Balancer determines which servers to route traffic to. When you set the policy to Round Robin, it directs new connections to the next server in a circular order list. You can enable this feature by default through the *OTHER_OPTIONS* (page 320) parameter.

For more information on other policies, see *Destination Selection Policies* (page 117).

```
# glbd --round 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--single

Defines the destination selection policy as Single.

Short Argument	-S
Syntax	--single
Type	Boolean

The destination selection policy determines how Galera Load Balancer determines which servers to route traffic to.

When you set the policy to Single, all connections route to the server with the highest weight value. You can enable this by default through the *OTHER_OPTIONS* (page 320) parameter.

```
# glbd --single 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--source

Defines the destination selection policy as Source Tracking.

Short Argument	-s
Syntax	--source
Type	Boolean

The destination selection policy determines how Galera Load Balancer determines which servers to route traffic to. When you set the policy to Source Tracking, connections that originate from one address are routed to the same destination. That is, you can ensure that certain IP addresses always route to the same destination server. You can enable this by default through the *OTHER_OPTIONS* (page 320) parameter.

Bear in mind, there are some limitations to this selection policy. When the destination list changes, the destination choice for new connections changes as well, while established connections remain in place. Additionally, when a destination is marked as unavailable, all connections that would route to it fail over to another, randomly chosen destination. When the original target becomes available again, routing to it for new connections resumes. In other words, Source Tracking works best with short-lived connections.

For more information on other policies, see *Destination Selection Policies* (page 117).

```
# glbd --source 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--threads

Defines the number of threads that you want to use.

Short Argument	-t
Syntax	--threads N
Type	Integer

For more information on threading in Galera Load Balancer, see *THREADS* (page 321).

```
# glbd --threads 6 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

--top

Enables balancing to top weights only.

Short Argument	-T
Syntax	--top
Type	Boolean

This option restricts all balancing policies to a subset of destination servers with the top weight. For instance, if you have servers with weights 1, 2 and 3, balancing occurs only on servers with weight 3, while they remain available.

```
# glbd --top 3306 \
    192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

`--verbose`

Defines whether you want Galera Load Balancer to run as verbose.

Short Argument	<code>-v</code>
Syntax	<code>--verbose</code>
Type	Boolean

This option enables verbose output for Galera Load Balancer, which you may find useful for debugging purposes.

```
# glbd --verbose 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

`--watchdog`

Defines specifications for watchdog operations.

Short Argument	<code>-w</code>
Syntax	<code>--watchdog SPEC_STR</code>
Type	String

Under normal operation, Galera Load Balancer checks destination availability by attempting to establish a TCP connection to the server. For most use cases, this is insufficient. If you want to establish a connection with web server, you need to know if it is able to serve web pages. If you want to establish a connection with a database server, you need to know if it is able to execute queries. TCP connections don't provide that kind of information.

The Watchdog module implements asynchronous monitoring of destination servers through back-ends designed to service availability. This option allows you to enable it by defining the back-end ID string, optionally followed by a colon and the configuration options.

```
# glbd -w exec:"mysql.sh -utest -ptestpass" 3306 \  
192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
```

This initializes the `exec` back-end to execute external programs. It runs the `mysql.sh` script on each destination server in order to determine it's availability. You can find the `mysql.sh` in the Galera Load Balancer build directory, under `files/`.

Note: The Watchdog module remains a work in progress. Neither its functionality nor terminology is final.

Related Documents

- [Configuration Options](#) (page 321)
- [Destination Policies](#) (page 117)
- [LISTEN_ADDR](#) (page 320)
- [OTHER_OPTIONS](#) (page 320)
- [-watchdog](#) (page 328)

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8.7 Versioning Information

Galera Cluster for MySQL is available in binary software packages for several different Linux distributions, as well as in source code for other distributions and other Unix-like operating systems, such as FreeBSD and Solaris.

For Linux distributions, binary packages in 32-bit and 64-bit for both the MySQL database server with the wsrep API patch and the *Galera Replication Plugin* are available from the [Codership Repository](#). These include support for:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- Fedora
- CentOS
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
- openSUSE
- Debian
- Ubuntu

By installing and configuring the Codership Repository on any of these systems, you can install and update Galera Cluster for MySQL through your package manager. In the event that you use a distribution of Linux that is not supported, or if you use another Unix-like operating system, source files are available on GitHub, at:

- [MySQL Server](#) with the wsrep API patch.
- [Galera Replication Plugin](#).
- [glb](#), the Galera Load Balancer.

For users of FreeBSD and similar operating systems, the Galera Replication Plugin is also available in ports, at `/usr/ports/databases/galera`, which corrects for certain compatibility issues with Linux dependencies.

For more information on the installation process, see [Galera Installation](#).

Release Numbering Schemes

Software packages for Galera Cluster have their own release numbering schemas. There are two schemas to consider in version numbering:

- **Galera wsrep Provider** Also, referred to as the *Galera Replication Plugin*. The wsrep Provider uses the following versioning schema: <wsrep API main version>.<Galera version>. For example, release 24.2.4 indicates wsrep API version 24.x.x with Galera wsrep Provider version 2.4.
- **MySQL Server with wsrep API patch** The second versioning schema relates to the database server. Here, the MySQL server uses the following versioning schema <MySQL server version>-<wsrep API version>. For example, release 5.5.29-23.7.3 indicates a MySQL database server in 5.5.29 with wsrep API version 23.7.3.

For instances of Galera Cluster that use the MariaDB database server, consult the MariaDB documentation for version and release information.

Third-party Implementations of Galera Cluster

In addition to the Galera Cluster for MySQL, the reference implementation from Codership Oy, there is a third-party implementation of Galera Cluster - [MariaDB Galera Cluster](#) which uses the Galera library for the replication implementation. To interface with the Galera Replication Plugin, MariaDB has been enhanced to support the replication API definition in the wsrep API project. Additionally, releases of MariaDB Server starting from version 10.1 on are packaged with Galera Cluster already included. For more information, see [What is MariaDB Galera Cluster](#).

Related Documents

- [Galera Installation](#)

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8.8 Legal Notice

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8.9 Glossary

Galera Arbitrator An external process that functions as an additional node in certain cluster operations, such as quorum calculations and generating consistent application state snapshots.

For example, consider a situation where your cluster becomes partitioned due to a loss of network connectivity that results in two components of equal size. Each component initiates quorum calculations to determine which should remain the *Primary Component* and which should become a non-operational component. If the components are of equal size, it risks a split-brain condition. Galera Arbitrator provides an addition vote in the quorum calculation, so that one component registers as larger than the other. The larger component then remains the Primary Component.

Unlike the main `mysqld` process, `garbd` doesn’t generate replication events of its own and doesn’t store replication data. It does, however, acknowledge all replication events. Furthermore, you can route replication through Galera Arbitrator, such as when generating a consistent application state snapshot for backups.

For more information, see [Galera Arbitrator](#) (page 99) and [Backing Up Cluster Data](#) (page 103).

Galera Replication Plugin Galera Replication Plugin is a general purpose replication plugin for any transactional system. It can be used to create a synchronous multi-master replication solution to achieve high availability and scale-out.

See [Galera Replication Plugin](#) (page 15) for more details.

GCache See *Write-set Cache*.

Global Transaction ID To keep the state identical on all nodes, the *wsrep API* uses global transaction IDs (GTID), which are used to identify the state change and to identify the state itself by the ID of the last state change

The GTID consists of a state UUID, which uniquely identifies the state and the sequence of changes it undergoes, and an ordinal sequence number (seqno, a 64-bit signed integer) to denote the position of the change in the sequence.

For more information on Global Transaction ID's, see *wsrep API* (page 15).

Incremental State Transfer In an Incremental State Transfer (IST) a node only receives the missing write-sets and catches up with the group by replaying them. See also the definition for State Snapshot Transfer (SST).

For more information on IST's, see *Incremental State Transfer (IST)* (page 19).

IST See *Incremental State Transfer*.

Logical State Transfer Method This is a type of back-end state transfer method that operates through the database server (e.g., `mysqldump`).

For more information, see *Logical State Snapshot* (page 67).

PF PF is packet filter used for firewall software, that has been ported to several operating systems. It can be configured for firewall protection of a Galera Cluster.

Physical State Transfer Method This is another type of back-end state transfer method, but it operates on the physical media in the datadir (e.g., `rsync` and `xtrabackup`).

For more information, see *Physical State Snapshot* (page 70).

Primary Component In addition to single-node failures, the cluster may be split into several components due to network failure. In such a situation, only one of the components can continue to modify the database state to avoid history divergence. This component is called the Primary Component (PC).

For more information on the Primary Component, see *Quorum Components* (page 27).

Rolling Schema Upgrade The rolling schema upgrade is a DDL processing method in which the DDL will only be processed locally on the node. The node is desynchronized from the cluster for the duration of the DDL processing in a way that it doesn't block the other nodes. When the DDL processing is complete, the node applies the delayed replication events and synchronizes with the cluster.

For more information, see *Rolling Schema Upgrade* (page 79).

RSU See *Rolling Schema Upgrade*.

seqno See *Sequence Number*.

Sequence Number This is a 64-bit signed integer that the node uses to denote the position of a given transaction in the sequence. The seqno is second component to the *Global Transaction ID*.

SST See *State Snapshot Transfer*.

State Snapshot Transfer State Snapshot Transfer refers to a full data copy from one cluster node (i.e., a donor) to the joining node (i.e., a joiner). See also the definition for Incremental State Transfer (IST).

For more information, see *State Snapshot Transfer (SST)* (page 66).

State UUID Unique identifier for the state of a node and the sequence of changes it undergoes. It's the first component of the *Global Transaction ID*.

Streaming Replication This provides an alternative replication method for handling large or long-running write transactions. It's a new feature in version 4.0 of Galera Cluster. In older versions, the feature is unsupported.

Under normal operation, the node performs all replication and certification operations when the transaction commits. With large transactions this can result in conflicts if smaller transactions are committed first. With

Streaming Replication, the node breaks the transaction into fragments, then certifies and replicates them to all nodes while the transaction is still in progress. Once certified, a fragment can no longer be aborted by a conflicting transaction.

For more information see [Streaming Replication](#) (page 32) and [Using Streaming Replication](#) (page 97).

TOI See [Total Order Isolation](#).

Total Order Isolation By default, DDL statements are processed by using the Total Order Isolation (TOI) method. In TOI, the query is replicated to the nodes in a statement form before executing on the master. The query waits for all preceding transactions to commit and then gets executed in isolation on all nodes, simultaneously.

For more information, see [Total Order Isolation](#) (page 79).

write-set Transaction commits the node sends to and receives from the cluster.

Write-set Cache Galera stores write-sets in a special cache called, Write-set Cache (GCache). GCache is a memory allocator for write-sets. Its primary purpose is to minimize the write set footprint on the RAM.

For more information, see [Write-Set Cache \(GCache\)](#) (page 20).

wsrep API The wsrep API is a generic replication plugin interface for databases. The API defines a set of application callbacks and replication plugin calls.

For more information, see [wsrep API](#) (page 15).

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