### **RDS for MySQL**

### **FAQs**

Issue 01

**Date** 2025-11-27





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# Product Consulting

### 1.1 What Should I Pay Attention to When Using RDS?

- 1. DB instance operating systems (OSs) are invisible to you. Your applications can access a database only through an IP address and a port.
- 2. The backup files stored in Object Storage Service (OBS) and the Elastic Cloud Server (ECS) used by RDS are invisible to you. They are visible only to the RDS instance management system.
- 3. Before viewing the DB instance list, ensure that the region is the same as the region where the DB instance is purchased.
- 4. After creating RDS DB instances, you do not need to perform basic O&M operations, such as enabling HA and installing security patches. However, you must pay attention to:
  - a. Whether the CPU, input/output operations per second (IOPS), and space of the RDS DB instance are sufficient. If any of these becomes insufficient, change the instance class or scale up the storage.
  - b. Whether the performance of the RDS DB instances is adequate, a large number of slow query SQL statements exist, SQL statements need to be optimized, or any indexes are redundant or missing.

### 1.2 Will My RDS DB Instances Be Affected by Other User Instances?

No. Your RDS DB instances and resources are isolated from other users' DB instances.

### 1.3 Will Different RDS DB Instances Share CPU and Memory Resources?

Yes, that depends on the instance class.

General-purpose:

CPU resources are shared with other general-purpose DB instances on the same physical machine. CPU usage is maximized through resource overcommitment. This instance class is a cost-effective option and suitable for scenarios where performance stability is not critical.

#### Dedicated:

The instance has dedicated CPU and memory resources to ensure stable performance. The performance of a dedicated instance is never affected by other instances on the same physical machine. This instance class is good when performance stability is important.

### 1.4 How Long Does It Take to Create an RDS for MySQL Instance?

- It takes 5 to 7 minutes to create a single-node or primary/standby instance.
- Creating a read replica that is in the same AZ as the primary or standby instance takes about 15 minutes. In other cases, the time required for creating a read replica depends on how much data there is in the primary instance. More data means longer creation.

If creating an instance takes much more time than described above, there may be problems during the creation. In this case, contact customer service by **submitting** a service ticket.

### 1.5 What Can I Do About Slow Responses of Websites When They Use RDS?

To solve this problem:

- Check the performance of RDS DB instances on the RDS console.
- Compare the database connection statuses of local databases and RDS DB instances. This problem depends on web applications.

### 1.6 What Is the Time Delay for Primary/Standby Replication?

When standby instances cannot keep up with the updates on the primary, this generates replication delay. If the standby SQL and I/O thread are running, the replication delay is a positive value measured in seconds. If the standby SQL thread is not running, or if the SQL thread has consumed all of the relay log and the standby I/O thread is running, then it is **NULL** (undefined or unknown)

The delay for primary/standby replication cannot be calculated using a formula as the delay is affected by the following factors:

- Network communication status
- Transaction workload on the primary DB instance in transactions per second (TPS)

- The size of the transaction executed by the primary DB instance (this affects the duration of transaction executions)
- Load balancing of the standby DB instance and read replicas

If the primary DB instance has a heavy load for a certain period of time and executes a large number of transactions per second, replication to the standby DB instance will be delayed. This delay is generally a few seconds.

Click the DB instance name on the **Instances** page. The replication source is the primary DB instance. When the replication status is normal, view **Real-Time Replication Delay** to obtain the value of the primary/standby replication delay.

### 1.7 Can Multiple ECSs Connect to the Same RDS DB Instance?

Multiple ECSs can connect to the same RDS DB instance as long as the capability limits of a database are not exceeded.

### 1.8 Will Backups Be Encrypted After Disk Encryption Is Enabled for My RDS for MySQL Instance?

If you enable disk encryption during instance creation, the disk encryption status and the key cannot be changed later. Disk encryption will not encrypt backup data stored in OBS. To enable backup data encryption, contact customer service.

### NOTICE

If disk encryption or backup data encryption is enabled, keep the key properly. Once the key is disabled, deleted, or frozen, the database will be unavailable and data may not be restored.

- If disk encryption is enabled but backup data encryption is not enabled, you can restore data to a new instance from backups.
- If both disk encryption and backup data encryption are enabled, data cannot be restored.

### 1.9 What Is the Availability of RDS DB Instances?

Calculation formula for RDS DB instance availability:

DB instance availability = (1 - Failure duration/Total service duration) × 100%

### 1.10 Does RDS Support Cross-AZ High Availability?

Yes. When you **buy a DB instance**, you can select **Primary/Standby** for **DB Instance Type** and then select different AZs for **Primary AZ** and **Standby AZ**.

#### 

RDS does not support 3-AZ deployment.

An AZ is a physical region where resources have independent power supplies and networks. AZs are physically isolated but interconnected through an internal network. You can deploy your instance across AZs in some regions.

To achieve higher reliability, if you deploy the primary and standby instances in the same AZ, RDS will automatically deploy the primary and standby instances in different physical servers. If you attempt to deploy your primary and standby instances in the same AZ in a Dedicated Computing Cluster (DCC) and there is only one physical server available, the creation will fail.

RDS allows you to deploy primary/standby DB instances in an AZ or across AZs. You can determine whether the standby AZ is the same as the primary AZ.

- If they are different (default setting), the primary and standby instances are deployed in different AZs to ensure failover support and high availability.
- If they are the same, the primary and standby instances are deployed in the same AZ. If an AZ failure occurs, high availability cannot be ensured.

Figure 1-1 Cross-AZ high availability



### 1.11 Can RDS Primary/Standby DB Instances Be Changed to Single-Node DB Instances?

No. But you can change single-node instances to primary/standby instances. For details, see **Changing a DB Instance Type from Single-Node to Primary/Standby**. You can use Data Replication Service (DRS) or the export and import tool of the client to migrate data from primary/standby DB instances to single DB instances.

### 1.12 What Are the Differences Between RDS for MySQL and TaurusDB?

TaurusDB has good performance, scalability, and usability. For details, see **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 Differences between TaurusDB and RDS for MySQL

Item	RDS for MySQL	TaurusDB	
Archit ectur e	Traditional primary/standby architecture. Data is synchronized between the primary and standby nodes using binlog.	Decoupled storage and compute architecture. Compute nodes share the same data and data does not need to be synchronized using binlog.	
Perfor manc e	Hundreds of thousands of QPS, delivering three times the performance of the open-source MySQL in high concurrency.	Millions of QPS, seven times the performance of open-source MySQL for certain service loads. In complex queries, operations, such as column extraction, conditional filtering, and aggregation calculation, can be pushed down to the storage layer, improving the performance by dozens of times compared with traditional databases.	
Scala bility	<ul> <li>Up to five read replicas can be added for an instance. The time required for adding read replicas depends on the data volume. Adding read replicas require additional storage.</li> <li>The storage can grow as needed, with up to 4 TB for an instance.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Up to 15 read replicas can be added for an instance. Thanks to the shared storage, the time required for adding read replicas is not affected by the data volume. In addition, no additional storage is needed for read replica creation.</li> <li>The storage grows as needed with up to 128 TB for an instance.</li> </ul>	
Avail abilit y	If the primary instance fails, the standby instance can be automatically promoted to the primary, with an RTO of less than 30s.	If the primary node is faulty, a read replica can be automatically promoted to the primary, with an RTO of less than 10s. It has lower latency because no data synchronization is required between the primary node and read replicas using binlog.	
Backu p restor ation	Data can be restored to a specific point in time using full backups and binlog playback.	Data can be restored to a specific point in time using full backup (snapshots) and redo playback. Its restoration speed is faster.	
DB engin e versio n	MySQL 5.6, 5.7, and 8.0.	MySQL 8.0	

### 1.13 Does RDS Support CloudPond?

Yes. For details, see CloudPond and Other Services.

### 1.14 What Encryption Functions Does RDS for MySQL Support?

For the encryption functions supported by RDS for MySQL, visit <a href="https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html">https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html</a>.

### 1.15 Is RDS for MySQL Compatible with MariaDB?

MariaDB is a branch of the MySQL source code. It is maintained by the open-source community and uses GPL licensing. One of the reasons for developing MariaDB is that Oracle acquired MySQL, so there is a chance that MySQL could become closed source. The community developed MariaDB to protect against this risk. MariaDB is compatible with MySQL for the most part. It was designed to be a drop-in replacement for MySQL, including the APIs and commands. There is no difference for front-end applications (such as PHP, Perl, Python, Java, .NET, MyODBC, Ruby, and MySQL C connector). As for the storage engine, MariaDB uses XtraDB to replace the InnoDB of MySQL. XtraDB is fully compatible with InnoDB and InnoDB tables can be converted into XtraDB tables by default.

Although MariaDB is a branch of MySQL, some changes have been made to MariaDB. Common applications that used MySQL databases can normally switch to MariaDB databases for data additions, deletions, modifications, or queries. But MariaDB is different from MySQL in terms of some new features. To ensure that MariaDB fits your application perfectly, a proof of concept (POC) is required.

### 1.16 Does RDS for MySQL Support TokuDB?

Currently, the official MySQL does not support TokuDB.

RDS for MySQL does not support TokuDB, either.

### 1.17 What Are the Restrictions on RDS for MySQL Instances After GTID Is Enabled?

By default, GTID is enabled on RDS for MySQL and cannot be disabled because functions such as the primary/standby relationship establishment depend on GTID. If GTID is disabled, all RDS functions (such as backup and restoration and primary/ standby switchover or failover) will be affected or even become unavailable.

After GTID is enabled for MySQL community edition, an error will be reported in the following conditions:

Create tables (create table...select).

- A transaction is processed by the engine (InnoDB) that supports transactions and the engine (MyISAM) that does not support transactions at the same time.
- Create temporary tables (create temporary table).

RDS for MySQL resolved these issues by optimizing the kernel.

### 1.18 What Is the Maximum Size Allowed for a Single Table in RDS for MySQL Instances?

The maximum size allowed for a single table depends on the maximum file size allowed by the OS.

Due to metadata overhead, the maximum size allowed for a single table is 2 TB.

### 1.19 Can I Use an Encrypted Password to Log In to an RDS DB Instance?

No. When you log in to an RDS instance, use the password set on the console for authentication. Encrypted password authentication is not supported.

### 1.20 What Are the Differences Between Floating and Private IP Addresses of RDS DB Instances?

### Definitions of the Floating IP Address and Private IP Address

After an RDS DB instance is created, the system assigns the instance a floating IP address, which is used by external systems to connect to the instance over a private network.

The system also assigns a private IP address to each database node for internal network communication (two private IP addresses for a primary/standby instance, one for a single-node instance, and one for a read replica). Private IP addresses cannot be accessed by external systems.

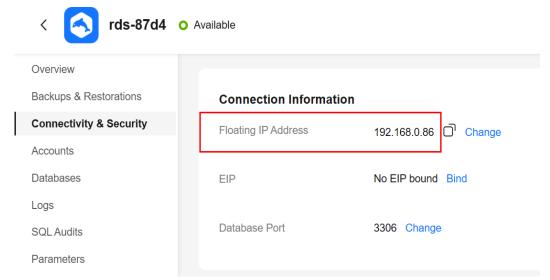
For more information, see What Are the Differences Between EIPs, Private IP Addresses, and Virtual IP Addresses?

### Querying the Floating and Private IP Addresses of an RDS DB Instance

Floating IP address

On the RDS console, click the name of a DB instance to go to the **Overview** page. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Connectivity & Security** to check the floating IP address of the instance.

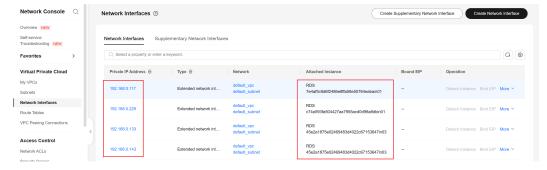
Figure 1-2 Floating IP address



#### Private IP address

Log in to the management console and choose **Networking** > **Virtual Private Cloud**. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Network Interfaces** to check the private IP addresses of the RDS instance.

Figure 1-3 Checking the private IP addresses



### 1.21 What Can I Do If I Can't Find My RDS Resources?

### **Symptom**

After I logged in to the management console, I could not find my purchased RDS resources.

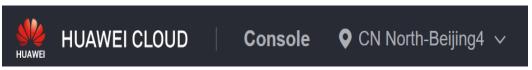
#### **Possible Causes**

- Your purchased resources are not in the selected region.
- Your purchased resources are not under the selected service.

### Solution 1

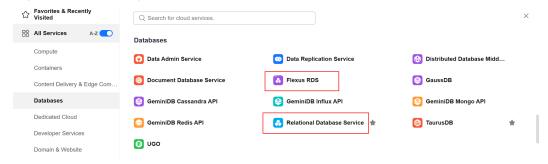
- 1. Log in to the management console.
- 2. In the upper part of the page, switch to the region that your RDS resources belong to.

Figure 1-4 Changing a region



- 3. Click  $\equiv$  in the upper left corner and select the correct service name.
  - To search for RDS DB instances, choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
  - To search for FlexusRDS DB instances, choose Databases > Flexus RDS.

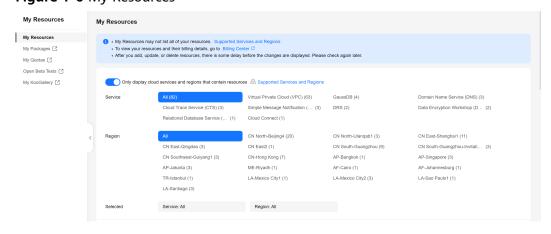
Figure 1-5 Selecting a service



#### Solution 2

- 1. Go to the My Resources page.
- 2. Select the correct service and region to view the purchased resources.

Figure 1-6 My Resources



# Resource Freezing, Release, Stopping, Deletion, and Unsubscription

### Why Are My RDS Resources Released?

If your subscriptions have expired and not renewed, or you are in arrears due to an insufficient balance, your resources enter a grace period. If the renewal is still not completed or the outstanding amount is not paid off when the grace period ends, the resources enter a retention period, during which the resources will be unavailable. If the renewal is still not completed or the outstanding amount is still not paid off when the retention period ends, the stored data will be deleted and the cloud service resources will be released. For details, see Service Suspension and Resource Release.

### Why Are My RDS Resources Frozen?

Your resources may be frozen for a variety of reasons. The most common reason is that you are in arrears.

### Can I Still Back Up Data If My DB Instance Is Frozen?

No. If your RDS instance is frozen due to arrears, you need to unfreeze the instance first.

### **How Do I Unfreeze My Resources?**

If your resources are frozen due to arrears, to unfreeze your resources, you can renew your resources or top up your account. RDS instances frozen due to arrears can be renewed, released, or deleted. Yearly/Monthly RDS instances that have expired cannot be unsubscribed from, but those that have not expired can.

### What Happens When My Resources Are Frozen, Unfrozen, or Released?

- After your resources are frozen:
  - They cannot be accessed, causing downtime. For example, if your RDS instance is frozen, it cannot be connected to.
  - If they are yearly/monthly resources, no changes can be made to them.

- They can be unsubscribed from or deleted manually.
- After your resources are unfrozen, you can connect to them again.
- If your resources are released, your instances will be deleted. Before the deletion, RDS determines whether to **move the instances to the recycle bin** based on the recycling policy you specified.

### How Do I Renew My Resources?

After a yearly/monthly RDS instance expires, you can renew it on the **Renewals** page. For details, see **Renewal Management**.

### Can My Resources Be Recovered After They Are Released or Unsubscribed From?

If your instance is moved to the recycle bin after being deleted and is within the retention period, you can **rebuild** it from the recycle bin. Otherwise, data cannot be restored.

Before unsubscribing from a resource, confirm the resource information carefully. If you have unsubscribed from a resource by mistake, you are advised to purchase a new one.

### Why Is My RDS DB Instance Still Billed After Being Stopped?

After a DB instance is stopped, the ECS where the DB instance is located is no longer billed. Other resources, including EIPs, storage resources, RDS for MySQL database proxies, and backups, are still billed.

#### How Do I Delete an RDS Instance?

An RDS instance cannot be deleted if any operation is being performed on it. For example, the instance is being created, rebooted, or restored, or its instance class is being changed. You can delete the instance only after the operation is complete.

- For pay-per-use instances, see **Deleting a Pay-per-Use DB Instance or Read Replica**.
- For yearly/monthly instances, see Unsubscribing from a Yearly/Monthly DB Instance.

# 3 Resource and Disk Management

### 3.1 Which Types of Logs and Files Occupy RDS Storage Space?

The following logs and files occupy RDS storage space.

Table 3-1 MySQL database file types

DB Engine	File Type
MySQL	Log files: database undo-log, redo-log, and binlog files
	Data files: database content, index, and ib_logfile files
	Other files: ibdata and temporary files

#### Solution

- 1. If the original storage space is insufficient as your services grow, scale up storage space of your DB instance.
- 2. If data occupies too much storage space, run **DROP**, **TRUNCATE**, or **DELETE** +**OPTIMIZE TABLE** to delete useless historical table data to release storage space. If no historical data can be deleted, scale up your storage space.
- 3. If temporary files generated by sorting queries occupy too much storage space, optimize your SQL query statements.
  - a. A large number of temporary files are generated if there are a large number of sorting queries executed by applications.
  - b. A large number of binlog files are generated and occupy space if there are large amounts of insert, delete, and update operations in a short period.
  - c. A large number of binlog files are generated if there are a large number of transactions and write operations.

4. Use Cloud Eye to monitor the size, usage, and utilization of storage space of your DB instance and set alarm policies.

### 3.2 Does RDS for MySQL Support Storage Scale-Down of DB Instances?

No. You can create a DB instance with less storage and use Data Replication Service (DRS) to migrate your data to the instance. For details, see **From MySQL** to MySQL.

### 3.3 Which Items Occupy the Storage Space of My RDS for MySQL Instances?

Both your regular data (backup data not included) and the data required for the operation of your DB instances (such as system database data, rollback logs, redo logs, WAL logs, and indexes) take up storage space on your DB instances. The storage space includes the file system overhead required for inode, reserved blocks, and database operations. Binlogs generated by RDS for MySQL instances also occupy storage space.

These files ensure the stability of RDS DB instances.

### 3.4 How Much Storage Space Is Required for DDL Operations?

Data Definition Language (DDL) operations may increase storage usage sharply. To ensure that services are running properly, do not perform DDL operations during peak hours. If DDL operations are required, ensure that storage space is at least twice the tablespace size plus 10 GB. For example, if your tablespace is 500 GB, ensure that storage space is at least 1,010 GB (500 GB x 2 + 10 GB).

# 4 Database Connection

### 4.1 What Should I Do If I Can't Connect to My RDS DB Instance?

#### **Possible Causes**

Try the following:

1. Check whether the DB instance is available.

For example, the system is faulty, the DB instance is abnormal, or the DB instance or a table is locked.

- 2. (Common) Check whether the client connection is correct.
  - If you connect to a DB instance over a private network, ensure that the DB instance and ECS are in the same region and VPC.
  - If you connect to a DB instance over a public network, bind an EIP to the DB instance and then connect to the DB instance through the EIP.
- 3. Check the connection method.

Run either of the following example commands to enable or disable SSL:

- SSL enabled: mysql -h 172.16.0.31 -P 3306 -u root -p --ssl-ca=/tmp/ca.pem
- SSL disabled: mysql -h 172.16.0.31 -P 3306 -u root -p
- 4. Check whether the parameters in the connection command are correct.

For example, check whether the following parameters are configured correctly: connection address, port number, username, password, and connection method.

5. (Common) Check whether the network connectivity is normal.

For a private network connection:

- a. Check whether the ECS and DB instance are in the same region and VPC.
- b. Check security group rules.

To access DB instances in a different security group from the ECS, **add an inbound rule** for the security group.

- c. On the ECS, check whether the DB instance port can be connected to. For a public network connection:
- a. Check security group rules.
   To access DB instances in a security group from a public network, add an inbound rule for the security group.
- b. Check network ACL rules.
- c. Ping the EIP from another ECS in the same region.
- 6. (Common) Check whether the number of connections to the DB instance reaches the upper limit.

If there is an excessive number of database connections, applications may be unable to connect.

- (Common) Check whether the DB instance is in the Storage full state.
   If the DB instance is in the Storage full state, data read and write performance is affected.
- View the common connection error messages.
   Find corresponding solutions based on connection error messages.

### **Fault Locating**



Figure 4-1 Locating instance connection failures

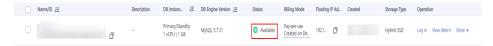
Check whether the DB instance is available.

Check whether the DB instance is in the Available state.

**Possible cause**: The RDS system is faulty, the DB instance is abnormal, or the DB instance or a table is locked.

Solution: If the DB instance is abnormal, reboot it.

Figure 4-2 Checking DB instance status



### 2. Check whether the client connection is correct.

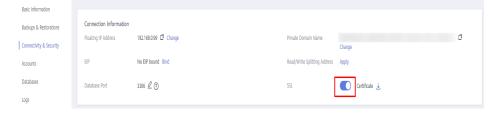
Table 4-1 Connection model

Connecti on method	Scenario	Example
Private network	A private IP address is provided by default.  If your applications are deployed on an ECS that is in the same region and VPC as the DB instance, connect to the ECS and DB instance through a private IP address.	RDS for MySQL:  mysql -h < private IP address> -P 3306 -u root -pssl-ca=/tmp/ ca.pem
Public network	If you cannot access the DB instance using a private IP address, bind an EIP to the DB instance and then connect to the DB instance through the EIP.  For EIP pricing details, see EIP billing details.	RDS for MySQL:  mysql -h < E/P> -P 3306 -u root -pssl- ca=/tmp/ca.pem

#### 3. Check the connection method.

SSL connection is recommended. Enable SSL on the Connectivity & Security page and upload the certificate to the ECS.
 mysql -h 172.16.0.31 -P 3306 -u root -p --ssl-ca=/tmp/ca.pem

Figure 4-3 Enabling SSL



- Common connection: Disable SSL on the **Overview** page.

mysql -h 172.16.0.31 -P 3306 -u root -p

#### 4. Check the parameters in the command used to connect.

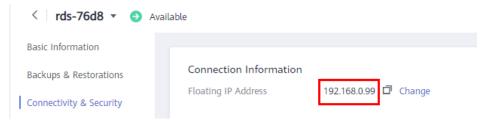
Ensure that the connection address, port, username and password, and SSL connection method are correct, and try to connect to the DB instance again.

If you use a private connection with SSL enabled, run **mysql -h 172.16.0.31 -P 3306 -u root -p --ssl-ca=/tmp/ca.pem**.

IP address

On the **Private Connection** tab of the **Connectivity & Security** page, obtain the floating IP address in the **Connection Information** area.

Figure 4-4 Floating IP address



Database Port

On the **Private Connection** tab of the **Connectivity & Security** page, obtain the database port in the **Connection Information** area.

- Root login credentials
   Make sure you have entered the root password correctly.
- Certificate

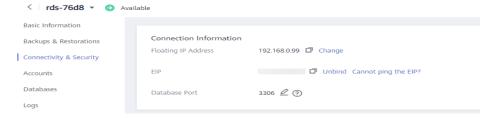
Obtain the SSL certificate name from the directory where the command is executed.

If you use a public connection with SSL enabled, run the following example command: mysql -h EIP -P 3306 -u root -p --ssl-ca=/tmp/ca.pem

IP address

On the **Public Connection** tab of the **Connectivity & Security** page, obtain the EIP in the **Connection Information** area.

Figure 4-5 EIP



Database Port

On the **Public Connection** tab of the **Connectivity & Security** page, obtain the database port in the **Connection Information** area.

- Root login credentials
  - Make sure you have entered the root password correctly.
- Certificate

Obtain the SSL certificate name from the directory where the command is executed

#### 5. Check the network connection.

#### **Private network connection**

- a. Check whether the ECS and DB instance are in the same region and VPC.
  - If the ECS and DB instance are in different regions, they cannot communicate with each other. Select a region near to your service area to reduce network latency and experience faster access.
  - If the ECS and DB instance are in different VPCs, change the VPC of the ECS to that of the DB instance. For details, see Changing a VPC.

Figure 4-6 Checking the VPC of an ECS



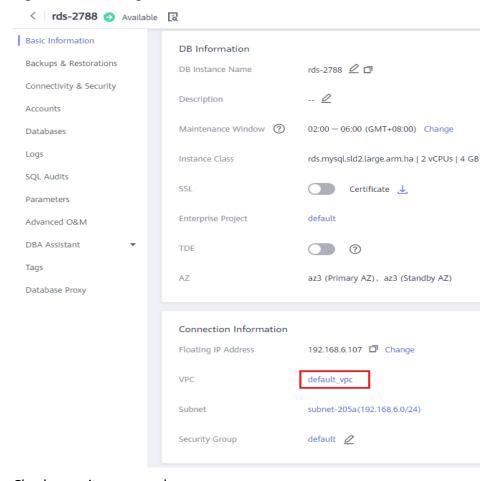


Figure 4-7 Checking the VPC of an RDS instance

- b. Check security group rules.
  - If in the security group of the ECS, there is no outbound rule with Destination set to 0.0.0.0/0 and Protocol & Port set to All, add an outbound rule for the floating IP address and port of the DB instance.

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Figure 4-8 ECS security group

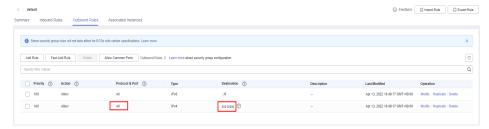
- If in the security group of the DB instance, there is no inbound rule allowing the access from IP address and port of the ECS, add an inbound rule for the IP address and port of the ECS.
- c. On the ECS, check whether the DB instance port can be connected to.telnet <IP address> <port number>
  - If the connection is normal, the network is normal.

 If the connection fails, submit a service ticket to contact customer service for assistance.

#### **Public network connection**

- a. Check security group rules.
  - If in the security group of the ECS, there is no outbound rule with Destination set to 0.0.0.0/0 and Protocol & Port set to All, add an outbound rule for the EIP and port of the DB instance.

Figure 4-9 ECS security group



- If in the security group of the DB instance, there is no inbound rule allowing the access from IP address and port of the ECS, add an inbound rule for the IP address and port of the ECS.
- b. Check network ACL rules.
  - i. Go to the **Network ACLs**.
  - ii. Check whether the NIC bound to the EIP is in the subnet associated with the network ACL.
  - iii. Check whether the network ACL is enabled.If yes, add an ICMP rule to allow traffic.

The default network ACL rule denies all inbound and outbound packets. This default rule is still applied even if the network ACL is disabled.

- c. Ping the DB instance on an ECS in the same region.
  If you cannot ping the RDS instance's EIP from an ECS, try pinging it from another ECS in the same region. If the EIP can be pinged, the network is normal. In this case, submit a service ticket to contact customer service.
- 6. Check whether there are too many connections to the DB instance. Check method:
  - a. Run **show variables like '%max%connections%';** to view the number of instance connections.

- max\_connections: the maximum number of clients that can be connected at the same time. If this parameter is set to default, the maximum number of clients depends on the amount of memory configured. For details, see What Is the Maximum Number of Connections Allowed for an RDS DB Instance?
- max\_user\_connections: the maximum number of concurrent connections allowed for a specific RDS for MySQL account.
- Check whether the total connections and current active connections have reached the upper limits by referring to Viewing Performance Metrics.
   Determine whether to release the connections.

**Possible cause**: If there are too many database connections, applications may be unable to connect, and full and incremental backups may fail, affecting services.

#### Solution:

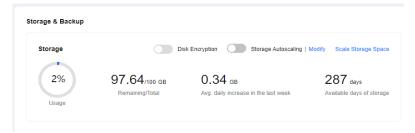
- a. Check whether applications are connected, optimize the connections, and release unnecessary connections.
- b. If this parameter is set to default, you can scale up the DB instance to set max\_connections to a larger value. For details, see Changing DB Instance Specifications.
- c. Check whether any metrics are abnormal and whether any alarms are generated on the Cloud Eye console. Cloud Eye monitors database metrics, such as the CPU usage, memory usage, storage space usage, and database connections, and allows you to set alarm policies to identify risks in advance if any alarms are generated. For details about the supported monitoring metrics, see Configuring Displayed Metrics.
- 7. Check whether the DB instance is in the Storage full state.

**Check method**: View the storage space usage on the RDS console or Cloud Eye.

On the RDS console

Locate a DB instance and click its name to go to the **Overview** page. In the **Storage & Backup** area, view the storage space usage.

Figure 4-10 Storage space usage



- On Cloud Eye

Locate a DB instance and click **View Metrics** in the **Operation** column. On the displayed page, view the storage space usage.

Possible cause and solution: See Full Storage of RDS for MySQL Instances.

8. View common connection error messages.

When you run commands to connect to a DB instance, understanding the error messages can help:

- ERROR 2013: Lost connection to MySQL server during query If the values of wait\_timeout and interactive\_timeout are too small, RDS for MySQL client will automatically disconnect the timeout empty connection. For details, see MySQL Client Automatically Disconnected from a DB Instance.
- ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'192.168.0.30' (using password: YES)
  - Check whether the password is correct, whether the ECS has the permission to connect to the DB instance, and whether the RDS for MySQL client can ping the DB instance's floating IP address. For details, see RDS for MySQL DB Instance Inaccessible.
- ERROR 1226 (42000): User 'test' has exceeded the 'max\_user\_connections' resource (current value:10)
  - Check whether the number of connections to the DB instance is limited. For details, see RDS for MySQL DB Instance Inaccessible.
- ERROR 1129 (HY000): Host '192.168.0.111' is blocked because of many connection errors; unblock with 'mysqladmin flush-hosts'
  - Check whether the number of failed RDS for MySQL client connection attempts (not caused by incorrect passwords) exceeds the value of max\_connection\_errors. For details, see RDS for MySQL DB Instance Inaccessible.
- [Warning] Access denied for user 'username'@'yourlp' (using password: NO)
  - If this error message is displayed when you attempt to connect to an RDS for MySQL instance, check whether the username or password is correct.
- [Warning] Access denied for user 'username'@'yourlp' (using password: YES)
  - If this error message is displayed when you attempt to connect to an RDS for MySQL instance, check whether the username or password is correct.
- 9. If the problem persists, submit a service ticket.

### 4.2 What Do I Do If the Number of RDS Database Connections Reaches the Upper Limit?

The number of database connections indicates the number of applications that can be simultaneously connected to a database, and is irrelevant to the maximum number of users allowed by your applications or websites.

If there is an excessive number of database connections, applications may fail to be connected, and the full and incremental backups may fail, affecting services.

### **Fault Locating**

1. Check whether applications are connected, optimize the connections, and release unnecessary connections.

- 2. Check the specifications and scale them up if needed.
- 3. On the Cloud Eye console, view metrics of your DB instance to identify performance issues and set alarms for metric thresholds. Cloud Eye monitors metrics of different categories, including CPU, memory, storage, and connections. For details, see the *Cloud Eye User Guide*.

### Solution

- 1. Connect to a DB instance through a private network. Using a private network prevents congestion caused by insufficient bandwidth.
  - For details, see Buying an RDS for MySQL Instance and Connecting to It Using a MySQL Client.
- On the management console, set the parameter innodb\_adaptive\_hash\_index to off to reduce lock wait time. For operation details, see Modifying Parameters.
- 3. Optimize slow queries.

### 4.3 What Is the Maximum Number of Connections Allowed for an RDS DB Instance?

RDS has no limit on how many connections each instance can have. The maximum number of connections is determined by the default values and value ranges of the following parameters: **max\_connections** and **max\_user\_connections** for the MySQL DB engine. You can customize these parameters in parameter templates.

#### Definition

The maximum number of connections refers to the concurrent connections allowed for a DB instance.

### How to Change It

RDS for MySQL

You can change the maximum number of connections on the console. For details, see **Modifying Instance Parameters**.

To query the maximum number of connections allowed, run the following command:

show global variables like 'max\_connections';

If you want to change the maximum number of connections by running commands, **submit a service ticket** to apply for required permissions.

### Setting the Maximum Number of Connections to an Appropriate Value

- RDS for MySQL
  - In addition to the value of max\_connections, the maximum number of concurrent client connections allowed by RDS for MySQL is also limited by the maximum number of files that can be opened by a single process in the operating system. For example, if the maximum number of files that can be opened by each process is set to 100 in the operating system, the max\_connections parameter does not take effect even if it is set to 200.
  - Check the maximum number of files that can be opened by a single process in the operating system. The default value is **1024**.

#### ulimit -n

```
[root@ecs-for-vpc-6192 ~]# ulimit -n
1024
```

 Check the value of open\_files\_limit. open\_files\_limit indicates the maximum number of files that can be opened by a single process. Its setting is read from the operating system during RDS for MySQL startup.

#### show variables like 'open files limit';

Suggestions

The maximum number of RDS for MySQL connections can be modified to any amount allowed by your instance specifications and is closely related to the instance memory.

max\_connections: the maximum number of concurrent connections to a DB instance. If this parameter is set to **default**, the maximum number of connections depends on the memory (unit: GB) of the DB instance. The formula is as follows:

### Estimated value of max\_connections = Available node memory/ Estimated memory occupied by a single connection

#### □ NOTE

- Available node memory = Total memory Memory occupied by the buffer pool - 1 GB (mysqld process/OS/monitoring program)
- Estimated memory usage of a single connection (single\_thread\_memory) = thread\_stack (256 KB) + binlog\_cache\_size (32 KB) + join\_buffer\_size (256 KB) + sort\_buffer\_size (256 KB) + read\_buffer\_size (128 KB) + read\_rnd\_buffer\_size (256 KB) ≈ 1 MB

The following table lists the default values of **max\_connections** for different memory specifications.

<b>Table 4-2</b> Default values of max_connections for diffe	rent memory
specifications	

Memory (GB)	Connections
512	100,000
384	80,000
256	60,000
128	30,000
64	18,000
32	10,000
16	5,000
8	2,500
4	1,500
2	800

Set the maximum number of connections to an appropriate value because more connections consume more system resources.

### 4.4 What Should I Do If an ECS Cannot Connect to an RDS DB Instance Through a Private Network?

Perform the following steps to identify the problem:

- **Step 1** Check whether the ECS and RDS DB instances are located in the same VPC.
  - If they are in the same VPC, go to Step 2.
  - If they are in different VPCs, create an ECS in the VPC in which the RDS DB instance is located.
- **Step 2** Check whether the security group rules of the RDS instance are appropriate.

For details, see Configuring a Security Group Rule.

**Step 3** On the ECS, check whether the RDS DB instance can be connected.

The default port of RDS for MySQL is 3306.

curl -kv Floating IP address.Port

- If the ECS can connect to the DB instance, no further action is required.
- If the ECS cannot connect to the DB instance, contact technical support.

----End

### 4.5 What Should I Do If My RDS Instance Fails to Be Connected Due to Database Client Problems?

Troubleshoot RDS connection failures caused by a client problem by checking the following items:

1. ECS Security Policy

In Windows, check whether the RDS instance port is enabled in the Windows security policy. In Linux, run **iptables** to check whether the RDS instance port is enabled in firewall settings.

2. Application Configuration

Check whether the connection address, port parameter configuration, and JDBC connection parameter configuration are correct.

Username or Password

Check whether the username or password is correct if an error similar to the following occurs during RDS DB connection:

- [Warning] Access denied for user 'username'@'yourlp' (using password: NO)
- [Warning] Access denied for user 'username'@'yourlp' (using password: YES)
- Login failed for user 'username'

#### **Ⅲ** NOTE

If the problem persists, contact post-sales technical support.

### 4.6 What Should I Do If an RDS Database Problem Causes a Connection Failure?

Check whether any of the following problems occurred on the RDS DB instance.

1. The RDS DB instance is not properly connected.

**Solution**: Check the connection. If you connect to the RDS DB instance through a private network, the ECS and DB instance must be in the same VPC and the DB instance can be accessed only through an ECS in the same VPC. If you connect to the RDS DB instance through a public network, the ECS and DB instance can be in different VPCs.

2. The maximum number of connections has been reached.

**Solution**: Use RDS resource monitoring to check if the CPU usage and the number of current connections are abnormal. If either of them has reached the maximum, reboot, disconnect, or scale up the class of the RDS DB instance.

3. The DB instance is abnormal. For example, the RDS DB instance fails to be rebooted, the system is faulty, or the instance or table is locked.

**Solution**: Reboot the RDS DB instance to see if the problem is resolved. If the problem persists, contact post-sales technical support.

### 4.7 Do Applications Need to Support Reconnecting to an RDS DB Instance Automatically?

It is recommended that your applications support automatic reconnections to the database. After a database reboot, your applications will automatically reconnect to the database to increase service availability and continuity.

To reduce resource consumption and improve performance, configure your applications to connect to the database using a persistent connection.

### 4.8 Why Can't I Ping My EIP After It Is Bound to an RDS DB Instance?

#### **Fault Location**

- 1. Check security group rules.
- 2. Check network ACLs.
- 3. Ping the affected EIP from another ECS in the same region.

#### Solution

- 1. Check security group rules.
  - a. Log in to the management console.
  - b. Click  $\bigcirc$  in the upper left corner and select a region.
  - c. Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.
  - d. On the **Instances** page, click the target DB instance name to go to the **Overview** page.
  - e. Under **Security Group**, click the security group name.
  - f. Check whether the security group allows the inbound ICMP traffic.

Table 4-3 Security group rules

Direc tion	Act ion	Туре	Protoc ol & Port	Source/ Destination	Description
Inbou nd	Allo w	IPv4	ICMP: All	Source: 0.0.0.0/0	This rule allows ICMP traffic to RDS instances in this security group over any port to verify network connectivity using the <b>ping</b> command.

- 2. Check network ACLs.
  - a. Check the network ACL status.
  - b. Check whether the NIC to which the EIP bound belongs to the subnet associated with the network ACL.
  - c. If the network ACL is enabled, add an ICMP rule to allow traffic.

#### □ NOTE

The default network ACL rule denies all incoming and outgoing packets. If the network ACL is disabled, the default rule still takes effect.

Ping the affected EIP from another ECS in the same region.
 Use another ECS in the same region to ping the EIP. If the EIP can be pinged, the virtual network is normal. Contact technical support.

### 4.9 Can I Access an RDS DB Instance over an Intranet Across Regions?

By default, RDS DB instances cannot be accessed over an intranet across regions. Cloud services in different regions cannot communicate with each other over an intranet. You can use EIP, Cloud Connect (CC), or Virtual Private Network (VPN) to connect to RDS instances across regions.

- You can access RDS instances across regions using EIP.
  - For RDS for MySQL instances, see Using MySQL CLI to Connect to an Instance Through a Public Network.
- CC allows you to connect VPCs in different regions, even if they are not owned by the same account. For details, see Communications Among VPCs of the Same Account.
- VPN uses an encrypted tunnel to connect VPCs in different regions and sends traffic over the Internet. It is inexpensive, easy to configure, and easy to use. However, the quality of VPN connections depends on the quality of your Internet connection. For details, see Connecting to a VPC Through a VPN.

# 4.10 Why Did the New Password Not Take Effect After I Reset the Administrator Password of My RDS Instance?

#### Possible Causes

You may have restored from a backup before you reset the administrator password.

### **Locating Method**

Check whether the DB instance was restored after you reset the administrator password.

#### Solution

Log in to the RDS console and reset the administrator password again. For details, see **Resetting the Administrator Password**.

### 4.11 Can I Access Standby RDS DB Instances?

No. You can directly access primary DB instances and read replicas. Standby DB instances are not visible to users and therefore you cannot access them directly.

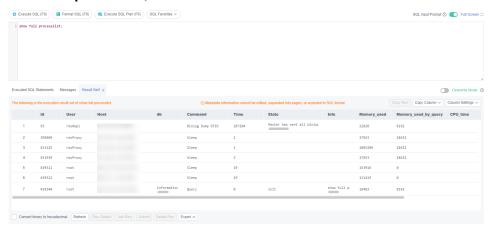
RDS supports primary/standby failover and switchover. Data is synchronized between the primary and standby instances in real time.

### 4.12 How Do I Check the Connections to an RDS for MySQL Instance?

Use either of the following methods:

• Log in to the instance as user **root** and run the following command to view the threads running on it:

#### show full processlist;



- **Id**: Thread ID. You can use **kill** *id* to terminate a thread.
- **User**: User used for connecting to the instance.
- **Host**: IP address and port of the host that connects to the instance.
- db: Database name.
- **Command**: Connection status, which is usually **Sleep**, **Query**, or **Connect**.
- **Time**: Connection duration, in seconds.
- State: Status of the SQL statement being executed.
- **Info**: SQL statement that is being executed.
- Memory\_used: Memory usage of the current connection.
- Memory\_used\_by\_query: Memory usage of the current query.
- CPU\_time: Amount of time for which the current connection has been established. (This column has a value for the latest minor version of MySQL 5.6. But for MySQL 5.7 and 8.0, such information is not collected, so this column is left blank.)

- Trx\_executed\_time: Execution time of the current transaction.
- On the Instances page, locate the instance and click View Metrics in the Operation column.



View **Total Connections**. Generally, the primary and standby DB instances occupy two connections. If there are more than two connections, the instance is being connected and used by other users.



# 4.13 What Should I Do If an ECS and RDS Instance Deployed in Different VPCs Cannot Communicate with Each Other?

- 1. Change the VPC hosting the ECS to the same as that hosting the RDS.
- 2. Create a VPC peering connection.

# 4.14 Will My Access Be Restricted by Bandwidth When I Connect to My Instance from an ECS over a Private Network?

No.

## 5 Database Migration

### 5.1 What Types of DB Engines Does RDS Support for Importing Data?

- Exporting or importing data between DB engines of the same type is called homogeneous database export or import.
- Exporting or importing data between DB engines of different types is called heterogeneous database export or import. For example, import data from Oracle to DB engines supported by RDS.

Generally, data cannot be exported or imported between heterogeneous databases due to the different data formats involved. However, if the data formats are compatible, table data can, in theory, be migrated between them.

Third-party software is usually required for data replication to export and import between heterogeneous databases.

### 5.2 Why Do I Need to Use the mysqldump Tool for Migration?

This tool is easy to use for data migration. However, when you use this tool, the server is stopped for a long period of time during data migration. Only use this tool when there is not much data to migrate or if stopping the server for a long period of time is not an issue.

RDS is compatible with source database services. The procedure for migrating data from your database to RDS is similar to the procedure for migrating data from one database server to another.

# 5.3 What Should I Do When a Large Number of Binlog Files Cause Storage Space Insufficiency During an RDS MySQL Instance Migration?

During an RDS for MySQL DB instance migration, a large number of binlog files are generated in a short period of time, causing insufficient data disk space (disk usage: 91%) and affecting services.

#### Solution

- 1. Clear expired data in a timely manner.
- 2. As your service data grows, the original storage space may be insufficient. If this happens, scale up storage space for your DB instance.
  - For operation details, see Scaling Up Storage Space.
- 3. View performance metrics such as the CPU usage, memory usage, storage space usage, and database connections and set alarm rules to identify risks in advance.

For details, see Viewing Performance Metrics of a DB Instance.

### 5.4 Precautions for Exporting Large Tables Through mysqldump

If the **-q** or **--quick** parameter is added when you use mysqldump to export data, the results of SELECT statements are not buffered in memory but directly exported. If this parameter is disabled, the results of SELECT statements are buffered in memory and then sent to the client.

- If you use mysqldump to back up only a small amount of data which can be stored in the idle memory buffer, disabling **-q** increases the export speed.
- Buffering a large amount of data may consume a large amount of memory, causing a memory swapping. If you use mysqldump to back up a large amount of data which cannot be stored in the memory buffer, enable -q. If -q is not enabled, a large amount of memory will be consumed and may even cause the database to break down due to out of memory.

Therefore, you are advised to enable the **-q** parameter when using mysqldump to back up data.

Example command:

mysqldump -uroot -p -P3306 -h192.168.0.199 --set-gtid-purged=OFF --single-transaction --flush-logs -q  $test\ t1$ >t1.sql

#### 5.5 Commands for Exporting Data Through mysqldump

#### **Background**

mysqldump is the most commonly used tool for importing and exporting MySQL data.

#### mysqldump Options

Table 5-1 Option description

Option Name	Description
add-drop-table	Adds the DROP TABLE statement before each data table is created.
events, E	Exports events.
routines, R	Exports stored procedures and customized functions.
flush-logs	Updates logs before the logs are exported.
no-create-db, n	Exports only data without adding of the CREATE DATABASE statement.
add-drop-database	Adds the DROP DATABASE statement before each database is created.
no-create-info, t	Exports only data without adding of the CREATE TABLE statement.
no-data, d	Exports only the database table structure.
set-gtid-purged=OFF	Does not export GTID statements.
hex-blob	Exports binary string fields in hexadecimal format.

#### **Examples for Using mysqldump**

- 1. Export all data of databases **db1** and **db2**.
  - >db12.sql*db1 db2*--hex-blob --set-gtid-purged=OFF --single-transaction -order-by-primary --flush-logs -q --databases *192.168.0.199* h*8635*mysqldump -uroot -p -P
- Export the t1 and t2 tables of database db1.
   .sqlt1\_t2>t1 t2 --tables db1 --hex-blob --set-gtid-purged=OFF --single-transaction --order-by-primary --flush-logs -q --databases 192.168.0.199 h8635mysqldump -uroot -p -P

- 3. Export data whose id equals 1 from table t1 in database db1.

  .sqlt1\_id'>id=1 --where='t1 --tables db1 --hex-blob --set-gtid-purged=OFF
  --single-transaction --order-by-primary --flush-logs -q --databases
  192.168.0.199 -h8635mysqldump -uroot -p -P
- 4. Export all table structures in database **db1** without exporting data.

  \_table.sql*db1* >db1set-gtid-purged=OFF --single-transaction --order-by-primary -n --flush-logs -q --databases --no-data --192.168.0.199 h8635mysqldump -uroot -p -P
- 5. Export all data excluding the tables and data in database **db1**. > **others.sql** *db1* --**set-gtid-purged=OFF** -**F** -**n** -**t** -**d** -**E** -**R** 8635 **P** 192.168.0.199**mysqldump** -**uroot** -**p** -**h**

# 6 Database Permission

### 6.1 Why Does the Root User of My RDS Instance Not Have the Super Permissions?

RDS does not provide the super permissions for the **root** user. That's because the super permissions allow you to execute management commands, such as **reset master**, **set global**, and **reset slave**. These operations can cause primary/standby replication errors.

If you need to perform operations that require super permissions, RDS provides alternative methods.

 Scenario 1: If you cannot run the following command on an RDS instance to modify parameter values, you can modify parameter values through the RDS console.

#### set global parameter name=Parameter value;

If the script contains the **set global** command, delete the **set global** command and modify parameter values on the RDS console.

 Scenario 2: An error is reported after you run the following command because the root user does not have the super permissions. To solve this problem, delete definer='root' from the command.

#### create definer='root'@'%' trigger(procedure)...

You can import data using mysqldump. For details, see **Migrating Data to RDS for MySQL Using mysqldump**.

### 6.2 What Are the Differences Between RDS ManageAccess and DAS Permissions?

Permission	Description
RDS ManageAccess	Permissions used to manage RDS DB instances

Permission	Description
DAS permissions	Permissions used on Data Admin Service (DAS). DAS enables you to manage DB instances on a web-based console, simplifying database management and improving working efficiency.

### 6.3 How Do I View Authorized Databases After a Local Client Is Connected to an RDS DB Instance?

After connecting to the database on a local client, run the following command to grant permissions to view the database. In the command, *ip* indicates the local IP address.

show grants for root@'ip';

show grants for root@'%';

#### 6.4 Can Multiple Users Log In to an RDS Instance Through DAS at the Same Time? Will the Accounts Be Locked If I Enter Wrong Passwords Several Times in a Row?

Multiple users can log in to an RDS Instance through DAS at the same time. The passwords will not be locked after multiple failed login attempts.

If you forget the password of your database account when using RDS, you can reset the password. On the **Instances** page of the RDS console, locate the target DB instance and choose **More** > **Reset Password** in the **Operation** column.

#### 6.5 Does RDS for MySQL Support Multiple Accounts?

Yes, RDS for MySQL supports multiple accounts. You can assign different rights to these accounts through authorization commands to control access to different tables. Each table can be controlled independently.

Performance is not affected when multiple accounts access tables. Concurrent access of multiple sessions increases system resource overhead. For details, see the number of connections in **Relational Database Service Performance White Paper**.

For more details about MySQL permissions, see official MySQL documents.

## **D**atabase Storage

#### 7.1 What Types of Storage Does RDS Use?

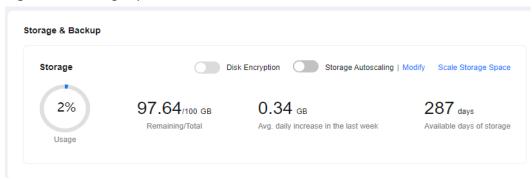
RDS uses Elastic Volume Service (EVS) disks for storage. For details, see *Elastic Volume Service Service Overview*.

RDS backup data is stored in OBS and does not occupy the storage space of your instance. For details on the RDS instance storage configuration, see the *Object Storage Service User Guide*.

### 7.2 How Do I View the Storage Usage of My RDS Instance?

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, click the DB instance name.
- **Step 5** On the **Overview** page, view the storage space usage in the **Storage & Backup** area.

Figure 7-1 Storage space



----End

### 7.3 What Storage Engines Does RDS for MySQL Support?

The database storage engine is a core service for **storing**, **processing**, **and protecting data**. It can be used to control access permissions and rapidly process transactions to meet enterprise requirements.

#### **InnoDB Storage Engine**

For RDS for MySQL databases, only InnoDB supports backup and restoration and is therefore recommended.

#### **Other Storage Engines**

RDS for MySQL does not support other storage engines. **Table 7-1** lists the storage engines not supported by RDS for MySQL 5.6 or later versions.

**Table 7-1** Unsupported storage engines

Storage Engine	Reason
MyISAM	<ul> <li>MyISAM engine tables do not support transactions. They only support table-level locks. As a result, read and write operations conflict with each other.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>MyISAM is not good at protecting data integrity. Data can be damaged or lost.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>If data is damaged, MyISAM does not support data restoration provided by RDS for MySQL. Data can only be restored manually.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Data can be transparently migrated from MyISAM to InnoDB without changing code.</li> </ul>

Storage Engine	Reason
FEDERATED	If primary/standby DB instances support FEDERATED, the same DML operations will be repeatedly executed on remote databases, and the data will become disordered.
	<ul> <li>For PITR restoration, after a full backup is restored, data on remote databases is not restored to the state it was in when the full backup was created. Accessing data during an incremental restoration will disorder FEDERATED table data.</li> </ul>
MEMORY	<ul> <li>If a memory table becomes empty after a restart, the database adds a DELETE event to the binlog when the table is opened. If a primary/standby DB instance uses memory tables and the standby instance (or a read replica) is restarted, a GTID is generated, which makes the standby inconsistent with that of the primary instance. As a result, the standby instance (read replica) has to be rebuilt.</li> <li>Using memory tables may cause out-of-memory (OOM) errors and even service terminations.</li> </ul>

#### **Related FAQ**

Q: If the storage engines I obtained after running SHOW ENGINES on my RDS for MySQL instance contain not only the **InnoDB storage engine**, which storage engine is actually supported by RDS for MySQL?

A: The **InnoDB storage engine**. The storage engines returned in the command output of SHOW ENGINES are not the actually available engines, and they can be disabled by the parameter **disabled\_storage\_engines**.

### 7.4 Does RDS for MySQL Support Stored Procedures and Functions?

Yes

- Stored procedures and functions are a set of SQL statements that have been compiled and stored in databases. Invoking stored procedures and functions reduces the amount of data that needs to be transmitted between databases and application servers, which improve data processing efficiency.
- Differences between stored procedures or functions:
  - A function must have a return value, but a stored procedure does not.
  - The parameters of a stored procedure can be of the IN, OUT, and INOUT type, but the parameters of a function can only be of the IN type.

For details about how to create a stored procedure and a function, see the **official document**.

### 7.5 What Should I Do If My Data Exceeds the Available Storage of an RDS for MySQL Instance?

#### **Symptom**

There is not enough storage available for an RDS instance and the instance becomes read-only, so applications cannot write any data to the instance.

You can check which data or files occupy too much storage in the **Disk Space Distribution** area on the **Storage Analysis** page. For details, see **Storage Analysis**.

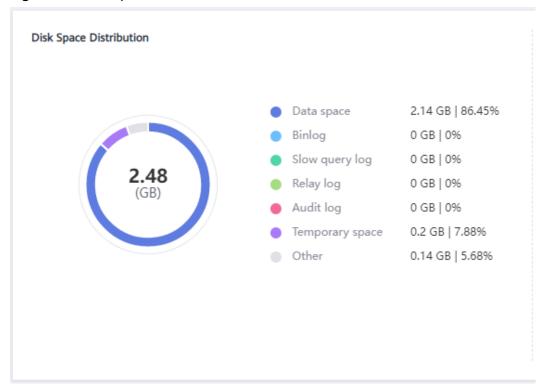


Figure 7-2 Disk space distribution

#### **Causes**

- 1. Increased workload data
- 2. Too much data being stored
- 3. Too many RDS for MySQL binlogs generated due to a large number of transactions and write operations
- 4. Too many temporary files generated due to a large number of sorting queries executed by applications

#### Solution

1. For insufficient storage caused by increased workload data, **scale up storage space**.

If the original storage has reached the maximum, **upgrade the specifications** first

For instances using cloud disks, you can configure **storage autoscaling** so that RDS can autoscale your storage when the storage usage reaches the specified threshold.

- 2. If too much data is stored, delete unnecessary historical data.
  - a. If the instance becomes read-only, **unlock it from this state first**. If it is not read-only, delete the data directly.
  - b. Check the top 50 databases and tables with large physical files and identify the historical table data that can be deleted. For details, see **Storage Analysis**.
  - c. To clear up space, you can optimize tables with a high fragmentation rate during off-peak hours.
    - To delete data of an entire table, run **DROP** or **TRUNCATE**. To delete part of table data, run **DELETE** and **OPTIMIZE TABLE**.
- 3. If binlog files occupy too much space, clear local binlogs.
- 4. If temporary files generated by sorting queries occupy too much storage space, optimize your SQL statements.
  - You can query **slow query logs** and **top SQL statements**, and analyze and optimize the problematic SQL statements.
- 5. Subscribe to daily health reports to obtain SQL and performance analysis results, including slow SQL analysis, all SQL analysis, performance & storage analysis, and performance metric trend charts. You can receive a diagnosis report if there are any risks detected.
  - For details, see **Daily Reports**.

## 8 Database Usage

#### 8.1 How Do I Use DAS to Query SQL Statements?

DAS is a professional database management tool with a visual interface. You can enable SQL Explorer to query related SQL statements.

#### **Constraints**

SQL Explorer cannot record all data. As for RDS for MySQL, it has the following constraints:

- Some data cannot be recorded if a buffer overrun occurs.
- Any SQL statement that exceeds 4,096 bytes is discarded by default.
  - NOTE

This constraint can be removed by setting parameter **rds\_sql\_tracer\_reserve\_big\_records** for RDS for MySQL 5.7.33.3 or later. You can set this parameter to **ON** on the **Parameters** page, indicating that SQL statements containing more than 4,096 bytes are still recorded.

#### **Procedure**

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click on the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, locate the DB instance and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.
- **Step 5** On the displayed login page, enter the correct username and password and click **Log In**.
- **Step 6** In the navigation pane, choose **Cloud DBA (Intelligent O&M)** to go to the **Instance Overview** page.

- **Step 7** Locate the instance you want to view and click **Details**.
- **Step 8** Choose **SQL** > **SQL Explorer** to view full SQL details of the instance.
- **Step 9** On the **SQL Statements** tab page, click **Enable DAS SQL Explorer**. Query the SQL statements executed by the current instance by time range, user, keyword, operation type, or database.

Figure 8-1 Enabling SQL Explorer



**Step 10** Filter operation types by referring to **Table 8-1** and click **Export** to export the corresponding SQL statements.

**Table 8-1** Common SQL statement types

Туре	Keyword
DDL	CREATE, DROP, ALTER
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT
DCL	GRANT, REVOKE

#### **Ⅲ** NOTE

A maximum of 10,000 SQL statements can be displayed. If you need to view more, click **Export**.

Up to 100,000 records can be exported.

----End

### 8.2 How Do I View Session IDs and Login and Logout Time of an RDS Database?

- View database login and logout time in SQL audit logs. For details about how to enable SQL audit, see **Enabling SQL Audit**.
- To view sessions, run the **show processlist** command in the database.

### 8.3 What Should I Do If the root Account of My RDS for MySQL Instance Was Deleted by Mistake?

You can restore the deleted **root** account by resetting its password. For details, see **Resetting a Password for a Database Account**.

# 8.4 What Should I Do If Garbled Characters Are Displayed After SQL Query Results Are Exported to an Excel File for My RDS Instance?

The default encoding of exported data is UTF-8. You need to convert the default encoding to Unicode in the exported Excel file.

### 8.5 Does the OPTIMIZE TABLE Operation Lock Tables on an RDS DB Instance?

When the OPTIMIZE TABLE operation is performed on an RDS DB instance, the tables are locked only for a short period of time. During the table locking period, DML operations can be performed but DDL operations cannot. DML will recreate tables, which consumes CPU and disk resources. If there are a large number of concurrent DML operations, the table will be locked for longer. To avoid impacting services, perform the OPTIMIZE TABLE operation during off-peak hours.

#### 8.6 Does RDS for MySQL 8.0 Support Full-Text Search?

Yes. MySQL 8.0 supports full-text search. The keyword is FULLTEXT. Run the following SQL statements to perform a test.

Creating a table

CREATE TABLE ARTICLE (
id int unsigned NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,
title varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
Content text,
PRIMARY KEY (id),
FULLTEXT KEY title (title,content),
FULLTEXT KEY fulltext\_article (title,content)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;

- Creating an index ALTER TABLE ARTICLE ADD FULLTEXT INDEX fulltext\_article (title,content);
- Querying an index SHOW INDEX FROM ARTICLE;

#### 8.7 How Do I Use the mysqlbinlog Tool?

This section describes how to use the mysqlbinlog tool to locally parse binlogs.

The basic unit of binlog is the binlog event. Servers write binlog files in binary format. Therefore, if you want to display the binlog content in text format, you need to use the mysqlbinlog tool to parse the binlog. Generally, this tool is stored in the same directory as mysqld.

Invoking method: mysqlbinlog [options] log\_file ...

Example: mysqlbinlog masterbin.000001

#### Example of binlog content:

# at 141#210309 9:28:36 server id 123 end\_log\_pos 245Query thread\_id=3350 exec\_time=11 error\_code=0

- at 141: starting position of the event in the binlog file.
- #210309 9:28:36: timestamp information, indicating that the binlog file is written at 09:28:36 on March 9, 2021 (UTC).
- Query thread\_id: thread ID.

#### Common mysqlbinlog parameters:

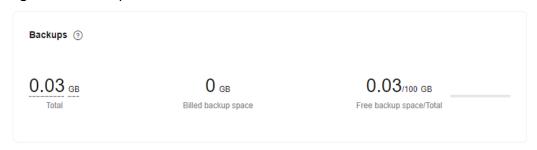
- --start-position: position where the decoding starts.
- --start-datetime: time where the decoding starts.
- --stop-position: position where the decoding stops.
- --stop-datetime: time where the decoding stops.
- --skip-gtids: gtid\_log\_event is not printed.
- --short-form: Only statements are displayed.
- --result-file: SQL file to which binlog decoding results are written.

## 9 Backup and Restoration

#### 9.1 How Do I View My Backup Storage Usage?

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, click the DB instance name.
- **Step 5** On the **Overview** page, view the backup space usage in the **Backups** area.

Figure 9-1 Backups



#### □ NOTE

The storage spaces of primary and standby instances are the same because they both need to hold the same amount of data. Free backup storage equal to your purchased storage space is also provided. If free backup space is used up, the additional space will be billed. You need to configure an automated backup policy before using the backup space.

#### ----End

#### 9.2 How Is RDS Backup Data Billed?

This section describes the billing rules for RDS instances with CBR not enabled.

All the RDS full and binlog backups are stored on OBS without occupying the storage of your DB instances. RDS provides free backup space of the same size as your purchased storage.

The lifecycle of automated backups is the same as that of the DB instance. If you delete a DB instance, its automated backups are also deleted, but manual backups are not. For details, see **Deleting a Manual Backup**.

For example, if you purchase a DB instance with 200 GB of storage, you can get an additional 200 GB of backup space and will only be billed for backups in excess of 200 GB. The first 200 GB of backup data is free. When the 200 GB storage is used up, the backups will be billed on a pay-per-use basis. For pricing details, see **Price Calculator**.

#### **NOTICE**

If your storage is frozen, it is no longer billed and the free backup space is also unavailable.

If your DB instance is frozen, no free backup space is available and the original backups generated before the instance is frozen will be billed.

- If you unfreeze the DB instance, the free backup space will be restored.
- If you delete the frozen DB instance, the existing automated backups will also be deleted. You need to manually delete the existing manual backups. After all the backups are removed, the backup space will no longer be billed.

### 9.3 Why Has Automated Backup of My RDS Instance Failed?

The following figure shows the possible reasons for automated backup failures.



Figure 9-2 Reasons why automated backup fails

- The network environment may be unstable due to problems such as network delay or interruptions.
  - If RDS detects any of these problems, it triggers another automated backup half an hour later. Alternatively, you can perform a manual backup immediately.
- If multiple tasks are being executed simultaneously, there can be problems such as excessive task wait times or interruptions.
  - If RDS detects any of these problems, it triggers another automated backup half an hour later. Alternatively, you can perform a manual backup immediately.
- The DB instance is abnormal probably because it is faulty or being modified.
   If RDS detects any of these problems, it triggers another automated backup half an hour later. Alternatively, you can perform a manual backup immediately.
- The backup speed depends on how many tables there are in the databases. If the number of tables exceeds 500,000, the backup will fail.
- A parameter change was incorrect.
  - If your DB instance becomes faulty after you modify parameters of a parameter template and apply the template to the instance, check whether the modified parameters are set to correct values and whether there are any associated parameters that need to be changed, or reset the parameters to their defaults and reboot the DB instance.
- An error occurred during data import.
  - For example, system table records get lost due to inappropriate data import.
  - For RDS for MySQL, you can import data again by referring to Migration Solution Overview.

• If the problem persists, **submit a service ticket** for assistance.

### 9.4 Why Is a Table or Data Missing from My RDS Database?

RDS does not delete or perform any operations on any user data. If this problem occurs, check if there have been any misoperations and restore the data from backup files, if necessary.

Check for misoperations: If **SQL** audit has been enabled, you can view data execution records in audit logs.

Restore data using backup files:

- Use the RDS restoration function.
- Import the backup data to RDS through an ECS.

#### 9.5 How Long Does RDS Store Backup Data For?

Automated backup data is kept based on the backup retention period you specified. For details, see **Configuring an Automated Backup Policy**.

There is no limit for the manual backup retention period. You can delete manual backups as needed. For details, see **Deleting a Manual Backup**.

The backup data is stored in OBS and does not occupy the database storage space.

#### 9.6 How Do I Clear RDS Backup Space?

The RDS backup space stores automated backups, manual backups, and SQL audit logs.

#### Automated full and incremental backups

Automated backups cannot be manually deleted. You need to change the backup retention period by referring to **Configuring an Automated Backup Policy**. Backups that have expired will be automatically deleted.

#### Manual full backups

You can manually delete manual backups. For details, see **Deleting a Manual Backup**.

#### SQL audit logs

You can change the retention period. Audit logs that have expired will be automatically deleted. For details, see **Enabling SQL Audit**.

You can also disable SQL audit and select check box "I acknowledge that after audit log is disabled, all audit logs are deleted.".

### 9.7 Can My RDS Instance Still Be Used in the Backup Window?

A backup window is a user-specified time during which RDS DB instances are backed up. With these periodic data backups, RDS allows you to restore DB instances to a point in time within the backup retention period.

- During the backup window, you can still use your instance except rebooting it on the console.
- When starting a full backup task, RDS first tests connectivity to your instance. If either of the following conditions is met, the test fails and a retry is performed. If the retry fails, the backup task fails.
  - DDL operations are being performed on the DB instance.
  - The backup lock fails to be obtained from the DB instance.

#### 9.8 How Can I Back Up an RDS Database to an ECS?

You can back up data to an ECS the same way you export SQL statements. The ECS service does not have restrictions on the types of data to be backed up as long as the data complies with local laws and regulations. You can store RDS backup data on an ECS, but using an ECS as the database backup space is not recommended.

You are advised to use RDS **automated backup** and **manual backup** to back up data to OBS for higher data reliability and service assurance.

### 9.9 Can I Transfer RDS for MySQL Backups to My Own OBS Bucket?

Yes. You can transfer RDS for MySQL backups to your own OBS bucket.

### 9.10 Does RDS for MySQL Support Table-Level Backup to a Specified OBS Bucket?

RDS for MySQL does not support table-level backup to a specified OBS bucket.

RDS supports full backups and incremental backups (binlog backups). Both of them are stored in OBS.

#### 9.11 Can I Delete the RDS for MySQL Backup Policy?

Sorry, you cannot delete the RDS for MySQL backup policy.

Once the backup policy is enabled, it cannot be disabled. You can change the backup retention days and backup cycle on the RDS console. The backup cycle can

be changed to one day. For details, see **Configuring an Automated Backup Policy**.

# 10 Read Replicas and Read/Write Splitting

### 10.1 Can I Change the Replication Mode Between RDS for MySQL Primary Instances and Read Replicas?

Using the native MySQL replication, RDS for MySQL synchronizes changes made to a primary instance to all its associated read replicas. The synchronization is not affected by network latency. Even if a DB instance does not have a primary key ID, its data is synchronized to the associated read replicas.

The replication mode displayed on the RDS console indicates the data synchronization method between primary and standby DB instances. Semi-synchronous (default) and asynchronous are both supported. The semi-synchronous mode is more secure but the asynchronous mode improves performance.

The default synchronization between primary DB instances and read replicas is asynchronous and cannot be changed.

### 10.2 Does RDS for MySQL Support Read/Write Splitting?

Yes. For details, see Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 RDS read/write splitting

Database	Read/Write Splitting	Database Proxy	Remarks
RDS for MySQL	Supported	Supported	Prerequisites: You have obtained the permissions required for read/write splitting. To apply for the permissions, submit a service ticket.
			Procedure: See Enabling Read/ Write Splitting.
			Function:
			<ul> <li>If read/write splitting is enabled and there is no read replica, read and write requests are automatically routed through the read/ write splitting address to the primary instance.</li> </ul>
			• If read/write splitting is enabled and there are read replicas, RDS automatically routes write requests through the read/write splitting address to the primary instance and read requests to each read replica by user-defined weights.
			Constraints: See Suggestions on Using Database Proxy.

### 10.3 Does RDS for MySQL Support Sharding and Read/Write Splitting?

Yes. RDS for MySQL supports sharding and read/write splitting.

- RDS works with Distributed Database Middleware (DDM) to provide sharding, allowing you to easily scale up your database. For details, see Sharding Database and Table Data of an RDS for MySQL Instance.
- Up to five read replicas can be created for a primary DB instance. Read replicas and DB instances are connected through separate IP addresses.
   If you want to access your instance and read replicas using a unified read/write splitting address, enable read/write splitting first.

### 10.4 Can I Request Multiple Read/Write Splitting Addresses for My RDS for MySQL Instance?

Yes.

When single-proxy is enabled, a read/write splitting address is automatically assigned. Write requests are automatically routed through the read/write splitting address to the primary instance and read requests to each read replica by user-defined weights.

When multi-proxy is enabled, you can create multiple database proxies. Different applications are connected to different proxies, and proxies are associated with specific read replicas. In this way, read requests from the applications are forwarded to different read replicas, keeping application workloads isolated from each other.

# **1 1** Database Monitoring

### 11.1 Which RDS Instance Metrics Do I Need to Pay Attention To?

You need to pay attention to CPU, memory, and storage space usage.

You can configure the system to report alarms based on service requirements and take measures to handle any reported alarms.

#### **Configuration examples:**

- Configure RDS to report alarms to Cloud Eye if its CPU utilization reaches or exceeds a specific value (for example, 90%) multiple times (for example, 3 times) within a set period (for example, 5 minutes).
- Configure RDS to report alarms to Cloud Eye if its memory utilization reaches or exceeds a specific value (for example, 90%) multiple times (for example, 4 times) within a set period (for example, 5 minutes).
- Configure RDS to report alarms to Cloud Eye if its storage utilization reaches or exceeds a specific value (for example, 85%) multiple times (for example, 5 times) within a set period (for example, 5 minutes).

#### □ NOTE

For details on Cloud Eye alarm configuration, see "Creating an Alarm Rule" in the *Cloud Eye User Guide*.

#### **Measures:**

• If a CPU or memory alarm is reported, you can scale up the vCPUs or memory by changing the DB instance class.

For details, see Changing a DB Instance Class.

- If a storage space usage alarm is reported, you can:
  - Check the storage space consumption to see if any space can be freed up by deleting data from DB instances or by dumping the data to another system.

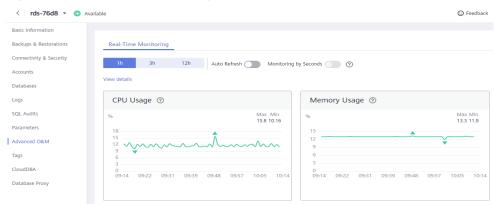
For details, see Full Storage of RDS for MySQL Instances.

Scale up the storage space.
 For details, see Scaling Up Storage Space.

### 11.2 How Can I Calculate the Memory Usage of an RDS DB Instance?

Click the target RDS DB instance. On the **Advanced O&M** page, you can view its memory usage.

Figure 11-1 Instance monitoring



The formula for calculating the memory usage is as follows:

Memory usage = (Total memory - (Available memory + Buffer memory + Cache memory))/Total memory

# 12 Capacity Expansion and Specification Change

### 12.1 Why Does My RDS Instance Become Faulty After Its Database Port Is Changed?

#### **Symptom**

- The DB instance is in **Faulty** state after the original database port is changed.
- The DB instance cannot be connected using the new database port.

#### **Possible Causes**

The submitted database port is occupied.

#### Procedure

Change the database port to the new port again. For details, see **Changing a Database Port**.

- If the database port is changed successfully, the previous change failed because the submitted database port was occupied.
- If the original database port still fails to be changed, contact technical support.

### 12.2 Can I Change the VPC or Subnet that My RDS DB Instance Belongs To?

No. The VPC or subnet cannot be changed after the instance is created.

However, you can change the VPC or subnet by restoring a full backup to a new DB instance. For operation details, see **Restoring from Backup Files to RDS for MySQL Instances**.

## 12.3 How Do I Distinguish Between General-Purpose and Dedicated RDS for MySQL Instances Using Cloud SSDs?

You can use either of the following methods:

#### Checking the Instance Class on the Console

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, click the instance name.
- **Step 5** On the **Overview** page, check the specification code under **Instance Class**.
  - General-purpose: The specification code contains n1.
  - Dedicated: The specification code contains **x1**.

----End

#### Querying the Instance Class through the API

Call the API used for **querying database specifications** and check the instance class based on the value of the returned response parameter **group\_type**.

- **general**: general-purpose
- dedicated: dedicated
- rapid: dedicated (offline)

# 13 Database Parameter Modification

### 13.1 Can I Use SQL Commands to Modify Global Parameters of My RDS Instance?

Sorry, you cannot use SQL commands to modify global parameters, but you can modify specific parameters on the RDS console.

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click on the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, click the target DB instance.
- **Step 5** In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Parameters**.
- **Step 6** Change the value of the target parameter and click **Save**.
- **Step 7** In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.

----End

### 13.2 How Do I Change the Time Zone of My RDS for MySQL Instance?

You can set the time zone only on the RDS console. Different DB engines have different time zone policies.

 RDS for MySQL allows you to select a time zone when you create a DB instance and change the time zone after the instance is created.

#### **NOTICE**

- If the time zone of your RDS for MySQL instance is different from that of the region where your workloads are deployed, or if the DST and standard time are switching in your country, you need to adjust the time zone of the instance.
- After the time zone parameter is modified, you need to reconnect to the instance for the modification to take effect.

To change the time zone of an RDS for MySQL instance, perform the following steps:

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, click the target DB instance.
- **Step 5** In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Parameters**.
- **Step 6** Search for a time zone parameter in the search box, for example, **time\_zone**.
- **Step 7** Select a time zone, and click **Save**.
- **Step 8** In the displayed dialog box, click **OK**.

For example, to change the time zone to UTC+08:00, select **Asia/Shanghai** from the drop-down list.

----End

#### **Time Zone Parameters**

- **system\_time\_zone**: operating system (OS) time zone. This parameter cannot be changed and it has no impact on the database time zone.
- **time\_zone**: database time zone. You can modify this parameter to change the time zone for your DB instance.

### 13.3 How Do I Set the Encoding Format of the RDS for MySQL 8.0 Character Set?

- 1. Set character\_set\_server to utf8 and collation\_server to utf8\_general\_ci.
  - a. Log in to the management console.
  - b. Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
  - c. Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.
  - d. On the **Instances** page, click the instance name.

- e. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Parameters**.
- f. Search for **character\_set\_server** and **collation\_server**, respectively, in the search box.
- g. Set the parameters to **utf8** and **utf8\_general\_ci**, respectively, and click **Save**
- 2. If you use a client of PHP 7.1.x, change the PHP version because it will fail to connect to MySQL 8.0 DB instances with the utf8mb4 character set.

### 13.4 How Do I Set Case Sensitivity for RDS for MySQL Table Names?

You can use either of the following methods to set the case sensitivity:

- Modify parameter lower\_case\_table\_names for created DB instances: RDS for MySQL 5.6 and 5.7
- Specify the case sensitivity during instance creation: For RDS for MySQL 8.0, 5.7, and 5.6, you can specify whether table names are case sensitive when creating DB instances on the console or through an API.

#### **Modifying the Parameter for Created DB Instances**

#### **NOTICE**

- Before changing the case sensitivity, ensure that each table name is unique in your instance.
- You can change the case sensitivity of table names only when there is no replication delay. To check the replication delay, view the Real-Time Replication Delay metric on the Cloud Eye console.
- For community version 8.0, lower\_case\_table\_names can only be configured during server initialization. Changing the lower\_case\_table\_names setting after the server is initialized is prohibited. For details, see the community documentation.
- Scenario 1: If the DB instance does not have read replicas, modify the parameter of the DB instance and then reboot the DB instance.
  - a. Log in to the management console.
  - b. Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
  - c. Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.
  - d. On the **Instances** page, click the target instance name to go to the **Overview** page.
  - e. In the navigation pane, choose **Parameters**. On the displayed page, change the value of **lower\_case\_table\_names**.
    - For example, change the value from **1** to **0**, indicating that table names are case sensitive.

- f. Click **Save**. In the displayed dialog box, click **Yes**.
- g. Return to the DB instance list, locate the DB instance, and choose **More** > **Reboot** in the **Operation** column.
- h. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK** to reboot the DB instance for the modification to take effect.
- Scenario 2: If the DB instance has a read replica, first modify the parameter of the read replica, reboot the DB instance, then modify the parameter of the DB instance, and reboot the DB instance again.
  - a. Log in to the management console.
  - b. Click  $^{ extstyle ex$
  - c. Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.
  - d. On the **Instances** page, click and then click the target read replica name to go to the **Overview** page.
  - e. In the navigation pane, choose **Parameters**. On the displayed page, change the value of **lower\_case\_table\_names**.
    - For example, change the value from **1** to **0**, indicating that table names are case sensitive.
  - f. Click Save. In the displayed dialog box, click Yes.
  - g. Return to the DB instance list, locate the primary DB instance, and choose More > Reboot in the Operation column.
  - h. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK** to reboot the DB instance for the modification to take effect.
  - i. On the **Instances** page, click the primary instance name to go to the **Overview** page.
  - j. In the navigation pane, choose **Parameters**. On the displayed page, change the value of **lower\_case\_table\_names**.
    - For example, change the value from **1** to **0**, indicating that table names are case sensitive.
  - k. Click **Save**. In the displayed dialog box, click **Yes**.
  - Return to the DB instance list, locate the primary instance, and choose
     More > Reboot in the Operation column.
  - m. In the displayed dialog box, click **OK** to reboot the DB instance for the modification to take effect.

#### **Specifying Case Sensitivity During Instance Creation**

- Set Table Name to Case sensitive or Case insensitive on the RDS console during instance creation. For details, see Buying an RDS for MySQL DB Instance.
- Set parameter lower\_case\_table\_names to 0 or 1 when calling an API to create a DB instance. For details, see Creating a DB Instance.

Value range:

- **0**: Table names are case sensitive.

1: Table names are stored in lowercase and are case insensitive.

### 13.5 How Do I Configure a Password Expiration Policy for My RDS for MySQL Instance?

In MySQL 5.6, you can run **ALTER USER** \*\*\* **PASSWORD EXPIRE** to set the password expiration policy.

In MySQL 5.7 and 8.0, you can set the global variable **default\_password\_lifetime** to control the default validity period of a user password.

The value of **default\_password\_lifetime** indicates how many days until a password expires. The default value is **0**, indicating that the created user password will never expire.

#### Changing the Global Automatic Password Expiration Policy

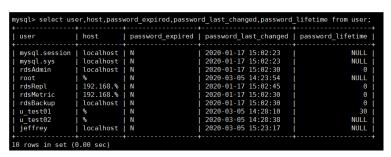
Change the value of the **default\_password\_lifetime** parameter on the RDS console. For operation details, see **Modifying Parameters**.

#### Checking the Password Expiration Date of All Users

Run the following command:

mysql> select

user,host,password\_expired,password\_last\_changed,password\_lifetime from user;



#### Checking the Password Expiration Policy of a Specified User

Run the following command:

mysql> show create user jeffrey@'localhost';



**EXPIRE DEFAULT** indicates that the password follows the global expiration policy.

#### Configuring the Password Expiration Policy for a Specified User

- Configuring the password expiration policy during user creation create user 'script'@'localhost' identified by '\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* password expire interval 90 day;
- Configuring the password expiration policy after user creation
   ALTER USER 'script'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE INTERVAL 90 DAY;
- Setting the password to be permanently valid
   CREATE USER 'mike'@'%' PASSWORD EXPIRE NEVER;
   ALTER USER 'mike'@'%' PASSWORD EXPIRE NEVER;
- Setting the password to follow the global expiration policy CREATE USER 'mike'@'%' PASSWORD EXPIRE DEFAULT;
   ALTER USER 'mike'@'%' PASSWORD EXPIRE DEFAULT;

### 13.6 How Do I Change the Transaction Isolation Level of an RDS for MySQL Instance?

You can change the transaction isolation level by setting the following parameter on the RDS console.

- RDS for MySQL 5.7 and 5.6: tx\_isolation
- RDS for MySQL 8.0: transaction\_isolation

#### **Procedure**

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, click the target instance name to go to the **Overview** page.
- **Step 5** In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Parameters**. On the **Parameters** tab page, locate the parameter and select the desired isolation level from the dropdown list in the **Value** column. The following values are available for you to choose from:
  - READ-UNCOMMITTED
  - READ-COMMITTED
  - REPEATABLE-READ
  - SERIALIZABLE
- **Step 6** Click **Save**. In the displayed dialog box, click **Yes**.
  - ----End

### 13.7 How Do I Ensure that the Character Set of an RDS MySQL Database Is Correct?

UTF-8 supports 4 byte characters, but RDS for MySQL utf8 supports only 3 byte characters. Emojis, uncommon Chinese characters, and newly added Unicode characters cannot be stored using the MySQL utf8 character set. MySQL released the utf8mb4 character set in 2010 and added the utf8mb4 code after 5.5.3 to be compatible with the 4-byte unicode. You only need to change utf8 to utf8mb4. No other conversion is required.

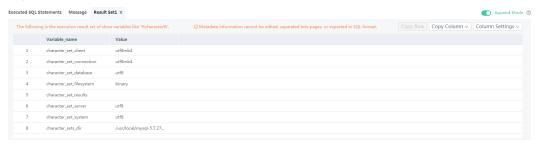
Data Admin Service (DAS) is a professional database management tool. You can view the database and system character sets through the DAS console.

#### **Procedure**

- **Step 1** Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click oin the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, locate the target DB instance and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.
  - Alternatively, click the target DB instance on the **Instances** page. On the displayed **Basic Information** page, click **Log In** in the upper right corner of the page.
- **Step 5** On the displayed login page, enter the correct username and password and click **Log In**.
- **Step 6** On the top menu bar, choose **SQL Operations** > **SQL Query**.
- **Step 7** Run the following SQL statement in the SQL window to view the database character set:

show variables like '%character%';

Figure 13-1 SQL execution result



**Step 8** Run the following SQL statement in the SQL window to view the database coding: show variables like 'collation%';

Figure 13-2 SQL execution result



#### **Step 9** Change the character set to utf8mb4.

- Run the following SQL statement to change the database character sets.
   ALTER DATABASE DATABASE\_NAME DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4 general ci;
- 2. Run the following SQL statement to change the table character sets.

ALTER TABLE *TABLE\_NAME* DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4\_general\_ci;

#### 

The SQL statement just changes the character sets of tables. The character sets of fields in the tables are not changed.

3. Run the following SQL statement to change all the field character sets in tables:

ALTER TABLE *TABLE\_NAME* CONVERT TO CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4\_general\_ci;

#### **Ⅲ** NOTE

- character\_set\_client, character\_set\_connection, and character\_set\_results are the settings of the client.
- character\_set\_system, character\_set\_server, and character\_set\_database are the settings of the server.
- The priorities of the parameters on the server are as follows: character\_set\_database > character\_set\_server > character\_set\_system.

----End

### 13.8 How Do I Use the utf8mb4 Character Set to Store Emojis in an RDS for MySQL DB Instance?

To store emojis in an RDS for MySQL DB instance, ensure that:

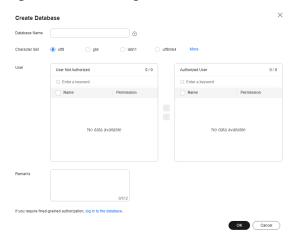
- The client outputs the utf8mb4 character set.
- The connection supports the utf8mb4 character set. If you want to use a JDBC connection, download MySQL Connector/J 5.1.13 or a later version and leave characterEncoding undefined for the JDBC connection string.
- Configure the RDS DB instance as follows:
  - Setting character\_set\_server to utf8mb4



i. Log in to the management console.

- ii. Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
- iii. Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.
- iv. On the **Instances** page, click the target instance name to go to the **Overview** page.
- v. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Parameters**. On the **Parameters** tab page, locate **character\_set\_server** and change its value to **utf8mb4**.
- vi. Click **Save**. In the displayed dialog box, click **Yes**.
- Selecting **utf8mb4** for the character set of a database
  - i. Log in to the management console.
  - ii. Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
  - iii. Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose **Databases** > **Relational Database Service**.
  - iv. On the **Instances** page, click the instance name.
  - v. On the **Databases** page, click **Create Database**. In the displayed dialog box, enter a database name and remarks, select the character set **utf8mb4**, and authorize permissions for users. Then, click **OK**.

Figure 13-3 Creating a database



Setting the character set of a table to utf8mb4



#### **Common Issues**

If you have set **characterEncoding** to **utf8** for the JDBC connection string, or the emoji data cannot be inserted properly after you have performed the above

operations, you are advised to set the connection character set to **utf8mb4** as follows:

String query = "set names utf8mb4"; stat.execute(query);

# 14 Log Management

### 14.1 How Long Is the Delay for RDS MySQL Slow Query Logs?

Generally, the delay is 5 minutes. If the size of slow query logs reaches 10 MB within 5 minutes, the logs will be uploaded to OBS in advance. Slow query log statistics cannot be exported for RDS.

### 14.2 How Do I View Logs of All SQL Statements Executed by My RDS for MySQL Instance?

You can use the SQL audit function of RDS to query all SQL operation records. You can also use the visualized database management service Data Admin Service (DAS) to quickly search for target SQL execution records.

#### **Querying SQL Logs Through DAS**

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click on the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, locate the target DB instance and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.
- **Step 5** On the displayed login page, enter the correct username and password and click **Log In**.
- **Step 6** On the top menu bar, choose **SQL Operations** > **SQL History**.
- **Step 7** On the displayed page, search for execution information about the target SQL statement by time range, database name, or keyword.

Figure 14-1 SQL history



- To access the **Database Management** page, click a database name.
- To copy a SQL statement, click it in the **SQL Statement** column.
- To execute a SQL statement, click **Open in SQL window** in the **Operation** column.

----End

#### 14.3 How Do I View Deadlock Logs of RDS for MySQL?

Database deadlock logs are not recorded in error logs by default. To view deadlock logs, use Data Admin Service (DAS), a visualized and professional database management tool, to quickly execute SQL statements.

#### **Procedure**

- Step 1 Log in to the management console.
- **Step 2** Click in the upper left corner and select a region.
- Step 3 Click in the upper left corner of the page and choose Databases > Relational Database Service.
- **Step 4** On the **Instances** page, locate the target DB instance and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.

**Figure 14-2** Logging in to a database



- **Step 5** On the displayed login page, enter the correct username and password and click **Log In**.
- Step 6 Select the target database and choose SQL Operations > SQL Query. In the displayed SQL window, run show engine innodb status to view the latest deadlock logs of the selected database. Use the keyword LATEST DETECTED DEADLOCK to locate the latest deadlock logs. The latest deadlock logs will overwrite the historical deadlock logs.

----End

# 15 Network Security

## 15.1 How Can Data Security Be Ensured During Transmission When I Access an RDS Instance Through an EIP?

When you access RDS through an EIP, workload data will be transmitted on the Internet. To prevent any potential data breaches, you are advised to use SSL to encrypt data transmitted on the Internet. For details, see **Configuring an SSL Connection**. You can also use Direct Connect or VPN to encrypt data transmission.

### 15.2 How Can I Prevent Untrusted Source IP Addresses from Accessing RDS?

- If you enable public accessibility, your EIP DNS and database port may be
  vulnerable to hacking. To protect information such as your EIP, DNS, database
  port, database account, and password, you are advised to set the range of
  source IP addresses in the RDS security group to ensure that only trusted
  source IP addresses can access your DB instances.
- To prevent your database password from being cracked, set a strong password and periodically change it.

### 15.3 How Do I Import the SSL Certificate of an RDS Instance to a Windows or Linux Server?

#### Importing the Certificate to a Windows Server

- 1. Click **Start** and choose **Run**. In the displayed **Run** dialog box, enter **MMC** and press **Enter**.
- 2. On the displayed console, choose File > Add/Remove Snap-in.
- 3. In the left **Available snap-ins** pane of the displayed **Add or Remove Snap-ins** dialog box, select **Certificates** and click **Add**.

- 4. In the displayed **Certificates snap-in** dialog box, select **Computer account** and click **Next**.
- 5. In the displayed **Select Computer** dialog box, click **Finish**.
- 6. In the Add or Remove Snap-ins dialog box, click OK.
- 7. On the console, double-click **Certificates**.
- Right-click Trusted Root Certification Authorities and choose All Tasks > Import.
- 9. In the displayed Certificate Import Wizard dialog box, click Next.
- 10. Click **Browse** to change the file type to **All Files (\*.\*)**.
- 11. Locate the downloaded root certificate ca.pem file and click **Open**. Then, click **Next**.

#### **NOTICE**

You must change the file type to **All Files (\*.\*)** because **.pem** is not a standard certificate extension name.

- 12. Click Next.
- 13. Click Finish.
- 14. Click **OK** to complete the import of the root certificate.

#### Importing the Certificate to a Linux Server

You can use a connection tool (such as WinSCP or PuTTY) to upload the certificate to any directory on a Linux server.

Example:

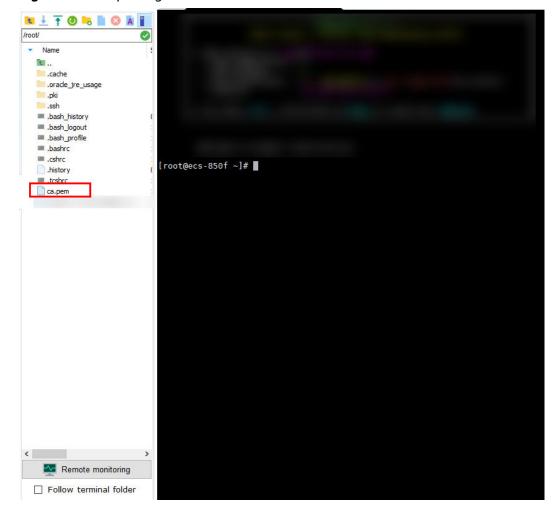


Figure 15-1 Importing a certificate

### 15.4 How Do I Check the Validity Period of the SSL Certificate of My RDS for MySQL Instance?

When you connect to an RDS for MySQL DB instance using an SSL connection, run the following command to check whether the certificate has expired:

show status like '%ssl\_server%';

### 15.5 What Are the Possible Causes for Data Corruption of an RDS Instance?

Data tampering

Lots of security measures are provided to ensure that only authenticated users have permissions to perform operations on database table records. Database tables can be accessed only through specific database ports.

Verifying package during primary/standby synchronization can prevent data tampering. RDS for MySQL uses the InnoDB storage engine to prevent data from being damaged.

• DB instance servers may be powered off suddenly, causing database page corruption and database rebooting failures.

If a primary DB instance becomes faulty, RDS switches to the standby DB instance within 1 to 5 minutes to provide services for you. Databases cannot be accessed during a failover. You must configure automatic reconnection between your applications and RDS to make sure that your applications are available after the failover.

# 15.6 After My RDS DB Instance Is Deleted, Why Can't the Associated Security Group Be Deleted Immediately?

When creating a DB instance, you must select a security group. If no security group is available or created, RDS allocates a security group to you by default.

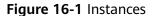
After a DB instance is deleted, it is moved to the recycle bin and retained for seven days by default. To modify the retention period, **configure a recycling policy**.

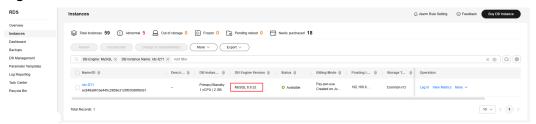
The deleted instance is not removed from the security group immediately until the instance is deleted from the recycle bin. Before deleting a security group, ensure that the security group is not associated with any instance. For details about how to query instances associated with a security group, see **How Do I Know the Instances Associated with a Security Group?** 

# 16 Version Upgrade

### 16.1 How Can I View the Version of an RDS DB Instance?

On the Instances page of the RDS console, view the version of the DB instance.





- On the DAS console, perform the following steps to view the version of the target DB instance:
  - a. Log in to the target DB instance.
  - b. On the top menu bar, choose **SQL Operations** > **SQL Query**.
  - c. Run **select @@version**; to view the version of the DB instance.

#### 16.2 Does RDS for MySQL Support Version Upgrades?

Upgrading a major version using DRS

You can use Data Replication Service (DRS) to migrate databases from RDS for MySQL 5.6 to RDS for MySQL 5.7 smoothly. **Before using DRS to upgrade a major version, you need to prepare a DB instance of the target version.** 

On the **Instances** page, click the target DB instance. On the displayed **Basic Information** page, click **Migrate Database** in the upper right corner of the page.

For more information, see **Creating a Migration Task** in the *Data Replication Service User Guide*.

Table 16-1 MySQL database version information

Source Database Version	Destination Database Version	Migration Type
RDS for MySQL/Self-built	RDS for MySQL	Version upgrade
MySQL/MySQL in other clouds	• 5.6.x	
	• 5.7.x	
• 5.5.x	• 8.0.x	
• 5.6.x		
• 5.7.x		
• 8.0.x		

#### **Ⅲ** NOTE

- DRS only supports migration from an earlier version to a later version. After the migration, you are advised to run the **optimize table** command on the new instance to optimize the tablespace.
- If you change the instance class during DRS migration, the instance will be intermittently disconnected twice. After the change is complete, check the DRS task.
- Minor version upgrades

RDS for MySQL supports automatic and manual minor version upgrades, which can improve performance, add new functions, and fix bugs.

For primary/standby DB instances, the standby DB instance is upgraded first and then the primary DB instance is upgraded.

For more information, see **Upgrading a Minor Version**.

### 16.3 Does RDS for MySQL Support Version Downgrades?

RDS for MySQL does not support version downgrades on the management console.

You can **use mysqldump to migrate data**, or delete the DB instance and create a new one.

# 1 7 Developer-Related APIs and SDKs for

Table 17-1 RDS APIs and SDKs

Category	Reference Document
RDS API	RDS API Reference
RDS Java SDK	SDK Developer Guide
RDS Python SDK	
RDS Go SDK	