Integrate Percona MySQL

EventTracker Enterprise
About this Guide

This guide will facilitate a Percona MySQL user to send SYSLOG logs to EventTracker Enterprise.

Scope

The configurations detailed in this guide are consistent with EventTracker Enterprise 7.x or later, Percona MySQL 5.6.31.

Audience

Administrators who want to monitor Percona MySQL using EventTracker Enterprise.

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Introduction

Percona MySQL is an open source software company specializing in MySQL support, consulting, managed services, and training. It aims to retain close compatibility to the official MySQL releases, while focusing on performance and increased visibility into server operations. Percona MySQL freely includes a number of scalability, availability, security and backup features only available in MySQL’s commercial Enterprise edition.

Pre-requisites

- EventTracker 7.x or later should be installed.
- Percona MySQL software should be installed in the Centos machine.
- Port 514 should be allowed on firewall.

Configuration

AUDIT CONFIGURATION

1. Install Percona MySQL 5.6.31 into your system.
2. Open Linux terminal.
3. Connect to MySQL.
   - Run the following command:
     
     `#MySQL -u root –p XXXXXXXX`
     
     You are prompted for your password which was given by you.
4. Audit Log plugin is shipped with Percona MySQL Server, but it is not installed by default.
   - To enable the plugin, you must run the following command:
     
     `MySQL>INSTALL PLUGIN audit_log SONAME 'audit_log.so';`
5. You can check if the plugin is loaded correctly by running:
     
     `MySQL>SHOW PLUGINS;`
   - Audit log should be listed in the output as shown below:
### EventTracker: Integrate Percona MySQL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>License</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. In order to check the audit log format and audit log handler, use the below command.

```
MySQL> show global variables like 'audit%';
```

- You get the below output: (BEFORE audit settings)

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable_name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_buffer_size</td>
<td>1048576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_file</td>
<td>/var/log/mysql/audit.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_flush</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_format</td>
<td>OLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_handler</td>
<td>FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_policy</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_rotate_on_size</td>
<td>1073741824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_rotations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_strategy</td>
<td>ASYNCHRONOUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_syslog_facility</td>
<td>LOG_USER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_syslog_ident</td>
<td>percona-audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_syslog_priority</td>
<td>LOG_INFO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

7. To exit from MySQL terminal-

```
MySQL> exit
```

8. Open Linux terminal.
9. Edit the my.cnf.

**NOTE:** Percona MySQL stores the data files in `/var/lib/MySQL/` by default. You can find the configuration file that is used to manage Percona MySQL in `/etc/my.cnf`.
• Hence use the following command to edit my.cnf.

```bash
#Vi my.cnf
```

• Add the settings which is marked inside the red box.

```
#join_buffer_size = 128M
#sort_buffer_size = 2M
#read_rnd_buffer_size = 2M
datadir=/var/lib/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

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

# Recommended in standard MySQL setup
#sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES

[mysqld_safe]
log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log
pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

## Audit Logging ##
[mysqld]
audit_log_policy=ALL
audit_log_format=OLD
audit_log_handler=SYSLOG
#audit_log_file=/var/log/mysql/audit.log
#audit_log_rotate_on_size=1024M
audit_log_rotations=10
```

10. To save:

```bash
:wq
```

11. Start the service.

• You should start it by running:

```bash
#service MySQL start
```

12. Confirm that the service is running.

• You can check the service status by running:

```bash
#service MySQL status
```

13. Again login to MySQL to verify the audit settings.
#MySQL -u root –p XXXXXXXX

You are prompted for your password which was given by you.

14. In order to check the audit log format and audit log handler, use the below command:

MySQL> show global variables like 'audit%';

- You get the below output: (AFTER audit settings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable_name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_buffer_size</td>
<td>1048576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_file</td>
<td>/var/log/mysql/audit.log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_flush</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_format</td>
<td>OLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_handler</td>
<td>SYSLOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_policy</td>
<td>ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_rotate_on_size</td>
<td>1073741824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_rotations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_strategy</td>
<td>ASYNCHRONOUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_syslog_facility</td>
<td>LOG_USER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_syslog_ident</td>
<td>percona-audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit_log_syslog_priority</td>
<td>LOG_INFO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MySQL>exit

SYSLOG CONFIGURATION

15. In Linux terminal of Percona MySQL.

- Use the commands as shown below:

  #Cd /etc
  # ls

  - Check for rsyslog.conf

16. Edit the rsyslog.conf using the command as shown below:

  #vi rsyslog.conf

- Once the rsyslog.conf opens-

17. Scroll down and add the IP address and the port you want the logs to be forwarded, as shown below in red box.
Once audit and syslogs are enabled, Percona MySQL logs are forwarded to EventTracker machine.

**EventTracker Knowledge Pack**

Once Percona MySQL events are enabled and Percona MySQL events are received in EventTracker, Alerts and Reports can be configured in EventTracker.

The following Knowledge Packs are available in EventTracker to support Percona MySQL monitoring.

**Categories**

- **Percona MySQL: Database management**
  This category gives information related to database management that is whether the database has been created or dropped by the user.
**EventTracker: Integrate Percona MySQL**

- **Percona MySQL: User authentication failed**
  This category gives information related to failed authentication that is whenever the user tries to login to MySQL with wrong credentials.

- **Percona MySQL: User authentication successful**
  This category gives information related to successful authentication where the user provides the right credentials to login to the MySQL.

- **Percona MySQL: Table management**
  This category gives information related to table management where the table has been updated, dropped, created and values are inserted.

- **Percona MySQL: User management**
  This category gives information related to user management that is when the user is created given permissions like grant or revoke or even delete the user.

- **Percona MySQL: Variable change**
  This category gives information related to variable changes that is whenever the user tries any change in variable of MySQL.

**Alerts**

- **Percona MySQL: User management**
  This alert is generated whenever the user has been created, dropped given permissions to the users like grant and revoke.

**Reports**

- **Percona MySQL-Database management**
  This report provides information related to database management that is whether the database has been created or dropped by the user.

**SAMPLE REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LogTime</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Command Class</th>
<th>SQL Text</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 04:28:22 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root[root]@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYLOG</td>
<td>create_db</td>
<td>create database</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 05:20:15 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root[root]@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYLOG</td>
<td>drop_db</td>
<td>drop database isc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/19/2016 03:03:25 PM</td>
<td>CONTOSO WKSTN-01</td>
<td>root[root]@CONTOSO</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYLOG</td>
<td>create_db</td>
<td>CREATE SCHEMA 'ISC'</td>
<td>192.168.1.129 TEST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 3*
• **Percona MySQL-User authentication failed**
  This report provides information related to failed authentication that is whenever the user tries to login to MySQL by providing wrong credentials.

**SAMPLE REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LogTime</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>UserName</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>IPAddress</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Privileged User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>michel</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>root</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/16/2016</td>
<td>CONTOSO WKSTN-01</td>
<td>ronaldino</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG 192.168.1.129</td>
<td>TEST</td>
<td>root</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAMPLE LOG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOG TIME</th>
<th>EVENT ID</th>
<th>SITE / COMPUTER</th>
<th>USER</th>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/19/2016 11:39:18 AM</td>
<td>PNPL-4-XP / 192.168</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>SYSLOG user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Event Type: Information, Log Type: Application, Category Id: 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 19 11:39:18 192.168.1.119</td>
<td>Sep 19 02:09:19 localhost percona-audit: &lt;AUDIT_RECORD NAME=&quot;Connect&quot; RECORD=&quot;75_1970-01-01T00:00:00-00:00&quot; TIMESTAMP=&quot;2016-09-19T06:09:19 UTC&quot; CONNECTION_ID=&quot;9&quot; STATUS=&quot;1045&quot; USER=&quot;michel&quot; PRIV_USER=&quot;root&quot; CS_LOGIN=&quot;&quot; PROXY_USER=&quot;&quot; HOST=&quot;localhost&quot; IP=&quot;&quot; DB=&quot;&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **Percona MySQL-User authentication successful**
  This report provides information related to authentication success that is whenever the user login to MySQL by providing right credentials.

**SAMPLE REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LogTime</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Privileged User</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 04:24:31 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>johnny</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>root</td>
<td></td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAMPLE LOG**

Figure 7

- **Percona MySQL-Table management**
  This report provides information related to table management where the table has been updated, dropped, created and values are inserted.

**SAMPLE REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LogTime</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Command Class</th>
<th>SQL Text</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 04:33:45 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>create_table</td>
<td>insert into student table</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 04:36:31 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>drop_table</td>
<td>drop table student</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 05:24:16 PM</td>
<td>CONTOSO-WKSTN-01</td>
<td>root@CONTOSO-WKSTN-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>create_table</td>
<td>create table</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 05:30:55 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>insert</td>
<td>insert into</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 05:32:17 PM</td>
<td>CONTOSO-WKSTN-01</td>
<td>root@CONTOSO-WKSTN-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>insert</td>
<td>insert into</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 05:38:01 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>update</td>
<td>update ISIC set</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/07/2016 05:02:21 PM</td>
<td>CONTOSO-WKSTN-01</td>
<td>root@CONTOSO-WKSTN-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>drop_table</td>
<td>drop table ISIC</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 9
• **Percona MySQL-User management**
  This report provides information related to user management that is when the user is created given permissions like grant or revoke or even delete the user.

**SAMPLE LOG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Time</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Command Class</th>
<th>SQL Text</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/03/2016 05:24:43 PM</td>
<td>CONTCOSO WKSTN-01</td>
<td>root[root] @ CONTCOSO WKSTN-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>create_user</td>
<td>CREATE USER 'Ronald'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '2D032321B0000373'</td>
<td>192.168.1.128</td>
<td>TEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/03/2016 05:25:45 PM</td>
<td>CONTCOSO WKSTN-01</td>
<td>root[root] @ CONTCOSO WKSTN-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>grant</td>
<td>grant create on TEST IEC to revoke create on TEST IEC from</td>
<td>192.168.1.128</td>
<td>TEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/03/2016 05:26:53 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root[root] @ localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>revoke</td>
<td>drop user 'Ronald'@'localhost'</td>
<td></td>
<td>TEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/03/2016 05:27:13 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root[root] @ localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>drop_user</td>
<td>drop user 'Ronald'@'localhost'</td>
<td></td>
<td>TEST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Percona MySQL-Variable change**

This report provides information related to variable changes that is whenever the user tries any change in variable of MySQL.

**SAMPLE REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Time</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Computer</th>
<th>Sql Text</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/14/2016 04:20:33 PM</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root/root@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>SET GLOBAL max_connections = 1000</td>
<td>192.168.1.118</td>
<td>AQURED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/15/2016 07:10:25 PM</td>
<td>CONTOSO WKS1N-01</td>
<td>root/root@CONTOSO WKS1N-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>SET character_set_results=NULL</td>
<td>192.168.1.118</td>
<td>AQURED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/15/2016 07:10:30 PM</td>
<td>CONTOSO WKS1N-01</td>
<td>root/root@CONTOSO WKS1N-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>SET NAMES latin1</td>
<td>192.168.1.118</td>
<td>AQURED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/15/2016 07:10:30 PM</td>
<td>CONTOSO WKS1N-01</td>
<td>root/root@CONTOSO WKS1N-01</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>SET character_set_results=NULL</td>
<td>192.168.1.118</td>
<td>AQURED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAMPLE LOG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Time</th>
<th>Event ID</th>
<th>Site / Computer</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/15/2016 11:01:02 PM</td>
<td>192.168.1.119-SYSLOG</td>
<td>localhost</td>
<td>root/root@localhost</td>
<td>192.168.1.129</td>
<td>PNPL-4-KP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Percona MySQL-Failed events**
This report provides information related to failed event that is anything other than zero in status is considered as failed events.

### SAMPLE REPORT

![Figure 15](image1)

![Figure 16](image2)

### Importing Percona MySQL knowledge pack into EventTracker

1. Launch **EventTracker Control Panel**.
2. Double click **Export Import Utility**, and then click **Import** tab.

   **Import**
   - **Category**
   - **Alerts**
   - **Parsing Rules**
   - **Flex Reports**
NOTE: Importing should be in the same order as mentioned above.

Figure 17

Category

1. Click **Category** option, and then click the browse button.
2. Locate All Percona MySQL category.iscat file, and then click the Open button.

3. To import categories, click the Import button.

   EventTracker displays success message.

4. Click OK, and then click the Close button.
Alerts

1. Click **Alerts** option, and then click the **browse** button.

![Figure 20](Image)

2. Locate **All Percona MySQL alerts.isalt** file, and then click the **Open** button.

3. To import alerts, click the **Import** button.

EventTracker displays success message.

![Figure 21](Image)

4. Click **OK**, and then click the **Close** button.
Parsing Rules

1. Click **Token value** option, and then click the **browse** button.

![Figure 22](image1)

2. Locate **All Percona MySQL parsing rule.istoken** file, and then click the **Open** button.
3. To import tokens, click the **Import** button.

EventTracker displays success message.

![Figure 23](image2)

4. Click **OK**, and then click the **Close** button.
Flex Reports

1. Click Report option, and then click the browse button.

2. Locate All Percona MySQL report.issch file, and then click the Open button.

3. To import reports, click the Import button.

   EventTracker displays success message.

4. Click OK, and then click the Close button.
Knowledge Object

1. Click the **Admin** menu, and then click **Knowledge Objects**.
2. Click on the 'Import' option.

3. In **IMPORT** pane click on **Browse** button.

4. Locate **All Percona MySQL KO. etko** file, and then click the **UPLOAD** button.
5. Now select the check box and then click on 'OVERWRITE' option. EventTracker displays success message.

6. Click on OK button.
Verifying Percona MySQL knowledge pack in EventTracker

Categories

1. Logon to EventTracker Enterprise Web Interface.
2. Click the Admin menu, and then click Categories.
3. In Category Tree to view imported categories, scroll down and expand Percona MySQL group folder to view the imported categories.

![Category Management](image)

Figure 30

Alerts

1. Logon to EventTracker Enterprise Web Interface.
2. Click the Admin menu, and then click Alerts.
3. In Search field, type ‘Percona’, and then click the Go button.

Alert Management page will display all the imported Percona MySQL alerts.
To activate the imported alerts, select the respective checkbox in the Active column. EventTracker displays message box.

![Figure 31](image1)

Click Ok, and then click the Activate Now button.

**NOTE:**

You can select alert notification such as Beep, Email, and Message etc. For this, select the respective checkbox in the Alert management page, and then click the Activate Now button.

### Tokens

1. Logon to EventTracker Enterprise Web Interface.

2. Click the Admin menu, and then click Parsing Rules.

The imported Percona MySQL tokens are added in Token-Value Groups list.
Reports

1. Logon to EventTracker Enterprise.
2. Click the Reports menu, and then select Configuration.
3. In Reports Configuration pane, select Defined option.
   EventTracker displays Defined page.
4. In search box enter Percona MySQL, and then click the Search button.
   EventTracker displays Flex reports of Percona MySQL.
Knowledge Object

1. Click the Admin menu, and then click Knowledge Objects.
2. Scroll down and select Percona MySQL in Objects pane. Imported Percona MySQL object details are shown.
Create Flex Dashboards in EventTracker

**NOTE:** To configure the flex dashboards schedule and generate the reports. Flex dashboard feature is available from EventTracker Enterprise v8.0 and later.

**Schedule Reports**

1. Open EventTracker in browser and logon.
2. Navigate to Reports>Configuration.

![Figure 37]


4. Click on ‘schedule’ to plan a report for later execution.
EventTracker: Integrate Percona MySQL

Figure 38
5. Check column names to persist using **PERSIST** checkboxes beside them. Choose suitable **Retention period**.
6. Proceed to next step and click **Schedule** button.
7. Wait till the reports get generated.

**Create Dashlets**

1. Open **EventTracker** in browser and logon.
3. Navigate to Dashboard>Flex. Flex Dashboard pane is shown.

4. Fill suitable title and description and click Save button.

5. Click to configure a new flex dashlet. Widget configuration pane is shown.
6. Locate earlier scheduled report in **Data Source** dropdown.
7. Select **Chart Type** from dropdown.
8. Select extent of data to be displayed in **Duration** dropdown.
9. Select computation type in **Value Field Setting** dropdown.
10. Select evaluation duration in **As Of** dropdown.
11. Select comparable values in **X Axis** with suitable label.
12. Select numeric values in **Y Axis** with suitable label.
13. Select comparable sequence in **Legend**.
14. Click **Test** button to evaluate. Evaluated chart is shown.
15. If satisfied, click **Configure** button

16. Click 'customize' to locate and choose created dashlet.
17. Click to add dashlet to earlier created dashboard.
Sample Dashboards

For below dashboard **DATA SOURCE: Percona MySQL-Table management**

- **WIDGET TITLE:** Percona MySQL-Table management  
  **CHART TYPE:** Donut  
  **AXIS LABELS [X-AXIS]:** Command class

1. Percona MySQL-Table management

![Percona MySQL-Table management dashboard]

Figure 45