

Setup Remote MySQL Server

This document is for a previous release of cPanel & WHM. To view our latest documentation, visit our [Home page](#).

For cPanel & WHM 11.44

([Home](#) >> [SQL Services](#) >> [Setup Remote MySQL Server](#))

- [Overview](#)
- [Install openssh-clients package](#)
- [Make certain that the local server's hostname resolves](#)
- [Set up the remote MySQL server](#)
- [Terminate remote MySQL service](#)

Overview

This feature allows you to place your MySQL databases on a remote cPanel & WHM server that runs MySQL. A separate server for MySQL can be useful for busy servers or servers with large databases. You can offload MySQL-related work to the remote MySQL server.

This feature does not automatically transfer your MySQL data. Instead, it configures the remote server to work with your MySQL setup. After you configure the remote server, you will need to manually transfer your existing MySQL data, but any new databases that you create will reside on the remote MySQL server.

Important:

- Do not confuse this feature with the ability to allow access to a MySQL database from a remote server. To configure that option, use the [Additional MySQL Access Hosts](#) interface in WHM ([Home](#) >> [SQL Services](#) >> [Additional MySQL Access Hosts](#)).
- Each remote MySQL server works best when it corresponds to a single cPanel server configuration. While it is possible to use a single remote MySQL server for multiple cPanel servers, we do **not** recommend this configuration.
- Before you set up a remote MySQL server, be certain that the `openssh-clients` package is installed on your server. You will not be able to set up a Remote MySQL Server if this package is not installed.

Install openssh-clients package

To determine whether the `openssh-clients` package is installed on your server, run the following command:

```
rpm -q openssh-clients
```

If the package is installed, the output will resemble the following:

```
openssh-clients-5.3p1-81.el6_3.x86_64
```

If the `openssh-clients` package is not installed, the output will resemble the following example:

```
package openssh-clients is not installed.
```

To install the `openssh-clients` package, run the following command as the `root` user:

```
yum install openssh-clients
```

Make certain that the local server's hostname resolves

Before you set up a remote MySQL server, ensure that the remote server resolves your local server's IP address to its hostname. You also need to ensure that the local server resolves your remote server's IP address to its hostname.

To confirm this, run the `host` command on the remote server through the command line.

For example:

```
root@server [~]# host 192.168.0.20
20.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer host.example.com.
```

Note:

This command resolves the hostname from the IP address.

If you have not set up a reverse DNS entry for the local server, edit `/etc/hosts` on the remote MySQL server and add an entry for your local server, with the IP address and hostname. This will perform the hostname lookup manually, rather than through the DNS.

For example:

```
192.168.0.20 host.example.com
```

Set up the remote MySQL server

To set up a remote MySQL server, perform the following steps:

1. If it is not already installed on your remote server, install MySQL.
2. Add the MySQL user's `root` password for the `mysql` user to the `/root/.my.cnf` file.
3. Review the displayed information, and enter the appropriate data:
 - a. Select whether to log in as `root` or with a specific username.

Note:

You must specify FQDNs in lowercase letters.

- If you selected *User* under *Login*:
 - Enter the remote account's username in the *Username* text box.
 - Enter the remote account's password in the *Password* text box.
- b. Select the *Authentication Method* that you wish to use. Here, you must specify whether you wish to use a password or an SSH Public Key to authenticate to the remote server.
 - If you choose *Password*, enter the password for the account in the *Password* text box.
 - If you choose *SSH Public Key*, select the key that you wish to use during authentication.
 - If the SSH Public Key is encrypted, enter the *SSH Key Passphrase*.
- c. If you selected *User* under *Login*, select a *Root Escalation Method*.

- If you selected *su* for the *Root Escalation Method*, enter the `root` password in the *Root Password* text box.
4. Click *Setup MySQL*.

Terminate remote MySQL service

If your server currently uses a remote MySQL server, and you wish to return to a local MySQL server, perform the following steps:

1. Enter `localhost` in the *Remote server address* text box.
2. Click *Setup MySQL*.