Security in MySQL

Abstract

This is the MySQL Security Guide extract from the MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual.

For legal information, see the Legal Notices.

For help with using MySQL, please visit the MySQL Forums, where you can discuss your issues with other MySQL users.

Document generated on: 2025-07-02 (revision: 82696)

Table of Contents

Preface and Legal Notices

This is the MySQL Security Guide extract from the MySQL 5.7 Reference Manual.

Licensing information—MySQL 5.7. This product may include third-party software, used under license. If you are using a *Commercial* release of MySQL 5.7, see the MySQL 5.7 Commercial Release License Information User Manual for licensing information, including licensing information relating to third-party software that may be included in this Commercial release. If you are using a *Community* release of MySQL 5.7, see the MySQL 5.7 Community Release License Information User Manual for licensing information, including licensing information relating to third-party software that may be included in this Community release.

Licensing information—MySQL NDB Cluster 7.5. This product may include third-party software, used under license. If you are using a *Commercial* release of NDB Cluster 7.5, see the MySQL NDB Cluster 7.5 Commercial Release License Information User Manual for licensing information relating to third-party software that may be included in this Commercial release. If you are using a *Community* release of NDB Cluster 7.5, see the MySQL NDB Cluster 7.5 Community Release License Information User Manual for licensing information relating to third-party software that may be included in this Community release.

Licensing information—MySQL NDB Cluster 7.6. If you are using a *Commercial* release of MySQL NDB Cluster 7.6, see the MySQL NDB Cluster 7.6 Commercial Release License Information User Manual for licensing information, including licensing information relating to third-party software that may be included in this Commercial release. If you are using a *Community* release of MySQL NDB Cluster 7.6, see the MySQL NDB Cluster 7.6 Community Release License Information User Manual for licensing information, including licensing information relating to third-party software that may be included in this Community release.

Legal Notices

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at
http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support for Accessibility

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Chapter 1 Security

When thinking about security within a MySQL installation, you should consider a wide range of possible topics and how they affect the security of your MySQL server and related applications:

- General factors that affect security. These include choosing good passwords, not granting unnecessary privileges to users, ensuring application security by preventing SQL injections and data corruption, and others. See Chapter 2, *General Security Issues*.
- Security of the installation itself. The data files, log files, and the all the application files of your installation should be protected to ensure that they are not readable or writable by unauthorized parties. For more information, see Chapter 3, *Postinstallation Setup and Testing*.
- Access control and security within the database system itself, including the users and databases granted with access to the databases, views and stored programs in use within the database. For more information, see Chapter 4, *Access Control and Account Management*.
- The features offered by security-related plugins. See Chapter 6, *Security Plugins*.
- Network security of MySQL and your system. The security is related to the grants for individual users, but you may also wish to restrict MySQL so that it is available only locally on the MySQL server host, or to a limited set of other hosts.
- Ensure that you have adequate and appropriate backups of your database files, configuration and log files. Also be sure that you have a recovery solution in place and test that you are able to successfully recover the information from your backups. See Backup and Recovery.

> **Note**
>
> Several topics in this chapter are also addressed in the Secure Deployment Guide, which provides procedures for deploying a generic binary distribution of MySQL Enterprise Edition Server with features for managing the security of your MySQL installation.

Chapter 2 General Security Issues

Table of Contents

This section describes general security issues to be aware of and what you can do to make your MySQL installation more secure against attack or misuse. For information specifically about the access control system that MySQL uses for setting up user accounts and checking database access, see Chapter 3, *Postinstallation Setup and Testing*.

For answers to some questions that are often asked about MySQL Server security issues, see Appendix A, *MySQL 5.7 FAQ: Security*.

2.1 Security Guidelines

Anyone using MySQL on a computer connected to the Internet should read this section to avoid the most common security mistakes.

In discussing security, it is necessary to consider fully protecting the entire server host (not just the MySQL server) against all types of applicable attacks: eavesdropping, altering, playback, and denial of service. We do not cover all aspects of availability and fault tolerance here.

MySQL uses security based on Access Control Lists (ACLs) for all connections, queries, and other operations that users can attempt to perform. There is also support for SSL-encrypted connections between MySQL clients and servers. Many of the concepts discussed here are not specific to MySQL at all; the same general ideas apply to almost all applications.

When running MySQL, follow these guidelines:

- **Do not ever give anyone (except MySQL `root` accounts) access to the `user` table in the `mysql` system database!** This is critical.
- Learn how the MySQL access privilege system works (see Chapter 4, *Access Control and Account Management*). Use the `GRANT` and `REVOKE` statements to control access to MySQL. Do not grant more privileges than necessary. Never grant privileges to all hosts.

  Checklist:

  - Try `mysql -u root`. If you are able to connect successfully to the server without being asked for a password, anyone can connect to your MySQL server as the MySQL `root` user with full privileges! Review the MySQL installation instructions, paying particular attention to the information about setting a `root` password. See Section 3.4, "Securing the Initial MySQL Account".
  - Use the `SHOW GRANTS` statement to check which accounts have access to what. Then use the `REVOKE` statement to remove those privileges that are not necessary.

- Do not store cleartext passwords in your database. If your computer becomes compromised, the intruder can take the full list of passwords and use them. Instead, use `SHA2()` or some other one-way hashing function and store the hash value.

  To prevent password recovery using rainbow tables, do not use these functions on a plain password; instead, choose some string to be used as a salt, and use hash(hash(password)+salt) values.

- Assume that all passwords will be subject to automated cracking attempts using lists of known passwords, and also to targeted guessing using publicly available information about you, such as social media posts. Do not choose passwords that consist of easily cracked or guessed items such as a dictionary word, proper name, sports team name, acronym, or commonly known phrase, particularly if they are relevant to you. The use of upper case letters, number substitutions and additions, and special characters does not help if these are used in predictable ways. Also do not choose any password you have seen used as an example anywhere, or a variation on it, even if it was presented as an example of a strong password.

  Instead, choose passwords that are as long and as unpredictable as possible. That does not mean the combination needs to be a random string of characters that is difficult to remember and reproduce, although this is a good approach if you have, for example, password manager software that can generate and fill such passwords and store them securely. A passphrase containing multiple words is easy to create, remember, and reproduce, and is much more secure than a typical user-selected password consisting of a single modified word or a predictable sequence of characters. To create a secure passphrase, ensure that the words and other items in it are not a known phrase or quotation, do not occur in a predictable order, and preferably have no previous relationship to each other at all.

- Invest in a firewall. This protects you from at least 50% of all types of exploits in any software. Put MySQL behind the firewall or in a demilitarized zone (DMZ).

  Checklist:

  - Try to scan your ports from the Internet using a tool such as `nmap`. MySQL uses port 3306 by default. This port should not be accessible from untrusted hosts. As a simple way to check whether your MySQL port is open, try the following command from some remote machine, where *`server_host`* is the host name or IP address of the host on which your MySQL server runs:

    ```
    $> telnet server_host 3306
    ```

    If `telnet` hangs or the connection is refused, the port is blocked, which is how you want it to be. If you get a connection and some garbage characters, the port is open, and should be closed on your firewall or router, unless you really have a good reason to keep it open.

- Applications that access MySQL should not trust any data entered by users, and should be written using proper defensive programming techniques. See Section 2.7, “Client Programming Security Guidelines”.

- Do not transmit plain (unencrypted) data over the Internet. This information is accessible to everyone who has the time and ability to intercept it and use it for their own purposes. Instead, use an encrypted protocol such as SSL or SSH. MySQL supports internal SSL connections. Another technique is to use SSH port-forwarding to create an encrypted (and compressed) tunnel for the communication.

- Learn to use the `tcpdump` and `strings` utilities. In most cases, you can check whether MySQL data streams are unencrypted by issuing a command like the following:

```
$> tcpdump -l -i eth0 -w - src or dst port 3306 | strings
```

  This works under Linux and should work with small modifications under other systems.

  > **Warning**
  >
  > If you do not see cleartext data, this does not always mean that the information actually is encrypted. If you need high security, consult with a security expert.

2.2 Keeping Passwords Secure

Passwords occur in several contexts within MySQL. The following sections provide guidelines that enable end users and administrators to keep these passwords secure and avoid exposing them. There is also a discussion of how MySQL uses password hashing internally and of a plugin that you can use to enforce stricter passwords.

2.2.1 End-User Guidelines for Password Security

MySQL users should use the following guidelines to keep passwords secure.

When you run a client program to connect to the MySQL server, it is inadvisable to specify your password in a way that exposes it to discovery by other users. The methods you can use to specify your password when you run client programs are listed here, along with an assessment of the risks of each method. In short, the safest methods are to have the client program prompt for the password or to specify the password in a properly protected option file.

- Use the `mysql_config_editor` utility, which enables you to store authentication credentials in an encrypted login path file named `.mylogin.cnf`. The file can be read later by MySQL client programs to obtain authentication credentials for connecting to MySQL Server. See mysql_config_editor — MySQL Configuration Utility.

- Use a `--password=password` or `-ppassword` option on the command line. For example:

```
$> mysql -u francis -pfrank db_name
```

  > **Warning**
  >
  > This is convenient *but insecure*. On some systems, your password becomes visible to system status programs such as `ps` that may be invoked by other users to display command lines. MySQL clients typically overwrite the command-line password argument with zeros during their initialization sequence. However, there is still a brief interval during which the value is visible. Also, on some systems this overwriting strategy is ineffective and the password remains visible to `ps`. (SystemV Unix systems and perhaps others are subject to this problem.)

  If your operating environment is set up to display your current command in the title bar of your terminal window, the password remains visible as long as the command is running, even if the command has scrolled out of view in the window content area.

- Use the `--password` or `-p` option on the command line with no password value specified. In this case, the client program solicits the password interactively:

```
$> mysql -u francis -p db_name
Enter password: ********
```

  The `*` characters indicate where you enter your password. The password is not displayed as you enter it.

It is more secure to enter your password this way than to specify it on the command line because it is not visible to other users. However, this method of entering a password is suitable only for programs that you run interactively. If you want to invoke a client from a script that runs noninteractively, there is no opportunity to enter the password from the keyboard. On some systems, you may even find that the first line of your script is read and interpreted (incorrectly) as your password.

- Store your password in an option file. For example, on Unix, you can list your password in the `[client]` section of the `.my.cnf` file in your home directory:

```
[client]
password=password
```

To keep the password safe, the file should not be accessible to anyone but yourself. To ensure this, set the file access mode to `400` or `600`. For example:

```
$> chmod 600 .my.cnf
```

To name from the command line a specific option file containing the password, use the `--defaults-file=file_name` option, where `file_name` is the full path name to the file. For example:

```
$> mysql --defaults-file=/home/francis/mysql-opts
```

Using Option Files, discusses option files in more detail.

- Store your password in the `MYSQL_PWD` environment variable. See Environment Variables.

This method of specifying your MySQL password must be considered *extremely insecure* and should not be used. Some versions of `ps` include an option to display the environment of running processes. On some systems, if you set `MYSQL_PWD`, your password is exposed to any other user who runs `ps`. Even on systems without such a version of `ps`, it is unwise to assume that there are no other methods by which users can examine process environments.

On Unix, the `mysql` client writes a record of executed statements to a history file (see mysql Client Logging). By default, this file is named `.mysql_history` and is created in your home directory. Passwords can be written as plain text in SQL statements such as `CREATE USER` and `ALTER USER`, so if you use these statements, they are logged in the history file. To keep this file safe, use a restrictive access mode, the same way as described earlier for the `.my.cnf` file.

If your command interpreter is configured to maintain a history, any file in which the commands are saved contains MySQL passwords entered on the command line. For example, `bash` uses `~/.bash_history`. Any such file should have a restrictive access mode.

2.2.2 Administrator Guidelines for Password Security

Database administrators should use the following guidelines to keep passwords secure.

MySQL stores passwords for user accounts in the `mysql.user` system table. Access to this table should never be granted to any nonadministrative accounts.

Account passwords can be expired so that users must reset them. See Section 4.11, “Password Management”, and Section 4.12, “Server Handling of Expired Passwords”.

The `validate_password` plugin can be used to enforce a policy on acceptable password. See Section 6.3, “The Password Validation Plugin”.

A user who has access to modify the plugin directory (the value of the `plugin_dir` system variable) or the `my.cnf` file that specifies the plugin directory location can replace plugins and modify the capabilities provided by plugins, including authentication plugins.

Files such as log files to which passwords might be written should be protected. See Section 2.2.3, "Passwords and Logging".

2.2.3 Passwords and Logging

Passwords can be written as plain text in SQL statements such as `CREATE USER`, `GRANT`, `SET PASSWORD`, and statements that invoke the `PASSWORD()` function. If such statements are logged by the MySQL server as written, passwords in them become visible to anyone with access to the logs.

Statement logging avoids writing passwords as cleartext for the following statements:

```
CREATE USER ... IDENTIFIED BY ...
ALTER USER ... IDENTIFIED BY ...
GRANT ... IDENTIFIED BY ...
SET PASSWORD ...
SLAVE START ... PASSWORD = ...
CREATE SERVER ... OPTIONS(... PASSWORD ...)
ALTER SERVER ... OPTIONS(... PASSWORD ...)
```

Passwords in those statements are rewritten to not appear literally in statement text written to the general query log, slow query log, and binary log. Rewriting does not apply to other statements. In particular, `INSERT` or `UPDATE` statements for the `mysql.user` system table that refer to literal passwords are logged as is, so you should avoid such statements. (Direct modification of grant tables is discouraged, anyway.)

For the general query log, password rewriting can be suppressed by starting the server with the `--log-raw` option. For security reasons, this option is not recommended for production use. For diagnostic purposes, it may be useful to see the exact text of statements as received by the server.

Contents of the audit log file produced by the audit log plugin are not encrypted. For security reasons, this file should be written to a directory accessible only to the MySQL server and users with a legitimate reason to view the log. See Section 6.5.3, "MySQL Enterprise Audit Security Considerations".

Statements received by the server may be rewritten if a query rewrite plugin is installed (see Query Rewrite Plugins). In this case, the `--log-raw` option affects statement logging as follows:

- Without `--log-raw`, the server logs the statement returned by the query rewrite plugin. This may differ from the statement as received.
- With `--log-raw`, the server logs the original statement as received.

An implication of password rewriting is that statements that cannot be parsed (due, for example, to syntax errors) are not written to the general query log because they cannot be known to be password free. Use cases that require logging of all statements including those with errors should use the `--log-raw` option, bearing in mind that this also bypasses password rewriting.

Password rewriting occurs only when plain text passwords are expected. For statements with syntax that expect a password hash value, no rewriting occurs. If a plain text password is supplied erroneously for such syntax, the password is logged as given, without rewriting. For example, the following statement is logged as shown because a password hash value is expected:

```
CREATE USER 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD 'not-so-secret';
```

To guard log files against unwarranted exposure, locate them in a directory that restricts access to the server and the database administrator. If the server logs to tables in the `mysql` database, grant access to those tables only to the database administrator.

Replicas store the password for the replication source in the source info repository, which can be either a file or a table (see Relay Log and Replication Metadata Repositories). Ensure that the repository can be accessed only by the database administrator. An alternative to storing the password in a file is to use the `START SLAVE` statement to specify credentials for connecting to the source.

Use a restricted access mode to protect database backups that include log tables or log files containing passwords.

2.2.4 Password Hashing in MySQL

> **Note**
>
> The information in this section applies fully only before MySQL 5.7.5, and only for accounts that use the `mysql_native_password` or `mysql_old_password` authentication plugins. Support for pre-4.1 password hashes was removed in MySQL 5.7.5. This includes removal of the `mysql_old_password` authentication plugin and the `OLD_PASSWORD()` function. Also, `secure_auth` cannot be disabled, and `old_passwords` cannot be set to 1.
>
> As of MySQL 5.7.5, only the information about 4.1 password hashes and the `mysql_native_password` authentication plugin remains relevant.

MySQL lists user accounts in the `user` table of the `mysql` database. Each MySQL account can be assigned a password, although the `user` table does not store the cleartext version of the password, but a hash value computed from it.

MySQL uses passwords in two phases of client/server communication:

- When a client attempts to connect to the server, there is an initial authentication step in which the client must present a password that has a hash value matching the hash value stored in the `user` table for the account the client wants to use.
- After the client connects, it can (if it has sufficient privileges) set or change the password hash for accounts listed in the `user` table. The client can do this by using the `PASSWORD()` function to generate a password hash, or by using a password-generating statement (`CREATE USER`, `GRANT`, or `SET PASSWORD`).

In other words, the server *checks* hash values during authentication when a client first attempts to connect. The server *generates* hash values if a connected client invokes the `PASSWORD()` function or uses a password-generating statement to set or change a password.

Password hashing methods in MySQL have the history described following. These changes are illustrated by changes in the result from the `PASSWORD()` function that computes password hash values and in the structure of the `user` table where passwords are stored.

The Original (Pre-4.1) Hashing Method

The original hashing method produced a 16-byte string. Such hashes look like this:

```
mysql> SELECT PASSWORD('mypass');
+--------------------+
| PASSWORD('mypass') |
+--------------------+
| 6f8c114b58f2ce9e   |
+--------------------+
```

To store account passwords, the `Password` column of the `user` table was at this point 16 bytes long.

The 4.1 Hashing Method

MySQL 4.1 introduced password hashing that provided better security and reduced the risk of passwords being intercepted. There were several aspects to this change:

- Different format of password values produced by the `PASSWORD()` function

- Widening of the `Password` column
- Control over the default hashing method
- Control over the permitted hashing methods for clients attempting to connect to the server

The changes in MySQL 4.1 took place in two stages:

- MySQL 4.1.0 used a preliminary version of the 4.1 hashing method. This method was short lived and the following discussion says nothing more about it.
- In MySQL 4.1.1, the hashing method was modified to produce a longer 41-byte hash value:

```
mysql> SELECT PASSWORD('mypass');
+-------------------------------------------+
| PASSWORD('mypass')                        |
+-------------------------------------------+
| *6C8989366EAF75BB670AD8EA7A7FC1176A95CEF4 |
+-------------------------------------------+
```

  The longer password hash format has better cryptographic properties, and client authentication based on long hashes is more secure than that based on the older short hashes.

  To accommodate longer password hashes, the `Password` column in the `user` table was changed at this point to be 41 bytes, its current length.

  A widened `Password` column can store password hashes in both the pre-4.1 and 4.1 formats. The format of any given hash value can be determined two ways:

  - The length: 4.1 and pre-4.1 hashes are 41 and 16 bytes, respectively.
  - Password hashes in the 4.1 format always begin with a `*` character, whereas passwords in the pre-4.1 format never do.

  To permit explicit generation of pre-4.1 password hashes, two additional changes were made:

  - The `OLD_PASSWORD()` function was added, which returns hash values in the 16-byte format.
  - For compatibility purposes, the `old_passwords` system variable was added, to enable DBAs and applications control over the hashing method. The default `old_passwords` value of 0 causes hashing to use the 4.1 method (41-byte hash values), but setting `old_passwords=1` causes hashing to use the pre-4.1 method. In this case, `PASSWORD()` produces 16-byte values and is equivalent to `OLD_PASSWORD()`

  To permit DBAs control over how clients are permitted to connect, the `secure_auth` system variable was added. Starting the server with this variable disabled or enabled permits or prohibits clients to connect using the older pre-4.1 password hashing method. Before MySQL 5.6.5, `secure_auth` is disabled by default. As of 5.6.5, `secure_auth` is enabled by default to promote a more secure default configuration DBAs can disable it at their discretion, but this is not recommended, and pre-4.1 password hashes are deprecated and should be avoided. (For account upgrade instructions, see Section 6.1.3, “Migrating Away from Pre-4.1 Password Hashing and the mysql_old_password Plugin”.)

  In addition, the `mysql` client supports a `--secure-auth` option that is analogous to `secure_auth`, but from the client side. It can be used to prevent connections to less secure accounts that use pre-4.1 password hashing. This option is disabled by default before MySQL 5.6.7, enabled thereafter.

Compatibility Issues Related to Hashing Methods

The widening of the `Password` column in MySQL 4.1 from 16 bytes to 41 bytes affects installation or upgrade operations as follows:

- If you perform a new installation of MySQL, the `Password` column is made 41 bytes long automatically.
- Upgrades from MySQL 4.1 or later to current versions of MySQL should not give rise to any issues in regard to the `Password` column because both versions use the same column length and password hashing method.
- For upgrades from a pre-4.1 release to 4.1 or later, you must upgrade the system tables after upgrading. (See mysql_upgrade — Check and Upgrade MySQL Tables.)

The 4.1 hashing method is understood only by MySQL 4.1 (and higher) servers and clients, which can result in some compatibility problems. A 4.1 or higher client can connect to a pre-4.1 server, because the client understands both the pre-4.1 and 4.1 password hashing methods. However, a pre-4.1 client that attempts to connect to a 4.1 or higher server may run into difficulties. For example, a 4.0 `mysql` client may fail with the following error message:

```
$> mysql -h localhost -u root
Client does not support authentication protocol requested
by server; consider upgrading MySQL client
```

The following discussion describes the differences between the pre-4.1 and 4.1 hashing methods, and what you should do if you upgrade your server but need to maintain backward compatibility with pre-4.1 clients. (However, permitting connections by old clients is not recommended and should be avoided if possible.) This information is of particular importance to PHP programmers migrating MySQL databases from versions older than 4.1 to 4.1 or higher.

The differences between short and long password hashes are relevant both for how the server uses passwords during authentication and for how it generates password hashes for connected clients that perform password-changing operations.

The way in which the server uses password hashes during authentication is affected by the width of the `Password` column:

- If the column is short, only short-hash authentication is used.
- If the column is long, it can hold either short or long hashes, and the server can use either format:
  - Pre-4.1 clients can connect, but because they know only about the pre-4.1 hashing method, they can authenticate only using accounts that have short hashes.
  - 4.1 and later clients can authenticate using accounts that have short or long hashes.

Even for short-hash accounts, the authentication process is actually a bit more secure for 4.1 and later clients than for older clients. In terms of security, the gradient from least to most secure is:

- Pre-4.1 client authenticating with short password hash
- 4.1 or later client authenticating with short password hash
- 4.1 or later client authenticating with long password hash

The way in which the server generates password hashes for connected clients is affected by the width of the `Password` column and by the `old_passwords` system variable. A 4.1 or later server generates long hashes only if certain conditions are met: The `Password` column must be wide enough to hold long values and `old_passwords` must not be set to 1.

Those conditions apply as follows:

- The `Password` column must be wide enough to hold long hashes (41 bytes). If the column has not been updated and still has the pre-4.1 width of 16 bytes, the server notices that long hashes cannot fit into it and generates only short hashes when a client performs password-changing operations using the `PASSWORD()` function or a password-generating statement. This is the behavior that occurs if you have upgraded from a version of MySQL older than 4.1 to 4.1 or later but have not yet run the mysql_upgrade program to widen the Password column.

- If the Password column is wide, it can store either short or long password hashes. In this case, the PASSWORD() function and password-generating statements generate long hashes unless the server was started with the old_passwords system variable set to 1 to force the server to generate short password hashes instead.

The purpose of the old_passwords system variable is to permit backward compatibility with pre-4.1 clients under circumstances where the server would otherwise generate long password hashes. The option does not affect authentication (4.1 and later clients can still use accounts that have long password hashes), but it does prevent creation of a long password hash in the user table as the result of a password-changing operation. Were that permitted to occur, the account could no longer be used by pre-4.1 clients. With old_passwords disabled, the following undesirable scenario is possible:

- An old pre-4.1 client connects to an account that has a short password hash.
- The client changes its own password. With old_passwords disabled, this results in the account having a long password hash.
- The next time the old client attempts to connect to the account, it cannot, because the account has a long password hash that requires the 4.1 hashing method during authentication. (Once an account has a long password hash in the user table, only 4.1 and later clients can authenticate for it because pre-4.1 clients do not understand long hashes.)

This scenario illustrates that, if you must support older pre-4.1 clients, it is problematic to run a 4.1 or higher server without old_passwords set to 1. By running the server with old_passwords=1, password-changing operations do not generate long password hashes and thus do not cause accounts to become inaccessible to older clients. (Those clients cannot inadvertently lock themselves out by changing their password and ending up with a long password hash.)

The downside of old_passwords=1 is that any passwords created or changed use short hashes, even for 4.1 or later clients. Thus, you lose the additional security provided by long password hashes. To create an account that has a long hash (for example, for use by 4.1 clients) or to change an existing account to use a long password hash, an administrator can set the session value of old_passwords set to 0 while leaving the global value set to 1:

```
mysql> SET @@SESSION.old_passwords = 0;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT @@SESSION.old_passwords, @@GLOBAL.old_passwords;
+-------------------------+------------------------+
| @@SESSION.old_passwords | @@GLOBAL.old_passwords |
+-------------------------+------------------------+
|                       0 |                      1 |
+-------------------------+------------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> CREATE USER 'newuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'newpass';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'existinguser'@'localhost' = PASSWORD('existingpass');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

The following scenarios are possible in MySQL 4.1 or later. The factors are whether the Password column is short or long, and, if long, whether the server is started with old_passwords enabled or disabled.

Scenario 1: Short Password column in user table:

- Only short hashes can be stored in the Password column.
- The server uses only short hashes during client authentication.
- For connected clients, password hash-generating operations involving the PASSWORD() function or password-generating statements use short hashes exclusively. Any change to an account's password results in that account having a short password hash.

- The value of old_passwords is irrelevant because with a short Password column, the server generates only short password hashes anyway.

This scenario occurs when a pre-4.1 MySQL installation has been upgraded to 4.1 or later but mysql_upgrade has not been run to upgrade the system tables in the mysql database. (This is not a recommended configuration because it does not permit use of more secure 4.1 password hashing.)

Scenario 2: Long Password column; server started with old_passwords=1:

- Short or long hashes can be stored in the Password column.
- 4.1 and later clients can authenticate for accounts that have short or long hashes.
- Pre-4.1 clients can authenticate only for accounts that have short hashes.
- For connected clients, password hash-generating operations involving the PASSWORD() function or password-generating statements use short hashes exclusively. Any change to an account's password results in that account having a short password hash.

In this scenario, newly created accounts have short password hashes because old_passwords=1 prevents generation of long hashes. Also, if you create an account with a long hash before setting old_passwords to 1, changing the account's password while old_passwords=1 results in the account being given a short password, causing it to lose the security benefits of a longer hash.

To create a new account that has a long password hash, or to change the password of any existing account to use a long hash, first set the session value of old_passwords set to 0 while leaving the global value set to 1, as described previously.

In this scenario, the server has an up to date Password column, but is running with the default password hashing method set to generate pre-4.1 hash values. This is not a recommended configuration but may be useful during a transitional period in which pre-4.1 clients and passwords are upgraded to 4.1 or later. When that has been done, it is preferable to run the server with old_passwords=0 and secure_auth=1.

Scenario 3: Long Password column; server started with old_passwords=0:

- Short or long hashes can be stored in the Password column.
- 4.1 and later clients can authenticate using accounts that have short or long hashes.
- Pre-4.1 clients can authenticate only using accounts that have short hashes.
- For connected clients, password hash-generating operations involving the PASSWORD() function or password-generating statements use long hashes exclusively. A change to an account's password results in that account having a long password hash.

As indicated earlier, a danger in this scenario is that it is possible for accounts that have a short password hash to become inaccessible to pre-4.1 clients. A change to such an account's password made using the PASSWORD() function or a password-generating statement results in the account being given a long password hash. From that point on, no pre-4.1 client can connect to the server using that account. The client must upgrade to 4.1 or later.

If this is a problem, you can change a password in a special way. For example, normally you use SET PASSWORD as follows to change an account password:

```
SET PASSWORD FOR 'some_user'@'some_host' = PASSWORD('password');
```

To change the password but create a short hash, use the OLD_PASSWORD() function instead:

```
SET PASSWORD FOR 'some_user'@'some_host' = OLD_PASSWORD('password');
```

OLD_PASSWORD() is useful for situations in which you explicitly want to generate a short hash.

The disadvantages for each of the preceding scenarios may be summarized as follows:

In scenario 1, you cannot take advantage of longer hashes that provide more secure authentication.

In scenario 2, `old_passwords=1` prevents accounts with short hashes from becoming inaccessible, but password-changing operations cause accounts with long hashes to revert to short hashes unless you take care to change the session value of `old_passwords` to 0 first.

In scenario 3, accounts with short hashes become inaccessible to pre-4.1 clients if you change their passwords without explicitly using `OLD_PASSWORD()`.

The best way to avoid compatibility problems related to short password hashes is to not use them:

- Upgrade all client programs to MySQL 4.1 or later.
- Run the server with `old_passwords=0`.
- Reset the password for any account with a short password hash to use a long password hash.
- For additional security, run the server with `secure_auth=1`.

2.3 Making MySQL Secure Against Attackers

When you connect to a MySQL server, you should use a password. The password is not transmitted as cleartext over the connection. Password handling during the client connection sequence was upgraded in MySQL 4.1.1 to be very secure. If you are still using pre-4.1.1-style passwords, the encryption algorithm is not as strong as the newer algorithm. With some effort, a clever attacker who can sniff the traffic between the client and the server can crack the password. (See Section 2.2.4, "Password Hashing in MySQL", for a discussion of the different password handling methods.)

All other information is transferred as text, and can be read by anyone who is able to watch the connection. If the connection between the client and the server goes through an untrusted network, and you are concerned about this, you can use the compressed protocol to make traffic much more difficult to decipher. You can also use MySQL's internal SSL support to make the connection even more secure. See Chapter 5, *Using Encrypted Connections*. Alternatively, use SSH to get an encrypted TCP/IP connection between a MySQL server and a MySQL client. You can find an Open Source SSH client at http://www.openssh.org/, and a comparison of both Open Source and Commercial SSH clients at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_SSH_clients.

To make a MySQL system secure, you should strongly consider the following suggestions:

- Require all MySQL accounts to have a password. A client program does not necessarily know the identity of the person running it. It is common for client/server applications that the user can specify any user name to the client program. For example, anyone can use the `mysql` program to connect as any other person simply by invoking it as `mysql -u other_user db_name` if *`other_user`* has no password. If all accounts have a password, connecting using another user's account becomes much more difficult.

  For a discussion of methods for setting passwords, see Section 4.10, "Assigning Account Passwords".

- Make sure that the only Unix user account with read or write privileges in the database directories is the account that is used for running `mysqld`.

- Never run the MySQL server as the Unix `root` user. This is extremely dangerous, because any user with the `FILE` privilege is able to cause the server to create files as `root` (for example, `~root/.bashrc`). To prevent this, `mysqld` refuses to run as `root` unless that is specified explicitly using the `--user=root` option.

  `mysqld` can (and should) be run as an ordinary, unprivileged user instead. You can create a separate Unix account named `mysql` to make everything even more secure. Use this account only for administering MySQL. To start `mysqld` as a different Unix user, add a `user` option that specifies the user name in the [mysqld] group of the my.cnf option file where you specify server options. For example:

```
[mysqld]
user=mysql
```

This causes the server to start as the designated user whether you start it manually or by using mysqld_safe or mysql.server. For more details, see Section 2.5, "How to Run MySQL as a Normal User".

Running mysqld as a Unix user other than root does not mean that you need to change the root user name in the user table. *User names for MySQL accounts have nothing to do with user names for Unix accounts*.

- Do not grant the FILE privilege to nonadministrative users. Any user that has this privilege can write a file anywhere in the file system with the privileges of the mysqld daemon. This includes the server's data directory containing the files that implement the privilege tables. To make FILE-privilege operations a bit safer, files generated with SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE do not overwrite existing files and are writable by everyone.

  The FILE privilege may also be used to read any file that is world-readable or accessible to the Unix user that the server runs as. With this privilege, you can read any file into a database table. This could be abused, for example, by using LOAD DATA to load /etc/passwd into a table, which then can be displayed with SELECT.

  To limit the location in which files can be read and written, set the secure_file_priv system to a specific directory. See Server System Variables.

- Do not grant the PROCESS or SUPER privilege to nonadministrative users. The output of mysqladmin processlist and SHOW PROCESSLIST shows the text of any statements currently being executed, so any user who is permitted to see the server process list might be able to see statements issued by other users such as UPDATE user SET password=PASSWORD('not_secure').

  mysqld reserves an extra connection for users who have the SUPER privilege, so that a MySQL root user can log in and check server activity even if all normal connections are in use.

  The SUPER privilege can be used to terminate client connections, change server operation by changing the value of system variables, and control replication servers.

- Do not permit the use of symlinks to tables. (This capability can be disabled with the --skip-symbolic-links option.) This is especially important if you run mysqld as root, because anyone that has write access to the server's data directory then could delete any file in the system! See Using Symbolic Links for MyISAM Tables on Unix.

- Stored programs and views should be written using the security guidelines discussed in Stored Object Access Control.

- If you do not trust your DNS, you should use IP addresses rather than host names in the grant tables. In any case, you should be very careful about creating grant table entries using host name values that contain wildcards.

- If you want to restrict the number of connections permitted to a single account, you can do so by setting the max_user_connections variable in mysqld. The CREATE USER and ALTER USER statements also support resource control options for limiting the extent of server use permitted to an account. See CREATE USER Statement, and ALTER USER Statement.

- If the plugin directory is writable by the server, it may be possible for a user to write executable code to a file in the directory using SELECT ... INTO DUMPFILE. This can be prevented by making plugin_dir read only to the server or by setting secure_file_priv to a directory where SELECT writes can be made safely.

2.4 Security-Related mysqld Options and Variables

The following table shows `mysqld` options and system variables that affect security. For descriptions of each of these, see Server Command Options, and Server System Variables.

Table 2.1 Security Option and Variable Summary

Name	Cmd-Line	Option File	System Var	Status Var	Var Scope	Dynamic
allow-suspicious-udfs	Yes	Yes				
automatic_sp_privileges	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
chroot	Yes	Yes				
des-key-file	Yes	Yes				
local_infile	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
old_passwords	Yes	Yes	Yes		Both	Yes
safe-user-create	Yes	Yes				
secure_auth	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
secure_file_priv	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
skip-grant-tables	Yes	Yes				
skip_name_resolve	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
skip_networking	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
skip_show_database	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No

2.5 How to Run MySQL as a Normal User

On Windows, you can run the server as a Windows service using a normal user account.

On Linux, for installations performed using a MySQL repository, RPM packages, or Debian packages, the MySQL server `mysqld` should be started by the local `mysql` operating system user. Starting by another operating system user is not supported by the init scripts that are included as part of the installation.

On Unix (or Linux for installations performed using `tar` or `tar.gz` packages) , the MySQL server `mysqld` can be started and run by any user. However, you should avoid running the server as the Unix `root` user for security reasons. To change `mysqld` to run as a normal unprivileged Unix user *`user_name`*, you must do the following:

1. Stop the server if it is running (use `mysqladmin shutdown`).

2. Change the database directories and files so that *`user_name`* has privileges to read and write files in them (you might need to do this as the Unix `root` user):

   ```
   $> chown -R user_name /path/to/mysql/datadir
   ```

   If you do not do this, the server is unable to access databases or tables when it runs as *`user_name`*.

   If directories or files within the MySQL data directory are symbolic links, `chown -R` might not follow symbolic links for you. If it does not, you must also follow those links and change the directories and files they point to.

3. Start the server as user *user_name*. Another alternative is to start `mysqld` as the Unix `root` user and use the `--user=user_name` option. `mysqld` starts, then switches to run as the Unix user *user_name* before accepting any connections.

4. To start the server as the given user automatically at system startup time, specify the user name by adding a `user` option to the `[mysqld]` group of the `/etc/my.cnf` option file or the `my.cnf` option file in the server's data directory. For example:

```
[mysqld]
user=user_name
```

If your Unix machine itself is not secured, you should assign passwords to the MySQL `root` account in the grant tables. Otherwise, any user with a login account on that machine can run the `mysql` client with a `--user=root` option and perform any operation. (It is a good idea to assign passwords to MySQL accounts in any case, but especially so when other login accounts exist on the server host.) See Section 3.4, "Securing the Initial MySQL Account".

2.6 Security Considerations for LOAD DATA LOCAL

The `LOAD DATA` statement loads a data file into a table. The statement can load a file located on the server host, or, if the `LOCAL` keyword is specified, on the client host.

The `LOCAL` version of `LOAD DATA` has two potential security issues:

- Because `LOAD DATA LOCAL` is an SQL statement, parsing occurs on the server side, and transfer of the file from the client host to the server host is initiated by the MySQL server, which tells the client the file named in the statement. In theory, a patched server could tell the client program to transfer a file of the server's choosing rather than the file named in the statement. Such a server could access any file on the client host to which the client user has read access. (A patched server could in fact reply with a file-transfer request to any statement, not just `LOAD DATA LOCAL`, so a more fundamental issue is that clients should not connect to untrusted servers.)

- In a Web environment where the clients are connecting from a Web server, a user could use `LOAD DATA LOCAL` to read any files that the Web server process has read access to (assuming that a user could run any statement against the SQL server). In this environment, the client with respect to the MySQL server actually is the Web server, not a remote program being run by users who connect to the Web server.

To avoid connecting to untrusted servers, clients can establish a secure connection and verify the server identity by connecting using the `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_IDENTITY` option and the appropriate CA certificate. To implement this level of verification, you must first ensure that the CA certificate for the server is reliably available to the replica, otherwise availability issues will result. For more information, see Command Options for Encrypted Connections.

To avoid `LOAD DATA` issues, clients should avoid using `LOCAL`.

Adminstrators and applications can configure whether to permit local data loading as follows:

- On the server side:

  - The `local_infile` system variable controls server-side `LOCAL` capability. Depending on the `local_infile` setting, the server refuses or permits local data loading by clients that request local data loading.

  - By default, `local_infile` is enabled. To cause the server to refuse or permit `LOAD DATA LOCAL` statements explicitly (regardless of how client programs and libraries are configured at build time or runtime), start `mysqld` with `local_infile` disabled or enabled. `local_infile` can also be set at runtime.

- On the client side:

- The ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE CMake option controls the compiled-in default LOCAL capability for the MySQL client library (see MySQL Source-Configuration Options). Clients that make no explicit arrangements therefore have LOCAL capability disabled or enabled according to the ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE setting specified at MySQL build time.

- By default, the client library in MySQL binary distributions is compiled with ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE enabled. If you compile MySQL from source, configure it with ENABLED_LOCAL_INFILE disabled or enabled based on whether clients that make no explicit arrangements should have LOCAL capability disabled or enabled.

- For client programs that use the C API, local data loading capability is determined by the default compiled into the MySQL client library. To enable or disable it explicitly, invoke the mysql_options() C API function to disable or enable the MYSQL_OPT_LOCAL_INFILE option. See mysql_options().

- For the mysql client, local data loading capability is determined by the default compiled into the MySQL client library. To disable or enable it explicitly, use the --local-infile=0 or --local-infile[=1] option.

- For the mysqlimport client, local data loading is not used by default. To disable or enable it explicitly, use the --local=0 or --local[=1] option.

- If you use LOAD DATA LOCAL in Perl scripts or other programs that read the [client] group from option files, you can add a local-infile option setting to that group. To prevent problems for programs that do not understand this option, specify it using the loose- prefix:

  ```
  [client]
  loose-local-infile=0
  ```

  or:

  ```
  [client]
  loose-local-infile=1
  ```

- In all cases, successful use of a LOCAL load operation by a client also requires that the server permits local loading.

If LOCAL capability is disabled, on either the server or client side, a client that attempts to issue a LOAD DATA LOCAL statement receives the following error message:

```
ERROR 1148: The used command is not allowed with this MySQL version
```

MySQL Shell and Local Data Loading

MySQL Shell provides a number of utilities to dump tables, schemas, or server instances and load them into other instances. When you use these utilities to handle the data, MySQL Shell provides additional functions such as input preprocessing, multithreaded parallel loading, file compression and decompression, and handling access to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage buckets. To get the best functionality, always use the most recent version available of MySQL Shell's dump and dump loading utilities.

MySQL Shell's data upload utilities use LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE statements to upload data, so the local_infile system variable must be set to ON on the target server instance. You can do this before uploading the data, and remove it again afterwards. The utilities handle the file transfer requests safely to deal with the security considerations discussed in this topic.

MySQL Shell includes these dump and dump loading utilities:

Table export utility util.exportTable()	Exports a MySQL relational table into a data file, which can be uploaded to a MySQL server instance using MySQL Shell's parallel

	table import utility, imported to a different application, or used as a logical backup. The utility has preset options and customization options to produce different output formats.
Parallel table import utility `util.importTable()`	Inports a data file to a MySQL relational table. The data file can be the output from MySQL Shell's table export utility or another format supported by the utility's preset and customization options. The utility can carry out input preprocessing before adding the data to the table. It can accept multiple data files to merge into a single relational table, and automatically decompresses compressed files.
Instance dump utility `util.dumpInstance()`, schema dump utility `util.dumpSchemas()`, and table dump utility `util.dumpTables()`	Export an instance, schema, or table to a set of dump files, which can then be uploaded to a MySQL instance using MySQL Shell's dump loading utility. The utilities provide Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage streaming, MySQL HeatWave Service compatibility checks and modifications, and the ability to carry out a dry run to identify issues before proceeding with the dump.
Dump loading utility `util.loadDump()`	Import dump files created using MySQL Shell's instance, schema, or table dump utility into a MySQL HeatWave Service DB System or a MySQL Server instance. The utility manages the upload process and provides data streaming from remote storage, parallel loading of tables or table chunks, progress state tracking, resume and reset capability, and the option of concurrent loading while the dump is still taking place. MySQL Shell’s parallel table import utility can be used in combination with the dump loading utility to modify data before uploading it to the target MySQL instance.

For details of the utilities, see MySQL Shell Utilities.

2.7 Client Programming Security Guidelines

Client applications that access MySQL should use the following guidelines to avoid interpreting external data incorrectly or exposing sensitive information.

- Handle External Data Properly
- Handle MySQL Error Messages Properly

Handle External Data Properly

Applications that access MySQL should not trust any data entered by users, who can try to trick your code by entering special or escaped character sequences in Web forms, URLs, or whatever application you have built. Be sure that your application remains secure if a user tries to perform SQL injection by entering something like `; DROP DATABASE mysql;` into a form. This is an extreme example, but large security leaks and data loss might occur as a result of hackers using similar techniques, if you do not prepare for them.

A common mistake is to protect only string data values. Remember to check numeric data as well. If an application generates a query such as `SELECT * FROM table WHERE ID=234` when a user enters the value `234`, the user can enter the value `234 OR 1=1` to cause the application to generate the query `SELECT * FROM table WHERE ID=234 OR 1=1`. As a result, the server retrieves every row in the table. This exposes every row and causes excessive server load. The simplest way to protect from this type of attack is to use single quotation marks around the numeric constants: `SELECT * FROM table WHERE ID='234'`. If the user enters extra information, it all becomes part of the string. In a numeric context, MySQL automatically converts this string to a number and strips any trailing nonnumeric characters from it.

Sometimes people think that if a database contains only publicly available data, it need not be protected. This is incorrect. Even if it is permissible to display any row in the database, you should still protect against denial of service attacks (for example, those that are based on the technique in the preceding paragraph that causes the server to waste resources). Otherwise, your server becomes unresponsive to legitimate users.

Checklist:

- Enable strict SQL mode to tell the server to be more restrictive of what data values it accepts. See Server SQL Modes.
- Try to enter single and double quotation marks (`'` and `"`) in all of your Web forms. If you get any kind of MySQL error, investigate the problem right away.
- Try to modify dynamic URLs by adding `%22` (`"`), `%23` (`#`), and `%27` (`'`) to them.
- Try to modify data types in dynamic URLs from numeric to character types using the characters shown in the previous examples. Your application should be safe against these and similar attacks.
- Try to enter characters, spaces, and special symbols rather than numbers in numeric fields. Your application should remove them before passing them to MySQL or else generate an error. Passing unchecked values to MySQL is very dangerous!
- Check the size of data before passing it to MySQL.
- Have your application connect to the database using a user name different from the one you use for administrative purposes. Do not give your applications any access privileges they do not need.

Many application programming interfaces provide a means of escaping special characters in data values. Properly used, this prevents application users from entering values that cause the application to generate statements that have a different effect than you intend:

- MySQL SQL statements: Use SQL prepared statements and accept data values only by means of placeholders; see Prepared Statements.
- MySQL C API: Use the `mysql_real_escape_string_quote()` API call. Alternatively, use the C API prepared statement interface and accept data values only by means of placeholders; see C API Prepared Statement Interface.
- MySQL++: Use the `escape` and `quote` modifiers for query streams.
- PHP: Use either the `mysqli` or `pdo_mysql` extensions, and not the older `ext/mysql` extension. The preferred API's support the improved MySQL authentication protocol and passwords, as well as prepared statements with placeholders. See also MySQL and PHP.

  If the older `ext/mysql` extension must be used, then for escaping use the `mysql_real_escape_string_quote()` function and not `mysql_escape_string()` or `addslashes()` because only `mysql_real_escape_string_quote()` is character set-aware; the other functions can be “bypassed” when using (invalid) multibyte character sets.
- Perl DBI: Use placeholders or the `quote()` method.
- Java JDBC: Use a `PreparedStatement` object and placeholders.

Other programming interfaces might have similar capabilities.

Handle MySQL Error Messages Properly

It is the application's responsibility to intercept errors that occur as a result of executing SQL statements with the MySQL database server and handle them appropriately.

The information returned in a MySQL error is not gratuitous because that information is key in debugging MySQL using applications. It would be nearly impossible, for example, to debug a common

10-way join SELECT statement without providing information regarding which databases, tables, and other objects are involved with problems. Thus, MySQL errors must sometimes necessarily contain references to the names of those objects.

A simple but insecure approach for an application when it receives such an error from MySQL is to intercept it and display it verbatim to the client. However, revealing error information is a known application vulnerability type (CWE-209) and the application developer must ensure the application does not have this vulnerability.

For example, an application that displays a message such as this exposes both a database name and a table name to clients, which is information a client might attempt to exploit:

```
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'mydb.mytable' does not exist
```

Instead, the proper behavior for an application when it receives such an error from MySQL is to log appropriate information, including the error information, to a secure audit location only accessible to trusted personnel. The application can return something more generic such as “Internal Error” to the user.

Chapter 3 Postinstallation Setup and Testing

Table of Contents

This section discusses tasks that you should perform after installing MySQL:

- If necessary, initialize the data directory and create the MySQL grant tables. For some MySQL installation methods, data directory initialization may be done for you automatically:

  - Windows installation operations performed by MySQL Installer.

  - Installation on Linux using a server RPM or Debian distribution from Oracle.

  - Installation using the native packaging system on many platforms, including Debian Linux, Ubuntu Linux, Gentoo Linux, and others.

  - Installation on macOS using a DMG distribution.

  For other platforms and installation types, you must initialize the data directory manually. These include installation from generic binary and source distributions on Unix and Unix-like system, and installation from a ZIP Archive package on Windows. For instructions, see Section 3.1, "Initializing the Data Directory".

- Start the server and make sure that it can be accessed. For instructions, see Section 3.2, "Starting the Server", and Section 3.3, "Testing the Server".

- Assign passwords to the initial `root` account in the grant tables, if that was not already done during data directory initialization. Passwords prevent unauthorized access to the MySQL server. For instructions, see Section 3.4, "Securing the Initial MySQL Account".

- Optionally, arrange for the server to start and stop automatically when your system starts and stops. For instructions, see Section 3.5, "Starting and Stopping MySQL Automatically".

- Optionally, populate time zone tables to enable recognition of named time zones. For instructions, see MySQL Server Time Zone Support.

When you are ready to create additional user accounts, you can find information on the MySQL access control system and account management in Chapter 4, *Access Control and Account Management*.

3.1 Initializing the Data Directory

After MySQL is installed, the data directory must be initialized, including the tables in the `mysql` system database:

- For some MySQL installation methods, data directory initialization is automatic, as described in Chapter 3, *Postinstallation Setup and Testing*.

- For other installation methods, you must initialize the data directory manually. These include installation from generic binary and source distributions on Unix and Unix-like systems, and installation from a ZIP Archive package on Windows.

This section describes how to initialize the data directory manually for MySQL installation methods for which data directory initialization is not automatic. For some suggested commands that enable testing whether the server is accessible and working properly, see Section 3.3, “Testing the Server”.

- Data Directory Initialization Overview
- Data Directory Initialization Procedure
- Server Actions During Data Directory Initialization
- Post-Initialization root Password Assignment

Data Directory Initialization Overview

In the examples shown here, the server is intended to run under the user ID of the `mysql` login account. Either create the account if it does not exist (see Create a mysql User and Group), or substitute the name of a different existing login account that you plan to use for running the server.

1. Change location to the top-level directory of your MySQL installation, which is typically `/usr/local/mysql` (adjust the path name for your system as necessary):

   ```
   cd /usr/local/mysql
   ```

   Within this directory are several files and subdirectories, including the `bin` subdirectory that contains the server as well as client and utility programs.

2. The `secure_file_priv` system variable limits import and export operations to a specific directory. Create a directory whose location can be specified as the value of that variable:

   ```
   mkdir mysql-files
   ```

   Grant directory user and group ownership to the `mysql` user and `mysql` group, and set the directory permissions appropriately:

   ```
   chown mysql:mysql mysql-files
   chmod 750 mysql-files
   ```

3. Use the server to initialize the data directory, including the `mysql` database containing the initial MySQL grant tables that determine how users are permitted to connect to the server. For example:

   ```
   bin/mysqld --initialize --user=mysql
   ```

   For important information about the command, especially regarding command options you might use, see Data Directory Initialization Procedure. For details about how the server performs initialization, see Server Actions During Data Directory Initialization.

   Typically, data directory initialization need be done only after you first install MySQL. (For upgrades to an existing installation, perform the upgrade procedure instead; see Upgrading MySQL.) However, the command that initializes the data directory does not overwrite any existing `mysql` database tables, so it is safe to run in any circumstances.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Initialization of the data directory might fail if required system libraries are missing. For example, you might see an error like this:
   >
   > ```
   > bin/mysqld: error while loading shared libraries:
   > libnuma.so.1: cannot open shared object file:
   > No such file or directory
   > ```
   >
   > If this happens, you must install the missing libraries manually or with your system's package manager. Then retry the data directory initialization command.

4. If you want to deploy the server with automatic support for secure connections, use the `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` utility to create default SSL and RSA files:

```
bin/mysql_ssl_rsa_setup
```

   For more information, see mysql_ssl_rsa_setup — Create SSL/RSA Files.

5. In the absence of any option files, the server starts with its default settings. (See Server Configuration Defaults.) To explicitly specify options that the MySQL server should use at startup, put them in an option file such as `/etc/my.cnf` or `/etc/mysql/my.cnf`. (See Using Option Files.) For example, you can use an option file to set the `secure_file_priv` system variable.

6. To arrange for MySQL to start without manual intervention at system boot time, see Section 3.5, “Starting and Stopping MySQL Automatically”.

7. Data directory initialization creates time zone tables in the `mysql` database but does not populate them. To do so, use the instructions in MySQL Server Time Zone Support.

Data Directory Initialization Procedure

Change location to the top-level directory of your MySQL installation, which is typically `/usr/local/mysql` (adjust the path name for your system as necessary):

```
cd /usr/local/mysql
```

To initialize the data directory, invoke `mysqld` with the `--initialize` or `--initialize-insecure` option, depending on whether you want the server to generate a random initial password for the `'root'@'localhost'` account, or to create that account with no password:

- Use `--initialize` for “secure by default” installation (that is, including generation of a random initial `root` password). In this case, the password is marked as expired and you must choose a new one.

- With `--initialize-insecure`, no `root` password is generated. This is insecure; it is assumed that you assign a password to the account in timely fashion before putting the server into production use.

For instructions on assigning a new `'root'@'localhost'` password, see Post-Initialization root Password Assignment.

> **Note**
>
> The server writes any messages (including any initial password) to its standard error output. This may be redirected to the error log, so look there if you do not see the messages on your screen. For information about the error log, including where it is located, see The Error Log.
>
> On Windows, use the `--console` option to direct messages to the console.

On Unix and Unix-like systems, it is important for the database directories and files to be owned by the `mysql` login account so that the server has read and write access to them when you run it later. To ensure this, start `mysqld` from the system `root` account and include the `--user` option as shown here:

```
bin/mysqld --initialize --user=mysql
bin/mysqld --initialize-insecure --user=mysql
```

Alternatively, execute `mysqld` while logged in as `mysql`, in which case you can omit the `--user` option from the command.

On Windows, use one of these commands:

```
bin\mysqld --initialize --console
```

```
bin\mysqld --initialize-insecure --console
```

Note

Data directory initialization might fail if required system libraries are missing. For example, you might see an error like this:

```
bin/mysqld: error while loading shared libraries:
libnuma.so.1: cannot open shared object file:
No such file or directory
```

If this happens, you must install the missing libraries manually or with your system's package manager. Then retry the data directory initialization command.

It might be necessary to specify other options such as `--basedir` or `--datadir` if `mysqld` cannot identify the correct locations for the installation directory or data directory. For example (enter the command on a single line):

```
bin/mysqld --initialize --user=mysql
  --basedir=/opt/mysql/mysql
  --datadir=/opt/mysql/mysql/data
```

Alternatively, put the relevant option settings in an option file and pass the name of that file to `mysqld`. For Unix and Unix-like systems, suppose that the option file name is `/opt/mysql/mysql/etc/my.cnf`. Put these lines in the file:

```
[mysqld]
basedir=/opt/mysql/mysql
datadir=/opt/mysql/mysql/data
```

Then invoke `mysqld` as follows (enter the command on a single line, with the `--defaults-file` option first):

```
bin/mysqld --defaults-file=/opt/mysql/mysql/etc/my.cnf
  --initialize --user=mysql
```

On Windows, suppose that `C:\my.ini` contains these lines:

```
[mysqld]
basedir=C:\\Program Files\\MySQL\\MySQL Server 5.7
datadir=D:\\MySQLdata
```

Then invoke `mysqld` as follows (again, you should enter the command on a single line, with the `--defaults-file` option first):

```
bin\mysqld --defaults-file=C:\my.ini
   --initialize --console
```

Important

When initializing the data directory, you should not specify any options other than those used for setting directory locations such as `--basedir` or `--datadir`, and the `--user` option if needed. Options to be employed by the MySQL server during normal use can be set when restarting it following initialization. See the description of the `--initialize` option for further information.

Server Actions During Data Directory Initialization

Note

The data directory initialization sequence performed by the server does not substitute for the actions performed by `mysql_secure_installation` and

> mysql_ssl_rsa_setup. See mysql_secure_installation — Improve MySQL Installation Security, and mysql_ssl_rsa_setup — Create SSL/RSA Files.

When invoked with the --initialize or --initialize-insecure option, mysqld performs the following actions during the data directory initialization sequence:

1. The server checks for the existence of the data directory as follows:

   - If no data directory exists, the server creates it.

   - If the data directory exists but is not empty (that is, it contains files or subdirectories), the server exits after producing an error message:

     ```
     [ERROR] --initialize specified but the data directory exists. Aborting.
     ```

     In this case, remove or rename the data directory and try again.

     As of MySQL 5.7.11, an existing data directory is permitted to be nonempty if every entry either has a name that begins with a period (.) or is named using an --ignore-db-dir option.

     > **Note**
     >
     > Avoid the use of the --ignore-db-dir option, which has been deprecated since MySQL 5.7.16.

2. Within the data directory, the server creates the mysql system database and its tables, including the grant tables, time zone tables, and server-side help tables. See The mysql System Database.

3. The server initializes the system tablespace and related data structures needed to manage InnoDB tables.

   > **Note**
   >
   > After mysqld sets up the InnoDB system tablespace, certain changes to tablespace characteristics require setting up a whole new instance. Qualifying changes include the file name of the first file in the system tablespace and the number of undo logs. If you do not want to use the default values, make sure that the settings for the innodb_data_file_path and innodb_log_file_size configuration parameters are in place in the MySQL configuration file *before* running mysqld. Also make sure to specify as necessary other parameters that affect the creation and location of InnoDB files, such as innodb_data_home_dir and innodb_log_group_home_dir.
   >
   > If those options are in your configuration file but that file is not in a location that MySQL reads by default, specify the file location using the --defaults-extra-file option when you run mysqld.

4. The server creates a 'root'@'localhost' superuser account and other reserved accounts (see Section 4.8, “Reserved Accounts”). Some reserved accounts are locked and cannot be used by clients, but 'root'@'localhost' is intended for administrative use and you should assign it a password.

   Server actions with respect to a password for the 'root'@'localhost' account depend on how you invoke it:

   - With --initialize but not --initialize-insecure, the server generates a random password, marks it as expired, and writes a message displaying the password:

     ```
     [Warning] A temporary password is generated for root@localhost:
     iTag*AfrH5ej
     ```

- With `--initialize-insecure`, (either with or without `--initialize` because `--initialize-insecure` implies `--initialize`), the server does not generate a password or mark it expired, and writes a warning message:

```
[Warning] root@localhost is created with an empty password ! Please
consider switching off the --initialize-insecure option.
```

For instructions on assigning a new `'root'@'localhost'` password, see Post-Initialization root Password Assignment.

5. The server populates the server-side help tables used for the `HELP` statement (see HELP Statement). The server does not populate the time zone tables. To do so manually, see MySQL Server Time Zone Support.

6. If the `init_file` system variable was given to name a file of SQL statements, the server executes the statements in the file. This option enables you to perform custom bootstrapping sequences.

   When the server operates in bootstrap mode, some functionality is unavailable that limits the statements permitted in the file. These include statements that relate to account management (such as `CREATE USER` or `GRANT`), replication, and global transaction identifiers.

7. The server exits.

Post-Initialization root Password Assignment

After you initialize the data directory by starting the server with `--initialize` or `--initialize-insecure`, start the server normally (that is, without either of those options) and assign the `'root'@'localhost'` account a new password:

1. Start the server. For instructions, see Section 3.2, “Starting the Server”.

2. Connect to the server:

   - If you used `--initialize` but not `--initialize-insecure` to initialize the data directory, connect to the server as `root`:

     ```
     mysql -u root -p
     ```

     Then, at the password prompt, enter the random password that the server generated during the initialization sequence:

     ```
     Enter password: (enter the random root password here)
     ```

     Look in the server error log if you do not know this password.

   - If you used `--initialize-insecure` to initialize the data directory, connect to the server as `root` without a password:

     ```
     mysql -u root --skip-password
     ```

3. After connecting, use an `ALTER USER` statement to assign a new `root` password:

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'root-password';
```

See also Section 3.4, “Securing the Initial MySQL Account”.

> **Note**
>
> Attempts to connect to the host `127.0.0.1` normally resolve to the `localhost` account. However, this fails if the server is run with `skip_name_resolve` enabled. If you plan to do that, make sure that an account exists that can accept a connection. For example, to be able to connect as `root` using `--host=127.0.0.1` or `--host=::1`, create these accounts:

```
CREATE USER 'root'@'127.0.0.1' IDENTIFIED BY 'root-password';
CREATE USER 'root'@'::1' IDENTIFIED BY 'root-password';
```

It is possible to put those statements in a file to be executed using the `init_file` system variable, as discussed in Server Actions During Data Directory Initialization.

3.2 Starting the Server

This section describes how start the server on Unix and Unix-like systems. (For Windows, see Starting the Server for the First Time.) For some suggested commands that you can use to test whether the server is accessible and working properly, see Section 3.3, “Testing the Server”.

Start the MySQL server like this if your installation includes `mysqld_safe`:

```
$> bin/mysqld_safe --user=mysql &
```

Note

For Linux systems on which MySQL is installed using RPM packages, server startup and shutdown is managed using systemd rather than `mysqld_safe`, and `mysqld_safe` is not installed. See Managing MySQL Server with systemd.

Start the server like this if your installation includes systemd support:

```
$> systemctl start mysqld
```

Substitute the appropriate service name if it differs from `mysqld` (for example, `mysql` on SLES systems).

It is important that the MySQL server be run using an unprivileged (non-`root`) login account. To ensure this, run `mysqld_safe` as `root` and include the `--user` option as shown. Otherwise, you should execute the program while logged in as `mysql`, in which case you can omit the `--user` option from the command.

For further instructions for running MySQL as an unprivileged user, see Section 2.5, “How to Run MySQL as a Normal User”.

If the command fails immediately and prints `mysqld ended`, look for information in the error log (which by default is the *`host_name`*`.err` file in the data directory).

If the server is unable to access the data directory it starts or read the grant tables in the `mysql` database, it writes a message to its error log. Such problems can occur if you neglected to create the grant tables by initializing the data directory before proceeding to this step, or if you ran the command that initializes the data directory without the `--user` option. Remove the `data` directory and run the command with the `--user` option.

If you have other problems starting the server, see Section 3.2.1, “Troubleshooting Problems Starting the MySQL Server”. For more information about `mysqld_safe`, see mysqld_safe — MySQL Server Startup Script. For more information about systemd support, see Managing MySQL Server with systemd.

3.2.1 Troubleshooting Problems Starting the MySQL Server

This section provides troubleshooting suggestions for problems starting the server. For additional suggestions for Windows systems, see Troubleshooting a Microsoft Windows MySQL Server Installation.

If you have problems starting the server, here are some things to try:

- Check the error log to see why the server does not start. Log files are located in the data directory (typically `C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.7\data` on Windows, `/usr/local/mysql/data` for a Unix/Linux binary distribution, and `/usr/local/var` for a Unix/Linux source distribution). Look in the data directory for files with names of the form *`host_name`*`.err` and *`host_name`*`.log`, where *`host_name`* is the name of your server host. Then examine the last few lines of these files. Use `tail` to display them:

```
$> tail host_name.err
$> tail host_name.log
```

- Specify any special options needed by the storage engines you are using. You can create a `my.cnf` file and specify startup options for the engines that you plan to use. If you are going to use storage engines that support transactional tables (`InnoDB`, `NDB`), be sure that you have them configured the way you want before starting the server. If you are using `InnoDB` tables, see InnoDB Configuration for guidelines and InnoDB Startup Options and System Variables for option syntax.

  Although storage engines use default values for options that you omit, Oracle recommends that you review the available options and specify explicit values for any options whose defaults are not appropriate for your installation.

- Make sure that the server knows where to find the data directory. The `mysqld` server uses this directory as its current directory. This is where it expects to find databases and where it expects to write log files. The server also writes the pid (process ID) file in the data directory.

  The default data directory location is hardcoded when the server is compiled. To determine what the default path settings are, invoke `mysqld` with the `--verbose` and `--help` options. If the data directory is located somewhere else on your system, specify that location with the `--datadir` option to `mysqld` or `mysqld_safe`, on the command line or in an option file. Otherwise, the server does not work properly. As an alternative to the `--datadir` option, you can specify `mysqld` the location of the base directory under which MySQL is installed with the `--basedir`, and `mysqld` looks for the `data` directory there.

  To check the effect of specifying path options, invoke `mysqld` with those options followed by the `--verbose` and `--help` options. For example, if you change location to the directory where `mysqld` is installed and then run the following command, it shows the effect of starting the server with a base directory of `/usr/local`:

```
$> ./mysqld --basedir=/usr/local --verbose --help
```

  You can specify other options such as `--datadir` as well, but `--verbose` and `--help` must be the last options.

  Once you determine the path settings you want, start the server without `--verbose` and `--help`.

  If `mysqld` is currently running, you can find out what path settings it is using by executing this command:

```
$> mysqladmin variables
```

  Or:

```
$> mysqladmin -h host_name variables
```

  `host_name` is the name of the MySQL server host.

- Make sure that the server can access the data directory. The ownership and permissions of the data directory and its contents must allow the server to read and modify them.

  If you get `Errcode 13` (which means `Permission denied`) when starting `mysqld`, this means that the privileges of the data directory or its contents do not permit server access. In this case, you change the permissions for the involved files and directories so that the server has the right to use them. You can also start the server as `root`, but this raises security issues and should be avoided.

Change location to the data directory and check the ownership of the data directory and its contents to make sure the server has access. For example, if the data directory is /usr/local/mysql/var, use this command:

```
$> ls -la /usr/local/mysql/var
```

If the data directory or its files or subdirectories are not owned by the login account that you use for running the server, change their ownership to that account. If the account is named mysql, use these commands:

```
$> chown -R mysql /usr/local/mysql/var
$> chgrp -R mysql /usr/local/mysql/var
```

Even with correct ownership, MySQL might fail to start up if there is other security software running on your system that manages application access to various parts of the file system. In this case, reconfigure that software to enable mysqld to access the directories it uses during normal operation.

- Verify that the network interfaces the server wants to use are available.

  If either of the following errors occur, it means that some other program (perhaps another mysqld server) is using the TCP/IP port or Unix socket file that mysqld is trying to use:

```
Can't start server: Bind on TCP/IP port: Address already in use
Can't start server: Bind on unix socket...
```

  Use ps to determine whether you have another mysqld server running. If so, shut down the server before starting mysqld again. (If another server is running, and you really want to run multiple servers, you can find information about how to do so in Running Multiple MySQL Instances on One Machine.)

  If no other server is running, execute the command telnet *your_host_name* *tcp_ip_port_number*. (The default MySQL port number is 3306.) Then press Enter a couple of times. If you do not get an error message like telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection refused, some other program is using the TCP/IP port that mysqld is trying to use. Track down what program this is and disable it, or tell mysqld to listen to a different port with the --port option. In this case, specify the same non-default port number for client programs when connecting to the server using TCP/IP.

  Another reason the port might be inaccessible is that you have a firewall running that blocks connections to it. If so, modify the firewall settings to permit access to the port.

  If the server starts but you cannot connect to it, make sure that you have an entry in /etc/hosts that looks like this:

```
127.0.0.1       localhost
```

- If you cannot get mysqld to start, try to make a trace file to find the problem by using the --debug option. See The DBUG Package.

3.3 Testing the Server

After the data directory is initialized and you have started the server, perform some simple tests to make sure that it works satisfactorily. This section assumes that your current location is the MySQL installation directory and that it has a bin subdirectory containing the MySQL programs used here. If that is not true, adjust the command path names accordingly.

Alternatively, add the bin directory to your PATH environment variable setting. That enables your shell (command interpreter) to find MySQL programs properly, so that you can run a program by typing only its name, not its path name. See Setting Environment Variables.

Use `mysqladmin` to verify that the server is running. The following commands provide simple tests to check whether the server is up and responding to connections:

```
$> bin/mysqladmin version
$> bin/mysqladmin variables
```

If you cannot connect to the server, specify a `-u root` option to connect as `root`. If you have assigned a password for the `root` account already, you'll also need to specify `-p` on the command line and enter the password when prompted. For example:

```
$> bin/mysqladmin -u root -p version
Enter password: (enter root password here)
```

The output from `mysqladmin version` varies slightly depending on your platform and version of MySQL, but should be similar to that shown here:

```
$> bin/mysqladmin version
mysqladmin  Ver 14.12 Distrib 5.7.44, for pc-linux-gnu on i686
...
Server version          5.7.44
Protocol version        10
Connection              Localhost via UNIX socket
UNIX socket             /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
Uptime:                 14 days 5 hours 5 min 21 sec
Threads: 1  Questions: 366  Slow queries: 0
Opens: 0  Flush tables: 1  Open tables: 19
Queries per second avg: 0.000
```

To see what else you can do with `mysqladmin`, invoke it with the `--help` option.

Verify that you can shut down the server (include a `-p` option if the `root` account has a password already):

```
$> bin/mysqladmin -u root shutdown
```

Verify that you can start the server again. Do this by using `mysqld_safe` or by invoking `mysqld` directly. For example:

```
$> bin/mysqld_safe --user=mysql &
```

If `mysqld_safe` fails, see Section 3.2.1, “Troubleshooting Problems Starting the MySQL Server”.

Run some simple tests to verify that you can retrieve information from the server. The output should be similar to that shown here.

Use `mysqlshow` to see what databases exist:

```
$> bin/mysqlshow
+--------------------+
|     Databases      |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
```

The list of installed databases may vary, but always includes at least `mysql` and `information_schema`.

If you specify a database name, `mysqlshow` displays a list of the tables within the database:

```
$> bin/mysqlshow mysql
Database: mysql
+---------------------------+
|          Tables           |
+---------------------------+
| columns_priv              |
| db                        |
```

```
| engine_cost               |
| event                     |
| func                      |
| general_log               |
| gtid_executed             |
| help_category             |
| help_keyword              |
| help_relation             |
| help_topic                |
| innodb_index_stats        |
| innodb_table_stats        |
| ndb_binlog_index          |
| plugin                    |
| proc                      |
| procs_priv                |
| proxies_priv              |
| server_cost               |
| servers                   |
| slave_master_info         |
| slave_relay_log_info      |
| slave_worker_info         |
| slow_log                  |
| tables_priv               |
| time_zone                 |
| time_zone_leap_second     |
| time_zone_name            |
| time_zone_transition      |
| time_zone_transition_type |
| user                      |
+---------------------------+
```

Use the `mysql` program to select information from a table in the `mysql` database:

```
$> bin/mysql -e "SELECT User, Host, plugin FROM mysql.user" mysql
+------+-----------+-----------------------+
| User | Host      | plugin                |
+------+-----------+-----------------------+
| root | localhost | mysql_native_password |
+------+-----------+-----------------------+
```

At this point, your server is running and you can access it. To tighten security if you have not yet assigned a password to the initial account, follow the instructions in Section 3.4, "Securing the Initial MySQL Account".

For more information about `mysql`, `mysqladmin`, and `mysqlshow`, see mysql — The MySQL Command-Line Client, mysqladmin — A MySQL Server Administration Program, and mysqlshow — Display Database, Table, and Column Information.

3.4 Securing the Initial MySQL Account

The MySQL installation process involves initializing the data directory, including the grant tables in the `mysql` system database that define MySQL accounts. For details, see Section 3.1, "Initializing the Data Directory".

This section describes how to assign a password to the initial `root` account created during the MySQL installation procedure, if you have not already done so.

> **Note**
>
> Alternative means for performing the process described in this section:
>
> - On Windows, you can perform the process during installation with MySQL Installer (see MySQL Installer for Windows).
> - On all platforms, the MySQL distribution includes `mysql_secure_installation`, a command-line utility that automates much of the process of securing a MySQL installation.

- On all platforms, MySQL Workbench is available and offers the ability to manage user accounts (see MySQL Workbench).

A password may already be assigned to the initial account under these circumstances:

- On Windows, installations performed using MySQL Installer give you the option of assigning a password.
- Installation using the macOS installer generates an initial random password, which the installer displays to the user in a dialog box.
- Installation using RPM packages generates an initial random password, which is written to the server error log.
- Installations using Debian packages give you the option of assigning a password.
- For data directory initialization performed manually using `mysqld --initialize`, `mysqld` generates an initial random password, marks it expired, and writes it to the server error log. See Section 3.1, "Initializing the Data Directory".

The `mysql.user` grant table defines the initial MySQL user account and its access privileges. Installation of MySQL creates only a `'root'@'localhost'` superuser account that has all privileges and can do anything. If the `root` account has an empty password, your MySQL installation is unprotected: Anyone can connect to the MySQL server as `root` *without a password* and be granted all privileges.

The `'root'@'localhost'` account also has a row in the `mysql.proxies_priv` table that enables granting the `PROXY` privilege for `''@''`, that is, for all users and all hosts. This enables `root` to set up proxy users, as well as to delegate to other accounts the authority to set up proxy users. See Section 4.14, "Proxy Users".

To assign a password for the initial MySQL `root` account, use the following procedure. Replace *`root-password`* in the examples with the password that you want to use.

Start the server if it is not running. For instructions, see Section 3.2, "Starting the Server".

The initial `root` account may or may not have a password. Choose whichever of the following procedures applies:

- If the `root` account exists with an initial random password that has been expired, connect to the server as `root` using that password, then choose a new password. This is the case if the data directory was initialized using `mysqld --initialize`, either manually or using an installer that does not give you the option of specifying a password during the install operation. Because the password exists, you must use it to connect to the server. But because the password is expired, you cannot use the account for any purpose other than to choose a new password, until you do choose one.

  1. If you do not know the initial random password, look in the server error log.

  2. Connect to the server as `root` using the password:

     ```
     $> mysql -u root -p
     Enter password: (enter the random root password here)
     ```

  3. Choose a new password to replace the random password:

     ```
     mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'root-password';
     ```

- If the `root` account exists but has no password, connect to the server as `root` using no password, then assign a password. This is the case if you initialized the data directory using `mysqld --initialize-insecure`.

1. Connect to the server as `root` using no password:

```
$> mysql -u root --skip-password
```

2. Assign a password:

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'root-password';
```

After assigning the `root` account a password, you must supply that password whenever you connect to the server using the account. For example, to connect to the server using the `mysql` client, use this command:

```
$> mysql -u root -p
Enter password: (enter root password here)
```

To shut down the server with `mysqladmin`, use this command:

```
$> mysqladmin -u root -p shutdown
Enter password: (enter root password here)
```

> **Note**
>
> For additional information about setting passwords, see Section 4.10, "Assigning Account Passwords". If you forget your `root` password after setting it, see How to Reset the Root Password.
>
> To set up additional accounts, see Section 4.7, "Adding Accounts, Assigning Privileges, and Dropping Accounts".

3.5 Starting and Stopping MySQL Automatically

This section discusses methods for starting and stopping the MySQL server.

Generally, you start the `mysqld` server in one of these ways:

- Invoke `mysqld` directly. This works on any platform.
- On Windows, you can set up a MySQL service that runs automatically when Windows starts. See Starting MySQL as a Windows Service.
- On Unix and Unix-like systems, you can invoke `mysqld_safe`, which tries to determine the proper options for `mysqld` and then runs it with those options. See mysqld_safe — MySQL Server Startup Script.
- On Linux systems that support systemd, you can use it to control the server. See Managing MySQL Server with systemd.
- On systems that use System V-style run directories (that is, `/etc/init.d` and run-level specific directories), invoke `mysql.server`. This script is used primarily at system startup and shutdown. It usually is installed under the name `mysql`. The `mysql.server` script starts the server by invoking `mysqld_safe`. See mysql.server — MySQL Server Startup Script.
- On macOS, install a launchd daemon to enable automatic MySQL startup at system startup. The daemon starts the server by invoking `mysqld_safe`. For details, see Installing a MySQL Launch Daemon. A MySQL Preference Pane also provides control for starting and stopping MySQL through the System Preferences. See Installing and Using the MySQL Preference Pane.
- On Solaris, use the service management framework (SMF) system to initiate and control MySQL startup.

systemd, the `mysqld_safe` and `mysql.server` scripts, Solaris SMF, and the macOS Startup Item (or MySQL Preference Pane) can be used to start the server manually, or automatically at system startup time. systemd, `mysql.server`, and the Startup Item also can be used to stop the server.

The following table shows which option groups the server and startup scripts read from option files.

Table 3.1 MySQL Startup Scripts and Supported Server Option Groups

Script	Option Groups
`mysqld`	`[mysqld]`, `[server]`, `[mysqld-`*`major_version`*`]`
`mysqld_safe`	`[mysqld]`, `[server]`, `[mysqld_safe]`
`mysql.server`	`[mysqld]`, `[mysql.server]`, `[server]`

`[mysqld-`*`major_version`*`]` means that groups with names like `[mysqld-5.6]` and `[mysqld-5.7]` are read by servers having versions 5.6.x, 5.7.x, and so forth. This feature can be used to specify options that can be read only by servers within a given release series.

For backward compatibility, `mysql.server` also reads the `[mysql_server]` group and `mysqld_safe` also reads the `[safe_mysqld]` group. To be current, you should update your option files to use the `[mysql.server]` and `[mysqld_safe]` groups instead.

For more information on MySQL configuration files and their structure and contents, see Using Option Files.

Chapter 4 Access Control and Account Management

Table of Contents

MySQL enables the creation of accounts that permit client users to connect to the server and access data managed by the server. The primary function of the MySQL privilege system is to authenticate a user who connects from a given host and to associate that user with privileges on a database such as `SELECT`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE`. Additional functionality includes the ability to grant privileges for administrative operations.

To control which users can connect, each account can be assigned authentication credentials such as a password. The user interface to MySQL accounts consists of SQL statements such as `CREATE USER`, `GRANT`, and `REVOKE`. See Account Management Statements.

The MySQL privilege system ensures that all users may perform only the operations permitted to them. As a user, when you connect to a MySQL server, your identity is determined by *the host from which you connect* and *the user name you specify*. When you issue requests after connecting, the system grants privileges according to your identity and *what you want to do*.

MySQL considers both your host name and user name in identifying you because there is no reason to assume that a given user name belongs to the same person on all hosts. For example, the user `joe` who connects from `office.example.com` need not be the same person as the user `joe` who connects from `home.example.com`. MySQL handles this by enabling you to distinguish users on different hosts that happen to have the same name: You can grant one set of privileges for connections by `joe` from `office.example.com`, and a different set of privileges for connections by `joe` from `home.example.com`. To see what privileges a given account has, use the `SHOW GRANTS` statement. For example:

```
SHOW GRANTS FOR 'joe'@'office.example.com';
SHOW GRANTS FOR 'joe'@'home.example.com';
```

Internally, the server stores privilege information in the grant tables of the `mysql` system database. The MySQL server reads the contents of these tables into memory when it starts and bases access-control decisions on the in-memory copies of the grant tables.

MySQL access control involves two stages when you run a client program that connects to the server:

Stage 1: The server accepts or rejects the connection based on your identity and whether you can verify your identity by supplying the correct password.

Stage 2: Assuming that you can connect, the server checks each statement you issue to determine whether you have sufficient privileges to perform it. For example, if you try to select rows from a table in a database or drop a table from the database, the server verifies that you have the `SELECT` privilege for the table or the `DROP` privilege for the database.

For a more detailed description of what happens during each stage, see Section 4.5, "Access Control, Stage 1: Connection Verification", and Section 4.6, "Access Control, Stage 2: Request Verification". For help in diagnosing privilege-related problems, see Section 4.17, "Troubleshooting Problems Connecting to MySQL".

If your privileges are changed (either by yourself or someone else) while you are connected, those changes do not necessarily take effect immediately for the next statement that you issue. For details about the conditions under which the server reloads the grant tables, see Section 4.9, "When Privilege Changes Take Effect".

There are some things that you cannot do with the MySQL privilege system:

- You cannot explicitly specify that a given user should be denied access. That is, you cannot explicitly match a user and then refuse the connection.
- You cannot specify that a user has privileges to create or drop tables in a database but not to create or drop the database itself.
- A password applies globally to an account. You cannot associate a password with a specific object such as a database, table, or routine.

4.1 Account User Names and Passwords

MySQL stores accounts in the `user` table of the `mysql` system database. An account is defined in terms of a user name and the client host or hosts from which the user can connect to the server. For information about account representation in the `user` table, see Section 4.3, "Grant Tables".

An account may also have authentication credentials such as a password. The credentials are handled by the account authentication plugin. MySQL supports multiple authentication plugins. Some of them use built-in authentication methods, whereas others enable authentication using external authentication methods. See Section 4.13, "Pluggable Authentication".

There are several distinctions between the way user names and passwords are used by MySQL and your operating system:

- User names, as used by MySQL for authentication purposes, have nothing to do with user names (login names) as used by Windows or Unix. On Unix, most MySQL clients by default try to log in using the current Unix user name as the MySQL user name, but that is for convenience only. The default can be overridden easily, because client programs permit any user name to be specified with a `-u` or `--user` option. This means that anyone can attempt to connect to the server using any user name, so you cannot make a database secure in any way unless all MySQL accounts have passwords. Anyone who specifies a user name for an account that has no password can connect successfully to the server.
- MySQL user names are up to 32 characters long. Operating system user names may have a different maximum length.

> **Warning**
>
> The MySQL user name length limit is hardcoded in MySQL servers and clients, and trying to circumvent it by modifying the definitions of the tables in the `mysql` database *does not work*.
>
> You should never alter the structure of tables in the `mysql` database in any manner whatsoever except by means of the procedure that is described in

> Upgrading MySQL. Attempting to redefine the MySQL system tables in any other fashion results in undefined and unsupported behavior. The server is free to ignore rows that become malformed as a result of such modifications.

- To authenticate client connections for accounts that use built-in authentication methods, the server uses passwords stored in the `user` table. These passwords are distinct from passwords for logging in to your operating system. There is no necessary connection between the “external” password you use to log in to a Windows or Unix machine and the password you use to access the MySQL server on that machine.

  If the server authenticates a client using some other plugin, the authentication method that the plugin implements may or may not use a password stored in the `user` table. In this case, it is possible that an external password is also used to authenticate to the MySQL server.

- Passwords stored in the `user` table are encrypted using plugin-specific algorithms. For information about MySQL native password hashing, see Section 2.2.4, “Password Hashing in MySQL”.

- If the user name and password contain only ASCII characters, it is possible to connect to the server regardless of character set settings. To enable connections when the user name or password contain non-ASCII characters, client applications should call the `mysql_options()` C API function with the `MYSQL_SET_CHARSET_NAME` option and appropriate character set name as arguments. This causes authentication to take place using the specified character set. Otherwise, authentication fails unless the server default character set is the same as the encoding in the authentication defaults.

  Standard MySQL client programs support a `--default-character-set` option that causes `mysql_options()` to be called as just described. In addition, character set autodetection is supported as described in Connection Character Sets and Collations. For programs that use a connector that is not based on the C API, the connector may provide an equivalent to `mysql_options()` that can be used instead. Check the connector documentation.

  The preceding notes do not apply for `ucs2`, `utf16`, and `utf32`, which are not permitted as client character sets.

The MySQL installation process populates the grant tables with an initial `root` account, as described in Section 3.4, “Securing the Initial MySQL Account”, which also discusses how to assign a password to it. Thereafter, you normally set up, modify, and remove MySQL accounts using statements such as `CREATE USER`, `DROP USER`, `GRANT`, and `REVOKE`. See Section 4.7, “Adding Accounts, Assigning Privileges, and Dropping Accounts”, and Account Management Statements.

To connect to a MySQL server with a command-line client, specify user name and password options as necessary for the account that you want to use:

```
$> mysql --user=finley --password db_name
```

If you prefer short options, the command looks like this:

```
$> mysql -u finley -p db_name
```

If you omit the password value following the `--password` or `-p` option on the command line (as just shown), the client prompts for one. Alternatively, the password can be specified on the command line:

```
$> mysql --user=finley --password=password db_name
$> mysql -u finley -ppassword db_name
```

If you use the `-p` option, there must be *no space* between `-p` and the following password value.

Specifying a password on the command line should be considered insecure. See Section 2.2.1, “End-User Guidelines for Password Security”. To avoid giving the password on the command line, use an option file or a login path file. See Using Option Files, and mysql_config_editor — MySQL Configuration Utility.

For additional information about specifying user names, passwords, and other connection parameters, see Connecting to the MySQL Server Using Command Options.

4.2 Privileges Provided by MySQL

The privileges granted to a MySQL account determine which operations the account can perform. MySQL privileges differ in the contexts in which they apply and at different levels of operation:

- Administrative privileges enable users to manage operation of the MySQL server. These privileges are global because they are not specific to a particular database.
- Database privileges apply to a database and to all objects within it. These privileges can be granted for specific databases, or globally so that they apply to all databases.
- Privileges for database objects such as tables, indexes, views, and stored routines can be granted for specific objects within a database, for all objects of a given type within a database (for example, all tables in a database), or globally for all objects of a given type in all databases.

Information about account privileges is stored in the grant tables in the `mysql` system database. For a description of the structure and contents of these tables, see Section 4.3, “Grant Tables”. The MySQL server reads the contents of the grant tables into memory when it starts, and reloads them under the circumstances indicated in Section 4.9, “When Privilege Changes Take Effect”. The server bases access-control decisions on the in-memory copies of the grant tables.

> **Important**
>
> Some MySQL releases introduce changes to the grant tables to add new privileges or features. To make sure that you can take advantage of any new capabilities, update your grant tables to the current structure whenever you upgrade MySQL. See Upgrading MySQL.

The following sections summarize the available privileges, provide more detailed descriptions of each privilege, and offer usage guidelines.

- Summary of Available Privileges
- Privilege Descriptions
- Privilege-Granting Guidelines

Summary of Available Privileges

The following table shows the privilege names used in `GRANT` and `REVOKE` statements, along with the column name associated with each privilege in the grant tables and the context in which the privilege applies.

Table 4.1 Permissible Privileges for GRANT and REVOKE

Privilege	Grant Table Column	Context
`ALL [PRIVILEGES]`	Synonym for “all privileges”	Server administration
`ALTER`	`Alter_priv`	Tables
`ALTER ROUTINE`	`Alter_routine_priv`	Stored routines
`CREATE`	`Create_priv`	Databases, tables, or indexes
`CREATE ROUTINE`	`Create_routine_priv`	Stored routines
`CREATE TABLESPACE`	`Create_tablespace_priv`	Server administration
`CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES`	`Create_tmp_table_priv`	Tables
`CREATE USER`	`Create_user_priv`	Server administration

Privilege	Grant Table Column	Context
CREATE VIEW	Create_view_priv	Views
DELETE	Delete_priv	Tables
DROP	Drop_priv	Databases, tables, or views
EVENT	Event_priv	Databases
EXECUTE	Execute_priv	Stored routines
FILE	File_priv	File access on server host
GRANT OPTION	Grant_priv	Databases, tables, or stored routines
INDEX	Index_priv	Tables
INSERT	Insert_priv	Tables or columns
LOCK TABLES	Lock_tables_priv	Databases
PROCESS	Process_priv	Server administration
PROXY	See proxies_priv table	Server administration
REFERENCES	References_priv	Databases or tables
RELOAD	Reload_priv	Server administration
REPLICATION CLIENT	Repl_client_priv	Server administration
REPLICATION SLAVE	Repl_slave_priv	Server administration
SELECT	Select_priv	Tables or columns
SHOW DATABASES	Show_db_priv	Server administration
SHOW VIEW	Show_view_priv	Views
SHUTDOWN	Shutdown_priv	Server administration
SUPER	Super_priv	Server administration
TRIGGER	Trigger_priv	Tables
UPDATE	Update_priv	Tables or columns
USAGE	Synonym for “no privileges”	Server administration

Privilege Descriptions

The following list provides general descriptions of each privilege available in MySQL. Particular SQL statements might have more specific privilege requirements than indicated here. If so, the description for the statement in question provides the details.

- ALL, ALL PRIVILEGES

  These privilege specifiers are shorthand for “all privileges available at a given privilege level” (except GRANT OPTION). For example, granting ALL at the global or table level grants all global privileges or all table-level privileges, respectively.

- ALTER

  Enables use of the ALTER TABLE statement to change the structure of tables. ALTER TABLE also requires the CREATE and INSERT privileges. Renaming a table requires ALTER and DROP on the old table, CREATE, and INSERT on the new table.

- ALTER ROUTINE

  Enables use of statements that alter or drop stored routines (stored procedures and functions).

- CREATE

Enables use of statements that create new databases and tables.

- `CREATE ROUTINE`

  Enables use of statements that create stored routines (stored procedures and functions).

- `CREATE TABLESPACE`

  Enables use of statements that create, alter, or drop tablespaces and log file groups.

- `CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES`

  Enables the creation of temporary tables using the `CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE` statement.

  After a session has created a temporary table, the server performs no further privilege checks on the table. The creating session can perform any operation on the table, such as `DROP TABLE`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `SELECT`. For more information, see CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE Statement.

- `CREATE USER`

  Enables use of the `ALTER USER`, `CREATE USER`, `DROP USER`, `RENAME USER`, and `REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES` statements.

- `CREATE VIEW`

  Enables use of the `CREATE VIEW` statement.

- `DELETE`

  Enables rows to be deleted from tables in a database.

- `DROP`

  Enables use of statements that drop (remove) existing databases, tables, and views. The `DROP` privilege is required to use the `ALTER TABLE ... DROP PARTITION` statement on a partitioned table. The `DROP` privilege is also required for `TRUNCATE TABLE`.

- `EVENT`

  Enables use of statements that create, alter, drop, or display events for the Event Scheduler.

- `EXECUTE`

  Enables use of statements that execute stored routines (stored procedures and functions).

- `FILE`

  Affects the following operations and server behaviors:

  - Enables reading and writing files on the server host using the `LOAD DATA` and `SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE` statements and the `LOAD_FILE()` function. A user who has the `FILE` privilege can read any file on the server host that is either world-readable or readable by the MySQL server. (This implies the user can read any file in any database directory, because the server can access any of those files.)
  - Enables creating new files in any directory where the MySQL server has write access. This includes the server's data directory containing the files that implement the privilege tables.
  - As of MySQL 5.7.17, enables use of the `DATA DIRECTORY` or `INDEX DIRECTORY` table option for the `CREATE TABLE` statement.

  As a security measure, the server does not overwrite existing files.

To limit the location in which files can be read and written, set the secure_file_priv system variable to a specific directory. See Server System Variables.

- GRANT OPTION

  Enables you to grant to or revoke from other users those privileges that you yourself possess.

- INDEX

  Enables use of statements that create or drop (remove) indexes. INDEX applies to existing tables. If you have the CREATE privilege for a table, you can include index definitions in the CREATE TABLE statement.

- INSERT

  Enables rows to be inserted into tables in a database. INSERT is also required for the ANALYZE TABLE, OPTIMIZE TABLE, and REPAIR TABLE table-maintenance statements.

- LOCK TABLES

  Enables use of explicit LOCK TABLES statements to lock tables for which you have the SELECT privilege. This includes use of write locks, which prevents other sessions from reading the locked table.

- PROCESS

  The PROCESS privilege controls access to information about threads executing within the server (that is, information about statements being executed by sessions). Thread information available using the SHOW PROCESSLIST statement, the mysqladmin processlist command, the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST table, and the Performance Schema processlist table is accessible as follows:

  - With the PROCESS privilege, a user has access to information about all threads, even those belonging to other users.
  - Without the PROCESS privilege, nonanonymous users have access to information about their own threads but not threads for other users, and anonymous users have no access to thread information.

  > **Note**
  >
  > The Performance Schema threads table also provides thread information, but table access uses a different privilege model. See The threads Table.

  The PROCESS privilege also enables use of the SHOW ENGINE statement, access to the INFORMATION_SCHEMA InnoDB tables (tables with names that begin with INNODB_), and (as of MySQL 5.7.31) access to the INFORMATION_SCHEMA FILES table.

- PROXY

  Enables one user to impersonate or become known as another user. See Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

- REFERENCES

  Creation of a foreign key constraint requires the REFERENCES privilege for the parent table.

- RELOAD

  The RELOAD enables the following operations:

  - Use of the FLUSH statement.

    - Use of `mysqladmin` commands that are equivalent to `FLUSH` operations: `flush-hosts`, `flush-logs`, `flush-privileges`, `flush-status`, `flush-tables`, `flush-threads`, `refresh`, and `reload`.

      The `reload` command tells the server to reload the grant tables into memory. `flush-privileges` is a synonym for `reload`. The `refresh` command closes and reopens the log files and flushes all tables. The other `flush-xxx` commands perform functions similar to `refresh`, but are more specific and may be preferable in some instances. For example, if you want to flush just the log files, `flush-logs` is a better choice than `refresh`.

    - Use of `mysqldump` options that perform various `FLUSH` operations: `--flush-logs` and `--master-data`.

    - Use of the `RESET` statement.

- `REPLICATION CLIENT`

  Enables use of the `SHOW MASTER STATUS`, `SHOW SLAVE STATUS`, and `SHOW BINARY LOGS` statements.

- `REPLICATION SLAVE`

  Enables the account to request updates that have been made to databases on the source server, using the `SHOW SLAVE HOSTS`, `SHOW RELAYLOG EVENTS`, and `SHOW BINLOG EVENTS` statements. This privilege is also required to use the `mysqlbinlog` options `--read-from-remote-server` (`-R`) and `--read-from-remote-master`. Grant this privilege to accounts that are used by replica servers to connect to the current server as their source.

- `SELECT`

  Enables rows to be selected from tables in a database. `SELECT` statements require the `SELECT` privilege only if they actually access tables. Some `SELECT` statements do not access tables and can be executed without permission for any database. For example, you can use `SELECT` as a simple calculator to evaluate expressions that make no reference to tables:

```
SELECT 1+1;
SELECT PI()*2;
```

  The `SELECT` privilege is also needed for other statements that read column values. For example, `SELECT` is needed for columns referenced on the right hand side of *`col_name`*=*`expr`* assignment in `UPDATE` statements or for columns named in the `WHERE` clause of `DELETE` or `UPDATE` statements.

  The `SELECT` privilege is needed for tables or views used with `EXPLAIN`, including any underlying tables in view definitions.

- `SHOW DATABASES`

  Enables the account to see database names by issuing the `SHOW DATABASE` statement. Accounts that do not have this privilege see only databases for which they have some privileges, and cannot use the statement at all if the server was started with the `--skip-show-database` option.

  > **Caution**
  >
  > Because a global privilege is considered a privilege for all databases, *any* global privilege enables a user to see all database names with `SHOW DATABASES` or by examining the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA SCHEMATA` table.

- `SHOW VIEW`

  Enables use of the `SHOW CREATE VIEW` statement. This privilege is also needed for views used with `EXPLAIN`.

- `SHUTDOWN`

  Enables use of the `SHUTDOWN` statement, the `mysqladmin shutdown` command, and the `mysql_shutdown()` C API function.

- `SUPER`

  Affects the following operations and server behaviors:

  - Enables server configuration changes by modifying global system variables. For some system variables, setting the session value also requires the `SUPER` privilege. If a system variable is restricted and requires a special privilege to set the session value, the variable description indicates that restriction. Examples include `binlog_format`, `sql_log_bin`, and `sql_log_off`. See also System Variable Privileges.
  - Enables changes to global transaction characteristics (see SET TRANSACTION Statement).
  - Enables the account to start and stop replication, including Group Replication.
  - Enables use of the `CHANGE MASTER TO` and `CHANGE REPLICATION FILTER` statements.
  - Enables binary log control by means of the `PURGE BINARY LOGS` and `BINLOG` statements.
  - Enables setting the effective authorization ID when executing a view or stored program. A user with this privilege can specify any account in the `DEFINER` attribute of a view or stored program.
  - Enables use of the `CREATE SERVER`, `ALTER SERVER`, and `DROP SERVER` statements.
  - Enables use of the `mysqladmin debug` command.
  - Enables `InnoDB` encryption key rotation.
  - Enables reading the DES key file by the `DES_ENCRYPT()` function.
  - Enables execution of Version Tokens functions.
  - Enables control over client connections not permitted to non-`SUPER` accounts:
    - Enables use of the `KILL` statement or `mysqladmin kill` command to kill threads belonging to other accounts. (An account can always kill its own threads.)
    - The server does not execute `init_connect` system variable content when `SUPER` clients connect.
    - The server accepts one connection from a `SUPER` client even if the connection limit configured by the `max_connections` system variable is reached.
    - A server in offline mode (`offline_mode` enabled) does not terminate `SUPER` client connections at the next client request, and accepts new connections from `SUPER` clients.
    - Updates can be performed even when the `read_only` system variable is enabled. This applies to explicit table updates, and to use of account-management statements such as `GRANT` and `REVOKE` that update tables implicitly.

  You may also need the `SUPER` privilege to create or alter stored functions if binary logging is enabled, as described in Stored Program Binary Logging.

- TRIGGER

  Enables trigger operations. You must have this privilege for a table to create, drop, execute, or display triggers for that table.

  When a trigger is activated (by a user who has privileges to execute INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements for the table associated with the trigger), trigger execution requires that the user who defined the trigger still have the TRIGGER privilege for the table.

- UPDATE

  Enables rows to be updated in tables in a database.

- USAGE

  This privilege specifier stands for "no privileges." It is used at the global level with GRANT to modify account attributes such as resource limits or SSL characteristics without naming specific account privileges in the privilege list. SHOW GRANTS displays USAGE to indicate that an account has no privileges at a privilege level.

Privilege-Granting Guidelines

It is a good idea to grant to an account only those privileges that it needs. You should exercise particular caution in granting the FILE and administrative privileges:

- FILE can be abused to read into a database table any files that the MySQL server can read on the server host. This includes all world-readable files and files in the server's data directory. The table can then be accessed using SELECT to transfer its contents to the client host.
- GRANT OPTION enables users to give their privileges to other users. Two users that have different privileges and with the GRANT OPTION privilege are able to combine privileges.
- ALTER may be used to subvert the privilege system by renaming tables.
- SHUTDOWN can be abused to deny service to other users entirely by terminating the server.
- PROCESS can be used to view the plain text of currently executing statements, including statements that set or change passwords.
- SUPER can be used to terminate other sessions or change how the server operates.
- Privileges granted for the mysql system database itself can be used to change passwords and other access privilege information:
  - Passwords are stored encrypted, so a malicious user cannot simply read them to know the plain text password. However, a user with write access to the mysql.user system table authentication_string column can change an account's password, and then connect to the MySQL server using that account.
  - INSERT or UPDATE granted for the mysql system database enable a user to add privileges or modify existing privileges, respectively.
  - DROP for the mysql system database enables a user to remote privilege tables, or even the database itself.

4.3 Grant Tables

The mysql system database includes several grant tables that contain information about user accounts and the privileges held by them. This section describes those tables. For information about other tables in the system database, see The mysql System Database.

The discussion here describes the underlying structure of the grant tables and how the server uses their contents when interacting with clients. However, normally you do not modify the grant tables directly. Modifications occur indirectly when you use account-management statements such as CREATE USER, GRANT, and REVOKE to set up accounts and control the privileges available to each one. See Account Management Statements. When you use such statements to perform account manipulations, the server modifies the grant tables on your behalf.

> **Note**
>
> Direct modification of grant tables using statements such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE is discouraged and done at your own risk. The server is free to ignore rows that become malformed as a result of such modifications.
>
> As of MySQL 5.7.18, for any operation that modifies a grant table, the server checks whether the table has the expected structure and produces an error if not. To update the tables to the expected structure, perform the MySQL upgrade procedure. See Upgrading MySQL.

Grant Table Overview

These `mysql` database tables contain grant information:

- `user`: User accounts, global privileges, and other nonprivilege columns.
- `db`: Database-level privileges.
- `tables_priv`: Table-level privileges.
- `columns_priv`: Column-level privileges.
- `procs_priv`: Stored procedure and function privileges.
- `proxies_priv`: Proxy-user privileges.

Each grant table contains scope columns and privilege columns:

- Scope columns determine the scope of each row in the tables; that is, the context in which the row applies. For example, a `user` table row with `Host` and `User` values of `'h1.example.net'` and `'bob'` applies to authenticating connections made to the server from the host `h1.example.net` by a client that specifies a user name of `bob`. Similarly, a `db` table row with `Host`, `User`, and `Db` column values of `'h1.example.net'`, `'bob'` and `'reports'` applies when `bob` connects from the host `h1.example.net` to access the `reports` database. The `tables_priv` and `columns_priv` tables contain scope columns indicating tables or table/column combinations to which each row applies. The `procs_priv` scope columns indicate the stored routine to which each row applies.
- Privilege columns indicate which privileges a table row grants; that is, which operations it permits to be performed. The server combines the information in the various grant tables to form a complete description of a user's privileges. Section 4.6, “Access Control, Stage 2: Request Verification”, describes the rules for this.

In addition, a grant table may contain columns used for purposes other than scope or privilege assessment.

The server uses the grant tables in the following manner:

- The `user` table scope columns determine whether to reject or permit incoming connections. For permitted connections, any privileges granted in the `user` table indicate the user's global privileges. Any privileges granted in this table apply to *all* databases on the server.

> **Caution**
>
> Because a global privilege is considered a privilege for all databases, *any* global privilege enables a user to see all database names with `SHOW DATABASES` or by examining the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA SCHEMATA` table.

- The `db` table scope columns determine which users can access which databases from which hosts. The privilege columns determine the permitted operations. A privilege granted at the database level applies to the database and to all objects in the database, such as tables and stored programs.

- The `tables_priv` and `columns_priv` tables are similar to the `db` table, but are more fine-grained: They apply at the table and column levels rather than at the database level. A privilege granted at the table level applies to the table and to all its columns. A privilege granted at the column level applies only to a specific column.

- The `procs_priv` table applies to stored routines (stored procedures and functions). A privilege granted at the routine level applies only to a single procedure or function.

- The `proxies_priv` table indicates which users can act as proxies for other users and whether a user can grant the `PROXY` privilege to other users.

The server reads the contents of the grant tables into memory when it starts. You can tell it to reload the tables by issuing a `FLUSH PRIVILEGES` statement or executing a `mysqladmin flush-privileges` or `mysqladmin reload` command. Changes to the grant tables take effect as indicated in Section 4.9, "When Privilege Changes Take Effect".

When you modify an account, it is a good idea to verify that your changes have the intended effect. To check the privileges for a given account, use the `SHOW GRANTS` statement. For example, to determine the privileges that are granted to an account with user name and host name values of `bob` and `pc84.example.com`, use this statement:

```
SHOW GRANTS FOR 'bob'@'pc84.example.com';
```

To display nonprivilege properties of an account, use `SHOW CREATE USER`:

```
SHOW CREATE USER 'bob'@'pc84.example.com';
```

The user and db Grant Tables

The server uses the `user` and `db` tables in the `mysql` database at both the first and second stages of access control (see Chapter 4, *Access Control and Account Management*). The columns in the `user` and `db` tables are shown here.

Table 4.2 user and db Table Columns

Table Name	`user`	`db`
Scope columns	`Host`	`Host`
	`User`	`Db`
		`User`
Privilege columns	`Select_priv`	`Select_priv`
	`Insert_priv`	`Insert_priv`
	`Update_priv`	`Update_priv`

Table Name	user	db
	Delete_priv	Delete_priv
	Index_priv	Index_priv
	Alter_priv	Alter_priv
	Create_priv	Create_priv
	Drop_priv	Drop_priv
	Grant_priv	Grant_priv
	Create_view_priv	Create_view_priv
	Show_view_priv	Show_view_priv
	Create_routine_priv	Create_routine_priv
	Alter_routine_priv	Alter_routine_priv
	Execute_priv	Execute_priv
	Trigger_priv	Trigger_priv
	Event_priv	Event_priv
	Create_tmp_table_priv	Create_tmp_table_priv
	Lock_tables_priv	Lock_tables_priv
	References_priv	References_priv
	Reload_priv	
	Shutdown_priv	
	Process_priv	
	File_priv	
	Show_db_priv	
	Super_priv	
	Repl_slave_priv	
	Repl_client_priv	
	Create_user_priv	
	Create_tablespace_priv	
Security columns	ssl_type	
	ssl_cipher	
	x509_issuer	
	x509_subject	
	plugin	
	authentication_string	
	password_expired	
	password_last_changed	
	password_lifetime	
	account_locked	
Resource control columns	max_questions	
	max_updates	
	max_connections	
	max_user_connections	

The user table plugin and authentication_string columns store authentication plugin and credential information.

The server uses the plugin named in the plugin column of an account row to authenticate connection attempts for the account.

The plugin column must be nonempty. At startup, and at runtime when FLUSH PRIVILEGES is executed, the server checks user table rows. For any row with an empty plugin column, the server writes a warning to the error log of this form:

```
[Warning] User entry 'user_name'@'host_name' has an empty plugin
value. The user will be ignored and no one can login with this user
anymore.
```

To address this problem, see Section 6.1.3, "Migrating Away from Pre-4.1 Password Hashing and the mysql_old_password Plugin".

The password_expired column permits DBAs to expire account passwords and require users to reset their password. The default password_expired value is 'N', but can be set to 'Y' with the ALTER USER statement. After an account's password has been expired, all operations performed by the account in subsequent connections to the server result in an error until the user issues an ALTER USER statement to establish a new account password.

> **Note**
>
> Although it is possible to "reset" an expired password by setting it to its current value, it is preferable, as a matter of good policy, to choose a different password.

password_last_changed is a TIMESTAMP column indicating when the password was last changed. The value is non-NULL only for accounts that use MySQL built-in authentication methods (accounts that use an authentication plugin of mysql_native_password or sha256_password). The value is NULL for other accounts, such as those authenticated using an external authentication system.

password_last_changed is updated by the CREATE USER, ALTER USER, and SET PASSWORD statements, and by GRANT statements that create an account or change an account password.

password_lifetime indicates the account password lifetime, in days. If the password is past its lifetime (assessed using the password_last_changed column), the server considers the password expired when clients connect using the account. A value of *N* greater than zero means that the password must be changed every *N* days. A value of 0 disables automatic password expiration. If the value is NULL (the default), the global expiration policy applies, as defined by the default_password_lifetime system variable.

account_locked indicates whether the account is locked (see Section 4.15, "Account Locking").

The tables_priv and columns_priv Grant Tables

During the second stage of access control, the server performs request verification to ensure that each client has sufficient privileges for each request that it issues. In addition to the user and db grant tables, the server may also consult the tables_priv and columns_priv tables for requests that involve tables. The latter tables provide finer privilege control at the table and column levels. They have the columns shown in the following table.

Table 4.3 tables_priv and columns_priv Table Columns

Table Name	**tables_priv**	**columns_priv**
Scope columns	Host	Host
	Db	Db

Table Name	**tables_priv**	**columns_priv**
	User	User
	Table_name	Table_name
		Column_name
Privilege columns	Table_priv	Column_priv
	Column_priv	
Other columns	Timestamp	Timestamp
	Grantor	

The Timestamp and Grantor columns are set to the current timestamp and the CURRENT_USER value, respectively, but are otherwise unused.

The procs_priv Grant Table

For verification of requests that involve stored routines, the server may consult the procs_priv table, which has the columns shown in the following table.

Table 4.4 procs_priv Table Columns

Table Name	**procs_priv**
Scope columns	Host
	Db
	User
	Routine_name
	Routine_type
Privilege columns	Proc_priv
Other columns	Timestamp
	Grantor

The Routine_type column is an ENUM column with values of 'FUNCTION' or 'PROCEDURE' to indicate the type of routine the row refers to. This column enables privileges to be granted separately for a function and a procedure with the same name.

The Timestamp and Grantor columns are unused.

The proxies_priv Grant Table

The proxies_priv table records information about proxy accounts. It has these columns:

- Host, User: The proxy account; that is, the account that has the PROXY privilege for the proxied account.
- Proxied_host, Proxied_user: The proxied account.
- Grantor, Timestamp: Unused.
- With_grant: Whether the proxy account can grant the PROXY privilege to other accounts.

For an account to be able to grant the PROXY privilege to other accounts, it must have a row in the proxies_priv table with With_grant set to 1 and Proxied_host and Proxied_user set to indicate the account or accounts for which the privilege can be granted. For example, the 'root'@'localhost' account created during MySQL installation has a row in the proxies_priv table that enables granting the PROXY privilege for ''@'', that is, for all users and all hosts. This enables root to set up proxy users, as well as to delegate to other accounts the authority to set up proxy users. See Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

Grant Table Scope Column Properties

Scope columns in the grant tables contain strings. The default value for each is the empty string. The following table shows the number of characters permitted in each column.

Table 4.5 Grant Table Scope Column Lengths

Column Name	Maximum Permitted Characters
Host, Proxied_host	60
User, Proxied_user	32
Password	41
Db	64
Table_name	64
Column_name	64
Routine_name	64

Host and Proxied_host values are converted to lowercase before being stored in the grant tables.

For access-checking purposes, comparisons of User, Proxied_user, Password, authentication_string, Db, and Table_name values are case-sensitive. Comparisons of Host, Proxied_host, Column_name, and Routine_name values are not case-sensitive.

Grant Table Privilege Column Properties

The user and db tables list each privilege in a separate column that is declared as ENUM('N','Y') DEFAULT 'N'. In other words, each privilege can be disabled or enabled, with the default being disabled.

The tables_priv, columns_priv, and procs_priv tables declare the privilege columns as SET columns. Values in these columns can contain any combination of the privileges controlled by the table. Only those privileges listed in the column value are enabled.

Table 4.6 Set-Type Privilege Column Values

Table Name	Column Name	Possible Set Elements
tables_priv	Table_priv	'Select', 'Insert', 'Update', 'Delete', 'Create', 'Drop', 'Grant', 'References', 'Index', 'Alter', 'Create View', 'Show view', 'Trigger'
tables_priv	Column_priv	'Select', 'Insert', 'Update', 'References'
columns_priv	Column_priv	'Select', 'Insert', 'Update', 'References'
procs_priv	Proc_priv	'Execute', 'Alter Routine', 'Grant'

Only the user table specifies administrative privileges, such as RELOAD and SHUTDOWN. Administrative operations are operations on the server itself and are not database-specific, so there is no reason to list these privileges in the other grant tables. Consequently, the server need consult only the `user` table to determine whether a user can perform an administrative operation.

The `FILE` privilege also is specified only in the `user` table. It is not an administrative privilege as such, but a user's ability to read or write files on the server host is independent of the database being accessed.

4.4 Specifying Account Names

MySQL account names consist of a user name and a host name, which enables creation of distinct accounts for users with the same user name who connect from different hosts. This section describes the syntax for account names, including special values and wildcard rules.

Account names appear in SQL statements such as `CREATE USER`, `GRANT`, and `SET PASSWORD` and follow these rules:

- Account name syntax is `'user_name'@'host_name'`.
- The `@'host_name'` part is optional. An account name consisting only of a user name is equivalent to `'user_name'@'%'`. For example, `'me'` is equivalent to `'me'@'%'`.
- The user name and host name need not be quoted if they are legal as unquoted identifiers. Quotes must be used if a *user_name* string contains special characters (such as space or `-`), or a *host_name* string contains special characters or wildcard characters (such as `.` or `%`). For example, in the account name `'test-user'@'%.com'`, both the user name and host name parts require quotes.
- Quote user names and host names as identifiers or as strings, using either backticks (`` ` ``), single quotation marks (`'`), or double quotation marks (`"`). For string-quoting and identifier-quoting guidelines, see String Literals, and Schema Object Names.
- The user name and host name parts, if quoted, must be quoted separately. That is, write `'me'@'localhost'`, not `'me@localhost'`. The latter is actually equivalent to `'me@localhost'@'%'`.
- A reference to the `CURRENT_USER` or `CURRENT_USER()` function is equivalent to specifying the current client's user name and host name literally.

MySQL stores account names in grant tables in the `mysql` system database using separate columns for the user name and host name parts:

- The `user` table contains one row for each account. The `User` and `Host` columns store the user name and host name. This table also indicates which global privileges the account has.
- Other grant tables indicate privileges an account has for databases and objects within databases. These tables have `User` and `Host` columns to store the account name. Each row in these tables associates with the account in the `user` table that has the same `User` and `Host` values.
- For access-checking purposes, comparisons of User values are case-sensitive. Comparisons of Host values are not case-sensitive.

For additional detail about the properties of user names and host names as stored in the grant tables, such as maximum length, see Grant Table Scope Column Properties.

User names and host names have certain special values or wildcard conventions, as described following.

The user name part of an account name is either a nonblank value that literally matches the user name for incoming connection attempts, or a blank value (the empty string) that matches any user name. An account with a blank user name is an anonymous user. To specify an anonymous user in SQL statements, use a quoted empty user name part, such as `''@'localhost'`.

The host name part of an account name can take many forms, and wildcards are permitted:

- A host value can be a host name or an IP address (IPv4 or IPv6). The name `'localhost'` indicates the local host. The IP address `'127.0.0.1'` indicates the IPv4 loopback interface. The IP address `'::1'` indicates the IPv6 loopback interface.

- The `%` and `_` wildcard characters are permitted in host name or IP address values. These have the same meaning as for pattern-matching operations performed with the `LIKE` operator. For example, a host value of `'%'` matches any host name, whereas a value of `'%.mysql.com'` matches any host in the `mysql.com` domain. `'198.51.100.%'` matches any host in the 198.51.100 class C network.

  Because IP wildcard values are permitted in host values (for example, `'198.51.100.%'` to match every host on a subnet), someone could try to exploit this capability by naming a host `198.51.100.somewhere.com`. To foil such attempts, MySQL does not perform matching on host names that start with digits and a dot. For example, if a host is named `1.2.example.com`, its name never matches the host part of account names. An IP wildcard value can match only IP addresses, not host names.

- For a host value specified as an IPv4 address, a netmask can be given to indicate how many address bits to use for the network number. Netmask notation cannot be used for IPv6 addresses.

  The syntax is *`host_ip/netmask`*. For example:

  ```
  CREATE USER 'david'@'198.51.100.0/255.255.255.0';
  ```

  This enables `david` to connect from any client host having an IP address *`client_ip`* for which the following condition is true:

  ```
  client_ip & netmask = host_ip
  ```

  That is, for the `CREATE USER` statement just shown:

  ```
  client_ip & 255.255.255.0 = 198.51.100.0
  ```

  IP addresses that satisfy this condition range from `198.51.100.0` to `198.51.100.255`.

  A netmask typically begins with bits set to 1, followed by bits set to 0. Examples:

  - `198.0.0.0/255.0.0.0`: Any host on the 198 class A network
  - `198.51.0.0/255.255.0.0`: Any host on the 198.51 class B network
  - `198.51.100.0/255.255.255.0`: Any host on the 198.51.100 class C network
  - `198.51.100.1`: Only the host with this specific IP address

The server performs matching of host values in account names against the client host using the value returned by the system DNS resolver for the client host name or IP address. Except in the case that the account host value is specified using netmask notation, the server performs this comparison as a string match, even for an account host value given as an IP address. This means that you should specify account host values in the same format used by DNS. Here are examples of problems to watch out for:

- Suppose that a host on the local network has a fully qualified name of `host1.example.com`. If DNS returns name lookups for this host as `host1.example.com`, use that name in account host values. If DNS returns just `host1`, use `host1` instead.

- If DNS returns the IP address for a given host as `198.51.100.2`, that matches an account host value of `198.51.100.2` but not `198.051.100.2`. Similarly, it matches an account host pattern like `198.51.100.%` but not `198.051.100.%`.

To avoid problems like these, it is advisable to check the format in which your DNS returns host names and addresses. Use values in the same format in MySQL account names.

4.5 Access Control, Stage 1: Connection Verification

When you attempt to connect to a MySQL server, the server accepts or rejects the connection based on these conditions:

- Your identity and whether you can verify it by supplying the proper credentials.
- Whether your account is locked or unlocked.

The server checks credentials first, then account locking state. A failure at either step causes the server to deny access to you completely. Otherwise, the server accepts the connection, and then enters Stage 2 and waits for requests.

The server performs identity and credentials checking using columns in the `user` table, accepting the connection only if these conditions are satisfied:

- The client host name and user name match the `Host` and `User` columns in some `user` table row. For the rules governing permissible `Host` and `User` values, see Section 4.4, "Specifying Account Names".
- The client supplies the credentials specified in the row (for example, a password), as indicated by the `authentication_string` column. Credentials are interpreted using the authentication plugin named in the `plugin` column.
- The row indicates that the account is unlocked. Locking state is recorded in the `account_locked` column, which must have a value of `'N'`. Account locking can be set or changed with the `CREATE USER` or `ALTER USER` statement.

Your identity is based on two pieces of information:

- Your MySQL user name.
- The client host from which you connect.

If the `User` column value is nonblank, the user name in an incoming connection must match exactly. If the `User` value is blank, it matches any user name. If the `user` table row that matches an incoming connection has a blank user name, the user is considered to be an anonymous user with no name, not a user with the name that the client actually specified. This means that a blank user name is used for all further access checking for the duration of the connection (that is, during Stage 2).

The `authentication_string` column can be blank. This is not a wildcard and does not mean that any password matches. It means that the user must connect without specifying a password. The authentication method implemented by the plugin that authenticates the client may or may not use the password in the `authentication_string` column. In this case, it is possible that an external password is also used to authenticate to the MySQL server.

Nonblank password values stored in the `authentication_string` column of the `user` table are encrypted. MySQL does not store passwords as cleartext for anyone to see. Rather, the password supplied by a user who is attempting to connect is encrypted (using the password hashing method implemented by the account authentication plugin). The encrypted password then is used during the connection process when checking whether the password is correct. This is done without the encrypted password ever traveling over the connection. See Section 4.1, "Account User Names and Passwords".

From the MySQL server's point of view, the encrypted password is the *real* password, so you should never give anyone access to it. In particular, *do not give nonadministrative users read access to tables in the `mysql` system database*.

The following table shows how various combinations of `User` and `Host` values in the `user` table apply to incoming connections.

User Value	Host Value	Permissible Connections
'fred'	'h1.example.net'	fred, connecting from h1.example.net
''	'h1.example.net'	Any user, connecting from h1.example.net
'fred'	'%'	fred, connecting from any host
''	'%'	Any user, connecting from any host
'fred'	'%.example.net'	fred, connecting from any host in the example.net domain
'fred'	'x.example.%'	fred, connecting from x.example.net, x.example.com, x.example.edu, and so on; this is probably not useful
'fred'	'198.51.100.177'	fred, connecting from the host with IP address 198.51.100.177
'fred'	'198.51.100.%'	fred, connecting from any host in the 198.51.100 class C subnet
'fred'	'198.51.100.0/255.255.255.0'	Same as previous example

It is possible for the client host name and user name of an incoming connection to match more than one row in the user table. The preceding set of examples demonstrates this: Several of the entries shown match a connection from h1.example.net by fred.

When multiple matches are possible, the server must determine which of them to use. It resolves this issue as follows:

- Whenever the server reads the user table into memory, it sorts the rows.
- When a client attempts to connect, the server looks through the rows in sorted order.
- The server uses the first row that matches the client host name and user name.

The server uses sorting rules that order rows with the most-specific Host values first:

- Literal IP addresses and host names are the most specific.
- The specificity of a literal IP address is not affected by whether it has a netmask, so 198.51.100.13 and 198.51.100.0/255.255.255.0 are considered equally specific.
- The pattern '%' means “any host” and is least specific.
- The empty string '' also means “any host” but sorts after '%'.

Non-TCP (socket file, named pipe, and shared memory) connections are treated as local connections and match a host part of localhost if there are any such accounts, or host parts with wildcards that match localhost otherwise (for example, local%, l%, %).

Rows with the same Host value are ordered with the most-specific User values first. A blank User value means “any user” and is least specific, so for rows with the same Host value, nonanonymous users sort before anonymous users.

For rows with equally-specific Host and User values, the order is nondeterministic.

To see how this works, suppose that the `user` table looks like this:

```
+-----------+----------+-
| Host      | User     | ...
+-----------+----------+-
| %         | root     | ...
| %         | jeffrey  | ...
| localhost | root     | ...
| localhost |          | ...
+-----------+----------+-
```

When the server reads the table into memory, it sorts the rows using the rules just described. The result after sorting looks like this:

```
+-----------+----------+-
| Host      | User     | ...
+-----------+----------+-
| localhost | root     | ...
| localhost |          | ...
| %         | jeffrey  | ...
| %         | root     | ...
+-----------+----------+-
```

When a client attempts to connect, the server looks through the sorted rows and uses the first match found. For a connection from `localhost` by `jeffrey`, two of the rows from the table match: the one with `Host` and `User` values of `'localhost'` and `''`, and the one with values of `'%'` and `'jeffrey'`. The `'localhost'` row appears first in sorted order, so that is the one the server uses.

Here is another example. Suppose that the `user` table looks like this:

```
+----------------+----------+-
| Host           | User     | ...
+----------------+----------+-
| %              | jeffrey  | ...
| h1.example.net |          | ...
+----------------+----------+-
```

The sorted table looks like this:

```
+----------------+----------+-
| Host           | User     | ...
+----------------+----------+-
| h1.example.net |          | ...
| %              | jeffrey  | ...
+----------------+----------+-
```

The first row matches a connection by any user from `h1.example.net`, whereas the second row matches a connection by `jeffrey` from any host.

> **Note**
>
> It is a common misconception to think that, for a given user name, all rows that explicitly name that user are used first when the server attempts to find a match for the connection. This is not true. The preceding example illustrates this, where a connection from `h1.example.net` by `jeffrey` is first matched not by the row containing `'jeffrey'` as the `User` column value, but by the row with no user name. As a result, `jeffrey` is authenticated as an anonymous user, even though he specified a user name when connecting.

If you are able to connect to the server, but your privileges are not what you expect, you probably are being authenticated as some other account. To find out what account the server used to authenticate you, use the `CURRENT_USER()` function. (See Information Functions.) It returns a value in *`user_name@host_name`* format that indicates the `User` and `Host` values from the matching `user` table row. Suppose that `jeffrey` connects and issues the following query:

```
mysql> SELECT CURRENT_USER();
```

```
+----------------+
| CURRENT_USER() |
+----------------+
| @localhost     |
+----------------+
```

The result shown here indicates that the matching user table row had a blank User column value. In other words, the server is treating jeffrey as an anonymous user.

Another way to diagnose authentication problems is to print out the user table and sort it by hand to see where the first match is being made.

4.6 Access Control, Stage 2: Request Verification

After the server accepts a connection, it enters Stage 2 of access control. For each request that you issue through the connection, the server determines what operation you want to perform, then checks whether your privileges are sufficient. This is where the privilege columns in the grant tables come into play. These privileges can come from any of the user, db, tables_priv, columns_priv, or procs_priv tables. (You may find it helpful to refer to Section 4.3, "Grant Tables", which lists the columns present in each grant table.)

The user table grants global privileges. The user table row for an account indicates the account privileges that apply on a global basis no matter what the default database is. For example, if the user table grants you the DELETE privilege, you can delete rows from any table in any database on the server host. It is wise to grant privileges in the user table only to people who need them, such as database administrators. For other users, leave all privileges in the user table set to 'N' and grant privileges at more specific levels only (for particular databases, tables, columns, or routines).

The db table grants database-specific privileges. Values in the scope columns of this table can take the following forms:

- A blank User value matches the anonymous user. A nonblank value matches literally; there are no wildcards in user names.
- The wildcard characters % and _ can be used in the Host and Db columns. These have the same meaning as for pattern-matching operations performed with the LIKE operator. If you want to use either character literally when granting privileges, you must escape it with a backslash. For example, to include the underscore character (_) as part of a database name, specify it as _ in the GRANT statement.
- A '%' or blank Host value means "any host."
- A '%' or blank Db value means "any database."

The server reads the db table into memory and sorts it at the same time that it reads the user table. The server sorts the db table based on the Host, Db, and User scope columns. As with the user table, sorting puts the most-specific values first and least-specific values last, and when the server looks for matching rows, it uses the first match that it finds.

The tables_priv, columns_priv, and procs_priv tables grant table-specific, column-specific, and routine-specific privileges. Values in the scope columns of these tables can take the following forms:

- The wildcard characters % and _ can be used in the Host column. These have the same meaning as for pattern-matching operations performed with the LIKE operator.
- A '%' or blank Host value means "any host."
- The Db, Table_name, Column_name, and Routine_name columns cannot contain wildcards or be blank.

The server sorts the tables_priv, columns_priv, and procs_priv tables based on the Host, Db, and User columns. This is similar to db table sorting, but simpler because only the Host column can contain wildcards.

The server uses the sorted tables to verify each request that it receives. For requests that require administrative privileges such as SHUTDOWN or RELOAD, the server checks only the user table row because that is the only table that specifies administrative privileges. The server grants access if the row permits the requested operation and denies access otherwise. For example, if you want to execute mysqladmin shutdown but your user table row does not grant the SHUTDOWN privilege to you, the server denies access without even checking the db table. (The latter table contains no Shutdown_priv column, so there is no need to check it.)

For database-related requests (INSERT, UPDATE, and so on), the server first checks the user's global privileges in the user table row. If the row permits the requested operation, access is granted. If the global privileges in the user table are insufficient, the server determines the user's database-specific privileges from the db table:

- The server looks in the db table for a match on the Host, Db, and User columns.
- The Host and User columns are matched to the connecting user's host name and MySQL user name.
- The Db column is matched to the database that the user wants to access.
- If there is no row for the Host and User, access is denied.

After determining the database-specific privileges granted by the db table rows, the server adds them to the global privileges granted by the user table. If the result permits the requested operation, access is granted. Otherwise, the server successively checks the user's table and column privileges in the tables_priv and columns_priv tables, adds those to the user's privileges, and permits or denies access based on the result. For stored-routine operations, the server uses the procs_priv table rather than tables_priv and columns_priv.

Expressed in boolean terms, the preceding description of how a user's privileges are calculated may be summarized like this:

```
global privileges
OR database privileges
OR table privileges
OR column privileges
OR routine privileges
```

It may not be apparent why, if the global privileges are initially found to be insufficient for the requested operation, the server adds those privileges to the database, table, and column privileges later. The reason is that a request might require more than one type of privilege. For example, if you execute an INSERT INTO ... SELECT statement, you need both the INSERT and the SELECT privileges. Your privileges might be such that the user table row grants one privilege global and the db table row grants the other specifically for the relevant database. In this case, you have the necessary privileges to perform the request, but the server cannot tell that from either your global or database privileges alone. It must make an access-control decision based on the combined privileges.

4.7 Adding Accounts, Assigning Privileges, and Dropping Accounts

To manage MySQL accounts, use the SQL statements intended for that purpose:

- CREATE USER and DROP USER create and remove accounts.
- GRANT and REVOKE assign privileges to and revoke privileges from accounts.
- SHOW GRANTS displays account privilege assignments.

Account-management statements cause the server to make appropriate modifications to the underlying grant tables, which are discussed in Section 4.3, “Grant Tables”.

> **Note**
>
> Direct modification of grant tables using statements such as `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` is discouraged and done at your own risk. The server is free to ignore rows that become malformed as a result of such modifications.
>
> As of MySQL 5.7.18, for any operation that modifies a grant table, the server checks whether the table has the expected structure and produces an error if not. `mysql_upgrade` must be run to update the tables to the expected structure.

Another option for creating accounts is to use the GUI tool MySQL Workbench. Also, several third-party programs offer capabilities for MySQL account administration. `phpMyAdmin` is one such program.

This section discusses the following topics:

- Creating Accounts and Granting Privileges
- Checking Account Privileges and Properties
- Revoking Account Privileges
- Dropping Accounts

For additional information about the statements discussed here, see Account Management Statements.

Creating Accounts and Granting Privileges

The following examples show how to use the `mysql` client program to set up new accounts. These examples assume that the MySQL `root` account has the `CREATE USER` privilege and all privileges that it grants to other accounts.

At the command line, connect to the server as the MySQL `root` user, supplying the appropriate password at the password prompt:

```
$> mysql -u root -p
Enter password: (enter root password here)
```

After connecting to the server, you can add new accounts. The following example uses `CREATE USER` and `GRANT` statements to set up four accounts (where you see `'password'`, substitute an appropriate password):

```
CREATE USER 'finley'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT ALL
  ON *.*
  TO 'finley'@'localhost'
  WITH GRANT OPTION;
CREATE USER 'finley'@'%.example.com'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT ALL
  ON *.*
  TO 'finley'@'%.example.com'
  WITH GRANT OPTION;
CREATE USER 'admin'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT RELOAD,PROCESS
  ON *.*
  TO 'admin'@'localhost';
CREATE USER 'dummy'@'localhost';
```

The accounts created by those statements have the following properties:

- Two accounts have a user name of `finley`. Both are superuser accounts with full global privileges to do anything. The `'finley'@'localhost'` account can be used only when connecting from the local host. The `'finley'@'%.example.com'` account uses the `'%'` wildcard in the host part, so it can be used to connect from any host in the `example.com` domain.

  The `'finley'@'localhost'` account is necessary if there is an anonymous-user account for `localhost`. Without the `'finley'@'localhost'` account, that anonymous-user account takes precedence when `finley` connects from the local host and `finley` is treated as an anonymous user. The reason for this is that the anonymous-user account has a more specific `Host` column value than the `'finley'@'%'` account and thus comes earlier in the `user` table sort order. (For information about `user` table sorting, see Section 4.5, “Access Control, Stage 1: Connection Verification”.)

- The `'admin'@'localhost'` account can be used only by `admin` to connect from the local host. It is granted the global `RELOAD` and `PROCESS` administrative privileges. These privileges enable the `admin` user to execute the `mysqladmin reload`, `mysqladmin refresh`, and `mysqladmin flush-xxx` commands, as well as `mysqladmin processlist` . No privileges are granted for accessing any databases. You could add such privileges using `GRANT` statements.

- The `'dummy'@'localhost'` account has no password (which is insecure and not recommended). This account can be used only to connect from the local host. No privileges are granted. It is assumed that you grant specific privileges to the account using `GRANT` statements.

The previous example grants privileges at the global level. The next example creates three accounts and grants them access at lower levels; that is, to specific databases or objects within databases. Each account has a user name of `custom`, but the host name parts differ:

```
CREATE USER 'custom'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT ALL
  ON bankaccount.*
  TO 'custom'@'localhost';
CREATE USER 'custom'@'host47.example.com'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE,CREATE,DROP
  ON expenses.*
  TO 'custom'@'host47.example.com';
CREATE USER 'custom'@'%.example.com'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE,CREATE,DROP
  ON customer.addresses
  TO 'custom'@'%.example.com';
```

The three accounts can be used as follows:

- The `'custom'@'localhost'` account has all database-level privileges to access the `bankaccount` database. The account can be used to connect to the server only from the local host.

- The `'custom'@'host47.example.com'` account has specific database-level privileges to access the `expenses` database. The account can be used to connect to the server only from the host `host47.example.com`.

- The `'custom'@'%.example.com'` account has specific table-level privileges to access the `addresses` table in the `customer` database, from any host in the `example.com` domain. The account can be used to connect to the server from all machines in the domain due to use of the `%` wildcard character in the host part of the account name.

Checking Account Privileges and Properties

To see the privileges for an account, use `SHOW GRANTS`:

```
mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR 'admin'@'localhost';
+-----------------------------------------------------+
```

```
| Grants for admin@localhost                          |
+-----------------------------------------------------+
| GRANT RELOAD, PROCESS ON *.* TO 'admin'@'localhost' |
+-----------------------------------------------------+
```

To see nonprivilege properties for an account, use SHOW CREATE USER:

```
mysql> SHOW CREATE USER 'admin'@'localhost'\G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
CREATE USER for admin@localhost: CREATE USER 'admin'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED WITH 'mysql_native_password'
AS '*67ACDEBDAB923990001F0FFB017EB8ED41861105'
REQUIRE NONE PASSWORD EXPIRE DEFAULT ACCOUNT UNLOCK
```

Revoking Account Privileges

To revoke account privileges, use the REVOKE statement. Privileges can be revoked at different levels, just as they can be granted at different levels.

Revoke global privileges:

```
REVOKE ALL
  ON *.*
  FROM 'finley'@'%.example.com';
REVOKE RELOAD
  ON *.*
  FROM 'admin'@'localhost';
```

Revoke database-level privileges:

```
REVOKE CREATE,DROP
  ON expenses.*
  FROM 'custom'@'host47.example.com';
```

Revoke table-level privileges:

```
REVOKE INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE
  ON customer.addresses
  FROM 'custom'@'%.example.com';
```

To check the effect of privilege revocation, use SHOW GRANTS:

```
mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR 'admin'@'localhost';
+---------------------------------------------+
| Grants for admin@localhost                  |
+---------------------------------------------+
| GRANT PROCESS ON *.* TO 'admin'@'localhost' |
+---------------------------------------------+
```

Dropping Accounts

To remove an account, use the DROP USER statement. For example, to drop some of the accounts created previously:

```
DROP USER 'finley'@'localhost';
DROP USER 'finley'@'%.example.com';
DROP USER 'admin'@'localhost';
DROP USER 'dummy'@'localhost';
```

4.8 Reserved Accounts

One part of the MySQL installation process is data directory initialization (see Section 3.1, “Initializing the Data Directory”). During data directory initialization, MySQL creates user accounts that should be considered reserved:

- 'root'@'localhost': Used for administrative purposes. This account has all privileges and can perform any operation.

  Strictly speaking, this account name is not reserved, in the sense that some installations rename the root account to something else to avoid exposing a highly privileged account with a well-known name.

- 'mysql.sys'@'localhost': Used as the DEFINER for sys schema objects. Use of the mysql.sys account avoids problems that occur if a DBA renames or removes the root account. This account is locked so that it cannot be used for client connections.

- 'mysql.session'@'localhost': Used internally by plugins to access the server. This account is locked so that it cannot be used for client connections.

4.9 When Privilege Changes Take Effect

If the mysqld server is started without the --skip-grant-tables option, it reads all grant table contents into memory during its startup sequence. The in-memory tables become effective for access control at that point.

If you modify the grant tables indirectly using an account-management statement, the server notices these changes and loads the grant tables into memory again immediately. Account-management statements are described in Account Management Statements. Examples include GRANT, REVOKE, SET PASSWORD, and RENAME USER.

If you modify the grant tables directly using statements such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE (which is not recommended), the changes have no effect on privilege checking until you either tell the server to reload the tables or restart it. Thus, if you change the grant tables directly but forget to reload them, the changes have *no effect* until you restart the server. This may leave you wondering why your changes seem to make no difference!

To tell the server to reload the grant tables, perform a flush-privileges operation. This can be done by issuing a FLUSH PRIVILEGES statement or by executing a mysqladmin flush-privileges or mysqladmin reload command.

A grant table reload affects privileges for each existing client session as follows:

- Table and column privilege changes take effect with the client's next request.

- Database privilege changes take effect the next time the client executes a USE *db_name* statement.

  Note

  Client applications may cache the database name; thus, this effect may not be visible to them without actually changing to a different database.

- Global privileges and passwords are unaffected for a connected client. These changes take effect only in sessions for subsequent connections.

If the server is started with the --skip-grant-tables option, it does not read the grant tables or implement any access control. Any user can connect and perform any operation, *which is insecure.* To cause a server thus started to read the tables and enable access checking, flush the privileges.

4.10 Assigning Account Passwords

Required credentials for clients that connect to the MySQL server can include a password. This section describes how to assign passwords for MySQL accounts.

MySQL stores credentials in the user table in the mysql system database. Operations that assign or modify passwords are permitted only to users with the CREATE USER privilege, or, alternatively, privileges for the `mysql` database (`INSERT` privilege to create new accounts, `UPDATE` privilege to modify existing accounts). If the `read_only` system variable is enabled, use of account-modification statements such as `CREATE USER` or `ALTER USER` additionally requires the `SUPER` privilege.

The discussion here summarizes syntax only for the most common password-assignment statements. For complete details on other possibilities, see CREATE USER Statement, ALTER USER Statement, GRANT Statement, and SET PASSWORD Statement.

MySQL uses plugins to perform client authentication; see Section 4.13, "Pluggable Authentication". In password-assigning statements, the authentication plugin associated with an account performs any hashing required of a cleartext password specified. This enables MySQL to obfuscate passwords prior to storing them in the `mysql.user` system table. For the statements described here, MySQL automatically hashes the password specified. There are also syntax for `CREATE USER` and `ALTER USER` that permits hashed values to be specified literally. For details, see the descriptions of those statements.

To assign a password when you create a new account, use `CREATE USER` and include an `IDENTIFIED BY` clause:

```
CREATE USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

`CREATE USER` also supports syntax for specifying the account authentication plugin. See CREATE USER Statement.

To assign or change a password for an existing account, use the `ALTER USER` statement with an `IDENTIFIED BY` clause:

```
ALTER USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

If you are not connected as an anonymous user, you can change your own password without naming your own account literally:

```
ALTER USER USER() IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

To change an account password from the command line, use the `mysqladmin` command:

```
mysqladmin -u user_name -h host_name password "password"
```

The account for which this command sets the password is the one with a row in the `mysql.user` system table that matches *`user_name`* in the `User` column and the client host *from which you connect* in the `Host` column.

> **Warning**
>
> Setting a password using `mysqladmin` should be considered *insecure*. On some systems, your password becomes visible to system status programs such as `ps` that may be invoked by other users to display command lines. MySQL clients typically overwrite the command-line password argument with zeros during their initialization sequence. However, there is still a brief interval during which the value is visible. Also, on some systems this overwriting strategy is ineffective and the password remains visible to `ps`. (SystemV Unix systems and perhaps others are subject to this problem.)

If you are using MySQL Replication, be aware that, currently, a password used by a replica as part of a `CHANGE MASTER TO` statement is effectively limited to 32 characters in length; if the password is longer, any excess characters are truncated. This is not due to any limit imposed by the MySQL Server generally, but rather is an issue specific to MySQL Replication. (For more information, see Bug #43439.)

4.11 Password Management

MySQL enables database administrators to expire account passwords manually, and to establish a policy for automatic password expiration. Expiration policy can be established globally, and individual accounts can be set to either defer to the global policy or override the global policy with specific per-account behavior.

- Internal Versus External Credentials Storage
- Password Expiration Policy

Internal Versus External Credentials Storage

Some authentication plugins store account credentials internally to MySQL, in the `mysql.user` system table:

- `mysql_native_password`
- `sha256_password`

The discussion in this section applies to such authentication plugins because the password-management capabilities described here are based on internal credentials storage handled by MySQL itself.

Other authentication plugins store account credentials externally to MySQL. For accounts that use plugins that perform authentication against an external credentials system, password management must be handled externally against that system as well.

For information about individual authentication plugins, see Section 6.1, “Authentication Plugins”.

Password Expiration Policy

To expire an account password manually, use the `ALTER USER` statement:

```
ALTER USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE;
```

This operation marks the password expired in the corresponding `mysql.user` system table row.

Password expiration according to policy is automatic and is based on password age, which for a given account is assessed from the date and time of its most recent password change. The `mysql.user` system table indicates for each account when its password was last changed, and the server automatically treats the password as expired at client connection time if its age is greater than its permitted lifetime. This works with no explicit manual password expiration.

To establish automatic password-expiration policy globally, use the `default_password_lifetime` system variable. Its default value is 0, which disables automatic password expiration. If the value of `default_password_lifetime` is a positive integer *`N`*, it indicates the permitted password lifetime, such that passwords must be changed every *`N`* days.

> **Note**
>
> Prior to 5.7.11, the default `default_password_lifetime` value is 360 (passwords must be changed approximately once per year). For such versions, be aware that, if you make no changes to the `default_password_lifetime` variable or to individual user accounts, each user password expires after 360 days and the account starts running in restricted mode. Clients that connect to the server using the account then get an error indicating that the password must be changed: `ERROR 1820 (HY000): You must reset your password using ALTER USER statement before executing this statement.`
>
> However, this is easy to miss for clients that automatically connect to the server, such as connections made from scripts. To avoid having such clients suddenly

stop working due to a password expiring, make sure to change the password expiration settings for those clients, like this:

```
ALTER USER 'script'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE NEVER
```

Alternatively, set the `default_password_lifetime` variable to `0`, thus disabling automatic password expiration for all users.

Examples:

- To establish a global policy that passwords have a lifetime of approximately six months, start the server with these lines in a server `my.cnf` file:

```
[mysqld]
default_password_lifetime=180
```

- To establish a global policy such that passwords never expire, set `default_password_lifetime` to 0:

```
[mysqld]
default_password_lifetime=0
```

- `default_password_lifetime` can also be changed at runtime:

```
SET GLOBAL default_password_lifetime = 180;
SET GLOBAL default_password_lifetime = 0;
```

The global password-expiration policy applies to all accounts that have not been set to override it. To establish policy for individual accounts, use the `PASSWORD EXPIRE` options of the `CREATE USER` and `ALTER USER` statements. See CREATE USER Statement, and ALTER USER Statement.

Example account-specific statements:

- Require the password to be changed every 90 days:

```
CREATE USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE INTERVAL 90 DAY;
ALTER USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE INTERVAL 90 DAY;
```

  This expiration option overrides the global policy for all accounts named by the statement.

- Disable password expiration:

```
CREATE USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE NEVER;
ALTER USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE NEVER;
```

  This expiration option overrides the global policy for all accounts named by the statement.

- Defer to the global expiration policy for all accounts named by the statement:

```
CREATE USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE DEFAULT;
ALTER USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE DEFAULT;
```

When a client successfully connects, the server determines whether the account password has expired:

- The server checks whether the password has been manually expired.

- Otherwise, the server checks whether the password age is greater than its permitted lifetime according to the automatic password expiration policy. If so, the server considers the password expired.

If the password is expired (whether manually or automatically), the server either disconnects the client or restricts the operations permitted to it (see Section 4.12, “Server Handling of Expired Passwords”). Operations performed by a restricted client result in an error until the user establishes a new account password:

```
mysql> SELECT 1;
ERROR 1820 (HY000): You must reset your password using ALTER USER
statement before executing this statement.
mysql> ALTER USER USER() IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT 1;
+---+
| 1 |
+---+
| 1 |
+---+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

This restricted mode of operation permits SET statements, which is useful before MySQL 5.7.6 if SET PASSWORD must be used instead of ALTER USER and the account password has a hashing format that requires old_passwords to be set to a value different from its default.

After the client resets the password, the server restores normal access for the session, as well as for subsequent connections that use the account. It is also possible for an administrative user to reset the account password, but any existing restricted sessions for that account remain restricted. A client using the account must disconnect and reconnect before statements can be executed successfully.

> **Note**
>
> Although it is possible to “reset” an expired password by setting it to its current value, it is preferable, as a matter of good policy, to choose a different password.

4.12 Server Handling of Expired Passwords

MySQL provides password-expiration capability, which enables database administrators to require that users reset their password. Passwords can be expired manually, and on the basis of a policy for automatic expiration (see Section 4.11, “Password Management”).

The ALTER USER statement enables account password expiration. For example:

```
ALTER USER 'myuser'@'localhost' PASSWORD EXPIRE;
```

For each connection that uses an account with an expired password, the server either disconnects the client or restricts the client to “sandbox mode,” in which the server permits the client to perform only those operations necessary to reset the expired password. Which action is taken by the server depends on both client and server settings, as discussed later.

If the server disconnects the client, it returns an ER_MUST_CHANGE_PASSWORD_LOGIN error:

```
$> mysql -u myuser -p
Password: ******
ERROR 1862 (HY000): Your password has expired. To log in you must
change it using a client that supports expired passwords.
```

If the server restricts the client to sandbox mode, these operations are permitted within the client session:

- The client can reset the account password with ALTER USER or SET PASSWORD. After that has been done, the server restores normal access for the session, as well as for subsequent connections that use the account.

  > **Note**
  >
  > Although it is possible to “reset” an expired password by setting it to its current value, it is preferable, as a matter of good policy, to choose a different password.

- The client can use the SET statement, which is useful before MySQL 5.7.6 if SET PASSWORD must be used instead of ALTER USER and the account uses an authentication plugin for which the old_passwords system variable must first be set to a nondefault value to perform password hashing in a specific way.

For any operation not permitted within the session, the server returns an ER_MUST_CHANGE_PASSWORD error:

```
mysql> USE performance_schema;
ERROR 1820 (HY000): You must reset your password using ALTER USER
statement before executing this statement.
mysql> SELECT 1;
ERROR 1820 (HY000): You must reset your password using ALTER USER
statement before executing this statement.
```

That is what normally happens for interactive invocations of the mysql client because by default such invocations are put in sandbox mode. To resume normal functioning, select a new password.

For noninteractive invocations of the mysql client (for example, in batch mode), the server normally disconnects the client if the password is expired. To permit noninteractive mysql invocations to stay connected so that the password can be changed (using the statements permitted in sandbox mode), add the --connect-expired-password option to the mysql command.

As mentioned previously, whether the server disconnects an expired-password client or restricts it to sandbox mode depends on a combination of client and server settings. The following discussion describes the relevant settings and how they interact.

> **Note**
>
> This discussion applies only for accounts with expired passwords. If a client connects using a nonexpired password, the server handles the client normally.

On the client side, a given client indicates whether it can handle sandbox mode for expired passwords. For clients that use the C client library, there are two ways to do this:

- Pass the MYSQL_OPT_CAN_HANDLE_EXPIRED_PASSWORDS flag to mysql_options() prior to connecting:

  ```
  my_bool arg = 1;
  mysql_options(mysql,
                MYSQL_OPT_CAN_HANDLE_EXPIRED_PASSWORDS,
                &arg);
  ```

  This is the technique used within the mysql client, which enables MYSQL_OPT_CAN_HANDLE_EXPIRED_PASSWORDS if invoked interactively or with the --connect-expired-password option.

- Pass the CLIENT_CAN_HANDLE_EXPIRED_PASSWORDS flag to mysql_real_connect() at connect time:

  ```
  MYSQL mysql;
  mysql_init(&mysql);
  if (!mysql_real_connect(&mysql,
                          host, user, password, db,
                          port, unix_socket,
                          CLIENT_CAN_HANDLE_EXPIRED_PASSWORDS))
  {
    ... handle error ...
  }
  ```

Other MySQL Connectors have their own conventions for indicating readiness to handle sandbox mode. See the documentation for the Connector in which you are interested.

On the server side, if a client indicates that it can handle expired passwords, the server puts it in sandbox mode.

If a client does not indicate that it can handle expired passwords (or uses an older version of the client library that cannot so indicate), the server action depends on the value of the `disconnect_on_expired_password` system variable:

- If `disconnect_on_expired_password` is enabled (the default), the server disconnects the client with an `ER_MUST_CHANGE_PASSWORD_LOGIN` error.
- If `disconnect_on_expired_password` is disabled, the server puts the client in sandbox mode.

4.13 Pluggable Authentication

When a client connects to the MySQL server, the server uses the user name provided by the client and the client host to select the appropriate account row from the `mysql.user` system table. The server then authenticates the client, determining from the account row which authentication plugin applies to the client:

- If the server cannot find the plugin, an error occurs and the connection attempt is rejected.
- Otherwise, the server invokes that plugin to authenticate the user, and the plugin returns a status to the server indicating whether the user provided the correct password and is permitted to connect.

Pluggable authentication enables these important capabilities:

- **Choice of authentication methods.** Pluggable authentication makes it easy for DBAs to choose and change the authentication method used for individual MySQL accounts.
- **External authentication.** Pluggable authentication makes it possible for clients to connect to the MySQL server with credentials appropriate for authentication methods that store credentials elsewhere than in the `mysql.user` system table. For example, plugins can be created to use external authentication methods such as PAM, Windows login IDs, LDAP, or Kerberos.
- **Proxy users:** If a user is permitted to connect, an authentication plugin can return to the server a user name different from the name of the connecting user, to indicate that the connecting user is a proxy for another user (the proxied user). While the connection lasts, the proxy user is treated, for purposes of access control, as having the privileges of the proxied user. In effect, one user impersonates another. For more information, see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

> **Note**
>
> If you start the server with the `--skip-grant-tables` option, authentication plugins are not used even if loaded because the server performs no client authentication and permits any client to connect. Because this is insecure, you might want to use `--skip-grant-tables` in conjunction with enabling the `skip_networking` system variable to prevent remote clients from connecting.

Available Authentication Plugins

MySQL 5.7 provides these authentication plugins:

- Plugins that perform native authentication; that is, authentication based on the password hashing methods in use from before the introduction of pluggable authentication in MySQL. The `mysql_native_password` plugin implements authentication based on the native password hashing method. The `mysql_old_password` plugin implements native authentication based on the older (pre-4.1) password hashing method (and is deprecated and removed in MySQL 5.7.5).

See Section 6.1.1, “Native Pluggable Authentication”, and Section 6.1.2, “Old Native Pluggable Authentication”.

- Plugins that perform authentication using SHA-256 password hashing. This is stronger encryption than that available with native authentication. See Section 6.1.5, “SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication”, and Section 6.1.4, “Caching SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication”.
- A client-side plugin that sends the password to the server without hashing or encryption. This plugin is used in conjunction with server-side plugins that require access to the password exactly as provided by the client user. See Section 6.1.6, “Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication”.
- A plugin that performs external authentication using PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules), enabling MySQL Server to use PAM to authenticate MySQL users. This plugin supports proxy users as well. See Section 6.1.7, “PAM Pluggable Authentication”.
- A plugin that performs external authentication on Windows, enabling MySQL Server to use native Windows services to authenticate client connections. Users who have logged in to Windows can connect from MySQL client programs to the server based on the information in their environment without specifying an additional password. This plugin supports proxy users as well. See Section 6.1.8, “Windows Pluggable Authentication”.
- Plugins that perform authentication using LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) to authenticate MySQL users by accessing directory services such as X.500. These plugins support proxy users as well. See Section 6.1.9, “LDAP Pluggable Authentication”.
- A plugin that prevents all client connections to any account that uses it. Use cases for this plugin include proxied accounts that should never permit direct login but are accessed only through proxy accounts and accounts that must be able to execute stored programs and views with elevated privileges without exposing those privileges to ordinary users. See Section 6.1.10, “No-Login Pluggable Authentication”.
- A plugin that authenticates clients that connect from the local host through the Unix socket file. See Section 6.1.11, “Socket Peer-Credential Pluggable Authentication”.
- A test plugin that checks account credentials and logs success or failure to the server error log. This plugin is intended for testing and development purposes, and as an example of how to write an authentication plugin. See Section 6.1.12, “Test Pluggable Authentication”.

> **Note**
>
> For information about current restrictions on the use of pluggable authentication, including which connectors support which plugins, see Restrictions on Pluggable Authentication.
>
> Third-party connector developers should read that section to determine the extent to which a connector can take advantage of pluggable authentication capabilities and what steps to take to become more compliant.

If you are interested in writing your own authentication plugins, see Writing Authentication Plugins.

Authentication Plugin Usage

This section provides general instructions for installing and using authentication plugins. For instructions specific to a given plugin, see the section that describes that plugin under Section 6.1, “Authentication Plugins”.

In general, pluggable authentication uses a pair of corresponding plugins on the server and client sides, so you use a given authentication method like this:

- If necessary, install the plugin library or libraries containing the appropriate plugins. On the server host, install the library containing the server-side plugin, so that the server can use it to authenticate client connections. Similarly, on each client host, install the library containing the client-side plugin for use by client programs. Authentication plugins that are built in need not be installed.

- For each MySQL account that you create, specify the appropriate server-side plugin to use for authentication. If the account is to use the default authentication plugin, the account-creation statement need not specify the plugin explicitly. The `default_authentication_plugin` system variable configures the default authentication plugin.

- When a client connects, the server-side plugin tells the client program which client-side plugin to use for authentication.

In the case that an account uses an authentication method that is the default for both the server and the client program, the server need not communicate to the client which client-side plugin to use, and a round trip in client/server negotiation can be avoided. This is true for accounts that use native MySQL authentication.

For standard MySQL clients such as `mysql` and `mysqladmin`, the `--default-auth=plugin_name` option can be specified on the command line as a hint about which client-side plugin the program can expect to use, although the server overrides this if the server-side plugin associated with the user account requires a different client-side plugin.

If the client program does not find the client-side plugin library file, specify a `--plugin-dir=dir_name` option to indicate the plugin library directory location.

Restrictions on Pluggable Authentication

The first part of this section describes general restrictions on the applicability of the pluggable authentication framework described at Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”. The second part describes how third-party connector developers can determine the extent to which a connector can take advantage of pluggable authentication capabilities and what steps to take to become more compliant.

The term “native authentication” used here refers to authentication against passwords stored in the `mysql.user` system table. This is the same authentication method provided by older MySQL servers, before pluggable authentication was implemented. “Windows native authentication” refers to authentication using the credentials of a user who has already logged in to Windows, as implemented by the Windows Native Authentication plugin (“Windows plugin” for short).

- General Pluggable Authentication Restrictions

- Pluggable Authentication and Third-Party Connectors

General Pluggable Authentication Restrictions

- **Connector/C++:** Clients that use this connector can connect to the server only through accounts that use native authentication.

  Exception: A connector supports pluggable authentication if it was built to link to `libmysqlclient` dynamically (rather than statically) and it loads the current version of `libmysqlclient` if that version is installed, or if the connector is recompiled from source to link against the current `libmysqlclient`.

- **Connector/NET:** Clients that use Connector/NET can connect to the server through accounts that use native authentication or Windows native authentication.

- **Connector/PHP:** Clients that use this connector can connect to the server only through accounts that use native authentication, when compiled using the MySQL native driver for PHP (`mysqlnd`).

- **Windows native authentication:** Connecting through an account that uses the Windows plugin requires Windows Domain setup. Without it, NTLM authentication is used and then only local connections are possible; that is, the client and server must run on the same computer.

- **Proxy users:** Proxy user support is available to the extent that clients can connect through accounts authenticated with plugins that implement proxy user capability (that is, plugins that can return a user name different from that of the connecting user). For example, the PAM and Windows plugins support proxy users. The `mysql_native_password` and `sha256_password` authentication plugins do not support proxy users by default, but can be configured to do so; see Server Support for Proxy User Mapping.

- **Replication**: Replicas can employ not only source accounts using native authentication, but can also connect through source accounts that use nonnative authentication if the required client-side plugin is available. If the plugin is built into `libmysqlclient`, it is available by default. Otherwise, the plugin must be installed on the replica side in the directory named by the replica `plugin_dir` system variable.

- **`FEDERATED` tables:** A `FEDERATED` table can access the remote table only through accounts on the remote server that use native authentication.

Pluggable Authentication and Third-Party Connectors

Third-party connector developers can use the following guidelines to determine readiness of a connector to take advantage of pluggable authentication capabilities and what steps to take to become more compliant:

- An existing connector to which no changes have been made uses native authentication and clients that use the connector can connect to the server only through accounts that use native authentication. *However, you should test the connector against a recent version of the server to verify that such connections still work without problem.*

  Exception: A connector might work with pluggable authentication without any changes if it links to `libmysqlclient` dynamically (rather than statically) and it loads the current version of `libmysqlclient` if that version is installed.

- To take advantage of pluggable authentication capabilities, a connector that is `libmysqlclient`-based should be relinked against the current version of `libmysqlclient`. This enables the connector to support connections though accounts that require client-side plugins now built into `libmysqlclient` (such as the cleartext plugin needed for PAM authentication and the Windows plugin needed for Windows native authentication). Linking with a current `libmysqlclient` also enables the connector to access client-side plugins installed in the default MySQL plugin directory (typically the directory named by the default value of the local server's `plugin_dir` system variable).

  If a connector links to `libmysqlclient` dynamically, it must be ensured that the newer version of `libmysqlclient` is installed on the client host and that the connector loads it at runtime.

- Another way for a connector to support a given authentication method is to implement it directly in the client/server protocol. Connector/NET uses this approach to provide support for Windows native authentication.

- If a connector should be able to load client-side plugins from a directory different from the default plugin directory, it must implement some means for client users to specify the directory. Possibilities for this include a command-line option or environment variable from which the connector can obtain the directory name. Standard MySQL client programs such as `mysql` and `mysqladmin` implement a `--plugin-dir` option. See also C API Client Plugin Interface.

- Proxy user support by a connector depends, as described earlier in this section, on whether the authentication methods that it supports permit proxy users.

4.14 Proxy Users

The MySQL server authenticates client connections using authentication plugins. The plugin that authenticates a given connection may request that the connecting (external) user be treated as a different user for privilege-checking purposes. This enables the external user to be a proxy for the second user; that is, to assume the privileges of the second user:

- The external user is a “proxy user” (a user who can impersonate or become known as another user).
- The second user is a “proxied user” (a user whose identity and privileges can be assumed by a proxy user).

This section describes how the proxy user capability works. For general information about authentication plugins, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”. For information about specific plugins, see Section 6.1, “Authentication Plugins”. For information about writing authentication plugins that support proxy users, see Implementing Proxy User Support in Authentication Plugins.

- Requirements for Proxy User Support
- Simple Proxy User Example
- Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts
- Granting and Revoking the PROXY Privilege
- Default Proxy Users
- Default Proxy User and Anonymous User Conflicts
- Server Support for Proxy User Mapping
- Proxy User System Variables

Requirements for Proxy User Support

For proxying to occur for a given authentication plugin, these conditions must be satisfied:

- Proxying must be supported, either by the plugin itself, or by the MySQL server on behalf of the plugin. In the latter case, server support may need to be enabled explicitly; see Server Support for Proxy User Mapping.
- The account for the external proxy user must be set up to be authenticated by the plugin. Use the `CREATE USER` statement to associate an account with an authentication plugin, or `ALTER USER` to change its plugin.
- The account for the proxied user must exist and be granted the privileges to be assumed by the proxy user. Use the `CREATE USER` and `GRANT` statements for this.
- Normally, the proxied user is configured so that it can be used only in proxying scenarios and not for direct logins.
- The proxy user account must have the `PROXY` privilege for the proxied account. Use the `GRANT` statement for this.
- For a client connecting to the proxy account to be treated as a proxy user, the authentication plugin must return a user name different from the client user name, to indicate the user name of the proxied account that defines the privileges to be assumed by the proxy user.

  Alternatively, for plugins that are provided proxy mapping by the server, the proxied user is determined from the `PROXY` privilege held by the proxy user.

The proxy mechanism permits mapping only the external client user name to the proxied user name. There is no provision for mapping host names:

- When a client connects to the server, the server determines the proper account based on the user name passed by the client program and the host from which the client connects.

- If that account is a proxy account, the server attempts to determine the appropriate proxied account by finding a match for a proxied account using the user name returned by the authentication plugin and the host name of the proxy account. The host name in the proxied account is ignored.

Simple Proxy User Example

Consider the following account definitions:

```
-- create proxy account
CREATE USER 'employee_ext'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH my_auth_plugin
  AS 'my_auth_string';
-- create proxied account and grant its privileges;
-- use mysql_no_login plugin to prevent direct login
CREATE USER 'employee'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
GRANT ALL
  ON employees.*
  TO 'employee'@'localhost';
-- grant to proxy account the
-- PROXY privilege for proxied account
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'employee'@'localhost'
  TO 'employee_ext'@'localhost';
```

When a client connects as `employee_ext` from the local host, MySQL uses the plugin named `my_auth_plugin` to perform authentication. Suppose that `my_auth_plugin` returns a user name of `employee` to the server, based on the content of `'my_auth_string'` and perhaps by consulting some external authentication system. The name `employee` differs from `employee_ext`, so returning `employee` serves as a request to the server to treat the `employee_ext` external user, for purposes of privilege checking, as the `employee` local user.

In this case, `employee_ext` is the proxy user and `employee` is the proxied user.

The server verifies that proxy authentication for `employee` is possible for the `employee_ext` user by checking whether `employee_ext` (the proxy user) has the `PROXY` privilege for `employee` (the proxied user). If this privilege has not been granted, an error occurs. Otherwise, `employee_ext` assumes the privileges of `employee`. The server checks statements executed during the client session by `employee_ext` against the privileges granted to `employee`. In this case, `employee_ext` can access tables in the `employees` database.

The proxied account, `employee`, uses the `mysql_no_login` authentication plugin to prevent clients from using the account to log in directly. (This assumes that the plugin is installed. For instructions, see Section 6.1.10, “No-Login Pluggable Authentication”.) For alternative methods of protecting proxied accounts against direct use, see Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts.

When proxying occurs, the `USER()` and `CURRENT_USER()` functions can be used to see the difference between the connecting user (the proxy user) and the account whose privileges apply during the current session (the proxied user). For the example just described, those functions return these values:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER();
+------------------------+--------------------+
| USER()                 | CURRENT_USER()     |
+------------------------+--------------------+
| employee_ext@localhost | employee@localhost |
+------------------------+--------------------+
```

In the `CREATE USER` statement that creates the proxy user account, the `IDENTIFIED WITH` clause that names the proxy-supporting authentication plugin is optionally followed by an `AS 'auth_string'` clause specifying a string that the server passes to the plugin when the user connects. If present, the string provides information that helps the plugin determine how to map the proxy (external) client user name to a proxied user name. It is up to each plugin whether it requires the `AS` clause. If so, the format of the authentication string depends on how the plugin intends to use it.

Consult the documentation for a given plugin for information about the authentication string values it accepts.

Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts

Proxied accounts generally are intended to be used only by means of proxy accounts. That is, clients connect using a proxy account, then are mapped onto and assume the privileges of the appropriate proxied user.

There are multiple ways to ensure that a proxied account cannot be used directly:

- Associate the account with the `mysql_no_login` authentication plugin. In this case, the account cannot be used for direct logins under any circumstances. This assumes that the plugin is installed. For instructions, see Section 6.1.10, “No-Login Pluggable Authentication”.
- Include the `ACCOUNT LOCK` option when you create the account. See CREATE USER Statement. With this method, also include a password so that if the account is unlocked later, it cannot be accessed with no password. (If the `validate_password` plugin is enabled, it does not permit creating an account without a password, even if the account is locked. See Section 6.3, “The Password Validation Plugin”.)
- Create the account with a password but do not tell anyone else the password. If you do not let anyone know the password for the account, clients cannot use it to connect directly to the MySQL server.

Granting and Revoking the PROXY Privilege

The `PROXY` privilege is needed to enable an external user to connect as and have the privileges of another user. To grant this privilege, use the `GRANT` statement. For example:

```
GRANT PROXY ON 'proxied_user' TO 'proxy_user';
```

The statement creates a row in the `mysql.proxies_priv` grant table.

At connect time, *`proxy_user`* must represent a valid externally authenticated MySQL user, and *`proxied_user`* must represent a valid locally authenticated user. Otherwise, the connection attempt fails.

The corresponding `REVOKE` syntax is:

```
REVOKE PROXY ON 'proxied_user' FROM 'proxy_user';
```

MySQL `GRANT` and `REVOKE` syntax extensions work as usual. Examples:

```
-- grant PROXY to multiple accounts
GRANT PROXY ON 'a' TO 'b', 'c', 'd';
-- revoke PROXY from multiple accounts
REVOKE PROXY ON 'a' FROM 'b', 'c', 'd';
-- grant PROXY to an account and enable the account to grant
-- PROXY to the proxied account
GRANT PROXY ON 'a' TO 'd' WITH GRANT OPTION;
-- grant PROXY to default proxy account
GRANT PROXY ON 'a' TO ''@'';
```

The `PROXY` privilege can be granted in these cases:

- By a user that has `GRANT PROXY ... WITH GRANT OPTION` for *`proxied_user`*.
- By *`proxied_user`* for itself: The value of `USER()` must exactly match `CURRENT_USER()` and *`proxied_user`*, for both the user name and host name parts of the account name.

The initial `root` account created during MySQL installation has the `PROXY ... WITH GRANT OPTION` privilege for `''@''`, that is, for all users and all hosts. This enables `root` to set up proxy users, as well as to delegate to other accounts the authority to set up proxy users. For example, `root` can do this:

```
CREATE USER 'admin'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'admin_password';
GRANT PROXY
  ON ''@''
  TO 'admin'@'localhost'
  WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

Those statements create an `admin` user that can manage all `GRANT PROXY` mappings. For example, `admin` can do this:

```
GRANT PROXY ON sally TO joe;
```

Default Proxy Users

To specify that some or all users should connect using a given authentication plugin, create a "blank" MySQL account with an empty user name and host name (`''@''`), associate it with that plugin, and let the plugin return the real authenticated user name (if different from the blank user). Suppose that there exists a plugin named `ldap_auth` that implements LDAP authentication and maps connecting users onto either a developer or manager account. To set up proxying of users onto these accounts, use the following statements:

```
-- create default proxy account
CREATE USER ''@''
  IDENTIFIED WITH ldap_auth
  AS 'O=Oracle, OU=MySQL';
-- create proxied accounts; use
-- mysql_no_login plugin to prevent direct login
CREATE USER 'developer'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
CREATE USER 'manager'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
-- grant to default proxy account the
-- PROXY privilege for proxied accounts
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'manager'@'localhost'
  TO ''@'';
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'developer'@'localhost'
  TO ''@'';
```

Now assume that a client connects as follows:

```
$> mysql --user=myuser --password ...
Enter password: myuser_password
```

The server does not find `myuser` defined as a MySQL user, but because there is a blank user account (`''@''`) that matches the client user name and host name, the server authenticates the client against that account: The server invokes the `ldap_auth` authentication plugin and passes `myuser` and *`myuser_password`* to it as the user name and password.

If the `ldap_auth` plugin finds in the LDAP directory that *`myuser_password`* is not the correct password for `myuser`, authentication fails and the server rejects the connection.

If the password is correct and `ldap_auth` finds that `myuser` is a developer, it returns the user name `developer` to the MySQL server, rather than `myuser`. Returning a user name different from the client user name of `myuser` signals to the server that it should treat `myuser` as a proxy. The server verifies that `''@''` can authenticate as `developer` (because `''@''` has the `PROXY` privilege to do so) and accepts the connection. The session proceeds with `myuser` having the privileges of the `developer` proxied user. (These privileges should be set up by the DBA using `GRANT` statements, not shown.) The `USER()` and `CURRENT_USER()` functions return these values:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER();
```

```
+------------------+---------------------+
| USER()           | CURRENT_USER()      |
+------------------+---------------------+
| myuser@localhost | developer@localhost |
+------------------+---------------------+
```

If the plugin instead finds in the LDAP directory that `myuser` is a manager, it returns `manager` as the user name and the session proceeds with `myuser` having the privileges of the `manager` proxied user.

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER();
+------------------+-------------------+
| USER()           | CURRENT_USER()    |
+------------------+-------------------+
| myuser@localhost | manager@localhost |
+------------------+-------------------+
```

For simplicity, external authentication cannot be multilevel: Neither the credentials for `developer` nor those for `manager` are taken into account in the preceding example. However, they are still used if a client tries to connect and authenticate directly as the `developer` or `manager` account, which is why those proxied accounts should be protected against direct login (see Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts).

Default Proxy User and Anonymous User Conflicts

If you intend to create a default proxy user, check for other existing “match any user” accounts that take precedence over the default proxy user because they can prevent that user from working as intended.

In the preceding discussion, the default proxy user account has `''` in the host part, which matches any host. If you set up a default proxy user, take care to also check whether nonproxy accounts exist with the same user part and `'%'` in the host part, because `'%'` also matches any host, but has precedence over `''` by the rules that the server uses to sort account rows internally (see Section 4.5, “Access Control, Stage 1: Connection Verification”).

Suppose that a MySQL installation includes these two accounts:

```
-- create default proxy account
CREATE USER ''@''
  IDENTIFIED WITH some_plugin
  AS 'some_auth_string';
-- create anonymous account
CREATE USER ''@'%'
  IDENTIFIED BY 'anon_user_password';
```

The first account (`''@''`) is intended as the default proxy user, used to authenticate connections for users who do not otherwise match a more-specific account. The second account (`''@'%'`) is an anonymous-user account, which might have been created, for example, to enable users without their own account to connect anonymously.

Both accounts have the same user part (`''`), which matches any user. And each account has a host part that matches any host. Nevertheless, there is a priority in account matching for connection attempts because the matching rules sort a host of `'%'` ahead of `''`. For accounts that do not match any more-specific account, the server attempts to authenticate them against `''@'%'` (the anonymous user) rather than `''@''` (the default proxy user). As a result, the default proxy account is never used.

To avoid this problem, use one of the following strategies:

- Remove the anonymous account so that it does not conflict with the default proxy user.
- Use a more-specific default proxy user that matches ahead of the anonymous user. For example, to permit only `localhost` proxy connections, use `''@'localhost'`:

  ```
  CREATE USER ''@'localhost'
    IDENTIFIED WITH some_plugin
  ```

```
  AS 'some_auth_string';
```

In addition, modify any GRANT PROXY statements to name ''@'localhost' rather than ''@'' as the proxy user.

Be aware that this strategy prevents anonymous-user connections from localhost.

- Use a named default account rather than an anonymous default account. For an example of this technique, consult the instructions for using the authentication_windows plugin. See Section 6.1.8, “Windows Pluggable Authentication”.

- Create multiple proxy users, one for local connections and one for “everything else” (remote connections). This can be useful particularly when local users should have different privileges from remote users.

  Create the proxy users:

```
-- create proxy user for local connections
CREATE USER ''@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH some_plugin
  AS 'some_auth_string';
-- create proxy user for remote connections
CREATE USER ''@'%'
  IDENTIFIED WITH some_plugin
  AS 'some_auth_string';
```

  Create the proxied users:

```
-- create proxied user for local connections
CREATE USER 'developer'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
-- create proxied user for remote connections
CREATE USER 'developer'@'%'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
```

  Grant to each proxy account the PROXY privilege for the corresponding proxied account:

```
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'developer'@'localhost'
  TO ''@'localhost';
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'developer'@'%'
  TO ''@'%';
```

  Finally, grant appropriate privileges to the local and remote proxied users (not shown).

  Assume that the some_plugin/'*some_auth_string*' combination causes some_plugin to map the client user name to developer. Local connections match the ''@'localhost' proxy user, which maps to the 'developer'@'localhost' proxied user. Remote connections match the ''@'%' proxy user, which maps to the 'developer'@'%' proxied user.

Server Support for Proxy User Mapping

Some authentication plugins implement proxy user mapping for themselves (for example, the PAM and Windows authentication plugins). Other authentication plugins do not support proxy users by default. Of these, some can request that the MySQL server itself map proxy users according to granted proxy privileges: mysql_native_password, sha256_password. If the check_proxy_users system variable is enabled, the server performs proxy user mapping for any authentication plugins that make such a request:

- By default, check_proxy_users is disabled, so the server performs no proxy user mapping even for authentication plugins that request server support for proxy users.

- If check_proxy_users is enabled, it may also be necessary to enable a plugin-specific system variable to take advantage of server proxy user mapping support:

- For the mysql_native_password plugin, enable mysql_native_password_proxy_users.
- For the sha256_password plugin, enable sha256_password_proxy_users.

For example, to enable all the preceding capabilities, start the server with these lines in the my.cnf file:

```
[mysqld]
check_proxy_users=ON
mysql_native_password_proxy_users=ON
sha256_password_proxy_users=ON
```

Assuming that the relevant system variables have been enabled, create the proxy user as usual using CREATE USER, then grant it the PROXY privilege to a single other account to be treated as the proxied user. When the server receives a successful connection request for the proxy user, it finds that the user has the PROXY privilege and uses it to determine the proper proxied user.

```
-- create proxy account
CREATE USER 'proxy_user'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password
  BY 'password';
-- create proxied account and grant its privileges;
-- use mysql_no_login plugin to prevent direct login
CREATE USER 'proxied_user'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
-- grant privileges to proxied account
GRANT ...
  ON ...
  TO 'proxied_user'@'localhost';
-- grant to proxy account the
-- PROXY privilege for proxied account
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'proxied_user'@'localhost'
  TO 'proxy_user'@'localhost';
```

To use the proxy account, connect to the server using its name and password:

```
$> mysql -u proxy_user -p
Enter password: (enter proxy_user password here)
```

Authentication succeeds, the server finds that proxy_user has the PROXY privilege for proxied_user, and the session proceeds with proxy_user having the privileges of proxied_user.

Proxy user mapping performed by the server is subject to these restrictions:

- The server does not proxy to or from an anonymous user, even if the associated PROXY privilege is granted.
- When a single account has been granted proxy privileges for more than one proxied account, server proxy user mapping is nondeterministic. Therefore, granting to a single account proxy privileges for multiple proxied accounts is discouraged.

Proxy User System Variables

Two system variables help trace the proxy login process:

- proxy_user: This value is NULL if proxying is not used. Otherwise, it indicates the proxy user account. For example, if a client authenticates through the ''@'' proxy account, this variable is set as follows:

```
mysql> SELECT @@proxy_user;
+--------------+
| @@proxy_user |
+--------------+
| ''@''        |
```

```
+--------------+
```

- `external_user`: Sometimes the authentication plugin may use an external user to authenticate to the MySQL server. For example, when using Windows native authentication, a plugin that authenticates using the windows API does not need the login ID passed to it. However, it still uses a Windows user ID to authenticate. The plugin may return this external user ID (or the first 512 UTF-8 bytes of it) to the server using the `external_user` read-only session variable. If the plugin does not set this variable, its value is `NULL`.

4.15 Account Locking

MySQL supports locking and unlocking user accounts using the `ACCOUNT LOCK` and `ACCOUNT UNLOCK` clauses for the `CREATE USER` and `ALTER USER` statements:

- When used with `CREATE USER`, these clauses specify the initial locking state for a new account. In the absence of either clause, the account is created in an unlocked state.

  If the `validate_password` plugin is enabled, it does not permit creating an account without a password, even if the account is locked. See Section 6.3, "The Password Validation Plugin".

- When used with `ALTER USER`, these clauses specify the new locking state for an existing account. In the absence of either clause, the account locking state remains unchanged.

Account locking state is recorded in the `account_locked` column of the `mysql.user` system table. The output from `SHOW CREATE USER` indicates whether an account is locked or unlocked.

If a client attempts to connect to a locked account, the attempt fails. The server increments the `Locked_connects` status variable that indicates the number of attempts to connect to a locked account, returns an `ER_ACCOUNT_HAS_BEEN_LOCKED` error, and writes a message to the error log:

```
Access denied for user 'user_name'@'host_name'.
Account is locked.
```

Locking an account does not affect being able to connect using a proxy user that assumes the identity of the locked account. It also does not affect the ability to execute stored programs or views that have a `DEFINER` attribute naming the locked account. That is, the ability to use a proxied account or stored programs or views is not affected by locking the account.

The account-locking capability depends on the presence of the `account_locked` column in the `mysql.user` system table. For upgrades from MySQL versions older than 5.7.6, perform the MySQL upgrade procedure to ensure that this column exists. See Upgrading MySQL. For nonupgraded installations that have no `account_locked` column, the server treats all accounts as unlocked, and using the `ACCOUNT LOCK` or `ACCOUNT UNLOCK` clauses produces an error.

4.16 Setting Account Resource Limits

One means of restricting client use of MySQL server resources is to set the global `max_user_connections` system variable to a nonzero value. This limits the number of simultaneous connections that can be made by any given account, but places no limits on what a client can do once connected. In addition, setting `max_user_connections` does not enable management of individual accounts. Both types of control are of interest to MySQL administrators.

To address such concerns, MySQL permits limits for individual accounts on use of these server resources:

- The number of queries an account can issue per hour
- The number of updates an account can issue per hour
- The number of times an account can connect to the server per hour
- The number of simultaneous connections to the server by an account

Any statement that a client can issue counts against the query limit, unless its results are served from the query cache. Only statements that modify databases or tables count against the update limit.

An "account" in this context corresponds to a row in the `mysql.user` system table. That is, a connection is assessed against the `User` and `Host` values in the `user` table row that applies to the connection. For example, an account `'usera'@'%.example.com'` corresponds to a row in the `user` table that has `User` and `Host` values of `usera` and `%.example.com`, to permit `usera` to connect from any host in the `example.com` domain. In this case, the server applies resource limits in this row collectively to all connections by `usera` from any host in the `example.com` domain because all such connections use the same account.

Before MySQL 5.0, an "account" was assessed against the actual host from which a user connects. This older method of accounting may be selected by starting the server with the `--old-style-user-limits` option. In this case, if `usera` connects simultaneously from `host1.example.com` and `host2.example.com`, the server applies the account resource limits separately to each connection. If `usera` connects again from `host1.example.com`, the server applies the limits for that connection together with the existing connection from that host.

To establish resource limits for an account at account-creation time, use the `CREATE USER` statement. To modify the limits for an existing account, use `ALTER USER`. Provide a `WITH` clause that names each resource to be limited. The default value for each limit is zero (no limit). For example, to create a new account that can access the `customer` database, but only in a limited fashion, issue these statements:

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'francis'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'frank'
    ->     WITH MAX_QUERIES_PER_HOUR 20
    ->          MAX_UPDATES_PER_HOUR 10
    ->          MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_HOUR 5
    ->          MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 2;
```

The limit types need not all be named in the `WITH` clause, but those named can be present in any order. The value for each per-hour limit should be an integer representing a count per hour. For `MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS`, the limit is an integer representing the maximum number of simultaneous connections by the account. If this limit is set to zero, the global `max_user_connections` system variable value determines the number of simultaneous connections. If `max_user_connections` is also zero, there is no limit for the account.

To modify limits for an existing account, use an `ALTER USER` statement. The following statement changes the query limit for `francis` to 100:

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'francis'@'localhost' WITH MAX_QUERIES_PER_HOUR 100;
```

The statement modifies only the limit value specified and leaves the account otherwise unchanged.

To remove a limit, set its value to zero. For example, to remove the limit on how many times per hour `francis` can connect, use this statement:

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'francis'@'localhost' WITH MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_HOUR 0;
```

As mentioned previously, the simultaneous-connection limit for an account is determined from the `MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS` limit and the `max_user_connections` system variable. Suppose that the global `max_user_connections` value is 10 and three accounts have individual resource limits specified as follows:

```
ALTER USER 'user1'@'localhost' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 0;
ALTER USER 'user2'@'localhost' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 5;
ALTER USER 'user3'@'localhost' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 20;
```

`user1` has a connection limit of 10 (the global `max_user_connections` value) because it has a `MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS` limit of zero. `user2` and `user3` have connection limits of 5 and 20, respectively, because they have nonzero `MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS` limits.

The server stores resource limits for an account in the `user` table row corresponding to the account. The `max_questions`, `max_updates`, and `max_connections` columns store the per-hour limits, and the max_user_connections column stores the MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS limit. (See Section 4.3, "Grant Tables".)

Resource-use counting takes place when any account has a nonzero limit placed on its use of any of the resources.

As the server runs, it counts the number of times each account uses resources. If an account reaches its limit on number of connections within the last hour, the server rejects further connections for the account until that hour is up. Similarly, if the account reaches its limit on the number of queries or updates, the server rejects further queries or updates until the hour is up. In all such cases, the server issues appropriate error messages.

Resource counting occurs per account, not per client. For example, if your account has a query limit of 50, you cannot increase your limit to 100 by making two simultaneous client connections to the server. Queries issued on both connections are counted together.

The current per-hour resource-use counts can be reset globally for all accounts, or individually for a given account:

- To reset the current counts to zero for all accounts, issue a FLUSH USER_RESOURCES statement. The counts also can be reset by reloading the grant tables (for example, with a FLUSH PRIVILEGES statement or a mysqladmin reload command).
- The counts for an individual account can be reset to zero by setting any of its limits again. Specify a limit value equal to the value currently assigned to the account.

Per-hour counter resets do not affect the MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS limit.

All counts begin at zero when the server starts. Counts do not carry over through server restarts.

For the MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS limit, an edge case can occur if the account currently has open the maximum number of connections permitted to it: A disconnect followed quickly by a connect can result in an error (ER_TOO_MANY_USER_CONNECTIONS or ER_USER_LIMIT_REACHED) if the server has not fully processed the disconnect by the time the connect occurs. When the server finishes disconnect processing, another connection is once more permitted.

4.17 Troubleshooting Problems Connecting to MySQL

If you encounter problems when you try to connect to the MySQL server, the following items describe some courses of action you can take to correct the problem.

- Make sure that the server is running. If it is not, clients cannot connect to it. For example, if an attempt to connect to the server fails with a message such as one of those following, one cause might be that the server is not running:

```
$> mysql
ERROR 2003: Can't connect to MySQL server on 'host_name' (111)
$> mysql
ERROR 2002: Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket
'/tmp/mysql.sock' (111)
```

- It might be that the server is running, but you are trying to connect using a TCP/IP port, named pipe, or Unix socket file different from the one on which the server is listening. To correct this when you invoke a client program, specify a --port option to indicate the proper port number, or a --socket option to indicate the proper named pipe or Unix socket file. To find out where the socket file is, you can use this command:

```
$> netstat -ln | grep mysql
```

- Make sure that the server has not been configured to ignore network connections or (if you are attempting to connect remotely) that it has not been configured to listen only locally on its network interfaces. If the server was started with the skip_networking system variable enabled, it does not accept TCP/IP connections at all. If the server was started with the `bind_address` system variable set to `127.0.0.1`, it listens for TCP/IP connections only locally on the loopback interface and does not accept remote connections.

- Check to make sure that there is no firewall blocking access to MySQL. Your firewall may be configured on the basis of the application being executed, or the port number used by MySQL for communication (3306 by default). Under Linux or Unix, check your IP tables (or similar) configuration to ensure that the port has not been blocked. Under Windows, applications such as ZoneAlarm or Windows Firewall may need to be configured not to block the MySQL port.

- The grant tables must be properly set up so that the server can use them for access control. For some distribution types (such as binary distributions on Windows, or RPM and DEB distributions on Linux), the installation process initializes the MySQL data directory, including the `mysql` system database containing the grant tables. For distributions that do not do this, you must initialize the data directory manually. For details, see Chapter 3, *Postinstallation Setup and Testing*.

  To determine whether you need to initialize the grant tables, look for a `mysql` directory under the data directory. (The data directory normally is named `data` or `var` and is located under your MySQL installation directory.) Make sure that you have a file named `user.MYD` in the `mysql` database directory. If not, initialize the data directory. After doing so and starting the server, you should be able to connect to the server.

- After a fresh installation, if you try to log on to the server as `root` without using a password, you might get the following error message.

```
$> mysql -u root
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
```

  It means a root password has already been assigned during installation and it has to be supplied. See Section 3.4, "Securing the Initial MySQL Account" on the different ways the password could have been assigned and, in some cases, how to find it. If you need to reset the root password, see instructions in How to Reset the Root Password. After you have found or reset your password, log on again as `root` using the `--password` (or `-p`) option:

```
$> mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
```

  However, the server is going to let you connect as `root` without using a password if you have initialized MySQL using `mysqld --initialize-insecure` (see Section 3.1, "Initializing the Data Directory" for details). That is a security risk, so you should set a password for the `root` account; see Section 3.4, "Securing the Initial MySQL Account" for instructions.

- If you have updated an existing MySQL installation to a newer version, did you perform the MySQL upgrade procedure? If not, do so. The structure of the grant tables changes occasionally when new capabilities are added, so after an upgrade you should always make sure that your tables have the current structure. For instructions, see Upgrading MySQL.

- If a client program receives the following error message when it tries to connect, it means that the server expects passwords in a newer format than the client is capable of generating:

```
$> mysql
Client does not support authentication protocol requested
by server; consider upgrading MySQL client
```

  For information on how to deal with this, see Section 6.1.3, "Migrating Away from Pre-4.1 Password Hashing and the mysql_old_password Plugin".

- Remember that client programs use connection parameters specified in option files or environment variables. If a client program seems to be sending incorrect default connection parameters when you have not specified them on the command line, check any applicable option files and your environment. For example, if you get `Access denied` when you run a client without any options, make sure that you have not specified an old password in any of your option files!

You can suppress the use of option files by a client program by invoking it with the `--no-defaults` option. For example:

```
$> mysqladmin --no-defaults -u root version
```

The option files that clients use are listed in Using Option Files. Environment variables are listed in Environment Variables.

- If you get the following error, it means that you are using an incorrect `root` password:

  ```
  $> mysqladmin -u root -pxxxx ver
  Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)
  ```

  If the preceding error occurs even when you have not specified a password, it means that you have an incorrect password listed in some option file. Try the `--no-defaults` option as described in the previous item.

  For information on changing passwords, see Section 4.10, “Assigning Account Passwords”.

  If you have lost or forgotten the `root` password, see How to Reset the Root Password.

- `localhost` is a synonym for your local host name, and is also the default host to which clients try to connect if you specify no host explicitly.

  You can use a `--host=127.0.0.1` option to name the server host explicitly. This makes a TCP/IP connection to the local `mysqld` server. You can also use TCP/IP by specifying a `--host` option that uses the actual host name of the local host. In this case, the host name must be specified in a `user` table row on the server host, even though you are running the client program on the same host as the server.

- The `Access denied` error message tells you who you are trying to log in as, the client host from which you are trying to connect, and whether you were using a password. Normally, you should have one row in the `user` table that exactly matches the host name and user name that were given in the error message. For example, if you get an error message that contains `using password: NO`, it means that you tried to log in without a password.

- If you get an `Access denied` error when trying to connect to the database with `mysql -u user_name`, you may have a problem with the `user` table. Check this by executing `mysql -u root mysql` and issuing this SQL statement:

  ```
  SELECT * FROM user;
  ```

  The result should include a row with the `Host` and `User` columns matching your client's host name and your MySQL user name.

- If the following error occurs when you try to connect from a host other than the one on which the MySQL server is running, it means that there is no row in the `user` table with a `Host` value that matches the client host:

  ```
  Host ... is not allowed to connect to this MySQL server
  ```

  You can fix this by setting up an account for the combination of client host name and user name that you are using when trying to connect.

  If you do not know the IP address or host name of the machine from which you are connecting, you should put a row with `'%'` as the `Host` column value in the `user` table. After trying to connect from the client machine, use a `SELECT USER()` query to see how you really did connect. Then change the `'%'` in the `user` table row to the actual host name that shows up in the log. Otherwise, your system is left insecure because it permits connections from any host for the given user name.

  On Linux, another reason that this error might occur is that you are using a binary MySQL version that is compiled with a different version of the `glibc` library than the one you are using. In this case, you should either upgrade your operating system or `glibc`, or download a source distribution of MySQL version and compile it yourself. A source RPM is normally trivial to compile and install, so this is not a big problem.

- If you specify a host name when trying to connect, but get an error message where the host name is not shown or is an IP address, it means that the MySQL server got an error when trying to resolve the IP address of the client host to a name:

  ```
  $> mysqladmin -u root -pxxxx -h some_hostname ver
  Access denied for user 'root'@'' (using password: YES)
  ```

  If you try to connect as `root` and get the following error, it means that you do not have a row in the `user` table with a `User` column value of `'root'` and that `mysqld` cannot resolve the host name for your client:

  ```
  Access denied for user ''@'unknown'
  ```

  These errors indicate a DNS problem. To fix it, execute `mysqladmin flush-hosts` to reset the internal DNS host cache. See DNS Lookups and the Host Cache.

  Some permanent solutions are:

  - Determine what is wrong with your DNS server and fix it.
  - Specify IP addresses rather than host names in the MySQL grant tables.
  - Put an entry for the client machine name in `/etc/hosts` on Unix or `\windows\hosts` on Windows.
  - Start `mysqld` with the `skip_name_resolve` system variable enabled.
  - Start `mysqld` with the `--skip-host-cache` option.
  - On Unix, if you are running the server and the client on the same machine, connect to `localhost`. For connections to `localhost`, MySQL programs attempt to connect to the local server by using a Unix socket file, unless there are connection parameters specified to ensure that the client makes a TCP/IP connection. For more information, see Connecting to the MySQL Server Using Command Options.
  - On Windows, if you are running the server and the client on the same machine and the server supports named pipe connections, connect to the host name `.` (period). Connections to `.` use a named pipe rather than TCP/IP.

- If `mysql -u root` works but `mysql -h your_hostname -u root` results in `Access denied` (where *your_hostname* is the actual host name of the local host), you may not have the correct name for your host in the `user` table. A common problem here is that the `Host` value in the `user` table row specifies an unqualified host name, but your system's name resolution routines return a fully qualified domain name (or vice versa). For example, if you have a row with host `'pluto'` in the `user` table, but your DNS tells MySQL that your host name is `'pluto.example.com'`, the row does not work. Try adding a row to the `user` table that contains the IP address of your host as the `Host` column value. (Alternatively, you could add a row to the `user` table with a `Host` value that contains a wildcard (for example, `'pluto.%'`). However, use of `Host` values ending with `%` is *insecure* and is *not* recommended!)

- If `mysql -u user_name` works but `mysql -u user_name some_db` does not, you have not granted access to the given user for the database named *some_db*.

- If `mysql -u user_name` works when executed on the server host, but `mysql -h host_name -u user_name` does not work when executed on a remote client host, you have not enabled access to the server for the given user name from the remote host.

- If you cannot figure out why you get `Access denied`, remove from the `user` table all rows that have `Host` values containing wildcards (rows that contain `'%'` or `'_'` characters). A very common error is to insert a new row with `Host='%'` and `User='some_user'`, thinking that this enables you to specify `localhost` to connect from the same machine. The reason that this does not work is that the default privileges include a row with `Host='localhost'` and `User=''`. Because that row has a `Host` value `'localhost'` that is more specific than `'%'`, it is used in preference to the new row when connecting from `localhost`! The correct procedure is to insert a second row with `Host='localhost'` and `User='some_user'`, or to delete the row with `Host='localhost'` and `User=''`. After deleting the row, remember to issue a `FLUSH PRIVILEGES` statement to reload the grant tables. See also Section 4.5, "Access Control, Stage 1: Connection Verification".

- If you are able to connect to the MySQL server, but get an `Access denied` message whenever you issue a `SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE` or `LOAD DATA` statement, your row in the `user` table does not have the `FILE` privilege enabled.

- If you change the grant tables directly (for example, by using `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statements) and your changes seem to be ignored, remember that you must execute a `FLUSH PRIVILEGES` statement or a `mysqladmin flush-privileges` command to cause the server to reload the privilege tables. Otherwise, your changes have no effect until the next time the server is restarted. Remember that after you change the `root` password with an `UPDATE` statement, you do not need to specify the new password until after you flush the privileges, because the server does not yet know that you have changed the password.

- If your privileges seem to have changed in the middle of a session, it may be that a MySQL administrator has changed them. Reloading the grant tables affects new client connections, but it also affects existing connections as indicated in Section 4.9, "When Privilege Changes Take Effect".

- If you have access problems with a Perl, PHP, Python, or ODBC program, try to connect to the server with `mysql -u user_name db_name` or `mysql -u user_name -ppassword db_name`. If you are able to connect using the `mysql` client, the problem lies with your program, not with the access privileges. (There is no space between `-p` and the password; you can also use the `--password=password` syntax to specify the password. If you use the `-p` or `--password` option with no password value, MySQL prompts you for the password.)

- For testing purposes, start the `mysqld` server with the `--skip-grant-tables` option. Then you can change the MySQL grant tables and use the `SHOW GRANTS` statement to check whether your modifications have the desired effect. When you are satisfied with your changes, execute `mysqladmin flush-privileges` to tell the `mysqld` server to reload the privileges. This enables you to begin using the new grant table contents without stopping and restarting the server.

- If everything else fails, start the `mysqld` server with a debugging option (for example, `--debug=d,general,query`). This prints host and user information about attempted connections, as well as information about each command issued. See The DBUG Package.

- If you have any other problems with the MySQL grant tables and ask on the MySQL Community Slack, always provide a dump of the MySQL grant tables. You can dump the tables with the `mysqldump mysql` command. To file a bug report, see the instructions at How to Report Bugs or Problems. In some cases, you may need to restart `mysqld` with `--skip-grant-tables` to run `mysqldump`.

4.18 SQL-Based Account Activity Auditing

Applications can use the following guidelines to perform SQL-based auditing that ties database activity to MySQL accounts.

MySQL accounts correspond to rows in the `mysql.user` system table. When a client connects successfully, the server authenticates the client to a particular row in this table. The `User` and `Host` column values in this row uniquely identify the account and correspond to the `'user_name'@'host_name'` format in which account names are written in SQL statements.

The account used to authenticate a client determines which privileges the client has. Normally, the CURRENT_USER() function can be invoked to determine which account this is for the client user. Its value is constructed from the User and Host columns of the user table row for the account.

However, there are circumstances under which the CURRENT_USER() value corresponds not to the client user but to a different account. This occurs in contexts when privilege checking is not based the client's account:

- Stored routines (procedures and functions) defined with the SQL SECURITY DEFINER characteristic
- Views defined with the SQL SECURITY DEFINER characteristic
- Triggers and events

In those contexts, privilege checking is done against the DEFINER account and CURRENT_USER() refers to that account, not to the account for the client who invoked the stored routine or view or who caused the trigger to activate. To determine the invoking user, you can call the USER() function, which returns a value indicating the actual user name provided by the client and the host from which the client connected. However, this value does not necessarily correspond directly to an account in the user table, because the USER() value never contains wildcards, whereas account values (as returned by CURRENT_USER()) may contain user name and host name wildcards.

For example, a blank user name matches any user, so an account of ''@'localhost' enables clients to connect as an anonymous user from the local host with any user name. In this case, if a client connects as user1 from the local host, USER() and CURRENT_USER() return different values:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER();
+-----------------+----------------+
| USER()          | CURRENT_USER() |
+-----------------+----------------+
| user1@localhost | @localhost     |
+-----------------+----------------+
```

The host name part of an account can contain wildcards, too. If the host name contains a '%' or '_' pattern character or uses netmask notation, the account can be used for clients connecting from multiple hosts and the CURRENT_USER() value does not indicate which one. For example, the account 'user2'@'%.example.com' can be used by user2 to connect from any host in the example.com domain. If user2 connects from remote.example.com, USER() and CURRENT_USER() return different values:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER();
+--------------------------+---------------------+
| USER()                   | CURRENT_USER()      |
+--------------------------+---------------------+
| user2@remote.example.com | user2@%.example.com |
+--------------------------+---------------------+
```

If an application must invoke USER() for user auditing (for example, if it does auditing from within triggers) but must also be able to associate the USER() value with an account in the user table, it is necessary to avoid accounts that contain wildcards in the User or Host column. Specifically, do not permit User to be empty (which creates an anonymous-user account), and do not permit pattern characters or netmask notation in Host values. All accounts must have a nonempty User value and literal Host value.

With respect to the previous examples, the ''@'localhost' and 'user2'@'%.example.com' accounts should be changed not to use wildcards:

```
RENAME USER ''@'localhost' TO 'user1'@'localhost';
RENAME USER 'user2'@'%.example.com' TO 'user2'@'remote.example.com';
```

If user2 must be able to connect from several hosts in the example.com domain, there should be a separate account for each host.

To extract the user name or host name part from a CURRENT_USER() or USER() value, use the SUBSTRING_INDEX() function:

```
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX(CURRENT_USER(),'@',1);
+---------------------------------------+
| SUBSTRING_INDEX(CURRENT_USER(),'@',1) |
+---------------------------------------+
| user1                                 |
+---------------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX(CURRENT_USER(),'@',-1);
+----------------------------------------+
| SUBSTRING_INDEX(CURRENT_USER(),'@',-1) |
+----------------------------------------+
| localhost                              |
+----------------------------------------+
```

Chapter 5 Using Encrypted Connections

Table of Contents

With an unencrypted connection between the MySQL client and the server, someone with access to the network could watch all your traffic and inspect the data being sent or received between client and server.

When you must move information over a network in a secure fashion, an unencrypted connection is unacceptable. To make any kind of data unreadable, use encryption. Encryption algorithms must include security elements to resist many kinds of known attacks such as changing the order of encrypted messages or replaying data twice.

MySQL supports encrypted connections between clients and the server using the TLS (Transport Layer Security) protocol. TLS is sometimes referred to as SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) but MySQL does not actually use the SSL protocol for encrypted connections because its encryption is weak (see Section 5.2, "Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers").

TLS uses encryption algorithms to ensure that data received over a public network can be trusted. It has mechanisms to detect data change, loss, or replay. TLS also incorporates algorithms that provide identity verification using the X.509 standard.

X.509 makes it possible to identify someone on the Internet. In basic terms, there should be some entity called a "Certificate Authority" (or CA) that assigns electronic certificates to anyone who needs them. Certificates rely on asymmetric encryption algorithms that have two encryption keys (a public key and a secret key). A certificate owner can present the certificate to another party as proof of identity. A certificate consists of its owner's public key. Any data encrypted using this public key can be decrypted only using the corresponding secret key, which is held by the owner of the certificate.

MySQL can be compiled for encrypted-connection support using OpenSSL or yaSSL. For a comparison of the two packages, see Section 5.4, "SSL Library-Dependent Capabilities" For information about the encryption protocols and ciphers each package supports, see Section 5.2, "Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers".

> **Note**
>
> It is possible to compile MySQL using yaSSL as an alternative to OpenSSL only prior to MySQL 5.7.28. As of MySQL 5.7.28, support for yaSSL is removed and all MySQL builds use OpenSSL.

By default, MySQL programs attempt to connect using encryption if the server supports encrypted connections, falling back to an unencrypted connection if an encrypted connection cannot be established. For information about options that affect use of encrypted connections, see Section 5.1, "Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections" and Command Options for Encrypted Connections.

MySQL performs encryption on a per-connection basis, and use of encryption for a given user can be optional or mandatory. This enables you to choose an encrypted or unencrypted connection according to the requirements of individual applications. For information on how to require users to use encrypted connections, see the discussion of the `REQUIRE` clause of the `CREATE USER` statement in CREATE USER Statement. See also the description of the `require_secure_transport` system variable at Server System Variables

Encrypted connections can be used between source and replica servers. See Setting Up Replication to Use Encrypted Connections.

For information about using encrypted connections from the MySQL C API, see Support for Encrypted Connections.

It is also possible to connect using encryption from within an SSH connection to the MySQL server host. For an example, see Section 5.5, "Connecting to MySQL Remotely from Windows with SSH".

Several improvements were made to encrypted-connection support in MySQL 5.7. The following timeline summarizes the changes:

- 5.7.3: On the client side, an explicit `--ssl` option is no longer advisory but prescriptive. Given a server enabled to support encrypted connections, a client program can require an encrypted connection by specifying only the `--ssl` option. (Previously, it was necessary for the client to specify either the `--ssl-ca` option, or all three of the `--ssl-ca`, `--ssl-key`, and `--ssl-cert` options.) The connection attempt fails if an encrypted connection cannot be established. Other `--ssl-xxx` options on the client side are advisory in the absence of `--ssl`: The client attempts to connect using encryption but falls back to an unencrypted connection if an encrypted connection cannot be established.

- 5.7.5: The server-side `--ssl` option value is enabled by default.

  For servers compiled using OpenSSL, the `auto_generate_certs` and `sha256_password_auto_generate_rsa_keys` system variables are available to enable autogeneration and autodiscovery of SSL/RSA certificate and key files at startup. For certificate and key autodiscovery, if `--ssl` is enabled and other `--ssl-xxx` options are *not* given to configure encrypted connections explicitly, the server attempts to enable support for encrypted connections automatically at startup if it discovers the requisite certificate and key files in the data directory.

- 5.7.6: The `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` utility is available to make it easier to manually generate SSL/RSA certificate and key files. Autodiscovery of SSL/RSA files at startup is expanded to apply to all servers, whether compiled using OpenSSL or yaSSL. (This means that `auto_generate_certs` need not be enabled for autodiscovery to occur.)

  If the server discovers at startup that the CA certificate is self-signed, it writes a warning to the error log. (The certificate is self-signed if created automatically by the server, or manually using `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup`.)

- 5.7.7: The C client library attempts to establish an encrypted connection by default if the server supports encrypted connections. This affects client programs as follows:

  - In the absence of an `--ssl` option, clients attempt to connect using encryption, falling back to an unencrypted connection if an encrypted connection cannot be established.

  - The presence of an explicit `--ssl` option or a synonym (`--ssl=1`, `--enable-ssl`) is prescriptive: Clients require an encrypted connection and fail if one cannot be established.

  - With an `--ssl=0` option or a synonym (`--skip-ssl`, `--disable-ssl`), clients use an unencrypted connection.

  This change also affects subsequent releases of MySQL Connectors that are based on the C client library: Connector/C++ and Connector/ODBC.

- 5.7.8: The `require_secure_transport` system variable is available to control whether client connections to the server must use some form of secure transport.

- 5.7.10: TLS protocol support is extended from TLSv1 to also include TLSv1.1 and TLSv1.2. The `tls_version` system variable on the server side and `--tls-version` option on the client side enable the level of support to be selected. See Section 5.2, "Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers".
- 5.7.11: MySQL client programs support an `--ssl-mode` option that enables you to specify the security state of the connection to the server. The `--ssl-mode` option comprises the capabilities of the client-side `--ssl` and `--ssl-verify-server-cert` options. Consequently, `--ssl` and `--ssl-verify-server-cert` are deprecated, and are removed in MySQL 8.0.
- 5.7.28: Support for yaSSL is removed. All MySQL builds use OpenSSL.
- 5.7.35: The TLSv1 and TLSv1.1 protocols are deprecated.

5.1 Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections

Several configuration parameters are available to indicate whether to use encrypted connections, and to specify the appropriate certificate and key files. This section provides general guidance about configuring the server and clients for encrypted connections:

- Server-Side Startup Configuration for Encrypted Connections
- Client-Side Configuration for Encrypted Connections
- Configuring Encrypted Connections as Mandatory

Encrypted connections also can be used in other contexts, as discussed in these additional sections:

- Between source and replica servers. See Setting Up Replication to Use Encrypted Connections.
- Among Group Replication servers. See Group Replication Secure Socket Layer (SSL) Support.
- By client programs that are based on the MySQL C API. See Support for Encrypted Connections.

Instructions for creating any required certificate and key files are available in Section 5.3, "Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys".

Server-Side Startup Configuration for Encrypted Connections

On the server side, the `--ssl` option specifies that the server permits but does not require encrypted connections. This option is enabled by default, so it need not be specified explicitly.

To require that clients connect using encrypted connections, enable the `require_secure_transport` system variable. See Configuring Encrypted Connections as Mandatory.

These system variables on the server side specify the certificate and key files the server uses when permitting clients to establish encrypted connections:

- `ssl_ca`: The path name of the Certificate Authority (CA) certificate file. (`ssl_capath` is similar but specifies the path name of a directory of CA certificate files.)
- `ssl_cert`: The path name of the server public key certificate file. This certificate can be sent to the client and authenticated against the CA certificate that it has.
- `ssl_key`: The path name of the server private key file.

For example, to enable the server for encrypted connections, start it with these lines in the `my.cnf` file, changing the file names as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
```

```
ssl_ca=ca.pem
ssl_cert=server-cert.pem
ssl_key=server-key.pem
```

To specify in addition that clients are required to use encrypted connections, enable the require_secure_transport system variable:

```
[mysqld]
ssl_ca=ca.pem
ssl_cert=server-cert.pem
ssl_key=server-key.pem
require_secure_transport=ON
```

Each certificate and key system variable names a file in PEM format. Should you need to create the required certificate and key files, see Section 5.3, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys”. MySQL servers compiled using OpenSSL can generate missing certificate and key files automatically at startup. See Section 5.3.1, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys using MySQL”. Alternatively, if you have a MySQL source distribution, you can test your setup using the demonstration certificate and key files in its mysql-test/std_data directory.

The server performs certificate and key file autodiscovery. If no explicit encrypted-connection options are given other than --ssl (possibly along with ssl_cipher) to configure encrypted connections, the server attempts to enable encrypted-connection support automatically at startup:

- If the server discovers valid certificate and key files named ca.pem, server-cert.pem, and server-key.pem in the data directory, it enables support for encrypted connections by clients. (The files need not have been generated automatically; what matters is that they have those names and are valid.)
- If the server does not find valid certificate and key files in the data directory, it continues executing but without support for encrypted connections.

If the server automatically enables encrypted connection support, it writes a note to the error log. If the server discovers that the CA certificate is self-signed, it writes a warning to the error log. (The certificate is self-signed if created automatically by the server or manually using mysql_ssl_rsa_setup.)

MySQL also provides these system variables for server-side encrypted-connection control:

- ssl_cipher: The list of permissible ciphers for connection encryption.
- ssl_crl: The path name of the file containing certificate revocation lists. (ssl_crlpath is similar but specifies the path name of a directory of certificate revocation-list files.)
- tls_version: Which encryption protocols the server permits for encrypted connections; see Section 5.2, “Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers”. For example, you can configure tls_version to prevent clients from using less-secure protocols.

Client-Side Configuration for Encrypted Connections

For a complete list of client options related to establishment of encrypted connections, see Command Options for Encrypted Connections.

By default, MySQL client programs attempt to establish an encrypted connection if the server supports encrypted connections, with further control available through the --ssl-mode option:

- In the absence of an --ssl-mode option, clients attempt to connect using encryption, falling back to an unencrypted connection if an encrypted connection cannot be established. This is also the behavior with an explicit --ssl-mode=PREFERRED option.
- With --ssl-mode=REQUIRED, clients require an encrypted connection and fail if one cannot be established.

- With `--ssl-mode=DISABLED`, clients use an unencrypted connection.
- With `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_CA` or `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_IDENTITY`, clients require an encrypted connection, and also perform verification against the server CA certificate and (with `VERIFY_IDENTITY`) against the server host name in its certificate.

> **Important**
>
> The default setting, `--ssl-mode=PREFERRED`, produces an encrypted connection if the other default settings are unchanged. However, to help prevent sophisticated man-in-the-middle attacks, it is important for the client to verify the server's identity. The settings `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_CA` and `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_IDENTITY` are a better choice than the default setting to help prevent this type of attack. `VERIFY_CA` makes the client check that the server's certificate is valid. `VERIFY_IDENTITY` makes the client check that the server's certificate is valid, and also makes the client check that the host name the client is using matches the identity in the server's certificate. To implement one of these settings, you must first ensure that the CA certificate for the server is reliably available to all the clients that use it in your environment, otherwise availability issues will result. For this reason, they are not the default setting.

Attempts to establish an unencrypted connection fail if the `require_secure_transport` system variable is enabled on the server side to cause the server to require encrypted connections. See Configuring Encrypted Connections as Mandatory.

The following options on the client side identify the certificate and key files clients use when establishing encrypted connections to the server. They are similar to the `ssl_ca`, `ssl_cert`, and `ssl_key` system variables used on the server side, but `--ssl-cert` and `--ssl-key` identify the client public and private key:

- `--ssl-ca`: The path name of the Certificate Authority (CA) certificate file. This option, if used, must specify the same certificate used by the server. (`--ssl-capath` is similar but specifies the path name of a directory of CA certificate files.)
- `--ssl-cert`: The path name of the client public key certificate file.
- `--ssl-key`: The path name of the client private key file.

For additional security relative to that provided by the default encryption, clients can supply a CA certificate matching the one used by the server and enable host name identity verification. In this way, the server and client place their trust in the same CA certificate and the client verifies that the host to which it connected is the one intended:

- To specify the CA certificate, use `--ssl-ca` (or `--ssl-capath`), and specify `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_CA`.
- To enable host name identity verification as well, use `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_IDENTITY` rather than `--ssl-mode=VERIFY_CA`.

> **Note**
>
> Host name identity verification with `VERIFY_IDENTITY` does not work with self-signed certificates that are created automatically by the server or manually using `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` (see Section 5.3.1, "Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys using MySQL"). Such self-signed certificates do not contain the server name as the Common Name value.
>
> Prior to MySQL 5.7.23, host name identity verification also does not work with certificates that specify the Common Name using wildcards because that name is compared verbatim to the server name.

MySQL also provides these options for client-side encrypted-connection control:

- `--ssl-cipher`: The list of permissible ciphers for connection encryption.
- `--ssl-crl`: The path name of the file containing certificate revocation lists. (`--ssl-crlpath` is similar but specifies the path name of a directory of certificate revocation-list files.)
- `--tls-version`: The permitted encryption protocols; see Section 5.2, “Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers”.

Depending on the encryption requirements of the MySQL account used by a client, the client may be required to specify certain options to connect using encryption to the MySQL server.

Suppose that you want to connect using an account that has no special encryption requirements or that was created using a `CREATE USER` statement that included the `REQUIRE SSL` clause. Assuming that the server supports encrypted connections, a client can connect using encryption with no `--ssl-mode` option or with an explicit `--ssl-mode=PREFERRED` option:

```
mysql
```

Or:

```
mysql --ssl-mode=PREFERRED
```

For an account created with a `REQUIRE SSL` clause, the connection attempt fails if an encrypted connection cannot be established. For an account with no special encryption requirements, the attempt falls back to an unencrypted connection if an encrypted connection cannot be established. To prevent fallback and fail if an encrypted connection cannot be obtained, connect like this:

```
mysql --ssl-mode=REQUIRED
```

If the account has more stringent security requirements, other options must be specified to establish an encrypted connection:

- For accounts created with a `REQUIRE X509` clause, clients must specify at least `--ssl-cert` and `--ssl-key`. In addition, `--ssl-ca` (or `--ssl-capath`) is recommended so that the public certificate provided by the server can be verified. For example (enter the command on a single line):

  ```
  mysql --ssl-ca=ca.pem
        --ssl-cert=client-cert.pem
        --ssl-key=client-key.pem
  ```

- For accounts created with a `REQUIRE ISSUER` or `REQUIRE SUBJECT` clause, the encryption requirements are the same as for `REQUIRE X509`, but the certificate must match the issue or subject, respectively, specified in the account definition.

For additional information about the `REQUIRE` clause, see CREATE USER Statement.

MySQL servers can generate client certificate and key files that clients can use to connect to MySQL server instances. See Section 5.3, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys”.

> **Important**
>
> If a client connecting to a MySQL server instance uses an SSL certificate with the `extendedKeyUsage` extension (an X.509 v3 extension), the extended key usage must include client authentication (`clientAuth`). If the SSL certificate is only specified for server authentication (`serverAuth`) and other non-client certificate purposes, certificate verification fails and the client connection to the MySQL server instance fails. There is no `extendedKeyUsage` extension in SSL certificates generated by MySQL Server (as described in Section 5.3.1, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys using MySQL”), and SSL certificates created using the `openssl` command following the instructions

> in Section 5.3.2, “Creating SSL Certificates and Keys Using openssl”. If you use your own client certificate created in another way, ensure any `extendedKeyUsage` extension includes client authentication.

To prevent use of encryption and override other `--ssl-xxx` options, invoke the client program with `--ssl-mode=DISABLED`:

```
mysql --ssl-mode=DISABLED
```

To determine whether the current connection with the server uses encryption, check the session value of the `Ssl_cipher` status variable. If the value is empty, the connection is not encrypted. Otherwise, the connection is encrypted and the value indicates the encryption cipher. For example:

```
mysql> SHOW SESSION STATUS LIKE 'Ssl_cipher';
+---------------+---------------------------+
| Variable_name | Value                     |
+---------------+---------------------------+
| Ssl_cipher    | DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 |
+---------------+---------------------------+
```

For the `mysql` client, an alternative is to use the `STATUS` or `\s` command and check the `SSL` line:

```
mysql> \s
...
SSL: Not in use
...
```

Or:

```
mysql> \s
...
SSL: Cipher in use is DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
...
```

Configuring Encrypted Connections as Mandatory

For some MySQL deployments it may be not only desirable but mandatory to use encrypted connections (for example, to satisfy regulatory requirements). This section discusses configuration settings that enable you to do this. These levels of control are available:

- You can configure the server to require that clients connect using encrypted connections.
- You can invoke individual client programs to require an encrypted connection, even if the server permits but does not require encryption.
- You can configure individual MySQL accounts to be usable only over encrypted connections.

To require that clients connect using encrypted connections, enable the `require_secure_transport` system variable. For example, put these lines in the server `my.cnf` file:

```
[mysqld]
require_secure_transport=ON
```

With `require_secure_transport` enabled, client connections to the server are required to use some form of secure transport, and the server permits only TCP/IP connections that use SSL, or connections that use a socket file (on Unix) or shared memory (on Windows). The server rejects nonsecure connection attempts, which fail with an `ER_SECURE_TRANSPORT_REQUIRED` error.

To invoke a client program such that it requires an encrypted connection whether or not the server requires encryption, use an `--ssl-mode` option value of `REQUIRED`, `VERIFY_CA`, or `VERIFY_IDENTITY`. For example:

```
mysql --ssl-mode=REQUIRED
mysqldump --ssl-mode=VERIFY_CA
```

```
mysqladmin --ssl-mode=VERIFY_IDENTITY
```

To configure a MySQL account to be usable only over encrypted connections, include a `REQUIRE` clause in the `CREATE USER` statement that creates the account, specifying in that clause the encryption characteristics you require. For example, to require an encrypted connection and the use of a valid X.509 certificate, use `REQUIRE X509`:

```
CREATE USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost' REQUIRE X509;
```

For additional information about the `REQUIRE` clause, see CREATE USER Statement.

To modify existing accounts that have no encryption requirements, use the `ALTER USER` statement.

5.2 Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers

MySQL supports multiple TLS protocols and ciphers, and enables configuring which protocols and ciphers to permit for encrypted connections. It is also possible to determine which protocol and cipher the current session uses.

- Supported Connection TLS Protocols
- Connection TLS Protocol Configuration
- Deprecated TLS Protocols
- Connection Cipher Configuration
- Connection TLS Protocol Negotiation
- Monitoring Current Client Session TLS Protocol and Cipher

Supported Connection TLS Protocols

MySQL supports encrypted connections using the TLSv1, TLSv1.1, and TLSv1.2 protocols, listed in order from less secure to more secure. The set of protocols actually permitted for connections is subject to multiple factors:

- MySQL configuration. Permitted TLS protocols can be configured on both the server side and client side to include only a subset of the supported TLS protocols. The configuration on both sides must include at least one protocol in common or connection attempts cannot negotiate a protocol to use. For details, see Connection TLS Protocol Negotiation.

- System-wide host configuration. The host system may permit only certain TLS protocols, which means that MySQL connections cannot use nonpermitted protocols even if MySQL itself permits them:

  - Suppose that MySQL configuration permits TLSv1, TLSv1.1, and TLSv1.2, but your host system configuration permits only connections that use TLSv1.2 or higher. In this case, you cannot establish MySQL connections that use TLSv1 or TLSv1.1, even though MySQL is configured to permit them, because the host system does not permit them.

  - If MySQL configuration permits TLSv1, TLSv1.1, and TLSv1.2, but your host system configuration permits only connections that use TLSv1.3 or higher, you cannot establish MySQL connections at all, because no protocol permitted by MySQL is permitted by the host system.

  Workarounds for this issue include:

  - Change the system-wide host configuration to permit additional TLS protocols. Consult your operating system documentation for instructions. For example, your system may have an `/etc/ssl/openssl.cnf` file that contains these lines to restrict TLS protocols to TLSv1.2 or higher:

    ```
    [system_default_sect]
    ```

```
MinProtocol = TLSv1.2
```

Changing the value to a lower protocol version or None makes the system more permissive. This workaround has the disadvantage that permitting lower (less secure) protocols may have adverse security consequences.

- If you cannot or prefer not to change the host system TLS configuration, change MySQL applications to use higher (more secure) TLS protocols that are permitted by the host system. This may not be possible for older versions of MySQL that support only lower protocol versions. For example, TLSv1 is the only supported protocol prior to MySQL 5.6.46, so attempts to connect to a pre-5.6.46 server fail even if the client is from a newer MySQL version that supports higher protocol versions. In such cases, an upgrade to a version of MySQL that supports additional TLS versions may be required.

- The SSL library. If the SSL library does not support a particular protocol, neither does MySQL, and any parts of the following discussion that specify that protocol do not apply.
  - When compiled using OpenSSL 1.0.1 or higher, MySQL supports the TLSv1, TLSv1.1, and TLSv1.2 protocols.
  - When compiled using yaSSL, MySQL supports the TLSv1 and TLSv1.1 protocols.

> **Note**
>
> It is possible to compile MySQL using yaSSL as an alternative to OpenSSL only prior to MySQL 5.7.28. As of MySQL 5.7.28, support for yaSSL is removed and all MySQL builds use OpenSSL.

Connection TLS Protocol Configuration

On the server side, the value of the tls_version system variable determines which TLS protocols a MySQL server permits for encrypted connections. The tls_version value applies to connections from clients and from replica servers using regular source/replica replication. The variable value is a list of one or more comma-separated protocol versions from this list (not case-sensitive): TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2. By default, this variable lists all protocols supported by the SSL library used to compile MySQL (TLSv1,TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2 for OpenSSL, TLSv1,TLSv1.1 for yaSSL). To determine the value of tls_version at runtime, use this statement:

```
mysql> SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE 'tls_version';
+---------------+-----------------------+
| Variable_name | Value                 |
+---------------+-----------------------+
| tls_version   | TLSv1,TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2 |
+---------------+-----------------------+
```

To change the value of tls_version, set it at server startup. For example, to permit connections that use the TLSv1.1 or TLSv1.2 protocol, but prohibit connections that use the less-secure TLSv1 protocol, use these lines in the server my.cnf file:

```
[mysqld]
tls_version=TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2
```

To be even more restrictive and permit only TLSv1.2 connections, set tls_version like this (assuming that your server is compiled using OpenSSL because yaSSL does not support TLSv1.2):

```
[mysqld]
tls_version=TLSv1.2
```

> **Note**
>
> As of MySQL 5.7.35, the TLSv1 and TLSv1.1 connection protocols are deprecated and support for them is subject to removal in a future version of MySQL. See Deprecated TLS Protocols.

On the client side, the `--tls-version` option specifies which TLS protocols a client program permits for connections to the server. The format of the option value is the same as for the `tls_version` system variable described previously (a list of one or more comma-separated protocol versions).

For source/replica replication, the `MASTER_TLS_VERSION` option for the `CHANGE MASTER TO` statement specifies which TLS protocols a replica server permits for connections to the source. The format of the option value is the same as for the `tls_version` system variable described previously. See Setting Up Replication to Use Encrypted Connections.

The protocols that can be specified for `MASTER_TLS_VERSION` depend on the SSL library. This option is independent of and not affected by the server `tls_version` value. For example, a server that acts as a replica can be configured with `tls_version` set to TLSv1.2 to permit only incoming connections that use TLSv1.2, but also configured with `MASTER_TLS_VERSION` set to TLSv1.1 to permit only TLSv1.1 for outgoing replica connections to the source.

TLS protocol configuration affects which protocol a given connection uses, as described in Connection TLS Protocol Negotiation.

Permitted protocols should be chosen such as not to leave “holes” in the list. For example, these server configuration values do not have holes:

```
tls_version=TLSv1,TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2
tls_version=TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2
tls_version=TLSv1.2
```

This value does have a hole and should not be used:

```
tls_version=TLSv1,TLSv1.2       (TLSv1.1 is missing)
```

The prohibition on holes also applies in other configuration contexts, such as for clients or replicas.

Unless you intend to disable encrypted connections, the list of permitted protocols should not be empty. If you set a TLS version parameter to the empty string, encrypted connections cannot be established:

- `tls_version`: The server does not permit encrypted incoming connections.
- `--tls-version`: The client does not permit encrypted outgoing connections to the server.
- `MASTER_TLS_VERSION`: The replica does not permit encrypted outgoing connections to the source.

Deprecated TLS Protocols

As of MySQL 5.7.35, the TLSv1 and TLSv1.1 connection protocols are deprecated and support for them is subject to removal in a future MySQL version. (For background, refer to the IETF memo Deprecating TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1.) It is recommended that connections be made using the more-secure TLSv1.2 and TLSv1.3 protocols. TLSv1.3 requires that both the MySQL server and the client application be compiled with OpenSSL 1.1.1 or higher.

On the server side, this deprecation has the following effects:

- If the `tls_version` system variable is assigned a value containing a deprecated TLS protocol during server startup, the server writes a warning for each deprecated protocol to the error log.
- If a client successfully connects using a deprecated TLS protocol, the server writes a warning to the error log.

On the client side, the deprecation has no visible effect. Clients do not issue a warning if configured to permit a deprecated TLS protocol. This includes:

- Client programs that support a `--tls-version` option for specifying TLS protocols for connections to the MySQL server.

- Statements that enable replicas to specify TLS protocols for connections to the source server. (`CHANGE MASTER TO` has a `MASTER_TLS_VERSION` option.)

Connection Cipher Configuration

A default set of ciphers applies to encrypted connections, which can be overridden by explicitly configuring the permitted ciphers. During connection establishment, both sides of a connection must permit some cipher in common or the connection fails. Of the permitted ciphers common to both sides, the SSL library chooses the one supported by the provided certificate that has the highest priority.

To specify a cipher or ciphers for encrypted connections, set the `ssl_cipher` system variable on the server side, and use the `--ssl-cipher` option for client programs.

For source/replica replication connections, where this server instance is the source, set the `ssl_cipher` system variable. Where this server instance is the replica, use the `MASTER_SSL_CIPHER` option for the `CHANGE MASTER TO` statement. See Setting Up Replication to Use Encrypted Connections.

A given cipher may work only with particular TLS protocols, which affects the TLS protocol negotiation process. See Connection TLS Protocol Negotiation.

To determine which ciphers a given server supports, check the session value of the `Ssl_cipher_list` status variable:

```
SHOW SESSION STATUS LIKE 'Ssl_cipher_list';
```

The `Ssl_cipher_list` status variable lists the possible SSL ciphers (empty for non-SSL connections). The set of available ciphers depends on your MySQL version and whether MySQL was compiled using OpenSSL or yaSSL, and (for OpenSSL) the library version used to compile MySQL.

> **Note**
>
> ECDSA ciphers only work in combination with an SSL certificate that uses ECDSA for the digital signature, and they do not work with certificates that use RSA. MySQL Server's automatic generation process for SSL certificates does not generate ECDSA signed certificates, it generates only RSA signed certificates. Do not select ECDSA ciphers unless you have an ECDSA certificate available to you.

MySQL passes a default cipher list to the SSL library.

MySQL passes this default cipher list to OpenSSL:

```
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256
DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA256
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
```

```
TLS_DHE_DSS_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
AES128-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA256
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
AES256-SHA256
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA256
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
AES128-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
AES256-SHA
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
ECDH-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA256
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA256
ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA384
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
TLS_DHE_DSS_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
AES128-SHA
DH-DSS-AES128-SHA
ECDH-ECDSA-AES128-SHA
AES256-SHA
DH-DSS-AES256-SHA
ECDH-ECDSA-AES256-SHA
DH-RSA-AES128-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES128-SHA
DH-RSA-AES256-SHA
ECDH-RSA-AES256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
```

MySQL passes this default cipher list to yaSSL:

```
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA
AES128-RMD
DES-CBC3-RMD
DHE-RSA-AES256-RMD
DHE-RSA-AES128-RMD
DHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-RMD
AES256-SHA
RC4-SHA
RC4-MD5
DES-CBC3-SHA
DES-CBC-SHA
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA
AES128-SHA:AES256-RMD
```

As of MySQL 5.7.10, these cipher restrictions are in place:

- The following ciphers are permanently restricted:

  ```
  !DHE-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA
  ```

```
!DHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
!ECDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
!ECDH-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
!ECDHE-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
!ECDHE-ECDSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
```

- The following categories of ciphers are permanently restricted:

```
!aNULL
!eNULL
!EXPORT
!LOW
!MD5
!DES
!RC2
!RC4
!PSK
!SSLv3
```

If the server is started with the `ssl_cert` system variable set to a certificate that uses any of the preceding restricted ciphers or cipher categories, the server starts with support for encrypted connections disabled.

Connection TLS Protocol Negotiation

Connection attempts in MySQL negotiate use of the highest TLS protocol version available on both sides for which a protocol-compatible encryption cipher is available on both sides. The negotiation process depends on factors such as the SSL library used to compile the server and client, the TLS protocol and encryption cipher configuration, and which key size is used:

- For a connection attempt to succeed, the server and client TLS protocol configuration must permit some protocol in common.
- Similarly, the server and client encryption cipher configuration must permit some cipher in common. A given cipher may work only with particular TLS protocols, so a protocol available to the negotiation process is not chosen unless there is also a compatible cipher.
- If the server and client are compiled using OpenSSL, TLSv1.2 is used if possible. If either or both the server and client are compiled using yaSSL, TLSv1.1 is used if possible. ("Possible" means that server and client configuration both must permit the indicated protocol, and both must also permit some protocol-compatible encryption cipher.) Otherwise, MySQL continues through the list of available protocols, proceeding from more secure protocols to less secure. Negotiation order is independent of the order in which protocols are configured. For example, negotiation order is the same regardless of whether `tls_version` has a value of `TLSv1,TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2` or `TLSv1.2,TLSv1.1,TLSv1`.

  > **Note**
  >
  > Prior to MySQL 5.7.10, MySQL supports only TLSv1, for both OpenSSL and yaSSL, and no system variable or client option exist for specifying which TLS protocols to permit.

- TLSv1.2 does not work with all ciphers that have a key size of 512 bits or less. To use this protocol with such a key, set the `ssl_cipher` system variable on the server side or use the `--ssl-cipher` client option to specify the cipher name explicitly:

```
AES128-SHA
AES128-SHA256
AES256-SHA
AES256-SHA256
CAMELLIA128-SHA
CAMELLIA256-SHA
DES-CBC3-SHA
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA
RC4-MD5
```

```
RC4-SHA
SEED-SHA
```

- For better security, use a certificate with an RSA key size of at least 2048 bits.

If the server and client do not have a permitted protocol in common, and a protocol-compatible cipher in common, the server terminates the connection request. Examples:

- If the server is configured with `tls_version=TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2`:
  - Connection attempts fail for clients invoked with `--tls-version=TLSv1`, and for older clients that support only TLSv1.
  - Similarly, connection attempts fail for replicas configured with `MASTER_TLS_VERSION = 'TLSv1'`, and for older replicas that support only TLSv1.
- If the server is configured with `tls_version=TLSv1` or is an older server that supports only TLSv1:
  - Connection attempts fail for clients invoked with `--tls-version=TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2`.
  - Similarly, connection attempts fail for replicas configured with `MASTER_TLS_VERSION = 'TLSv1.1,TLSv1.2'`.

MySQL permits specifying a list of protocols to support. This list is passed directly down to the underlying SSL library and is ultimately up to that library what protocols it actually enables from the supplied list. Please refer to the MySQL source code and the OpenSSL `SSL_CTX_new()` documentation for information about how the SSL library handles this.

Monitoring Current Client Session TLS Protocol and Cipher

To determine which encryption TLS protocol and cipher the current client session uses, check the session values of the `Ssl_version` and `Ssl_cipher` status variables:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM performance_schema.session_status
       WHERE VARIABLE_NAME IN ('Ssl_version','Ssl_cipher');
+---------------+---------------------------+
| VARIABLE_NAME | VARIABLE_VALUE            |
+---------------+---------------------------+
| Ssl_cipher    | DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 |
| Ssl_version   | TLSv1.2                   |
+---------------+---------------------------+
```

If the connection is not encrypted, both variables have an empty value.

5.3 Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys

The following discussion describes how to create the files required for SSL and RSA support in MySQL. File creation can be performed using facilities provided by MySQL itself, or by invoking the `openssl` command directly.

SSL certificate and key files enable MySQL to support encrypted connections using SSL. See Section 5.1, “Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections”.

RSA key files enable MySQL to support secure password exchange over unencrypted connections for accounts authenticated by the `sha256_password` plugin. See Section 6.1.5, “SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication”.

5.3.1 Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys using MySQL

MySQL provides these ways to create the SSL certificate and key files and RSA key-pair files required to support encrypted connections using SSL and secure password exchange using RSA over unencrypted connections, if those files are missing:

- The server can autogenerate these files at startup, for MySQL distributions compiled using OpenSSL.
- Users can invoke the `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` utility manually.
- For some distribution types, such as RPM and DEB packages, `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` invocation occurs during data directory initialization. In this case, the MySQL distribution need not have been compiled using OpenSSL as long as the `openssl` command is available.

> **Important**
>
> Server autogeneration and `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` help lower the barrier to using SSL by making it easier to generate the required files. However, certificates generated by these methods are self-signed, which may not be very secure. After you gain experience using such files, consider obtaining certificate/key material from a registered certificate authority.

> **Important**
>
> If a client connecting to a MySQL server instance uses an SSL certificate with the `extendedKeyUsage` extension (an X.509 v3 extension), the extended key usage must include client authentication (`clientAuth`). If the SSL certificate is only specified for server authentication (`serverAuth`) and other non-client certificate purposes, certificate verification fails and the client connection to the MySQL server instance fails. There is no `extendedKeyUsage` extension in SSL certificates generated by MySQL Server. If you use your own client certificate created in another way, ensure any `extendedKeyUsage` extension includes client authentication.

- Automatic SSL and RSA File Generation
- Manual SSL and RSA File Generation Using mysql_ssl_rsa_setup
- SSL and RSA File Characteristics

Automatic SSL and RSA File Generation

For MySQL distributions compiled using OpenSSL, the MySQL server has the capability of automatically generating missing SSL and RSA files at startup. The `auto_generate_certs` and `sha256_password_auto_generate_rsa_keys` system variables control automatic generation of these files. These variables are enabled by default. They can be enabled at startup and inspected but not set at runtime.

At startup, the server automatically generates server-side and client-side SSL certificate and key files in the data directory if the `auto_generate_certs` system variable is enabled, no SSL options other than `--ssl` are specified, and the server-side SSL files are missing from the data directory. These files enable encrypted client connections using SSL; see Section 5.1, “Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections”.

1. The server checks the data directory for SSL files with the following names:

```
ca.pem
server-cert.pem
server-key.pem
```

2. If any of those files are present, the server creates no SSL files. Otherwise, it creates them, plus some additional files:

```
ca.pem             Self-signed CA certificate
ca-key.pem         CA private key
server-cert.pem    Server certificate
server-key.pem     Server private key
```

```
client-cert.pem      Client certificate
client-key.pem       Client private key
```

3. If the server autogenerates SSL files, it uses the names of the `ca.pem`, `server-cert.pem`, and `server-key.pem` files to set the corresponding system variables (`ssl_ca`, `ssl_cert`, `ssl_key`).

At startup, the server automatically generates RSA private/public key-pair files in the data directory if all of these conditions are true: The `sha256_password_auto_generate_rsa_keys` system variable is enabled; no RSA options are specified; the RSA files are missing from the data directory. These key-pair files enable secure password exchange using RSA over unencrypted connections for accounts authenticated by the `sha256_password` plugin; see Section 6.1.5, “SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication”.

1. The server checks the data directory for RSA files with the following names:

```
private_key.pem      Private member of private/public key pair
public_key.pem       Public member of private/public key pair
```

2. If any of these files are present, the server creates no RSA files. Otherwise, it creates them.

3. If the server autogenerates the RSA files, it uses their names to set the corresponding system variables (`sha256_password_private_key_path`, `sha256_password_public_key_path`).

Manual SSL and RSA File Generation Using mysql_ssl_rsa_setup

MySQL distributions include a `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` utility that can be invoked manually to generate SSL and RSA files. This utility is included with all MySQL distributions, but it does require that the `openssl` command be available. For usage instructions, see mysql_ssl_rsa_setup — Create SSL/RSA Files.

SSL and RSA File Characteristics

SSL and RSA files created automatically by the server or by invoking `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` have these characteristics:

- SSL and RSA keys have a size of 2048 bits.
- The SSL CA certificate is self signed.
- The SSL server and client certificates are signed with the CA certificate and key, using the `sha256WithRSAEncryption` signature algorithm.
- SSL certificates use these Common Name (CN) values, with the appropriate certificate type (CA, Server, Client):

```
ca.pem:          MySQL_Server_suffix_Auto_Generated_CA_Certificate
server-cert.pm:  MySQL_Server_suffix_Auto_Generated_Server_Certificate
client-cert.pm:  MySQL_Server_suffix_Auto_Generated_Client_Certificate
```

  The *`suffix`* value is based on the MySQL version number. For files generated by `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup`, the suffix can be specified explicitly using the `--suffix` option.

  For files generated by the server, if the resulting CN values exceed 64 characters, the *`_suffix`* portion of the name is omitted.

- SSL files have blank values for Country (C), State or Province (ST), Organization (O), Organization Unit Name (OU) and email address.
- SSL files created by the server or by `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` are valid for ten years from the time of generation.
- RSA files do not expire.

- SSL files have different serial numbers for each certificate/key pair (1 for CA, 2 for Server, 3 for Client).

- Files created automatically by the server are owned by the account that runs the server. Files created using `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` are owned by the user who invoked that program. This can be changed on systems that support the `chown()` system call if the program is invoked by `root` and the `--uid` option is given to specify the user who should own the files.

- On Unix and Unix-like systems, the file access mode is 644 for certificate files (that is, world readable) and 600 for key files (that is, accessible only by the account that runs the server).

To see the contents of an SSL certificate (for example, to check the range of dates over which it is valid), invoke `openssl` directly:

```
openssl x509 -text -in ca.pem
openssl x509 -text -in server-cert.pem
openssl x509 -text -in client-cert.pem
```

It is also possible to check SSL certificate expiration information using this SQL statement:

```
mysql> SHOW STATUS LIKE 'Ssl_server_not%';
+-----------------------+--------------------------+
| Variable_name         | Value                    |
+-----------------------+--------------------------+
| Ssl_server_not_after  | Apr 28 14:16:39 2027 GMT |
| Ssl_server_not_before | May  1 14:16:39 2017 GMT |
+-----------------------+--------------------------+
```

5.3.2 Creating SSL Certificates and Keys Using openssl

This section describes how to use the `openssl` command to set up SSL certificate and key files for use by MySQL servers and clients. The first example shows a simplified procedure such as you might use from the command line. The second shows a script that contains more detail. The first two examples are intended for use on Unix and both use the `openssl` command that is part of OpenSSL. The third example describes how to set up SSL files on Windows.

> **Note**
>
> There are easier alternatives to generating the files required for SSL than the procedure described here: Let the server autogenerate them or use the `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` program. See Section 5.3.1, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys using MySQL”.

> **Important**
>
> Whatever method you use to generate the certificate and key files, the Common Name value used for the server and client certificates/keys must each differ from the Common Name value used for the CA certificate. Otherwise, the certificate and key files do not work for servers compiled using OpenSSL. A typical error in this case is:
>
> ```
> ERROR 2026 (HY000): SSL connection error:
> error:00000001:lib(0):func(0):reason(1)
> ```

> **Important**
>
> If a client connecting to a MySQL server instance uses an SSL certificate with the `extendedKeyUsage` extension (an X.509 v3 extension), the extended key usage must include client authentication (`clientAuth`). If the SSL certificate is only specified for server authentication (`serverAuth`) and other non-client certificate purposes, certificate verification fails and the client connection to the MySQL server instance fails. There is no `extendedKeyUsage` extension in SSL certificates created using the `openssl` command following the instructions

in this topic. If you use your own client certificate created in another way, ensure any `extendedKeyUsage` extension includes client authentication.

- Example 1: Creating SSL Files from the Command Line on Unix
- Example 2: Creating SSL Files Using a Script on Unix
- Example 3: Creating SSL Files on Windows

Example 1: Creating SSL Files from the Command Line on Unix

The following example shows a set of commands to create MySQL server and client certificate and key files. You must respond to several prompts by the `openssl` commands. To generate test files, you can press Enter to all prompts. To generate files for production use, you should provide nonempty responses.

```
# Create clean environment
rm -rf newcerts
mkdir newcerts && cd newcerts
# Create CA certificate
openssl genrsa 2048 > ca-key.pem
openssl req -new -x509 -nodes -days 3600 \
        -key ca-key.pem -out ca.pem
# Create server certificate, remove passphrase, and sign it
# server-cert.pem = public key, server-key.pem = private key
openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -days 3600 \
        -nodes -keyout server-key.pem -out server-req.pem
openssl rsa -in server-key.pem -out server-key.pem
openssl x509 -req -in server-req.pem -days 3600 \
        -CA ca.pem -CAkey ca-key.pem -set_serial 01 -out server-cert.pem
# Create client certificate, remove passphrase, and sign it
# client-cert.pem = public key, client-key.pem = private key
openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -days 3600 \
        -nodes -keyout client-key.pem -out client-req.pem
openssl rsa -in client-key.pem -out client-key.pem
openssl x509 -req -in client-req.pem -days 3600 \
        -CA ca.pem -CAkey ca-key.pem -set_serial 01 -out client-cert.pem
```

After generating the certificates, verify them:

```
openssl verify -CAfile ca.pem server-cert.pem client-cert.pem
```

You should see a response like this:

```
server-cert.pem: OK
client-cert.pem: OK
```

To see the contents of a certificate (for example, to check the range of dates over which a certificate is valid), invoke `openssl` like this:

```
openssl x509 -text -in ca.pem
openssl x509 -text -in server-cert.pem
openssl x509 -text -in client-cert.pem
```

Now you have a set of files that can be used as follows:

- `ca.pem`: Use this to set the `ssl_ca` system variable on the server side and the `--ssl-ca` option on the client side. (The CA certificate, if used, must be the same on both sides.)
- `server-cert.pem`, `server-key.pem`: Use these to set the `ssl_cert` and `ssl_key` system variables on the server side.
- `client-cert.pem`, `client-key.pem`: Use these as the arguments to the `--ssl-cert` and `--ssl-key` options on the client side.

For additional usage instructions, see Section 5.1, “Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections”.

Example 2: Creating SSL Files Using a Script on Unix

Here is an example script that shows how to set up SSL certificate and key files for MySQL. After executing the script, use the files for SSL connections as described in Section 5.1, “Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections”.

```
DIR=`pwd`/openssl
PRIV=$DIR/private
mkdir $DIR $PRIV $DIR/newcerts
cp /usr/share/ssl/openssl.cnf $DIR
replace ./demoCA $DIR -- $DIR/openssl.cnf
# Create necessary files: $database, $serial and $new_certs_dir
# directory (optional)
touch $DIR/index.txt
echo "01" > $DIR/serial
#
# Generation of Certificate Authority(CA)
#
openssl req -new -x509 -keyout $PRIV/cakey.pem -out $DIR/ca.pem \
    -days 3600 -config $DIR/openssl.cnf
# Sample output:
# Using configuration from /home/finley/openssl/openssl.cnf
# Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key
# ................++++++
# .........++++++
# writing new private key to '/home/finley/openssl/private/cakey.pem'
# Enter PEM pass phrase:
# Verifying password - Enter PEM pass phrase:
# -----
# You are about to be asked to enter information that will be
# incorporated into your certificate request.
# What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name
# or a DN.
# There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
# For some fields there will be a default value,
# If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
# -----
# Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:FI
# State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:.
# Locality Name (eg, city) []:
# Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:MySQL AB
# Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
# Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:MySQL admin
# Email Address []:
#
# Create server request and key
#
openssl req -new -keyout $DIR/server-key.pem -out \
    $DIR/server-req.pem -days 3600 -config $DIR/openssl.cnf
# Sample output:
# Using configuration from /home/finley/openssl/openssl.cnf
# Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key
# ..++++++
# ..........++++++
# writing new private key to '/home/finley/openssl/server-key.pem'
# Enter PEM pass phrase:
# Verifying password - Enter PEM pass phrase:
# -----
# You are about to be asked to enter information that will be
# incorporated into your certificate request.
# What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name
# or a DN.
# There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
# For some fields there will be a default value,
# If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
# -----
# Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:FI
# State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:.
# Locality Name (eg, city) []:
# Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:MySQL AB
# Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
```

```
# Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:MySQL server
# Email Address []:
#
# Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
# to be sent with your certificate request
# A challenge password []:
# An optional company name []:
#
# Remove the passphrase from the key
#
openssl rsa -in $DIR/server-key.pem -out $DIR/server-key.pem
#
# Sign server cert
#
openssl ca -cert $DIR/ca.pem -policy policy_anything \
    -out $DIR/server-cert.pem -config $DIR/openssl.cnf \
    -infiles $DIR/server-req.pem
# Sample output:
# Using configuration from /home/finley/openssl/openssl.cnf
# Enter PEM pass phrase:
# Check that the request matches the signature
# Signature ok
# The Subjects Distinguished Name is as follows
# countryName           :PRINTABLE:'FI'
# organizationName      :PRINTABLE:'MySQL AB'
# commonName            :PRINTABLE:'MySQL admin'
# Certificate is to be certified until Sep 13 14:22:46 2003 GMT
# (365 days)
# Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y
#
#
# 1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
# Write out database with 1 new entries
# Data Base Updated
#
# Create client request and key
#
openssl req -new -keyout $DIR/client-key.pem -out \
    $DIR/client-req.pem -days 3600 -config $DIR/openssl.cnf
# Sample output:
# Using configuration from /home/finley/openssl/openssl.cnf
# Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key
# .....................................++++++
# .............................................++++++
# writing new private key to '/home/finley/openssl/client-key.pem'
# Enter PEM pass phrase:
# Verifying password - Enter PEM pass phrase:
# -----
# You are about to be asked to enter information that will be
# incorporated into your certificate request.
# What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name
# or a DN.
# There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
# For some fields there will be a default value,
# If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
# -----
# Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:FI
# State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:.
# Locality Name (eg, city) []:
# Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:MySQL AB
# Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
# Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:MySQL user
# Email Address []:
#
# Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
# to be sent with your certificate request
# A challenge password []:
# An optional company name []:
#
# Remove the passphrase from the key
#
openssl rsa -in $DIR/client-key.pem -out $DIR/client-key.pem
```

```
#
# Sign client cert
#
openssl ca -cert $DIR/ca.pem -policy policy_anything \
    -out $DIR/client-cert.pem -config $DIR/openssl.cnf \
    -infiles $DIR/client-req.pem
# Sample output:
# Using configuration from /home/finley/openssl/openssl.cnf
# Enter PEM pass phrase:
# Check that the request matches the signature
# Signature ok
# The Subjects Distinguished Name is as follows
# countryName           :PRINTABLE:'FI'
# organizationName      :PRINTABLE:'MySQL AB'
# commonName            :PRINTABLE:'MySQL user'
# Certificate is to be certified until Sep 13 16:45:17 2003 GMT
# (365 days)
# Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y
#
#
# 1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
# Write out database with 1 new entries
# Data Base Updated
#
# Create a my.cnf file that you can use to test the certificates
#
cat <<EOF > $DIR/my.cnf
[client]
ssl-ca=$DIR/ca.pem
ssl-cert=$DIR/client-cert.pem
ssl-key=$DIR/client-key.pem
[mysqld]
ssl_ca=$DIR/ca.pem
ssl_cert=$DIR/server-cert.pem
ssl_key=$DIR/server-key.pem
EOF
```

Example 3: Creating SSL Files on Windows

Download OpenSSL for Windows if it is not installed on your system. An overview of available packages can be seen here:

```
http://www.slproweb.com/products/Win32OpenSSL.html
```

Choose the Win32 OpenSSL Light or Win64 OpenSSL Light package, depending on your architecture (32-bit or 64-bit). The default installation location is `C:\OpenSSL-Win32` or `C:\OpenSSL-Win64`, depending on which package you downloaded. The following instructions assume a default location of `C:\OpenSSL-Win32`. Modify this as necessary if you are using the 64-bit package.

If a message occurs during setup indicating `'...critical component is missing: Microsoft Visual C++ 2008 Redistributables'`, cancel the setup and download one of the following packages as well, again depending on your architecture (32-bit or 64-bit):

- Visual C++ 2008 Redistributables (x86), available at:

  ```
  http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=9B2DA534-3E03-4391-8A4D-074B9F2BC1BF
  ```

- Visual C++ 2008 Redistributables (x64), available at:

  ```
  http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=bd2a6171-e2d6-4230-b809-9a8d7548c1b6
  ```

After installing the additional package, restart the OpenSSL setup procedure.

During installation, leave the default `C:\OpenSSL-Win32` as the install path, and also leave the default option `'Copy OpenSSL DLL files to the Windows system directory'` selected.

When the installation has finished, add `C:\OpenSSL-Win32\bin` to the Windows System Path variable of your server (depending on your version of Windows, the following path-setting instructions might differ slightly):

1. On the Windows desktop, right-click the **My Computer** icon, and select **Properties**.

2. Select the **Advanced** tab from the **System Properties** menu that appears, and click the **Environment Variables** button.

3. Under **System Variables**, select **Path**, then click the **Edit** button. The **Edit System Variable** dialogue should appear.

4. Add `';C:\OpenSSL-Win32\bin'` to the end (notice the semicolon).

5. Press OK 3 times.

6. Check that OpenSSL was correctly integrated into the Path variable by opening a new command console (`Start>Run>cmd.exe`) and verifying that OpenSSL is available:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version ...]
Copyright (c) 2006 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>cd \
C:\>openssl
OpenSSL> exit <<< If you see the OpenSSL prompt, installation was successful.
C:\>
```

After OpenSSL has been installed, use instructions similar to those from Example 1 (shown earlier in this section), with the following changes:

- Change the following Unix commands:

```
# Create clean environment
rm -rf newcerts
mkdir newcerts && cd newcerts
```

  On Windows, use these commands instead:

```
# Create clean environment
md c:\newcerts
cd c:\newcerts
```

- When a `'\'` character is shown at the end of a command line, this `'\'` character must be removed and the command lines entered all on a single line.

After generating the certificate and key files, to use them for SSL connections, see Section 5.1, “Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections”.

5.3.3 Creating RSA Keys Using openssl

This section describes how to use the `openssl` command to set up the RSA key files that enable MySQL to support secure password exchange over unencrypted connections for accounts authenticated by the `sha256_password` plugin.

> **Note**
>
> There are easier alternatives to generating the files required for RSA than the procedure described here: Let the server autogenerate them or use the `mysql_ssl_rsa_setup` program. See Section 5.3.1, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys using MySQL”.

To create the RSA private and public key-pair files, run these commands while logged into the system account used to run the MySQL server so the files are owned by that account:

```
openssl genrsa -out private_key.pem 2048
openssl rsa -in private_key.pem -pubout -out public_key.pem
```

Those commands create 2,048-bit keys. To create stronger keys, use a larger value.

Then set the access modes for the key files. The private key should be readable only by the server, whereas the public key can be freely distributed to client users:

```
chmod 400 private_key.pem
chmod 444 public_key.pem
```

5.4 SSL Library-Dependent Capabilities

MySQL can be compiled using OpenSSL or yaSSL, both of which enable encrypted connections based on the OpenSSL API:

- MySQL Enterprise Edition binary distributions are compiled using OpenSSL. It is not possible to use yaSSL with MySQL Enterprise Edition.
- MySQL Community Edition binary distributions are compiled using yaSSL.
- MySQL Community Edition source distributions can be compiled using either OpenSSL or yaSSL (see Configuring SSL Library Support).

> **Note**
>
> It is possible to compile MySQL using yaSSL as an alternative to OpenSSL only prior to MySQL 5.7.28. As of MySQL 5.7.28, support for yaSSL is removed and all MySQL builds use OpenSSL.

OpenSSL and yaSSL offer the same basic functionality, but MySQL distributions compiled using OpenSSL have additional features:

- OpenSSL supports TLSv1, TLSv1.1, and TLSv1.2 protocols. yaSSL supports only TLSv1 and TLSv1.1 protocols.
- OpenSSL supports a more flexible syntax for specifying ciphers (for the `ssl_cipher` system variable and `--ssl-cipher` client option), and supports a wider range of encryption ciphers from which to choose. See Command Options for Encrypted Connections, and Section 5.2, “Encrypted Connection TLS Protocols and Ciphers”.
- OpenSSL supports the `ssl_capath` system variable and `--ssl-capath` client option. MySQL distributions compiled using yaSSL do not because yaSSL does not look in any directory and do not follow a chained certificate tree. yaSSL requires that all components of the CA certificate tree be contained within a single CA certificate tree and that each certificate in the file has a unique SubjectName value. To work around this limitation, concatenate the individual certificate files comprising the certificate tree into a new file and specify that file as the value of the `ssl_ca` system variable and `--ssl-ca` option.
- OpenSSL supports certificate revocation-list capability (for the `ssl_crl` and `ssl_crlpath` system variables and `--ssl-crl` and `--ssl-crlpath` client options). Distributions compiled using yaSSL do not because revocation lists do not work with yaSSL. (yaSSL accepts these options but silently ignores them.)
- Accounts that authenticate using the `sha256_password` plugin can use RSA key files for secure password exchange over unencrypted connections. See Section 6.1.5, “SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication”.
- The server can automatically generate missing SSL and RSA certificate and key files at startup. See Section 5.3.1, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys using MySQL”.
- OpenSSL supports more encryption modes for the `AES_ENCRYPT()` and `AES_DECRYPT()` functions. See Encryption and Compression Functions

Certain OpenSSL-related system and status variables are present only if MySQL was compiled using OpenSSL:

- `auto_generate_certs`
- `sha256_password_auto_generate_rsa_keys`
- `sha256_password_private_key_path`
- `sha256_password_public_key_path`
- `Rsa_public_key`

To determine whether a server was compiled using OpenSSL, test the existence of any of those variables. For example, this statement returns a row if OpenSSL was used and an empty result if yaSSL was used:

```
SHOW STATUS LIKE 'Rsa_public_key';
```

5.5 Connecting to MySQL Remotely from Windows with SSH

This section describes how to get an encrypted connection to a remote MySQL server with SSH. The information was provided by David Carlson `<dcarlson@mplcomm.com>`.

1. Install an SSH client on your Windows machine. For a comparison of SSH clients, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_SSH_clients.
2. Start your Windows SSH client. Set `Host_Name = `*`yourmysqlserver_URL_or_IP`*. Set `userid=`*`your_userid`* to log in to your server. This `userid` value might not be the same as the user name of your MySQL account.
3. Set up port forwarding. Either do a remote forward (Set `local_port: 3306`, `remote_host:` *`yourmysqlservername_or_ip`*, `remote_port: 3306`) or a local forward (Set `port: 3306`, `host: localhost`, `remote port: 3306`).
4. Save everything; otherwise you must to redo it the next time.
5. Log in to your server with the SSH session you just created.
6. On your Windows machine, start some ODBC application (such as Access).
7. Create a new file in Windows and link to MySQL using the ODBC driver the same way you normally do, except type in `localhost` for the MySQL host server, not *`yourmysqlservername`*.

At this point, you should have an ODBC connection to MySQL, encrypted using SSH.

Chapter 6 Security Plugins

Table of Contents

MySQL includes several plugins that implement security features:

- Plugins for authenticating attempts by clients to connect to MySQL Server. Plugins are available for several authentication protocols. For general discussion of the authentication process, see Section 4.13, "Pluggable Authentication". For characteristics of specific authentication plugins, see Section 6.1, "Authentication Plugins".
- A password-validation plugin for implementing password strength policies and assessing the strength of potential passwords. See Section 6.3, "The Password Validation Plugin".
- Keyring plugins that provide secure storage for sensitive information. See Section 6.4, "The MySQL Keyring".
- (MySQL Enterprise Edition only) MySQL Enterprise Audit, implemented using a server plugin, uses the open MySQL Audit API to enable standard, policy-based monitoring and logging of connection and query activity executed on specific MySQL servers. Designed to meet the Oracle audit specification, MySQL Enterprise Audit provides an out of box, easy to use auditing and compliance solution for applications that are governed by both internal and external regulatory guidelines. See Section 6.5, "MySQL Enterprise Audit".
- (MySQL Enterprise Edition only) MySQL Enterprise Firewall, an application-level firewall that enables database administrators to permit or deny SQL statement execution based on matching against lists of accepted statement patterns. This helps harden MySQL Server against attacks such as SQL injection or attempts to exploit applications by using them outside of their legitimate query workload characteristics. See Section 6.6, "MySQL Enterprise Firewall".
- (MySQL Enterprise Edition only) MySQL Enterprise Data Masking and De-Identification, implemented as a plugin library containing a plugin and a set of functions. Data masking hides sensitive information by replacing real values with substitutes. MySQL Enterprise Data Masking and De-Identification functions enable masking existing data using several methods such as obfuscation (removing identifying characteristics), generation of formatted random data, and data replacement or substitution. See MySQL Enterprise Data Masking and De-Identification.

6.1 Authentication Plugins

The following sections describe pluggable authentication methods available in MySQL and the plugins that implement these methods. For general discussion of the authentication process, see Section 4.13, "Pluggable Authentication".

The default plugin is indicated by the value of the `default_authentication_plugin` system variable.

6.1.1 Native Pluggable Authentication

MySQL includes two plugins that implement native authentication; that is, authentication based on the password hashing methods in use from before the introduction of pluggable authentication. This section describes `mysql_native_password`, which implements authentication against the `mysql.user` system table using the native password hashing method. For information about `mysql_old_password`, which implements authentication using the older (pre-4.1) native password hashing method, see Section 6.1.2, "Old Native Pluggable Authentication". For information about these password hashing methods, see Section 2.2.4, "Password Hashing in MySQL".

The following table shows the plugin names on the server and client sides.

Table 6.1 Plugin and Library Names for Native Password Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	`mysql_native_password`
Client-side plugin	`mysql_native_password`

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Library file	None (plugins are built in)

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to native pluggable authentication:

- Installing Native Pluggable Authentication
- Using Native Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”.

Installing Native Pluggable Authentication

The `mysql_native_password` plugin exists in server and client forms:

- The server-side plugin is built into the server, need not be loaded explicitly, and cannot be disabled by unloading it.
- The client-side plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library and is available to any program linked against `libmysqlclient`.

Using Native Pluggable Authentication

MySQL client programs use `mysql_native_password` by default. The `--default-auth` option can be used as a hint about which client-side plugin the program can expect to use:

```
$> mysql --default-auth=mysql_native_password ...
```

6.1.2 Old Native Pluggable Authentication

MySQL includes two plugins that implement native authentication; that is, authentication based on the password hashing methods in use from before the introduction of pluggable authentication. This section describes `mysql_old_password`, which implements authentication against the `mysql.user` system table using the older (pre-4.1) native password hashing method. For information about `mysql_native_password`, which implements authentication using the native password hashing method, see Section 6.1.1, “Native Pluggable Authentication”. For information about these password hashing methods, see Section 2.2.4, “Password Hashing in MySQL”.

> **Note**
>
> Passwords that use the pre-4.1 hashing method are less secure than passwords that use the native password hashing method and should be avoided. Pre-4.1 passwords are deprecated and support for them (including the `mysql_old_password` plugin) was removed in MySQL 5.7.5. For account upgrade instructions, see Section 6.1.3, “Migrating Away from Pre-4.1 Password Hashing and the mysql_old_password Plugin”.

The following table shows the plugin names on the server and client sides.

Table 6.2 Plugin and Library Names for Old Native Password Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	`mysql_old_password`
Client-side plugin	`mysql_old_password`
Library file	None (plugins are built in)

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to old native pluggable authentication:

- Installing Old Native Pluggable Authentication
- Using Old Native Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”.

Installing Old Native Pluggable Authentication

The `mysql_old_password` plugin exists in server and client forms:

- The server-side plugin is built into the server, need not be loaded explicitly, and cannot be disabled by unloading it.
- The client-side plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library and is available to any program linked against `libmysqlclient`.

Using Old Native Pluggable Authentication

MySQL client programs can use the `--default-auth` option to specify the `mysql_old_password` plugin as a hint about which client-side plugin the program can expect to use:

```
$> mysql --default-auth=mysql_old_password ...
```

6.1.3 Migrating Away from Pre-4.1 Password Hashing and the mysql_old_password Plugin

The MySQL server authenticates connection attempts for each account listed in the `mysql.user` system table using the authentication plugin named in the `plugin` column. If the `plugin` column is empty, the server authenticates the account as follows:

- Before MySQL 5.7, the server uses the `mysql_native_password` or `mysql_old_password` plugin implicitly, depending on the format of the password hash in the `Password` column. If the `Password` value is empty or a 4.1 password hash (41 characters), the server uses `mysql_native_password`. If the password value is a pre-4.1 password hash (16 characters), the server uses `mysql_old_password`. (For additional information about these hash formats, see Section 2.2.4, “Password Hashing in MySQL”.)
- As of MySQL 5.7, the server requires the `plugin` column to be nonempty and disables accounts that have an empty `plugin` value.

Pre-4.1 password hashes and the `mysql_old_password` plugin are deprecated in MySQL 5.6 and support for them is removed in MySQL 5.7. They provide a level of security inferior to that offered by 4.1 password hashing and the `mysql_native_password` plugin.

Given the requirement in MySQL 5.7 that the `plugin` column must be nonempty, coupled with removal of `mysql_old_password` support, DBAs are advised to upgrade accounts as follows:

- Upgrade accounts that use `mysql_native_password` implicitly to use it explicitly
- Upgrade accounts that use `mysql_old_password` (either implicitly or explicitly) to use `mysql_native_password` explicitly

The instructions in this section describe how to perform those upgrades. The result is that no account has an empty `plugin` value and no account uses pre-4.1 password hashing or the `mysql_old_password` plugin.

As a variant on these instructions, DBAs might offer users the choice to upgrade to the `sha256_password` plugin, which authenticates using SHA-256 password hashes. For information about this plugin, see Section 6.1.5, “SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication”.

The following table lists the types of mysql.user accounts considered in this discussion.

plugin Column	Password Column	Authentication Result	Upgrade Action
Empty	Empty	Implicitly uses mysql_native_password	Assign plugin
Empty	4.1 hash	Implicitly uses mysql_native_password	Assign plugin
Empty	Pre-4.1 hash	Implicitly uses mysql_old_password	Assign plugin, rehash password
mysql_native_password	Empty	Explicitly uses mysql_native_password	None
mysql_native_password	4.1 hash	Explicitly uses mysql_native_password	None
mysql_old_password	Empty	Explicitly uses mysql_old_password	Upgrade plugin
mysql_old_password	Pre-4.1 hash	Explicitly uses mysql_old_password	Upgrade plugin, rehash password

Accounts corresponding to lines for the mysql_native_password plugin require no upgrade action (because no change of plugin or hash format is required). For accounts corresponding to lines for which the password is empty, consider asking the account owners to choose a password (or require it by using ALTER USER to expire empty account passwords).

Upgrading Accounts from Implicit to Explicit mysql_native_password Use

Accounts that have an empty plugin and a 4.1 password hash use mysql_native_password implicitly. To upgrade these accounts to use mysql_native_password explicitly, execute these statements:

```
UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin = 'mysql_native_password'
WHERE plugin = '' AND (Password = '' OR LENGTH(Password) = 41);
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Before MySQL 5.7, you can execute those statements to uprade accounts proactively. As of MySQL 5.7, you can run mysql_upgrade, which performs the same operation among its upgrade actions.

Notes:

- The upgrade operation just described is safe to execute at any time because it makes the mysql_native_password plugin explicit only for accounts that already use it implicitly.
- This operation requires no password changes, so it can be performed without affecting users or requiring their involvement in the upgrade process.

Upgrading Accounts from mysql_old_password to mysql_native_password

Accounts that use mysql_old_password (either implicitly or explicitly) should be upgraded to use mysql_native_password explicitly. This requires changing the plugin *and* changing the password from pre-4.1 to 4.1 hash format.

For the accounts covered in this step that must be upgraded, one of these conditions is true:

- The account uses mysql_old_password implicitly because the plugin column is empty and the password has the pre-4.1 hash format (16 characters).
- The account uses mysql_old_password explicitly.

To identify such accounts, use this query:

```
SELECT User, Host, Password FROM mysql.user
WHERE (plugin = '' AND LENGTH(Password) = 16)
OR plugin = 'mysql_old_password';
```

The following discussion provides two methods for updating that set of accounts. They have differing characteristics, so read both and decide which is most suitable for a given MySQL installation.

Method 1.

Characteristics of this method:

- It requires that server and clients be run with `secure_auth=0` until all users have been upgraded to `mysql_native_password`. (Otherwise, users cannot connect to the server using their old-format password hashes for the purpose of upgrading to a new-format hash.)
- It works for MySQL 5.5 and 5.6. In 5.7, it does not work because the server requires accounts to have a nonempty plugin and disables them otherwise. Therefore, if you have already upgraded to 5.7, choose Method 2, described later.

You should ensure that the server is running with `secure_auth=0`.

For all accounts that use `mysql_old_password` explicitly, set them to the empty plugin:

```
UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin = ''
WHERE plugin = 'mysql_old_password';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

To also expire the password for affected accounts, use these statements instead:

```
UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin = '', password_expired = 'Y'
WHERE plugin = 'mysql_old_password';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Now affected users can reset their password to use 4.1 hashing. Ask each user who now has an empty plugin to connect to the server and execute these statements:

```
SET old_passwords = 0;
SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('user-chosen-password');
```

> **Note**
>
> The client-side `--secure-auth` option is enabled by default, so remind users to disable it; otherwise, they cannot connect:
>
> ```
> $> mysql -u user_name -p --secure-auth=0
> ```

After an affected user has executed those statements, you can set the corresponding account plugin to `mysql_native_password` to make the plugin explicit. Or you can periodically run these statements to find and fix any accounts for which affected users have reset their password:

```
UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin = 'mysql_native_password'
WHERE plugin = '' AND (Password = '' OR LENGTH(Password) = 41);
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

When there are no more accounts with an empty plugin, this query returns an empty result:

```
SELECT User, Host, Password FROM mysql.user
WHERE plugin = '' AND LENGTH(Password) = 16;
```

At that point, all accounts have been migrated away from pre-4.1 password hashing and the server no longer need be run with `secure_auth=0`.

Method 2.

Characteristics of this method:

- It assigns each affected account a new password, so you must tell each such user the new password and ask the user to choose a new one. Communication of passwords to users is outside the scope of MySQL, but should be done carefully.
- It does not require server or clients to be run with `secure_auth=0`.
- It works for any version of MySQL 5.5 or later (and for 5.7 has an easier variant).

With this method, you update each account separately due to the need to set passwords individually. *Choose a different password for each account.*

Suppose that `'user1'@'localhost'` is one of the accounts to be upgraded. Modify it as follows:

- In MySQL 5.7, `ALTER USER` provides the capability of modifying both the account password and its authentication plugin, so you need not modify the `mysql.user` system table directly:

  ```
  ALTER USER 'user1'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'DBA-chosen-password';
  ```

  To also expire the account password, use this statement instead:

  ```
  ALTER USER 'user1'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'DBA-chosen-password'
  PASSWORD EXPIRE;
  ```

  Then tell the user the new password and ask the user to connect to the server with that password and execute this statement to choose a new password:

  ```
  ALTER USER USER() IDENTIFIED BY 'user-chosen-password';
  ```

- Before MySQL 5.7, you must modify the `mysql.user` system table directly using these statements:

  ```
  SET old_passwords = 0;
  UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin = 'mysql_native_password',
  Password = PASSWORD('DBA-chosen-password')
  WHERE (User, Host) = ('user1', 'localhost');
  FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
  ```

  To also expire the account password, use these statements instead:

  ```
  SET old_passwords = 0;
  UPDATE mysql.user SET plugin = 'mysql_native_password',
  Password = PASSWORD('DBA-chosen-password'), password_expired = 'Y'
  WHERE (User, Host) = ('user1', 'localhost');
  FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
  ```

  Then tell the user the new password and ask the user to connect to the server with that password and execute these statements to choose a new password:

  ```
  SET old_passwords = 0;
  SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('user-chosen-password');
  ```

Repeat for each account to be upgraded.

6.1.4 Caching SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication

MySQL provides two authentication plugins that implement SHA-256 hashing for user account passwords:

- `sha256_password`: Implements basic SHA-256 authentication.
- `caching_sha2_password`: Implements SHA-256 authentication (like `sha256_password`), but uses caching on the server side for better performance and has additional features for wider

applicability. (In MySQL 5.7, caching_sha2_password is implemented only on the client side, as described later in this section.)

This section describes the caching SHA-2 authentication plugin, available as of MySQL 5.7.23. For information about the original basic (noncaching) plugin, see Section 6.1.5, “SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication”.

Important

In MySQL 5.7, the default authentication plugin is mysql_native_password. As of MySQL 8.0, the default authentication plugin is changed to caching_sha2_password. To enable MySQL 5.7 clients to connect to 8.0 and higher servers using accounts that authenticate with caching_sha2_password, the MySQL 5.7 client library and client programs support the caching_sha2_password client-side authentication plugin. This improves MySQL 5.7 client connect-capability compatibility with respect to MySQL 8.0 and higher servers, despite the differences in default authentication plugin.

Limiting caching_sha2_password support in MySQL 5.7 to the client-side plugin in the client library has these implications compared to MySQL 8.0:

- The caching_sha2_password server-side plugin is not implemented in MySQL 5.7.
- MySQL 5.7 servers do not support creating accounts that authenticate with caching_sha2_password.
- MySQL 5.7 servers do not implement system and status variables specific to caching_sha2_password server-side support: caching_sha2_password_auto_generate_rsa_keys, caching_sha2_password_private_key_path, caching_sha2_password_public_key_path, Caching_sha2_password_rsa_public_key.

In addition, there is no support for MySQL 5.7 replicas to connect to MySQL 8.0 replication source servers using accounts that authenticate with caching_sha2_password. That would involve a source replicating to a replica with a version number lower than the source version, whereas sources normally replicate to replicas having a version equal to or higher than the source version.

Important

To connect to a MySQL 8.0 or higher server using an account that authenticates with the caching_sha2_password plugin, you must use either a secure connection or an unencrypted connection that supports password exchange using an RSA key pair, as described later in this section. Either way, the caching_sha2_password plugin uses MySQL's encryption capabilities. See Chapter 5, *Using Encrypted Connections*.

Note

In the name sha256_password, “sha256” refers to the 256-bit digest length the plugin uses for encryption. In the name caching_sha2_password, “sha2” refers more generally to the SHA-2 class of encryption algorithms, of which 256-bit encryption is one instance. The latter name choice leaves room for future expansion of possible digest lengths without changing the plugin name.

The caching_sha2_password plugin has these advantages, compared to sha256_password:

- On the server side, an in-memory cache enables faster reauthentication of users who have connected previously when they connect again. (This server-side behavior is implemented only in MySQL 8.0 and higher.)
- Support is provided for client connections that use the Unix socket-file and shared-memory protocols.

The following table shows the plugin name on the client side.

Table 6.3 Plugin and Library Names for SHA-2 Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Client-side plugin	`caching_sha2_password`
Library file	None (plugin is built in)

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to caching SHA-2 pluggable authentication:

- Installing SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication
- Using SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication
- Cache Operation for SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”.

Installing SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication

In MySQL 5.7, the `caching_sha2_password` plugin exists in client form. The client-side plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library and is available to any program linked against `libmysqlclient`.

Using SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication

In MySQL 5.7, the `caching_sha2_password` client-side plugin enables connecting to MySQL 8.0 or higher servers using accounts that authenticate with the `caching_sha2_password` server-side plugin. The discussion here assumes that an account named `'sha2user'@'localhost'` exists on the MySQL 8.0 or higher server. For example, the following statement creates such an account, where *`password`* is the desired account password:

```
CREATE USER 'sha2user'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED WITH caching_sha2_password BY 'password';
```

`caching_sha2_password` supports connections over secure transport. `caching_sha2_password` also supports encrypted password exchange using RSA over unencrypted connections if these conditions are satisfied:

- The MySQL 5.7 client library and client programs are compiled using OpenSSL, not yaSSL. `caching_sha2_password` works with distributions compiled using either package, but RSA support requires OpenSSL.

  > **Note**
  >
  > It is possible to compile MySQL using yaSSL as an alternative to OpenSSL only prior to MySQL 5.7.28. As of MySQL 5.7.28, support for yaSSL is removed and all MySQL builds use OpenSSL.

- The MySQL 8.0 or higher server to which you wish to connect is configured to support RSA (using the RSA configuration procedure given later in this section).

RSA support has these characteristics, where all aspects that pertain to the server side require a MySQL 8.0 or higher server:

- On the server side, two system variables name the RSA private and public key-pair files: caching_sha2_password_private_key_path and caching_sha2_password_public_key_path. The database administrator must set these variables at server startup if the key files to use have names that differ from the system variable default values.

- The server uses the caching_sha2_password_auto_generate_rsa_keys system variable to determine whether to automatically generate the RSA key-pair files. See Section 5.3, "Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys".

- The Caching_sha2_password_rsa_public_key status variable displays the RSA public key value used by the caching_sha2_password authentication plugin.

- Clients that are in possession of the RSA public key can perform RSA key pair-based password exchange with the server during the connection process, as described later.

- For connections by accounts that authenticate with caching_sha2_password and RSA key pair-based password exchange, the server does not send the RSA public key to clients by default. Clients can use a client-side copy of the required public key, or request the public key from the server.

  Use of a trusted local copy of the public key enables the client to avoid a round trip in the client/server protocol, and is more secure than requesting the public key from the server. On the other hand, requesting the public key from the server is more convenient (it requires no management of a client-side file) and may be acceptable in secure network environments.

  - For command-line clients, use the --server-public-key-path option to specify the RSA public key file. Use the --get-server-public-key option to request the public key from the server. The following programs support the two options: mysql, mysqladmin, mysqlbinlog, mysqlcheck, mysqldump, mysqlimport, mysqlpump, mysqlshow, mysqlslap, mysqltest.

  - For programs that use the C API, call mysql_options() to specify the RSA public key file by passing the MYSQL_SERVER_PUBLIC_KEY option and the name of the file, or request the public key from the server by passing the MYSQL_OPT_GET_SERVER_PUBLIC_KEY option.

  In all cases, if the option is given to specify a valid public key file, it takes precedence over the option to request the public key from the server.

For clients that use the caching_sha2_password plugin, passwords are never exposed as cleartext when connecting to the MySQL 8.0 or higher server. How password transmission occurs depends on whether a secure connection or RSA encryption is used:

- If the connection is secure, an RSA key pair is unnecessary and is not used. This applies to TCP connections encrypted using TLS, as well as Unix socket-file and shared-memory connections. The password is sent as cleartext but cannot be snooped because the connection is secure.

- If the connection is not secure, an RSA key pair is used. This applies to TCP connections not encrypted using TLS and named-pipe connections. RSA is used only for password exchange between client and server, to prevent password snooping. When the server receives the encrypted password, it decrypts it. A scramble is used in the encryption to prevent repeat attacks.

- If a secure connection is not used and RSA encryption is not available, the connection attempt fails because the password cannot be sent without being exposed as cleartext.

As mentioned previously, RSA password encryption is available only if MySQL 5.7 was compiled using OpenSSL. The implication for clients from MySQL 5.7 distributions compiled using yaSSL is that, to use SHA-2 passwords, clients *must* use an encrypted connection to access the server. See Section 5.1, "Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections".

Assuming that MySQL 5.7 has been compiled using OpenSSL, use the following procedure to enable use of an RSA key pair for password exchange during the client connection process.

> **Important**
>
> Aspects of this procedure that pertain to server configuration must be done on the MySQL 8.0 or higher server to which you wish to connect using MySQL 5.7 clients, *not* on your MySQL 5.7 server.

1. Create the RSA private and public key-pair files using the instructions in Section 5.3, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys”.

2. If the private and public key files are located in the data directory and are named `private_key.pem` and `public_key.pem` (the default values of the `caching_sha2_password_private_key_path` and `caching_sha2_password_public_key_path` system variables), the server uses them automatically at startup.

   Otherwise, to name the key files explicitly, set the system variables to the key file names in the server option file. If the files are located in the server data directory, you need not specify their full path names:

   ```
   [mysqld]
   caching_sha2_password_private_key_path=myprivkey.pem
   caching_sha2_password_public_key_path=mypubkey.pem
   ```

   If the key files are not located in the data directory, or to make their locations explicit in the system variable values, use full path names:

   ```
   [mysqld]
   caching_sha2_password_private_key_path=/usr/local/mysql/myprivkey.pem
   caching_sha2_password_public_key_path=/usr/local/mysql/mypubkey.pem
   ```

3. Restart the server, then connect to it and check the `Caching_sha2_password_rsa_public_key` status variable value. The actual value differs from that shown here, but should be nonempty:

   ```
   mysql> SHOW STATUS LIKE 'Caching_sha2_password_rsa_public_key'\G
   *************************** 1. row ***************************
   Variable_name: Caching_sha2_password_rsa_public_key
           Value: -----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
   MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQDO9nRUDd+KvSZgY7cNBZMNpwX6
   MvE1PbJFXO7u18nJ9lwc99Du/E7lw6CVXw7VKrXPeHbVQUzGyUNkf45Nz/ckaaJa
   aLgJOBCIDmNVnyU54OT/1lcs2xiyfaDMe8fCJ64ZwTnKbY2gkt1IMjUAB5Ogd5kJ
   g8aV7EtKwyhHb0c30QIDAQAB
   -----END PUBLIC KEY-----
   ```

   If the value is empty, the server found some problem with the key files. Check the error log for diagnostic information.

After the server has been configured with the RSA key files, accounts that authenticate with the `caching_sha2_password` plugin have the option of using those key files to connect to the server. As mentioned previously, such accounts can use either a secure connection (in which case RSA is not used) or an unencrypted connection that performs password exchange using RSA. Suppose that an unencrypted connection is used. For example:

```
$> mysql --ssl-mode=DISABLED -u sha2user -p
Enter password: password
```

For this connection attempt by `sha2user`, the server determines that `caching_sha2_password` is the appropriate authentication plugin and invokes it (because that was the plugin specified at `CREATE USER` time). The plugin finds that the connection is not encrypted and thus requires the password to be transmitted using RSA encryption. However, the server does not send the public key to the client, and the client provided no public key, so it cannot encrypt the password and the connection fails:

```
ERROR 2061 (HY000): Authentication plugin 'caching_sha2_password'
reported error: Authentication requires secure connection.
```

To request the RSA public key from the server, specify the `--get-server-public-key` option:

```
$> mysql --ssl-mode=DISABLED -u sha2user -p --get-server-public-key
Enter password: password
```

In this case, the server sends the RSA public key to the client, which uses it to encrypt the password and returns the result to the server. The plugin uses the RSA private key on the server side to decrypt the password and accepts or rejects the connection based on whether the password is correct.

Alternatively, if the client has a file containing a local copy of the RSA public key required by the server, it can specify the file using the `--server-public-key-path` option:

```
$> mysql --ssl-mode=DISABLED -u sha2user -p --server-public-key-path=file_name
Enter password: password
```

In this case, the client uses the public key to encrypt the password and returns the result to the server. The plugin uses the RSA private key on the server side to decrypt the password and accepts or rejects the connection based on whether the password is correct.

The public key value in the file named by the `--server-public-key-path` option should be the same as the key value in the server-side file named by the `caching_sha2_password_public_key_path` system variable. If the key file contains a valid public key value but the value is incorrect, an access-denied error occurs. If the key file does not contain a valid public key, the client program cannot use it.

Client users can obtain the RSA public key two ways:

- The database administrator can provide a copy of the public key file.
- A client user who can connect to the server some other way can use a `SHOW STATUS LIKE 'Caching_sha2_password_rsa_public_key'` statement and save the returned key value in a file.

Cache Operation for SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication

On the server side, the `caching_sha2_password` plugin uses an in-memory cache for faster authentication of clients who have connected previously. For MySQL 5.7, which supports only the `caching_sha2_password` client-side plugin, this server-side caching thus takes place on the MySQL 8.0 or higher server to which you connect using MySQL 5.7 clients. For information about cache operation, see Cache Operation for SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication, in the *MySQL 8.0 Reference Manual*.

6.1.5 SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication

MySQL provides two authentication plugins that implement SHA-256 hashing for user account passwords:

- `sha256_password`: Implements basic SHA-256 authentication.
- `caching_sha2_password`: Implements SHA-256 authentication (like `sha256_password`), but uses caching on the server side for better performance and has additional features for wider applicability.

This section describes the original noncaching SHA-2 authentication plugin. For information about the caching plugin, see Section 6.1.4, “Caching SHA-2 Pluggable Authentication”.

> **Important**
>
> To connect to the server using an account that authenticates with the `sha256_password` plugin, you must use either a TLS connection or an unencrypted connection that supports password exchange using an RSA key pair, as described later in this section. Either way, the `sha256_password`

plugin uses MySQL' encryption capabilities. See Chapter 5, *Using Encrypted Connections*.

Note

In the name `sha256_password`, “sha256” refers to the 256-bit digest length the plugin uses for encryption. In the name `caching_sha2_password`, “sha2” refers more generally to the SHA-2 class of encryption algorithms, of which 256-bit encryption is one instance. The latter name choice leaves room for future expansion of possible digest lengths without changing the plugin name.

The following table shows the plugin names on the server and client sides.

Table 6.4 Plugin and Library Names for SHA-256 Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	`sha256_password`
Client-side plugin	`sha256_password`
Library file	None (plugins are built in)

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to SHA-256 pluggable authentication:

- Installing SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication
- Using SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”.

Installing SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication

The `sha256_password` plugin exists in server and client forms:

- The server-side plugin is built into the server, need not be loaded explicitly, and cannot be disabled by unloading it.
- The client-side plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library and is available to any program linked against `libmysqlclient`.

Using SHA-256 Pluggable Authentication

To set up an account that uses the `sha256_password` plugin for SHA-256 password hashing, use the following statement, where *`password`* is the desired account password:

```
CREATE USER 'sha256user'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED WITH sha256_password BY 'password';
```

The server assigns the `sha256_password` plugin to the account and uses it to encrypt the password using SHA-256, storing those values in the `plugin` and `authentication_string` columns of the `mysql.user` system table.

The preceding instructions do not assume that `sha256_password` is the default authentication plugin. If `sha256_password` is the default authentication plugin, a simpler `CREATE USER` syntax can be used.

To start the server with the default authentication plugin set to `sha256_password`, put these lines in the server option file:

```
[mysqld]
default_authentication_plugin=sha256_password
```

That causes the `sha256_password` plugin to be used by default for new accounts. As a result, it is possible to create the account and set its password without naming the plugin explicitly:

```
CREATE USER 'sha256user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

Another consequence of setting `default_authentication_plugin` to `sha256_password` is that, to use some other plugin for account creation, you must specify that plugin explicitly. For example, to use the `mysql_native_password` plugin, use this statement:

```
CREATE USER 'nativeuser'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'password';
```

`sha256_password` supports connections over secure transport. `sha256_password` also supports encrypted password exchange using RSA over unencrypted connections if these conditions are satisfied:

- MySQL is compiled using OpenSSL, not yaSSL. `sha256_password` works with distributions compiled using either package, but RSA support requires OpenSSL.

  > **Note**
  >
  > It is possible to compile MySQL using yaSSL as an alternative to OpenSSL only prior to MySQL 5.7.28. As of MySQL 5.7.28, support for yaSSL is removed and all MySQL builds use OpenSSL.

- The MySQL server to which you wish to connect is configured to support RSA (using the RSA configuration procedure given later in this section).

RSA support has these characteristics:

- On the server side, two system variables name the RSA private and public key-pair files: `sha256_password_private_key_path` and `sha256_password_public_key_path`. The database administrator must set these variables at server startup if the key files to use have names that differ from the system variable default values.

- The server uses the `sha256_password_auto_generate_rsa_keys` system variable to determine whether to automatically generate the RSA key-pair files. See Section 5.3, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys”.

- The `Rsa_public_key` status variable displays the RSA public key value used by the `sha256_password` authentication plugin.

- Clients that are in possession of the RSA public key can perform RSA key pair-based password exchange with the server during the connection process, as described later.

- For connections by accounts that authenticate using `sha256_password` and RSA public key pair-based password exchange, the server sends the RSA public key to the client as needed. However, if a copy of the public key is available on the client host, the client can use it to save a round trip in the client/server protocol:

  - For these command-line clients, use the `--server-public-key-path` option to specify the RSA public key file: `mysql`, `mysqltest`, and (as of MySQL 5.7.23) `mysqladmin`, `mysqlbinlog`, `mysqlcheck`, `mysqldump`, `mysqlimport`, `mysqlpump`, `mysqlshow`, `mysqlslap`, `mysqltest`.

  - For programs that use the C API, call `mysql_options()` to specify the RSA public key file by passing the `MYSQL_SERVER_PUBLIC_KEY` option and the name of the file.

  - For replicas, RSA key pair-based password exchange cannot be used to connect to source servers for accounts that authenticate with the `sha256_password` plugin. For such accounts, only secure connections can be used.

For clients that use the `sha256_password` plugin, passwords are never exposed as cleartext when connecting to the server. How password transmission occurs depends on whether a secure connection or RSA encryption is used:

- If the connection is secure, an RSA key pair is unnecessary and is not used. This applies to connections encrypted using TLS. The password is sent as cleartext but cannot be snooped because the connection is secure.

> **Note**
>
> Unlike `caching_sha2_password`, the `sha256_password` plugin does not treat shared-memory connections as secure, even though share-memory transport is secure by default.

- If the connection is not secure, and an RSA key pair is available, the connection remains unencrypted. This applies to connections not encrypted using TLS. RSA is used only for password exchange between client and server, to prevent password snooping. When the server receives the encrypted password, it decrypts it. A scramble is used in the encryption to prevent repeat attacks.
- If a secure connection is not used and RSA encryption is not available, the connection attempt fails because the password cannot be sent without being exposed as cleartext.

As mentioned previously, RSA password encryption is available only if MySQL was compiled using OpenSSL. The implication for MySQL distributions compiled using yaSSL is that, to use SHA-256 passwords, clients *must* use an encrypted connection to access the server. See Section 5.1, “Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections”.

> **Note**
>
> To use RSA password encryption with `sha256_password`, the client and server both must be compiled using OpenSSL, not just one of them.

Assuming that MySQL has been compiled using OpenSSL, use the following procedure to enable use of an RSA key pair for password exchange during the client connection process:

1. Create the RSA private and public key-pair files using the instructions in Section 5.3, “Creating SSL and RSA Certificates and Keys”.

2. If the private and public key files are located in the data directory and are named `private_key.pem` and `public_key.pem` (the default values of the `sha256_password_private_key_path` and `sha256_password_public_key_path` system variables), the server uses them automatically at startup.

   Otherwise, to name the key files explicitly, set the system variables to the key file names in the server option file. If the files are located in the server data directory, you need not specify their full path names:

   ```
   [mysqld]
   sha256_password_private_key_path=myprivkey.pem
   sha256_password_public_key_path=mypubkey.pem
   ```

   If the key files are not located in the data directory, or to make their locations explicit in the system variable values, use full path names:

   ```
   [mysqld]
   sha256_password_private_key_path=/usr/local/mysql/myprivkey.pem
   sha256_password_public_key_path=/usr/local/mysql/mypubkey.pem
   ```

3. Restart the server, then connect to it and check the `Rsa_public_key` status variable value. The actual value differs from that shown here, but should be nonempty:

   ```
   mysql> SHOW STATUS LIKE 'Rsa_public_key'\G
   *************************** 1. row ***************************
   Variable_name: Rsa_public_key
           Value: -----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
   MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQDO9nRUDd+KvSZgY7cNBZMNpwX6
   MvE1PbJFXO7u18nJ9lwc99Du/E7lw6CVXw7VKrXPeHbVQUzGyUNkf45Nz/ckaaJa
   aLgJOBCIDmNVnyU54OT/1lcs2xiyfaDMe8fCJ64ZwTnKbY2gkt1IMjUAB5Ogd5kJ
   g8aV7EtKwyhHb0c30QIDAQAB
   ```

```
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
```

If the value is empty, the server found some problem with the key files. Check the error log for diagnostic information.

After the server has been configured with the RSA key files, accounts that authenticate with the `sha256_password` plugin have the option of using those key files to connect to the server. As mentioned previously, such accounts can use either a secure connection (in which case RSA is not used) or an unencrypted connection that performs password exchange using RSA. Suppose that an unencrypted connection is used. For example:

```
$> mysql --ssl-mode=DISABLED -u sha256user -p
Enter password: password
```

For this connection attempt by `sha256user`, the server determines that `sha256_password` is the appropriate authentication plugin and invokes it (because that was the plugin specified at `CREATE USER` time). The plugin finds that the connection is not encrypted and thus requires the password to be transmitted using RSA encryption. In this case, the plugin sends the RSA public key to the client, which uses it to encrypt the password and returns the result to the server. The plugin uses the RSA private key on the server side to decrypt the password and accepts or rejects the connection based on whether the password is correct.

The server sends the RSA public key to the client as needed. However, if the client has a file containing a local copy of the RSA public key required by the server, it can specify the file using the `--server-public-key-path` option:

```
$> mysql --ssl-mode=DISABLED -u sha256user -p --server-public-key-path=file_name
Enter password: password
```

The public key value in the file named by the `--server-public-key-path` option should be the same as the key value in the server-side file named by the `sha256_password_public_key_path` system variable. If the key file contains a valid public key value but the value is incorrect, an access-denied error occurs. If the key file does not contain a valid public key, the client program cannot use it. In this case, the `sha256_password` plugin sends the public key to the client as if no `--server-public-key-path` option had been specified.

Client users can obtain the RSA public key two ways:

- The database administrator can provide a copy of the public key file.
- A client user who can connect to the server some other way can use a `SHOW STATUS LIKE 'Rsa_public_key'` statement and save the returned key value in a file.

6.1.6 Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication

A client-side authentication plugin is available that enables clients to send passwords to the server as cleartext, without hashing or encryption. This plugin is built into the MySQL client library.

The following table shows the plugin name.

Table 6.5 Plugin and Library Names for Cleartext Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	None, see discussion
Client-side plugin	`mysql_clear_password`
Library file	None (plugin is built in)

Many client-side authentication plugins perform hashing or encryption of a password before the client sends it to the server. This enables clients to avoid sending passwords as cleartext.

Hashing or encryption cannot be done for authentication schemes that require the server to receive the password as entered on the client side. In such cases, the client-side `mysql_clear_password` plugin is used, which enables the client to send the password to the server as cleartext. There is no corresponding server-side plugin. Rather, mysql_clear_password can be used on the client side in concert with any server-side plugin that needs a cleartext password. (Examples are the PAM and simple LDAP authentication plugins; see Section 6.1.7, "PAM Pluggable Authentication", and Section 6.1.9, "LDAP Pluggable Authentication".)

The following discussion provides usage information specific to cleartext pluggable authentication. For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, "Pluggable Authentication".

> **Note**
>
> Sending passwords as cleartext may be a security problem in some configurations. To avoid problems if there is any possibility that the password would be intercepted, clients should connect to MySQL Server using a method that protects the password. Possibilities include SSL (see Chapter 5, *Using Encrypted Connections*), IPsec, or a private network.

To make inadvertent use of the mysql_clear_password plugin less likely, MySQL clients must explicitly enable it. This can be done in several ways:

- Set the LIBMYSQL_ENABLE_CLEARTEXT_PLUGIN environment variable to a value that begins with 1, Y, or y. This enables the plugin for all client connections.
- The mysql, mysqladmin, and mysqlslap client programs (also mysqlcheck, mysqldump, and mysqlshow for MySQL 5.7.10 and later) support an --enable-cleartext-plugin option that enables the plugin on a per-invocation basis.
- The mysql_options() C API function supports a MYSQL_ENABLE_CLEARTEXT_PLUGIN option that enables the plugin on a per-connection basis. Also, any program that uses libmysqlclient and reads option files can enable the plugin by including an enable-cleartext-plugin option in an option group read by the client library.

6.1.7 PAM Pluggable Authentication

> **Note**
>
> PAM pluggable authentication is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

MySQL Enterprise Edition supports an authentication method that enables MySQL Server to use PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules) to authenticate MySQL users. PAM enables a system to use a standard interface to access various kinds of authentication methods, such as traditional Unix passwords or an LDAP directory.

PAM pluggable authentication provides these capabilities:

- External authentication: PAM authentication enables MySQL Server to accept connections from users defined outside the MySQL grant tables and that authenticate using methods supported by PAM.
- Proxy user support: PAM authentication can return to MySQL a user name different from the external user name passed by the client program, based on the PAM groups the external user is a member of and the authentication string provided. This means that the plugin can return the MySQL user that defines the privileges the external PAM-authenticated user should have. For example, an operating sytem user named joe can connect and have the privileges of a MySQL user named developer.

PAM pluggable authentication has been tested on Linux and macOS.

The following table shows the plugin and library file names. The file name suffix might differ on your system. The file must be located in the directory named by the plugin_dir system variable. For installation information, see Installing PAM Pluggable Authentication.

Table 6.6 Plugin and Library Names for PAM Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	`authentication_pam`
Client-side plugin	`mysql_clear_password`
Library file	`authentication_pam.so`

The client-side `mysql_clear_password` cleartext plugin that communicates with the server-side PAM plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library and is included in all distributions, including community distributions. Inclusion of the client-side cleartext plugin in all MySQL distributions enables clients from any distribution to connect to a server that has the server-side PAM plugin loaded.

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to PAM pluggable authentication:

- How PAM Authentication of MySQL Users Works
- Installing PAM Pluggable Authentication
- Uninstalling PAM Pluggable Authentication
- Using PAM Pluggable Authentication
- PAM Unix Password Authentication without Proxy Users
- PAM LDAP Authentication without Proxy Users
- PAM Unix Password Authentication with Proxy Users and Group Mapping
- PAM Authentication Access to Unix Password Store
- PAM Authentication Debugging

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”. For information about the `mysql_clear_password` plugin, see Section 6.1.6, “Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication”. For proxy user information, see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

How PAM Authentication of MySQL Users Works

This section provides an overview of how MySQL and PAM work together to authenticate MySQL users. For examples showing how to set up MySQL accounts to use specific PAM services, see Using PAM Pluggable Authentication.

1. The client program and the server communicate, with the client sending to the server the client user name (the operating system user name by default) and password:
   - The client user name is the external user name.
   - For accounts that use the PAM server-side authentication plugin, the corresponding client-side plugin is `mysql_clear_password`. This client-side plugin performs no password hashing, with the result that the client sends the password to the server as cleartext.
2. The server finds a matching MySQL account based on the external user name and the host from which the client connects. The PAM plugin uses the information passed to it by MySQL Server (such as user name, host name, password, and authentication string). When you define a MySQL account that authenticates using PAM, the authentication string contains:
   - A PAM service name, which is a name that the system administrator can use to refer to an authentication method for a particular application. There can be multiple applications associated with a single database server instance, so the choice of service name is left to the SQL application developer.
   - Optionally, if proxying is to be used, a mapping from PAM groups to MySQL user names.

3. The plugin uses the PAM service named in the authentication string to check the user credentials and returns `'Authentication succeeded, Username is user_name'` or `'Authentication failed'`. The password must be appropriate for the password store used by the PAM service. Examples:

   - For traditional Unix passwords, the service looks up passwords stored in the `/etc/shadow` file.

   - For LDAP, the service looks up passwords stored in an LDAP directory.

   If the credentials check fails, the server refuses the connection.

4. Otherwise, the authentication string indicates whether proxying occurs. If the string contains no PAM group mapping, proxying does not occur. In this case, the MySQL user name is the same as the external user name.

5. Otherwise, proxying is indicated based on the PAM group mapping, with the MySQL user name determined based on the first matching group in the mapping list. The meaning of “PAM group” depends on the PAM service. Examples:

   - For traditional Unix passwords, groups are Unix groups defined in the `/etc/group` file, possibly supplemented with additional PAM information in a file such as `/etc/security/group.conf`.

   - For LDAP, groups are LDAP groups defined in an LDAP directory.

   If the proxy user (the external user) has the `PROXY` privilege for the proxied MySQL user name, proxying occurs, with the proxy user assuming the privileges of the proxied user.

Installing PAM Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to install the server-side PAM authentication plugin. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

The plugin library file base name is `authentication_pam`. The file name suffix differs per platform (for example, `.so` for Unix and Unix-like systems, `.dll` for Windows).

To load the plugin at server startup, use the `--plugin-load-add` option to name the library file that contains it. With this plugin-loading method, the option must be given each time the server starts. For example, put these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=authentication_pam.so
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugin at runtime, use this statement, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN authentication_pam SONAME 'authentication_pam.so';
```

`INSTALL PLUGIN` loads the plugin immediately, and also registers it in the `mysql.plugins` system table to cause the server to load it for each subsequent normal startup without the need for `--plugin-load-add`.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE '%pam%';
```

```
+--------------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME        | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+--------------------+---------------+
| authentication_pam | ACTIVE        |
+--------------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

To associate MySQL accounts with the PAM plugin, see Using PAM Pluggable Authentication.

Uninstalling PAM Pluggable Authentication

The method used to uninstall the PAM authentication plugin depends on how you installed it:

- If you installed the plugin at server startup using a `--plugin-load-add` option, restart the server without the option.
- If you installed the plugin at runtime using an `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement, it remains installed across server restarts. To uninstall it, use `UNINSTALL PLUGIN`:

  ```
  UNINSTALL PLUGIN authentication_pam;
  ```

Using PAM Pluggable Authentication

This section describes in general terms how to use the PAM authentication plugin to connect from MySQL client programs to the server. The following sections provide instructions for using PAM authentication in specific ways. It is assumed that the server is running with the server-side PAM plugin enabled, as described in Installing PAM Pluggable Authentication.

To refer to the PAM authentication plugin in the `IDENTIFIED WITH` clause of a `CREATE USER` statement, use the name `authentication_pam`. For example:

```
CREATE USER user
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_pam
  AS 'auth_string';
```

The authentication string specifies the following types of information:

- The PAM service name (see How PAM Authentication of MySQL Users Works). Examples in the following discussion use a service name of `mysql-unix` for authentication using traditional Unix passwords, and `mysql-ldap` for authentication using LDAP.
- For proxy support, PAM provides a way for a PAM module to return to the server a MySQL user name other than the external user name passed by the client program when it connects to the server. Use the authentication string to control the mapping from external user names to MySQL user names. If you want to take advantage of proxy user capabilities, the authentication string must include this kind of mapping.

For example, if an account uses the `mysql-unix` PAM service name and should map operating system users in the `root` and `users` PAM groups to the `developer` and `data_entry` MySQL users, respectively, use a statement like this:

```
CREATE USER user
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_pam
  AS 'mysql-unix, root=developer, users=data_entry';
```

Authentication string syntax for the PAM authentication plugin follows these rules:

- The string consists of a PAM service name, optionally followed by a PAM group mapping list consisting of one or more keyword/value pairs each specifying a PAM group name and a MySQL user name:

  ```
  pam_service_name[,pam_group_name=mysql_user_name]...
  ```

  The plugin parses the authentication string for each connection attempt that uses the account. To minimize overhead, keep the string as short as possible.

- Each *pam_group_name=mysql_user_name* pair must be preceded by a comma.
- Leading and trailing spaces not inside double quotation marks are ignored.
- Unquoted *pam_service_name*, *pam_group_name*, and *mysql_user_name* values can contain anything except equal sign, comma, or space.
- If a *pam_service_name*, *pam_group_name*, or *mysql_user_name* value is quoted with double quotation marks, everything between the quotation marks is part of the value. This is necessary, for example, if the value contains space characters. All characters are legal except double quotation mark and backslash (`\`). To include either character, escape it with a backslash.

If the plugin successfully authenticates the external user name (the name passed by the client), it looks for a PAM group mapping list in the authentication string and, if present, uses it to return a different MySQL user name to the MySQL server based on which PAM groups the external user is a member of:

- If the authentication string contains no PAM group mapping list, the plugin returns the external name.
- If the authentication string does contain a PAM group mapping list, the plugin examines each *pam_group_name=mysql_user_name* pair in the list from left to right and tries to find a match for the *pam_group_name* value in a non-MySQL directory of the groups assigned to the authenticated user and returns *mysql_user_name* for the first match it finds. If the plugin finds no match for any PAM group, it returns the external name. If the plugin is not capable of looking up a group in a directory, it ignores the PAM group mapping list and returns the external name.

The following sections describe how to set up several authentication scenarios that use the PAM authentication plugin:

- No proxy users. This uses PAM only to check login names and passwords. Every external user permitted to connect to MySQL Server should have a matching MySQL account that is defined to use PAM authentication. (For a MySQL account of `'user_name'@'host_name'` to match the external user, *user_name* must be the external user name and *host_name* must match the host from which the client connects.) Authentication can be performed by various PAM-supported methods. Later discussion shows how to authenticate client credentials using traditional Unix passwords, and passwords in LDAP.

  PAM authentication, when not done through proxy users or PAM groups, requires the MySQL user name to be same as the operating system user name. MySQL user names are limited to 32 characters (see Section 4.3, “Grant Tables”), which limits PAM nonproxy authentication to Unix accounts with names of at most 32 characters.

- Proxy users only, with PAM group mapping. For this scenario, create one or more MySQL accounts that define different sets of privileges. (Ideally, nobody should connect using those accounts directly.) Then define a default user authenticating through PAM that uses some mapping scheme (usually based on the external PAM groups the users are members of) to map all the external user names to the few MySQL accounts holding the privilege sets. Any client who connects and specifies an external user name as the client user name is mapped to one of the MySQL accounts and uses its privileges. The discussion shows how to set this up using traditional Unix passwords, but other PAM methods such as LDAP could be used instead.

Variations on these scenarios are possible:

- You can permit some users to log in directly (without proxying) but require others to connect through proxy accounts.
- You can use one PAM authentication method for some users, and another method for other users, by using differing PAM service names among your PAM-authenticated accounts. For example, you can use the `mysql-unix` PAM service for some users, and `mysql-ldap` for others.

The examples make the following assumptions. You might need to make some adjustments if your system is set up differently.

- The login name and password are `antonio` and *`antonio_password`*, respectively. Change these to correspond to the user you want to authenticate.
- The PAM configuration directory is `/etc/pam.d`.
- The PAM service name corresponds to the authentication method (`mysql-unix` or `mysql-ldap` in this discussion). To use a given PAM service, you must set up a PAM file with the same name in the PAM configuration directory (creating the file if it does not exist). In addition, you must name the PAM service in the authentication string of the `CREATE USER` statement for any account that authenticates using that PAM service.

The PAM authentication plugin checks at initialization time whether the `AUTHENTICATION_PAM_LOG` environment value is set in the server's startup environment. If so, the plugin enables logging of diagnostic messages to the standard output. Depending on how your server is started, the message might appear on the console or in the error log. These messages can be helpful for debugging PAM-related issues that occur when the plugin performs authentication. For more information, see PAM Authentication Debugging.

PAM Unix Password Authentication without Proxy Users

This authentication scenario uses PAM to check external users defined in terms of operating system user names and Unix passwords, without proxying. Every such external user permitted to connect to MySQL Server should have a matching MySQL account that is defined to use PAM authentication through traditional Unix password store.

> **Note**
>
> Traditional Unix passwords are checked using the `/etc/shadow` file. For information regarding possible issues related to this file, see PAM Authentication Access to Unix Password Store.

1. Verify that Unix authentication permits logins to the operating system with the user name `antonio` and password *`antonio_password`*.

2. Set up PAM to authenticate MySQL connections using traditional Unix passwords by creating a `mysql-unix` PAM service file named `/etc/pam.d/mysql-unix`. The file contents are system dependent, so check existing login-related files in the `/etc/pam.d` directory to see what they look like. On Linux, the `mysql-unix` file might look like this:

```
#%PAM-1.0
auth            include         password-auth
account         include         password-auth
```

   For macOS, use `login` rather than `password-auth`.

   The PAM file format might differ on some systems. For example, on Ubuntu and other Debian-based systems, use these file contents instead:

```
@include common-auth
@include common-account
@include common-session-noninteractive
```

3. Create a MySQL account with the same user name as the operating system user name and define it to authenticate using the PAM plugin and the `mysql-unix` PAM service:

```
CREATE USER 'antonio'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_pam
  AS 'mysql-unix';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
  ON mydb.*
  TO 'antonio'@'localhost';
```

   Here, the authentication string contains only the PAM service name, `mysql-unix`, which authenticates Unix passwords.

4. Use the mysql command-line client to connect to the MySQL server as antonio. For example:

```
$> mysql --user=antonio --password --enable-cleartext-plugin
Enter password: antonio_password
```

The server should permit the connection and the following query returns output as shown:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER(), @@proxy_user;
+-------------------+-------------------+--------------+
| USER()            | CURRENT_USER()    | @@proxy_user |
+-------------------+-------------------+--------------+
| antonio@localhost | antonio@localhost | NULL         |
+-------------------+-------------------+--------------+
```

This demonstrates that the antonio operating system user is authenticated to have the privileges granted to the antonio MySQL user, and that no proxying has occurred.

> **Note**
>
> The client-side mysql_clear_password authentication plugin leaves the password untouched, so client programs send it to the MySQL server as cleartext. This enables the password to be passed as is to PAM. A cleartext password is necessary to use the server-side PAM library, but may be a security problem in some configurations. These measures minimize the risk:
>
> - To make inadvertent use of the mysql_clear_password plugin less likely, MySQL clients must explicitly enable it (for example, with the --enable-cleartext-plugin option). See Section 6.1.6, "Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication".
> - To avoid password exposure with the mysql_clear_password plugin enabled, MySQL clients should connect to the MySQL server using an encrypted connection. See Section 5.1, "Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections".

PAM LDAP Authentication without Proxy Users

This authentication scenario uses PAM to check external users defined in terms of operating system user names and LDAP passwords, without proxying. Every such external user permitted to connect to MySQL Server should have a matching MySQL account that is defined to use PAM authentication through LDAP.

To use PAM LDAP pluggable authentication for MySQL, these prerequisites must be satisfied:

- An LDAP server must be available for the PAM LDAP service to communicate with.
- Each LDAP user to be authenticated by MySQL must be present in the directory managed by the LDAP server.

> **Note**
>
> Another way to use LDAP for MySQL user authentication is to use the LDAP-specific authentication plugins. See Section 6.1.9, "LDAP Pluggable Authentication".

Configure MySQL for PAM LDAP authentication as follows:

1. Verify that Unix authentication permits logins to the operating system with the user name antonio and password *antonio_password*.
2. Set up PAM to authenticate MySQL connections using LDAP by creating a mysql-ldap PAM service file named /etc/pam.d/mysql-ldap. The file contents are system dependent, so check existing login-related files in the /etc/pam.d directory to see what they look like. On Linux, the mysql-ldap file might look like this:

```
#%PAM-1.0
auth        required    pam_ldap.so
account     required    pam_ldap.so
```

If PAM object files have a suffix different from `.so` on your system, substitute the correct suffix.

The PAM file format might differ on some systems.

3. Create a MySQL account with the same user name as the operating system user name and define it to authenticate using the PAM plugin and the `mysql-ldap` PAM service:

```
CREATE USER 'antonio'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_pam
  AS 'mysql-ldap';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
  ON mydb.*
  TO 'antonio'@'localhost';
```

Here, the authentication string contains only the PAM service name, `mysql-ldap`, which authenticates using LDAP.

4. Connecting to the server is the same as described in PAM Unix Password Authentication without Proxy Users.

PAM Unix Password Authentication with Proxy Users and Group Mapping

The authentication scheme described here uses proxying and PAM group mapping to map connecting MySQL users who authenticate using PAM onto other MySQL accounts that define different sets of privileges. Users do not connect directly through the accounts that define the privileges. Instead, they connect through a default proxy account authenticated using PAM, such that all the external users are mapped to the MySQL accounts that hold the privileges. Any user who connects using the proxy account is mapped to one of those MySQL accounts, the privileges for which determine the database operations permitted to the external user.

The procedure shown here uses Unix password authentication. To use LDAP instead, see the early steps of PAM LDAP Authentication without Proxy Users.

> **Note**
>
> Traditional Unix passwords are checked using the `/etc/shadow` file. For information regarding possible issues related to this file, see PAM Authentication Access to Unix Password Store.

1. Verify that Unix authentication permits logins to the operating system with the user name `antonio` and password *`antonio_password`*.

2. Verify that `antonio` is a member of the `root` or `users` PAM group.

3. Set up PAM to authenticate the `mysql-unix` PAM service through operating system users by creating a file named `/etc/pam.d/mysql-unix`. The file contents are system dependent, so check existing login-related files in the `/etc/pam.d` directory to see what they look like. On Linux, the `mysql-unix` file might look like this:

```
#%PAM-1.0
auth            include         password-auth
account         include         password-auth
```

For macOS, use `login` rather than `password-auth`.

The PAM file format might differ on some systems. For example, on Ubuntu and other Debian-based systems, use these file contents instead:

```
@include common-auth
```

```
@include common-account
@include common-session-noninteractive
```

4. Create a default proxy user (`''@''`) that maps external PAM users to the proxied accounts:

```
CREATE USER ''@''
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_pam
  AS 'mysql-unix, root=developer, users=data_entry';
```

   Here, the authentication string contains the PAM service name, `mysql-unix`, which authenticates Unix passwords. The authentication string also maps external users in the `root` and `users` PAM groups to the `developer` and `data_entry` MySQL user names, respectively.

   The PAM group mapping list following the PAM service name is required when you set up proxy users. Otherwise, the plugin cannot tell how to perform mapping from external user names to the proper proxied MySQL user names.

   Note

   If your MySQL installation has anonymous users, they might conflict with the default proxy user. For more information about this issue, and ways of dealing with it, see Default Proxy User and Anonymous User Conflicts.

5. Create the proxied accounts and grant to each one the privileges it should have:

```
CREATE USER 'developer'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
CREATE USER 'data_entry'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
  ON mydevdb.*
  TO 'developer'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
  ON mydb.*
  TO 'data_entry'@'localhost';
```

   The proxied accounts use the `mysql_no_login` authentication plugin to prevent clients from using the accounts to log in directly to the MySQL server. Instead, it is expected that users who authenticate using PAM use the `developer` or `data_entry` account by proxy based on their PAM group. (This assumes that the plugin is installed. For instructions, see Section 6.1.10, “No-Login Pluggable Authentication”.) For alternative methods of protecting proxied accounts against direct use, see Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts.

6. Grant to the proxy account the `PROXY` privilege for each proxied account:

```
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'developer'@'localhost'
  TO ''@'';
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'data_entry'@'localhost'
  TO ''@'';
```

7. Use the `mysql` command-line client to connect to the MySQL server as `antonio`.

```
$> mysql --user=antonio --password --enable-cleartext-plugin
Enter password: antonio_password
```

   The server authenticates the connection using the default `''@''` proxy account. The resulting privileges for `antonio` depend on which PAM groups `antonio` is a member of. If `antonio` is a member of the `root` PAM group, the PAM plugin maps `root` to the `developer` MySQL user name and returns that name to the server. The server verifies that `''@''` has the `PROXY` privilege for `developer` and permits the connection. The following query returns output as shown:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER(), @@proxy_user;
+--------------------+---------------------+--------------+
| USER()             | CURRENT_USER()      | @@proxy_user |
```

```
+-------------------+---------------------+--------------+
| antonio@localhost | developer@localhost | ''@''        |
+-------------------+---------------------+--------------+
```

This demonstrates that the antonio operating system user is authenticated to have the privileges granted to the developer MySQL user, and that proxying occurs through the default proxy account.

If antonio is not a member of the root PAM group but is a member of the users PAM group, a similar process occurs, but the plugin maps user PAM group membership to the data_entry MySQL user name and returns that name to the server:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER(), @@proxy_user;
+-------------------+----------------------+--------------+
| USER()            | CURRENT_USER()       | @@proxy_user |
+-------------------+----------------------+--------------+
| antonio@localhost | data_entry@localhost | ''@''        |
+-------------------+----------------------+--------------+
```

This demonstrates that the antonio operating system user is authenticated to have the privileges of the data_entry MySQL user, and that proxying occurs through the default proxy account.

> **Note**
>
> The client-side mysql_clear_password authentication plugin leaves the password untouched, so client programs send it to the MySQL server as cleartext. This enables the password to be passed as is to PAM. A cleartext password is necessary to use the server-side PAM library, but may be a security problem in some configurations. These measures minimize the risk:
>
> - To make inadvertent use of the mysql_clear_password plugin less likely, MySQL clients must explicitly enable it (for example, with the --enable-cleartext-plugin option). See Section 6.1.6, “Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication”.
>
> - To avoid password exposure with the mysql_clear_password plugin enabled, MySQL clients should connect to the MySQL server using an encrypted connection. See Section 5.1, “Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections”.

PAM Authentication Access to Unix Password Store

On some systems, Unix authentication uses a password store such as /etc/shadow, a file that typically has restricted access permissions. This can cause MySQL PAM-based authentication to fail. Unfortunately, the PAM implementation does not permit distinguishing “password could not be checked” (due, for example, to inability to read /etc/shadow) from “password does not match.” If you are using Unix password store for PAM authentication, you may be able to enable access to it from MySQL using one of the following methods:

- Assuming that the MySQL server is run from the mysql operating system account, put that account in the shadow group that has /etc/shadow access:

  1. Create a shadow group in /etc/group.

  2. Add the mysql operating system user to the shadow group in /etc/group.

  3. Assign /etc/group to the shadow group and enable the group read permission:

     ```
     chgrp shadow /etc/shadow
     chmod g+r /etc/shadow
     ```

  4. Restart the MySQL server.

- If you are using the `pam_unix` module and the `unix_chkpwd` utility, enable password store access as follows:

  ```
  chmod u-s /usr/sbin/unix_chkpwd
  setcap cap_dac_read_search+ep /usr/sbin/unix_chkpwd
  ```

  Adjust the path to `unix_chkpwd` as necessary for your platform.

PAM Authentication Debugging

The PAM authentication plugin checks at initialization time whether the `AUTHENTICATION_PAM_LOG` environment value is set. In MySQL 5.7, and in MySQL NDB Cluster rrior to NDB 7.5.33 and NDB 7.6.29, the value does not matter. The plugin enables logging of diagnostic messages to the standard output, including passwords. These messages may be helpful for debugging PAM-related issues that occur when the plugin performs authentication.

In MySQL NDB Cluster, beginning with versions 7.5.33 and 7.6.29, passwords are *not* included if you set `AUTHENTICATION_PAM_LOG=1` (or some other arbitrary value); you can enable logging of debugging messages, passwords included, by setting `AUTHENTICATION_PAM_LOG=PAM_LOG_WITH_SECRET_INFO`.

Some messages include reference to PAM plugin source files and line numbers, which enables plugin actions to be tied more closely to the location in the code where they occur.

Another technique for debugging connection failures and determining what is happening during connection attempts is to configure PAM authentication to permit all connections, then check the system log files. This technique should be used only on a *temporary* basis, and not on a production server.

Configure a PAM service file named `/etc/pam.d/mysql-any-password` with these contents (the format may differ on some systems):

```
#%PAM-1.0
auth        required    pam_permit.so
account     required    pam_permit.so
```

Create an account that uses the PAM plugin and names the `mysql-any-password` PAM service:

```
CREATE USER 'testuser'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_pam
  AS 'mysql-any-password';
```

The `mysql-any-password` service file causes any authentication attempt to return true, even for incorrect passwords. If an authentication attempt fails, that tells you the configuration problem is on the MySQL side. Otherwise, the problem is on the operating system/PAM side. To see what might be happening, check system log files such as `/var/log/secure`, `/var/log/audit.log`, `/var/log/syslog`, or `/var/log/messages`.

After determining what the problem is, remove the `mysql-any-password` PAM service file to disable any-password access.

6.1.8 Windows Pluggable Authentication

> **Note**
>
> Windows pluggable authentication is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

MySQL Enterprise Edition for Windows supports an authentication method that performs external authentication on Windows, enabling MySQL Server to use native Windows services to authenticate client connections. Users who have logged in to Windows can connect from MySQL client programs to the server based on the information in their environment without specifying an additional password.

The client and server exchange data packets in the authentication handshake. As a result of this exchange, the server creates a security context object that represents the identity of the client in the Windows OS. This identity includes the name of the client account. Windows pluggable authentication uses the identity of the client to check whether it is a given account or a member of a group. By default, negotiation uses Kerberos to authenticate, then NTLM if Kerberos is unavailable.

Windows pluggable authentication provides these capabilities:

- External authentication: Windows authentication enables MySQL Server to accept connections from users defined outside the MySQL grant tables who have logged in to Windows.

- Proxy user support: Windows authentication can return to MySQL a user name different from the external user name passed by the client program. This means that the plugin can return the MySQL user that defines the privileges the external Windows-authenticated user should have. For example, a Windows user named `joe` can connect and have the privileges of a MySQL user named `developer`.

The following table shows the plugin and library file names. The file must be located in the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable.

Table 6.7 Plugin and Library Names for Windows Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	`authentication_windows`
Client-side plugin	`authentication_windows_client`
Library file	`authentication_windows.dll`

The library file includes only the server-side plugin. The client-side plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library.

The server-side Windows authentication plugin is included only in MySQL Enterprise Edition. It is not included in MySQL community distributions. The client-side plugin is included in all distributions, including community distributions. This enables clients from any distribution to connect to a server that has the server-side plugin loaded.

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to Windows pluggable authentication:

- Installing Windows Pluggable Authentication

- Uninstalling Windows Pluggable Authentication

- Using Windows Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”. For proxy user information, see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

Installing Windows Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to install the server-side Windows authentication plugin. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

To load the plugin at server startup, use the `--plugin-load-add` option to name the library file that contains it. With this plugin-loading method, the option must be given each time the server starts. For example, put these lines in the server `my.cnf` file:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=authentication_windows.dll
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugin at runtime, use this statement:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN authentication_windows SONAME 'authentication_windows.dll';
```

`INSTALL PLUGIN` loads the plugin immediately, and also registers it in the `mysql.plugins` system table to cause the server to load it for each subsequent normal startup without the need for `--plugin-load-add`.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE '%windows%';
+------------------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME            | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+------------------------+---------------+
| authentication_windows | ACTIVE        |
+------------------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

To associate MySQL accounts with the Windows authentication plugin, see Using Windows Pluggable Authentication. Additional plugin control is provided by the `authentication_windows_use_principal_name` and `authentication_windows_log_level` system variables. See Server System Variables.

Uninstalling Windows Pluggable Authentication

The method used to uninstall the Windows authentication plugin depends on how you installed it:

- If you installed the plugin at server startup using a `--plugin-load-add` option, restart the server without the option.
- If you installed the plugin at runtime using an `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement, it remains installed across server restarts. To uninstall it, use `UNINSTALL PLUGIN`:

  ```
  UNINSTALL PLUGIN authentication_windows;
  ```

In addition, remove any startup options that set Windows plugin-related system variables.

Using Windows Pluggable Authentication

The Windows authentication plugin supports the use of MySQL accounts such that users who have logged in to Windows can connect to the MySQL server without having to specify an additional password. It is assumed that the server is running with the server-side plugin enabled, as described in Installing Windows Pluggable Authentication. Once the DBA has enabled the server-side plugin and set up accounts to use it, clients can connect using those accounts with no other setup required on their part.

To refer to the Windows authentication plugin in the `IDENTIFIED WITH` clause of a `CREATE USER` statement, use the name `authentication_windows`. Suppose that the Windows users `Rafal` and `Tasha` should be permitted to connect to MySQL, as well as any users in the `Administrators` or Power Users group. To set this up, create a MySQL account named sql_admin that uses the Windows plugin for authentication:

```
CREATE USER sql_admin
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_windows
  AS 'Rafal, Tasha, Administrators, "Power Users"';
```

The plugin name is authentication_windows. The string following the AS keyword is the authentication string. It specifies that the Windows users named Rafal or Tasha are permitted to authenticate to the server as the MySQL user sql_admin, as are any Windows users in the Administrators or Power Users group. The latter group name contains a space, so it must be quoted with double quote characters.

After you create the sql_admin account, a user who has logged in to Windows can attempt to connect to the server using that account:

```
C:\> mysql --user=sql_admin
```

No password is required here. The authentication_windows plugin uses the Windows security API to check which Windows user is connecting. If that user is named Rafal or Tasha, or is a member of the Administrators or Power Users group, the server grants access and the client is authenticated as sql_admin and has whatever privileges are granted to the sql_admin account. Otherwise, the server denies access.

Authentication string syntax for the Windows authentication plugin follows these rules:

- The string consists of one or more user mappings separated by commas.
- Each user mapping associates a Windows user or group name with a MySQL user name:

  ```
  win_user_or_group_name=mysql_user_name
  win_user_or_group_name
  ```

  For the latter syntax, with no *mysql_user_name* value given, the implicit value is the MySQL user created by the CREATE USER statement. Thus, these statements are equivalent:

  ```
  CREATE USER sql_admin
    IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_windows
    AS 'Rafal, Tasha, Administrators, "Power Users"';
  CREATE USER sql_admin
    IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_windows
    AS 'Rafal=sql_admin, Tasha=sql_admin, Administrators=sql_admin,
        "Power Users"=sql_admin';
  ```
- Each backslash character (\) in a value must be doubled because backslash is the escape character in MySQL strings.
- Leading and trailing spaces not inside double quotation marks are ignored.
- Unquoted *win_user_or_group_name* and *mysql_user_name* values can contain anything except equal sign, comma, or space.
- If a *win_user_or_group_name* and or *mysql_user_name* value is quoted with double quotation marks, everything between the quotation marks is part of the value. This is necessary, for example, if the name contains space characters. All characters within double quotes are legal except double quotation mark and backslash. To include either character, escape it with a backslash.
- *win_user_or_group_name* values use conventional syntax for Windows principals, either local or in a domain. Examples (note the doubling of backslashes):

  ```
  domain\\user
  .\\user
  domain\\group
  .\\group
  ```

```
BUILTIN\\WellKnownGroup
```

When invoked by the server to authenticate a client, the plugin scans the authentication string left to right for a user or group match to the Windows user. If there is a match, the plugin returns the corresponding *mysql_user_name* to the MySQL server. If there is no match, authentication fails.

A user name match takes preference over a group name match. Suppose that the Windows user named win_user is a member of win_group and the authentication string looks like this:

```
'win_group = sql_user1, win_user = sql_user2'
```

When win_user connects to the MySQL server, there is a match both to win_group and to win_user. The plugin authenticates the user as sql_user2 because the more-specific user match takes precedence over the group match, even though the group is listed first in the authentication string.

Windows authentication always works for connections from the same computer on which the server is running. For cross-computer connections, both computers must be registered with Microsoft Active Directory. If they are in the same Windows domain, it is unnecessary to specify a domain name. It is also possible to permit connections from a different domain, as in this example:

```
CREATE USER sql_accounting
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_windows
  AS 'SomeDomain\\Accounting';
```

Here SomeDomain is the name of the other domain. The backslash character is doubled because it is the MySQL escape character within strings.

MySQL supports the concept of proxy users whereby a client can connect and authenticate to the MySQL server using one account but while connected has the privileges of another account (see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”). Suppose that you want Windows users to connect using a single user name but be mapped based on their Windows user and group names onto specific MySQL accounts as follows:

- The local_user and MyDomain\domain_user local and domain Windows users should map to the local_wlad MySQL account.
- Users in the MyDomain\Developers domain group should map to the local_dev MySQL account.
- Local machine administrators should map to the local_admin MySQL account.

To set this up, create a proxy account for Windows users to connect to, and configure this account so that users and groups map to the appropriate MySQL accounts (local_wlad, local_dev, local_admin). In addition, grant the MySQL accounts the privileges appropriate to the operations they need to perform. The following instructions use win_proxy as the proxy account, and local_wlad, local_dev, and local_admin as the proxied accounts.

1. Create the proxy MySQL account:

   ```
   CREATE USER win_proxy
     IDENTIFIED WITH  authentication_windows
     AS 'local_user = local_wlad,
         MyDomain\\domain_user = local_wlad,
         MyDomain\\Developers = local_dev,
         BUILTIN\\Administrators = local_admin';
   ```

2. For proxying to work, the proxied accounts must exist, so create them:

   ```
   CREATE USER local_wlad
     IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
   CREATE USER local_dev
     IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
   CREATE USER local_admin
   ```

```
IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
```

The proxied accounts use the mysql_no_login authentication plugin to prevent clients from using the accounts to log in directly to the MySQL server. Instead, it is expected that users who authenticate using Windows use the win_proxy proxy account. (This assumes that the plugin is installed. For instructions, see Section 6.1.10, “No-Login Pluggable Authentication”.) For alternative methods of protecting proxied accounts against direct use, see Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts.

You should also execute GRANT statements (not shown) that grant each proxied account the privileges required for MySQL access.

3. Grant to the proxy account the PROXY privilege for each proxied account:

```
GRANT PROXY ON local_wlad TO win_proxy;
GRANT PROXY ON local_dev TO win_proxy;
GRANT PROXY ON local_admin TO win_proxy;
```

Now the Windows users local_user and MyDomain\domain_user can connect to the MySQL server as win_proxy and when authenticated have the privileges of the account given in the authentication string (in this case, local_wlad). A user in the MyDomain\Developers group who connects as win_proxy has the privileges of the local_dev account. A user in the BUILTIN\Administrators group has the privileges of the local_admin account.

To configure authentication so that all Windows users who do not have their own MySQL account go through a proxy account, substitute the default proxy account (''@'') for win_proxy in the preceding instructions. For information about default proxy accounts, see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

> **Note**
>
> If your MySQL installation has anonymous users, they might conflict with the default proxy user. For more information about this issue, and ways of dealing with it, see Default Proxy User and Anonymous User Conflicts.

To use the Windows authentication plugin with Connector/NET connection strings in Connector/NET 8.0 and higher, see Connector/NET Authentication.

6.1.9 LDAP Pluggable Authentication

> **Note**
>
> LDAP pluggable authentication is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

As of MySQL 5.7.19, MySQL Enterprise Edition supports an authentication method that enables MySQL Server to use LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) to authenticate MySQL users by accessing directory services such as X.500. MySQL uses LDAP to fetch user, credential, and group information.

LDAP pluggable authentication provides these capabilities:

- External authentication: LDAP authentication enables MySQL Server to accept connections from users defined outside the MySQL grant tables in LDAP directories.

- Proxy user support: LDAP authentication can return to MySQL a user name different from the external user name passed by the client program, based on the LDAP groups the external user is a member of. This means that an LDAP plugin can return the MySQL user that defines the privileges the external LDAP-authenticated user should have. For example, an LDAP user named joe can connect and have the privileges of a MySQL user named developer, if the LDAP group for joe is developer.

- Security: Using TLS, connections to the LDAP server can be secure.

The following tables show the plugin and library file names for simple and SASL-based LDAP authentication. The file name suffix might differ on your system. The files must be located in the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable.

Table 6.8 Plugin and Library Names for Simple LDAP Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin name	`authentication_ldap_simple`
Client-side plugin name	`mysql_clear_password`
Library file name	`authentication_ldap_simple.so`

Table 6.9 Plugin and Library Names for SASL-Based LDAP Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin name	`authentication_ldap_sasl`
Client-side plugin name	`authentication_ldap_sasl_client`
Library file names	`authentication_ldap_sasl.so`, `authentication_ldap_sasl_client.so`

The library files include only the `authentication_ldap_XXX` authentication plugins. The client-side `mysql_clear_password` plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library.

Each server-side LDAP plugin works with a specific client-side plugin:

- The server-side `authentication_ldap_simple` plugin performs simple LDAP authentication. For connections by accounts that use this plugin, client programs use the client-side `mysql_clear_password` plugin, which sends the password to the server as cleartext. No password hashing or encryption is used, so a secure connection between the MySQL client and server is recommended to prevent password exposure.

- The server-side `authentication_ldap_sasl` plugin performs SASL-based LDAP authentication. For connections by accounts that use this plugin, client programs use the client-side `authentication_ldap_sasl_client` plugin. The client-side and server-side SASL LDAP plugins use SASL messages for secure transmission of credentials within the LDAP protocol, to avoid sending the cleartext password between the MySQL client and server.

The server-side LDAP authentication plugins are included only in MySQL Enterprise Edition. They are not included in MySQL community distributions. The client-side SASL LDAP plugin is included in all distributions, including community distributions, and, as mentioned previously, the client-side `mysql_clear_password` plugin is built into the `libmysqlclient` client library, which also is included in all distributions. This enables clients from any distribution to connect to a server that has the appropriate server-side plugin loaded.

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to LDAP pluggable authentication:

- Prerequisites for LDAP Pluggable Authentication
- How LDAP Authentication of MySQL Users Works
- Installing LDAP Pluggable Authentication
- Uninstalling LDAP Pluggable Authentication
- LDAP Pluggable Authentication and ldap.conf
- Using LDAP Pluggable Authentication

- Simple LDAP Authentication (Without Proxying)
- SASL-Based LDAP Authentication (Without Proxying)
- LDAP Authentication with Proxying
- LDAP Authentication Group Preference and Mapping Specification
- LDAP Authentication User DN Suffixes
- LDAP Authentication Methods

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”. For information about the `mysql_clear_password` plugin, see Section 6.1.6, “Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication”. For proxy user information, see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

> **Note**
>
> If your system supports PAM and permits LDAP as a PAM authentication method, another way to use LDAP for MySQL user authentication is to use the server-side `authentication_pam` plugin. See Section 6.1.7, “PAM Pluggable Authentication”.

Prerequisites for LDAP Pluggable Authentication

To use LDAP pluggable authentication for MySQL, these prerequisites must be satisfied:

- An LDAP server must be available for the LDAP authentication plugins to communicate with.
- LDAP users to be authenticated by MySQL must be present in the directory managed by the LDAP server.
- An LDAP client library must be available on systems where the server-side `authentication_ldap_sasl` or `authentication_ldap_simple` plugin is used. Currently, supported libraries are the Windows native LDAP library, or the OpenLDAP library on non-Windows systems.
- To use SASL-based LDAP authentication:
  - The LDAP server must be configured to communicate with a SASL server.
  - A SASL client library must be available on systems where the client-side `authentication_ldap_sasl_client` plugin is used. Currently, the only supported library is the Cyrus SASL library.

How LDAP Authentication of MySQL Users Works

This section provides a general overview of how MySQL and LDAP work together to authenticate MySQL users. For examples showing how to set up MySQL accounts to use specific LDAP authentication plugins, see Using LDAP Pluggable Authentication.

The client connects to the MySQL server, providing the MySQL client user name and the LDAP password:

- For simple LDAP authentication, the client-side and server-side plugins communicate the password as cleartext. A secure connection between the MySQL client and server is recommended to prevent password exposure.
- For SASL-based LDAP authentication, the client-side and server-side plugins avoid sending the cleartext password between the MySQL client and server. For example, the plugins might use SASL messages for secure transmission of credentials within the LDAP protocol.

If the client user name and host name match no MySQL account, the connection is rejected.

If there is a matching MySQL account, authentication against LDAP occurs. The LDAP server looks for an entry matching the user and authenticates the entry against the LDAP password:

- If the MySQL account names an LDAP user distinguished name (DN), LDAP authentication uses that value and the LDAP password provided by the client. (To associate an LDAP user DN with a MySQL account, include a `BY` clause that specifies an authentication string in the `CREATE USER` statement that creates the account.)

- If the MySQL account names no LDAP user DN, LDAP authentication uses the user name and LDAP password provided by the client. In this case, the authentication plugin first binds to the LDAP server using the root DN and password as credentials to find the user DN based on the client user name, then authenticates that user DN against the LDAP password. This bind using the root credentials fails if the root DN and password are set to incorrect values, or are empty (not set) and the LDAP server does not permit anonymous connections.

If the LDAP server finds no match or multiple matches, authentication fails and the client connection is rejected.

If the LDAP server finds a single match, LDAP authentication succeeds (assuming that the password is correct), the LDAP server returns the LDAP entry, and the authentication plugin determines the name of the authenticated user based on that entry:

- If the LDAP entry has a group attribute (by default, the `cn` attribute), the plugin returns its value as the authenticated user name.

- If the LDAP entry has no group attribute, the authentication plugin returns the client user name as the authenticated user name.

The MySQL server compares the client user name with the authenticated user name to determine whether proxying occurs for the client session:

- If the names are the same, no proxying occurs: The MySQL account matching the client user name is used for privilege checking.

- If the names differ, proxying occurs: MySQL looks for an account matching the authenticated user name. That account becomes the proxied user, which is used for privilege checking. The MySQL account that matched the client user name is treated as the external proxy user.

Installing LDAP Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to install the server-side LDAP authentication plugins. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library files must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

The server-side plugin library file base names are `authentication_ldap_simple` and `authentication_ldap_sasl`. The file name suffix differs per platform (for example, `.so` for Unix and Unix-like systems, `.dll` for Windows).

To load the plugins at server startup, use `--plugin-load-add` options to name the library files that contain them. With this plugin-loading method, the options must be given each time the server starts. Also, specify values for any plugin-provided system variables you wish to configure.

Each server-side LDAP plugin exposes a set of system variables that enable its operation to be configured. Setting most of these is optional, but you must set the variables that specify the LDAP server host (so the plugin knows where to connect) and base distinguished name for LDAP bind operations (to limit the scope of searches and obtain faster searches). For details about all LDAP system variables, see Section 6.1.13, "Pluggable Authentication System Variables".

To load the plugins and set the LDAP server host and base distinguished name for LDAP bind operations, put lines such as these in your `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=authentication_ldap_simple.so
authentication_ldap_simple_server_host=127.0.0.1
authentication_ldap_simple_bind_base_dn="dc=example,dc=com"
plugin-load-add=authentication_ldap_sasl.so
authentication_ldap_sasl_server_host=127.0.0.1
authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_base_dn="dc=example,dc=com"
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugins at runtime, use these statements, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN authentication_ldap_simple
  SONAME 'authentication_ldap_simple.so';
INSTALL PLUGIN authentication_ldap_sasl
  SONAME 'authentication_ldap_sasl.so';
```

`INSTALL PLUGIN` loads the plugin immediately, and also registers it in the `mysql.plugins` system table to cause the server to load it for each subsequent normal startup without the need for `--plugin-load-add`.

After installing the plugins at runtime, their system variables become available and you can add settings for them to your `my.cnf` file to configure the plugins for subsequent restarts. For example:

```
[mysqld]
authentication_ldap_simple_server_host=127.0.0.1
authentication_ldap_simple_bind_base_dn="dc=example,dc=com"
authentication_ldap_sasl_server_host=127.0.0.1
authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_base_dn="dc=example,dc=com"
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE '%ldap%';
+----------------------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME                | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+----------------------------+---------------+
| authentication_ldap_sasl   | ACTIVE        |
| authentication_ldap_simple | ACTIVE        |
+----------------------------+---------------+
```

If a plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

To associate MySQL accounts with an LDAP plugin, see Using LDAP Pluggable Authentication.

Additional Notes for SELinux

On systems running EL6 or EL that have SELinux enabled, changes to the SELinux policy are required to enable the MySQL LDAP plugins to communicate with the LDAP service:

1. Create a file `mysqlldap.te` with these contents:

   ```
   module mysqlldap 1.0;
   ```

```
require {
        type ldap_port_t;
        type mysqld_t;
        class tcp_socket name_connect;
}
#============= mysqld_t ==============
allow mysqld_t ldap_port_t:tcp_socket name_connect;
```

2. Compile the security policy module into a binary representation:

```
checkmodule -M -m mysqlldap.te -o mysqlldap.mod
```

3. Create an SELinux policy module package:

```
semodule_package -m mysqlldap.mod  -o mysqlldap.pp
```

4. Install the module package:

```
semodule -i mysqlldap.pp
```

5. When the SELinux policy changes have been made, restart the MySQL server:

```
service mysqld restart
```

Uninstalling LDAP Pluggable Authentication

The method used to uninstall the LDAP authentication plugins depends on how you installed them:

- If you installed the plugins at server startup using `--plugin-load-add` options, restart the server without those options.
- If you installed the plugins at runtime using `INSTALL PLUGIN`, they remain installed across server restarts. To uninstall them, use `UNINSTALL PLUGIN`:

```
UNINSTALL PLUGIN authentication_ldap_simple;
UNINSTALL PLUGIN authentication_ldap_sasl;
```

In addition, remove from your `my.cnf` file any startup options that set LDAP plugin-related system variables.

LDAP Pluggable Authentication and ldap.conf

For installations that use OpenLDAP, the `ldap.conf` file provides global defaults for LDAP clients. Options can be set in this file to affect LDAP clients, including the LDAP authentication plugins. OpenLDAP uses configuration options in this order of precedence:

- Configuration specified by the LDAP client.
- Configuration specified in the `ldap.conf` file. To disable use of this file, set the `LDAPNOINIT` environment variable.
- OpenLDAP library built-in defaults.

If the library defaults or `ldap.conf` values do not yield appropriate option values, an LDAP authentication plugin may be able to set related variables to affect the LDAP configuration directly. For example, LDAP plugins can override `ldap.conf` parameters for TLS configuration: System variables are available to enable TLS and control CA configuration, such as `authentication_ldap_simple_tls` and `authentication_ldap_simple_ca_path` for simple LDAP authentication, and `authentication_ldap_sasl_tls` and `authentication_ldap_sasl_ca_path` for SASL LDAP authentication.

For more information about `ldap.conf` consult the `ldap.conf(5)` man page.

Using LDAP Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to enable MySQL accounts to connect to the MySQL server using LDAP pluggable authentication. It is assumed that the server is running with the appropriate server-side plugins enabled, as described in Installing LDAP Pluggable Authentication, and that the appropriate client-side plugins are available on the client host.

This section does not describe LDAP configuration or administration. You are assumed to be familiar with those topics.

The two server-side LDAP plugins each work with a specific client-side plugin:

- The server-side `authentication_ldap_simple` plugin performs simple LDAP authentication. For connections by accounts that use this plugin, client programs use the client-side `mysql_clear_password` plugin, which sends the password to the server as cleartext. No password hashing or encryption is used, so a secure connection between the MySQL client and server is recommended to prevent password exposure.

- The server-side `authentication_ldap_sasl` plugin performs SASL-based LDAP authentication. For connections by accounts that use this plugin, client programs use the client-side `authentication_ldap_sasl_client` plugin. The client-side and server-side SASL LDAP plugins use SASL messages for secure transmission of credentials within the LDAP protocol, to avoid sending the cleartext password between the MySQL client and server.

Overall requirements for LDAP authentication of MySQL users:

- There must be an LDAP directory entry for each user to be authenticated.

- There must be a MySQL user account that specifies a server-side LDAP authentication plugin and optionally names the associated LDAP user distinguished name (DN). (To associate an LDAP user DN with a MySQL account, include a `BY` clause in the `CREATE USER` statement that creates the account.) If an account names no LDAP string, LDAP authentication uses the user name specified by the client to find the LDAP entry.

- Client programs connect using the connection method appropriate for the server-side authentication plugin the MySQL account uses. For LDAP authentication, connections require the MySQL user name and LDAP password. In addition, for accounts that use the server-side `authentication_ldap_simple` plugin, invoke client programs with the `--enable-cleartext-plugin` option to enable the client-side `mysql_clear_password` plugin.

The instructions here assume the following scenario:

- MySQL users `betsy` and `boris` authenticate to the LDAP entries for `betsy_ldap` and `boris_ldap`, respectively. (It is not necessary that the MySQL and LDAP user names differ. The use of different names in this discussion helps clarify whether an operation context is MySQL or LDAP.)

- LDAP entries use the `uid` attribute to specify user names. This may vary depending on LDAP server. Some LDAP servers use the `cn` attribute for user names rather than `uid`. To change the attribute, modify the `authentication_ldap_simple_user_search_attr` or `authentication_ldap_sasl_user_search_attr` system variable appropriately.

- These LDAP entries are available in the directory managed by the LDAP server, to provide distinguished name values that uniquely identify each user:

```
uid=betsy_ldap,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
uid=boris_ldap,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

- `CREATE USER` statements that create MySQL accounts name an LDAP user in the `BY` clause, to indicate which LDAP entry the MySQL account authenticates against.

The instructions for setting up an account that uses LDAP authentication depend on which server-side LDAP plugin is used. The following sections describe several usage scenarios.

Simple LDAP Authentication (Without Proxying)

The procedure outlined in this section requires that `authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_attr` be set to an empty string, like this:

```
SET GLOBAL.authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_attr='';
```

Otherwise, proxying is used by default.

To set up a MySQL account for simple LDAP authentication, use a `CREATE USER` statement to specify the `authentication_ldap_simple` plugin, optionally including the LDAP user distinguished name (DN), as shown here:

```
CREATE USER user
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_simple
  [BY 'LDAP user DN'];
```

Suppose that MySQL user `betsy` has this entry in the LDAP directory:

```
uid=betsy_ldap,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

Then the statement to create the MySQL account for `betsy` looks like this:

```
CREATE USER 'betsy'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_simple
  AS 'uid=betsy_ldap,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com';
```

The authentication string specified in the `BY` clause does not include the LDAP password. That must be provided by the client user at connect time.

Clients connect to the MySQL server by providing the MySQL user name and LDAP password, and by enabling the client-side `mysql_clear_password` plugin:

```
$> mysql --user=betsy --password --enable-cleartext-plugin
Enter password: betsy_ldap_password
```

> **Note**
>
> The client-side `mysql_clear_password` authentication plugin leaves the password untouched, so client programs send it to the MySQL server as cleartext. This enables the password to be passed as is to the LDAP server. A cleartext password is necessary to use the server-side LDAP library without SASL, but may be a security problem in some configurations. These measures minimize the risk:
>
> - To make inadvertent use of the `mysql_clear_password` plugin less likely, MySQL clients must explicitly enable it (for example, with the `--enable-cleartext-plugin` option). See Section 6.1.6, "Client-Side Cleartext Pluggable Authentication".
>
> - To avoid password exposure with the `mysql_clear_password` plugin enabled, MySQL clients should connect to the MySQL server using an encrypted connection. See Section 5.1, "Configuring MySQL to Use Encrypted Connections".

The authentication process occurs as follows:

1. The client-side plugin sends `betsy` and *`betsy_password`* as the client user name and LDAP password to the MySQL server.

2. The connection attempt matches the `'betsy'@'localhost'` account. The server-side LDAP plugin finds that this account has an authentication string of

'uid=betsy_ldap,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com' to name the LDAP user DN. The plugin sends this string and the LDAP password to the LDAP server.

3. The LDAP server finds the LDAP entry for betsy_ldap and the password matches, so LDAP authentication succeeds.

4. The LDAP entry has no group attribute, so the server-side plugin returns the client user name (betsy) as the authenticated user. This is the same user name supplied by the client, so no proxying occurs and the client session uses the 'betsy'@'localhost' account for privilege checking.

Had the CREATE USER statement contained no BY clause to specify the betsy_ldap LDAP distinguished name, authentication attempts would use the user name provided by the client (in this case, betsy). In the absence of an LDAP entry for betsy, authentication would fail.

SASL-Based LDAP Authentication (Without Proxying)

The procedure outlined in this section requires that authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_attr be set to an empty string, like this:

```
SET GLOBAL.authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_attr='';
```

Otherwise, proxying is used by default.

To set up a MySQL account for SALS LDAP authentication, use a CREATE USER statement to specify the authentication_ldap_sasl plugin, optionally including the LDAP user distinguished name (DN), as shown here:

```
CREATE USER user
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_sasl
  [BY 'LDAP user DN'];
```

Suppose that MySQL user boris has this entry in the LDAP directory:

```
uid=boris_ldap,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

Then the statement to create the MySQL account for boris looks like this:

```
CREATE USER 'boris'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_sasl
  AS 'uid=boris_ldap,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com';
```

The authentication string specified in the BY clause does not include the LDAP password. That must be provided by the client user at connect time.

Clients connect to the MySQL server by providing the MySQL user name and LDAP password:

```
$> mysql --user=boris --password
Enter password: boris_ldap_password
```

For the server-side authentication_ldap_sasl plugin, clients use the client-side authentication_ldap_sasl_client plugin. If a client program does not find the client-side plugin, specify a --plugin-dir option that names the directory where the plugin library file is installed.

The authentication process for boris is similar to that previously described for betsy with simple LDAP authentication, except that the client-side and server-side SASL LDAP plugins use SASL messages for secure transmission of credentials within the LDAP protocol, to avoid sending the cleartext password between the MySQL client and server.

LDAP Authentication with Proxying

LDAP authentication plugins support proxying, enabling a user to connect to the MySQL server as one user but assume the privileges of a different user. This section describes basic LDAP plugin proxy support. The LDAP plugins also support specification of group preference and proxy user mapping; see LDAP Authentication Group Preference and Mapping Specification.

The proxying implementation described here is based on use of LDAP group attribute values to map connecting MySQL users who authenticate using LDAP onto other MySQL accounts that define different sets of privileges. Users do not connect directly through the accounts that define the privileges. Instead, they connect through a default proxy account authenticated with LDAP, such that all external logins are mapped to the proxied MySQL accounts that hold the privileges. Any user who connects using the proxy account is mapped to one of those proxied MySQL accounts, the privileges for which determine the database operations permitted to the external user.

The instructions here assume the following scenario:

- LDAP entries use the `uid` and `cn` attributes to specify user name and group values, respectively. To use different user and group attribute names, set the appropriate plugin-specific system variables:
  - For the `authentication_ldap_simple` plugin: Set `authentication_ldap_simple_user_search_attr` and `authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_attr`.
  - For the `authentication_ldap_sasl` plugin: Set `authentication_ldap_sasl_user_search_attr` and `authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_attr`.
- These LDAP entries are available in the directory managed by the LDAP server, to provide distinguished name values that uniquely identify each user:

  ```
  uid=basha,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com,cn=accounting
  uid=basil,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com,cn=front_office
  ```

  At connect time, the group attribute values become the authenticated user names, so they name the `accounting` and `front_office` proxied accounts.
- The examples assume use of SASL LDAP authentication. Make the appropriate adjustments for simple LDAP authentication.

Create the default proxy MySQL account:

```
CREATE USER ''@'%'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_sasl;
```

The proxy account definition has no `AS 'auth_string'` clause to name an LDAP user DN. Thus:

- When a client connects, the client user name becomes the LDAP user name to search for.
- The matching LDAP entry is expected to include a group attribute naming the proxied MySQL account that defines the privileges the client should have.

> **Note**
>
> If your MySQL installation has anonymous users, they might conflict with the default proxy user. For more information about this issue, and ways of dealing with it, see Default Proxy User and Anonymous User Conflicts.

Create the proxied accounts and grant to each one the privileges it should have:

```
CREATE USER 'accounting'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
CREATE USER 'front_office'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
  ON accountingdb.*
  TO 'accounting'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
  ON frontdb.*
  TO 'front_office'@'localhost';
```

The proxied accounts use the `mysql_no_login` authentication plugin to prevent clients from using the accounts to log in directly to the MySQL server. Instead, users who authenticate using LDAP are expected to use the default `''@'%'` proxy account. (This assumes that the `mysql_no_login` plugin is installed. For instructions, see Section 6.1.10, "No-Login Pluggable Authentication".) For alternative methods of protecting proxied accounts against direct use, see Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts.

Grant to the proxy account the `PROXY` privilege for each proxied account:

```
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'accounting'@'localhost'
  TO ''@'%';
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'front_office'@'localhost'
  TO ''@'%';
```

Use the `mysql` command-line client to connect to the MySQL server as `basha`.

```
$> mysql --user=basha --password
Enter password: basha_password (basha LDAP password)
```

Authentication occurs as follows:

1. The server authenticates the connection using the default `''@'%'` proxy account, for client user `basha`.

2. The matching LDAP entry is:

   ```
   uid=basha,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com,cn=accounting
   ```

3. The matching LDAP entry has group attribute `cn=accounting`, so `accounting` becomes the authenticated proxied user.

4. The authenticated user differs from the client user name `basha`, with the result that `basha` is treated as a proxy for `accounting`, and `basha` assumes the privileges of the proxied `accounting` account. The following query returns output as shown:

   ```
   mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER(), @@proxy_user;
   +-----------------+----------------------+--------------+
   | USER()          | CURRENT_USER()       | @@proxy_user |
   +-----------------+----------------------+--------------+
   | basha@localhost | accounting@localhost | ''@'%'       |
   +-----------------+----------------------+--------------+
   ```

This demonstrates that `basha` uses the privileges granted to the proxied `accounting` MySQL account, and that proxying occurs through the default proxy user account.

Now connect as `basil` instead:

```
$> mysql --user=basil --password
Enter password: basil_password (basil LDAP password)
```

The authentication process for `basil` is similar to that previously described for `basha`:

1. The server authenticates the connection using the default `''@'%'` proxy account, for client user `basil`.

2. The matching LDAP entry is:

```
uid=basil,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com,cn=front_office
```

3. The matching LDAP entry has group attribute cn=front_office, so front_office becomes the authenticated proxied user.

4. The authenticated user differs from the client user name basil, with the result that basil is treated as a proxy for front_office, and basil assumes the privileges of the proxied front_office account. The following query returns output as shown:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER(), @@proxy_user;
+-----------------+----------------------+--------------+
| USER()          | CURRENT_USER()       | @@proxy_user |
+-----------------+----------------------+--------------+
| basil@localhost | front_office@localhost | ''@'%'       |
+-----------------+----------------------+--------------+
```

This demonstrates that basil uses the privileges granted to the proxied front_office MySQL account, and that proxying occurs through the default proxy user account.

LDAP Authentication Group Preference and Mapping Specification

As described in LDAP Authentication with Proxying, basic LDAP authentication proxying works by the principle that the plugin uses the first group name returned by the LDAP server as the MySQL proxied user account name. This simple capability does not enable specifying any preference about which group name to use if the LDAP server returns multiple group names, or specifying any name other than the group name as the proxied user name.

As of MySQL 5.7.25, for MySQL accounts that use LDAP authentication, the authentication string can specify the following information to enable greater proxying flexibility:

- A list of groups in preference order, such that the plugin uses the first group name in the list that matches a group returned by the LDAP server.
- A mapping from group names to proxied user names, such that a group name when matched can provide a specified name to use as the proxied user. This provides an alternative to using the group name as the proxied user.

Consider the following MySQL proxy account definition:

```
CREATE USER ''@'%'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_sasl
  AS '+ou=People,dc=example,dc=com#grp1=usera,grp2,grp3=userc';
```

The authentication string has a user DN suffix ou=People,dc=example,dc=com prefixed by the + character. Thus, as described in LDAP Authentication User DN Suffixes, the full user DN is constructed from the user DN suffix as specified, plus the client user name as the uid attribute.

The remaining part of the authentication string begins with #, which signifies the beginning of group preference and mapping information. This part of the authentication string lists group names in the order grp1, grp2, grp3. The LDAP plugin compares that list with the set of group names returned by the LDAP server, looking in list order for a match against the returned names. The plugin uses the first match, or if there is no match, authentication fails.

Suppose that the LDAP server returns groups grp3, grp2, and grp7. The LDAP plugin uses grp2 because it is the first group in the authentication string that matches, even though it is not the first group returned by the LDAP server. If the LDAP server returns grp4, grp2, and grp1, the plugin uses grp1 even though grp2 also matches. grp1 has a precedence higher than grp2 because it is listed earlier in the authentication string.

Assuming that the plugin finds a group name match, it performs mapping from that group name to the MySQL proxied user name, if there is one. For the example proxy account, mapping occurs as follows:

- If the matching group name is `grp1` or `grp3`, those are associated in the authentication string with user names `usera` and `userc`, respectively. The plugin uses the corresponding associated user name as the proxied user name.

- If the matching group name is `grp2`, there is no associated user name in the authentication string. The plugin uses `grp2` as the proxied user name.

If the LDAP server returns a group in DN format, the LDAP plugin parses the group DN to extract the group name from it.

To specify LDAP group preference and mapping information, these principles apply:

- Begin the group preference and mapping part of the authentication string with a `#` prefix character.

- The group preference and mapping specification is a list of one or more items, separated by commas. Each item has the form *`group_name=user_name`* or *`group_name`*. Items should be listed in group name preference order. For a group name selected by the plugin as a match from set of group names returned by the LDAP server, the two syntaxes differ in effect as follows:

  - For an item specified as *`group_name=user_name`* (with a user name), the group name maps to the user name, which is used as the MySQL proxied user name.

  - For an item specified as *`group_name`* (with no user name), the group name is used as the MySQL proxied user name.

- To quote a group or user name that contains special characters such as space, surround it by double quote (`"`) characters. For example, if an item has group and user names of `my group name` and `my user name`, it must be written in a group mapping using quotes:

  ```
  "my group name"="my user name"
  ```

  If an item has group and user names of `my_group_name` and `my_user_name` (which contain no special characters), it may but need not be written using quotes. Any of the following are valid:

  ```
  my_group_name=my_user_name
  my_group_name="my_user_name"
  "my_group_name"=my_user_name
  "my_group_name"="my_user_name"
  ```

- To escape a character, precede it by a backslash (`\`). This is useful particularly to include a literal double quote or backslash, which are otherwise not included literally.

- A user DN need not be present in the authentication string, but if present, it must precede the group preference and mapping part. A user DN can be given as a full user DN, or as a user DN suffix with a `+` prefix character. (See LDAP Authentication User DN Suffixes.)

LDAP Authentication User DN Suffixes

As of MySQL 5.7.21, LDAP authentication plugins permit the authentication string that provides user DN information to begin with a `+` prefix character:

- In the absence of a `+` character, the authentication string value is treated as is without modification.

- If the authentication string begins with `+`, the plugin constructs the full user DN value from the user name sent by the client, together with the DN specified in the authentication string (with the `+` removed). In the constructed DN, the client user name becomes the value of the attribute that specifies LDAP user names. This is `uid` by default; to change the attribute, modify the appropriate system variable (`authentication_ldap_simple_user_search_attr` or `authentication_ldap_sasl_user_search_attr`). The authentication string is stored as given in the `mysql.user` system table, with the full user DN constructed on the fly before authentication.

This account authentication string does not have `+` at the beginning, so it is taken as the full user DN:

```
CREATE USER 'baldwin'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_simple
  AS 'uid=admin,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com';
```

The client connects with the user name specified in the account (baldwin). In this case, that name is not used because the authentication string has no prefix and thus fully specifies the user DN.

This account authentication string does have + at the beginning, so it is taken as just part of the user DN:

```
CREATE USER 'accounting'
  IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_ldap_simple
  AS '+ou=People,dc=example,dc=com';
```

The client connects with the user name specified in the account (accounting), which in this case is used as the uid attribute together with the authentication string to construct the user DN: uid=accounting,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com

The accounts in the preceding examples have a nonempty user name, so the client always connects to the MySQL server using the same name as specified in the account definition. If an account has an empty user name, such as the default anonymous ''@'%' proxy account described in LDAP Authentication with Proxying, clients might connect to the MySQL server with varying user names. But the principle is the same: If the authentication string begins with +, the plugin uses the user name sent by the client together with the authentication string to construct the user DN.

LDAP Authentication Methods

The LDAP authentication plugins use a configurable authentication method. The appropriate system variable and available method choices are plugin-specific:

- For the authentication_ldap_simple plugin: Configure the method by setting the authentication_ldap_simple_auth_method_name system variable. The permitted choices are SIMPLE and AD-FOREST.
- For the authentication_ldap_sasl plugin: Configure the method by setting the authentication_ldap_sasl_auth_method_name system variable. The only permitted choice is SCRAM-SHA-1.

See the system variable descriptions for information about each permitted method.

6.1.10 No-Login Pluggable Authentication

The mysql_no_login server-side authentication plugin prevents all client connections to any account that uses it. Use cases for this plugin include:

- Accounts that must be able to execute stored programs and views with elevated privileges without exposing those privileges to ordinary users.
- Proxied accounts that should never permit direct login but are intended to be accessed only through proxy accounts.

The following table shows the plugin and library file names. The file name suffix might differ on your system. The file must be located in the directory named by the plugin_dir system variable.

Table 6.10 Plugin and Library Names for No-Login Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	mysql_no_login
Client-side plugin	None

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Library file	mysql_no_login.so

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to no-login pluggable authentication:

- Installing No-Login Pluggable Authentication
- Uninstalling No-Login Pluggable Authentication
- Using No-Login Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”. For proxy user information, see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.

Installing No-Login Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to install the no-login authentication plugin. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

The plugin library file base name is `mysql_no_login`. The file name suffix differs per platform (for example, `.so` for Unix and Unix-like systems, `.dll` for Windows).

To load the plugin at server startup, use the `--plugin-load-add` option to name the library file that contains it. With this plugin-loading method, the option must be given each time the server starts. For example, put these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=mysql_no_login.so
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugin at runtime, use this statement, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN mysql_no_login SONAME 'mysql_no_login.so';
```

`INSTALL PLUGIN` loads the plugin immediately, and also registers it in the `mysql.plugins` system table to cause the server to load it for each subsequent normal startup without the need for `--plugin-load-add`.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE '%login%';
+----------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME    | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+----------------+---------------+
| mysql_no_login | ACTIVE        |
+----------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

To associate MySQL accounts with the no-login plugin, see Using No-Login Pluggable Authentication.

Uninstalling No-Login Pluggable Authentication

The method used to uninstall the no-login authentication plugin depends on how you installed it:

- If you installed the plugin at server startup using a `--plugin-load-add` option, restart the server without the option.
- If you installed the plugin at runtime using an `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement, it remains installed across server restarts. To uninstall it, use `UNINSTALL PLUGIN`:

```
UNINSTALL PLUGIN mysql_no_login;
```

Using No-Login Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to use the no-login authentication plugin to prevent accounts from being used for connecting from MySQL client programs to the server. It is assumed that the server is running with the no-login plugin enabled, as described in Installing No-Login Pluggable Authentication.

To refer to the no-login authentication plugin in the `IDENTIFIED WITH` clause of a `CREATE USER` statement, use the name `mysql_no_login`.

An account that authenticates using `mysql_no_login` may be used as the `DEFINER` for stored program and view objects. If such an object definition also includes `SQL SECURITY DEFINER`, it executes with that account's privileges. DBAs can use this behavior to provide access to confidential or sensitive data that is exposed only through well-controlled interfaces.

The following example illustrates these principles. It defines an account that does not permit client connections, and associates with it a view that exposes only certain columns of the `mysql.user` system table:

```
CREATE DATABASE nologindb;
CREATE USER 'nologin'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
GRANT ALL ON nologindb.*
  TO 'nologin'@'localhost';
GRANT SELECT ON mysql.user
  TO 'nologin'@'localhost';
CREATE DEFINER = 'nologin'@'localhost'
  SQL SECURITY DEFINER
  VIEW nologindb.myview
  AS SELECT User, Host FROM mysql.user;
```

To provide protected access to the view to an ordinary user, do this:

```
GRANT SELECT ON nologindb.myview
  TO 'ordinaryuser'@'localhost';
```

Now the ordinary user can use the view to access the limited information it presents:

```
SELECT * FROM nologindb.myview;
```

Attempts by the user to access columns other than those exposed by the view result in an error, as do attempts to select from the view by users not granted access to it.

> **Note**
>
> Because the `nologin` account cannot be used directly, the operations required to set up objects that it uses must be performed by `root` or similar account that has the privileges required to create the objects and set `DEFINER` values.

The `mysql_no_login` plugin is also useful in proxying scenarios. (For a discussion of concepts involved in proxying, see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”.) An account that authenticates using `mysql_no_login` may be used as a proxied user for proxy accounts:

```
-- create proxied account
CREATE USER 'proxied_user'@'localhost'
  IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_no_login;
-- grant privileges to proxied account
GRANT ...
  ON ...
  TO 'proxied_user'@'localhost';
-- permit proxy_user to be a proxy account for proxied account
GRANT PROXY
  ON 'proxied_user'@'localhost'
  TO 'proxy_user'@'localhost';
```

This enables clients to access MySQL through the proxy account (`proxy_user`) but not to bypass the proxy mechanism by connecting directly as the proxied user (`proxied_user`). A client who connects using the `proxy_user` account has the privileges of the `proxied_user` account, but `proxied_user` itself cannot be used to connect.

For alternative methods of protecting proxied accounts against direct use, see Preventing Direct Login to Proxied Accounts.

6.1.11 Socket Peer-Credential Pluggable Authentication

The server-side `auth_socket` authentication plugin authenticates clients that connect from the local host through the Unix socket file. The plugin uses the `SO_PEERCRED` socket option to obtain information about the user running the client program. Thus, the plugin can be used only on systems that support the `SO_PEERCRED` option, such as Linux.

The source code for this plugin can be examined as a relatively simple example demonstrating how to write a loadable authentication plugin.

The following table shows the plugin and library file names. The file must be located in the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable.

Table 6.11 Plugin and Library Names for Socket Peer-Credential Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	`auth_socket`
Client-side plugin	None, see discussion
Library file	`auth_socket.so`

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to socket pluggable authentication:

- Installing Socket Pluggable Authentication
- Uninstalling Socket Pluggable Authentication
- Using Socket Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”.

Installing Socket Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to install the socket authentication plugin. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

To load the plugin at server startup, use the `--plugin-load-add` option to name the library file that contains it. With this plugin-loading method, the option must be given each time the server starts. For example, put these lines in the server `my.cnf` file:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=auth_socket.so
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugin at runtime, use this statement:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN auth_socket SONAME 'auth_socket.so';
```

`INSTALL PLUGIN` loads the plugin immediately, and also registers it in the `mysql.plugins` system table to cause the server to load it for each subsequent normal startup without the need for `--plugin-load-add`.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE '%socket%';
+-------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+-------------+---------------+
| auth_socket | ACTIVE        |
+-------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

To associate MySQL accounts with the socket plugin, see Using Socket Pluggable Authentication.

Uninstalling Socket Pluggable Authentication

The method used to uninstall the socket authentication plugin depends on how you installed it:

- If you installed the plugin at server startup using a `--plugin-load-add` option, restart the server without the option.
- If you installed the plugin at runtime using an `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement, it remains installed across server restarts. To uninstall it, use `UNINSTALL PLUGIN`:

  ```
  UNINSTALL PLUGIN auth_socket;
  ```

Using Socket Pluggable Authentication

The socket plugin checks whether the socket user name (the operating system user name) matches the MySQL user name specified by the client program to the server. If the names do not match, the plugin checks whether the socket user name matches the name specified in the `authentication_string` column of the `mysql.user` system table row. If a match is found, the plugin permits the connection. The `authentication_string` value can be specified using an `IDENTIFIED ...AS` clause with `CREATE USER` or `ALTER USER`.

Suppose that a MySQL account is created for an operating system user named `valerie` who is to be authenticated by the `auth_socket` plugin for connections from the local host through the socket file:

```
CREATE USER 'valerie'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH auth_socket;
```

If a user on the local host with a login name of `stefanie` invokes `mysql` with the option `--user=valerie` to connect through the socket file, the server uses `auth_socket` to authenticate the client. The plugin determines that the `--user` option value (`valerie`) differs from the client user's name (`stephanie`) and refuses the connection. If a user named `valerie` tries the same thing, the plugin finds that the user name and the MySQL user name are both valerie and permits the connection. However, the plugin refuses the connection even for valerie if the connection is made using a different protocol, such as TCP/IP.

To permit both the valerie and stephanie operating system users to access MySQL through socket file connections that use the account, this can be done two ways:

- Name both users at account-creation time, one following CREATE USER, and the other in the authentication string:

```
CREATE USER 'valerie'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH auth_socket AS 'stephanie';
```

- If you have already used CREATE USER to create the account for a single user, use ALTER USER to add the second user:

```
CREATE USER 'valerie'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH auth_socket;
ALTER USER 'valerie'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH auth_socket AS 'stephanie';
```

To access the account, both valerie and stephanie specify --user=valerie at connect time.

6.1.12 Test Pluggable Authentication

MySQL includes a test plugin that checks account credentials and logs success or failure to the server error log. This is a loadable plugin (not built in) and must be installed prior to use.

The test plugin source code is separate from the server source, unlike the built-in native plugin, so it can be examined as a relatively simple example demonstrating how to write a loadable authentication plugin.

> **Note**
>
> This plugin is intended for testing and development purposes, and is not for use in production environments or on servers that are exposed to public networks.

The following table shows the plugin and library file names. The file name suffix might differ on your system. The file must be located in the directory named by the plugin_dir system variable.

Table 6.12 Plugin and Library Names for Test Authentication

Plugin or File	Plugin or File Name
Server-side plugin	test_plugin_server
Client-side plugin	auth_test_plugin
Library file	auth_test_plugin.so

The following sections provide installation and usage information specific to test pluggable authentication:

- Installing Test Pluggable Authentication
- Uninstalling Test Pluggable Authentication
- Using Test Pluggable Authentication

For general information about pluggable authentication in MySQL, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”.

Installing Test Pluggable Authentication

This section describes how to install the server-side test authentication plugin. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the plugin_dir system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of plugin_dir at server startup.

To load the plugin at server startup, use the --plugin-load-add option to name the library file that contains it. With this plugin-loading method, the option must be given each time the server starts. For example, put these lines in the server my.cnf file, adjusting the .so suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=auth_test_plugin.so
```

After modifying my.cnf, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugin at runtime, use this statement, adjusting the .so suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN test_plugin_server SONAME 'auth_test_plugin.so';
```

INSTALL PLUGIN loads the plugin immediately, and also registers it in the mysql.plugins system table to cause the server to load it for each subsequent normal startup without the need for --plugin-load-add.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema PLUGINS table or use the SHOW PLUGINS statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE '%test_plugin%';
+--------------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME        | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+--------------------+---------------+
| test_plugin_server | ACTIVE        |
+--------------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

To associate MySQL accounts with the test plugin, see Using Test Pluggable Authentication.

Uninstalling Test Pluggable Authentication

The method used to uninstall the test authentication plugin depends on how you installed it:

- If you installed the plugin at server startup using a --plugin-load-add option, restart the server without the option.
- If you installed the plugin at runtime using an INSTALL PLUGIN statement, it remains installed across server restarts. To uninstall it, use UNINSTALL PLUGIN:

  ```
  UNINSTALL PLUGIN test_plugin_server;
  ```

Using Test Pluggable Authentication

To use the test authentication plugin, create an account and name that plugin in the IDENTIFIED WITH clause:

```
CREATE USER 'testuser'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED WITH test_plugin_server
BY 'testpassword';
```

Then provide the --user and --password options for that account when you connect to the server. For example:

```
$> mysql --user=testuser --password
Enter password: testpassword
```

The plugin fetches the password as received from the client and compares it with the value stored in the `authentication_string` column of the account row in the `mysql.user` system table. If the two values match, the plugin returns the `authentication_string` value as the new effective user ID.

You can look in the server error log for a message indicating whether authentication succeeded (notice that the password is reported as the “user”):

```
[Note] Plugin test_plugin_server reported:
'successfully authenticated user testpassword'
```

6.1.13 Pluggable Authentication System Variables

These variables are unavailable unless the appropriate server-side plugin is installed:

- `authentication_ldap_sasl` for system variables with names of the form `authentication_ldap_sasl_xxx`
- `authentication_ldap_simple` for system variables with names of the form `authentication_ldap_simple_xxx`

Table 6.13 Authentication Plugin System Variable Summary

Name	Cmd-Line	Option File	System Var	Status Var	Var Scope	Dynamic
authentication_ldap_sasl_auth_method_name	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_base_dn	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_dn	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_pwd	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_ca_path	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_attr	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_filter	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_init_pool_size	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_log_status	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_max_pool_size	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_server_host	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_server_port	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_tls	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_sasl_user_search_attr	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_auth_method_name	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_bind_base_dn	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_dn	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_pwd	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_ca_path	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_attr	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_filter	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_init_pool_size	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_log_status	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_max_pool_size	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_server_host	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_server_port	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_ldap_simple_tls	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes

Name	Cmd-Line	Option File	System Var	Status Var	Var Scope	Dynamic
authentication_ldap_simple_user_search_attr	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
authentication_windows_log_level	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
authentication_windows_use_principal_name	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No

- `authentication_ldap_sasl_auth_method_name`

Command-Line Format	`--authentication-ldap-sasl-auth-method-name=value`
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	`authentication_ldap_sasl_auth_method_name`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	`SCRAM-SHA-1`
Valid Values	`SCRAM-SHA-1`

For SASL LDAP authentication, the authentication method name. Communication between the authentication plugin and the LDAP server occurs according to this authentication method to ensure password security.

These authentication method values are permitted:

- `SCRAM-SHA-1`: Use a SASL challenge-response mechanism.

  The client-side `authentication_ldap_sasl_client` plugin communicates with the SASL server, using the password to create a challenge and obtain a SASL request buffer, then passes this buffer to the server-side `authentication_ldap_sasl` plugin. The client-side and server-side SASL LDAP plugins use SASL messages for secure transmission of credentials within the LDAP protocol, to avoid sending the cleartext password between the MySQL client and server.

- `authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_base_dn`

Command-Line Format	`--authentication-ldap-sasl-bind-base-dn=value`
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	`authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_base_dn`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	`NULL`

For SASL LDAP authentication, the base distinguished name (DN). This variable can be used to limit the scope of searches by anchoring them at a certain location (the “base”) within the search tree.

Suppose that members of one set of LDAP user entries each have this form:

```
uid=user_name,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

And that members of another set of LDAP user entries each have this form:

```
uid=user_name,ou=Admin,dc=example,dc=com
```

Then searches work like this for different base DN values:

- If the base DN is ou=People,dc=example,dc=com: Searches find user entries only in the first set.
- If the base DN is ou=Admin,dc=example,dc=com: Searches find user entries only in the second set.
- If the base DN is ou=dc=example,dc=com: Searches find user entries in the first or second set.

In general, more specific base DN values result in faster searches because they limit the search scope more.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_dn

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-bind-root-dn=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_dn
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	NULL

For SASL LDAP authentication, the root distinguished name (DN). This variable is used in conjunction with authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_pwd as the credentials for authenticating to the LDAP server for the purpose of performing searches. Authentication uses either one or two LDAP bind operations, depending on whether the MySQL account names an LDAP user DN:

- If the account does not name a user DN: authentication_ldap_sasl performs an initial LDAP binding using authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_dn and authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_pwd. (These are both empty by default, so if they are not set, the LDAP server must permit anonymous connections.) The resulting bind LDAP handle is used to search for the user DN, based on the client user name. authentication_ldap_sasl performs a second bind using the user DN and client-supplied password.
- If the account does name a user DN: The first bind operation is unnecessary in this case. authentication_ldap_sasl performs a single bind using the user DN and client-supplied password. This is faster than if the MySQL account does not specify an LDAP user DN.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_pwd

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-bind-root-pwd=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_pwd
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	NULL

For SASL LDAP authentication, the password for the root distinguished name. This variable is used in conjunction with authentication_ldap_sasl_bind_root_dn. See the description of that variable.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_ca_path

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-ca-path=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_ca_path
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	NULL

For SASL LDAP authentication, the absolute path of the certificate authority file. Specify this file if it is desired that the authentication plugin perform verification of the LDAP server certificate.

Note

In addition to setting the authentication_ldap_sasl_ca_path variable to the file name, you must add the appropriate certificate authority certificates to the file and enable the authentication_ldap_sasl_tls system variable. These variables can be set to override the default OpenLDAP TLS configuration; see LDAP Pluggable Authentication and ldap.conf

- authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_attr

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-group-search-attr=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_attr
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	cn

For SASL LDAP authentication, the name of the attribute that specifies group names in LDAP directory entries. If authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_attr has its default value of cn, searches return the cn value as the group name. For example, if an LDAP entry with a uid value of user1 has a cn attribute of mygroup, searches for user1 return mygroup as the group name.

This variable should be the empty string if you want no group or proxy authentication.

As of MySQL 5.7.21, if the group search attribute is isMemberOf, LDAP authentication directly retrieves the user attribute isMemberOf value and assigns it as group information. If the group search attribute is not isMemberOf, LDAP authentication searches for all groups where the user is a member. (The latter is the default behavior.) This behavior is based on how LDAP group information can be stored two ways: 1) A group entry can have an attribute named memberUid or member with a value that is a user name; 2) A user entry can have an attribute named isMemberOf with values that are group names.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_filter

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-group-search-filter=value
Introduced	5.7.21

System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_group_search_filter
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	(|(&(objectClass=posixGroup)(memberUid=%s))(&(objectClass=group)(member=%s)))

For SASL LDAP authentication, the custom group search filter.

As of MySQL 5.7.22, the search filter value can contain {UA} and {UD} notation to represent the user name and the full user DN. For example, {UA} is replaced with a user name such as "admin", whereas {UD} is replaced with a use full DN such as "uid=admin,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com". The following value is the default, which supports both OpenLDAP and Active Directory:

```
(|(&(objectClass=posixGroup)(memberUid={UA}))
  (&(objectClass=group)(member={UD})))
```

Previously, if the group search attribute was isMemberOf or memberOf, it was treated as a user attribute that has group information. However, in some cases for the user scenario, memberOf was a simple user attribute that held no group information. For additional flexibility, an optional {GA} prefix now can be used with the group search attribute. (Previously, it was assumed that if the group search attribute is isMemberOf, it is treated differently. Now any group attribute with a {GA} prefix is treated as a user attribute having group names.) For example, with a value of {GA}MemberOf, if the group value is the DN, the first attribute value from the group DN is returned as the group name.

In MySQL 5.7.21, the search filter used %s notation, expanding it to the user name for OpenLDAP (&(objectClass=posixGroup)(memberUid=%s)) and to the full user DN for Active Directory (&(objectClass=group)(member=%s)).

- authentication_ldap_sasl_init_pool_size

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-init-pool-size=#
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_init_pool_size
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	10
Minimum Value	0
Maximum Value	32767

Unit	connections

For SASL LDAP authentication, the initial size of the pool of connections to the LDAP server. Choose the value for this variable based on the average number of concurrent authentication requests to the LDAP server.

The plugin uses `authentication_ldap_sasl_init_pool_size` and `authentication_ldap_sasl_max_pool_size` together for connection-pool management:

- When the authentication plugin initializes, it creates `authentication_ldap_sasl_init_pool_size` connections, unless `authentication_ldap_sasl_max_pool_size=0` to disable pooling.
- If the plugin receives an anthentication request when there are no free connections in the current connection pool, the plugin can create a new connection, up to the maximum connection pool size given by `authentication_ldap_sasl_max_pool_size`.
- If the plugin receives a request when the pool size is already at its maximum and there are no free connections, authentication fails.
- When the plugin unloads, it closes all pooled connections.

Changes to plugin system variable settings may have no effect on connections already in the pool. For example, modifying the LDAP server host, port, or TLS settings does not affect existing connections. However, if the original variable values were invalid and the connection pool could not be initialized, the plugin attempts to reinitialize the pool for the next LDAP request. In this case, the new system variable values are used for the reinitialization attempt.

If `authentication_ldap_sasl_max_pool_size=0` to disable pooling, each LDAP connection opened by the plugin uses the values the system variables have at that time.

- `authentication_ldap_sasl_log_status`

Command-Line Format	`--authentication-ldap-sasl-log-status=#`
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	`authentication_ldap_sasl_log_status`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	`1`
Minimum Value	`1`
Maximum Value	`5`

For SASL LDAP authentication, the logging level for messages written to the error log. The following table shows the permitted level values and their meanings.

Table 6.14 Log Levels for authentication_ldap_sasl_log_status

Option Value	Types of Messages Logged
`1`	No messages
`2`	Error messages
`3`	Error and warning messages
`4`	Error, warning, and information messages

Option Value	Types of Messages Logged
5	Same as previous level plus debugging messages from MySQL

On the client side, messages can be logged to the standard output by setting the AUTHENTICATION_LDAP_CLIENT_LOG environment variable. The permitted and default values are the same as for authentication_ldap_sasl_log_status.

The AUTHENTICATION_LDAP_CLIENT_LOG environment variable applies only to SASL LDAP authentication. It has no effect for simple LDAP authentication because the client plugin in that case is mysql_clear_password, which knows nothing about LDAP operations.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_max_pool_size

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-max-pool-size=#
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_max_pool_size
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	1000
Minimum Value	0
Maximum Value	32767
Unit	connections

For SASL LDAP authentication, the maximum size of the pool of connections to the LDAP server. To disable connection pooling, set this variable to 0.

This variable is used in conjunction with authentication_ldap_sasl_init_pool_size. See the description of that variable.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_server_host

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-server-host=host_name
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_server_host
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String

For SASL LDAP authentication, the LDAP server host. The permitted values for this variable depend on the authentication method:

  - For authentication_ldap_sasl_auth_method_name=SCRAM-SHA-1: The LDAP server host can be a host name or IP address.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_server_port

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-server-port=port_num

Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_server_port
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	389
Minimum Value	1
Maximum Value	32376

For SASL LDAP authentication, the LDAP server TCP/IP port number.

As of MySQL 5.7.25, if the LDAP port number is configured as 636 or 3269, the plugin uses LDAPS (LDAP over SSL) instead of LDAP. (LDAPS differs from startTLS.)

- authentication_ldap_sasl_tls

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-tls[={OFF|ON}]
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_tls
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean
Default Value	OFF

For SASL LDAP authentication, whether connections by the plugin to the LDAP server are secure. If this variable is enabled, the plugin uses TLS to connect securely to the LDAP server. This variable can be set to override the default OpenLDAP TLS configuration; see LDAP Pluggable Authentication and ldap.conf If you enable this variable, you may also wish to set the authentication_ldap_sasl_ca_path variable.

MySQL LDAP plugins support the StartTLS method, which initializes TLS on top of a plain LDAP connection.

As of MySQL 5.7.25, LDAPS can be used by setting the authentication_ldap_sasl_server_port system variable.

- authentication_ldap_sasl_user_search_attr

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-sasl-user-search-attr=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_sasl_user_search_attr
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	uid

For SASL LDAP authentication, the name of the attribute that specifies user names in LDAP directory entries. If a user distinguished name is not provided, the authentication plugin searches for the name using this attribute. For example, if the authentication_ldap_sasl_user_search_attr value is uid, a search for the user name user1 finds entries with a uid value of user1.

- authentication_ldap_simple_auth_method_name

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-auth-method-name=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_auth_method_name
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	SIMPLE
Valid Values	SIMPLE AD-FOREST

For simple LDAP authentication, the authentication method name. Communication between the authentication plugin and the LDAP server occurs according to this authentication method.

> **Note**
>
> For all simple LDAP authentication methods, it is recommended to also set TLS parameters to require that communication with the LDAP server take place over secure connections.

These authentication method values are permitted:

- SIMPLE: Use simple LDAP authentication. This method uses either one or two LDAP bind operations, depending on whether the MySQL account names an LDAP user distinguished name. See the description of authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_dn.
- AD-FOREST: A variation on SIMPLE, such that authentication searches all domains in the Active Directory forest, performing an LDAP bind to each Active Directory domain until the user is found in some domain.

- authentication_ldap_simple_bind_base_dn

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-bind-base-dn=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_bind_base_dn
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String

Default Value	NULL

For simple LDAP authentication, the base distinguished name (DN). This variable can be used to limit the scope of searches by anchoring them at a certain location (the “base”) within the search tree.

Suppose that members of one set of LDAP user entries each have this form:

```
uid=user_name,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com
```

And that members of another set of LDAP user entries each have this form:

```
uid=user_name,ou=Admin,dc=example,dc=com
```

Then searches work like this for different base DN values:

- If the base DN is `ou=People,dc=example,dc=com`: Searches find user entries only in the first set.
- If the base DN is `ou=Admin,dc=example,dc=com`: Searches find user entries only in the second set.
- If the base DN is `ou=dc=example,dc=com`: Searches find user entries in the first or second set.

In general, more specific base DN values result in faster searches because they limit the search scope more.

- `authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_dn`

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-bind-root-dn=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_dn
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	NULL

For simple LDAP authentication, the root distinguished name (DN). This variable is used in conjunction with `authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_pwd` as the credentials for authenticating to the LDAP server for the purpose of performing searches. Authentication uses either one or two LDAP bind operations, depending on whether the MySQL account names an LDAP user DN:

- If the account does not name a user DN: `authentication_ldap_simple` performs an initial LDAP binding using `authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_dn` and `authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_pwd`. (These are both empty by default, so if they are not set, the LDAP server must permit anonymous connections.) The resulting bind LDAP handle is used to search for the user DN, based on the client user name. `authentication_ldap_simple` performs a second bind using the user DN and client-supplied password.
- If the account does name a user DN: The first bind operation is unnecessary in this case. `authentication_ldap_simple` performs a single bind using the user DN and client-supplied password. This is faster than if the MySQL account does not specify an LDAP user DN.

- authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_pwd

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-bind-root-pwd=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_pwd
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	NULL

For simple LDAP authentication, the password for the root distinguished name. This variable is used in conjunction with authentication_ldap_simple_bind_root_dn. See the description of that variable.

- authentication_ldap_simple_ca_path

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-ca-path=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_ca_path
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	NULL

For simple LDAP authentication, the absolute path of the certificate authority file. Specify this file if it is desired that the authentication plugin perform verification of the LDAP server certificate.

> **Note**
>
> In addition to setting the authentication_ldap_simple_ca_path variable to the file name, you must add the appropriate certificate authority certificates to the file and enable the authentication_ldap_simple_tls system variable. These variables can be set to override the default OpenLDAP TLS configuration; see LDAP Pluggable Authentication and ldap.conf

- authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_attr

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-group-search-attr=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_attr
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	cn

For simple LDAP authentication, the name of the attribute that specifies group names in LDAP directory entries. If authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_attr has its default value of cn, searches return the cn value as the group name. For example, if an LDAP entry with a uid value of user1 has a cn attribute of mygroup, searches for user1 return mygroup as the group name.

As of MySQL 5.7.21, if the group search attribute is isMemberOf, LDAP authentication directly retrieves the user attribute isMemberOf value and assigns it as group information. If the group search attribute is not isMemberOf, LDAP authentication searches for all groups where the user is a member. (The latter is the default behavior.) This behavior is based on how LDAP group information can be stored two ways: 1) A group entry can have an attribute named memberUid or member with a value that is a user name; 2) A user entry can have an attribute named isMemberOf with values that are group names.

- authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_filter

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-group-search-filter=value
Introduced	5.7.21
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_group_search_filter
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	(|(&(objectClass=posixGroup)(memberUid=%s))(&(objectClass=group)(member=%s)))

For simple LDAP authentication, the custom group search filter.

As of MySQL 5.7.22, the search filter value can contain {UA} and {UD} notation to represent the user name and the full user DN. For example, {UA} is replaced with a user name such as "admin", whereas {UD} is replaced with a use full DN such as "uid=admin,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com". The following value is the default, which supports both OpenLDAP and Active Directory:

```
(|(&(objectClass=posixGroup)(memberUid={UA}))
  (&(objectClass=group)(member={UD})))
```

Previously, if the group search attribute was isMemberOf or memberOf, it was treated as a user attribute that has group information. However, in some cases for the user scenario, memberOf was a simple user attribute that held no group information. For additional flexibility, an optional {GA} prefix now can be used with the group search attribute. (Previously, it was assumed that if the group search attribute is isMemberOf, it is treated differently. Now any group attribute with a {GA} prefix is treated as a user attribute having group names.) For example, with a value of {GA}MemberOf, if the group value is the DN, the first attribute value from the group DN is returned as the group name.

In MySQL 5.7.21, the search filter used %s notation, expanding it to the user name for OpenLDAP (&(objectClass=posixGroup)(memberUid=%s)) and to the full user DN for Active Directory (&(objectClass=group)(member=%s)).

- authentication_ldap_simple_init_pool_size

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-init-pool-size=#
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_init_pool_size
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes

Type	Integer
Default Value	10
Minimum Value	0
Maximum Value	32767
Unit	connections

For simple LDAP authentication, the initial size of the pool of connections to the LDAP server. Choose the value for this variable based on the average number of concurrent authentication requests to the LDAP server.

The plugin uses authentication_ldap_simple_init_pool_size and authentication_ldap_simple_max_pool_size together for connection-pool management:

- When the authentication plugin initializes, it creates authentication_ldap_simple_init_pool_size connections, unless authentication_ldap_simple_max_pool_size=0 to disable pooling.
- If the plugin receives an authentication request when there are no free connections in the current connection pool, the plugin can create a new connection, up to the maximum connection pool size given by authentication_ldap_simple_max_pool_size.
- If the plugin receives a request when the pool size is already at its maximum and there are no free connections, authentication fails.
- When the plugin unloads, it closes all pooled connections.

Changes to plugin system variable settings may have no effect on connections already in the pool. For example, modifying the LDAP server host, port, or TLS settings does not affect existing connections. However, if the original variable values were invalid and the connection pool could not be initialized, the plugin attempts to reinitialize the pool for the next LDAP request. In this case, the new system variable values are used for the reinitialization attempt.

If authentication_ldap_simple_max_pool_size=0 to disable pooling, each LDAP connection opened by the plugin uses the values the system variables have at that time.

- authentication_ldap_simple_log_status

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-log-status=#
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_log_status
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	1
Minimum Value	1

Maximum Value	5

For simple LDAP authentication, the logging level for messages written to the error log. The following table shows the permitted level values and their meanings.

Table 6.15 Log Levels for authentication_ldap_simple_log_status

Option Value	Types of Messages Logged
1	No messages
2	Error messages
3	Error and warning messages
4	Error, warning, and information messages
5	Same as previous level plus debugging messages from MySQL

- authentication_ldap_simple_max_pool_size

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-max-pool-size=#
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_max_pool_size
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	1000
Minimum Value	0
Maximum Value	32767
Unit	connections

For simple LDAP authentication, the maximum size of the pool of connections to the LDAP server. To disable connection pooling, set this variable to 0.

This variable is used in conjunction with authentication_ldap_simple_init_pool_size. See the description of that variable.

- authentication_ldap_simple_server_host

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-server-host=host_name
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_server_host
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String

For simple LDAP authentication, the LDAP server host. The permitted values for this variable depend on the authentication method:

- For authentication_ldap_simple_auth_method_name=SIMPLE: The LDAP server host can be a host name or IP address.

- For `authentication_ldap_simple_auth_method_name=AD-FOREST`. The LDAP server host can be an Active Directory domain name. For example, for an LDAP server URL of `ldap://example.mem.local:389`, the domain name can be `mem.local`.

  An Active Directory forest setup can have multiple domains (LDAP server IPs), which can be discovered using DNS. On Unix and Unix-like systems, some additional setup may be required to configure your DNS server with SRV records that specify the LDAP servers for the Active Directory domain. For information about DNS SRV, see RFC 2782.

  Suppose that your configuration has these properties:

  - The name server that provides information about Active Directory domains has IP address `10.172.166.100`.
  - The LDAP servers have names `ldap1.mem.local` through `ldap3.mem.local` and IP addresses `10.172.166.101` through `10.172.166.103`.

  You want the LDAP servers to be discoverable using SRV searches. For example, at the command line, a command like this should list the LDAP servers:

  ```
  host -t SRV _ldap._tcp.mem.local
  ```

  Perform the DNS configuration as follows:

  1. Add a line to `/etc/resolv.conf` to specify the name server that provides information about Active Directory domains:

     ```
     nameserver 10.172.166.100
     ```

  2. Configure the appropriate zone file for the name server with SRV records for the LDAP servers:

     ```
     _ldap._tcp.mem.local. 86400 IN SRV 0 100 389 ldap1.mem.local.
     _ldap._tcp.mem.local. 86400 IN SRV 0 100 389 ldap2.mem.local.
     _ldap._tcp.mem.local. 86400 IN SRV 0 100 389 ldap3.mem.local.
     ```

  3. It may also be necessary to specify the IP address for the LDAP servers in `/etc/hosts` if the server host cannot be resolved. For example, add lines like this to the file:

     ```
     10.172.166.101 ldap1.mem.local
     10.172.166.102 ldap2.mem.local
     10.172.166.103 ldap3.mem.local
     ```

  With the DNS configured as just described, the server-side LDAP plugin can discover the LDAP servers and tries to authenticate in all domains until authentication succeeds or there are no more servers.

  Windows needs no such settings as just described. Given the LDAP server host in the `authentication_ldap_simple_server_host` value, the Windows LDAP library searches all domains and attempts to authenticate.

- `authentication_ldap_simple_server_port`

Command-Line Format	`--authentication-ldap-simple-server-port=port_num`
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	`authentication_ldap_simple_server_port`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes

Type	Integer
Default Value	389
Minimum Value	1
Maximum Value	32376

For simple LDAP authentication, the LDAP server TCP/IP port number.

As of MySQL 5.7.25, if the LDAP port number is configured as 636 or 3269, the plugin uses LDAPS (LDAP over SSL) instead of LDAP. (LDAPS differs from startTLS.)

- authentication_ldap_simple_tls

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-tls[={OFF|ON}]
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_tls
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean
Default Value	OFF

For simple LDAP authentication, whether connections by the plugin to the LDAP server are secure. If this variable is enabled, the plugin uses TLS to connect securely to the LDAP server. This variable can be set to override the default OpenLDAP TLS configuration; see LDAP Pluggable Authentication and ldap.conf If you enable this variable, you may also wish to set the authentication_ldap_simple_ca_path variable.

MySQL LDAP plugins support the StartTLS method, which initializes TLS on top of a plain LDAP connection.

As of MySQL 5.7.25, LDAPS can be used by setting the authentication_ldap_simple_server_port system variable.

- authentication_ldap_simple_user_search_attr

Command-Line Format	--authentication-ldap-simple-user-search-attr=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	authentication_ldap_simple_user_search_attr
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	uid

For simple LDAP authentication, the name of the attribute that specifies user names in LDAP directory entries. If a user distinguished name is not provided, the authentication plugin searches for the name using this attribute. For example, if the authentication_ldap_simple_user_search_attr value is uid, a search for the user name user1 finds entries with a uid value of user1.

6.2 Connection Control Plugins

As of MySQL 5.7.17, MySQL Server includes a plugin library that enables administrators to introduce an increasing delay in server response to connection attempts after a configurable number of consecutive failed attempts. This capability provides a deterrent that slows down brute force attacks against MySQL user accounts. The plugin library contains two plugins:

- `CONNECTION_CONTROL` checks incoming connection attempts and adds a delay to server responses as necessary. This plugin also exposes system variables that enable its operation to be configured and a status variable that provides rudimentary monitoring information.

  The `CONNECTION_CONTROL` plugin uses the audit plugin interface (see Writing Audit Plugins). To collect information, it subscribes to the `MYSQL_AUDIT_CONNECTION_CLASSMASK` event class, and processes `MYSQL_AUDIT_CONNECTION_CONNECT` and `MYSQL_AUDIT_CONNECTION_CHANGE_USER` subevents to check whether the server should introduce a delay before responding to connection attempts.

- `CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS` implements an `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` table that exposes more detailed monitoring information for failed connection attempts. For more information about this table, see The INFORMATION_SCHEMA CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS Table.

The following sections provide information about connection control plugin installation and configuration.

6.2.1 Connection Control Plugin Installation

This section describes how to install the connection control plugins, `CONNECTION_CONTROL` and `CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS`. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

The plugin library file base name is `connection_control`. The file name suffix differs per platform (for example, `.so` for Unix and Unix-like systems, `.dll` for Windows).

To load the plugins at server startup, use the `--plugin-load-add` option to name the library file that contains them. With this plugin-loading method, the option must be given each time the server starts. For example, put these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=connection_control.so
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugins at runtime, use these statements, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN CONNECTION_CONTROL
  SONAME 'connection_control.so';
INSTALL PLUGIN CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS
  SONAME 'connection_control.so';
```

`INSTALL PLUGIN` loads the plugin immediately, and also registers it in the `mysql.plugins` system table to cause the server to load it for each subsequent normal startup without the need for `--plugin-load-add`.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE 'connection%';
+------------------------------------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME                              | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+------------------------------------------+---------------+
| CONNECTION_CONTROL                       | ACTIVE        |
| CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS | ACTIVE        |
+------------------------------------------+---------------+
```

If a plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

If the plugins have been previously registered with `INSTALL PLUGIN` or are loaded with `--plugin-load-add`, you can use the `--connection-control` and `--connection-control-failed-login-attempts` options at server startup to control plugin activation. For example, to load the plugins at startup and prevent them from being removed at runtime, use these options:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=connection_control.so
connection-control=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
connection-control-failed-login-attempts=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
```

If it is desired to prevent the server from running without a given connection control plugin, use an option value of `FORCE` or `FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT` to force server startup to fail if the plugin does not initialize successfully.

> **Note**
>
> It is possible to install one plugin without the other, but both must be installed for full connection control capability. In particular, installing only the `CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS` plugin is of little use because, without the `CONNECTION_CONTROL` plugin to provide the data that populates the `CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS` table, the table is always empty.

- Connection Delay Configuration
- Connection Failure Assessment
- Connection Failure Monitoring

Connection Delay Configuration

To enable configuring its operation, the `CONNECTION_CONTROL` plugin exposes these system variables:

- `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold`: The number of consecutive failed connection attempts permitted to accounts before the server adds a delay for subsequent connection attempts. To disable failed-connection counting, set `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` to zero.
- `connection_control_min_connection_delay`: The minimum delay in milliseconds for connection failures above the threshold.
- `connection_control_max_connection_delay`: The maximum delay in milliseconds for connection failures above the threshold.

If `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` is nonzero, failed-connection counting is enabled and has these properties:

- The delay is zero up through `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` consecutive failed connection attempts.
- Thereafter, the server adds an increasing delay for subsequent consecutive attempts, until a successful connection occurs. The initial unadjusted delays begin at 1000 milliseconds (1 second)

and increase by 1000 milliseconds per attempt. That is, once delay has been activated for an account, the unadjusted delays for subsequent failed attempts are 1000 milliseconds, 2000 milliseconds, 3000 milliseconds, and so forth.

- The actual delay experienced by a client is the unadjusted delay, adjusted to lie within the values of the connection_control_min_connection_delay and connection_control_max_connection_delay system variables, inclusive.

- Once delay has been activated for an account, the first successful connection thereafter by the account also experiences a delay, but failure counting is reset for subsequent connections.

For example, with the default connection_control_failed_connections_threshold value of 3, there is no delay for the first three consecutive failed connection attempts by an account. The actual adjusted delays experienced by the account for the fourth and subsequent failed connections depend on the connection_control_min_connection_delay and connection_control_max_connection_delay values:

- If connection_control_min_connection_delay and connection_control_max_connection_delay are 1000 and 20000, the adjusted delays are the same as the unadjusted delays, up to a maximum of 20000 milliseconds. The fourth and subsequent failed connections are delayed by 1000 milliseconds, 2000 milliseconds, 3000 milliseconds, and so forth.

- If connection_control_min_connection_delay and connection_control_max_connection_delay are 1500 and 20000, the adjusted delays for the fourth and subsequent failed connections are 1500 milliseconds, 2000 milliseconds, 3000 milliseconds, and so forth, up to a maximum of 20000 milliseconds.

- If connection_control_min_connection_delay and connection_control_max_connection_delay are 2000 and 3000, the adjusted delays for the fourth and subsequent failed connections are 2000 milliseconds, 2000 milliseconds, and 3000 milliseconds, with all subsequent failed connections also delayed by 3000 milliseconds.

You can set the CONNECTION_CONTROL system variables at server startup or runtime. Suppose that you want to permit four consecutive failed connection attempts before the server starts delaying its responses, with a minimum delay of 2000 milliseconds. To set the relevant variables at server startup, put these lines in the server my.cnf file:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=connection_control.so
connection-control-failed-connections-threshold=4
connection-control-min-connection-delay=2000
```

To set the variables at runtime, use these statements:

```
SET GLOBAL connection_control_failed_connections_threshold = 4;
SET GLOBAL connection_control_min_connection_delay = 1500;
```

SET GLOBAL sets the value for the running MySQL instance. To make the change permanent, add a line in your my.cnf file, as shown previously.

The connection_control_min_connection_delay and connection_control_max_connection_delay system variables both have minimum and maximum values of 1000 and 2147483647. In addition, the permitted range of values of each variable also depends on the current value of the other:

- connection_control_min_connection_delay cannot be set greater than the current value of connection_control_max_connection_delay.

- connection_control_max_connection_delay cannot be set less than the current value of connection_control_min_connection_delay.

Thus, to make the changes required for some configurations, you might need to set the variables in a specific order. Suppose that the current minimum and maximum delays are 1000 and 2000, and that you want to set them to 3000 and 5000. You cannot first set `connection_control_min_connection_delay` to 3000 because that is greater than the current `connection_control_max_connection_delay` value of 2000. Instead, set `connection_control_max_connection_delay` to 5000, then set `connection_control_min_connection_delay` to 3000.

Connection Failure Assessment

When the `CONNECTION_CONTROL` plugin is installed, it checks connection attempts and tracks whether they fail or succeed. For this purpose, a failed connection attempt is one for which the client user and host match a known MySQL account but the provided credentials are incorrect, or do not match any known account.

Failed-connection counting is based on the user/host combination for each connection attempt. Determination of the applicable user name and host name takes proxying into account and occurs as follows:

- If the client user proxies another user, the account for failed-connection counting is the proxying user, not the proxied user. For example, if `external_user@example.com` proxies `proxy_user@example.com`, connection counting uses the proxying user, `external_user@example.com`, rather than the proxied user, `proxy_user@example.com`. Both `external_user@example.com` and `proxy_user@example.com` must have valid entries in the `mysql.user` system table and a proxy relationship between them must be defined in the `mysql.proxies_priv` system table (see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”).
- If the client user does not proxy another user, but does match a `mysql.user` entry, counting uses the `CURRENT_USER()` value corresponding to that entry. For example, if a user `user1` connecting from a host `host1.example.com` matches a `user1@host1.example.com` entry, counting uses `user1@host1.example.com`. If the user matches a `user1@%.example.com`, `user1@%.com`, or `user1@%` entry instead, counting uses `user1@%.example.com`, `user1@%.com`, or `user1@%`, respectively.

For the cases just described, the connection attempt matches some `mysql.user` entry, and whether the request succeeds or fails depends on whether the client provides the correct authentication credentials. For example, if the client presents an incorrect password, the connection attempt fails.

If the connection attempt matches no `mysql.user` entry, the attempt fails. In this case, no `CURRENT_USER()` value is available and connection-failure counting uses the user name provided by the client and the client host as determined by the server. For example, if a client attempts to connect as user `user2` from host `host2.example.com`, the user name part is available in the client request and the server determines the host information. The user/host combination used for counting is `user2@host2.example.com`.

> **Note**
>
> The server maintains information about which client hosts can possibly connect to the server (essentially the union of host values for `mysql.user` entries). If a client attempts to connect from any other host, the server rejects the attempt at an early stage of connection setup:
>
> ```
> ERROR 1130 (HY000): Host 'host_name' is not
> allowed to connect to this MySQL server
> ```
>
> Because this type of rejection occurs so early, `CONNECTION_CONTROL` does not see it, and does not count it.

Connection Failure Monitoring

To monitor failed connections, use these information sources:

- The `Connection_control_delay_generated` status variable indicates the number of times the server added a delay to its response to a failed connection attempt. This does not count attempts that occur before reaching the threshold defined by the `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` system variable.
- The `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` `CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS` table provides information about the current number of consecutive failed connection attempts per account (user/host combination). This counts all failed attempts, regardless of whether they were delayed.

Assigning a value to `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` at runtime has these effects:

- All accumulated failed-connection counters are reset to zero.
- The `Connection_control_delay_generated` status variable is reset to zero.
- The `CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS` table becomes empty.

6.2.2 Connection Control Plugin System and Status Variables

This section describes the system and status variables that the `CONNECTION_CONTROL` plugin provides to enable its operation to be configured and monitored.

- Connection Control Plugin System Variables
- Connection Control Plugin Status Variables

Connection Control Plugin System Variables

If the `CONNECTION_CONTROL` plugin is installed, it exposes these system variables:

- `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold`

Command-Line Format	`--connection-control-failed-connections-threshold=#`
Introduced	5.7.17
System Variable	`connection_control_failed_connections_threshold`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	`3`
Minimum Value	`0`
Maximum Value	`2147483647`

The number of consecutive failed connection attempts permitted to accounts before the server adds a delay for subsequent connection attempts:

- If the variable has a nonzero value *`N`*, the server adds a delay beginning with consecutive failed attempt *`N`*+1. If an account has reached the point where connection responses are delayed, a delay also occurs for the next subsequent successful connection.
- Setting this variable to zero disables failed-connection counting. In this case, the server never adds delays.

For information about how `connection_control_failed_connections_threshold` interacts with other connection control system and status variables, see Section 6.2.1, “Connection Control Plugin Installation”.

- `connection_control_max_connection_delay`

Command-Line Format	--connection-control-max-connection-delay=#
Introduced	5.7.17
System Variable	connection_control_max_connection_delay
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	2147483647
Minimum Value	1000
Maximum Value	2147483647
Unit	milliseconds

The maximum delay in milliseconds for server response to failed connection attempts, if connection_control_failed_connections_threshold is greater than zero.

For information about how connection_control_max_connection_delay interacts with other connection control system and status variables, see Section 6.2.1, "Connection Control Plugin Installation".

- connection_control_min_connection_delay

Command-Line Format	--connection-control-min-connection-delay=#
Introduced	5.7.17
System Variable	connection_control_min_connection_delay
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	1000
Minimum Value	1000
Maximum Value	2147483647
Unit	milliseconds

The minimum delay in milliseconds for server response to failed connection attempts, if connection_control_failed_connections_threshold is greater than zero.

For information about how connection_control_min_connection_delay interacts with other connection control system and status variables, see Section 6.2.1, "Connection Control Plugin Installation".

Connection Control Plugin Status Variables

If the CONNECTION_CONTROL plugin is installed, it exposes this status variable:

- Connection_control_delay_generated

  The number of times the server added a delay to its response to a failed connection attempt. This does not count attempts that occur before reaching the threshold defined by the connection_control_failed_connections_threshold system variable.

  This variable provides a simple counter. For more detailed connection control monitoring information, examine the INFORMATION_SCHEMA CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS table;

see The INFORMATION_SCHEMA CONNECTION_CONTROL_FAILED_LOGIN_ATTEMPTS Table.

Assigning a value to connection_control_failed_connections_threshold at runtime resets Connection_control_delay_generated to zero.

This variable was added in MySQL 5.7.17.

6.3 The Password Validation Plugin

The validate_password plugin serves to improve security by requiring account passwords and enabling strength testing of potential passwords. This plugin exposes a set of system variables that enable you to configure password policy.

The validate_password plugin implements these capabilities:

- For SQL statements that assign a password supplied as a cleartext value, validate_password checks the password against the current password policy and rejects the password if it is weak (the statement returns an ER_NOT_VALID_PASSWORD error). This applies to the ALTER USER, CREATE USER, GRANT, and SET PASSWORD statements, and passwords given as arguments to the PASSWORD() function.
- For CREATE USER statements, validate_password requires that a password be given, and that it satisfies the password policy. This is true even if an account is locked initially because otherwise unlocking the account later would cause it to become accessible without a password that satisfies the policy.
- validate_password implements a VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH() SQL function that assesses the strength of potential passwords. This function takes a password argument and returns an integer from 0 (weak) to 100 (strong).

> **Note**
>
> For statements that assign, modify, or generate account passwords (ALTER USER, CREATE USER, GRANT, and SET PASSWORD; statements that use PASSWORD(), the validate_password capabilities described here apply only to accounts that use an authentication plugin that stores credentials internally to MySQL. For accounts that use plugins that perform authentication against a credentials system external to MySQL, password management must be handled externally against that system as well. For more information about internal credentials storage, see Section 4.11, “Password Management”.
>
> The preceding restriction does not apply to use of the VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH() function because it does not affect accounts directly.

Examples:

- validate_password checks the cleartext password in the following statement. Under the default password policy, which requires passwords to be at least 8 characters long, the password is weak and the statement produces an error:

```
mysql> ALTER USER USER() IDENTIFIED BY 'abc';
ERROR 1819 (HY000): Your password does not satisfy the current
policy requirements
```

- Passwords specified as hashed values are not checked because the original password value is not available for checking:

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'jeffrey'@'localhost'
       IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password
       AS '*0D3CED9BEC10A777AEC23CCC353A8C08A633045E';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

- This account-creation statement fails, even though the account is locked initially, because it does not include a password that satisfies the current password policy:

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'juanita'@'localhost' ACCOUNT LOCK;
ERROR 1819 (HY000): Your password does not satisfy the current
policy requirements
```

- To check a password, use the `VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH()` function:

```
mysql> SELECT VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH('weak');
+------------------------------------+
| VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH('weak') |
+------------------------------------+
|                                 25 |
+------------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH('lessweak$_@123');
+----------------------------------------------+
| VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH('lessweak$_@123') |
+----------------------------------------------+
|                                           50 |
+----------------------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH('N0Tweak$_@123!');
+----------------------------------------------+
| VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH('N0Tweak$_@123!') |
+----------------------------------------------+
|                                          100 |
+----------------------------------------------+
```

To configure password checking, modify the system variables having names of the form `validate_password_xxx`; these are the parameters that control password policy. See Section 6.3.2, "Password Validation Plugin Options and Variables".

If `validate_password` is not installed, the `validate_password_xxx` system variables are not available, passwords in statements are not checked, and the `VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH()` function always returns 0. For example, without the plugin installed, accounts can be assigned passwords shorter than 8 characters, or no password at all.

Assuming that `validate_password` is installed, it implements three levels of password checking: `LOW`, `MEDIUM`, and `STRONG`. The default is `MEDIUM`; to change this, modify the value of `validate_password_policy`. The policies implement increasingly strict password tests. The following descriptions refer to default parameter values, which can be modified by changing the appropriate system variables.

- `LOW` policy tests password length only. Passwords must be at least 8 characters long. To change this length, modify `validate_password_length`.
- `MEDIUM` policy adds the conditions that passwords must contain at least 1 numeric character, 1 lowercase character, 1 uppercase character, and 1 special (nonalphanumeric) character. To change these values, modify `validate_password_number_count`, `validate_password_mixed_case_count`, and `validate_password_special_char_count`.
- `STRONG` policy adds the condition that password substrings of length 4 or longer must not match words in the dictionary file, if one has been specified. To specify the dictionary file, modify `validate_password_dictionary_file`.

In addition, as of MySQL 5.7.15, `validate_password` supports the capability of rejecting passwords that match the user name part of the effective user account for the current session, either forward or in reverse. To provide control over this capability, `validate_password` exposes a `validate_password_check_user_name` system variable, which is enabled by default.

6.3.1 Password Validation Plugin Installation

This section describes how to install the `validate_password` password-validation plugin. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

> **Note**
>
> If you installed MySQL 5.7 using the MySQL Yum repository, MySQL SLES Repository, or RPM packages provided by Oracle, `validate_password` is enabled by default after you start your MySQL Server for the first time.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

The plugin library file base name is `validate_password`. The file name suffix differs per platform (for example, `.so` for Unix and Unix-like systems, `.dll` for Windows).

To load the plugin at server startup, use the `--plugin-load-add` option to name the library file that contains it. With this plugin-loading method, the option must be given each time the server starts. For example, put these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=validate_password.so
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new settings to take effect.

Alternatively, to load the plugin at runtime, use this statement, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN validate_password SONAME 'validate_password.so';
```

`INSTALL PLUGIN` loads the plugin, and also registers it in the `mysql.plugins` system table to cause the plugin to be loaded for each subsequent normal server startup without the need for `--plugin-load-add`.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE 'validate%';
+-------------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME       | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+-------------------+---------------+
| validate_password | ACTIVE        |
+-------------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

If the plugin has been previously registered with `INSTALL PLUGIN` or is loaded with `--plugin-load-add`, you can use the `--validate-password` option at server startup to control plugin activation. For example, to load the plugin at startup and prevent it from being removed at runtime, use these options:

```
[mysqld]
plugin-load-add=validate_password.so
validate-password=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
```

If it is desired to prevent the server from running without the password-validation plugin, use `--validate-password` with a value of `FORCE` or `FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT` to force server startup to fail if the plugin does not initialize successfully.

6.3.2 Password Validation Plugin Options and Variables

This section describes the options, system variables, and status variables that `validate_password` provides to enable its operation to be configured and monitored.

- Password Validation Plugin Options

- Password Validation Plugin System Variables
- Password Validation Plugin Status Variables

Password Validation Plugin Options

To control activation of the validate_password plugin, use this option:

- --validate-password[=*value*]

Command-Line Format	--validate-password[=value]
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	ON
Valid Values	ON OFF FORCE FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT

This option controls how the server loads the validate_password plugin at startup. The value should be one of those available for plugin-loading options, as described in Installing and Uninstalling Plugins. For example, --validate-password=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT tells the server to load the plugin at startup and prevents it from being removed while the server is running.

This option is available only if the validate_password plugin has been previously registered with INSTALL PLUGIN or is loaded with --plugin-load-add. See Section 6.3.1, “Password Validation Plugin Installation”.

Password Validation Plugin System Variables

If the validate_password plugin is enabled, it exposes several system variables that enable configuration of password checking:

```
mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'validate_password%';
+--------------------------------------+--------+
| Variable_name                        | Value  |
+--------------------------------------+--------+
| validate_password_check_user_name    | OFF    |
| validate_password_dictionary_file    |        |
| validate_password_length             | 8      |
| validate_password_mixed_case_count   | 1      |
| validate_password_number_count       | 1      |
| validate_password_policy             | MEDIUM |
| validate_password_special_char_count | 1      |
+--------------------------------------+--------+
```

To change how passwords are checked, you can set these system variables at server startup or at runtime. The following list describes the meaning of each variable.

- validate_password_check_user_name

Command-Line Format	--validate-password-check-user-name[={OFF|ON}]
Introduced	5.7.15
System Variable	validate_password_check_user_name
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean

Default Value	`OFF`

Whether `validate_password` compares passwords to the user name part of the effective user account for the current session and rejects them if they match. This variable is unavailable unless `validate_password` is installed.

By default, `validate_password_check_user_name` is disabled. This variable controls user name matching independent of the value of `validate_password_policy`.

When `validate_password_check_user_name` is enabled, it has these effects:

- Checking occurs in all contexts for which `validate_password` is invoked, which includes use of statements such as `ALTER USER` or `SET PASSWORD` to change the current user's password, and invocation of functions such as `PASSWORD()` and `VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH()`.
- The user names used for comparison are taken from the values of the `USER()` and `CURRENT_USER()` functions for the current session. An implication is that a user who has sufficient privileges to set another user's password can set the password to that user's name, and cannot set that user' password to the name of the user executing the statement. For example, `'root'@'localhost'` can set the password for `'jeffrey'@'localhost'` to `'jeffrey'`, but cannot set the password to `'root`.
- Only the user name part of the `USER()` and `CURRENT_USER()` function values is used, not the host name part. If a user name is empty, no comparison occurs.
- If a password is the same as the user name or its reverse, a match occurs and the password is rejected.
- User-name matching is case-sensitive. The password and user name values are compared as binary strings on a byte-by-byte basis.
- If a password matches the user name, `VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH()` returns 0 regardless of how other `validate_password` system variables are set.

- `validate_password_dictionary_file`

Command-Line Format	`--validate-password-dictionary-file=file_name`
System Variable	`validate_password_dictionary_file`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	File name

The path name of the dictionary file that `validate_password` uses for checking passwords. This variable is unavailable unless `validate_password` is installed.

By default, this variable has an empty value and dictionary checks are not performed. For dictionary checks to occur, the variable value must be nonempty. If the file is named as a relative path, it is interpreted relative to the server data directory. File contents should be lowercase, one word per line. Contents are treated as having a character set of `utf8`. The maximum permitted file size is 1MB.

For the dictionary file to be used during password checking, the password policy must be set to 2 (`STRONG`); see the description of the `validate_password_policy` system variable. Assuming that is true, each substring of the password of length 4 up to 100 is compared to the words in the dictionary file. Any match causes the password to be rejected. Comparisons are not case-sensitive.

For `VALIDATE_PASSWORD_STRENGTH()`, the password is checked against all policies, including `STRONG`, so the strength assessment includes the dictionary check regardless of the `validate_password_policy` value.

`validate_password_dictionary_file` can be set at runtime and assigning a value causes the named file to be read without a server restart.

- `validate_password_length`

Command-Line Format	`--validate-password-length=#`
System Variable	`validate_password_length`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	`8`
Minimum Value	`0`

The minimum number of characters that `validate_password` requires passwords to have. This variable is unavailable unless `validate_password` is installed.

The `validate_password_length` minimum value is a function of several other related system variables. The value cannot be set less than the value of this expression:

```
validate_password_number_count
+ validate_password_special_char_count
+ (2 * validate_password_mixed_case_count)
```

If `validate_password` adjusts the value of `validate_password_length` due to the preceding constraint, it writes a message to the error log.

- `validate_password_mixed_case_count`

Command-Line Format	`--validate-password-mixed-case-count=#`
System Variable	`validate_password_mixed_case_count`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	`1`
Minimum Value	`0`

The minimum number of lowercase and uppercase characters that `validate_password` requires passwords to have if the password policy is `MEDIUM` or stronger. This variable is unavailable unless `validate_password` is installed.

For a given `validate_password_mixed_case_count` value, the password must have that many lowercase characters, and that many uppercase characters.

- `validate_password_number_count`

Command-Line Format	`--validate-password-number-count=#`
System Variable	`validate_password_number_count`

Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	`1`
Minimum Value	`0`

The minimum number of numeric (digit) characters that `validate_password` requires passwords to have if the password policy is `MEDIUM` or stronger. This variable is unavailable unless `validate_password` is installed.

- `validate_password_policy`

Command-Line Format	`--validate-password-policy=value`
System Variable	`validate_password_policy`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	`1`

Valid Values	`0`
	`1`
	`2`

The password policy enforced by `validate_password`. This variable is unavailable unless `validate_password` is installed.

`validate_password_policy` affects how `validate_password` uses its other policy-setting system variables, except for checking passwords against user names, which is controlled independently by `validate_password_check_user_name`.

The `validate_password_policy` value can be specified using numeric values 0, 1, 2, or the corresponding symbolic values `LOW`, `MEDIUM`, `STRONG`. The following table describes the tests performed for each policy. For the length test, the required length is the value of the `validate_password_length` system variable. Similarly, the required values for the other tests are given by other `validate_password_xxx` variables.

Policy	Tests Performed
`0` or `LOW`	Length
`1` or `MEDIUM`	Length; numeric, lowercase/uppercase, and special characters
`2` or `STRONG`	Length; numeric, lowercase/uppercase, and special characters; dictionary file

- `validate_password_special_char_count`

Command-Line Format	`--validate-password-special-char-count=#`
System Variable	`validate_password_special_char_count`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer

Default Value	1
Minimum Value	0

The minimum number of nonalphanumeric characters that validate_password requires passwords to have if the password policy is MEDIUM or stronger. This variable is unavailable unless validate_password is installed.

Password Validation Plugin Status Variables

If the validate_password plugin is enabled, it exposes status variables that provide operational information:

```
mysql> SHOW STATUS LIKE 'validate_password%';
+-----------------------------------------------+---------------------+
| Variable_name                                 | Value               |
+-----------------------------------------------+---------------------+
| validate_password.dictionary_file_last_parsed | 2019-10-03 08:33:49 |
| validate_password_dictionary_file_words_count | 1902                |
+-----------------------------------------------+---------------------+
```

The following list describes the meaning of each status variable.

- validate_password_dictionary_file_last_parsed

  When the dictionary file was last parsed.

- validate_password_dictionary_file_words_count

  The number of words read from the dictionary file.

6.4 The MySQL Keyring

MySQL Server supports a keyring that enables internal server components and plugins to securely store sensitive information for later retrieval. The implementation comprises these elements:

- Keyring plugins that manage a backing store or communicate with a storage back end. These keyring plugins are available:

  - keyring_file: Stores keyring data in a file local to the server host. Available in MySQL Community Edition and MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions as of MySQL 5.7.11. See Section 6.4.2, “Using the keyring_file File-Based Keyring Plugin”.

  - keyring_encrypted_file: Stores keyring data in an encrypted, password-protected file local to the server host. Available in MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions as of MySQL 5.7.21. See Section 6.4.3, “Using the keyring_encrypted_file Encrypted File-Based Keyring Plugin”.

  - keyring_okv: A KMIP 1.1 plugin for use with KMIP-compatible back end keyring storage products such as Oracle Key Vault and Gemalto SafeNet KeySecure Appliance. Available in MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions as of MySQL 5.7.12. See Section 6.4.4, “Using the keyring_okv KMIP Plugin”.

  - keyring_aws: Communicates with the Amazon Web Services Key Management Service for key generation and uses a local file for key storage. Available in MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions as of MySQL 5.7.19. See Section 6.4.5, “Using the keyring_aws Amazon Web Services Keyring Plugin”.

- A keyring service interface for keyring key management (MySQL 5.7.13 and higher). This service is accessible at two levels:

  - SQL interface: In SQL statements, call the functions described in Section 6.4.8, “General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions”.

  - C interface: In C-language code, call the keyring service functions described in The Keyring Service.

- A key migration capability. MySQL 5.7.21 and higher supports migration of keys between keystores, enabling DBAs to switch a MySQL installation from one keystore to another. See Section 6.4.7, “Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores”.

> **Warning**
>
> For encryption key management, the `keyring_file` and `keyring_encrypted_file` plugins are not intended as a regulatory compliance solution. Security standards such as PCI, FIPS, and others require use of key management systems to secure, manage, and protect encryption keys in key vaults or hardware security modules (HSMs).

Within MySQL, keyring service consumers include:

- The `InnoDB` storage engine uses the keyring to store its key for tablespace encryption. See InnoDB Data-at-Rest Encryption.

- MySQL Enterprise Audit uses the keyring to store the audit log file encryption password. See Encrypting Audit Log Files.

For general keyring installation instructions, see Section 6.4.1, “Keyring Plugin Installation”. For installation and configuration information specific to a given keyring plugin, see the section describing that plugin.

For information about using the keyring functions, see Section 6.4.8, “General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions”.

Keyring plugins and functions access a keyring service that provides the interface to the keyring. For information about accessing this service and writing keyring plugins, see The Keyring Service, and Writing Keyring Plugins.

6.4.1 Keyring Plugin Installation

Keyring service consumers require that a keyring plugin be installed. This section describes how to install the keyring plugin of your choosing. Also, for general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

If you intend to use keyring functions in conjunction with the chosen keyring plugin, install the functions after installing that plugin, using the instructions in Section 6.4.8, “General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions”.

> **Note**
>
> Only one keyring plugin should be enabled at a time. Enabling multiple keyring plugins is unsupported and results may not be as anticipated.

MySQL provides these keyring plugin choices:

- `keyring_file`: Stores keyring data in a file local to the server host. Available in MySQL Community Edition and MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions.

- `keyring_encrypted_file`: Stores keyring data in an encrypted, password-protected file local to the server host. Available in MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions.

- `keyring_okv`: A KMIP 1.1 plugin for use with KMIP-compatible back end keyring storage products such as Oracle Key Vault and Gemalto SafeNet KeySecure Appliance. Available in MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions.

- `keyring_aws`: Communicates with the Amazon Web Services Key Management Service as a back end for key generation and uses a local file for key storage. Available in MySQL Enterprise Edition distributions.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

The keyring plugin must be loaded early during the server startup sequence so that components can access it as necessary during their own initialization. For example, the `InnoDB` storage engine uses the keyring for tablespace encryption, so the keyring plugin must be loaded and available prior to `InnoDB` initialization.

Installation for each keyring plugin is similar. The following instructions describe how to install `keyring_file`. To use a different keyring plugin, substitute its name for `keyring_file`.

The `keyring_file` plugin library file base name is `keyring_file`. The file name suffix differs per platform (for example, `.so` for Unix and Unix-like systems, `.dll` for Windows).

To load the plugin, use the `--early-plugin-load` option to name the plugin library file that contains it. For example, on platforms where the plugin library file suffix is `.so`, use these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
early-plugin-load=keyring_file.so
```

> **Important**
>
> In MySQL 5.7.11, the default `--early-plugin-load` value is the name of the `keyring_file` plugin library file, causing that plugin to be loaded by default. In MySQL 5.7.12 and higher, the default `--early-plugin-load` value is empty; to load the `keyring_file` plugin, you must explicitly specify the option with a value naming the `keyring_file` plugin library file.
>
> `InnoDB` tablespace encryption requires that the keyring plugin to be used be loaded prior to `InnoDB` initialization, so this change of default `--early-plugin-load` value introduces an incompatibility for upgrades from 5.7.11 to 5.7.12 or higher. Administrators who have encrypted `InnoDB` tablespaces must take explicit action to ensure continued loading of the keyring plugin: Start the server with an `--early-plugin-load` option that names the plugin library file.

Before starting the server, check the notes for your chosen keyring plugin for configuration instructions specific to that plugin:

- `keyring_file`: Section 6.4.2, “Using the keyring_file File-Based Keyring Plugin”.
- `keyring_encrypted_file`: Section 6.4.3, “Using the keyring_encrypted_file Encrypted File-Based Keyring Plugin”.
- `keyring_okv`: Section 6.4.4, “Using the keyring_okv KMIP Plugin”.
- `keyring_aws`: Section 6.4.5, “Using the keyring_aws Amazon Web Services Keyring Plugin”

After performing any plugin-specific configuration, start the server. Verify plugin installation by examining the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE 'keyring%';
+--------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME  | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+--------------+---------------+
```

```
| keyring_file | ACTIVE        |
+--------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

Plugins can be loaded by methods other than `--early-plugin-load`, such as the `--plugin-load` or `--plugin-load-add` option or the `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement. However, keyring plugins loaded using those methods may be available too late in the server startup sequence for certain components that use the keyring, such as `InnoDB`:

- Plugin loading using `--plugin-load` or `--plugin-load-add` occurs after `InnoDB` initialization.
- Plugins installed using `INSTALL PLUGIN` are registered in the `mysql.plugin` system table and loaded automatically for subsequent server restarts. However, because `mysql.plugin` is an `InnoDB` table, any plugins named in it can be loaded during startup only after `InnoDB` initialization.

If no keyring plugin is available when a component tries to access the keyring service, the service cannot be used by that component. As a result, the component may fail to initialize or may initialize with limited functionality. For example, if `InnoDB` finds that there are encrypted tablespaces when it initializes, it attempts to access the keyring. If the keyring is unavailable, `InnoDB` can access only unencrypted tablespaces. To ensure that `InnoDB` can access encrypted tablespaces as well, use `--early-plugin-load` to load the keyring plugin.

6.4.2 Using the keyring_file File-Based Keyring Plugin

The `keyring_file` keyring plugin stores keyring data in a file local to the server host.

> **Warning**
>
> For encryption key management, the `keyring_file` plugin is not intended as a regulatory compliance solution. Security standards such as PCI, FIPS, and others require use of key management systems to secure, manage, and protect encryption keys in key vaults or hardware security modules (HSMs).

To install `keyring_file`, use the general instructions found in Section 6.4.1, “Keyring Plugin Installation”, together with the configuration information specific to `keyring_file` found here.

To be usable during the server startup process, `keyring_file` must be loaded using the `--early-plugin-load` option. The `keyring_file_data` system variable optionally configures the location of the file used by the `keyring_file` plugin for data storage. The default value is platform specific. To configure the file location explicitly, set the variable value at startup. For example, use these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix and file location for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
early-plugin-load=keyring_file.so
keyring_file_data=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring/keyring
```

If `keyring_file_data` is set to a new location, the keyring plugin creates a new, empty file containing no keys; this means that any existing encrypted tables can no longer be accessed.

Keyring operations are transactional: The `keyring_file` plugin uses a backup file during write operations to ensure that it can roll back to the original file if an operation fails. The backup file has the same name as the value of the `keyring_file_data` system variable with a suffix of `.backup`.

For additional information about `keyring_file_data`, see Section 6.4.12, “Keyring System Variables”.

As of MySQL 5.7.17, to ensure that keys are flushed only when the correct keyring storage file exists, `keyring_file` stores a SHA-256 checksum of the keyring in the file. Before updating the file, the plugin verifies that it contains the expected checksum.

The `keyring_file` plugin supports the functions that comprise the standard MySQL Keyring service interface. Keyring operations performed by those functions are accessible at two levels:

- SQL interface: In SQL statements, call the functions described in Section 6.4.8, "General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions".
- C interface: In C-language code, call the keyring service functions described in The Keyring Service.

Example (using the SQL interface):

```
SELECT keyring_key_generate('MyKey', 'AES', 32);
SELECT keyring_key_remove('MyKey');
```

For information about the characteristics of key values permitted by `keyring_file`, see Section 6.4.6, "Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths".

6.4.3 Using the keyring_encrypted_file Encrypted File-Based Keyring Plugin

> **Note**
>
> The `keyring_encrypted_file` plugin is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

The `keyring_encrypted_file` keyring plugin stores keyring data in an encrypted, password-protected file local to the server host. A password must be specified for the file. This plugin is available as of MySQL 5.7.21.

> **Warning**
>
> For encryption key management, the `keyring_encrypted_file` plugin is not intended as a regulatory compliance solution. Security standards such as PCI, FIPS, and others require use of key management systems to secure, manage, and protect encryption keys in key vaults or hardware security modules (HSMs).

To install `keyring_encrypted_file`, use the general instructions found in Section 6.4.1, "Keyring Plugin Installation", together with the configuration information specific to `keyring_encrypted_file` found here.

To be usable during the server startup process, `keyring_encrypted_file` must be loaded using the `--early-plugin-load` option. To specify the password for encrypting the keyring data file, set the `keyring_encrypted_file_password` system variable. (The password is mandatory; if not specified at server startup, `keyring_encrypted_file` initialization fails.) The `keyring_encrypted_file_data` system variable optionally configures the location of the file used by the `keyring_encrypted_file` plugin for data storage. The default value is platform specific. To configure the file location explicitly, set the variable value at startup. For example, use these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix and file location for your platform as necessary and substituting your chosen password:

```
[mysqld]
early-plugin-load=keyring_encrypted_file.so
keyring_encrypted_file_data=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring/keyring-encrypted
keyring_encrypted_file_password=password
```

Because the `my.cnf` file stores a password when written as shown, it should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the MySQL server.

Keyring operations are transactional: The `keyring_encrypted_file` plugin uses a backup file during write operations to ensure that it can roll back to the original file if an operation fails. The backup file has the same name as the value of the `keyring_encrypted_file_data` system variable with a suffix of `.backup`.

For additional information about the system variables used to configure the `keyring_encrypted_file` plugin, see Section 6.4.12, "Keyring System Variables".

To ensure that keys are flushed only when the correct keyring storage file exists, `keyring_encrypted_file` stores a SHA-256 checksum of the keyring in the file. Before updating the file, the plugin verifies that it contains the expected checksum. In addition, `keyring_encrypted_file` encrypts file contents using AES before writing the file, and decrypts file contents after reading the file.

The `keyring_encrypted_file` plugin supports the functions that comprise the standard MySQL Keyring service interface. Keyring operations performed by those functions are accessible at two levels:

- SQL interface: In SQL statements, call the functions described in Section 6.4.8, "General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions".
- C interface: In C-language code, call the keyring service functions described in The Keyring Service.

Example (using the SQL interface):

```
SELECT keyring_key_generate('MyKey', 'AES', 32);
SELECT keyring_key_remove('MyKey');
```

For information about the characteristics of key values permitted by `keyring_encrypted_file`, see Section 6.4.6, "Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths".

6.4.4 Using the keyring_okv KMIP Plugin

> **Note**
>
> The `keyring_okv` plugin is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

The Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) enables communication of cryptographic keys between a key management server and its clients. The `keyring_okv` keyring plugin uses the KMIP 1.1 protocol to communicate securely as a client of a KMIP back end. Keyring material is generated exclusively by the back end, not by `keyring_okv`. The plugin works with these KMIP-compatible products:

- Oracle Key Vault
- Gemalto SafeNet KeySecure Appliance
- Townsend Alliance Key Manager

Each MySQL Server instance must be registered separately as a client for KMIP. If two or more MySQL Server instances use the same set of credentials, they can interfere with each other's functioning.

The `keyring_okv` plugin supports the functions that comprise the standard MySQL Keyring service interface. Keyring operations performed by those functions are accessible at two levels:

- SQL interface: In SQL statements, call the functions described in Section 6.4.8, "General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions".
- C interface: In C-language code, call the keyring service functions described in The Keyring Service.

Example (using the SQL interface):

```
SELECT keyring_key_generate('MyKey', 'AES', 32);
SELECT keyring_key_remove('MyKey');
```

For information about the characteristics of key values permitted by `keyring_okv`, Section 6.4.6, "Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths".

To install `keyring_okv`, use the general instructions found in Section 6.4.1, "Keyring Plugin Installation", together with the configuration information specific to `keyring_okv` found here.

General keyring_okv Configuration

Regardless of which KMIP back end the `keyring_okv` plugin uses for keyring storage, the `keyring_okv_conf_dir` system variable configures the location of the directory used by `keyring_okv` for its support files. The default value is empty, so you must set the variable to name a properly configured directory before the plugin can communicate with the KMIP back end. Unless you do so, `keyring_okv` writes a message to the error log during server startup that it cannot communicate:

```
[Warning] Plugin keyring_okv reported: 'For keyring_okv to be
initialized, please point the keyring_okv_conf_dir variable to a directory
containing Oracle Key Vault configuration file and ssl materials'
```

The `keyring_okv_conf_dir` variable must name a directory that contains the following items:

- `okvclient.ora`: A file that contains details of the KMIP back end with which `keyring_okv` communicates.
- `ssl`: A directory that contains the certificate and key files required to establish a secure connection with the KMIP back end: `CA.pem`, `cert.pem`, and `key.pem`. As of MySQL 5.7.20, if the key file is password-protected, the `ssl` directory can contain a single-line text file named `password.txt` containing the password needed to decrypt the key file.

Both the `okvclient.ora` file and `ssl` directory with the certificate and key files are required for `keyring_okv` to work properly. The procedure used to populate the configuration directory with these files depends on the KMIP back end used with `keyring_okv`, as described elsewhere.

The configuration directory used by `keyring_okv` as the location for its support files should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the MySQL server. For example, on Unix and Unix-like systems, to use the `/usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring-okv` directory, the following commands (executed as `root`) create the directory and set its mode and ownership:

```
cd /usr/local/mysql
mkdir mysql-keyring-okv
chmod 750 mysql-keyring-okv
chown mysql mysql-keyring-okv
chgrp mysql mysql-keyring-okv
```

To be usable during the server startup process, `keyring_okv` must be loaded using the `--early-plugin-load` option. Also, set the `keyring_okv_conf_dir` system variable to tell `keyring_okv` where to find its configuration directory. For example, use these lines in the server `my.cnf` file, adjusting the `.so` suffix and directory location for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
early-plugin-load=keyring_okv.so
keyring_okv_conf_dir=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring-okv
```

For additional information about `keyring_okv_conf_dir`, see Section 6.4.12, “Keyring System Variables”.

Configuring keyring_okv for Oracle Key Vault

The discussion here assumes that you are familiar with Oracle Key Vault. Some pertinent information sources:

- Oracle Key Vault site
- Oracle Key Vault documentation

In Oracle Key Vault terminology, clients that use Oracle Key Vault to store and retrieve security objects are called endpoints. To communicate with Oracle Key Vault, it is necessary to register as an endpoint and enroll by downloading and installing endpoint support files. Note that you must register a separate endpoint for each MySQL Server instance. If two or more MySQL Server instances use the same endpoint, they can interfere with each other's functioning.

The following procedure briefly summarizes the process of setting up `keyring_okv` for use with Oracle Key Vault:

1. Create the configuration directory for the `keyring_okv` plugin to use.
2. Register an endpoint with Oracle Key Vault to obtain an enrollment token.
3. Use the enrollment token to obtain the `okvclient.jar` client software download.
4. Install the client software to populate the `keyring_okv` configuration directory that contains the Oracle Key Vault support files.

Use the following procedure to configure `keyring_okv` and Oracle Key Vault to work together. This description only summarizes how to interact with Oracle Key Vault. For details, visit the Oracle Key Vault site and consult the *Oracle Key Vault Administrator's Guide*.

1. Create the configuration directory that contains the Oracle Key Vault support files, and make sure that the `keyring_okv_conf_dir` system variable is set to name that directory (for details, see General keyring_okv Configuration).
2. Log in to the Oracle Key Vault management console as a user who has the System Administrator role.
3. Select the Endpoints tab to arrive at the Endpoints page. On the Endpoints page, click Add.
4. Provide the required endpoint information and click Register. The endpoint type should be Other. Successful registration results in an enrollment token.
5. Log out from the Oracle Key Vault server.
6. Connect again to the Oracle Key Vault server, this time without logging in. Use the endpoint enrollment token to enroll and request the `okvclient.jar` software download. Save this file to your system.
7. Install the `okvclient.jar` file using the following command (you must have JDK 1.4 or higher):

   ```
   java -jar okvclient.jar -d dir_name [-v]
   ```

   The directory name following the `-d` option is the location in which to install extracted files. The `-v` option, if given, causes log information to be produced that may be useful if the command fails.

   When the command asks for an Oracle Key Vault endpoint password, do not provide one. Instead, press **Enter**. (The result is that no password is required when the endpoint connects to Oracle Key Vault.)

   The preceding command produces an `okvclient.ora` file, which should be in this location under the directory named by the `-d` option in the preceding `java -jar` command:

   ```
   install_dir/conf/okvclient.ora
   ```

   The expected file contents include lines that look like this:

   ```
   SERVER=host_ip:port_num
   STANDBY_SERVER=host_ip:port_num
   ```

> **Note**
>
> If the existing file is not in this format, then create a new file with the lines shown in the previous example. Also, consider backing up the `okvclient.ora` file before you run the `okvutil` command. Restore the file as needed.

The `keyring_okv` plugin attempts to communicate with the server running on the host named by the `SERVER` variable and falls back to `STANDBY_SERVER` if that fails:

- For the `SERVER` variable, a setting in the `okvclient.ora` file is mandatory.
- For the `STANDBY_SERVER` variable, a setting in the `okvclient.ora` file is optional, as of MySQL 5.7.19. Prior to MySQL 5.7.19, a setting for `STANDBY_SERVER` is mandatory; if `okvclient.ora` is generated with no setting for `STANDBY_SERVER`, `keyring_okv` fails to initialize. The workaround is to check `oraclient.ora` and add a “dummy” setting for `STANDBY_SERVER`, if one is missing. For example:

```
STANDBY_SERVER=127.0.0.1:5696
```

8. Go to the Oracle Key Vault installer directory and test the setup by running this command:

```
okvutil/bin/okvutil list
```

The output should look something like this:

```
Unique ID                               Type            Identifier
255AB8DE-C97F-482C-E053-0100007F28B9 Symmetric Key -
264BF6E0-A20E-7C42-E053-0100007FB29C Symmetric Key -
```

For a fresh Oracle Key Vault server (a server without any key in it), the output looks like this instead, to indicate that there are no keys in the vault:

```
no objects found
```

9. Use this command to extract the `ssl` directory containing SSL materials from the `okvclient.jar` file:

```
jar xf okvclient.jar ssl
```

10. Copy the Oracle Key Vault support files (the `okvclient.ora` file and the `ssl` directory) into the configuration directory.

11. (Optional) If you wish to password-protect the key file, use the instructions in Password-Protecting the keyring_okv Key File.

After completing the preceding procedure, restart the MySQL server. It loads the `keyring_okv` plugin and `keyring_okv` uses the files in its configuration directory to communicate with Oracle Key Vault.

Configuring keyring_okv for Gemalto SafeNet KeySecure Appliance

Gemalto SafeNet KeySecure Appliance uses the KMIP protocol (version 1.1 or 1.2). As of MySQL 5.7.18, the `keyring_okv` keyring plugin (which supports KMIP 1.1) can use KeySecure as its KMIP back end for keyring storage.

Use the following procedure to configure `keyring_okv` and KeySecure to work together. The description only summarizes how to interact with KeySecure. For details, consult the section named Add a KMIP Server in the KeySecure User Guide.

1. Create the configuration directory that contains the KeySecure support files, and make sure that the `keyring_okv_conf_dir` system variable is set to name that directory (for details, see General keyring_okv Configuration).

2. In the configuration directory, create a subdirectory named `ssl` to use for storing the required SSL certificate and key files.

3. In the configuration directory, create a file named `okvclient.ora`. It should have following format:

```
SERVER=host_ip:port_num
STANDBY_SERVER=host_ip:port_num
```

   For example, if KeySecure is running on host 198.51.100.20 and listening on port 9002, the `okvclient.ora` file looks like this:

```
SERVER=198.51.100.20:9002
STANDBY_SERVER=198.51.100.20:9002
```

4. Connect to the KeySecure Management Console as an administrator with credentials for Certificate Authorities access.

5. Navigate to Security >> Local CAs and create a local certificate authority (CA).

6. Go to Trusted CA Lists. Select Default and click on Properties. Then select Edit for Trusted Certificate Authority List and add the CA just created.

7. Download the CA and save it in the `ssl` directory as a file named `CA.pem`.

8. Navigate to Security >> Certificate Requests and create a certificate. Then you can download a compressed `tar` file containing certificate PEM files.

9. Extract the PEM files from in the downloaded file. For example, if the file name is `csr_w_pk_pkcs8.gz`, decompress and unpack it using this command:

```
tar zxvf csr_w_pk_pkcs8.gz
```

   Two files result from the extraction operation: `certificate_request.pem` and `private_key_pkcs8.pem`.

10. Use this `openssl` command to decrypt the private key and create a file named `key.pem`:

```
openssl pkcs8 -in private_key_pkcs8.pem -out key.pem
```

11. Copy the `key.pem` file into the `ssl` directory.

12. Copy the certificate request in `certificate_request.pem` into the clipboard.

13. Navigate to Security >> Local CAs. Select the same CA that you created earlier (the one you downloaded to create the `CA.pem` file), and click Sign Request. Paste the Certificate Request from the clipboard, choose a certificate purpose of Client (the keyring is a client of KeySecure), and click Sign Request. The result is a certificate signed with the selected CA in a new page.

14. Copy the signed certificate to the clipboard, then save the clipboard contents as a file named `cert.pem` in the `ssl` directory.

15. (Optional) If you wish to password-protect the key file, use the instructions in Password-Protecting the keyring_okv Key File.

After completing the preceding procedure, restart the MySQL server. It loads the `keyring_okv` plugin and `keyring_okv` uses the files in its configuration directory to communicate with KeySecure.

Configuring keyring_okv for Townsend Alliance Key Manager

Townsend Alliance Key Manager uses the KMIP protocol. The `keyring_okv` keyring plugin can use Alliance Key Manager as its KMIP back end for keyring storage. For additional information, see Alliance Key Manager for MySQL.

Password-Protecting the keyring_okv Key File

As of MySQL 5.7.20, you can optionally protect the key file with a password and supply a file containing the password to enable the key file to be decrypted. To so do, change location to the `ssl` directory and perform these steps:

1. Encrypt the `key.pem` key file. For example, use a command like this, and enter the encryption password at the prompts:

```
$> openssl rsa -des3 -in key.pem -out key.pem.new
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
```

2. Save the encryption password in a single-line text file named `password.txt` in the `ssl` directory.

3. Verify that the encrypted key file can be decrypted using the following command. The decrypted file should display on the console:

```
$> openssl rsa -in key.pem.new -passin file:password.txt
```

4. Remove the original `key.pem` file and rename `key.pem.new` to `key.pem`.

5. Change the ownership and access mode of new `key.pem` file and `password.txt` file as necessary to ensure that they have the same restrictions as other files in the `ssl` directory.

6.4.5 Using the keyring_aws Amazon Web Services Keyring Plugin

> **Note**
>
> The `keyring_aws` plugin is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

The `keyring_aws` keyring plugin communicates with the Amazon Web Services Key Management Service (AWS KMS) as a back end for key generation and uses a local file for key storage. All keyring material is generated exclusively by the AWS server, not by `keyring_aws`.

MySQL Enterprise Edition can work with `keyring_aws` on Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, Debian, Ubuntu, macOS, and Windows. MySQL Enterprise Edition does not support the use of `keyring_aws` on these platforms:

- EL6
- Generic Linux (glibc2.12)
- Solaris

The discussion here assumes that you are familiar with AWS in general and KMS in particular. Some pertinent information sources:

- AWS site
- KMS documentation

The following sections provide configuration and usage information for the `keyring_aws` keyring plugin:

- keyring_aws Configuration
- keyring_aws Operation
- keyring_aws Credential Changes

keyring_aws Configuration

To install keyring_aws, use the general instructions found in Section 6.4.1, "Keyring Plugin Installation", together with the plugin-specific configuration information found here.

The plugin library file contains the keyring_aws plugin and two loadable functions, keyring_aws_rotate_cmk() and keyring_aws_rotate_keys().

To configure keyring_aws, you must obtain a secret access key that provides credentials for communicating with AWS KMS and write it to a configuration file:

1. Create an AWS KMS account.

2. Use AWS KMS to create a secret access key ID and secret access key. The access key serves to verify your identity and that of your applications.

3. Use the AWS KMS account to create a customer master key (CMK) ID. At MySQL startup, set the keyring_aws_cmk_id system variable to the CMK ID value. This variable is mandatory and there is no default. (Its value can be changed at runtime if desired using SET GLOBAL.)

4. If necessary, create the directory in which the configuration file should be located. The directory should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the MySQL server. For example, on many Unix and Unix-like systems, such as Oracle Enterprise Linux, to use /usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring/keyring_aws_conf as the file name, the following commands (executed as root) create its parent directory and set the directory mode and ownership:

   ```
   $> cd /usr/local/mysql
   $> mkdir mysql-keyring
   $> chmod 750 mysql-keyring
   $> chown mysql mysql-keyring
   $> chgrp mysql mysql-keyring
   ```

   At MySQL startup, set the keyring_aws_conf_file system variable to /usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring/keyring_aws_conf to indicate the configuration file location to the server.

   The location of the configuration file may vary according to Linux distribution; the directory for this file may also already be provided by a system module or other application such as AppArmor. For example, under AppArmor on recent editions of Ubuntu Linux, the keyring directory is specified as /var/lib/mysql-keyring. See Ubuntu Server: AppArmor for more information about using AppArmor on Ubuntu systems; see also this example MySQL configuration file. For other operating platforms, see the system documentation for guidance.

5. Prepare the keyring_aws configuration file, which should contain two lines:

   - Line 1: The secret access key ID
   - Line 2: The secret access key

   For example, if the key ID is wwwwwwwwwwwwwEXAMPLE and the key is xxxxxxxxxxxxx/yyyyyyy/zzzzzzzzEXAMPLEKEY, the configuration file looks like this:

   ```
   wwwwwwwwwwwwwEXAMPLE
   xxxxxxxxxxxxx/yyyyyyy/zzzzzzzzEXAMPLEKEY
   ```

To be usable during the server startup process, keyring_aws must be loaded using the --early-plugin-load option. The keyring_aws_cmk_id system variable is mandatory and configures the customer master key (CMK) ID obtained from the AWS KMS server. The keyring_aws_conf_file and keyring_aws_data_file system variables optionally configure the locations of the files used by the keyring_aws plugin for configuration information and data storage. The file location variable default values are platform specific. To configure the locations explicitly, set the variable values at startup. For example, use these lines in the server my.cnf file, adjusting the .so suffix and file locations for your platform as necessary:

```
[mysqld]
early-plugin-load=keyring_aws.so
keyring_aws_cmk_id='arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/abcd1234-ef56-ab12-cd34-ef56abcd1234'
keyring_aws_conf_file=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring/keyring_aws_conf
keyring_aws_data_file=/usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring/keyring_aws_data
```

For the `keyring_aws` plugin to start successfully, the configuration file must exist and contain valid secret access key information, initialized as described previously. The storage file need not exist. If it does not, `keyring_aws` attempts to create it (as well as its parent directory, if necessary).

> **Important**
>
> The default AWS region is `us-east-1`. For any other region, you must also set `keyring_aws_region` explicitly in `my.cnf`.

For additional information about the system variables used to configure the `keyring_aws` plugin, see Section 6.4.12, “Keyring System Variables”.

Start the MySQL server and install the functions associated with the `keyring_aws` plugin. This is a one-time operation, performed by executing the following statements, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_aws_rotate_cmk RETURNS INTEGER
  SONAME 'keyring_aws.so';
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_aws_rotate_keys RETURNS INTEGER
  SONAME 'keyring_aws.so';
```

For additional information about the `keyring_aws` functions, see Section 6.4.9, “Plugin-Specific Keyring Key-Management Functions”.

keyring_aws Operation

At plugin startup, the `keyring_aws` plugin reads the AWS secret access key ID and key from its configuration file. It also reads any encrypted keys contained in its storage file into its in-memory cache.

During operation, `keyring_aws` maintains encrypted keys in the in-memory cache and uses the storage file as local persistent storage. Each keyring operation is transactional: `keyring_aws` either successfully changes both the in-memory key cache and the keyring storage file, or the operation fails and the keyring state remains unchanged.

To ensure that keys are flushed only when the correct keyring storage file exists, `keyring_aws` stores a SHA-256 checksum of the keyring in the file. Before updating the file, the plugin verifies that it contains the expected checksum.

The `keyring_aws` plugin supports the functions that comprise the standard MySQL Keyring service interface. Keyring operations performed by these functions are accessible at two levels:

- SQL interface: In SQL statements, call the functions described in Section 6.4.8, “General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions”.
- C interface: In C-language code, call the keyring service functions described in The Keyring Service.

Example (using the SQL interface):

```
SELECT keyring_key_generate('MyKey', 'AES', 32);
SELECT keyring_key_remove('MyKey');
```

In addition, the `keyring_aws_rotate_cmk()` and `keyring_aws_rotate_keys()` functions “extend” the keyring plugin interface to provide AWS-related capabilities not covered by the standard keyring service interface. These capabilities are accessible only by calling these functions using SQL. There are no corresponding C-languge key service functions.

For information about the characteristics of key values permitted by `keyring_aws`, see Section 6.4.6, "Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths".

keyring_aws Credential Changes

Assuming that the `keyring_aws` plugin has initialized properly at server startup, it is possible to change the credentials used for communicating with AWS KMS:

1. Use AWS KMS to create a new secret access key ID and secret access key.

2. Store the new credentials in the configuration file (the file named by the `keyring_aws_conf_file` system variable). The file format is as described previously.

3. Reinitialize the `keyring_aws` plugin so that it re-reads the configuration file. Assuming that the new credentials are valid, the plugin should initialize successfully.

   There are two ways to reinitialize the plugin:

   - Restart the server. This is simpler and has no side effects, but is not suitable for installations that require minimal server downtime with as few restarts as possible.

   - Reinitialize the plugin without restarting the server by executing the following statements, adjusting the `.so` suffix for your platform as necessary:

   ```
   UNINSTALL PLUGIN keyring_aws;
   INSTALL PLUGIN keyring_aws SONAME 'keyring_aws.so';
   ```

> **Note**
>
> In addition to loading a plugin at runtime, `INSTALL PLUGIN` has the side effect of registering the plugin it in the `mysql.plugin` system table. Because of this, if you decide to stop using `keyring_aws`, it is not sufficient to remove the `--early-plugin-load` option from the set of options used to start the server. That stops the plugin from loading early, but the server still attempts to load it when it gets to the point in the startup sequence where it loads the plugins registered in `mysql.plugin`.
>
> Consequently, if you execute the `UNINSTALL PLUGIN` plus `INSTALL PLUGIN` sequence just described to change the AWS KMS credentials, then to stop using `keyring_aws`, it is necessary to execute `UNINSTALL PLUGIN` again to unregister the plugin in addition to removing the `--early-plugin-load` option.

6.4.6 Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths

MySQL Keyring supports keys of different types (encryption algorithms) and lengths:

- The available key types depend on which keyring plugin is installed.
- The permitted key lengths are subject to multiple factors:
  - General keyring loadable-function interface limits (for keys managed using one of the keyring functions described in Section 6.4.8, "General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions"), or limits from back end implementations. These length limits can vary by key operation type.
  - In addition to the general limits, individual keyring plugins may impose restrictions on key lengths per key type.

Table 6.16, "General Keyring Key Length Limits" shows the general key-length limits. (The lower limits for `keyring_aws` are imposed by the AWS KMS interface, not the keyring functions.) Table 6.17, "Keyring Plugin Key Types and Lengths" shows the key types each keyring plugin permits, as well as any plugin-specific key-length restrictions.

Table 6.16 General Keyring Key Length Limits

Key Operation	Maximum Key Length
Generate key	2,048 bytes; 1,024 for `keyring_aws`
Store key	2,048 bytes
Fetch key	2,048 bytes

Table 6.17 Keyring Plugin Key Types and Lengths

Plugin Name	Permitted Key Type	Plugin-Specific Length Restrictions
`keyring_aws`	`AES`	16, 24, or 32 bytes

`keyring_encrypted_file`	`AES`
	`DSA`
	`RSA`
		None
		None
		None

`keyring_file`	`AES`
	`DSA`
	`RSA`
		None
		None
		None

`keyring_okv`	`AES`	16, 24, or 32 bytes

6.4.7 Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores

A keyring migration copies keys from one keystore to another, enabling a DBA to switch a MySQL installation to a different keystore. to another. A successful migration operation has this result:

- The destination keystore contains the keys it had prior to the migration, plus the keys from the source keystore.
- The source keystore remains the same before and after the migration (because keys are copied, not moved).

If a key to be copied already exists in the destination keystore, an error occurs and the destination keystore is restored to its premigration state.

The following sections discuss the characteristics of offline and online migrations and describe how to perform migrations.

- Offline and Online Key Migrations
- Key Migration Using a Migration Server
- Key Migration Involving Multiple Running Servers

Offline and Online Key Migrations

A key migration is either offline or online:

- Offline migration: For use when you are sure that no running server on the local host is using the source or destination keystore. In this case, the migration operation can copy keys from the source keystore to the destination without the possibility of a running server modifying keystore content during the operation.
- Online migration: For use when a running server on the local host is using the source or destination keystore. In this case, care must be taken to prevent that server from updating keystores during the migration. This involves connecting to the running server and instructing it to pause keyring

operations so that keys can be copied safely from the source keystore to the destination. When key copying is complete, the running server is permitted to resume keyring operations.

When you plan a key migration, use these points to decide whether it should be offline or online:

- Do not perform offline migration involving a keystore that is in use by a running server.
- Pausing keyring operations during an online migration is accomplished by connecting to the running server and setting its global `keyring_operations` system variable to `OFF` before key copying and `ON` after key copying. This has several implications:
  - `keyring_operations` was introduced in MySQL 5.7.21, so online migration is possible only if the running server is from MySQL 5.7.21 or higher. If the running server is older, you must stop it, perform an offline migration, and restart it. All migration instructions elsewhere that refer to `keyring_operations` are subject to this condition.
  - The account used to connect to the running server must have the `SUPER` privilege required to modify `keyring_operations`.
  - For an online migration, the migration operation takes care of enabling and disabling `keyring_operations` on the running server. If the migration operation exits abnormally (for example, if it is forcibly terminated), it is possible for `keyring_operations` to remain disabled on the running server, leaving it unable to perform keyring operations. In this case, it may be necessary to connect to the running server and enable `keyring_operations` manually using this statement:

    ```
    SET GLOBAL keyring_operations = ON;
    ```
- Online key migration provides for pausing keyring operations on a single running server. To perform a migration if multiple running servers are using the keystores involved, use the procedure described at Key Migration Involving Multiple Running Servers.

Key Migration Using a Migration Server

As of MySQL 5.7.21, a MySQL server becomes a migration server if invoked in a special operational mode that supports key migration. A migration server does not accept client connections. Instead, it runs only long enough to migrate keys, then exits. A migration server reports errors to the console (the standard error output).

To perform a key migration operation using a migration server, determine the key migration options required to specify which keyring plugins or components are involved, and whether the migration is offline or online:

- To indicate the source and destination keyring plugins, specify these options:
  - `--keyring-migration-source`: The source keyring plugin that manages the keys to be migrated.
  - `--keyring-migration-destination`: The destination keyring plugin to which the migrated keys are to be copied.

  These options tell the server to run in key migration mode. For key migration operations, both options are mandatory. The source and destination plugins must differ, and the migration server must support both plugins.
- For an offline migration, no additional key migration options are needed.
- For an online migration, some running server currently is using the source or destination keystore. To invoke the migration server, specify additional key migration options that indicate how to connect to the running server. This is necessary so that the migration server can connect to the running server and tell it to pause keyring use during the migration operation.

Use of any of the following options signifies an online migration:

- `--keyring-migration-host`: The host where the running server is located. This is always the local host because the migration server can migrate keys only between keystores managed by local plugins.
- `--keyring-migration-user`, `--keyring-migration-password`: The account credentials to use to connect to the running server.
- `--keyring-migration-port`: For TCP/IP connections, the port number to connect to on the running server.
- `--keyring-migration-socket`: For Unix socket file or Windows named pipe connections, the socket file or named pipe to connect to on the running server.

For additional details about the key migration options, see Section 6.4.11, “Keyring Command Options”.

Start the migration server with key migration options indicating the source and destination keystores and whether the migration is offline or online, possibly with other options. Keep the following considerations in mind:

- Other server options might be required, such as configuration parameters for the two keyring plugins. For example, if `keyring_file` is the source or destination, you must set the `keyring_file_data` system variable if the keyring data file location is not the default location. Other non-keyring options may be required as well. One way to specify these options is by using `--defaults-file` to name an option file that contains the required options.
- The migration server expects path name option values to be full paths. Relative path names may not be resolved as you expect.
- The user who invokes a server in key-migration mode must not be the `root` operating system user, unless the `--user` option is specified with a non-`root` user name to run the server as that user.
- The user a server in key-migration mode runs as must have permission to read and write any local keyring files, such as the data file for a file-based plugin.

  If you invoke the migration server from a system account different from that normally used to run MySQL, it might create keyring directories or files that are inaccessible to the server during normal operation. Suppose that `mysqld` normally runs as the `mysql` operating system user, but you invoke the migration server while logged in as `isabel`. Any new directories or files created by the migration server are owned by `isabel`. Subsequent startup fails when a server run as the `mysql` operating system user attempts to access file system objects owned by `isabel`.

  To avoid this issue, start the migration server as the `root` operating system user and provide a `--user=`*`user_name`* option, where *`user_name`* is the system account normally used to run MySQL. Alternatively, after the migration, examine the keyring-related file system objects and change their ownership and permissions if necessary using `chown`, `chmod`, or similar commands, so that the objects are accessible to the running server.

Example command line for offline migration (enter the command on a single line):

```
mysqld --defaults-file=/usr/local/mysql/etc/my.cnf
  --keyring-migration-source=keyring_file.so
  --keyring-migration-destination=keyring_encrypted_file.so
  --keyring_encrypted_file_password=password
```

Example command line for online migration:

```
mysqld --defaults-file=/usr/local/mysql/etc/my.cnf
  --keyring-migration-source=keyring_file.so
  --keyring-migration-destination=keyring_encrypted_file.so
```

```
--keyring_encrypted_file_password=password
--keyring-migration-host=127.0.0.1
--keyring-migration-user=root
--keyring-migration-password=root_password
```

The key migration server performs a migration operation as follows:

1. (Online migration only) Connect to the running server using the connection options.
2. (Online migration only) Disable `keyring_operations` on the running server.
3. Load the source and destination keyring plugins.
4. Copy keys from the source keystore to the destination.
5. Unload the keyring plugins.
6. (Online migration only) Enable `keyring_operations` on the running server.
7. (Online migration only) Disconnect from the running server.

If an error occurs during key migration, the destination keystore is restored to its premigration state.

> **Important**
>
> For an online migration operation, the migration server takes care of enabling and disabling `keyring_operations` on the running server. If the migration server exits abnormally (for example, if it is forcibly terminated), it is possible for `keyring_operations` to remain disabled on the running server, leaving it unable to perform keyring operations. In this case, it may be necessary to connect to the running server and enable `keyring_operations` manually using this statement:
>
> ```
> SET GLOBAL keyring_operations = ON;
> ```

After a successful online key migration operation, the running server might need to be restarted:

- If the running server was using the source keystore before the migration and should continue to use it after the migration, it need not be restarted after the migration.
- If the running server was using the destination keystore before the migration and should continue to use it after the migration, it should be restarted after the migration to load all keys migrated into the destination keystore.
- If the running server was using the source keystore before the migration but should use the destination keystore after the migration, it must be reconfigured to use the destination keystore and restarted. In this case, be aware that although the running server is paused from modifying the source keystore during the migration itself, it is not paused during the interval between the migration and the subsequent restart. Care should be taken that the server does not modify the source keystore during this interval because any such changes will not be reflected in the destination keystore.

Key Migration Involving Multiple Running Servers

Online key migration provides for pausing keyring operations on a single running server. To perform a migration if multiple running servers are using the keystores involved, use this procedure:

1. Connect to each running server manually and set `keyring_operations=OFF`. This ensures that no running server is using the source or destination keystore and satisfies the required condition for offline migration.
2. Use a migration server to perform an offline key migration for each paused server.
3. Connect to each running server manually and set `keyring_operations=ON`.

All running servers must support the keyring_operations system variable. Any server that does not must be stopped before the migration and restarted after.

6.4.8 General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions

MySQL Server supports a keyring service that enables internal server components and plugins to store sensitive information securely for later retrieval.

As of MySQL 5.7.13, MySQL Server includes an SQL interface for keyring key management, implemented as a set of general-purpose functions that access the capabilities provided by the internal keyring service. The keyring functions are contained in a plugin library file, which also contains a keyring_udf plugin that must be enabled prior to function invocation. For these functions to be used, a keyring plugin such as keyring_file or keyring_okv must be enabled.

The functions described here are general-purpose and intended for use with any keyring component or plugin. A given keyring component or plugin may also provide functions of its own that are intended for use only with that component or plugin; see Section 6.4.9, “Plugin-Specific Keyring Key-Management Functions”.

The following sections provide installation instructions for the keyring functions and demonstrate how to use them. For information about the keyring service functions invoked by these functions, see The Keyring Service. For general keyring information, see Section 6.4, “The MySQL Keyring”.

- Installing or Uninstalling General-Purpose Keyring Functions
- Using General-Purpose Keyring Functions
- General-Purpose Keyring Function Reference

Installing or Uninstalling General-Purpose Keyring Functions

This section describes how to install or uninstall the keyring functions, which are implemented in a plugin library file that also contains a keyring_udf plugin. For general information about installing or uninstalling plugins and loadable functions, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins, and Installing and Uninstalling Loadable Functions.

The keyring functions enable keyring key management operations, but the keyring_udf plugin must also be installed because the functions do not work correctly without it. Attempts to use the functions without the keyring_udf plugin result in an error.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the plugin_dir system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of plugin_dir at server startup.

The plugin library file base name is keyring_udf. The file name suffix differs per platform (for example, .so for Unix and Unix-like systems, .dll for Windows).

To install the keyring_udf plugin and the keyring functions, use the INSTALL PLUGIN and CREATE FUNCTION statements, adjusting the .so suffix for your platform as necessary:

```
INSTALL PLUGIN keyring_udf SONAME 'keyring_udf.so';
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_key_generate RETURNS INTEGER
  SONAME 'keyring_udf.so';
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_key_fetch RETURNS STRING
  SONAME 'keyring_udf.so';
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_key_length_fetch RETURNS INTEGER
  SONAME 'keyring_udf.so';
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_key_type_fetch RETURNS STRING
  SONAME 'keyring_udf.so';
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_key_store RETURNS INTEGER
  SONAME 'keyring_udf.so';
CREATE FUNCTION keyring_key_remove RETURNS INTEGER
  SONAME 'keyring_udf.so';
```

If the plugin and functions are used on a source replication server, install them on all replicas as well to avoid replication issues.

Once installed as just described, the plugin and functions remain installed until uninstalled. To remove them, use the UNINSTALL PLUGIN and DROP FUNCTION statements:

```
UNINSTALL PLUGIN keyring_udf;
DROP FUNCTION keyring_key_generate;
DROP FUNCTION keyring_key_fetch;
DROP FUNCTION keyring_key_length_fetch;
DROP FUNCTION keyring_key_type_fetch;
DROP FUNCTION keyring_key_store;
DROP FUNCTION keyring_key_remove;
```

Using General-Purpose Keyring Functions

Before using the keyring general-purpose functions, install them according to the instructions provided in Installing or Uninstalling General-Purpose Keyring Functions.

The keyring functions are subject to these constraints:

- To use any keyring function, the keyring_udf plugin must be enabled. Otherwise, an error occurs:

  ```
  ERROR 1123 (HY000): Can't initialize function 'keyring_key_generate';
  This function requires keyring_udf plugin which is not installed.
  Please install
  ```

  To install the keyring_udf plugin, see Installing or Uninstalling General-Purpose Keyring Functions.

- The keyring functions invoke keyring service functions (see The Keyring Service). The service functions in turn use whatever keyring plugin is installed (for example, keyring_file or keyring_okv). Therefore, to use any keyring function, some underlying keyring plugin must be enabled. Otherwise, an error occurs:

  ```
  ERROR 3188 (HY000): Function 'keyring_key_generate' failed because
  underlying keyring service returned an error. Please check if a
  keyring plugin is installed and that provided arguments are valid
  for the keyring you are using.
  ```

  To install a keyring plugin, see Section 6.4.1, “Keyring Plugin Installation”.

- A user must possess the global EXECUTE privilege to use any keyring function. Otherwise, an error occurs:

  ```
  ERROR 1123 (HY000): Can't initialize function 'keyring_key_generate';
  The user is not privileged to execute this function. User needs to
  have EXECUTE
  ```

  To grant the global EXECUTE privilege to a user, use this statement:

  ```
  GRANT EXECUTE ON *.* TO user;
  ```

  Alternatively, should you prefer to avoid granting the global EXECUTE privilege while still permitting users to access specific key-management operations, “wrapper” stored programs can be defined (a technique described later in this section).

- A key stored in the keyring by a given user can be manipulated later only by the same user. That is, the value of the CURRENT_USER() function at the time of key manipulation must have the same value as when the key was stored in the keyring. (This constraint rules out the use of the keyring functions for manipulation of instance-wide keys, such as those created by InnoDB to support tablespace encryption.)

  To enable multiple users to perform operations on the same key, “wrapper” stored programs can be defined (a technique described later in this section).

- Keyring functions support the key types and lengths supported by the underlying keyring plugin. For information about keys specific to a particular keyring plugin, see Section 6.4.6, “Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths”.

To create a new random key and store it in the keyring, call `keyring_key_generate()`, passing to it an ID for the key, along with the key type (encryption method) and its length in bytes. The following call creates a 2,048-bit DSA-encrypted key named `MyKey`:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_generate('MyKey', 'DSA', 256);
+-------------------------------------------+
| keyring_key_generate('MyKey', 'DSA', 256) |
+-------------------------------------------+
|                                         1 |
+-------------------------------------------+
```

A return value of 1 indicates success. If the key cannot be created, the return value is `NULL` and an error occurs. One reason this might be is that the underlying keyring plugin does not support the specified combination of key type and key length; see Section 6.4.6, “Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths”.

To be able to check the return type regardless of whether an error occurs, use `SELECT ... INTO @var_name` and test the variable value:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_generate('', '', -1) INTO @x;
ERROR 3188 (HY000): Function 'keyring_key_generate' failed because
underlying keyring service returned an error. Please check if a
keyring plugin is installed and that provided arguments are valid
for the keyring you are using.
mysql> SELECT @x;
+------+
| @x   |
+------+
| NULL |
+------+
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_generate('x', 'AES', 16) INTO @x;
mysql> SELECT @x;
+------+
| @x   |
+------+
|    1 |
+------+
```

This technique also applies to other keyring functions that for failure return a value and an error.

The ID passed to `keyring_key_generate()` provides a means by which to refer to the key in subsequent functions calls. For example, use the key ID to retrieve its type as a string or its length in bytes as an integer:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_type_fetch('MyKey');
+---------------------------------+
| keyring_key_type_fetch('MyKey') |
+---------------------------------+
| DSA                             |
+---------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_length_fetch('MyKey');
+-----------------------------------+
| keyring_key_length_fetch('MyKey') |
+-----------------------------------+
|                               256 |
+-----------------------------------+
```

To retrieve a key value, pass the key ID to `keyring_key_fetch()`. The following example uses `HEX()` to display the key value because it may contain nonprintable characters. The example also uses a short key for brevity, but be aware that longer keys provide better security:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_generate('MyShortKey', 'DSA', 8);
+----------------------------------------------+
| keyring_key_generate('MyShortKey', 'DSA', 8) |
```

```
+---------------------------------------------+
|                                           1 |
+---------------------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT HEX(keyring_key_fetch('MyShortKey'));
+--------------------------------------+
| HEX(keyring_key_fetch('MyShortKey')) |
+--------------------------------------+
| 1DB3B0FC3328A24C                     |
+--------------------------------------+
```

Keyring functions treat key IDs, types, and values as binary strings, so comparisons are case-sensitive. For example, IDs of MyKey and mykey refer to different keys.

To remove a key, pass the key ID to keyring_key_remove():

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_remove('MyKey');
+-----------------------------+
| keyring_key_remove('MyKey') |
+-----------------------------+
|                           1 |
+-----------------------------+
```

To obfuscate and store a key that you provide, pass the key ID, type, and value to keyring_key_store():

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_store('AES_key', 'AES', 'Secret string');
+------------------------------------------------------+
| keyring_key_store('AES_key', 'AES', 'Secret string') |
+------------------------------------------------------+
|                                                    1 |
+------------------------------------------------------+
```

As indicated previously, a user must have the global EXECUTE privilege to call keyring functions, and the user who stores a key in the keyring initially must be the same user who performs subsequent operations on the key later, as determined from the CURRENT_USER() value in effect for each function call. To permit key operations to users who do not have the global EXECUTE privilege or who may not be the key “owner,” use this technique:

1. Define “wrapper” stored programs that encapsulate the required key operations and have a DEFINER value equal to the key owner.

2. Grant the EXECUTE privilege for specific stored programs to the individual users who should be able to invoke them.

3. If the operations implemented by the wrapper stored programs do not include key creation, create any necessary keys in advance, using the account named as the DEFINER in the stored program definitions.

This technique enables keys to be shared among users and provides to DBAs more fine-grained control over who can do what with keys, without having to grant global privileges.

The following example shows how to set up a shared key named SharedKey that is owned by the DBA, and a get_shared_key() stored function that provides access to the current key value. The value can be retrieved by any user with the EXECUTE privilege for that function, which is created in the key_schema schema.

From a MySQL administrative account ('root'@'localhost' in this example), create the administrative schema and the stored function to access the key:

```
mysql> CREATE SCHEMA key_schema;
mysql> CREATE DEFINER = 'root'@'localhost'
       FUNCTION key_schema.get_shared_key()
       RETURNS BLOB READS SQL DATA
       RETURN keyring_key_fetch('SharedKey');
```

From the administrative account, ensure that the shared key exists:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_generate('SharedKey', 'DSA', 8);
+-------------------------------------------+
| keyring_key_generate('SharedKey', 'DSA', 8) |
+-------------------------------------------+
|                                         1 |
+-------------------------------------------+
```

From the administrative account, create an ordinary user account to which key access is to be granted:

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'key_user'@'localhost'
       IDENTIFIED BY 'key_user_pwd';
```

From the `key_user` account, verify that, without the proper `EXECUTE` privilege, the new account cannot access the shared key:

```
mysql> SELECT HEX(key_schema.get_shared_key());
ERROR 1370 (42000): execute command denied to user 'key_user'@'localhost'
for routine 'key_schema.get_shared_key'
```

From the administrative account, grant `EXECUTE` to `key_user` for the stored function:

```
mysql> GRANT EXECUTE ON FUNCTION key_schema.get_shared_key
       TO 'key_user'@'localhost';
```

From the `key_user` account, verify that the key is now accessible:

```
mysql> SELECT HEX(key_schema.get_shared_key());
+----------------------------------+
| HEX(key_schema.get_shared_key()) |
+----------------------------------+
| 9BAFB9E75CEEB013                 |
+----------------------------------+
```

General-Purpose Keyring Function Reference

For each general-purpose keyring function, this section describes its purpose, calling sequence, and return value. For information about the conditions under which these functions can be invoked, see Using General-Purpose Keyring Functions.

- `keyring_key_fetch(key_id)`

  Given a key ID, deobfuscates and returns the key value.

  Arguments:

  - *`key_id`*: A string that specifies the key ID.

  Return value:

  Returns the key value as a string for success, `NULL` if the key does not exist, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

  > **Note**
  >
  > Key values retrieved using `keyring_key_fetch()` are subject to the general keyring function limits described in Section 6.4.6, “Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths”. A key value longer than that length can be stored using a keyring service function (see The Keyring Service), but if retrieved using `keyring_key_fetch()` is truncated to the general keyring function limit.

  Example:

  ```
  mysql> SELECT keyring_key_generate('RSA_key', 'RSA', 16);
  +--------------------------------------------+
  ```

```
| keyring_key_generate('RSA_key', 'RSA', 16) |
+--------------------------------------------+
|                                          1 |
+--------------------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT HEX(keyring_key_fetch('RSA_key'));
+-----------------------------------+
| HEX(keyring_key_fetch('RSA_key')) |
+-----------------------------------+
| 91C2253B696064D3556984B6630F891A  |
+-----------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_type_fetch('RSA_key');
+-----------------------------------+
| keyring_key_type_fetch('RSA_key') |
+-----------------------------------+
| RSA                               |
+-----------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_length_fetch('RSA_key');
+-------------------------------------+
| keyring_key_length_fetch('RSA_key') |
+-------------------------------------+
|                                  16 |
+-------------------------------------+
```

The example uses `HEX()` to display the key value because it may contain nonprintable characters. The example also uses a short key for brevity, but be aware that longer keys provide better security.

- `keyring_key_generate(key_id, key_type, key_length)`

  Generates a new random key with a given ID, type, and length, and stores it in the keyring. The type and length values must be consistent with the values supported by the underlying keyring plugin. See Section 6.4.6, “Supported Keyring Key Types and Lengths”.

  Arguments:

  - *key_id*: A string that specifies the key ID.
  - *key_type*: A string that specifies the key type.
  - *key_length*: An integer that specifies the key length in bytes.

  Return value:

  Returns 1 for success, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_generate('RSA_key', 'RSA', 384);
+---------------------------------------------+
| keyring_key_generate('RSA_key', 'RSA', 384) |
+---------------------------------------------+
|                                           1 |
+---------------------------------------------+
```

- `keyring_key_length_fetch(key_id)`

  Given a key ID, returns the key length.

  Arguments:

  - *key_id*: A string that specifies the key ID.

  Return value:

  Returns the key length in bytes as an integer for success, `NULL` if the key does not exist, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

  Example:

See the description of `keyring_key_fetch()`.

- `keyring_key_remove(key_id)`

  Removes the key with a given ID from the keyring.

  Arguments:

  - *`key_id`*: A string that specifies the key ID.

  Return value:

  Returns 1 for success, or `NULL` for failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_remove('AES_key');
+-------------------------------+
| keyring_key_remove('AES_key') |
+-------------------------------+
|                             1 |
+-------------------------------+
```

- `keyring_key_store(key_id, key_type, key)`

  Obfuscates and stores a key in the keyring.

  Arguments:

  - *`key_id`*: A string that specifies the key ID.
  - *`key_type`*: A string that specifies the key type.
  - *`key`*: A string that specifies the key value.

  Return value:

  Returns 1 for success, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SELECT keyring_key_store('new key', 'DSA', 'My key value');
+-----------------------------------------------------+
| keyring_key_store('new key', 'DSA', 'My key value') |
+-----------------------------------------------------+
|                                                   1 |
+-----------------------------------------------------+
```

- `keyring_key_type_fetch(key_id)`

  Given a key ID, returns the key type.

  Arguments:

  - *`key_id`*: A string that specifies the key ID.

  Return value:

  Returns the key type as a string for success, `NULL` if the key does not exist, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

  Example:

  See the description of `keyring_key_fetch()`.

6.4.9 Plugin-Specific Keyring Key-Management Functions

For each keyring plugin-specific function, this section describes its purpose, calling sequence, and return value. For information about general-purpose keyring functions, see Section 6.4.8, "General-Purpose Keyring Key-Management Functions".

- `keyring_aws_rotate_cmk()`

  Associated keyring plugin: `keyring_aws`

  `keyring_aws_rotate_cmk()` rotates the customer master key (CMK). Rotation changes only the key that AWS KMS uses for subsequent data key-encryption operations. AWS KMS maintains previous CMK versions, so keys generated using previous CMKs remain decryptable after rotation.

  Rotation changes the CMK value used inside AWS KMS but does not change the ID used to refer to it, so there is no need to change the `keyring_aws_cmk_id` system variable after calling `keyring_aws_rotate_cmk()`.

  This function requires the `SUPER` privilege.

  Arguments:

  None.

  Return value:

  Returns 1 for success, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

- `keyring_aws_rotate_keys()`

  Associated keyring plugin: `keyring_aws`

  `keyring_aws_rotate_keys()` rotates keys stored in the `keyring_aws` storage file named by the `keyring_aws_data_file` system variable. Rotation sends each key stored in the file to AWS KMS for re-encryption using the value of the `keyring_aws_cmk_id` system variable as the CMK value, and stores the new encrypted keys in the file.

  `keyring_aws_rotate_keys()` is useful for key re-encryption under these circumstances:

  - After rotating the CMK; that is, after invoking the `keyring_aws_rotate_cmk()` function.
  - After changing the `keyring_aws_cmk_id` system variable to a different key value.

  This function requires the `SUPER` privilege.

  Arguments:

  None.

  Return value:

  Returns 1 for success, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

6.4.10 Keyring Metadata

To see whether a keyring plugin is loaded, check the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE 'keyring%';
+--------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME  | PLUGIN_STATUS |
```

```
+--------------+---------------+
| keyring_file | ACTIVE        |
+--------------+---------------+
```

6.4.11 Keyring Command Options

MySQL supports the following keyring-related command-line options:

- `--keyring-migration-destination=plugin`

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-migration-destination=plugin_name`
Introduced	5.7.21
Type	String

The destination keyring plugin for key migration. See Section 6.4.7, “Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores”. The format and interpretation of the option value is the same as described for the `--keyring-migration-source` option.

> **Note**
>
> `--keyring-migration-source` and `--keyring-migration-destination` are mandatory for all keyring migration operations. The source and destination plugins must differ, and the migration server must support both plugins.

- `--keyring-migration-host=host_name`

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-migration-host=host_name`
Introduced	5.7.21
Type	String
Default Value	`localhost`

The host location of the running server that is currently using one of the key migration keystores. See Section 6.4.7, “Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores”. Migration always occurs on the local host, so the option always specifies a value for connecting to a local server, such as `localhost`, `127.0.0.1`, `::1`, or the local host IP address or host name.

- `--keyring-migration-password[=password]`

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-migration-password[=password]`
Introduced	5.7.21
Type	String

The password of the MySQL account used for connecting to the running server that is currently using one of the key migration keystores. See Section 6.4.7, “Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores”.

The password value is optional. If not given, the server prompts for one. If given, there must be *no space* between `--keyring-migration-password=` and the password following it. If no password option is specified, the default is to send no password.

Specifying a password on the command line should be considered insecure. See Section 2.2.1, “End-User Guidelines for Password Security”. You can use an option file to avoid giving the password on the command line. In this case, the file should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the migration server.

- `--keyring-migration-port=port_num`

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-migration-port=port_num`
Introduced	5.7.21
Type	Numeric
Default Value	`3306`

For TCP/IP connections, the port number for connecting to the running server that is currently using one of the key migration keystores. See Section 6.4.7, "Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores".

- `--keyring-migration-socket=`*`path`*

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-migration-socket={file_name|pipe_name}`
Introduced	5.7.21
Type	String

For Unix socket file or Windows named pipe connections, the socket file or named pipe for connecting to the running server that is currently using one of the key migration keystores. See Section 6.4.7, "Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores".

- `--keyring-migration-source=`*`plugin`*

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-migration-source=plugin_name`
Introduced	5.7.21
Type	String

The source keyring plugin for key migration. See Section 6.4.7, "Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores".

The option value is similar to that for `--plugin-load`, except that only one plugin library can be specified. The value is given as *`plugin_library`* or *`name=plugin_library`*, where *`plugin_library`* is the name of a library file that contains plugin code, and *`name`* is the name of a plugin to load. If a plugin library is named without any preceding plugin name, the server loads all plugins in the library. With a preceding plugin name, the server loads only the named plugin from the libary. The server looks for plugin library files in the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable.

> **Note**
>
> `--keyring-migration-source` and `--keyring-migration-destination` are mandatory for all keyring migration operations. The source and destination plugins must differ, and the migration server must support both plugins.

- `--keyring-migration-user=`*`user_name`*

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-migration-user=user_name`
Introduced	5.7.21
Type	String

The user name of the MySQL account used for connecting to the running server that is currently using one of the key migration keystores. See Section 6.4.7, "Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores".

6.4.12 Keyring System Variables

MySQL Keyring plugins support the following system variables. Use them to configure keyring plugin operation. These variables are unavailable unless the appropriate keyring plugin is installed (see Section 6.4.1, “Keyring Plugin Installation”).

- `keyring_aws_cmk_id`

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-aws-cmk-id=value`
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	`keyring_aws_cmk_id`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String

  The customer master key (CMK) ID obtained from the AWS KMS server and used by the `keyring_aws` plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed.

  This variable is mandatory. If not specified, `keyring_aws` initialization fails.

- `keyring_aws_conf_file`

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-aws-conf-file=file_name`
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	`keyring_aws_conf_file`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	File name
Default Value	`platform specific`

  The location of the configuration file for the `keyring_aws` plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed.

  At plugin startup, `keyring_aws` reads the AWS secret access key ID and key from the configuration file. For the `keyring_aws` plugin to start successfully, the configuration file must exist and contain valid secret access key information, initialized as described in Section 6.4.5, “Using the keyring_aws Amazon Web Services Keyring Plugin”.

  The default file name is `keyring_aws_conf`, located in the default keyring file directory. The location of this default directory is the same as for the `keyring_file_data` system variable. See the description of that variable for details, as well as for considerations to take into account if you create the directory manually.

- `keyring_aws_data_file`

Command-Line Format	`--keyring-aws-data-file`
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	`keyring_aws_data_file`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	File name
Default Value	`platform specific`

  The location of the storage file for the `keyring_aws` plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed.

At plugin startup, if the value assigned to keyring_aws_data_file specifies a file that does not exist, the keyring_aws plugin attempts to create it (as well as its parent directory, if necessary). If the file does exist, keyring_aws reads any encrypted keys contained in the file into its in-memory cache. keyring_aws does not cache unencrypted keys in memory.

The default file name is keyring_aws_data, located in the default keyring file directory. The location of this default directory is the same as for the keyring_file_data system variable. See the description of that variable for details, as well as for considerations to take into account if you create the directory manually.

- keyring_aws_region

Command-Line Format	--keyring-aws-region=value
Introduced	5.7.19
System Variable	keyring_aws_region
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	us-east-1
Valid Values (≥ 5.7.39)	af-south-1 ap-east-1 ap-northeast-1 ap-northeast-2 ap-northeast-3 ap-south-1 ap-southeast-1 ap-southeast-2 ca-central-1 cn-north-1 cn-northwest-1 eu-central-1 eu-north-1 eu-south-1 eu-west-1 eu-west-2 eu-west-3 me-south-1 sa-east-1 us-east-1

	us-east-2 us-gov-east-1 us-iso-east-1 us-iso-west-1 us-isob-east-1 us-west-1 us-west-2
Valid Values (≥ 5.7.27, ≤ 5.7.38)	ap-northeast-1 ap-northeast-2 ap-south-1 ap-southeast-1 ap-southeast-2 ca-central-1 cn-north-1 cn-northwest-1 eu-central-1 eu-west-1 eu-west-2 eu-west-3 sa-east-1 us-east-1 us-east-2 us-west-1 us-west-2
Valid Values (≥ 5.7.19, ≤ 5.7.26)	ap-northeast-1 ap-northeast-2 ap-south-1 ap-southeast-1 ap-southeast-2 eu-central-1 eu-west-1 sa-east-1

	us-east-1 us-west-1 us-west-2

The AWS region for the keyring_aws plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed.

If not set, the AWS region defaults to us-east-1. Thus, for any other region, this variable must be set explicitly.

- keyring_encrypted_file_data

Command-Line Format	--keyring-encrypted-file-data=file_name
Introduced	5.7.21
System Variable	keyring_encrypted_file_data
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	File name
Default Value	platform specific

The path name of the data file used for secure data storage by the keyring_encrypted_file plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed. The file location should be in a directory considered for use only by keyring plugins. For example, do not locate the file under the data directory.

Keyring operations are transactional: The keyring_encrypted_file plugin uses a backup file during write operations to ensure that it can roll back to the original file if an operation fails. The backup file has the same name as the value of the keyring_encrypted_file_data system variable with a suffix of .backup.

Do not use the same keyring_encrypted_file data file for multiple MySQL instances. Each instance should have its own unique data file.

The default file name is keyring_encrypted, located in a directory that is platform specific and depends on the value of the INSTALL_LAYOUT CMake option, as shown in the following table. To specify the default directory for the file explicitly if you are building from source, use the INSTALL_MYSQLKEYRINGDIR CMake option.

INSTALL_LAYOUT Value	**Default keyring_encrypted_file_data Value**
DEB, RPM, SLES, SVR4	/var/lib/mysql-keyring/keyring_encrypted
Otherwise	keyring/keyring_encrypted under the CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX value

At plugin startup, if the value assigned to keyring_encrypted_file_data specifies a file that does not exist, the keyring_encrypted_file plugin attempts to create it (as well as its parent directory, if necessary).

If you create the directory manually, it should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the MySQL server. For example, on Unix and Unix-like systems, to use the

/usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring directory, the following commands (executed as root) create the directory and set its mode and ownership:

```
cd /usr/local/mysql
mkdir mysql-keyring
chmod 750 mysql-keyring
chown mysql mysql-keyring
chgrp mysql mysql-keyring
```

If the keyring_encrypted_file plugin cannot create or access its data file, it writes an error message to the error log. If an attempted runtime assignment to keyring_encrypted_file_data results in an error, the variable value remains unchanged.

> **Important**
>
> Once the keyring_encrypted_file plugin has created its data file and started to use it, it is important not to remove the file. Loss of the file causes data encrypted using its keys to become inaccessible. (It is permissible to rename or move the file, as long as you change the value of keyring_encrypted_file_data to match.)

- keyring_encrypted_file_password

Command-Line Format	--keyring-encrypted-file-password=password
Introduced	5.7.21
System Variable	keyring_encrypted_file_password
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String

The password used by the keyring_encrypted_file plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed.

This variable is mandatory. If not specified, keyring_encrypted_file initialization fails.

If this variable is specified in an option file, the file should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the MySQL server.

> **Important**
>
> Once the keyring_encrypted_file_password value has been set, changing it does not rotate the keyring password and could make the server inaccessible. If an incorrect password is provided, the keyring_encrypted_file plugin cannot load keys from the encrypted keyring file.

The password value cannot be displayed at runtime with SHOW VARIABLES or the Performance Schema global_variables table because the display value is obfuscated.

- keyring_file_data

Command-Line Format	--keyring-file-data=file_name
Introduced	5.7.11
System Variable	keyring_file_data
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes

Type	File name
Default Value	platform specific

The path name of the data file used for secure data storage by the keyring_file plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed. The file location should be in a directory considered for use only by keyring plugins. For example, do not locate the file under the data directory.

Keyring operations are transactional: The keyring_file plugin uses a backup file during write operations to ensure that it can roll back to the original file if an operation fails. The backup file has the same name as the value of the keyring_file_data system variable with a suffix of .backup.

Do not use the same keyring_file data file for multiple MySQL instances. Each instance should have its own unique data file.

The default file name is keyring, located in a directory that is platform specific and depends on the value of the INSTALL_LAYOUT CMake option, as shown in the following table. To specify the default directory for the file explicitly if you are building from source, use the INSTALL_MYSQLKEYRINGDIR CMake option.

INSTALL_LAYOUT Value	Default keyring_file_data Value
DEB, RPM, SLES, SVR4	/var/lib/mysql-keyring/keyring
Otherwise	keyring/keyring under the CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX value

At plugin startup, if the value assigned to keyring_file_data specifies a file that does not exist, the keyring_file plugin attempts to create it (as well as its parent directory, if necessary).

If you create the directory manually, it should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the MySQL server. For example, on Unix and Unix-like systems, to use the /usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring directory, the following commands (executed as root) create the directory and set its mode and ownership:

```
cd /usr/local/mysql
mkdir mysql-keyring
chmod 750 mysql-keyring
chown mysql mysql-keyring
chgrp mysql mysql-keyring
```

If the keyring_file plugin cannot create or access its data file, it writes an error message to the error log. If an attempted runtime assignment to keyring_file_data results in an error, the variable value remains unchanged.

> **Important**
>
> Once the keyring_file plugin has created its data file and started to use it, it is important not to remove the file. For example, InnoDB uses the file to store the master key used to decrypt the data in tables that use InnoDB tablespace encryption; see InnoDB Data-at-Rest Encryption. Loss of the file causes data in such tables to become inaccessible. (It is permissible to rename or move the file, as long as you change the value of keyring_file_data to match.) It is recommended that you create a separate backup of the keyring data file immediately after you create the first encrypted table and before and after master key rotation.

- keyring_okv_conf_dir

Command-Line Format	--keyring-okv-conf-dir=dir_name

Introduced	5.7.12
System Variable	keyring_okv_conf_dir
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Directory name
Default Value	empty string

The path name of the directory that stores configuration information used by the keyring_okv plugin. This variable is unavailable unless that plugin is installed. The location should be a directory considered for use only by the keyring_okv plugin. For example, do not locate the directory under the data directory.

The default keyring_okv_conf_dir value is empty. For the keyring_okv plugin to be able to access Oracle Key Vault, the value must be set to a directory that contains Oracle Key Vault configuration and SSL materials. For instructions on setting up this directory, see Section 6.4.4, "Using the keyring_okv KMIP Plugin".

The directory should have a restrictive mode and be accessible only to the account used to run the MySQL server. For example, on Unix and Unix-like systems, to use the /usr/local/mysql/mysql-keyring-okv directory, the following commands (executed as root) create the directory and set its mode and ownership:

```
cd /usr/local/mysql
mkdir mysql-keyring-okv
chmod 750 mysql-keyring-okv
chown mysql mysql-keyring-okv
chgrp mysql mysql-keyring-okv
```

If the value assigned to keyring_okv_conf_dir specifies a directory that does not exist, or that does not contain configuration information that enables a connection to Oracle Key Vault to be established, keyring_okv writes an error message to the error log. If an attempted runtime assignment to keyring_okv_conf_dir results in an error, the variable value and keyring operation remain unchanged.

- keyring_operations

Introduced	5.7.21
System Variable	keyring_operations
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean
Default Value	ON

Whether keyring operations are enabled. This variable is used during key migration operations. See Section 6.4.7, "Migrating Keys Between Keyring Keystores".

6.5 MySQL Enterprise Audit

> **Note**
>
> MySQL Enterprise Audit is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

MySQL Enterprise Edition includes MySQL Enterprise Audit, implemented using a server plugin named audit_log. MySQL Enterprise Audit uses the open MySQL Audit API to enable standard, policy-based monitoring, logging, and blocking of connection and query activity executed on specific MySQL servers. Designed to meet the Oracle audit specification, MySQL Enterprise Audit provides an out of box, easy to use auditing and compliance solution for applications that are governed by both internal and external regulatory guidelines.

When installed, the audit plugin enables MySQL Server to produce a log file containing an audit record of server activity. The log contents include when clients connect and disconnect, and what actions they perform while connected, such as which databases and tables they access.

After you install the audit plugin (see Section 6.5.2, “Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Audit”), it writes an audit log file. By default, the file is named `audit.log` in the server data directory. To change the name of the file, set the `audit_log_file` system variable at server startup.

By default, audit log file contents are written in new-style XML format, without compression or encryption. To select the file format, set the `audit_log_format` system variable at server startup. For details on file format and contents, see Section 6.5.4, “Audit Log File Formats”.

For more information about controlling how logging occurs, including audit log file naming and format selection, see Section 6.5.5, “Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics”. To perform filtering of audited events, see Section 6.5.7, “Audit Log Filtering”. For descriptions of the parameters used to configure the audit log plugin, see Audit Log Options and Variables.

If the audit log plugin is enabled, the Performance Schema (see MySQL Performance Schema) has instrumentation for it. To identify the relevant instruments, use this query:

```
SELECT NAME FROM performance_schema.setup_instruments
WHERE NAME LIKE '%/alog/%';
```

6.5.1 Elements of MySQL Enterprise Audit

MySQL Enterprise Audit is based on the audit log plugin and related elements:

- A server-side plugin named `audit_log` examines auditable events and determines whether to write them to the audit log.
- A set of functions enables manipulation of filtering definitions that control logging behavior, the encryption password, and log file reading.
- Tables in the `mysql` system database provide persistent storage of filter and user account data.
- System variables enable audit log configuration and status variables provide runtime operational information.

> **Note**
>
> Prior to MySQL 5.7.13, MySQL Enterprise Audit consists only of the `audit_log` plugin and operates in legacy mode. See Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”.

6.5.2 Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Audit

This section describes how to install or uninstall MySQL Enterprise Audit, which is implemented using the audit log plugin and related elements described in Section 6.5.1, “Elements of MySQL Enterprise Audit”. For general information about installing plugins, see Installing and Uninstalling Plugins.

> **Important**
>
> Read this entire section before following its instructions. Parts of the procedure differ depending on your environment.

> **Note**
>
> If installed, the `audit_log` plugin involves some minimal overhead even when disabled. To avoid this overhead, do not install MySQL Enterprise Audit unless you plan to use it.

To be usable by the server, the plugin library file must be located in the MySQL plugin directory (the directory named by the `plugin_dir` system variable). If necessary, configure the plugin directory location by setting the value of `plugin_dir` at server startup.

> **Note**
>
> The instructions here apply to MySQL 5.7.13 and later.
>
> Also, prior to MySQL 5.7.13, MySQL Enterprise Audit consists only of the `audit_log` plugin and includes none of the other elements described in Section 6.5.1, "Elements of MySQL Enterprise Audit". As of MySQL 5.7.13, if the `audit_log` plugin is already installed from a version of MySQL prior to 5.7.13, uninstall it using the following statement and restart the server before installing the current version:
>
> ```
> UNINSTALL PLUGIN audit_log;
> ```

To install MySQL Enterprise Audit, look in the `share` directory of your MySQL installation and choose the script that is appropriate for your platform. The available scripts differ in the suffix used to refer to the plugin library file:

- `audit_log_filter_win_install.sql`: Choose this script for Windows systems that use `.dll` as the file name suffix.
- `audit_log_filter_linux_install.sql`: Choose this script for Linux and similar systems that use `.so` as the file name suffix.

Run the script as follows. The example here uses the Linux installation script. Make the appropriate substitution for your system.

```
$> mysql -u root -p < audit_log_filter_linux_install.sql
Enter password: (enter root password here)
```

> **Note**
>
> Some MySQL versions have introduced changes to the structure of the MySQL Enterprise Audit tables. To ensure that your tables are up to date for upgrades from earlier versions of MySQL 5.7, run `mysql_upgrade --force` (which also performs any other needed updates). If you prefer to run the update statements only for the MySQL Enterprise Audit tables, see the following discussion.
>
> As of MySQL 5.7.23, for new MySQL installations, the `USER` and `HOST` columns in the `audit_log_user` table used by MySQL Enterprise Audit have definitions that better correspond to the definitions of the `User` and `Host` columns in the `mysql.user` system table. For upgrades to 5.7.23 or higher of an installation for which MySQL Enterprise Audit is already installed, it is recommended that you alter the table definitions as follows:
>
> ```
> ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_user
>   DROP FOREIGN KEY audit_log_user_ibfk_1;
> ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_filter
>   ENGINE=InnoDB;
> ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_filter
>   CONVERT TO CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_bin;
> ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_user
>   ENGINE=InnoDB;
> ```

```
ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_user
  CONVERT TO CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_bin;
ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_user
  MODIFY COLUMN USER VARCHAR(32);
ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_user
  ADD FOREIGN KEY (FILTERNAME) REFERENCES mysql.audit_log_filter(NAME);
```

As of MySQL 5.7.21, for a new installation of MySQL Enterprise Audit, `InnoDB` is used instead of `MyISAM` for the audit log tables. For upgrades to 5.7.21 or higher of an installation for which MySQL Enterprise Audit is already installed, it is recommended that you alter the audit log tables to use `InnoDB`:

```
ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_user ENGINE=InnoDB;
ALTER TABLE mysql.audit_log_filter ENGINE=InnoDB;
```

Note

To use MySQL Enterprise Audit in the context of source/replica replication, Group Replication, or InnoDB Cluster, you must use MySQL 5.7.21 or higher, and ensure that the audit log tables use `InnoDB` as just described. Then you must prepare the replica nodes prior to running the installation script on the source node. This is necessary because the `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement in the script is not replicated.

1. On each replica node, extract the `INSTALL PLUGIN` statement from the installation script and execute it manually.

2. On the source node, run the installation script as described previously.

To verify plugin installation, examine the Information Schema `PLUGINS` table or use the `SHOW PLUGINS` statement (see Obtaining Server Plugin Information). For example:

```
mysql> SELECT PLUGIN_NAME, PLUGIN_STATUS
       FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS
       WHERE PLUGIN_NAME LIKE 'audit%';
+-------------+---------------+
| PLUGIN_NAME | PLUGIN_STATUS |
+-------------+---------------+
| audit_log   | ACTIVE        |
+-------------+---------------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

After MySQL Enterprise Audit is installed, you can use the `--audit-log` option for subsequent server startups to control `audit_log` plugin activation. For example, to prevent the plugin from being removed at runtime, use this option:

```
[mysqld]
audit-log=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT
```

If it is desired to prevent the server from running without the audit plugin, use `--audit-log` with a value of `FORCE` or `FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT` to force server startup to fail if the plugin does not initialize successfully.

Important

By default, rule-based audit log filtering logs no auditable events for any users. This differs from legacy audit log behavior (prior to MySQL 5.7.13), which logs all auditable events for all users (see Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”). Should you wish to produce log-everything behavior with rule-based filtering, create a simple filter to enable logging and assign it to the default account:

```
SELECT audit_log_filter_set_filter('log_all', '{ "filter": { "log": true } }');
```

```
SELECT audit_log_filter_set_user('%', 'log_all');
```

> The filter assigned to `%` is used for connections from any account that has no explicitly assigned filter (which initially is true for all accounts).

Once installed as just described, MySQL Enterprise Audit remains installed until uninstalled. To remove it, execute the following statements:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS mysql.audit_log_user;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS mysql.audit_log_filter;
UNINSTALL PLUGIN audit_log;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_filter_set_filter;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_filter_remove_filter;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_filter_set_user;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_filter_remove_user;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_filter_flush;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_encryption_password_get;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_encryption_password_set;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_read;
DROP FUNCTION audit_log_read_bookmark;
```

6.5.3 MySQL Enterprise Audit Security Considerations

By default, contents of audit log files produced by the audit log plugin are not encrypted and may contain sensitive information, such as the text of SQL statements. For security reasons, audit log files should be written to a directory accessible only to the MySQL server and to users with a legitimate reason to view the log. The default file name is `audit.log` in the data directory. This can be changed by setting the `audit_log_file` system variable at server startup. Other audit log files may exist due to log rotation.

For additional security, enable audit log file encryption. See Encrypting Audit Log Files.

6.5.4 Audit Log File Formats

The MySQL server calls the audit log plugin to write an audit record to its log file whenever an auditable event occurs. Typically the first audit record written after plugin startup contains the server description and startup options. Elements following that one represent events such as client connect and disconnect events, executed SQL statements, and so forth. Only top-level statements are logged, not statements within stored programs such as triggers or stored procedures. Contents of files referenced by statements such as `LOAD DATA` are not logged.

To select the log format that the audit log plugin uses to write its log file, set the `audit_log_format` system variable at server startup. These formats are available:

- New-style XML format (`audit_log_format=NEW`): An XML format that has better compatibility with Oracle Audit Vault than old-style XML format. MySQL 5.7 uses new-style XML format by default.
- Old-style XML format (`audit_log_format=OLD`): The original audit log format used by default in older MySQL series.
- JSON format (`audit_log_format=JSON`)

By default, audit log file contents are written in new-style XML format, without compression or encryption.

> **Note**
>
> For information about issues to consider when changing the log format, see Selecting Audit Log File Format.

The following sections describe the available audit logging formats:

- New-Style XML Audit Log File Format
- Old-Style XML Audit Log File Format
- JSON Audit Log File Format

New-Style XML Audit Log File Format

Here is a sample log file in new-style XML format (`audit_log_format=NEW`), reformatted slightly for readability:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<AUDIT>
 <AUDIT_RECORD>
  <TIMESTAMP>2019-10-03T14:06:33 UTC</TIMESTAMP>
  <RECORD_ID>1_2019-10-03T14:06:33</RECORD_ID>
  <NAME>Audit</NAME>
  <SERVER_ID>1</SERVER_ID>
  <VERSION>1</VERSION>
  <STARTUP_OPTIONS>/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld
    --socket=/usr/local/mysql/mysql.sock
    --port=3306</STARTUP_OPTIONS>
  <OS_VERSION>i686-Linux</OS_VERSION>
  <MYSQL_VERSION>5.7.21-log</MYSQL_VERSION>
 </AUDIT_RECORD>
 <AUDIT_RECORD>
  <TIMESTAMP>2019-10-03T14:09:38 UTC</TIMESTAMP>
  <RECORD_ID>2_2019-10-03T14:06:33</RECORD_ID>
  <NAME>Connect</NAME>
  <CONNECTION_ID>5</CONNECTION_ID>
  <STATUS>0</STATUS>
  <STATUS_CODE>0</STATUS_CODE>
  <USER>root</USER>
  <OS_LOGIN/>
  <HOST>localhost</HOST>
  <IP>127.0.0.1</IP>
  <COMMAND_CLASS>connect</COMMAND_CLASS>
  <CONNECTION_TYPE>SSL/TLS</CONNECTION_TYPE>
  <PRIV_USER>root</PRIV_USER>
  <PROXY_USER/>
  <DB>test</DB>
 </AUDIT_RECORD>
...
 <AUDIT_RECORD>
  <TIMESTAMP>2019-10-03T14:09:38 UTC</TIMESTAMP>
  <RECORD_ID>6_2019-10-03T14:06:33</RECORD_ID>
  <NAME>Query</NAME>
  <CONNECTION_ID>5</CONNECTION_ID>
  <STATUS>0</STATUS>
  <STATUS_CODE>0</STATUS_CODE>
  <USER>root[root] @ localhost [127.0.0.1]</USER>
  <OS_LOGIN/>
  <HOST>localhost</HOST>
  <IP>127.0.0.1</IP>
  <COMMAND_CLASS>drop_table</COMMAND_CLASS>
  <SQLTEXT>DROP TABLE IF EXISTS t</SQLTEXT>
 </AUDIT_RECORD>
...
 <AUDIT_RECORD>
  <TIMESTAMP>2019-10-03T14:09:39 UTC</TIMESTAMP>
  <RECORD_ID>8_2019-10-03T14:06:33</RECORD_ID>
  <NAME>Quit</NAME>
  <CONNECTION_ID>5</CONNECTION_ID>
  <STATUS>0</STATUS>
  <STATUS_CODE>0</STATUS_CODE>
  <USER>root</USER>
  <OS_LOGIN/>
  <HOST>localhost</HOST>
  <IP>127.0.0.1</IP>
  <COMMAND_CLASS>connect</COMMAND_CLASS>
  <CONNECTION_TYPE>SSL/TLS</CONNECTION_TYPE>
```

```
 </AUDIT_RECORD>
...
 <AUDIT_RECORD>
  <TIMESTAMP>2019-10-03T14:09:43 UTC</TIMESTAMP>
  <RECORD_ID>11_2019-10-03T14:06:33</RECORD_ID>
  <NAME>Quit</NAME>
  <CONNECTION_ID>6</CONNECTION_ID>
  <STATUS>0</STATUS>
  <STATUS_CODE>0</STATUS_CODE>
  <USER>root</USER>
  <OS_LOGIN/>
  <HOST>localhost</HOST>
  <IP>127.0.0.1</IP>
  <COMMAND_CLASS>connect</COMMAND_CLASS>
  <CONNECTION_TYPE>SSL/TLS</CONNECTION_TYPE>
 </AUDIT_RECORD>
 <AUDIT_RECORD>
  <TIMESTAMP>2019-10-03T14:09:45 UTC</TIMESTAMP>
  <RECORD_ID>12_2019-10-03T14:06:33</RECORD_ID>
  <NAME>NoAudit</NAME>
  <SERVER_ID>1</SERVER_ID>
 </AUDIT_RECORD>
</AUDIT>
```

The audit log file is written as XML, using UTF-8 (up to 4 bytes per character). The root element is `<AUDIT>`. The root element contains `<AUDIT_RECORD>` elements, each of which provides information about an audited event. When the audit log plugin begins writing a new log file, it writes the XML declaration and opening `<AUDIT>` root element tag. When the plugin closes a log file, it writes the closing `</AUDIT>` root element tag. The closing tag is not present while the file is open.

Elements within `<AUDIT_RECORD>` elements have these characteristics:

- Some elements appear in every `<AUDIT_RECORD>` element. Others are optional and may appear depending on the audit record type.
- Order of elements within an `<AUDIT_RECORD>` element is not guaranteed.
- Element values are not fixed length. Long values may be truncated as indicated in the element descriptions given later.
- The `<`, `>`, `"`, and `&` characters are encoded as `<`, `>`, `"`, and `&`, respectively. NUL bytes (U+00) are encoded as the `?` character.
- Characters not valid as XML characters are encoded using numeric character references. Valid XML characters are:

  ```
  #x9 | #xA | #xD | [#x20-#xD7FF] | [#xE000-#xFFFD] | [#x10000-#x10FFFF]
  ```

The following elements are mandatory in every `<AUDIT_RECORD>` element:

- `<NAME>`

  A string representing the type of instruction that generated the audit event, such as a command that the server received from a client.

  Example:

  ```
  <NAME>Query</NAME>
  ```

  Some common `<NAME>` values:

  ```
  Audit    When auditing starts, which may be server startup time
  Connect  When a client connects, also known as logging in
  Query    An SQL statement (executed directly)
  Prepare  Preparation of an SQL statement; usually followed by Execute
  Execute  Execution of an SQL statement; usually follows Prepare
  Shutdown Server shutdown
  Quit     When a client disconnects
  ```

```
NoAudit  Auditing has been turned off
```

The possible values are `Audit`, `Binlog Dump`, `Change user`, `Close stmt`, `Connect Out`, `Connect`, `Create DB`, `Daemon`, `Debug`, `Delayed insert`, `Drop DB`, `Execute`, `Fetch`, `Field List`, `Init DB`, `Kill`, `Long Data`, `NoAudit`, `Ping`, `Prepare`, `Processlist`, `Query`, `Quit`, `Refresh`, `Register Slave`, `Reset stmt`, `Set option`, `Shutdown`, `Sleep`, `Statistics`, `Table Dump`, `TableDelete`, `TableInsert`, `TableRead`, `TableUpdate`, `Time`.

Many of these values correspond to the `COM_xxx` command values listed in the `my_command.h` header file. For example, `Create DB` and `Change user` correspond to `COM_CREATE_DB` and `COM_CHANGE_USER`, respectively.

Events having `<NAME>` values of `TableXXX` accompany `Query` events. For example, the following statement generates one `Query` event, two `TableRead` events, and a `TableInsert` events:

```
INSERT INTO t3 SELECT t1.* FROM t1 JOIN t2;
```

Each `TableXXX` event contains `<TABLE>` and `<DB>` elements to identify the table to which the event refers and the database that contains the table.

- `<RECORD_ID>`

  A unique identifier for the audit record. The value is composed from a sequence number and timestamp, in the format *`SEQ_TIMESTAMP`*. When the audit log plugin opens the audit log file, it initializes the sequence number to the size of the audit log file, then increments the sequence by 1 for each record logged. The timestamp is a UTC value in *`YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss`* format indicating the date and time when the audit log plugin opened the file.

  Example:

  ```
  <RECORD_ID>12_2019-10-03T14:06:33</RECORD_ID>
  ```

- `<TIMESTAMP>`

  A string representing a UTC value in *`YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss`* `UTC` format indicating the date and time when the audit event was generated. For example, the event corresponding to execution of an SQL statement received from a client has a `<TIMESTAMP>` value occurring after the statement finishes, not when it was received.

  Example:

  ```
  <TIMESTAMP>2019-10-03T14:09:45 UTC</TIMESTAMP>
  ```

The following elements are optional in `<AUDIT_RECORD>` elements. Many of them occur only with specific `<NAME>` element values.

- `<COMMAND_CLASS>`

  A string that indicates the type of action performed.

  Example:

  ```
  <COMMAND_CLASS>drop_table</COMMAND_CLASS>
  ```

  The values correspond to the `statement/sql/xxx` command counters. For example, *`xxx`* is `drop_table` and `select` for `DROP TABLE` and `SELECT` statements, respectively. The following statement displays the possible names:

  ```
  SELECT REPLACE(EVENT_NAME, 'statement/sql/', '') AS name
  FROM performance_schema.events_statements_summary_global_by_event_name
  WHERE EVENT_NAME LIKE 'statement/sql/%'
  ORDER BY name;
  ```

- `<CONNECTION_ID>`

An unsigned integer representing the client connection identifier. This is the same as the value returned by the `CONNECTION_ID()` function within the session.

Example:

```
<CONNECTION_ID>127</CONNECTION_ID>
```

- `<CONNECTION_TYPE>`

  The security state of the connection to the server. Permitted values are `TCP/IP` (TCP/IP connection established without encryption), `SSL/TLS` (TCP/IP connection established with encryption), `Socket` (Unix socket file connection), `Named Pipe` (Windows named pipe connection), and `Shared Memory` (Windows shared memory connection).

  Example:

```
<CONNECTION_TYPE>SSL/TLS</CONNECTION_TYPE>
```

- `<DB>`

  A string representing a database name.

  Example:

```
<DB>test</DB>
```

  For connect events, this element indicates the default database; the element is empty if there is no default database. For table-access events, the element indicates the database to which the accessed table belongs.

- `<HOST>`

  A string representing the client host name.

  Example:

```
<HOST>localhost</HOST>
```

- `<IP>`

  A string representing the client IP address.

  Example:

```
<IP>127.0.0.1</IP>
```

- `<MYSQL_VERSION>`

  A string representing the MySQL server version. This is the same as the value of the `VERSION()` function or `version` system variable.

  Example:

```
<MYSQL_VERSION>5.7.21-log</MYSQL_VERSION>
```

- `<OS_LOGIN>`

  A string representing the external user name used during the authentication process, as set by the plugin used to authenticate the client. With native (built-in) MySQL authentication, or if the plugin does not set the value, this element is empty. The value is the same as that of the `external_user` system variable (see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”).

  Example:

```
<OS_LOGIN>jeffrey</OS_LOGIN>
```

- <OS_VERSION>

  A string representing the operating system on which the server was built or is running.

  Example:

  ```
  <OS_VERSION>x86_64-Linux</OS_VERSION>
  ```

- <PRIV_USER>

  A string representing the user that the server authenticated the client as. This is the user name that the server uses for privilege checking, and may differ from the <USER> value.

  Example:

  ```
  <PRIV_USER>jeffrey</PRIV_USER>
  ```

- <PROXY_USER>

  A string representing the proxy user (see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”). The value is empty if user proxying is not in effect.

  Example:

  ```
  <PROXY_USER>developer</PROXY_USER>
  ```

- <SERVER_ID>

  An unsigned integer representing the server ID. This is the same as the value of the server_id system variable.

  Example:

  ```
  <SERVER_ID>1</SERVER_ID>
  ```

- <SQLTEXT>

  A string representing the text of an SQL statement. The value can be empty. Long values may be truncated. The string, like the audit log file itself, is written using UTF-8 (up to 4 bytes per character), so the value may be the result of conversion. For example, the original statement might have been received from the client as an SJIS string.

  Example:

  ```
  <SQLTEXT>DELETE FROM t1</SQLTEXT>
  ```

- <STARTUP_OPTIONS>

  A string representing the options that were given on the command line or in option files when the MySQL server was started. The first option is the path to the server executable.

  Example:

  ```
  <STARTUP_OPTIONS>/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld
    --port=3306 --log_output=FILE</STARTUP_OPTIONS>
  ```

- `<STATUS>`

  An unsigned integer representing the command status: 0 for success, nonzero if an error occurred. This is the same as the value of the `mysql_errno()` C API function. See the description for `<STATUS_CODE>` for information about how it differs from `<STATUS>`.

  The audit log does not contain the SQLSTATE value or error message. To see the associations between error codes, SQLSTATE values, and messages, see Server Error Message Reference.

  Warnings are not logged.

  Example:

  ```
  <STATUS>1051</STATUS>
  ```

- `<STATUS_CODE>`

  An unsigned integer representing the command status: 0 for success, 1 if an error occurred.

  The `STATUS_CODE` value differs from the `STATUS` value: `STATUS_CODE` is 0 for success and 1 for error, which is compatible with the EZ_collector consumer for Audit Vault. `STATUS` is the value of the `mysql_errno()` C API function. This is 0 for success and nonzero for error, and thus is not necessarily 1 for error.

  Example:

  ```
  <STATUS_CODE>0</STATUS_CODE>
  ```

- `<TABLE>`

  A string representing a table name.

  Example:

  ```
  <TABLE>t3</TABLE>
  ```

- `<USER>`

  A string representing the user name sent by the client. This may differ from the `<PRIV_USER>` value.

  Example:

  ```
  <USER>root[root] @ localhost [127.0.0.1]</USER>
  ```

- `<VERSION>`

  An unsigned integer representing the version of the audit log file format.

  Example:

  ```
  <VERSION>1</VERSION>
  ```

Old-Style XML Audit Log File Format

Here is a sample log file in old-style XML format (`audit_log_format=OLD`), reformatted slightly for readability:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<AUDIT>
  <AUDIT_RECORD
    TIMESTAMP="2019-10-03T14:25:00 UTC"
    RECORD_ID="1_2019-10-03T14:25:00"
    NAME="Audit"
    SERVER_ID="1"
    VERSION="1"
```

```
    STARTUP_OPTIONS="--port=3306"
    OS_VERSION="i686-Linux"
    MYSQL_VERSION="5.7.21-log"/>
  <AUDIT_RECORD
    TIMESTAMP="2019-10-03T14:25:24 UTC"
    RECORD_ID="2_2019-10-03T14:25:00"
    NAME="Connect"
    CONNECTION_ID="4"
    STATUS="0"
    STATUS_CODE="0"
    USER="root"
    OS_LOGIN=""
    HOST="localhost"
    IP="127.0.0.1"
    COMMAND_CLASS="connect"
    CONNECTION_TYPE="SSL/TLS"
    PRIV_USER="root"
    PROXY_USER=""
    DB="test"/>
...
  <AUDIT_RECORD
    TIMESTAMP="2019-10-03T14:25:24 UTC"
    RECORD_ID="6_2019-10-03T14:25:00"
    NAME="Query"
    CONNECTION_ID="4"
    STATUS="0"
    STATUS_CODE="0"
    USER="root[root] @ localhost [127.0.0.1]"
    OS_LOGIN=""
    HOST="localhost"
    IP="127.0.0.1"
    COMMAND_CLASS="drop_table"
    SQLTEXT="DROP TABLE IF EXISTS t"/>
...
  <AUDIT_RECORD
    TIMESTAMP="2019-10-03T14:25:24 UTC"
    RECORD_ID="8_2019-10-03T14:25:00"
    NAME="Quit"
    CONNECTION_ID="4"
    STATUS="0"
    STATUS_CODE="0"
    USER="root"
    OS_LOGIN=""
    HOST="localhost"
    IP="127.0.0.1"
    COMMAND_CLASS="connect"
    CONNECTION_TYPE="SSL/TLS"/>
  <AUDIT_RECORD
    TIMESTAMP="2019-10-03T14:25:32 UTC"
    RECORD_ID="12_2019-10-03T14:25:00"
    NAME="NoAudit"
    SERVER_ID="1"/>
</AUDIT>
```

The audit log file is written as XML, using UTF-8 (up to 4 bytes per character). The root element is `<AUDIT>`. The root element contains `<AUDIT_RECORD>` elements, each of which provides information about an audited event. When the audit log plugin begins writing a new log file, it writes the XML declaration and opening `<AUDIT>` root element tag. When the plugin closes a log file, it writes the closing `</AUDIT>` root element tag. The closing tag is not present while the file is open.

Attributes of `<AUDIT_RECORD>` elements have these characteristics:

- Some attributes appear in every `<AUDIT_RECORD>` element. Others are optional and may appear depending on the audit record type.
- Order of attributes within an `<AUDIT_RECORD>` element is not guaranteed.
- Attribute values are not fixed length. Long values may be truncated as indicated in the attribute descriptions given later.

- The <, >, ", and & characters are encoded as <, >, ", and &, respectively. NUL bytes (U+00) are encoded as the ? character.
- Characters not valid as XML characters are encoded using numeric character references. Valid XML characters are:

```
#x9 | #xA | #xD | [#x20-#xD7FF] | [#xE000-#xFFFD] | [#x10000-#x10FFFF]
```

The following attributes are mandatory in every <AUDIT_RECORD> element:

- NAME

  A string representing the type of instruction that generated the audit event, such as a command that the server received from a client.

  Example: NAME="Query"

  Some common NAME values:

```
Audit    When auditing starts, which may be server startup time
Connect  When a client connects, also known as logging in
Query    An SQL statement (executed directly)
Prepare  Preparation of an SQL statement; usually followed by Execute
Execute  Execution of an SQL statement; usually follows Prepare
Shutdown Server shutdown
Quit     When a client disconnects
NoAudit  Auditing has been turned off
```

  The possible values are Audit, Binlog Dump, Change user, Close stmt, Connect Out, Connect, Create DB, Daemon, Debug, Delayed insert, Drop DB, Execute, Fetch, Field List, Init DB, Kill, Long Data, NoAudit, Ping, Prepare, Processlist, Query, Quit, Refresh, Register Slave, Reset stmt, Set option, Shutdown, Sleep, Statistics, Table Dump, TableDelete, TableInsert, TableRead, TableUpdate, Time.

  Many of these values correspond to the COM_*xxx* command values listed in the my_command.h header file. For example, "Create DB" and "Change user" correspond to COM_CREATE_DB and COM_CHANGE_USER, respectively.

  Events having NAME values of Table*XXX* accompany Query events. For example, the following statement generates one Query event, two TableRead events, and a TableInsert events:

```
INSERT INTO t3 SELECT t1.* FROM t1 JOIN t2;
```

  Each Table*XXX* event has TABLE and DB attributes to identify the table to which the event refers and the database that contains the table.

- RECORD_ID

  A unique identifier for the audit record. The value is composed from a sequence number and timestamp, in the format *SEQ_TIMESTAMP*. When the audit log plugin opens the audit log file, it initializes the sequence number to the size of the audit log file, then increments the sequence by 1 for each record logged. The timestamp is a UTC value in *YYYY-MM-DD*T*hh:mm:ss* format indicating the date and time when the audit log plugin opened the file.

  Example: RECORD_ID="12_2019-10-03T14:25:00"

- TIMESTAMP

  A string representing a UTC value in *YYYY-MM-DD*T*hh:mm:ss* UTC format indicating the date and time when the audit event was generated. For example, the event corresponding to execution of an SQL statement received from a client has a TIMESTAMP value occurring after the statement finishes, not when it was received.

  Example: TIMESTAMP="2019-10-03T14:25:32 UTC"

The following attributes are optional in `<AUDIT_RECORD>` elements. Many of them occur only for elements with specific values of the `NAME` attribute.

- `COMMAND_CLASS`

  A string that indicates the type of action performed.

  Example: `COMMAND_CLASS="drop_table"`

  The values correspond to the `statement/sql/xxx` command counters. For example, *`xxx`* is `drop_table` and `select` for `DROP TABLE` and `SELECT` statements, respectively. The following statement displays the possible names:

```
SELECT REPLACE(EVENT_NAME, 'statement/sql/', '') AS name
FROM performance_schema.events_statements_summary_global_by_event_name
WHERE EVENT_NAME LIKE 'statement/sql/%'
ORDER BY name;
```

- `CONNECTION_ID`

  An unsigned integer representing the client connection identifier. This is the same as the value returned by the `CONNECTION_ID()` function within the session.

  Example: `CONNECTION_ID="127"`

- `CONNECTION_TYPE`

  The security state of the connection to the server. Permitted values are `TCP/IP` (TCP/IP connection established without encryption), `SSL/TLS` (TCP/IP connection established with encryption), `Socket` (Unix socket file connection), `Named Pipe` (Windows named pipe connection), and `Shared Memory` (Windows shared memory connection).

  Example: `CONNECTION_TYPE="SSL/TLS"`

- `DB`

  A string representing a database name.

  Example: `DB="test"`

  For connect events, this attribute indicates the default database; the attribute is empty if there is no default database. For table-access events, the attribute indicates the database to which the accessed table belongs.

- `HOST`

  A string representing the client host name.

  Example: `HOST="localhost"`

- `IP`

  A string representing the client IP address.

  Example: `IP="127.0.0.1"`

- `MYSQL_VERSION`

  A string representing the MySQL server version. This is the same as the value of the `VERSION()` function or `version` system variable.

  Example: `MYSQL_VERSION="5.7.21-log"`

- `OS_LOGIN`

A string representing the external user name used during the authentication process, as set by the plugin used to authenticate the client. With native (built-in) MySQL authentication, or if the plugin does not set the value, this attribute is empty. The value is the same as that of the `external_user` system variable (see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”).

Example: `OS_LOGIN="jeffrey"`

- `OS_VERSION`

  A string representing the operating system on which the server was built or is running.

  Example: `OS_VERSION="x86_64-Linux"`

- `PRIV_USER`

  A string representing the user that the server authenticated the client as. This is the user name that the server uses for privilege checking, and it may differ from the `USER` value.

  Example: `PRIV_USER="jeffrey"`

- `PROXY_USER`

  A string representing the proxy user (see Section 4.14, “Proxy Users”). The value is empty if user proxying is not in effect.

  Example: `PROXY_USER="developer"`

- `SERVER_ID`

  An unsigned integer representing the server ID. This is the same as the value of the `server_id` system variable.

  Example: `SERVER_ID="1"`

- `SQLTEXT`

  A string representing the text of an SQL statement. The value can be empty. Long values may be truncated. The string, like the audit log file itself, is written using UTF-8 (up to 4 bytes per character), so the value may be the result of conversion. For example, the original statement might have been received from the client as an SJIS string.

  Example: `SQLTEXT="DELETE FROM t1"`

- `STARTUP_OPTIONS`

  A string representing the options that were given on the command line or in option files when the MySQL server was started.

  Example: `STARTUP_OPTIONS="--port=3306 --log_output=FILE"`

- `STATUS`

  An unsigned integer representing the command status: 0 for success, nonzero if an error occurred. This is the same as the value of the `mysql_errno()` C API function. See the description for `STATUS_CODE` for information about how it differs from `STATUS`.

  The audit log does not contain the SQLSTATE value or error message. To see the associations between error codes, SQLSTATE values, and messages, see Server Error Message Reference.

  Warnings are not logged.

  Example: `STATUS="1051"`

- `STATUS_CODE`

  An unsigned integer representing the command status: 0 for success, 1 if an error occurred.

  The `STATUS_CODE` value differs from the `STATUS` value: `STATUS_CODE` is 0 for success and 1 for error, which is compatible with the EZ_collector consumer for Audit Vault. `STATUS` is the value of the `mysql_errno()` C API function. This is 0 for success and nonzero for error, and thus is not necessarily 1 for error.

  Example: `STATUS_CODE="0"`

- `TABLE`

  A string representing a table name.

  Example: `TABLE="t3"`

- `USER`

  A string representing the user name sent by the client. This may differ from the `PRIV_USER` value.

- `VERSION`

  An unsigned integer representing the version of the audit log file format.

  Example: `VERSION="1"`

JSON Audit Log File Format

For JSON-format audit logging (`audit_log_format=JSON`), the log file contents form a `JSON` array with each array element representing an audited event as a `JSON` hash of key-value pairs. Examples of complete event records appear later in this section. The following is an excerpt of partial events:

```
[
  {
    "timestamp": "2019-10-03 13:50:01",
    "id": 0,
    "class": "audit",
    "event": "startup",
    ...
  },
  {
    "timestamp": "2019-10-03 15:02:32",
    "id": 0,
    "class": "connection",
    "event": "connect",
    ...
  },
  ...
  {
    "timestamp": "2019-10-03 17:37:26",
    "id": 0,
    "class": "table_access",
    "event": "insert",
      ...
  }
  ...
]
```

The audit log file is written using UTF-8 (up to 4 bytes per character). When the audit log plugin begins writing a new log file, it writes the opening `[` array marker. When the plugin closes a log file, it writes the closing `]` array marker. The closing marker is not present while the file is open.

Items within audit records have these characteristics:

- Some items appear in every audit record. Others are optional and may appear depending on the audit record type.

- Order of items within an audit record is not guaranteed.
- Item values are not fixed length. Long values may be truncated as indicated in the item descriptions given later.
- The `"` and `\` characters are encoded as `\"` and `\\`, respectively.

The following examples show the JSON object formats for different event types (as indicated by the `class` and `event` items), reformatted slightly for readability:

Auditing startup event:

```
{ "timestamp": "2019-10-03 14:21:56",
  "id": 0,
  "class": "audit",
  "event": "startup",
  "connection_id": 0,
  "startup_data": { "server_id": 1,
                    "os_version": "i686-Linux",
                    "mysql_version": "5.7.21-log",
                    "args": ["/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld",
                             "--loose-audit-log-format=JSON",
                             "--log-error=log.err",
                             "--pid-file=mysqld.pid",
                             "--port=3306" ] } }
```

When the audit log plugin starts as a result of server startup (as opposed to being enabled at runtime), `connection_id` is set to 0, and `account` and `login` are not present.

Auditing shutdown event:

```
{ "timestamp": "2019-10-03 14:28:20",
  "id": 3,
  "class": "audit",
  "event": "shutdown",
  "connection_id": 0,
  "shutdown_data": { "server_id": 1 } }
```

When the audit log plugin is uninstalled as a result of server shutdown (as opposed to being disabled at runtime), `connection_id` is set to 0, and `account` and `login` are not present.

Connect or change-user event:

```
{ "timestamp": "2019-10-03 14:23:18",
  "id": 1,
  "class": "connection",
  "event": "connect",
  "connection_id": 5,
  "account": { "user": "root", "host": "localhost" },
  "login": { "user": "root", "os": "", "ip": "::1", "proxy": "" },
  "connection_data": { "connection_type": "ssl",
                       "status": 0,
                       "db": "test" } }
```

Disconnect event:

```
{ "timestamp": "2019-10-03 14:24:45",
  "id": 3,
  "class": "connection",
  "event": "disconnect",
  "connection_id": 5,
  "account": { "user": "root", "host": "localhost" },
  "login": { "user": "root", "os": "", "ip": "::1", "proxy": "" },
  "connection_data": { "connection_type": "ssl" } }
```

Query event:

```
{ "timestamp": "2019-10-03 14:23:35",
  "id": 2,
  "class": "general",
  "event": "status",
```

```
  "connection_id": 5,
  "account": { "user": "root", "host": "localhost" },
  "login": { "user": "root", "os": "", "ip": "::1", "proxy": "" },
  "general_data": { "command": "Query",
                    "sql_command": "show_variables",
                    "query": "SHOW VARIABLES",
                    "status": 0 } }
```

Table access event (read, delete, insert, update):

```
{ "timestamp": "2019-10-03 14:23:41",
  "id": 0,
  "class": "table_access",
  "event": "insert",
  "connection_id": 5,
  "account": { "user": "root", "host": "localhost" },
  "login": { "user": "root", "os": "", "ip": "127.0.0.1", "proxy": "" },
  "table_access_data": { "db": "test",
                         "table": "t1",
                         "query": "INSERT INTO t1 (i) VALUES(1),(2),(3)",
                         "sql_command": "insert" } }
```

The items in the following list appear at the top level of JSON-format audit records: Each item value is either a scalar or a `JSON` hash. For items that have a hash value, the description lists only the item names within that hash. For more complete descriptions of second-level hash items, see later in this section.

- `account`

  The MySQL account associated with the event. The value is a hash containing these items equivalent to the value of the `CURRENT_USER()` function within the section: `user`, `host`.

  Example:

  ```
  "account": { "user": "root", "host": "localhost" }
  ```

- `class`

  A string representing the event class. The class defines the type of event, when taken together with the `event` item that specifies the event subclass.

  Example:

  ```
  "class": "connection"
  ```

  The following table shows the permitted combinations of `class` and `event` values.

  Table 6.18 Audit Log Class and Event Combinations

Class Value	Permitted Event Values
`audit`	`startup`, `shutdown`
`connection`	`connect`, `change_user`, `disconnect`
`general`	`status`
`table_access_data`	`read`, `delete`, `insert`, `update`

- `connection_data`

  Information about a client connection. The value is a hash containing these items: `connection_type`, `status`, `db`. This item occurs only for audit records with a `class` value of `connection`.

  Example:

  ```
  "connection_data": { "connection_type": "ssl",
  ```

```
                     "status": 0,
                     "db": "test" }
```

- `connection_id`

  An unsigned integer representing the client connection identifier. This is the same as the value returned by the `CONNECTION_ID()` function within the session.

  Example:

  ```
  "connection_id": 5
  ```

- `event`

  A string representing the subclass of the event class. The subclass defines the type of event, when taken together with the `class` item that specifies the event class. For more information, see the `class` item description.

  Example:

  ```
  "event": "connect"
  ```

- `general_data`

  Information about an executed statement or command. The value is a hash containing these items: `command`, `sql_command`, `query`, `status`. This item occurs only for audit records with a `class` value of `general`.

  Example:

  ```
  "general_data": { "command": "Query",
                    "sql_command": "show_variables",
                    "query": "SHOW VARIABLES",
                    "status": 0 }
  ```

- `id`

  An unsigned integer representing an event ID.

  Example:

  ```
  "id": 2
  ```

  For audit records that have the same `timestamp` value, their `id` values distinguish them and form a sequence. Within the audit log, `timestamp`/`id` pairs are unique. These pairs are bookmarks that identify event locations within the log.

- `login`

  Information indicating how a client connected to the server. The value is a hash containing these items: `user`, `os`, `ip`, `proxy`.

  Example:

  ```
  "login": { "user": "root", "os": "", "ip": "::1", "proxy": "" }
  ```

- `shutdown_data`

  Information pertaining to audit log plugin termination. The value is a hash containing these items: `server_id` This item occurs only for audit records with `class` and `event` values of `audit` and `shutdown`, respectively.

  Example:

  ```
  "shutdown_data": { "server_id": 1 }
  ```

- `startup_data`

  Information pertaining to audit log plugin initialization. The value is a hash containing these items: `server_id`, `os_version`, `mysql_version`, `args`. This item occurs only for audit records with `class` and `event` values of `audit` and `startup`, respectively.

  Example:

```
"startup_data": { "server_id": 1,
                  "os_version": "i686-Linux",
                  "mysql_version": "5.7.21-log",
                  "args": ["/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld",
                           "--loose-audit-log-format=JSON",
                           "--log-error=log.err",
                           "--pid-file=mysqld.pid",
                           "--port=3306" ] }
```

- `table_access_data`

  Information about an access to a table. The value is a hash containing these items: `db`, `table`, `query`, `sql_command`, This item occurs only for audit records with a `class` value of `table_access`.

  Example:

```
"table_access_data": { "db": "test",
                       "table": "t1",
                       "query": "INSERT INTO t1 (i) VALUES(1),(2),(3)",
                       "sql_command": "insert" }
```

- `time`

  This field is similar to that in the `timestamp` field, but the value is an integer and represents the UNIX timestamp value indicating the date and time when the audit event was generated.

  Example:

```
"time" : 1618498687
```

  The `time` field occurs in JSON-format log files only if the `audit_log_format_unix_timestamp` system variable is enabled.

- `timestamp`

  A string representing a UTC value in *`YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss`* format indicating the date and time when the audit event was generated. For example, the event corresponding to execution of an SQL statement received from a client has a `timestamp` value occurring after the statement finishes, not when it was received.

  Example:

```
"timestamp": "2019-10-03 13:50:01"
```

  For audit records that have the same `timestamp` value, their `id` values distinguish them and form a sequence. Within the audit log, `timestamp`/`id` pairs are unique. These pairs are bookmarks that identify event locations within the log.

These items appear within hash values associated with top-level items of JSON-format audit records:

- `args`

  An array of options that were given on the command line or in option files when the MySQL server was started. The first option is the path to the server executable.

  Example:

```
"args": ["/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqld",
         "--loose-audit-log-format=JSON",
         "--log-error=log.err",
         "--pid-file=mysqld.pid",
         "--port=3306" ]
```

- `command`

  A string representing the type of instruction that generated the audit event, such as a command that the server received from a client.

  Example:

  ```
  "command": "Query"
  ```

- `connection_type`

  The security state of the connection to the server. Permitted values are `tcp/ip` (TCP/IP connection established without encryption), `ssl` (TCP/IP connection established with encryption), `socket` (Unix socket file connection), `named_pipe` (Windows named pipe connection), and `shared_memory` (Windows shared memory connection).

  Example:

  ```
  "connection_type": "tcp/tcp"
  ```

- `db`

  A string representing a database name. For `connection_data`, it is the default database. For `table_access_data`, it is the table database.

  Example:

  ```
  "db": "test"
  ```

- `host`

  A string representing the client host name.

  Example:

  ```
  "host": "localhost"
  ```

- `ip`

  A string representing the client IP address.

  Example:

  ```
  "ip": "::1"
  ```

- `mysql_version`

  A string representing the MySQL server version. This is the same as the value of the `VERSION()` function or `version` system variable.

  Example:

  ```
  "mysql_version": "5.7.21-log"
  ```

- `os`

  A string representing the external user name used during the authentication process, as set by the plugin used to authenticate the client. With native (built-in) MySQL authentication, or if the plugin does not set the value, this attribute is empty. The value is the same as that of the `external_user` system variable. See Section 4.14, "Proxy Users".

Example:

```
"os": "jeffrey"
```

- `os_version`

  A string representing the operating system on which the server was built or is running.

  Example:

  ```
  "os_version": "i686-Linux"
  ```

- `proxy`

  A string representing the proxy user (see Section 4.14, "Proxy Users"). The value is empty if user proxying is not in effect.

  Example:

  ```
  "proxy": "developer"
  ```

- `query`

  A string representing the text of an SQL statement. The value can be empty. Long values may be truncated. The string, like the audit log file itself, is written using UTF-8 (up to 4 bytes per character), so the value may be the result of conversion. For example, the original statement might have been received from the client as an SJIS string.

  Example:

  ```
  "query": "DELETE FROM t1"
  ```

- `server_id`

  An unsigned integer representing the server ID. This is the same as the value of the `server_id` system variable.

  Example:

  ```
  "server_id": 1
  ```

- `sql_command`

  A string that indicates the SQL statement type.

  Example:

  ```
  "sql_command": "insert"
  ```

  The values correspond to the `statement/sql/xxx` command counters. For example, *`xxx`* is `drop_table` and `select` for `DROP TABLE` and `SELECT` statements, respectively. The following statement displays the possible names:

  ```
  SELECT REPLACE(EVENT_NAME, 'statement/sql/', '') AS name
  FROM performance_schema.events_statements_summary_global_by_event_name
  WHERE EVENT_NAME LIKE 'statement/sql/%'
  ORDER BY name;
  ```

- `status`

  An unsigned integer representing the command status: 0 for success, nonzero if an error occurred. This is the same as the value of the `mysql_errno()` C API function.

The audit log does not contain the SQLSTATE value or error message. To see the associations between error codes, SQLSTATE values, and messages, see Server Error Message Reference.

Warnings are not logged.

Example:

```
"status": 1051
```

- `table`

  A string representing a table name.

  Example:

  ```
  "table": "t1"
  ```

- `user`

  A string representing a user name. The meaning differs depending on the item within which `user` occurs:

  - Within `account` items, `user` is a string representing the user that the server authenticated the client as. This is the user name that the server uses for privilege checking.

  - Within `login` items, `user` is a string representing the user name sent by the client.

  Example:

  ```
  "user": "root"
  ```

6.5.5 Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics

This section describes how to configure audit logging characteristics, such as the file to which the audit log plugin writes events, the format of written events, whether to enable log file compression and encryption, and space management.

- Naming Conventions for Audit Log Files
- Selecting Audit Log File Format
- Compressing Audit Log Files
- Encrypting Audit Log Files
- Manually Uncompressing and Decrypting Audit Log Files
- Space Management of Audit Log Files
- Write Strategies for Audit Logging

For additional information about the functions and system variables that affect audit logging, see Audit Log Functions, and Audit Log Options and Variables.

The audit log plugin can also control which audited events are written to the audit log file, based on event content or the account from which events originate. See Section 6.5.7, “Audit Log Filtering”.

Naming Conventions for Audit Log Files

To configure the audit log file name, set the `audit_log_file` system variable at server startup. The default name is `audit.log` in the server data directory. For best security, write the audit log to a directory accessible only to the MySQL server and to users with a legitimate reason to view the log.

As of MySQL 5.7.21, the plugin interprets the `audit_log_file` value as composed of an optional leading directory name, a base name, and an optional suffix. If compression or encryption are enabled, the effective file name (the name actually used to create the log file) differs from the configured file name because it has additional suffixes:

- If compression is enabled, the plugin adds a suffix of `.gz`.
- If encryption is enabled, the plugin adds a suffix of `.enc`. The audit log plugin stores the encryption password in the keyring (see Encrypting Audit Log Files.

The effective audit log file name is the name resulting from the addition of applicable compression and encryption suffixes to the configured file name. For example, if the configured `audit_log_file` value is `audit.log`, the effective file name is one of the values shown in the following table.

Enabled Features	Effective File Name
No compression or encryption	`audit.log`
Compression	`audit.log.gz`
Encryption	`audit.log.enc`
Compression, encryption	`audit.log.gz.enc`

Prior to MySQL 5.7.21, the configured and effective log file names are the same. For example, if the configured `audit_log_file` value is `audit.log`, the audit log plugin writes to `audit.log`.

The audit log plugin performs certain actions during initialization and termination based on the effective audit log file name:

As of MySQL 5.7.21:

- During initialization, the plugin checks whether a file with the audit log file name already exists and renames it if so. (In this case, the plugin assumes that the previous server invocation exited unexpectedly with the audit log plugin running.) The plugin then writes to a new empty audit log file.
- During termination, the plugin renames the audit log file.
- File renaming (whether during plugin initialization or termination) occurs according to the usual rules for automatic size-based log file rotation; see Manual Audit Log File Rotation.

Prior to MySQL 5.7.21, only the XML log formats are available and the plugin performs rudimentary integrity checking:

- During initialization, the plugin checks whether the file ends with an `</AUDIT>` tag and truncates the tag before writing any `<AUDIT_RECORD>` elements. If the log file exists but does not end with `</AUDIT>` or the `</AUDIT>` tag cannot be truncated, the plugin considers the file malformed and renames it. (Such renaming can occur if the server exits unexpectedly with the audit log plugin running.) The plugin then writes to a new empty audit log file.
- At termination, no file renaming occurs.
- When renaming occurs at plugin initialization, the renamed file has `.corrupted`, a timestamp, and `.xml` added to the end. For example, if the file name is `audit.log`, the plugin renames it to a value such as `audit.log.corrupted.15081807937726520.xml`. The timestamp value is similar to a Unix timestamp, with the last 7 digits representing the fractional second part. For information about interpreting the timestamp, see Space Management of Audit Log Files.

Selecting Audit Log File Format

To configure the audit log file format, set the `audit_log_format` system variable at server startup. These formats are available:

- `NEW`: New-style XML format. This is the default.
- `OLD`: Old-style XML format.
- `JSON`: JSON format.

For details about each format, see Section 6.5.4, “Audit Log File Formats”.

If you change `audit_log_format`, it is recommended that you also change `audit_log_file`. For example, if you set `audit_log_format` to `JSON`, set `audit_log_file` to `audit.json`. Otherwise, newer log files will have a different format than older files, but they will all have the same base name with nothing to indicate when the format changed.

> **Note**
>
> Prior to MySQL 5.7.21, changing the value of `audit_log_format` can result in writing log entries in one format to an existing log file that contains entries in a different format. To avoid this issue, use the following procedure:
>
> 1. Stop the server.
> 2. Either change the value of the `audit_log_file` system variable so the plugin writes to a different file, or rename the current audit log file manually.
> 3. Restart the server with the new value of `audit_log_format`. The audit log plugin creates a new log file and writes entries to it in the selected format.

Compressing Audit Log Files

Audit log file compression is available as of MySQL 5.7.21. Compression can be enabled for any log format.

To configure audit log file compression, set the `audit_log_compression` system variable at server startup. Permitted values are `NONE` (no compression; the default) and `GZIP` (GNU Zip compression).

If both compression and encryption are enabled, compression occurs before encryption. To recover the original file manually, first decrypt it, then uncompress it. See Manually Uncompressing and Decrypting Audit Log Files.

Encrypting Audit Log Files

Audit log file encryption is available as of MySQL 5.7.21. Encryption can be enabled for any log format. Encryption is based on a user-defined password (with the exception of the initial password, which the audit log plugin generates). To use this feature, the MySQL keyring must be enabled because audit logging uses it for password storage. Any keyring plugin can be used; for instructions, see Section 6.4, “The MySQL Keyring”.

To configure audit log file encryption, set the `audit_log_encryption` system variable at server startup. Permitted values are `NONE` (no encryption; the default) and `AES` (AES-256-CBC cipher encryption).

To set or get an encryption password at runtime, use these audit log functions:

- To set the current encryption password, invoke `audit_log_encryption_password_set()`. This function stores the new password in the keyring. If encryption is enabled, it also performs a log file rotation operation that renames the current log file, and begins a new log file encrypted with the password. File renaming occurs according to the usual rules for automatic size-based log file rotation; see Manual Audit Log File Rotation.

  Previously written audit log files are not re-encrypted with the new password. Keep a record of the previous password should you need to decrypt those files manually.

- To get the current encryption password, invoke audit_log_encryption_password_get(), which retrieves the password from the keyring.

For additional information about audit log encryption functions, see Audit Log Functions.

When the audit log plugin initializes, if it finds that log file encryption is enabled, it checks whether the keyring contains an audit log encryption password. If not, the plugin automatically generates a random initial encryption password and stores it in the keyring. To discover this password, invoke audit_log_encryption_password_get().

If both compression and encryption are enabled, compression occurs before encryption. To recover the original file manually, first decrypt it, then uncompress it. See Manually Uncompressing and Decrypting Audit Log Files.

Manually Uncompressing and Decrypting Audit Log Files

Audit log files can be uncompressed and decrypted using standard tools. This should be done only for log files that have been closed (archived) and are no longer in use, not for the log file that the audit log plugin is currently writing. You can recognize archived log files because they have been renamed by the audit log plugin to include a timestamp in the file name just after the base name.

For this discussion, assume that audit_log_file is set to audit.log. In that case, an archived audit log file has one of the names shown in the following table.

Enabled Features	**Archived File Name**
No compression or encryption	audit.*timestamp*.log
Compression	audit.*timestamp*.log.gz
Encryption	audit.*timestamp*.log.enc
Compression, encryption	audit.*timestamp*.log.gz.enc

To uncompress a compressed log file manually, use gunzip, gzip -d, or equivalent command. For example:

```
gunzip -c audit.timestamp.log.gz > audit.timestamp.log
```

To decrypt an encrypted log file manually, use the openssl command. For example:

```
openssl enc -d -aes-256-cbc -pass pass:password -md sha256
    -in audit.timestamp.log.enc
    -out audit.timestamp.log
```

If both compression and encryption are enabled for audit logging, compression occurs before encryption. In this case, the file name has .gz and .enc suffixes added, corresponding to the order in which those operations occur. To recover the original file manually, perform the operations in reverse. That is, first decrypt the file, then uncompress it:

```
openssl enc -d -aes-256-cbc -pass pass:password -md sha256
    -in audit.timestamp.log.gz.enc
    -out audit.timestamp.log.gz
gunzip -c audit.timestamp.log.gz > audit.timestamp.log
```

Space Management of Audit Log Files

The audit log file has the potential to grow quite large and consume a great deal of disk space. To manage the space used, log rotation can be employed. This involves rotating the current log file by renaming it, then opening a new current log file using the original name. Rotation can be performed manually, or configured to occur automatically.

To configure audit log file space management, use the following system variables:

- If audit_log_rotate_on_size is 0 (the default), automatic log file rotation is disabled:

- No rotation occurs unless performed manually.
- To rotate the current file, manually rename it, then enable `audit_log_flush` to close it and open a new current log file using the original name; see Manual Audit Log File Rotation.

- If `audit_log_rotate_on_size` is greater than 0, automatic audit log file rotation is enabled:
  - Automatic rotation occurs when a write to the current log file causes its size to exceed the `audit_log_rotate_on_size` value, as well as under certain other conditions; see Automatic Audit Log File Rotation. When rotation occurs, the audit log plugin renames the current log file and opens a new current log file using the original name.
  - With automatic rotation enabled, `audit_log_flush` has no effect.

> **Note**
>
> For JSON-format log files, rotation also occurs when the value of the `audit_log_format_unix_timestamp` system variable is changed at runtime. However, this does not occur for space-management purposes, but rather so that, for a given JSON-format log file, all records in the file either do or do not include the `time` field.

> **Note**
>
> Rotated (renamed) log files are not removed automatically. For example, with size-based log file rotation, renamed log files have unique names and accumulate indefinitely. They do not rotate off the end of the name sequence. To avoid excessive use of space, remove old files periodically, backing them up first as necessary.

The following sections describe log file rotation in greater detail.

- Manual Audit Log File Rotation
- Automatic Audit Log File Rotation

Manual Audit Log File Rotation

If `audit_log_rotate_on_size` is 0 (the default), no log rotation occurs unless performed manually. In this case, the audit log plugin closes and reopens the log file when the `audit_log_flush` value changes from disabled to enabled. Log file renaming must be done externally to the server. Suppose that the log file name is `audit.log` and you want to maintain the three most recent log files, cycling through the names `audit.log.1` through `audit.log.3`. On Unix, perform rotation manually like this:

1. From the command line, rename the current log files:

```
mv audit.log.2 audit.log.3
mv audit.log.1 audit.log.2
mv audit.log audit.log.1
```

   This strategy overwrites the current `audit.log.3` contents, placing a bound on the number of archived log files and the space they use.

2. At this point, the plugin is still writing to the current log file, which has been renamed to `audit.log.1`. Connect to the server and flush the log file so the plugin closes it and reopens a new `audit.log` file:

```
SET GLOBAL audit_log_flush = ON;
```

   `audit_log_flush` is special in that its value remains `OFF` so that you need not disable it explicitly before enabling it again to perform another flush.

Note

For JSON-format logging, renaming audit log files manually makes them unavailable to the log-reading functions because the audit log plugin can no longer determine that they are part of the log file sequence (see Section 6.5.6, "Reading Audit Log Files"). Consider setting audit_log_rotate_on_size greater than 0 to use size-based rotation instead.

Automatic Audit Log File Rotation

If audit_log_rotate_on_size is greater than 0, setting audit_log_flush has no effect. Instead, whenever a write to the current log file causes its size to exceed the audit_log_rotate_on_size value, the audit log plugin automatically renames the current log file and opens a new current log file using the original name.

Automatic size-based rotation also occurs under these conditions:

- During plugin initialization, if a file with the audit log file name already exists (see Naming Conventions for Audit Log Files).
- During plugin termination.
- When the audit_log_encryption_password_set() function is called to set the encryption password.

The plugin renames the original file as follows:

- As of MySQL 5.7.21, the renamed file has a timestamp inserted after its base name and before its suffix. For example, if the file name is audit.log, the plugin renames it to a value such as audit.20180115T140633.log. The timestamp is a UTC value in *YYYYMMDDThhmmss* format. For XML logging, the timestamp indicates rotation time. For JSON logging, the timestamp is that of the last event written to the file.

  If log files are encrypted, the original file name already contains a timestamp indicating the encryption password creation time (see Naming Conventions for Audit Log Files). In this case, the file name after rotation contains two timestamps. For example, an encrypted log file named audit.log.20180110T130749-1.enc is renamed to a value such as audit.20180115T140633.log.20180110T130749-1.enc.

- Prior to MySQL 5.7.21, the renamed file has a timestamp and .xml added to the end. For example, if the file name is audit.log, the plugin renames it to a value such as audit.log.15159344437726520.xml. The timestamp value is similar to a Unix timestamp, with the last 7 digits representing the fractional second part. By inserting a decimal point, the value can be interpreted using the FROM_UNIXTIME() function:

```
mysql> SELECT FROM_UNIXTIME(1515934443.7726520);
+----------------------------------+
| FROM_UNIXTIME(1515934443.7726520) |
+----------------------------------+
| 2018-01-14 06:54:03.772652       |
+----------------------------------+
```

Write Strategies for Audit Logging

The audit log plugin can use any of several strategies for log writes. Regardless of strategy, logging occurs on a best-effort basis, with no guarantee of consistency.

To specify a write strategy, set the audit_log_strategy system variable at server startup. By default, the strategy value is ASYNCHRONOUS and the plugin logs asynchronously to a buffer, waiting if the buffer is full. You can tell the plugin not to wait (PERFORMANCE) or to log synchronously, either using file system caching (SEMISYNCHRONOUS) or forcing output with a sync() call after each write request (SYNCHRONOUS).

For asynchronous write strategy, the audit_log_buffer_size system variable is the buffer size in bytes. Set this variable at server startup to change the buffer size. The plugin uses a single buffer, which it allocates when it initializes and removes when it terminates. The plugin does not allocate this buffer for nonasynchronous write strategies.

Asynchronous logging strategy has these characteristics:

- Minimal impact on server performance and scalability.
- Blocking of threads that generate audit events for the shortest possible time; that is, time to allocate the buffer plus time to copy the event to the buffer.
- Output goes to the buffer. A separate thread handles writes from the buffer to the log file.

With asynchronous logging, the integrity of the log file may be compromised if a problem occurs during a write to the file or if the plugin does not shut down cleanly (for example, in the event that the server host exits unexpectedly). To reduce this risk, set audit_log_strategy to use synchronous logging.

A disadvantage of PERFORMANCE strategy is that it drops events when the buffer is full. For a heavily loaded server, the audit log may have events missing.

6.5.6 Reading Audit Log Files

The audit log plugin supports functions that provide an SQL interface for reading JSON-format audit log files. (This capability does not apply to log files written in other formats.)

When the audit log plugin initializes and is configured for JSON logging, it uses the directory containing the current audit log file as the location to search for readable audit log files. The plugin determines the file location, base name, and suffix from the value of the audit_log_file system variable, then looks for files with names that match the following pattern, where [...] indicates optional file name parts:

```
basename[.timestamp].suffix[.gz][.enc]
```

If a file name ends with .enc, the file is encrypted and reading its unencrypted contents requires a decryption password obtained from the keyring. For more information about encrypted audit log files, see Encrypting Audit Log Files.

The plugin ignores files that have been renamed manually and do not match the pattern, and files that were encrypted with a password no longer available in the keyring. The plugin opens each remaining candidate file, verifies that the file actually contains JSON audit events, and sorts the files using the timestamps from the first event of each file. The result is a sequence of files that are subject to access using the log-reading functions:

- audit_log_read() reads events from the audit log or closes the reading process.
- audit_log_read_bookmark() returns a bookmark for the most recently written audit log event. This bookmark is suitable for passing to audit_log_read() to indicate where to begin reading.

audit_log_read() takes an optional JSON string argument, and the result returned from a successful call to either function is a JSON string.

To use the functions to read the audit log, follow these principles:

- Call audit_log_read() to read events beginning from a given position or the current position, or to close reading:
  - To initialize an audit log read sequence, pass an argument that indicates the position at which to begin. One way to do so is to pass the bookmark returned by audit_log_read_bookmark():

    ```
    SELECT audit_log_read(audit_log_read_bookmark());
    ```

  - To continue reading from the current position in the sequence, call audit_log_read() with no position specified:

```
SELECT audit_log_read();
```

- To explicitly close the read sequence, pass a `JSON null` argument:

  ```
  SELECT audit_log_read('null');
  ```

  It is unnecessary to close reading explicitly. Reading is closed implicitly when the session ends or a new read sequence is initialized by calling `audit_log_read()` with an argument that indicates the position at which to begin.

- A successful call to `audit_log_read()` to read events returns a `JSON` string containing an array of audit events:

  - If the final value of the returned array is not a `JSON null` value, there are more events following those just read and `audit_log_read()` can be called again to read more of them.

  - If the final value of the returned array is a `JSON null` value, there are no more events left to be read in the current read sequence.

  Each non-`null` array element is an event represented as a `JSON` hash. For example:

  ```
  [
    {
      "timestamp": "2020-05-18 13:39:33", "id": 0,
      "class": "connection", "event": "connect",
      ...
    },
    {
      "timestamp": "2020-05-18 13:39:33", "id": 1,
      "class": "general", "event": "status",
      ...
    },
    {
      "timestamp": "2020-05-18 13:39:33", "id": 2,
      "class": "connection", "event": "disconnect",
      ...
    },
    null
  ]
  ```

  For more information about the content of JSON-format audit events, see JSON Audit Log File Format.

- An `audit_log_read()` call to read events that does not specify a position produces an error under any of these conditions:

  - A read sequence has not yet been initialized by passing a position to `audit_log_read()`.

  - There are no more events left to be read in the current read sequence; that is, `audit_log_read()` previously returned an array ending with a `JSON null` value.

  - The most recent read sequence has been closed by passing a `JSON null` value to `audit_log_read()`.

  To read events under those conditions, it is necessary to first initialize a read sequence by calling `audit_log_read()` with an argument that specifies a position.

To specify a position to `audit_log_read()`, pass a bookmark, which is a `JSON` hash containing `timestamp` and `id` elements that uniquely identify a particular event. Here is an example bookmark, obtained by calling the `audit_log_read_bookmark()` function:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_read_bookmark();
+-------------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_read_bookmark()                       |
+-------------------------------------------------+
```

```
| { "timestamp": "2020-05-18 21:03:44", "id": 0 } |
+-------------------------------------------------+
```

Passing the current bookmark to `audit_log_read()` initializes event reading beginning at the bookmark position:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_read(audit_log_read_bookmark());
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_read(audit_log_read_bookmark())                             |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| [ {"timestamp":"2020-05-18 22:41:24","id":0,"class":"connection", ... |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

The argument to `audit_log_read()` is optional. If present, it can be a `JSON null` value to close the read sequence, or a `JSON` hash.

Within a hash argument to `audit_log_read()`, items are optional and control aspects of the read operation such as the position at which to begin reading or how many events to read. The following items are significant (other items are ignored):

- `timestamp`, `id`: The position within the audit log of the first event to read. If the position is omitted from the argument, reading continues from the current position. The `timestamp` and `id` items together comprise a bookmark that uniquely identify a particular event. If an `audit_log_read()` argument includes either item, it must include both to completely specify a position or an error occurs.
- `max_array_length`: The maximum number of events to read from the log. If this item is omitted, the default is to read to the end of the log or until the read buffer is full, whichever comes first.

Example arguments accepted by `audit_log_read()`:

- Read events starting with the event that has the exact timestamp and event ID:

  ```
  audit_log_read('{ "timestamp": "2020-05-24 12:30:00", "id": 0 }')
  ```

- Like the previous example, but read at most 3 events:

  ```
  audit_log_read('{ "timestamp": "2020-05-24 12:30:00", "id": 0, "max_array_length": 3 }')
  ```

- Read events from the current position in the read sequence:

  ```
  audit_log_read()
  ```

- Read at most 5 events beginning at the current position in the read sequence:

  ```
  audit_log_read('{ "max_array_length": 5 }')
  ```

- Close the current read sequence:

  ```
  audit_log_read('null')
  ```

To use the binary `JSON` string with functions that require a nonbinary string (such as functions that manipulate `JSON` values), perform a conversion to `utf8mb4`. Suppose that a call to obtain a bookmark produces this value:

```
mysql> SET @mark := audit_log_read_bookmark();
mysql> SELECT @mark;
+-------------------------------------------------+
| @mark                                           |
+-------------------------------------------------+
| { "timestamp": "2020-05-18 16:10:28", "id": 2 } |
+-------------------------------------------------+
```

Calling `audit_log_read()` with that argument can return multiple events. To limit `audit_log_read()` to reading at most *N* events, convert the string to `utf8mb4`, then add to it a max_array_length item with that value. For example, to read a single event, modify the string as follows:

```
mysql> SET @mark = CONVERT(@mark USING utf8mb4);
mysql> SET @mark := JSON_SET(@mark, '$.max_array_length', 1);
mysql> SELECT @mark;
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| @mark                                                                |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| {"id": 2, "timestamp": "2020-05-18 16:10:28", "max_array_length": 1} |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

The modified string, when passed to audit_log_read(), produces a result containing at most one event, no matter how many are available.

To read a specific number of events beginning at the current position, pass a JSON hash that includes a max_array_length value but no position. This statement invoked repeatedly returns five events each time until no more events are available:

```
SELECT audit_log_read('{"max_array_length": 5}');
```

To set a limit on the number of bytes that audit_log_read() reads, set the audit_log_read_buffer_size system variable. As of MySQL 5.7.23, this variable has a default of 32KB and can be set at runtime. Each client should set its session value of audit_log_read_buffer_size appropriately for its use of audit_log_read(). Prior to MySQL 5.7.23, audit_log_read_buffer_size has a default of 1MB, affects all clients, and can be changed only at server startup.

For additional information about audit log-reading functions, see Audit Log Functions.

6.5.7 Audit Log Filtering

> **Note**
>
> As of MySQL 5.7.13, for audit log filtering to work as described here, the audit log plugin *and the accompanying audit tables and functions* must be installed. If the plugin is installed without the accompanying audit tables and functions needed for rule-based filtering, the plugin operates in legacy filtering mode, described in Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”. Legacy mode is filtering behavior as it was prior to MySQL 5.7.13; that is, before the introduction of rule-based filtering.

- Properties of Audit Log Filtering
- Constraints on Audit Log Filtering Functions
- Using Audit Log Filtering Functions

Properties of Audit Log Filtering

The audit log plugin has the capability of controlling logging of audited events by filtering them:

- Audited events can be filtered using these characteristics:
  - User account
  - Audit event class
  - Audit event subclass
  - Audit event fields such as those that indicate operation status or SQL statement executed
- Audit filtering is rule based:

  - A filter definition creates a set of auditing rules. Definitions can be configured to include or exclude events for logging based on the characteristics just described.
  - As of MySQL 5.7.20, filter rules have the capability of blocking (aborting) execution of qualifying events, in addition to existing capabilities for event logging.
  - Multiple filters can be defined, and any given filter can be assigned to any number of user accounts.
  - It is possible to define a default filter to use with any user account that has no explicitly assigned filter.

  For information about writing filtering rules, see Section 6.5.8, “Writing Audit Log Filter Definitions”.

- Audit log filters can be defined and modified using an SQL interface based on function calls. By default, audit log filter definitions are stored in the `mysql` system database, and you can display audit filters by querying the `mysql.audit_log_filter` table. It is possible to use a different database for this purpose, in which case you should query the *`database_name`*`.audit_log_filter` table instead. See Section 6.5.2, “Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Audit”, for more information.

- Within a given session, the value of the read-only `audit_log_filter_id` system variable indicates whether a filter is assigned to the session.

> **Note**
>
> By default, rule-based audit log filtering logs no auditable events for any users. To log all auditable events for all users, use the following statements, which create a simple filter to enable logging and assign it to the default account:
>
> ```
> SELECT audit_log_filter_set_filter('log_all', '{ "filter": { "log": true } }');
> SELECT audit_log_filter_set_user('%', 'log_all');
> ```
>
> The filter assigned to `%` is used for connections from any account that has no explicitly assigned filter (which initially is true for all accounts).

As previously mentioned, the SQL interface for audit filtering control is function based. The following list briefly summarizes these functions:

- `audit_log_filter_set_filter()`: Define a filter.
- `audit_log_filter_remove_filter()`: Remove a filter.
- `audit_log_filter_set_user()`: Start filtering a user account.
- `audit_log_filter_remove_user()`: Stop filtering a user account.
- `audit_log_filter_flush()`: Flush manual changes to the filter tables to affect ongoing filtering.

For usage examples and complete details about the filtering functions, see Using Audit Log Filtering Functions, and Audit Log Functions.

Constraints on Audit Log Filtering Functions

Audit log filtering functions are subject to these constraints:

- To use any filtering function, the `audit_log` plugin must be enabled or an error occurs. In addition, the audit tables must exist or an error occurs. To install the `audit_log` plugin and its accompanying functions and tables, see Section 6.5.2, “Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Audit”.
- To use any filtering function, a user must possess the `SUPER` privilege or an error occurs. To grant the `SUPER` privilege to a user account, use this statement:

```
GRANT SUPER ON *.* TO user;
```

Alternatively, should you prefer to avoid granting the SUPER privilege while still permitting users to access specific filtering functions, “wrapper” stored programs can be defined. This technique is described in the context of keyring functions in Using General-Purpose Keyring Functions; it can be adapted for use with filtering functions.

- The audit_log plugin operates in legacy mode if it is installed but the accompanying audit tables and functions are not created. The plugin writes these messages to the error log at server startup:

```
[Warning] Plugin audit_log reported: 'Failed to open the audit log filter tables.'
[Warning] Plugin audit_log reported: 'Audit Log plugin supports a filtering,
which has not been installed yet. Audit Log plugin will run in the legacy
mode, which will be disabled in the next release.'
```

In legacy mode, filtering can be done based only on event account or status. For details, see Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”.

Using Audit Log Filtering Functions

Before using the audit log functions, install them according to the instructions provided in Section 6.5.2, “Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Audit”. The SUPER privilege is required to use any of these functions.

The audit log filtering functions enable filtering control by providing an interface to create, modify, and remove filter definitions and assign filters to user accounts.

Filter definitions are JSON values. For information about using JSON data in MySQL, see The JSON Data Type. This section shows some simple filter definitions. For more information about filter definitions, see Section 6.5.8, “Writing Audit Log Filter Definitions”.

When a connection arrives, the audit log plugin determines which filter to use for the new session by searching for the user account name in the current filter assignments:

- If a filter is assigned to the user, the audit log uses that filter.
- Otherwise, if no user-specific filter assignment exists, but there is a filter assigned to the default account (%), the audit log uses the default filter.
- Otherwise, the audit log selects no audit events from the session for processing.

If a change-user operation occurs during a session (see mysql_change_user()), filter assignment for the session is updated using the same rules but for the new user.

By default, no accounts have a filter assigned, so no processing of auditable events occurs for any account.

Suppose that you want to change the default to be to log only connection-related activity (for example, to see connect, change-user, and disconnect events, but not the SQL statements users execute while connected). To achieve this, define a filter (shown here named log_conn_events) that enables logging only of events in the connection class, and assign that filter to the default account, represented by the % account name:

```
SET @f = '{ "filter": { "class": { "name": "connection" } } }';
SELECT audit_log_filter_set_filter('log_conn_events', @f);
SELECT audit_log_filter_set_user('%', 'log_conn_events');
```

Now the audit log uses this default account filter for connections from any account that has no explicitly defined filter.

To assign a filter explicitly to a particular user account or accounts, define the filter, then assign it to the relevant accounts:

```
SELECT audit_log_filter_set_filter('log_all', '{ "filter": { "log": true } }');
SELECT audit_log_filter_set_user('user1@localhost', 'log_all');
SELECT audit_log_filter_set_user('user2@localhost', 'log_all');
```

Now full logging is enabled for `user1@localhost` and `user2@localhost`. Connections from other accounts continue to be filtered using the default account filter.

To disassociate a user account from its current filter, either unassign the filter or assign a different filter:

- To unassign the filter from the user account:

  ```
  SELECT audit_log_filter_remove_user('user1@localhost');
  ```

  Filtering of current sessions for the account remains unaffected. Subsequent connections from the account are filtered using the default account filter if there is one, and are not logged otherwise.

- To assign a different filter to the user account:

  ```
  SELECT audit_log_filter_set_filter('log_nothing', '{ "filter": { "log": false } }');
  SELECT audit_log_filter_set_user('user1@localhost', 'log_nothing');
  ```

  Filtering of current sessions for the account remains unaffected. Subsequent connections from the account are filtered using the new filter. For the filter shown here, that means no logging for new connections from `user1@localhost`.

For audit log filtering, user name and host name comparisons are case-sensitive. This differs from comparisons for privilege checking, for which host name comparisons are not case-sensitive.

To remove a filter, do this:

```
SELECT audit_log_filter_remove_filter('log_nothing');
```

Removing a filter also unassigns it from any users to whom it is assigned, including any current sessions for those users.

The filtering functions just described affect audit filtering immediately and update the audit log tables in the `mysql` system database that store filters and user accounts (see Audit Log Tables). It is also possible to modify the audit log tables directly using statements such as `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE`, but such changes do not affect filtering immediately. To flush your changes and make them operational, call `audit_log_filter_flush()`:

```
SELECT audit_log_filter_flush();
```

> **Warning**
>
> `audit_log_filter_flush()` should be used only after modifying the audit tables directly, to force reloading all filters. Otherwise, this function should be avoided. It is, in effect, a simplified version of unloading and reloading the `audit_log` plugin with `UNINSTALL PLUGIN` plus `INSTALL PLUGIN`.
>
> `audit_log_filter_flush()` affects all current sessions and detaches them from their previous filters. Current sessions are no longer logged unless they disconnect and reconnect, or execute a change-user operation.

To determine whether a filter is assigned to the current session, check the session value of the read-only `audit_log_filter_id` system variable. If the value is 0, no filter is assigned. A nonzero value indicates the internally maintained ID of the assigned filter:

```
mysql> SELECT @@audit_log_filter_id;
+-----------------------+
| @@audit_log_filter_id |
+-----------------------+
|                     2 |
```

```
+-----------------------+
```

6.5.8 Writing Audit Log Filter Definitions

Filter definitions are `JSON` values. For information about using `JSON` data in MySQL, see The JSON Data Type.

Filter definitions have this form, where *`actions`* indicates how filtering takes place:

```
{ "filter": actions }
```

The following discussion describes permitted constructs in filter definitions.

- Logging All Events
- Logging Specific Event Classes
- Logging Specific Event Subclasses
- Inclusive and Exclusive Logging
- Testing Event Field Values
- Blocking Execution of Specific Events
- Logical Operators
- Referencing Predefined Variables
- Referencing Predefined Functions
- Replacing a User Filter

Logging All Events

To explicitly enable or disable logging of all events, use a `log` item in the filter:

```
{
  "filter": { "log": true }
}
```

The `log` value can be either `true` or `false`.

The preceding filter enables logging of all events. It is equivalent to:

```
{
  "filter": { }
}
```

Logging behavior depends on the `log` value and whether `class` or `event` items are specified:

- With `log` specified, its given value is used.
- Without `log` specified, logging is `true` if no `class` or `event` item is specified, and `false` otherwise (in which case, `class` or `event` can include their own `log` item).

Logging Specific Event Classes

To log events of a specific class, use a `class` item in the filter, with its `name` field denoting the name of the class to log:

```
{
  "filter": {
```

```
    "class": { "name": "connection" }
  }
}
```

The `name` value can be `connection`, `general`, or `table_access` to log connection, general, or table-access events, respectively.

The preceding filter enables logging of events in the `connection` class. It is equivalent to the following filter with `log` items made explicit:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "log": false,
    "class": { "log": true,
               "name": "connection" }
  }
}
```

To enable logging of multiple classes, define the `class` value as a `JSON` array element that names the classes:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": [
      { "name": "connection" },
      { "name": "general" },
      { "name": "table_access" }
    ]
  }
}
```

Note

When multiple instances of a given item appear at the same level within a filter definition, the item values can be combined into a single instance of that item within an array value. The preceding definition can be written like this:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": [
      { "name": [ "connection", "general", "table_access" ] }
    ]
  }
}
```

Logging Specific Event Subclasses

To select specific event subclasses, use an `event` item containing a `name` item that names the subclasses. The default action for events selected by an `event` item is to log them. For example, this filter enables logging for the named event subclasses:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": [
      {
        "name": "connection",
        "event": [
          { "name": "connect" },
          { "name": "disconnect" }
        ]
      },
      { "name": "general" },
      {
        "name": "table_access",
        "event": [
          { "name": "insert" },
          { "name": "delete" },
          { "name": "update" }
```

```
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

The `event` item can also contain explicit `log` items to indicate whether to log qualifying events. This `event` item selects multiple events and explicitly indicates logging behavior for them:

```
"event": [
  { "name": "read", "log": false },
  { "name": "insert", "log": true },
  { "name": "delete", "log": true },
  { "name": "update", "log": true }
]
```

As of MySQL 5.7.20, the `event` item can also indicate whether to block qualifying events, if it contains an `abort` item. For details, see Blocking Execution of Specific Events.

Table 6.19, "Event Class and Subclass Combinations" describes the permitted subclass values for each event class.

Table 6.19 Event Class and Subclass Combinations

Event Class	Event Subclass	Description
`connection`	`connect`	Connection initiation (successful or unsuccessful)
`connection`	`change_user`	User re-authentication with different user/password during session
`connection`	`disconnect`	Connection termination
`general`	`status`	General operation information
`table_access`	`read`	Table read statements, such as `SELECT` or `INSERT INTO ... SELECT`
`table_access`	`delete`	Table delete statements, such as `DELETE` or `TRUNCATE TABLE`
`table_access`	`insert`	Table insert statements, such as `INSERT` or `REPLACE`
`table_access`	`update`	Table update statements, such as `UPDATE`

Table 6.20, "Log and Abort Characteristics Per Event Class and Subclass Combination" describes for each event subclass whether it can be logged or aborted.

Table 6.20 Log and Abort Characteristics Per Event Class and Subclass Combination

Event Class	Event Subclass	Can be Logged	Can be Aborted
`connection`	`connect`	Yes	No
`connection`	`change_user`	Yes	No
`connection`	`disconnect`	Yes	No
`general`	`status`	Yes	No
`table_access`	`read`	Yes	Yes
`table_access`	`delete`	Yes	Yes
`table_access`	`insert`	Yes	Yes

Event Class	Event Subclass	Can be Logged	Can be Aborted
table_access	update	Yes	Yes

Inclusive and Exclusive Logging

A filter can be defined in inclusive or exclusive mode:

- Inclusive mode logs only explicitly specified items.
- Exclusive mode logs everything but explicitly specified items.

To perform inclusive logging, disable logging globally and enable logging for specific classes. This filter logs connect and disconnect events in the connection class, and events in the general class:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "log": false,
    "class": [
      {
        "name": "connection",
        "event": [
          { "name": "connect", "log": true },
          { "name": "disconnect", "log": true }
        ]
      },
      { "name": "general", "log": true }
    ]
  }
}
```

To perform exclusive logging, enable logging globally and disable logging for specific classes. This filter logs everything except events in the general class:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "log": true,
    "class":
      { "name": "general", "log": false }
  }
}
```

This filter logs change_user events in the connection class, and table_access events, by virtue of *not* logging everything else:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "log": true,
    "class": [
      {
        "name": "connection",
        "event": [
          { "name": "connect", "log": false },
          { "name": "disconnect", "log": false }
        ]
      },
      { "name": "general", "log": false }
    ]
  }
}
```

Testing Event Field Values

To enable logging based on specific event field values, specify a field item within the log item that indicates the field name and its expected value:

```
{
  "filter": {
```

```
    "class": {
    "name": "general",
      "event": {
        "name": "status",
        "log": {
          "field": { "name": "general_command.str", "value": "Query" }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Each event contains event class-specific fields that can be accessed from within a filter to perform custom filtering.

An event in the `connection` class indicates when a connection-related activity occurs during a session, such as a user connecting to or disconnecting from the server. Table 6.21, “Connection Event Fields” indicates the permitted fields for `connection` events.

Table 6.21 Connection Event Fields

Field Name	Field Type	Description
`status`	integer	Event status: 0: OK Otherwise: Failed
`connection_id`	unsigned integer	Connection ID
`user.str`	string	User name specified during authentication
`user.length`	unsigned integer	User name length
`priv_user.str`	string	Authenticated user name (account user name)
`priv_user.length`	unsigned integer	Authenticated user name length
`external_user.str`	string	External user name (provided by third-party authentication plugin)
`external_user.length`	unsigned integer	External user name length
`proxy_user.str`	string	Proxy user name
`proxy_user.length`	unsigned integer	Proxy user name length
`host.str`	string	Connected user host
`host.length`	unsigned integer	Connected user host length
`ip.str`	string	Connected user IP address
`ip.length`	unsigned integer	Connected user IP address length
`database.str`	string	Database name specified at connect time
`database.length`	unsigned integer	Database name length
`connection_type`	integer	Connection type: 0 or `"::undefined"`: Undefined 1 or `"::tcp/ip"`: TCP/IP 2 or `"::socket"`: Socket

Field Name	Field Type	Description
		3 or "::named_pipe": Named pipe 4 or "::ssl": TCP/IP with encryption 5 or "::shared_memory": Shared memory

The "::*xxx*" values are symbolic pseudo-constants that may be given instead of the literal numeric values. They must be quoted as strings and are case-sensitive.

An event in the general class indicates the status code of an operation and its details. Table 6.22, “General Event Fields” indicates the permitted fields for general events.

Table 6.22 General Event Fields

Field Name	Field Type	Description
general_error_code	integer	Event status: 0: OK Otherwise: Failed
general_thread_id	unsigned integer	Connection/thread ID
general_user.str	string	User name specified during authentication
general_user.length	unsigned integer	User name length
general_command.str	string	Command name
general_command.length	unsigned integer	Command name length
general_query.str	string	SQL statement text
general_query.length	unsigned integer	SQL statement text length
general_host.str	string	Host name
general_host.length	unsigned integer	Host name length
general_sql_command.str	string	SQL command type name
general_sql_command.length	unsigned integer	SQL command type name length
general_external_user.str	string	External user name (provided by third-party authentication plugin)
general_external_user.length	unsigned integer	External user name length
general_ip.str	string	Connected user IP address
general_ip.length	unsigned integer	Connection user IP address length

general_command.str indicates a command name: Query, Execute, Quit, or Change user.

A general event with the general_command.str field set to Query or Execute contains general_sql_command.str set to a value that specifies the type of SQL command: alter_db, alter_db_upgrade, admin_commands, and so forth. The available general_sql_command.str values can be seen as the last components of the Performance Schema instruments displayed by this statement:

```
mysql> SELECT NAME FROM performance_schema.setup_instruments
       WHERE NAME LIKE 'statement/sql/%' ORDER BY NAME;
```

```
+---------------------------------------+
| NAME                                  |
+---------------------------------------+
| statement/sql/alter_db                |
| statement/sql/alter_db_upgrade        |
| statement/sql/alter_event             |
| statement/sql/alter_function          |
| statement/sql/alter_instance          |
| statement/sql/alter_procedure         |
| statement/sql/alter_server            |
...
```

An event in the `table_access` class provides information about a specific type of access to a table. Table 6.23, “Table-Access Event Fields” indicates the permitted fields for `table_access` events.

Table 6.23 Table-Access Event Fields

Field Name	Field Type	Description
`connection_id`	unsigned integer	Event connection ID
`sql_command_id`	integer	SQL command ID
`query.str`	string	SQL statement text
`query.length`	unsigned integer	SQL statement text length
`table_database.str`	string	Database name associated with event
`table_database.length`	unsigned integer	Database name length
`table_name.str`	string	Table name associated with event
`table_name.length`	unsigned integer	Table name length

The following list shows which statements produce which table-access events:

- `read` event:
  - `SELECT`
  - `INSERT ... SELECT` (for tables referenced in `SELECT` clause)
  - `REPLACE ... SELECT` (for tables referenced in `SELECT` clause)
  - `UPDATE ... WHERE` (for tables referenced in `WHERE` clause)
  - `HANDLER ... READ`
- `delete` event:
  - `DELETE`
  - `TRUNCATE TABLE`
- `insert` event:
  - `INSERT`
  - `INSERT ... SELECT` (for table referenced in `INSERT` clause)
  - `REPLACE`
  - `REPLACE ... SELECT` (for table referenced in `REPLACE` clause
  - `LOAD DATA`

    - LOAD XML

- update event:

    - UPDATE

    - UPDATE ... WHERE (for tables referenced in UPDATE clause)

Blocking Execution of Specific Events

As of MySQL 5.7.20, event items can include an abort item that indicates whether to prevent qualifying events from executing. abort enables rules to be written that block execution of specific SQL statements.

The abort item must appear within an event item. For example:

```
"event": {
  "name": qualifying event subclass names
  "abort": condition
}
```

For event subclasses selected by the name item, the abort action is true or false, depending on *condition* evaluation. If the condition evaluates to true, the event is blocked. Otherwise, the event continues executing.

The *condition* specification can be as simple as true or false, or it can be more complex such that evaluation depends on event characteristics.

This filter blocks INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": {
      "name": "table_access",
      "event": {
        "name": [ "insert", "update", "delete" ],
        "abort": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

This more complex filter blocks the same statements, but only for a specific table (finances.bank_account):

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": {
      "name": "table_access",
      "event": {
        "name": [ "insert", "update", "delete" ],
        "abort": {
          "and": [
            { "field": { "name": "table_database.str", "value": "finances" } },
            { "field": { "name": "table_name.str", "value": "bank_account" } }
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Statements matched and blocked by the filter return an error to the client:

```
ERROR 1045 (28000): Statement was aborted by an audit log filter
```

Not all events can be blocked (see Table 6.20, “Log and Abort Characteristics Per Event Class and Subclass Combination”). For an event that cannot be blocked, the audit log writes a warning to the error log rather than blocking it.

For attempts to define a filter in which the `abort` item appears elsewhere than in an `event` item, an error occurs.

Logical Operators

Logical operators (`and`, `or`, `not`) permit construction of complex conditions, enabling more advanced filtering configurations to be written. The following `log` item logs only `general` events with `general_command` fields having a specific value and length:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": {
      "name": "general",
      "event": {
        "name": "status",
        "log": {
          "or": [
            {
              "and": [
                { "field": { "name": "general_command.str",    "value": "Query" } },
                { "field": { "name": "general_command.length", "value": 5 } }
              ]
            },
            {
              "and": [
                { "field": { "name": "general_command.str",    "value": "Execute" } },
                { "field": { "name": "general_command.length", "value": 7 } }
              ]
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Referencing Predefined Variables

To refer to a predefined variable in a `log` condition, use a `variable` item, which takes `name` and `value` items and tests equality of the named variable against a given value:

```
"variable": {
  "name": "variable_name",
  "value": comparison_value
}
```

This is true if *`variable_name`* has the value *`comparison_value`*, false otherwise.

Example:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": {
      "name": "general",
      "event": {
        "name": "status",
        "log": {
          "variable": {
            "name": "audit_log_connection_policy_value",
            "value": "::none"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Each predefined variable corresponds to a system variable. By writing a filter that tests a predefined variable, you can modify filter operation by setting the corresponding system variable, without having to redefine the filter. For example, by writing a filter that tests the value of the `audit_log_connection_policy_value` predefined variable, you can modify filter operation by changing the value of the `audit_log_connection_policy` system variable.

The `audit_log_xxx_policy` system variables are used for the legacy mode audit log (see Section 6.5.10, "Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering"). With rule-based audit log filtering, those variables remain visible (for example, using `SHOW VARIABLES`), but changes to them have no effect unless you write filters containing constructs that refer to them.

The following list describes the permitted predefined variables for `variable` items:

- `audit_log_connection_policy_value`

  This variable corresponds to the value of the `audit_log_connection_policy` system variable. The value is an unsigned integer. Table 6.24, "audit_log_connection_policy_value Values" shows the permitted values and the corresponding `audit_log_connection_policy` values.

  Table 6.24 audit_log_connection_policy_value Values

Value	Corresponding audit_log_connection_policy Value
`0` or `"::none"`	`NONE`
`1` or `"::errors"`	`ERRORS`
`2` or `"::all"`	`ALL`

  The `"::xxx"` values are symbolic pseudo-constants that may be given instead of the literal numeric values. They must be quoted as strings and are case-sensitive.

- `audit_log_policy_value`

  This variable corresponds to the value of the `audit_log_policy` system variable. The value is an unsigned integer. Table 6.25, "audit_log_policy_value Values" shows the permitted values and the corresponding `audit_log_policy` values.

  Table 6.25 audit_log_policy_value Values

Value	Corresponding audit_log_policy Value
`0` or `"::none"`	`NONE`
`1` or `"::logins"`	`LOGINS`
`2` or `"::all"`	`ALL`
`3` or `"::queries"`	`QUERIES`

  The `"::xxx"` values are symbolic pseudo-constants that may be given instead of the literal numeric values. They must be quoted as strings and are case-sensitive.

- `audit_log_statement_policy_value`

  This variable corresponds to the value of the `audit_log_statement_policy` system variable. The value is an unsigned integer. Table 6.26, "audit_log_statement_policy_value Values" shows the permitted values and the corresponding `audit_log_statement_policy` values.

  Table 6.26 audit_log_statement_policy_value Values

Value	Corresponding audit_log_statement_policy Value
`0` or `"::none"`	`NONE`

Value	Corresponding audit_log_statement_policy Value
1 or "::errors"	ERRORS
2 or "::all"	ALL

The "::*xxx*" values are symbolic pseudo-constants that may be given instead of the literal numeric values. They must be quoted as strings and are case-sensitive.

Referencing Predefined Functions

To refer to a predefined function in a log condition, use a function item, which takes name and args items to specify the function name and its arguments, respectively:

```
"function": {
  "name": "function_name",
  "args": arguments
}
```

The name item should specify the function name only, without parentheses or the argument list.

The args item must satisfy these conditions:

- If the function takes no arguments, no args item should be given.
- If the function does take arguments, an args item is needed, and the arguments must be given in the order listed in the function description. Arguments can refer to predefined variables, event fields, or string or numeric constants.

If the number of arguments is incorrect or the arguments are not of the correct data types required by the function an error occurs.

Example:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "class": {
      "name": "general",
      "event": {
        "name": "status",
        "log": {
          "function": {
            "name": "find_in_include_list",
            "args": [ { "string": [ { "field": "user.str" },
                                    { "string": "@"},
                                    { "field": "host.str" } ] } ]
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The preceding filter determines whether to log general class status events depending on whether the current user is found in the audit_log_include_accounts system variable. That user is constructed using fields in the event.

The following list describes the permitted predefined functions for function items:

- audit_log_exclude_accounts_is_null()

  Checks whether the audit_log_exclude_accounts system variable is NULL. This function can be helpful when defining filters that correspond to the legacy audit log implementation.

  Arguments:

None.

- `audit_log_include_accounts_is_null()`

  Checks whether the `audit_log_include_accounts` system variable is `NULL`. This function can be helpful when defining filters that correspond to the legacy audit log implementation.

  Arguments:

  None.

- `debug_sleep(millisec)`

  Sleeps for the given number of milliseconds. This function is used during performance measurement.

  `debug_sleep()` is available for debug builds only.

  Arguments:

  - *`millisec`*: An unsigned integer that specifies the number of milliseconds to sleep.

- `find_in_exclude_list(account)`

  Checks whether an account string exists in the audit log exclude list (the value of the `audit_log_exclude_accounts` system variable).

  Arguments:

  - *`account`*: A string that specifies the user account name.

- `find_in_include_list(account)`

  Checks whether an account string exists in the audit log include list (the value of the `audit_log_include_accounts` system variable).

  Arguments:

  - *`account`*: A string that specifies the user account name.

- `string_find(text, substr)`

  Checks whether the `substr` value is contained in the `text` value. This search is case-sensitive.

  Arguments:

  - *`text`*: The text string to search.
  - *`substr`*: The substring to search for in *`text`*.

Replacing a User Filter

In some cases, the filter definition can be changed dynamically. To do this, define a `filter` configuration within an existing `filter`. For example:

```
{
  "filter": {
    "id": "main",
    "class": {
      "name": "table_access",
      "event": {
        "name": [ "update", "delete" ],
        "log": false,
        "filter": {
```

```
          "class": {
            "name": "general",
            "event" : { "name": "status",
                        "filter": { "ref": "main" } }
          },
          "activate": {
            "or": [
              { "field": { "name": "table_name.str", "value": "temp_1" } },
              { "field": { "name": "table_name.str", "value": "temp_2" } }
            ]
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

A new filter is activated when the `activate` item within a subfilter evaluates to `true`. Using `activate` in a top-level `filter` is not permitted.

A new filter can be replaced with the original one by using a `ref` item inside the subfilter to refer to the original filter `id`.

The filter shown operates like this:

- The `main` filter waits for `table_access` events, either `update` or `delete`.
- If the `update` or `delete` `table_access` event occurs on the `temp_1` or `temp_2` table, the filter is replaced with the internal one (without an `id`, since there is no need to refer to it explicitly).
- If the end of the command is signalled (`general` / `status` event), an entry is written to the audit log file and the filter is replaced with the `main` filter.

The filter is useful to log statements that update or delete anything from the `temp_1` or `temp_2` tables, such as this one:

```
UPDATE temp_1, temp_3 SET temp_1.a=21, temp_3.a=23;
```

The statement generates multiple `table_access` events, but the audit log file contains only `general` or `status` entries.

> **Note**
>
> Any `id` values used in the definition are evaluated with respect only to that definition. They have nothing to do with the value of the `audit_log_filter_id` system variable.

6.5.9 Disabling Audit Logging

The `audit_log_disable` variable, introduced in MySQL 5.7.37, permits disabling audit logging for all connecting and connected sessions. The `audit_log_disable` variable can be set in a MySQL Server option file, in a command-line startup string, or at runtime using a `SET` statement; for example:

```
SET GLOBAL audit_log_disable = true;
```

Setting `audit_log_disable` to true disables the audit log plugin. The plugin is re-enabled when `audit_log_disable` is set back to `false`, which is the default setting.

Starting the audit log plugin with `audit_log_disable = true` generates a warning (`ER_WARN_AUDIT_LOG_DISABLED`) with the following message: `Audit Log is disabled. Enable it with audit_log_disable = false`. Setting `audit_log_disable` to false also generates warning. When `audit_log_disable` is set to true, audit log function calls and variable changes generate a session warning.

Setting the runtime value of `audit_log_disable` requires the `SUPER` privilege.

6.5.10 Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering

> **Note**
>
> This section describes legacy audit log filtering, which applies under either of these circumstances:
>
> - Before MySQL 5.7.13, that is, prior to the introduction of rule-based audit log filtering described in Section 6.5.7, "Audit Log Filtering".
> - As of MySQL 5.7.13, if the `audit_log` plugin is installed without the accompanying audit tables and functions needed for rule-based filtering.

The audit log plugin can filter audited events. This enables you to control whether audited events are written to the audit log file based on the account from which events originate or event status. Status filtering occurs separately for connection events and statement events.

- Legacy Event Filtering by Account
- Legacy Event Filtering by Status

Legacy Event Filtering by Account

To filter audited events based on the originating account, set one (not both) of the following system variables at server startup or runtime. These variables apply only for legacy audit log filtering.

- `audit_log_include_accounts`: The accounts to include in audit logging. If this variable is set, only these accounts are audited.
- `audit_log_exclude_accounts`: The accounts to exclude from audit logging. If this variable is set, all but these accounts are audited.

The value for either variable can be `NULL` or a string containing one or more comma-separated account names, each in *`user_name@host_name`* format. By default, both variables are `NULL`, in which case, no account filtering is done and auditing occurs for all accounts.

Modifications to `audit_log_include_accounts` or `audit_log_exclude_accounts` affect only connections created subsequent to the modification, not existing connections.

Example: To enable audit logging only for the `user1` and `user2` local host accounts, set the `audit_log_include_accounts` system variable like this:

```
SET GLOBAL audit_log_include_accounts = 'user1@localhost,user2@localhost';
```

Only one of `audit_log_include_accounts` or `audit_log_exclude_accounts` can be non-`NULL` at a time:

- If you set `audit_log_include_accounts`, the server sets `audit_log_exclude_accounts` to `NULL`.
- If you attempt to set `audit_log_exclude_accounts`, an error occurs unless `audit_log_include_accounts` is `NULL`. In this case, you must first clear `audit_log_include_accounts` by setting it to `NULL`.

```
-- This sets audit_log_exclude_accounts to NULL
SET GLOBAL audit_log_include_accounts = value;
-- This fails because audit_log_include_accounts is not NULL
SET GLOBAL audit_log_exclude_accounts = value;
-- To set audit_log_exclude_accounts, first set
```

```
-- audit_log_include_accounts to NULL
SET GLOBAL audit_log_include_accounts = NULL;
SET GLOBAL audit_log_exclude_accounts = value;
```

If you inspect the value of either variable, be aware that SHOW VARIABLES displays NULL as an empty string. To display NULL as NULL, use SELECT instead:

```
mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'audit_log_include_accounts';
+----------------------------+-------+
| Variable_name              | Value |
+----------------------------+-------+
| audit_log_include_accounts |       |
+----------------------------+-------+
mysql> SELECT @@audit_log_include_accounts;
+------------------------------+
| @@audit_log_include_accounts |
+------------------------------+
| NULL                         |
+------------------------------+
```

If a user name or host name requires quoting because it contains a comma, space, or other special character, quote it using single quotes. If the variable value itself is quoted with single quotes, double each inner single quote or escape it with a backslash. The following statements each enable audit logging for the local root account and are equivalent, even though the quoting styles differ:

```
SET GLOBAL audit_log_include_accounts = 'root@localhost';
SET GLOBAL audit_log_include_accounts = '''root''@''localhost''';
SET GLOBAL audit_log_include_accounts = '\'root\'@\'localhost\'';
SET GLOBAL audit_log_include_accounts = "'root'@'localhost'";
```

The last statement does not work if the ANSI_QUOTES SQL mode is enabled because in that mode double quotes signify identifier quoting, not string quoting.

Legacy Event Filtering by Status

To filter audited events based on status, set the following system variables at server startup or runtime. These variables apply only for legacy audit log filtering. For JSON audit log filtering, different status variables apply; see Audit Log Options and Variables.

- audit_log_connection_policy: Logging policy for connection events
- audit_log_statement_policy: Logging policy for statement events

Each variable takes a value of ALL (log all associated events; this is the default), ERRORS (log only failed events), or NONE (do not log events). For example, to log all statement events but only failed connection events, use these settings:

```
SET GLOBAL audit_log_statement_policy = ALL;
SET GLOBAL audit_log_connection_policy = ERRORS;
```

Another policy system variable, audit_log_policy, is available but does not afford as much control as audit_log_connection_policy and audit_log_statement_policy. It can be set only at server startup. At runtime, it is a read-only variable. It takes a value of ALL (log all events; this is the default), LOGINS (log connection events), QUERIES (log statement events), or NONE (do not log events). For any of those values, the audit log plugin logs all selected events without distinction as to success or failure. Use of audit_log_policy at startup works as follows:

- If you do not set audit_log_policy or set it to its default of ALL, any explicit settings for audit_log_connection_policy or audit_log_statement_policy apply as specified. If not specified, they default to ALL.
- If you set audit_log_policy to a non-ALL value, that value takes precedence over and is used to set audit_log_connection_policy and audit_log_statement_policy, as indicated in the

following table. If you also set either of those variables to a value other than their default of ALL, the server writes a message to the error log to indicate that their values are being overridden.

Startup audit_log_policy Value	Resulting audit_log_connection_policy Value	Resulting audit_log_statement_policy Value
LOGINS	ALL	NONE
QUERIES	NONE	ALL
NONE	NONE	NONE

6.5.11 Audit Log Reference

The following sections provide a reference to MySQL Enterprise Audit elements:

- Audit Log Tables
- Audit Log Functions
- Audit Log Option and Variable Reference
- Audit Log Options and Variables
- Audit Log Status Variables

To install the audit log tables and functions, use the instructions provided in Section 6.5.2, “Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Audit”. Unless those objects are installed, the audit_log plugin operates in legacy mode. See Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”.

Audit Log Tables

MySQL Enterprise Audit uses tables in the mysql system database for persistent storage of filter and user account data. The tables can be accessed only by users who have privileges for that database. The tables use the InnoDB storage engine (MyISAM prior to MySQL 5.7.21).

If these tables are missing, the audit_log plugin operates in legacy mode. See Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”.

The audit_log_filter table stores filter definitions. The table has these columns:

- NAME

  The filter name.

- FILTER

  The filter definition associated with the filter name. Definitions are stored as JSON values.

The audit_log_user table stores user account information. The table has these columns:

- USER

  The user name part of an account. For an account user1@localhost, the USER part is user1.

- HOST

  The host name part of an account. For an account user1@localhost, the HOST part is localhost.

- FILTERNAME

The name of the filter assigned to the account. The filter name associates the account with a filter defined in the `audit_log_filter` table.

Audit Log Functions

This section describes, for each audit log function, its purpose, calling sequence, and return value. For information about the conditions under which these functions can be invoked, see Section 6.5.7, “Audit Log Filtering”.

Each audit log function returns a string that indicates whether the operation succeeded. `OK` indicates success. `ERROR: message` indicates failure.

Audit log functions treat string arguments as binary strings (which means they do not distinguish lettercase), and string return values are binary strings.

If an audit log function is invoked from within the `mysql` client, binary string results display using hexadecimal notation, depending on the value of the `--binary-as-hex`. For more information about that option, see mysql — The MySQL Command-Line Client.

These audit log functions are available:

- `audit_log_encryption_password_get()`

  Retrieves the current audit log encryption password as a binary string. The password is fetched from the MySQL keyring, which must be enabled or an error occurs. Any keyring plugin can be used; for instructions, see Section 6.4, “The MySQL Keyring”.

  For additional information about audit log encryption, see Encrypting Audit Log Files.

  Arguments:

  None.

  Return value:

  The password string for success (up to 766 bytes), or `NULL` and an error for failure.

  Example:

  ```
  mysql> SELECT audit_log_encryption_password_get();
  +-------------------------------------+
  | audit_log_encryption_password_get() |
  +-------------------------------------+
  | secret                              |
  +-------------------------------------+
  ```

- `audit_log_encryption_password_set(password)`

  Sets the audit log encryption password to the argument, stores the password in the MySQL keyring. If encryption is enabled, the function performs a log file rotation operation that renames the current log file, and begins a new log file encrypted with the password. The keyring must be enabled or an error occurs. Any keyring plugin can be used; for instructions, see Section 6.4, “The MySQL Keyring”.

  For additional information about audit log encryption, see Encrypting Audit Log Files.

  Arguments:

  password: The password string. The maximum permitted length is 766 bytes.

  Return value:

  1 for success, 0 for failure.

Example:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_encryption_password_set(password);
+---------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_encryption_password_set(password) |
+---------------------------------------------+
| 1                                           |
+---------------------------------------------+
```

- `audit_log_filter_flush()`

  Calling any of the other filtering functions affects operational audit log filtering immediately and updates the audit log tables. If instead you modify the contents of those tables directly using statements such as `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE`, the changes do not affect filtering immediately. To flush your changes and make them operational, call `audit_log_filter_flush()`.

  > **Warning**
  >
  > `audit_log_filter_flush()` should be used only after modifying the audit tables directly, to force reloading all filters. Otherwise, this function should be avoided. It is, in effect, a simplified version of unloading and reloading the `audit_log` plugin with `UNINSTALL PLUGIN` plus `INSTALL PLUGIN`.
  >
  > `audit_log_filter_flush()` affects all current sessions and detaches them from their previous filters. Current sessions are no longer logged unless they disconnect and reconnect, or execute a change-user operation.

  If this function fails, an error message is returned and the audit log is disabled until the next successful call to `audit_log_filter_flush()`.

  Arguments:

  None.

  Return value:

  A string that indicates whether the operation succeeded. `OK` indicates success. `ERROR: message` indicates failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_filter_flush();
+--------------------------+
| audit_log_filter_flush() |
+--------------------------+
| OK                       |
+--------------------------+
```

- `audit_log_filter_remove_filter(filter_name)`

  Given a filter name, removes the filter from the current set of filters. It is not an error for the filter not to exist.

  If a removed filter is assigned to any user accounts, those users stop being filtered (they are removed from the `audit_log_user` table). Termination of filtering includes any current sessions for those users: They are detached from the filter and no longer logged.

  Arguments:

  - *`filter_name`*: A string that specifies the filter name.

  Return value:

A string that indicates whether the operation succeeded. `OK` indicates success. `ERROR: message` indicates failure.

Example:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_filter_remove_filter('SomeFilter');
+---------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_filter_remove_filter('SomeFilter') |
+---------------------------------------------+
| OK                                          |
+---------------------------------------------+
```

- `audit_log_filter_remove_user(user_name)`

  Given a user account name, cause the user to be no longer assigned to a filter. It is not an error if the user has no filter assigned. Filtering of current sessions for the user remains unaffected. New connections for the user are filtered using the default account filter if there is one, and are not logged otherwise.

  If the name is `%`, the function removes the default account filter that is used for any user account that has no explicitly assigned filter.

  Arguments:

  - *`user_name`*: The user account name as a string in *`user_name@host_name`* format, or `%` to represent the default account.

  Return value:

  A string that indicates whether the operation succeeded. `OK` indicates success. `ERROR: message` indicates failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_filter_remove_user('user1@localhost');
+-------------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_filter_remove_user('user1@localhost') |
+-------------------------------------------------+
| OK                                              |
+-------------------------------------------------+
```

- `audit_log_filter_set_filter(filter_name, definition)`

  Given a filter name and definition, adds the filter to the current set of filters. If the filter already exists and is used by any current sessions, those sessions are detached from the filter and are no longer logged. This occurs because the new filter definition has a new filter ID that differs from its previous ID.

  Arguments:

  - *`filter_name`*: A string that specifies the filter name.
  - *`definition`*: A `JSON` value that specifies the filter definition.

  Return value:

  A string that indicates whether the operation succeeded. `OK` indicates success. `ERROR: message` indicates failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SET @f = '{ "filter": { "log": false } }';
mysql> SELECT audit_log_filter_set_filter('SomeFilter', @f);
+-----------------------------------------------+
```

```
| audit_log_filter_set_filter('SomeFilter', @f) |
+-----------------------------------------------+
| OK                                            |
+-----------------------------------------------+
```

- `audit_log_filter_set_user(user_name, filter_name)`

  Given a user account name and a filter name, assigns the filter to the user. A user can be assigned only one filter, so if the user was already assigned a filter, the assignment is replaced. Filtering of current sessions for the user remains unaffected. New connections are filtered using the new filter.

  As a special case, the name `%` represents the default account. The filter is used for connections from any user account that has no explicitly assigned filter.

  Arguments:

  - *`user_name`*: The user account name as a string in *`user_name@host_name`* format, or `%` to represent the default account.
  - *`filter_name`*: A string that specifies the filter name.

  Return value:

  A string that indicates whether the operation succeeded. `OK` indicates success. `ERROR: message` indicates failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_filter_set_user('user1@localhost', 'SomeFilter');
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_filter_set_user('user1@localhost', 'SomeFilter') |
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
| OK                                                        |
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
```

- `audit_log_read([arg])`

  Reads the audit log and returns a binary `JSON` string result. If the audit log format is not `JSON`, an error occurs.

  With no argument or a `JSON` hash argument, `audit_log_read()` reads events from the audit log and returns a `JSON` string containing an array of audit events. Items in the hash argument influence how reading occurs, as described later. Each element in the returned array is an event represented as a `JSON` hash, with the exception that the last element may be a `JSON` `null` value to indicate no following events are available to read.

  With an argument consisting of a `JSON` `null` value, `audit_log_read()` closes the current read sequence.

  For additional details about the audit log-reading process, see Section 6.5.6, “Reading Audit Log Files”.

  Arguments:

  `arg`: The argument is optional. If omitted, the function reads events from the current position. If present, the argument can be a `JSON` `null` value to close the read sequence, or a `JSON` hash. Within a hash argument, items are optional and control aspects of the read operation such as the position at which to begin reading or how many events to read. The following items are significant (other items are ignored):

  - `timestamp`, `id`: The position within the audit log of the first event to read. If the position is omitted from the argument, reading continues from the current position. The `timestamp` and `id` items together comprise a bookmark that uniquely identify a particular event. If an `audit_log_read()`

argument includes either item, it must include both to completely specify a position or an error occurs.

To obtain a bookmark for the most recently written event, call `audit_log_read_bookmark()`.

- `max_array_length`: The maximum number of events to read from the log. If this item is omitted, the default is to read to the end of the log or until the read buffer is full, whichever comes first.

Return value:

If the call succeeds, the return value is a binary `JSON` string containing an array of audit events, or a `JSON null` value if that was passed as the argument to close the read sequence. If the call fails, the return value is `NULL` and an error occurs.

Example:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_read(audit_log_read_bookmark());
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_read(audit_log_read_bookmark())                             |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
| [ {"timestamp":"2020-05-18 22:41:24","id":0,"class":"connection", ... |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
mysql> SELECT audit_log_read('null');
+------------------------+
| audit_log_read('null') |
+------------------------+
| null                   |
+------------------------+
```

- `audit_log_read_bookmark()`

  Returns a binary `JSON` string representing a bookmark for the most recently written audit log event. If the audit log format is not `JSON`, an error occurs.

  The bookmark is a `JSON` hash with `timestamp` and `id` items that uniquely identify the position of an event within the audit log. It is suitable for passing to `audit_log_read()` to indicate to that function the position at which to begin reading.

  For additional details about the audit log-reading process, see Section 6.5.6, “Reading Audit Log Files”.

  Arguments:

  None.

  Return value:

  A binary `JSON` string containing a bookmark for success, or `NULL` and an error for failure.

  Example:

```
mysql> SELECT audit_log_read_bookmark();
+-------------------------------------------------+
| audit_log_read_bookmark()                       |
+-------------------------------------------------+
| { "timestamp": "2019-10-03 21:03:44", "id": 0 } |
+-------------------------------------------------+
```

Audit Log Option and Variable Reference

Table 6.27 Audit Log Option and Variable Reference

Name	Cmd-Line	Option File	System Var	Status Var	Var Scope	Dynamic
audit-log	Yes	Yes				

Name	Cmd-Line	Option File	System Var	Status Var	Var Scope	Dynamic
audit_log_buffer_size	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
audit_log_compression	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
audit_log_connection_policy	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
audit_log_current_session			Yes		Both	No
Audit_log_current_size				Yes	Global	No
audit_log_disable	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
audit_log_encryption	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
Audit_log_event_max_drop_size				Yes	Global	No
Audit_log_events				Yes	Global	No
Audit_log_events_filtered				Yes	Global	No
Audit_log_events_lost				Yes	Global	No
Audit_log_events_written				Yes	Global	No
audit_log_exclude_accounts	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
audit_log_file	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
audit_log_filter_id			Yes		Both	No
audit_log_flush			Yes		Global	Yes
audit_log_format	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
audit_log_include_accounts	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
audit_log_policy	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
audit_log_read_buffer_size	Yes	Yes	Yes		Varies	Varies
audit_log_rotate_on_size	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
audit_log_statement_policy	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	Yes
audit_log_strategy	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global	No
Audit_log_total_size				Yes	Global	No
Audit_log_write_waits				Yes	Global	No

Audit Log Options and Variables

This section describes the command options and system variables that configure operation of MySQL Enterprise Audit. If values specified at startup time are incorrect, the `audit_log` plugin may fail to initialize properly and the server does not load it. In this case, the server may also produce error messages for other audit log settings because it does not recognize them.

To configure activation of the audit log plugin, use this option:

- `--audit-log[=value]`

Command-Line Format	`--audit-log[=value]`
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	`ON`

Valid Values	`ON`
	`OFF`
	`FORCE`
	`FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT`

This option controls how the server loads the audit_log plugin at startup. It is available only if the plugin has been previously registered with INSTALL PLUGIN or is loaded with --plugin-load or --plugin-load-add. See Section 6.5.2, “Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Audit”.

The option value should be one of those available for plugin-loading options, as described in Installing and Uninstalling Plugins. For example, --audit-log=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT tells the server to load the plugin and prevent it from being removed while the server is running.

If the audit log plugin is enabled, it exposes several system variables that permit control over logging:

```
mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'audit_log%';
+--------------------------------------+--------------+
| Variable_name                        | Value        |
+--------------------------------------+--------------+
| audit_log_buffer_size                | 1048576      |
| audit_log_compression                | NONE         |
| audit_log_connection_policy          | ALL          |
| audit_log_current_session            | OFF          |
| audit_log_disable                    | OFF          |
| audit_log_encryption                 | NONE         |
| audit_log_exclude_accounts           |              |
| audit_log_file                       | audit.log    |
| audit_log_filter_id                  | 0            |
| audit_log_flush                      | OFF          |
| audit_log_format                     | NEW          |
| audit_log_format_unix_timestamp      | OFF          |
| audit_log_include_accounts           |              |
| audit_log_policy                     | ALL          |
| audit_log_read_buffer_size           | 32768        |
| audit_log_rotate_on_size             | 0            |
| audit_log_statement_policy           | ALL          |
| audit_log_strategy                   | ASYNCHRONOUS |
+--------------------------------------+--------------+
```

You can set any of these variables at server startup, and some of them at runtime. Those that are available only for legacy mode audit log filtering are so noted.

- audit_log_buffer_size

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-buffer-size=#
System Variable	audit_log_buffer_size
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	Integer
Default Value	1048576
Minimum Value	4096
Maximum Value (64-bit platforms)	18446744073709547520
Maximum Value (32-bit platforms)	4294967295
Unit	bytes
Block Size	4096

When the audit log plugin writes events to the log asynchronously, it uses a buffer to store event contents prior to writing them. This variable controls the size of that buffer, in bytes. The server adjusts the value to a multiple of 4096. The plugin uses a single buffer, which it allocates when it initializes and removes when it terminates. The plugin allocates this buffer only if logging is asynchronous.

- audit_log_compression

Command-Line Format	`--audit-log-compression=value`
Introduced	5.7.21
System Variable	`audit_log_compression`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	`NONE`
Valid Values	`NONE` `GZIP`

The type of compression for the audit log file. Permitted values are `NONE` (no compression; the default) and `GZIP` (GNU Zip compression). For more information, see Compressing Audit Log Files.

- `audit_log_connection_policy`

Command-Line Format	`--audit-log-connection-policy=value`
System Variable	`audit_log_connection_policy`
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	`ALL`

Valid Values	`ALL`
	`ERRORS`
	`NONE`

> **Note**
>
> This variable applies only to legacy mode audit log filtering (see Section 6.5.10, "Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering").

The policy controlling how the audit log plugin writes connection events to its log file. The following table shows the permitted values.

Value	Description
`ALL`	Log all connection events
`ERRORS`	Log only failed connection events
`NONE`	Do not log connection events

> **Note**
>
> At server startup, any explicit value given for `audit_log_connection_policy` may be overridden if `audit_log_policy` is also specified, as described in Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics".

- `audit_log_current_session`

System Variable	`audit_log_current_session`
Scope	Global, Session

Dynamic	No
Type	Boolean
Default Value	depends on filtering policy

Whether audit logging is enabled for the current session. The session value of this variable is read only. It is set when the session begins based on the values of the audit_log_include_accounts and audit_log_exclude_accounts system variables. The audit log plugin uses the session value to determine whether to audit events for the session. (There is a global value, but the plugin does not use it.)

- audit_log_disable

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-disable[={OFF|ON}]
Introduced	5.7.37
System Variable	audit_log_disable
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean
Default Value	OFF

Permits disabling audit logging for all connecting and connected sessions. Disabling audit logging requires the SUPER privilege. See Section 6.5.9, “Disabling Audit Logging”.

- audit_log_encryption

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-encryption=value
Introduced	5.7.21
System Variable	audit_log_encryption
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	NONE
Valid Values	NONE AES

The type of encryption for the audit log file. Permitted values are NONE (no encryption; the default) and AES (AES-256-CBC cipher encryption). For more information, see Encrypting Audit Log Files.

- audit_log_exclude_accounts

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-exclude-accounts=value
System Variable	audit_log_exclude_accounts
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String

Default Value	NULL

> **Note**
>
> This variable applies only to legacy mode audit log filtering (see Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”).

The accounts for which events should not be logged. The value should be NULL or a string containing a list of one or more comma-separated account names. For more information, see Section 6.5.7, “Audit Log Filtering”.

Modifications to audit_log_exclude_accounts affect only connections created subsequent to the modification, not existing connections.

- audit_log_file

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-file=file_name
System Variable	audit_log_file
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	File name
Default Value	audit.log

The base name and suffix of the file to which the audit log plugin writes events. The default value is audit.log, regardless of logging format. To have the name suffix correspond to the format, set the name explicitly, choosing a different suffix (for example, audit.xml for XML format, audit.json for JSON format).

If the value of audit_log_file is a relative path name, the plugin interprets it relative to the data directory. If the value is a full path name, the plugin uses the value as is. A full path name may be useful if it is desirable to locate audit files on a separate file system or directory. For security reasons, write the audit log file to a directory accessible only to the MySQL server and to users with a legitimate reason to view the log.

For details about how the audit log plugin interprets the audit_log_file value and the rules for file renaming that occurs at plugin initialization and termination, see Naming Conventions for Audit Log Files.

As of MySQL 5.7.21, the audit log plugin uses the directory containing the audit log file (determined from the audit_log_file value) as the location to search for readable audit log files. From these log files and the current file, the plugin constructs a list of the ones that are subject to use with the audit log bookmarking and reading functions. See Section 6.5.6, “Reading Audit Log Files”.

- audit_log_filter_id

Introduced	5.7.13
System Variable	audit_log_filter_id
Scope	Global, Session
Dynamic	No
Type	Integer
Default Value	1
Minimum Value	0

Maximum Value	4294967295

The session value of this variable indicates the internally maintained ID of the audit filter for the current session. A value of 0 means that the session has no filter assigned.

- audit_log_flush

System Variable	audit_log_flush
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean
Default Value	OFF

If audit_log_rotate_on_size is 0, automatic audit log file rotation is disabled and rotation occurs only when performed manually. In that case, enabling audit_log_flush by setting it to 1 or ON causes the audit log plugin to close and reopen its log file to flush it. (The variable value remains OFF so that you need not disable it explicitly before enabling it again to perform another flush.) For more information, see Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics".

- audit_log_format

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-format=value
System Variable	audit_log_format
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	NEW
Valid Values (≥ 5.7.21)	OLD NEW JSON
Valid Values (≤ 5.7.20)	OLD NEW

The audit log file format. Permitted values are OLD (old-style XML), NEW (new-style XML; the default), and (as of MySQL 5.7.21) JSON. For details about each format, see Section 6.5.4, "Audit Log File Formats".

> **Note**
>
> For information about issues to consider when changing the log format, see Selecting Audit Log File Format.

- audit_log_format_unix_timestamp

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-format-unix-timestamp[={OFF|ON}]
Introduced	5.7.35
System Variable	audit_log_format_unix_timestamp
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes

Type	Boolean
Default Value	OFF

This variable applies only for JSON-format audit log output. When that is true, enabling this variable causes each log file record to include a time field. The field value is an integer that represents the UNIX timestamp value indicating the date and time when the audit event was generated.

Changing the value of this variable at runtime causes log file rotation so that, for a given JSON-format log file, all records in the file either do or do not include the time field.

- audit_log_include_accounts

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-include-accounts=value
System Variable	audit_log_include_accounts
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	String
Default Value	NULL

> **Note**
>
> This variable applies only to legacy mode audit log filtering (see Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”).

The accounts for which events should be logged. The value should be NULL or a string containing a list of one or more comma-separated account names. For more information, see Section 6.5.7, “Audit Log Filtering”.

Modifications to audit_log_include_accounts affect only connections created subsequent to the modification, not existing connections.

- audit_log_policy

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-policy=value
System Variable	audit_log_policy
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	ALL
Valid Values	ALL LOGINS QUERIES

	NONE

> **Note**
>
> This variable applies only to legacy mode audit log filtering (see Section 6.5.10, "Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering").

The policy controlling how the audit log plugin writes events to its log file. The following table shows the permitted values.

Value	Description
ALL	Log all events
LOGINS	Log only login events
QUERIES	Log only query events
NONE	Log nothing (disable the audit stream)

audit_log_policy can be set only at server startup. At runtime, it is a read-only variable. Two other system variables, audit_log_connection_policy and audit_log_statement_policy, provide finer control over logging policy and can be set either at startup or at runtime. If you use audit_log_policy at startup instead of the other two variables, the server uses its value to set those variables. For more information about the policy variables and their interaction, see Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics".

- audit_log_read_buffer_size

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-read-buffer-size=#
Introduced	5.7.21
System Variable	audit_log_read_buffer_size
Scope (≥ 5.7.23)	Global, Session
Scope (≤ 5.7.22)	Global
Dynamic (≥ 5.7.23)	Yes
Dynamic (≤ 5.7.22)	No
Type	Integer
Default Value (≥ 5.7.23)	32768
Default Value (≤ 5.7.22)	1048576
Minimum Value (≥ 5.7.23)	32768
Minimum Value (≤ 5.7.22)	1024
Maximum Value	4194304
Unit	bytes

The buffer size for reading from the audit log file, in bytes. The audit_log_read() function reads no more than this many bytes. Log file reading is supported only for JSON log format. For more information, see Section 6.5.6, "Reading Audit Log Files".

As of MySQL 5.7.23, this variable has a default of 32KB and can be set at runtime. Each client should set its session value of audit_log_read_buffer_size appropriately for its use of audit_log_read(). Prior to MySQL 5.7.23, audit_log_read_buffer_size has a default of 1MB, affects all clients, and can be changed only at server startup.

- audit_log_rotate_on_size

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-rotate-on-size=#
System Variable	audit_log_rotate_on_size
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Integer
Default Value	0
Minimum Value	0
Maximum Value	18446744073709551615
Unit	bytes
Block Size	4096

If audit_log_rotate_on_size is 0, the audit log plugin does not perform automatic size-based log file rotation. If rotation is to occur, you must perform it manually; see Manual Audit Log File Rotation.

If audit_log_rotate_on_size is greater than 0, automatic size-based log file rotation occurs. Whenever a write to the log file causes its size to exceed the audit_log_rotate_on_size value, the audit log plugin renames the current log file and opens a new current log file using the original name.

If you set audit_log_rotate_on_size to a value that is not a multiple of 4096, it is truncated to the nearest multiple. In particular, setting it to a value less than 4096 sets it to 0 and no rotation occurs, except manually.

For more information about audit log file rotation, see Space Management of Audit Log Files.

- audit_log_statement_policy

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-statement-policy=value
System Variable	audit_log_statement_policy
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	ALL
Valid Values	ALL ERRORS NONE

> **Note**
>
> This variable applies only to legacy mode audit log filtering (see Section 6.5.10, “Legacy Mode Audit Log Filtering”).

The policy controlling how the audit log plugin writes statement events to its log file. The following table shows the permitted values.

Value	**Description**
ALL	Log all statement events

Value	Description
ERRORS	Log only failed statement events
NONE	Do not log statement events

> **Note**
>
> At server startup, any explicit value given for audit_log_statement_policy may be overridden if audit_log_policy is also specified, as described in Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics".

- audit_log_strategy

Command-Line Format	--audit-log-strategy=value
System Variable	audit_log_strategy
Scope	Global
Dynamic	No
Type	Enumeration
Default Value	ASYNCHRONOUS
Valid Values	ASYNCHRONOUS PERFORMANCE SEMISYNCHRONOUS SYNCHRONOUS

The logging method used by the audit log plugin. These strategy values are permitted:

- ASYNCHRONOUS: Log asynchronously. Wait for space in the output buffer.
- PERFORMANCE: Log asynchronously. Drop requests for which there is insufficient space in the output buffer.
- SEMISYNCHRONOUS: Log synchronously. Permit caching by the operating system.
- SYNCHRONOUS: Log synchronously. Call sync() after each request.

Audit Log Status Variables

If the audit log plugin is enabled, it exposes several status variables that provide operational information. These variables are available for legacy mode audit filtering and JSON mode audit filtering.

- Audit_log_current_size

  The size of the current audit log file. The value increases when an event is written to the log and is reset to 0 when the log is rotated.

- Audit_log_event_max_drop_size

  The size of the largest dropped event in performance logging mode. For a description of logging modes, see Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics".

- Audit_log_events

  The number of events handled by the audit log plugin, whether or not they were written to the log based on filtering policy (see Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics").

- `Audit_log_events_filtered`

  The number of events handled by the audit log plugin that were filtered (not written to the log) based on filtering policy (see Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics").

- `Audit_log_events_lost`

  The number of events lost in performance logging mode because an event was larger than the available audit log buffer space. This value may be useful for assessing how to set `audit_log_buffer_size` to size the buffer for performance mode. For a description of logging modes, see Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics".

- `Audit_log_events_written`

  The number of events written to the audit log.

- `Audit_log_total_size`

  The total size of events written to all audit log files. Unlike `Audit_log_current_size`, the value of `Audit_log_total_size` increases even when the log is rotated.

- `Audit_log_write_waits`

  The number of times an event had to wait for space in the audit log buffer in asynchronous logging mode. For a description of logging modes, see Section 6.5.5, "Configuring Audit Logging Characteristics".

6.5.12 Audit Log Restrictions

MySQL Enterprise Audit is subject to these general restrictions:

- Only SQL statements are logged. Changes made by no-SQL APIs, such as memcached, Node.JS, and the NDB API, are not logged.
- Only top-level statements are logged, not statements within stored programs such as triggers or stored procedures.
- Contents of files referenced by statements such as `LOAD DATA` are not logged.
- Prior to MySQL 5.7.21, MySQL Enterprise Audit uses `MyISAM` tables in the `mysql` system database. Group Replication does not support `MyISAM` tables. Consequently, MySQL Enterprise Audit and Group Replication cannot be used together.

NDB Cluster. It is possible to use MySQL Enterprise Audit with MySQL NDB Cluster, subject to the following conditions:

- All changes to be logged must be done using the SQL interface. Changes using no-SQL interfaces, such as those provided by the NDB API, memcached, or ClusterJ, are not logged.
- The plugin must be installed on each MySQL server that is used to execute SQL on the cluster.
- Audit plugin data must be aggregated amongst all MySQL servers used with the cluster. This aggregation is the responsibility of the application or user.

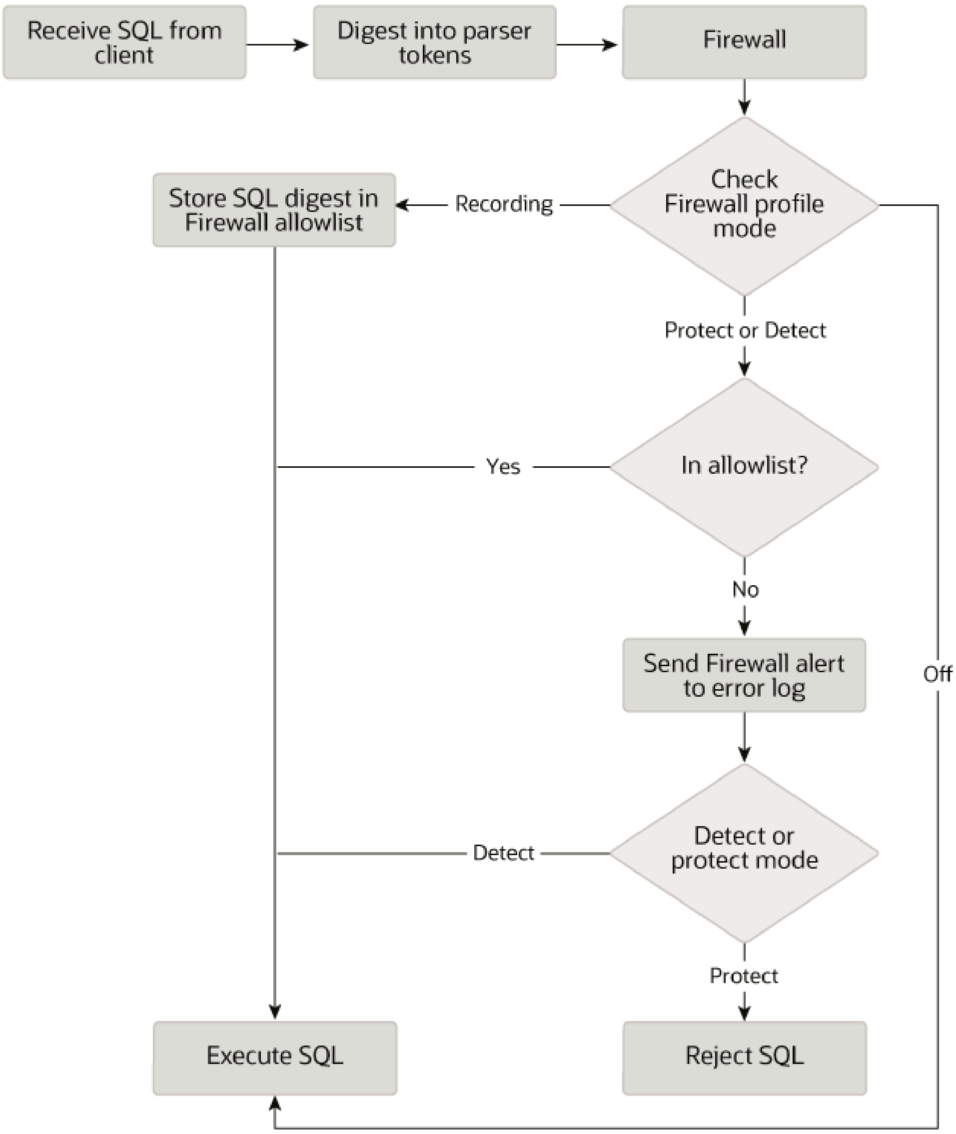
6.6 MySQL Enterprise Firewall

> **Note**
>
> MySQL Enterprise Firewall is an extension included in MySQL Enterprise Edition, a commercial product. To learn more about commercial products, see https://www.mysql.com/products/.

MySQL Enterprise Edition includes MySQL Enterprise Firewall, an application-level firewall that enables database administrators to permit or deny SQL statement execution based on matching against lists of accepted statement patterns. This helps harden MySQL Server against attacks such as SQL injection or attempts to exploit applications by using them outside of their legitimate query workload characteristics.

Each MySQL account registered with the firewall has its own statement allowlist, enabling protection to be tailored per account. For a given account, the firewall can operate in recording, protecting, or detecting mode, for training in the accepted statement patterns, active protection against unacceptable statements, or passive detection of unacceptable statements. The diagram illustrates how the firewall processes incoming statements in each mode.

Figure 6.1 MySQL Enterprise Firewall Operation



The following sections describe the elements of MySQL Enterprise Firewall, discuss how to install and use it, and provide reference information for its elements.

6.6.1 Elements of MySQL Enterprise Firewall

MySQL Enterprise Firewall is based on a plugin library that includes these elements:

- A server-side plugin named MYSQL_FIREWALL examines SQL statements before they execute and, based on the registered firewall profiles, renders a decision whether to execute or reject each statement.
- Server-side plugins named MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS and MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST implement INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables that provide views into the registered profiles.
- Profiles are cached in memory for better performance. Tables in the mysql system database provide persistent backing storage of firewall data.
- Stored procedures perform tasks such as registering firewall profiles, establishing their operational mode, and managing transfer of firewall data between the in-memory cache and persistent storage.
- Administrative functions provide an API for lower-level tasks such as synchronizing the cache with persistent storage.
- System variables enable firewall configuration and status variables provide runtime operational information.

6.6.2 Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Firewall

MySQL Enterprise Firewall installation is a one-time operation that installs the elements described in Section 6.6.1, “Elements of MySQL Enterprise Firewall”. Installation can be performed using a graphical interface or manually:

- On Windows, MySQL Installer includes an option to enable MySQL Enterprise Firewall for you.
- MySQL Workbench 6.3.4 or higher can install MySQL Enterprise Firewall, enable or disable an installed firewall, or uninstall the firewall.
- Manual MySQL Enterprise Firewall installation involves running a script located in the share directory of your MySQL installation.

> **Important**
>
> Read this entire section before following its instructions. Parts of the procedure differ depending on your environment.

> **Note**
>
> If installed, MySQL Enterprise Firewall involves some minimal overhead even when disabled. To avoid this overhead, do not install the firewall unless you plan to use it.

> **Note**
>
> MySQL Enterprise Firewall does not work together with the query cache. If the query cache is enabled, disable it before installing the firewall (see Query Cache Configuration).

For usage instructions, see Section 6.6.3, “Using MySQL Enterprise Firewall”. For reference information, see Section 6.6.4, “MySQL Enterprise Firewall Reference”.

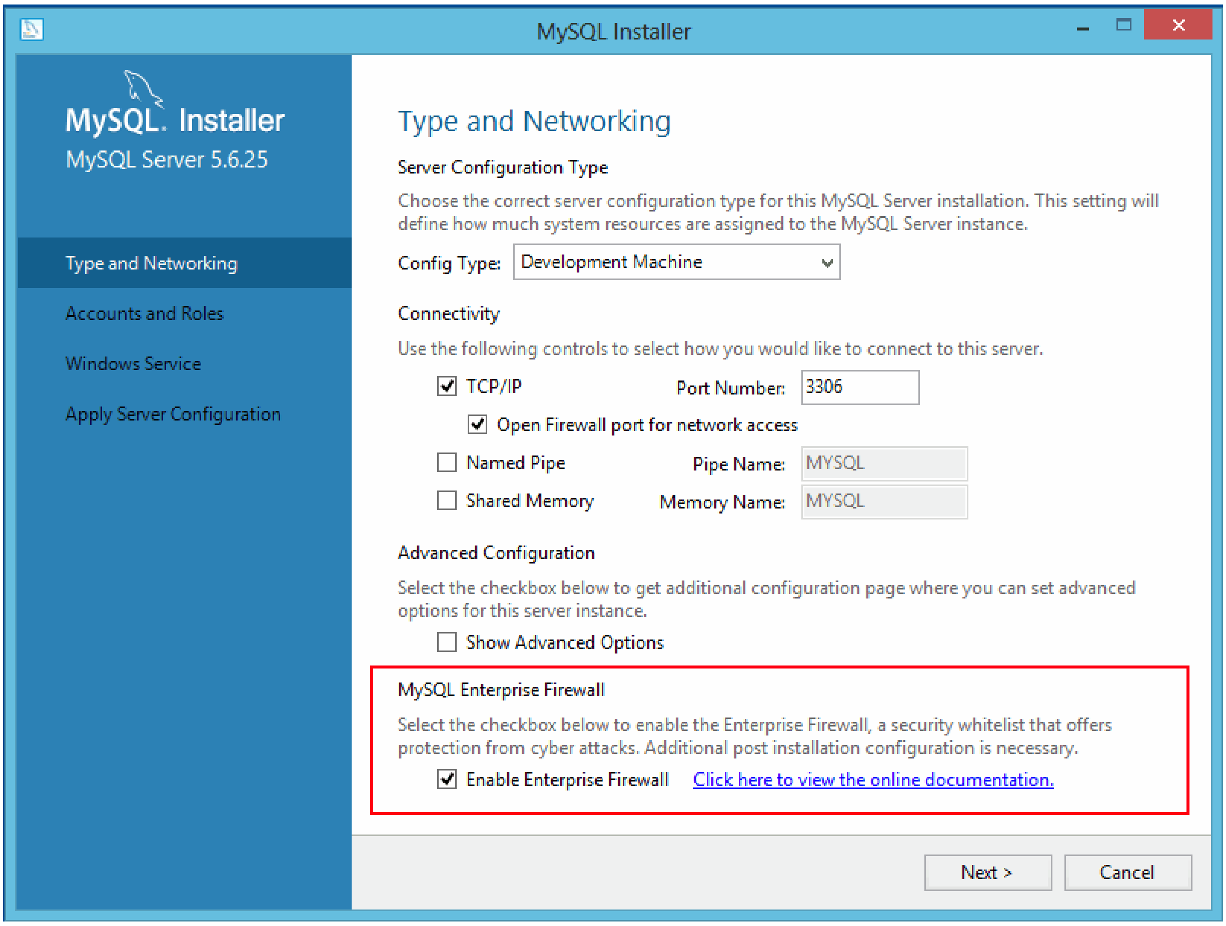
- Installing MySQL Enterprise Firewall
- Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Firewall

Installing MySQL Enterprise Firewall

If MySQL Enterprise Firewall is already installed from an older version of MySQL, uninstall it using the instructions given later in this section and then restart your server before installing the current version. In this case, it is also necessary to register your configuration again.

On Windows, you can use MySQL Installer to install MySQL Enterprise Firewall, as shown in Figure 6.2, “MySQL Enterprise Firewall Installation on Windows”. Check the **Enable MySQL Enterprise Firewall** check box. (**Open Firewall port for network access** has a different purpose. It refers to Windows Firewall and controls whether Windows blocks the TCP/IP port on which the MySQL server listens for client connections.)

Figure 6.2 MySQL Enterprise Firewall Installation on Windows



To install MySQL Enterprise Firewall using MySQL Workbench 6.3.4 or higher, see MySQL Enterprise Firewall Interface.

To install MySQL Enterprise Firewall manually, look in the `share` directory of your MySQL installation and choose the script that is appropriate for your platform. The available scripts differ in the suffix used to refer to the plugin library file:

- `win_install_firewall.sql`: Choose this script for Windows systems that use `.dll` as the file name suffix.
- `linux_install_firewall.sql`: Choose this script for Linux and similar systems that use `.so` as the file name suffix.

The installation script creates stored procedures in the default database, `mysql`. Run the script as follows on the command line. The example here uses the Linux installation script. Make the appropriate substitutions for your system.

```
$> mysql -u root -p < linux_install_firewall.sql
Enter password: (enter root password here)
```

> **Note**
>
> As of MySQL 5.7.21, for a new installation of MySQL Enterprise Firewall, `InnoDB` is used instead of `MyISAM` for the firewall tables. For upgrades to

5.7.21 or higher of an installation for which MySQL Enterprise Firewall is already installed, it is recommended that you alter the firewall tables to use InnoDB:

```
ALTER TABLE mysql.firewall_users ENGINE=InnoDB;
ALTER TABLE mysql.firewall_whitelist ENGINE=InnoDB;
```

Note

To use MySQL Enterprise Firewall in the context of source/replica replication, Group Replication, or InnoDB Cluster, you must use MySQL 5.7.21 or higher, and ensure that the firewall tables use InnoDB as just described. Then you must prepare the replica nodes prior to running the installation script on the source node. This is necessary because the INSTALL PLUGIN statements in the script are not replicated.

1. On each replica node, extract the INSTALL PLUGIN statements from the installation script and execute them manually.

2. On the source node, run the installation script as described previously.

Installing MySQL Enterprise Firewall either using a graphical interface or manually should enable the firewall. To verify that, connect to the server and execute this statement:

```
mysql> SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE 'mysql_firewall_mode';
+---------------------+-------+
| Variable_name       | Value |
+---------------------+-------+
| mysql_firewall_mode | ON    |
+---------------------+-------+
```

If the plugin fails to initialize, check the server error log for diagnostic messages.

Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Firewall

MySQL Enterprise Firewall can be uninstalled using MySQL Workbench or manually.

To uninstall MySQL Enterprise Firewall using MySQL Workbench 6.3.4 or higher, see MySQL Enterprise Firewall Interface, in MySQL Workbench.

To uninstall MySQL Enterprise Firewall manually, execute the following statements. Statements use IF EXISTS because, depending on the previously installed firewall version, some objects might not exist.

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS mysql.firewall_users;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS mysql.firewall_whitelist;
UNINSTALL PLUGIN MYSQL_FIREWALL;
UNINSTALL PLUGIN MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS;
UNINSTALL PLUGIN MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST;
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS mysql_firewall_flush_status;
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS normalize_statement;
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS read_firewall_users;
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS read_firewall_whitelist;
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS set_firewall_mode;
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS mysql.sp_reload_firewall_rules;
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode;
```

6.6.3 Using MySQL Enterprise Firewall

Before using MySQL Enterprise Firewall, install it according to the instructions provided in Section 6.6.2, "Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Firewall". Also, MySQL Enterprise Firewall does not work together with the query cache; disable the query cache if it is enabled (see Query Cache Configuration).

This section describes how to configure MySQL Enterprise Firewall using SQL statements. Alternatively, MySQL Workbench 6.3.4 or higher provides a graphical interface for firewall control. See MySQL Enterprise Firewall Interface.

Enabling or Disabling the Firewall

To enable or disable the firewall, set the `mysql_firewall_mode` system variable. By default, this variable is enabled when the firewall is installed. To control the initial firewall state explicitly, you can set the variable at server startup. For example, to enable the firewall in an option file, use these lines:

```
[mysqld]
mysql_firewall_mode=ON
```

After modifying `my.cnf`, restart the server to cause the new setting to take effect.

It is also possible to disable or enable the firewall at runtime:

```
SET GLOBAL mysql_firewall_mode = OFF;
SET GLOBAL mysql_firewall_mode = ON;
```

Assigning Firewall Privileges

With the firewall installed, grant the appropriate privileges to the MySQL account or accounts to be used for administering it:

- Grant the `EXECUTE` privilege for the firewall stored procedures in the `mysql` system database. These may invoke administrative functions, so stored procedure access also requires the privileges needed for those functions.
- Grant the `SUPER` privilege so that the firewall administrative functions can be executed.

Firewall Concepts

The MySQL server permits clients to connect and receives from them SQL statements to be executed. If the firewall is enabled, the server passes to it each incoming statement that does not immediately fail with a syntax error. Based on whether the firewall accepts the statement, the server executes it or returns an error to the client. This section describes how the firewall accomplishes the task of accepting or rejecting statements.

Firewall Profiles

The firewall uses a registry of profiles that determine whether to permit statement execution. Profiles have these attributes:

- An allowlist. The allowlist is the set of rules that defines which statements are acceptable to the profile.
- A current operational mode. The mode enables the profile to be used in different ways. For example: the profile can be placed in training mode to establish the allowlist; the allowlist can be used for restricting statement execution or intrusion detection; the profile can be disabled entirely.

- A scope of applicability. The scope indicates which client connections the profile applies to.

  The firewall supports account-based profiles such that each profile matches a particular client account (client user name and host name combination). For example, you can register one account profile for which the allowlist applies to connections originating from `admin@localhost` and another account profile for which the allowlist applies to connections originating from `myapp@apphost.example.com`.

Initially, no profiles exist, so by default, the firewall accepts all statements and has no effect on which statements MySQL accounts can execute. To apply firewall protective capabilities, explicit action is required:

- Register one or more profiles with the firewall.
- Train the firewall by establishing the allowlist for each profile; that is, the types of statements the profile permits clients to execute.
- Place the trained profiles in protecting mode to harden MySQL against unauthorized statement execution:
  - MySQL associates each client session with a specific user name and host name combination. This combination is the *session account*.
  - For each client connection, the firewall uses the session account to determine which profile applies to handling incoming statements from the client.

    The firewall accepts only statements permitted by the applicable profile allowlist.

The profile-based protection afforded by the firewall enables implementation of strategies such as these:

- If an application has unique protection requirements, configure it to use an account not used for any other purpose and set up a profile for that account.
- If related applications share protection requirements, configure them all to use the same account (and thus the same account profile).

Firewall Statement Matching

Statement matching performed by the firewall does not use SQL statements as received from clients. Instead, the server converts incoming statements to normalized digest form and firewall operation uses these digests. The benefit of statement normalization is that it enables similar statements to be grouped and recognized using a single pattern. For example, these statements are distinct from each other:

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer WHERE customer_id = 1;
select first_name, last_name from customer where customer_id = 99;
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer WHERE customer_id = 143;
```

But all of them have the same normalized digest form:

```
SELECT `first_name` , `last_name` FROM `customer` WHERE `customer_id` = ?
```

By using normalization, firewall allowlists can store digests that each match many different statements received from clients. For more information about normalization and digests, see Performance Schema Statement Digests.

> **Warning**
>
> Setting the `max_digest_length` system variable to zero disables digest production, which also disables server functionality that requires digests, such as MySQL Enterprise Firewall.

Profile Operational Modes

Each profile registered with the firewall has its own operational mode, chosen from these values:

- `OFF`: This mode disables the profile. The firewall considers it inactive and ignores it.
- `RECORDING`: This is the firewall training mode. Incoming statements received from a client that matches the profile are considered acceptable for the profile and become part of its “fingerprint.” The firewall records the normalized digest form of each statement to learn the acceptable statement patterns for the profile. Each pattern is a rule, and the union of the rules is the profile allowlist.
- `PROTECTING`: In this mode, the profile allows or prevents statement execution. The firewall matches incoming statements against the profile allowlist, accepting only statements that match and rejecting those that do not. After training a profile in `RECORDING` mode, switch it to `PROTECTING` mode to harden MySQL against access by statements that deviate from the allowlist. If the `mysql_firewall_trace` system variable is enabled, the firewall also writes rejected statements to the error log.
- `DETECTING`: This mode detects but not does not block intrusions (statements that are suspicious because they match nothing in the profile allowlist). In `DETECTING` mode, the firewall writes suspicious statements to the error log but accepts them without denying access.

When a profile is assigned any of the preceding mode values, the firewall stores the mode in the profile. Firewall mode-setting operations also permit a mode value of `RESET`, but this value is not stored: setting a profile to `RESET` mode causes the firewall to delete all rules for the profile and set its mode to `OFF`.

> **Note**
>
> Messages written to the error log in `DETECTING` mode or because `mysql_firewall_trace` is enabled are written as Notes, which are information messages. To ensure that such messages appear in the error log and are not discarded, set the `log_error_verbosity` system variable to a value of 3.

As previously mentioned, MySQL associates each client session with a specific user name and host name combination known as the *session account*. The firewall matches the session account against registered profiles to determine which profile applies to handling incoming statements from the session:

- The firewall ignores inactive profiles (profiles with a mode of `OFF`).
- The session account matches an active account profile having the same user and host, if there is one. There is at most one such account profile.

After matching the session account to registered profiles, the firewall handles each incoming statement as follows:

- If there is no applicable profile, the firewall imposes no restrictions and accepts the statement.
- If there is an applicable profile, its mode determines statement handling:
  - In `RECORDING` mode, the firewall adds the statement to the profile allowlist rules and accepts it.
  - In `PROTECTING` mode, the firewall compares the statement to the rules in the profile allowlist. The firewall accepts the statement if there is a match, and rejects it otherwise. If the `mysql_firewall_trace` system variable is enabled, the firewall also writes rejected statements to the error log.
  - In `DETECTING` mode, the firewall detects instrusions without denying access. The firewall accepts the statement, but also matches it to the profile allowlist, as in `PROTECTING` mode. If the statement is suspicious (nonmatching), the firewall writes it to the error log.

Registering Firewall Account Profiles

MySQL Enterprise Firewall enables profiles to be registered that correspond to individual accounts. To use a firewall account profile to protect MySQL against incoming statements from a given account, follow these steps:

1. Register the account profile and put it in `RECORDING` mode.
2. Connect to the MySQL server using the account and execute statements to be learned. This trains the account profile and establishes the rules that form the profile allowlist.
3. Switch the account profile to `PROTECTING` mode. When a client connects to the server using the account, the account profile allowlist restricts statement execution.
4. Should additional training be necessary, switch the account profile to `RECORDING` mode again, update its allowlist with new statement patterns, then switch it back to `PROTECTING` mode.

Observe these guidelines for firewall-related account references:

- Take note of the context in which account references occur. To name an account for firewall operations, specify it as a single quoted string (`'user_name@host_name'`). This differs from the usual MySQL convention for statements such as `CREATE USER` and `GRANT`, for which you quote the user and host parts of an account name separately (`'user_name'@'host_name'`).

  The requirement for naming accounts as a single quoted string for firewall operations means that you cannot use accounts that have embedded `@` characters in the user name.

- The firewall assesses statements against accounts represented by actual user and host names as authenticated by the server. When registering accounts in profiles, do not use wildcard characters or netmasks:

  - Suppose that an account named `me@%.example.org` exists and a client uses it to connect to the server from the host `abc.example.org`.
  - The account name contains a `%` wildcard character, but the server authenticates the client as having a user name of `me` and host name of `abc.example.com`, and that is what the firewall sees.
  - Consequently, the account name to use for firewall operations is `me@abc.example.org` rather than `me@%.example.org`.

The following procedure shows how to register an account profile with the firewall, train the firewall to know the acceptable statements for that profile (its allowlist), and use the profile to protect MySQL against execution of unacceptable statements by the account. The example account, `fwuser@localhost`, is presumed for use by an application that accesses tables in the `sakila` database (available at https://dev.mysql.com/doc/index-other.html).

Use an administrative MySQL account to perform the steps in this procedure, except those steps designated for execution by the `fwuser@localhost` account that corresponds to the account profile registered with the firewall. For statements executed using this account, the default database should be `sakila`. (You can use a different database by adjusting the instructions accordingly.)

1. If necessary, create the account to use for executing statements (choose an appropriate password) and grant it privileges for the `sakila` database:

   ```
   CREATE USER 'fwuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
   GRANT ALL ON sakila.* TO 'fwuser'@'localhost';
   ```

2. Use the `sp_set_firewall_mode()` stored procedure to register the account profile with the firewall and place the profile in `RECORDING` (training) mode:

   ```
   CALL mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode('fwuser@localhost', 'RECORDING');
   ```

3. To train the registered account profile, connect to the server as `fwuser` from the server host so that the firewall sees a session account of `fwuser@localhost`. Then use the account to execute some statements to be considered legitimate for the profile. For example:

```
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer WHERE customer_id = 1;
UPDATE rental SET return_date = NOW() WHERE rental_id = 1;
SELECT get_customer_balance(1, NOW());
```

   Because the profile is in `RECORDING` mode, the firewall records the normalized digest form of the statements as rules in the profile allowlist.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Until the `fwuser@localhost` account profile receives statements in `RECORDING` mode, its allowlist is empty, which is equivalent to "deny all." No statement can match an empty allowlist, which has these implications:
   >
   > - The account profile cannot be switched to `PROTECTING` mode. It would reject every statement, effectively prohibiting the account from executing any statement.
   > - The account profile can be switched to `DETECTING` mode. In this case, the profile accepts every statement but logs it as suspicious.

4. At this point, the account profile information is cached. To see this information, query the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` firewall tables:

```
mysql> SELECT MODE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS
       WHERE USERHOST = 'fwuser@localhost';
+-----------+
| MODE      |
+-----------+
| RECORDING |
+-----------+
mysql> SELECT RULE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST
       WHERE USERHOST = 'fwuser@localhost';
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| RULE                                                                       |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| SELECT `first_name` , `last_name` FROM `customer` WHERE `customer_id` = ?  |
| SELECT `get_customer_balance` ( ? , NOW ( ) )                              |
| UPDATE `rental` SET `return_date` = NOW ( ) WHERE `rental_id` = ?          |
| SELECT @@`version_comment` LIMIT ?                                         |
+----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

   > **Note**
   >
   > The `@@version_comment` rule comes from a statement sent automatically by the `mysql` client when you connect to the server.

   > **Important**
   >
   > Train the firewall under conditions matching application use. For example, to determine server characteristics and capabilities, a given MySQL connector might send statements to the server at the beginning of each session. If an application normally is used through that connector, train the firewall using the connector, too. That enables those initial statements to become part of the allowlist for the account profile associated with the application.

5. Invoke `sp_set_firewall_mode()` again, this time switching the account profile to `PROTECTING` mode:

   ```
   CALL mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode('fwuser@localhost', 'PROTECTING');
   ```

   > **Important**
   >
   > Switching the account profile out of `RECORDING` mode synchronizes its cached data to the `mysql` system database tables that provide persistent underlying storage. If you do not switch the mode for a profile that is being recorded, the cached data is not written to persistent storage and is lost when the server is restarted.

6. Test the account profile by using the account to execute some acceptable and unacceptable statements. The firewall matches each statement from the account against the profile allowlist and accepts or rejects it:

   - This statement is not identical to a training statement but produces the same normalized statement as one of them, so the firewall accepts it:

     ```
     mysql> SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer WHERE customer_id = '48';
     +------------+-----------+
     | first_name | last_name |
     +------------+-----------+
     | ANN        | EVANS     |
     +------------+-----------+
     ```

   - These statements match nothing in the allowlist, so the firewall rejects each with an error:

     ```
     mysql> SELECT first_name, last_name FROM customer WHERE customer_id = 1 OR TRUE;
     ERROR 1045 (28000): Statement was blocked by Firewall
     mysql> SHOW TABLES LIKE 'customer%';
     ERROR 1045 (28000): Statement was blocked by Firewall
     mysql> TRUNCATE TABLE mysql.slow_log;
     ERROR 1045 (28000): Statement was blocked by Firewall
     ```

   - If the `mysql_firewall_trace` system variable is enabled, the firewall also writes rejected statements to the error log. For example:

     ```
     [Note] Plugin MYSQL_FIREWALL reported:
     'ACCESS DENIED for fwuser@localhost. Reason: No match in whitelist.
     Statement: TRUNCATE TABLE `mysql` . `slow_log` '
     ```

     These log messages may be helpful in identifying the source of attacks, should that be necessary.

The firewall account profile now is trained for the `fwuser@localhost` account. When clients connect using that account and attempt to execute statements, the profile protects MySQL against statements not matched by the profile allowlist.

It is possible to detect intrusions by logging nonmatching statements as suspicious without denying access. First, put the account profile in `DETECTING` mode:

```
CALL mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode('fwuser@localhost', 'DETECTING');
```

Then, using the account, execute a statement that does not match the account profile allowlist. In `DETECTING` mode, the firewall permits the nonmatching statement to execute:

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES LIKE 'customer%';
+------------------------------+
| Tables_in_sakila (customer%) |
+------------------------------+
| customer                     |
| customer_list                |
+------------------------------+
```

In addition, the firewall writes a message to the error log:

```
[Note] Plugin MYSQL_FIREWALL reported:
'SUSPICIOUS STATEMENT from 'fwuser@localhost'. Reason: No match in whitelist.
Statement: SHOW TABLES LIKE ? '
```

To disable an account profile, change its mode to `OFF`:

```
CALL mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode(user, 'OFF');
```

To forget all training for a profile and disable it, reset it:

```
CALL mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode(user, 'RESET');
```

The reset operation causes the firewall to delete all rules for the profile and set its mode to `OFF`.

Monitoring the Firewall

To assess firewall activity, examine its status variables. For example, after performing the procedure shown earlier to train and protect the `fwuser@localhost` account, the variables look like this:

```
mysql> SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'Firewall%';
+--------------------------+-------+
| Variable_name            | Value |
+--------------------------+-------+
| Firewall_access_denied     | 3     |
| Firewall_access_granted    | 4     |
| Firewall_access_suspicious | 1     |
| Firewall_cached_entries    | 4     |
+--------------------------+-------+
```

The variables indicate the number of statements rejected, accepted, logged as suspicious, and added to the cache, respectively. The `Firewall_access_granted` count is 4 because of the `@@version_comment` statement sent by the `mysql` client each of the three times you connected using the registered account, plus the `SHOW TABLES` statement that was not blocked in `DETECTING` mode.

6.6.4 MySQL Enterprise Firewall Reference

The following sections provide a reference to MySQL Enterprise Firewall elements:

- MySQL Enterprise Firewall Tables
- MySQL Enterprise Firewall Stored Procedures
- MySQL Enterprise Firewall Administrative Functions
- MySQL Enterprise Firewall System Variables
- MySQL Enterprise Firewall Status Variables

MySQL Enterprise Firewall Tables

MySQL Enterprise Firewall maintains profile information on a per-group and per-account basis, using tables in the firewall database for persistent storage and Information Schema tables to provide views into in-memory cached data. When enabled, the firewall bases operational decisions on the cached data. The firewall database can be the `mysql` system database or a custom schema (see Installing MySQL Enterprise Firewall).

Tables in the firewall database are covered in this section. For information about MySQL Enterprise Firewall Information Schema tables, see INFORMATION_SCHEMA MySQL Enterprise Firewall Tables.

Each `mysql` system database table is accessible only by accounts that have the `SELECT` privilege for it. The `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` tables are accessible by anyone.

The `mysql.firewall_users` table lists names and operational modes of registered firewall account profiles. The table has the following columns (with the corresponding Information Schema `MYSQL_FIREWALL_USERS` table having similar but not necessarily identical columns):

- `USERHOST`

  The account profile name. Each account name has the format *`user_name@host_name`*.

- `MODE`

  The current operational mode for the profile. Permitted mode values are `OFF`, `DETECTING`, `PROTECTING`, `RECORDING`, and `RESET`. For details about their meanings, see Firewall Concepts.

The `mysql.firewall_whitelist` table lists allowlist rules of registered firewall account profiles. The table has the following columns (with the corresponding Information Schema `MYSQL_FIREWALL_WHITELIST` table having similar but not necessarily identical columns):

- `USERHOST`

  The account profile name. Each account name has the format *`user_name@host_name`*.

- `RULE`

  A normalized statement indicating an acceptable statement pattern for the profile. A profile allowlist is the union of its rules.

- `ID`

  An integer column that is a primary key for the table. This column was added in MySQL 5.7.23.

MySQL Enterprise Firewall Stored Procedures

MySQL Enterprise Firewall stored procedures perform tasks such as registering profiles with the firewall, establishing their operational mode, and managing transfer of firewall data between the cache and persistent storage. These procedures invoke administrative functions that provide an API for lower-level tasks.

Firewall stored procedures are created in the `mysql` system database. To invoke a firewall stored procedure, either do so while `mysql` is the default database, or qualify the procedure name with the database name. For example:

```
CALL mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode(user, mode);
```

The following list describes each firewall stored procedure:

- `sp_reload_firewall_rules(user)`

  This stored procedure provides control over firewall operation for individual account profiles. The procedure uses firewall administrative functions to reload the in-memory rules for an account profile from the rules stored in the `mysql.firewall_whitelist` table.

  Arguments:

  - *`user`*: The name of the affected account profile, as a string in *`user_name@host_name`* format.

  Example:

  ```
  CALL mysql.sp_reload_firewall_rules('fwuser@localhost');
  ```

  > **Warning**
  >
  > This procedure clears the account profile in-memory allowlist rules before reloading them from persistent storage, and sets the profile mode to `OFF`. If

> the profile mode was not `OFF` prior to the `sp_reload_firewall_rules()` call, use `sp_set_firewall_mode()` to restore its previous mode after reloading the rules. For example, if the profile was in `PROTECTING` mode, that is no longer true after calling `sp_reload_firewall_rules()` and you must set it to `PROTECTING` again explicitly.

- `sp_set_firewall_mode(user, mode)`

  This stored procedure establishes the operational mode for a firewall account profile, after registering the profile with the firewall if it was not already registered. The procedure also invokes firewall administrative functions as necessary to transfer firewall data between the cache and persistent storage. This procedure may be called even if the `mysql_firewall_mode` system variable is `OFF`, although setting the mode for a profile has no operational effect until the firewall is enabled.

  Arguments:

  - *`user`*: The name of the affected account profile, as a string in *`user_name@host_name`* format.

  - *`mode`*: The operational mode for the profile, as a string. Permitted mode values are `OFF`, `DETECTING`, `PROTECTING`, `RECORDING`, and `RESET`. For details about their meanings, see Firewall Concepts.

  Switching an account profile to any mode but `RECORDING` synchronizes its firewall cache data to the `mysql` system database tables that provide persistent underlying storage. Switching the mode from `OFF` to `RECORDING` reloads the allowlist from the `mysql.firewall_whitelist` table into the cache.

  If an account profile has an empty allowlist, its mode cannot be set to `PROTECTING` because the profile would reject every statement, effectively prohibiting the account from executing statements. In response to such a mode-setting attempt, the firewall produces a diagnostic message that is returned as a result set rather than as an SQL error:

  ```
  mysql> CALL mysql.sp_set_firewall_mode('a@b','PROTECTING');
  +----------------------------------------------------------------------+
  | set_firewall_mode(arg_userhost, arg_mode)                            |
  +----------------------------------------------------------------------+
  | ERROR: PROTECTING mode requested for a@b but the whitelist is empty. |
  +----------------------------------------------------------------------+
  1 row in set (0.02 sec)
  Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
  ```

MySQL Enterprise Firewall Administrative Functions

MySQL Enterprise Firewall administrative functions provide an API for lower-level tasks such as synchronizing the firewall cache with the underlying system tables.

Under normal operation, these functions are invoked by the firewall stored procedures, not directly by users. For that reason, these function descriptions do not include details such as information about their arguments and return types.

- Firewall Account Profile Functions
- Firewall Miscellaneous Functions

Firewall Account Profile Functions

These functions perform management operations on firewall account profiles:

- `read_firewall_users(user, mode)`

  This aggregate function updates the firewall account profile cache through a `SELECT` statement on the `mysql.firewall_users` table. It requires the `SUPER` privilege.

Example:

```
SELECT read_firewall_users('fwuser@localhost', 'RECORDING')
FROM mysql.firewall_users;
```

- `read_firewall_whitelist(user, rule)`

  This aggregate function updates the recorded-statement cache for the named account profile through a `SELECT` statement on the `mysql.firewall_whitelist` table. It requires the `SUPER` privilege.

  Example:

```
SELECT read_firewall_whitelist('fwuser@localhost', fw.rule)
FROM mysql.firewall_whitelist AS fw
WHERE USERHOST = 'fwuser@localhost';
```

- `set_firewall_mode(user, mode)`

  This function manages the account profile cache and establishes the profile operational mode. It requires the `SUPER` privilege.

  Example:

```
SELECT set_firewall_mode('fwuser@localhost', 'RECORDING');
```

Firewall Miscellaneous Functions

These functions perform miscellaneous firewall operations:

- `mysql_firewall_flush_status()`

  This function resets several firewall status variables to 0:

  - `Firewall_access_denied`
  - `Firewall_access_granted`
  - `Firewall_access_suspicious`

  This function requires the `SUPER` privilege.

  Example:

```
SELECT mysql_firewall_flush_status();
```

- `normalize_statement(stmt)`

  This function normalizes an SQL statement into the digest form used for allowlist rules. It requires the `SUPER` privilege.

  Example:

```
SELECT normalize_statement('SELECT * FROM t1 WHERE c1 > 2');
```

MySQL Enterprise Firewall System Variables

MySQL Enterprise Firewall supports the following system variables. Use them to configure firewall operation. These variables are unavailable unless the firewall is installed (see Section 6.6.2, “Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Firewall”).

- `mysql_firewall_mode`

Command-Line Format	`--mysql-firewall-mode[={OFF|ON}]`

System Variable	mysql_firewall_mode
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean
Default Value	ON

Whether MySQL Enterprise Firewall is enabled (the default) or disabled.

- mysql_firewall_trace

Command-Line Format	--mysql-firewall-trace[={OFF|ON}]
System Variable	mysql_firewall_trace
Scope	Global
Dynamic	Yes
Type	Boolean
Default Value	OFF

Whether the MySQL Enterprise Firewall trace is enabled or disabled (the default). When mysql_firewall_trace is enabled, for PROTECTING mode, the firewall writes rejected statements to the error log.

MySQL Enterprise Firewall Status Variables

MySQL Enterprise Firewall supports the following status variables. Use them to obtain information about firewall operational status. These variables are unavailable unless the firewall is installed (see Section 6.6.2, "Installing or Uninstalling MySQL Enterprise Firewall"). Firewall status variables are set to 0 whenever the MYSQL_FIREWALL plugin is installed or the server is started. Many of them are reset to zero by the mysql_firewall_flush_status() function (see MySQL Enterprise Firewall Administrative Functions).

- Firewall_access_denied

  The number of statements rejected by MySQL Enterprise Firewall.

- Firewall_access_granted

  The number of statements accepted by MySQL Enterprise Firewall.

- Firewall_access_suspicious

  The number of statements logged by MySQL Enterprise Firewall as suspicious for users who are in DETECTING mode.

- Firewall_cached_entries

  The number of statements recorded by MySQL Enterprise Firewall, including duplicates.

Appendix A MySQL 5.7 FAQ: Security

Questions

- A.1: Where can I find documentation that addresses security issues for MySQL?
- A.2: What is the default authentication plugin in MySQL 5.7?
- A.3: Does MySQL have native support for SSL?
- A.4: Is SSL support built into MySQL binaries, or must I recompile the binary myself to enable it?
- A.5: Does MySQL have built-in authentication against LDAP directories?
- A.6: Does MySQL include support for Roles Based Access Control (RBAC)?
- A.7: Does MySQL support TLS 1.0 and 1.1?

Questions and Answers

A.1: Where can I find documentation that addresses security issues for MySQL?

The best place to start is Chapter 1, *Security*.

Other portions of the MySQL Documentation which you may find useful with regard to specific security concerns include the following:

- Section 2.1, “Security Guidelines”.
- Section 2.3, “Making MySQL Secure Against Attackers”.
- How to Reset the Root Password.
- Section 2.5, “How to Run MySQL as a Normal User”.
- Section 2.4, “Security-Related mysqld Options and Variables”.
- Section 2.6, “Security Considerations for LOAD DATA LOCAL”.
- Chapter 3, *Postinstallation Setup and Testing*.
- Chapter 5, *Using Encrypted Connections*.
- Loadable Function Security Precautions.

There is also the Secure Deployment Guide, which provides procedures for deploying a generic binary distribution of MySQL Enterprise Edition Server with features for managing the security of your MySQL installation.

A.2: What is the default authentication plugin in MySQL 5.7?

The default authentication plugin in MySQL 5.7 is `mysql_native_password`. For information about this plugin, see Section 6.1.1, “Native Pluggable Authentication”. For general information about pluggable authentication and other available authentication plugins, see Section 4.13, “Pluggable Authentication”, and Section 6.1, “Authentication Plugins”.

A.3: Does MySQL have native support for SSL?

Yes, the binaries have support for SSL connections between the client and server. See Chapter 5, *Using Encrypted Connections*.

You can also tunnel a connection using SSH, if (for example) the client application does not support SSL connections. For an example, see Section 5.5, “Connecting to MySQL Remotely from Windows with SSH”.

A.4: Is SSL support built into MySQL binaries, or must I recompile the binary myself to enable it?

Yes, the binaries have SSL enabled for client/server connections that are secured, authenticated, or both. See Chapter 5, *Using Encrypted Connections*.

A.5: Does MySQL have built-in authentication against LDAP directories?

The Enterprise edition includes a PAM Authentication Plugin that supports authentication against an LDAP directory.

A.6: Does MySQL include support for Roles Based Access Control (RBAC)?

Not at this time.

A.7: Does MySQL support TLS 1.0 and 1.1?

Support for the TLSv1 and TLSv1.1 connection protocols is removed as of MySQL 8.0.28. The protocols were deprecated from MySQL 8.0.26. For the consequences of that removal, see Deprecated TLS Protocols.

Support for TLS versions 1.0 and 1.1 is removed because those protocol versions are old, released in 1996 and 2006, respectively. The algorithms used are weak and outdated.

Unless you are using very old versions of MySQL Server or connectors, you are unlikely to have connections using TLS 1.0 or 1.1. MySQL connectors and clients select the highest TLS version available by default.

When was support for TLS 1.2 added to MySQL Server? MySQL Community Server added TLS 1.2 support when the community server switched to OpenSSL for MySQL 5.6, 5.7, and 8.0 in 2019. For MySQL Enterprise Edition, OpenSSL added TLS 1.2 support in 2015, in MySQL Server 5.7.10.

How can one view which TLS versions are in active use? For MySQL 5.7 or 8.0, review whether TLS 1.0 or 1.1 is in use by running this query:

```
SELECT
  `session_ssl_status`.`thread_id`, `session_ssl_status`.`ssl_version`,
  `session_ssl_status`.`ssl_cipher`, `session_ssl_status`.`ssl_sessions_reused`
FROM `sys`.`session_ssl_status`
WHERE ssl_version NOT IN ('TLSv1.3','TLSv1.2');
```

If a thread using TLSv1.0 or TLSv1.1 is listed, you can determine where this connection is coming from by running this query:

```
SELECT thd_id,conn_id, user, db, current_statement, program_name
FROM sys.processlist
WHERE thd_id IN (
                  SELECT `session_ssl_status`.`thread_id`
                  FROM `sys`.`session_ssl_status`
                  WHERE ssl_version NOT IN ('TLSv1.3','TLSv1.2')
                );
```

Alternatively, you can run this query:

```
SELECT *
FROM sys.session
WHERE thd_id IN (
                  SELECT `session_ssl_status`.`thread_id`
                  FROM `sys`.`session_ssl_status`
                  WHERE ssl_version NOT IN ('TLSv1.3','TLSv1.2')
                );
```

These queries provide details needed to determine which application is not supporting TLS 1.2 or 1.3, and target upgrades for those.

Are there other options for testing for TLS 1.0 or 1.1? Yes, you can disable those versions prior to upgrading your server to a newer version. Explicitly specify which version to use, either in `mysql.cnf` (or `mysql.ini`) or by using `SET PERSIST`, for example: `--tls-version=TLSv12`.

Do all MySQL Connectors (5.7 and 8.0) support TLS 1.2 and higher? What about C and C++ applications using `libmysql`? For C and C++ applications using the community `libmysqlclient` library, use an OpenSSL-based library (that is, do *not* use YaSSL). Usage of OpenSSL was unified in 2018 (in MySQL 8.0.4 and 5.7.28, respectively). The same applies for Connector/ODBC and Connector/C++. To determine what library dependencies are used, run the following commands to see if OpenSSL is listed. On Linux, use this command:

```
$> sudo ldd usr/local/mysql/lib/libmysqlclient.a | grep -i openssl
```

On MacOS, use this command:

```
$> sudo otool -l /usr/local/mysql/lib/libmysqlclient.a | grep -i openssl
```

Check the documentation for each connector, but they do support TLS 1.2 and TLS 1.3.