CHAPTER 31

Corrupted MySQL Database Recovery

This chapter includes the following sections:

Diagnosing a Corrupted MySQL Database

Use this procedure to determine whether your database servers have a corrupted MySQL database.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the CLI of each database server.

Step 2 On each database server, enter the **utils service database status** command.

Step 3 If the output indicates the following conditions, then the database servers have a corrupted MySQL database.

- The Connection Sync Status field is “Connected.”
- The disk status value is “Inconsistent/Inconsistent.”
- The role values are “Secondary/Secondary” on both servers.
- The current HA role is “secondary” for both servers.

Because both servers have the secondary HA role, the MySQL database cannot run.

Step 4 To recover from a corrupted MySQL database, proceed to the “Recovering from a Corrupted MySQL Database” section on page 31-2.

Example

In the following example, the status indicates that the nodes have a corrupted MySQL database.

```
admin: utils service database status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
The initial configured HA role of this node      : secondary
The current HA role of this node                 : secondary
The database vip address                         : 10.22.130.54
Node name                                        : ctx-db-1
Node IP address                                  : 10.22.130.49
Corosync status                                  : Running PID <19984>
```

```
Current Designated Controller (DC)                : ctx-db-2 - partition with quorum
MySQL status                                      : Not running (only runs on database
server with current role primary.)
Connection Sync Status                            : Connected
Role (this-node/peer-node)                        : Secondary/Secondary
Disk Status (this-node/peer-node)                 : UpToDate/UpToDate
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Related Topics

- Command Reference, page C-1

Recovering from a Corrupted MySQL Database

Before You Begin

- Make sure that the database servers are correctly cabled. See the "Cabling Requirements for the Database Servers" section on page 4-3.
- Complete the "Diagnosing a Corrupted MySQL Database" section on page 31-1 to confirm that your system has a corrupted MySQL database.
- From the administration console, back up the database. See the "Performing a Manual Database Backup" section on page 24-3.

Caution All data in the MySQL database will be lost during this procedure and will not be recoverable.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the CLI of the database server that you want to have the primary HA role.

Step 2 Enter the **utils service database drbd force-mysql-reset** command.

```
admin: utils service database drbd force-mysql-reset
This command will make this node as Primary
This command will make this node as Primary
Trying to assume primary role......... [Done]
Temporarily stopping mon services...
Stopping mon daemon: [FAILED]
Stopping MySQL...
 ERROR! MySQL manager or server PID file could not be found!
Ensuring DRBD volume unmounted...
Rebuilding DRBD filesystem...
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
5898240 inodes, 11796480 blocks
589824 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=12582912
360 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16384 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
        4096000, 7962624, 11239424
```

```
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (8192 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 21 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first.  Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
Remounting DRBD volume...
Retrieving backup MySQL files...
Starting MySQL...
Starting MySQL. ERROR! Manager of pid-file quit without updating file.
Starting mon...
Starting mon daemon: [  OK  ]
 [Done]
```

The server then restarts, is assigned the primary HA role, and initiates the synchronization process.

What To Do Next

From the administration console, restore the database. See the "Restoring a Database Server Backup" section on page 24-4.