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B.3.2.5 Too many connections If clients encounter too many connection errors when trying to connect to a mysqld server, all available connections are used by other clients. The number of connections allowed is controlled by the max_connections variable. To support multiple connections, max_connections to greater value. mysqld actually allows you max_connections + 1 client connection. Another connection is reserved for the use of accounts that have CONNECTION_ADMIN (or outdated SUPER permissions). By granting administrator privileges and not to regular users (who shouldn't need it), an administrator can connect to the server and use SHOW PROCESSLIST to diagnose problems even if the maximum number of non-privileged clients is connected. See section 13.7.7.29, SHOW PROCESSLIST Statement. The server also allows administrative connections on a dedicated interface. For more information on how to server handles client connections, see section 5.1.12.1, Interface connections. Page 2 If you issue a query using the mysql client program and you receive an error like the following, this means that mysql does not have enough memory to store the entire query result: mysql: From memory in row 42, 'malloc.c' mysql: required 8136 byte (8k), memory in use: 12481367 byte (12189k) ERROR 2008: MySQL client ran out of memory To resolve the problem, first check if your query is correct. Is it reasonable for so many lines to come back? If not, correct the query and try again. Otherwise, you can invoke mysql with the --quick option. This causes you to use the mysql_use_result() C API to load a result set that puts less load on the client (but more on the server). Page 3 of the B.3.2.7 MySQL server is gone This section also applies to related lost server connections during query errors. The most common reason for the MySQL server has gone error is that the server timed and closed the connection. In this case, you will usually get one of the following error codes (which one you receive is dependent on the operating system). By default, the server closes the connection after eight hours if nothing happened. You can change the timeout by setting the wait_timeout when you run mysqld. See section 5.1.8,Server system variables. If you have a script, just issue a query again for the client to make an automatic reconnection. This assumes that you have automatic reconnection enabled in the client (which is the default for the mysql command-line client). Some other common reasons for mysql server left error are: You (or db administrator) killed a running thread with kill statement or mysqladmin kill command. You tried to run the query when you closed the connection to the server. This indicates a logical error in the application that should be corrected. A client application running on another host does not have the necessary privileges to connect to a MySQL server from that host. You have a time-out from the client-side TCP/IP connection. This can happen if you used commands: mysql_options(..., MYSQL_OPT_READ_TIMEOUT,...) or mysql_options(..., MYSQL_OPT_WRITE_TIMEOUT,...). In this scenario, increasing the timeout may help resolve the issue. You have encountered a server-side timeout, and automatic reconnection in the client is disabled (the mysql reconnect flag equals 0). You are using a Windows client, and the server dropped the connection (probably because wait_timeout timed out) before the command was issued. The problem in Windows is that in some cases MySQL does not receive an error from the OS when writing to a TCP/IP connection to the server, but instead receives an error when you try to read the response from The solution is to either make a mysql_ping() to connect if there has been a long time since the last query (this is what Connector/ODBC does) or set the wait_timeout on a mysqld server so high that in practice it will never time out. You can also get these errors if you submit a query to a server that is incorrect or too large. If mysqld receives a packet that is too large or out of order, it assumes that something went wrong with the client and closes the connection. If you need large queries (for example, if you work with large BLOB columns), you can increase the query limit by setting the max_allowed_packet variable, which has a default value of 64 MB. You may need to increase the maximum packet size at the end of the client. For more information about how to set the packet size, see B.3.2.8, Packet too large. Inserting or replacing a statement that inserts a large number of lines can also cause these kinds of errors. One of these statements sends one request to the server, regardless of the number of lines to insert; therefore, you can often avoid the error by reducing the number of lines sent to insert or replace. This error can also be seen if the host name search fails (for example, if the DNS server on which the server or network relies is declining). This is because MySQL is dependent on the host system for name resolution, but has no way of ascertaining whether it works--from a MySQL perspective the problem is indistinguishable from any other network timeout. You can also see the MySQL server has gone error if MySQL is running with skip_networking system variable enabled. Another network problem that may cause this error occurs if the MySQL port (default 3306) is blocked by the firewall, thus preventing any connection what ever to the MySQL server. This error can also occur with applications that fork child processes, all of which try to use the same connection to the MySQL server. This can be avoided by using a separate connection for each child process. An error occurred while executing the query in which the server died. You can check whether the MySQL server has died and restarted by performing the mysqladmin version and examining the uptime of the server. If the client connection has been interrupted since mysqld crashed and restarted, you should focus on finding the cause of the crash. Start by checking whether the query release will kill the server again. See section B.3.3.3, What to do if MySQL still crashes. You can learn more about lost connections by running mysqld with log_error_verbosity system variable set to 3. This logs some disconnect messages in the hostname.err file. See section 5.4.2 , Error Log. To create an error report related to this issue, be sure to include the following information: See also Communication errors and connections and section 1.6, How to report errors or problems. Page 4 Communication packet is a single SQL statement sent to a MySQL server, one line that is sent to the client, or a binary log event sent from the server to the source replication replica. The largest possible packet that can be transmitted to or from a mySQL 8.0 server or client is 1 GB. When a mySQL client or mysqld server receives a packet larger than max_allowed_packet, it issues ER_NET_PACKET_TOO_LARGE closes the connection. For some clients, you may also get a lost connection to a MySQL server during a query error if the communication packet is too large. Both the client and the server have max_allowed_packet variable, so if you want to process large packets, you need to increase this variable both in the client and on the server. If you use a mysql client program, its default max_allowed_packet is 16 MB. To set a larger value, run mysql as follows: shell> mysql --max_allowed_packet=32M, which sets the packet size to 32 MB. The default server value max_allowed_packet 64 MB. You can increase if the server needs to handle large queries (for example, if you are working with large BLOB columns). For example, if you want to set the variable to 128 MB, run the server as follows: shell> mysqld --max_allowed_packet=128M You can also use a set of options to set max_allowed_packet. For example, to set the server size to 128 MB, add the following lines to the option file: [mysqld] max_allowed_packet=128M It is safe to increase the value of this variable because the extra memory is reserved only when needed. For example, mysqld will only look for more memory when you issue a long query, or when mysqld must return a large row of results. A small variable value is a precaution to capture incorrect packets between the client and the server, and also to ensure that you do not run out of memory by using large packets randomly. You may also get strange problems with large packets if you use large BLOB values, but have not given mysqld access to enough memory to handle the query. If you suspect this is the case, try adding ulimit -d 256000 to the top of mysqld_safe script and restarting mysqld. Page 5 B.3.2.9 Communication errors and interrupted connections If connection problems such as communication errors or interrupted connections occur, use the following resources to diagnose problems: If the log_error_verbosity system variable is set to 3, you may find the following messages in the error log: [Note] Broken connection 854 to db: 'Employees' user: 'Josh' If the client is unable to connect , the server upgrades the Aborted_connects variable. Failed connection attempts can occur for the following reasons: The client is trying to access the database, but has no permissions to chance. A uses the wrong password. The connection packet does not contain the correct information. It takes more than connect_timeout to obtain the connection packet. See section 5.1.8,Server system variables. If such things happen, it could indicate that someone is trying to hack into your server! If a generic query log is enabled, messages for these types of problems are logged. If the client connects successfully but later disconnects incorrectly or is terminated, the server increases the Aborted_clients status variable and enters an aborted connection report in the error log. This can be caused by one of the following: Other reasons for problems with interrupted connections or interrupted clients: the value of variable max_allowed_packet is too small, or queries require more memory than you have allocated mysqld. See section B.3.2.8,The packet is too large. Using ethernet protocol with Linux, both half and full duplex. Some Linux Ethernet drivers have this error. You should test this error by transferring a huge file using FTP between the client and the machine server. If the transmission passes in burst-pause-burst-pause mode, you have Linux duplex syndrome. Switch the duplex mode for both the network card and the hub/switch to the full duplex or half of the duplex and test the results to determine the best setting. The problem with the thread library that causes the interruption to read. Poorly configured TCP/IP. Faulty Ethernet networks, hubs, switches, cables, etc. It can only be diagnosed correctly by replacing the hardware. See also section B.3.2.7, MySQL server left. Page 6 6

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