

# Migrating Ezeelogin database manually when the table size is large for faster Ezeelogin software upgrades

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## How to manually migrate Ezeelogin databases for faster Ezeelogin upgrade?

**Overview :** This article helps Ezeelogin admin users to manually migrate Ezeelogin databases when the row count of the database tables **gwactivity\_logs** , **serveractivity\_logs** , **webactivity\_logs** , **sshlogs**, **authlogs** exceeds 500,000 entries for faster Ezeelogin upgrade.

Manual migration of the Ezeelogin database becomes necessary when the row count in tables such as **serveractivity\_logs** , **webactivity\_logs** , **authlogs**, **gwactivity\_logs** and **sshlogs** exceeds 500,000 entries. This large row count typically results from a large number of Ezeelogin gateway users accessing remote servers.

**Note:** Its recommended to take the full backup of Ezeelogin installation before manual migrate to avoid risk of data loss.

Run below command to generate full backup:



- Make sure to run the commands inside a **screen session** to avoid interruptions due to connection timeouts. You can start a screen session with `screen -S upgrade`
- Make sure to [synchronize the database](#) before proceeding with the backup.

**Step 1:** Run the following command to find out the count for log tables in the database of the Ezeelogin gateway server before performing the upgrade. Enter the MySQL root password when it prompted

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+'  
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); SELECT 'gwactivity_logs', COUNT(*)  
FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
```

```
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)gwactivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT
'serveractivity_logs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)serveractivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT
'webactivity_logs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)webactivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT
'sshlogs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)sshlogs UNION ALL SELECT 'authlogs',
COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)authlogs;"
```

**For example:**

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); SELECT 'gwactivity_logs', COUNT(*)
FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)gwactivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT
'serveractivity_logs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)serveractivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT
'webactivity_logs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)webactivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT
'sshlogs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)sshlogs;"
Enter password:
+-----+
| gwactivity_logs | COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| gwactivity_logs | 38554    |
| serveractivity_logs | 1545    |
| webactivity_logs  | 12842    |
| sshlogs          | 8145     |
+-----+
```

If the counts of the tables are greater than 500,000 tuples, first take a **database dump** , **table dump** ,

and then **truncate the table** in the database before performing the upgrade.

**Step 2:** Backup ezeelogin database and ezlogin configuration directory. Run the following command to take the backup of the Ezeelogin database. Enter the MySQL root password when it prompted.



**Step 3:** Backup SSH logs



```
/var/log/ezlogin_backup_copy$(date +%Y-%m-%d)
```

**Step 4:** Take MySQL table dumps having a count greater than 200000. Run the following commands to backup the MySQL tables.

```
mysqldump -u root -p $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) gwactivity_logs > /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)/ $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) gwactivity_logs _ $(date +%Y-%m-%d) .sql
```

```
mysqldump -u root -p $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) serveractivity_logs > /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)/ $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) serveractivity_logs _ $(date +%Y-%m-%d) .sql
```

```
mysqldump -u root -p $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) webactivity_logs > /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)/ $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) webactivity_logs _ $(date +%Y-%m-%d) .sql
```

```
mysqldump -u root -p $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) sshlogs > /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)/ $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) sshlogs _ $(date +%Y-%m-%d) .sql
```

```
mysqldump -u root -p $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) authlogs > /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date
```

```
+%Y-%m-%d)/$(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) authlogs _ $(date  
+%Y-%m-%d) .sql
```

### Verify the database dump after backup

```
ls -lah /root/ ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)/ *.sql
```

**Step 5:** After taking the table dump, **truncate the tables** that have entries more than 500000. Find **dbprefix** from **/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf** config file.

**Step 5.a:** Run the below command to find the dbprefix

```
grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf >  
/root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)/ old_dbprefix_ $(date  
+%Y-%m-%d) .txt
```

**Step 5.b:** Run below commands to truncate tables.

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); truncate table $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) gwactivity_logs ;"
```

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); truncate table $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) serveractivity_logs ;"
```

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); truncate table $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) webactivity_logs ;"
```

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); truncate table $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) sshlogs ;"
```

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); truncate table $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf) authlogs ;"
```

**Step 6: Follow the steps below if SIEM settings are enabled. If SIEM is not enabled, you can skip this step**

Step 6.a: Run below command to check SIEM is enabled or not and the value of siem state. If the output is 1, it is enabled, and if the value is 0, it is disabled.

```
#run below command to check if siem enabled or not
```

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); select name,value from $(grep -oP
'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)settings where
name='siem_enable';"
```

```
+-----+-----+
| name   | value |
+-----+-----+
| siem_enable | 1   |
+-----+-----+
```

#run below command to verify siem state value and verify if it matches after upgrade

```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); select name,value from $(grep -oP
'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)settings where
name='ezsiem_state';"
```

```
+-----+-----+
-----+
| name   | value |
+-----+-----+
-----+
| ezsiem_state | q1YqrizOyU9XsqpWSiwtYQAyi0HsnMTiEiUrJWNDQyUQlq+jYWh2
18tSkxOq3NSKlGRUlQYYymprAQ== |
+-----+-----+
-----+
```

Step 6.b: If its enabled, run below command to disable it.

```
php /usr/local/ezlogin/ez_queryrunner.php "update prefix_settings
SET value= 0 WHERE name = 'siem_enable'"
```

**Step 7:** Now you can proceed with the Ezeelogin upgrade. Refer to the article to [upgrade Ezeelogin](#) .

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## Follow the below steps after upgrading Ezeelogin

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**Step 8:** Replace the **old\_db\_prefix** with the **new\_db\_prefix** (db\_prefix will be changed after the upgrade). You can view the new db\_prefix from **/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf** after upgrade.

**Step 8.a:** Run the below command to find the dbprefix

```
grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+' /usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf
```

**Step 8.b:** Take a copy of the backup directory.

```
cp -r /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d) /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy
```

**Step 8.c:** Run below command to replace the **old\_db\_prefix** with the **new\_db\_prefix** (dbprefix will be changed after the upgrade). You can view the new db prefix from **/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf** after the upgrade.



```
cd /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy/
```

```
sed -i 's/old_dbprefix/new_dbprefix/g' copy.sql
```

**For example:**

```
old_dbprefix : cat /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy /
old_dbprefix_$(date +%Y-%m-%d).txt
new_dbprefix : grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf
```

```
sed -i 's/old_dbprefix/new_dbprefix/g' /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date
+%Y-%m-%d)_copy/xxxxx_gwactivity_logs _xxxx-xx-xx.sql
```

```
sed -i 's/old_dbprefix/new_dbprefix/g' /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date
+%Y-%m-%d)_copy/xxxxx_serveractivity_logs _xx xx-xx-xx .sql
```

```
sed -i 's/old_dbprefix/new_dbprefix/g' /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date
+%Y-%m-%d)_copy/xxxxx_webactivity_logs _xx xx-xx-xx .sql
```

```
sed -i 's/old_dbprefix/new_dbprefix/g' /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date
+%Y-%m-%d)_copy/xxxxx_sshlogs _xx xx-xx-xx .sql
```

```
sed -i 's/old_dbprefix/new_dbprefix/g' /root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy/ xxxx_authlogs _xx xx-xx-xx .sql
```

**Step 9:** Backup the new Ezeelogin database after the upgrade. You can find the new database name from `/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf` config file.

**Step 10:** Restore the old MySQL table dumps (replaced with new\_dbprefix) to the new database. Refer to [the article to retrieve database credentials](#) after the upgrade and replace with Ezeelogin username and password.

For example:

```
php /usr/local/ezlogin/eztool.php -show_db_credentials
```

```
Enter the Ezeelogin administrator password: *****
Database credentials:
```

Host: localhost

Port/Socket: /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

Database: ezlogin\_serd

Username: ezlogin\_pyy

Password: P4&][\*V]Qx3jn3n7A6@p6p7]G

Table Prefix: vbsrc\_

```
mysql -u ezlogin_pyy -p P4&][*V]Qx3jn3n7A6@p6p7]G ezlogin_serd < |  
/root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy/ xxxxx_ gwactivity_logs _xxxx-  
xx-xx.sql
```

```
mysql -u ezlogin_pyy -p P4&][*V]Qx3jn3n7A6@p6p7]G ezlogin_serd < |  
/root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy/ xxxxx_ serveractivity_logs _xx xx-  
xx-xx .sql
```

```
mysql -u ezlogin_pyy -p P4&][*V]Qx3jn3n7A6@p6p7]G ezlogin_serd < |  
/root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy/ xxxxx_ webactivity_logs _xx xx-  
xx-xx .sql
```

```
mysql -u ezlogin_pyy -p P4&][*V]Qx3jn3n7A6@p6p7]G ezlogin_serd < |  
/root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy/ xxxxx_ sshlogs _xx xx-xx-xx .sql
```

```
mysql -u ezlogin_pyy -p P4&][*V]Qx3jn3n7A6@p6p7]G ezlogin_serd < |  
/root/ezlogin_backup_$(date +%Y-%m-%d)_copy/ xxxxx_ authlogs _xx xx-xx-xx .sql
```

**Step 11:** Login to MySQL and check the count of the restored logs table and verify.


```
mysql -u root -p -e "USE $(grep -oP 'db_names+KS+'  
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf); SELECT 'gwactivity_logs', COUNT(*)  
FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'  
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)gwactivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT  
'serveractivity_logs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'  
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)serveractivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT  
'webactivity_logs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'  
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)webactivity_logs UNION ALL SELECT  
'sshlogs', COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'  
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)sshlogs UNION ALL SELECT 'authlogs',  
COUNT(*) FROM $(grep -oP 'db_prefixs+KS+'  
/usr/local/etc/ezlogin/ez.conf)authlogs;"
```

### Step 12: Restore SSH logs

```
$(date +%Y-%m-%d)
```

### Step 13: Run the command to fix the log permission

```
/usr/local/ezlogin/eztool.php -fix_log_permissions
```




**Step 14: Follow below step only if you have disabled SIEM settings in step6 or you can skip this step.**

Step 14.a: Run below command to check the value of siem state.



Step 14.b: Run below command to enable it.



**Step 14:** Log in to the Ezeelogin GUI and backend. Verify that you are able to log in to servers at random and check if you can view the logs, etc.

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### **Related Articles:**

[Upgrade Ezeelogin Jump server to the latest version](#)

[Migrate Ezeelogin database to RDS / remote SQL instance](#)

[How to retrieve db credentials?](#)

Online URL:

<https://www.ezeelogin.com/kb/article/migrating-ezeelogin-database-manually-when-the-table-size-is-large-for-faster-ezeelogin-software-upgrades-399.html>