

KNOWLEDGE BASE · PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Reaching MySQL or PostgreSQL through an SSH tunnel, step by step

Databases

CODE

RLX-INT-KB-2382

VERSION

v2026.10.10

COUNTRY · LANGUAGE

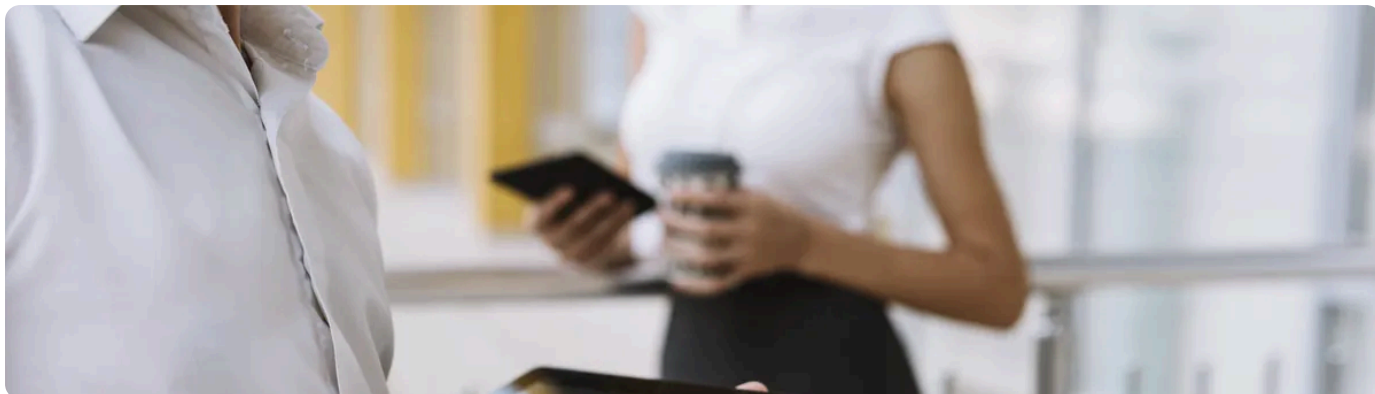
International · English

MozOut International

RLX Holdings (Pty) Ltd. · Group RLX Holdings

Tax no. (SARS) 943 907 6234 · Registration no. (CIPC) 2025/667953/07

<https://www.my.mozout.com/knowledgebase/2382>



The database ports (**3306** for MySQL, **5432** for PostgreSQL) are not open from outside. An **SSH tunnel** solves that: it opens a port on your computer that leads, inside SSH, to the database on the server. To the database client, the connection is to `127.0.0.1`.

Step by step

1

Confirm you have SSH. On shared hosting the port is **2299**, and every plan includes SSH. The server address and the user are in **your cPanel access details**.

2

Open the tunnel in a terminal on your computer (Linux, macOS, or Windows 10 and 11, which ship with `ssh`). For MySQL:

```
ssh -N -p 2299 -L 3307:127.0.0.1:3306 user@server
```

3

For PostgreSQL, the same idea with other ports:

```
ssh -N -p 2299 -L 5433:127.0.0.1:5432 user@server
```

4

Leave the window open. The `-N` tells SSH not to open a shell, only the tunnel. Type the password when asked.

5

In the client (MySQL Workbench, DBeaver, HeidiSQL, `psql`), connect to **127.0.0.1**, port **3307** (or **5433**), with the **database user and password**, not the SSH ones.

6

When you finish, close the tunnel window with `Ctrl+C`.

Field	Value	Why
Local port (- L)	3307 or 5433	A free port on your computer. We use numbers different from the server's so they do not clash with a database you may have installed.
Destination	<code>127.0.0.1:3306</code> or <code>:5432</code>	Seen from the server. It is the database, on the server itself.
Database user	the full name, with prefix	The tunnel enters through SSH, but the database asks for its own user.
Server in the client	<code>127.0.0.1</code>	Not the server IP: the client talks to the local port of the tunnel.

If the tunnel opens but the client will not connect, there are three usual causes: the client points at the server IP and not at `127.0.0.1`; the local port you chose is already in use (change the number); or the database user is written without the account prefix. If SSH itself will not let you in, see **the four usual causes**.

Clients that open the tunnel for you

You do not have to open the tunnel by hand. **MySQL Workbench** has the *Standard TCP/IP over SSH* connection method, and **DBeaver** has an *SSH* tab on the connection: you fill in the SSH host and port, the SSH user and password, and then the database details as if the database were on the same computer. On the first connection SSH asks whether you trust the server's fingerprint: check it and answer yes. Whenever you can, use an **SSH key** instead of a password.

Tunnels that drop? Add `-o ServerAliveInterval=60` to the command so SSH keeps the link alive. On Windows, PuTTY does the same under «Connection, SSH, Tunnels». And if your network changes IP, the tunnel will not complain: just open it again.

The tunnel opens and the database is still out of reach? Tell us which client you use and the error message and we will look.

[Open a support ticket](#)

SEE ALSO

[Letting an outside address reach your MySQL: Remote MySQL in cPanel](#)

[Remote access to PostgreSQL: what works and what does not](#)

[Connecting to your MySQL database with MySQL Workbench](#)



Online version of this document

MozOut is a leading internet services company, with a mission to help businesses to be born and prosper through technology.

2020

FOUNDED

37,000+

CLIENTS

130+

SIGN-UPS A DAY

MozOut International

RLX Holdings (Pty) Ltd. • Group RLX Holdings

TAX NO. (SARS)

943 907 6234

REGISTRATION NO.
(CIPC)

2025/667953/07

REGISTERED OFFICE

1111 Olive Street
Saint Louis 63101, Missouri, United States

CONTACT

info@mozout.com • +27 78 823 3325 • www.mozout.com

OPENING HOURS

Monday to Friday - 08 AM to 04 PM
Saturday & Sunday - Closed