Introduction to MySQL

Database Systems

Presented by Rubi Boim

Agenda

- Bureaucracy…
- Database architecture overview
- Buzzwords
- SSH Tunneling
- Intro to MySQL
- Comments on homework

Homework #1

- Submission date is March 23. (No late arrivals will be accepted)
- Work should be done in pairs
- Please, please, please, names and ID on the submittals.
- Submit Hardcopies to Rubi's mailbox
- USE THE FORMAT DESCRIBED IN THE ASSIGNMENT

Project

- Hard work, but real.
- Work in groups of 4
- Project goal: to tackle and resolve real-life DB related development issues
- One ~~Two~~ stage.
- Use JAVA (SWT)

- Thinking out of the box will be rewarded

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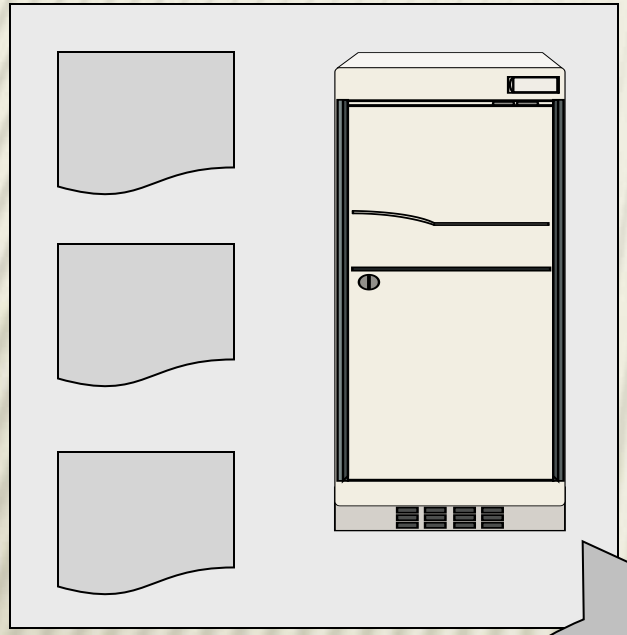
DB System from lecture #1

"Two tier database system"



connection

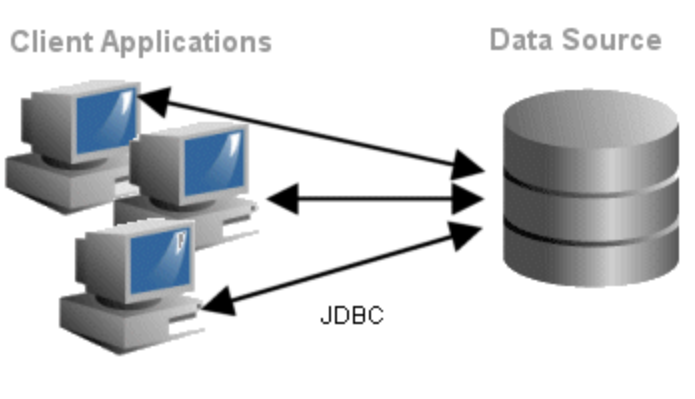
(ODBC, JDBC)

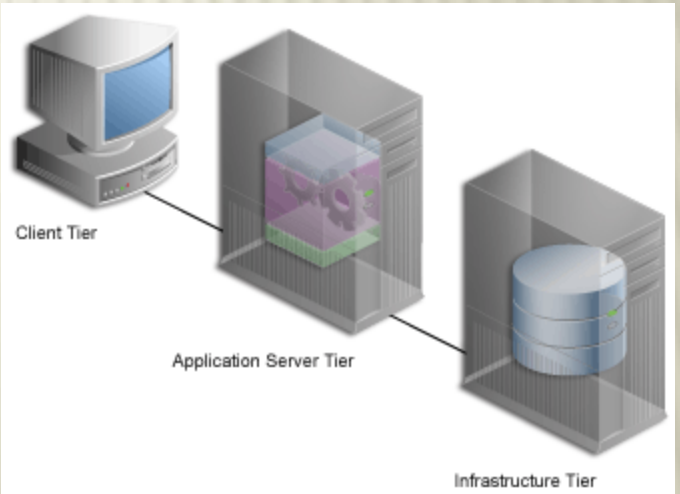
Data files

Database server (someone else's C program)

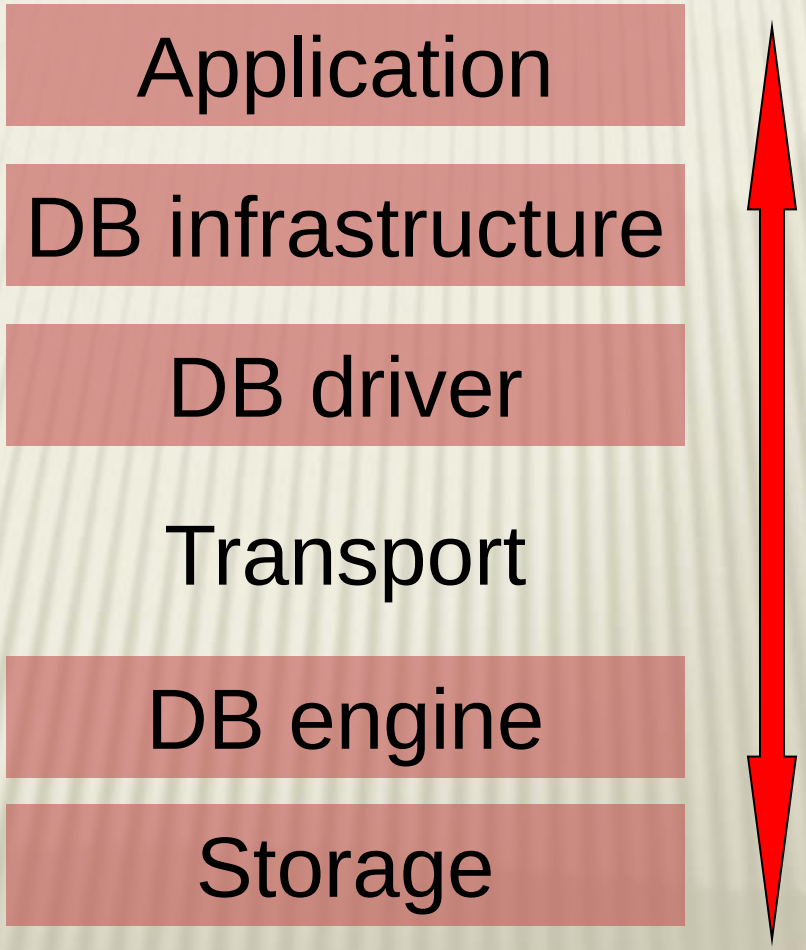
Applications

1,2,3 tiers

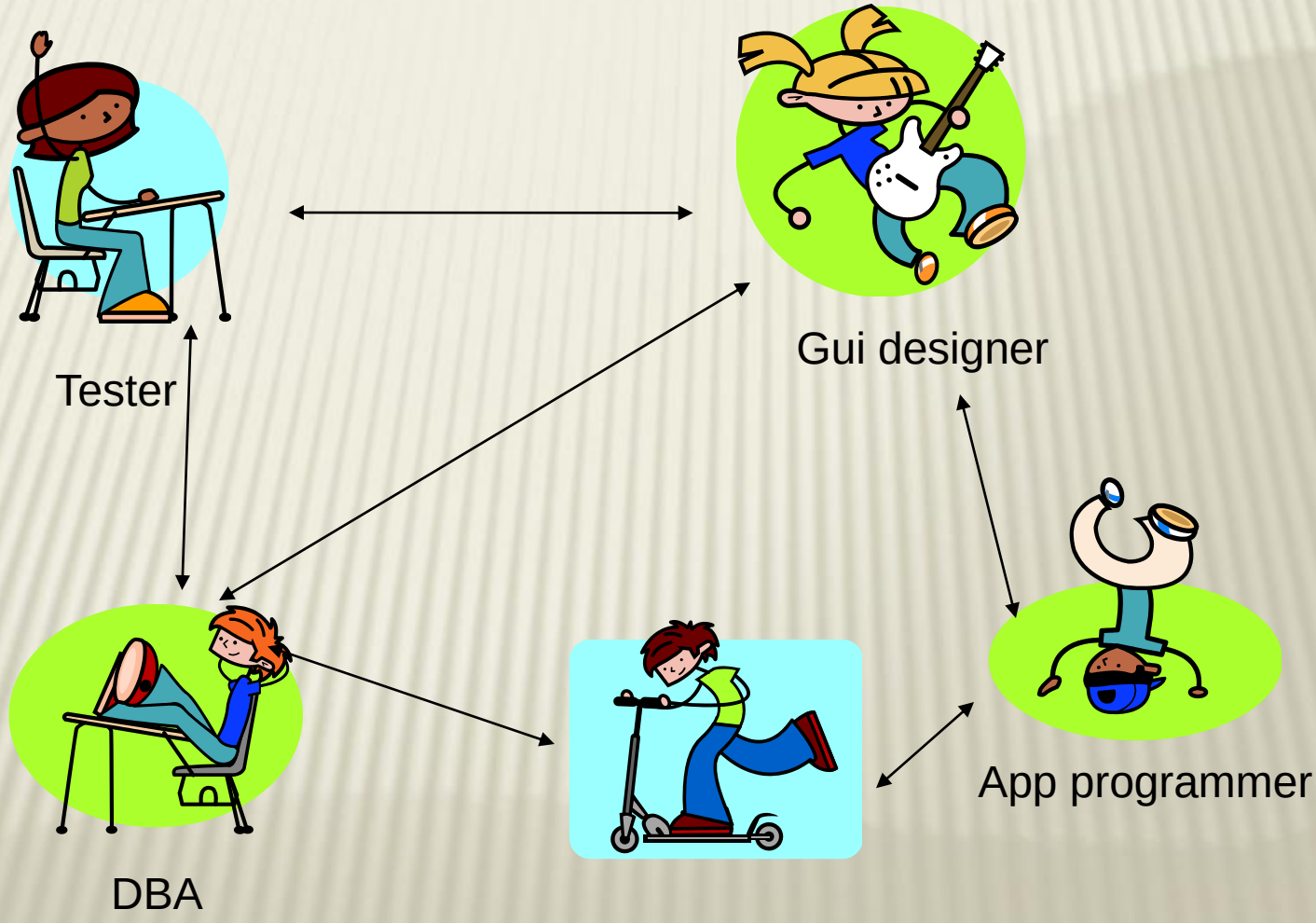

Client Applications
Data Source
JDBC


Client Tier
Application Server Tier
Infrastructure Tier

Abstractly (DB) system layers may include

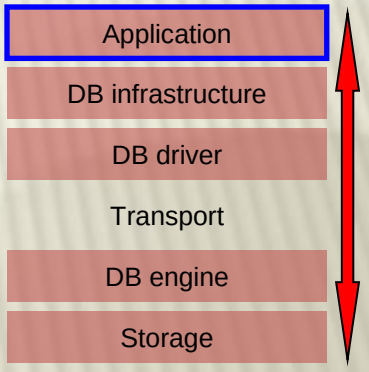


Why?



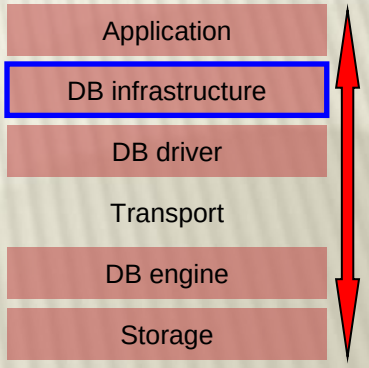
Application layer

- Why should it actually use database?
  - Persistence layer
  - Access data storage
  - Interfacing between systems
  - Large volumes
  - Scalability
  - Redundancy



Infrastructure layer

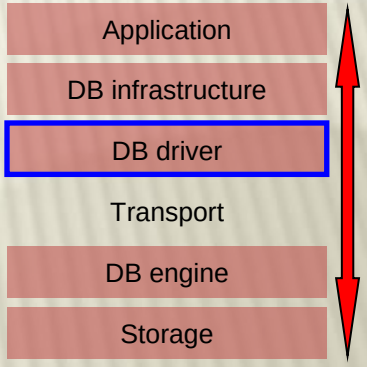
- Goals:
  - Database “hiding”
  - Schema abstraction
  - Encapsulation of db mechanisms
- How: (In two words)



Model Abstraction

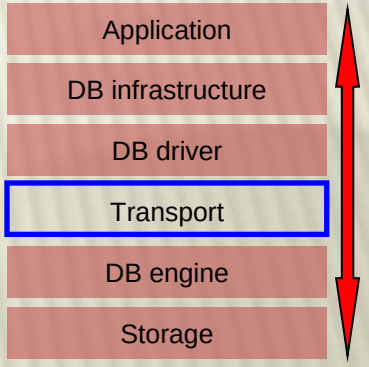
DB driver / bridge

- Used for:
  - API for database connectivity
  - Protocol converter
  - Performance improvements
  - Transaction management
- Examples:
  - In a minute…



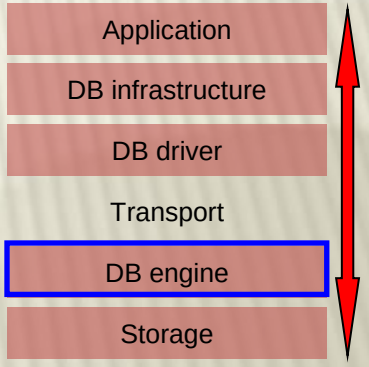
Transport

- Mainly TCP but not only
- Secure
- Efficient
- Fast but not fast enough



DB engine

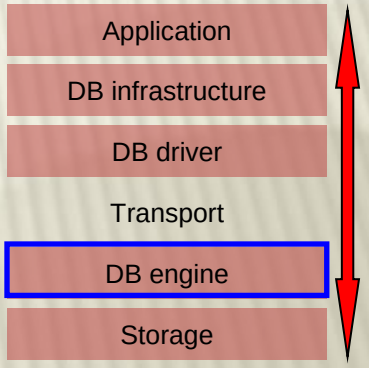
- Total management of the DB environment including
  - Security
  - Scalability
  - Fault tolerant (disaster management)
  - Monitoring
  - Services
- Large DB engines include Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, SyBase, MySQL, etc.



DB engine (2)

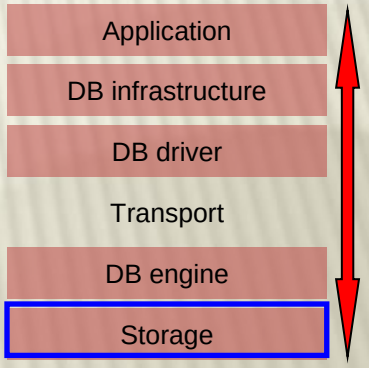
DB engine management includes:

- + Databases/Tables/Fields
- Creation/removal/modification/ optimization
- + Connections/Users/Roles
- Security/monitoring/logging
- + Jobs/Processes/Threads
- Scheduling/balancing/managing



Storage

- NAS/SAN, Raid and other stuff…
  (sorry… not in this course)



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Terms...

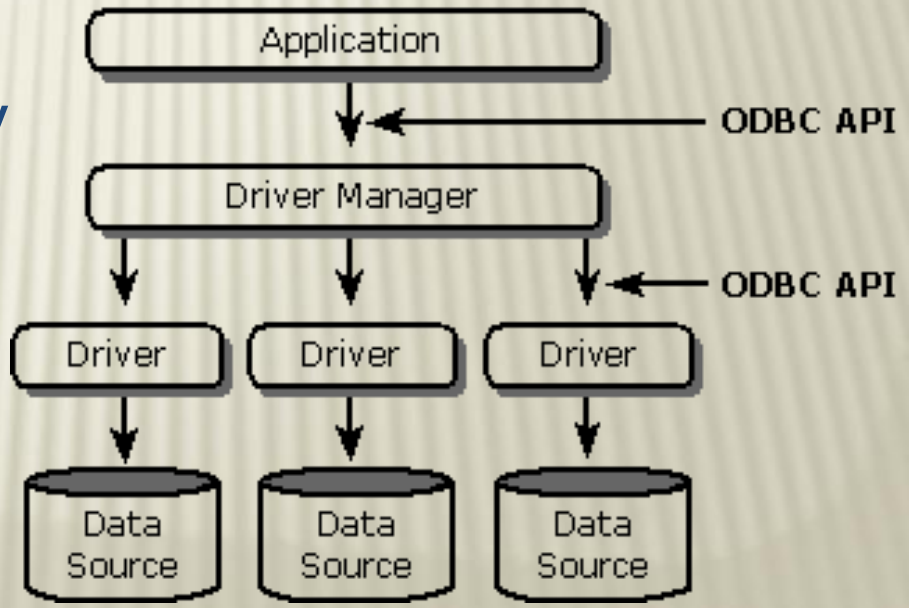
- ODBC
- ADO
- OLE-DB
- MDAC/UDA
- JDBC
- ORM

ODBC, OLEDB and ADO

- Various standards have been developed for accessing database servers.
- Some of the important standards are
  - **ODBC** (Open Database Connectivity) is the early standard for relational databases.
  - **OLE DB** is Microsoft's object-oriented interface for relational and other databases.
  - **ADO** (Active Data Objects) is Microsoft's standard providing easier access to OLE DB data for the non-object-oriented programmer.

ODBC

- Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is a standard software API method for using database management systems (DBMS)
- Maximum interoperability



ODBC

Examples of common tasks:

- Selecting a data source and connecting to it.
- Submitting an SQL statement for execution.
- Retrieving results (if any).
- Processing errors.
- Committing or rolling back the transaction enclosing the SQL statement.
- Disconnecting from the data source.

MDAC… UDA

- UDA (Universal Data Access) and/or MDAC (Microsoft Data Access Components) include (ADO), OLE DB, and (ODBC).

JDBC

- Java DB connectivity API
- Similar to ODBC
- Why do you need it:
  - Pure Java
  - Simple API
  - Well….Multi-platform

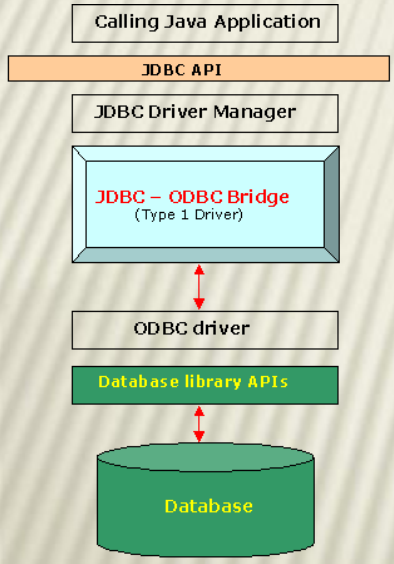
JDBC

- API includes:
  - DriverManager, Connection, Statement, PreparedStatement, CallableStatement, ResultSet, SQLException, DataSource

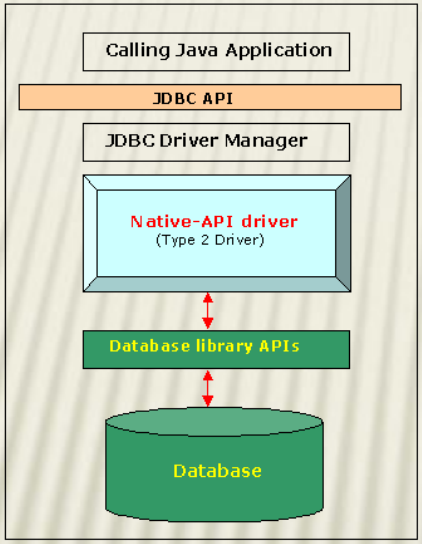
- JDBC Type Driver:
  - Type 1 - (JDBC-ODBC Bridge) drivers.
  - Type 2 - native API for data access which provide Java wrapper classes
  - Type 3 - 100% Java, makes use of a middle-tier between the calling program and the database..
  - Type 4 - They are also written in 100% Java and are the most efficient among all driver types. Calls directly into the vendor-specific database protocol.

JDBC Types

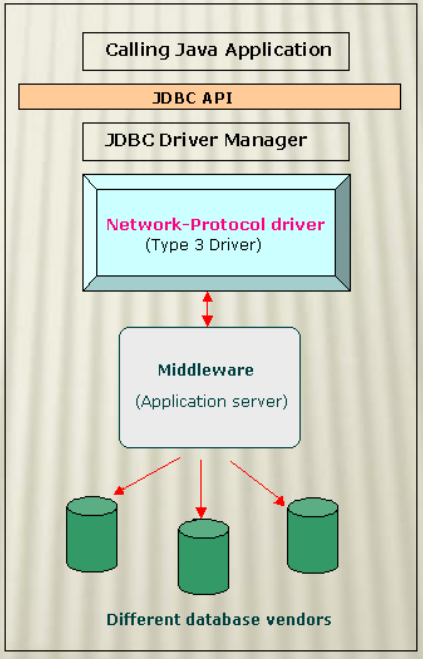
Type 1



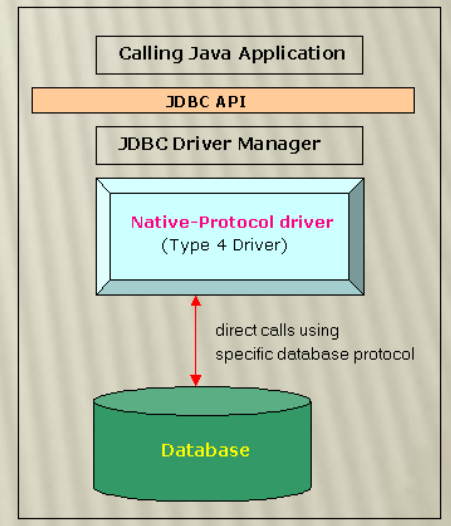
Type 2



Type 3



Type 4



ORM

- **Object-Relational mapping** is a programming technique for converting data between incompatible type systems in relational databases and object-oriented programming languages.

- For example: Hibernate

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Connecting…

You need:

- **IP**
- **Port**

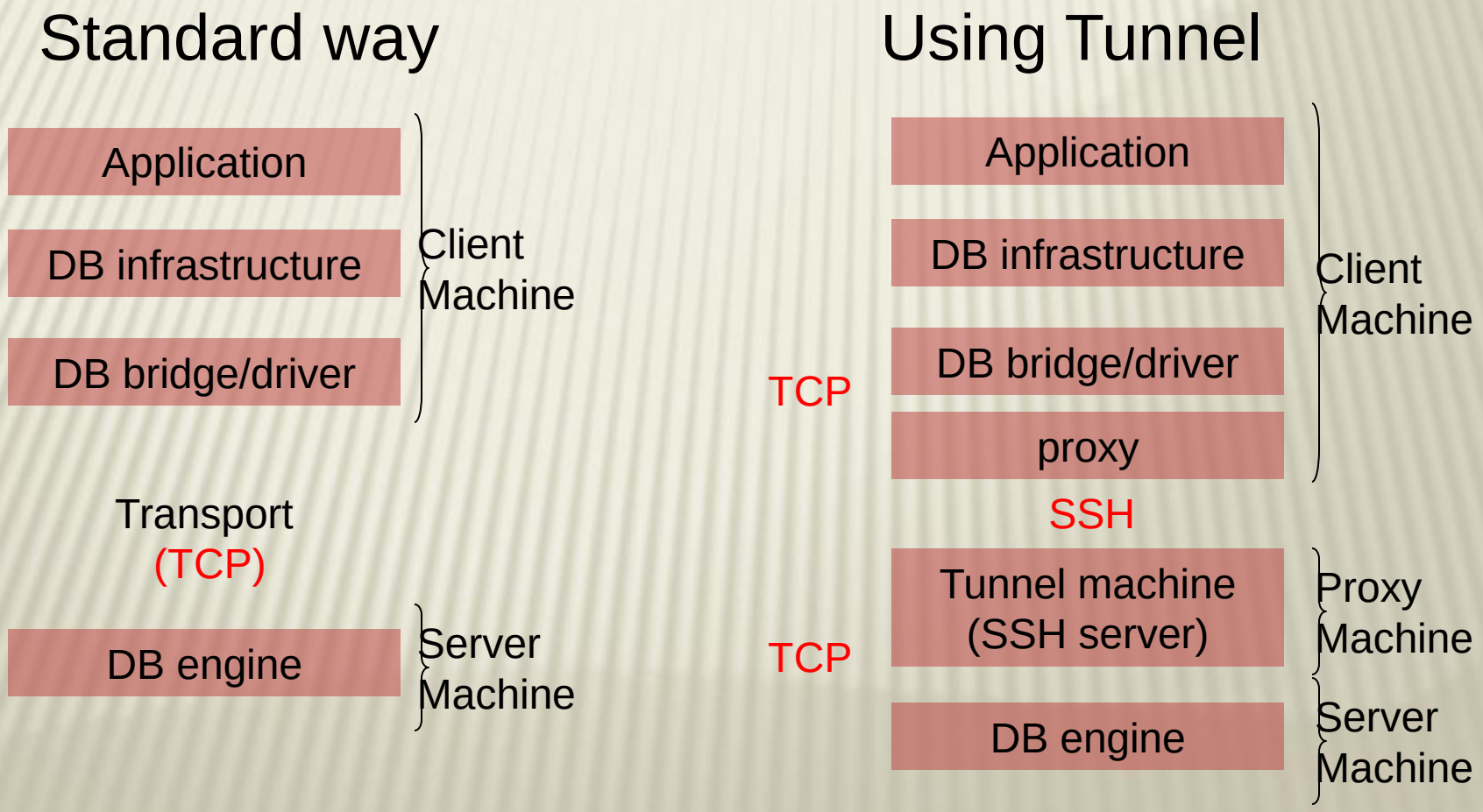
- Home install: IP=localhost
  TAU's server: IP=mysqlsrv.cs.tau.ac.il

- MySQL default port is 3306

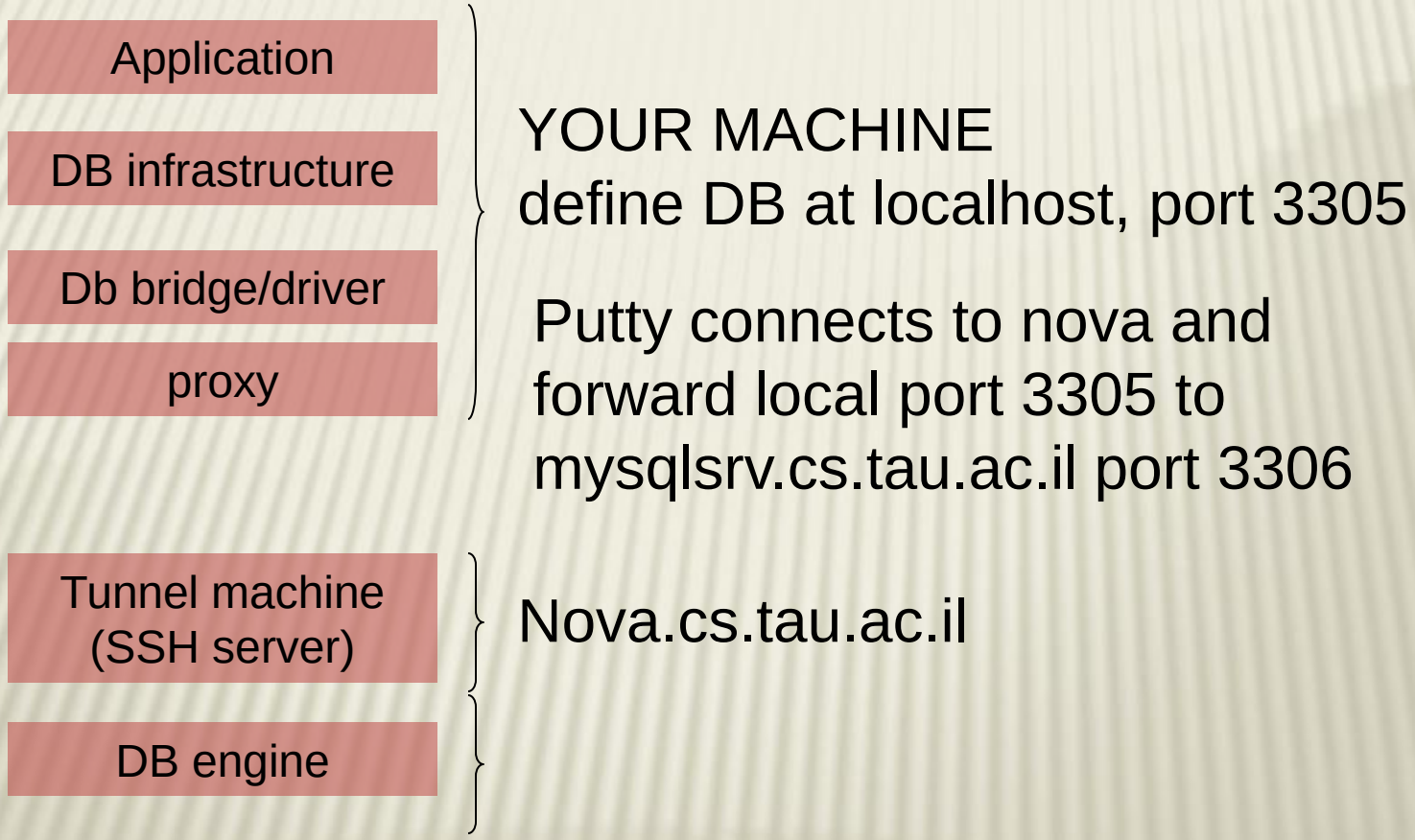
is it really that easy??

Welcome to

SSH

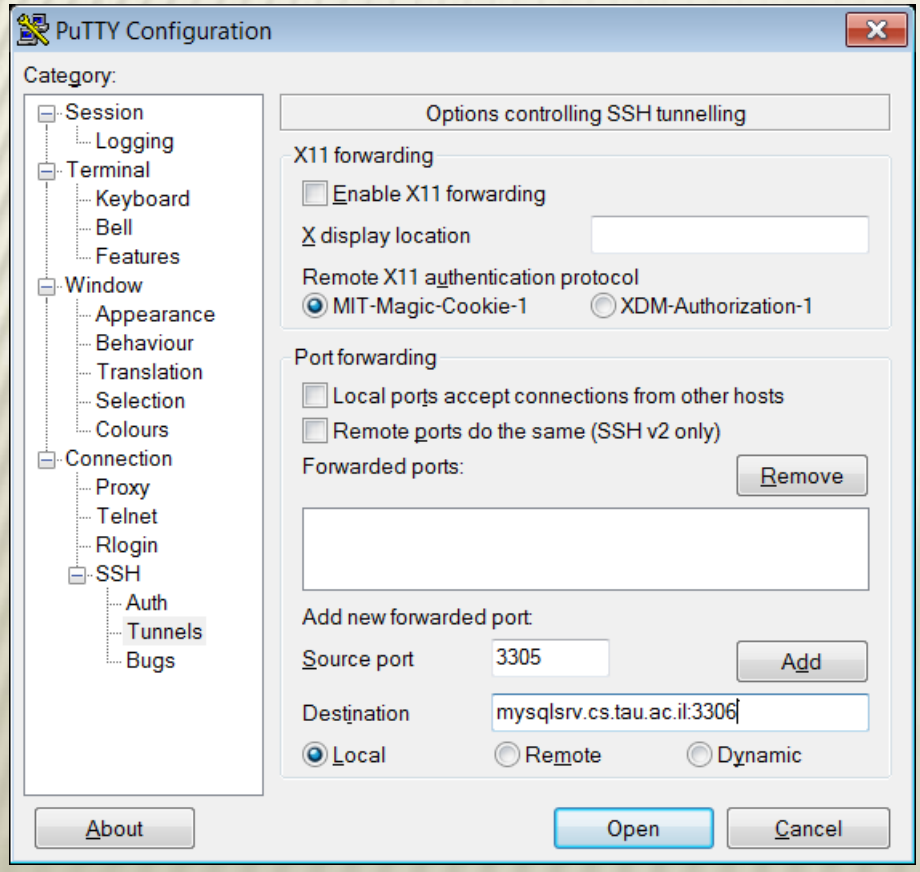

Standard way
Application
DB infrastructure
DB bridge/driver
Client Machine
Transport (TCP)
DB engine
Server Machine
Using Tunnel
Application
DB infrastructure
DB bridge/driver
proxy
Client Machine
TCP
SSH
Tunnel machine (SSH server)
Proxy Machine
TCP
DB engine
Server Machine

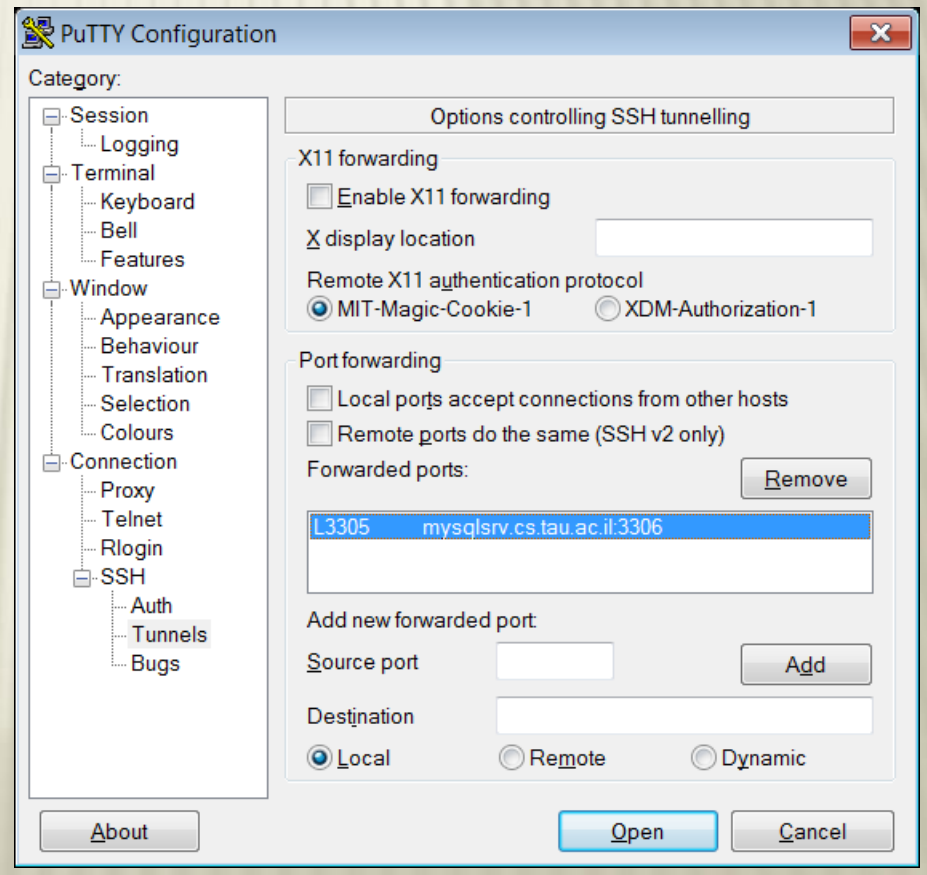
SSH in TAU


Application
DB infrastructure
Db bridge/driver
proxy
YOUR MACHINE
define DB at localhost, port 3305
Putty connects to nova and
forward local port 3305 to
mysqlsrv.cs.tau.ac.il port 3306
Tunnel machine
(SSH server)
Nova.cs.tau.ac.il
DB engine

SSH in TAU

- Putty





Don’t forget to

- CHECK THE CONNECTION GUIDE!! (course website)

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Products we will be using

- MySQL (Community Server – Home)
- MySQL (Enterprise Edition – TAU)

- MySQL Workbench (GUI Tool)

- MySQL Connector (J) – In two weeks…

Free to download on www.mysql.com

TAU Server settings..

- You can create your own user (schema) by following the connection guide link (course website..)
- For the project, each group will get a ``special'' user (schema)

"Sakila" Schema (For hw1)

- We will use the "Sakila" schema
  http://dev.mysql.com/doc/sakila/en/sakila.html
- Install and download from
  http://dev.mysql.com/doc/index-other.html

- Already installed on TAU's server:
  username: *sakila*
  password: *sakila*
  schema: *sakila*

MySQL Command

- How to run:
  http://www.cs.tau.ac.il/system/faq/development/databases/mysql2
  → mysql -u sakila -h mysqlsrv.cs.tau.ac.il sakila –p

- Common commands:
  - “show databases;”
  - “show tables;”
  - “select.. ;”

→ Don’t forget the **;**

MySQL Workbench

Installation only at home…

Demo Time ☺

- Server Administration
  - → run the local instance
  - → create users
  - → export/import

Demo Time ☺

- SQL Development
  - → browse the schema
  - → create/alter tables
  - → run queries
  - → export results

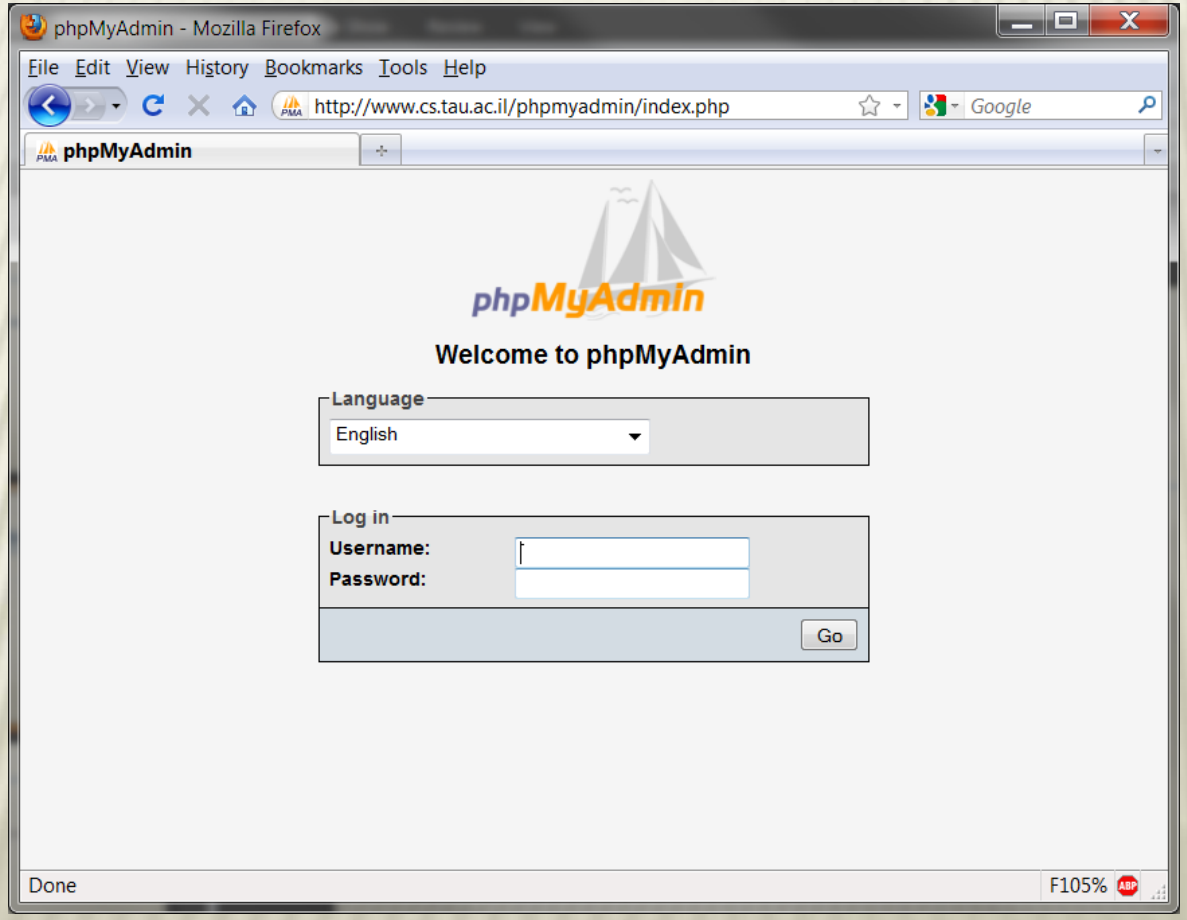
Demo Time ☺

- Install the “sakila” schema

Demo Time ☺

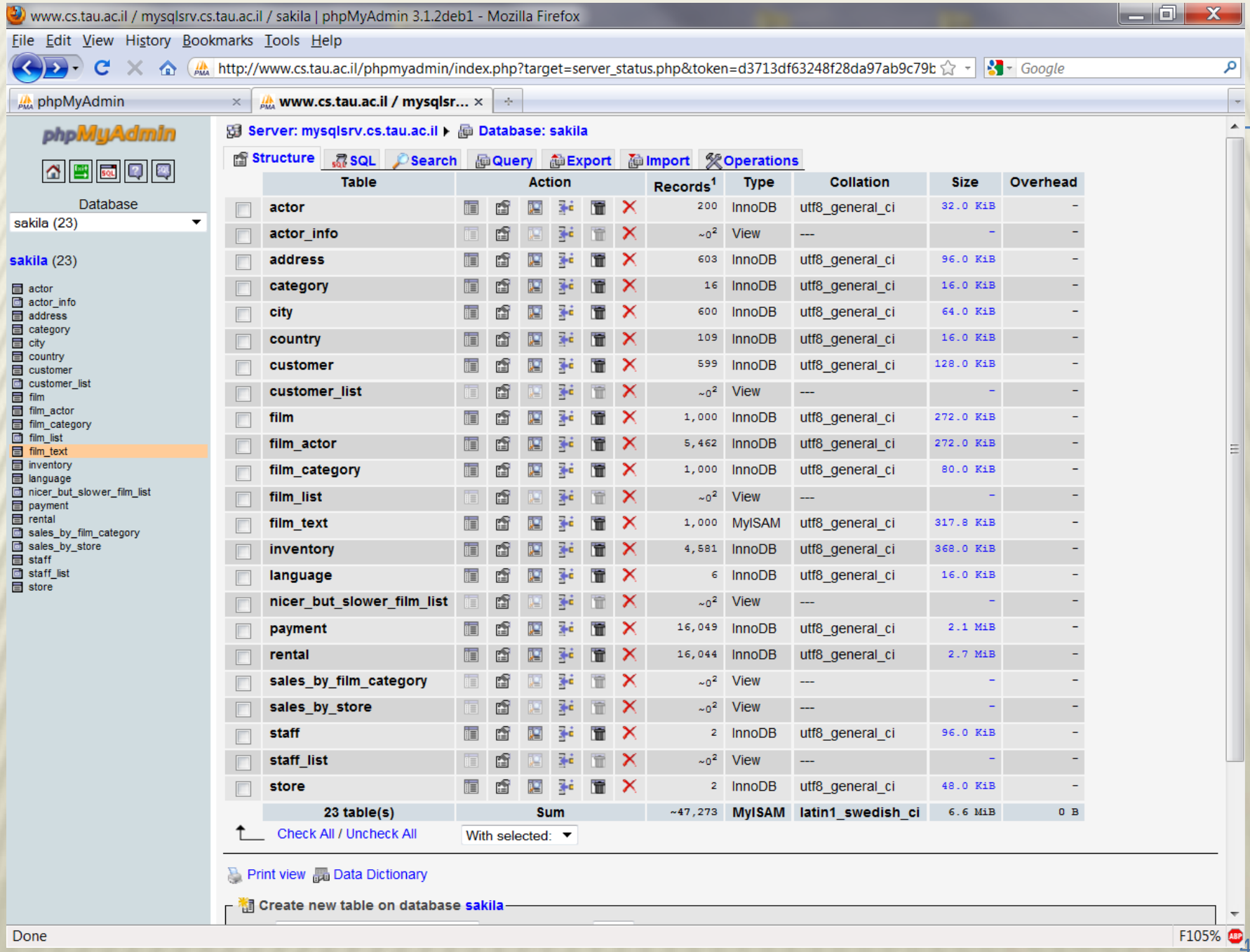
- Data Modeling
  → browse / alter the schema

phpMyAdmin


phpMyAdmin - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
http://www.cs.tau.ac.il/phpmyadmin/index.php
Google
phpMyAdmin
phpMyAdmin
Welcome to phpMyAdmin
Language
English
Log in
Username:
Password:
Go
Done
F105%

phpMyAdmin

- Another tool for managing MySQL
- Installed on tau, and reachable from home without a tunnel!
  http://www.cs.tau.ac.il/phpmyadmin/index.php
- To install at home, download from:
  http://www.phpmyadmin.net/
  (requires php server so its not recommended unless you are familiar with these stuff…)


www.cs.tau.ac.il / mysqlsrv.cs.tau.ac.il / sakila | phpMyAdmin 3.1.2deb1 - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help
http://www.cs.tau.ac.il/phpmyadmin/index.php?target=server_status.php&token=d3713df63248f28da97ab9c79b
phpMyAdmin
www.cs.tau.ac.il / mysqlsr...
phpMyAdmin
Database
sakila (23)
sakila (23)
actor
actor_info
address
category
city
country
customer
customer_list
film
film_actor
film_category
film_list
film_text
inventory
language
nicer_but_slower_film_list
payment
rental
sales_by_film_category
sales_by_store
staff
staff_list
store
Server: mysqlsrv.cs.tau.ac.il
Database: sakila
Structure
SQL
Search
Query
Export
Import
Operations
Table
Action
Records[1]
Type
Collation
Size
Overhead
actor 200 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 32.0 KiB -
actor_info ~0[2] View --- - -
address 603 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 96.0 KiB -
category 16 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 16.0 KiB -
city 600 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 64.0 KiB -
country 109 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 16.0 KiB -
customer 599 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 128.0 KiB -
customer_list ~0[2] View --- - -
film 1,000 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 272.0 KiB -
film_actor 5,462 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 272.0 KiB -
film_category 1,000 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 80.0 KiB -
film_list ~0[2] View --- - -
film_text 1,000 MyISAM utf8_general_ci 317.8 KiB -
inventory 4,581 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 368.0 KiB -
language 6 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 16.0 KiB -
nicer_but_slower_film_list ~0[2] View --- - -
payment 16,049 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 2.1 MiB -
rental 16,044 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 2.7 MiB -
sales_by_film_category ~0[2] View --- - -
sales_by_store ~0[2] View --- - -
staff 2 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 96.0 KiB -
staff_list ~0[2] View --- - -
store 2 InnoDB utf8_general_ci 48.0 KiB -
23 table(s) Sum ~47,273 MyISAM latin1_swedish_ci 6.6 MiB 0 B
Check All / Uncheck All
With selected:
Print view
Data Dictionary
Create new table on database sakila
Done
F105%

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“Sakila” Schema

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- Install and download from
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- Already installed on TAU’s server:
  username: *sakila*
  password: *sakila*
  schema: *sakila*

Homework Notes

- SQL functions and arithmetic conditions.
- ‘strings‘
- LIKE (%), LOWER
- Use the Syntax help in Query browser
- MAX, MIN
- IN

Thank you ☺