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Provision a MySQL Server (Google Cloud Platform)

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Overview

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) is a collection of modular Cloud computing services which run on the same internal infrastructure that Google uses for its end-user products, such as *YouTube*, *AdSense*, and its eponymous *Search*.

Amongst other services, a portable MySQL server can be provisioned directly within GCP itself, without needing to hook into, for instance, a Windows installation.

By using direct provisioning, this will devolve responsibility for managing database connections from the user to GCP.

This is an example of <u>Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)</u> in-action: GCP takes control of configuration from the runtime level upwards.

Tutorial

Here, we'll provision an embedded MySQL server within Google Cloud Platform:

Provision a GCP MySQL Server

- 1. Navigate to Google Cloud Platform, and sign in using your usual credentials. (If you are already signed in, click the Console button in the top-right of the page.)
- 2. Once you have successfully signed in, click the burger icon in the top-left and navigate to the **Storage** -> **SQL** option.
- 3. In the Cloud SQL instances box, click Create Instance.
- 4. Within the MySQL option on the left panel, click the Choose MySQL button.
- 5. In the **Create a MySQL Second Generation** instance panel, change the Instance info to the following values:
 - a. Set the **Instance ID** to sakila.
 - b. Set the Root password to root.
 - c. Set the **Region** to europe-west1 (or whichever Region is closest to your geographic location).
 - d. Leave all other options at their defaults, then click Create.

(Note: This MySQL instance may take up to five minutes to be created.)

Connecting to MySQL inside GCP

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- 1. Once the MySQL instance has been successfully generated, click the Activate Cloud Shell button on the top navigation bar. This will open a command-line interface at the foot of the page. (You may see a Welcome panel; click Start if you do).
- 2. Inside the Cloud Shell, enter the following command:

```
gcloud sql connect sakila --user=root --quiet
```

You should receive an output whitelisting your IP address so it can connect to the device:

```
Whitelisting your IP for incoming connection for 5 minutes... done.
```

3. You'll be prompted to enter your password; enter root and hit Enter. If successful, you'll see something like this:

```
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5283
Server version: 5.7.14-google-log (Google)
```

At this point, you can open the **Cloud Shell** in a new tab, if you wish to, by clicking the **Open in new window** button on the top right of the **Cloud Shell** panel.

Uploading to the GCP MySQL Server Instance

The sakila.sql file is available by clicking the Download Resources button at the top of this page.

1. To use the Sakila database to your Cloud instance of MySQL, you will first need to create a database in which you will import its data. Enter the following SQL commands into the **Cloud Console**:

```
CREATE DATABASE sakila;
USE sakila;
```

You should receive a Database changed output, and your active database should be changed to sakila.

2. You can now upload the database by clicking the **More** button (three dots) on the top right of the **Cloud Shell** panel, then clicking **Upload File** and navigating to wherever you stored the sakila.sql file.

(Note: This could take up to 5 minutes, depending on network speed.)

Once the file has finished uploading, you can close the **File Upload** panel.

3. The sakila.sql file contains all the SQL commands you will need to generate and populate the Sakila database. To build the database, run the files by entering the following commands:

```
SOURCE sakila.sql;
```

If you have successfully followed these instructions, you should see several Query OK outputs.

Exercises

You should also have the world.sql file.

Follow the above instructions with the World database by uploading the world.sql file and using similar commands:

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS world;
USE world;
SOURCE world.sql;
```