Backing up Bitnami\_drupal7 database

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| Script name | mysql\_backup.pl |
| Script language | Perl |
| Script location | Development-Server: /home/bitnami/stack/mysql/backup/ |
| Script running times | Every day at 5:00, local time on the Development server |
| Script scheduler | Operating System Crontab |
| Script log | /home/bitnami/stack/mysql/backup/ cronjobBackup.log |
| Script repository path | coconut: /utilities/backup/mysql\_backup.pl |
| Backup locations | /home/bitnami/stack/mysql/backup/bitnami\_drupal7\_bk |
| Backup retention | Maximum of 10 days old |

# What is creating the back up?

A perl script is responsible for backing up the database. In general, it performs the following tasks

* Fully backing up the database schema
* Fully backing up the database data
* Compressing the data
* Removing backups older than 10 days

# How to know if the script is running?

Check the logs. Each log entry is being appended to the end of the file. If the log is reaching an unmanageable size, it will have to be deleted or shrunken. If deleted, the file will be created again the next time the script runs.

# How does the script works?

The scripts expect one parameter: the database name. It will connect remotely to that database on the production server using the bitnami user with its corresponding password. It will extract the schema first followed by the entire database data. The schema and the data will be dumped in a file in the backup location directory. The script gzips’ the dumped files to reduce the disk space used by the backup files.

The perl script is using mysqldump underneath along other supportive libraries.

# Backup up method

Mysql provides two mechanisms for backing up a database. The first one is using the mysqlhotcopy utility, and the second one is with mysqldump utility. The perl script is using the mysqldump to achieve the backup. We need special privileges to use mysqlhotcopy.