

# Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University Lab-Report

Report No:05

Lab Report Name: Connecting a database(MySQL) with Linux

Course code: ICT-3110

Course title: Operating System Lab

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# **Submitted to**

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**Experiment no: 05** 

**Experiment Name: Connecting a database (MySQL) with linux.** 

**Theory:** Many Linux distributions include a version of the MySQL server, client tools, and development components in their native software repositories and can be installed with the platforms' standard package management systems. This section provides basic instructions for installing MySQL using those package management systems.

#### **Working Process:**

#### 1) Install MySQL on Ubuntu:

sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install mysql-server mysql secure installation

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
tazneen@tazneen.HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:-$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
efbbootmpg girl.2-geocodeglib-1.0 libegli-mesa libruupi liblivm8 liblivm9
libwayland-egli-mesa linux-headers-5.0.0-23 linux-headers-5.0.0-23-generic
linux-modules-extra-5.0.0-23-generic linux-modules-5.0.0-23-generic
linux-modules-extra-5.0.0-23-generic ubuntu-web-launchers
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
libaioi libevent-core-2.1-6 libhtml-template-perl mysql-client-5.7
mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common mysql-server-5.7 mysql-server-5.7
Suggested packages:
libipc-sharedcache-perl mailx tinyca
The following NEW packages will be installed:
libaioi libevent-core-2.1-6 libhtml-template-perl mysql-client-5.7
mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common mysql-server mysql-server-5.7
suggested packages:
libipc-sharedcache-perl mailx tinyca
The following NEW packages will be installed:
libaioi libevent-core-2.1-6 libhtml-template-perl mysql-client-5.7
mysql-server-core-5.7
gupgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 41 not upgraded.
Need to get 19.2 NB of archives.
After this operation, 155 NB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-/main amd64 mysql-common all 5.8+1.8.4 [7,308 B]
Get:2 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main and64 flubaioi amd64 0.3.110-5ubuntu0.1 [6,476 B]
Get:3 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main and64 mysql-cient-5.7 amd64 5.7.31-Gubuntu0.18.04.1 [6,653 kB]
Get:4 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main and64 mysql-server-ore-5.7 amd64 5.7.31-Gubuntu0.18.04.1 [7,452 kB]
Get:5 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main and64 mysql-server-ore-5.7 amd64 5.7.31-Gubuntu0.18.04.1 [7,952 kB]
Get:6 http://bd.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main and64 mysql-server-ore
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Setting up libaio1:amd64 (0.3.110-5ubuntu0.1) ...

Setting up mysql-client-core-5.7 (5.7.31-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...

Setting up mysql-server-core-5.7 (5.7.31-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...

Setting up mysql-server-5.7 (5.7.31-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...

Setting up mysql-server-5.7 (5.7.31-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...

Setting up mysql-server-5.7 (5.7.31-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...

update-alternatives: using /etc/mysql/mysql.cnf to provide /etc/mysql/my.cnf (my.cnf) in auto mode Renaming removed key_buffer and myisam-recover options (if present)

Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mysql.service →/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service.

Setting up mysql-server (5.7.31-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...

Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.27-3ubuntu1.2) ...

Processing triggers for systemd (237-3ubuntu1.0.42) ...

Processing triggers for wan-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ...

Processing triggers for ureadahead (0.100.0-21) ...

ureadahead will be reprofiled on next reboot tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ mysql_secure_installation

Securing the MySQL server deployment.
```

#### 2) Log into MySQL by Linux

```
tazneen@tazneen-HP-Laptop-14-bs0xx:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.7.31-OubuntuO.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

#### 3) Create database table

```
mysql> show databases;
 Database
| information schema |
 mysql
 performance schema
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> create database tazneen;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> show databases;
Database
| information_schema |
mysql
 performance schema |
 sys
 tazneen
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

#### 4) Insert data into table

#### 5) Describe table

#### 6) Alter table

## 7) Modify table

```
mysql> alter table Student modify Health varchar(40);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> describe Student;
          | Type | | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
Field
           | varchar(20) | YES |
                                       NULL
 NAME | char(20) | YES
AGE | int(20) | YES
DISTRICT | char(30) | YES
                        YES
                                       NULL
                                       NULL
                                       NULL
 Health | varchar(40) | YES |
                                       NULL
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 8) Drop data from table

#### 9) Update data of table

## 10) Where and delete operation

**Discussion:** It takes less time to install mysql in linux and quite easier from windows. We can work in Mysql through some command which is very easy in linux operating system. It manages memory very well.