Quick Ref : My SQL

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Topic** | **Desc** |
|  | **Web Ref** |  |
|  |  | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qg9tnx5j_Cw&list=PLf0swTFhTI8pOZ4VBSGerKUmF9USWL6vd&index=5> |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | **General Info** | In oracle, there will be one database and multiple schemas where as in MySQL. Create multiple databases for new set of datasets.  Ex   1. DB: rman for cloudera manager 2. DB: hive for hive 3. User: rman and hive |
|  | **Password** | Password:hadoop1 |
| 1 | **Purpose of MySQL in Hadoop** | We need any RDBMS tool to store the dashboard reports generated by Cloudera Manager. It can be Oracle, MySQL, etc. MySQL is an open source, we I’m using MySQL.  Note: Cloudera uses the default database and user name called rman |
| 2 | Password path | the MySQL root password is stored in /etc/mysql/debian.cnf |
| 3 | Login | **# To login from local where you have installed mysql**  > mysql -u root –p  **# To login to remote where you have installed mysql**  >mysql –u sqoopuser –h ip-100.0.0.1 –p  Note:   1. -u stands for user 2. –h stands for host 3. –p will prompt for password |
| 4 | Tips | 1. Do Not copy anything using ctrl+c in MySQL, coz it will exit from MySQL as Linux uses ctrl+c for Abort |
| 5 | MySQL port number | # This is the default port # for mysql. Google : MySQL Port Number  3306 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | **Installation info** |  |
| 1 | Login | Login to master node and Hadoop user (hduser) |
| 2 | MySQL installation via yum | > sudo yum install mysql-server |
| 3 | Start DB | To start the DB. Make sure the mysqld service is up and running everytime we reboot the server. If this service is not started automatically then do it manually  > sudo service mysqld start |
| 3.1 | How to make sure the mysqld service is up and running | >sudo chkconfig --list mysqld  mysqld 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off |
| 3.2 | On mysqld service | The above chkconfig command shows mysqld is off. So ‘on’ it manually using below command  >sudo chkconfig mysqld on |
| 3.3 | How to make sure the mysqld service is up and running | >sudo chkconfig --list mysqld  mysqld 0:off 1:off 2:on 3:on 4:on 5:on 6:off |
| 4 | Java /MySQL Connector | Run the below command to make sure the corresponding MySQL connector (or) java is available to support MySQL  >sudo yum install mysql-connector-java |
| 5 | /etc/init.d  *<just for ref… no action required>* | Configure the script in this location  >/etc/init.d  >ls –ltr /etc/init.d |
| 6 | Password setup for root  *<password:hadoop1>* | PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !  To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:  syntax:  /usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'  /usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h hdmaster password 'new-password'  Ex:  /usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'hadoop1'  /usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h hdmaster password 'hadoop1' |
| 7 | Authentication for remote users  To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy | #support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system  >sudo /usr/bin/mysql\_secure\_installation  Root password (hadoop1)  *<It will ask the some questions.. Answer as mentioned below>*  [...]  Enter current password for root (enter for none):  OK, successfully used password, moving on...  [...]  Set root password? [Y/n] n  New password:  Re-enter new password:  Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y  [...]  Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] N  [...] *<<Set to N, this will allow remote users to login to root for R&D>>*  Remove test database and access to it [Y/n] Y  [...]  Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y  All done! |
| 9 | Login | > mysql -u root -p |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | **MySQL Commands** |  |
| 1 | Login | > mysql -u root -p |
| **2** | DB | >show databases;  By default it shows information\_schema where in data dictionary is stored. Also it has default DB as MySQL. |
| 3 | Switch DB | >use information\_schema |
| 4 | Tables | To get data dictionary tables from information schema  >show tables; |
| 5 | Create DB | Note: Cloudera uses default database and user name called: rman, so I will be creating a DB and username as rman  >create database rman; |
| 6 | Create User | Create user called rman with password hadoop1  >create user ‘rman’ identified by ‘hadoop1’; |
| 7 | Grant | Grant access to new user (rman), so that cloudera manager can access the table and create new tables as needed.  Syntax: > grant all on db.\* to user;  >grant all on rman.\* to rman  Note: here both db & user name are rman |
| 8 | flush privileges | Any changes to grant should end with flush privileges. When mysqld starts, it reads all grant table contents into memory. The in-memory tables become effective for access control at that point  > flush privileges; |
| 9 | To get user privileges – part1 | # To get column name from User\_privileges;  >show databases;  >use information\_schema; --  >show tables;  > describe USER\_PRIVILEGES; |
| 9.1 | To get user privileges – part1 | #rman should be part of grantee privilege  >select distinct grantee from user\_privileges; |
| 10 | Hive  New database and user for hive | >login to master host  >mysql –u root –p  >show databases;  >create database hive;  >create user hive identified by ‘pwd1’;  >grant all on hive.\* to hive; |
| 11 | Hive DB | # login to db  >mysql –u root –p  >use hive; -- To login to hive db  >show tables; -- To list all the tables |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |