Practica 4

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Creación de la base de datos

Para crear la base de datos, debemos tener instalado **mysql**. Cosa que ya realizamos en la **P1**. Lo primero que tenemos que hacer conectarnos a la base de datos con

```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

y despues crear una base de datos llamada **estudiante** (que estara vacia) de la siguiente manera:

```
antoni—heredia@m1:~$ sudo mysql —u root —p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.7.29—Oubuntu0.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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

mysql> create database estudiante;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> use estudiante;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

En esa base de datos crearemos una tabla llamada **datos** que es la que usaremos para insertar datos y realizar las pruebas:

En la imagen anterior podemos ver como añado mis datos y para ver que todo funciona de forma correcta realizamos un **select**.

Realizar copia de seguridad con mysqldump

Lo primero que tenemos que realizar es cerrar todas las tablas que haya abiertas y bloquear el acceso.

```
mysql> Flush tables with read lock;
)Query OK, O rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

Despues tenemos que salir de mysql y hacer uso de **mysqldump** para poder realizar la copia de la base de datos estudiante con todos sus datos guardándola en /tmp/estudiante.sql:

```
--- pump completed on 2020-03-17 ).33.03
|antoni–heredia@m1:~$ sudo mysqldump estudiante –u root –p > /tmp/estudiante.sql
| Enter password:
| antoni–heredia@m1:~$
```

La copiamos con **scp** a la maquina **M2** con el comando:

 $\verb|sudo| scp /tmp/estudiante.sql| antoni-heredia@192.168.56.102:/tmp/estudiante.sql| \\$

Y se guardara en la carpeta de ${f M2}$ que le hemos indicado:

```
⊲antoni–heredia@m2:~$ ls /tmp/estudiante.sql
/tmp/estudiante.sql
Чantoni–heredia@m2:~$
```

Para poder cargar la copia de seguridad de esa base de datos, primero tenemos que crearla:

```
mysql> create database estudiante;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.14 sec)

{
mysql> quit
Bye
eantoni-heredia@m2:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p estudiante < /tmp/estudiante.sql
Enter password:
    antoni-heredia@m2:~$ _</pre>
```

Y una vez creada podemos "cargarla" como vemos en la imagen anterior. Y tenemos los datos en la maquina M2.

Realizar copia de seguridad con configuración Maestro-Esclavo

Lo primero que tenemos que realizar es modificar el fichero /etc/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf de la maquina M1. Aunque no se vea en la imagen, tambien esta comentada la linea bind-addres 127.0.0.1.

```
# # Error log - should be very few entries.
# log_error = /var/log/mysql/error.log
# # Here you can see queries with especially long duration
#slow_query_log = 1
#slow_query_log file = /var/log/mysql/mysql-slow.log
#long_query_time = 2
#log-queries-not-using-indexes
# The following can be used as easy to replay backup logs or for replication.
# note: if you are setting up a replication slave, see README.Debian about
# other settings you may need to change.
server-id = 1
log_bin = /var/log/mysql/bin.log
expire_logs_days = 10
max_binlog_size = 100M
#binlog_do_db = include_database_name
#binlog_ignore_db = include_database_name
#binlog_ignore_db = include_database_name
## * InnoDB
## * InnoDB
```

Lo mismo realizaremos en M2 pero cambiando el server-id a 2.

```
## Error log - should be very few entries.

# log_error = /var/log/mysql/error.log

# Here you can see queries with especially long duration

#slow_query_log = 1

/#slow_query_log_file = /var/log/mysql/mysql-slow.log

#long_query_time = 2

#log_queries-not-using-indexes

## The following can be used as easy to replay backup logs or for replication.

## note: if you are setting up a replication slave, see README.Debian about

## other settings you may need to change.

Server-id = 2

log_bin = /var/log/mysql/bin.log

expire_logs_days = 10

max_binlog_size = 100M

#binlog_do_db = include_database_name

## *InnodB

## *InnodB
```

Tendremos que reiniciar **mysql** en las dos maquinas con:

sudo service mysql restart

Ahora tendremos que configurar M1 para que haga de servidor maestro, creando el usuario **esclavo** y concediéndole permisos para replicar la base de datos.

```
mysql> create user esclavo identified by 'esclavo';
Query OK, O rows affected (0.15 sec)

mysql> grant replication slave on *.* to 'esclavo'@'%' identified by 'esclavo';
Query OK, O rows affected, 1 warning (0.15 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, O rows affected (0.16 sec)

mysql> flush tables;
Query OK, O rows affected (0.14 sec)

mysql> flush tables with read lock;
Query OK, O rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> _
```

También tenemos que recargar los privilegios desde las tablas de concesiones en la base de datos **mysql**, cerrar todas las tablas y bloquearlas (se realiza en la imagen anterior).

En la maquina **M2** tenemos que indicarle cual sera el servidor **master**, cual es la dirección, puerto y contraseña. Ademas de cual es el fichero que copiara y su posición. Una vez realizado eso lo iniciaremos.

```
mysql> CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='192.168.56.101',MASTER_USER='esclavo', MASTER_PASSWORD='eslavo'
,MASTER_LOG_FILE='bin.000002', MASTER_LOG_POS=980, MASTER_PORT=3306;
Query OK, O rows affected, 2 warnings (1.46 sec)
mysql> START SLAVE;
Query OK, O rows affected (0.12 sec)
```

Ya podemos desbloquear las tablas de $\mathbf{M1}$ y ver si ha funcionado:

```
Until_Condition: None
Until_Log_File:
Until_Log_Fors: 0
Master_SSL_CAFile:
Master_SSL_CAFile:
Master_SSL_CAFile:
Master_SSL_Cert:
Master_SSL_Cert:
Master_SSL_Cert:
Master_SSL_Cert:
Master_SSL_Cert:
Master_SSL_Cert:
Master_SSL_Verify_Server_Cert: No
Last_IO_Erron: 0
Last_IO_Erron: 0
Last_IO_Erron: 0
Last_SUL_Erron: 0
Last_SUL_Erron: 0
Master_UUID: 1e953a44-622f-11ea-826d-080027ddfe16
Master_Info_File: /var/lib/mysql/master.info
SUL_Delay: 0
SUL_Remaining_Delay: NULL
Slave_SQL_Running_State: Slave has read all relay log; waiting for more updates
Master_Retry_Count: 86400
Master_Bind:
Last_IO_Erron_Timestamp:
Last_SQL_Erron_Timestamp:
Last_SQL_Erron_Timestamp:
Last_SQL_Erron_Timestamp:
Last_SQL_Erron_Timestamp:
Master_SSL_Crlpath:
Retrieved_Gtid_Set:
Executed_Gtid_Set:
Executed_Gtid_Set:
Ghannel_Name:
Master_TLS_Version:
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

fmysql>_
```

Para ver si funcionaba de forma correcta realice una inserción de datos en $\mathbf{M1}$ y comprobé si se replicaban los datos en $\mathbf{M2}$.

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