

MSCI 346 – Spring 2019


Lab #1: Database/Web Server

Objectives

- Give you basic familiarity with phpMyAdmin, a common web application used to administer MySQL databases. Using phpMyAdmin we will:
 - Access the database
 - Change your password
 - View data in sample tables
- Introduce web servers
 - Public_html directory
 - Server connection
 - Linux basic commands
 - File transfer

1.1 Log in to phpMyAdmin

- Go to <https://mansci-db.uwaterloo.ca/phpmyadmin/>. Log on to the server using Quest username and password.
- Login phpMyAdmin using your Quest username (your password is Spring@*%2019).



Welcome to phpMyAdmin

Language

English

Log in

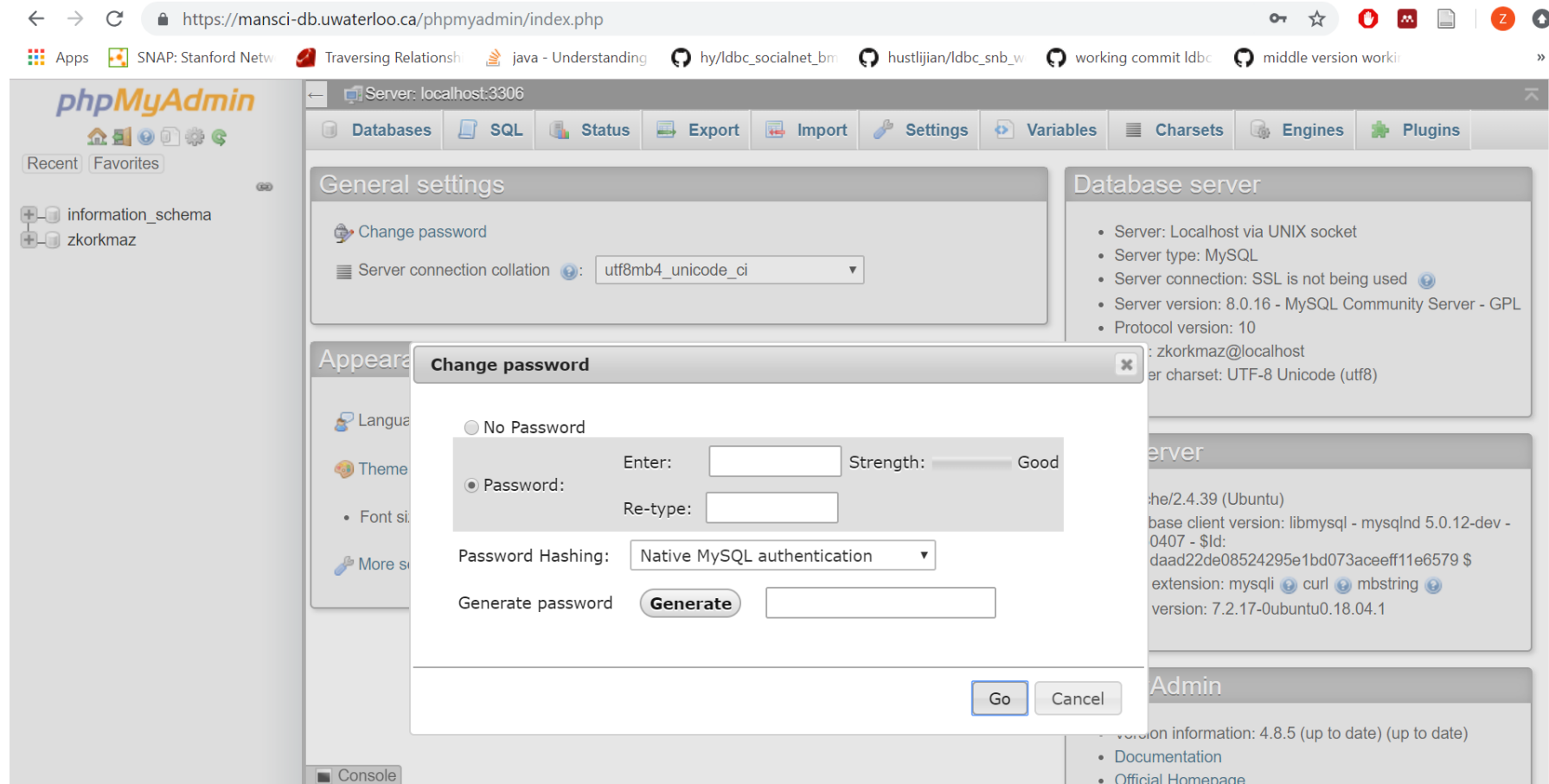
Username:

Password:

Go

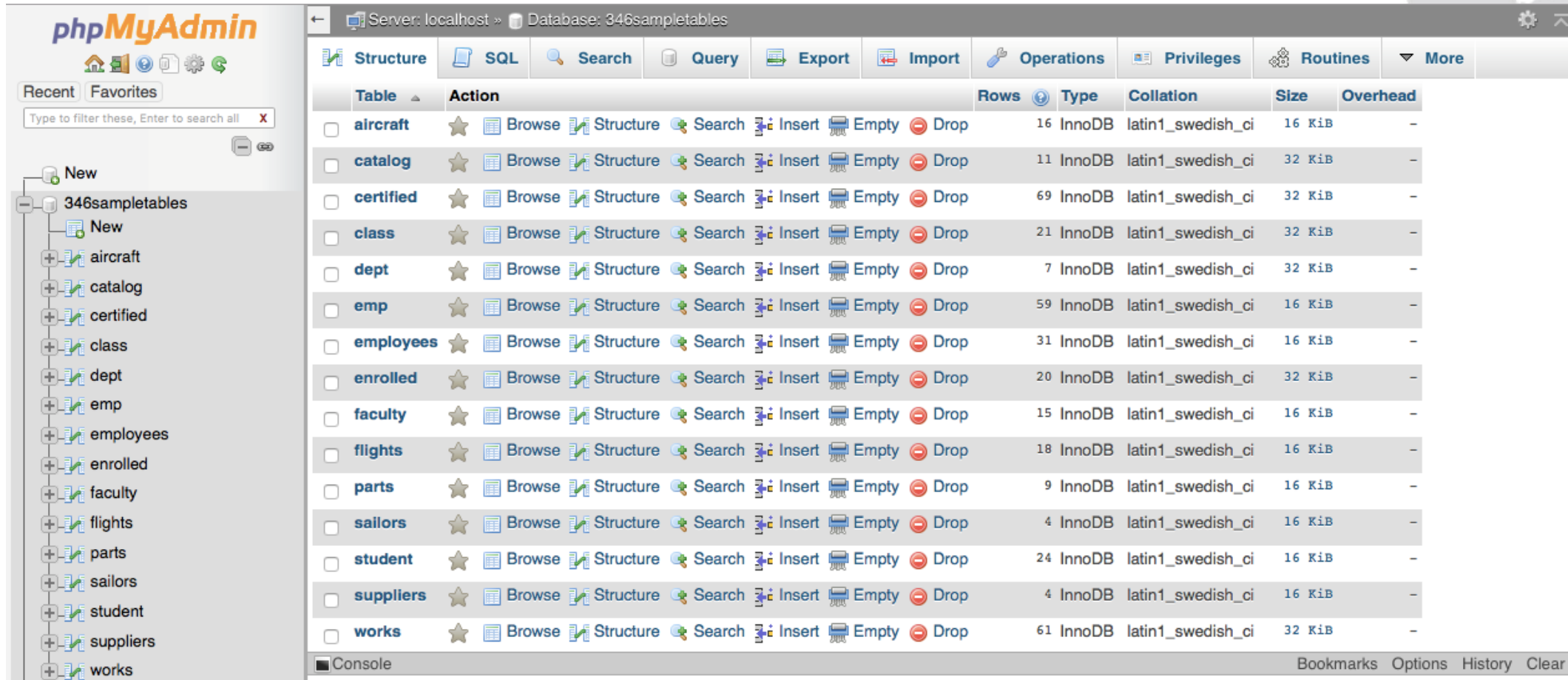
1.2 Change your password

- New password needs to contain an uppercase, lowercase, number and special character.



1.3 View data in tables (Next week)

- Click the '346samplettables' on the left to view data in this sample database



The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named '346samplettables' on a localhost server. The left sidebar shows a tree view of the database structure, with '346samplettables' expanded to show a list of tables: aircraft, catalog, certified, class, dept, emp, employees, enrolled, faculty, flights, parts, sailors, student, suppliers, and works. The main panel shows the 'Structure' tab for the '346samplettables' database. It lists 16 tables with their respective actions (Browse, Structure, Search, Insert, Empty, Drop) and details (Rows, Type, Collation, Size, Overhead).

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
aircraft	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	16	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
catalog	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	11	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32 KiB	-
certified	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	69	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32 KiB	-
class	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	21	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32 KiB	-
dept	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	7	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32 KiB	-
emp	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	59	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
employees	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	31	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
enrolled	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	20	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32 KiB	-
faculty	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	15	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
flights	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	18	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
parts	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	9	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
sailors	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
student	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	24	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
suppliers	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16 KiB	-
works	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	61	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32 KiB	-

1.4 PhpMyAdmin Documentation

- We will learn more about phpMyAdmin in future labs (creating tables, inserting data, SQL queries, etc.).
- For more instructions, go to <https://www.phpmyadmin.net/docs>.

2.1 Web Server

- Web servers are computers that run web sites. The web server delivers web pages to browsers as well as other data files to web-based applications.
- Every web server has an IP address and possibly a domain name.

For example, if you enter the URL <http://www.webopedia.com/index.html> in your browser, this sends a request to the Web server whose domain name is [webopedia.com](http://www.webopedia.com). The server then fetches the page named *index.html* and sends it to your browser.

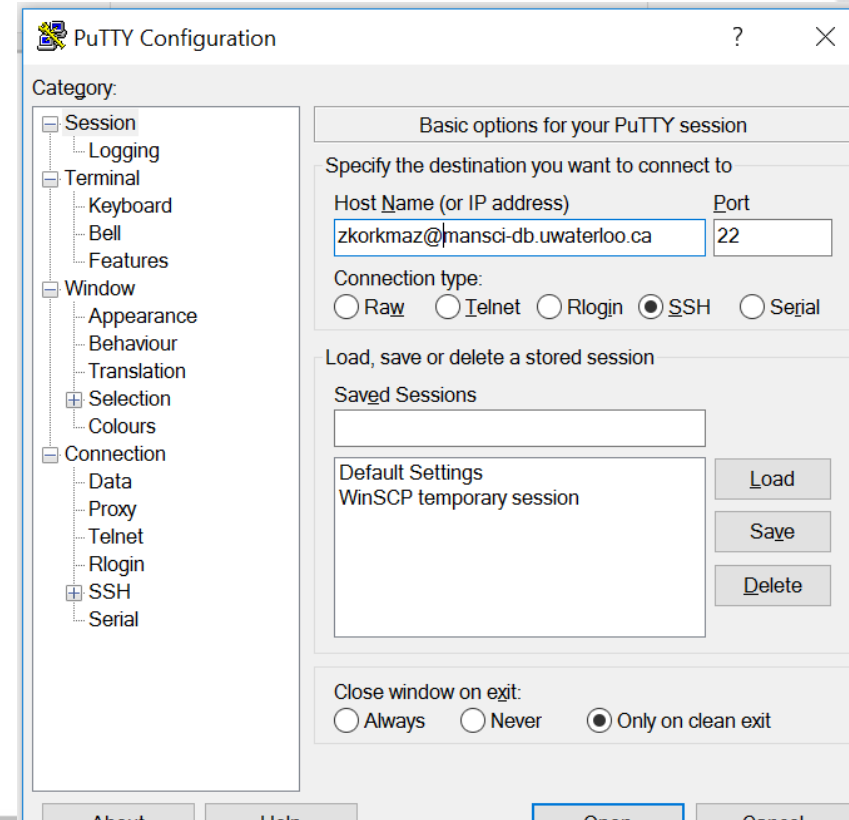
- In this course, we are using a web server: mansci-db.uwaterloo.ca

2.2 Public_HTML Directory

- When you log into the web server, you will see a public_html directory nested under your domain name.
- The public_html directory is the web root for your primary domain name.
- This means that public_html is the folder where you put all website files. When someone types your domain name into their browser, whatever is in the public_html folder is what will be shown to them.
- The Home page must be named as index.html or index.php

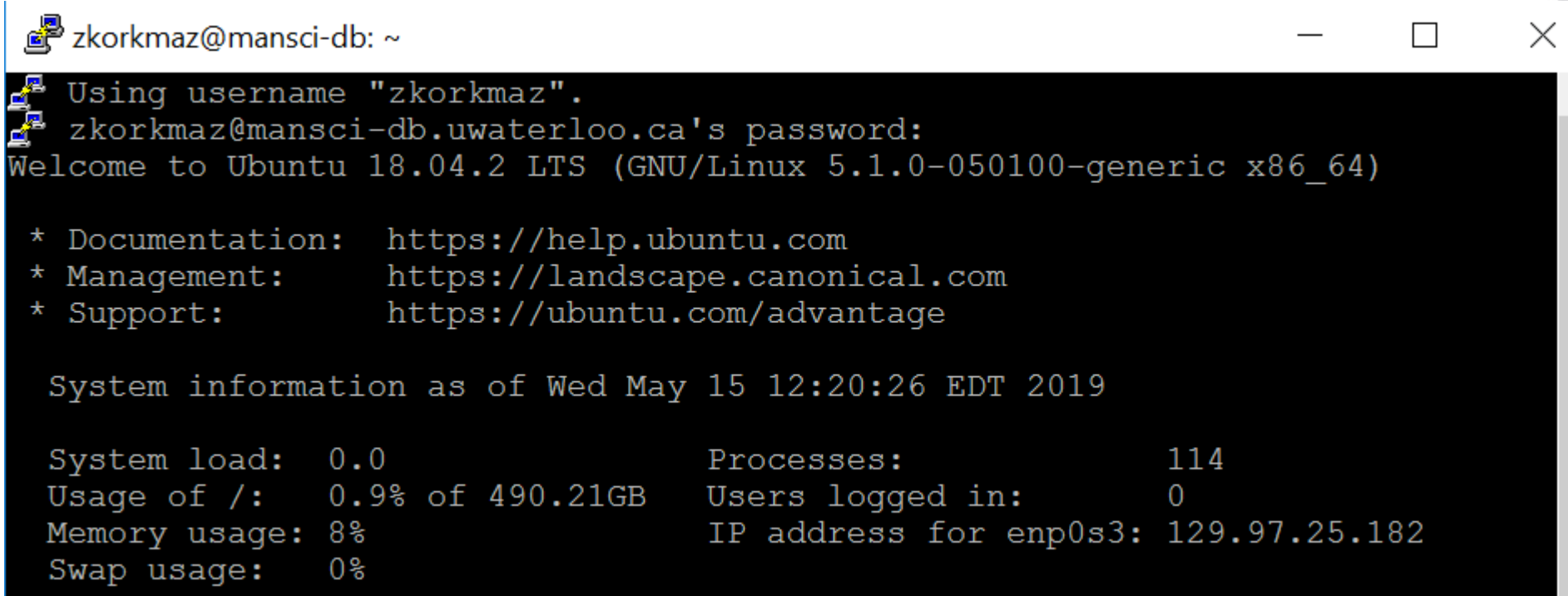
2.3 PuTTY

- PuTTY is a secure shell (SSH) client.
 - On Mac or Linux use Terminal and the ssh command.
- We will connect to the mansci-db server and access to public_html folder.
 - Download PuTTY and run Putty.exe.
 - In Host Name field, type *userid@mansci-db.uwaterloo.ca*.
 - Choose Default Settings.
 - Click Open.



2.3 PuTTY (Cont'd)

- Login using your Quest username and password.



```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db: ~  
Using username "zkorkmaz".  
zkorkmaz@mansci-db.uwaterloo.ca's password:  
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.1.0-050100-generic x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Wed May 15 12:20:26 EDT 2019  
  
System load:  0.0           Processes:            114  
Usage of /:   0.9% of 490.21GB Users logged in:      0  
Memory usage: 8%           IP address for enp0s3: 129.97.25.182  
Swap usage:   0%
```

2.3 PuTTY (Cont'd)

- Change your password
 - Type the command **passwd**
 - Enter your current and then new password

```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~$ passwd
Changing password for zkorkmaz.
(current) UNIX password:
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~$ passwd
Changing password for zkorkmaz.
(current) UNIX password:
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~$
```

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Contents of a directory: **ls**
- Type **ls** and hit enter
- Anything without a file extension is a folder, everything else is a file of the type indicated by the file extension

```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~$ ls  
public_html
```

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Move to another folder: **cd**
- Type **cd *directory_name*** and hit enter
- Anything without a file extension is a folder, everything else is a file of the type indicated by the file extension

```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~$ ls
public_html
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~$ cd public_html/
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~/public_html$ ls
cgi-bin  images  includes  index.html
```

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Move up one directory: **cd ..**
- Type **cd ..** and hit enter
- Will move you up one directory.
 - If you are in `~/public_html/images$`, **cd ..** moves you to `~/public_html$`

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Home directory: ~
- Type **cd** ~ and hit enter
- Will put you in your home directory

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Copy standard input to standard output: **cat**

```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~/public_html$ cat index.html
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3
g/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Welcome to Management Science Webpace</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style1 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}
.style2 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; font-weight: bold; }
-->
</style>
</head>

<body>
<center>
<p class="style2">Congratulation, your personal webpace is now completed !!!
>
</center>
<p class="style1">Your webpace has been configured with the following sub-di
tories:</p>
<p class="style1"><strong>images</strong> -&gt; this is a recomended location
r all your images</p>
<p class="style1"><strong>includes</strong> -&gt; this is a recommended locat
for all your includes etc. </p>
</body>

</html>
```


2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- **head**: Reads the first ten lines of a any given file name

```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~/public_html$ head index.html
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Welcome to Management Science Webpace</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
.style1 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif}
.style2 {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; font-weight: bold; }
-->
```

- To retrieve more number of lines than the default ten, then ‘-n’ option is used along with an integer telling the number of lines to be retrieved.
- **tail**: The tail command allows you to display last ten lines of any text file.

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Search text: **grep**
 - Searches the given file for lines containing a match to the given strings or words

```
grep 'word' filename
```

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Print history: **history**
 - Print out the bash history of the current user to the screen

```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~/public_html$ history
1  ls
2  cd public_html/
3  ls
4  grep 'html' index.html
5  cat index.html | grep 'html'
6  history
```

2.3 Linux – Basic Commands

- Pipe |: Lets you use two or more commands such that output of one command serves as input to the next.
 - Output of each process directly as input to the next one like a pipeline.

```
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~/public_html$ history
1  ls
2  cd public_html/
3  ls
4  grep 'html' index.html
5  cat index.html | grep 'html'
6  history
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~/public_html$ history | grep 'cat'
5  cat index.html | grep 'html'
7  history | grep 'cat'
zkorkmaz@mansci-db:~/public_html$
```

2.4 Transferring Files

- Transferring Files in Unix, Linux or Mac OS terminal

scp filename username@hostname:pathname

- For example, if you want to transfer the file nice.jpg in the folder **/myfiles_from_local_folder/** on your computer, to the directory (folder) **public_html** on the server, you need to enter the following:

```
$ scp /myfiles_from_local_folder/nice.jpg  
userid@manscib.uwaterloo.ca:/home/your_user_id/publ  
ic_html/
```

2.4 Transferring Files

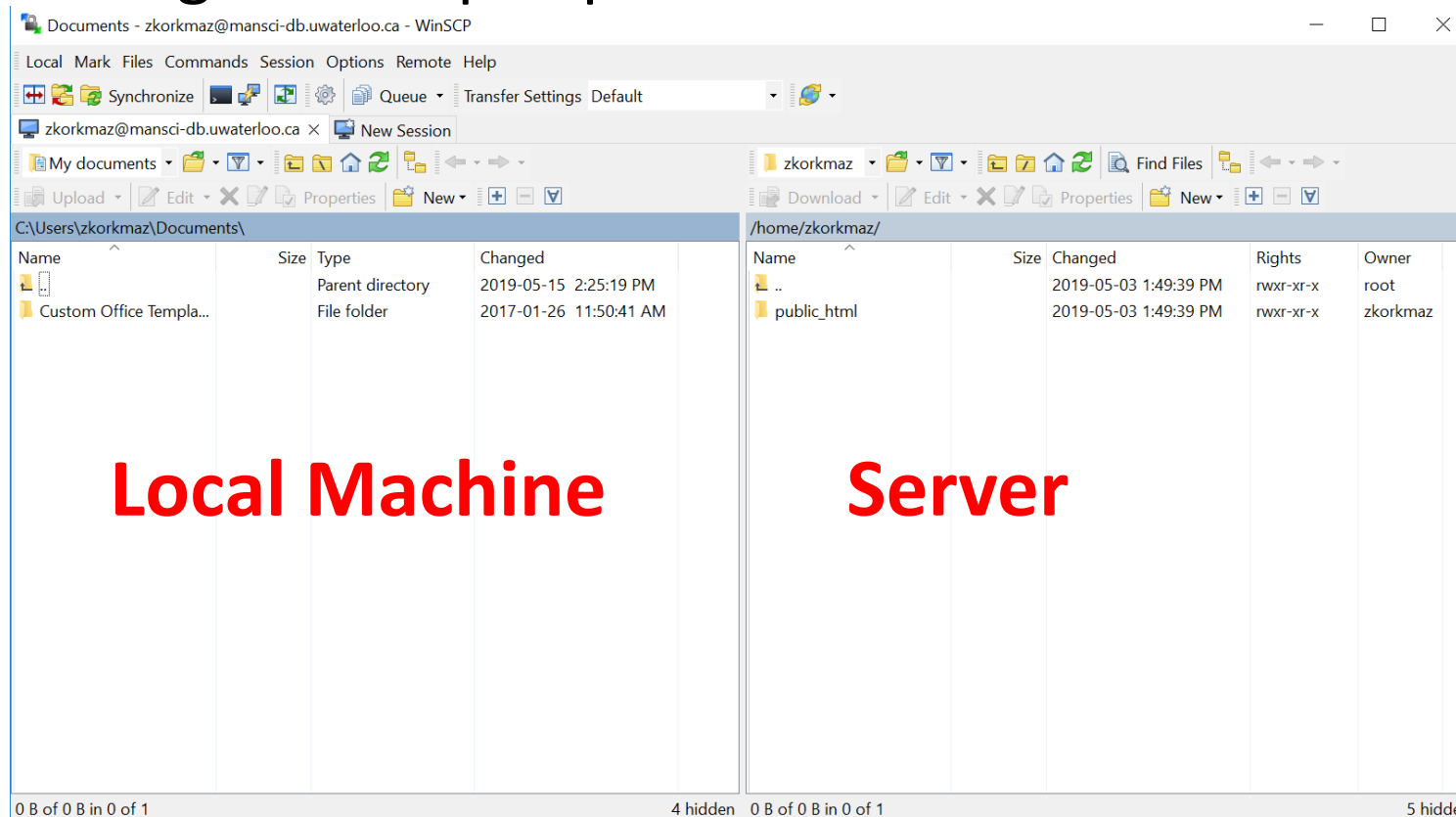
- Transferring Files using GUI tool
 - Mac OS
 - FUGU -> rsug.itd.umich.edu/software/fugu/
 - Newer Mac OS (Mac OS X 10.7+) Rbrowser -> <http://rbrowser.com/>
 - Windows
 - WINSCP

2.4 WINSCP

- A tool for transferring local files to a server.
- **DOWNLOAD WINSCP HERE: <https://winscp.net/eng/download.php>**
- WinSCP is a GUI that allows you to transfer local files to a server
- Log into WinSCP using the following credentials
 - host: mansci-db.uwaterloo.ca
 - username: your quest username (eg. zkorkmaz)
 - password: the password you just changed in puTTY
 - port: 22

2.4 WINSCP (Cont'd)

- The left side of the window is your local machine, the right side is the mansci-db server
- You can drag and drop copies of local files to the server and vice-versa



2.5 Login Off-campus

- If logging in outside from campus, you will need VPN (Virtual Private Network).
- Instructions available on <https://uwaterloo.ca/information-systems-technology/services/virtual-private-network-vpn/about-virtual-private-network-vpn>

Next Week:

- Complete environmental setup
- Introduce HTML and web programming
- Need help?
 - Weekly office hours:
 - Zeynep Korkmaz -> in CPH 4361 on Fridays at 3:00-4:00pm
 - Email: zkorkmaz@uwaterloo.ca
 - Ishita Goswami -> on Wednesdays at 3:30-4:30pm
 - Email: igoswami@uwaterloo.ca