

# Database creation for Idea-case

idea-case-backend – Juhani Välimäki

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Haaga-Helia

# 1. Teacher created a Virtual machine, database and there sandboxes (=schemas) for 70 DB users

- To the Finnish CSC cloud, cPouta machines. Here are the installation notes / steps **if** someone interested:
  - <https://github.com/haagahelia/linux-servers-etc/>
  - [https://github.com/haagahelia/linux-servers-etc/blob/main/CSC\\_virtual\\_machine\\_and\\_user\\_creation.md](https://github.com/haagahelia/linux-servers-etc/blob/main/CSC_virtual_machine_and_user_creation.md) (Linux and its 2 users)
- And here are the steps used to create the 70 schemas and 70 users to database.
  - [https://github.com/haagahelia/linux-servers-etc/blob/main/mariadb\\_installation.md](https://github.com/haagahelia/linux-servers-etc/blob/main/mariadb_installation.md)

# View to some of the creation steps in the cloud...

## Launch Instance

Details \*

Access & Security

Networking \*

Network Ports

Post-Creation

Advanced Options

Availability Zone

nova

Instance Name \*

mariadb-test-server-for-few-weeks

Flavor \* ?

standard.xlarge

Number of Instances \*

1

Instance Boot Source \* ?

Boot from image

Image Name

Ubuntu-22.04 (2.2 GB)

Specify the details for launching an instance.

The chart below shows the resources used by this project in relation to the project's quotas.

### Flavor Details

Name	standard.xlarge
VCPUs	6
Root Disk	80 GB
Ephemeral Disk	0 GB
Total Disk	80 GB
RAM	16,000 MB

### Project Limits

Number of Instances

1 of 8 Used

Number of VCPUs

4 of 8 Used

Total RAM

8,000 of 33,000 MB Used

Number of Volumes

0 of 10 Used

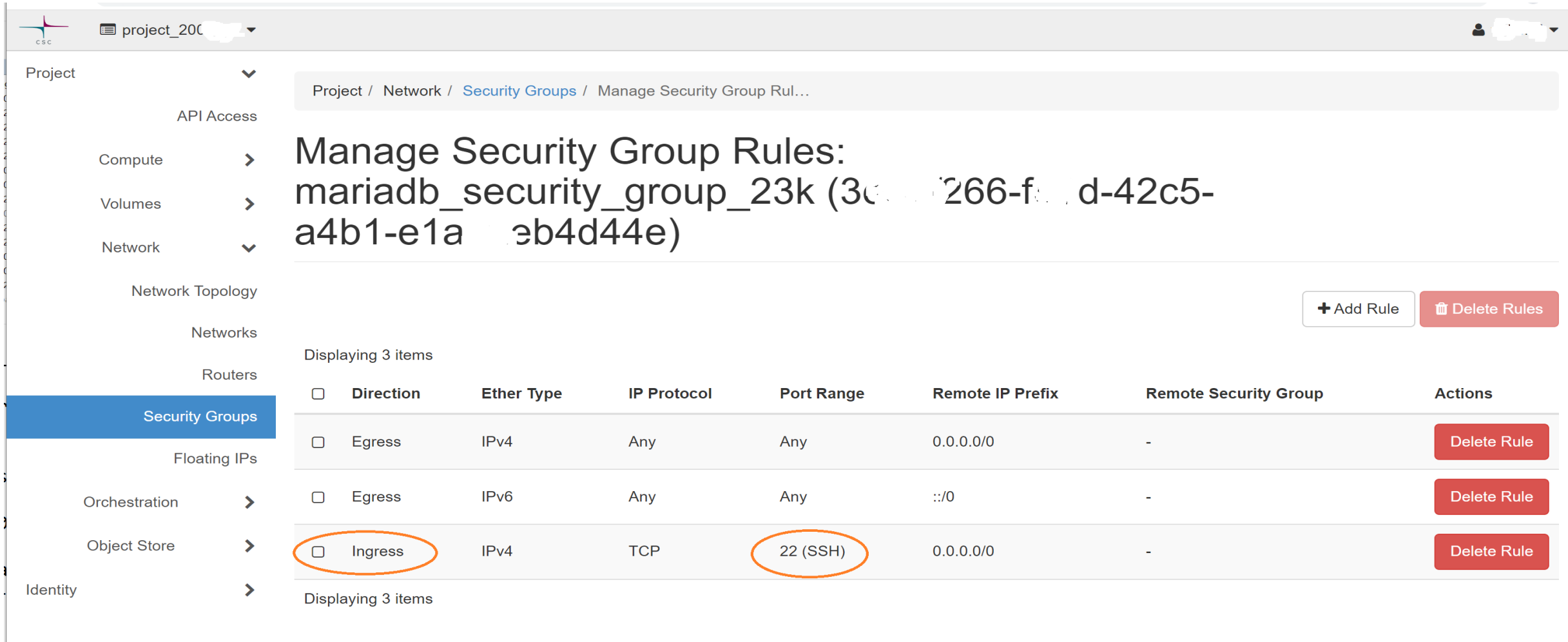
Total Volume Storage

0 of 1,000 GiB Used

Cancel

Launch

# View to some of the creation steps in the cloud...



The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Project, Compute, Volumes, Network, and Identity. The 'Security Groups' option is highlighted. The main content area displays the 'Manage Security Group Rules' page for a specific security group. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: Project / Network / Security Groups / Manage Security Group Rules. The title of the page is 'Manage Security Group Rules: mariadb\_security\_group\_23k (3c...266-f...d-42c5-a4b1-e1a...eb4d44e)'. Below the title, there are two buttons: '+ Add Rule' and 'Delete Rules'. A table lists the existing rules, with three items displayed. The table has columns for Direction, Ether Type, IP Protocol, Port Range, Remote IP Prefix, Remote Security Group, and Actions. The third rule is an Ingress rule for IPv4, TCP, port 22 (SSH), with a Remote IP Prefix of 0.0.0.0/0. This rule is highlighted with an orange circle. The 'Delete Rule' button for this rule is also visible.

Project / Network / Security Groups / Manage Security Group Rules

## Manage Security Group Rules: mariadb\_security\_group\_23k (3c...266-f...d-42c5-a4b1-e1a...eb4d44e)

+ Add Rule Delete Rules

Displaying 3 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction	Ether Type	IP Protocol	Port Range	Remote IP Prefix	Remote Security Group	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Egress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Egress	IPv6	Any	Any	::/0	-	Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingress	IPv4	TCP	22 (SSH)	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule

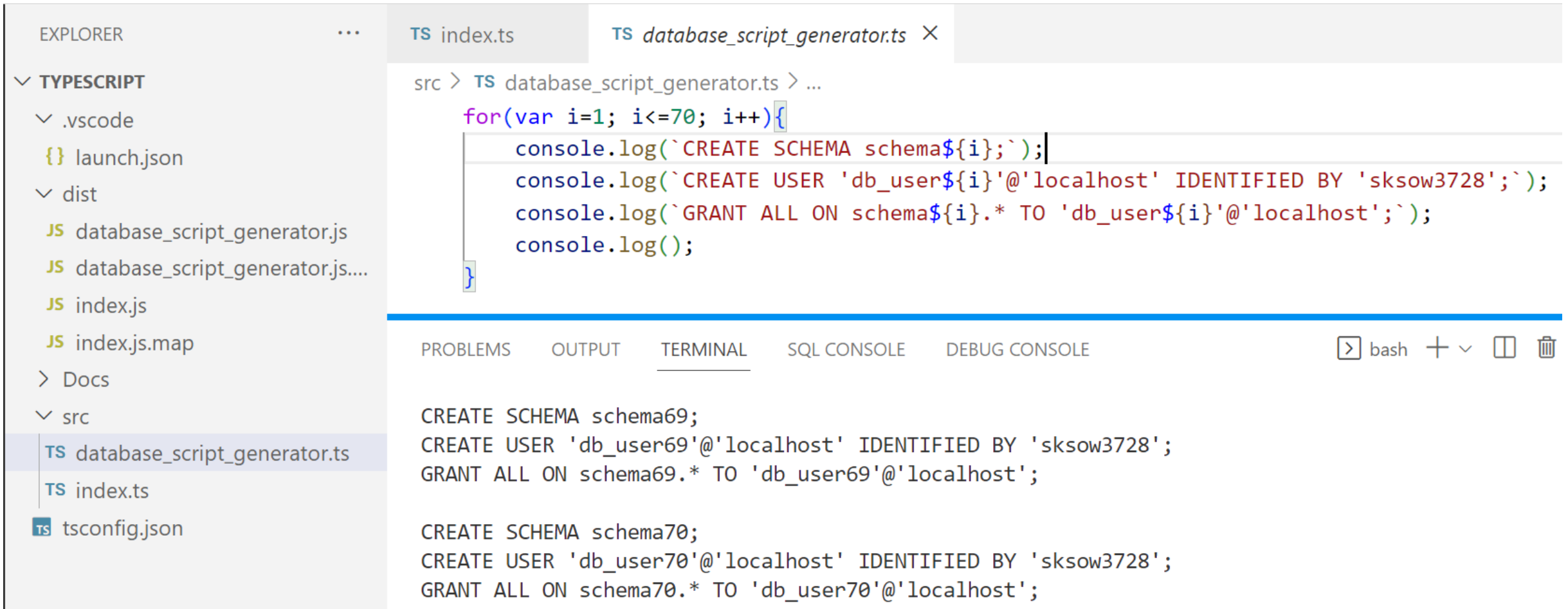
Displaying 3 items

# View to some of the creation steps in the cloud...

## Here running the mysql\_secure\_installation hardening script or wizard against installed MariaDB server

```
jyser1@mariadb-test-server-for-few-weeks: ~  
jyser1@mariadb-test-server-for-few-weeks:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation  
  
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB  
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE!  PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!  
  
In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current  
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and  
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.  
  
Enter current password for root (enter for none):  
OK, successfully used password, moving on...  
  
Setting the root password or using the unix_socket ensures that nobody  
can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.  
  
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.  
  
Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] n  
... skipping.  
  
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.  
  
Change the root password? [Y/n] Y  
New password:  
Re-enter new password:  
Password updated successfully!  
Reloading privilege tables..  
... Success!  
  
By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone  
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for  
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation  
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a  
production environment.  
  
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y  
... Success!  
  
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This  
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.  
  
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] Y  
... Success!  
  
By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can  
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed  
before moving into a production environment.  
  
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] Y  
- Dropping test database...  
... Success!  
- Removing privileges on test database...  
... Success!  
  
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far  
will take effect immediately.  
  
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y  
... Success!  
  
Cleaning up...  
  
All done!  If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB  
installation should now be secure.  
  
Thanks for using MariaDB!  
jyser1@mariadb-test-server-for-few-weeks:~$ sudo systemctl restart mariadb.service  
jyser1@mariadb-test-server-for-few-weeks:~$ sudo lsof -i :3306  
COMMAND      PID  USER   FD   TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME  
mariadbd 2339 mysql  20u   IPv4  29952    0t0  TCP localhost:mysql (LISTEN)  
jyser1@mariadb-test-server-for-few-weeks:~$
```

# View to some of the creation steps in the cloud...



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor with a TypeScript file named `database_script_generator.ts` open. The file is located in the `src` directory. The code in the file is a loop that generates SQL commands for creating schemas and users. The terminal output shows the execution of these commands, resulting in the creation of schemas and users for indices 69 and 70.

**EXPLORER**

- ▼ **TYPESCRIPT**
  - ▼ .vscode
    - { } launch.json
  - ▼ dist
    - JS database\_script\_generator.js
    - JS database\_script\_generator.js....
    - JS index.js
    - JS index.js.map
  - > Docs
  - ▼ src
    - TS database\_script\_generator.ts
    - TS index.ts
    - TS tsconfig.json

**TS index.ts** **TS database\_script\_generator.ts** ✕

src > TS database\_script\_generator.ts > ...

```
for(var i=1; i<=70; i++){  
    console.log(`CREATE SCHEMA schema${i};`);  
    console.log(`CREATE USER 'db_user${i}'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'sksow3728';`);  
    console.log(`GRANT ALL ON schema${i}.* TO 'db_user${i}'@'localhost';`);  
    console.log();  
}
```

**PROBLEMS** **OUTPUT** **TERMINAL** **SQL CONSOLE** **DEBUG CONSOLE**  + ▾ 🗑

```
CREATE SCHEMA schema69;  
CREATE USER 'db_user69'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'sksow3728';  
GRANT ALL ON schema69.* TO 'db_user69'@'localhost';  
  
CREATE SCHEMA schema70;  
CREATE USER 'db_user70'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'sksow3728';  
GRANT ALL ON schema70.* TO 'db_user70'@'localhost';
```

## 2. You need to install the needed tools...

- For database connection etc. these are needed:
- (MariaDB or MySQL, if you want to install your own, instead of using my cloud DB)
- **ssh** – for tunnel creation. E.g. GitBash should have this. Maybe Powershell too
- **DBeaver** – Community Edition. testing the tunnel connection, creating and filling the tables, and possibly creating ER diagrams, looking at the table data while testing, etc.

## 2. ... and use ssh to create the tunnel (SSH port forwarding)

- The server only has 2 Linux users. You are going to use the normal user who has just normal rights
- Only port 22 open, thus you need to use the tunnel to connect to this MariaDB,
  - cannot access 3306 directly
- **ssh -f jyser2@86.50.229.46 -L 3306:localhost:3306 -N** (Password given by teacher in Teams>Files)
- Red- and blue-marked parts change from case to case. E.g. If some other process has already taken port 3306 in your computer, you can use 3308 as the first number.
- Note! Your project .env and such setting must match with the created tunnel. In this case tunnel starts at localhost:3306 (or 3308)
- In a true Linux tool style the tunnel creation doesn't show anything if no problems 😊
- **lsof -i :3306** (Linux) or **netstat -aof | findstr :3306** (Windows) might help you check if tunnel process still there



## 2. ... and use ssh to create the tunnel

```
va u@haaga-helia: ~$ ssh -f jyser2@86.50.229.46 -L 3306:localhost:3306 -N
The authenticity of host '86.50.229.46 (86.50.229.46)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:uL...P8cW...MTKIP2F60J/...g4U10aR...VCWvys.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '86.50.229.46' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
jyser2@86.50.229.46's password:

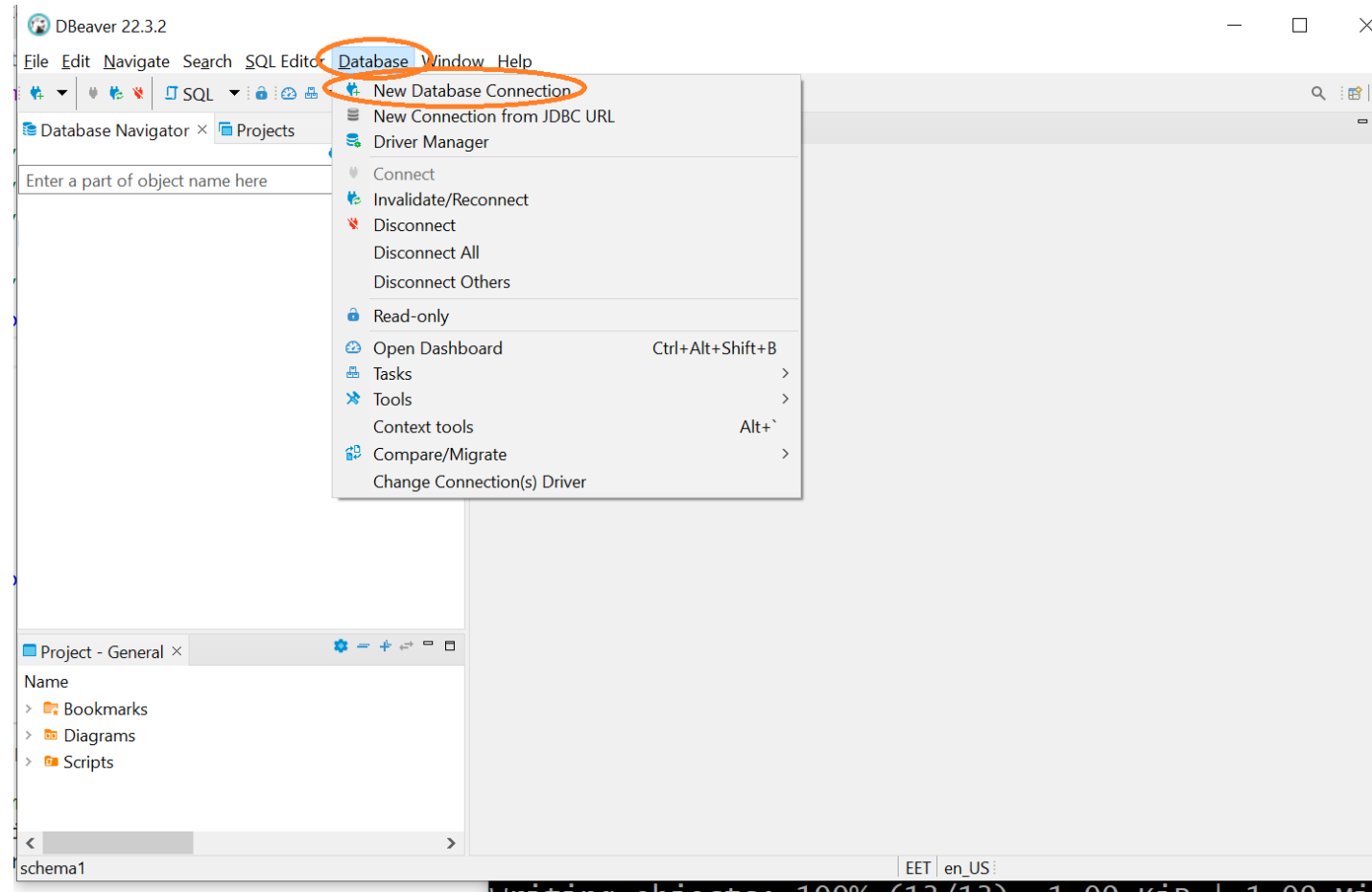
va u@haaga-helia: ~$ ssh -f jyser2@86.50.229.46 -L 3306:localhost:3306 -N
```

netstat -aof in Windows might take some time to produce results. Reason unknown.

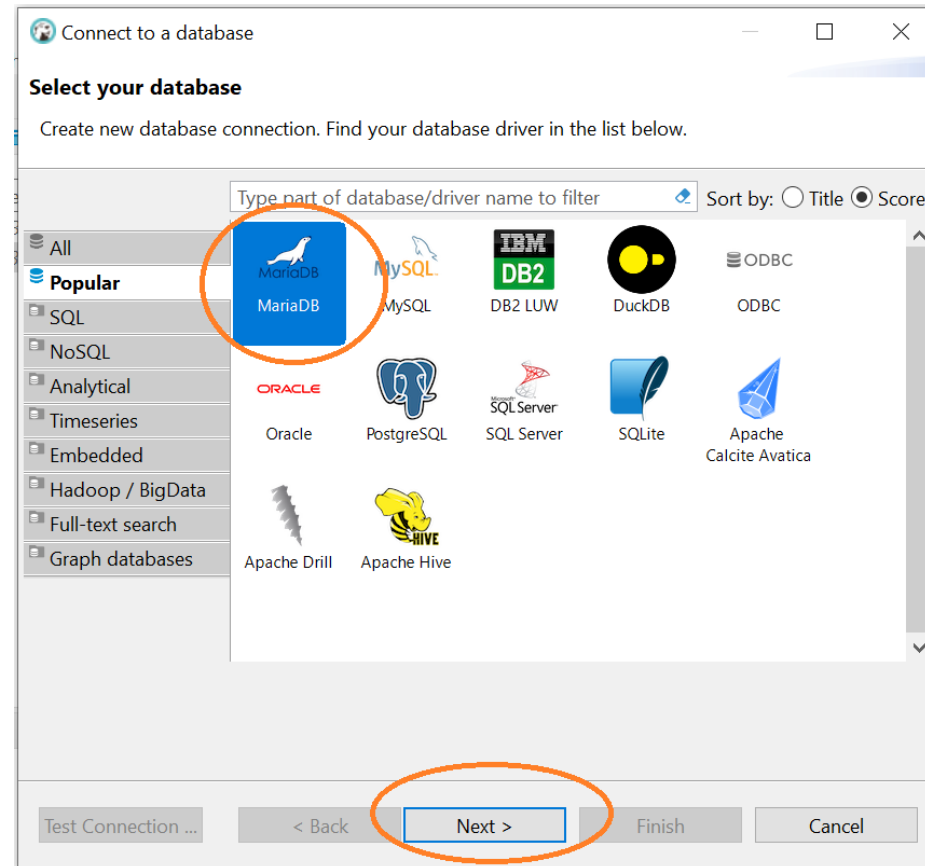
```
va u@haaga-helia: ~$ netstat -aof | findstr 3306
TCP        127.0.0.1:3306        127.0.0.1:0 .haagahelia.amk:0 LISTENING          12016
TCP        127.0.0.1:3306        kubernet...:0 ESTABLISHED        12016
TCP        127.0.0.1:3306        kubernet...:0 ESTABLISHED        12016
TCP        [::1]:3306           [::1]:0 .haagahelia.amk:0 LISTENING          12016

va u@haaga-helia: ~$
```

## 3.1.1 Use DBeaver according to the pictures to create and test the connection



## 3.1.2 Use DBeaver according to the pictures to create and test the connection



## 3.1.3 Use DBeaver according to the pictures to create and test the connection

Connect to a database

MariaDB connection settings

SSH tunnel's your computer's end, isn't it

Server Host: localhost Port: 3306

Database: schema99

Authentication (Database Native)

Username: db\_user99

Password: [masked]

Save password locally

Advanced

Server Time Zone: Auto-detect

Local Client: MySQL Binaries

(Though if you installed your own MariaDB, then use your values for same fields)

You can use variables in connection parameters.

Connection details (name, type, ...)

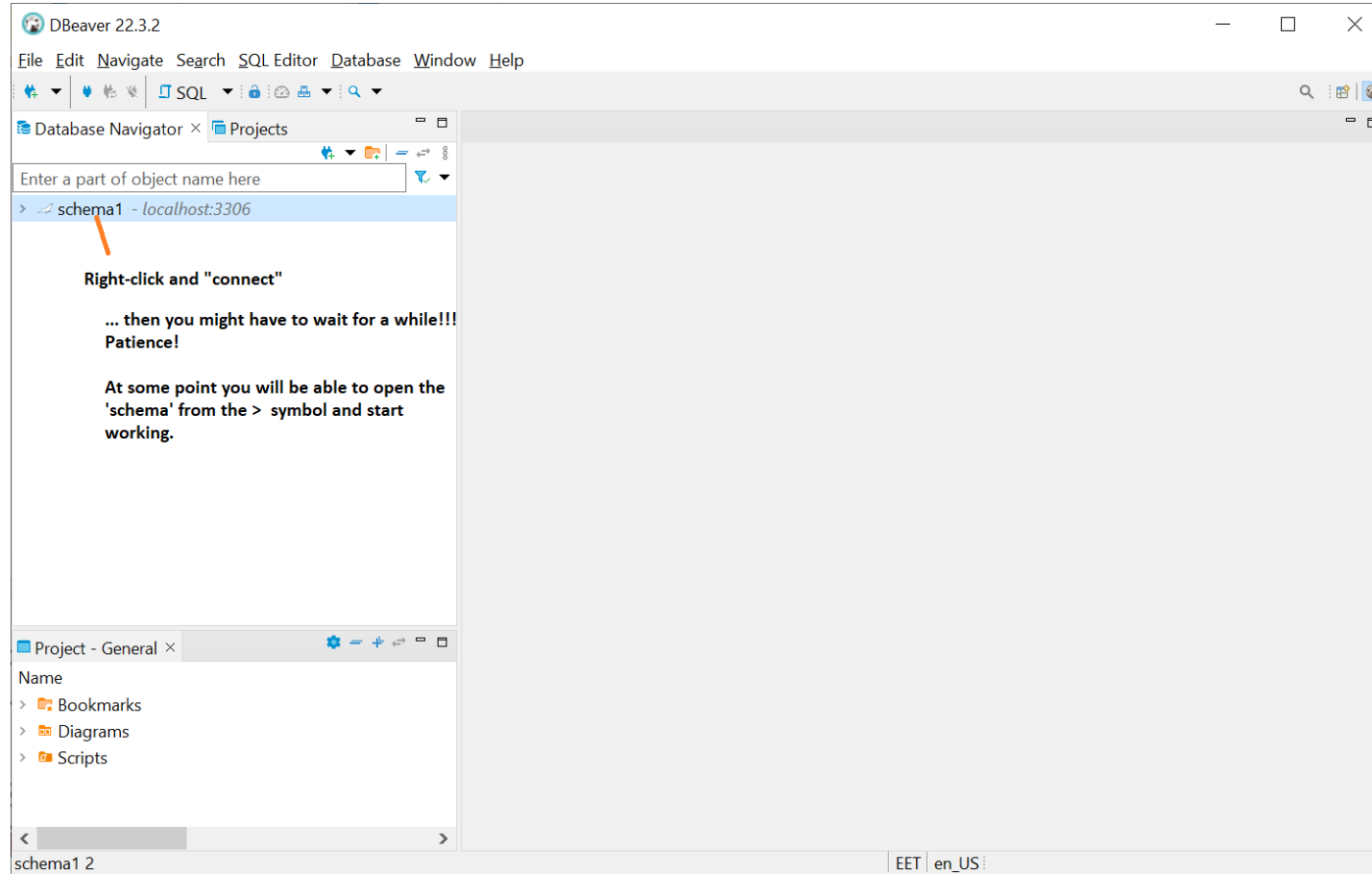
Driver name: MariaDB

Driver Settings Driver license

1. Test Connection ...

2. Finish

## 3.1.4 Use DBeaver according to the pictures to create and test the connection



# Here is how the database will look like:

Database Diagram - Idea case

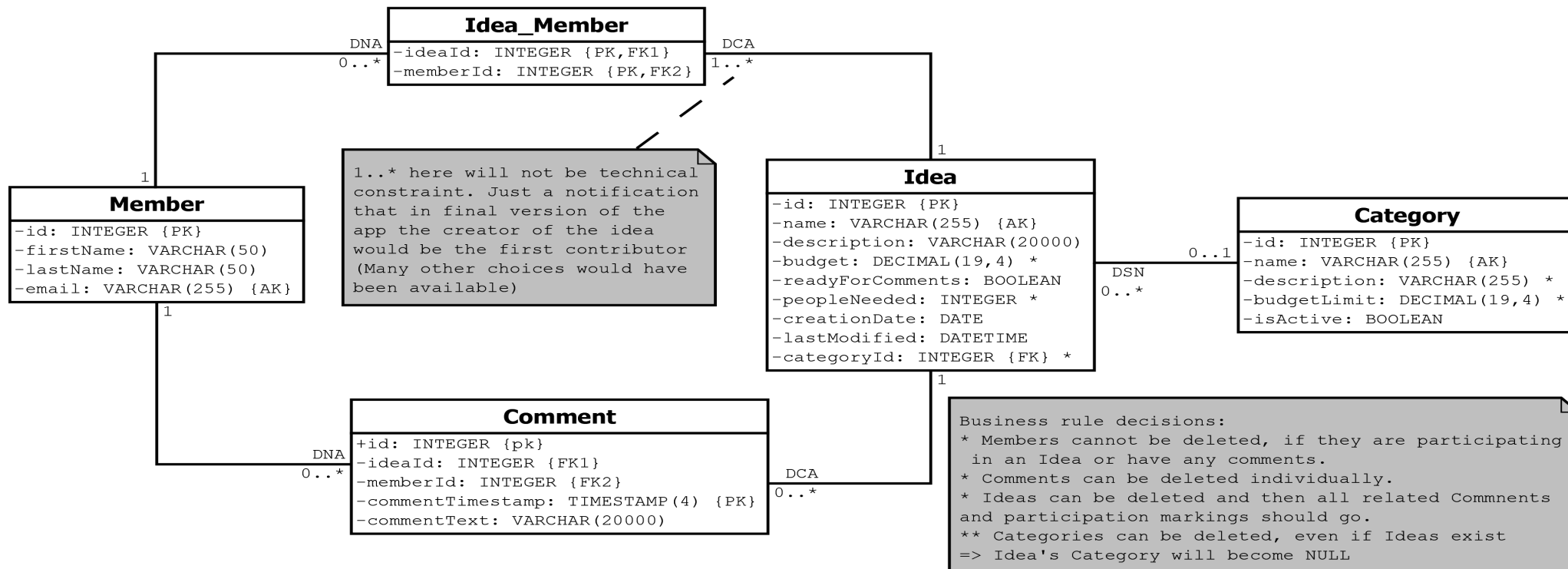
created 2019-04-08 KP, modified 2019-04-09, 2019-04-16 JV

AK = UNIQUE NOT NULL  
\* = column that might contain NULL in final version

Foreign key policies (DNA,DCA,DSN,DSO,UNA,UCA) will be written instead of NNN in the diagram. E.g. DCA UNA

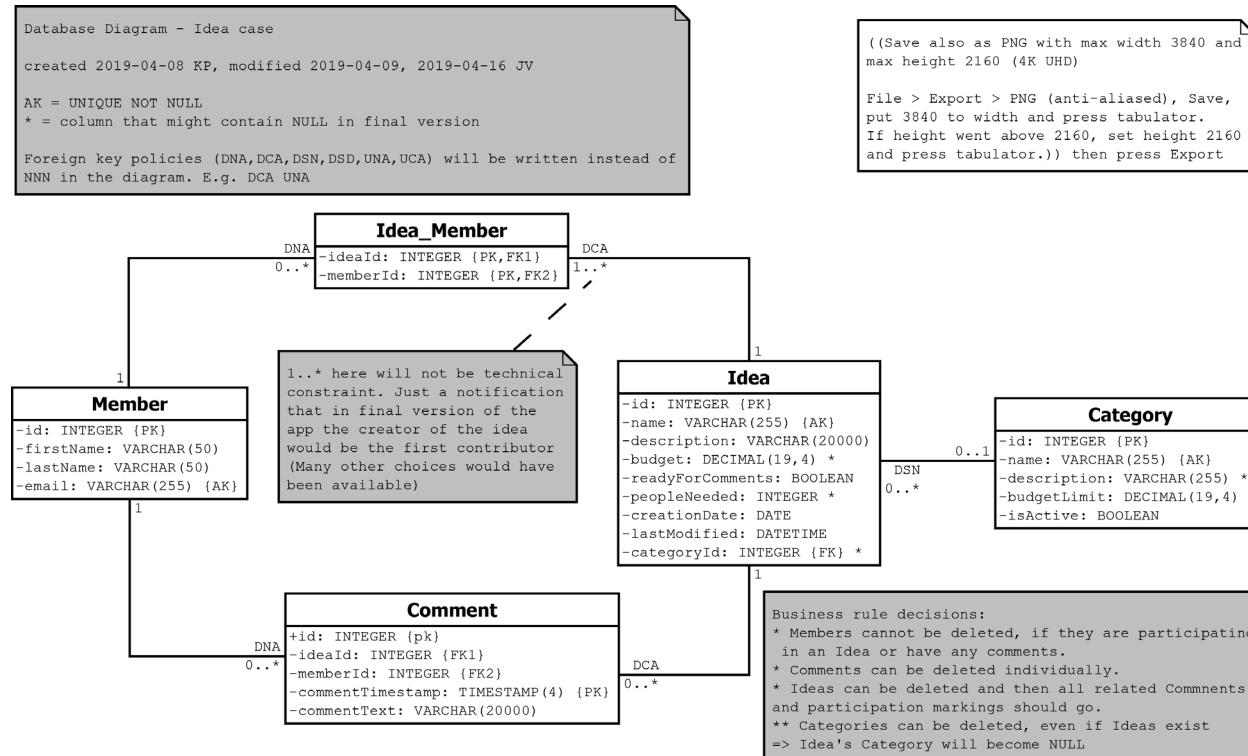
((Save also as PNG with max width 3840 and max height 2160 (4K UHD)

File > Export > PNG (anti-aliased), Save, put 3840 to width and press tabulator. If height went above 2160, set height 2160 and press tabulator.)) then press Export

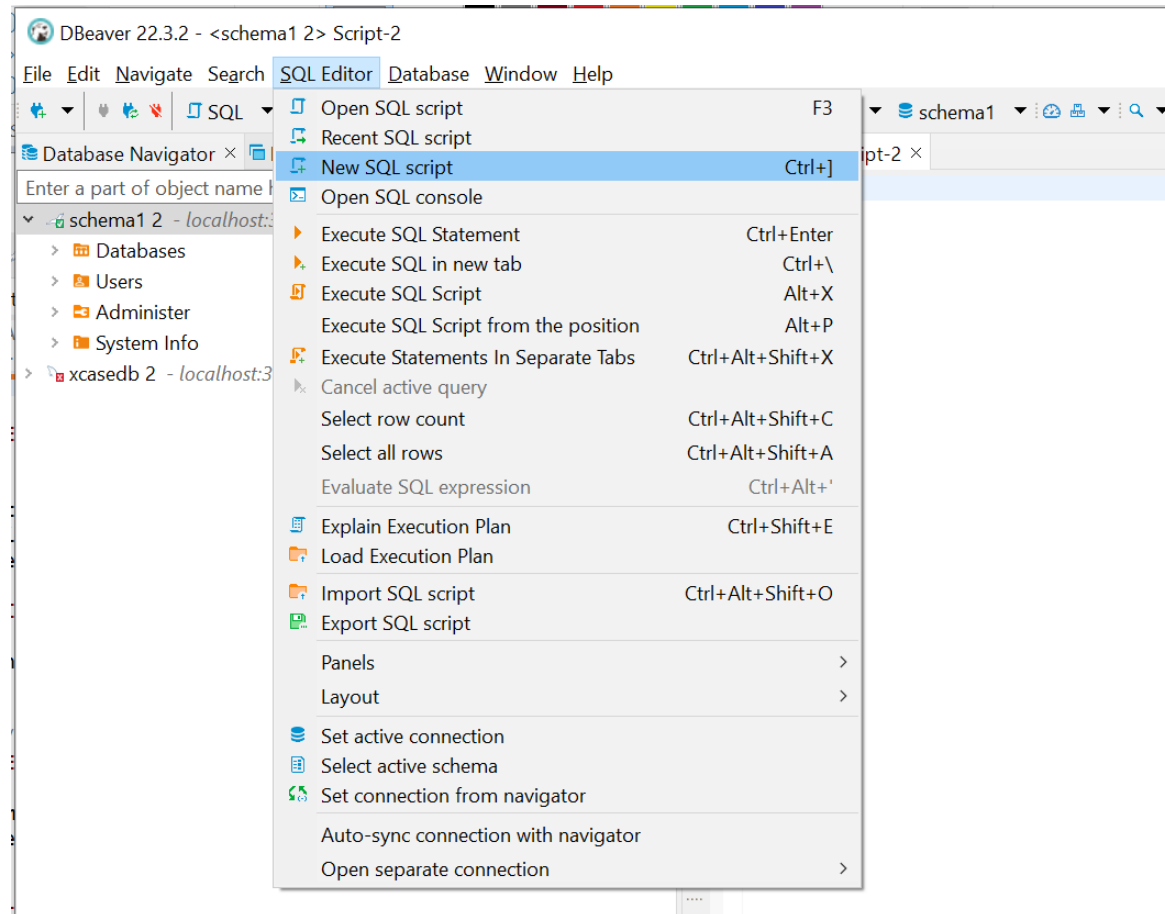


# Download the SQL script for creating the database

- Now download at least the [https://github.com/valju/idea-case-backend/blob/master/Database/SQL\\_Scripts/000\\_drop\\_create\\_insert.sql](https://github.com/valju/idea-case-backend/blob/master/Database/SQL_Scripts/000_drop_create_insert.sql) this file to some known folder.
- Or just clone the repo
- It drops, creates and populates the needed tables.

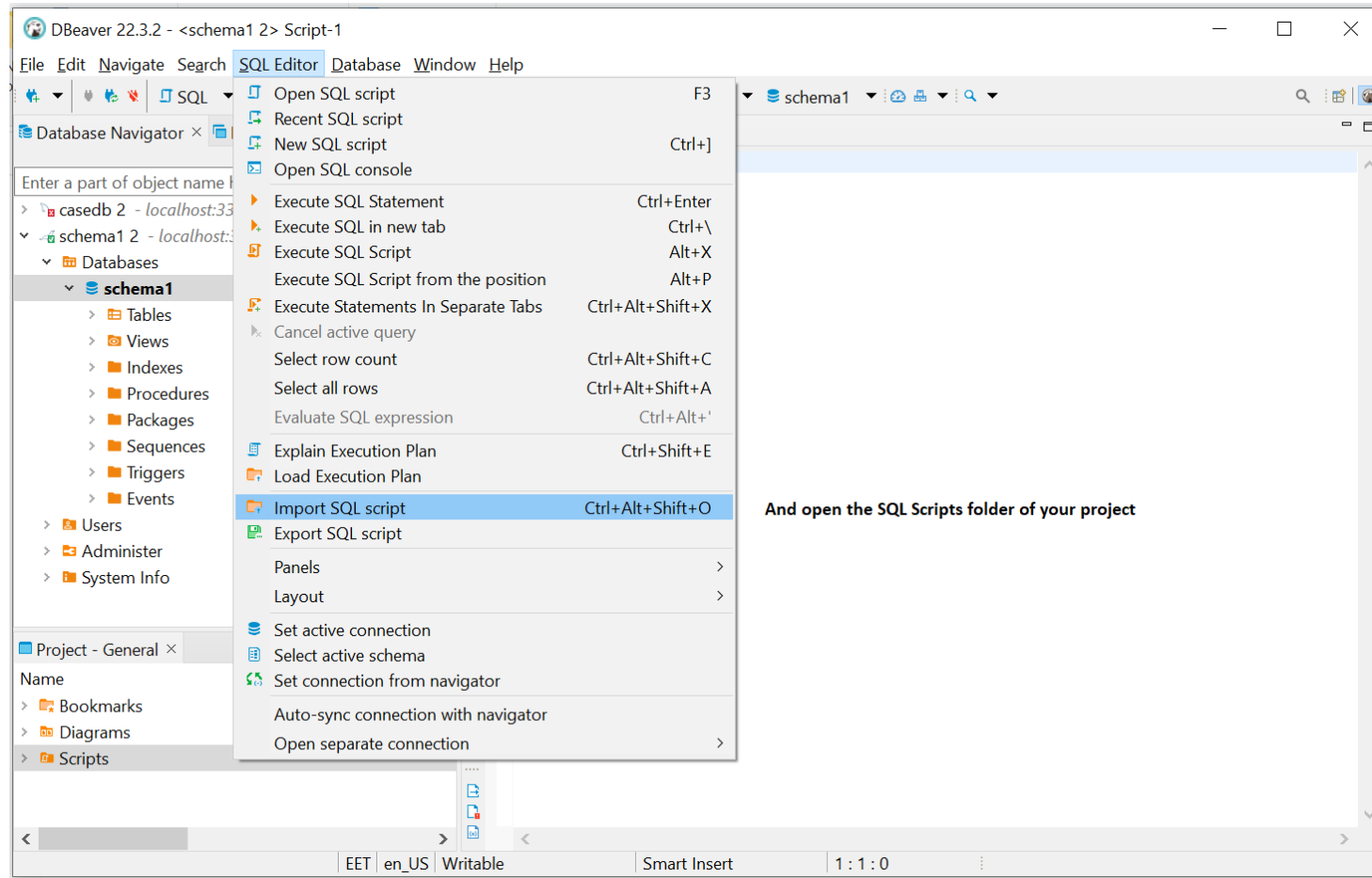


## 3.2.1 Use DBeaver to run SQL to create the tables and populate with test data

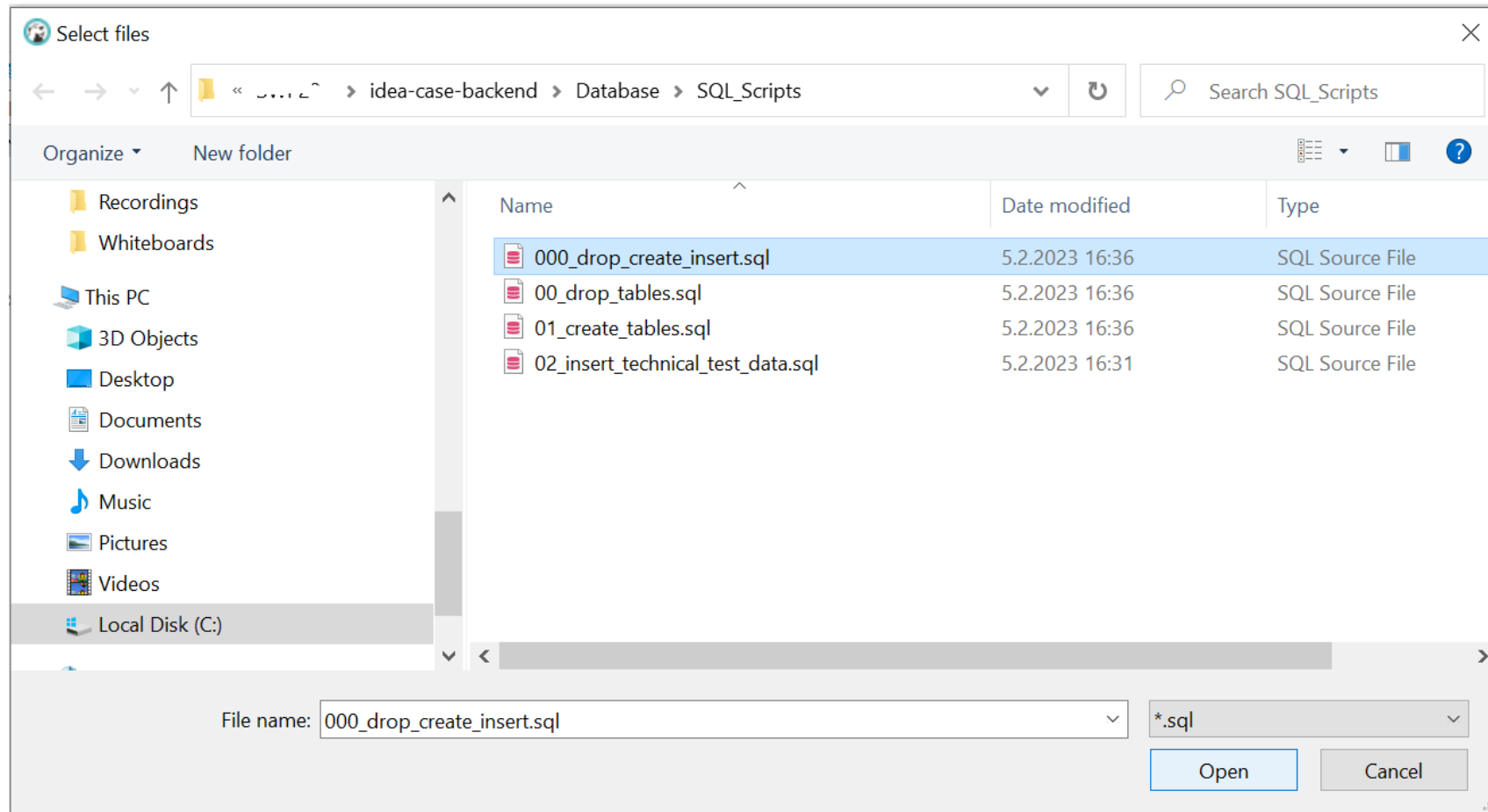




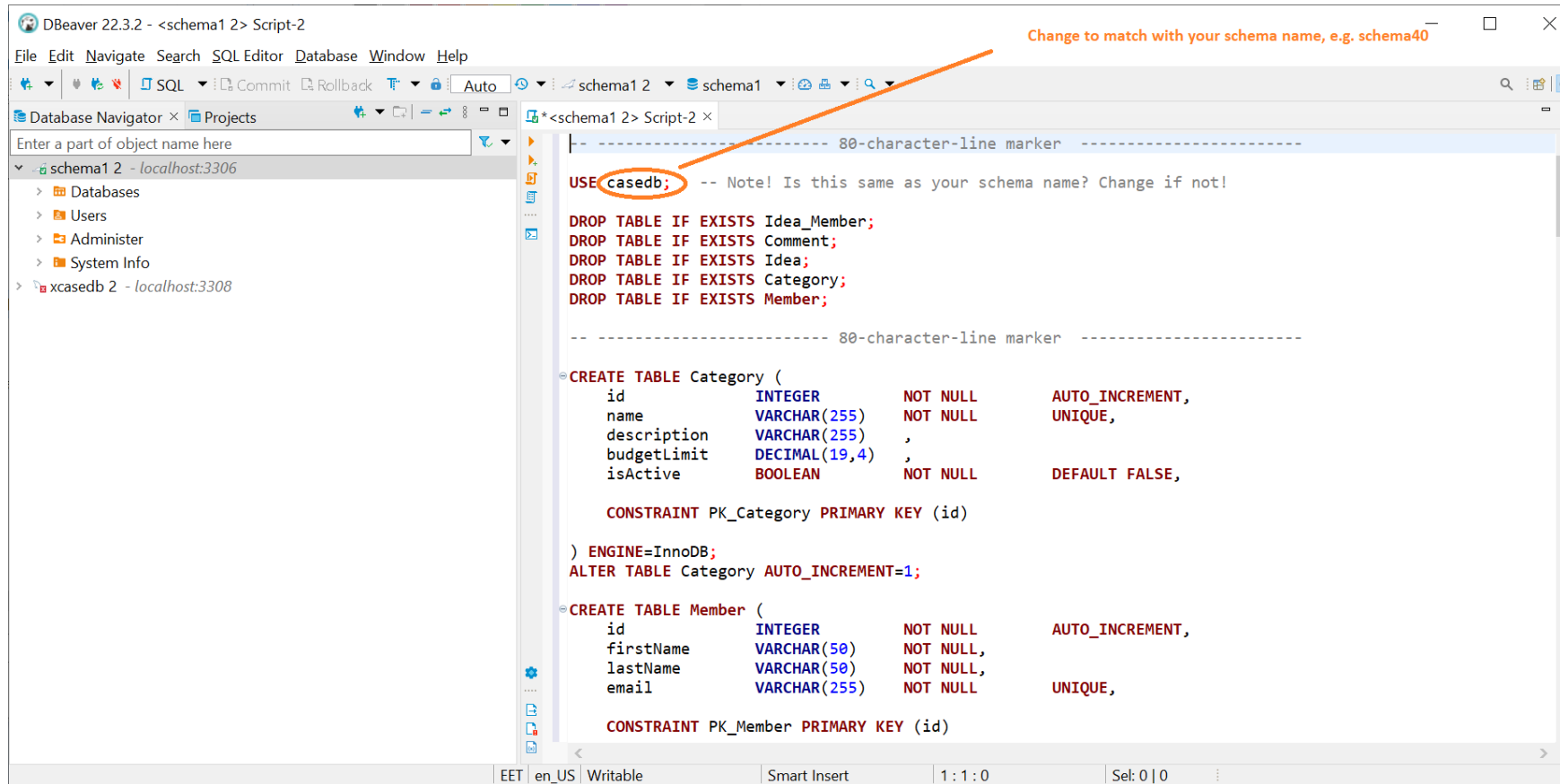
## 3.2.2 Use DBeaver to run SQL to create the tables and populate with test data



## 3.2.3 Use DBeaver to run SQL to create the tables and populate with test data



## 3.2.4 Use DBeaver to run SQL to create the tables and populate with test data



The screenshot shows the DBeaver 22.3.2 interface with a SQL script editor open. The script is for creating tables in a database. The script includes a comment about the schema name and a note about the 'casedb' schema name. The script also includes SQL commands to drop existing tables and create new tables with specific columns and constraints.

```
-- schema1 2 - localhost:3306
-- schema1 2 - localhost:3308

-- Note! Is this same as your schema name? Change if not!
USE casedb;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Idea_Member;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Comment;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Idea;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Category;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Member;

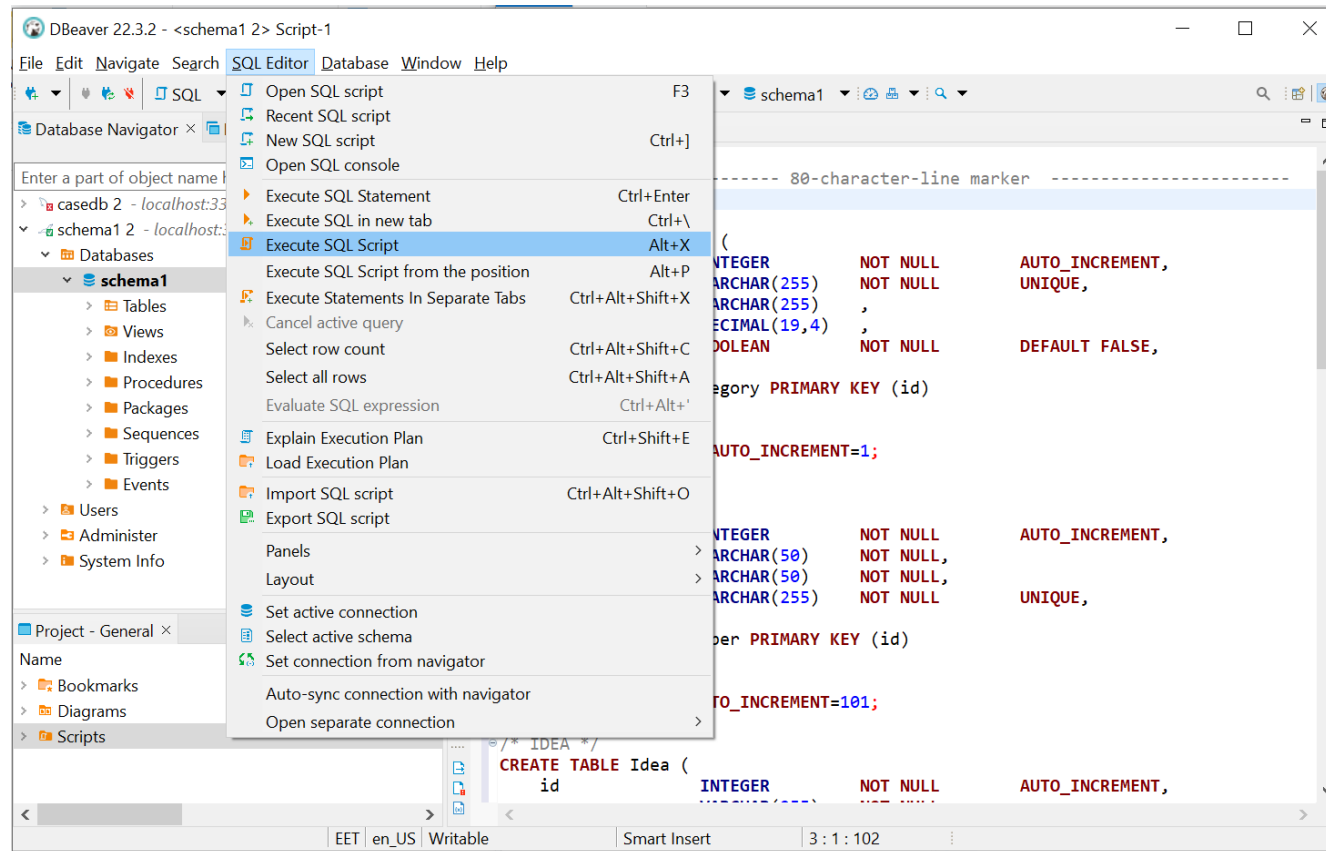
----- 80-character-line marker -----

CREATE TABLE Category (
  id          INTEGER      NOT NULL      AUTO_INCREMENT,
  name        VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL      UNIQUE,
  description  VARCHAR(255) ,
  budgetLimit DECIMAL(19,4) ,
  isActive    BOOLEAN      NOT NULL      DEFAULT FALSE,
  CONSTRAINT PK_Category PRIMARY KEY (id)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
ALTER TABLE Category AUTO_INCREMENT=1;

CREATE TABLE Member (
  id          INTEGER      NOT NULL      AUTO_INCREMENT,
  firstName   VARCHAR(50)  NOT NULL,
  lastName    VARCHAR(50)  NOT NULL,
  email       VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL      UNIQUE,
  CONSTRAINT PK_Member PRIMARY KEY (id)
```

Change to match with your schema name, e.g. schema40

## 3.2.5 Use DBeaver to run SQL to create the tables and populate with test data



## 3.2.6 Use DBeaver to run SQL to create the tables and populate with test data – Success?

DBeaver 22.3.2 - <schema1 2> Script-3

File Edit Navigate Search SQL Editor Database Window Help

Database Navigator Projects

Enter a part of object name here

schema1 2 - localhost:3306

Databases

schema1

Users

Administer

System Info

xcasdb 2 - localhost:3308

SQL Editor

USE schema1; -- Note! Is this same as your schema name? Change if not!

----- 80-character-line marker -----

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Idea\_Member;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Comment;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Idea;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Category;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Member;

----- 80-character-line marker -----

CREATE TABLE Category (

id INTEGER NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE,

description VARCHAR(255),

budgetLimit DECIMAL(19,4),

isActive BOOLEAN NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE,

CONSTRAINT PK\_Category PRIMARY KEY (id)

) ENGINE=InnoDB;

ALTER TABLE Category AUTO\_INCREMENT=1;

CREATE TABLE Member (

id INTEGER NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

firstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

lastName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE,

CONSTRAINT PK\_Member PRIMARY KEY (id)

) ENGINE=InnoDB;

Output

Name 'PK\_Category' ignored for PRIMARY key.

Name 'PK\_Member' ignored for PRIMARY key.

Name 'PK\_Idea' ignored for PRIMARY key.

Name 'PK\_Idea\_Member' ignored for PRIMARY key.

Name 'PK\_Comment' ignored for PRIMARY key.

SCHEMATA 1 TABLE NAMES 1 (2) COLUMNS 1 (3) Category 1 (4) Statistics 1

SELECT \* FROM Category

Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	id	name	description	budgetLimit	isActive
1	1	Outdoors	Outdoor activities, e.g. cycling through the hills.	1,000	1
2	2	Exercises	Physical, mental and spiritual exercises carried o	500	1
3	3	Recreation	Recreational activities like movies, swimming, toi	2,000	0
4	4	Educational t	Jaa jaa jaa	999	1
5	5	Outdoor Trai	Training here	100	0
6	6	Indoor traini	No Training here	100	1
7	7	A2 Training	Training for new technologies	2,500	1
8	8	No Budget	Category without a budget.	[NULL]	1
9	9	No Descripti	[NULL]	100	1
10	10	Dummy	[NULL]	[NULL]	0