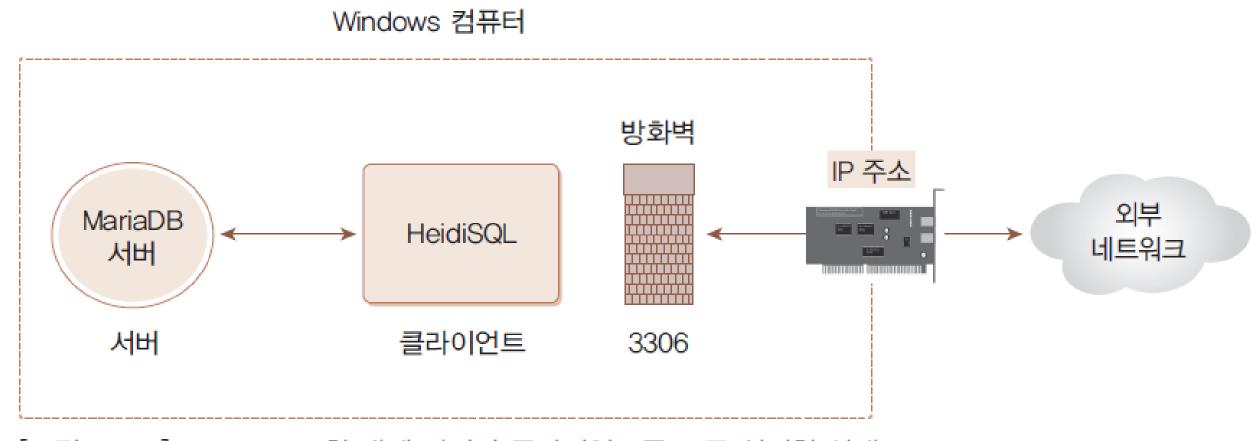
## 데이터베이스 서버를 활용한 빅데이터 저장

MLP LAB 임경태



#### DB server<sup>2</sup> 21□

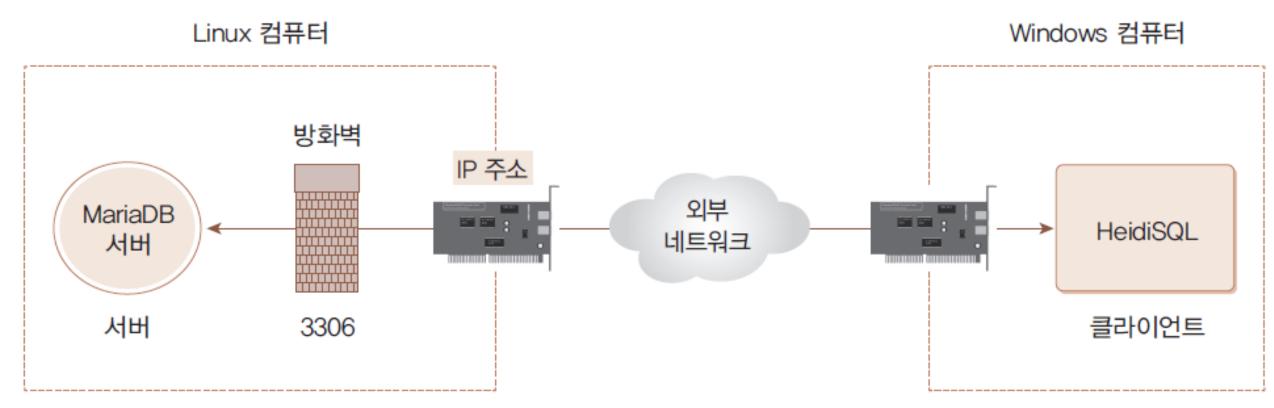
- 우리가 현재까지 구축한 DB의 구조는 다음과 같다.
  - 한대의 컴퓨터에 DB를 설치하고 해당 컴퓨터에서 직접 데이터 가공



[그림 5-45] Windows 한 대에 서버와 클라이언트를 모두 설치한 상태

#### DB server<sup>2</sup> 21□

- 다음과 같이 DB서버를 외부 Linux 컴퓨터에 설치하고 사용하면 무슨 장점이 있나?
  - (1) 다수의 사용자가 함께 작업 가능, (2) DB를 위한 특수한 서버 구축 관리

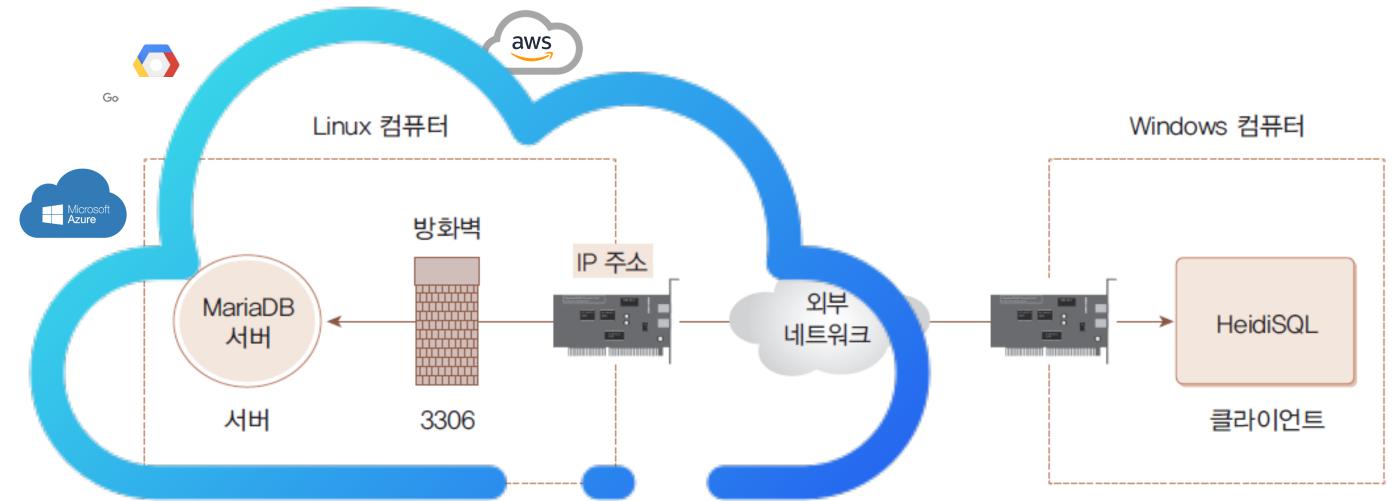


[그림 5-46] Linux 설치된 MariaDB Server에 Windows에 설치된 HeidiSQL에서 접속한 상태

# 01. GCP로 DB 서버 구축하기

#### 현업에서 사용하는 DB server를 구축해 보자

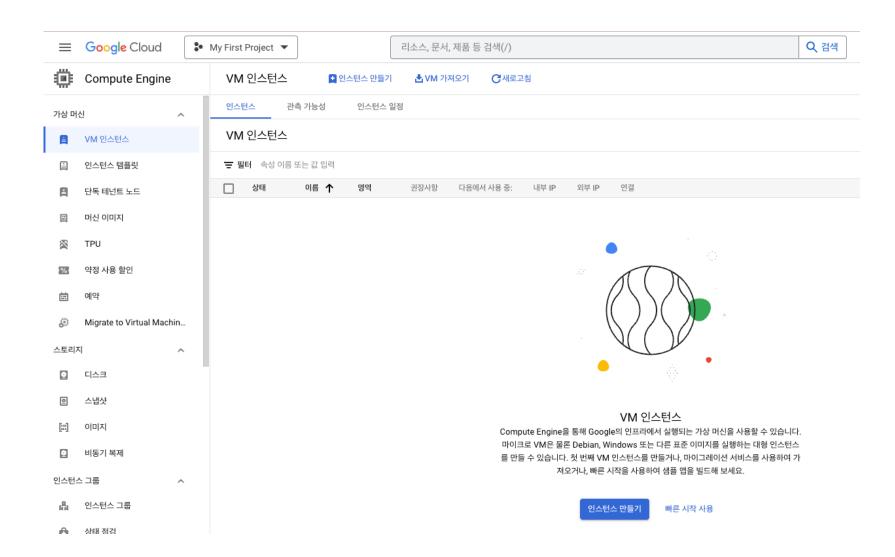
- 실제 현업에서는 Cloud 서비스를 이용해 DB서버를 구축함
  - (1) 손쉽게 DB서버 구축 및 관리, (2) 필요한 만큼 자원 할당해서 사용



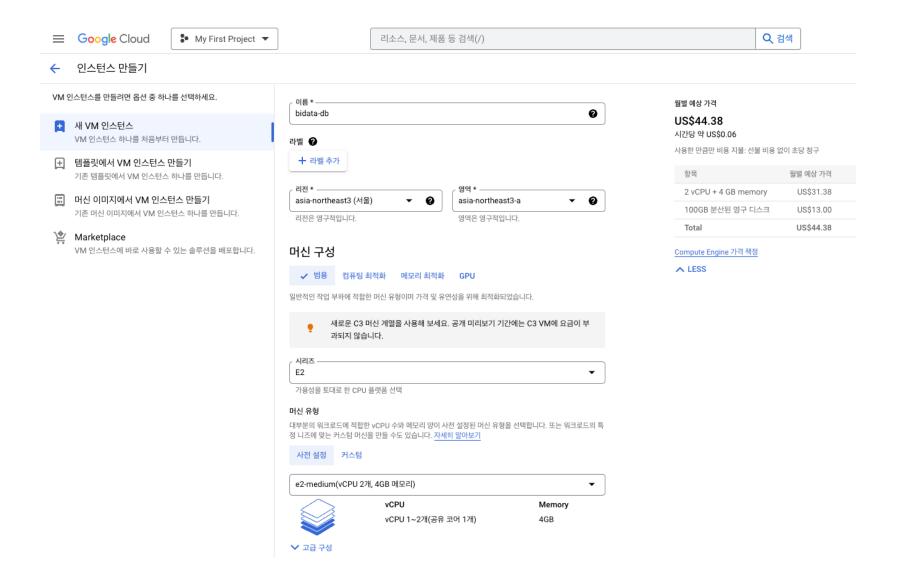
[그림 5-46] Linux 설치된 MariaDB Server에 Windows에 설치된 HeidiSQL에서 접속한 상태

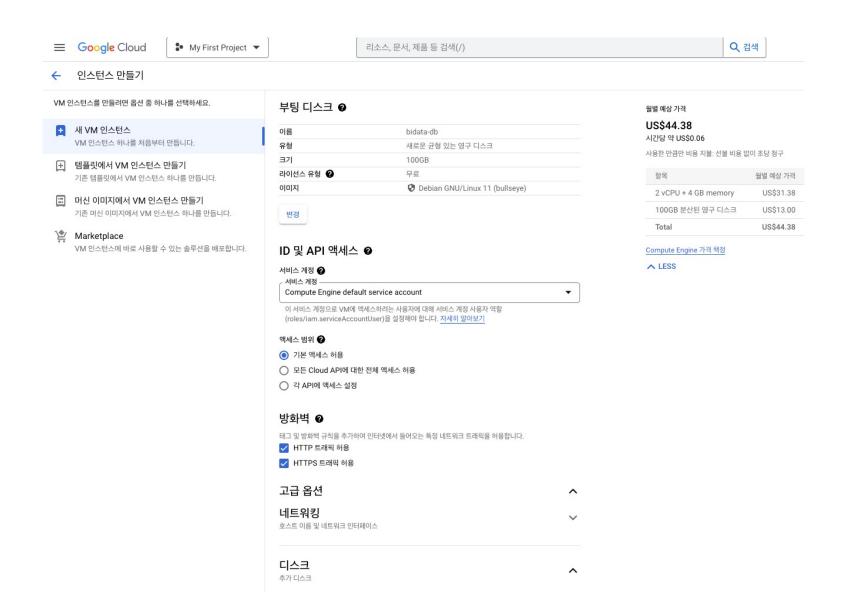
### GCP Server setup

- 우리가 구동하는 colab 파일은 어디 서버에서 작동되지? 바로 구글 원격서버!!
  - 그러면 DB도 구글 원격 서버로 만들 수 있겠네? 넵

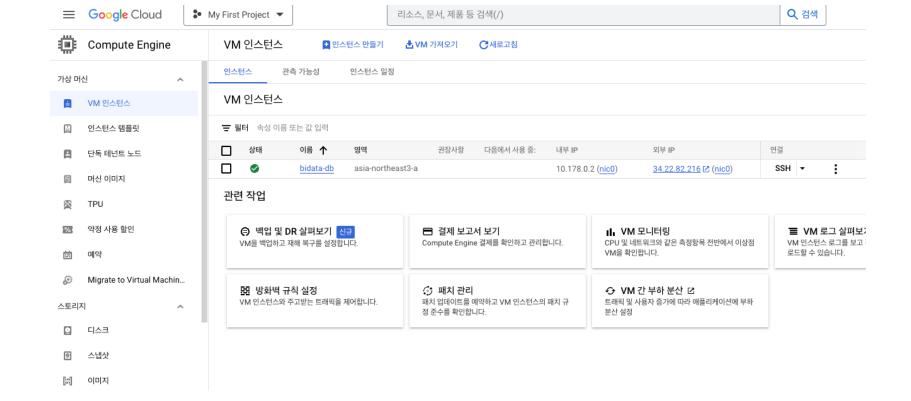


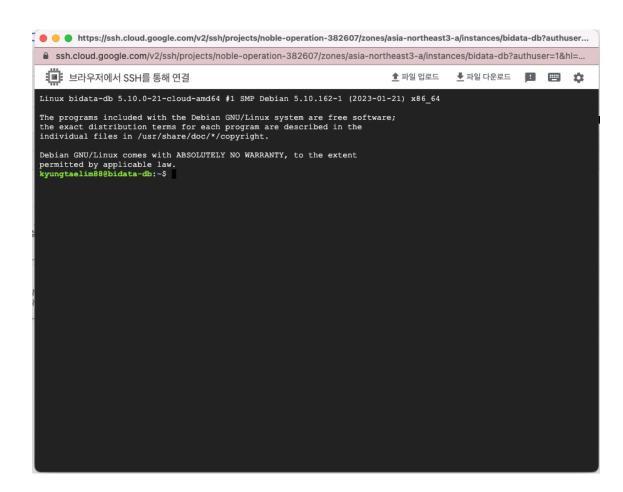
## GCP Server setup (방화벽)



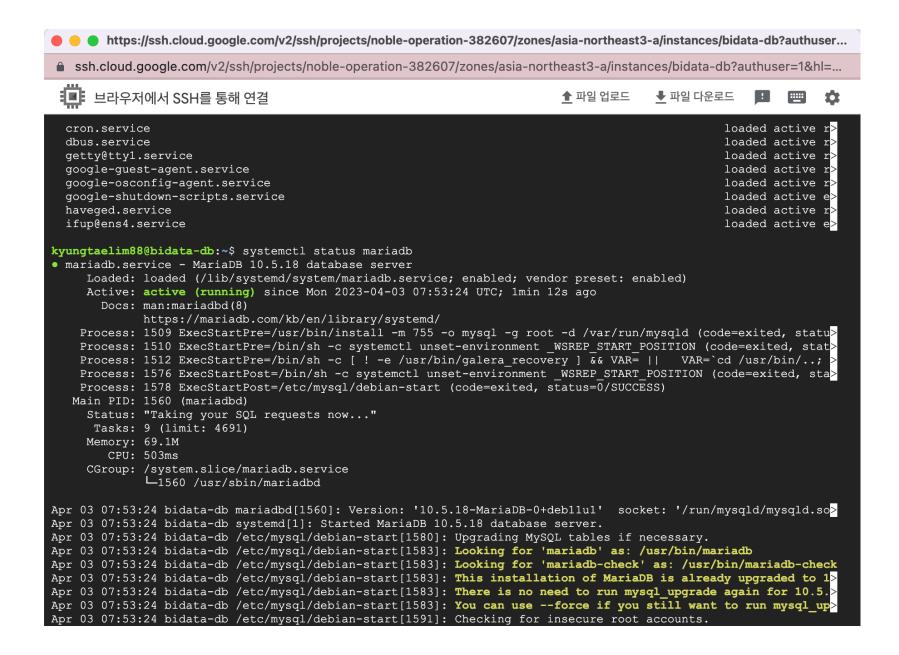


# 02. DB설정하기





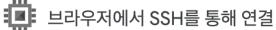
kyungtaelim88@bidata-db:~\$ sudo apt-get install mariadb-server



#### sudo mysql\_secure\_installation

```
kyungtaelim88@bidata-db:~$ 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] n
 ... skipping.
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] n
 ... skipping.
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] n
 ... skipping.
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] n
 ... skipping.
Cleaning up...
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.
Thanks for using MariaDB!
 cyungtaelim88@bidata-db:~$
```

- https://ssh.cloud.google.com/v2/ssh/projects/noble-operation-382607/zones/asia-northeast3-a/ine
- ssh.cloud.google.com/v2/ssh/projects/noble-operation-382607/zones/asia-northeast3-a/instances/li





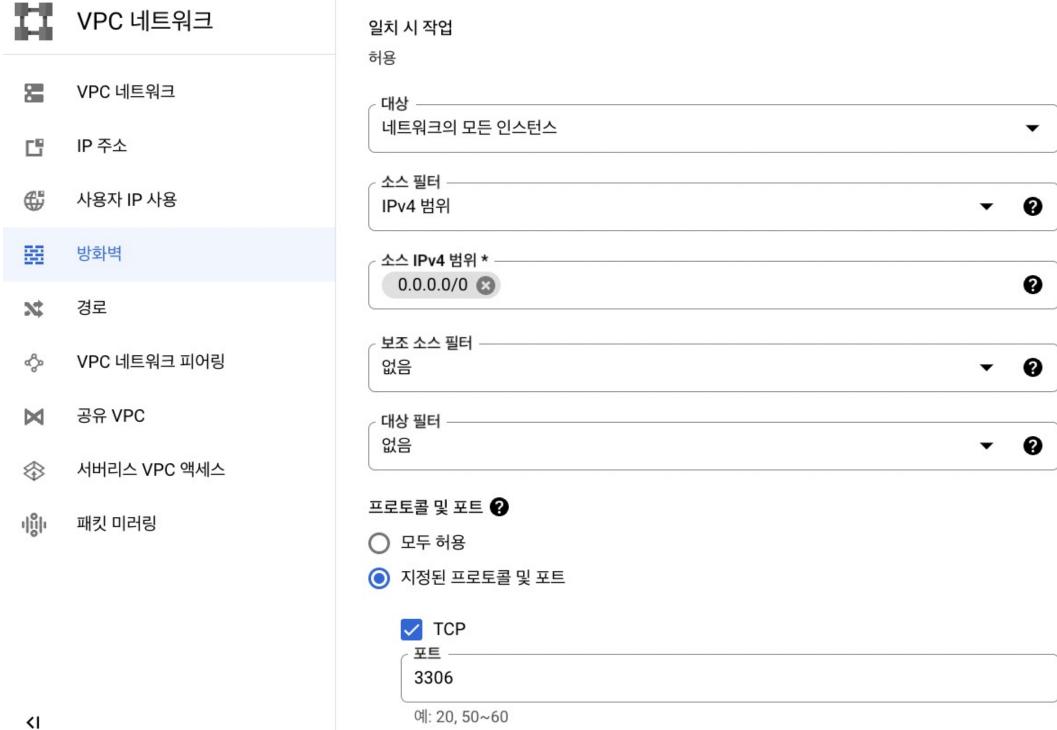


```
Cleaning up...
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.
Thanks for using MariaDB!
kyungtaelim88@bidata-db:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 33
Server version: 10.5.18-MariaDB-0+deb11ul Debian 11
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;
| Database
+----+
| information schema |
| performance schema |
+----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'ktlim'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)
```

```
cd /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d
sudo vi 50-server.cnf

# bind-address = 127.0.0.1
bind-address = 0.0.0.0
sudo /etc/init.d/mariadb restart
```



#### **DB** test in Colab

```
import pymysql
connection = pymysql.connect(host="34.22.82.216", port=3306, db="TEST_STOCK", user="ktlim",
passwd="password", autocommit=True)
cursor = connection.cursor()

cursor.execute("SELECT VERSION();")
result = cursor.fetchone()
print("MariaDB version: {}".format(result))
connection.close()
```

# 감사합니다.