

# TGM - HTBLuVA Wien XX Informationstechnologie

# ${\bf INSY} \\ {\bf Backup\ mit\ Mysql\ und\ Postgresql}$

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# 1 Aufgabenstellung

Untersuchen Sie die Backup-Tools von MySQL (mysqldump, mysqlhotcopy, ibbackup) und PostgreSQL (pg\_dump) und lösen Sie folgende Aufgaben:

Finden und dokumentieren Sie (für ihr System OS/DBMS) die etsprechenden Optionen der Tools für folgende Anforderungen:

Speichern einer/mehrerer/aller Datenbanken des Systems in einer Datei mit/ohne Datenbankstruktur, Trigger und Stored-Routines Verwendung der "IF EXISTS"- und "DROP"-Klausel unter MySQL bzw. PostgreSQL

Logisches vs. Physisches Backup: Was sind die Vor- bzw. Nachteile der beiden Arten und worauf muss man achten Online-Backup: Wie kann man einen Dump der DB während des Betriebs ausführen (Locking, ...) Wie können Sie auf gemieteten DB-Servern (remote) ebenfalls Backups ausführen? Geben Sie zwei Möglichkeiten an.

Wie könnte man die Backupvarianten aus Punkt 1 automatisieren (Uhrzeit als Trigger)? Geben Sie entsprechend für ihr Betriebssystem (Windows, Linux, Mac, ...) Möglichkeiten an. Verwendung eines Zeitstempels zur Speicherung der Dumps (in den Filenamen inkludiert; z.B. DBNAME\_20100413\_0952.sql)

#### Abgaberichtlinien:

PDF-Dokument, ca. 15 Seiten, formatiert und strukturiert ähnlich wie das Technik-/Machbarkeits-Kapitel der Diplomarbeit (Zitate, Quellen, Fußnoten, Tabellen, Grafiken, Screenshots, Inhaltsverzeichnis, ...) Bitte in Zweier-Teams arbeiten, alle im Team mitarbeitenden Autoren müssen aber in der Lage sein, jedes Thema/Detail auch selbst zu präsentieren.

Arbeitsaufwand ca. 10 Stunden pro Team.

Präsentation am 9.12.2014

# 2 Working time

#### 2.1 Estimated

Task	Person	Time in hours
Satting up the Databages	Haidn	1
Setting up the Databases	Siegel	1
Getting some informations about backups	Haidn	2
Getting some informations about backups	Siegel	1
mysqldump	Haidn	2
mysqidump	Siegel	2
Total	Haidn	2
TOTAL	Siegel	2
Total Team		XXX hours

Task	Person	Time in hours
Setting up the Databases	Haidn	0.5
Setting up the Databases	Siegel	2
Cotal	Haidn	2
Total	Siegel	2
Total Team		XXX hours

# 2.2 End

# 3 Ausgangssituationen

# 3.1 Hannah

Betriebsystem: Windows 8.1

Datenbank: Mysql Version 14.14, Distribution 5.5.40

Datenbank laeuft auf VM: Ubuntu 14.04 LTS mit der IP 192.168.117.131

## 3.2 Martin

# 4 Backups general

## 4.1 Why should backups be done?

After a drop-out, a recovery must me done.

To avoid a loss of data, a backup must be done before an drop-out occurs and it always should be current.

Backups are not only needed for recovery purposes, but also for archival storage purposes.

#### 4.2 Logical versus physical backups

Logical backups save information represented as logical database structure (e.g. Create Database, Create Table statements) and content (e.g Insert statements). Physical backups consist of raw copies of the directories and files that store database contents.

#### Logical backups:

- 1. Backup is done by querying the MySQL server
- 2. Slower than physical methods
- 3. Output is larger than physical methods
- 4. The Backup and the Restore can be done either for all databases (server level), only for one database (database level) or only for specific tables (table level)
- 5. Doesent include log or config files
- 6. Backups are mostly done with the database still running
- 7. Can be easily imported
- 8. Backups stored in logical format are machine independent!

[4]

#### Physical backups:

- 1. Exact copy of database files which are stored on the disk
- 2. Output is more compact than logical ones
- 3. The granularity of the data that can be stored depends on the engine (e.g. InnoDb shares files with other tables..)
- 4. Can include log or config files
- 5. Backups stored in logical format are machine dependent!
- 6. Backups are seldom done with the database running, and if then the database files must be locked.
- 7. Can be easily imported

[4]

## 4.3 Full versus incremental backups

"Some file system implementations enable "snapshots" to be taken. These provide logical copies of the file system at a given point in time, without requiring a physical copy of the entire file system. [..] MySQL itself does not provide the capability for taking file system snapshots. It is available through third-party solutions such as Veritas, LVM, or ZFS.", [4]

"A full backup includes all data managed by a MySQL server at a given point in time. An incremental backup consists of the changes made to the data during a given time span (from one point in time to another). MySQL has different ways to perform full backups, such as those described earlier in this section. Incremental backups are made possible by enabling the server's binary log, which the server uses to record data changes.

Incremental recovery is recovery of changes made during a given time span. This is also called point-in-time recovery because it makes a server's state current up to a given time. Point-in-time recovery is based on the binary log and typically follows a full recovery from the backup files that restores the server to its state when the backup was made. Then the data changes written in the binary log files are applied as incremental recovery to redo data modifications and bring the server up to the desired point in time.", [4]

#### 4.3.1 Online versus Offline backups

Online backups, also called hot backups, take place while the server is running so that the database can still be used.

Offline backups, also called cold backups, take place while the server is not running and therefore the database is not available.

#### Online backups:

- 1. Clients can still access the database
- 2. The backup must be made carefully, in order to secure, that the clients have not changed informations in the mean time that could compromise the backup's integrity

[4]

#### Offline backups:

- 1. Clients can not access the database
- 2. The backup is easier

A similar distinction between online and offline applies for recovery operations. [4]

# 5 Saving into a File

## 5.1 Mysql

#### 5.1.1 Mysqldump

Mysql has an option called mysqldump. Mysql dump can connect to local or remote servers.[4]

To do a backup from only one database, the following command needs to be executed: mysqldump -u root -p [database\_name] > dumpfilename.sql
After typing in the password, a file will be available which, in this case is called dumpfilename.sql.
The content of the dumpfile is the following:

```
-- MySQL dump 10.13 Distrib 5.5.40, for debian-linux-gnu (x86_64)
-- Host: localhost Database: insy1
__ _____
                    5.5.40-Oubuntu0.14.04.1
-- Server version
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8 */;
/*!40103 SET @OLD_TIME_ZONE=@@TIME_ZONE */;
/*!40103 SET TIME_ZONE='+00:00' */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS=@@UNIQUE_CHECKS, UNIQUE_CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0@FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS, FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_SQL_MODE=@@SQL_MODE, SQL_MODE='NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO' */;
/*!40111 SET @OLD_SQL_NOTES=@@SQL_NOTES, SQL_NOTES=0 */;
-- Table structure for table 'Abteilung'
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'Abteilung';
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client = @@character_set_client */;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE 'Abteilung' (
  'aname' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  'sync_state' enum('current','old','new','syncing','deleting') NOT NULL DEFAULT 'new',
 PRIMARY KEY ('aname', 'sync_state')
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1:
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;
```

Even trough that in this case there is only one create table command, there is a lot of bulk. In the next example, the Inserts into a table can be seen, and here it actually is not too much bulk. Still, whenever saving a database dump like this, the file will be quite big, which might be a big disadvantage!

```
INSERT INTO 'Person' VALUES
('Aly','Ahmed','Facility Management','Doppelte gasse','current'),
('Dominik','Scholz','IT','Schwarze gasse','current'),
('Elias','Frantar','Kindergarten','Heiligenstadt gasse','current'),
('Hannah','Siegel','HR','Max Kahrer gasse','current'),
('Jakob','Saxinger','Kueche','Max Soundso gasse','current'),
('Martin','Haidn','Managment','Gruene gasse','current'),...
```

After having dropped the database, the following commad was restoring the data. this has worked out fine: To do a backup from only one database, the following command needs to be executed: mysql -u root -p [database\_name] <dumpfilename.sql

With this type of recovery, even the triggers have been imported.

#### Backup of only one table using mysqldump

mysqldump -u root -p [database\_name] [table\_name] > dumpfilename.sql

## Backup of more than one database using mysqldump

mysqldump -u root -p --databases [database\_name1] [database\_name2] > dumpfilename.sql

#### Backup of more than one database using mysqldump

 ${\tt mysqldump - u \ root - p --all-databases} \ > \ {\tt dumpfilename.sql}$ 

- 5.1.2 Speichern einer Datenbank in eine Datei ohne Datenbankstruktur
- 5.1.3 Speichern mehrerer Datenbanken in eine Datei mit Datenbankstruktur
- 5.1.4 Speichern mehrerer Datenbanken in eine Datei ohne Datenbankstruktur
- 5.1.5 Speichern aller Datenbanken in eine Datei mit Datenbankstruktur
- 5.1.6 Speichern aller Datenbanken in eine Datei ohne Datenbankstruktur
- 5.1.7 Speichern von Triggern / Stored Routines
- 5.1.8 Drop Klauseln
- 5.2 Psql
- 5.2.1 Speichern einer Datenbank in eine Datei mit Datenbankstruktur
- 5.2.2 Speichern einer Datenbank in eine Datei ohne Datenbankstruktur
- 5.2.3 Speichern mehrerer Datenbanken in eine Datei mit Datenbankstruktur
- 5.2.4 Speichern mehrerer Datenbanken in eine Datei ohne Datenbankstruktur
- 5.2.5 Speichern aller Datenbanken in eine Datei mit Datenbankstruktur
- 5.2.6 Speichern aller Datenbanken in eine Datei ohne Datenbankstruktur
- 5.2.7 Speichern von Triggern / Stored Routines
- 5.2.8 Drop Klauseln

# 6 Online Backup

- 6.1 Mysql
- 6.2 Psql

# 7 Remote Backups

# 8 Automatisierung von Backups

- 8.1 Mysql
- 8.1.1 Uhrzeit als Trigger
- 8.1.2 Verwendung eines Zeitstempels zur Speicherung des Dumps
- 8.2 Psql
- 8.2.1 Uhrzeit als Trigger
- 8.2.2 Verwendung eines Zeitstempels zur Speicherung des Dumps

#### 9 Problems

## 9.1 Mysql connection didn't work out

When trying to connect to the mysql Database, the following error was thrown: ERROR 2002 (HY000): Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket '/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock' The following steps had to be done:

- 1. Super user or sudo should be used. (sudo su)
- 2. The file /etc/mysql/my.cnf must be opened
- 3. The bind address had to be changed to 127.0.0.1
- 4. Then service mysql restart must be executed

[1]

## 9.2 Easy Bibliography

#### References

[1] ERROR 2002: Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket StackOverflow

Peter Mortensen Apr 13 at 10:45 and rshahriar Oct 11 '12 at 6:27 http://stackoverflow.com/questions/11657829/error-2002-hy000-cant-connect-to-local-mysql-server-through-socket-var-run last used: 2014.12.05, 13:15

- [2] **Mysql Manual 5.5**, mysqldump A Database Backup Program http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/mysqldump.html last used: 2014.12.05, 13:55
- [3] Mysql Manual 5.5, mysqldump A Database Backup Program http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/mysqldump.html last used: 2014.12.05, 13:55
- [4] Mysql Manual 5.5 Backup and Recovery Types http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/backup-types.html last used: 2014.12.06, 19:01