

## Data

- Data is a collection of raw and unprocessed facts.
- Example

Name of student  
Age of student  
Address of student  
Mobile No. of student

Tushar, 20, Bhubaneswar, 909012309

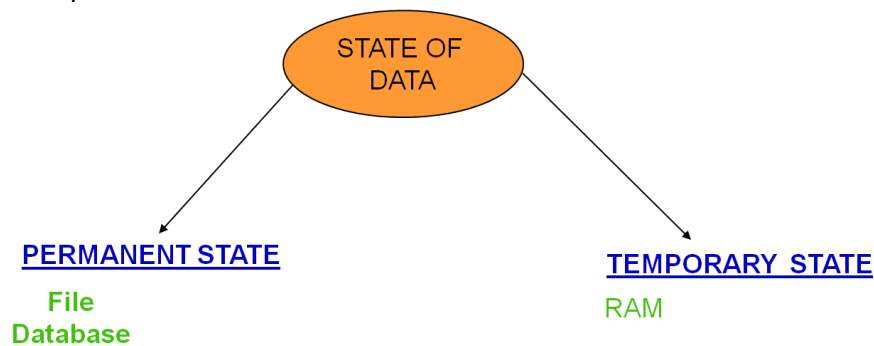
## Information

- When we are processing data we will get meaningful results called Information.
- Example

Tushar  
909012309  
Bhubaneswar  
Eligible for voting

## Data Store

- It is a place where we can store data.



## File

- File is a container used to store data permanently in the hard-disk.

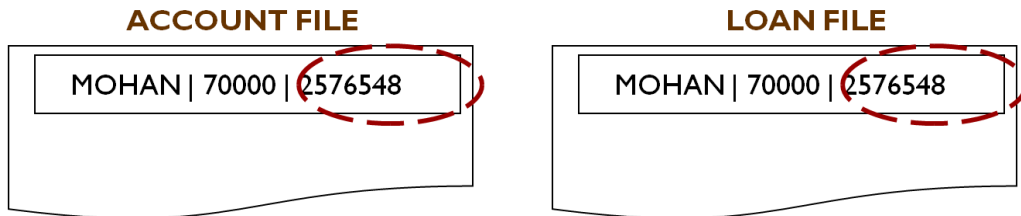
## Disadvantages of File

- Data Redundancy
- Data Inconsistency
- Difficulty in Accessing Data

- Integrity Problem
- Atomicity Problems
- Data Indexing
- Concurrency

### Data Redundancy

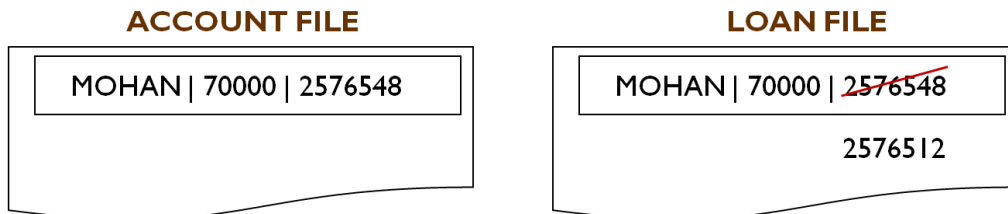
- Repeating certain information in different files is known as redundancy.
- Redundancy leads to higher storage.



Telephone No. is repeated

### Data Inconsistency

- Redundancy may lead to inconsistency that is updation of the same data may not reflect to all the files.



Telephone No. is different  
for the same customer

### Difficult to access data

- If we want to retrieve data from files we have to develop one application program.

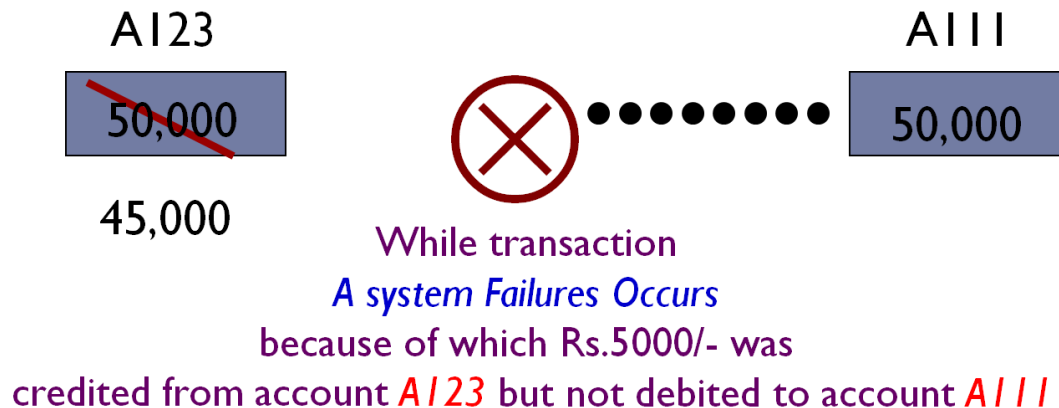
### Integrity Problem

- The data stored in the File must satisfy certain types of constraints.
- e.g. , The balance of a bank account may never fall below 1000.
- File processing system do not offer us such types of restriction.

## Atomicity problem

- Fund transfer must be atomic.
- For the fund transfer to be atomic both the debit and credit must occur and neither occurs.
- Files processing system do not ensure atomicity of data.

Rs. 5000/- is to be debited from account A123 and credited to account A111



## Data Indexing

- If we want to retrieve data very quickly, databases use indexing mechanism.

## Concurrency

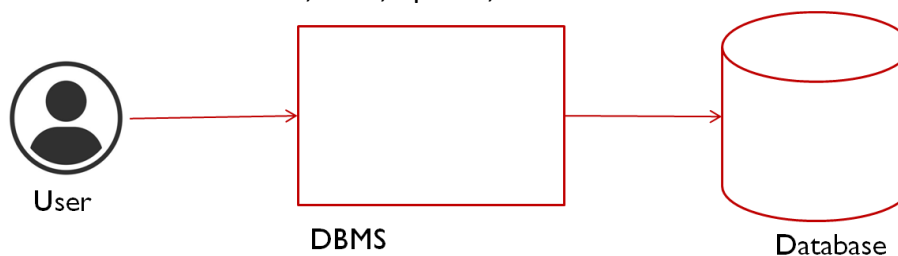
- File will not provide concurrent access by multiple users.

## Database

- A database is the collection of data.
- Data is organized in the form of table i.e. rows and columns.

## Database Management System

- A DBMS is an interface between an end-user and a database.
- It allows users to create, read, update, and delete data in the database.



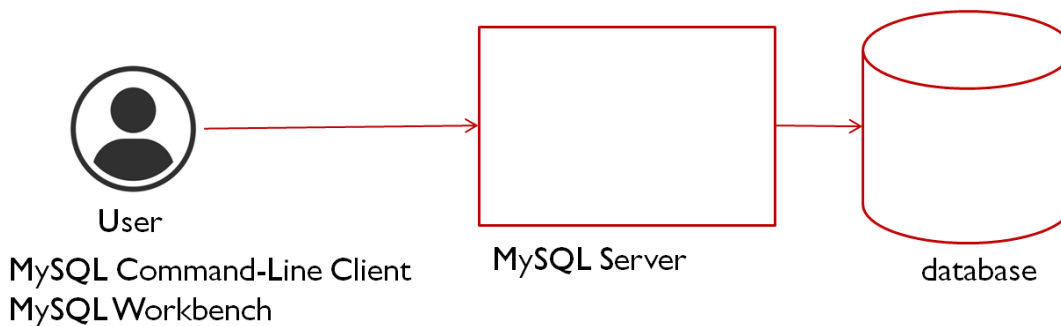
## MySQL

- MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS)
- It organizes data into tables with rows and columns.
- It supports relationships between tables

### MySQL is free or paid

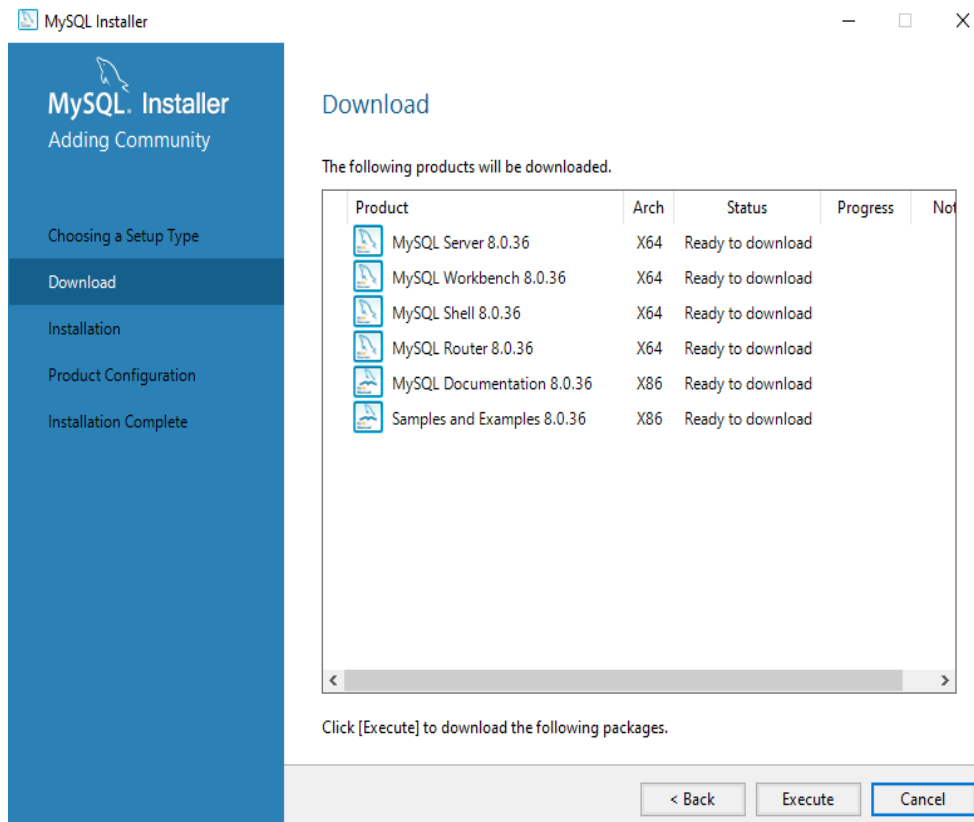
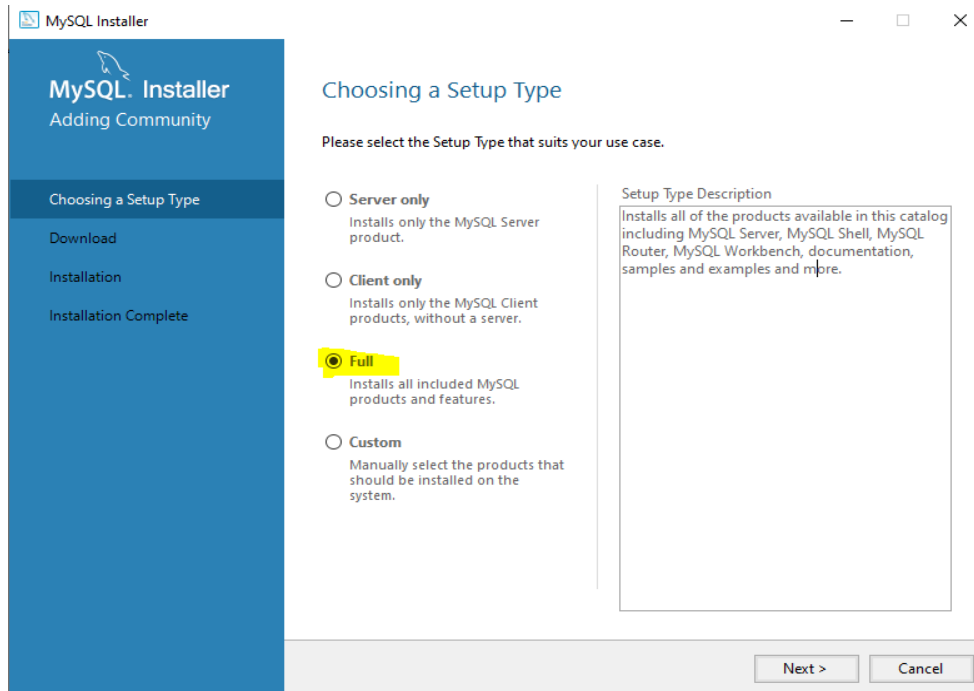
- MySQL was initially developed by Michael and David, who founded MySQL AB in 1995.
- Sun Microsystems acquired MySQL AB In January 2008.
- Oracle Corporation acquired Sun Microsystems in January 2010.

### Communicating with MySQL



### Download MySQL

- <https://www.mysql.com/downloads/>
- <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/> [mysql community edition]
- <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/installer/> [mysql installer windows]
- mysql-installer-community-8.0.36.0.msi



# MySQL Installer

Adding Community

Choosing a Setup Type







Installation

Product Configuration

Installation Complete

## Installation

The following products will be installed.

Product	Arch	Status	Progress	Notes
 MySQL Server 8.0.36	X64	Ready to Install		
 MySQL Workbench 8.0.36	X64	Ready to Install		
 MySQL Shell 8.0.36	X64	Ready to Install		
 MySQL Router 8.0.36	X64	Ready to Install		
 MySQL Documentation 8.0.36	X86	Ready to Install		
 Samples and Examples 8.0.36	X86	Ready to Install		

Click [Execute] to install the following packages.

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Execute

Cancel

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Installation Complete

## Installation

The following products will be installed.

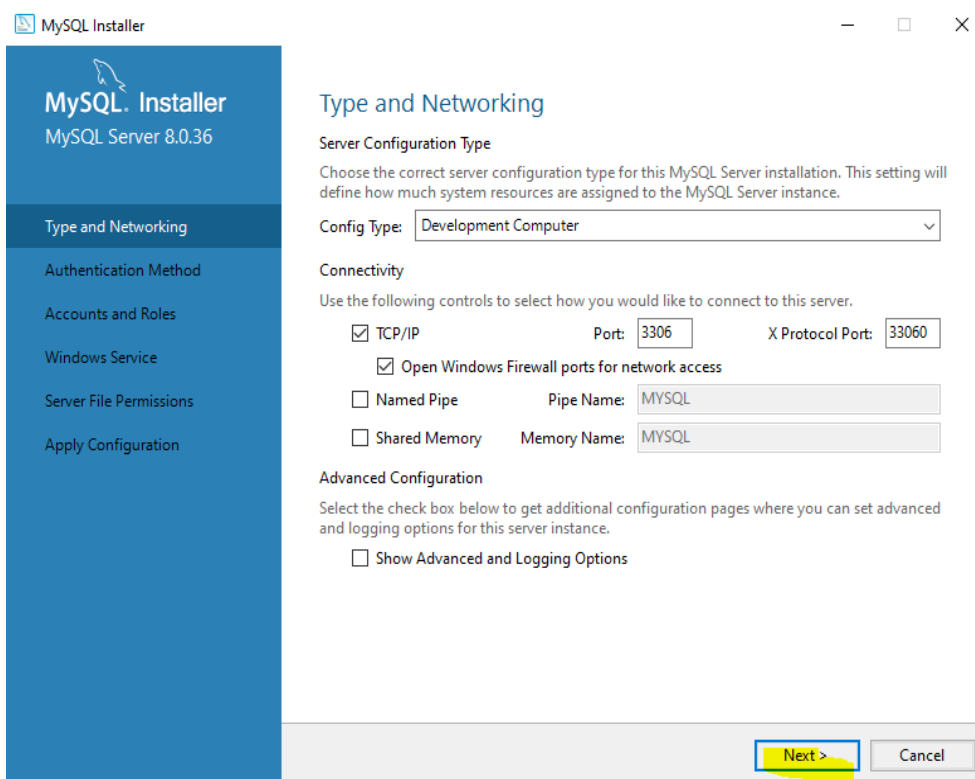
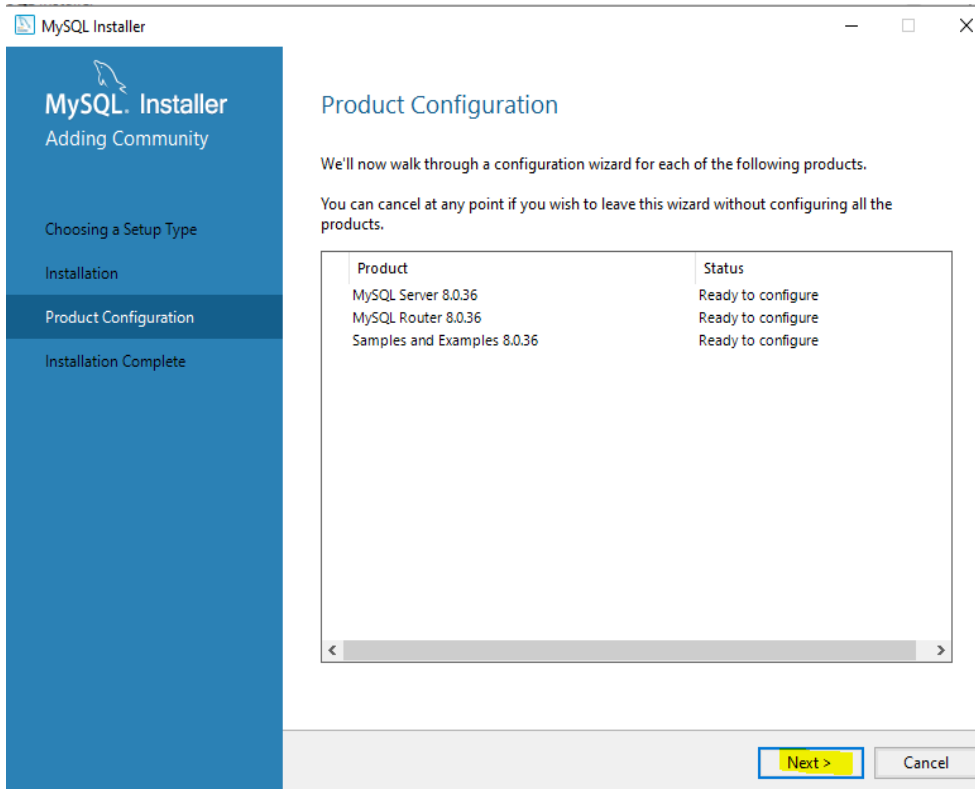
Product	Arch	Status	Progress	Notes
 MySQL Server 8.0.36	X64	Complete		
 MySQL Workbench 8.0.36	X64	Complete		
 MySQL Shell 8.0.36	X64	Complete		
 MySQL Router 8.0.36	X64	Complete		
 MySQL Documentation 8.0.36	X86	Complete		
 Samples and Examples 8.0.36	X86	Complete		

Show Details &gt;

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Cancel



# MySQL. Installer

MySQL Server 8.0.36

Type and Networking

Authentication Method

Accounts and Roles

Windows Service

Server File Permissions

Apply Configuration

## Authentication Method

### ☒ Use Strong Password Encryption for Authentication (RECOMMENDED)

MySQL 8 supports a new authentication based on improved stronger SHA256-based password methods. It is recommended that all new MySQL Server installations use this method going forward.



Attention: This new authentication plugin on the server side requires new versions of connectors and clients which add support for this new 8.0 default authentication (caching\_sha2\_password authentication).

Currently MySQL 8.0 Connectors and community drivers which use libmysqlclient 8.0 support this new method. If clients and applications cannot be updated to support this new authentication method, the MySQL 8.0 Server can be configured to use the legacy MySQL Authentication Method below.

### ☐ Use Legacy Authentication Method (Retain MySQL 5.x Compatibility)

Using the old MySQL 5.x legacy authentication method should only be considered in the following cases:

- If applications cannot be updated to use MySQL 8 enabled Connectors and drivers.
- For cases where re-compilation of an existing application is not feasible.
- An updated, language specific connector or driver is not yet available.

Security Guidance: When possible, we highly recommend taking needed steps towards upgrading your applications, libraries, and database servers to the new stronger authentication. This new method will significantly improve your security.

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# MySQL. Installer

MySQL Server 8.0.36

Type and Networking

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Apply Configuration

## Accounts and Roles

### Root Account Password

Enter the password for the root account. Please remember to store this password in a secure place.

MySQL Root Password:

●●●●●●●●

Repeat Password:

●●●●●●●●

Password strength: Medium

### MySQL User Accounts

Create MySQL user accounts for your users and applications. Assign a role to the user that consists of a set of privileges.

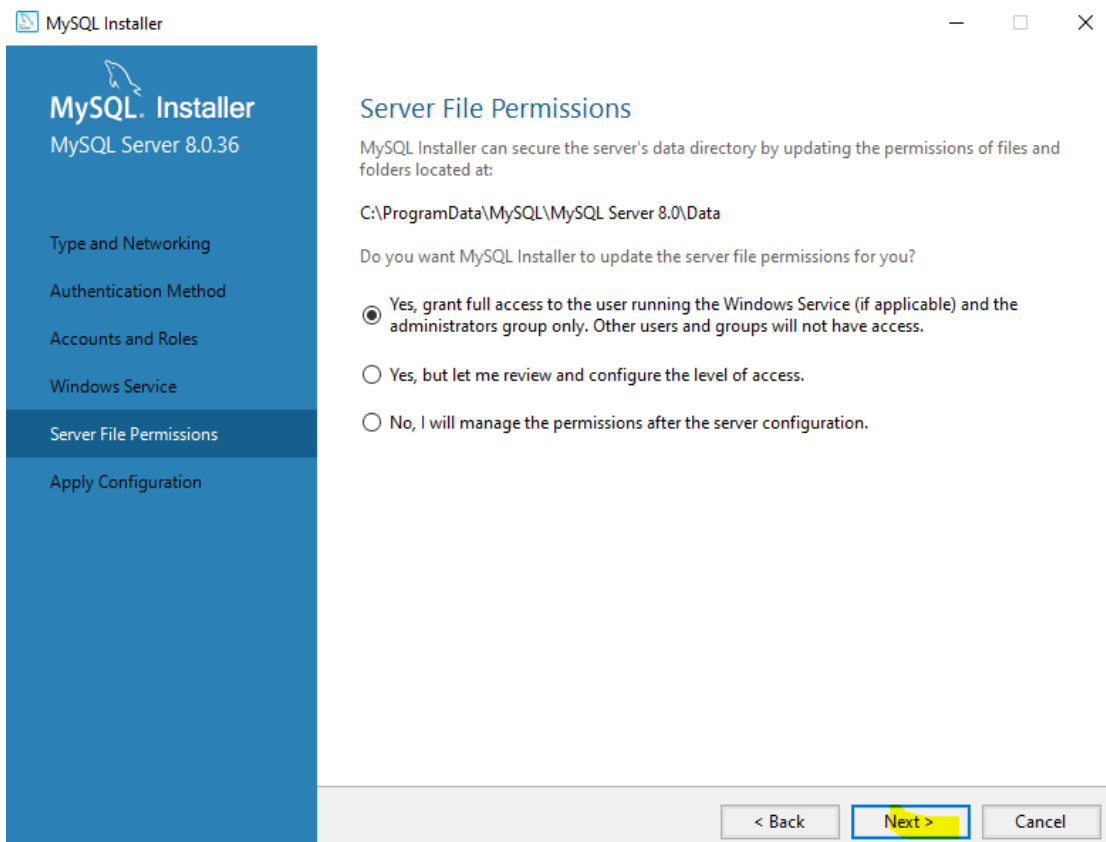
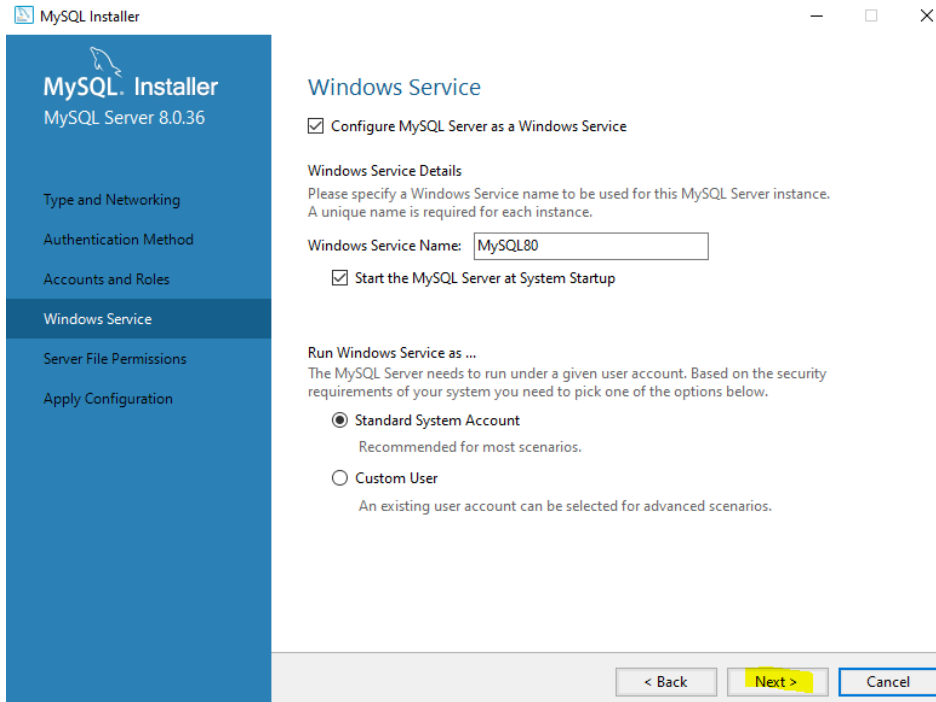
MySQL User Name	Host	User Role	Add User Edit User Delete

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Cancel





# MySQL<sup>®</sup> Installer

MySQL Server 8.0.36

Type and Networking

Authentication Method

Accounts and Roles

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Apply Configuration

## Apply Configuration

Click [Execute] to apply the changes

Configuration Steps Log

- ☐ Writing configuration file
- ☐ Updating Windows Firewall rules
- ☐ Adjusting Windows service
- ☐ Initializing database (may take a long time)
- ☐ Updating permissions for the data folder and related server files
- ☐ Starting the server
- ☐ Applying security settings
- ☐ Updating the Start menu link

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Execute

Cancel

# MySQL. Installer

Adding Community

Choosing a Setup Type

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Product Configuration

Installation Complete

## Product Configuration

We'll now walk through a configuration wizard for each of the following products.

You can cancel at any point if you wish to leave this wizard without configuring all the products.

Product	Status
MySQL Server 8.0.36	Configuration complete.
MySQL Router 8.0.36	Ready to configure
Samples and Examples 8.0.36	Ready to configure

Next >

Cancel

# MySQL. Installer

MySQL Router 8.0.36

## MySQL Router Configuration

### ☐ Bootstrap MySQL Router for use with InnoDB Cluster

This wizard can bootstrap MySQL Router to direct traffic between MySQL applications and InnoDB Cluster. Applications that connect to the router will be automatically directed to an available read/write or read-only member of the cluster.

The bootstrapping process requires a connection to InnoDB Cluster. In order to register the MySQL Router for monitoring, use the current Read/Write instance of the cluster.

Hostname:

Port:

Management User:

Password:

MySQL Router requires specification of a base port (between 80 and 65532). The first port is used for classic read/write connections. The other ports are computed sequentially after the first port. If any port is indicated to be in use, please change the base port.

#### Classic MySQL protocol connections to InnoDB Cluster:

Read/Write:

Read Only:

#### X Protocol connections to InnoDB Cluster:

Read/Write:

Read Only:

# MySQL. Installer

Adding Community

Choosing a Setup Type

Installation

Product Configuration

Installation Complete

## Product Configuration

We'll now walk through a configuration wizard for each of the following products.

You can cancel at any point if you wish to leave this wizard without configuring all the products.

Product	Status
MySQL Server 8.0.36	Configuration complete.
MySQL Router 8.0.36	Configuration not needed.
Samples and Examples 8.0.36	Ready to configure

Next >

Cancel



MySQL Installer



**MySQL. Installer**  
Samples and Examples

Connect To Server

Apply Configuration

## Connect To Server

Select the MySQL server instances from the list to receive sample schemas and data.

	Server	Port	Arch...	Type	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MySQL Server 8.0.36	3306	X64	Stand-alone Server	Running

Provide the credentials that should be used (requires root privileges).  
Click "Check" to ensure they work.

User name:

root

Credentials provided in Server configuration

Password:

••••••••

Check

Next >

Cancel

# MySQL. Installer

Samples and Examples

Connect To Server

Apply Configuration

## Connect To Server

Select the MySQL server instances from the list to receive sample schemas and data.

	Server	Port	Arch...	Type	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MySQL Server 8.0.36	3306	X64	Stand-alone Server	Connection succeeded.

Provide the credentials that should be used (requires root privileges).  
Click "Check" to ensure they work.

User name:

root

Credentials provided in Server configuration

Password:

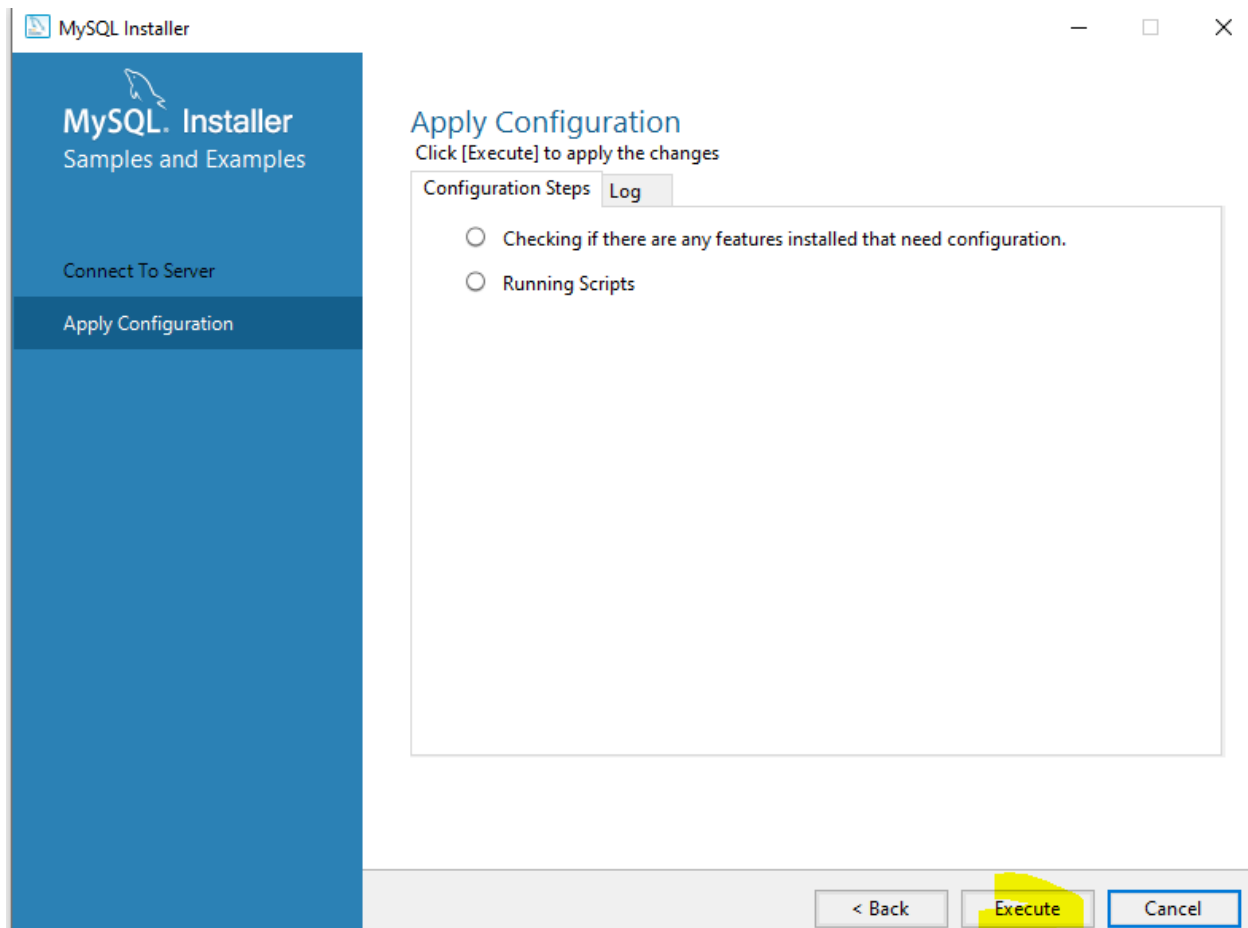
••••••••

Check



Next >

Cancel



## MySQL Command-Line Client

### Step1: Set PATH Environment Variable

- > Edit System Environment Variable
- > Click on Environment Variable
- > Goto System Variable
- > Select Path Variable and click on edit button
- > Click on new button
- > paste the path (C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 8.0\bin)

### open command prompt

mysql -u root -p