Name:VASUDEVARAO MAHAJANAM

Batch: June -01- 2022

Tutor: Raham Shaik

Project Name: Softwares installation.

Java Installation on Ubuntu Machine:

1. Created an EC2 Instance with Ubuntu image and switch to root user using sudo su –I command.
2. Updated the instance by using the (apt-get update -y) command
3. Installed JRE Package by using the (apt-get install default-jre -y) command.
4. Installed JDK Package by using the (apt-get install default-jdk -y) command.
5. Checked Java Version.
6.
```
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# java -version
openjdk version "11.0.15" 2022-04-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 11.0.15+10-Ubuntu-0ubuntu0.22.04.1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.15+10-Ubuntu-0ubuntu0.22.04.1, mixed mode, sharing)
```

7.Listed the JVM by using the (ls /usr/lib/jvm/)

8.
```
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# ls /usr/lib/jvm/
default-java  java-1.11.0-openjdk-amd64  java-11-openjdk-amd64  openjdk-11
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~#
```

9.Installed the vim package by using the (apt install vim -y)

10.
```
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# apt install vim -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
vim is already the newest version (2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2).
vim set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 47 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~#
```

11. Vim/etc/profile.d/jdk11.sh
12.
```
export  JAVA_HOME="/USR/LIB/JVM/JDK-11.0.10"
export PATH=$PATH:${JAVA_HOME}/bin"
```

13.I have run the script to print the Java _Home and Path

14.
```
~
"/etc/profile.d/jdk11.sh" [New] 2L, 81B written
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# echo $PATH
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/snap/bin
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~#
```

15. NOW Basic Program Run:

16.
```
class demo
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {  sysstem.out.println("MY NAME IS VASUDEVARAO MAHAJANAM");
        }
}
~
~
~
```

17. And compile the program by using
18. Javac demo.
19. To Execute the program java demo

20.
```
~
~
"demo.java" 7L, 119B written
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# javac demo.java
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# java demo
MY NAME IS VASUDEVARAO MAHAJANAM
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~#
```

PYTHON INSTALLATIONON UBUNTU:

21. Updated the Packages on the Ubuntu Machine by running the (apt-get update -y) command.
22. Installed Python by running the (apt-get install python3 -y) command.
23. Installed Python version 3.8 by running the (apt-get install python3.8 -y) command.
24. Python3 will take to space where we can write our code.
25. Executed code

RUN A BASIC PYTHON PROGRAM

```
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# python3
Python 3.10.4 (main, Jun 29 2022, 12:14:53) [GCC 11.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

WRITE YOUR SIMPLE CODE LIKE

```
>>> print("MY NAME IS VASUDEVARAO MAHAJANAM")
MY NAME IS VASUDEVARAO MAHAJANAM
>>>
```

To exit from the work space give exit ()

```
>>> exit()
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~#
```

NODEJS INSTALLATION ON UBUNTU

NODEJS:

COMMANDS

1. Installed nodejs by running the (apt install nodejs -y) command.
2.
3. Checked version after the installation of nodejs by running the (node -v) command.
4.
```
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# node -v
v12.22.9
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~#
```
5. Run a simple jodejs
6.
```
> console.log('my name is vasudevarao mahajanam!');
my name is vasudevarao mahajanam!
```
7. To exit from nodejs console type.exit
8.
```
> .exit
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~#
```

ARANGO INSTALLATION ON UBUNTU:

apt-get update –y

First, install some required dependencies using the following command-

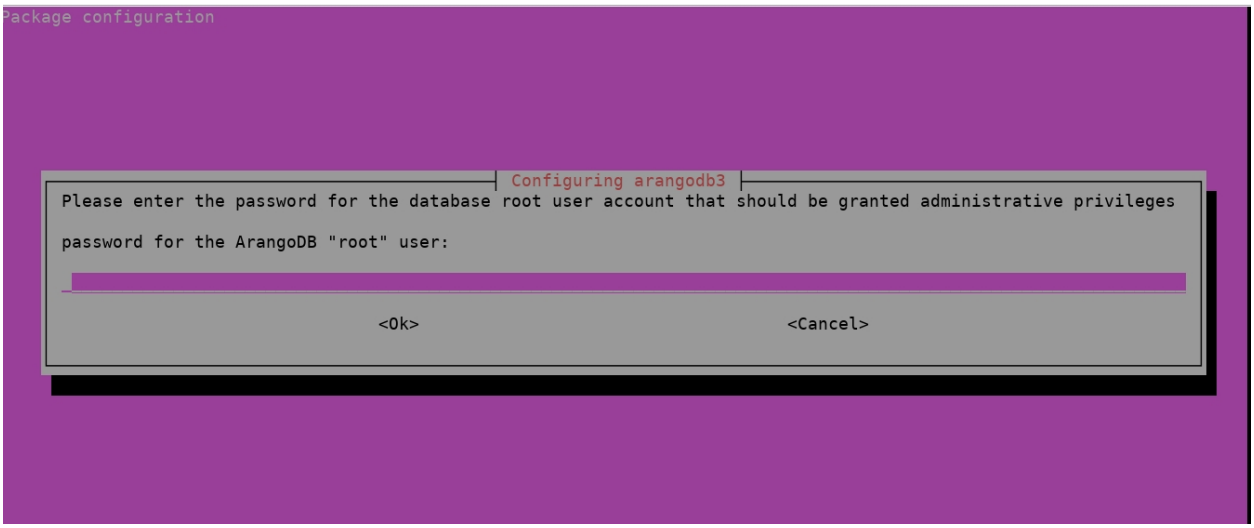
```
apt-get install gnupg2 apt-transport-https -y
```

Once all the dependencies are installed, import the ArangoDB GPG key and add the repository with the following command:

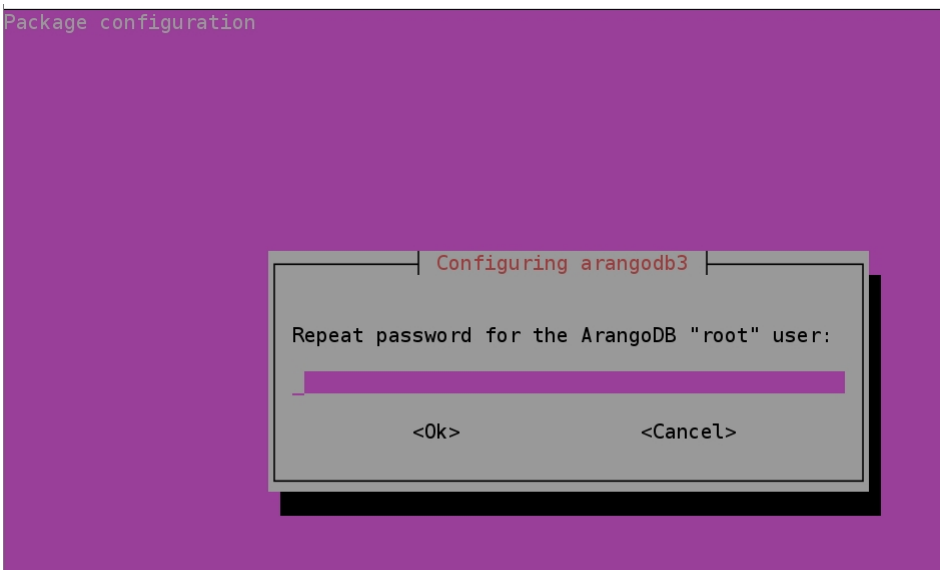
Next, update the repository and install the ArangoDB with the following

command: `apt-get update -y`

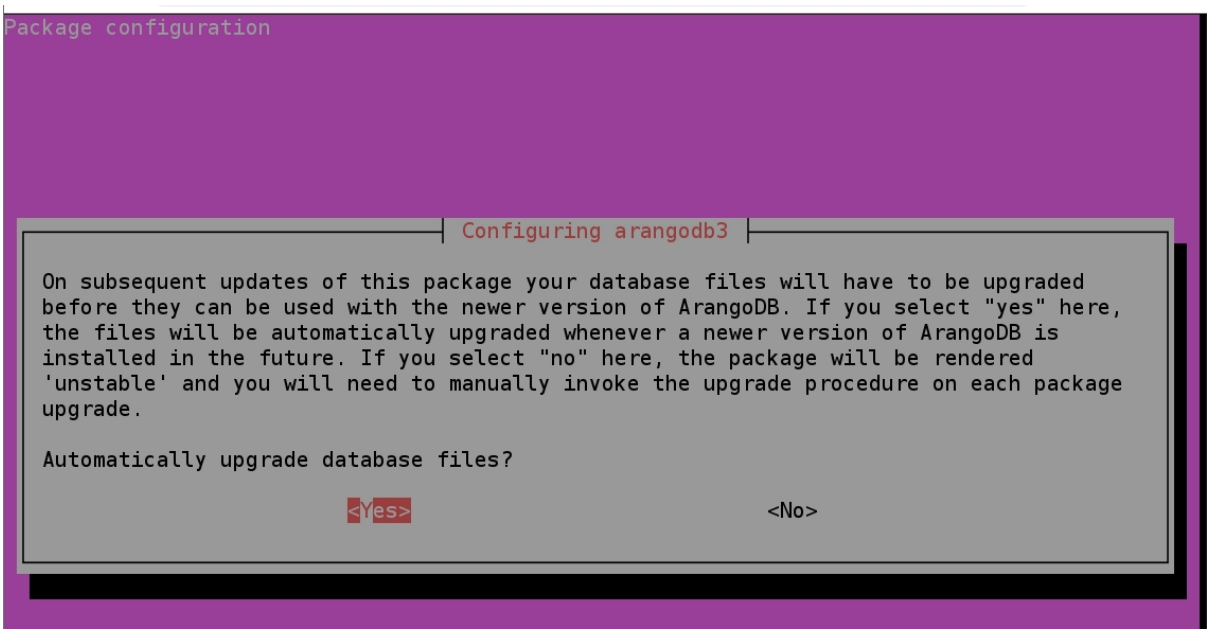
`apt-get install arangodb3 -y`



1. It will pop the screen to repeat the password for the root user.
2.



1. Automatically Upgrade Database files



1. I have restarted the arangodb by running the (systemctl start arangodb3) command.
2. Checked the status of the arangodb. It is actively running.
3. Run arangosh, below is the pop-up to enter to arango shell

```
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# systemctl enable arangodb3
Synchronizing state of arangodb3.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable arangodb3
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# arangosh
Please specify a password:
```

```
arangosh (ArangoDB 3.4.11 [linux] 64bit, using jemalloc, build tags/v3.4.11-0-gf077c18143, VPack 0.1.33, RocksDB 5.16.0, I
CU 58.1, V8 5.7.492.77, OpenSSL 1.1.0l  10 Sep 2019)
Copyright (c) ArangoDB GmbH

Command-line history will be persisted when the shell is exited.
Connected to ArangoDB 'http+tcp://127.0.0.1:8529' version: 3.4.11 [SINGLE, server], database: '_system', username: 'root'

Please note that a new minor version '3.7.11' is available
Type 'tutorial' for a tutorial or 'help' to see common examples
127.0.0.1:8529@_system>
```

4.
5. Created the New Database by running (db._createDatabase(“VASUDEVARAOMAHAJANAM”);
6.

```
127.0.0.1:8529@_system> db._createDatabase("VASUDEVARAOMAHAJANAM");
true

127.0.0.1:8529@_system>
```

1. Checked how many databases are there in arangodb by running the (db._databases())

2.
```
127.0.0.1:8529@_system> db._databases()
[
  "VASUDEVARAOMAHAJANAM",
  "_system"
]
```

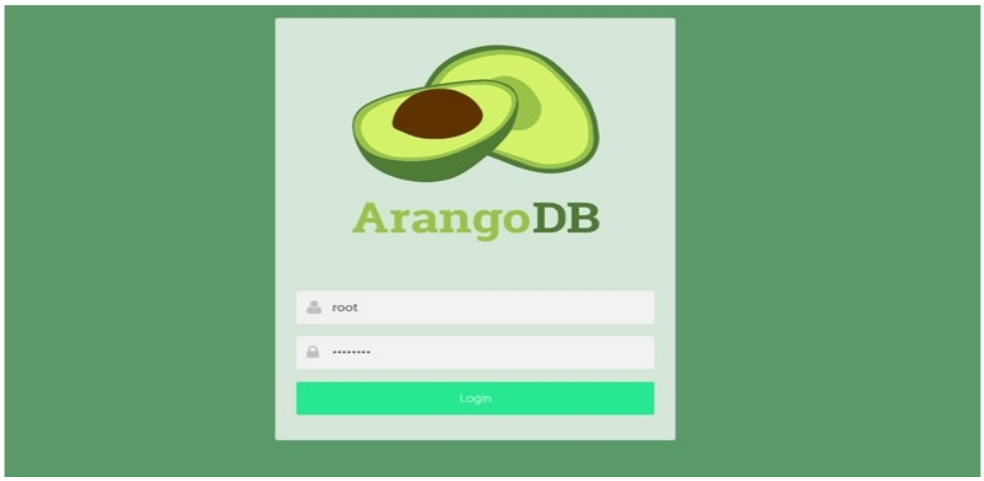
3. Type exit to outfrom arango Shell

4. Access ArangoDB Web Interface

5. You can configure it by editing the file

6. `nano /etc/arangodb3/arangod.conf`

7. in nono editor or we can choose vim editor
8. vim /etc/arangodb3arangod.cof
9.
```
  endpoint = tcp://your-server-ip:8529
  endpoint = tcp://127.0.0.1:8529
  endpoint = tcp://localhost:8529
  endpoint = tcp://myserver.arangodb.com:8529
  endpoint = tcp://[::]:8529
  endpoint = tcp://[fe80::21a:5df1:aede:98cf]:8529
```

10. Sudo systemctl restart arangodb3 Sudo system status arangodb3
11. To acess Arangodb:publicip:8529
12.
13. 

14. Creds:USERNAME- root PASSWORD-You specified
15. _system &VASUDEVARAOMAHAJANAM select as you want

PERCONA MYSQL INSTALLATIONON UBUNTU:

1. Install GnuPG, the GNU Privacy Guard (apt install gnupg2) command
2.
```
root@ip-172-31-46-13:~# apt install gnupg2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
gnupg2 is already the newest version (2.2.27-3ubuntu2.1).
```
3.
4. Fetch the repository packages from Percona web
5. wget https://repo.percona.com/apt/percona-release_latest.$(lsb_release -sc)_all.deb command.
6.
```
uilding dependency tree
eading state information... Done
he following additional packages will be installed:
 debsums libdpkg-perl libfile-fcntllock-perl libfile-fnmatch-perl libmecab2 percona-server-client percona-server-common
uggested packages:
 debian-keyring gcc | c-compiler binutils bzr
he following NEW packages will be installed:
 debsums libdpkg-perl libfile-fcntllock-perl libfile-fnmatch-perl libmecab2 percona-server-client percona-server-common
 percona-server-server
 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 36 not upgraded.
eed to get 83.5 MB of archives.
fter this operation, 568 MB of additional disk space will be used.
o you want to continue? [Y/n] y
et:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 libdpkg-perl all 1.19.7ubuntu3.2 [231 kB]
et:2 http://repo.percona.com/ps-80/apt focal/main amd64 percona-server-common amd64 8.0.28-20-1.focal [454 kB]
et:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 libfile-fnmatch-perl amd64 0.02-2build6 [10.1 k
]
et:4 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 debsums all 2.2.5 [42.2 kB]
et:5 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 libmecab2 amd64 0.996-10build1 [233 kB]
et:6 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 libfile-fcntllock-perl amd64 0.22-3build4 [33.1 kB]
et:7 http://repo.percona.com/ps-80/apt focal/main amd64 percona-server-client amd64 8.0.28-20-1.focal [4624 kB]
et:8 http://repo.percona.com/ps-80/apt focal/main amd64 percona-server-server amd64 8.0.28-20-1.focal [77.8 MB]
5% [8 percona-server-server 12.9 MB/77.8 MB 17%]                                                    1840 kB/s 35s
```

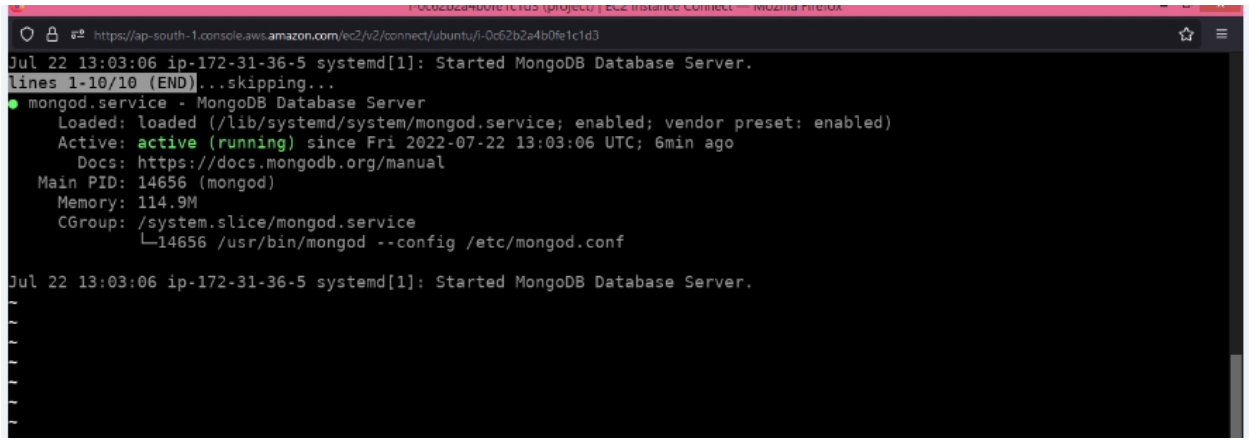
Create a dataset

Sudo apt install percona-server-server Mysql –u root-p

```
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
4 rows in set (0.09 sec)

mysql> CREATE DATABASE VASUDEVARAO MAHAJANAM;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version f
or the right syntax to use near 'MAHAJANAM' at line 1
mysql> SHOW DATABASES ;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>  CREATE DATABASE VASUDEVARAOMAHAJANAM;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

To exit frome <sql>exit

MONGO DB INSTALLATIONON UBUNTU:

1. Mongodb is part of the ubuntu repositories we no longer need to get the resources from the internet.
2. Installed mongodb by running (apt install -y mongodb) command.
3. By running the (apt update -y) it will update the mongodb repositories.
4. We start mongodb services by running the (service mongodb start) command.
5. Checked mongodb status by running the (service mongodb status) command.
6.
7. 

Upon running the mongo command it will open the mongo shell

show dbs; it will show the databases present in the mongodb

8. Created new database by using (use mohandb;) command.

   To check on which database we are in we can use (db;) command

9. To Exit from the mongodb shell we can use (exit) command.
10. 

Thankyou