

**Data Admin Service**

# Getting Started

**Issue** 01  
**Date** 2023-03-02



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# 1 Intelligent O&M

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## 1.1 Overview

### Scenarios

This section describes how to monitor DB instances using Intelligent O&M.

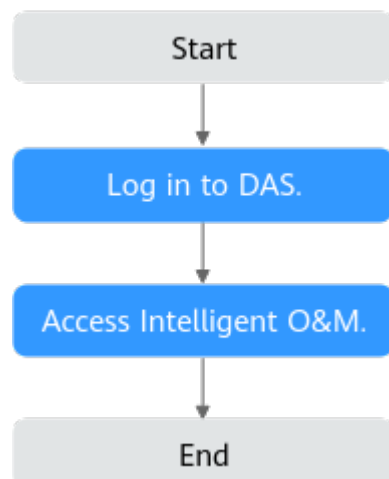
### Procedure

Perform the following operations to monitor databases with Intelligent O&M.

**Step 1: Log In to DAS**

**Step 2: Go to Intelligent O&M**


**Figure 1-1** Intelligent O&M process




## 1.2 Step 1: Log In to DAS

### Procedure

**Step 1** Log in to the management console.

**Step 2** Click  in the upper left corner and select a region and project.

**Step 3** Click  in the upper left corner, and under **Databases**, click **Data Admin Service**.

----End

## 1.3 Step 2: Go to Intelligent O&M

### Procedure

**Step 1** In the navigation pane, choose **Intelligent O&M**. On the **Instance Overview** page, click **Synchronize Instances** and then click **Refresh**.

#### NOTE

Instance synchronization is an asynchronous process, which generally takes several minutes to complete.

**Step 2** Locate the instance you want to view and click **Details**.

**Step 3** On the displayed page, choose **SQL > SQL Explorer**.

#### NOTE

- **Enable DAS SQL Explorer** must be toggled on so that the system can collect and analyze full SQL statements.
- With **Enable DAS SQL Explorer** toggled on, the instance performance loss is within 5%.

**Step 4** Click the **TOP SQL** tab, select **Last 1 hour**, **Last 3 hours**, or **Last 6 hours** or specify a time range spanning no more than one day, to view the top SQL statements executed.

#### NOTE

Execution Duration Distribution displays the distribution of execution durations for all SQL templates in a specific period of time. There are four execution duration ranges. The system calculates how many times the SQL templates are executed in each execution duration range. If you select **Last 1 hour**, the execution durations are calculated every 10 seconds. If you select **Last 6 hours**, the execution durations are calculated every 1 minute. If you select a time range longer than 6 hours, the execution durations are calculated every 5 minutes. The execution duration ranges of SQL templates are as follows:

- < 100 ms
- 100 ms—500 ms
- 500 ms—1s
- > 1s

- Step 5** Select **By instance** or **By node**. If you select **By node**, the execution duration distribution of the primary node is displayed by default. To view the duration distribution of other nodes, click **Change Node**.
- Step 6** Use either of the following method to view execution duration details, such as average execution duration, total duration, average lock wait duration, and average scanned rows.
- Hover your mouse at any point in time on the graph to view top SQL templates at that time.
  - Specify a time range using your mouse on the graph, and you will see top SQL templates used during that time range.
- Step 7** In the SQL template list, locate a SQL template and click **Details** to view the total execution times, average rows scanned, average execution duration, and the like.
- End

# 2 Data Management

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## 2.1 Overview

### Scenarios

This section describes how to manage data on the **Database Management** page.

### Procedure

Perform the following operations to manage data on the **Database Management** page:

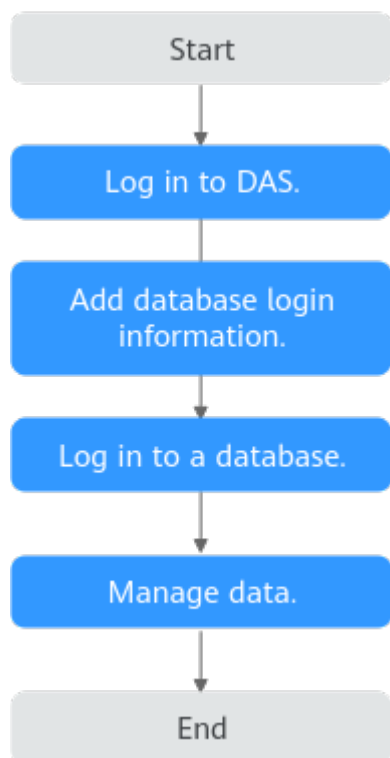
**Step 1: Log In to DAS**

**Step 2: Add Database Login Information**

**Step 3: Log In to a Database**

**Step 4: Manage Data**

Figure 2-1 Data management operations




## 2.2 Step 1: Log In to DAS

### Procedure

**Step 1** Log in to the management console.

**Step 2** Click  in the upper left corner and select a region and project.

**Step 3** Click  in the upper left corner, and under **Databases**, click **Data Admin Service**.

----End

## 2.3 Step 2: Add Database Login Information

### Scenarios

- With DAS, you can create logins to manage databases using a GUI.
- This section uses an RDS DB instance as an example to describe how to add a database login.

### Adding RDS DB Instance Login Information

**Step 1** In the navigation pane on the left of the DAS console, choose **Development Tool** to go to the login list page.



**Step 2** Click **Add Login**.

**Step 3** On the displayed page, select the DB engine, source database, and target DB instance, enter the login username, password, and description (optional), and enable **Collect Metadata Periodically** and **Show Executed SQL Statements**.

**Step 4** Test the connection as needed. If a message indicating that the connection fails is displayed, modify the connection according to the failure causes contained in the message.

 **NOTE**

- The username and password required for adding the login are the database username and password.
- To delete a password, you can modify or delete the login information.
- You are advised to enable **Collect Metadata Periodically**. If it is disabled, DAS obtains only the structured data from databases in real time, and the performance of databases is affected.  
The collection time cannot be customized. Once **Collect Metadata Periodically** is enabled, DAS automatically collects metadata at 20:00 every day (UTC time). If you are not using a UTC time, convert the time according to your local time zone. You can also click **Collect Now** to collect metadata at any time you want.
- You are advised to enable **Show Executed SQL Statements**. With it enabled, you can view the executed SQL statements under **SQL Operations > SQL History** and execute them again without entering the SQL statements.

**Step 5** Click **OK**.

----End

## 2.4 Step 3: Log In to a Database

### Database Management

**Step 1** In the navigation pane on the left of the DAS console, choose **Development Tool** to go to the login list page.

**Step 2** Choose **RDS DB instances** and **MySQL** from the drop-down lists in the upper right corner.

**Step 3** Locate the MySQL DB instance you want to log in to and click **Log In** in the **Operation** column.

**Step 4** On the top menu bar, click **Database Management** and click **Change** to select a database you want to operate.

**Step 5** Click the **Objects** tab to view objects such as tables, views, stored procedures, events, triggers, and functions.

----End

## 2.5 Step 4: Manage Data

### Tables

- Step 1** On the **Objects** tab page, choose **Tables**. Click **Create Table**. On the displayed page, enter a table name, select the storage engine, character set, and collation, enter the comment, and set advanced settings.
- Step 2** Ensure the settings are correct and click **Next**. Then add table columns.
- Step 3** Click **Next** and add virtual columns, indexes, and foreign keys.
- Step 4** Click **Create**. In the **SQL Preview** dialog box, click **Back** if there is any incorrect configuration, and click **Execute** to create the table if all configurations are correct.

----End

### Views

- Step 1** On the **Objects** tab page, choose **Views**. Click **Create View**. On the displayed page, enter a view name, select the security, check option, and algorithm, and set the definer and view definition statement.
- Step 2** Click **Create**. On the **Confirm View Definition Script** page, click **Back** if there is any incorrect configuration, and click **Execute** to create the view if everything is correct.

----End

### Stored Procedures

- Step 1** On the **Objects** tab page, choose **Stored Procedures**. Click **Create Stored Procedure**. On the displayed page, specify the name and description.
- Step 2** Confirm the settings and click **OK**. The SQL preview page is displayed.
- Step 3** Click **Option** and configure the SQL security, determinacy, and data access.
- Step 4** Ensure the settings are correct, and click **OK** and then **Save**. If you want to modify the SQL statement, click **Cancel** to go back to the SQL preview window.
- Step 5** Click **Execute** to create a stored procedure.

----End

### Events

- Step 1** On the **Objects** tab page, choose **Events**. Click **Create Event**. On the displayed page, enter an event name, specify the status and execution time, and enter the comment and event definition statements.

**Step 2** Click **Create**. On the **Confirm View Definition Script** page, click **Back** if there is any incorrect configuration, and click **Execute** to create the event if everything is correct.

----End

## Triggers

**Step 1** On the **Objects** tab page, choose **Triggers**. Click **Create Trigger**. On the displayed page, enter a trigger name, select the trigger table, trigger condition, and trigger event, and enter the trigger definition statement.

**Step 2** Click **Create**. On the **Confirm View Definition Script** page, click **Back** if there is any incorrect configuration, and click **Execute** to create the trigger if everything is correct.

----End

## Functions

**Step 1** On the **Objects** tab page, choose **Functions**. Click **Create Function**. On the displayed page, enter a function name and set the returned value type and description.

**Step 2** Confirm the settings and click **OK**. The SQL preview page is displayed.

**Step 3** Click **Option** and configure the SQL security, determinacy, and data access.

**Step 4** Ensure the settings are correct, and click **OK** and then **Save**. If you want to modify the SQL statements, click **Cancel** to go back to the SQL preview window. Then click **Execute** to create the function.

----End

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# A Change History

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Released On	Description
2023-03-02	This issue is the first official release.