

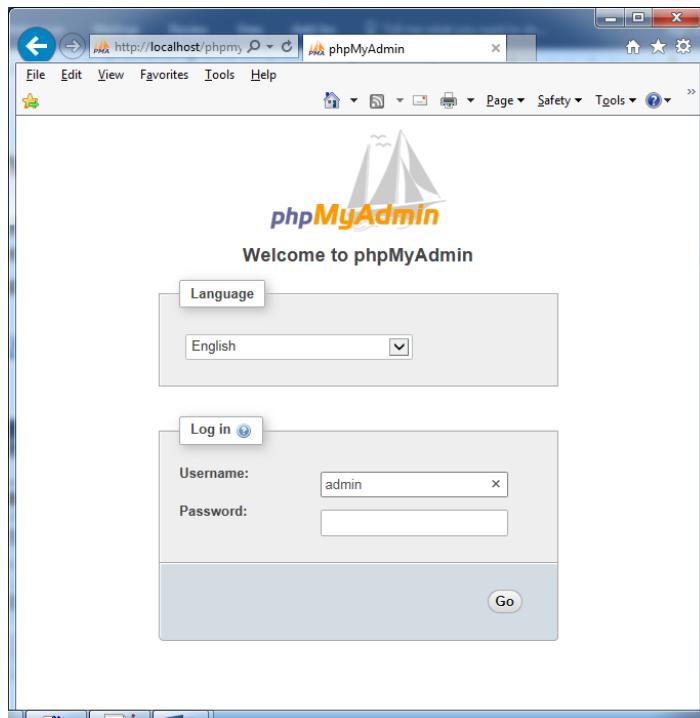
ITC 250/CPET 499 Web Systems
Oct. 26, 2017
phpMyAdmin Console and MySQL Database

How to Manage MySQL using phpMyAdmin, <https://www.siteground.com/tutorials/phpmyadmin/>

- Database Management Tasks: create, alter, drop, delete, import, export MySQL database tables
- Run MySQL queries, optimize, repair and check tables, etc

Login to phpMyAdmin: <http://localhost/phpmyadmin>

- A. If no users have been setup, use “admin”, with no password to login



A screenshot of the phpMyAdmin configuration page. The top navigation bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help". The main area contains several settings sections: "General settings" (Server connection collation: utf8mb4_unicode_ci), "Appearance settings" (Language: English, Theme: pmahomme, Font size: 82%), and "Database server" (Server: 127.0.0.1 via TCP/IP, PHP: 5.6.24). On the left is a sidebar with a tree view of MySQL schema objects like "index_stats", "innodb_index_stats", "innodb_table_stats", "ndb_binlog_index", "plugin", "proc", "procs_priv", "proxies_priv", "roles_mapping", "servers", "slave_master_info", "slave_relay_log_info", "slave_worker_info", "slow_log", "tables_priv", "table_status", "time_zone", "time_zone_leap_second", "time_zone_name", "time_zone_transition", "time_zone_transition_type", "user", "userdb", and "performance_schema". At the bottom right is a "phpMyAdmin" footer with links to version information, documentation, wiki, homepage, contribute, and get support.

How to set phpMyAdmin password on XAMPP server

- A. Login to phpMyAdmin without Password:
 - B. Go to c:\xampp\phpMyAdmin" and find "config.inc.php" file
 - C. Use a text editor such as "Notepad++"
- Change: \$cfg['Servers'][\$i]['auth_type'] = 'config'
TO: \$cfg['Servers'][\$i]['auth_type'] = 'cookie'

```
<?php
/*
 * This is needed for cookie based authentication to encrypt password in
 * cookie
 */
$cfg['blowfish_secret'] = 'xampp'; /* YOU SHOULD CHANGE THIS FOR A MORE SECURE COOKIE AUTH! */

/*
 * Servers configuration
 */
$i = 0;

/*
 * First server
 */
$i++;
/* Authentication type and info */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'cookie'; //was: 'config'
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['user'] = 'root';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['password'] = ""; // change it to your password
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['extension'] = 'mysqli';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = true;
$cfg['Lang'] = "";
/* Bind to the localhost ipv4 address and tcp */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = '127.0.0.1';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['connect_type'] = 'tcp';
/* User for advanced features */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controluser'] = 'pma';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controlpass'] = "";
/* Advanced phpMyAdmin features */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb'] = 'phpmyadmin';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['bookmarktable'] = 'pma__bookmark';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['relation'] = 'pma__relation';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table_info'] = 'pma__table_info';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table_coords'] = 'pma__table_coords';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pdf_pages'] = 'pma__pdf_pages';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['column_info'] = 'pma__column_info';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['history'] = 'pma__history';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['designer_coords'] = 'pma__designer_coords';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking'] = 'pma__tracking';
```

```

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['userconfig'] = 'pma__userconfig';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['recent'] = 'pma__recent';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table_uiprefs'] = 'pma__table_uiprefs';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['users'] = 'pma__users';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['usergroups'] = 'pma__usergroups';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['navigationhiding'] = 'pma__navigationhiding';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['savedsearches'] = 'pma__savedsearches';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['central_columns'] = 'pma__central_columns';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['designer_settings'] = 'pma__designer_settings';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['export_templates'] = 'pma__export_templates';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['favorite'] = 'pma__favorite';

/*
 * End of servers configuration
 */

```

?>

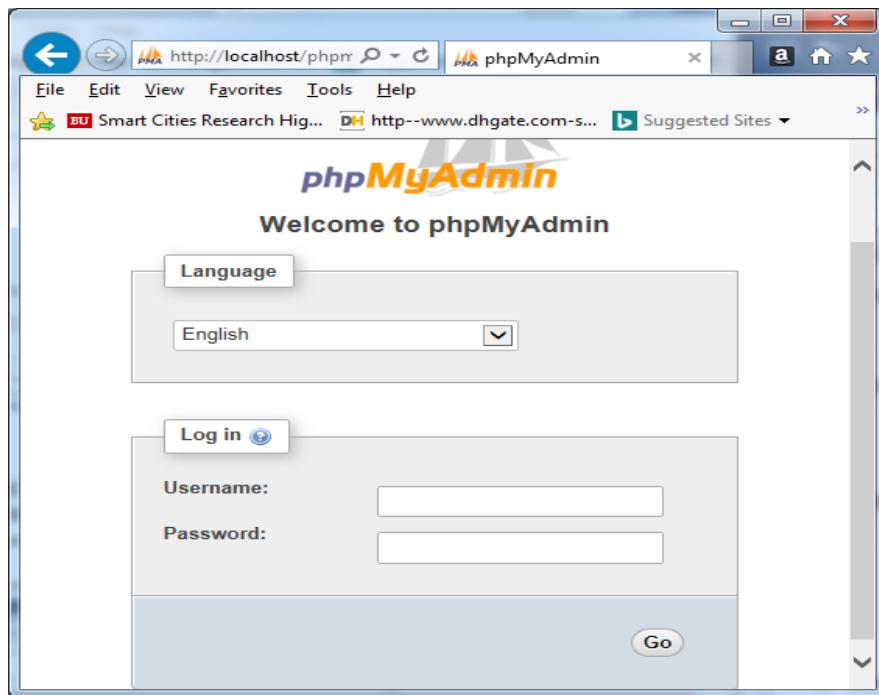
View Data Tables from phpMyAdmin

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'mysql'. The left sidebar lists various databases and tables, including 'ndb_binlog_index', 'plugin', 'proc', 'procs_priv', 'proxies_priv', 'roles_mapping', 'servers', 'slave_master_info', 'slave_relay_log_info', 'slave_worker_info', 'slow_log', and 'tables_priv'. The main panel displays the 'userdb' table structure. The table has six columns: #, Name, Type, Collation, Attributes, Null, Default, Extra, and Action. The columns are: 1. userID (int(11)), 2. firstName (varchar(20)), 3. lastName (varchar(30)), 4. emailAddr (varchar(50)), 5. facebookURL (varchar(100)), and 6. twitterHandle (varchar(20)). Each column has a 'Change' button, a 'Drop' button, a 'Primary' button, and a 'More' button.

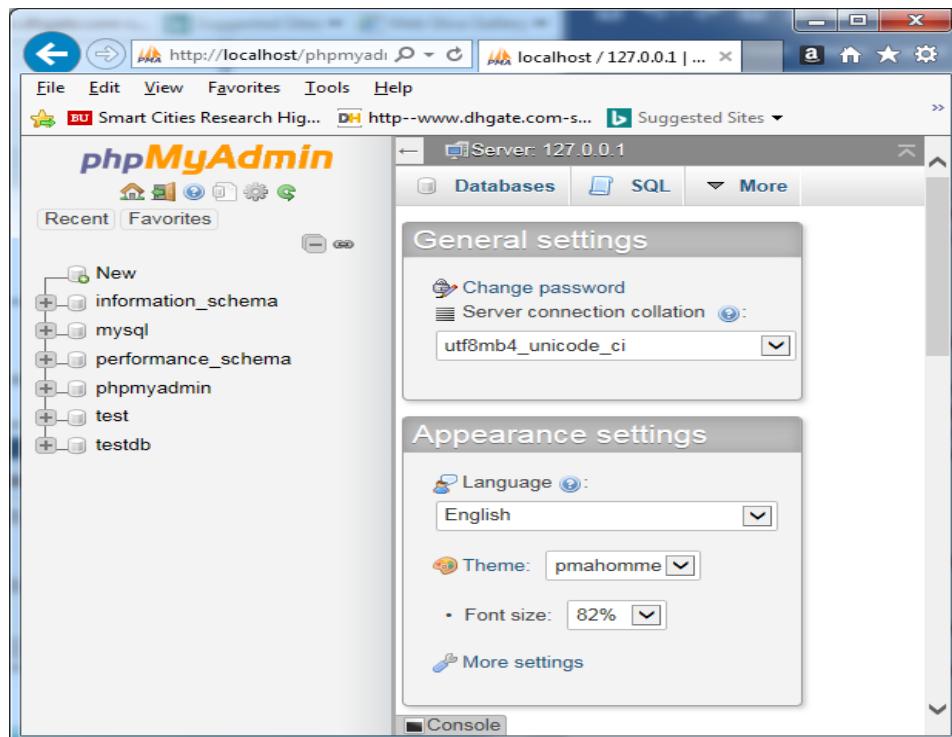
#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action
1	userID	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
2	firstName	varchar(20)			Yes	NULL		
3	lastName	varchar(30)			Yes	NULL		
4	emailAddr	varchar(50)			Yes	NULL		
5	facebookURL	varchar(100)			Yes	NULL		
6	twitterHandle	varchar(20)			Yes	NULL		

C) phpMyAdmin Password

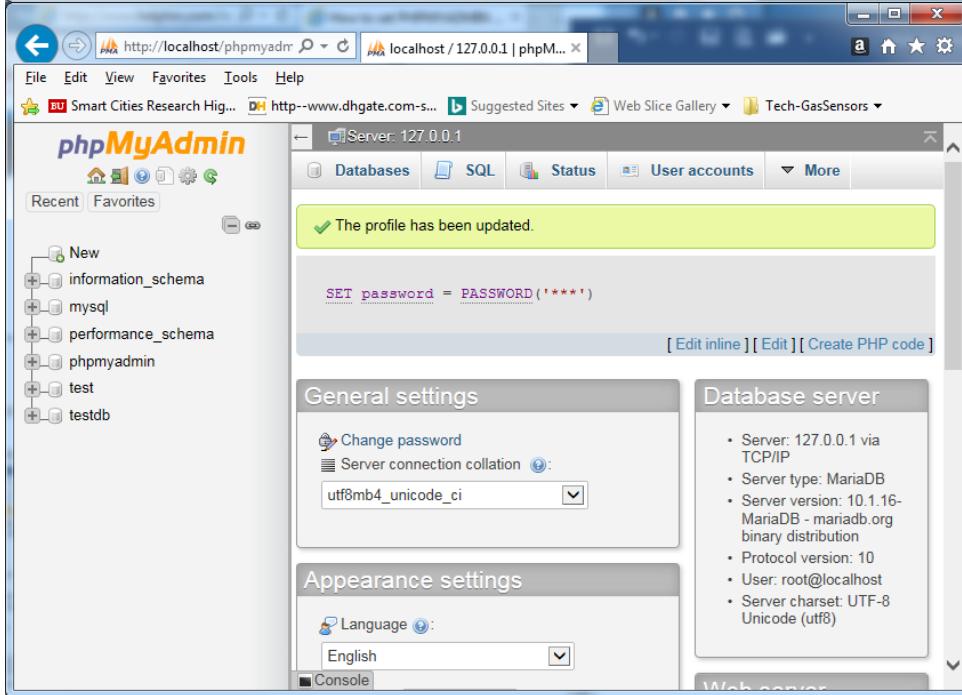
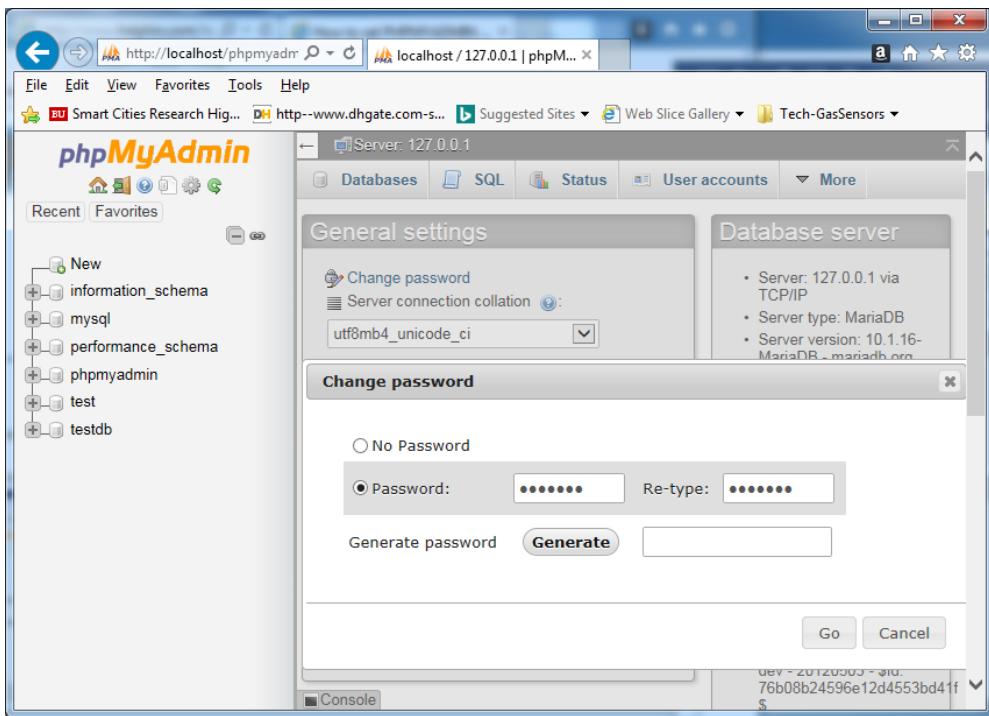
- Go to “c:\xampp\phpMyAdmin” directory and find “Config.inc.php” file
- Open Config.inc.php with a text editor:
 - Change: \$cfg['Servers'][\$a]['auth_type']='config'
 - To: \$cfg['Servers'][\$a]['auth_type']='cookie'
- Save the file
- Open a web browser: <http://localhost/phpmyadmin/>



- Enter “root” in Username
- Leave Password Null, press Go button



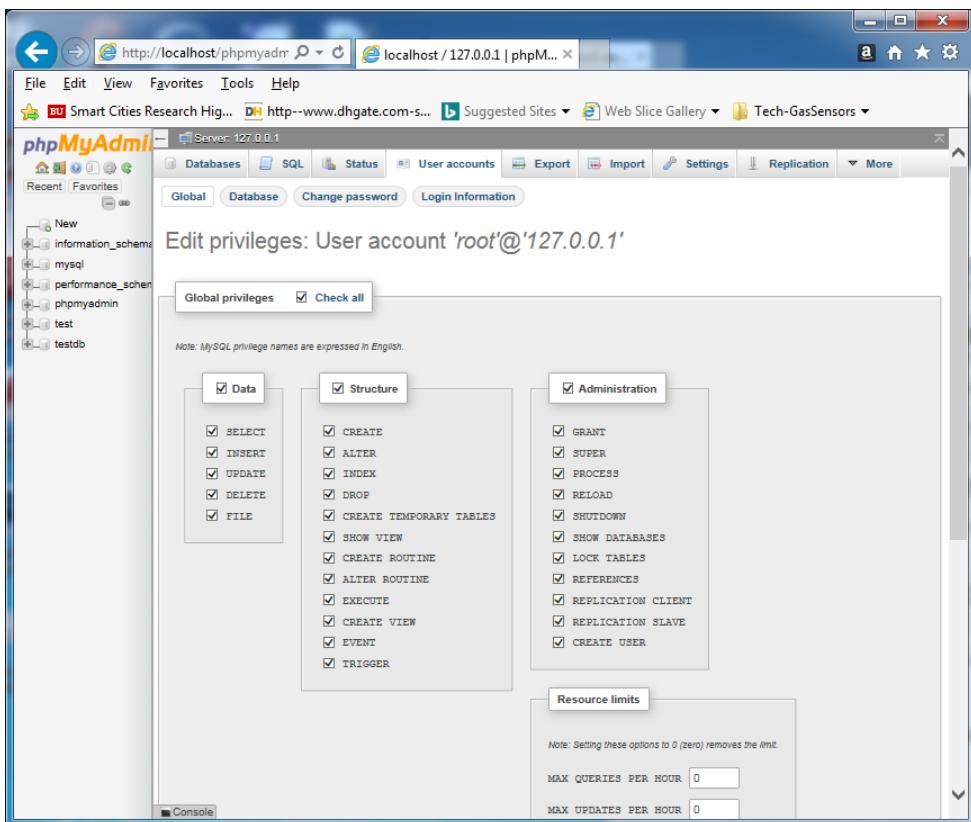
- Click “Change password”
- Enter “your_new_password”, Reenter, Hit “Go”



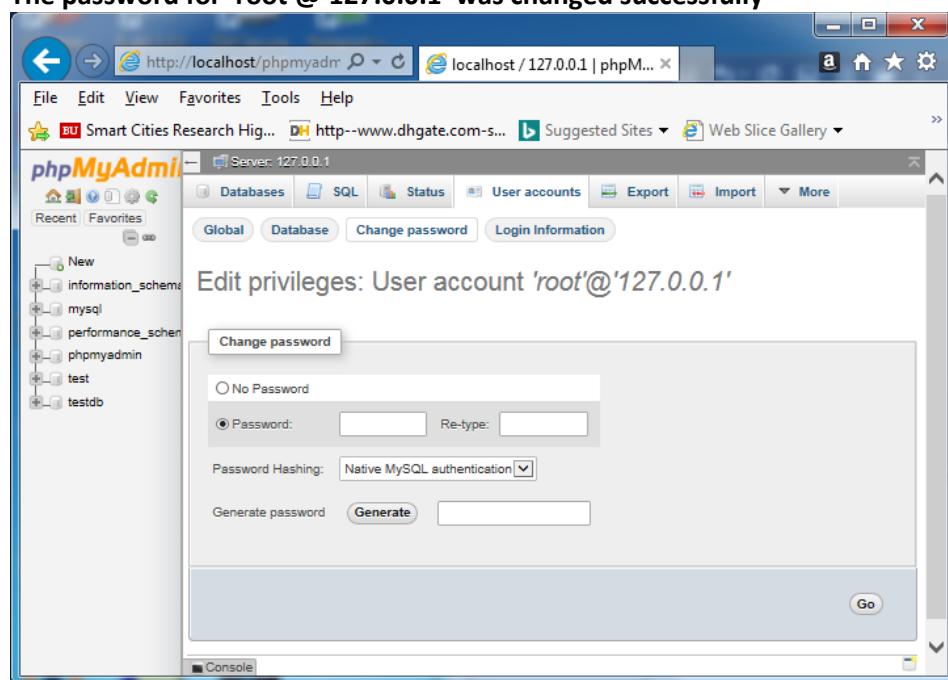
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for MySQL version 5.6.37. The left sidebar lists databases: New, art, bookcrm-comprehensive, information_schema, mysql (selected), performance_schema, phpmyadmin, test, testdb, and travels. The main panel displays the structure of the mysql database, specifically the tables_priv table. The table has 36 rows and 5 columns. The columns are: table, grantor, grantee, privileges, and creation_time. The privileges column contains values like 'SELECT', 'INSERT', 'UPDATE', 'DELETE', 'CREATE', 'DROP', 'TRIGGER', 'REFERENCES', and 'INDEX'. The creation_time column shows dates from 2013-08-22 to 2013-08-22. The bottom of the interface includes a console for executing SQL queries.

D) MySQL Password

- Click on “User accounts”
- Click on “Edit privileges”: root 127.0.0.1



- Under “User accounts”, Click on “Change password”, to see another Dialog box
- Enter “**your_new_password**”
- The password for ‘root’@‘127.0.0.1’ was changed successfully



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for MySQL version 5.6.29. The main menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The top navigation bar shows the URL http://localhost/phpmyadmin and the title localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phpM... X. The left sidebar lists databases: information_schema, mysql, performance_schema, phpmyadmin, test, and testdb. The main content area displays a success message: "The password for 'root'@'127.0.0.1' was changed successfully." Below this, the title "Edit privileges: User account 'root'@'127.0.0.1'" is shown. A sub-menu "Global privileges" is selected, with a "Check all" checkbox checked. The privileges are categorized into three groups: Data, Structure, and Administration. Under Data, checkboxes are checked for SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and FILE. Under Structure, checkboxes are checked for CREATE, ALTER, INDEX, DROP, and CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES. Under Administration, checkboxes are checked for GRANT, SUPER, PROCESS, RELOAD, SHUTDOWN, SHOW DATABASES, LOCK TABLES, REFERENCES, REPLICATION CLIENT, and REPLICATION SLAVE.

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for MySQL version 5.6.29. The main menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The top navigation bar shows the URL http://localhost/phpmyadmin and the title localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phpM... X. The left sidebar lists databases: information_schema, mysql, performance_schema, phpmyadmin, test, and testdb. The main content area displays a warning message: "A user account allowing any user from localhost to connect is present. This will prevent other users from connecting if the host part of their account allows a connection from any (%) host." Below this, the title "User accounts overview" is shown. The table lists user accounts:

User name	Host name	Password	Global privileges	User group	Grant	Action
Any	%	No	USAGE	No	No	Edit privileges Export
Any	localhost	No	USAGE	No	No	Edit privileges Export
pma	localhost	No	USAGE	No	No	Edit privileges Export
root	127.0.0.1	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Yes	Edit privileges Export
root	::1	No	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Yes	Edit privileges Export
root	localhost	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Yes	Edit privileges Export

At the bottom, there are buttons for "Check all" and "With selected: [Export](#)".

E) Grant Other Users to Access Database

- From the Shell connect to MySQL as an Administrator
 > mysql -u root -p mysql
- On the mysql prompt, you type
 > grant all privileges on DATA_BASE_NAME.* to USERNAME@localhost identified by 'PASSWORD';
 > flush privileges;
 >\q

F) Planning Database Table

- Data Tables
- Entity of a Table
- ID (AUTO_INCREMENT, PRIMARY KEY)
- Constraints: NOT NULL

Customer/User Info Table

- User ID
- First Name
- Last Name
- Email Address
- Street Address
- State
- Country
- Browser Type
- Computer Type