The Official Guide to Setting Up phpmyadmin on Mac OS Mojave

Pre-Requirements for Mac:

MySQL Community Server Install and Setup

Pre-Requirements for Apache web sharing:

Complete the following instructions –

1. sudo apachectl start
2. sudo apachectl stop
3. sudo apachectl restart
4. apachectl configtest
5. cd into /etc/apache2/users
6. sudo nano yourname.conf
7. Copy into the your .conf file

<Directory "/Users/username/Sites/">

AllowOverride All

Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymLinks

Require all granted

</Directory>

1. Make sure you save this information by using control + o (confirm) and then control + x.
2. sudo nano /etc/apache2/httpd.conf
3. **Make sure all of the following within the httpd.conf are uncommented.**

LoadModule authz\_core\_module libexec/apache2/mod\_authz\_core.so

LoadModule authz\_host\_module libexec/apache2/mod\_authz\_host.so

LoadModule userdir\_module libexec/apache2/mod\_userdir.so

LoadModule include\_module libexec/apache2/mod\_include.so

LoadModule rewrite\_module libexec/apache2/mod\_rewrite.so

LoadModule php7\_module libexec/apache2/libphp7.so

Include /private/etc/apache2/extra/httpd-userdir.conf

Open apache file sudo nano /etc/apache2/extra/httpd-userdir.conf

And uncomment Include /private/etc/apache2/users/\*.conf

Make sure to save all changes using Control + O.

1. Run **sudo apachectl restart**
2. Now the document root level is visible at http://localhost/~username

Fix the 2002 socket error – using sudo mkdir /var/mysql

And then sudo ln –s /tmp/mysql.sock /var/mysql/mysql.sock

1. You must first download phpmyadmin from <https://www.phpmyadmin.net>

by clicking on the ‘Download’ nav option and selecting **File** [**phpMyAdmin-4.8.5-all-languages.zip**](https://files.phpmyadmin.net/phpMyAdmin/4.8.5/phpMyAdmin-4.8.5-all-languages.zip)

1. After successfully downloading and unzipping the compressed folder (sometimes it is downloaded uncompressed depending upon browser and mirror being used) move the folder called **phpMyAdmin-4.8.5-all-languages.zip** to the **/Library/WebServer/Documents/** folder path.

* This can either be done using the **mv** command within the Mac/Unix terminal window or by simply using the **Spotlight Search** and typing in the path **/Library/WebServer/Documents/** and opening this directory. You may be required to authenticate if not logged in as admin or a super user (this uses the root password). Once in this directory you can drag the **phpMyAdmin-4.8.5-all-languages**

folder in.

Using either method make sure to rename the folder to **phpmyadmin** for the sake of simplicity.

1. Once phpmyadmin is located in **/Library/WebServer/Documents/** you can then open your web browser and navigate to [**http://localhost/phpmyadmin/setup**](http://localhost/phpmyadmin/setup). Realize that if you are setting phpMyAdmin for the first time you will have to create a new server. Select ‘New Server’ and then click on the ‘Authentication’ tab once the next screen loads for phpMyAdmin. Make sure that ‘root’ is defined as the ‘User for config auth’ and that no passwords are typed in under the password filled. Click the ‘Download’ button and locate the config.inc.php file that was created in the Documents folder and move it directly into the phpmyadmin folder that was renamed earlier.
2. Open the config.inc.php file in a text editor such as Notepad++ and also open the config.sample.php and copy all the lines of code from the config.sample.php into the config.inc.php file and save changes.
3. Check to make sure that

**$cfg['Servers'][$i]['compress'] = false;**

**$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = true;**

compress is equal to false, and AllowNoPassword is equal to true.

Save changes again.

1. Make sure to check under Apple > System Preferences > MySQL to Initialize Database and then check off ‘Use Legacy Password Encryption’ as phpMyAdmin will throw an error related to unsupported 256 SHA encryptions otherwise. Click ‘Ok’ to save changes and allow the SHA to be cached as necessary.
2. Make sure that Active Instance for MySQL (version) is green and started by clicking to Start them.
3. Check to see if you are able to access phpMyAdmin by navigating to <http://localhost/phpmyadmin> and then signing in using the SHA / root password created in step 6. Once signed in verify there are no further errors and you are ready to go with phpMyAdmin on your Mac!!

**To Correct Empty Blowfish Secret Error:**

1. Open the config.inc.php file within your favorite text editor (Notepad++, VIM (in command line), NANO, VI, etc) and then update **$cfg['blowfish\_secret'] = '**IAMEMPTY**';**
2. Refresh the localhost/phpmyadmin website in the browser and track changes to see that they are effective.

**To Correct Error:** The $cfg[‘TempDir’] (./tmp/) is not accessible. phpMyAdmin is not able to cache templates and will slow because of this.

1. Create a folder in the Mac OS terminal while signed in as root or super user using **su** and then run the command **mkdir tmp**. Ensure that the path is defined as **/Library/WebServer/Documents/phpmyadmin**.
2. While still signed in as root or super user using **su** run the command **chmod –R 777 tmp** to give full access rights to the tmp folder in order to correct this error appearing once logged into phpMyAdmin. Refresh the **localhost/phpmyadmin website** in the browser and see that the changes are effective.