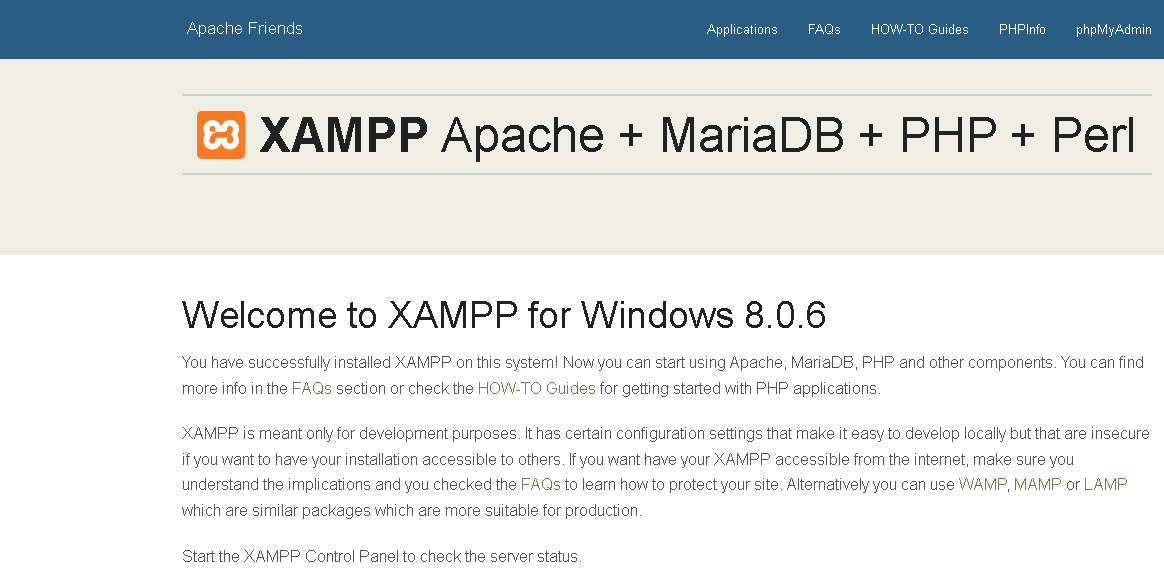
Como instalar XAMPP

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DOZPG4V6-JU>

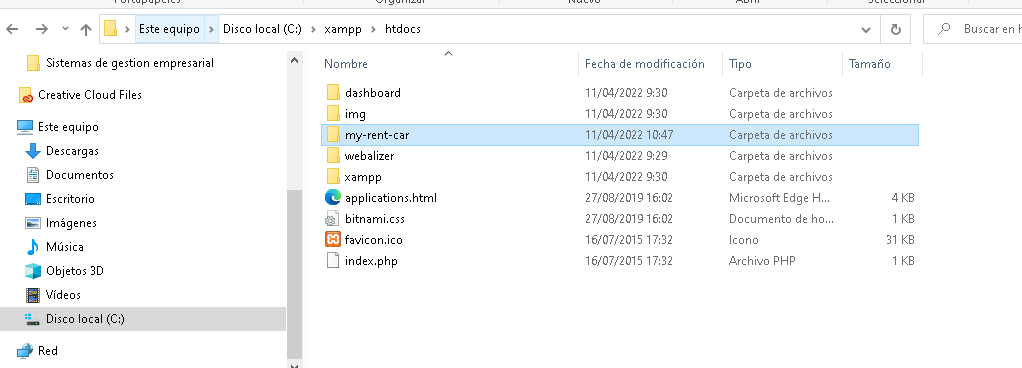


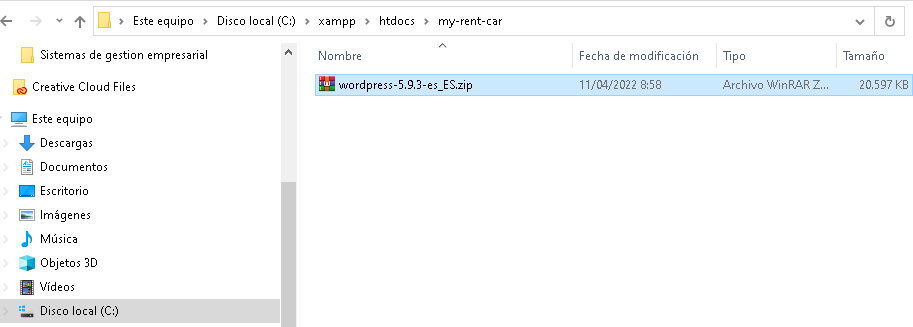
Wordpress

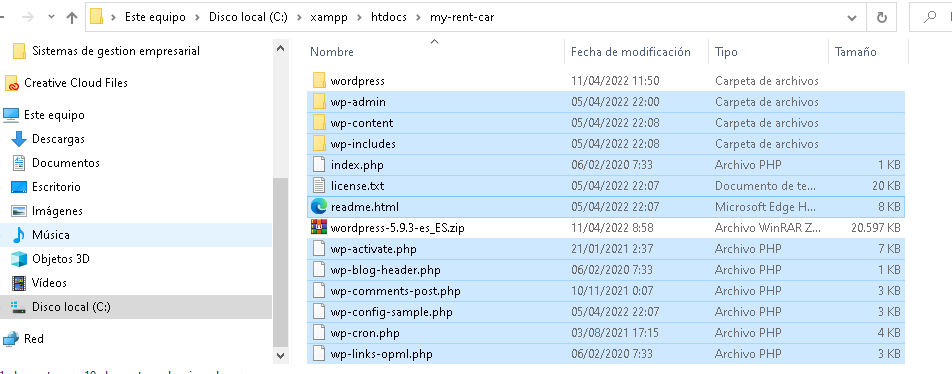
<https://es.wordpress.org/download/>

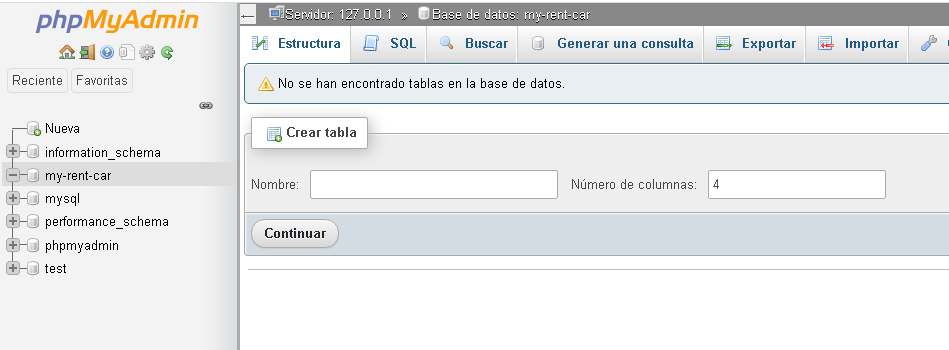
<https://wordpress.org/support/article/how-to-install-wordpress/#step-1-download-and-extract>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G4ynT6PfITw>



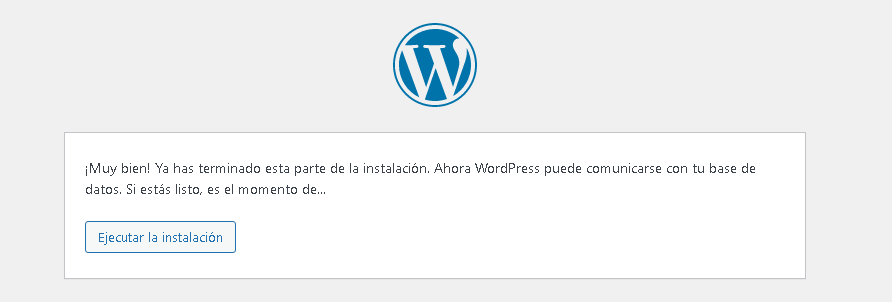






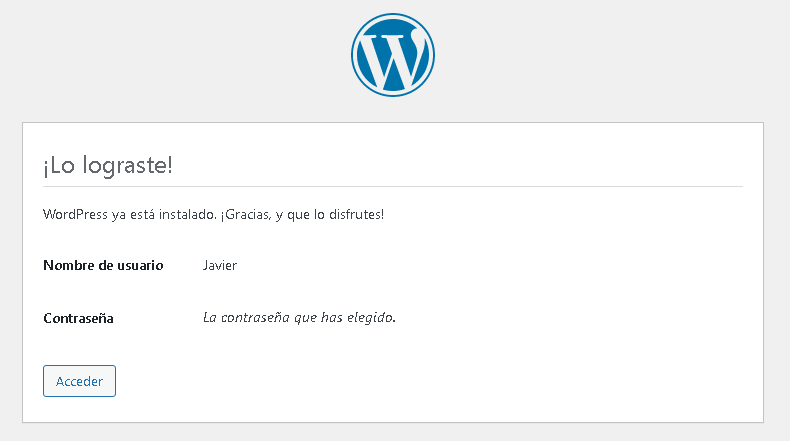




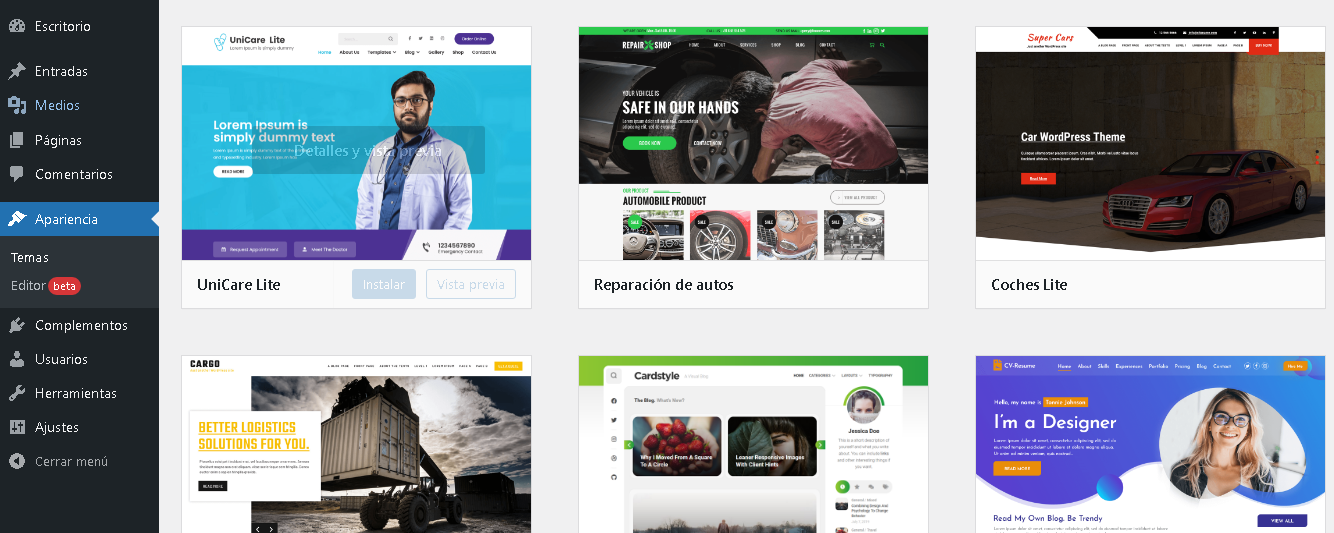


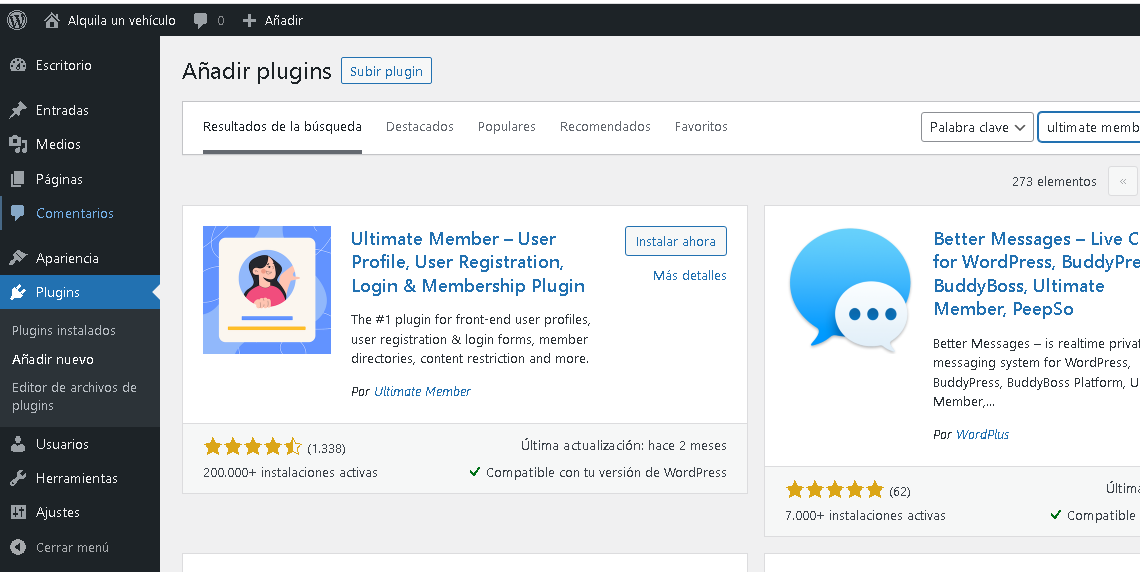


yB9MrWk%MRlF\*7GppV









Con este video se puede ver información de base de datos de Mysql en WP

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myCSHL5LTUc>

Te explica como crear web com Wordpress, Woocomerce y Yith (plugin de pago para reservas)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=72QeLg--zkM&t=2283s>

Plugin para reservar.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AVIIchC1w1M>

Web para aprender a realizar registro y formulario login

<https://programandoointentandolo.com/2012/07/autentificacicion-de-usuarios-con-php-y-mysql.html>

Video con login y contraseña encriptado en PHP, mysql

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfDI2V-Vaik>

<https://vaidrollteam.blogspot.com/search?updated-max=2021-04-08T00%3A25%3A00-05%3A00&max-results=6#PageNo=5>

<https://vaidrollteam.blogspot.com/2021/03/login-con-contrasena-encriptada-en-php.html>

Plantillas y diseños para login

<https://vaidrollteam.blogspot.com/2021/05/plantillas-de-login-en-html-y-css.html>

Login y registro con Captcha

<https://vaidrollteam.blogspot.com/2021/04/login-y-registro-con-captcha-en-php.html>

Login y recuperar contraseña por email

<https://vaidrollteam.blogspot.com/2021/04/login-recuperar-password-en-php.html>

CRUD PHP

<https://vaidrollteam.blogspot.com/2021/03/crud-basico-en-php-mysql-html-y-css.html>

Muñequitos para placeholder

<https://www.mclibre.org/consultar/htmlcss/html/html-unicode-dibujos.html>

CRUD PHY y MySQL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOrmUAMTohE>

**Include**

inserta en nuestro programa un código procedente de otro archivo, en caso de que dicho archivo no exista o tenga errores en su interior nuestro programa mostrará un **warning** pero **seguirá funcionando**.

**Require**

Funciona de manera similar a include, pero en este caso, si el archivo no existe o contiene errores, nuestro programa no funcionará y obtendremos un **fatal error** en el log

**Include\_once y Require\_once**

Funcionan exactamente de la misma forma que las anteriores salvo que impiden la carga de un mismo fichero varias veces.

**Conclusión final:**

Podemos pensar en utilizar **include** cuando el archivo a introducir no sea determinante respecto al funcionamiento de nuestro programa. **Require** cuando dicho archivo sea necesario para el correcto funcionamiento de nuestro programa.

Finalmente se debe utilizar las variantes con **\_once** cuando nuestro programa tenga unas dimensiones considerables y pueda darse el caso de que la inclusión del fichero se produzca varias veces. Estas últimas variantes hay que usarlas solo en casos excepcionales ya que consumen más recursos que las anteriores.

ALTER TABLE coches

ADD COLUMN coche\_taller\_ID SMALLINT(5) NOT NULL default 1,

ADD CONSTRAINT `fk\_id\_taller` FOREIGN KEY (coche\_taller\_ID)

REFERENCES coches (coche\_ID);

Generar diagrama entidad relación de una base de datos MySQL Workbench

<https://www.javierrguez.com/generar-diagrama-entidad-relacion-mysql/>

Crear DIAGRAMA Entidad Relación en MySQL WorkBench

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfE0_Mme32k>

A very good thread on this subject is to be found [here](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5809954/mysql-restrict-and-no-action) and also [here](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1027656/what-is-mysqls-default-on-delete-behavior). The definitive guide for MySQL is, of course, the documentation, to be found [here](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/create-table-foreign-keys.html).

In the SQL 2003 standard there are 5 different referential actions:

1. CASCADE
2. RESTRICT
3. NO ACTION
4. SET NULL
5. SET DEFAULT

**To answer the question:**

1. **CASCADE**
   * ON DELETE CASCADE means that if the parent record is deleted, any child records are also deleted. This is **not** a good idea in my opinion. You should keep track of all data that's ever been in a database, although this can be done using TRIGGERs. (However, see caveat in comments below).
   * ON UPDATE CASCADE means that if the parent primary key is changed, the child value will also change to reflect that. Again in my opinion, not a great idea. If you're changing PRIMARY KEYs with any regularity (or even at all!), there is something wrong with your design. Again, see comments.
   * ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE means that if you UPDATE **OR** DELETE the parent, the change is cascaded to the child. This is the equivalent of ANDing the outcomes of first two statements.
2. **RESTRICT**
   * RESTRICT means that any attempt to delete and/or update the parent will fail throwing an error. This is the default behaviour in the event that a referential action is not explicitly specified.

For an ON DELETE or ON UPDATE that is not specified, the default action is always RESTRICT`.

1. **NO ACTION**
   * NO ACTION: From the [manual](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/create-table-foreign-keys.html). A keyword from standard SQL. In MySQL, equivalent to RESTRICT. The MySQL Server rejects the delete or update operation for the parent table if there is a related foreign key value in the referenced table. Some database systems have deferred checks, and NO ACTION is a deferred check. In MySQL, foreign key constraints are checked immediately, so NO ACTION is the same as RESTRICT.
2. **SET NULL**
   * SET NULL - again from the manual. Delete or update the row from the parent table, and set the foreign key column or columns in the child table to NULL. This is not the best of ideas IMHO, primarily because there is no way of "time-travelling" - i.e. looking back into the child tables and associating records with NULLs with the relevant parent record - either CASCADE or use TRIGGERs to populate logging tables to track changes (but, see comments).
3. **SET DEFAULT**
   * SET DEFAULT. Yet another (potentially very useful) part of the SQL standard that MySQL hasn't bothered implementing! Allows the developer to specify a value to which to set the foreign key column(s) on an UPDATE or a DELETE. InnoDB and NDB will reject table definitions with a SET DEFAULT clause.

As mentioned above, you should spend some time looking at the documentation, [here](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/create-table-foreign-keys.html).