Using PhpMyAdmin

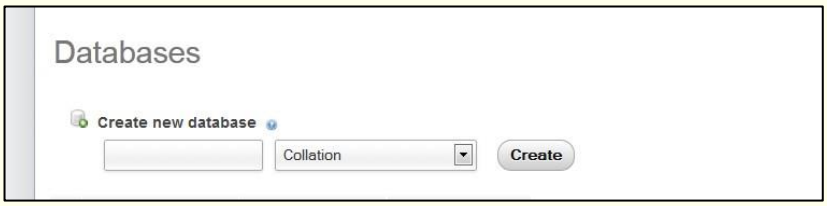
1. Using PhpMyAdmin

PhpMyAdmin is a free software tool written in PHP, intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the Web. PhpMyAdmin supports a wide range of operations on MySQL. Now go to your PhpMyAdmin page, normally http://localhost/phpmyadmin/ on your local host, and enter login details (default username 'root' and no password) if prompted.

The default PhpMyAdmin setting is shown on the main page.

2. Create a database

Click on "Databases" from the menu at the top. Then, create a new database using the option on the screen:



3. Add Database tables

Your database should show on the left hand side now, if it doesn't press F5 to refresh the page. Select your database.

On the next screen you should enter the fields' names and the corresponding properties. The properties are:

- **Type:** Here you should pick the type of the data, which will be stored in the corresponding field.
- **Length/Values**: Here you should enter the length of the field. If the field type is "enum" or "set", enter the values using the following format: 'a','b','c'...
- **Collation:** Pick the data collation for each of the fields. Collation refers to the character set used to store data in text field. Default is latin1, which works fine for English.
- **Attributes:** The possible attributes' choices are:
    - BINARY
    - UNSIGNED
    - UNSIGNED ZEROFILL
    - on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP.
- **Null:** if the field value can be NULL, check the checkbox.
- **Default:** This property allows you to set the default value for the field.
- **Index:** Define whether the field is an index and specify the index type.
- **Auto_Increment:** If the field value is auto-increment. Check the checkbox
- **Comments:** Here you can add comments, which will be included in the database sql code.

At the end you can include Table comments and pick the MySQL **Storage Engine** and the **Collation**.
Once you are ready, click on the **Save** button.

If you want to add more fields you should specify their number and click on the **Go** button instead of **Save**. The database table will be created and you will see the corresponding MySQL query.

4. Modify a Table Structure

To make changes on a Database structure after a table has been created, click on the **table name** from the left panel and click on the **Structure** tab. You can edit or delete a field's structure by clicking on the **Change** icon.

5. Add Records in a Database Table

In order to add records in a database table, choose the Table you want to populate data and then click on the **Insert** tab.

- Enter the data in the corresponding fields and click on the **Go** button to store it.
- At the bottom of the page you will see **Continue insertion with** x **rows** . There you can pick the number of the rows that you can populate with data and insert at once. By default the value is 2.
- The **Ignore** check box will allow you to ignore the data entered below it. It will not be added.
- You can see the newly inserted record by clicking on the **Browse** tab.
- You can edit or delete the record by clicking on the **Change** icon.
- To insert more records, return to the **Insert** tab and repeat the procedure.

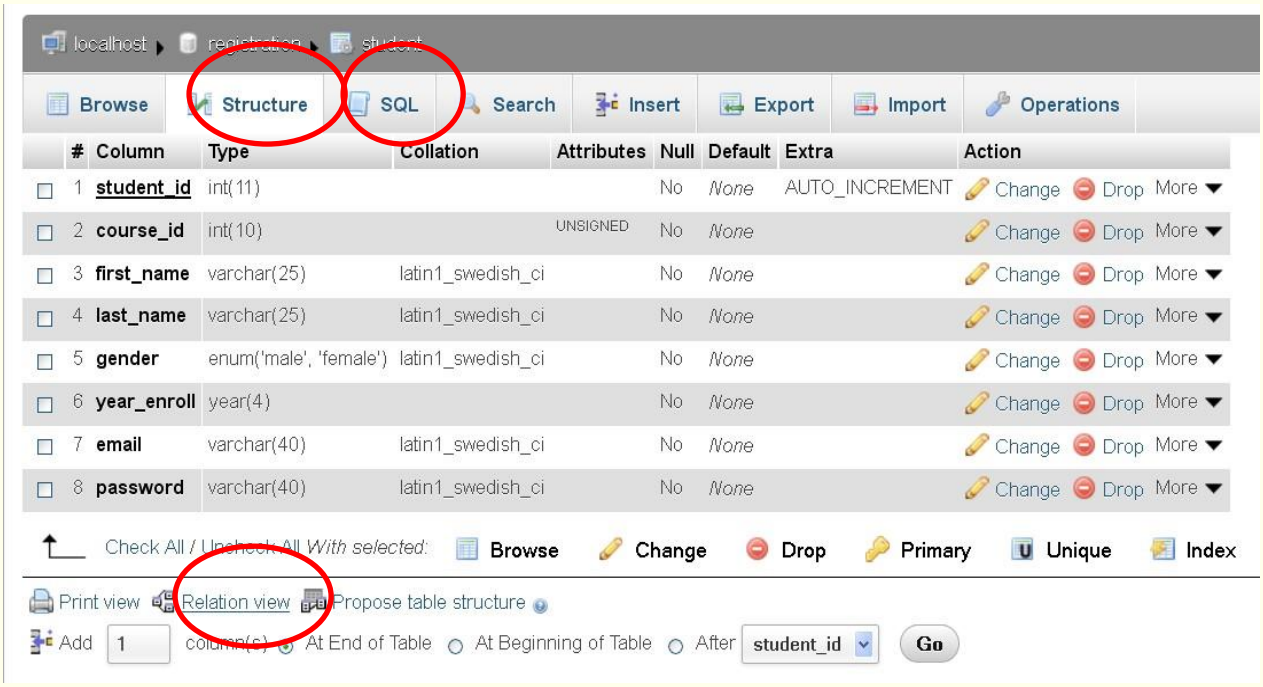
6. Run MySQL Query

Click on the **SQL** tab. there you should enter the entire SQL query code and click on the **Go** button to execute it.

7. Create foreign key

The Innodb storage engine supports foreign keys in MySQL. To create foreign keys in PhpMyAdmin:

- Convert both tables into Innodb, if they are not already.
- View the structure of the table which will have a foreign key. Make the referencing field an INDEX.
- Now come back to **structure view** and click **Relation view**. (See the screenshot above) In the Relation view page the field (which was made an INDEX) can be made a foreign key referencing to some other field in another table.



8. Export a Database

Once you are ready, you can create a backup of your database through the **Export** tab. To export one table, click on the table name on the left panel and then click on the Export tab. To export all the tables in the database, just click on the database name and then click on the Export tab.

Leave the default setting: quick export method and **SQL** format. Click on the **Go** button. You will save the dump SQL file with your database structure and content on your local computer.

9. Import a Database

You can restore your database backup from the **Import** tab.
Click on the **Browse** button to select your database backup file from your local computer. Leave the default options.
Click on the **Go** button.

10. Logout PhpMyAdmin

Click on the logout icon on the left panel (see the screenshot below).

Reference: http://www.siteground.com/tutorials/phpmyadmin/