

phpMyAdmin Tutorial

Introduction

This tutorial will introduce MySQL and phpMyAdmin utility which is used to manage MySQL database accounts.

What you need for this tutorial

- Access to the University IT Services network
- Development application, anything from Notepad® to Dreamweaver®.
- Access to the university internal PHP server (mapped to ITS T: on Microsoft® Windows® Workstations – see alternative mapping instructions for iMac machines)
- Access to a MYSQL database in which you can create tables

Authenticating

Browse to the web site: <http://web.fcet.staffs.ac.uk/phpmyadmin/>. A screen similar to Figure 1 will be displayed.

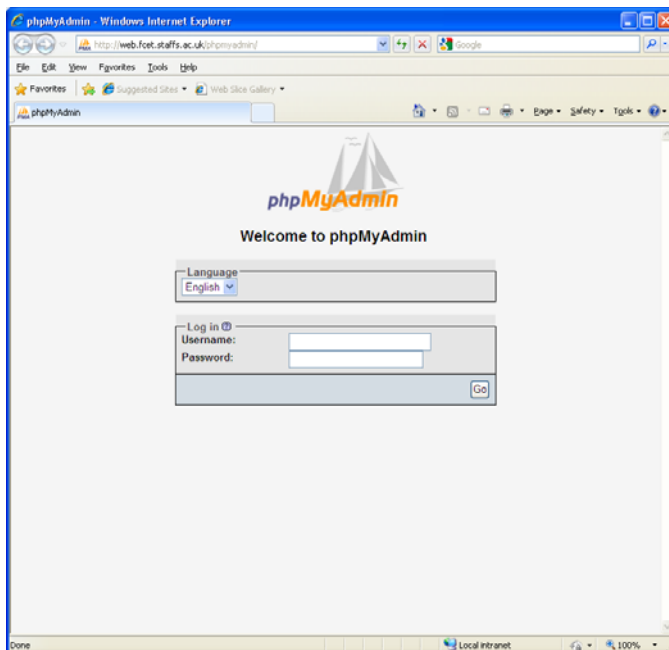


Figure 1 phpMyAdmin Log in page

Note: Ensure that you have a MySQL database account before attempting to log in. Enter your MySQL username and password into the labelled input fields and click the 'Login' button. A screen similar to Figure 2 will be shown. This is the main menu screen for database administration.



Figure 2 phpMyAdmin main menu

Things to note:

- Left hand column contains a list of accessible databases that are associated with the current user account
- Above the database list is a selection of navigation buttons that allow the user to navigate back to the home page, log out, execute SQL statements and access online help.

The central frame of the web site contains a number of useful features that show information about the server.

- You will be unable to create new databases as your user accounts will not have the necessary access privileges
- The Databases link will provide a detailed listing of the databases that the current user account will have access to
- The export feature will allow database backup using a simple form interface. phpMyAdmin supports backup exports to Microsoft® Excel®, Microsoft® Word®, Standard SQL and a number of text based standard formats such as comma separated values.

Creating a table

Select a database from the left column of the main menu (there may only be one database available). If this is the first time MySQL has been accessed, it is likely a screen similar to

Figure 3 will be shown.

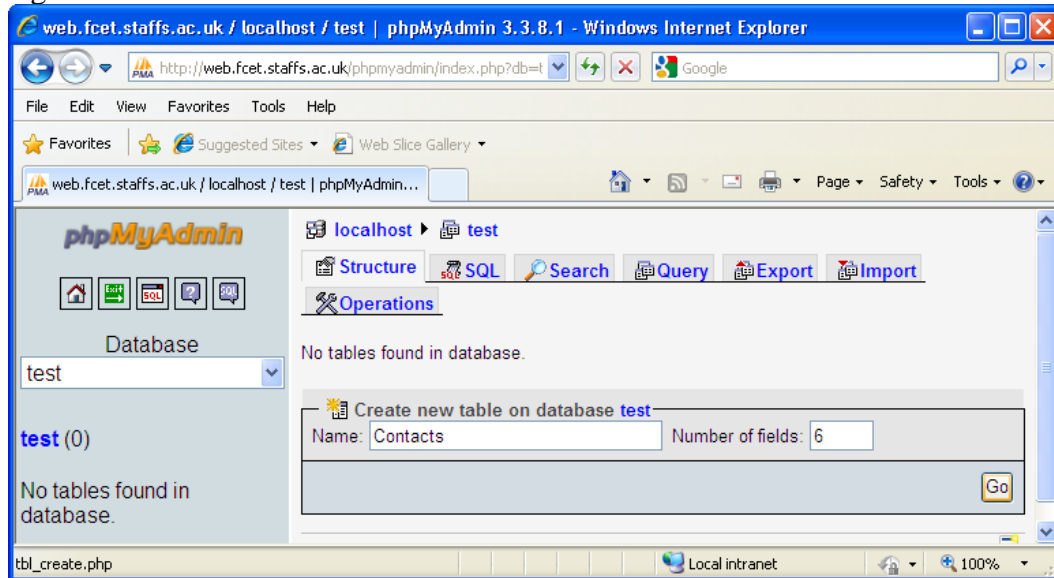


Figure 3 create a new table form

- Insert 'Contacts' in the Name input field
- Insert 6 in to the Number of fields input field
- Click the Go Button

Field	Type	Length/Values	Default
contactid	INT		None
surname	VARCHAR	50	None
forename	VARCHAR	50	None
address	TEXT		None
telephone	VARCHAR	15	None
email	VARCHAR	150	None

Index	A_I
PRIMARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 4 completing the table creation form

- Complete the table creation form as shown in Figure 4. The form is quite wide and may require some horizontal scrolling to see
- Ensure the first column 'contactid' has the 'auto_increment' setting applied and that it is the designated primary key (also Figure 4)
- Enter a description into the table comments such as 'Contacts Table'.
- Click 'Save'

```
CREATE TABLE `test`.`Contacts` (
  `contactid` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY ,
  `surname` VARCHAR( 50 ) NOT NULL ,
  `forename` VARCHAR( 50 ) NOT NULL ,
  `address` TEXT NOT NULL ,
  `telephone` VARCHAR( 15 ) NOT NULL ,
  `email` VARCHAR( 150 ) NOT NULL
) ENGINE = InnoDB COMMENT = 'Contacts Table';
```

Figure 5 SQL generated by phpMyAdmin

phpMyAdmin will create a new table that will be listed in the left hand column database listing. If the form was filled in as shown, the SQL will be executed and a table with columns created.

Click the contacts table item

The main frame will show an overview of the table information and present a number of options across the top of the page (Figure 6). Click the 'Insert' link.



Figure 6 Table menu items

Figure 7 insert record form

- Complete the form fields in a way similar to Figure 7 (You can use your own data if you wish)
- At the very bottom of the form, click the 'Go' button to insert the record
- The administrative tool will insert the record and display the generated SQL statement that actually initiated the insertion (Figure 8).

```
INSERT INTO `test`.`contacts` (`contactid`, `surname`, `forename`, `address`,
`telephone`, `email`) VALUES (NULL, 'Windridge', 'Philip', 'FCET
Beaconside
Stafford
ST18 0DG', '01785353419', 'p.c.windridge@staffs.ac.uk');
```

Figure 8 auto-generated INSERT statement

Explore

Navigate through the phpMyAdmin interface and become accustomed to the interface, layout and features available. Attempt the following operations on your contacts table:

- insert records
- update records
- delete records