Laboratory Activity Web Systems and Technology Midterm

Procedure:

Step 1: Install a local server environment

Since phpMyAdmin requires a web server (Apache), a database server (MariaDB/MySQL), and PHP to run, you will need to install a bundled software package.

Popular options include:

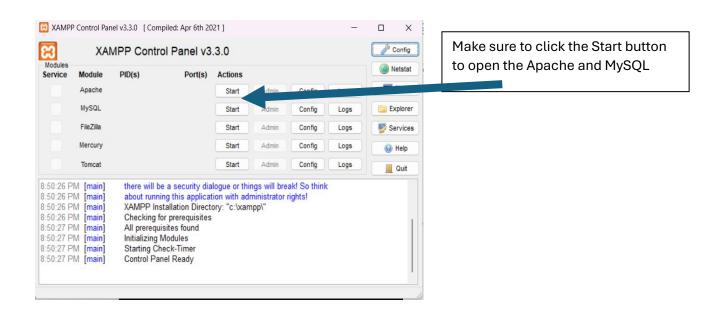
- XAMPP: Works on Windows, macOS, and Linux.
- WAMP: For Windows users.
- MAMP: For macOS users.

Step 2: Start the required services

After installing your server environment, you need to open its control panel and manually start the services.

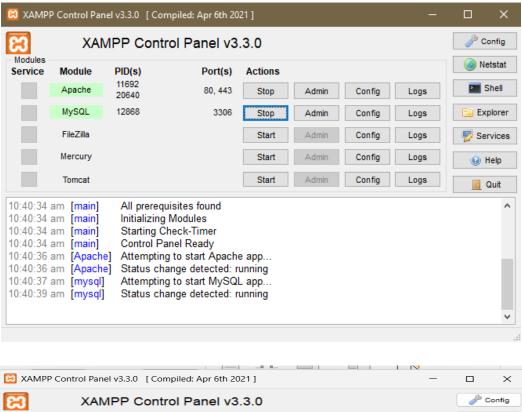
For XAMPP, this means:

- 1. Open the XAMPP Control Panel.
- 2. Click the **Start** button next to **Apache**.
- 3. Click the Start button next to MySQL.
- 4. Ensure that both modules are running successfully.



Once it green your server is now running

Answer:





Make sure to check the ports of Apache and MySQL as follows

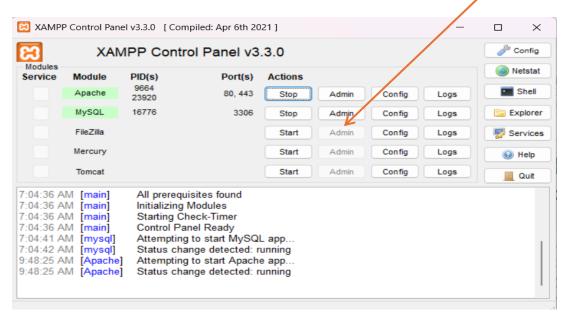
Module	PID(s)	Port(s)
Apache	26368 3028	80, 443
MySQL	25340	3306

Your now ready to test your server

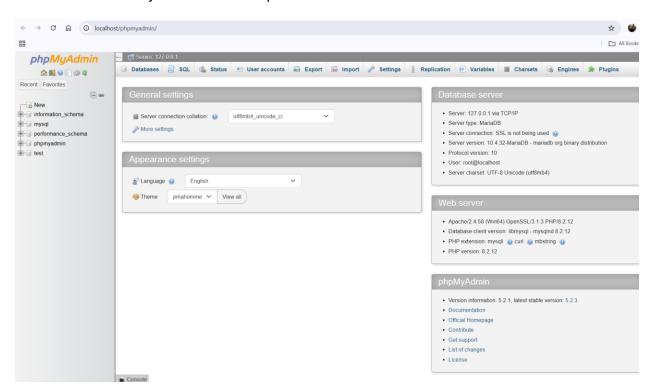
Step 3: Access phpMyAdmin

Once your servers are running, you can access the phpMyAdmin interface through your web browser.

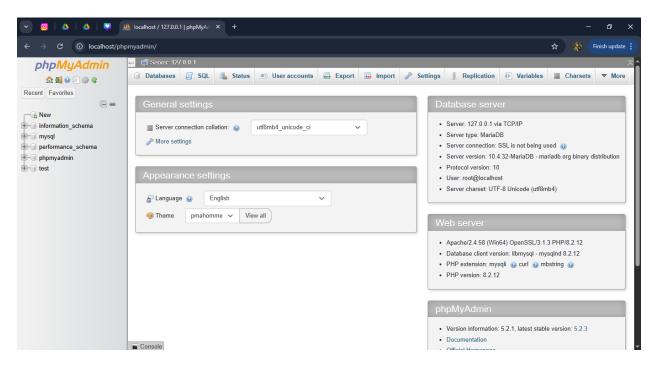
- 1. Open your web browser.
- 2. Type http://localhost/phpmyadmin in the address bar and press Enter.
- 3. Log in with your credentials. If you are using a new installation, the default username is often **root** with **no password**.



Then it will redirect you to the admin panel



Answer:



Step 4: Plan your database schema

Before creating your database, consider what information you need to store and how it should be organized. Proper planning helps avoid structural problems later on.

A simple planning process involves:

- **Identifying entities:** Figure out the main "things" your database needs to track, like Users, Products, or Orders.
- **Defining attributes:** Decide on the specific data points for each entity. For a Users table, this might include first_name, last_name, and email.
- **Specifying primary keys:** Choose a unique identifier for each table, such as a user ID. This is typically an auto-incrementing integer.
- **Establishing relationships:** Determine how your tables will connect to each other. For example, the Orders table might link to a Users table.

This time:

- I want you to explore or try to create a sample database as your activity for today without connecting it to php (or to your website)
- Name it on the desired table name.
- Screenshot all your works and output in this document and sent it through your github (filename: Activity 3 -10/30) this is a different filename from your Activity 2.

Answer:

