Relational Databases Unit

Lesson 6: MySQL and PHPMyAdmin Installation

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Lesson 6: MySQL and PHPMyAdmin Installation

Overview

This document contains instructions for installing Apache, MySQL, and PHPMyAdmin on Ubuntu — thanks to unixmen.com for the bulk of the instructions.

Apache

Install Apache

Apache is an open-source multi-platform web server. To install Apache, enter the following command from your terminal:

```
sudo apt-get install apache2
```

Test Apache

Open your web browser and navigate to http://localhost/.

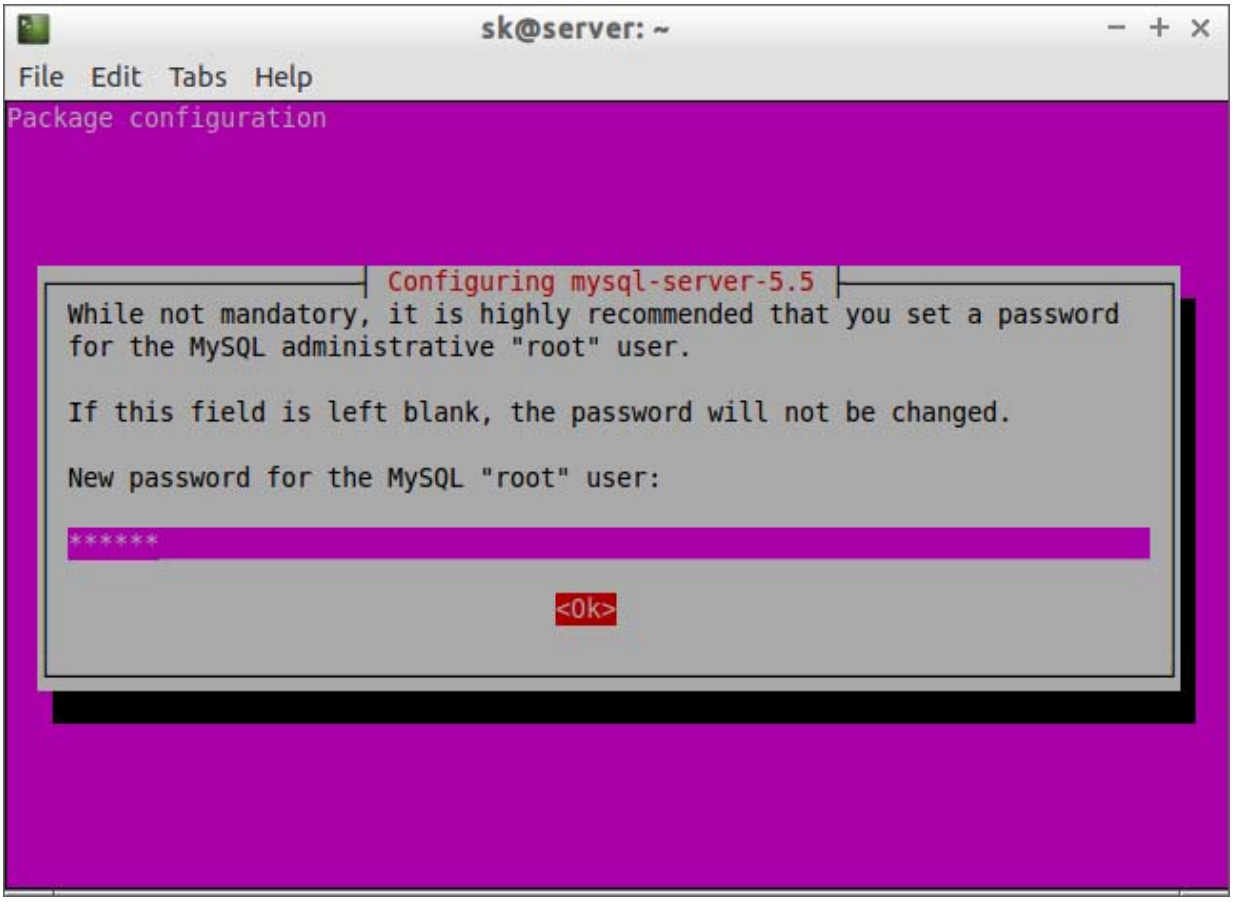
MySQL

Install MySQL

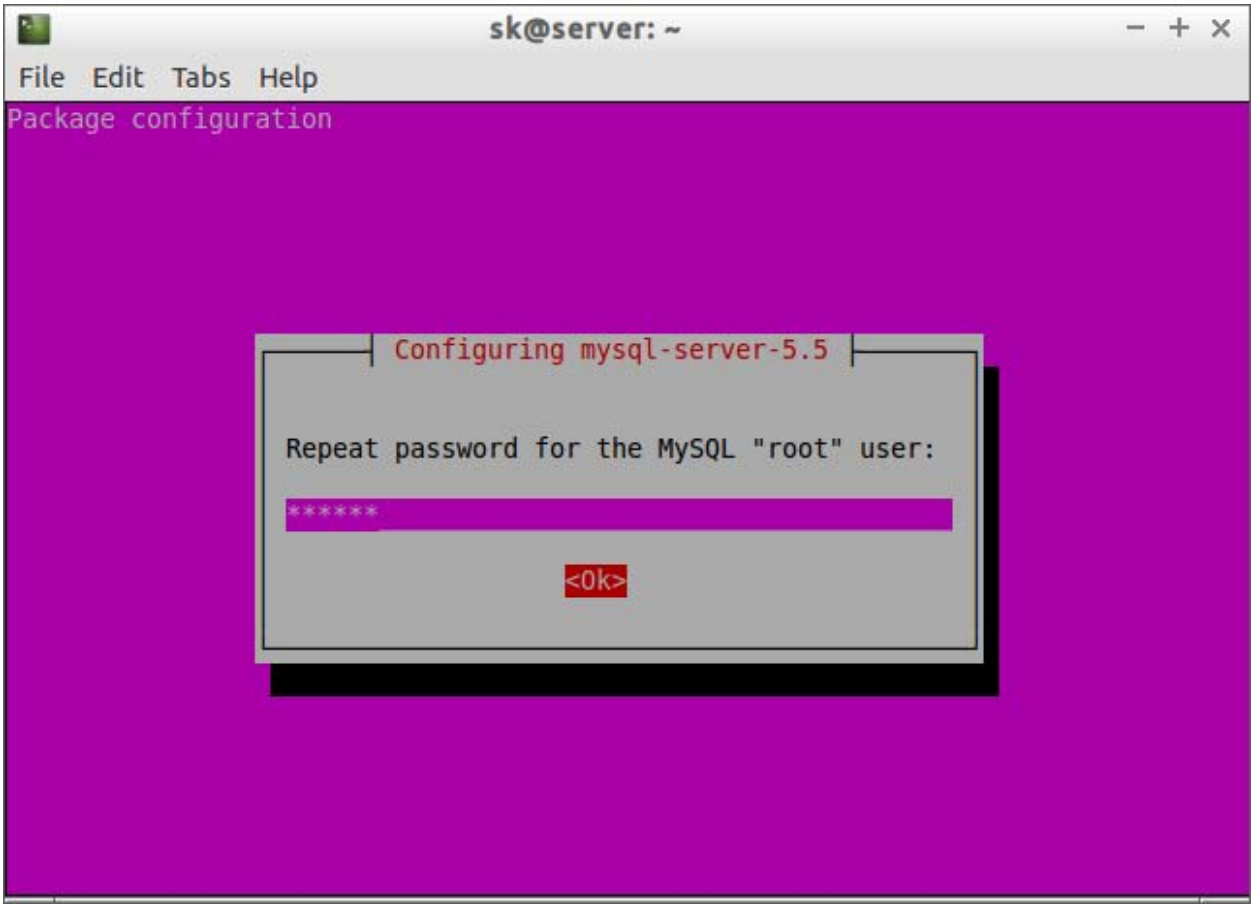
MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases.

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server mysql-client
```

During installation, you'll be asked to set up the MySQL root user password. Enter the password and click Ok. NOTE: It is HIGHLY recommended that you use 'root' as the password for the root user so that your MySQL database configuration will match code and configuration examples in later portions of the class.



Re-enter the password.



Now, MySQL server has been installed.

Test MySQL

You can verify the MySQL server status using command:

```
sudo service mysql status
```

Sample output:

```
mysql start/running, process 3470.
```

Install PHP

PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor) is a widely-used open-source general purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.

Install PHP with following command:

```
sudo apt-get install php5 php5-mysql libapache2-mod-php5
```

Test PHP

Create a sample “testphp.php” file in Apache document root folder.

```
sudo gedit /var/www/html/testphp.php
```

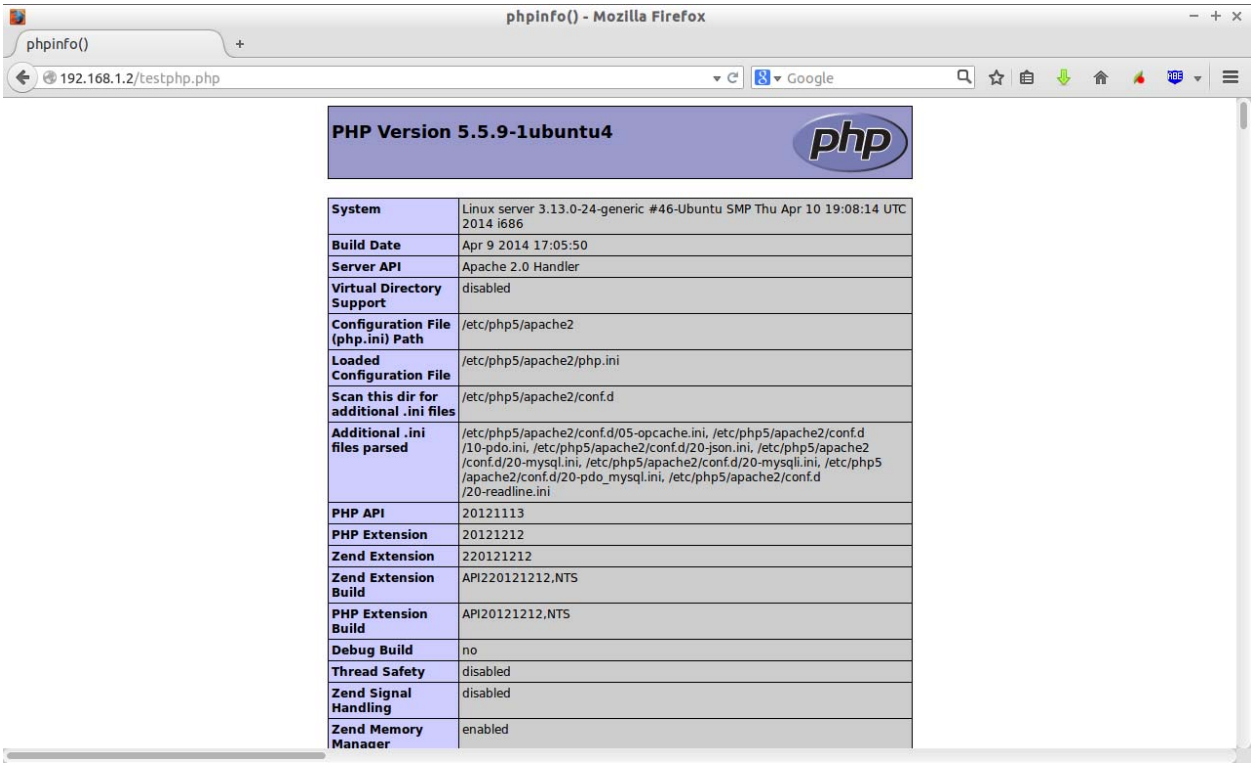
Add the following lines.

```
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```

Restart apache2 service:

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

Navigate to http://localhost/testphp.php. It will display all the details about PHP such as version, build date, commands, etc.



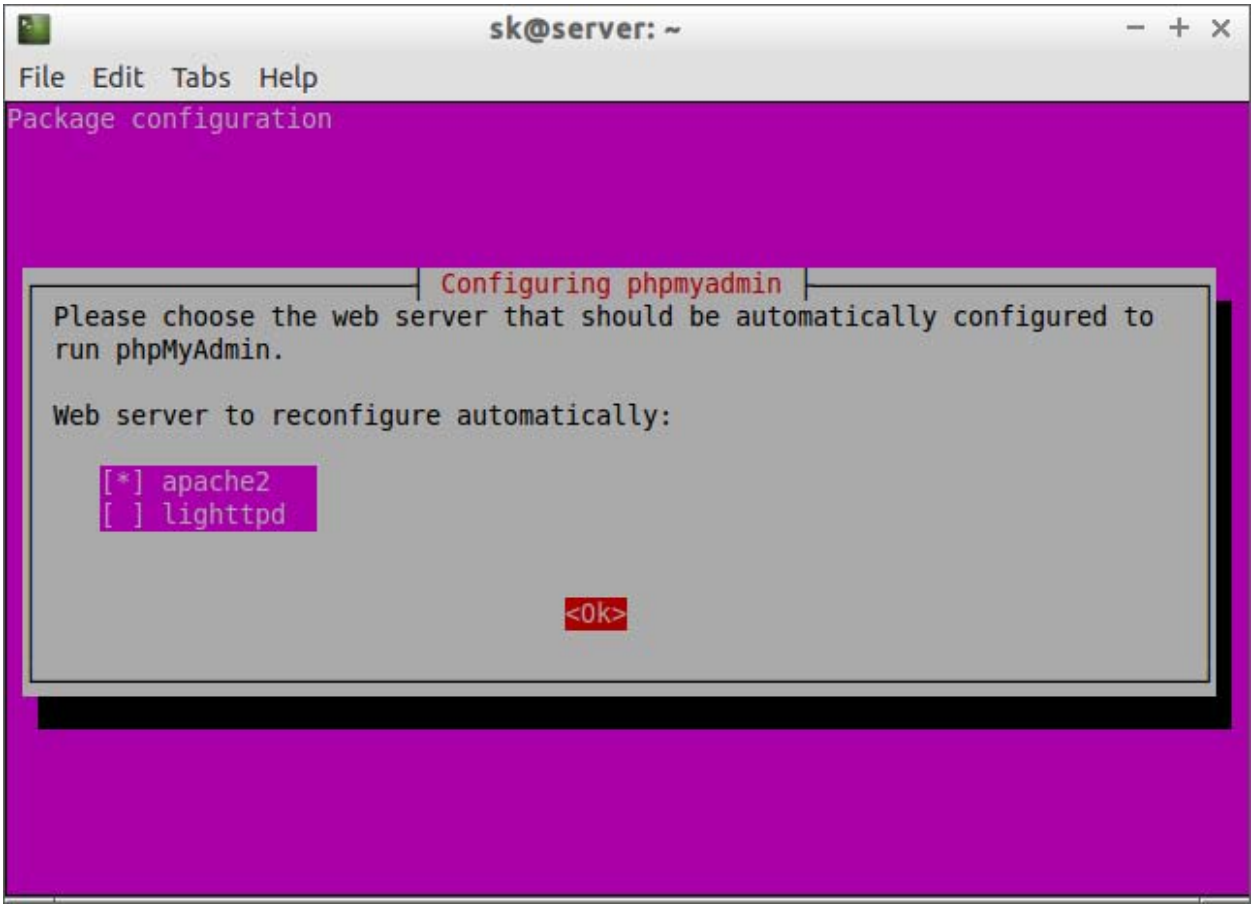
System	Linux server 3.13.0-24-generic #46-Ubuntu SMP Thu Apr 10 19:08:14 UTC 2014 i686
Build Date	Apr 9 2014 17:05:50
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php5/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/05-opcache.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini
PHP API	20121113
PHP Extension	20121212
Zend Extension	220121212
Zend Extension Build	API220121212,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20121212,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	disabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled

Install phpMyAdmin

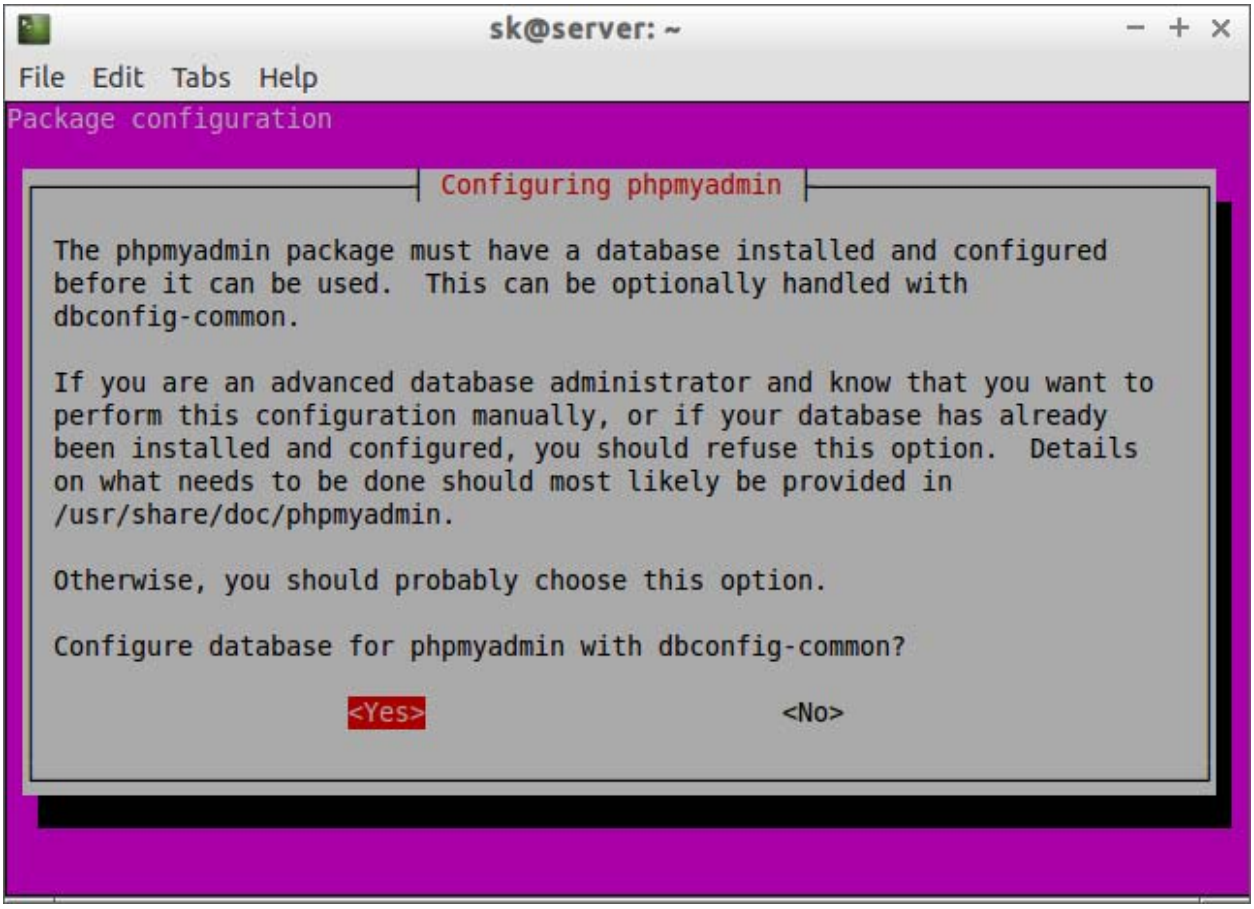
phpMyAdmin is a free open-source web interface tool used to manage your MySQL databases. It is available in the Official Debian repositories. Install it with the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin
```

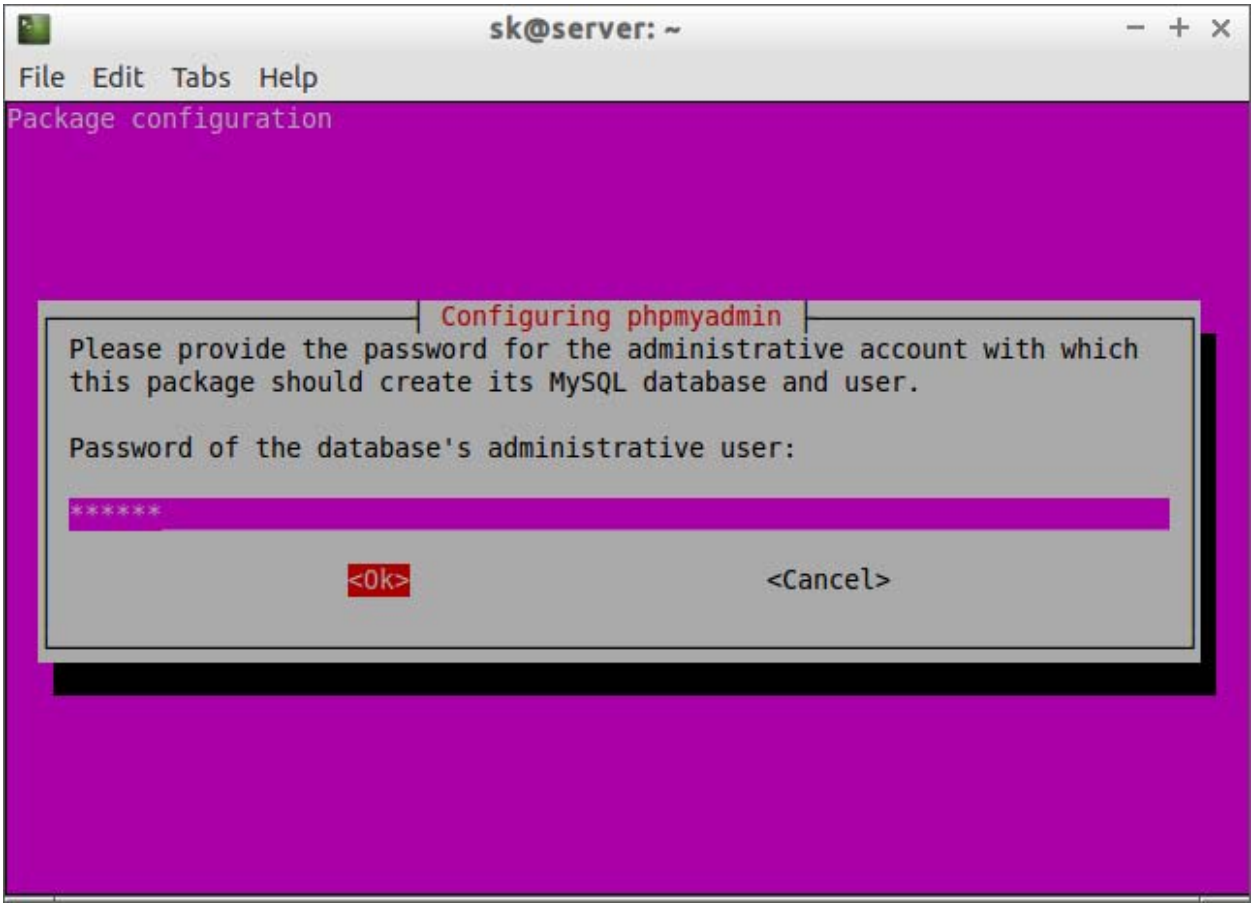
Select the web server you use; in our case, it is apache2.



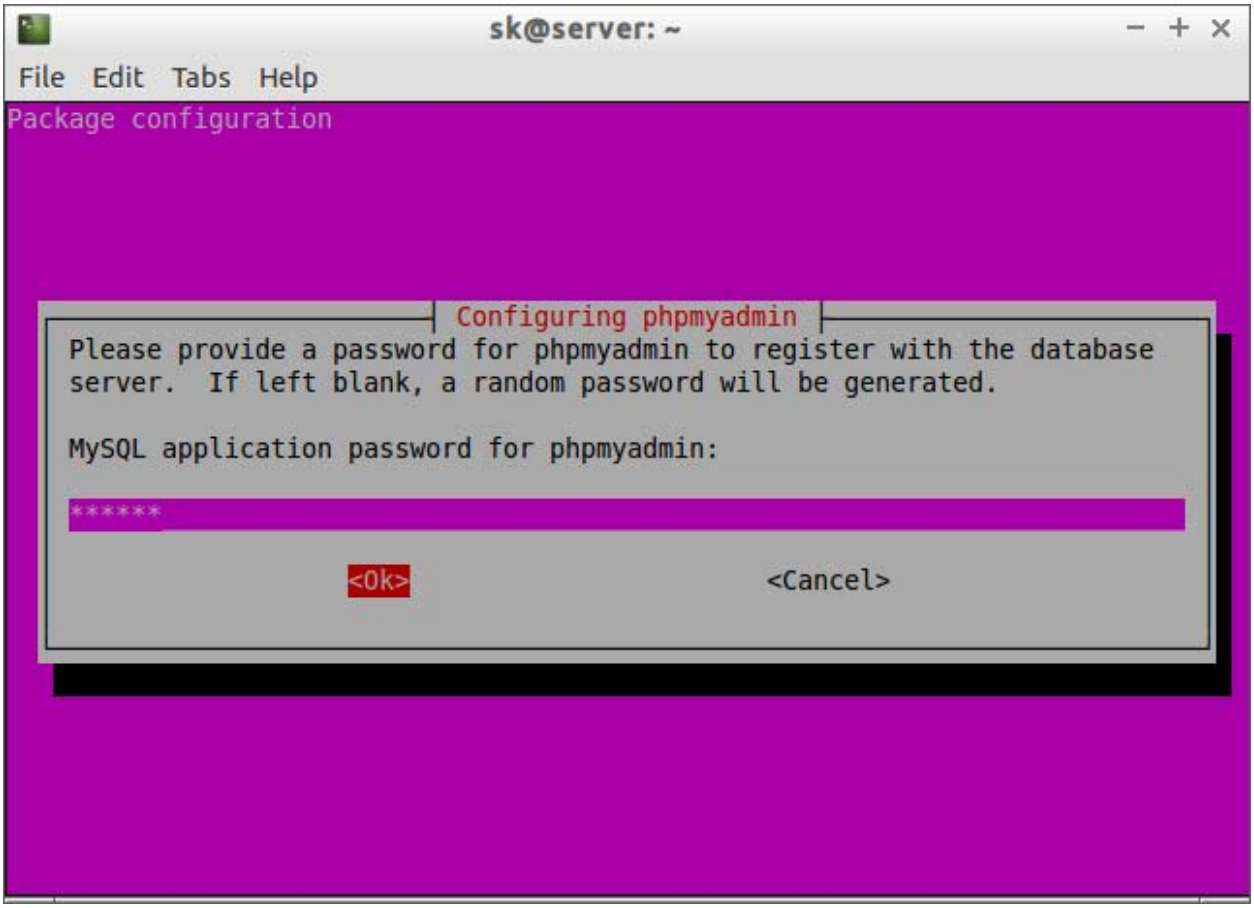
Select Yes to configure database for phpmyadmin wjth dbconfig-common.



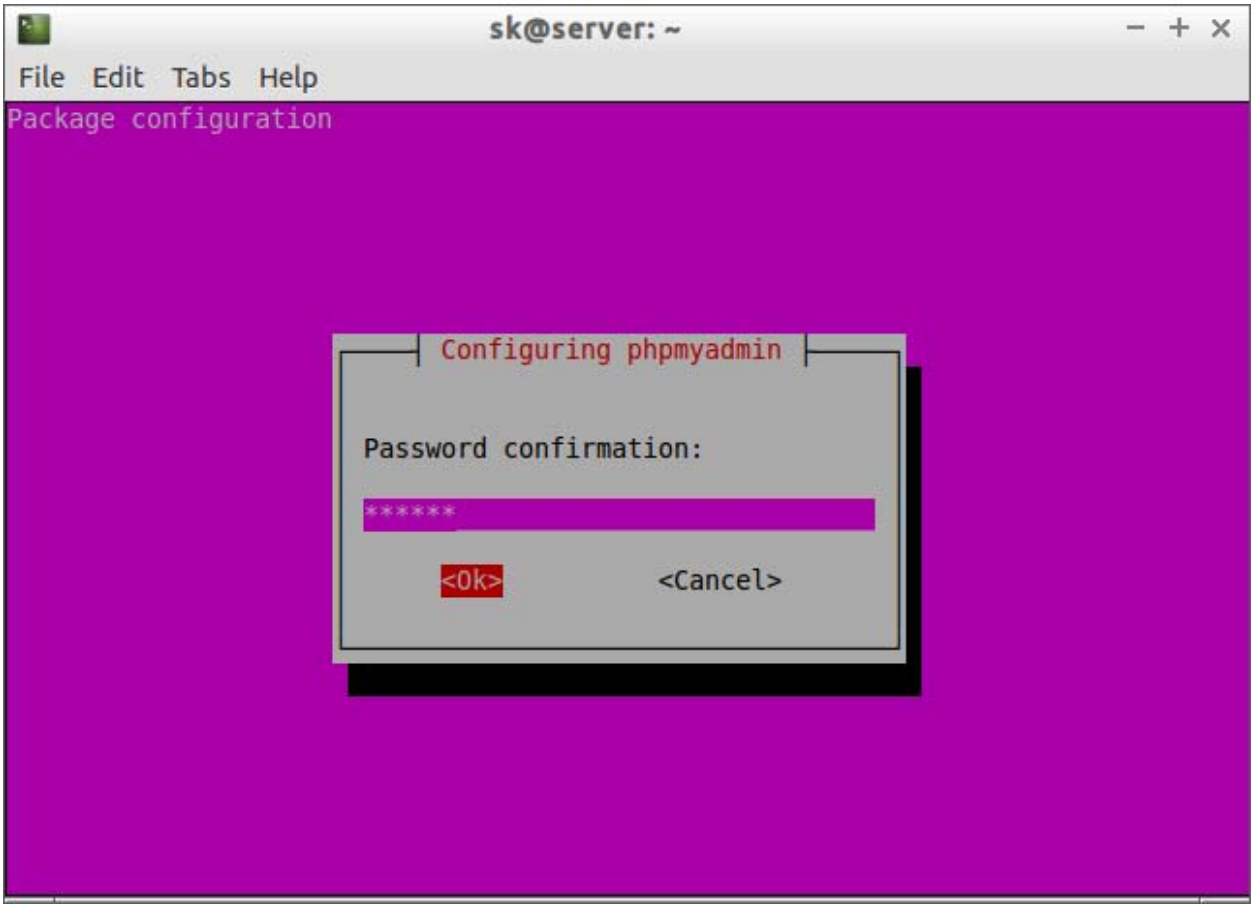
Enter password of the database's administrative user (if you followed the recommendation above, this password should be 'root').



Enter MySQL application password phpmyadmin (again, this should be ‘root’).



Re-enter the password.



Success, phpMyAdmin installation has been completed now.

Update Apache Config File

Add the following line to your /etc/apache2/apache2.conf file:

```
Include /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf
```

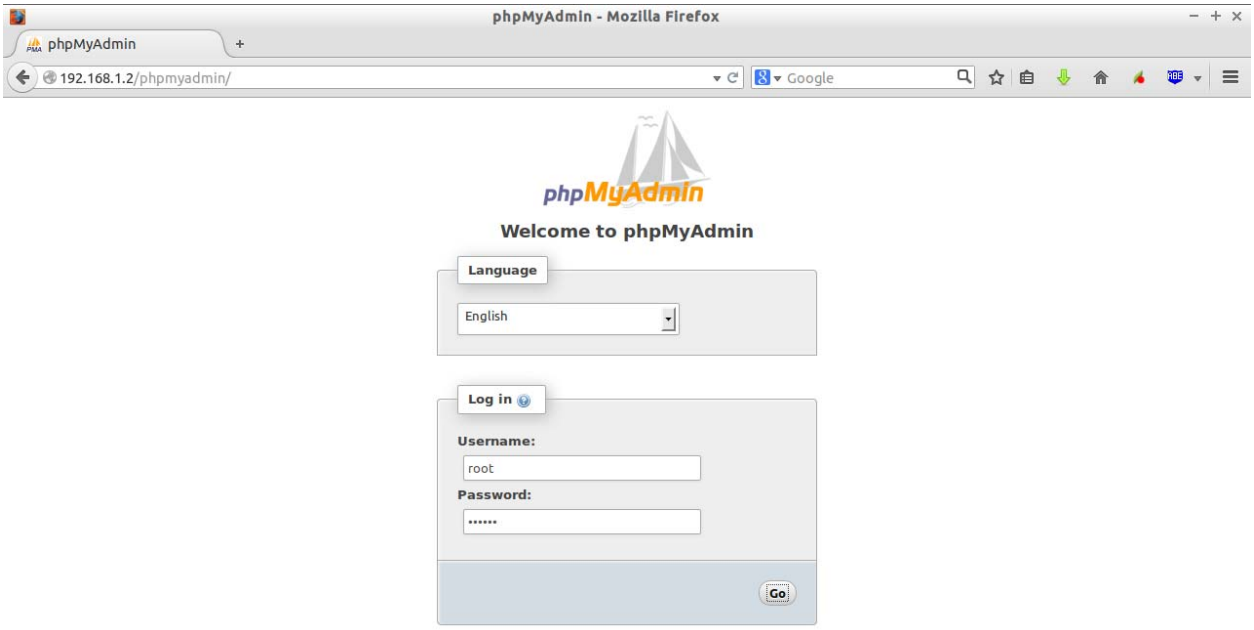
Now restart your apache server:

```
sudo apache2ctl restart
```

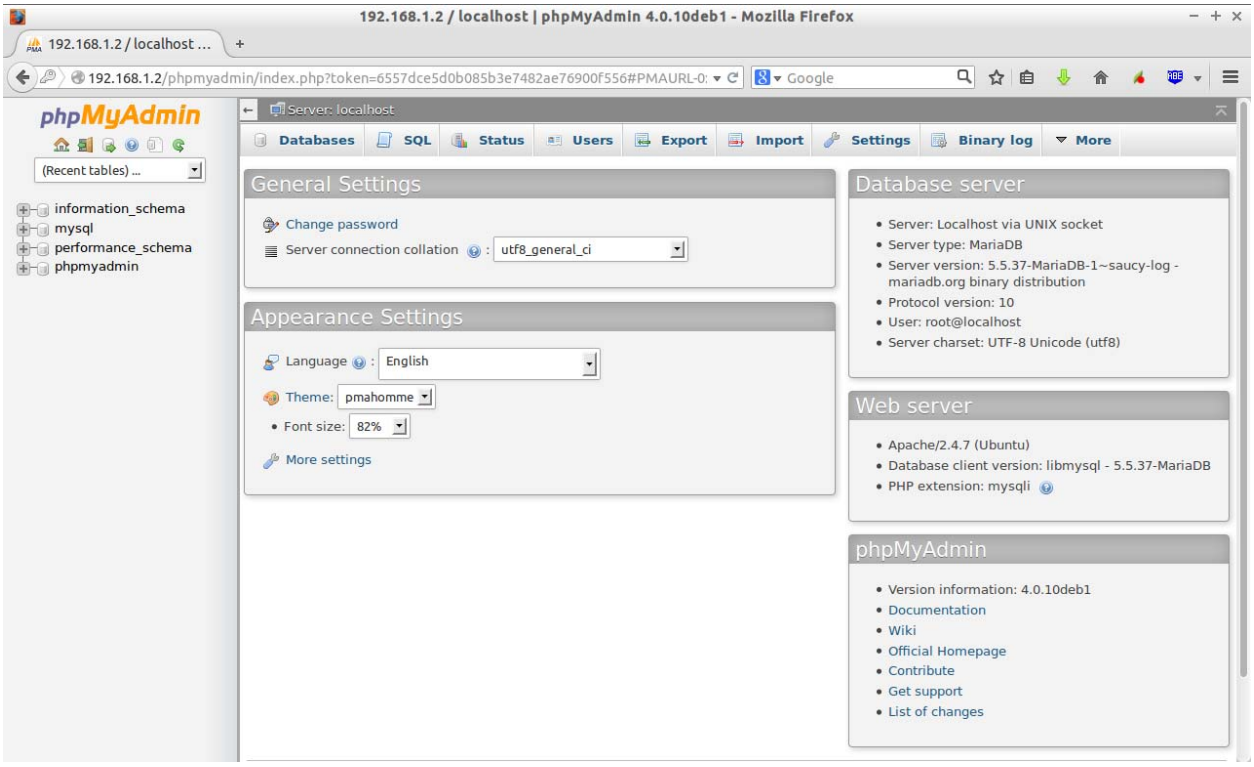
Access phpMyAdmin Web Console

Now you can access the phpmyadmin console by navigating to http://server-ip-address/phpmyadmin/ from your browser.

Enter your MySQL username and password which you have given in previous steps. In our case, they are “root” and “root.”



You will be redirected to PhpMyAdmin main web interface.



Now you can manage your MySQL databases from the phpMyAdmin web interface.

That’s it. Your LAMP server is up and running now.