# Importing and Exporting MySQL Tables

Using phpMyAdmin

### Part 1

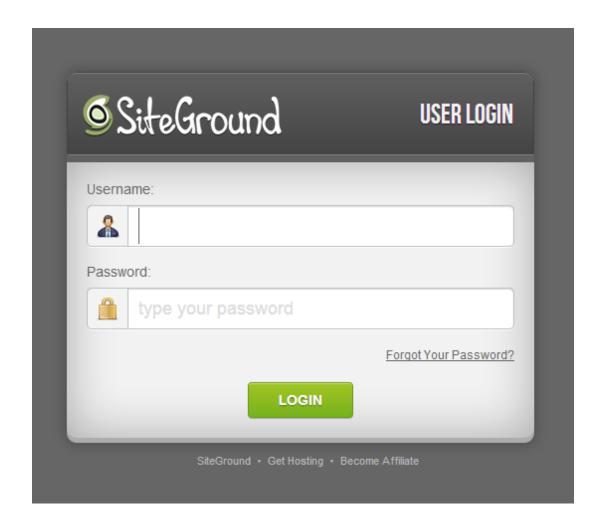
- Using phpMyAdmin
  - Access phpMyAdmin

## ACCESSING phpMyAdmin



- 1. Open a web browser
- 2. Navigate to your web host login page
- 3. Login as the site administrator

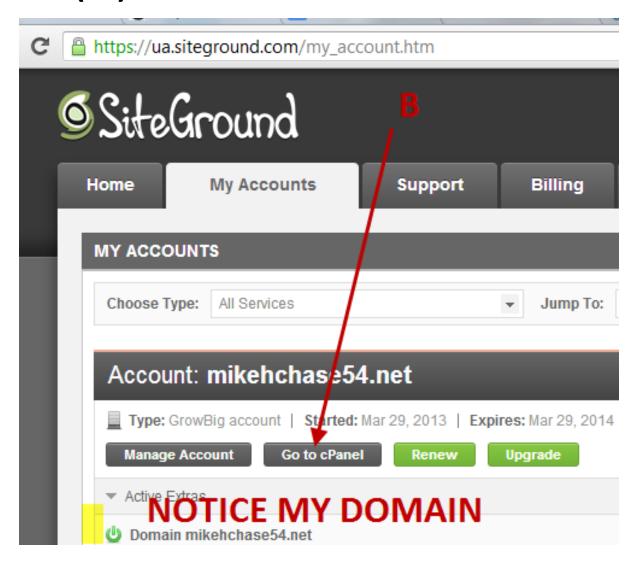
## Login To Your Web Host Account



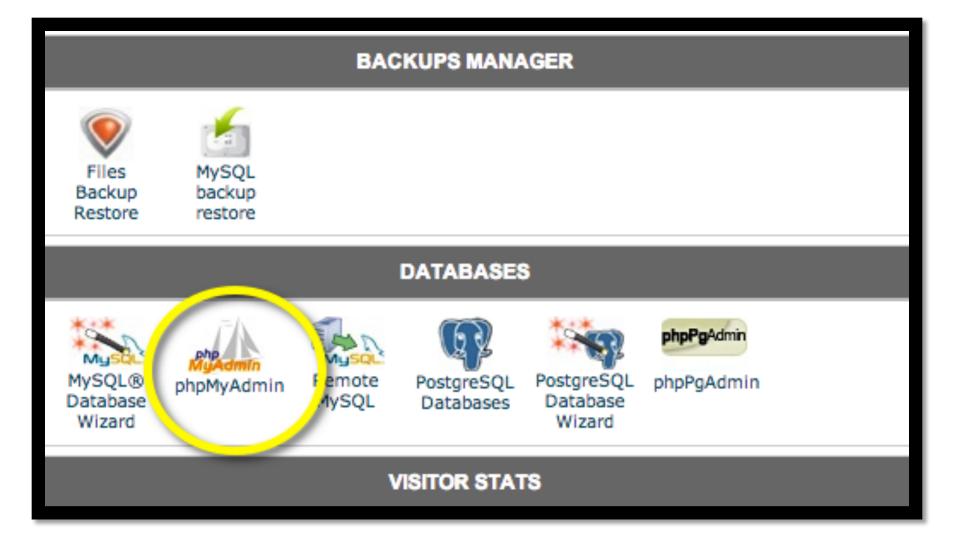
## (A) Select "My Accounts" Tab



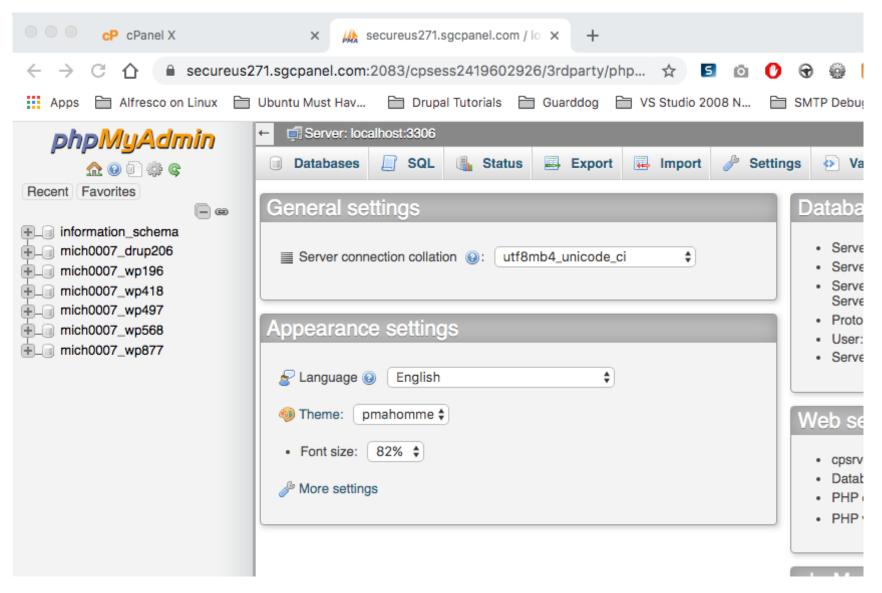
## (B) Select Go to cPanel



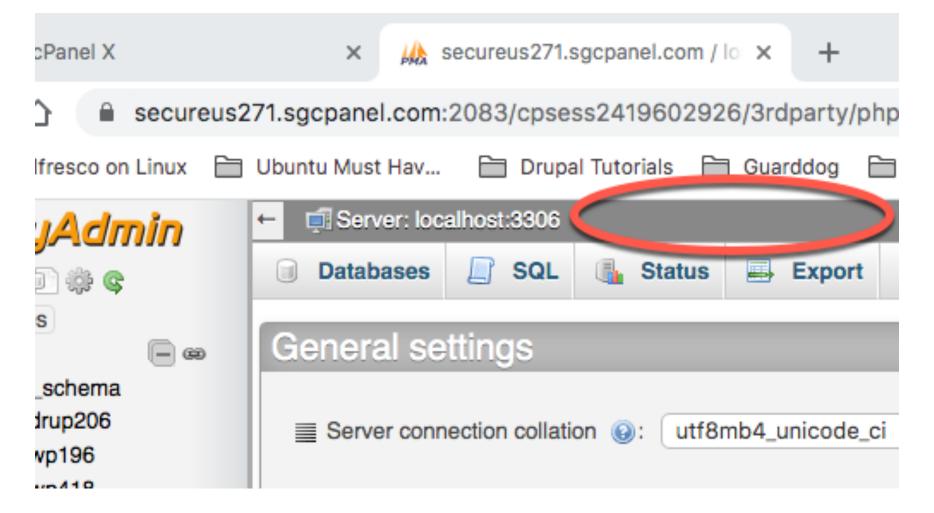
### Scroll Down cPanel



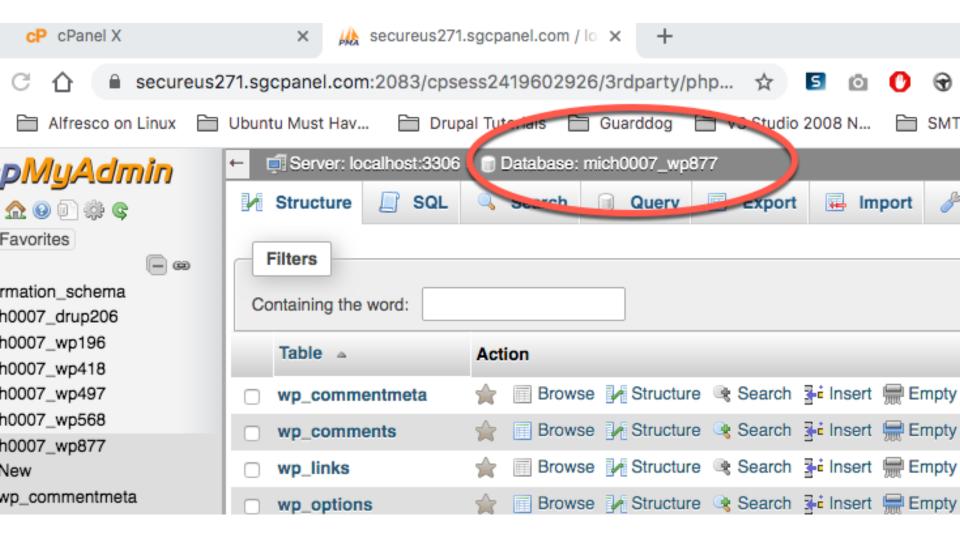
### No Database Selected



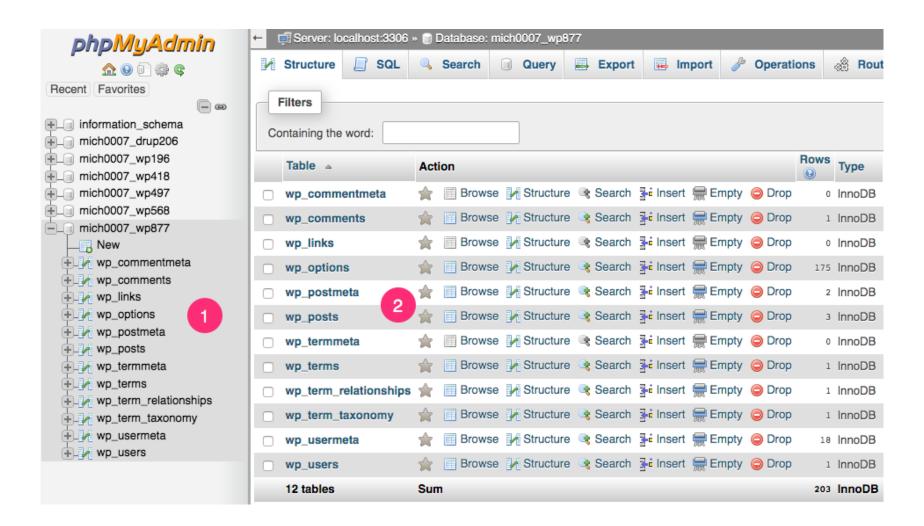
# No Database Selected No Database listed after server & post



# Database Selected Database name selected shows



# When you select a Database, its Structure displays in 2 places



## Part 2 - Export

- Using phpMyAdmin
  - EXPORTING TABLE(s) & DATA using Export and a .SQL MySQL backup file

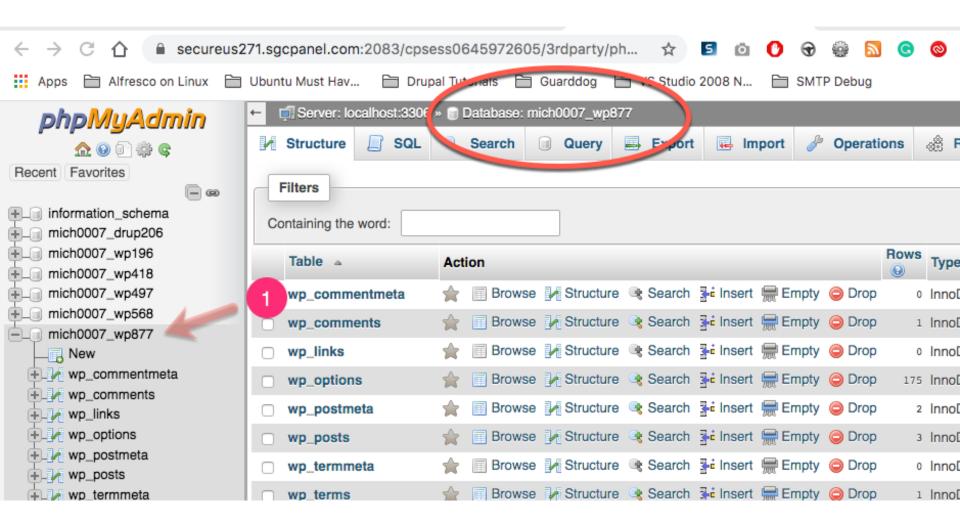
## Why Export a DB Table?

 If you want to use the DB table on another CMS site on a different Platform, you can export it to a .sql backup file and import it into the other CMS Platform using an RDBMS or Linux SQL command line.

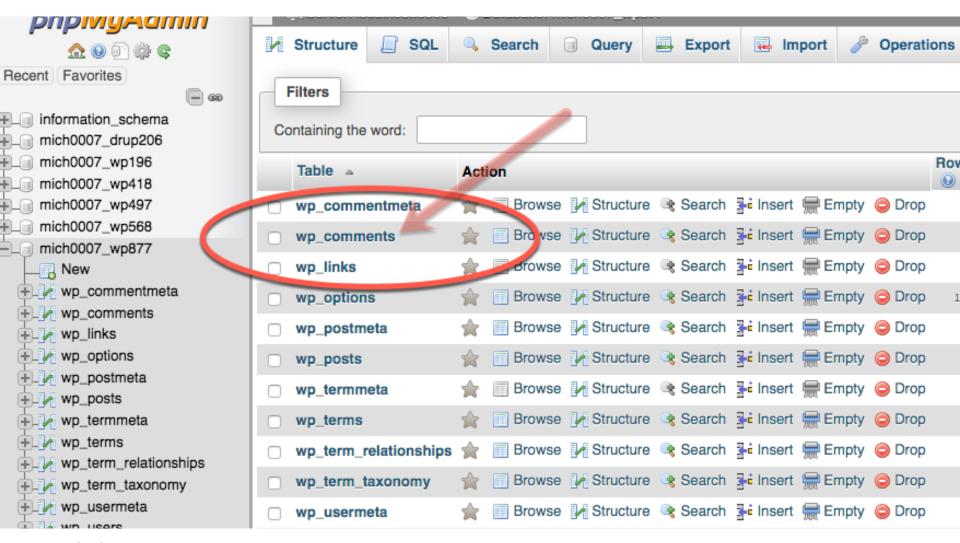
## Export Steps using phpMyAdmin

- Select the Database
- Select the DB Table
- Select the Export Option
- Keep the Default options (Quick) & SQL Format and Press the Go button
- This will download a table-name.sql file to your computer, where table-name is the name of the DB table selected

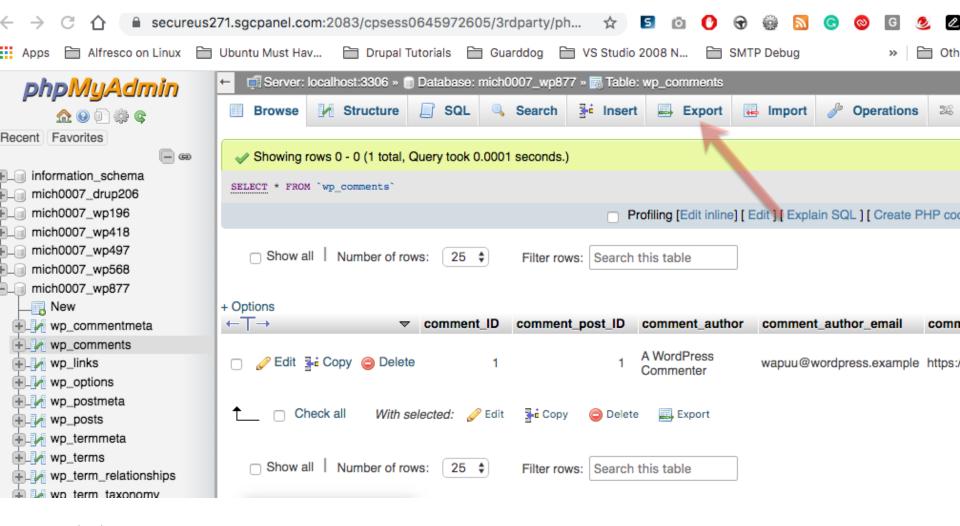
## Select the Database



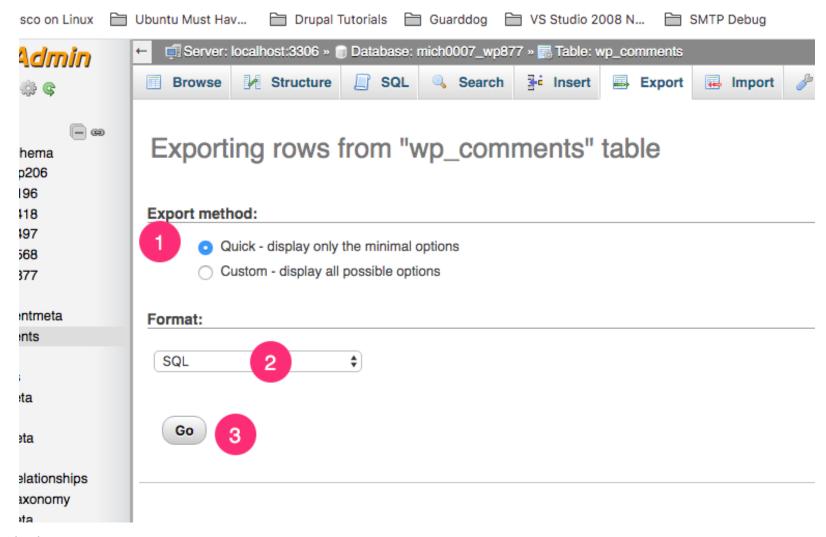
# Select a BD table – In this case thr wp\_comments table



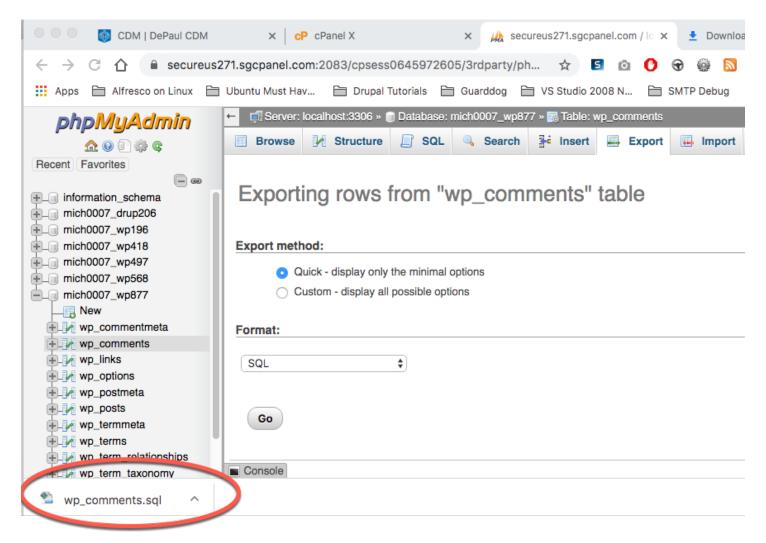
# With the DB Tabel Selected, Press the Export link



# Keep Default settings, and press Go



# Pressing Go, the RDBMS downloads the .sql backup file to the local computer



## The .sql file is a SQL Dump of the DB table

```
wp_comments.sql
~/Downloads/wp_comments.sql -
        -- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
        -- version 4.7.3
        -- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
        -- Host: localhost:3306
        -- Generation Time: Dec 29, 2019 at 04:19 PM
        -- Server version: 5.6.40-84.0-log
        -- PHP Version: 5.6.30
        SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
        SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;
        START TRANSACTION:
        SET time_zone = "+00:00";
        /*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
        /*!40101 SET @OLD CHARACTER SET RESULTS=@@CHARACTER SET RESULTS */;
        /*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
        /*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;
  20
        — Database: `mich0007_wp877`
        — Table structure for table `wp_comments`
        CREATE TABLE `wp_comments` (
           `comment_ID` bigint(20) UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
           `comment_post_ID` bigint(20) UNSIGNED NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
           `comment_author` tinytext COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
           `comment_author_email` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
```

# Part 2 – Importing .sql backup files

- Using phpMyAdmin
  - IMPORTING TABLE(s) & DATA using Import and a .SQL MySQL backup file

## A SQL backup File Example (.sql)

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 'EMPLOYEES' (
        `employee id` int(11) NOT NULL,
31
        `first name` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
        'last name' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
33
        'middle initial' varchar(10) DEFAULT NULL,
        'email' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
        'tel worl' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
        'tel mobile' varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
        'date joined' date NOT NULL,
        'date resigned' date DEFAULT NULL,
        'department' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
40
        PRIMARY KEY ('employee id')
      ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COMMENT='EMPLOYEE TABLE';
42
43
      -- Dumping data for table `EMPLOYEES`
45
46
      INSERT INTO `EMPLOYEES` ('employee id', 'first name', 'last name',
      middle initial', 'email', 'tel worl', 'tel mobile', 'date joined',
      date resigned', 'department') VALUES
      (1, 'Mike', 'Chase', 'H', 'mchase2@cdm.depaul.edu', '847-432-0216',
      '847-878-6225', '0000-00-00', NULL, 'Computer Services'),
```

## Steps to Import From a SQL Backup File

- 1. To import tables using a SQL backup file you must first check that the backup file is valid
- 2. Open the Backup SQL file in an ASCII editor and verify the table prefix used matches the prefix used in the MySQL table you intend to import it into
- 3. Verify the table create statements are correct and that if there is supposed to be data, the data is present in the SQL file and is formatted correctly
- 4. Write down all table names and table column names (make sure you get the case right!)

## Checking The SQL File Tables for Prefix

- Each table import has two parts
  - The table structure on Create Table Statement
  - The table data on Insert Data Statement
- Each of the two parts lists the table name bounded by "`". That's a tick, not a quote
- You must prepend the correct prefix (including the underscore) on every occurrence of the table name, including comments

## Part 1 .sql Table Structure

```
— Table structure for table `wpgc_person`
29
31
      CREATE TABLE 'wpgc_person' (
        `ID` int(11) NOT NULL,
        `Name` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
        `Age` int(11) NOT NULL,
34
        `EyeColor` varchar(10) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL
      ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
37
      — Dumping data for table `wpgc_person`
40
41
42
      INSERT INTO `wpgc_person` (`ID`, `Name`, `Age`, `EyeColor`) VALUES
      (1, 'Mike', 60, 'Blue'),
43
      (2, 'Bill', 29, 'Green'),
44
      (3, 'Irene', 62, 'Brown'),
45
      (4, 'Walter', 50, 'Gray'),
      (5, 'Tegan', 21, 'Green');
47
```

The above content is form a ,sql backup file named wpgc\_person.sql It's a backup file of a MySQL table created on a WordPress site's Database where the DB prefix was wpgc\_

# To import this .sql file into a different MySQL database, we first have to make changes to it

#### .sql file

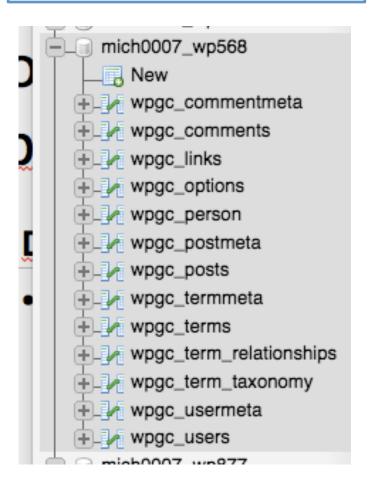
```
— Table structure for table `wpgc_person`
CREATE TABLE 'wpgc_person' (
  'ID' int(11) NOT NULL,
  `Name` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode
  `Age` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `EyeColor` varchar(10) COLLATE utf8mb4 unic
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLA
— Dumping data for table `wpgc_person`
INSERT INTO `wpgc_person` (`ID`, `Name`, `Age
(1, 'Mike', 60, 'Blue'),
(2, 'Bill', 29, 'Green'),
(3, 'Irene', 62, 'Brown'),
(4, 'Walter', 50, 'Gray'),
(5, 'Tegan', 21, 'Green');
```

#### Edit the .sql

- Change the DB Table prefix from wpgc\_ to the DB prefix of the DB we want to import it into
- The prefix exists 6-8 times in a .sql file. The number of occurrences depend on the table configuration

# Person Table – exported from MySQL DB wp568 which has a DB prefix of wpgc\_

DB Source wp568
Prefix wpgc\_



Destination wp196 prefix wpue\_

```
mich0007_wp196
  . New
  wpue_commentmeta
  wpue_comments
  wpue_links
 wpue_ngg_album
 wpue_ngg_gallery
 wpue_ngg_pictures
 wpue_options
 wpue_postmeta
 ____wpue_posts
 _ wpue_termmeta
+ wpue_terms
 wpue_term_relationships
 wpue_term_taxonomy
 wpue_usermeta
  wpue_users
+_ wpue_wppcp_group_users
+_ wpue_wppcp_private_page
```

```
/*!40101 SET @OLD CHARACTER SET RESULTS=@@CHARACTER SET RESULTS */;
17
18
      /*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
      /*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;
      — Database: `mich0007_wp568`
24
      — Table structure for table `wpgc person`
      CREATE TABLE ('wpue person'
31
        `ID` int(11) NOT NULL.
        'Name' varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
        `Age` int(11) NOT NULL,
34
        `EyeColor` varchar(10) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL
      ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
37
                                                     3
      — Dumping data for table `wpgc person`
40
```

```
3
      — Dumping data for table `wpgc_person`
40
41
      INSERT INTO `wpue_person` (/ID`, `Name`, `Age`, `EyeColor`) VALUES
42
      (1, 'Mike', 60, 'Blue'),
43
      (2, 'Bill', 29, 'Green'),
44
      (3, 'Irene', 62, 'Brown'),
45
      (4, 'Walter', 50, 'Gray'),
46
      (5, 'Tegan', 21, 'Green');
47
48
49
      — Indexes for dumped tables
50
51
      -- Indexes for table wpue_person`
54
      ALTER TABLE 'wpue_person'
        ADD PRIMARY KEY ('ID'):
57
```

```
AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
60
61
62
63
         AUTO_INCREMENT for table `wpue_person`
64
65
      ALTER TABLE 'wpue_person'
66
        MODIFY ID int(11) NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT, AUTO INCREMENT=6; COMMIT;
67
68
      /*!40101 SET CHARACTER SET CLIENT=@OLD CHARACTER SET CLIENT */;
69
      /*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
      /*!40101 SET COLLATION CONNECTION=@OLD COLLATION CONNECTION */;
72
```

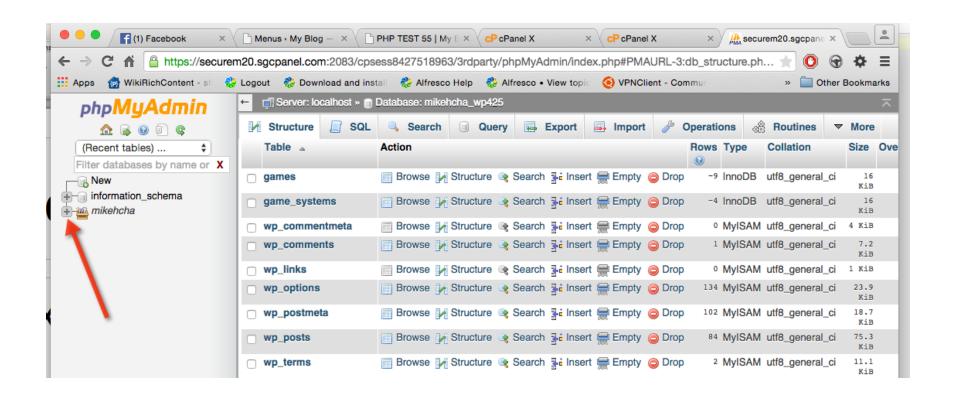
 We do not have to rename the .sql file, but it might not be a bad idea to do so. That way we know we are accessing the correct EDITED file for the import

Name	Date Added
wpue_person.sql	Today, 4:46 PM
* wpgc_person.sql	Today, 4:25 PM
wn comments sal	Today 4:10 DM

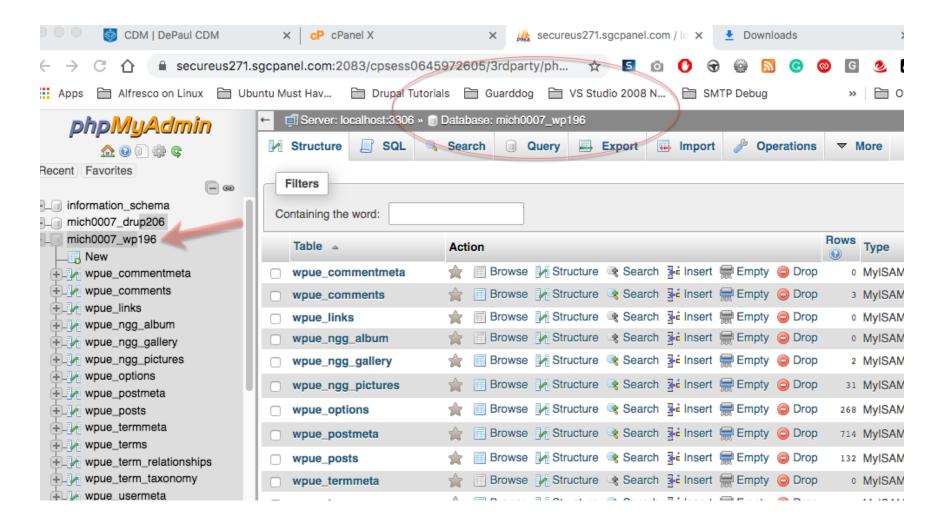
## Steps to Import From a SQL Backup File

- 1. Login to your web host as site admin
- 2. Access my accounts
- 3. Access the cPanel
- 4. Edit the .sql file and change all the DB tabel prefix to mathc the current DB table prefix
- 5. Find the Database RDBMS section and select phpMyAdmin
- 6. Select the database you want to add the tables to
  - Have to write it down when you create the CMS
- 7. Press the import button
- Select File Chooser button
- 9. Find and select the backup .sql file
- 10. Press the "Go" button to run the import
- 11. Verify the import worked by viewing the table contents

# Open phpMyAdmin, Open the Root Database by selecting the +



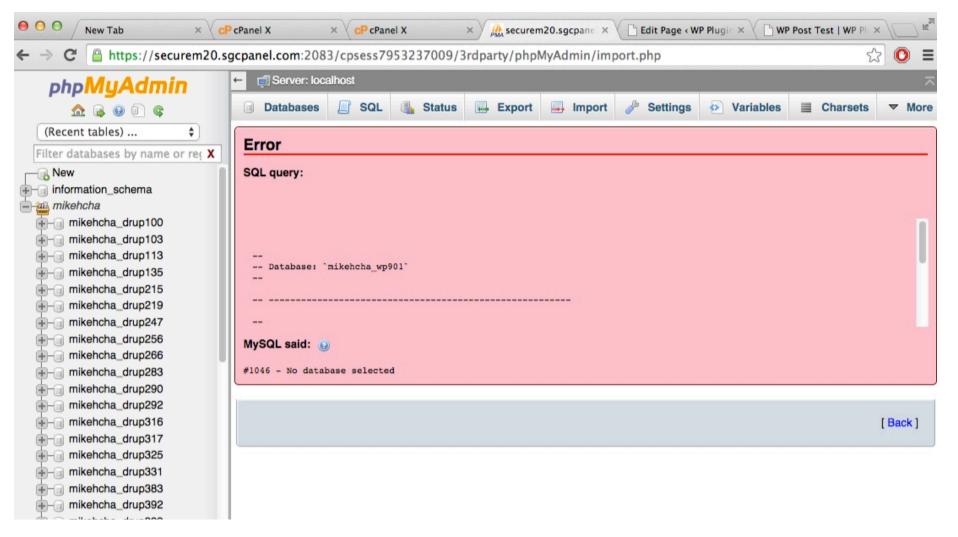
# Select the Database we will run the import on (wp196)



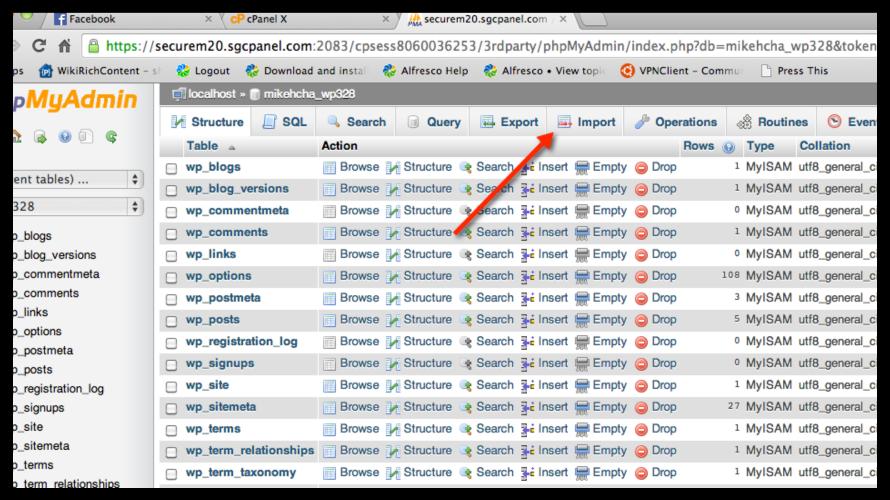
### **Most Common Errors**

- Most Common #1 -Not actual selecting a database
  - If you do not select a database, you can still import but you will get an error, see next page for error
  - To verify that you selected the database, check the form and look for the database name (see previous slide (B))
- Second most common selecting the wrong database, running the import, and then wondering why your PHP code fails to work

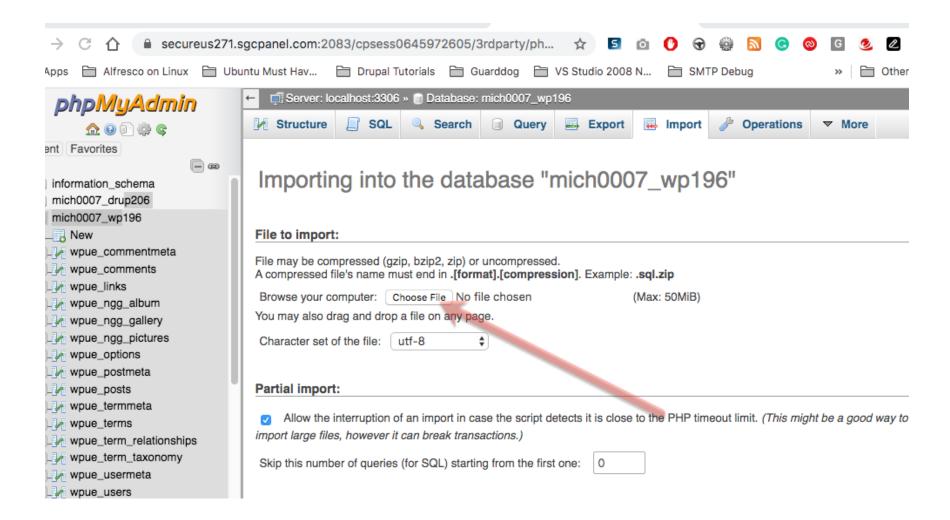
# When you forget to select an database and try to import – Error: No database selected



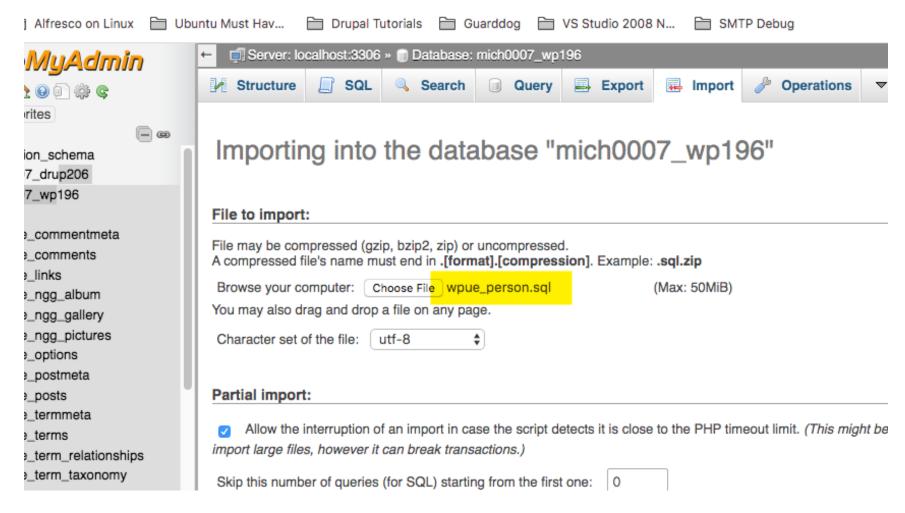
# In phpMyAdmin, after selecting the database, press Import



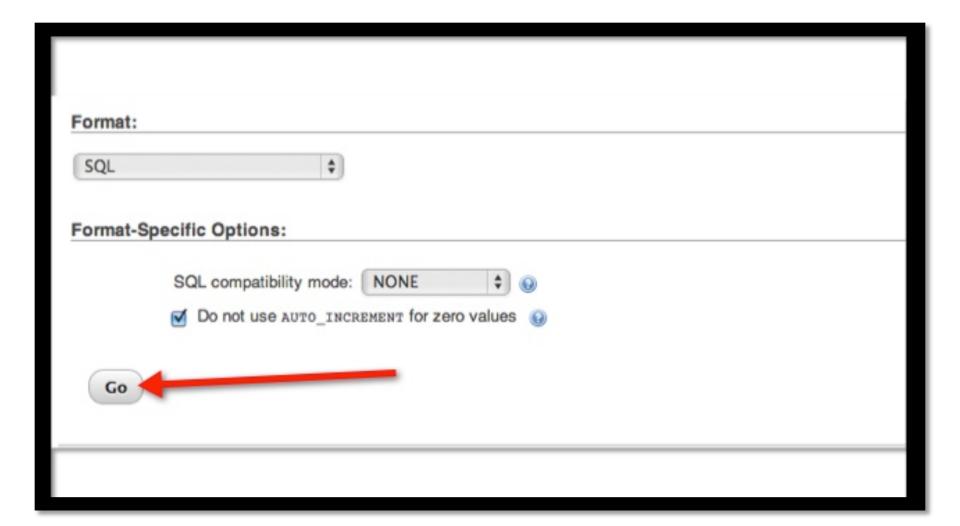
### Select File Chooser



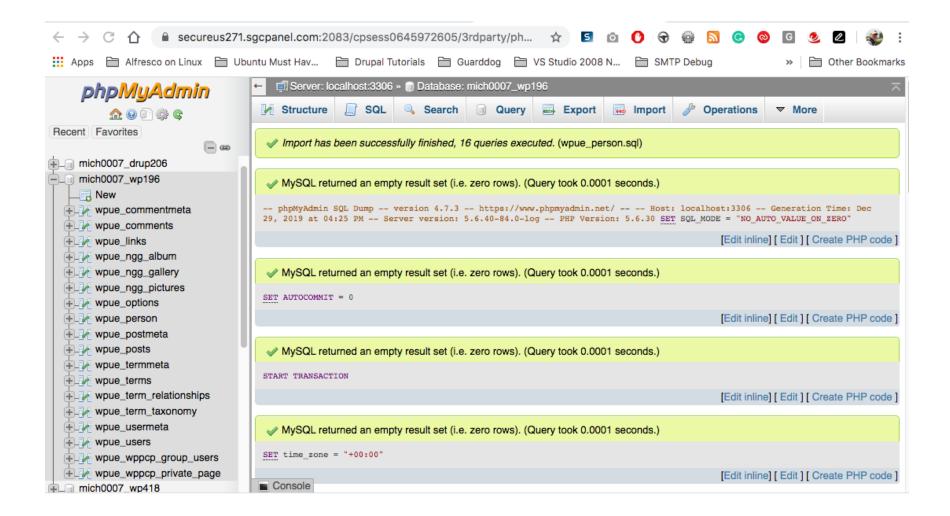
# Backup file has been selected We are now ready to run the import



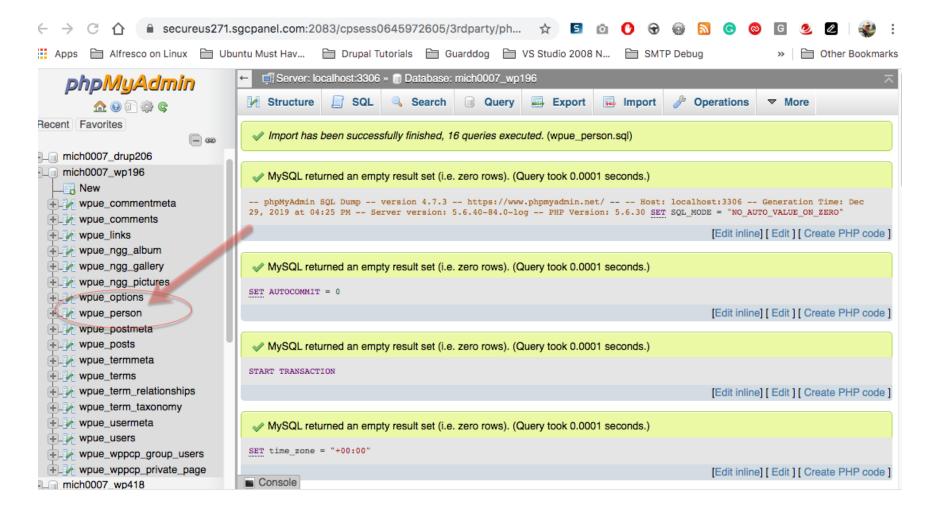
### Scroll down and Select the *Go* Button



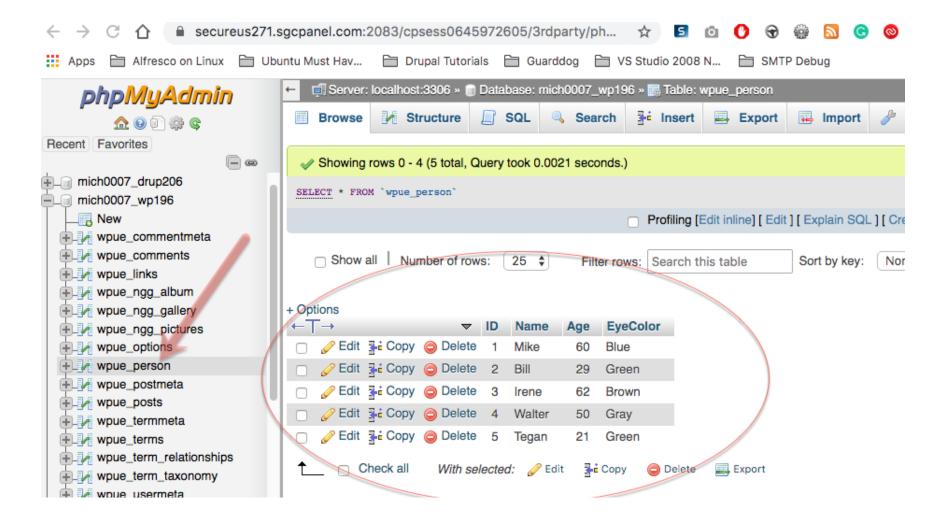
## Import Success Message



# Plus, notice that the wpue\_person table exists on the left side table list



# Select the imported table to verify the import works – Check that the imported person table has records



# Why check for records?

- This verifies that the import not only imported the table structure but also imported the table records.
- We need both to be working and present for this to be a successful DB table import
- PLUS the prefix has to be correct, and match the current MySQL database.

### DB Prefix is correct

