Hands-on Lab: Create Tables and Load Data in MySQL using phpMyAdmin

Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will learn how to create tables and load data in the MySQL database service using the phpMyAdmin graphical user interface (GUI) tool.

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to use phpMyAdmin with MySQL to:

- Create a database.
- Create tables.
- Load data into tables manually using the phpMyAdmin GUI.
- Load data into tables using a text/script file.

Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use MySQL. MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.

To complete this lab you will utilize MySQL relational database service available as part of IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course.

Database Used in this Lab

Books database has been used in this lab.

The following diagram shows the structure of the **myauthors** table from the Books database:

myauthors	
author_id	int
first_name	varchar(100)
middle_name	varchar(50)
last_name	varchar(100)

In the table, **author_id** is an integer, **first_name** is a string that stores a maximum of 100 characters, **middle_name** is a string that stores a maximum of 50 characters, and **last_name** is a string that stores a maximum of 100 characters.

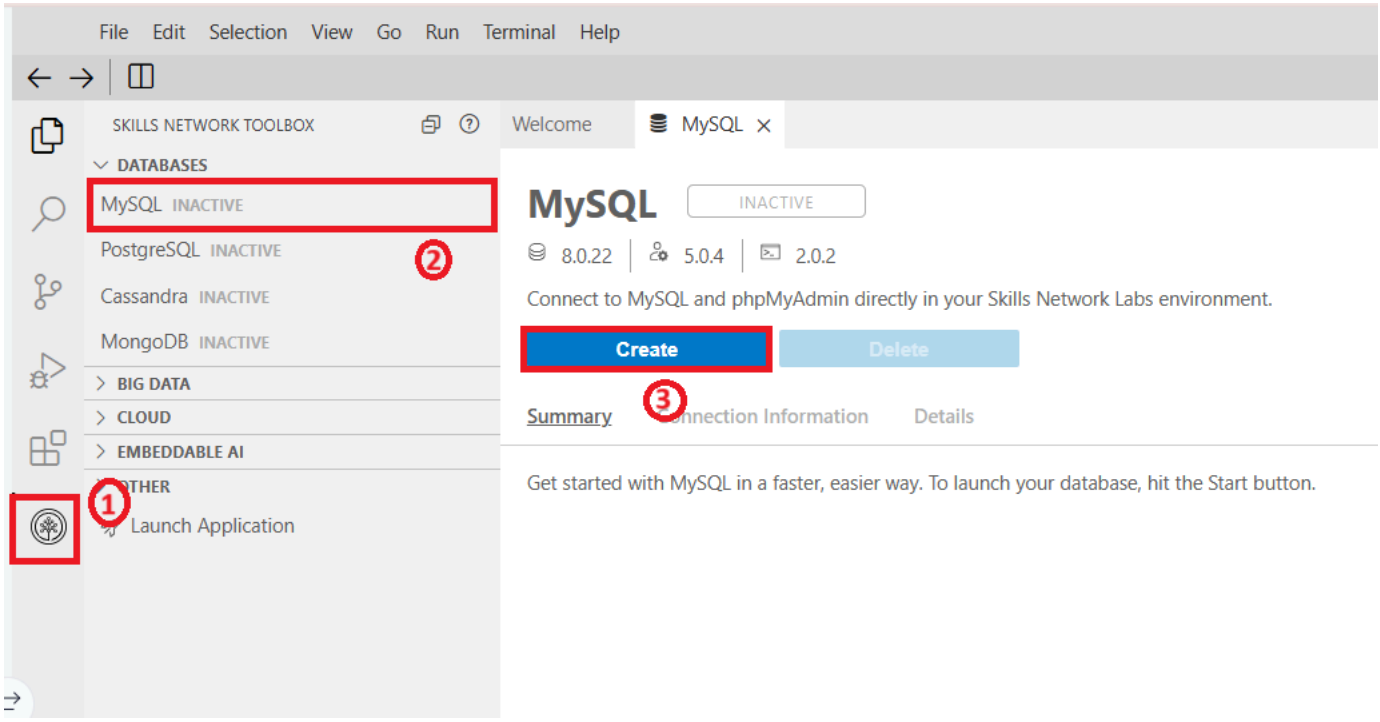
Task A: Create a database

Start the MySQL service session using the `Start MySQL in IDE button` directive.

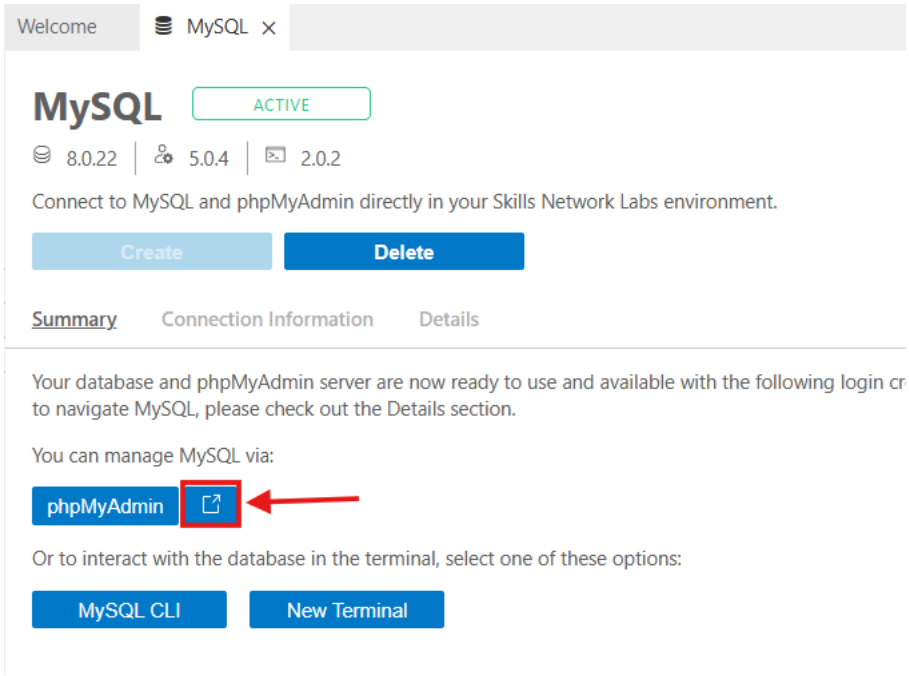
Open MySQL Page in IDE

If the icon doesn't start the MySQL database, follow the steps below.

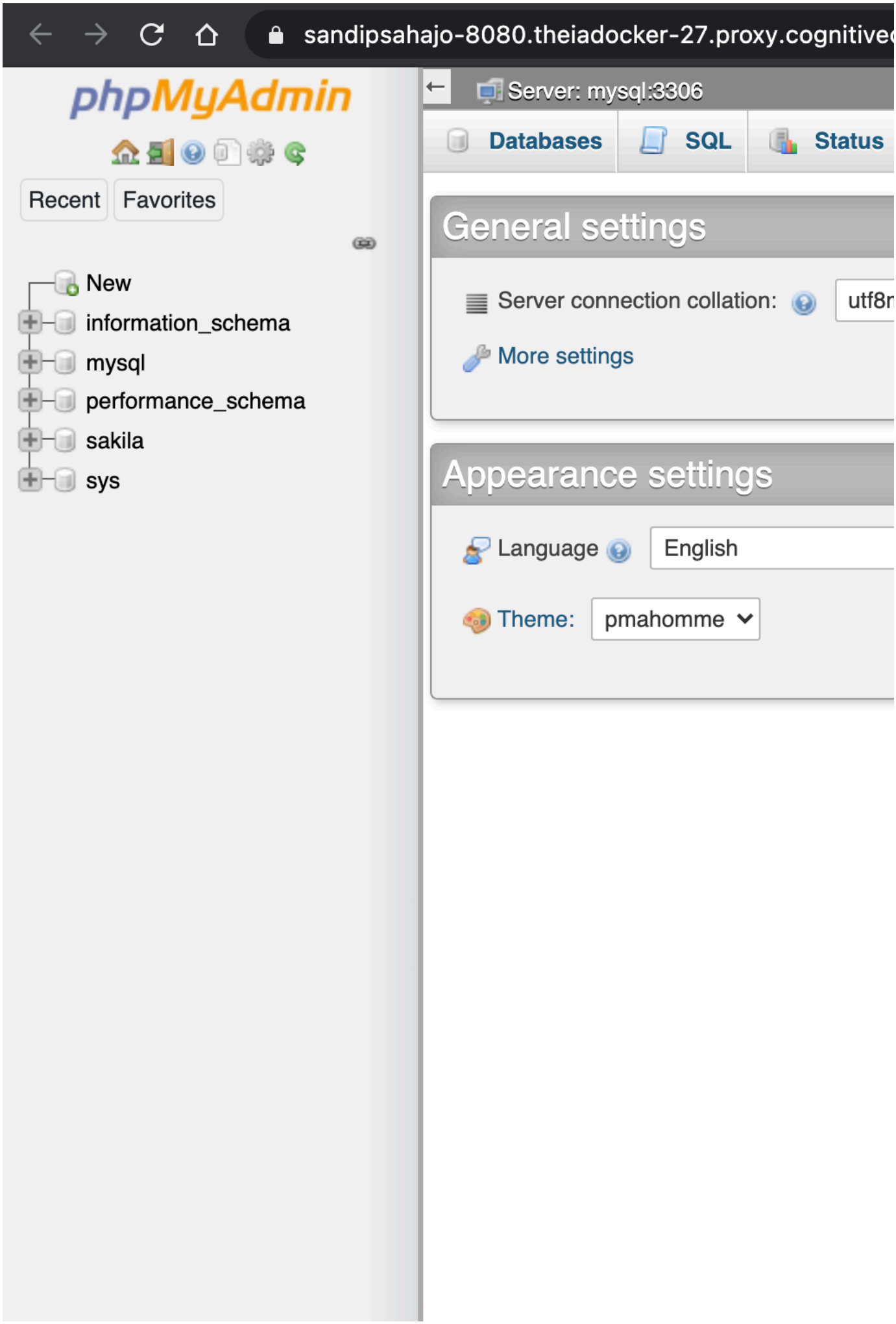
1. Click the Skills Network extension button on the left side of the window.
2. Open the DATABASES menu and click MySQL.
3. Click Create. MySQL may take a few moments to start.



4. Open the phpMyAdmin tool in a new tab in your browser.

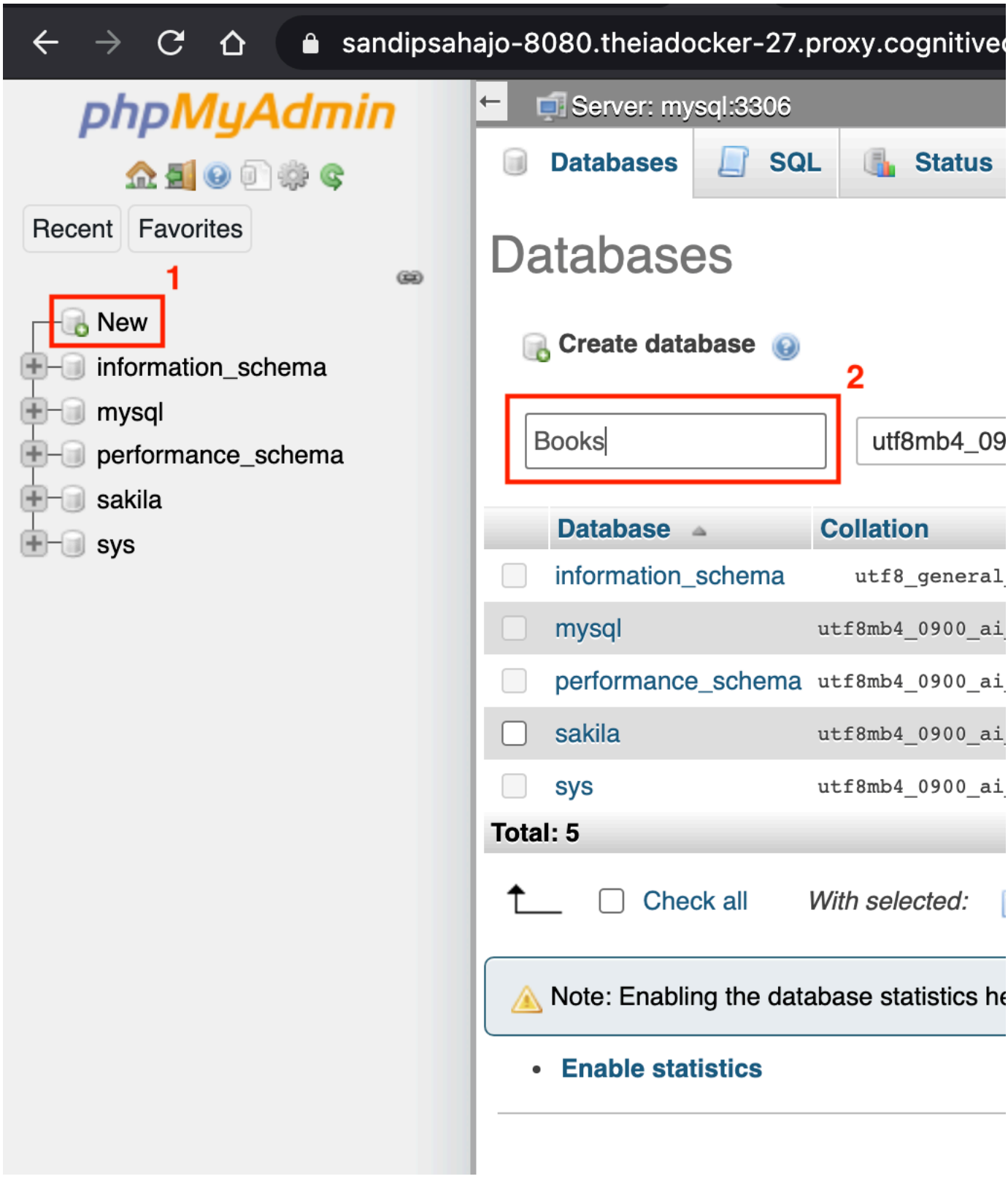


5. You will see the phpMyAdmin GUI tool.



6. In the tree-view, click **New** to create a new empty database. Then enter **Books** as the name of the database and click **Create**.

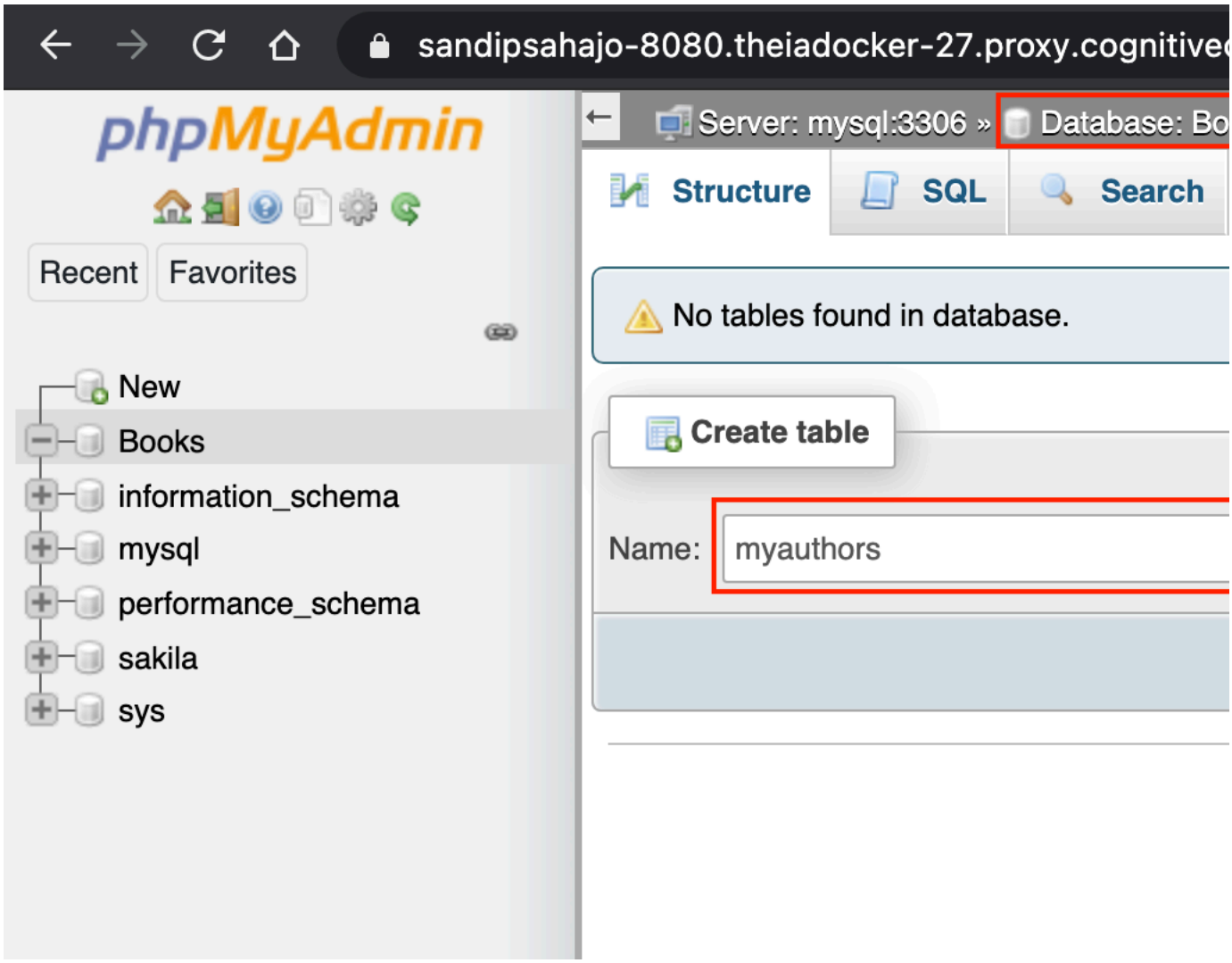
The encoding will be left as **utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci**. UTF-8 is the most commonly used character encoding for content or data.



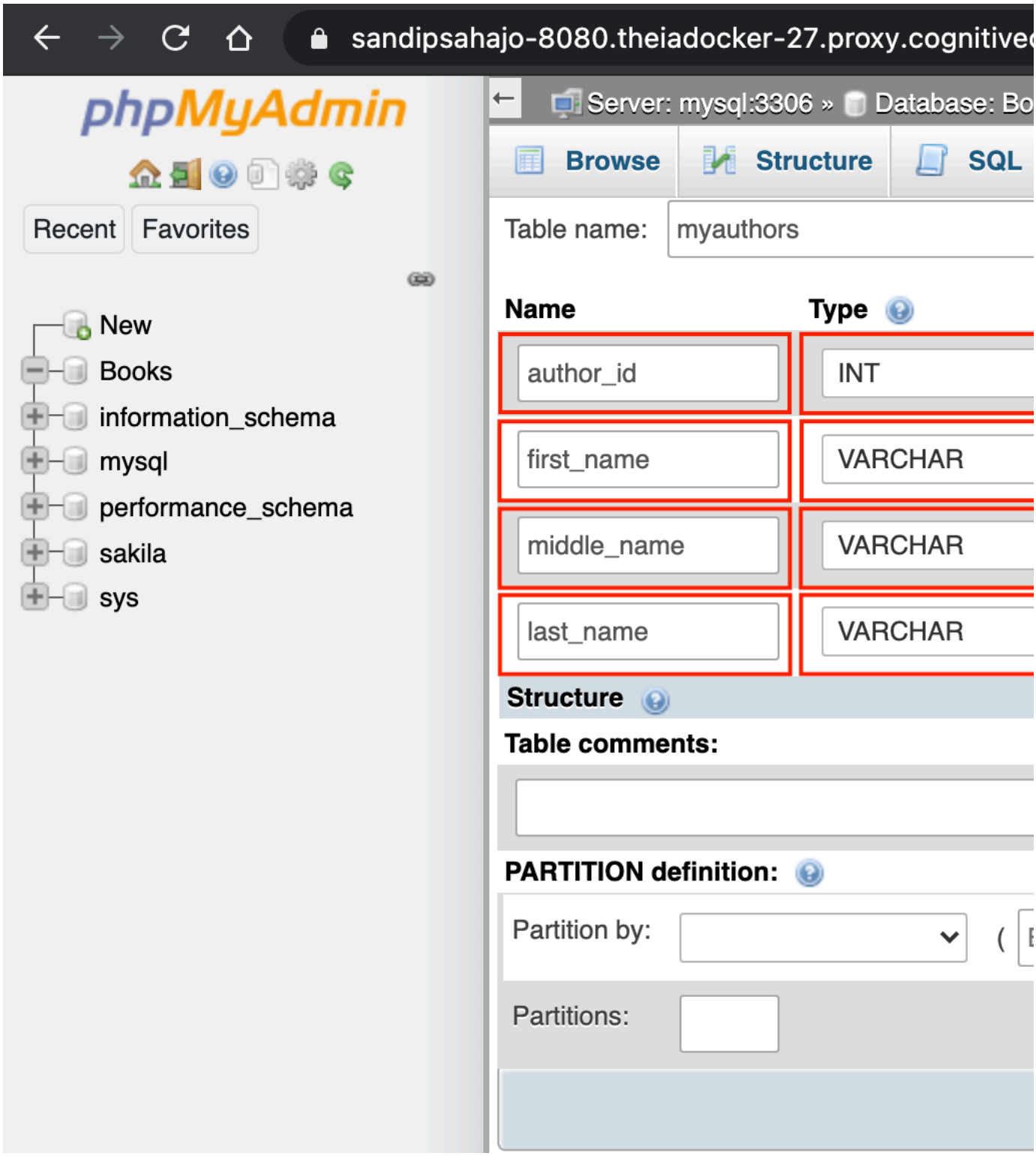
Task B: Create tables

1. In the Create table interface for the empty database **Books**, enter **myauthors** as the table name and **4** for the Number of columns. This is the first step to creating the table **myauthors** that was shown earlier in this lab.

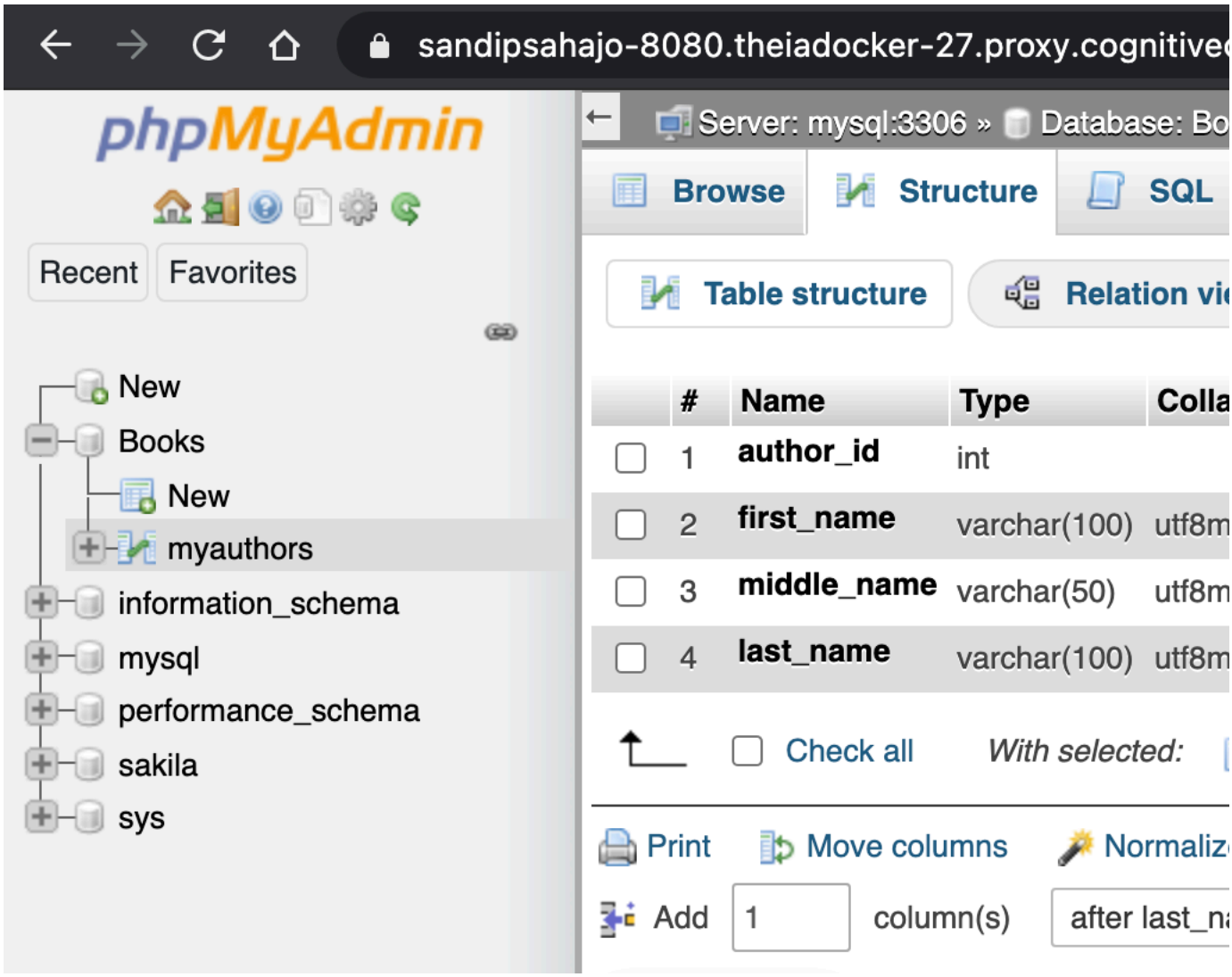
   Then click **Go**.



2. Enter the table definition for the **myauthors** table as shown in the image below with highlighted boxes. Then click **Save**.



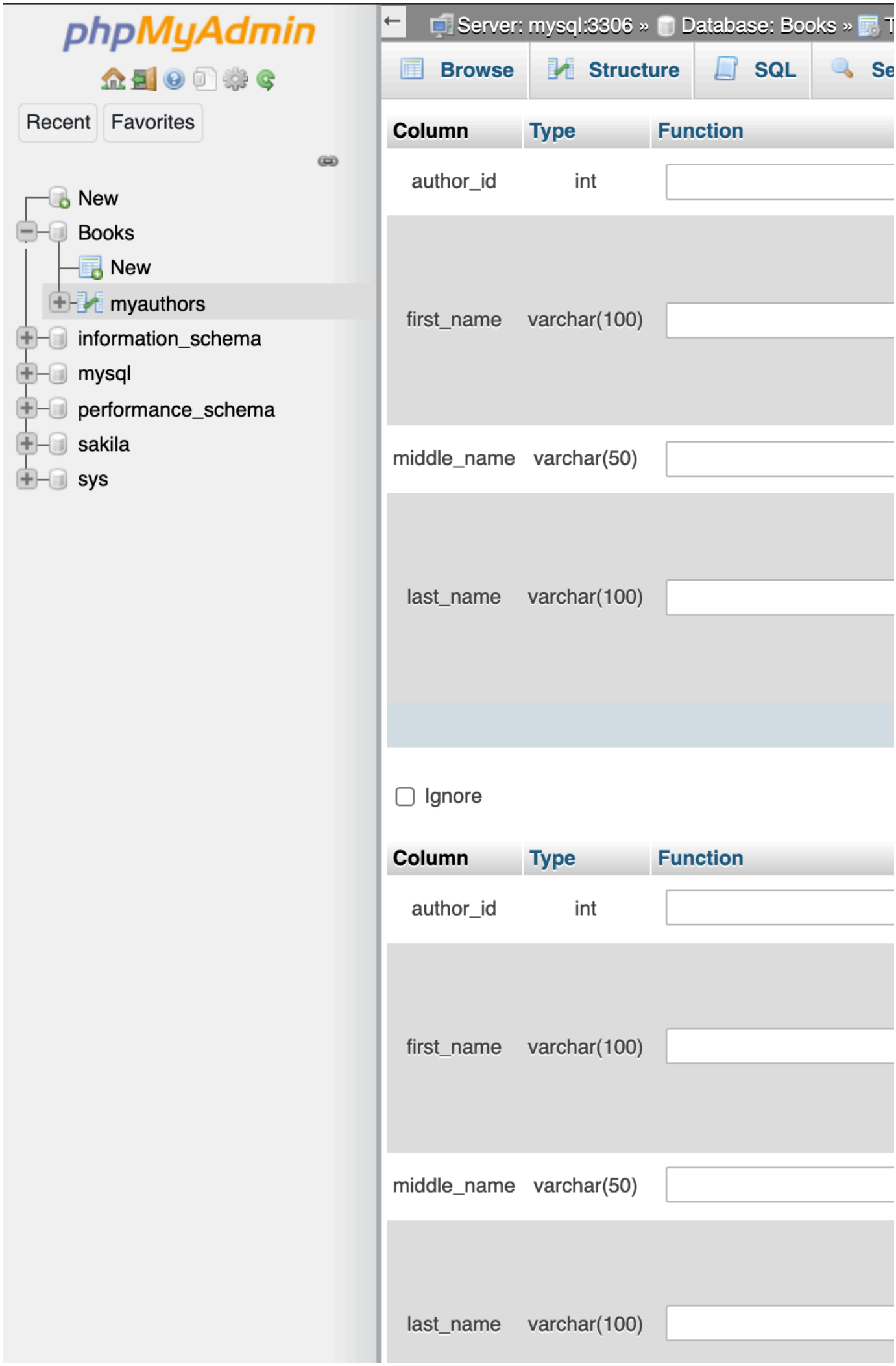
3. The Table structure for the **myauthors** table will appear.



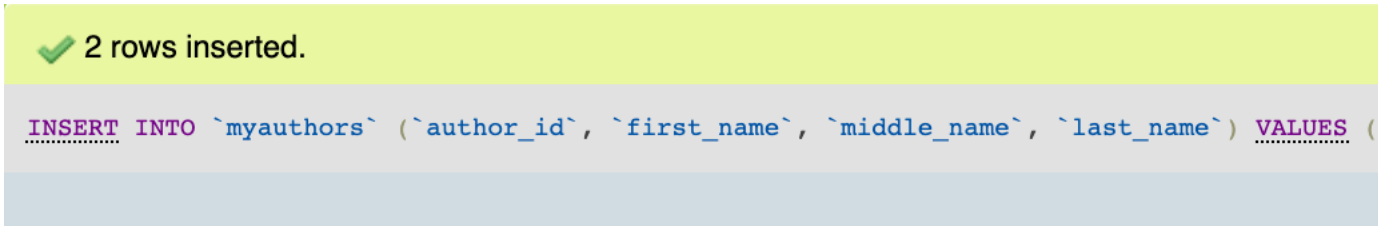
Task C: Load data into tables manually using the phpMyAdmin GUI

1. Sometimes, you may want to load a few data rows of data, but you may not have a SQL script on hand to do that. In this case, you can manually load the data into phpMyAdmin. Since this is a manual process, it is better for inserting a small amount of data rather than a large amount.

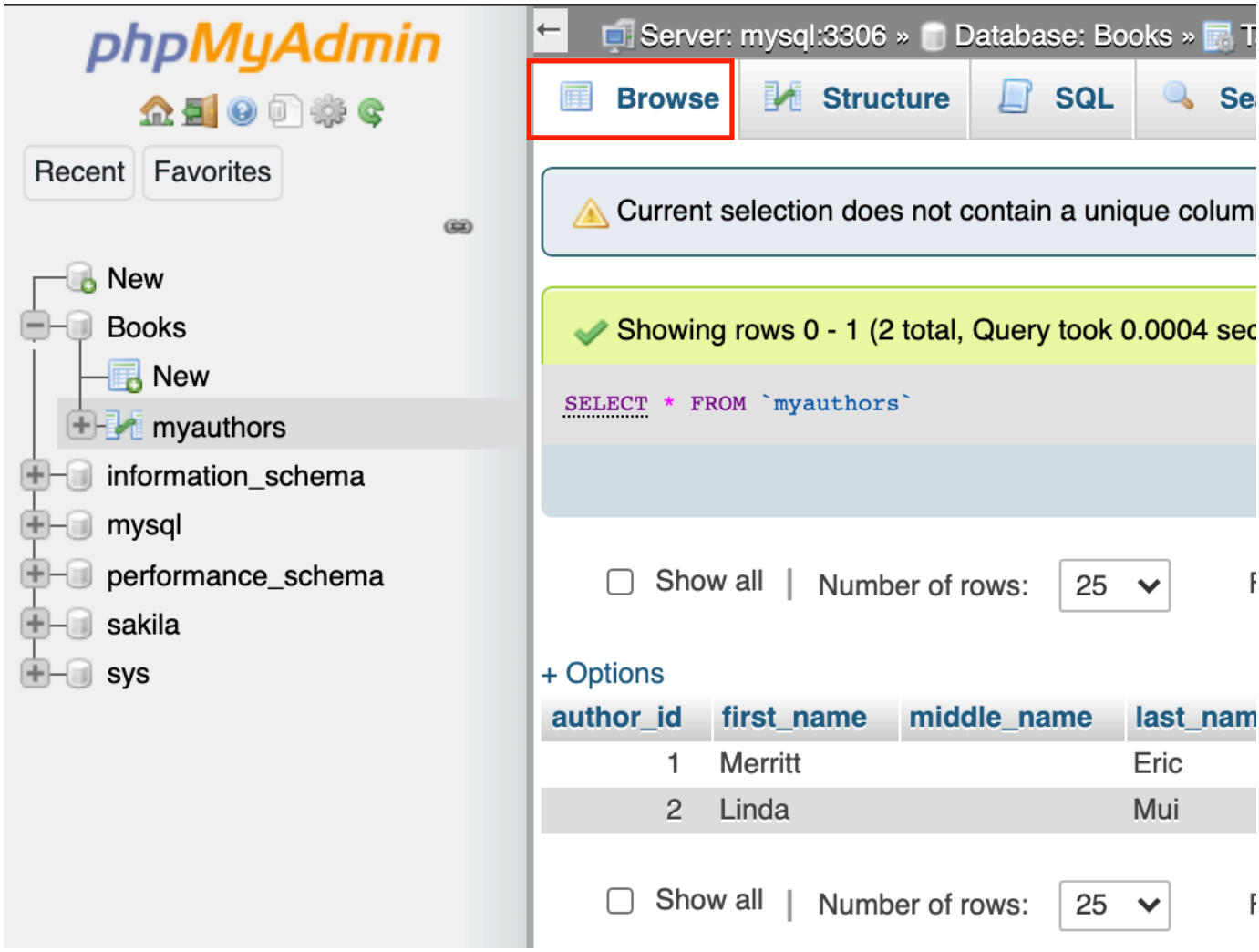
   To load data manually, go to the **Insert** tab for the **myauthors** table. Enter data for 2 rows of the **myauthors** table as shown in the image below with highlighted boxes. Then click **Go** at the bottom.


phpMyAdmin
Recent
Favorites
New
Books
New
myauthors
information_schema
mysql
performance_schema
sakila
sys
Server: mysql:3306 » Database: Books »
Browse
Structure
SQL
Column
Type
Function
author_id
int
first_name
varchar(100)
middle_name
varchar(50)
last_name
varchar(100)
Ignore
Column
Type
Function
author_id
int
first_name
varchar(100)
middle_name
varchar(50)
last_name
varchar(100)

2. Notification of the successful insertion of 2 rows to the **myauthors** table will appear.



3. Go to the **Browse** tab for the **myauthors** table to check the newly inserted rows.



Task D: Load data into tables using a text/script file

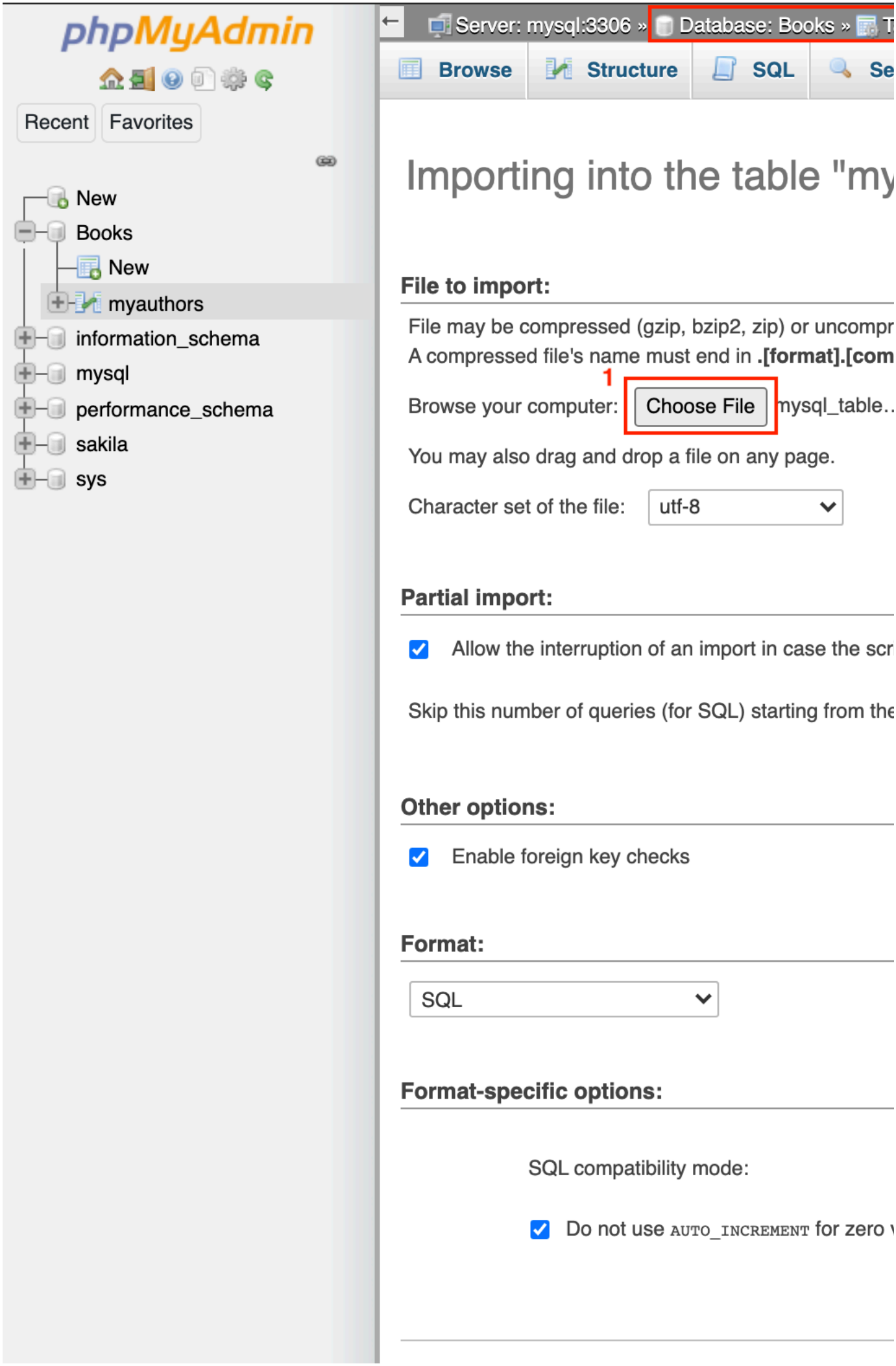
1. Now you will use a SQL script to import the remainder of the **myauthors** table data. A SQL script file contains commands and statements that perform operations on your database, and can be useful when importing a large amount of data.

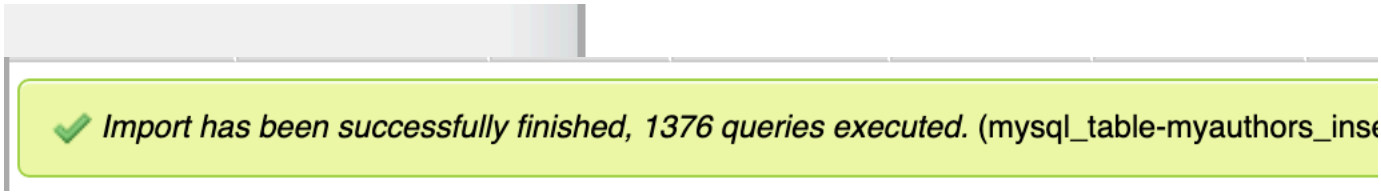
   Download the SQL script below to your local computer:

   - mysql_table-myauthors_insert-data.sql

2. Go to **Import** tab for the **myauthors** table. Click **Choose File** and load the **mysql_table-myauthors_insert-data.sql** file from your local computer storage. The rest of the settings can be left as they are because you are importing a SQL script that is encoded with UTF-8.

   Then click **Go**. Notification of import success will appear.


phpMyAdmin
Recent
Favorites
New
Books
New
myauthors
information_schema
mysql
performance_schema
sakila
sys
Server: mysql:3306 »
Database: Books »
Browse
Structure
SQL
Importing into the table "my
File to import:
File may be compressed (gzip, bzip2, zip) or uncompr
A compressed file's name must end in .[format].[com
1
Browse your computer:
Choose File
mysql_table..
You may also drag and drop a file on any page.
Character set of the file:
utf-8
Partial import:
Allow the interruption of an import in case the scr
Skip this number of queries (for SQL) starting from the
Other options:
Enable foreign key checks
Format:
SQL
Format-specific options:
SQL compatibility mode:
Do not use AUTO_INCREMENT for zero



3. Go to the **Browse** tab for the **myauthors** table again to check the newly inserted rows appear along with previously inserted 2 rows.

Congratulations! You have completed this lab, and you are ready for the next topic.

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Skills Network

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