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Configuration[**¶**](#gjdgxs)

Almost all configurable data is placed in config.inc.php. If this file does not exist, please refer to the [Installation](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#setup) section to create one. This file only needs to contain the parameters you want to change from their corresponding default value in libraries/config.default.php.

If a directive is missing from your file, you can just add another line with the file. This file is for over-writing the defaults; if you wish to use the default value there’s no need to add a line here.

The parameters which relate to design (like colors) are placed in themes/themename/layout.inc.php. You might also want to create config.footer.inc.php and config.header.inc.php files to add your site specific code to be included on start and end of each page.

Note

Some distributions (eg. Debian or Ubuntu) store config.inc.php in /etc/phpmyadmin instead of within phpMyAdmin sources.

Warning

[Mac](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-mac) users should note that if you are on a version before [Mac OS X](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-mac-os-x), PHP does not seem to like [Mac](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-mac) end of lines character (\r). So ensure you choose the option that allows to use the \*nix end of line character (\n) in your text editor before saving a script you have modified.

Basic settings[**¶**](#30j0zll)

$cfg['PmaAbsoluteUri'][¶](#1fob9te)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Sets here the complete [URL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-url) (with full path) to your phpMyAdmin installation’s directory. E.g. http://www.example.net/path\_to\_your\_phpMyAdmin\_directory/. Note also that the [URL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-url) on most of web servers are case–sensitive. Don’t forget the trailing slash at the end.

Starting with version 2.3.0, it is advisable to try leaving this blank. In most cases phpMyAdmin automatically detects the proper setting. Users of port forwarding will need to set [$cfg['PmaAbsoluteUri']](#1fob9te) ([more info](https://sourceforge.net/p/phpmyadmin/support-requests/795/)).

A good test is to browse a table, edit a row and save it. There should be an error message if phpMyAdmin is having trouble auto–detecting the correct value. If you get an error that this must be set or if the autodetect code fails to detect your path, please post a bug report on our bug tracker so we can improve the code.

See also

[1.40 When accessing phpMyAdmin via an Apache reverse proxy, cookie login does not work.](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq1-40)

$cfg['PmaNoRelation\_DisableWarning'][¶](#3znysh7)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Starting with version 2.3.0 phpMyAdmin offers a lot of features to work with master / foreign – tables (see [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0)).

If you tried to set this up and it does not work for you, have a look on the Structure page of one database where you would like to use it. You will find a link that will analyze why those features have been disabled.

If you do not want to use those features set this variable to true to stop this message from appearing.

$cfg['SuhosinDisableWarning'][¶](#tyjcwt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

A warning is displayed on the main page if Suhosin is detected.

You can set this parameter to true to stop this message from appearing.

$cfg['LoginCookieValidityDisableWarning'][¶](#3dy6vkm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

A warning is displayed on the main page if the PHP parameter session.gc\_maxlifetime is lower than cookie validity configured in phpMyAdmin.

You can set this parameter to true to stop this message from appearing.

$cfg['ServerLibraryDifference\_DisableWarning'][¶](#1t3h5sf)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

A warning is displayed on the main page if there is a difference between the MySQL library and server version.

You can set this parameter to true to stop this message from appearing.

$cfg['ReservedWordDisableWarning'][¶](#4d34og8)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

This warning is displayed on the Structure page of a table if one or more column names match with words which are MySQL reserved.

If you want to turn off this warning, you can set it to true and warning will no longer be displayed.

$cfg['TranslationWarningThreshold'][¶](#2s8eyo1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 80 |

Show warning about incomplete translations on certain threshold.

$cfg['SendErrorReports'][¶](#17dp8vu)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'ask' |

Sets the default behavior for JavaScript error reporting.

Whenever an error is detected in the JavaScript execution, an error report may be sent to the phpMyAdmin team if the user agrees.

The default setting of 'ask' will ask the user everytime there is a new error report. However you can set this parameter to 'always' to send error reports without asking for confirmation or you can set it to 'never' to never send error reports.

This directive is available both in the configuration file and in users preferences. If the person in charge of a multi-user installation prefers to disable this feature for all users, a value of 'never' should be set, and the [$cfg['UserprefsDisallow']](#3rdcrjn) directive should contain 'SendErrorReports' in one of its array values.

$cfg['ConsoleEnterExecutes'][¶](#26in1rg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Setting this to true allows the user to execute queries by pressing Enter instead of Ctrl+Enter. A new line can be inserted by pressing Shift + Enter.

The behaviour of the console can be temporarily changed using console’s settings interface.

$cfg['AllowThirdPartyFraming'][¶](#lnxbz9)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Setting this to true allows phpMyAdmin to be included inside a frame, and is a potential security hole allowing cross-frame scripting attacks or clickjacking.

Server connection settings[**¶**](#35nkun2)

$cfg['Servers'][¶](#1ksv4uv)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | one server array with settings listed below |

Since version 1.4.2, phpMyAdmin supports the administration of multiple MySQL servers. Therefore, a [$cfg['Servers']](#1ksv4uv)-array has been added which contains the login information for the different servers. The first [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host']](#44sinio) contains the hostname of the first server, the second [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host']](#44sinio) the hostname of the second server, etc. In libraries/config.default.php, there is only one section for server definition, however you can put as many as you need in config.inc.php, copy that block or needed parts (you don’t have to define all settings, just those you need to change).

Note

The [$cfg['Servers']](#1ksv4uv) array starts with $cfg[‘Servers’][1]. Do not use $cfg[‘Servers’][0]. If you want more than one server, just copy following section (including $i incrementation) serveral times. There is no need to define full server array, just define values you need to change.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'][¶](#44sinio)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'localhost' |

The hostname or [IP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip) address of your $i-th MySQL-server. E.g. localhost.

Possible values are:

* hostname, e.g., 'localhost' or 'mydb.example.org'
* IP address, e.g., '127.0.0.1' or '192.168.10.1'
* dot - '.', i.e., use named pipes on windows systems
* empty - '', disables this server

Note

phpMyAdmin supports connecting to MySQL servers reachable via IPv6 only. To connect to an IPv6 MySQL server, enter its IPv6 address in this field.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['port'][¶](#2jxsxqh)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The port-number of your $i-th MySQL-server. Default is 3306 (leave blank).

Note

If you use localhost as the hostname, MySQL ignores this port number and connects with the socket, so if you want to connect to a port different from the default port, use 127.0.0.1 or the real hostname in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host']](#44sinio).

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['socket'][¶](#z337ya)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The path to the socket to use. Leave blank for default. To determine the correct socket, check your MySQL configuration or, using the **mysql** command–line client, issue the status command. Among the resulting information displayed will be the socket used.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['ssl'][¶](#3j2qqm3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether to enable SSL for the connection between phpMyAdmin and the MySQL server.

When using the 'mysql' extension, none of the remaining 'ssl...' configuration options apply.

We strongly recommend the 'mysqli' extension when using this option.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['ssl\_key'][¶](#1y810tw)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | NULL |

Path to the key file when using SSL for connecting to the MySQL server.

For example:

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['ssl\_key'] = '/etc/mysql/server-key.pem';

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['ssl\_cert'][¶](#4i7ojhp)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | NULL |

Path to the cert file when using SSL for connecting to the MySQL server.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['ssl\_ca'][¶](#2xcytpi)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | NULL |

Path to the CA file when using SSL for connecting to the MySQL server.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['ssl\_ca\_path'][¶](#1ci93xb)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | NULL |

Directory containing trusted SSL CA certificates in PEM format.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['ssl\_ciphers'][¶](#3whwml4)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | NULL |

List of allowable ciphers for SSL connections to the MySQL server.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['connect\_type'][¶](#2bn6wsx)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'tcp' |

What type connection to use with the MySQL server. Your options are 'socket' and 'tcp'. It defaults to tcp as that is nearly guaranteed to be available on all MySQL servers, while sockets are not supported on some platforms. To use the socket mode, your MySQL server must be on the same machine as the Web server.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['compress'][¶](#qsh70q)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether to use a compressed protocol for the MySQL server connection or not (experimental).

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controlhost'][¶](#3as4poj)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Permits to use an alternate host to hold the configuration storage data.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controlport'][¶](#1pxezwc)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Permits to use an alternate port to connect to the host that holds the configuration storage.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controluser'][¶](#49x2ik5)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controlpass'][¶](#2p2csry)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

This special account is used for 2 distinct purposes: to make possible all relational features (see [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0)).

Changed in version 2.2.5: those were called stduser and stdpass

See also

[Installation](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#setup), [Using authentication modes](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#authentication-modes), [phpMyAdmin configuration storage](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#linked-tables)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth\_type'][¶](#147n2zr)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'cookie' |

Whether config or cookie or [HTTP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-http) or signon authentication should be used for this server.

* ‘config’ authentication ($auth\_type = 'config') is the plain old way: username and password are stored in config.inc.php.
* ‘cookie’ authentication mode ($auth\_type = 'cookie') allows you to log in as any valid MySQL user with the help of cookies.
* ‘http’ authentication allows you to log in as any valid MySQL user via HTTP-Auth.
* ‘signon’ authentication mode ($auth\_type = 'signon') allows you to log in from prepared PHP session data or using supplied PHP script.

See also

[Using authentication modes](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#authentication-modes)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth\_http\_realm'][¶](#3o7alnk)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

When using auth\_type = http, this field allows to define a custom [HTTP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-http) Basic Auth Realm which will be displayed to the user. If not explicitly specified in your configuration, a string combined of “phpMyAdmin ” and either [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['verbose']](#23ckvvd) or [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host']](#44sinio) will be used.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth\_swekey\_config'][¶](#ihv636)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The name of the file containing [Swekey authentication mode](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#swekey) ids and login names for hardware authentication. Leave empty to deactivate this feature.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['user'][¶](#32hioqz)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'root' |

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['password'][¶](#1hmsyys)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

When using [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth\_type']](#147n2zr) set to ‘config’, this is the user/password-pair which phpMyAdmin will use to connect to the MySQL server. This user/password pair is not needed when [HTTP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-http) or cookie authentication is used and should be empty.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['nopassword'][¶](#41mghml)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Allow attempt to log in without password when a login with password fails. This can be used together with http authentication, when authentication is done some other way and phpMyAdmin gets user name from auth and uses empty password for connecting to MySQL. Password login is still tried first, but as fallback, no password method is tried.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['only\_db'][¶](#2grqrue)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string or array |
| Default value: | '' |

If set to a (an array of) database name(s), only this (these) database(s) will be shown to the user. Since phpMyAdmin 2.2.1, this/these database(s) name(s) may contain MySQL wildcards characters (“\_” and “%”): if you want to use literal instances of these characters, escape them (I.E. use 'my\\_db' and not 'my\_db').

This setting is an efficient way to lower the server load since the latter does not need to send MySQL requests to build the available database list. But **it does not replace the privileges rules of the MySQL database server**. If set, it just means only these databases will be displayed but **not that all other databases can’t be used.**

An example of using more that one database:

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['only\_db'] = array('db1', 'db2');

Changed in version 4.0.0: Previous versions permitted to specify the display order of the database names via this directive.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['hide\_db'][¶](#vx1227)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Regular expression for hiding some databases from unprivileged users. This only hides them from listing, but a user is still able to access them (using, for example, the SQL query area). To limit access, use the MySQL privilege system. For example, to hide all databases starting with the letter “a”, use

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['hide\_db'] = '^a';

and to hide both “db1” and “db2” use

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['hide\_db'] = '^(db1|db2)$';

More information on regular expressions can be found in the [PCRE pattern syntax](http://php.net/manual/en/reference.pcre.pattern.syntax.php) portion of the PHP reference manual.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['verbose'][¶](#23ckvvd)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Only useful when using phpMyAdmin with multiple server entries. If set, this string will be displayed instead of the hostname in the pull-down menu on the main page. This can be useful if you want to show only certain databases on your system, for example. For HTTP auth, all non-US-ASCII characters will be stripped.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb'][¶](#2et92p0)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The name of the database containing the phpMyAdmin configuration storage.

See the [phpMyAdmin configuration storage](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#linked-tables) section in this document to see the benefits of this feature, and for a quick way of creating this database and the needed tables.

If you are the only user of this phpMyAdmin installation, you can use your current database to store those special tables; in this case, just put your current database name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0). For a multi-user installation, set this parameter to the name of your central database containing the phpMyAdmin configuration storage.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['bookmarktable'][¶](#3fwokq0)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 2.2.0 phpMyAdmin allows users to bookmark queries. This can be useful for queries you often run. To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* enter the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['bookmarktable']](#3fwokq0)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['relation'][¶](#1v1yuxt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 2.2.4 you can describe, in a special ‘relation’ table, which column is a key in another table (a foreign key). phpMyAdmin currently uses this to:

* make clickable, when you browse the master table, the data values that point to the foreign table;
* display in an optional tool-tip the “display column” when browsing the master table, if you move the mouse to a column containing a foreign key (use also the ‘table\_info’ table); (see [6.7 How can I use the “display column” feature?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faqdisplay))
* in edit/insert mode, display a drop-down list of possible foreign keys (key value and “display column” are shown) (see [6.21 In edit/insert mode, how can I see a list of possible values for a column, based on some foreign table?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq6-21))
* display links on the table properties page, to check referential integrity (display missing foreign keys) for each described key;
* in query-by-example, create automatic joins (see [6.6 How can I use the relation table in Query-by-example?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq6-6))
* enable you to get a [PDF](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-pdf) schema of your database (also uses the table\_coords table).

The keys can be numeric or character.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the relation table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['relation']](#1v1yuxt)
* now as normal user open phpMyAdmin and for each one of your tables where you want to use this feature, click Structure/Relation view/ and choose foreign columns.

Note

In the current version, master\_db must be the same as foreign\_db. Those columns have been put in future development of the cross-db relations.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_info'][¶](#4f1mdlm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 2.3.0 you can describe, in a special ‘table\_info’ table, which column is to be displayed as a tool-tip when moving the cursor over the corresponding key. This configuration variable will hold the name of this special table. To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_info']](#4f1mdlm) (e.g. pma\_\_table\_info)
* then for each table where you want to use this feature, click “Structure/Relation view/Choose column to display” to choose the column.

See also

[6.7 How can I use the “display column” feature?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faqdisplay)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_coords'][¶](#2u6wntf)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pdf\_pages'][¶](#19c6y18)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 2.3.0 you can have phpMyAdmin create [PDF](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-pdf) pages showing the relations between your tables. Further, the designer interface permits visually managing the relations. To do this it needs two tables “pdf\_pages” (storing information about the available [PDF](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-pdf) pages) and “table\_coords” (storing coordinates where each table will be placed on a [PDF](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-pdf) schema output). You must be using the “relation” feature.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the correct table names in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_coords']](#2u6wntf) and [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pdf\_pages']](#19c6y18)

See also

[6.8 How can I produce a PDF schema of my database?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faqpdf).

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['column\_info'][¶](#3tbugp1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

This part requires a content update! Since release 2.3.0 you can store comments to describe each column for each table. These will then be shown on the “printview”.

Starting with release 2.5.0, comments are consequently used on the table property pages and table browse view, showing up as tool-tips above the column name (properties page) or embedded within the header of table in browse view. They can also be shown in a table dump. Please see the relevant configuration directives later on.

Also new in release 2.5.0 is a MIME- transformation system which is also based on the following table structure. See [Transformations](http://docs.google.com/transformations.html#transformations) for further information. To use the MIME- transformation system, your column\_info table has to have the three new columns ‘mimetype’, ‘transformation’, ‘transformation\_options’.

Starting with release 4.3.0, a new input-oriented transformation system has been introduced. Also, backward compatibility code used in the old transformations system was removed. As a result, an update to column\_info table is necessary for previous transformations and the new input-oriented transformation system to work. phpMyAdmin will upgrade it automatically for you by analyzing your current column\_info table structure. However, if something goes wrong with the auto-upgrade then you can use the SQL script found in ./sql/upgrade\_column\_info\_4\_3\_0+.sql to upgrade it manually.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['column\_info']](#3tbugp1) (e.g. pma\_\_column\_info)
* to update your PRE-2.5.0 Column\_comments table use this: and remember that the Variable in config.inc.php has been renamed from $cfg['Servers'][$i]['column\_comments'] to [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['column\_info']](#3tbugp1)  
  ALTER TABLE `pma\_\_column\_comments`  
  ADD `mimetype` VARCHAR( 255 ) NOT NULL,  
  ADD `transformation` VARCHAR( 255 ) NOT NULL,  
  ADD `transformation\_options` VARCHAR( 255 ) NOT NULL;
* to update your PRE-4.3.0 Column\_info table manually use this ./sql/upgrade\_column\_info\_4\_3\_0+.sql SQL script.

Note

For auto-upgrade functionality to work, your $cfg['Servers'][$i]['controluser'] must have ALTER privilege on phpmyadmin database. See the [MySQL documentation for GRANT](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/grant.html) on how to GRANT privileges to a user.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['history'][¶](#28h4qwu)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 2.5.0 you can store your [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) history, which means all queries you entered manually into the phpMyAdmin interface. If you don’t want to use a table-based history, you can use the JavaScript-based history.

Using that, all your history items are deleted when closing the window. Using [$cfg['QueryHistoryMax']](#nmf14n) you can specify an amount of history items you want to have on hold. On every login, this list gets cut to the maximum amount.

The query history is only available if JavaScript is enabled in your browser.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['history']](#28h4qwu) (e.g. pma\_\_history)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['recent'][¶](#37m2jsg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 3.5.0 you can show recently used tables in the navigation panel. It helps you to jump across table directly, without the need to select the database, and then select the table. Using [$cfg['NumRecentTables']](#1mrcu09) you can configure the maximum number of recent tables shown. When you select a table from the list, it will jump to the page specified in [$cfg['NavigationTreeDefaultTabTable']](#46r0co2).

Without configuring the storage, you can still access the recently used tables, but it will disappear after you logout.

To allow the usage of this functionality persistently:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['recent']](#37m2jsg) (e.g. pma\_\_recent)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_uiprefs'][¶](#2lwamvv)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 3.5.0 phpMyAdmin can be configured to remember several things (sorted column [$cfg['RememberSorting']](#111kx3o), column order, and column visibility from a database table) for browsing tables. Without configuring the storage, these features still can be used, but the values will disappear after you logout.

To allow the usage of these functionality persistently:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_uiprefs']](#2lwamvv) (e.g. pma\_\_table\_uiprefs)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['users'][¶](#3l18frh)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['usergroups'][¶](#206ipza)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 4.1.0 you can create different user groups with menu items attached to them. Users can be assigned to these groups and the logged in user would only see menu items configured to the usergroup he is assigned to. To do this it needs two tables “usergroups” (storing allowed menu items for each user group) and “users” (storing users and their assignments to user groups).

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the correct table names in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['users']](#3l18frh) (e.g. pma\_\_users) and [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['usergroups']](#206ipza) (e.g. pma\_\_usergroups)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['navigationhiding'][¶](#4k668n3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 4.1.0 you can hide/show items in the navigation tree.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['navigationhiding']](#4k668n3) (e.g. pma\_\_navigationhiding)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['central\_columns'][¶](#2zbgiuw)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 4.3.0 you can have a central list of columns per database. You can add/remove columns to the list as per your requirement. These columns in the central list will be available to use while you create a new column for a table or create a table itself. You can select a column from central list while creating a new column, it will save you from writing the same column definition over again or from writing different names for similar column.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['central\_columns']](#2zbgiuw) (e.g. pma\_\_central\_columns)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['designer\_settings'][¶](#1egqt2p)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 4.5.0 your designer settings can be remembered. Your choice regarding ‘Angular/Direct Links’, ‘Snap to Grid’, ‘Toggle Relation Lines’, ‘Small/Big All’, ‘Move Menu’ and ‘Pin Text’ can be remembered persistently.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['designer\_settings']](#1egqt2p) (e.g. pma\_\_designer\_settings)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['savedsearches'][¶](#3ygebqi)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 4.2.0 you can save and load query-by-example searches from the Database > Query panel.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['savedsearches']](#3ygebqi) (e.g. pma\_\_savedsearches)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['export\_templates'][¶](#2dlolyb)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 4.5.0 you can save and load export templates.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['export\_templates']](#2dlolyb) (e.g. pma\_\_export\_templates)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking'][¶](#sqyw64)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 3.3.x a tracking mechanism is available. It helps you to track every [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) command which is executed by phpMyAdmin. The mechanism supports logging of data manipulation and data definition statements. After enabling it you can create versions of tables.

The creation of a version has two effects:

* phpMyAdmin saves a snapshot of the table, including structure and indexes.
* phpMyAdmin logs all commands which change the structure and/or data of the table and links these commands with the version number.

Of course you can view the tracked changes. On the Tracking page a complete report is available for every version. For the report you can use filters, for example you can get a list of statements within a date range. When you want to filter usernames you can enter \* for all names or you enter a list of names separated by ‘,’. In addition you can export the (filtered) report to a file or to a temporary database.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking']](#sqyw64) (e.g. pma\_\_tracking)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking\_version\_auto\_create'][¶](#3cqmetx)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether the tracking mechanism creates versions for tables and views automatically.

If this is set to true and you create a table or view with

* CREATE TABLE ...
* CREATE VIEW ...

and no version exists for it, the mechanism will create a version for you automatically.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking\_default\_statements'][¶](#1rvwp1q)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'CREATE TABLE,ALTER TABLE,DROP TABLE,RENAME TABLE,CREATE INDEX,DROP INDEX,INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE,TRUNCATE,REPLACE,CREATE VIEW,ALTER VIEW,DROP VIEW,CREATE DATABASE,ALTER DATABASE,DROP DATABASE' |

Defines the list of statements the auto-creation uses for new versions.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking\_add\_drop\_view'][¶](#4bvk7pj)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether a DROP VIEW IF EXISTS statement will be added as first line to the log when creating a view.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking\_add\_drop\_table'][¶](#2r0uhxc)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether a DROP TABLE IF EXISTS statement will be added as first line to the log when creating a table.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking\_add\_drop\_database'][¶](#1664s55)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether a DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS statement will be added as first line to the log when creating a database.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['userconfig'][¶](#3q5sasy)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Since release 3.4.x phpMyAdmin allows users to set most preferences by themselves and store them in the database.

If you don’t allow for storing preferences in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0), users can still personalize phpMyAdmin, but settings will be saved in browser’s local storage, or, it is is unavailable, until the end of session.

To allow the usage of this functionality:

* set up [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and the phpMyAdmin configuration storage
* put the table name in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['userconfig']](#3q5sasy)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['MaxTableUiprefs'][¶](#25b2l0r)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 100 |

Maximum number of rows saved in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_uiprefs']](#2lwamvv) table.

When tables are dropped or renamed, [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_uiprefs']](#2lwamvv) may contain invalid data (referring to tables which no longer exist). We only keep this number of newest rows in [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table\_uiprefs']](#2lwamvv) and automatically delete older rows.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['SessionTimeZone'][¶](#kgcv8k)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Sets the time zone used by phpMyAdmin. Leave blank to use the time zone of your database server. Possible values are explained at <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/time-zone-support.html>

This is useful when your database server uses a time zone which is different from the time zone you want to use in phpMyAdmin.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowRoot'][¶](#34g0dwd)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to allow root access. This is just a shortcut for the [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowDeny']['rules']](#1jlao46) below.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'][¶](#43ky6rz)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether to allow logins without a password. The default value of false for this parameter prevents unintended access to a MySQL server with was left with an empty password for root or on which an anonymous (blank) user is defined.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowDeny']['order'][¶](#2iq8gzs)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

If your rule order is empty, then [IP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip) authorization is disabled.

If your rule order is set to 'deny,allow' then the system applies all deny rules followed by allow rules. Access is allowed by default. Any client which does not match a Deny command or does match an Allow command will be allowed access to the server.

If your rule order is set to 'allow,deny' then the system applies all allow rules followed by deny rules. Access is denied by default. Any client which does not match an Allow directive or does match a Deny directive will be denied access to the server.

If your rule order is set to 'explicit', authorization is performed in a similar fashion to rule order ‘deny,allow’, with the added restriction that your host/username combination **must** be listed in the *allow* rules, and not listed in the *deny* rules. This is the **most** secure means of using Allow/Deny rules, and was available in Apache by specifying allow and deny rules without setting any order.

Please also see [$cfg['TrustedProxies']](#xvir7l) for detecting IP address behind proxies.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowDeny']['rules'][¶](#1jlao46)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array of strings |
| Default value: | array() |

The general format for the rules is as such:

<'allow' | 'deny'> <username> [from] <ipmask>

If you wish to match all users, it is possible to use a '%' as a wildcard in the *username* field.

There are a few shortcuts you can use in the *ipmask* field as well (please note that those containing SERVER\_ADDRESS might not be available on all webservers):

'all' -> 0.0.0.0/0  
'localhost' -> 127.0.0.1/8  
'localnetA' -> SERVER\_ADDRESS/8  
'localnetB' -> SERVER\_ADDRESS/16  
'localnetC' -> SERVER\_ADDRESS/24

Having an empty rule list is equivalent to either using 'allow % from all' if your rule order is set to 'deny,allow' or 'deny % from all' if your rule order is set to 'allow,deny' or 'explicit'.

For the [IP address](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip-address) matching system, the following work:

* xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx (an exact [IP address](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip-address))
* xxx.xxx.xxx.[yyy-zzz] (an [IP address](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip-address) range)
* xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/nn (CIDR, Classless Inter-Domain Routing type [IP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip) addresses)

But the following does not work:

* xxx.xxx.xxx.xx[yyy-zzz] (partial [IP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip) address range)

For [IPv6](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ipv6) addresses, the following work:

* xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx (an exact [IPv6](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ipv6) address)
* xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:[yyyy-zzzz] (an [IPv6](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ipv6) address range)
* xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx/nn (CIDR, Classless Inter-Domain Routing type [IPv6](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ipv6) addresses)

But the following does not work:

* xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xx[yyy-zzz] (partial [IPv6](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ipv6) address range)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['DisableIS'][¶](#3hv69ve)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Disable using INFORMATION\_SCHEMA to retrieve information (use SHOW commands instead), because of speed issues when many databases are present. Currently used in some parts of the code, more to come.

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['SignonScript'][¶](#1x0gk37)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Name of PHP script to be sourced and executed to obtain login credentials. This is alternative approach to session based single signon. The script has to provide a function called get\_login\_credentials which returns list of username and password, accepting single parameter of existing username (can be empty). See examples/signon-script.php for an example:

<?php  
/\* vim: set expandtab sw=4 ts=4 sts=4: \*/  
/\*\*  
 \* Single signon for phpMyAdmin  
 \*  
 \* This is just example how to use script based single signon with  
 \* phpMyAdmin, it is not intended to be perfect code and look, only  
 \* shows how you can integrate this functionality in your application.  
 \*  
 \* @package PhpMyAdmin  
 \* @subpackage Example  
 \*/  
  
  
/\*\*  
 \* This function returns username and password.  
 \*  
 \* It can optionally use configured username as parameter.  
 \*  
 \* @param string $user User name  
 \*  
 \* @return array  
 \*/  
function get\_login\_credentials($user)  
{  
 /\* Optionally we can use passed username \*/  
 if (!empty($user)) {  
 return array($user, 'password');  
 }  
  
 /\* Here we would retrieve the credentials \*/  
 $credentials = array('root', '');  
  
 return $credentials;  
}

See also

[Signon authentication mode](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#auth-signon)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['SignonSession'][¶](#4h042r0)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Name of session which will be used for signon authentication method. You should use something different than phpMyAdmin, because this is session which phpMyAdmin uses internally. Takes effect only if [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['SignonScript']](#1x0gk37) is not configured.

See also

[Signon authentication mode](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#auth-signon)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['SignonURL'][¶](#2w5ecyt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

[URL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-url) where user will be redirected to log in for signon authentication method. Should be absolute including protocol.

See also

[Signon authentication mode](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#auth-signon)

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['LogoutURL'][¶](#1baon6m)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

[URL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-url) where user will be redirected after logout (doesn’t affect config authentication method). Should be absolute including protocol.

Generic settings[**¶**](#3vac5uf)

$cfg['ServerDefault'][¶](#2afmg28)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 1 |

If you have more than one server configured, you can set [$cfg['ServerDefault']](#2afmg28) to any one of them to autoconnect to that server when phpMyAdmin is started, or set it to 0 to be given a list of servers without logging in.

If you have only one server configured, [$cfg['ServerDefault']](#2afmg28) MUST be set to that server.

$cfg['VersionCheck'][¶](#pkwqa1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Enables check for latest versions using JavaScript on the main phpMyAdmin page or by directly accessing version\_check.php.

Note

This setting can be adjusted by your vendor.

$cfg['ProxyUrl'][¶](#39kk8xu)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | “” |

The url of the proxy to be used when phpmyadmin needs to access the outside internet such as when retrieving the latest version info or submitting error reports. You need this if the server where phpMyAdmin is installed does not have direct access to the internet. The format is: “hostname:portnumber”

$cfg['ProxyUser'][¶](#1opuj5n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | “” |

The username for authenticating with the proxy. By default, no authentication is performed. If a username is supplied, Basic Authentication will be performed. No other types of authentication are currently supported.

$cfg['ProxyPass'][¶](#48pi1tg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | “” |

The password for authenticating with the proxy.

$cfg['MaxDbList'][¶](#2nusc19)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 100 |

The maximum number of database names to be displayed in the main panel’s database list.

$cfg['MaxTableList'][¶](#1302m92)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 250 |

The maximum number of table names to be displayed in the main panel’s list (except on the Export page).

$cfg['ShowHint'][¶](#3mzq4wv)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether or not to show hints (for example, hints when hovering over table headers).

$cfg['MaxCharactersInDisplayedSQL'][¶](#2250f4o)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 1000 |

The maximum number of characters when a [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) query is displayed. The default limit of 1000 should be correct to avoid the display of tons of hexadecimal codes that represent BLOBs, but some users have real [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) queries that are longer than 1000 characters. Also, if a query’s length exceeds this limit, this query is not saved in the history.

$cfg['PersistentConnections'][¶](#haapch)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether [persistent connections](http://php.net/manual/en/features.persistent-connections.php) should be used or not. Works with following extensions:

* mysql ([mysql\_pconnect](http://php.net/manual/en/function.mysql-pconnect.php)),
* mysqli (requires PHP 5.3.0 or newer, [more information](http://php.net/manual/en/mysqli.persistconns.php)).

$cfg['ForceSSL'][¶](#319y80a)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether to force using https while accessing phpMyAdmin. In a reverse proxy setup, setting this to true is not supported.

Note

In some setups (like separate SSL proxy or load balancer) you might have to set [$cfg['PmaAbsoluteUri']](#1fob9te) for correct redirection.

$cfg['ExecTimeLimit'][¶](#1gf8i83)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer [number of seconds] |
| Default value: | 300 |

Set the number of seconds a script is allowed to run. If seconds is set to zero, no time limit is imposed. This setting is used while importing/exporting dump files but has no effect when PHP is running in safe mode.

$cfg['SessionSavePath'][¶](#40ew0vw)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Path for storing session data ([session\_save\_path PHP parameter](http://php.net/session_save_path)).

$cfg['MemoryLimit'][¶](#2fk6b3p)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [number of bytes] |
| Default value: | '-1' |

Set the number of bytes a script is allowed to allocate. If set to '-1', no limit is imposed. If set to '0', no change of the memory limit is attempted and the php.ini memory\_limit is used.

This setting is used while importing/exporting dump files so you definitely don’t want to put here a too low value. It has no effect when PHP is running in safe mode.

You can also use any string as in php.ini, eg. ‘16M’. Ensure you don’t omit the suffix (16 means 16 bytes!)

$cfg['SkipLockedTables'][¶](#upglbi)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Mark used tables and make it possible to show databases with locked tables (since MySQL 3.23.30).

$cfg['ShowSQL'][¶](#3ep43zb)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) queries generated by phpMyAdmin should be displayed or not.

$cfg['RetainQueryBox'][¶](#1tuee74)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether the [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) query box should be kept displayed after its submission.

$cfg['CodemirrorEnable'][¶](#4du1wux)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether to use a Javascript code editor for SQL query boxes. CodeMirror provides syntax highlighting and line numbers. However, middle-clicking for pasting the clipboard contents in some Linux distributions (such as Ubuntu) is not supported by all browsers.

$cfg['DefaultForeignKeyChecks'][¶](#2szc72q)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'default' |

Default value of the checkbox for foreign key checks, to disable/enable foreign key checks for certain queries. The possible values are 'default', 'enable' or 'disable'. If set to 'default', the value of the MySQL variable FOREIGN\_KEY\_CHECKS is used.

$cfg['AllowUserDropDatabase'][¶](#184mhaj)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether normal users (non-administrator) are allowed to delete their own database or not. If set as false, the link Drop Database will not be shown, and even a DROP DATABASE mydatabase will be rejected. Quite practical for [ISP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-isp) ‘s with many customers.

Note

This limitation of [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) queries is not as strict as when using MySQL privileges. This is due to nature of [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) queries which might be quite complicated. So this choice should be viewed as help to avoid accidental dropping rather than strict privilege limitation.

$cfg['Confirm'][¶](#3s49zyc)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether a warning (“Are your really sure...”) should be displayed when you’re about to lose data.

$cfg['UseDbSearch'][¶](#279ka65)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Define whether the “search string inside database” is enabled or not.

$cfg['IgnoreMultiSubmitErrors'][¶](#meukdy)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Define whether phpMyAdmin will continue executing a multi-query statement if one of the queries fails. Default is to abort execution.

Cookie authentication options[**¶**](#36ei31r)

$cfg['blowfish\_secret'][¶](#1ljsd9k)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The “cookie” auth\_type uses AES algorithm to encrypt the password. If you are using the “cookie” auth\_type, enter here a random passphrase of your choice. It will be used internally by the AES algorithm: you won’t be prompted for this passphrase. There is no maximum length for this secret.

Note

The configuration is called blowfish\_secret for historical reasons as Blowfish algorithm was originally used to do the encryption.

Changed in version 3.1.0: Since version 3.1.0 phpMyAdmin can generate this on the fly, but it makes a bit weaker security as this generated secret is stored in session and furthermore it makes impossible to recall user name from cookie.

$cfg['LoginCookieRecall'][¶](#45jfvxd)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Define whether the previous login should be recalled or not in cookie authentication mode.

This is automatically disabled if you do not have configured [$cfg['blowfish\_secret']](#1ljsd9k).

$cfg['LoginCookieValidity'][¶](#2koq656)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer [number of seconds] |
| Default value: | 1440 |

Define how long a login cookie is valid. Please note that php configuration option [session.gc\_maxlifetime](http://php.net/manual/en/session.configuration.php#ini.session.gc-maxlifetime) might limit session validity and if the session is lost, the login cookie is also invalidated. So it is a good idea to set session.gc\_maxlifetime at least to the same value of [$cfg['LoginCookieValidity']](#2koq656).

$cfg['LoginCookieStore'][¶](#zu0gcz)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer [number of seconds] |
| Default value: | 0 |

Define how long login cookie should be stored in browser. Default 0 means that it will be kept for existing session. This is recommended for not trusted environments.

$cfg['LoginCookieDeleteAll'][¶](#3jtnz0s)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

If enabled (default), logout deletes cookies for all servers, otherwise only for current one. Setting this to false makes it easy to forget to log out from other server, when you are using more of them.

$cfg['AllowArbitraryServer'][¶](#1yyy98l)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

If enabled, allows you to log in to arbitrary servers using cookie authentication.

Note

Please use this carefully, as this may allow users access to MySQL servers behind the firewall where your [HTTP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-http) server is placed. See also [$cfg['ArbitraryServerRegexp']](#4iylrwe).

$cfg['ArbitraryServerRegexp'][¶](#4iylrwe)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Restricts the MySQL servers to which the user can log in when [$cfg['AllowArbitraryServer']](#1yyy98l) is enabled by matching the [IP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-ip) or the hostname of the MySQL server to the given regular expression. The regular expression must be enclosed with a delimiter character.

$cfg['CaptchaLoginPublicKey'][¶](#2y3w247)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The public key for the reCaptcha service that can be obtained from <http://www.google.com/recaptcha>.

reCaptcha will be then used in [Cookie authentication mode](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#cookie).

$cfg['CaptchaLoginPrivateKey'][¶](#1d96cc0)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The private key for the reCaptcha service that can be obtain from <http://www.google.com/recaptcha>.

reCaptcha will be then used in [Cookie authentication mode](http://docs.google.com/setup.html#cookie).

Navigation panel setup[**¶**](#3x8tuzt)

$cfg['ShowDatabasesNavigationAsTree'][¶](#2ce457m)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

In the navigation panel, replaces the database tree with a selector

$cfg['FirstLevelNavigationItems'][¶](#rjefff)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 100 |

The number of first level databases that can be displayed on each page of navigation tree.

$cfg['MaxNavigationItems'][¶](#3bj1y38)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 50 |

The number of items (tables, columns, indexes) that can be displayed on each page of the navigation tree.

$cfg['NavigationTreeEnableGrouping'][¶](#1qoc8b1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether to group the databases based on a common prefix in their name [$cfg['NavigationTreeDbSeparator']](#4anzqyu).

$cfg['NavigationTreeDbSeparator'][¶](#4anzqyu)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string or array |
| Default value: | '\_' |

The string used to separate the parts of the database name when showing them in a tree. Alternatively you can specify more strings in an array and all of them will be used as a separator.

$cfg['NavigationTreeTableSeparator'][¶](#2pta16n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string or array |
| Default value: | '\_\_' |

Defines a string to be used to nest table spaces. This means if you have tables like first\_\_second\_\_third this will be shown as a three-level hierarchy like: first > second > third. If set to false or empty, the feature is disabled. NOTE: You should not use this separator at the beginning or end of a table name or multiple times after another without any other characters in between.

$cfg['NavigationTreeTableLevel'][¶](#14ykbeg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 1 |

Defines how many sublevels should be displayed when splitting up tables by the above separator.

$cfg['NumRecentTables'][¶](#1mrcu09)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 10 |

The maximum number of recently used tables shown in the navigation panel. Set this to 0 (zero) to disable the listing of recent tables.

$cfg['ZeroConf'][¶](#3oy7u29)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Enables Zero Configuration mode in which the user will be offered a choice to create phpMyAdmin configuration storage in the current database or use the existing one, if already present.

This setting has no effect if the phpMyAdmin configuration storage database is properly created and the related configuration directives (such as [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb']](#2et92p0) and so on) are configured.

$cfg['NavigationLinkWithMainPanel'][¶](#243i4a2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether or not to link with main panel by highlighting the current database or table.

$cfg['NavigationDisplayLogo'][¶](#j8sehv)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether or not to display the phpMyAdmin logo at the top of the navigation panel.

$cfg['NavigationLogoLink'][¶](#338fx5o)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'index.php' |

Enter [URL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-url) where logo in the navigation panel will point to. For use especially with self made theme which changes this. For external URLs, you should include URL scheme as well.

$cfg['NavigationLogoLinkWindow'][¶](#1idq7dh)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'main' |

Whether to open the linked page in the main window (main) or in a new one (new). Note: use new if you are linking to phpmyadmin.net.

$cfg['NavigationTreeDisplayItemFilterMinimum'][¶](#42ddq1a)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 30 |

Defines the minimum number of items (tables, views, routines and events) to display a JavaScript filter box above the list of items in the navigation tree.

To disable the filter completely some high number can be used (e.g. 9999)

$cfg['NavigationTreeDisplayDbFilterMinimum'][¶](#2hio093)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 30 |

Defines the minimum number of databases to display a JavaScript filter box above the list of databases in the navigation tree.

To disable the filter completely some high number can be used (e.g. 9999)

$cfg['NavigationDisplayServers'][¶](#wnyagw)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether or not to display a server choice at the top of the navigation panel.

$cfg['DisplayServersList'][¶](#3gnlt4p)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether to display this server choice as links instead of in a drop-down.

$cfg['NavigationTreeDefaultTabTable'][¶](#46r0co2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'structure' |

Defines the tab displayed by default when clicking the small icon next to each table name in the navigation panel. The possible values are the localized equivalent of:

* structure
* sql
* search
* insert
* browse

$cfg['NavigationTreeDefaultTabTable2'][¶](#1vsw3ci)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | null |

Defines the tab displayed by default when clicking the second small icon next to each table name in the navigation panel. The possible values are the localized equivalent of:

* (empty)
* structure
* sql
* search
* insert
* browse

$cfg['NavigationTreeEnableExpansion'][¶](#4fsjm0b)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether to offer the possibility of tree expansion in the navigation panel.

$cfg['NavigationTreeShowTables'][¶](#2uxtw84)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to show tables under database in the navigation panel.

$cfg['NavigationTreeShowViews'][¶](#1a346fx)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to show views under database in the navigation panel.

$cfg['NavigationTreeShowFunctions'][¶](#3u2rp3q)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to show functions under database in the navigation panel.

$cfg['NavigationTreeShowProcedures'][¶](#2981zbj)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to show procedures under database in the navigation panel.

$cfg['NavigationTreeShowEvents'][¶](#odc9jc)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to show events under database in the navigation panel.

Main panel[**¶**](#38czs75)

$cfg['ShowStats'][¶](#1nia2ey)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether or not to display space usage and statistics about databases and tables. Note that statistics requires at least MySQL 3.23.3 and that, at this date, MySQL doesn’t return such information for Berkeley DB tables.

$cfg['ShowServerInfo'][¶](#47hxl2r)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether to display detailed server information on main page. You can additionally hide more information by using [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['verbose']](#23ckvvd).

$cfg['ShowPhpInfo'][¶](#2mn7vak)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

$cfg['ShowChgPassword'][¶](#11si5id)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

$cfg['ShowCreateDb'][¶](#3ls5o66)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether to display the PHP information and Change password links and form for creating database or not at the starting main (right) frame. This setting does not check MySQL commands entered directly.

Please note that to block the usage of phpinfo() in scripts, you have to put this in your php.ini:

disable\_functions = phpinfo()

Also note that enabling the Change password link has no effect with config authentication mode: because of the hard coded password value in the configuration file, end users can’t be allowed to change their passwords.

$cfg['ShowGitRevision'][¶](#20xfydz)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether to display informations about the current Git revision (if applicable) on the main panel.

$cfg['MysqlMinVersion'][¶](#4kx3h1s)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |

Defines the minimum supported MySQL version. The default is chosen by the phpMyAdmin team; however this directive was asked by a developer of the Plesk control panel to ease integration with older MySQL servers (where most of the phpMyAdmin features work).

Database structure[**¶**](#302dr9l)

$cfg['ShowDbStructureCreation'][¶](#1f7o1he)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether the database structure page (tables list) has a “Creation” column that displays when each table was created.

$cfg['ShowDbStructureLastUpdate'][¶](#3z7bk57)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether the database structure page (tables list) has a “Last update” column that displays when each table was last updated.

$cfg['ShowDbStructureLastCheck'][¶](#2eclud0)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether the database structure page (tables list) has a “Last check” column that displays when each table was last checked.

$cfg['HideStructureActions'][¶](#thw4kt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether the table structure actions are hidden under a “More” drop-down.

Browse mode[**¶**](#3dhjn8m)

$cfg['TableNavigationLinksMode'][¶](#1smtxgf)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'icons' |

Defines whether the table navigation links contain 'icons', 'text' or 'both'.

$cfg['ActionLinksMode'][¶](#4cmhg48)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'both' |

If set to icons, will display icons instead of text for db and table properties links (like Browse, Select, Insert, ...). Can be set to 'both' if you want icons AND text. When set to text, will only show text.

$cfg['RowActionType'][¶](#2rrrqc1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'both' |

Whether to display icons or text or both icons and text in table row action segment. Value can be either of 'icons', 'text' or 'both'.

$cfg['ShowAll'][¶](#16x20ju)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether a user should be displayed a “Show all” button in browse mode or not in all cases. By default it is shown only on small tables (less than 500 rows) to avoid performance issues while getting too many rows.

$cfg['MaxRows'][¶](#3qwpj7n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 25 |

Number of rows displayed when browsing a result set and no LIMIT clause is used. If the result set contains more rows, “Previous” and “Next” links will be shown. Possible values: 25,50,100,250,500.

$cfg['Order'][¶](#261ztfg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'SMART' |

Defines whether columns are displayed in ascending (ASC) order, in descending (DESC) order or in a “smart” (SMART) order - I.E. descending order for columns of type TIME, DATE, DATETIME and TIMESTAMP, ascending order else- by default.

$cfg['GridEditing'][¶](#l7a3n9)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'double-click' |

Defines which action (double-click or click) triggers grid editing. Can be deactivated with the disabled value.

$cfg['RelationalDisplay'][¶](#356xmb2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'K' |

Defines the initial behavior for Options > Relational. K, which is the default, displays the key while D shows the display column.

$cfg['SaveCellsAtOnce'][¶](#1kc7wiv)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether or not to save all edited cells at once for grid editing.

Editing mode[**¶**](#44bvf6o)

$cfg['ProtectBinary'][¶](#2jh5peh)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean or string |
| Default value: | 'blob' |

Defines whether BLOB or BINARY columns are protected from editing when browsing a table’s content. Valid values are:

* false to allow editing of all columns;
* 'blob' to allow editing of all columns except BLOBS;
* 'noblob' to disallow editing of all columns except BLOBS (the opposite of 'blob');
* 'all' to disallow editing of all BINARY or BLOB columns.

$cfg['ShowFunctionFields'][¶](#ymfzma)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether or not MySQL functions fields should be initially displayed in edit/insert mode. Since version 2.10, the user can toggle this setting from the interface.

$cfg['ShowFieldTypesInDataEditView'][¶](#3im3ia3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether or not type fields should be initially displayed in edit/insert mode. The user can toggle this setting from the interface.

$cfg['InsertRows'][¶](#1xrdshw)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 2 |

Defines the maximum number of concurrent entries for the Insert page.

$cfg['ForeignKeyMaxLimit'][¶](#4hr1b5p)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 100 |

If there are fewer items than this in the set of foreign keys, then a drop-down box of foreign keys is presented, in the style described by the [$cfg['ForeignKeyDropdownOrder']](#2wwbldi) setting.

$cfg['ForeignKeyDropdownOrder'][¶](#2wwbldi)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array(‘content-id’, ‘id-content’) |

For the foreign key drop-down fields, there are several methods of display, offering both the key and value data. The contents of the array should be one or both of the following strings: content-id, id-content.

Export and import settings[**¶**](#1c1lvlb)

$cfg['ZipDump'][¶](#3w19e94)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

$cfg['GZipDump'][¶](#2b6jogx)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

$cfg['BZipDump'][¶](#qbtyoq)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether to allow the use of zip/GZip/BZip2 compression when creating a dump file

$cfg['CompressOnFly'][¶](#3abhhcj)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether to allow on the fly compression for GZip/BZip2 compressed exports. This doesn’t affect smaller dumps and allows users to create larger dumps that won’t otherwise fit in memory due to php memory limit. Produced files contain more GZip/BZip2 headers, but all normal programs handle this correctly.

$cfg['Export'][¶](#1pgrrkc)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array(...) |

In this array are defined default parameters for export, names of items are similar to texts seen on export page, so you can easily identify what they mean.

$cfg['Export']['method'][¶](#49gfa85)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'quick' |

Defines how the export form is displayed when it loads. Valid values are:

* quick to display the minimum number of options to configure
* custom to display every available option to configure
* custom-no-form same as custom but does not display the option of using quick export

$cfg['Import'][¶](#2olpkfy)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array(...) |

In this array are defined default parameters for import, names of items are similar to texts seen on import page, so you can easily identify what they mean.

Tabs display settings[**¶**](#13qzunr)

$cfg['TabsMode'][¶](#3nqndbk)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'both' |

Defines whether the menu tabs contain 'icons', 'text' or 'both'.

$cfg['PropertiesNumColumns'][¶](#22vxnjd)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 1 |

How many columns will be utilized to display the tables on the database property view? When setting this to a value larger than 1, the type of the database will be omitted for more display space.

$cfg['DefaultTabServer'][¶](#i17xr6)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'welcome' |

Defines the tab displayed by default on server view. The possible values are the localized equivalent of:

* welcome (recommended for multi-user setups)
* databases,
* status
* variables
* privileges

$cfg['DefaultTabDatabase'][¶](#320vgez)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'structure' |

Defines the tab displayed by default on database view. The possible values are the localized equivalent of:

* structure
* sql
* search
* operations

$cfg['DefaultTabTable'][¶](#1h65qms)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'browse' |

Defines the tab displayed by default on table view. The possible values are the localized equivalent of:

* structure
* sql
* search
* insert
* browse

PDF Options[**¶**](#415t9al)

$cfg['PDFPageSizes'][¶](#2gb3jie)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array('A3', 'A4', 'A5', 'letter', 'legal') |

Array of possible paper sizes for creating PDF pages.

You should never need to change this.

$cfg['PDFDefaultPageSize'][¶](#vgdtq7)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'A4' |

Default page size to use when creating PDF pages. Valid values are any listed in [$cfg['PDFPageSizes']](#2gb3jie).

Languages[**¶**](#3fg1ce0)

$cfg['DefaultLang'][¶](#1ulbmlt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'en' |

Defines the default language to use, if not browser-defined or user- defined. The corresponding language file needs to be in locale/*code*/LC\_MESSAGES/phpmyadmin.mo.

$cfg['DefaultConnectionCollation'][¶](#4ekz59m)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'utf8\_general\_ci' |

Defines the default connection collation to use, if not user-defined. See the [MySQL documentation for charsets](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/charset-charsets.html) for list of possible values. This setting is ignored when connected to Drizzle server.

$cfg['Lang'][¶](#2tq9fhf)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | not set |

Force language to use. The corresponding language file needs to be in locale/*code*/LC\_MESSAGES/phpmyadmin.mo.

$cfg['FilterLanguages'][¶](#18vjpp8)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Limit list of available languages to those matching the given regular expression. For example if you want only Czech and English, you should set filter to '^(cs|en)'.

$cfg['RecodingEngine'][¶](#3sv78d1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'auto' |

You can select here which functions will be used for character set conversion. Possible values are:

* auto - automatically use available one (first is tested iconv, then recode)
* iconv - use iconv or libiconv functions
* recode - use recode\_string function
* mb - use mbstring extension
* none - disable encoding conversion

Enabled charset conversion activates a pull-down menu in the Export and Import pages, to choose the character set when exporting a file. The default value in this menu comes from $cfg['Export']['charset'] and $cfg['Import']['charset'].

$cfg['IconvExtraParams'][¶](#280hiku)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '//TRANSLIT' |

Specify some parameters for iconv used in charset conversion. See [iconv documentation](http://www.gnu.org/software/libiconv/documentation/libiconv/iconv_open.3.html) for details. By default //TRANSLIT is used, so that invalid characters will be transliterated.

$cfg['AvailableCharsets'][¶](#n5rssn)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array(...) |

Available character sets for MySQL conversion. You can add your own (any of supported by recode/iconv) or remove these which you don’t use. Character sets will be shown in same order as here listed, so if you frequently use some of these move them to the top.

Web server settings[**¶**](#375fbgg)

$cfg['OBGzip'][¶](#1maplo9)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string/boolean |
| Default value: | 'auto' |

Defines whether to use GZip output buffering for increased speed in [HTTP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-http) transfers. Set to true/false for enabling/disabling. When set to ‘auto’ (string), phpMyAdmin tries to enable output buffering and will automatically disable it if your browser has some problems with buffering. IE6 with a certain patch is known to cause data corruption when having enabled buffering.

$cfg['TrustedProxies'][¶](#xvir7l)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array() |

Lists proxies and HTTP headers which are trusted for [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowDeny']['order']](#2iq8gzs). This list is by default empty, you need to fill in some trusted proxy servers if you want to use rules for IP addresses behind proxy.

The following example specifies that phpMyAdmin should trust a HTTP\_X\_FORWARDED\_FOR (X -Forwarded-For) header coming from the proxy 1.2.3.4:

$cfg['TrustedProxies'] = array('1.2.3.4' => 'HTTP\_X\_FORWARDED\_FOR');

The [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowDeny']['rules']](#1jlao46) directive uses the client’s IP address as usual.

$cfg['GD2Available'][¶](#46ad4c2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'auto' |

Specifies whether GD >= 2 is available. If yes it can be used for MIME transformations. Possible values are:

* auto - automatically detect
* yes - GD 2 functions can be used
* no - GD 2 function cannot be used

$cfg['CheckConfigurationPermissions'][¶](#2lfnejv)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

We normally check the permissions on the configuration file to ensure it’s not world writable. However, phpMyAdmin could be installed on a NTFS filesystem mounted on a non-Windows server, in which case the permissions seems wrong but in fact cannot be detected. In this case a sysadmin would set this parameter to false.

$cfg['LinkLengthLimit'][¶](#10kxoro)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 1000 |

Limit for length of [URL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-url) in links. When length would be above this limit, it is replaced by form with button. This is required as some web servers ([IIS](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-iis)) have problems with long [URL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-url) .

$cfg['CSPAllow'][¶](#3kkl7fh)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Additional string to include in allowed script and image sources in Content Security Policy header.

This can be useful when you want to include some external JavaScript files in config.footer.inc.php or config.header.inc.php, which would be normally not allowed by Content Security Policy.

To allow some sites, just list them within the string:

$cfg['CSPAllow'] = 'example.com example.net';

New in version 4.0.4.

$cfg['DisableMultiTableMaintenance'][¶](#1zpvhna)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

In the database Structure page, it’s possible to mark some tables then choose an operation like optimizing for many tables. This can slow down a server; therefore, setting this to true prevents this kind of multiple maintenance operation.

Theme settings[**¶**](#4jpj0b3)

$cfg['NaviWidth'][¶](#2yutaiw)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: |  |

Navigation panel width in pixels. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['NaviBackground'][¶](#1e03kqp)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color for background] |
| Default value: |  |

$cfg['MainBackground'][¶](#3xzr3ei)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color for background] |
| Default value: |  |

The background styles used for both the frames. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['NaviPointerBackground'][¶](#2d51dmb)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color for background] |
| Default value: |  |

$cfg['NaviPointerColor'][¶](#sabnu4)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The style used for the pointer in the navigation panel. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['Border'][¶](#3c9z6hx)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: |  |

The size of a table’s border. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['ThBackground'][¶](#1rf9gpq)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color for background] |
| Default value: |  |

$cfg['ThColor'][¶](#4bewzdj)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The style used for table headers. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['BgOne'][¶](#2qk79lc)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The color (HTML) #1 for table rows. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['BgTwo'][¶](#15phjt5)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The color (HTML) #2 for table rows. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['BrowsePointerBackground'][¶](#3pp52gy)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The background color used when hovering over a row in the Browse panel. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['BrowsePointerColor'][¶](#24ufcor)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The text color used when hovering over a row in the Browse panel. Used when [$cfg['BrowsePointerEnable']](#jzpmwk) is true. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['BrowseMarkerBackground'][¶](#33zd5kd)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The background color used to highlight a row selected by checkbox in the Browse panel or when a column is selected. Used when [$cfg['BrowsePointerEnable']](#jzpmwk) is true. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['BrowseMarkerColor'][¶](#1j4nfs6)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string [CSS color] |
| Default value: |  |

The color used when you visually mark a row or column in the Browse panel. Rows can be marked by clicking the checkbox to the left of the row and columns can be marked by clicking the column’s header (outside of the header text). See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['FontFamily'][¶](#434ayfz)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: |  |

You put here a valid CSS font family value, for example arial, sans- serif. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

$cfg['FontFamilyFixed'][¶](#2i9l8ns)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: |  |

You put here a valid CSS font family value, for example monospace. This one is used in textarea. See themes/themename/layout.inc.php.

Design customization[**¶**](#xevivl)

$cfg['NavigationTreePointerEnable'][¶](#3hej1je)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

When set to true, hovering over an item in the navigation panel causes that item to be marked (the background is highlighted).

$cfg['BrowsePointerEnable'][¶](#jzpmwk)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

When set to true, hovering over a row in the Browse page causes that row to be marked (the background is highlighted).

$cfg['BrowseMarkerEnable'][¶](#1wjtbr7)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

When set to true, a data row is marked (the background is highlighted) when the row is selected with the checkbox.

$cfg['LimitChars'][¶](#4gjguf0)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 50 |

Maximum number of characters shown in any non-numeric field on browse view. Can be turned off by a toggle button on the browse page.

$cfg['RowActionLinks'][¶](#2vor4mt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'left' |

Defines the place where table row links (Edit, Copy, Delete) would be put when tables contents are displayed (you may have them displayed at the left side, right side, both sides or nowhere).

$cfg['RowActionLinksWithoutUnique'][¶](#1au1eum)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines whether to show row links (Edit, Copy, Delete) and checkboxes for multiple row operations even when the selection does not have a unique key. Using row actions in the absence of a unique key may result in different/more rows being affected since there is no guaranteed way to select the exact row(s).

$cfg['RememberSorting'][¶](#111kx3o)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

If enabled, remember the sorting of each table when browsing them.

$cfg['TablePrimaryKeyOrder'][¶](#3utoxif)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'NONE' |

This defines the default sort order for the tables, having a primary key, when there is no sort order defines externally. Acceptable values : [‘NONE’, ‘ASC’, ‘DESC’]

$cfg['ShowBrowseComments'][¶](#29yz7q8)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

$cfg['ShowPropertyComments'][¶](#p49hy1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

By setting the corresponding variable to true you can enable the display of column comments in Browse or Property display. In browse mode, the comments are shown inside the header. In property mode, comments are displayed using a CSS-formatted dashed-line below the name of the column. The comment is shown as a tool-tip for that column.

Text fields[**¶**](#393x0lu)

$cfg['CharEditing'][¶](#1o97atn)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'input' |

Defines which type of editing controls should be used for CHAR and VARCHAR columns. Applies to data editing and also to the default values in structure editing. Possible values are:

* input - this allows to limit size of text to size of columns in MySQL, but has problems with newlines in columns
* textarea - no problems with newlines in columns, but also no length limitations

$cfg['MinSizeForInputField'][¶](#488uthg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 4 |

Defines the minimum size for input fields generated for CHAR and VARCHAR columns.

$cfg['MaxSizeForInputField'][¶](#2ne53p9)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 60 |

Defines the maximum size for input fields generated for CHAR and VARCHAR columns.

$cfg['TextareaCols'][¶](#12jfdx2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 40 |

$cfg['TextareaRows'][¶](#3mj2wkv)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 15 |

$cfg['CharTextareaCols'][¶](#21od6so)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 40 |

$cfg['CharTextareaRows'][¶](#gtnh0h)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 2 |

Number of columns and rows for the textareas. This value will be emphasized (\*2) for [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) query textareas and (\*1.25) for [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) textareas inside the query window.

The Char\* values are used for CHAR and VARCHAR editing (if configured via [$cfg['CharEditing']](#1o97atn)).

$cfg['LongtextDoubleTextarea'][¶](#30tazoa)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Defines whether textarea for LONGTEXT columns should have double size.

$cfg['TextareaAutoSelect'][¶](#1fyl9w3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Defines if the whole textarea of the query box will be selected on click.

$cfg['EnableAutocompleteForTablesAndColumns'][¶](#3zy8sjw)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to enable autocomplete for table and column names in any SQL query box.

SQL query box settings[**¶**](#2f3j2rp)

$cfg['SQLQuery']['Edit'][¶](#u8tczi)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to display an edit link to change a query in any SQL Query box.

$cfg['SQLQuery']['Explain'][¶](#3e8gvnb)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to display a link to explain a SELECT query in any SQL Query box.

$cfg['SQLQuery']['ShowAsPHP'][¶](#1tdr5v4)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to display a link to wrap a query in PHP code in any SQL Query box.

$cfg['SQLQuery']['Refresh'][¶](#4ddeoix)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Whether to display a link to refresh a query in any SQL Query box.

Web server upload/save/import directories[**¶**](#2sioyqq)

$cfg['UploadDir'][¶](#17nz8yj)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The name of the directory where [SQL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-sql) files have been uploaded by other means than phpMyAdmin (for example, ftp). Those files are available under a drop-down box when you click the database or table name, then the Import tab.

If you want different directory for each user, %u will be replaced with username.

Please note that the file names must have the suffix ”.sql” (or ”.sql.bz2” or ”.sql.gz” if support for compressed formats is enabled).

This feature is useful when your file is too big to be uploaded via [HTTP](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-http), or when file uploads are disabled in PHP.

Note

If PHP is running in safe mode, this directory must be owned by the same user as the owner of the phpMyAdmin scripts. See also [1.16 I cannot upload big dump files (memory, HTTP or timeout problems).](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq1-16) for alternatives.

$cfg['SaveDir'][¶](#3rnmrmc)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The name of the directory where dumps can be saved.

If you want different directory for each user, %u will be replaced with username.

Please note that the directory must exist and has to be writable for the user running webserver.

Note

If PHP is running in safe mode, this directory must be owned by the same user as the owner of the phpMyAdmin scripts.

$cfg['TempDir'][¶](#26sx1u5)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

The name of the directory where temporary files can be stored.

This is needed for importing ESRI Shapefiles, see [6.30 Import: How can I import ESRI Shapefiles?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq6-30) and to work around limitations of open\_basedir for uploaded files, see [1.11 I get an ‘open\_basedir restriction’ while uploading a file from the query box.](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq1-11).

If the directory where phpMyAdmin is installed is subject to an open\_basedir restriction, you need to create a temporary directory in some directory accessible by the web server. However for security reasons, this directory should be outside the tree published by webserver. If you cannot avoid having this directory published by webserver, place at least an empty index.html file there, so that directory listing is not possible.

This directory should have as strict permissions as possible as the only user required to access this directory is the one who runs the webserver. If you have root privileges, simply make this user owner of this directory and make it accessible only by it:

chown www-data:www-data tmp  
chmod 700 tmp

If you cannot change owner of the directory, you can achieve a similar setup using [ACL](http://docs.google.com/glossary.html#term-acl):

chmod 700 tmp  
setfacl -m "g:www-data:rwx" tmp  
setfacl -d -m "g:www-data:rwx" tmp

If neither of above works for you, you can still make the directory **chmod 777**, but it might impose risk of other users on system reading and writing data in this directory.

Various display setting[**¶**](#ly7c1y)

$cfg['RepeatCells'][¶](#35xuupr)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 100 |

Repeat the headers every X cells, or 0 to deactivate.

$cfg['QueryHistoryDB'][¶](#1l354xk)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

$cfg['QueryHistoryMax'][¶](#nmf14n)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 25 |

If [$cfg['QueryHistoryDB']](#1l354xk) is set to true, all your Queries are logged to a table, which has to be created by you (see [$cfg['Servers'][$i]['history']](#28h4qwu)). If set to false, all your queries will be appended to the form, but only as long as your window is opened they remain saved.

When using the JavaScript based query window, it will always get updated when you click on a new table/db to browse and will focus if you click on Edit SQL after using a query. You can suppress updating the query window by checking the box Do not overwrite this query from outside the window below the query textarea. Then you can browse tables/databases in the background without losing the contents of the textarea, so this is especially useful when composing a query with tables you first have to look in. The checkbox will get automatically checked whenever you change the contents of the textarea. Please uncheck the button whenever you definitely want the query window to get updated even though you have made alterations.

If [$cfg['QueryHistoryDB']](#1l354xk) is set to true you can specify the amount of saved history items using [$cfg['QueryHistoryMax']](#nmf14n).

$cfg['BrowseMIME'][¶](#452snld)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Enable [Transformations](http://docs.google.com/transformations.html#transformations).

$cfg['MaxExactCount'][¶](#2k82xt6)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 500000 |

For InnoDB tables, determines for how large tables phpMyAdmin should get the exact row count using SELECT COUNT. If the approximate row count as returned by SHOW TABLE STATUS is smaller than this value, SELECT COUNT will be used, otherwise the approximate count will be used.

$cfg['MaxExactCountViews'][¶](#zdd80z)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | integer |
| Default value: | 0 |

For VIEWs, since obtaining the exact count could have an impact on performance, this value is the maximum to be displayed, using a SELECT COUNT ... LIMIT. Setting this to 0 bypasses any row counting.

$cfg['NaturalOrder'][¶](#3jd0qos)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Sorts database and table names according to natural order (for example, t1, t2, t10). Currently implemented in the navigation panel and in Database view, for the table list.

$cfg['InitialSlidersState'][¶](#1yib0wl)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'closed' |

If set to 'closed', the visual sliders are initially in a closed state. A value of 'open' does the reverse. To completely disable all visual sliders, use 'disabled'.

$cfg['UserprefsDisallow'][¶](#3rdcrjn)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array() |

Contains names of configuration options (keys in $cfg array) that users can’t set through user preferences. For possible values, refer to libraries/config/user\_preferences.forms.php.

$cfg['UserprefsDeveloperTab'][¶](#4ihyjke)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Activates in the user preferences a tab containing options for developers of phpMyAdmin.

Page titles[**¶**](#2xn8ts7)

$cfg['TitleTable'][¶](#1csj400)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '@HTTP\_HOST@ / @VSERVER@ / @DATABASE@ / @TABLE@ | @PHPMYADMIN@' |

$cfg['TitleDatabase'][¶](#3ws6mnt)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '@HTTP\_HOST@ / @VSERVER@ / @DATABASE@ | @PHPMYADMIN@' |

$cfg['TitleServer'][¶](#2bxgwvm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '@HTTP\_HOST@ / @VSERVER@ | @PHPMYADMIN@' |

$cfg['TitleDefault'][¶](#r2r73f)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '@HTTP\_HOST@ | @PHPMYADMIN@' |

Allows you to specify window’s title bar. You can use [6.27 What format strings can I use?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq6-27).

Theme manager settings[**¶**](#3b2epr8)

$cfg['ThemePath'][¶](#1q7ozz1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | './themes' |

If theme manager is active, use this as the path of the subdirectory containing all the themes.

$cfg['ThemeManager'][¶](#4a7cimu)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | true |

Enables user-selectable themes. See [2.7 Using and creating themes](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faqthemes).

$cfg['ThemeDefault'][¶](#2pcmsun)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'pmahomme' |

The default theme (a subdirectory under [$cfg['ThemePath']](#1q7ozz1)).

$cfg['ThemePerServer'][¶](#14hx32g)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Whether to allow different theme for each server.

Default queries[**¶**](#3ohklq9)

$cfg['DefaultQueryTable'][¶](#23muvy2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | 'SELECT \* FROM @TABLE@ WHERE 1' |

$cfg['DefaultQueryDatabase'][¶](#is565v)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | string |
| Default value: | '' |

Default queries that will be displayed in query boxes when user didn’t specify any. You can use standard [6.27 What format strings can I use?](http://docs.google.com/faq.html#faq6-27).

MySQL settings[**¶**](#32rsoto)

$cfg['DefaultFunctions'][¶](#1hx2z1h)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array(...) |

Functions selected by default when inserting/changing row, Functions are defined for meta types as (FUNC\_NUMBER, FUNC\_DATE, FUNC\_CHAR, FUNC\_SPATIAL, FUNC\_UUID) and for first\_timestamp, which is used for first timestamp column in table.

Developer[**¶**](#41wqhpa)

Warning

These settings might have huge effect on performance or security.

$cfg['DBG'][¶](#2h20rx3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | array |
| Default value: | array(...) |

$cfg['DBG']['sql'][¶](#w7b24w)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Enable logging queries and execution times to be displayed in the console’s Debug SQL tab.

$cfg['DBG']['demo'][¶](#3g6yksp)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type: | boolean |
| Default value: | false |

Enable to let server present itself as demo server. This is used for <<http://demo.phpmyadmin.net/>>.

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