

Introduction in MySQL

Over time, MySQL databases have proved if not as the best way to store and search large amounts of data then surely as the most popular in combination with PHP.

MySQL and PHP have won a large part of the market because open source can therefore be used for free. One of the greatest advantages of PHP as a server scripting language is that it is possible in a very simple way to use a large number of databases. From those Microsoft's through ODBC to advanced databases like DB2 and the like. The popularity of this combination can be attributed to the open source nature of both "programs" and the existence of free versions for all major operating systems, which facilitates their learning and use to beginners, and so to professionals in the field.

It is possible to use MySQL to create dynamic sites using PHP.

We will try to define what MySql is

MySQL is one of the systems for managing relational databases. This program acts as a server, with a multi-user function, that is, it allows access to multiple users. Each MySQL database can have several users who can access it, and each user has predefined work opportunities, or authorizations. This approach with good settings significantly reduces the possibility of error.

MySQL as a system can work on many different operating systems, and is most commonly used on Apache webserver in combination with PHP.

It is a software that can be accessed over a network in a similar way to web (HTTP) servers, with the exception that MySQL is usually accessed using a user name and password.

There may be a large number of databases on the server that are completely independent, but within a single project, it can handle data from multiple databases on the server. Each user account on the server can assign various administrative rights to the entire server or individual database. Some rights would be the creation of new databases, the right to access existing databases, the right to edit (input or modify data) existing databases, etc.

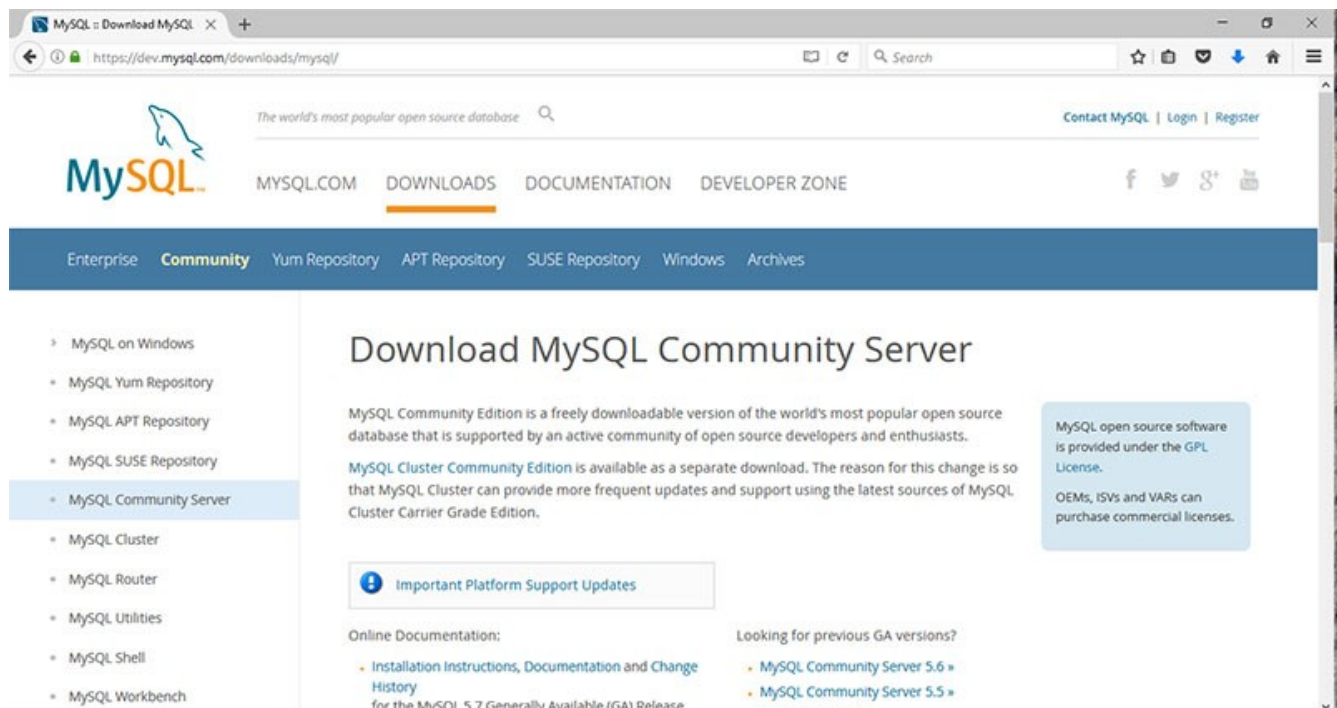
One of the great advantages of MySql is that there are versions for all major operating systems, and they are distributed under the GPL license.

This guide is written on the assumption that your Windows 7 operating system, and all the instructions are worth the situation. If you are trying to use MySQL on

another operating system, you will need to find help at www.mysql.com in the documentation.

After successfully installing MySQL, a built-in root user is created, which is also a superadministrator. This means that he has all the permissions and has absolute control and insight into the whole server with all of his bases. It can also add new users. Normally, since it's a built-in user, he does not have a password, and this needs to be changed to match the real-world conditions on commercial servers.

Database server

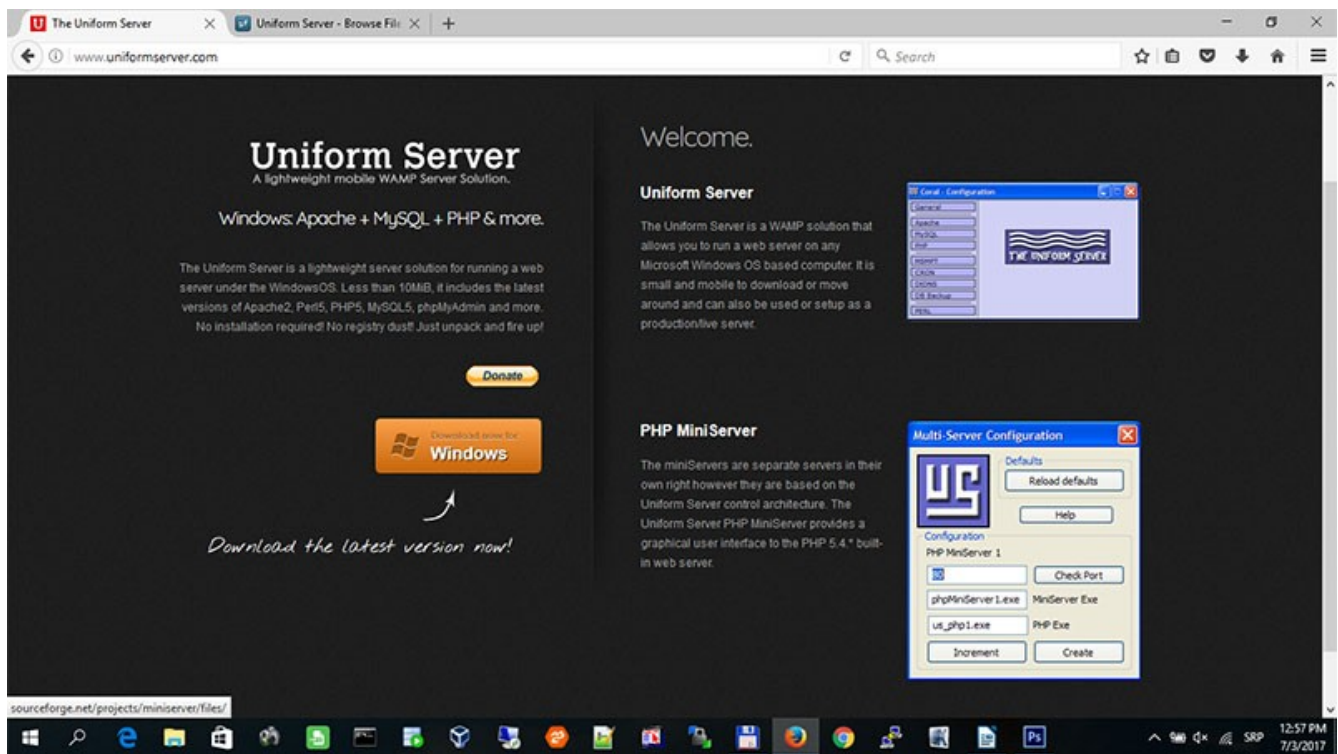


Download: official download site <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/>

Then select MySQL Community Server and server version, actual is 5.7, but you will not make a mistake, and if you choose 5.5 or 5.6

An alternative is a package that includes MySQL. MySQL is part of many web servers WAMP, XAMP, WampServer, and so on, and I have chosen UniFormServer <http://www.uniformserver.com/>

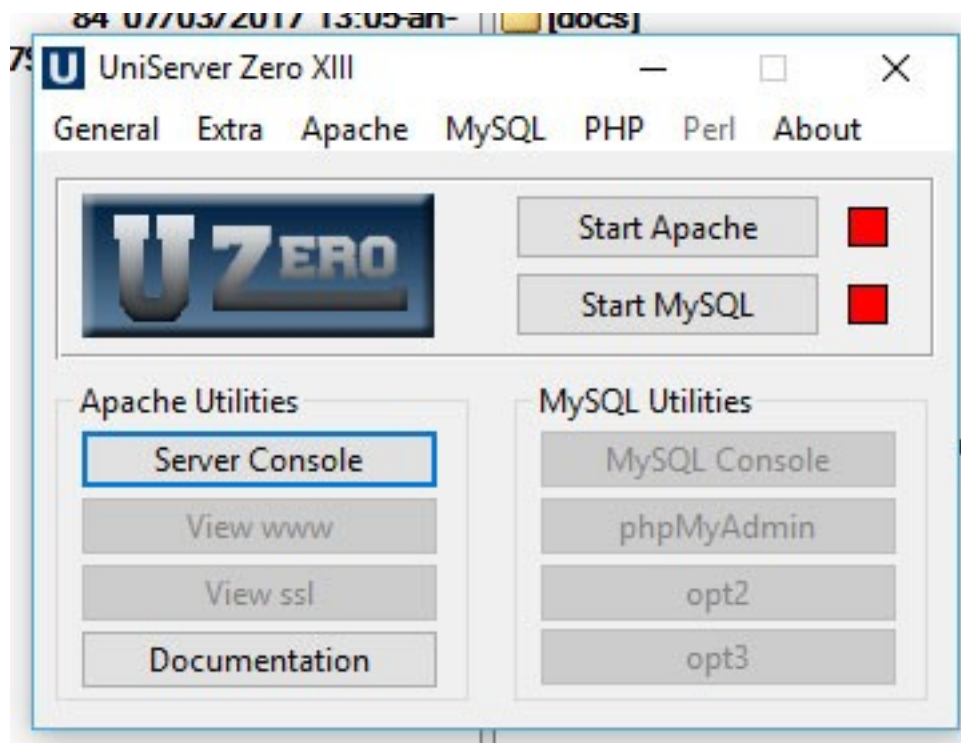
WAMP (Windows-Apache-PHP-MySQL) or LAMP (Linux-Apache-PHP-MySQL) is a package that combines all the components to create a dynamic web site, packages are modular so you do not have to run all of the services.



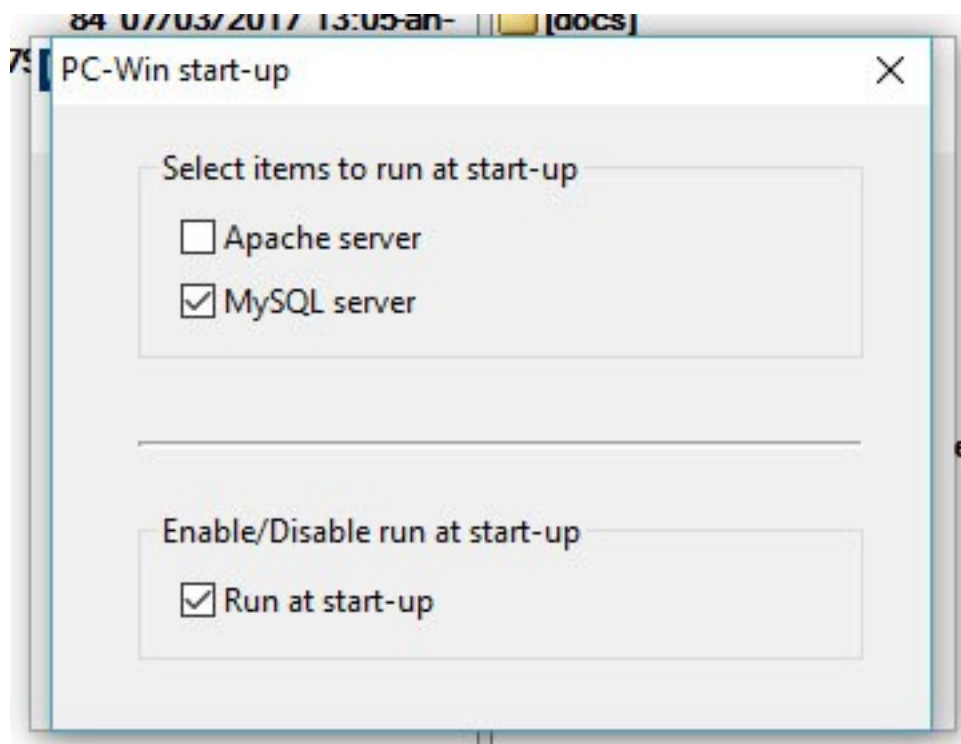
Download Uniserver: type in browser <http://www.uniformserver.com/> Click Download for Windows and you will be moved to the web page <https://sourceforge.net/projects/miniserver/files/> Now is the latest version of 13_3_2_ZeroXIII, then click Download 13_3_2_XIII.exe (29MB) and save it to your computer

Installation: find the file 13_3_2_XIII.exe on the disk and click on it, it's a self-extracting archive and you will be offered where to download the content, select c:\ and there will be a folder named UniServerZ, there is a complete installation, run the UniController program and you can Set up components

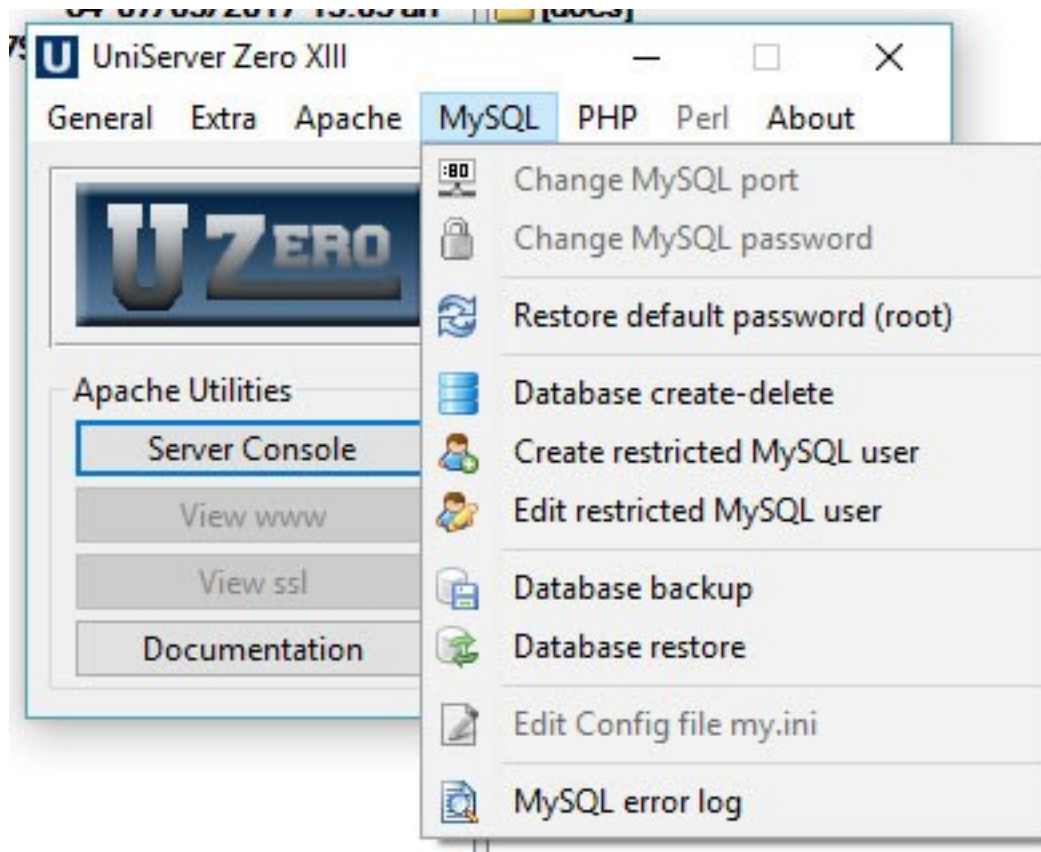
- You will be asked for the root password, write something and remember
- Ask for port 3306, enable



- Then you get the UniServer Zero XIII screen where you can manage the components, first click on Start MySQL and the server is running, get the option to use the MySQL Console, for someone who loves the command prompt, exits the exit
- You have button Start Apache button but we do not need it



- In the Extra menu you have the PC-Win option start-up, you will have to run Run as administrator, Extra → Pc_win start-up select MySQL server and Run at start-up
- The MySQL menu will allow you to perform basic operations with the database, create databases and users

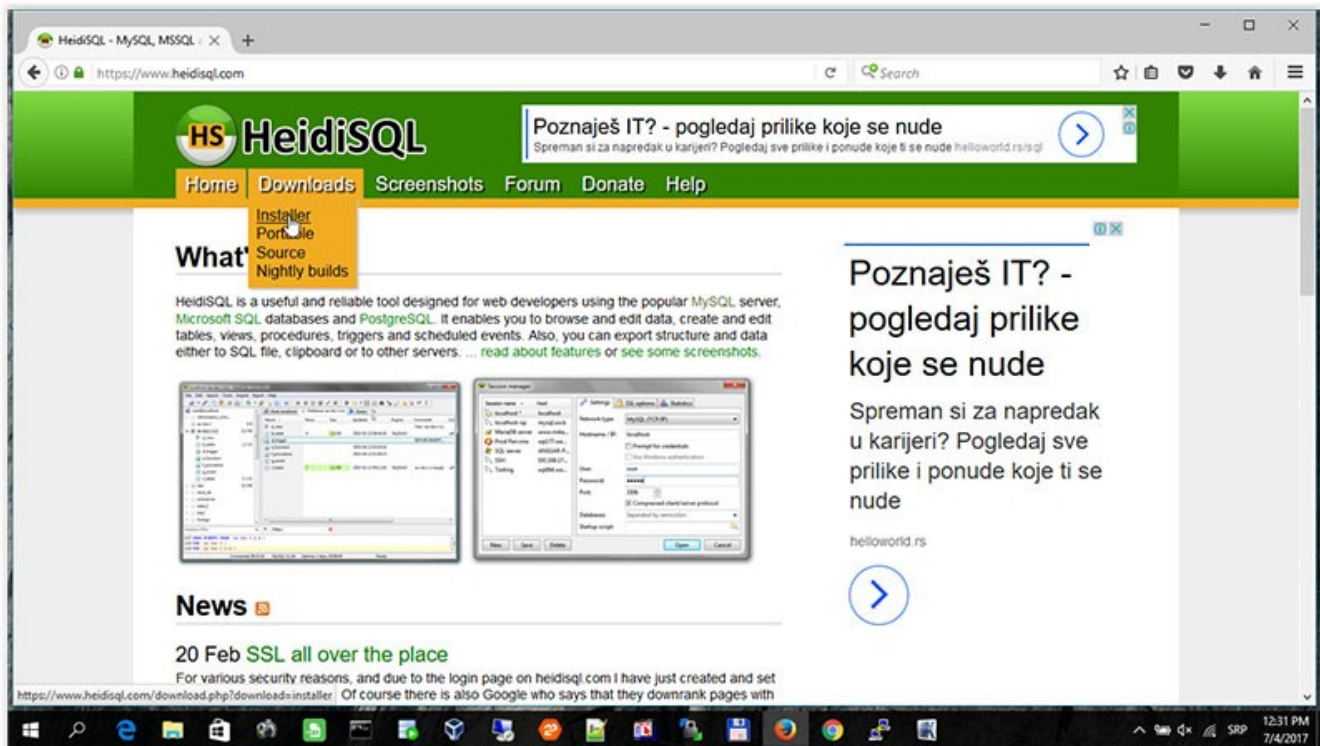


These installations are in the size of 166 MB, in the core are the programs folder, you will find the \core\mysql\bin installation of MySQL (there is the libmysql.dll to be copied to the folder with the mysql application), in \core\mysql\data are data. Each database folder, there are many .frm, .my* files, these are table and index definitions. The data is physically located in \core\mysql\data\ibdata1 in case you use the InnoDB database.

Database manager

To work with DBF data you have a lot of programs to help you with that. Basic operations like DBF creation, data entry/modification and deletion can be done using DBU, DBX and similar programs. If you have tried to create dynamic sites then you probably have met PhpMyAdmin that you can use. But if we decide to

develop desktop applications then we need the appropriate database manager and for that I have chosen HeidiSQL which you will find on <http://www.heidisql.com>



The program is free and you will find the version you need, for installation or portable, 32 or 64 bit version