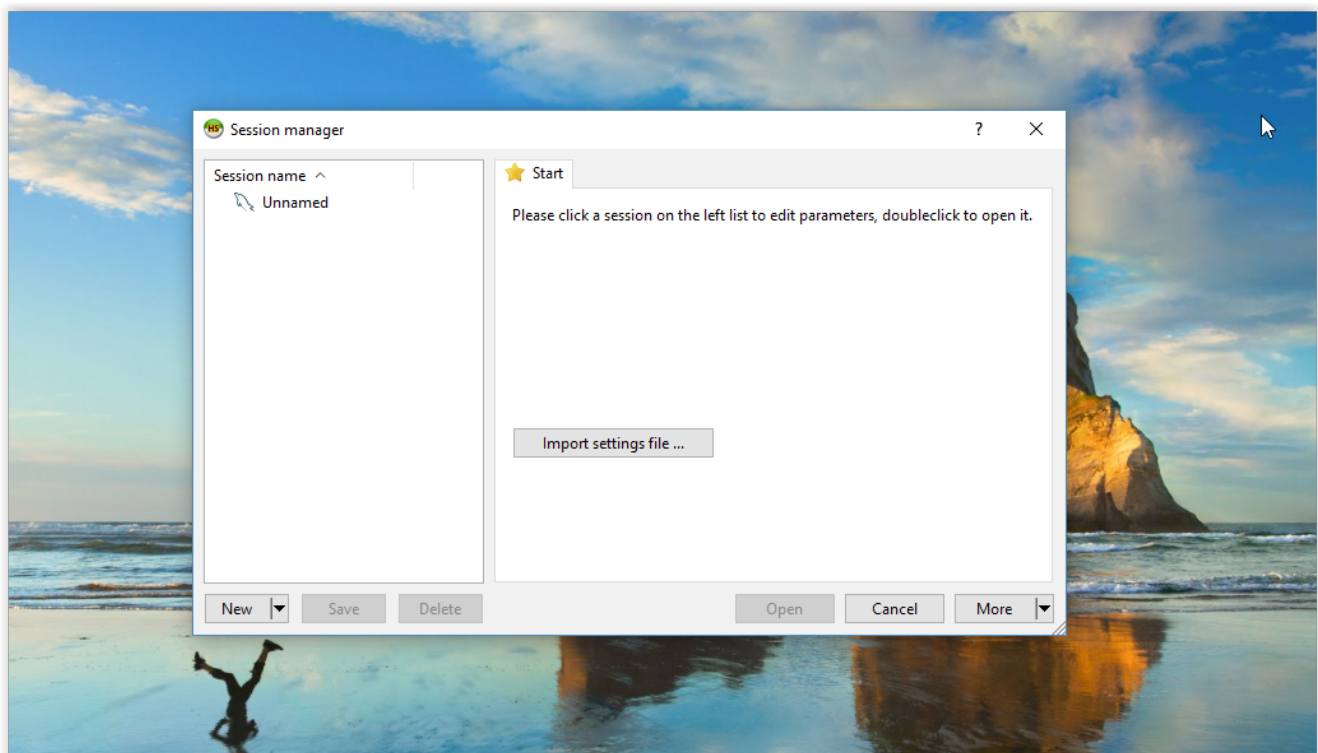


First connection to the database

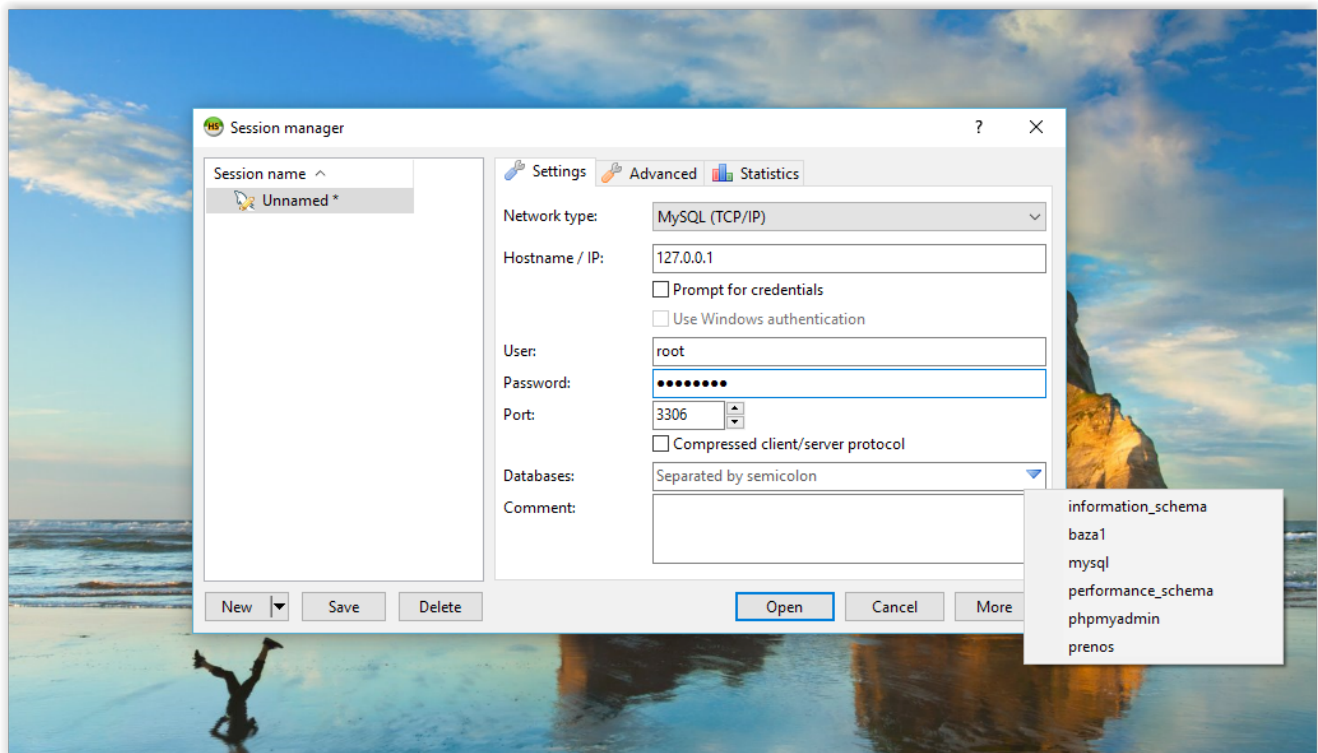
When the MySQL database is installed, it contains data and users. More precisely, there is a ROOT user and his table, which we can call systems / internal / data dictionary, in which metadata is stored, that is data on database objects such as tables, indexes, views, triggers, procedures, users, privileges, permissions and other necessary for work. This is only informative, these data are not accessed directly and in some way there is no need to worry about them, it works basically.

For further work, the database should be started. This is explained in the previous text. To remind: in the UniServerZ folder, you need to run the UniController program and click the Start MySQL button. You can also install it to start with the system, it's the practical solution I recommend.

Run the HeidiSQL program and get the screen as shown



By clicking the New button, you get the opportunity to make a connection

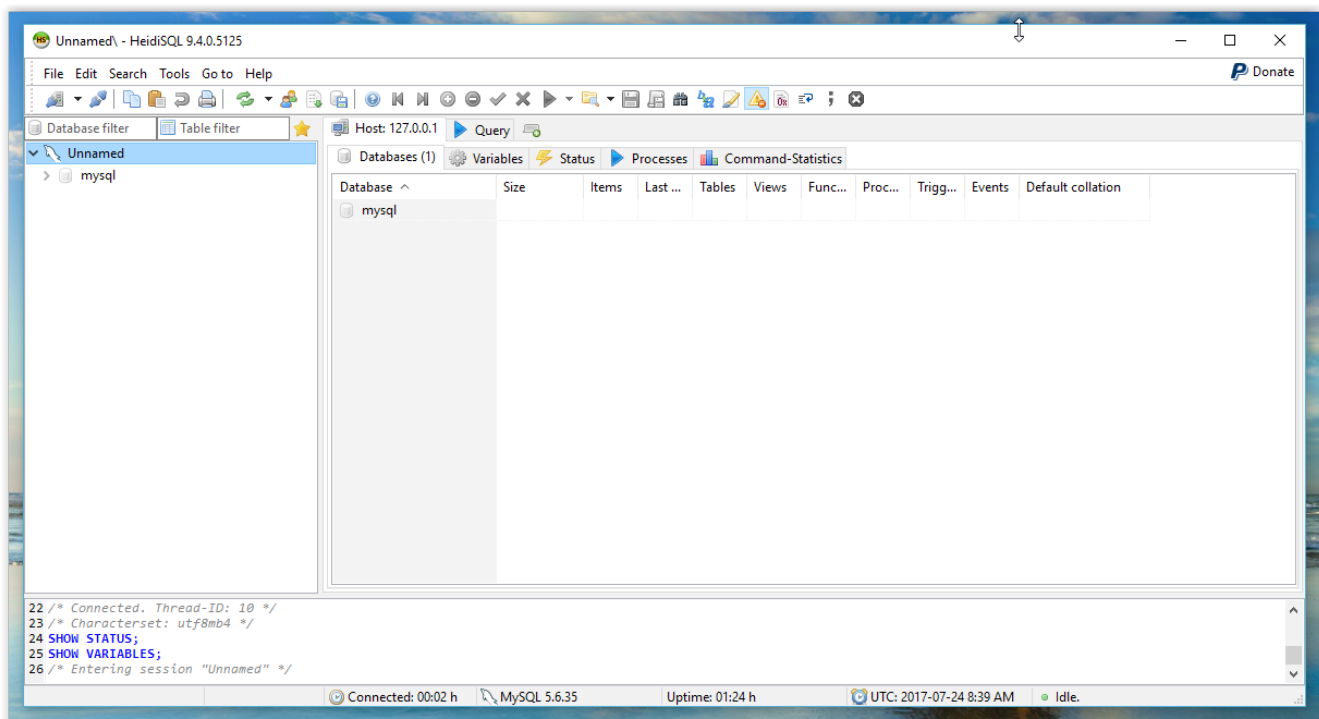


Field user leave root

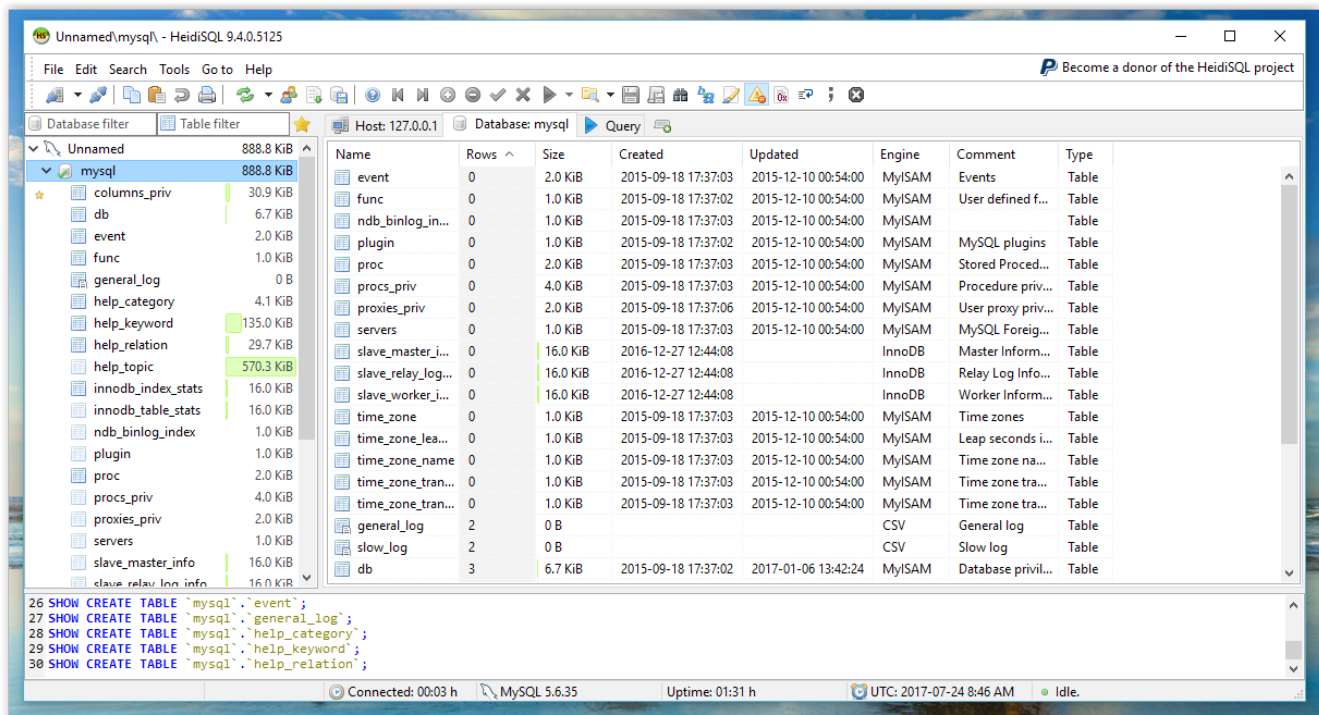
The Password field specifies the password that you defined when you first started the database

Field Port leave 3306

The Databases field has an arrow down and when you click on the shown databases to which you have access, now select mysql and click on the Open button if the program asks for the confirmation modify? Click on Yes and you will get the screen as shown



The left panel displays the bases in the right details. Click on the mysql database and you will see all the objects in that database. These are tables in which data about objects in the database are stored. You can look, but **DO NOT CHANGE ANYTHING** because you can damage the base.



Here is an interesting column Engine. There are MyISAM and InnoDB values, it's enough to say that MyISAM is the older type, and InnoDB is newer, You can use both, but it is recommended to use InnoDB when creating a table.