

Helpful Links

- ➔ [Install Apache, MySQL, PHP on macOS High Sierra 10.13](#)
- ➔ [Set up localhost on macOS High Sierra \(Apache, MySQL, and PHP 7\) with SSL/HTTPS](#)

Turn on apache

- At the terminal, type: `> sudo apachectl start`
- In a browser type: `localhost` or `localhost/index.html`
- If you see: **It Works!**, it works.

Apache General Information

Apache /Library/WebServer/Documents
Doc Root
Directory

httpd.conf /etc/apache2/httpd.conf
lives in:

localhost <http://localhost/index.php>
web
access

Other phpinfo.php, phpmyadmin, php.ini, inc/
docs and
dirs in
Document
Root

```
bash alias docroot='cd /Library/WebServer/Documents'
```

Turn on PHP

At the terminal, type: `$> sudo vi /etc/apache2/httpd.conf`

Uncomment: `#LoadModule php7_module libexec/apache2/libphp7.so`

Save file then restart apache: `$> sudo apachectl restart`

In the document root: `$> sudo vi index.php`

Enter:

```
<?php  
phpinfo();  
?>
```

Save file then restart apache: `$> sudo apachectl restart`

In a browser, type: `localhost/index.php`

Install MySQL

- Download from <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql>
 - Choose the version for your OS
 - Click "No thanks, just start my download"
 - Go through the download process
 - Make sure you copy the password for root@localhost
 - Start MySQL Server
 - Add `/usr/local/mysql/bin` to path in `.bash_profile`
- To update password, see "If you lock yourself out of phpmyadmin"

Install phpmyadmin

- Download [phpmyadmin](#)
 - Make new directory in the document root: `sudo mkdir phpmyadmin`
 - Make it writeable by owner (which could be root): `sudo chmod 755 phpmyadmin`
 - Unzip or unpack the zip file and copy to new directory
- Also see: [phpmyadmin setup doc](#)
- From `localhost/phpmyadmin/setup`, create a new server connection by clicking **New server**
 - Under Authentication tab, enter `root` as user and new password for root
- Then click **Save**.
- Now navigate to `localhost/phpmyadmin`

If you lock yourself out of phpmyadmin:

...by turning on no password IN phpmyadmin:

At the command line:

```
$ sudo mysql
```

```
mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR root@localhost= PASSWORD('letmein');
```

```
mysql> quit;
```

Now use username `root` and password `letmein`

Database Access Information

Directory for include files [docroot]/inc

MySQL Login file db_conn.php

```
PHP include line require_once 'inc/db_conn.php';
```

[docroot]/inc/db_conn.php

```
<?php  
// credentials for connecting to database  
$host = 'hostname'; //database hostname  
$user = 'db_user'; //database username  
$pw = 'db_user_pw'; //database user password  
$db = 'database'; //mysql database name  
?>
```

Database normalization

FIRST NORMAL FORM

- NO repeating columns containing same type of data
- ALL columns contain a single value
- Unique PRIMARY KEY for each row

SECOND NORMAL FORM

- Table must be in First Normal Form
- Create new tables for any data that is repeated in columns
- Each new table needs a unique PRIMARY KEY for each row. AUTO_INCREMENT can do this.

THIRD NORMAL FORM

- Table must be in First and Second Normal Form. This is usually all that is necessary.
- Any data that is *not* dependent on a primary key, but *is* dependent on another value, should be removed to another table. This is a very strict use of normalization.



By **Becky** (earth2becky)

cheatography.com/earth2becky/

Not published yet.

Last updated 27th June, 2018.

Page 1 of 2.

Sponsored by **ApolloPad.com**

Everyone has a novel in them. Finish

Yours!

<https://apollopad.com>