

ModifyPhpMyAdmin

phpMyAdmin access modifications

Introduction

It is highly recommended to protect your phpMyAdmin directory to avoid hacking intrusions in your database.

For the pre-installed PhpMyAdmin? on the shared hostings, this protection is already activated. The identifiers are identical to those used for accessing your database. Nevertheless, changes to identifiers (login/password) is not passed on to the other.

This guide describes how to modify the phpMyAdmin access (base identifiers) and also how to modify the identifiers of the directory protection (pop-up window once you access your phpMyAdmin).

These are two different things !

For the users of pre-installed phpMyAdmin

PhpMyAdmin? is installed on your web host. This guide explains how to recover your phpMyAdmin access if you modify the MySQL database password. It also explains how to modify the directory protection. This step however is not necessary.

For the ones using their own phpmyadmin

You must install phpMyAdmin yourself and can do so by following this help guide: [InstallPhpMyAdmin](#).

This help guide shows how to modify the phpMyAdmin configuration after having modified the password of the MySQL database.

The directory protection is not activated by default on your website.

It is highly recommended that you protect your phpMyAdmin access. You can do this by following the instructions on this help guide: [HtaccessProtection](#)

For all the offers

Your database does not have a size limit. Although, depending on your subscribed offer, each MySQL base has a recommended size. When this threshold is overrun, the base is automatically migrated to an other server, created to host the big size bases. You can consult ([DatabaseSize](#))

You may need to access the daily or weekly saved data of your database

([SaveBasesMySQLSaveBasesMySQL](#)). You can then use phpMyAdmin to access your data and update your backup by modifying a couple parameters.

This guide explains how to modify the phpMyAdmin configuration in these two cases.

Modification of phpMyAdmin configuration

In the lines below, replace the following information with your personal data : `server_sql`, `pass_sql` ...

Modification in case of a password change

Offhand, you do not need to modify your phpMyAdmin configuration, except if you modify your MySQL database password as indicated in this help guide: [LostMySQLPasswordLostSQLPass](#). The necessary information needed for you to connect to your database can be found in the e-mail you received when you first created this database. If you modify the password in the manager, you will receive a new e-mail restating all the parameters.

Edit the *config.inc.php* file of your phpMyAdmin, find the following section and modify the parameters

```
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['password']:

/**
 * Server(s) configuration
 */
$i = 0;
// The $cfg['Servers'] array starts with $cfg['Servers']. Do not use $cfg['Servers'].
// You can disable a server config entry by setting host to ".
$i++;
[...]
[...]
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['password'] = 'pass_sql';
[...]
[...]
[...]
```

Example:

```
/**
 *Server(s) configuration
 */
$i = 0;
// The $cfg['Servers'] array starts with $cfg['Servers']. Do not use $cfg['Servers'].
// You can disable a server config entry by setting host to ".
$i++;
[...]
[...]
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['password'] = 'UiD59rtM';
[...]
[...]
[...]
```

Modification in the event of a server change

Edit the *config.inc.php* file in your phpMyAdmin, find the following section and modify the parameters

```
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host']:

/**
 * Server(s) configuration
 */
```

```

$i = 0;
// The $cfg['Servers'] array starts with $cfg['Servers']. Do not use $cfg['Servers'].
// You can disable a server config entry by setting host to ".
$i++;
[...]
[...]
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'serveur_sql';
[...]
[...]
[...]

```

Example:

```

/**
 * Server(s) configuration
 */
$i = 0;
// The $cfg['Servers'] array starts with $cfg['Servers']. Do not use $cfg['Servers'].
// You can disable a server config entry by setting host to ".
$i++;
[...]
[...]
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'sql3';
[...]
[...]
[...]

```

Modifications to access your saved data

OVH automatically saves your "MySQL" database every day and every week. If you need access to this data, you can use phpMyAdmin to modify the configuration. For more details on saving data, you can consult this help guide:

[SaveBasesMySQLSaveBasesMySQL](#)

Edit the *config.inc.php* file of your phpMyAdmin. Find this code section and modify the parameters.

```

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['only_db']:

/**
 * Server(s) configuration
 */
$i = 0;
// The $cfg['Servers'] array starts with $cfg['Servers']. Do not use $cfg['Servers'].
// You can disable a server config entry by setting host to ".
$i++;
[...]
[...]
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['only_db'] = 'nom_backup';
[...]

```

[...]

[...]

example (for the previous night's saved data):

```

/**
 * Server(s) configuration
 */
$i = 0;
// The $cfg['Servers'] array starts with $cfg['Servers']. Do not use $cfg['Servers'].
// You can disable a server config entry by setting host to ".
$i++;
[...]
[...]
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['only_db'] = 'explicatdb-n';
[...]
[...]
[...]

```

Modification for directory protection

Directory protection corresponding to the "pop-up" in your navigator's window when use phpMyAdmin. You can save the same information even if you change the password of your MySQL database. Nevertheless you can modify a couple of identification information with the following procedure:

Edit the *.htpassword* file, then add or modify the following line:

```
toto:tok.SOnXr50ss
```

toto here, is the login, and **tok.SOnXr50ss** is the encrypted password.

This password can be found at <http://www.ovh.co.uk/cgi-bin/fr/encrypt.pl> by entering the password (toto) and a key created with two letters of YOUR CHOICE. The form sends you to encrypted password to be inserted in the file below.

To access your phpMyAdmin, enter your login and password IN CLEAR.

If you wish, you can add other authorized users to access your phpMyAdmin.