

Import database

This is part of the [Basic Docs Project](#). It needs review, and screenshots need to be replaced by their English equivalents

There are two easy ways to proceed:

1. Through web interface (**Phpmyadmin**), o
2. Through command at a terminal screen (command mysql)

A. Through web interface (**Phpmyadmin**)

Go to your Phpmyadmin installation.



Select your database name, from the drop down list on the left column in the previous screen.



You have to go to the phpmyadmin tab which says "**SQL**", (versions 2.6.x of Phpmyadmin, like the one in the [TikiLiveCD](#), or tab "**Import**", included in version 2.8.x of Phpmyadmin, for instance).

Servidor: localhost

bases de dades SQL Estat Variables Jocs de caràcters Motors Processos

Exportar Importar

Importar

Arxiu a importar

Ubicació del fitxer de text (Tamaño MÀxim: 2.048KB)

Joc de caràcters de l'arxiu: utf8

La compressió de l'arxiu importat es detectarà automàticament des de: Res, gzip, bzip2, zip

Importació parcial

Permetre l'interrupció de l'importació en cas de que l'arxiu d'ordres detecti que s'acosta el límit del temps. Pot ser una bona solució per importar arxius grans, però pot trencar transaccions.

Nombre de registres(consultes) a saltar des de l'inici

Format de l'arxiu importat

SQL

Opcions SQL

Aquest format no té opcions

[Obrir nova finestra de phpMyAdmin](#)

Export tab, in Phpmyadmin version 2.8.x

B. Through command at a terminal screen (command mysql)



Write a command like

```
mysql -uuser -ppass tiki19 < tiki19_backup_yymmdd.sql
```

In your case, change in the example above:

- *user* for your username at the mysql server
- *pass* for the password for that username at the mysql server
- *tiki19* for your database name, and
- *yymmdd* for the two digits of year, month and day, respectively, for instance, to have your backups easily sorted by name and date of creation also.

If you had exported your database without the option to delete the tables (**Drop tables**, from the [Backup](#) instructions through Phpmyadmin) before attempting to restore them from the database backup, then you will have to empty the database tables first. (through phpmyadmin, for instance).

And in case that you have troubles with the character set used to import the database to mysql, you can specify the character set in which your sql database backup is encoded. In order to do so, you can add the parameter **--default-character-set=code** (and as **code**, you can set for instance **utf8** or **iso-8859-1**)

As an example, in order to set the character set to utf8, you would have to write something like:

```
mysql -uuser -ppass --default-character-set=utf8 tiki19 < tiki19_backup_yymmdd.sql
```

C. Using MySqlDumper or HeidiSql

Both tools can import a sql file. See there homepages for details and examples.

- <http://www.mysqldumper.net/>
- <http://www.heidisql.com/>
- **BigDump** (Staggered import of large and very large MySQL Dumps even through the web-servers with hard runtime limit and those in safe mode)
- **Adminer** (formerly phpMinAdmin) is a full-featured MySQL management tool written in PHP. Conversely to phpMyAdmin, it consist of a single file ready to deploy to the target server.

Related pages

- [Backup](#)
- [Import-Export](#)

Alias

[Restore Database](#)