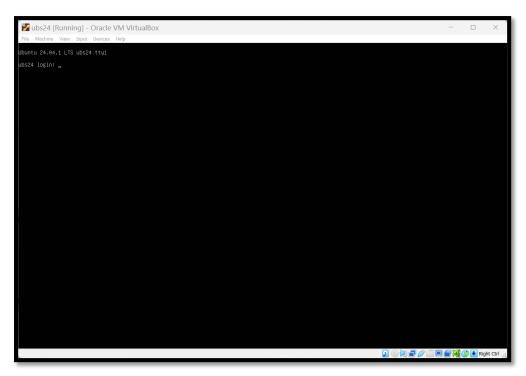
LAMP stack Web Server lab

First logged into my Ubuntu server.



Login to server

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w ubs24 (Running) - Oracle VM VirtualBox

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Update server.

Upgrade packages

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w ubs24 (Running) - Oracle VM VirtualBox

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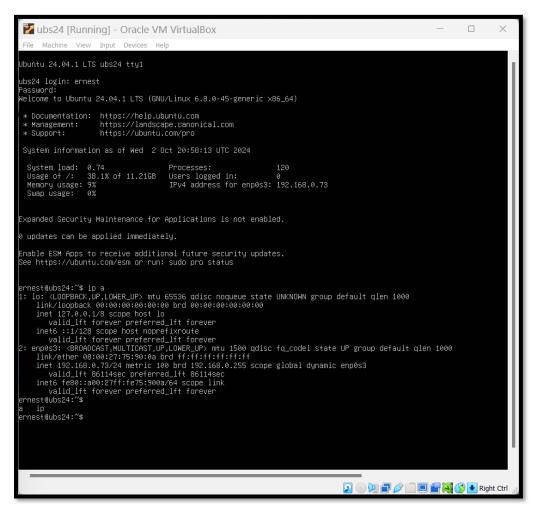
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Setting up crystatup-lient-lien (3*724.04) ...

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Now up to date.

Static IP address must be set first for the web server



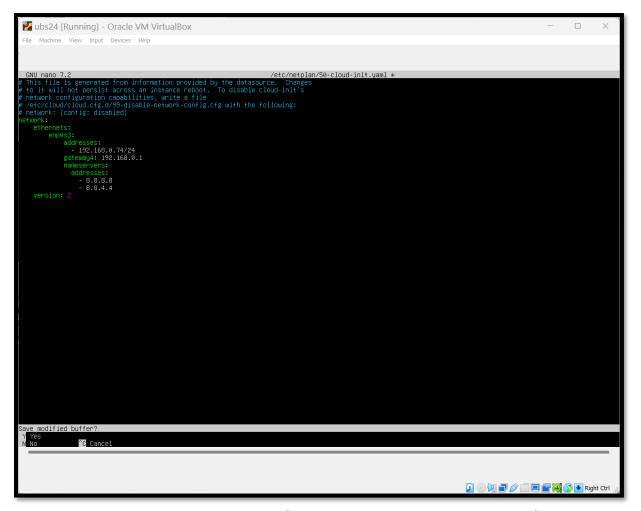
First find out the IP address for the server type IP a. This is the device name/ network interface: Enp0S3 and IP address 192.168.0.73/24.

```
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

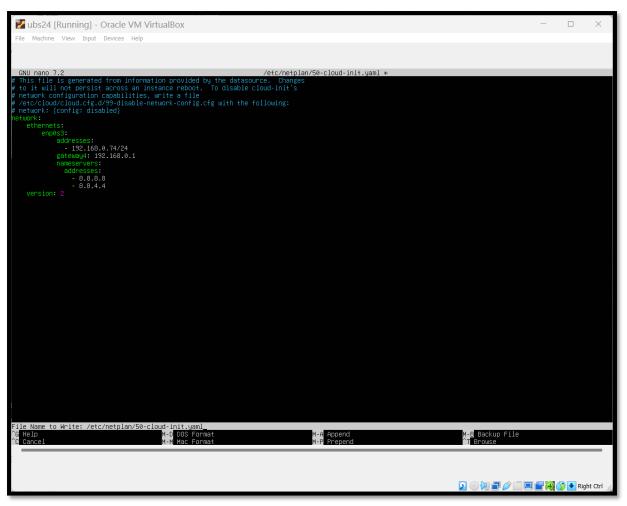
Support 10 Months or receive and distinative security updates.

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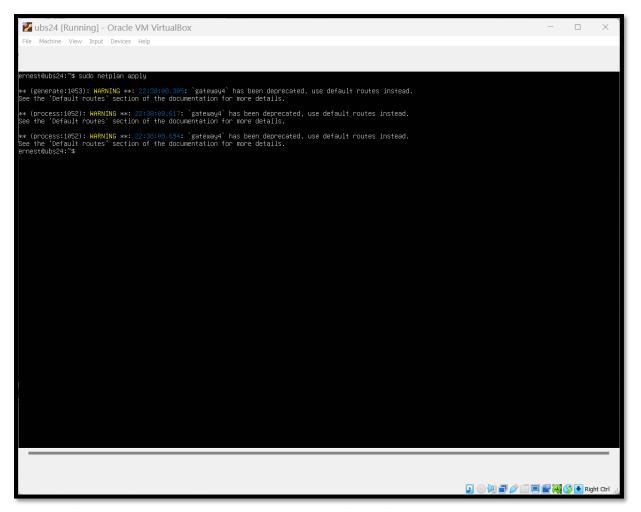
Now to edit the configuration Ubuntu 24.04 uses an application called net plan for network configuration. We'll edit the net plan configuration file to set a static IP address. Use any text editor the one I will use is Nano. The command for this is sudo nano /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml. The easiest way to find the file name is to hit the tab key twice after typing up to netplan/ part of the command.



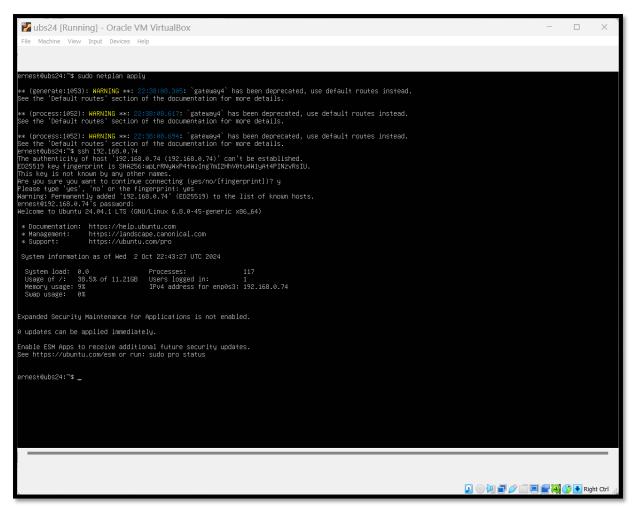
-8.8.8.8 are the google name servers. Ctrl-x to exit and then save. Type y for yes.



Press enter.



Now apply the changes to change to the static IP address.



Type ssh new static IP address type yes put in password and now the new Static IP address has been added.

```
## Ubs24 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Book Decises Help

Expect the Default routes' section of the documentation for more details.

The subbeticity of host 125: 168 o.74 (125:168 o.74) (can't be established. E25315 key fingener int 15 MeSos.cup.reMajnArdevOutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEutMajnArdevEu
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To see the network configuration plan type the command of sudo cat/etc/netplan/50-cloud-int.yaml. Tab after netplan/ to find the right file for your system.

```
whose A (Running): Oracle VM VirtualBox

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The Machine View Broot Services Melp

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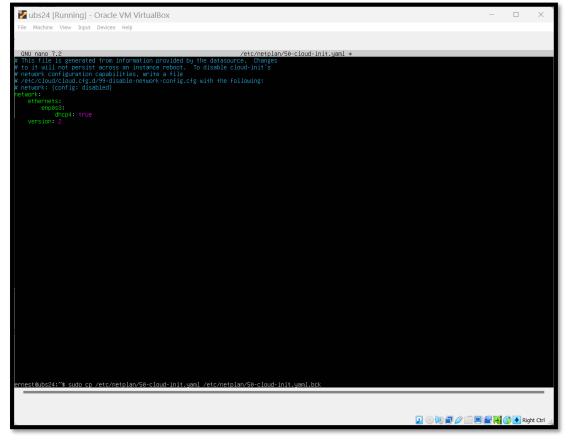
If to it will not persist across an instance reboot. To disable cloud-init's

Instance Configer Services

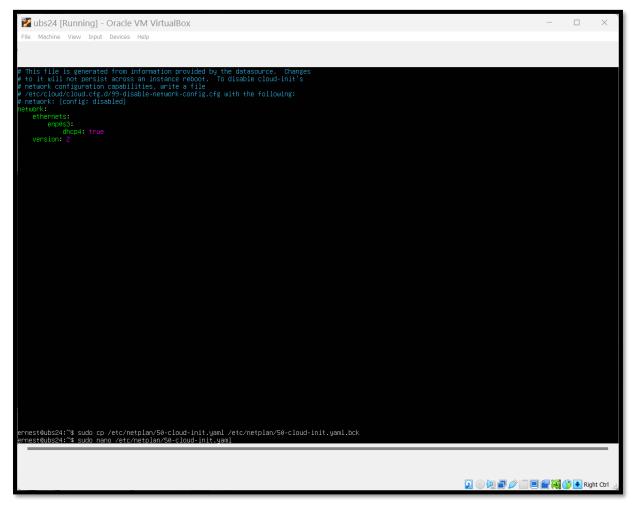
Insta
```

We can also ping google to check internet connectivity and it is connected to the internet.





Now make sure to create a backup of these files.



Go back into that nano file. To change this into a static file to do this remove the dhcp4: true line.

LAMP STACK Web server

```
## Machine View Eput Dirices Help

## Machine View
```

First update the server, use sudo apt update.

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**Processes: 19

**System Information as of Thu 3 Cet 19:1152 UTC 2024

**Processes: 19

**Processes: 19
```

Now to install update use sudo apt upgrade -y the -y is to say yes because it will ask are you sure you want to install this on your hardware. Also, a warning of how much space these new packages these new updates will take. Always update before installing any new software to the system. This is the first step installing Linux and updating it.

Apache

```
Examine ESH Apps to receive additional future security updates.

Examine ESH Apps to receive additional future security updates.

Exemine ESH Apps to receive additional future security updates.

Exemine ESH Apps to receive additional future security updates.

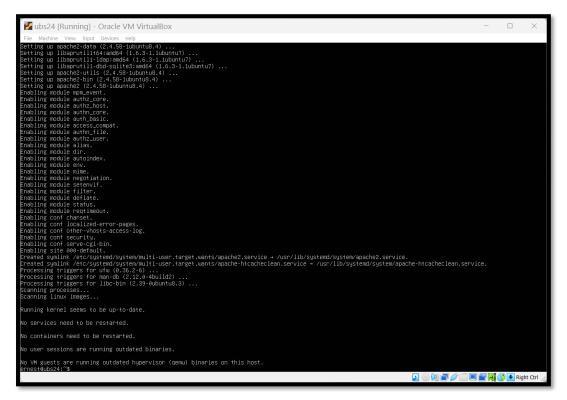
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Exemine ESH Apps to receive additional future security InRelease [126 kB]

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Apache software is what serves our web pages. In the last command -y was used to stop the question do you want to continue? [Y/n] type Y.



Apache2 is installed.

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wheeler Normal good Corces Help

| Section |
```

You can check the status of Apache by typing this command of sudo systemctl status apache2.service. This shows the Apache HTTP Server and it's enabled. Press q to esc out of that.



Another way to check that the Apache server is working is by using the IP address in the browser that is connect to it 192.168.0.74. It is showing the Apache2 webpage, so this is working.

```
wubs24 (Running) - Oracle VM VirtualBox

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```

The command of sudo ufw status shows if my firewall is active or inactive my is inactive. The command of sudo ufw app list will list out any profiles we have available on the system.

MySQL

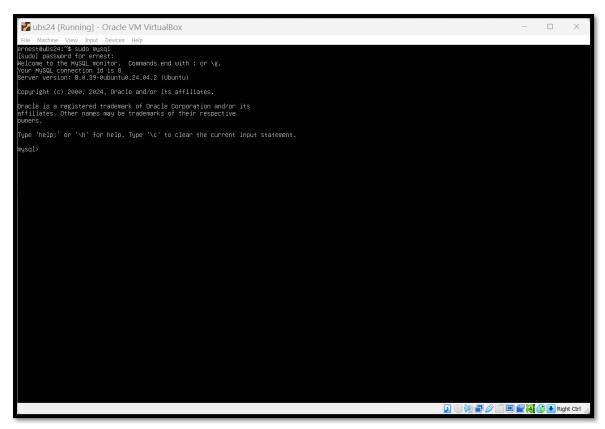
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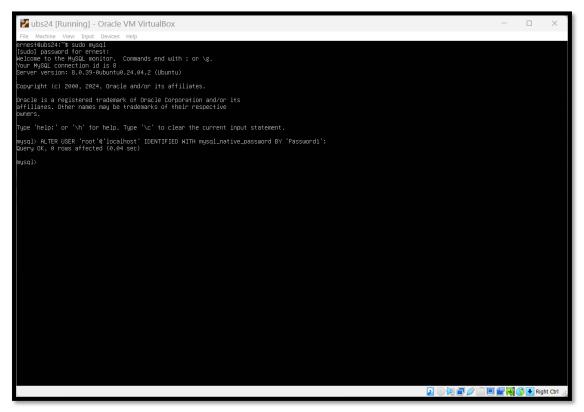
MySQL will be installed and used as the database for this web server. Type in sudo apt install mysql-server -y.

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Whatever before the process that the process of the
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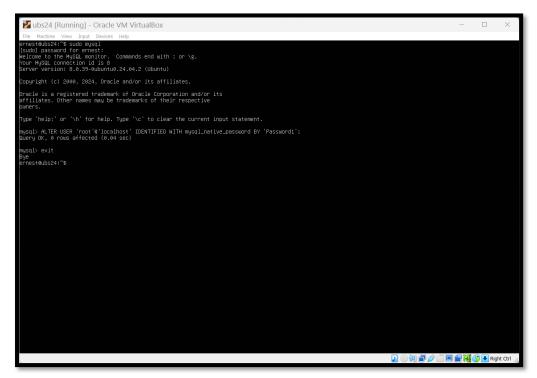
Now to check the services of MySQL type sudo systemctl status mysql.service. You can see it's active, enabled and running press q to exit. In case it's not running it should be but should type sudo systemctl start apache2.service or the same with mysql.service to get it to start if need be.



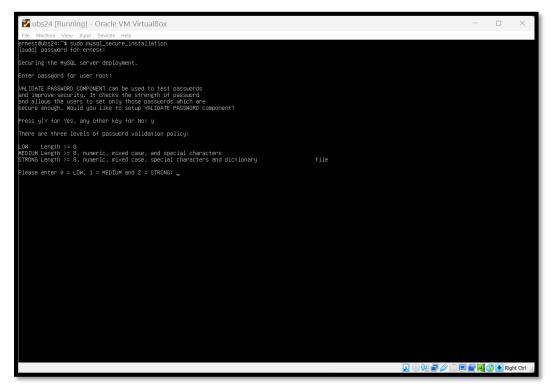
First log into MySQL data management system type sudo mysql type in password. The MySQL version I'm using is 8.0.39.



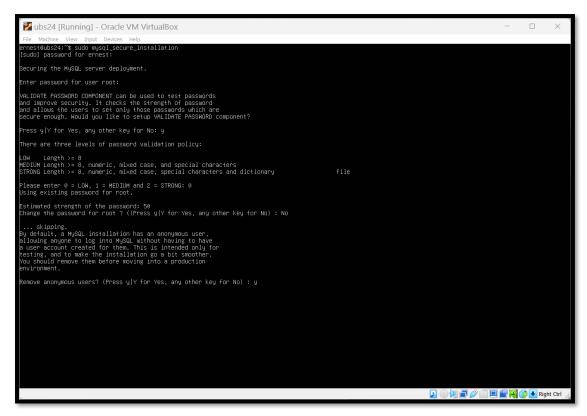
Now to set our root account password on MySQL, type ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql native password BY 'Password1';



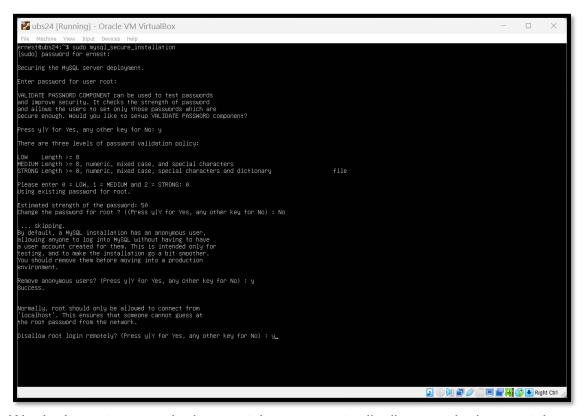
Now to exit. Now to set up our final configuration of MySQL is to run the secure installation script that's built into MySQL.



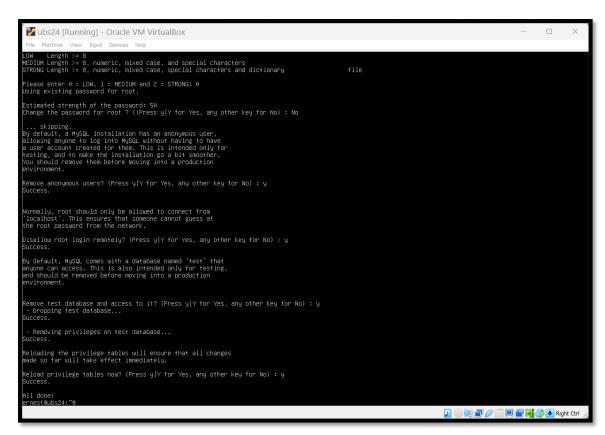
This to setup the validate password components this next question and it basically allows you to check to make sure the password strength is good for your security policy. It's good to set one of these up you can use lowercase y or capital y for yes. You have three different settings for the password policy and it's the length mixed with characters.



I will set it to low and I'm not going to change the root password. The next part is where it actually secures the server. You can remove anonymous users not allowing anyone to log into the server say yes.



We don't want anyone login remotely so y: yes to disallow root login remotely.

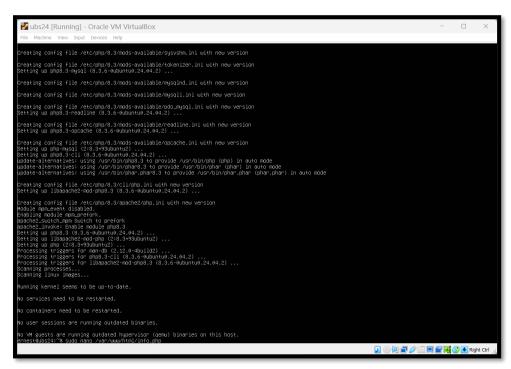


Remove test databases yes and this will reload privilege tables this just resets everything for us. Now the MySQL server is secure as much as possible but you can add extra security.

The last step is PHP

```
Example 1. See the Control of the C
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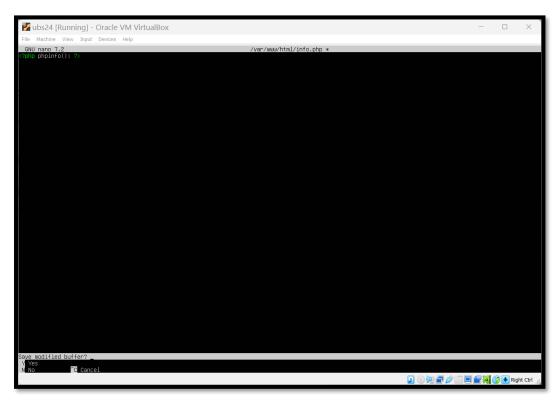
Now to install three main packages type sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql -y.



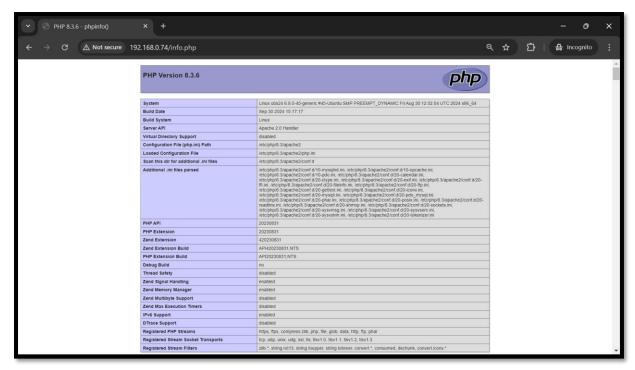
Now to test out my server just to verify that my PHP is on the server and working properly. We can create a file quickly with Apache there is a default location for your web files it's under var, type sudo nano /var/www/html/info.php. The file I'll create is called info.php and using my text editor nano.



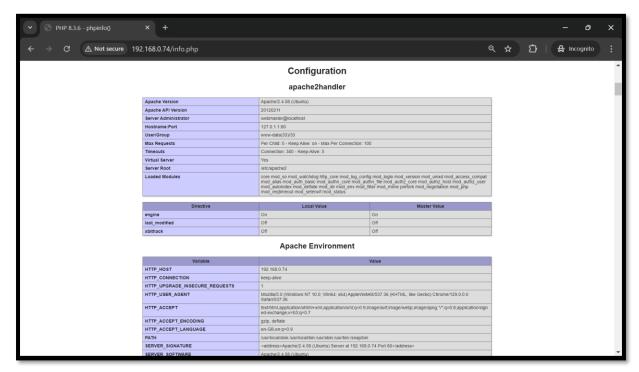
In the text editor type in this php line of code <?php phpinfo(); ?>. To save type ctrl+x.



Y to save and exit.



Go to the webpage type next to the IP Address /info.php and the PHP version webpage shows up. This lets us know that PHP is enabled on the server and working properly.

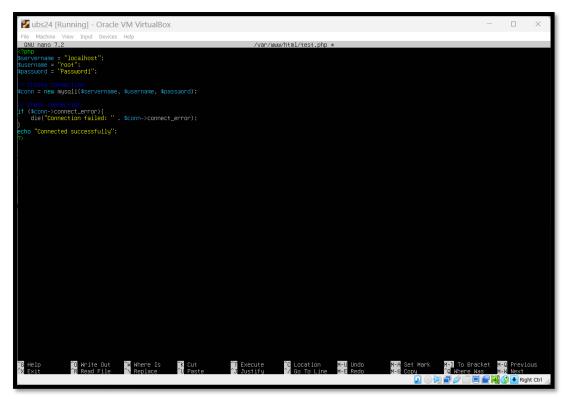


Shows configuration about Apache and it environment plus more information about the server.

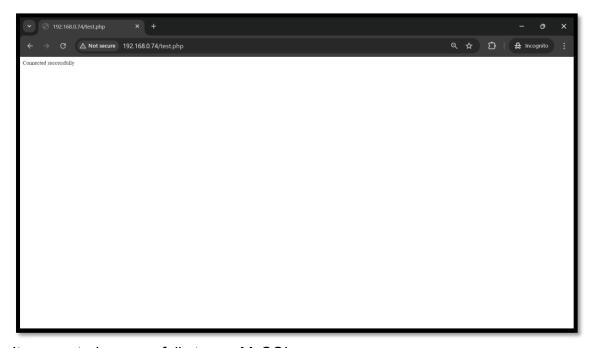


I will create another test file and this will test to see if PHP can interact with MySQL. Now to create another file under our var www directory, type sudo nano /var/www/html/test.php and this will test MySQL essentially to just verify that everything works.





This script is to test out the connection at the top is setting some variables localhost, root account and our password that was set. Save this and test it.



It connected successfully to our MySQL server.