# CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JOOMLA! 3.8)

## **INSTALLATION MANUAL**

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#### **UBUNTU SERVER**

Once logged in to the ubuntu server, update the repository and install apache2.

```
gren@G1CMS:~$ sudo apt-get update
[sudo] password for gren:
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security InRelease
Hit:2 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Get:3 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates InRelease [102 kB]
Get:4 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports InRelease [102 kB]
Fetched 204 kB in 9s (22.0 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
gren@G1CMS:~$
```

Figure 1. Update the server's repository.

Figure 2. Installing Apache 2.

## Installing JOOMLA! on Ubuntu Server 16.04

#### MySQL installation

1. Install MySQL and integrate it to PHP. PHP is a scripting language used to produce dynamic web pages. The php scripts are embedded into HTML page and the script is written inside the <?php...?> tag. When the HTML page is sent to PHP Engine, the tags inside the php script will be translated into HTML before it can be rendered by browser.

```
gren@G1CMS: $ sudo apt-get install mysql-server php?.0-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
    libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl libevent-core-2.0-5 libfcgi-perl
    libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl
    libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl liblwp-mediatypes-perl libtimedate-perl liburi-perl
    mysql-client-5.7 mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common mysql-server-5.7 mysql-server-core-5.7
    php-common php?.0-common
Suggested packages:
    libdata-dump-perl libipc-sharedcache-perl libuww-perl mailx tinyca
The following NEW packages will be installed:
    libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libencode-locale-perl libevent-core-2.0-5 libfcgi-perl
    libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl
    libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl liblwp-mediatypes-perl libitmedate-perl liburi-perl
    mysql-client-5.7 mysql-client-core-5.7 mysql-common mysql-server mysql-server-5.7
    mysql-server-core-5.7 php-common php?.0-mysql
0 upgraded, 24 newly installed, 0 to remove and 134 not upgraded.
Need to get 20.3 MB of archives.
After this operation, 168 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
```

Fig 3.MySQL database will be used by the PHP file to retrieve the data it needs.

2. Click Y afterwards. Enter a strong password for MySQL.

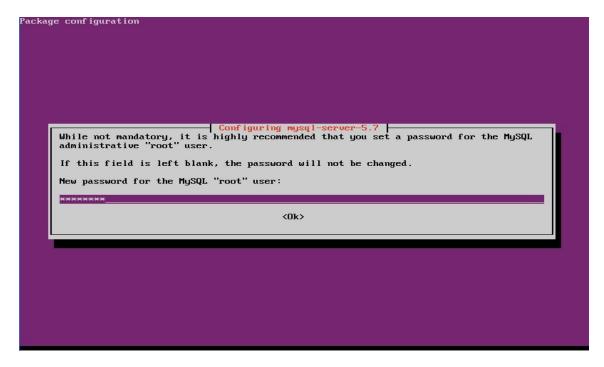


Fig 4.

3. Re enter password.

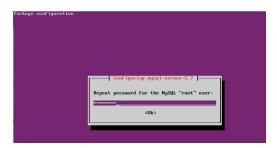


Fig 5. MySQL

4. Execute this command to complete the installation of MySQL. The password you are going to enter is the password for MySQL.

```
gren@G1CMS:~$ /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
Securing the MySQL server deployment.
Enter password for user root:
```

Fig 6. MySQL

## 5. Type Y if yes, N otherwise.

```
Press ylY for Yes, any other key for No: N
Using existing password for root.
Change the password for root? ((Press ylY for Yes, any other key for No): N
... skipping.
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,
allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have
a user account created for them. This is intended only for
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.
You should remove them before moving into a production
environment.

Remove anonymous users? (Press ylY for Yes, any other key for No): Y
Success.

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from
'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at
the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? (Press ylY for Yes, any other key for No): Y
Success.

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that
anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing,
and should be removed before moving into a production
environment.

Remove test database and access to it? (Press ylY for Yes, any other key for No): Y_
```

Fig 7. MySQL configuration

```
Remove test database and access to it? (Press ylY for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
- Dropping test database...
Success.
- Removing privileges on test database...
Success.

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes
made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? (Press ylY for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
Success.

All done!
greneG1CMS:~$
```

Fig 8. MySQL configuration

## **PHP Installation**

1. Install PHP and its modules. Type the following command to install PHP. Type Y, press enter.

```
gren@G1CMS: $ sudo apt-get install php?.0 libapache2-mod-php?.0 php?.0-mcrypt php?.0-xml php?.0-curl php?.0-json php?.0-cgi
[sudol password for gren:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
    libcurl3 libmcrypt4 libxslt1.1 php?.0-cli php?.0-opcache php?.0-readline
Suggested packages:
    php-pear libmcrypt-dev mcrypt
The following NEW packages will be installed:
    libapache2-mod-php?.0 libcurl3 libmcrypt4 libxslt1.1 php?.0 php?.0-cgi php?.0-cli php?.0-curl
    php?.0-json php?.0-mcrypt php?.0-opcache php?.0-readline php?.0-xml
0 upgraded, 13 newly installed, 0 to remove and 134 not upgraded.
Need to get 4,410 kB of archives.
After this operation, 19.6 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
```

Fig 9.

## (Confirm successful LAMP installation)

- Remove the index.html file sudo rm /var/www/html/index.html
- 2. Create a new php file.
  - sudo touch /var/www/html/index.php
- 3. Edit the php file using this command, sudo nano /var/www/html/index.php
- 4. Place this code inside the php file.



Fig 12. PHP can be installed into different system with different setup. **phpinfo()**; is a function used inside the php script to check the configuration for PHP. When the php file is rendered from the browser, it will show you the whole configuration details, the PHP version and its modules installed on your browser.

5. Open your browser and enter your IP Address/domain name. You should be able to access the default page of PHP containing information regarding the PHP version and module installed on your server.

68.1.36			
PHP Version 7.0.28-0ubuntu0	PHP Version 7.0.28-0ubuntu0.16.04.1		
System	Linux G1CMS 4.4.0-87-generic #110-Ubuntu SMP Tue Jul 18 12:55:35 UTC 2017 x86_64		
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler		
Virtual Directory Support	disabled		
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.0/apache2		
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.0/apache2/php.ini		
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.0/apache2/conf.d		
Additional .ini files parsed	eticipant" Olagacha/Zoord of 10-mysqland, in.  eticipant" Olagacha/Zoord of 10-opcache in.    eticipant" Olagacha/Zoord of 10-opcache   in.  eticipant" Olagacha/Zoord of 10-opcache   in.    eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 10-opcache   in.  eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   in.    eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   in.   eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   in.   eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   in.   eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   in.   eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   in.   eticipant   Olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   in.   eticipant   olagacha/Zoord of 20-opcache   olagac		
PHP API	20151012		
PHP Extension	20151012		
Zend Extension	320151012		
Zend Extension Build	API320151012,NTS		
PHP Extension Build	API20151012,NTS		
Debug Build	no n		
Thread Safety	disabled		
Zend Signal Handling	disabled		
Zend Memory Manager	enabled		
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled		
IPv6 Support	enabled		
DTrace Support	available, disabled		

**Fig 13.** Once the php file, containing the code with phpinfo() function, is rendered by your browser it will show you the detailed

6. Now, remove the php file. sudo rm /var/www/html/index.php

#### **Install JOOMLA! Files**

1. Go to Apache web server root, inside this directory download Joomla!.

Fig 15.

2. The downloaded joomla file is currently zipped, install first 'unzip' so later on we can unzip the joomla! file.

```
gren@GICMS:/var/www/html$ sudo apt-get install unzip
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
    zip
The following NEW packages will be installed:
    unzip
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 134 not upgraded.
Need to get 158 kB of archives.
After this operation, 530 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial/main amd64 unzip amd64 6.0-20ubuntu1 [158 kB]
Fetched 158 kB in 1s (158 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package unzip.
(Reading database ... 61175 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../unzip_6.0-20ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking unzip (6.0-20ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for mime-support (3.59ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.7.5-1) ...
Setting up unzip (6.0-20ubuntu1) ...
gren@GICMS:/var/www/html$
```

Fig. 16

3. Unzip the downloaded joomla file.

```
gren@G1CMS:/var/www/html$ sudo unzip Joomla_3-7.5-Stable-Full_Package.zip_
```

Fig 17.

4. Activate htaccess.

5. Set permissions to the following file

```
gren@G1CMS:/var/www/html$ sudo chown -R www-data.www-data /var/www/html
gren@G1CMS:/var/www/html$ sudo chown -R 755 /var/www/html
```

Fig 19.

```
gren@G1CMS:/var/www/html$ sudo mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7
Server version: 5.7.21-OubuntuO.16.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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Type 'help:' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> _
```

Fig 20.

## (Create a MySQL database for JOOMLA!)

- 1. Type the following command to open MySQL console. Enter your password in MySQL.
- 2. Once logged in to MySQL, create a new database for joomla. Enter this command. mysql>CREATE DATABASE joomla;
- 3. Create a new user with password provided. When finished creating a new user, type FLUSH PRIVILEGES. Exit MySQL console.

```
mysql> grant all privileges on joomla.* to 'gabriela'@'localhost' identified by 'group1cmskayanatint
o'
-> _
```

Fig 21.

```
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> exit
Bye
gren@G1CMS:~$
```

Fig 22.

4. Restart apache web server.

```
gren@G1CMS: $ systemctl restart apache2
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ===
Authentication is required to restart 'apache2.service'.
Authenticating as: gren,,, (gren)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ===
gren@G1CMS: $
```

Fig 23.

\_\_\_\_\_

This time, when you enter your ip address the Joomla! website will be accessed. To complete the installation you need to fill out the required information for each configuration.

## Joomla! Installation

This is the main configuration for Joomla! During the installation it is required to fill out all the configuration for Joomla!. First is the main configuration, enter the desired name for your website, its description and the account details such as email, username and password of the Super User.



Fig 24. Joomla! Installation

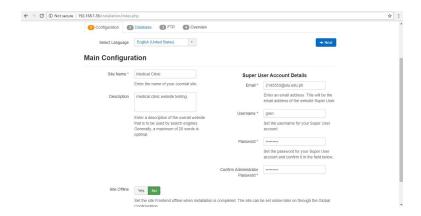


Fig 25. Main Configuration

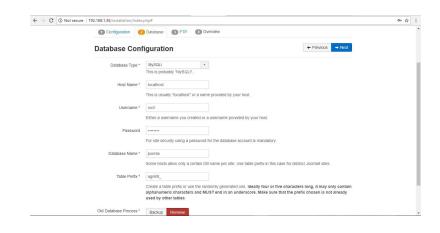


Fig 26. **Database Configuration** 





Fig 27. FTP Configuration

Fig 28. Overview of all the configurations made for the Main, Database, and FTP.



Pre-Installation Check

If any of fleese items are not supported (marked as □ then please take actions to correct them.

These settings are recommended for PHP in order to ensure full companies your sold companies with sold control to the companies of the period of the period to the companies of the companies of the companies of the period to the companies of the companies o

Fig 29. Configuration overview

Fig 31. Joomla! Is successfully installed.

Fig 30. Configuration Overview

Go back to ubuntu server and configure the PHP.

## PHP configuration:

```
GNU nano 2.5.3
                                                     File: /etc/php/7.0/cli/php.ini
                                                                                                                                                        Modified
 http://php.net/expose-php
expose_php = On
 Resource Limits :
  Maximum execution time of each script, in seconds
  http://php.net/max-execution-time
Note: This directive is hardcoded to 0 for the CLI SAPI
  ax_execution_time = 3000
  Maximum amount of time each script may spend parsing request data. It's a good idea to limit this time on productions servers in order to eliminate unexpectedly
 long running scripts.

Note: This directive is hardcoded to -1 for the CLI SAPI

Default Value: -1 (Unlimited)

Development Value: 60 (60 seconds)

Production Value: 60 (60 seconds)

http://php.net/max-input-time

lax_input_time = 60
 Maximum input variable nesting level http://php.net/max-input-nesting-level max_input_nesting_level = 64
  How many GET/POST/COOKIE input variables may be accepted
  max_input_vars = 1000
 Maximum amount of memory a script may consume (128MB)
http://php.net/memory-limit
emory_limit = 128MB
                                                                                                                      C Cur Pos
                       ^O Write Out
^R Read File
                                               TR Cut Text To Spell
Uncut Text To Spell
                                                                                                                           Cur Pos Ty Prev Page
Go To Line W Next Page
    Get Help
    Exit
                                                   Replace
```

Fig 33. change max\_execution\_time to 3000 and memory\_limit to 128M

```
gren@G1CMS:~$ systemctl restart apache2
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ===
Authentication is required to restart 'apache2.service'.
Authenticating as: gren,,, (gren)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ===
gren@G1CMS:~$
__
```

Fig 34. Restart the server

## **Online Resources**