

How To Install Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP (LAMP) stack on Ubuntu

TAGGED IN: UBUNTU, MYSQL, APACHE, PHP, LAMP STACK

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For Ubuntu 12.04

About LAMP

LAMP stack is a group of open source software used to get web servers up and running. The acronym stands for Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP. Since the virtual private server is already running Ubuntu, the linux part is taken care of. Here is how to install the rest.

Set Up

The steps in this tutorial require the user to have root privileges on your VPS. You can see how to set that up in the Initial Server Setup in steps 3 and 4.

Step One—Install Apache

Apache is a free open source software which runs over 50% of the world's web servers.

To install apache, open terminal and type in these

commands:

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install apache2
```

That's it. To check if Apache is installed, direct your browser to your server's IP address (eg. <http://12.34.56.789>). The page should display the words "It works!" like this.

How to Find your Server's IP address

You can run the following command to reveal your server's IP address.

```
ifconfig eth0 | grep inet | awk '{ print $2 }'
```

Step Two—Install MySQL

MySQL is a powerful database management system used for organizing and retrieving data

To install MySQL, open terminal and type in these commands:

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server libapache2-mod-auth-mysql
```



During the installation, MySQL will ask you to set a root password. If you miss the chance to set the password

while the program is installing, it is very easy to set the password later from within the MySQL shell.

Once you have installed MySQL, we should activate it with this command:

```
sudo mysql_install_db
```

Finish up by running the MySQL set up script:

```
sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

The prompt will ask you for your current root password.

Type it in.

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
```

```
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
```

Then the prompt will ask you if you want to change the root password. Go ahead and choose N and move on to the next steps.

It's easiest just to say Yes to all the options. At the end, MySQL will reload and implement the new changes.

By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, all

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? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

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

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

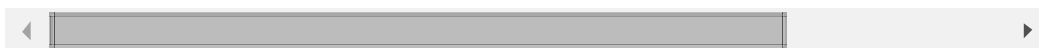
By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

```
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
- Dropping test database...
... Success!
- Removing privileges on test database...
... Success!
```

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made to the MySQL configuration take effect immediately.

```
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
... Success!
```

```
Cleaning up...
```



Once you're done with that you can finish up by installing PHP.

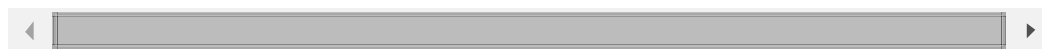
Step Three—Install PHP

PHP is an open source web scripting language that is

widely use to build dynamic webpages.

To install PHP, open terminal and type in this command.

```
sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5 php5-mcrypt
```



After you answer yes to the prompt twice, PHP will install itself.

It may also be useful to add php to the directory index, to serve the relevant php index files:

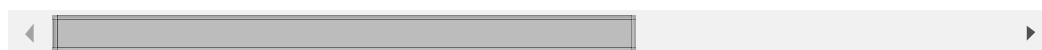
```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/dir.conf
```

Add index.php to the beginning of index files. The page should now look like this:

```
<IfModule mod_dir.c>
```

```
    DirectoryIndex index.php index.html index.cgi index
```

```
</IfModule>
```



PHP Modules

PHP also has a variety of useful libraries and modules that you can add onto your virtual server. You can see the libraries that are available.

```
apt-cache search php5-
```

Terminal will then display the list of possible modules. The beginning looks like this:

```
php5-cgi - server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language (C
php5-cli - command-line interpreter for the php5 scripting
php5-common - Common files for packages built from the php5
php5-curl - CURL module for php5
php5-dbg - Debug symbols for PHP5
php5-dev - Files for PHP5 module development
php5-gd - GD module for php5
php5-gmp - GMP module for php5
php5-ldap - LDAP module for php5
php5-mysql - MySQL module for php5
php5-odbc - ODBC module for php5
php5-pgsql - PostgreSQL module for php5
php5-pspell - pspell module for php5
php5-recode - recode module for php5
php5-snmp - SNMP module for php5
php5-sqlite - SQLite module for php5
php5-tidy - tidy module for php5
php5-xmlrpc - XML-RPC module for php5
php5-xsl - XSL module for php5
php5-adodb - Extension optimising the ADOdb database abstra
php5-auth-pam - A PHP5 extension for PAM authentication
[...]
```



Once you decide to install the module, type:

```
sudo apt-get install name of the module
```

You can install multiple libraries at once by separating the

name of each module with a space.

Congratulations! You now have LAMP stack on your droplet!

Step Four—RESULTS: See PHP on your Server

Although LAMP is installed, we can still take a look and see the components online by creating a quick php info page

To set this up, first create a new file:

```
sudo nano /var/www/info.php
```

Add in the following line:

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

Then Save and Exit.

Restart apache so that all of the changes take effect:

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

Finish up by visiting your php info page (make sure you replace the example ip address with your correct one):

<http://12.34.56.789/info.php>

It should look similar to this.

See More

After installing LAMP, you can [Set Up phpMyAdmin](#), [Install WordPress](#), [go on to do more with MySQL \(A Basic MySQL Tutorial\)](#), [Create an SSL Certificate](#), or [Install an FTP Server](#).

By Etel Sverdllov

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154 Comments



pauldmoran July 30, 2012

On the droplets that have lower memory foot prints (256MB RAM) please note that the default Ubuntu install of MySQL requires the addition of the line:

```
innodb_buffer_pool_size = 32M
```

In the /etc/mysql/my.cnf file to make it start up.

Flag



info August 17, 2012

pauldmoran

I have Size: 256 Mb | image: Ubuntu 12.04 x32 Server and haven't needed to change the innodb_buffer and MySQL is running mysql 2759 0.1 13.6 326656 34036 ? Ssl 12:54 0:00 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Flag



moisey August 17, 2012

The defaults should be good for the majority of users, we will be writing additional MySQL articles specifically geared towards tuning it for higher performance and explaining some of the most common tune variables.

Flag



aladagemre August 22, 2012

For enabling PHP, I think we also have to install this:
libapache2-mod-php5

Flag



trialest11 August 22, 2012

Thank you for the recommendation: I have added libapache2-mod-php5 to the tutorial.

Flag



madlittlemods September 13, 2012

Thanks for the tutorial! Got my droplet up and running ;)

Flag



igor.kandyba November 11, 2012

After adding innodb_buffer_pool_size = 32M to my config solved the annoying PDO error - was unable to connect to the db via socket, thanks for the advice!

Flag



onrweb January 18, 2013

Hi,

I take an error message when I tried to connect MySQL DB from my Play Framework application:

"Cannot connected to the database, Communications link failure The last packet sent successfully to the server was 0 milliseconds ago. The driver has not received any packets from the server."

and solved the problem like this:

It related with mysql configuration file. You must open /etc/mysql/my.cnf:

```
sudo nano /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

and change bind-address's default value (127.0.0.1)

with your ip address:

bind-address = ??.??.?

then problem will be solved.

Maybe It can help to some people encounter the same problem.

Flag



teddy February 15, 2013

Wouldn't it just be easier to type 'tasksel', scroll down to lamp server, hit spacebar to select it, tab to OK and press enter? It does everything for you, including prompt for a new mysql password.

Flag



mike February 22, 2013

teddy, I much prefer that they give the actual methods for installing these from the cmd line, rather than suggesting an automated install. You don't learn anything doing it through tasksel.

Flag



ufjbgjzx472 March 3, 2013

rsc jim xx fake rolex uk aru ucn wuqx rolex milgauss replica uk pd mdal ojd medp rolex day date replica

Flag



c0smicalninja March 7, 2013

Instead of using prefork MPM, you can use the worker or event MPM and process php via FastCGI process manager. Instructions are given here:

<http://www.failover.co/blog/quick-setup-apache-worker-fastcgi-php-fpm-and-apc>

Flag



mathsteck March 11, 2013

When I try to install MySQL the follow error appears: "Unable to set password for root...". I already tried to reinstall but without success... Anyone can help me?

Flag



mathsteck March 12, 2013

The complete error: "Unable to set password for the MySQL "root" user. An error occurred while setting the password for the MySQL administrative user. This may have happened because the account already has a password, or because of a communication problem with the MySQL server."

Flag



showfom April 26, 2013

tasksel install lamp-server

it's very simple in Ubuntu

Flag

bailet3 April 28, 2013



I don't know about you guys but I prefer to install LAMP in a single click after reading about other methods.

Don't know if you are allowed to link to other guides here or not but this one seemed to help as it had alot of screenshots, <http://draalin.com/installing-lamp-on-ubuntu/>

They had two different installation methods there too which was nice.

Flag



eliot June 3, 2013

Followed these directions to the T with a clean droplet. Getting this error during the apt-get installs:

apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.0.1 for ServerName

The server appears to be working correctly, though.

Flag



laviniamanzanares June 5, 2013

This is really useful. Thank you

Flag



kamal June 8, 2013

@Eliot Landrum: That is just a warning, you can ignore it --everything will work just fine.

Flag



nogbor June 8, 2013

@Eliot Landrum: If you want to get rid of the error then
edit /etc/hosts

```
sudo nano /etc/hosts
```

Change the file to read:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost  
'IP' 'server name' 'hostname'
```

For example if your droplet is on IP 12.34.56.78, your
Domain is 'example.com' and hostname is 'myhost'
then it will read:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost  
12.34.56.78 example.com myhost
```

Save this file and then edit /etc/hostname

```
sudo nano /etc/hostname
```

Delete whatever is in this file and type in your
hostname (myhost in the example above)
Save the file and reboot and the warning should be
gone

HTH :-))

*Can an admin delete my reply above as it stripped
the important bits out*

Flag



kamal June 9, 2013

"*Can an admin delete my reply above as it stripped

the important bits out*" Fixed that for you.

Thanks for sharing the solution you found with the others! :]

Flag



basan1991 June 22, 2013

Syntax error on line 4 of /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/dir.conf:

Invalid command 'index.php', perhaps misspelled or defined by a module not included in the server configuration

Action 'configtest' failed.

The Apache error log may have more information.

...fail!

Flag



kamal June 22, 2013

@basan1991 Please pastebin your apache virtualhost config.

Flag



adarshaj+digitalocean June 29, 2013

An easy setup for lamp server is done by executing `sudo apt-get install 'lamp-server^'`. No need to install individually one after other. (I have learnt this trick over years of usage of ubuntu server)

Flag



marcelo July 8, 2013

Dear Sirs

I have a site about cars in Brazil (www.autopolis.com.br) and I'm upgrading to Digital Ocean. I'll use a Droplet to the database and another Droplet to the other files (Wordpress is the site CMS). The issue is that I need to migrate the site in phases and must first migrate the Database, then the other files.

I created the Droplet to the Database but my site (hosted in a host here in Brazil) has the access blocked to MySQL. I believe that the reason for it is the fact that the requests are made from another server (with another IP), but I don't know how to solve this (I'm still newbie in this type of setting).

I have added a file in order to make connection test within the area of my host here in Brazil, and the return is as follows:

```
- "Warning: mysql_connect() [function.mysql-connect]:  
Lost connection to MySQL server at 'reading initial  
communication packet', system error: 111"  
- "Warning: mysql_select_db() [function.mysql-select-  
db]: Can't connect to local MySQL server through  
socket '/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock' (2)"
```

Thanks in advance for your support!

Flag



kamal July 9, 2013

@Marcelo: Does your host provide you with phpmyadmin access? You can create a MySQL dump using phpmyadmin's export feature and import it on the database droplet.

Flag



marcelo July 10, 2013

Hello Kamal, thanks for your support!

I have solved the problem allowing remote MySQL database connection.

But, I have another problem now: the website is really very slow.

Is there another setup to do?

Flag



kamal July 10, 2013

@Marcelo: What's the latency to your droplet? Try using monitoring software such as NewRelic to monitor your application's performance and get exact details on what's causing the slowness.

Flag



ernesto.carreras July 12, 2013

I can't move from the following step:

Add index.php to the beginning of index files. The page should now look like this:

```
DirectoryIndex index.php index.html index.cgi  
index.pl index.php index.xhtml index.htm
```

I added the index.php but I am not sure what to do next...I cannot hit enter or nothing else in order to continue with the next step.

Flag

kamal July 15, 2013



@ernesto.carreras: Try pressing Control-X, y, enter.
That should save the file and exit nano.

Flag



neil.niekerk July 20, 2013

mark@Lexington:~\$ ifconfig eth0 | grep inet | awk '{
print \$2 }'
addr:

So, there is no IP address? All I did was:

sudo aptitude install apache2

Flag



kamal July 21, 2013

@neil.niekerk: What's the output of "ifconfig"?

Flag



ernesto.carreras July 22, 2013

Thanks!!!!

Flag



zanderwork July 26, 2013

How do I start this server when I turn on my computer?
I ran sudo service apache2 start, and the page that
says It Works! still isn't loading! Help me!

Flag

kamal July 26, 2013



@zanderwork: Does "sudo service apache2 start" output any errors? What's the output of the following command?

```
netstat -plutn | grep 80
```

Flag



zanderwork July 27, 2013

'sudo service apache2 start' gives:

* Starting web server apache2

apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1 for ServerName

httpd (pid 1327) already running

'netstat -plutn | grep 80' gives:

(Not all processes could be identified, non-owned process info will not be shown, you would have to be root to see it all.)

```
tcp6 0 0 :::80 :::* LISTEN
```

-

Flag



kamal July 27, 2013

@zanderwork: what's the output of 'ps auxww | grep 1327'?

Flag



zanderwork July 27, 2013

```
1000 2441 0.0 0.0 132760 4004 ? Sl 13:14 0:00  
/usr/lib/gvfs/gvfsd-metadata
```

```
1000 2984 0.0 0.0 13632 956 pts/0 S+ 13:15 0:00 grep
```

```
--color=auto 1327
```

Flag



kamal July 30, 2013

@zanderwork: Weird. Are you still not able to access the website? What's the output of

```
netstat -plutn | grep 80
```

Flag



marksworn August 1, 2013

Thanks! Worked perfectly after spending about a day trying to get this configured properly!

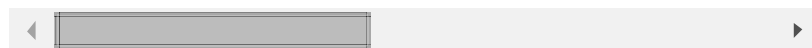
Flag



lindahl22 August 4, 2013

Is this the best way to uninstall MySQL?

```
sudo apt-get remove --purge mysql-client mysql-server  
sudo apt-get autoremove  
sudo apt-get autoclean
```



Flag



kamal August 4, 2013

@lindahl22: That works, but

```
sudo apt-get remove mysql-server && sudo apt-get
```



should be enough.

Flag



felix.johnson August 7, 2013

kamal: I have Wordpress index.php in my root dir which makes it impossible to put in my sites index file....what should I do?

Flag



kamal August 7, 2013

@felix.johnson: Please do not duplicate your questions -- you already posted here:
<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/articles/how-to-install-wordpress-on-ubuntu-12-04>

Flag



neil.niekerk August 10, 2013

Before changing MySQL to remove anonymous user and "answer Yes to", per the above, I could see my 192.168.0.101/info.php. Now I cannot. My IP is 192.168.0.101. When I type 192.168.0.101/info.php I get an error. When I type http://localhost/test.php I get the PHP Version 5.3.10-1ubuntu3.7 (info page). Is this supposed to be this way, or does something need fixing?

Flag



kamal August 10, 2013

@neil.niekerk: What do you have in /var/www?

```
ls -lah /var/www
```

Flag



contact August 12, 2013

You receive error while setting up htaccess password.
cammond not found htpasswd.

install apache2 utilities. by

sudo apt-get install apache2-utils

Flag



prabhu.k.raj August 13, 2013

I have finished the Server Configuration But After i
installed Apache : I got this error :

Syntax error on line 238 of
/etc/apache2/apache2.conf: Could not open
configuration file
/etc/zpanel/configs/apache/httpd.conf: No such file or
directory
Action 'start' failed.

Flag



kamal August 13, 2013

@prabhu.k.raj: Do you have zPanel installed?

Flag



prabhu.k.raj August 13, 2013

Before I tried installed LAMP STACK,I installed
ZPANEL(Control Panel), I doubt this is creating

problem now.

The httpd.conf file located /etc/zpanel. How to remove the Zpanel Installation and process normal apache installation!

or Fix apache with Zpanel installation. Help is needed!

Flag



kamal August 13, 2013

It's actually what's causing the problem. Run the following command:

```
sudo vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

This will launch vim, a text editor. Once it's there, type this:

```
:238  
dd  
:wq
```

Then restart Apache:

```
service apache2 restart
```

Flag



prabhu.k.raj August 13, 2013

Thanks for the Reply.

First I have opened VI editor(VIM command is not working)

I went to 238 Line, I have seen the httpd.conf line. When I typed dd, it removed the line. When I saved it and quit, I restarted.

```
/usr/sbin/apache2ctl: 87: ulimit: error setting limit
(Operation not permitted)
apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's
fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.0.1 for
ServerName
and More errors are displaying.
```

Flag



kamal August 13, 2013

Are you running it as root?

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

Flag



prabhu.k.raj August 14, 2013

I have done this. Now I am getting this error when I access the URL. In the /var/www folder, I have index.html/info.php exists.

Not Found

The requested URL /info.php was not found on this server.

Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu) Server at 37.139.18.195 Port 80

Flag



kamal August 14, 2013

@prabhu.k.raj: What do you have in
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled?

```
ls -lah /etc/apache2/sites-enabled
```

[Flag](#)



prabhu.k.raj August 14, 2013

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Dec 28 2012 .  
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4.0K Aug 14 04:13 ..  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 26 Dec 28 2012 000-default ->  
../sites-available/default
```

[Flag](#)



kamal August 15, 2013

@prabhu.k.raj: Please pastebin 000-default and
apache2.conf:

```
cat /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default | c  
cat /etc/apache2/apache2.conf | curl -F 'spru
```



[Flag](#)



felix.johnson August 16, 2013

I have my index file in /var/www/ but cannot access it
, why?

[Flag](#)



kamal August 16, 2013

@felix.johnson: What do you mean by "cannot access it"? Do you get any errors? Can you access other files in /var/www?

Flag



akurczyk August 25, 2013

Add index.php to the beginning of index files. The page should now look like this:

```
DirectoryIndex index.php index.html
```



index.php is there already.

Flag



phellipe.andrade August 25, 2013

I try to install the extension PCNTL of php but when i try to get the source by `sudo apt-get source php5` I get this error
E: You must put some 'source' URIs in your sources.list
how can I solve?

Flag



kamal August 25, 2013

@phellipe.andrade: Try this instead:

```
sudo apt-get install php5-dev php-pear  
sudo pecl install pcntl
```

Flag



coreymberman August 30, 2013

If index.php is giving Error 500, but index.html works, try changing the permissions.

```
sudo chmod 755 -R /var/www/
```

Flag



hello September 1, 2013

Slightly off topic, but this... I've followed these instructions to get a LAMP stack, then I've installed the php5-curl module. However I'm not sure cURL is working properly, is there another step to include cURL in what's available to PHP. This is my stack...
<http://192.241.211.42/info.php>

Flag



kamal September 2, 2013

@3Easy: Seems like curl is installed properly:
http://192.241.211.42/info.php#module_curl

Make sure you install the binary executable if you don't have it installed already:

```
sudo apt-get install curl
```

Flag



daniel September 20, 2013

I'm going to be moving my personal blog, <http://www.danielmorgan.co.za>, from my current ISP to my Digital Ocean droplet! I am very excited, as I love these type of projects! Thank you Digital Ocean for your excellent service!

Flag



obenns September 29, 2013

After following your tutorial twice of both initial set up and LAMP set up, I cannot restart Apache2 from user:

```
(13)Permission denied: make_sock: could not bind to address [::]:80
```

```
(13)Permission denied: make_sock: could not bind to address 0.0.0.0:80
```

Flag



kamal September 30, 2013

@obenns: Another process is already listening on port 80. It could be a non responding apache process. What's the output of

```
netstat -plutn | grep 80
```

?

Flag



bda.awk October 7, 2013

I have a problem after line command `sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation`.

If I press enter

ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user
'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)

if not

ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user
'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)

How to fix this

Flag



kamal *October 7, 2013*

@bda.awk: Try entering your root password once you run mysql_secure_installation.

Flag



blogs.ishank *October 7, 2013*

Thanks for this informative tutorial. I am new to VPS, and I am learning lots of new things.

My question: I'm setting up my WordPress website from scratch. Please let me know, do we need to install all PHP libraries and modules (or there're few specific modules) for my WordPress blog. ?

Flag



kamal *October 8, 2013*

@Ishank: Apache's mod_php comes with a few extensions installed by default. Should you need other extensions you can install them by running sudo apt-get install php5-extension-name (e.g. sudo apt-get install php5-gd)

Flag



robtagg86 October 9, 2013

Nice tutorial but I have found that under ubuntu this whole process can be done by simply running "sudo apt-get install lamp-server^".

Flag



cedulestarragones October 12, 2013

how i could change the php file upload limit in Ubuntu? i can't install a theme in wordpress because the size, thanks

Flag



kamal October 16, 2013

@cedulestarragones: See <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2184513/php-change-the-maximum-upload-file-size>

Flag



nyombironald October 18, 2013

Hey guys I need your help I managed to install php and It works very nicer but why is it that if I make any error in my program I can't see which line I have made it, I just get this error

Server error

The website encountered an error while retrieving http://localhost/test.php. It may be down for maintenance or configured incorrectly.

Flag



nyombironald *October 18, 2013*

And another thing is that I can't work on files

if I try this

Flag



kamal *October 18, 2013*

@nyombironald: You will need to enable error reporting in your php files in order to see errors:

```
<?php
....
ini_set('display_errors', 1);
error_reporting(-1);
```

Flag



emanuelacu *October 19, 2013*

Excellent post, clean and useful... =) thanks

Flag



flavioafa *October 21, 2013*

Hello!

I'm in step 2 and the package "libapache2-mod-auth-mysql" not exist in ubuntu 1310.

I can replace what package?

Thanks!

Flag



kamal *October 21, 2013*

@flavioafa: You do not need that package on Ubuntu 13.10, you can simply ignore it.

Flag



alex *October 27, 2013*

And I think that running 'tasksel' and selecting LAMP is easier, no?

Flag



mattbaker+digitalocean *October 31, 2013*

Fanastic! tasksel didn't work for me, but the rest did...super easy and painless... thank you!!!

Flag



mail *November 5, 2013*

Have encountered a problem - could anyone assist ?

I've set up several computers following the LAMP stack instructions on this page - and all has gone well with no problems (those were ubuntu 12.04 lts - 64 bit installs). However, today (11-4-13) after carefully following these same instructions (on a ubuntu 12.04 lts - 32 bit machine), my LAMP stack install is not working. The apache server appears to work - in that you get the: "It Works" page when typing this machines IP address. However, the command: `sudo service apache2 restart` - generates the error message:


```
* Restarting web server apache2
apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain
name, using 192.168.1.106 for ServerName
apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's
fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.1.106 for
ServerName
(98)Address already in use: make_sock: could not bind
to address 0.0.0.0:80
no listening sockets available, shutting down
Unable to open logs
Action 'start' failed.
The Apache error log may have more information. [fail]
```

In addition - the: info.php & phpmyadmin pages
generate:

"Error Not Found"

would anyone care to advise on how to fix this ?

Flag



kamal November 5, 2013

@scotty: There is another program listening on port 80
so apache cannot bind to that port.

What's the output of

```
sudo netstat -pltn | grep 80
```

?

Flag

syaiful November 6, 2013



Hi, the php version I get is just 5.3. How I can get update to 5.5 for example?

Flag



kamal November 10, 2013

@syaiful: Which version of Ubuntu are you using?

Flag



andy.mclane November 13, 2013

sudo apt-get install apache2-utils
in case htpasswd command not found

Flag



rbgoksoy November 13, 2013

Hi, i did all steps and my ip is responding but how can i add my domain name? What is the necessary steps and configurations?

Thanks!

Flag



kamal November 13, 2013

@rbgoksoy: See

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/articles/how-to-set-up-apache-virtual-hosts-on-ubuntu-12-04-lts>

and

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/articles/how-to-set-up-a-host-name-with-digitalocean>.

Flag



rbgoksoy November 13, 2013

Hi again, i found this topic;

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/articles/how-to-set-up-apache-virtual-hosts-on-ubuntu-12-04-lts>

I will use this,

Thanks!

Flag



rbgoksoy November 13, 2013

Hi Kamal Nasser,

This tab was open so i did not see your message and i wrote "found message" but thanks a lot!

Flag



kamal November 13, 2013

@rbgoksoy: That is okay, please let me know if that works :]

Flag



rbgoksoy November 13, 2013

Hi Kamal Nasser

First of all thanks for your concern :)

I rebuild my server with Lamp and applied your two suggestions and my domain name is working!

Thanks!

Flag



kamal November 13, 2013

@rbgoksoy: Sweet! Glad to hear :]

Flag



fungku November 18, 2013

Does anyone know how I would do this with Puppet (making a puppet manifest .pp file)?

Flag



bylucasinf November 18, 2013

apt-cache search php5-

for

sudo apt-cache search php5-

Flag



dodiros November 20, 2013

The above guide gave me mysql 5.5.x installed, but I need mysql 5.6 because I need to use full text index with innodb, is there any tutorial in digital ocean how to upgrade from mysql 5.5 to 5.6? OR install mysql 5.6 on Ubuntu 12.04 fresh droplet. thanks

Flag



kamal November 20, 2013

@vici: Try using ondrej's mysql repo:

```
sudo apt-get install software-properties-comm
```

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/mysql-experimental
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get upgrade
```



Flag



admin November 27, 2013

Nice guide. But I cant find Apache maxclients and other settings anywhere on the apache2.conf . Any idea where to find settings to tune Apache?

Flag



thekar December 1, 2013

```
thekar@website-tricks:~$ sudo apt-get install mysql-
server libapache2-mod-auth-mysql php5-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Some packages could not be installed. This may mean
that you have
requested an impossible situation or if you are using
the unstable
distribution that some required packages have not yet
been created
or been moved out of Incoming.
The following information may help to resolve the
situation:
```

The following packages have unmet dependencies:
libapache2-mod-auth-mysql : Depends: apache2.2-
common (>= 2.2.3-3) but it is not going to be installed
E: Unable to correct problems, you have held broken
packages.

Flag



SaM5246 December 16, 2013

****Error*****

12/16/2013 using Ubuntu 13.10

Package libapache2-mod-auth-mysql is not available,
but is referred to by another package.

This may mean that the package is missing, has been
obsoleted, or
is only available from another source

E: Package 'libapache2-mod-auth-mysql' has no
installation candidate

Flag



kamal December 16, 2013

@thekar: @SaM5246: You don't need to install
libapache2-mod-auth-mysql on Ubuntu 12.10+. You
can safely remove it from the list of packages to
install.

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server php5-mysql
```



Flag



contact December 22, 2013

The above tutorial will install PHP 5.3.1 if you're using
Ubuntu 12.04, to install PHP 5.4.x instead, use the
following commands to install PHP:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install python-software-properties
```

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php5-oldstable  
apt-cache policy php5  
sudo apt-get install php5
```

Flag



parthasarathip December 27, 2013

After installing apache2 using the LAMP stack as described above, I cannot access my web page which is created in /var/www/info.php.

my netstat -pltn | grep 80 output was:
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:80 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 49035/apache2

my ls -lah /etc/apache2/sites-enabled output was:
total 8.0K
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Dec 20 10:26 .
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4.0K Dec 27 11:18 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 26 Dec 20 10:26 000-default ->
../sites-available/default

I don't know why I cannt access my page. Could you guys help me to sort out this issue?

Thanks.

Flag



kamal December 27, 2013

@parthasarathip: What error do you get when you try to browse to http://yourdroplet'sipaddress/info.php?

Flag



parthasarathip December 28, 2013

@Kamal Nasser: Thanks for your reply. My server

people didn't open http port. So after opening that port Apache working good.

Flag



bradlestrange1997 January 5, 2014

Im going to be running wordpress on my server. What php modules would I need? Should I just install all of them?

Flag



kamal January 6, 2014

@bradlestrange1997: I believe you'll need only php5-gd.

Flag



kevin_thulin January 6, 2014

If I later change the Mysql username from to something else because of security, do I need to add those changes to other programs that uses mysql? Eg postfix. Just so I dont change the Mysql username and then some programs that use mysql wont work.

thanks

Flag



kamal January 7, 2014

@KiwoT: Usually it won't affect other programs because they aren't (and shouldn't be) using the root account to log in to MySQL.

```
RENAME USER root TO new_user;
```


should work just fine.

Flag



alexander January 8, 2014

instead of showing me the .php results, the server downloads the file to my computer.

i copied the code exactly. what is wrong. please email me: alexander@shekhtman.com. thank you.

Flag



kamal January 9, 2014

@alexander: What's the output of the following command?

```
sudo netstat -pltn | grep 80
```

Flag



christian.quispeh January 21, 2014

Excelente, gracias

Flag



atul2312 January 23, 2014

use info.php in dir.conf instead of index.php to see phpinfo output

Flag



mario January 31, 2014

The command for listing php extensions leaves some out useful entries such as "php-apc" since they aren't

prefixed with "php5-".

Since apt-cache accepts regular expressions it is easy to list all entries beginning with "php5-" or "php-":
apt-cache search "^php5-|^php-"

To go one step further you could pipe the output to sort to get an alphabetical list:
apt-cache search "^php5-|^php-" | sort

NOTE: One caveat with sort is that it will list all of the php5 extensions first then all of php extensions, however I still find it much easier to look through the sorted list than the unsorted version.

Flag



kevin_thulin February 7, 2014

I am using ubuntu 12.04 LTS so I had to update my php version to 5.4.x , but now when I have updated php I always get these messages in my log file every sunday morning:

I am getting this message every sunday morning and I have no idea what causing it.

These are the messages:

[Sun Jan 03 07:35:03 2014] [notice] Graceful restart requested, doing restart

[Sun Jan 03 07:35:04 2014] [notice] Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu) PHP/5.4.17-5+debphp.org~precise+1 configured -- resuming normal operations

Why do they come?

This is how I update my php version:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install python-software-properties
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php5-oldstable

sudo apt-get update.
```

The update worked fine, now im running 5.4.x but I keep getting those messages in my log every sunday morning since I updated

Flag



kamal February 7, 2014

@KiwoT: That's fine. Logrotate reloads apache after it rotates the log files, you can ignore that notice. (See <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/questions/graceful-restart-requested-doing-restart>)

Flag



krzysztof February 13, 2014

How Can i Install PHP 5.5 and MySQL 5.6?
For MySQL sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/mysql-experimental don't work i get: command not found.
What about PHP 5.5?

Flag



kamal February 13, 2014

@Krzysztof: Try running the following command first:

```
sudo apt-get install software-properties-comm
```



Flag



krzysztof February 16, 2014

@Kamal Thanks, it helped me. But now wehen I'm doing
``sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation``
and provide password, i get socket connection problem.

Flag



digital.ocean February 22, 2014

Well done tutorial! Great step-by-step LAMP how-to & everything worked! Thanks!!

Flag



hayderimran7 February 24, 2014

Awesome tutorial man. I had a baffling ordeal uninstalling the openstack dashboard I installed, because with its presence, i could not have apache2 working properly.
With this tutorial, I figured out i have to remove+purge all apache2 files first, that delete that freaking "stack" user i created for openstack dashboard.
and reinstalled apache2, and now "It works" shows up.

this tutorial saved me. thanks again dude
and btw, anyone having trouble deleting an ubuntu user by getting an error "user is currently logged in"..here is what I figured out:
its because the user you created is having server instances run on apache2, even if you try kill these process and these instances somehow respawn with different ID.

so best is , delete all config files of apache2 and remove it. After that deleting an ubuntu user is just one step process.

hope if someone sharing same fate as mine with openstack and deleting ubuntu user sees this and save him from agony :(

Flag



jackrim1 February 26, 2014

I'm a complete coding newbie please help! once I've added index.php to the directory how do I exit so I can continue with the next steps?

Flag



mikelow.u94 March 2, 2014

Thanks! The instructions were concise, and the process took very little time to complete. My one question is How do I know which modules I need to install? I selected the ones I were familiar with, but did not include every module.

Great job with the instructions!

Flag



mikelow.u94 March 2, 2014

@jackrim1: You may have solved the answer to your question by now, but just in case...

When you entered `sudo nano /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/dir.conf`, it took you out of the command line and into the nano text editor so you could add `index.php` at the beginning of the config file. Do a `ctrl+x` and you'll be prompted to answer to Save your changes. Hit Y, and then Enter. It will then return you

to the command line.

Flag



william.lam1 *March 3, 2014*

Hi there I skipped one step ahead by accident and changed the root password instead of keeping it blank, would this pose any problems? It was specifically for the step 2. "Then the prompt will ask you if you want to change the root password. Go ahead and choose N and move on to the next steps"

Thank you and appreciate your help!

- Will

Flag



kamal *March 3, 2014*

@william.lam1: That should be fine :]

Flag



kamal *March 3, 2014*

@mikelow.u94: You should install only the modules you *need*.

Flag



aknath.707 *March 13, 2014*

Here is a step by step tutorial: <http://wp.me/p3Po0I-hq>

Flag



paul March 14, 2014

Let's see how it goes.

Flag



dhny18 March 20, 2014

I found this tutorial helpful, thankssssssssssssss

Flag



jackrim1 March 21, 2014

@mikelow.u94 thanks very much!

I've now reached the point of starting apache and it comes up with this error message:

"syntax error on line 5 of /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/dir.conf:

invalid command 'index.php', perhaps misspelled or defined by a module not included in the server configuration

Action 'configtest' failed"

I've followed the instructions to the letter so I can't work out what is wrong?

Flag



andrey March 31, 2014

yes, i have the same trouble

Flag

pluc16 April 3, 2014



Very nice tutorial. Would be epic if we could have more info about installing php5-fpm and make it rocks.

Flag



etel April 3, 2014

We have details on php-fpm here:

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/articles/how-to-install-linux-nginx-mysql-php-lamp-stack-on-ubuntu-12-04>

Flag



david.nickersonexus April 6, 2014

Hi thanks for the tutorial, really clear even for idiots like me. Is there an extra step required to access the website content from outside of the local network?

The pages all come up fine on things linked to the house WiFi but I don't seem to be able to access them across the web.

Apologies if this is a stupid question, I usually only play with hardware.

Flag



kibostoz April 18, 2014

Similar to the guys above, can't view my info.php on a fresh new Ubuntu 14.04.

Netstat gives the following:

```
tcp6 0 0 :::80 :::* LISTEN 6268/apache2
```

Is `ls -lah /etc/apache2/sites-enabled` gives this:

```
total 8.0K
```



```
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Apr 18 10:46 .  
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4.0K Apr 18 10:46 ..  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 35 Apr 18 10:46 000-  
default.conf -> ../sites-available/000-default.conf
```

Would be grateful for an advice!

Flag



narobycaronte April 21, 2014

You can't see nothing because the default folder is no longer var/www but var/www/html and that's what I was going to mention xD

Newer Ubuntu versions create a html folder inside the main server installation. It Happened the same with nginx xD

Flag



narobycaronte April 21, 2014

Any reason why with MariaDB this tutorial doesn't go very well?

Can't find package php5-mcrypt
the php5- cache has way much less options and while trying to install phpmyadmin it doesn't seem to find the package,,,

Flag



ppacie April 27, 2014

Hi, great tutorial. Thank you very much for the information.

Just one thing to point out:

After you finish to install Apache and try to visit your php info page by browsing to your ip: (http://12.34.56.789/info.php) it doesn't allow you to see the page:

"Not Found

The requested URL /info.php was not found on this server."

I've checked that the installation does work fine by browsing my IP (http://12.34.56.789) and noticed that the Apache 2 default page has this message at the end:

"Document Roots:

By default, Ubuntu does not allow access through the web browser to any file apart of those located in /var/www, public_html directories (when enabled) and /usr/share (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in /srv) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in /etc/apache2/apache2.conf."

So I think that the "info.php" test doesn't work anymore by default. Maybe it did at the time that the tutorial was written.

Cheers,
Pablo.

Flag



ppacie April 27, 2014

Sorry, please dismiss my last message. I've misunderstood the apache2 message.

The issue was that in the tutorial it says to create the

info.php file into "/var/www" instead of
"/var/www/html".

I've moved info.php into "/var/www/html" and now it
worked fine.

Thanks again.

Flag



wagnerdavanco May 7, 2014

I did step by step and when I access the page ip /
info.php shows page not found.

Can someone help me?

Flag



astarr May 7, 2014

@wagnerdvanco: Are you using Ubuntu 12.04?

Flag



alexkvazos May 8, 2014

How do I update to PHP 5.5? I wanted to start fresh to
get the new version but this installs 5.3..

Flag



astarr May 8, 2014

@alexkvazos: If you're starting fresh anyways, go with
Ubuntu 14.04 It includes PHP 5.5 by default.

Flag



gvkumaranmit May 24, 2014

Hey hi ... i have followed every installation... finally while trying to open in browser by giving server ip/phpmyadmin it was not opening in browser instead browser starts to download php script file. how to over come this? please someone help me

Flag



patrick May 25, 2014

Hi thanks this is an excellent tutorial. The only issue I had was my info.php wasn't showing up. @ppacie mentioned the fix. Move the file to /var/www/html/ using the command `mv /var/www/info.php /var/www/html/`

Flag



cl May 26, 2014

Hi, someone had this problem earlier but the solution provided isn't working for me. When I enter this 'sudo apt-get install mysql-server'

I get this error message, despite removing libapache2-mod-auth-mysql:

Some packages could not be installed. This may mean that you have requested an impossible situation or if you are using the unstable distribution that some required packages have not yet been created or been moved out of Incoming.

The following information may help to resolve the situation:

The following packages have unmet dependencies:
mysql-server : Depends: mysql-server-5.5 but it is not
going to be installed
E: Unable to correct problems, you have held broken
packages.

Anyone know how I can get past this?

Flag



astarr May 27, 2014

@cl: What happens when you try installing mysql-server-5.5 directly:

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server-5.5
```

Try updating the package database by running:

```
sudo apt-get clean  
sudo apt-get -f install  
sudo apt-get update
```

Flag



michael June 10, 2014

I have the same problem as @bda.awk error 1045.
Blank doesn't work and the root password I was

emailed doesn't work either. How do I move on?

Flag



astarr June 10, 2014

@michael: That error is the result of not entering the password correctly when you run `mysql_secure_installation`. Are you using one of the one-click apps? They generate the root MySQL password automatically.

Flag



bhavyesh.j.g June 20, 2014

In ubuntu 14.04
when i placed file at `"/var/www/info.php"` --> not worked
when placed at `"/var/www/html/info.php"` --> it worked
I think there is a need to update the tutorial

Flag



astarr June 20, 2014

@bhavyesh.j.g: Right. It's slightly different for Ubuntu 14.04. Check out:

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-linux-apache-mysql-php-lamp-stack-on-ubuntu-14-04>

Flag

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