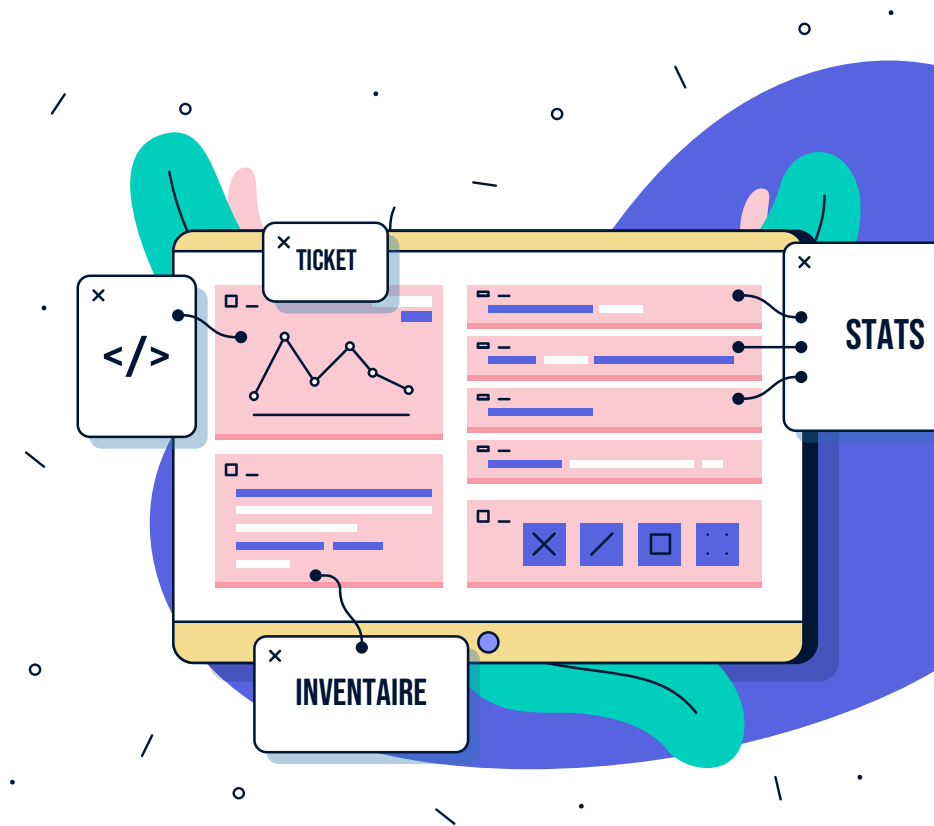


INSTALLATION GLPI V.11.0.0 SUR UBUNTU SERVER



PAR DEFEND EMMANUEL

CONTENU DU GUIDE

Ce guide détaille les étapes nécessaires pour installer et configurer **GLPI** sur une machine virtuelle **Ubuntu Server**:

- Installation d'une machine virtuelle Ubuntu Server (sous VirtualBox)
- Paramétrage initial d'**Ubuntu Server**
 - Update & Upgrade
 - Installation SSH pour un contrôle à distance
- Installation des logiciels requis sur **Ubuntu Server**
 - Apache, MySQL, MariaDB, etc.
- Téléchargement et extraction de **GLPI**
- Configuration du serveur web
- Configuration de la base de données
- Accès à l'interface Web de **GLPI**

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

01.

CREATION DE LA VM

Installation de la
Machine Virtuel sous
VirtualBox

02.

CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU

Configuration de ubuntu
server

03.

INSTALLATION DES LOGICIELS

Installation et
configuration des
logiciels requis

04.

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS

Installation et
configuration de GLPI





TIPS :

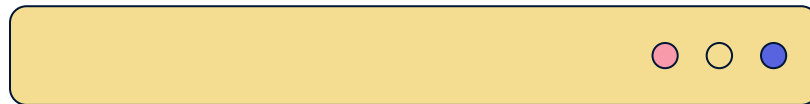
Si vous voyez un post-it, ceci indique que vous devez retenir certaines informations



01.

CREATION D'UNE MACHINE VIRTUELLE





PRÉ-REQUIS

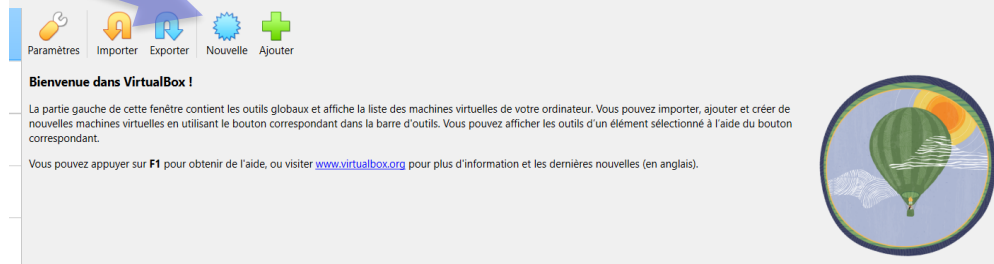
Il vous faut avoir installé **VIRTUALBOX** pour pouvoir suivre les étapes suivantes dans ce guide et avoir téléchargé l'iso **D'UBUNTU**.

CREATION D'UNE MACHINE VIRTUELLE



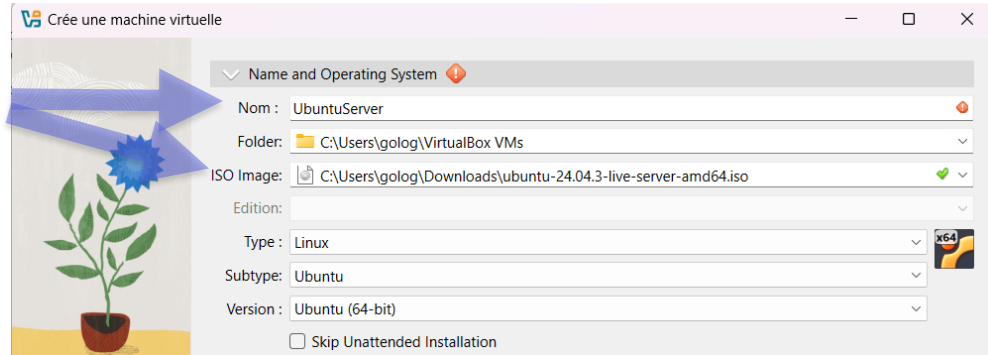
ETAPE 1

Cliquez sur **NOUVELLE**



ETAPE 2

Entrez un **NOM** et choisissez l'**ISO** d'Ubuntu Server



CREATION D'UNE MACHINE VIRTUELLE



ETAPE 3

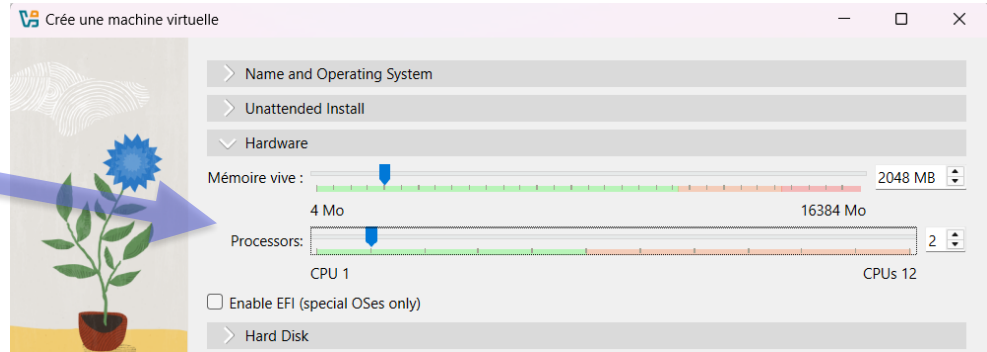
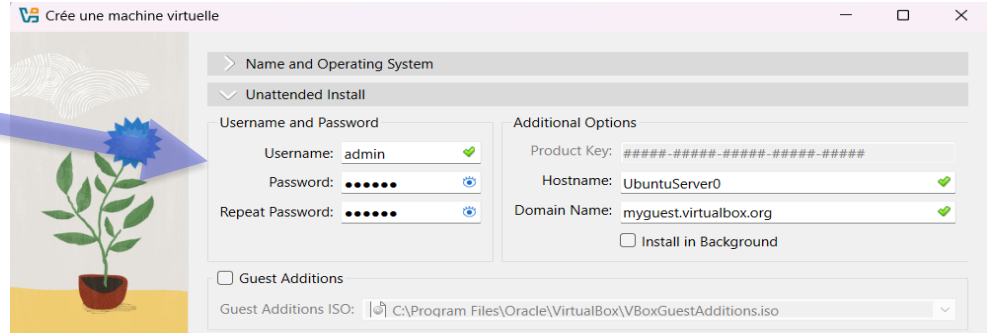
Indiquez un **LOGIN** et **MOT DE PASSE**



ETAPE 4

Paramétrez la mémoire vive sur **2048MB** et **2** cœurs processeur

admin
motdepasse



CREATION D'UNE MACHINE VIRTUELLE



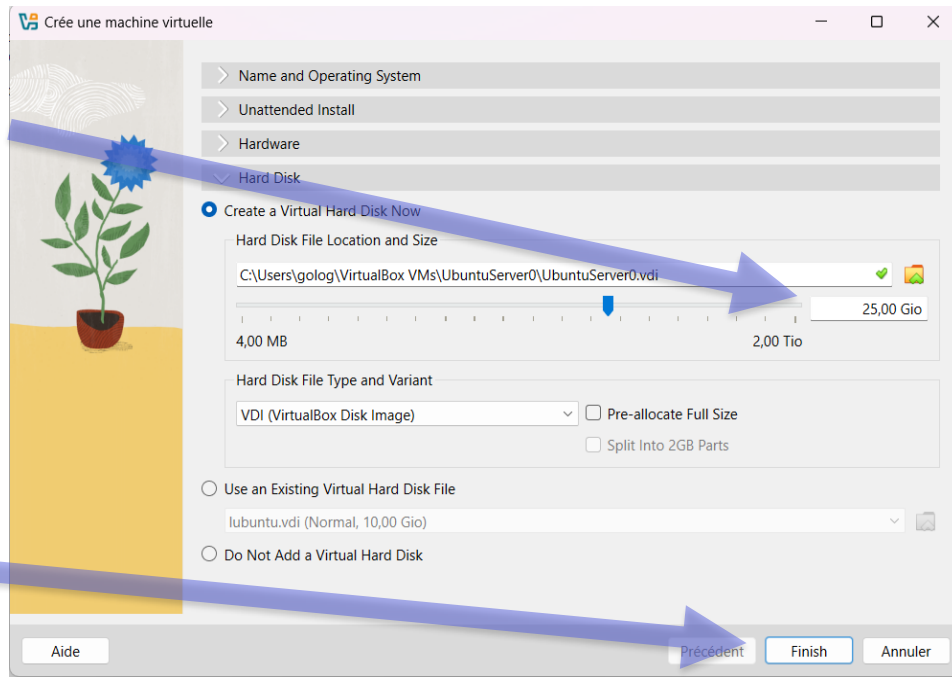
ETAPE 5

Allouez **25GB** de stockage

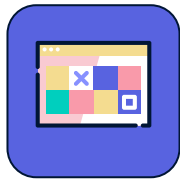


ETAPE 6

Enfin terminez
en cliquant sur **FINISH**



CREATION D'UNE MACHINE VIRTUELLE



ETAPE 7

La machine virtuelle doit se lancer et procéder automatiquement à l'installation d'**UBUNTU SERVER**

```
UbuntuServer0 [En fonction] - Oracle VirtualBox
Fichier  Machine  Écran  Entrée  Périphériques  Aide

finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/setting-up-swap: setting up swap
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/apply-networking-config: apply networki
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/apply-networking-config: apply networki
ing config
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/writing-etc-fstab: writing etc/fstab
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/writing-etc-fstab: writing etc/fstab
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/configuring-multipath: configuring multipath
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/configuring-multipath: configuring multipath
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/system-upgrade: updating packages on target system
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/system-upgrade: updating packages on target system
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/pollinate-user-agent: configuring pollinate user-agent on target
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/pollinate-user-agent: configuring pollinate user-agent on target
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/updating-initramfs-configuration: updating initramfs configuration
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/updating-initramfs-configuration: updating initramfs configuration
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/configuring-bootloader: configuring target system bootloader
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/install-grub: installing grub to target devices
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/install-grub: installing grub to target devices
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/configuring-bootloader: configuring target system bootloader
start: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/copy-cdrom-metadata: copying metadata from /cdrom
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin/cmd-curthooks/copy-cdrom-metadata: copying metadata from /cdrom
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks/builtin: running 'curtin curthooks'
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install/stage-curthooks: configuring installed system
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step/cmd-install: curtin command install
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install/run_curtin_step: executing curtin install curthooks step
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/curtin_install: installing system
start: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall: final system configuration
start: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/get_target_packages: calculating extra packages to install
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/get_target_packages: calculating extra packages to install
start: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/configure_cloud_init: configuring cloud-init
start: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/status_GET:
finish: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/configure_cloud_init: configuring cloud-init
start: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/run_unattended_upgrades: downloading and installing security updates
start: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/status_GET:
start: subiquity/Install/Install/postinstall/run_unattended_upgrades/cmd-in-target: curtin command in-target
```

02.

CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



Une fois l'installation terminée connectez-vous.

Attention le clavier est sûrement en *qwerty*.

ETAPE 1

admin
motdepasse

Entrez les commandes suivantes pour mettre à jour et installer le service SSH :

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt install openssh-server -y
sudo systemctl enable ssh
sudo shutdown -h now
```

```
UbuntuServer0 [En fonction] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Fichier Machine Écran Entrée Périphériques Aide

UbuntuServer0 login: admin
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-35-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/support

System information as of Fri Oct 10 10:23:14 AM UTC 2025

System load:  0.07
Usage of /:   10.7% of 24.44GB
Memory usage: 10%
Swap usage:   0%
Processes:    0
Users logged in: 0
IP address for enp0s3: 10.0.2.15
IPV6 address for enp0s3: fd17:625c:f037:2::a60:2fff:fe19:6dd

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

24 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

admin@UbuntuServer0:~$
```

TERMINAL :

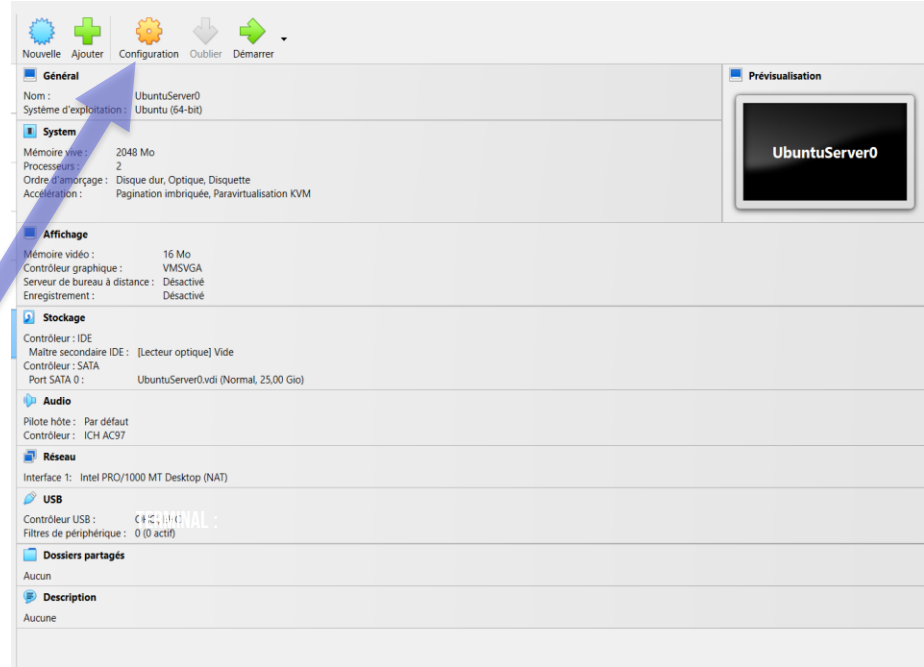
```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo apt update
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo apt upgrade -y
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo apt install openssh-server -y
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo shutdown -h now
```

CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



ETAPE 2

Une fois que la VM s'est éteinte
allez dans les paramètres de la
machine virtuelle :



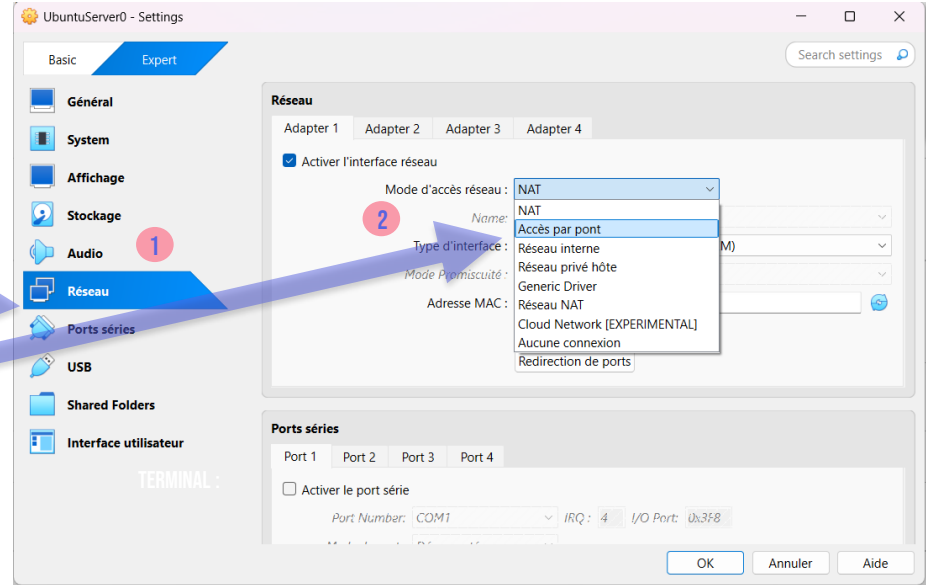
CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



ETAPE 3

Cliquez sur **RÉSEAU**

Cliquez sur **ACCÈS PAR PONT**
ce qui permet d'être sur le même
réseau que l'hôte.



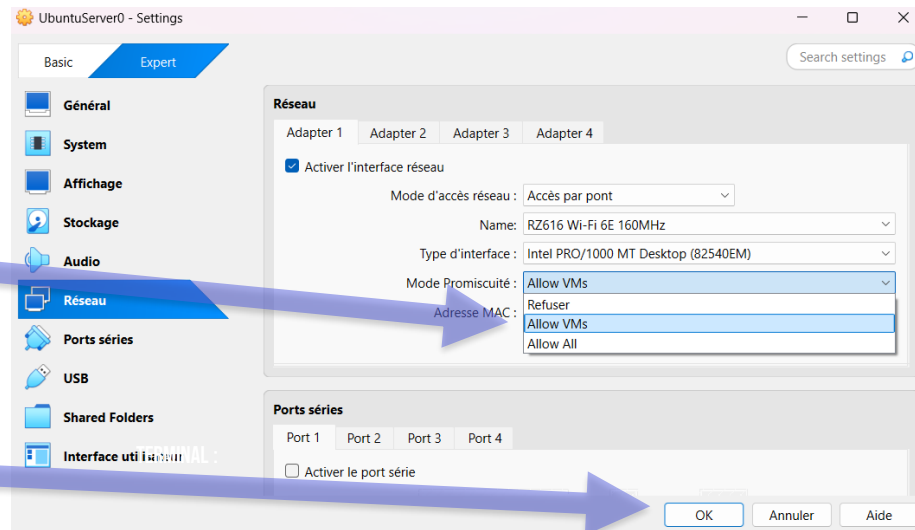
CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



ETAPE 4

Cliquez sur **ALLOW VMS**

Cliquez sur **OK**



CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



ETAPE 5

Cliquez sur “**DÉMARRER**”
la machine virtuelle.



CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



ETAPE 2

Récupérez l'adresse IP en
tappant la commande suivante :

`sudo ip a`

192.168.0.36



Tips : Il est parfois possible que vous deviez redémarrer
votre ordinateur si aucune adresse IP n'apparaît.

TERMINAL :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo ip a
```

```
admin@UbuntuServer0:~$ sudo ip a
[sudo] password for admin:
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP
    link/ether 08:00:27:19:06:dd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.0.36/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global dynamic
        valid_lft 604716sec preferred_lft 604716sec
    inet6 2a02:2788:914:1d4::8/128 scope global dynamic noprefixroute
        valid_lft 1126002sec preferred_lft 521202sec
    inet6 2a02:2788:914:1d4:a00:27ff:fe19:6dd/64 scope global dynamic mngt
        valid_lft 1126002sec preferred_lft 521202sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe19:6dd/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
admin@UbuntuServer0:~$
```

CONFIGURATION DE UBUNTU SERVER



ETAPE 8

Connectez-vous avec **SSH** sur CMD de Windows à l'aide de l'adresse IP notée.

SSH ADMIN@IP_NOTÉE

admin
motdepasse

```
admin@UbuntuServer: ~  
Microsoft Windows [version 10.0.26100.6584]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Tous droits réservés.  
  
C:\Users\golep>ssh admin@192.168.0.36  
admin@192.168.0.36's password:  
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-85-generic x86_64)  
  
 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/pro  
  
System information as of Fri Oct 10 01:18:41 PM UTC 2025  
  
System load:          0.21  
Usage of /:           11.4% of 24.44GB  
Memory usage:         18%  
Swap usage:           0%  
Processes:            106  
Users logged in:      1  
IPv4 address for enp0s3: 192.168.0.36  
IPv6 address for enp0s3: 2a02:2788:914:1d4::8  
IPv6 address for enp0s3: 2a02:2788:914:1d4:a80:27ff:fe19:6dd  
  
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.  
  
0 updates can be applied immediately.  
  
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.  
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status  
  
Last login: Fri Oct 10 12:39:33 2025 from 192.168.0.34  
admin@UbuntuServer:~$
```

TERMINAL WINDOWS :

```
C:\USERS\BOB> ssh admin@192.168.0.36  
ADMIN@192.168.0.36'S PASSWORD : *****
```

03.

INSTALLATION DES LOGICIELS



INSTALLATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 1

Installez le serveur Web Apache en tapant la commande suivante dans la console SSH ou la VM :

`“sudo apt install apache2”`

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo apt install apache2
```

```
admin@ubuntu:server01: ~  
Last login: Fri Oct 10 13:58:57 2025 from 192.168.0.34  
admin@ubuntu:server01:~$ sudo apt install apache2 -y  
[sudo] password for admin:  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1t64 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap libaprutil1t64  
  liblua5.4-0 ssl-cert  
Suggested packages:  
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom www-browser  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1t64 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap libaprutil1t64  
  liblua5.4-0 ssl-cert  
0 upgraded, 10 newly installed, 0 to remove and 12 not upgraded.  
Need to get 2,086 kB of archives.  
After this operation, 8,090 kB of additional disk space will be used.  
Get:1 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 libapr1t64 amd64 1.7.2-3.1ubuntu0.1 [108 kB]  
Get:2 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libaprutil1t64 amd64 1.6.3-1.1ubuntu7 [91.9 kB]  
Get:3 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 amd64 1.6.3-1.1ubuntu7 [11.2 kB]  
Get:4 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libaprutil1-ldap amd64 1.6.3-1.1ubuntu7 [9,116 B]  
Get:5 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 liblua5.4-0 amd64 5.4.6-2build2 [166 kB]  
Get:6 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 apache2-bin amd64 2.4.58-ubuntu8.8 [1,331 kB]  
Get:7 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 apache2-data all 2.4.58-ubuntu8.8 [163 kB]  
Get:8 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 apache2-utils amd64 2.4.58-ubuntu8.8 [97.7 kB]  
Get:9 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 apache2 amd64 2.4.58-ubuntu8.8 [90.2 kB]  
Get:10 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 ssl-cert all 1.1.2ubuntu1 [17.8 kB]  
Fetched 2,086 kB in 2s (1,366 kB/s)  
Preconfiguring packages ...
```

INSTALLATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 2

Installez le logiciel de base de données MariaDB en tapant la commande suivante dans la console SSH ou la VM :

`“sudo apt install mariadb-server”`

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo apt install mariadb-server
```

```
admin@ubuntu-server01: ~$ sudo apt install mariadb-server -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  galera-4 libbcgi-fast-perl libbcgi-pm-perl libclone-perl libconfig-inifiles-perl libdbd-mysql-perl libdbi-perl
  libencode-locale-perl libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgi0t64 libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl
  libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl liblwp-mediatypes-perl libmariadb3
  libmysqlclient21 libsnappy1v5 libtime-date-perl liburi-perl liburing2 mariadb-client mariadb-client-core
  mariadb-common mariadb-plugin-provider-bzip2 mariadb-plugin-provider-lz4 mariadb-plugin-provider-lzma
  mariadb-plugin-provider-lzo mariadb-plugin-provider-snappy mariadb-server-core mysql-common pv socat
Suggested packages:
  libldb-perl libnet-daemon-perl libsql-statement-perl libdata-dump-perl libipc-sharedcache-perl
  libio-compress-brotli-perl libbusiness-isbn-perl libregex-ipv6-perl libwww-perl mailx mariadb-test doc-base
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  galera-4 libbcgi-fast-perl libbcgi-pm-perl libclone-perl libconfig-inifiles-perl libdbd-mysql-perl libdbi-perl
  libencode-locale-perl libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgi0t64 libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl
  libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl liblwp-mediatypes-perl libmariadb3
  libmysqlclient21 libsnappy1v5 libtime-date-perl liburi-perl liburing2 mariadb-client mariadb-client-core
  mariadb-common mariadb-plugin-provider-bzip2 mariadb-plugin-provider-lz4 mariadb-plugin-provider-lzma
  mariadb-plugin-provider-lzo mariadb-plugin-provider-snappy mariadb-server-core mysql-common pv socat
0 upgraded, 39 newly installed, 0 to remove and 12 not upgraded.
Need to get 19.7 MB of archives.
After this operation, 201 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble amd64 galera-4 amd64 26.4.16-2build4
Get:2 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble amd64 mysql-common all 5.8.1.1-0build1 [6,746 B]
Get:3 http://be.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 mariadb-common all 1:10.11.13-0ubuntu0.24.04.1 [2
8.3 kB]
```

INSTALLATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 3

Installez les logiciels PHP MyPHP MySQL etc. en tapant la commande suivante dans la console SSH ou la VM :

```
“sudo apt install php php-mysql php-xml  
php-mbstring php-curl php-ldap php-gd php-  
intl php-bcmath”
```



Tips : Une fois que l'installation est terminée, vous pouvez tester la page web de base d'apache en vous rendant sur l'adresse IP notée via un navigateur WEB.

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo apt install php php-mysql php-xml  
php-mbstring php-curl php-ldap php-gd php-intl php-bcmath
```

```
admin@ubuntu-server01: ~$ sudo apt install php php-mysql php-xml  
php-mbstring php-curl php-ldap php-gd php-intl php-bcmath  
Setting up php-mbstring (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...  
Setting up php-intl (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...  
Setting up php-ldap (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...  
Setting up libapache2-mod-php8.3 (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...  
Creating config file /etc/php/8.3/apache2/php.ini with new version  
Module mpm_event disabled.  
Enabling module mpm_prefork.  
apache2_switch.mpm Switch to prefork  
apache2_invoke: Enable module php8.3  
Setting up php-gd (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...  
Setting up php-curl (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...  
Setting up php8.3 (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...  
Setting up php (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...  
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...  
Processing triggers for php8.3-cli (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...  
Processing triggers for libapache2-mod-php8.3 (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...  
Scanning processes...  
Scanning linux images...  
  
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.  
  
No services need to be restarted.  
  
No containers need to be restarted.  
  
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.  
  
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.  
admin@ubuntu-server01:~$
```

04.

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 1

Configurez MySQL en tapant la commande suivante dans la console SSH ou la VM :

`“sudo mysql_secure_installation”`

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

```
admin@ubuntu01: ~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
Setting up php-ebstring (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...
Setting up php-intl (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...
Setting up php-ldap (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php8.3 (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...

Creating config file /etc/php/8.3/apache2/php.ini with new version
Module mpm_event disabled.
Enabling module mpm_prefork.
apache2_switch.mpm switch to prefork
apache2_invoke: Enable module php8.3
Setting up php-gd (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...
Setting up php-curl (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...
Setting up php8.3 (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...
Setting up php (2:8.3+93ubuntu2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
Processing triggers for php8.3-cli (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...
Processing triggers for libapache2-mod-php8.3 (8.3.6-0ubuntu0.24.04.5) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
admin@ubuntu01:~$
```


CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 2

Une liste de choix vous est proposée;
Utilisez celle-ci :

} Entrée
} No
} No
} Yes
} Yes
} Yes
} Yes

```
admin@ubuntuserver01: ~  
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? [Y/n] y  
... Success!  
By default, MariaDB 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 so far  
will take effect immediately.  
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y  
... Success!  
Cleaning up...  
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB  
installation should now be secure.  
Thanks for using MariaDB!  
admin@ubuntuserver01:~$
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none): [Entrée]  
Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n]: n  
Change the root password? [Y/n]: n  
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n]: y  
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n]: y  
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n]: y  
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n]: y
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 3

Configurez MySQL en tapant la commande suivante dans la console SSH ou la VM :

`“sudo mysql -u root -p”`

```
admin@ubuntu-server01:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p
admin@ubuntu-server01:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 38
Server version: 10.11.13-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.24.04.1 Ubuntu 24.04
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 4

Créez une base de données en tapant la commande suivante et changez 'motdepasse' par le vôtre :

```
"CREATE DATABASE glpidb CHARACTER SET utf8mb4  
COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
```

```
CREATE USER 'glpiuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY  
'motdepasse';
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON glpidb.* TO  
'glpiuser'@'localhost';
```

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

```
EXIT;"
```

motdepasse

```
admin@ubuntu-server01:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p  
admin@ubuntu-server01:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p  
Enter password:  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 38  
Server version: 10.11.13-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.24.04.1 Ubuntu 24.04  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
MARIASDB [(NONE)]> CREATE DATABASE glpidb CHARACTER SET utf8mb4  
COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci;  
MARIASDB [(NONE)]> CREATE USER 'glpiuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED  
BY 'motdepasse';  
MARIASDB [(NONE)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON glpidb.* TO  
'glpiuser'@'localhost';  
MARIASDB [(NONE)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
MARIASDB [(NONE)]> EXIT;
```



TIPS :

Si vos commandes ont été entrées correctement il doit être marqué :

```
Query OK, 0 row affected (0,001 sec)
```



CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 5

Téléchargez l'archive GLPI en tapant la commande suivante :

```
cd /tmp
wget https://github.com/glpi-project/glpi/releases/download/11.0.0/glpi-11.0.0.tgz
tar -xvzf glpi-11.0.0.tgz
sudo mv glpi /var/www/
```

```
admin@ubuntuuser01: /tmp$ ls
glpi/ajax/cable.php
glpi/ajax/asset/
glpi/ajax/asset/customfield.php
glpi/ajax/asset/assetdefinition.php
glpi/ajax/agent.php
glpi/ajax/actors.php
glpi/ajax/actorinformation.php
glpi/ajax/2fa.php
glpi/SUPPORT.md
glpi/SECURITY.md
glpi/README.md
glpi/LICENSE
glpi/INSTALL.md
glpi/CONTRIBUTING.md
glpi/CHANGELOG.md
admin@ubuntuuser01: /tmp$ sudo mv glpi /var/www/html/
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSER:~$ cd /tmp
ADMIN@UBUNTUSER:~$ wget https://github.com/glpi-project/glpi/releases/download/11.0.0/glpi-11.0.0.tgz
ADMIN@UBUNTUSER:~$ tar -xvzf glpi-11.0.0.tgz
ADMIN@UBUNTUSER:~$ sudo mv glpi /var/www/html/
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 6

Accordez les permissions aux fichiers en
tappant la commande suivante :

```
"sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/glpi  
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/glpi"
```

```
admin@UbuntuServer0: /var/   
admin@UbuntuServer0:/var/www$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/glpi  
admin@UbuntuServer0:/var/www$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/glpi  
admin@UbuntuServer0:/var/www$
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data  
/var/www/glpi  
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/glpi
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 7

Configurez le fichier hôte d'apache en
tappant la commande suivante :

`“sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/glpi.conf”`

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'admin@ubuntuserver01: /tmp'. The command prompt is 'admin@ubuntuserver01:/tmp\$' and the command entered is 'sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/glpi.conf'.

```
admin@ubuntuserver01: /tmp$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/glpi.conf
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/glpi.conf
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 8

Entrez les données
suivantes dans
l'éditeur de texte
nano :

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
  DocumentRoot /var/www/glpi/public
  <Directory /var/www/glpi/public>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
  <Directory /var/www/glpi>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```



Tips : Pour sauvegarder appuyez sur la touche CTRL-S
ensuite CTRL-X pour quitter.

```
admin@UbuntuServer0: /var/ x + -
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/apache2/sites-available/glpi.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
  DocumentRoot /var/www/glpi/public

  <Directory /var/www/glpi/public>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
  <Directory /var/www/glpi>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
</VirtualHost>

[ Read 15 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^N Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line
```

TERMINAL SSH :

GNU NANO 7.2 /ETC/APACHE2/SITES-AVAILABLE/GLPI.CONF

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
  DocumentRoot /var/www/glpi/public
  <Directory /var/www/glpi/public>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
  <Directory /var/www/glpi>
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```


CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 9

Créez le fichier .htaccess en tapant la commande suivante :

`“sudo nano /var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess”`

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The prompt is 'admin@UbuntuServer0: ~'. The command entered is 'sudo nano /var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess'.

```
admin@UbuntuServer0: ~  
admin@UbuntuServer0:~$ sudo nano /var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo nano /var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 10

Entrez les données
suivantes dans
l'éditeur de texte
nano :

```
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
```

```
    RewriteEngine On
```

```
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
```

```
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
```

```
    RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php [QSA,L]
```

```
</IfModule>
```

```
<FilesMatch
```

```
"\.(inc|ini|log|sql|bak|sh|bat|ps1|cmd|xml|yml|yaml|json|md)$">
```

```
    Require all denied
```

```
</FilesMatch>
```

```
admin@UbuntuServer: ~$ nano /var/www/glpf/public/.htaccess
GNU nano 7.2 /var/www/glpf/public/.htaccess
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
  RewriteEngine On

  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
  RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php [QSA,L]
</IfModule>

<FilesMatch "\.(inc|ini|log|sql|bak|sh|bat|ps1|cmd|xml|yml|yaml|json|md)$">
  Require all denied
</FilesMatch>

<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
  RewriteEngine On

  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
  RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
  RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php [QSA,L]
</IfModule>

<FilesMatch "\.(inc|ini|log|sql|bak|sh|bat|ps1|cmd|xml|yml|yaml|json|md)$">
  Require all denied
</FilesMatch>
```

TERMINAL SSH :

GNU NANO 7.2 /VAR/WWW/GLPI/PUBLIC/.HTACCESS

```
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
```

```
    RewriteEngine On
```

```
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
```

```
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
```

```
    RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php [QSA,L]
```

```
</IfModule>
```

```
<FilesMatch "\.(inc|ini|log|sql|bak|sh|bat|ps1|cmd|xml|yml|yaml|json|md)$">
```

```
    Require all denied
```

```
</FilesMatch>
```



Tips : Pour sauvegarder appuyez sur la touche CTRL-S
ensuite CTRL-X pour quitter.

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 11

Accordez les permissions aux fichiers en
tappant la commande suivante :

`sudo chown www-data:www-data
/var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess
sudo
chmod 644 /var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess`

```
admin@UbuntuS01: /var/www X + -  
admin@UbuntuS01:/var/www/glpi$ sudo chown www-data:www-data /var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess  
[sudo] password for admin:  
admin@UbuntuS01:/var/www/glpi$ sudo chmod 644 /var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess  
admin@UbuntuS01:/var/www/glpi$
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo chown www-data:www-data  
/var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess  
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo chmod 644  
/var/www/glpi/public/.htaccess
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 12

Accordez les permissions aux fichiers en
tappant la commande suivante :

```
"sudo a2ensite glpi.conf  
sudo a2enmod rewrite  
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf  
sudo systemctl restart apache2"
```

```
admin@UbuntuServer0: /var/ x + v  
admin@UbuntuServer0:/var/www$ sudo a2ensite glpi.conf  
Enabling site glpi.  
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:  
systemctl reload apache2  
admin@UbuntuServer0:/var/www$ sudo a2enmod rewrite  
Enabling module rewrite.  
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:  
systemctl restart apache2  
admin@UbuntuServer0:/var/www$ sudo systemctl restart apache2  
admin@UbuntuServer0:/var/www$
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo a2ensite glpi.conf  
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo a2enmode rewrite  
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf  
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 13

Créez maintenant la base de donnée **GLPI**
en tapant la commande suivante :

```
"cd /var/www/glpi  
sudo -u www-data php bin/console  
glpi:database:install --db-host=localhost --db-  
name=glpidb --db-user=glpiuser --db-  
password=motdepasse"
```

motdepasse

```
admin@UbuntuS01: /var/www x + -  
admin@UbuntuS01:/var/www/glpi$ sudo -u www-data php bin/console glpi:database:install --db-host=localhost --db-name=glpidb --db-user=glpiuser --db-password=phanta  
Some optional system requirements are missing. Run the "php bin/console system:check_requirements" command for more details.  
+-----+  
| Database host | localhost |  
| Database name | glpidb   |  
| Database user | glpiuser |  
+-----+  
Do you want to continue? [Yes/no]yes  
Timezones usage cannot be activated due to following errors:  
- Timezones seems not loaded, see https://glpi-install.readthedocs.io/en/latest/timezones.html  
Do you want to continue? [Yes/no]yes
```

TERMINAL SSH :

```
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ cd /var/www/glpi  
ADMIN@UBUNTUSERVER:~$ sudo -u www-data php bin/console  
glpi:database:install --db-host=localhost --db-name=glpidb --db-user=glpiuser --db-password=motdepasse
```

CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 14

Marquez Yes aux deux choix
pour continuer :

```
admin@UbuntuS01: /var/www $ sudo -u www-data php bin/console glpi:database:install --db-host=localhost --db-name=glpidb --db-user=glpiuser --db-password=phanta
Some optional system requirements are missing. Run the "php bin/console system:check_requirements" command for more details.

+-----+
| Database host | localhost |
| Database name | glpidb   |
| Database user | glpiuser |
+-----+

Do you want to continue? [Yes/no]yes
Timezones usage cannot be activated due to following errors:
- Timezones seems not loaded, see https://glpi-install.readthedocs.io/en/latest/timezones.html

Do you want to continue? [Yes/no]yes
```

```
admin@UbuntuS01: /var/www $ sudo -u www-data php bin/console glpi:database:install --db-host=localhost --db-name=glpidb --db-user=glpiuser --db-password=phanta
Do you want to continue? [Yes/no]yes
[=====] 100%

> Database structure created.
> Default data imported.
> Default forms created.
> Default rules initialized.
> Security keys generated.
> Configuration defaults defined.
> Installation done.

We need your help to improve GLPI and the plugins ecosystem!
Since GLPI 9.2, we've introduced a new statistics feature called "Telemetry", that anonymously
with your permission, sends data to our telemetry website.
Once sent, usage statistics are aggregated and made available to a broad range of GLPI developers.
Let us know your usage to improve future versions of GLPI and its plugins!
Do you want to send "usage statistics"? [Yes/no]
```

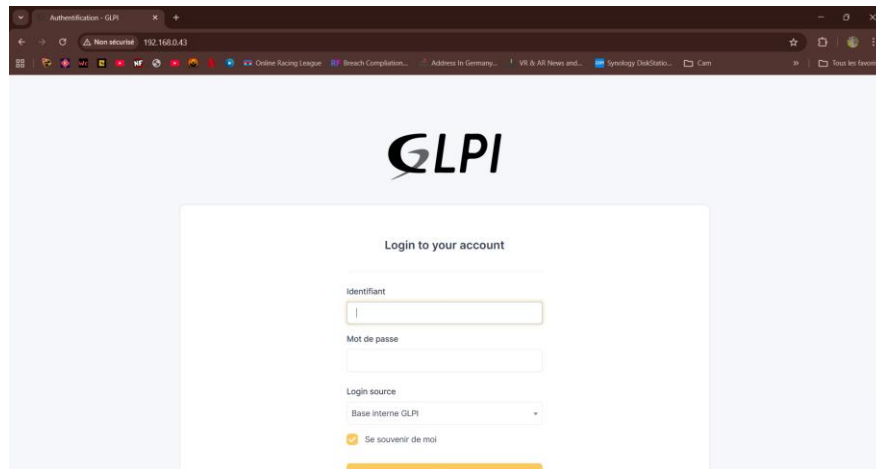
CONFIGURATION DES LOGICIELS



ETAPE 14

192.168.0.34

Enfin avec votre navigateur rendez-vous sur l'adresse **IP** du server :



ACCES À GLPI :

ADMIN

Login : glpi
Mot de passe : glpi

POST-OLNY

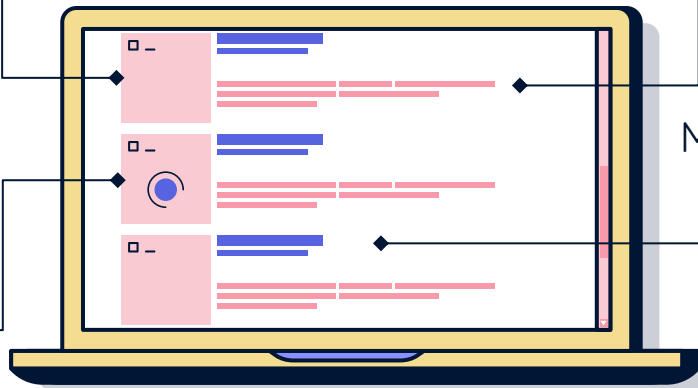
Login : post-only
Mot de passe : post-only

TECH

Login : tech
Mot de passe : tech

UTILISATEUR

Login : normal
Mot de passe : normal





ATTENTION :

Changer les mots de passe de base afin de garantir une sécurité minimum dans **GLPI**



FIN DU TUTORIEL :



INVENTAIRE IT

Suivi complet du matériel et des logiciels.

SUPPORT UTILISATEUR

Gestion des tickets et demandes.

ADMINISTRATION IT

Statistiques, droit et reporting.

MERCI!



Une question ?

Emmanuel Defend
golog1233@gmail.com

CREDITS: This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, including icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**

