

Installing PHP 7.2 with Apache

If you are using [Apache](#) as your web server to install PHP and Apache PHP module run the following command:

```
$ sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php
```

Once the packages are installed restart the Apache service:

```
$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

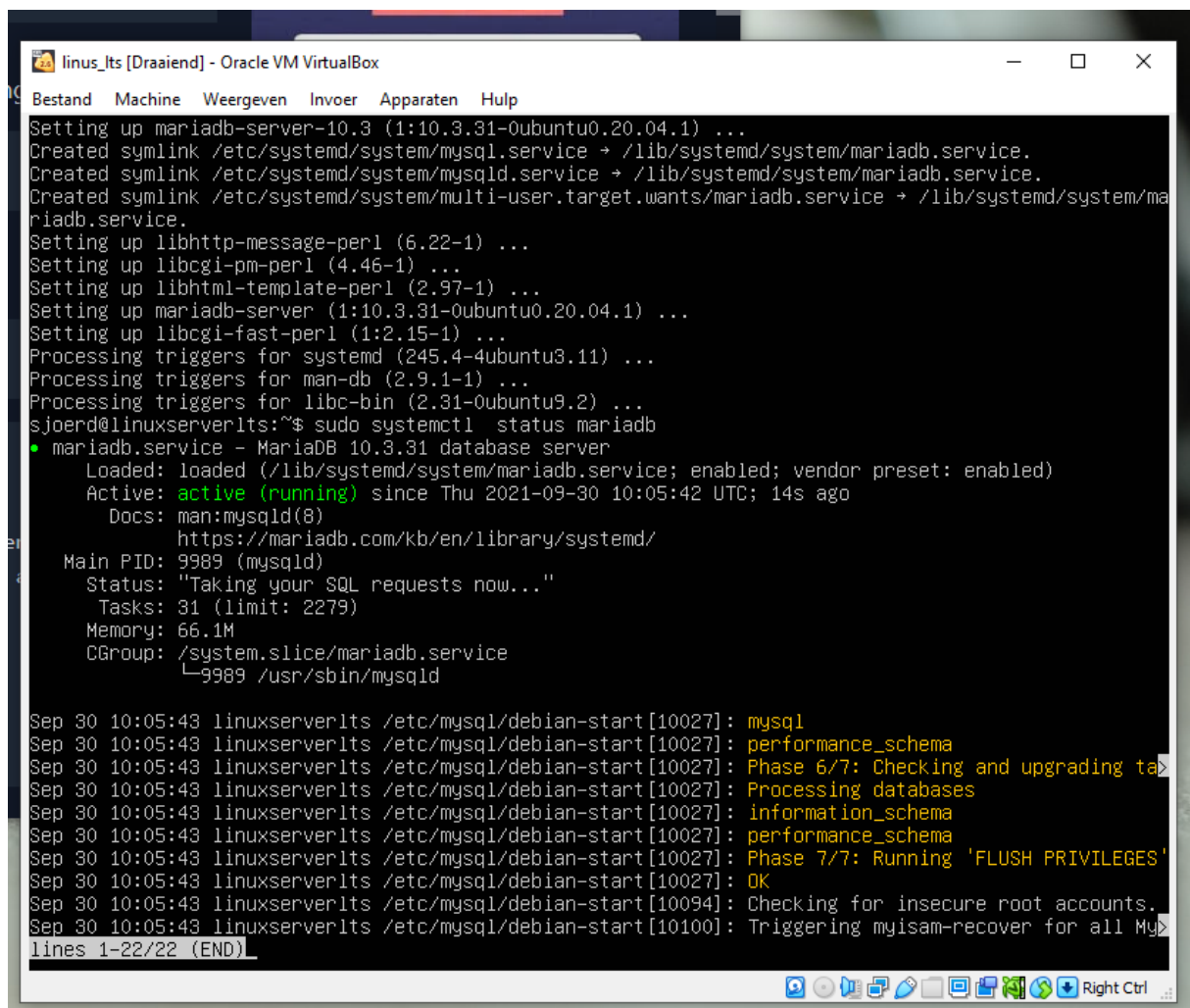
01. Update packages index.

```
$ sudo apt update
```

02. Once the packages list is updated, install MariaDB by issuing the following command:

```
$ sudo apt install mariadb-server
```

Systemctl status



```
linus_lts [Draaiend] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Bestand Machine Weergeven Invoer Apparaten Hulp
Setting up mariadb-server-10.3 (1:10.3.31-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/mysql.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/mysqld.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
Setting up libhttp-message-perl (6.22-1) ...
Setting up libcgi-pm-perl (4.46-1) ...
Setting up libhtml-template-perl (2.97-1) ...
Setting up mariadb-server (1:10.3.31-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...
Setting up libcgi-fast-perl (1:2.15-1) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.11) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.2) ...
sjoerd@linuxserverlts:~$ sudo systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.31 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2021-09-30 10:05:42 UTC; 14s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Main PID: 9989 (mysqld)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
     Tasks: 31 (limit: 2279)
    Memory: 66.1M
    CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           └─9989 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: mysql
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: performance_schema
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: Phase 6/7: Checking and upgrading ta
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: Processing databases
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: information_schema
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: performance_schema
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: Phase 7/7: Running 'FLUSH PRIVILEGES'
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10027]: OK
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10094]: Checking for insecure root accounts.
Sep 30 10:05:43 linuxserverlts /etc/mysql/debian-start[10100]: Triggering myisam-recover for all My
lines 1-22/22 (END)
```

sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin

daarna kan je kiezen tussen apache2 en lighttpd

dan krijg je paars beeld met wachtwoord kiezen en klaar

sudo vi /etc/apache2/apach2.conf

deze regel toevoegen: Include /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf

uit de vi editor gaan apach2 restarten

eerst checken welke ip je server heeft dat doe je door middel van ip a in te type

en dan ga je naar <http://192.168.56.100/phpmyadmin>

Om rechten te geven

```
chmod +(r)ead(w)rite(e)xecute
```

voor het commando alleen de letters tussen () gebruiken.

```
chmod 775 foldernaam -> om alle rechten aan alle users te geven
```

Om in de html map te komen

```
Cd /var/www/html
```

filezilla

ip a om het ip nummer te bekijken

```
host: 192.168.56.100
```

je naam en de login in voeren

```
sudo chmod -r 777 www -> om alle rechten te geven voor filezilla
```

om filezilla te laten werken:

ga naar cd /etc

```
sudo vi vsftpd.conf
```

verander deze line: #write_enable=YES -> write_enable

en onder aan om te zorgen dat filezilla altijd opstart bij het goeie mapje

```
local_root=/var/www/html
```

```
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.  
write_enable=YES
```

Dus de # weghalen

$R = 4$

$W = 2$

$X = 1$

Users groep others

Configfile van de ftp in etc/