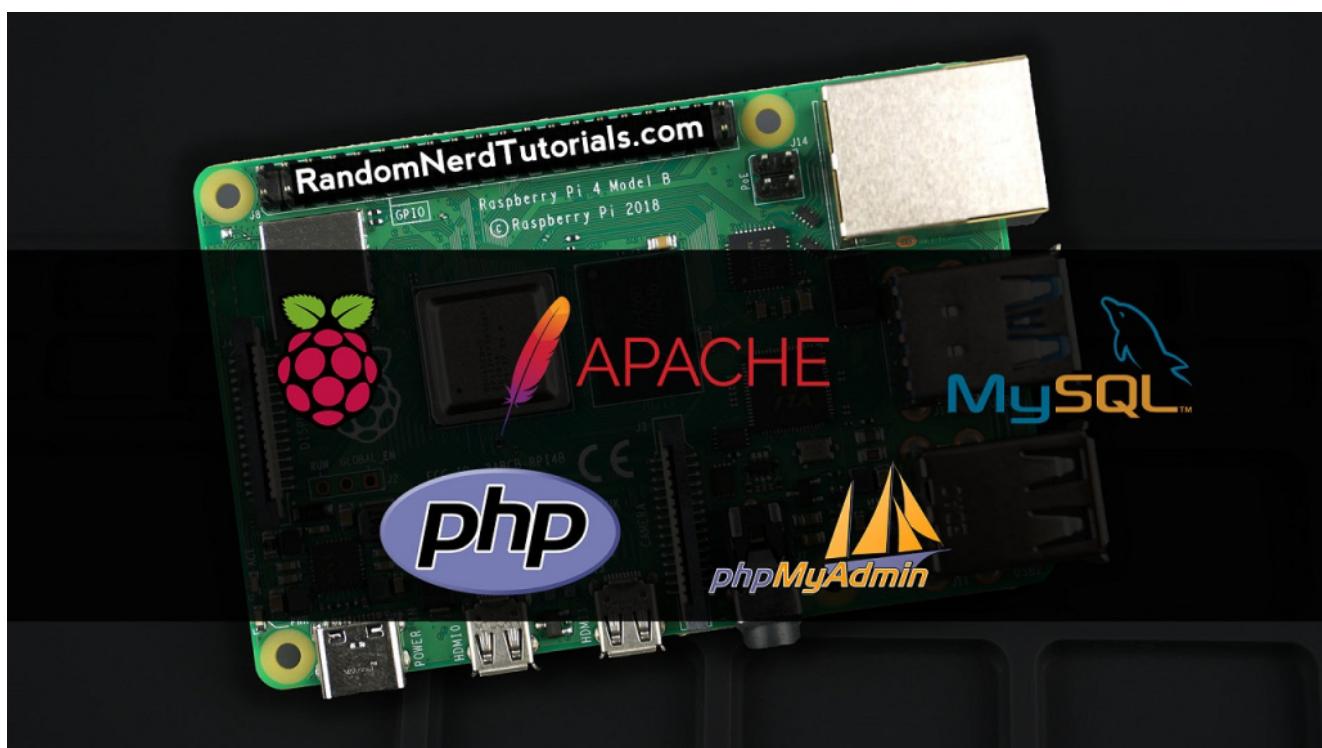


# Raspberry Pi: Install Apache + MySQL + PHP (LAMP Server)

In this guide, you'll learn how to install a LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP) server on a Raspberry Pi. **LAMP** is a software bundle that is used for web development. The Raspberry Pi will have Raspbian OS installed and you'll use phpMyAdmin to easily manage your database through a web interface.



## Prerequisites

Before continuing with this tutorial:

- You should be familiar with the Raspberry Pi board – [read Getting Started with Raspberry Pi](#);
- You should have the Raspbian or Raspbian Lite operating system installed – [read Installing Raspbian Lite, Enabling and Connecting with SSH](#);
- You also need the following hardware:
  - [Raspberry Pi board](#) – read [Best Raspberry Pi Starter Kits](#)

- [Raspberry Pi Power Supply \(5V 2.5A\)](#)

If you like home automation and you want to build a complete home automation system, I recommend downloading my home automation course.

After having your Raspberry Pi board prepared with Raspbian OS, you can continue with this tutorial.

You can either run the next commands on a Raspberry Pi set as a desktop computer or using an [SSH connection](#).

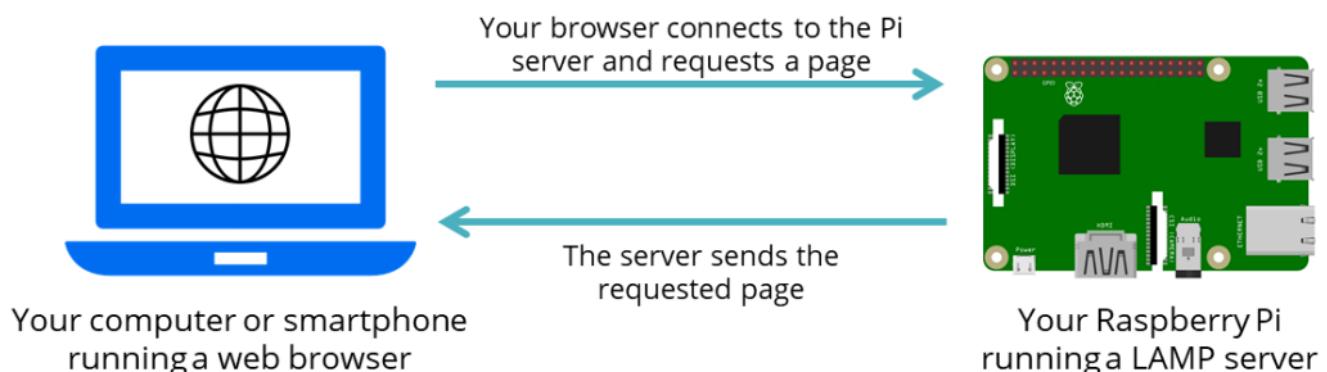
## Updating and Upgrading

Before starting the installation procedure, open a Terminal window and run the following commands to update your Pi:

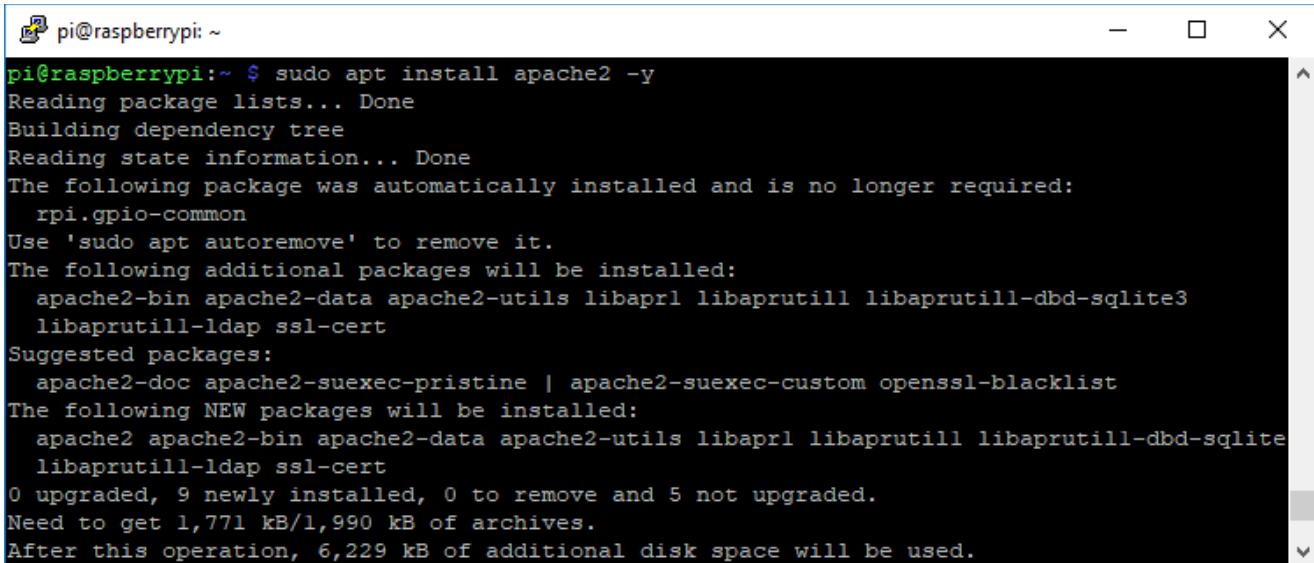
```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
```

## Install Apache2 on Raspberry Pi

Apache2 is the most widely used web server software. Briefly, a web server is the software that handles requests to access a web page. Then, depending on the page you have requested, the server will generate the document to serve you (*.html*, *.php*, etc).



To install Apache2 on your Raspberry Pi, run the next command:



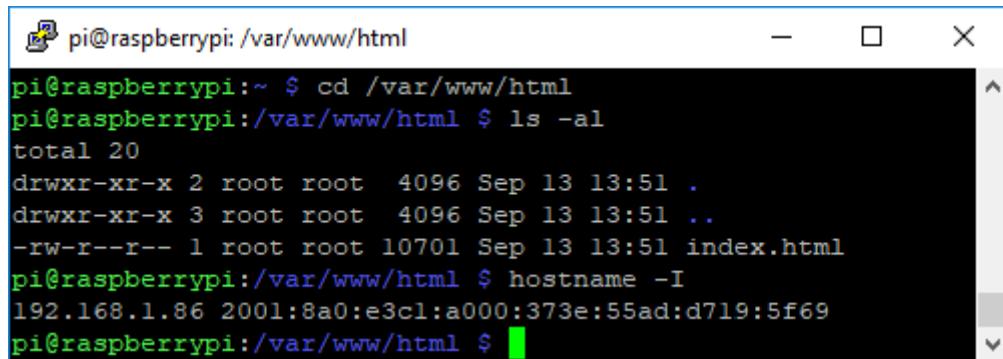
```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt install apache2 -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  rpi.gpio-common
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap ssl-cert
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom openssl-blacklist
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap ssl-cert
0 upgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 5 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,771 kB/1,990 kB of archives.
After this operation, 6,229 kB of additional disk space will be used.
```

That's it! Apache is now installed. To test your installation, change to the `/var/www/html` directory and list the files:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd /var/www/html
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ ls -al
index.html
```

You should have an `index.html` file in that folder. To open that page in your browser, you need to know the Raspberry Pi IP address. Use:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ hostname -I
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd /var/www/html
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ ls -al
total 20
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 13 13:51 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Sep 13 13:51 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10701 Sep 13 13:51 index.html
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ hostname -I
192.168.1.86 2001:8a0:e3c1:a000:373e:55ad:d719:5f69
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $
```

In my case, the Raspberry Pi IP address is 192.168.1.86. If you open your RPi IP address in any browser in your local network, a similar web page should load (<http://192.168.1.86>):

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

**Configuration Overview**

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
```

## Install PHP on Raspberry Pi

PHP is a server side scripting language. PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is used to develop dynamic web applications. A PHP file contains `<?php ... ?>` tags and ends with the extension “`.php`”.

To install PHP on Raspberry Pi, run:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo apt install php -y
```

You can remove the `index.html` and create a PHP script to test the installation:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo rm index.html
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo nano index.php
```

In your `index.php` file add the following code to echo the “hello world” message:

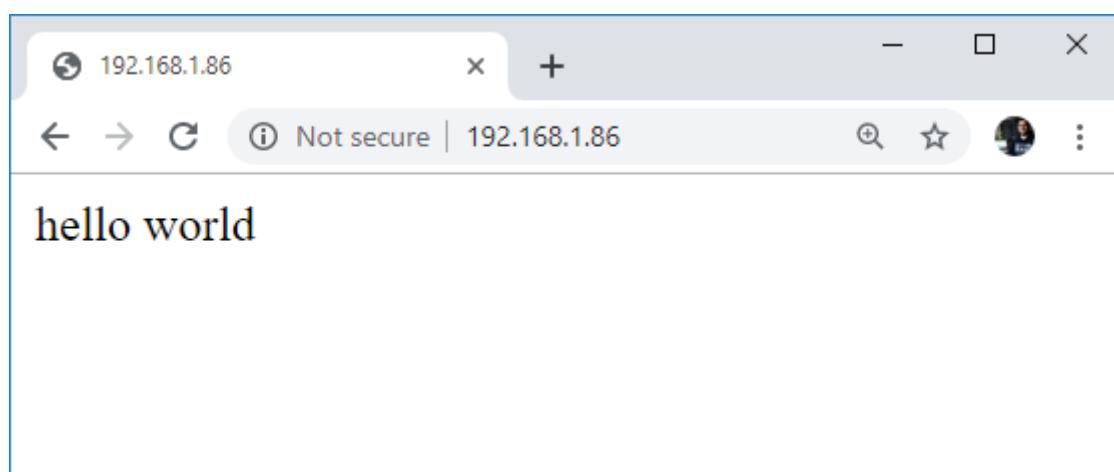
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'pi@raspberrypi: /var/www/html'. It displays the contents of the 'index.php' file in the 'nano' text editor. The file contains the single line of PHP code: '<?php echo "hello world"; ?>'. The bottom of the screen shows the nano command bar with various keyboard shortcuts.

To save your file: press **Ctrl+X**, followed by **y**, and press **Enter** to exit.

Finally, restart Apache2:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo service apache2 restart
```

To test if Apache2 is serving *.php* files, open the Raspberry Pi IP address and it should display the “**hello world**” message from the *index.php* script created earlier.



If everything is working, you can remove *index.php* file from the */var/www/html* directory:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo rm index.php
```

## Install MySQL (MariaDB Server) on Raspberry Pi

MySQL (often pronounced **M**y **S**–**Q**–**L**) is a popular open source relational database.

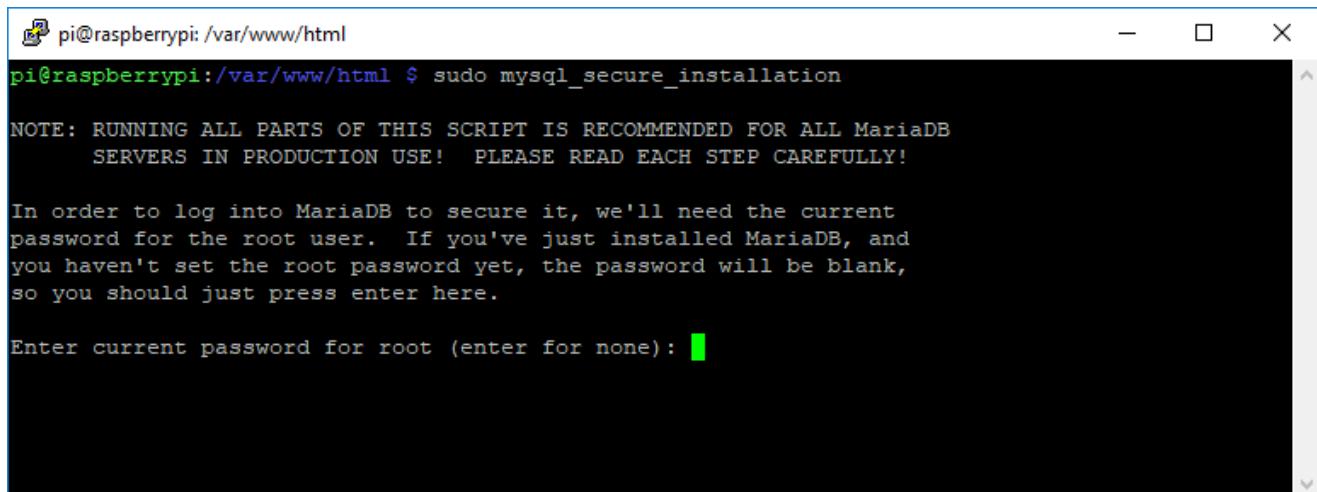
Install the MySQL Server (MariaDB Server) and PHP-MySQL packages by entering the following command:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo apt install mariadb-server php-mysql -y  
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo service apache2 restart
```

After installing MySQL (MariaDB Server), it's recommend to run this command to secure your MySQL installation:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

This should appear in your Terminal window:



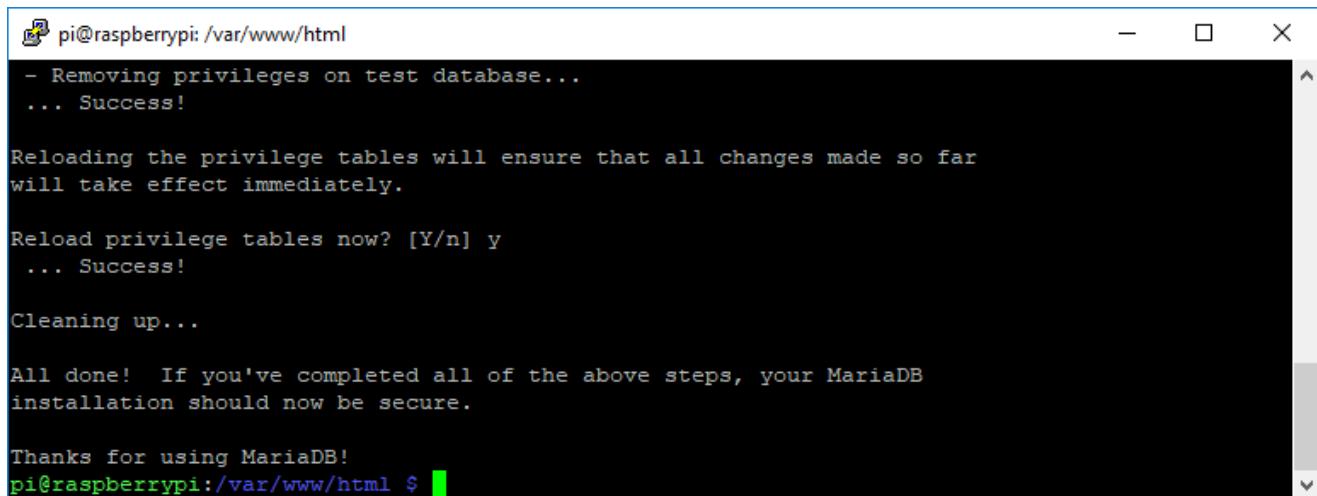
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: /var/www/html". The command "sudo mysql\_secure\_installation" is being run. The script outputs several lines of text, including a note about running all parts of the script for production use, instructions for logging into MariaDB, and a prompt asking for the current root password. The terminal window has a standard Linux-style interface with a title bar and scroll bars.

```
pi@raspberrypi: /var/www/html  
pi@raspberrypi: /var/www/html $ sudo mysql_secure_installation  
  
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB  
SERVING IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!  
  
In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current  
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and  
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,  
so you should just press enter here.  
  
Enter current password for root (enter for none): █
```

- You will be asked Enter **current password for root** (type a secure password): press Enter
- Type in **Y** and press **Enter** to Set root password

- Type in **Y** to Remove anonymous users
- Type in **Y** to Disallow root login remotely
- Type in **Y** to Remove test database and access to it
- Type in **Y** to Reload privilege tables now

When the installation is completed, you'll see the message: "Thanks for using MariaDB!".



```
pi@raspberrypi: /var/www/html
- 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!
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $
```

If you experience any error login into phpMyAdmin, you might need to create a new user to login. Those commands will create a new user with name (admin) and password (your\_password).

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo mysql --user=root --password
> create user admin@localhost identified by 'your_password';
> grant all privileges on *.* to admin@localhost;
> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
> exit;
```

## Install phpMyAdmin on Raspberry Pi

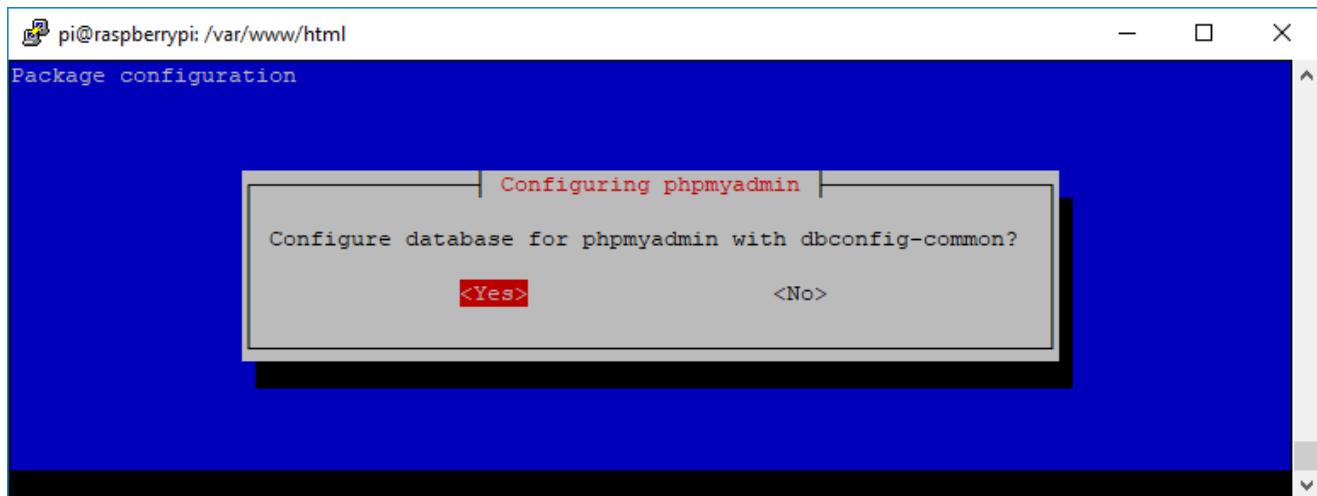
phpMyAdmin is a free software tool written in PHP, intended to handle the administration of MySQL using a web interface.

To install phpMyAdmin on a Raspberry Pi, type the following command into the terminal:

```
pi@raspberrypi: /var/www/html $ sudo apt install phpmyadmin ..
```

PHPMyAdmin installation program will ask you few questions. We'll use the **dbconfig-common**.

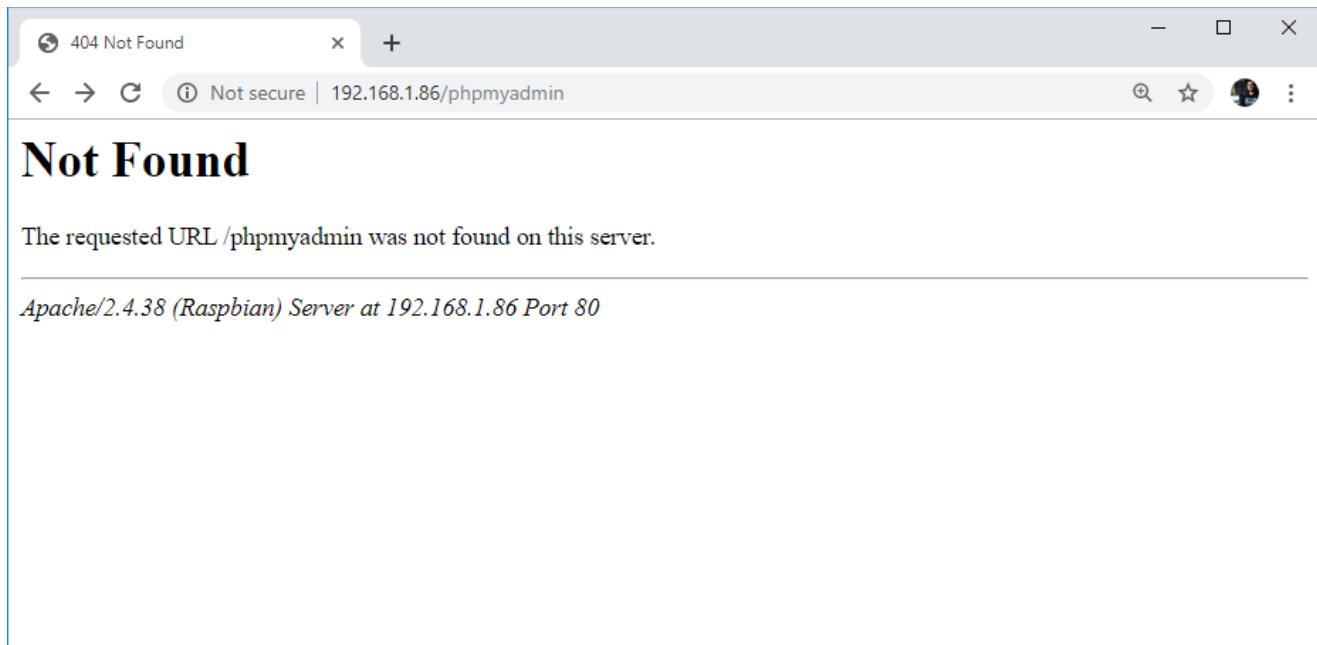
- Select **Apache2** when prompted and press the **Enter** key
- Configuring **phpmyadmin?** **OK**
- Configure database for phpmyadmin with **dbconfig-common?** **Yes**
- Type your **password** and press **OK**



Enable the PHP MySQLi extension and restart Apache2 for changes to take effect:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo phpenmod mysqli  
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo service apache2 restart
```

When you go to your RPi IP address followed by **/phpmyadmin** (in my case **http://192.168.1.86/phpmyadmin**), you'll probably see the "Not Found" error page in your browser:



If that's the case, you'll have to move the **phpmyadmin** folder to `/var/www/html`, run the next command:

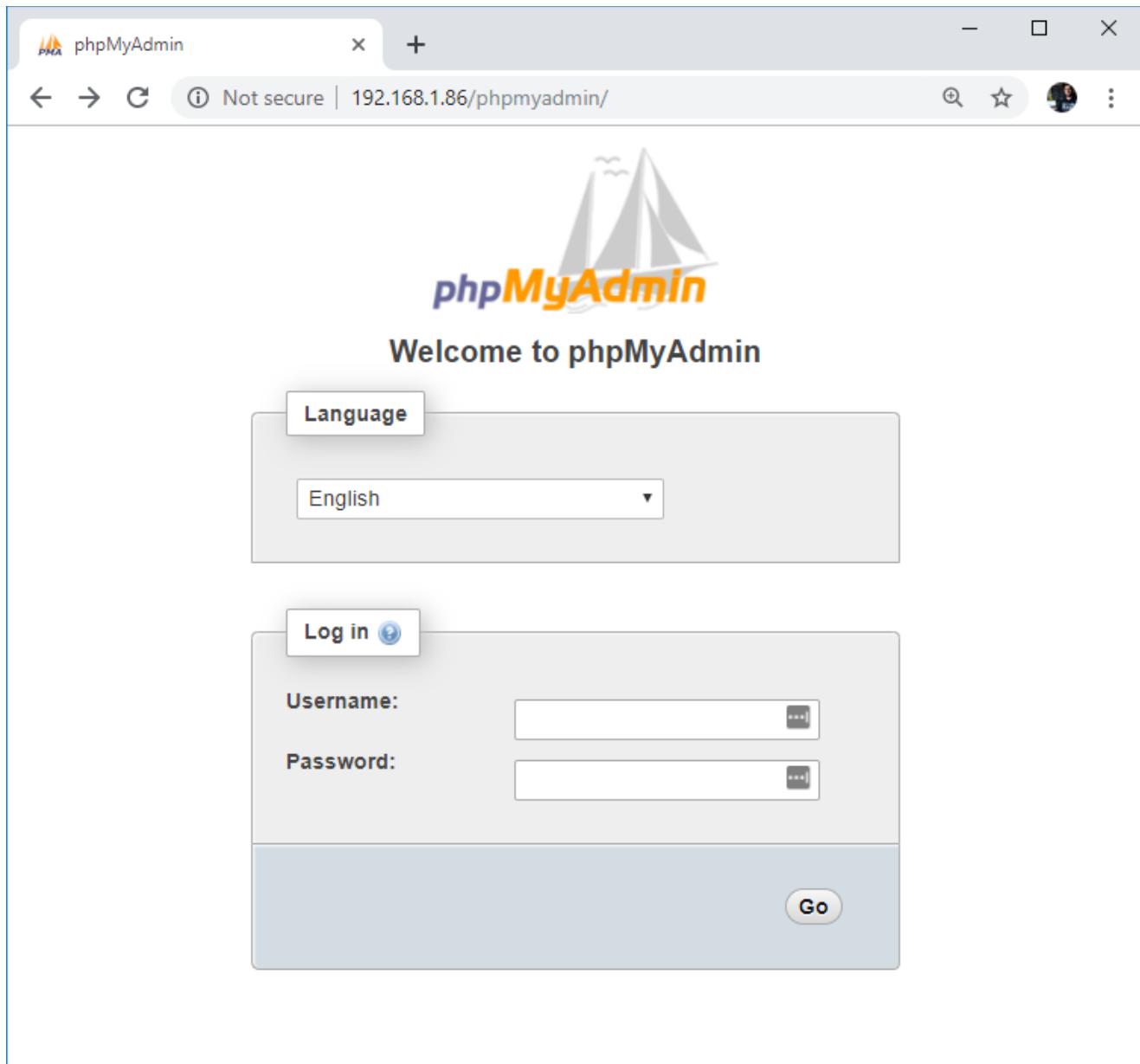
```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo ln -s /usr/share/phpmyadmin  
/var/www/html/phpmyadmin
```

Now, if you list the files, it should return the **phpmyadmin** folder:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ ls  
phpmyadmin
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html  
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ ls  
phpmyadmin  
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $
```

Reload your web page (<http://192.168.1.86/phpmyadmin>), you should see the



Enter your defined username (it should be **Username = root**) and the password you defined during the installation.

Press the **Go** button to login. A new page loads:

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface running on a Raspberry Pi. The left sidebar lists databases: New, information\_schema, mysql, performance\_schema, and phpmyadmin. The main content area has two main sections: 'General settings' and 'Appearance settings'. Under General settings, there's a 'Change password' link and a dropdown for 'Server connection collation' set to 'utf8mb4\_unicode\_ci'. Under Appearance settings, there's a 'Language' dropdown set to 'English', a 'Theme' dropdown set to 'pmahomme', and a 'Font size' dropdown set to '82%'. To the right, there are three panels: 'Database server' (listing the server as 'localhost via UNIX socket', MariaDB version 10.3.17, and user 'root@localhost'), 'Web server' (listing Apache 2.4.38, PHP 7.3.4-2, and various PHP extensions), and 'phpMyAdmin' (listing the version as 4.6.6deb5 and links to documentation and support). A 'Console' button is at the bottom left.

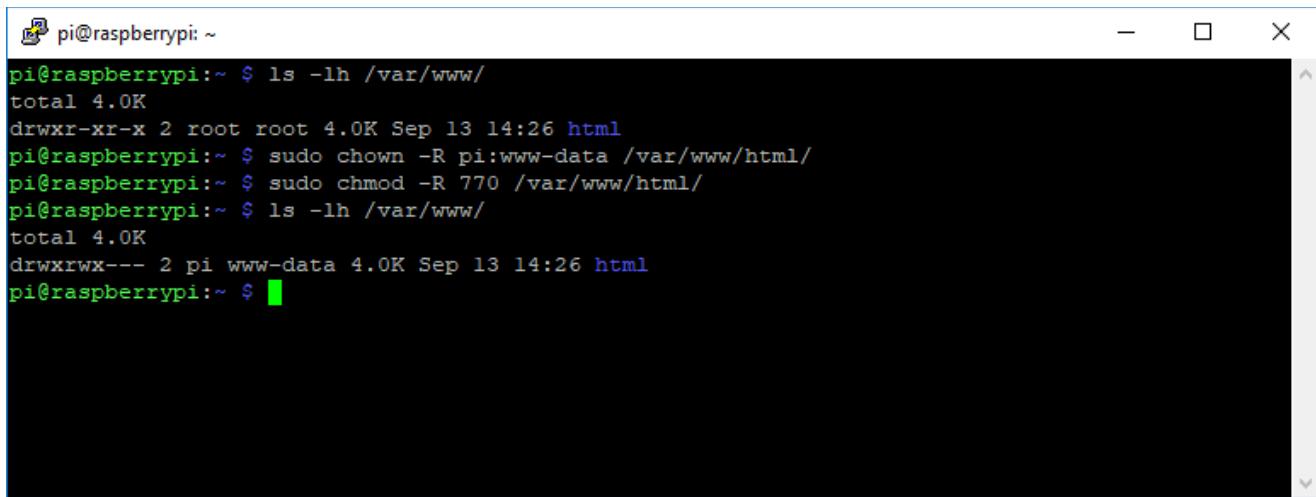
That's it! Your Raspberry Pi board is prepared with a LAMP server: Apache2, MySQL, PHP. We've also decided to include phpMyAdmin in this installation for an easier database management through a web interface.

## Optional Step (but recommended)

To manage your web pages, you should change the permissions for your `/var/www/html/` folder. To do this, run the following commands:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls -lh /var/www/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo chown -R pi:www-data /var/www/html/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo chmod -R 770 /var/www/html/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls -lh /var/www/
```

After running these commands, you'll see something as follows:



```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls -lh /var/www/
total 4.0K
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4.0K Sep 13 14:26 html
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo chown -R pi:www-data /var/www/html/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo chmod -R 770 /var/www/html/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls -lh /var/www/
total 4.0K
drwxrwx--- 2 pi www-data 4.0K Sep 13 14:26 html
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

## Wrapping Up

We hope you found this guide useful! Your Raspberry Pi has a LAMP server with phpMyAdmin that allows you to build interesting IoT projects like these:

- [ESP32/ESP8266 Publish Data to Raspberry Pi LAMP Server](#)
- [Visualize Your Sensor Readings from Anywhere in the World \(ESP32/ESP8266 + MySQL + PHP\)](#)
- [ESP32/ESP8266 Insert Data into MySQL Database using PHP and Arduino IDE](#)

Learn more about Home Automation with the Raspberry Pi: [Build a Home Automation System for \\$100](#)

Thanks for reading.

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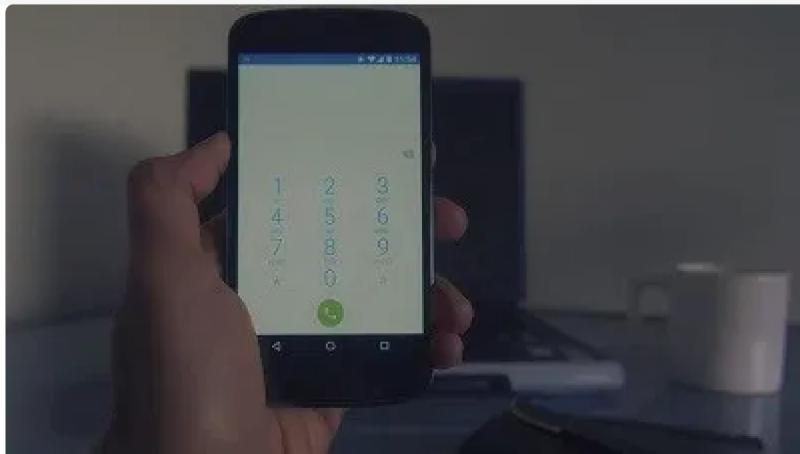


wwwpcbway.com

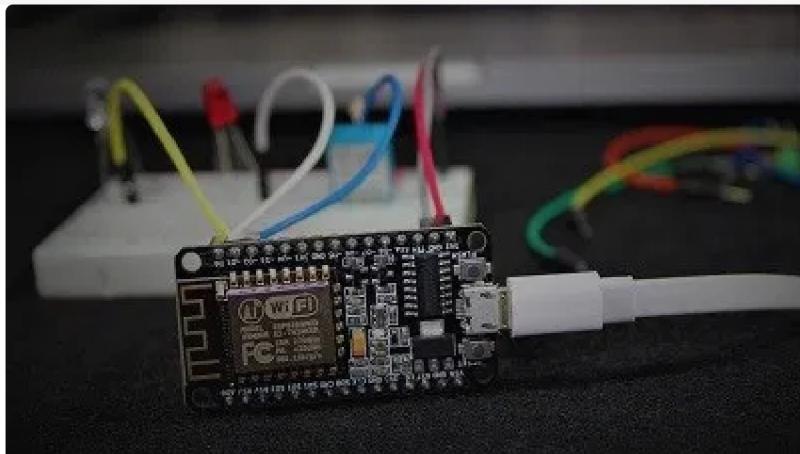


Build Web Server projects with the ESP32 and ESP8266 boards to control outputs and monitor sensors remotely. Learn HTML, CSS, JavaScript and client-server communication protocols [DOWNLOAD »](#)

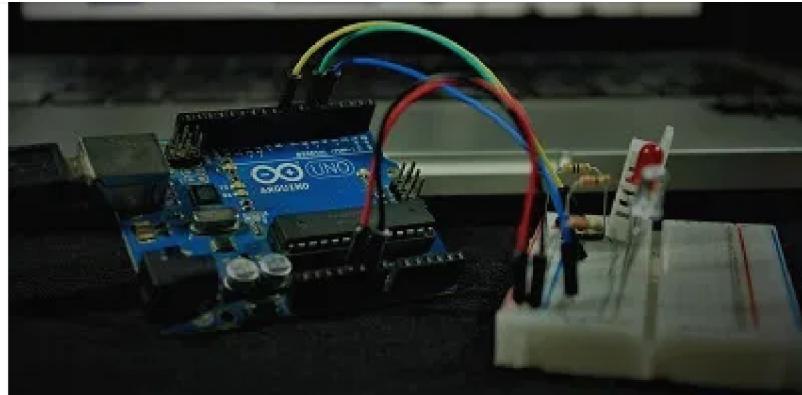
## Recommended Resources



[Build a Home Automation System from Scratch »](#) With Raspberry Pi, ESP8266, Arduino, and Node-RED.



[Home Automation using ESP8266 eBook and video course »](#) Build IoT and home automation projects.



[Arduino Step-by-Step Projects »](#) Build 25 Arduino projects with our course, even with no prior experience!

## What to Read Next...

[ESP32 Data Logging to Firebase Realtime Database](#)

## MicroPython: SSD1306 OLED Display Scroll Functions and Draw Shapes (ESP32/ESP8266)

[Installing the ESP32 Board in Arduino IDE \(Windows, Mac OS X, Linux\)](#)

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## 42 thoughts on “Raspberry Pi: Install Apache + MySQL + PHP (LAMP Server)”



**Andrew Longdon**

September 22, 2019 at 5:12 pm

Hi, all but completed this, however, I seem to have failed at the last hurdle. I cannot log in to phpMyAdmin with user Root, but I can log on as admin. However, having done so, I don't have privileges to create a new database. Can you please advise...

[Reply](#)**ed**

September 23, 2019 at 9:17 pm

Andrew, had the same problem.

Could you issue the following commnd in mysql:

```
SELECT user,authentication_string,plugin,host FROM mysql.user;  
does that show an output in which there is an authentication plugin used  
for 'root'?
```

If so, do the following:

```
ALTER USER root@localhost IDENTIFIED WITH  
mysql_native_password;  
SET PASSWORD=PASSWORD('yourpassword');  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

That allowed me to log in as root

[Reply](#)**BeeGee**

December 5, 2020 at 6:08 pm

No, I don't show a : "authentication plugin", only "unix\_socket".

[#comment](#)

≡ Menu



```
FROM mysql.user;
```

Output:

```
| user | authentication_string | plugin | host |
```

```
| root | | unix_socket | localhost |
```

```
| phpmyadmin | | localhost |
```

[Reply](#)



**Nils Conzelmann**

July 15, 2021 at 7:57 pm

To solve the problem, that you can not connect with root at phpmyadmin try the following:

```
$sudo mysql -u root
```

```
[(none)]> use mysql;
```

```
[mysql]> update user set plugin="" where User='root';
```

```
[mysql]> flush privileges;
```

```
[mysql]> \q
```

Make shure after plugin= there are two seperated ' (apostrophes) not one double-one!

[Reply](#)



**ed**

September 23, 2019 at 4:37 pm

Actually I have the same issue as Andrew: cant log in with root, but can log in with admin

[Reply](#)



**ed**

September 23, 2019 at 9:18 pm

seems solved, I put the solution under Andrews comment

[Reply](#)



**Andrew Longdon**

September 23, 2019 at 7:55 pm

By the way, looking at other guides, they suggest logging in with user phpmyadmin – whilst this login does work, it still doesn't have privileges...

[Reply](#)



**Pedro**

November 7, 2022 at 8:17 pm

If you guys are having the same problem as Andrew try running the following commands

```
sudo mysql -p -u root  
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON * TO 'root'@localhost IDENTIFIED BY
```

≡ Menu



```
'password';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

then try logging in again and it should work  
Best of luck

[Reply](#)



**Andrew Longdon**

September 23, 2019 at 9:54 pm

Hi Ed, sorry, can you please say where I should issue these commands.  
I'm completely new to sql, etc...

[Reply](#)



**ONG KHEOK CHIN**

September 28, 2019 at 7:30 am

I can log in with user as phpmyadmin and password that i set previously.  
What do you meant by still doesn't have privileges. How to check and  
confirm the privileges ?

[Reply](#)



**Andrew Longdon**

September 28, 2019 at 7:14 pm

Menu



I've now sorted this 😊

In answer to Ong – even though I could log into phpMyAdmin, it wouldn't allow me to create a database – I basically had read only rights. There was a red warning cross symbol saying No Privileges.

On installing onto a new Pi 3A+ I realised I'd not launched the mysql server using “sudo mysql” and then entered the following code:

```
pi@raspberrypi:/var/www/html $ sudo mysql -user=root -password  
> create user andrew@localhost identified by 'your_password';  
> grant all privileges on *.* to andrew@localhost;  
> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
> exit;
```

This then allowed me (logged in as andrew) to create the database and complete the project

[Reply](#)



mo

May 30, 2020 at 3:37 pm

thank's 😊

[Reply](#)



hattab ines

June 18, 2022 at 12:33 am

Hi Andrew, I think I have the same problem as you. can you help me

≡ Menu



cross symbol saying No Privileges.

i don't know what's my problem even i follow all the steps ... plzz i need a heelp and thanku

[Reply](#)



**John Crawford**

October 3, 2019 at 5:19 pm

ed, thank you, your mysql mumbo jumbo worked for me

[Reply](#)



**Renato Rodrigues**

November 11, 2019 at 4:35 pm

Obrigado me ajudou muito!

[Reply](#)



**Oliver L Wright**

September 22, 2020 at 8:50 pm

Can't log in with either root or admin.

With root:

```
#16022 - Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost'
```

! mysqli\_real\_connect(): (HY000/1698): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost'

With admin:

#1045 – Access denied for user 'admin'@'localhost' (using password: YES)

!mysqli\_real\_connect(): (HY000/1045): Access denied for user 'admin'@'localhost' (using password: YES)

Otherwise, fantastic job!!

[Reply](#)



**Oliver L Wright**

September 22, 2020 at 9:47 pm

Did some research on Ask Ubuntu and in 2018 someone suggested using “phpmyadmin” which works.

[Reply](#)



**Johan Fourie**

December 3, 2020 at 2:24 pm

If you feel more adventurous, you can set up a RPi server with these components running in Docker containers. A South African guy called Graham Garner created a very convenient menu and supporting scripts to initially set up the software stack and manage the containers afterwards.

See <https://sensorsiot.github.io/IOTstack/>

Once this is in place, it is very easy to add additional containers from

☰ Menu



[Reply](#)**BeeGee**

December 5, 2020 at 7:03 pm

**Disclaimer:****Totally new to installing and using db's**

Darn, I was getting all the for mentioned errors. And I implemented several of the suggested solutions, but, I was still getting the errors. So, I decided to do the old reboot trick and it worked. Wish I could say what exactly fixed it.

After rebooting, from the browser page, tried to login again and it failed when I used root@localhost and my password. I dropped the "@localhost", which I had tried prior to the reboot, off the user name and only used "root" and the password. And up came the phpmyadmin home page. BTW, I never was able to login using "admin"

one thing I did figure out was, to verify if you are using the correct root password, you can re-issue the cmd:

"sudo mysql\_secure\_installation".

If you just hit ENTER, you will get an error if the root password has been set somehow.

You can then type the password which you "think" is the correct one, if it is, the script continues and you can ^C'd out of it.

then I rebooted, tried to log

[Reply](#)**Steve**

Menu



Best thing about a raspberry pi is you can do this tutorial over and over again :). I almost have this memorized. Thank you Ed for your work you put into this. I have become a little big less stressed in the shell!

[Reply](#)**Shubhendu Bikash Banerjee**

January 5, 2021 at 5:08 am

Great tutorial. Just works! Thanks!

[Reply](#)**Jack Maple**

February 10, 2021 at 6:52 am

Very good tutorial. Successful outcome. Previously i have found this install a long process. But you accurately specified ability level in the prerequisites which I am now familiar with.

In the I have fallen foul at the password phase when installing MYSQL. I have added extra notes to go with yours in my note book:  
You wrote: “at the New password: prompt, and press Enter.”  
I Wrote” (Important: Plan ahead, Practice write User name and password pair before entering, YOU ONLY ONE GO AT TYPING THIS PASSWORD – DOES NOT ASK FOR A RETYPE, SO BE SURE WHEN PRESSING KEYS)

**Butha-Buthe Bernard Matsumunyane**

April 11, 2021 at 4:03 pm

Excellent!!! Well written and on point. Thank you

[Reply](#)**Craig McKendree**

April 12, 2021 at 9:51 pm

I'm lost, tried everything I could think of, searched the web and still have an issue 😞

In my browser window I see this;

Index of /

[ICO] Name Last modified Size Description

[ ] esp-data.php 2021-04-12 16:04 2.3K

[DIR] phpmyadmin/ 2017-01-23 13:20 –

[ ] post-esp-data.php 2021-04-11 14:11 2.1K

Apache/2.4.38 (Raspbian) Server at 192.168.1.86 Port 80

Click on phpmyadmin, enter username (admin) and password... loads with no problem

Click on esp-data.php and get this: Connection has failed: Access denied for user 'admin'@'localhost' (using password: YES)

Click on post-esp-data.php and get this: No data posted with HTTP POST.

Running an ESP8266, serial window getting this: httpRequestData:  
api\_key=tPmAT5Ab3j7F9&sensor=BME280&location=Office&value1=25.7

Where did the wheels come off the bus?

[Reply](#)



**Craig McKendree**

April 13, 2021 at 8:58 pm

Thanks to linuxize.com issue has been resolved and the wheels are back on the bus.

[Reply](#)



**Chinkey**

April 15, 2021 at 10:13 am

Iam getting hello world ..i am getting the whole line instead.  
Please help.

[Reply](#)



**Ken Peck**

July 4, 2021 at 1:15 pm

Everything worked exactly like stated in the tutorial, even the errors, until “Reload your web page ([http://192.168.\\_.\\_/phpmyadmin](http://192.168._._/phpmyadmin))”, you should see the login page for phpMyAdmin web interface”. But at that point I didn’t get the nhnMvAdmin web interface instead yet another I got another 404 Not

Menu



Something's broken. I have no idea at the moment.

[Reply](#)



**varnith**

May 24, 2022 at 3:36 am

same here I got 403 Forbidden  
You don't have permission to access this resource.  
something like this...

[Reply](#)



**Caio**

January 15, 2022 at 3:59 pm

All was working well according to the tutorial, I could access .phpmyadmin and all, but when I followed the last step, “Optional Step (but recommended)”, the commands

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls -lh /var/www/  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo chown -R pi:www-data /var/www/html/  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo chmod -R 770 /var/www/html/  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls -lh /var/www/
```

returned that pi:www-data wasn't a valid user. I then tried to change the exact line to my username, caiomvital, and ran the “ls -lh /var/www/”. It returned me

```
“total 4,0K  
drw-rw-rw- 2 caiomvital root 4,0K ion 15 12:22 html”
```

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after these commands, when I tried to access my ip “192.168.0.4” again, it returned me the 403 Forbidden,  
“You don’t have permission to access this resource”  
“Apache/2.4.38 (Raspbian) Server at 192.168.0.4 Port 80”

How can I solve this?

By the way, thank you very much for the tutorial!

[Reply](#)



**Chris**

October 15, 2022 at 9:02 pm

Hi Ciao

I have the same problem. I wonder if your found a solution/

Other wise a really good tutorial.

Chris

[Reply](#)



**Haleem**

January 22, 2022 at 5:34 am

Superb tutorial. Highly recommend...

[Reply](#)

**Howard Cole**

February 25, 2022 at 12:03 am

This was a good article

[Reply](#)**Tony**

April 12, 2022 at 4:10 pm

None of the above has worked for me. I can not access myphpadmin no matter what!!!!!!

[Reply](#)**Gustavo**

May 1, 2022 at 10:24 pm

Same to me, i got a lot of messages in phpmyadmin page, if you solved pls text me how

[Reply](#)**Gustavo**

May 1, 2022 at 10:20 pm

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I got some messages in phpmyadmin page  
Deprecation Notice in ./././php/Twig/Loader/FilesystemLoader.php#40  
realpath(): Passing null to parameter #1 (\$path) of type string is  
deprecated

## Backtrace

```
FilesystemLoader.php#40: realpath(NULL)
./libraries/classes/Template.php#59: Twig\Loader\FilesystemLoader-
>__construct(string '/usr/share/phpmyadmin//templates/')
./libraries/classes/Theme.php#103: PhpMyAdmin\Template->__construct()
./libraries/classes/Theme.php#174: PhpMyAdmin\Theme->__construct()
./libraries/classes/ThemeManager.php#306: PhpMyAdmin\Theme::load(
string './themes/pmahomme',
string '/usr/share/phpmyadmin/.themes/pmahomme/',
)
./libraries/classes/ThemeManager.php#89: PhpMyAdmin\ThemeManager-
>loadThemes()
./libraries/classes/ThemeManager.php#129:
PhpMyAdmin\ThemeManager->__construct()
./libraries/classes/ThemeManager.php#397:
PhpMyAdmin\ThemeManager::getInstance()
./libraries/common.inc.php#315:
PhpMyAdmin\ThemeManager::initializeTheme()
./index.php#23: require_once(./libraries/common.inc.php)
```

[Reply](#)



Dusan

May 11, 2022 at 5:03 pm

Please, one question: Has anyone tried installing Apache2 on Raspberry

☰ Menu



[Reply](#)**David Mena**

May 20, 2022 at 7:56 pm

If you cant login follow this steps, they worked for me:

[computingforgeeks.com/how-to-solve-error-1524-hy000-plugin-unix\\_socket-is-not-loaded-mysql-error-on-debian-ubuntu/](https://computingforgeeks.com/how-to-solve-error-1524-hy000-plugin-unix_socket-is-not-loaded-mysql-error-on-debian-ubuntu/)

[Reply](#)**Kristian Guerra**

June 4, 2022 at 12:58 pm

muito obrigado

[Reply](#)**Satyajit**

September 11, 2022 at 1:55 am

Forbidden

You don't have permission to access this resource.

Anache/2.4.54 (Debian) Server at 192.168.43.219 Port 80

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[Reply](#)**鍾佳哲**

October 5, 2022 at 6:48 am

sorry i'm a troublesome newbie,  
How do I send those commands to this board?

[Reply](#)**Eliseu**

October 5, 2022 at 4:24 pm

Hello, I'm looking to buy a raspberry pi pico with wireless wifi rp2040 microcontroller  
([https://www.aliexpress.com/item/1005002074614015.html?spm=a2g0o.productlist.0.0.1eb166bcgDKMac&algo\\_pvid=5a47d939-fb11-4df8-a871-0ca51637d713&algo\\_exp\\_id=5a47d939-fb11-4df8-a871-0ca51637d713-22&pdp\\_ext\\_f=%7B%22sku\\_id%22%3A%2212000019018843727%22%7D&pdp\\_npi=2%40dis%21BRL%2185.58%2177.04%21%21%21%21%21%4021031a5516649859190373352e788a%2112000019018843727%21sea&curPageLogUid=h29Hmfx9iTGJ](https://www.aliexpress.com/item/1005002074614015.html?spm=a2g0o.productlist.0.0.1eb166bcgDKMac&algo_pvid=5a47d939-fb11-4df8-a871-0ca51637d713&algo_exp_id=5a47d939-fb11-4df8-a871-0ca51637d713-22&pdp_ext_f=%7B%22sku_id%22%3A%2212000019018843727%22%7D&pdp_npi=2%40dis%21BRL%2185.58%2177.04%21%21%21%21%21%4021031a5516649859190373352e788a%2112000019018843727%21sea&curPageLogUid=h29Hmfx9iTGJ)) to use in website projects, but I have verified that it has micro python support. Could you tell me if this module would be compatible?

Thanks,

**Eliseu**

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**Sara Santos**

October 5, 2022 at 10:52 pm

Hi.

Compatible with what exactly?

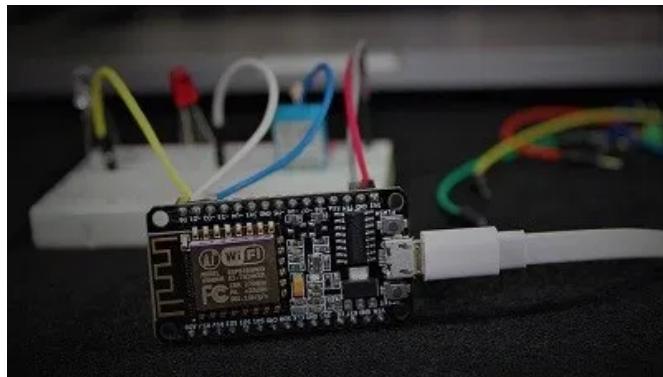
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## Leave a Comment

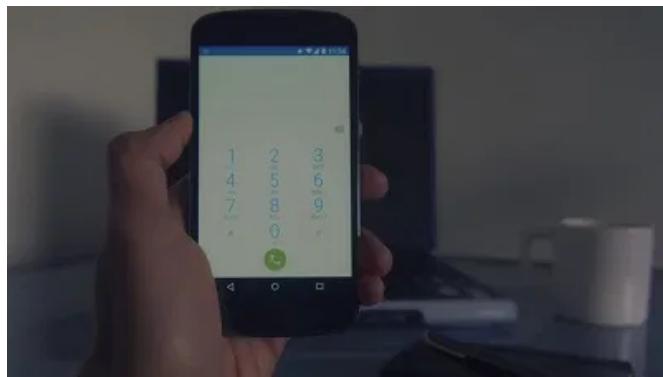
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