Install a LAMP Web Server on Amazon Linux 2

Time spent: 60 min

What I learned:

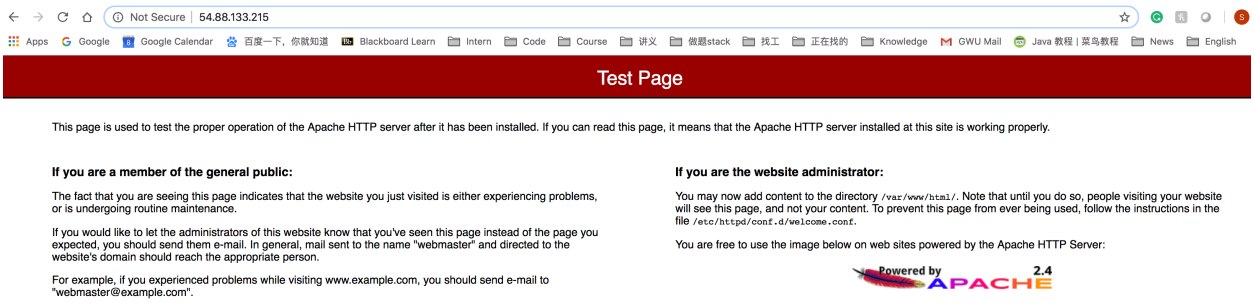
- How to install LAMP server on the instance
- How to set file permissions to allow the ec2-user account to manipulate files in this directory

What I built:

- Start an instance and install the LAMP server

```
License      : LGPLv2+ or MPLv1.1
Description : The zziplib library is intentionally lightweight, it offers the ability to
            : easily extract data from files archived in a single zip file. Applications
            : can bundle files into a single zip archive and access them. The implementation
            : is based only on the (free) subset of compression with the zlib algorithm
            : which is actually used by the zip/unzip tools.
            :
            : This packages contains all the utilities that come with the zziplib library.

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-195 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-195 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-195 ~]$ sudo systemctl is-enabled httpd
enabled
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-195 ~]$
```



- Test the LAMP server

PHP Version 7.2.11

System	Linux ip-172-31-31-195.ec2.internal 4.14.77-81.59.amzn2.x86_64 #1 SMP Mon Nov 12 21:32:48 UTC 2018 x86_64
Build Date	Oct 24 2018 17:54:57
Server API	FPM/FastCGI
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php.d/20-bz2.ini, /etc/php.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php.d/20-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php.d/20-pdo.ini, /etc/php.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php.d/20-sqlite3.ini, /etc/php.d/20-tokenizer.ini, /etc/php.d/30-mysqli.ini, /etc/php.d/30-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php.d/30-pdo_sqlite.ini
PHP API	20170718
PHP Extension	20170718
Zend Extension	320170718
Zend Extension Build	API320170718,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20170718,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled
IPv6 Support	enabled
DTrace Support	available, disabled
Registered PHP Streams	https, ftps, compress.zlib, php, file, glob, data, http, ftp, compress.bzip2, phar
Registered Stream Socket Transports	tcp, udp, unix, udg, ssl, sslv3, tls, tlsv1.0, tlsv1.1, tlsv1.2
Registered Stream Filters	zlib.*, string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, consumed, dechunk, bzip2.*, convert.iconv.*

This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine:
Zend Engine v3.2.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2018 Zend Technologies

Configuration

bz2

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-195 ~]$ rm /var/www/html/phpinfo.php
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-195 ~]$ sudo systemctl start mariadb
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-31-195 ~]$ sudo mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
      SERVERS 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):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] n
 ... skipping.

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB 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] n
 ... skipping.

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] n
 ... skipping.
```

Summary:

In this section, I successfully built Web Server on the Amazon EC2.