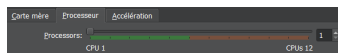
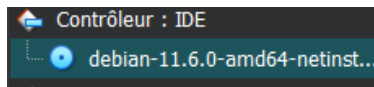
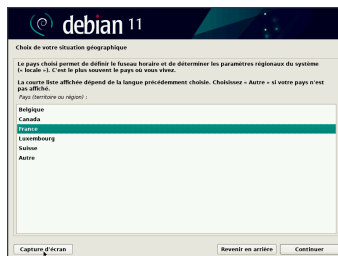


Debian 11.6 - SSH - GLPI

en premier créer la VM debian avec la version et les ressources demandé :



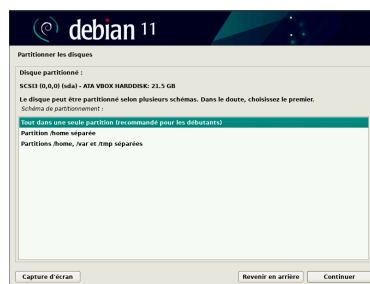
en premier on choisit la langue de l'installation, la situation géographique, et la configuration du clavier :



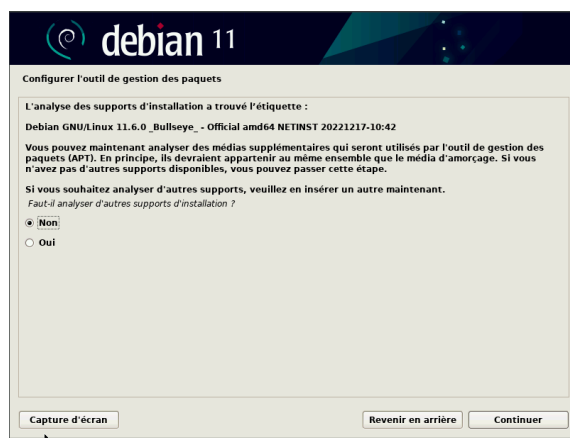
Ensuite configurer le nom du système, le mot de passe de l'utilisateur root, le compte utilisateur, ainsi que son mot de passe également :



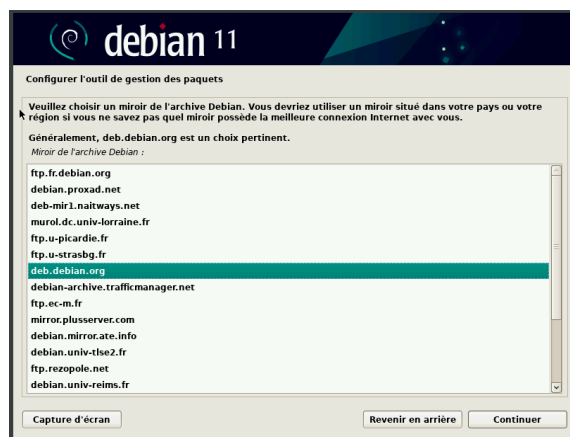
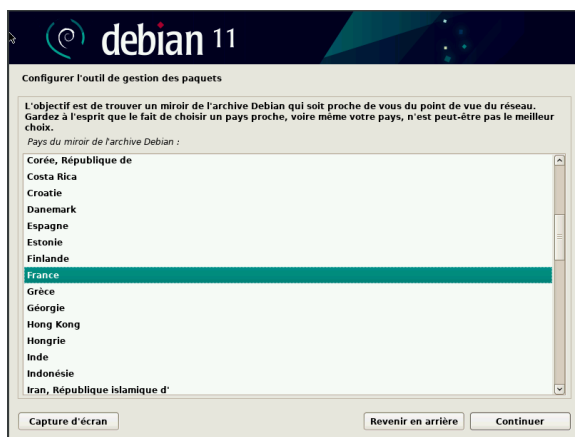
POur une installation simple, choisir "utiliser un disque entier", choisir le disque a partitionner, "Tout dans une seul partition" et confirmer le tout :



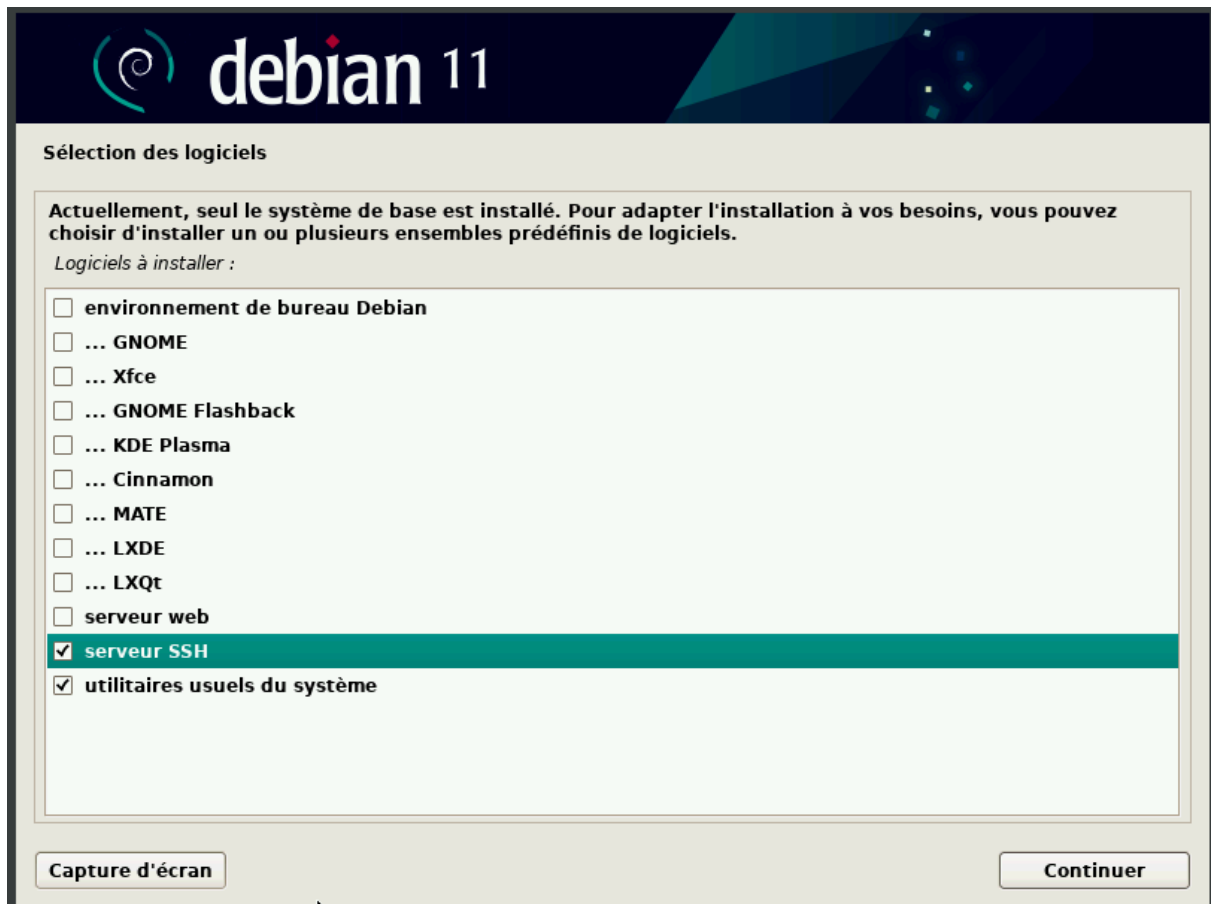
Cocher "oui" pour confirmer et "non" pour ne pas analyser d'autre support d'installation :



Ensuite choisir le pays pour le miroir, et en choisir un :



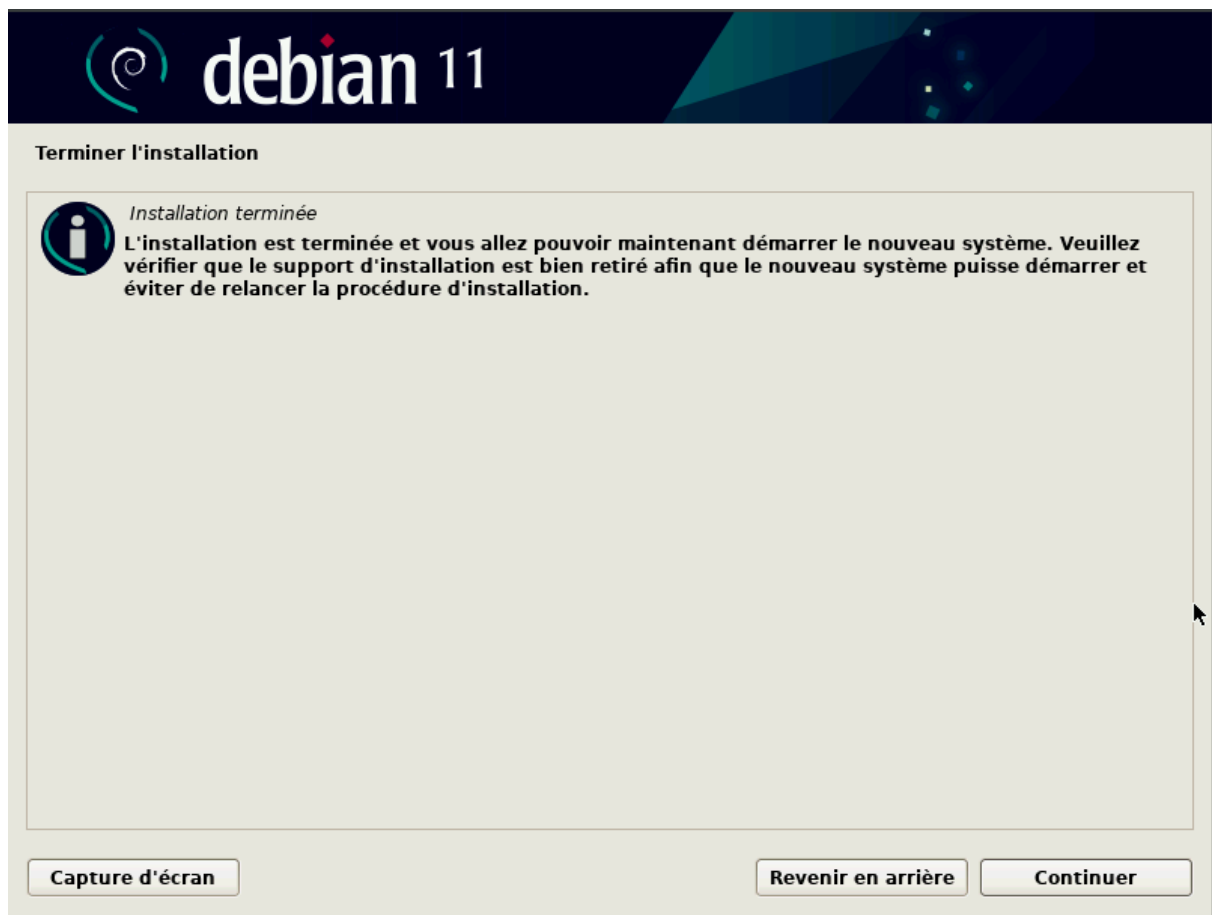
Ensuite attendre l'installation, choisir non pour le contest, et ici, choisir comme dans la capture :



Ensuite installer GRUB, pour le démarrage du système, choisir la localisation de GRUB :



Une fois fini, relancer le système :



▼ SSH

SSH est installer :

```
mai 28 14:21:41 deb11 system
mai 28 14:21:41 deb11 sshd[4
mai 28 14:21:41 deb11 sshd[4
mai 28 14:21:41 deb11 system
root@deb11:/home/renaud# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue
    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
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500
    link/ether 08:00:27:0d:3c:51 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.22/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global
        valid_lft 43002sec preferred_lft 43002sec
    inet6 2a01:e0a:994:2bd0:a00:27ff:fe0d:3c51/64 scope global
        valid_lft 86202sec preferred_lft 86202sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0d:3c51/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@deb11:/home/renaud# _

renaud@deb11: ~
renaud@deb11:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue
    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
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500
    link/ether 08:00:27:0d:3c:51 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.22/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global
        valid_lft 42907sec preferred_lft 42907sec
    inet6 2a01:e0a:994:2bd0:a00:27ff:fe0d:3c51/64 scope global
        valid_lft 86318sec preferred_lft 86318sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0d:3c51/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
renaud@deb11:~$
```

▼ GLPI

Pour débuter l'installation de GLPI nous devons installer plusieurs paquets :

```
root@deb11:/home/renaud# apt install -y apache2 mariadb-server php php-mysql php-xml php-mbstring php-curl php-gd php-intl php-zip php-bz2 php-imap unzip wget
```

Ensuite activer le démarrage automatique et redémarrer les services :

```
root@deb11:/home/renaud# systemctl enable apache2 mariadb
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
Synchronizing state of mariadb.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mariadb
root@deb11:/home/renaud# systemctl restart apache2 mariadb
root@deb11:/home/renaud#
```

Ensuite lancer le script mysql_secure_installation et repondre aux questions :

```

root@deb11:/home/renaud# 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
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

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

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] n
... skipping.

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the 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] Y
... Success!

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!

```

Ensuite se connecter a la DB et créer la DB, l'utilisateur, son mot de passe, ... :

```

root@deb11:/home/renaud# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 36
Server version: 10.5.28-MariaDB-0+deb11u2 Debian 11

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)]> create database glpidb character set utf8mb4 collate utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0,001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> create user 'glpiuser'@'localhost' identified by 'passw0rd2025__';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,024 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> grant all privileges on glpidb.* to 'glpiuser'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,022 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,012 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> exit;
Bye

```

Ensuite commencer l'installation de GLPI, s'en rendre dans le dossier /tmp et télécharger le projet Github de GLPI :

```

root@deb11:/home/renaud# cd /tmp
root@deb11:/tmp# wget https://github.com/glpi-project/glpi/releases/download/10.0.14/glpi-10.0.14.tgz

```

Décompresser avec, et déplacer le dossier GLPI à la racine de notre serveur web :

```

root@deb11:/tmp# tar -xvzf glpi-10.0.14.tgz

```

```

root@deb11:/tmp# mv glpi /var/www/html/

```

En suite donner les bons droits et créer le fichier de configuration du GLPI :

```

root@deb11:/var/www/html# chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/glpi
root@deb11:/var/www/html# chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/glpi
root@deb11:/var/www/html# nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/glpi.conf

```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/glpi

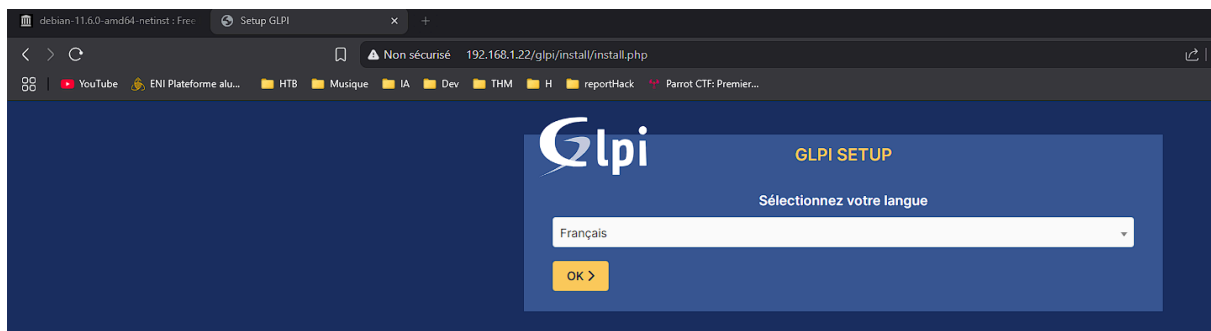
    <Directory /var/www/html/glpi>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/glpi_error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/glpi_access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

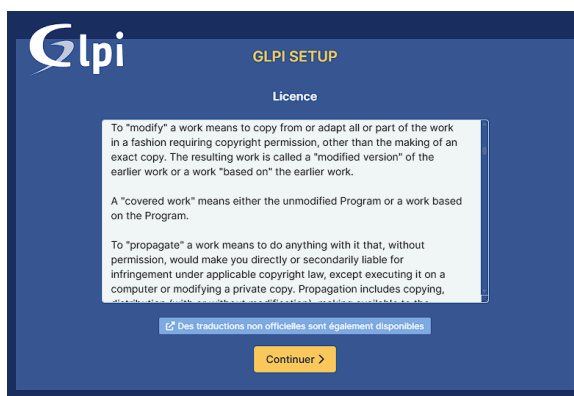
ensuite copier le fichiers de configuration au bon endroit et relancer apache :

```
root@deb11:/var/www/html# cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/glpi.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
root@deb11:/var/www/html# systemctl reload apache2
```

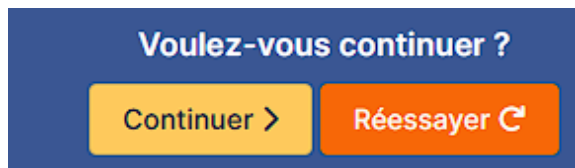
Une fois redemarrer, aller dans le navigateur et taper "IP/glpi" pour commencer l'installation :



Sélectionner la langue, accpeter la licence et installer :



ensuite continuer, renseigner les informations de connexion de la base de données et choisir la DBB créer :

The GLPI SETUP interface, Step 1: "Configuration de la connexion à la base de données". It features the GLPI logo and title. Below, it asks for "Serveur SQL (MariaDB ou MySQL)" with the value "127.0.0.1". It then asks for "Utilisateur SQL" with the value "glpiuser" and "Mot de passe SQL" with masked characters. A yellow "Continuer >" button is at the bottom.The GLPI SETUP interface, Step 2: "Test de connexion à la base de données". It shows a green checkmark and the message "Connexion à la base de données réussie". Below, it asks to "Veuillez sélectionner une base de données :". There are two options: "Créer une nouvelle base ou utiliser une base existante :" with an unselected radio button and a text input field, and "glpidb" with a selected radio button. A yellow "Continuer >" button is at the bottom.

Le message de confirmation, et récolter ls données ou non :



Les comptes par défaut pour se connecter au glpi :





Connexion à votre compte

Identifiant

Mot de passe

Source de connexion

☒ Se souvenir de moi

Se connecter

GLPI Copyright (C) 2015-2024 Teclib' and contributors