

# Install Laravel on Ubuntu 18.04 with Apache, MySQL, PHP7 (LAMP) stack

How to install Laravel, phpmyadmin, php 7.2 and LAMP on Ubuntu less than 10 minute!



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## Step 0 — update your system, Install prerequisites

You should first update your system by running :

```
sudo apt update
```

Before anything you should install *git*, *curl*, *wget*, ... in a fresh ubuntu 18.04:

```
sudo apt install -y git curl wget zip unzip
```

I put `-y` flag in the above command to answer all the question “yes” by default!

## Step 1 — Install Apache:

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

To make sure that the server is running check the apache2 status:

```
sudo systemctl status apache2
```

You will see this:

```
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Drop-In: /lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.d
            └─apache2-systemd.conf
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2019-06-25 10:13:40 EDT; 3min 26s ago
 Main PID: 5363 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 4915)
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─5363 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─5364 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─5365 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
```

and then press “q” to quit this session.

## Step 2 — Adjust the Firewall to Allow Web Traffic

```
sudo ufw allow in "Apache Full"
```

The response will be:

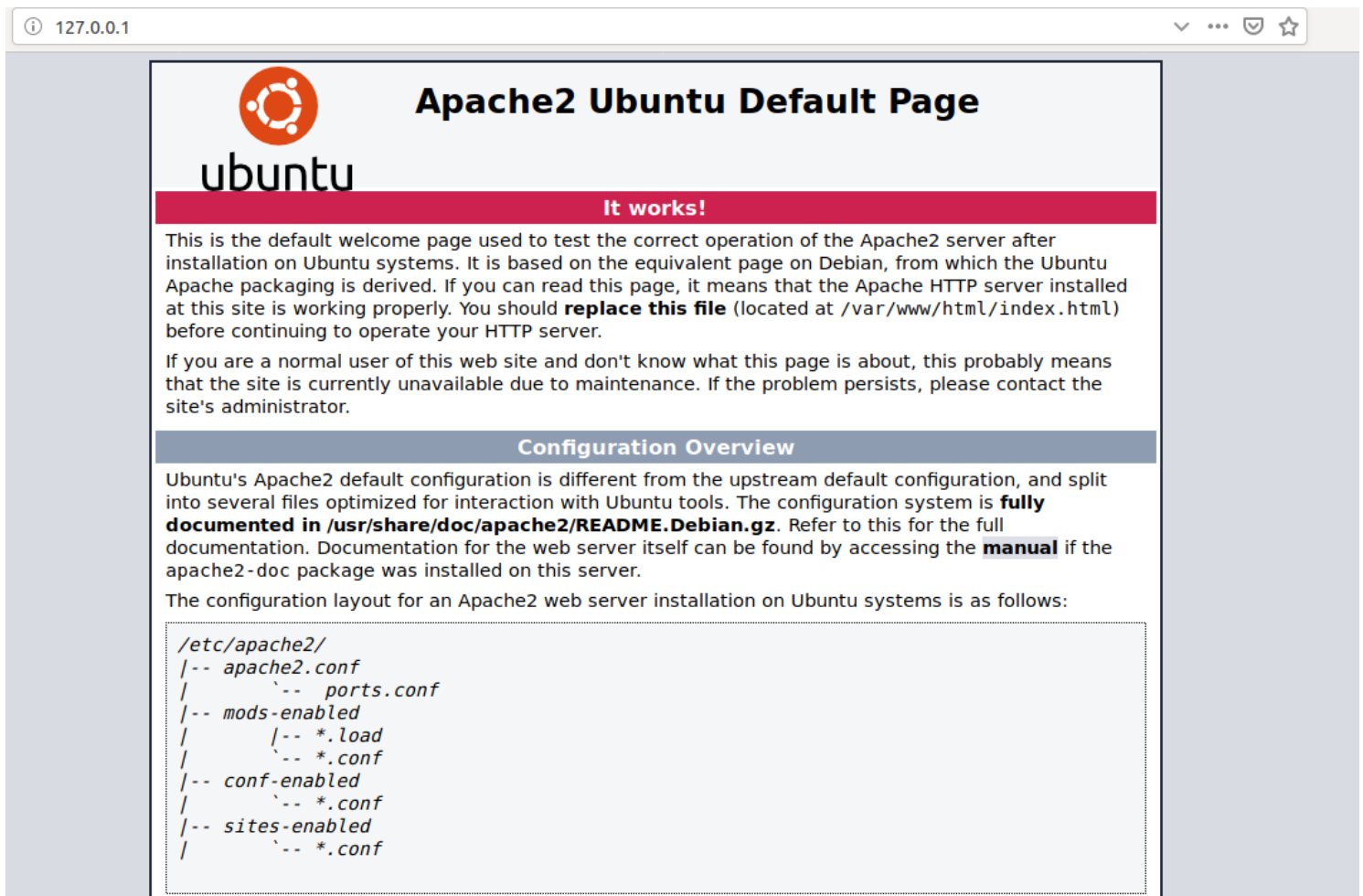
```
hamed@hamed-VPCSA31FX:~$ sudo ufw allow in "Apache Full"
Rules updated
```

```
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
```

Then check this address in the browser : `http://your_server_ip` . In my case:

`http://127.0.0.1`

You will see this:



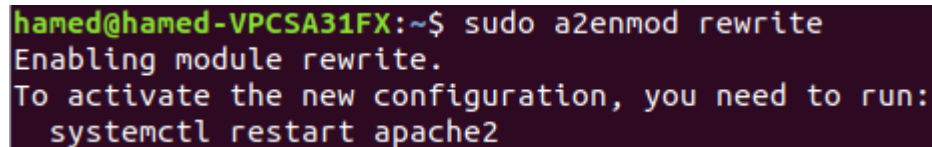
As you see above, the service appears to have started successfully, you can also access to your server through the `http://localhost` address and you will see the same Apache2 default home page.

## Attention: Enabling mod\_rewrite

We need to activate `mod_rewrite` . It's available but not enabled with a clean Apache 2 installation.

```
sudo a2enmod rewrite
```

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```



```
hamed@hamed-VPCSA31FX:~$ sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
systemctl restart apache2
```

Read *Note 0* at the end.

### Step 3— Install MySQL:

```
sudo apt install mysql-server
```

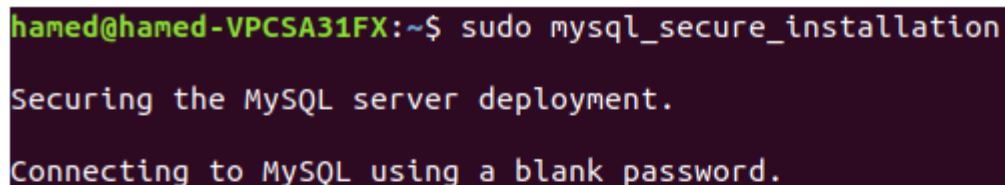
#### Optional:

Then remove some dangerous defaults after installing mysql:

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

Think about a strong password for user root in Mysql ( in level 1=Medium, it must have sing, digit, lowercase and uppercase letters). Don't forget to save it.

Type your selected root password when it asks. Read more about improving MySQL installation security [here](#).



```
hamed@hamed-VPCSA31FX:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
Securing the MySQL server deployment.
Connecting to MySQL using a blank password.
```

```
VALIDATE PASSWORD PLUGIN can be used to test passwords
and improve security. It checks the strength of password
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD plugin?

Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: y

There are three levels of password validation policy:

LOW      Length >= 8
MEDIUM  Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, and special characters
STRONG  Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, special characters and dictionary

Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: 1
```

And then answer the other questions arise with **Yes!**

- Remove anonymous users? y
- Disallow root login remotely? y
- Remove test database and access to it? y
- Reload privilege tables now? y

Then you should try to connect mysql with root password

```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

and when you see **mysql>** you can type **exit** to quit from mysql environment.

## Step 4— Install PHP:

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

For Laravel installation and also *phpmyadmin* you will need some important php modules, so do this:

```
sudo apt install php7.2-common php7.2-cli php7.2-gd php7.2-mysql  
php7.2-curl php7.2-intl php7.2-mbstring php7.2-bcmath php7.2-imap  
php7.2-xml php7.2-zip
```

Why these modules? Read more [here](#).

## Step 5— Tell the web server to prefer PHP files over others, so make Apache look for an `index.php` file first.

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/dir.conf
```

Before editing:



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/dir.conf  
<IfModule mod_dir.c>  
    DirectoryIndex index.html index.cgi index.pl index.php index.xhtml index.htm  
</IfModule>  
  
# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
```

Then edit the *dir.conf* file in a way that *index.php* has the priority over the others, as like as:

```
<IfModule mod_dir.c>  
    DirectoryIndex index.php index.html index.cgi index.pl  
    index.xhtml index.htm  
</IfModule>
```

Then **Ctrl+x** and answer **yes** to override the file. Then

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

## Test:

Check the correctness of installation by:

```
sudo nano /var/www/html/info.php
```

And put this:

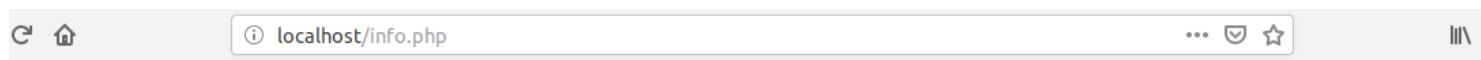
```
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```

Then check in the browser this: [http://your\\_server\\_ip/info.php](http://your_server_ip/info.php)


In my case is :

```
http://127.0.0.1/info.php
```

I will see this:



**PHP Version 7.2.19-0ubuntu0.18.04.1**



<b>System</b>	Linux hamed-VPESA31FX 4.18.0-24-generic #25~18.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jun 20 11:13:08 UTC 2019 x86_64
<b>Build Date</b>	Jun 4 2019 14:48:12
<b>Server API</b>	Apache 2.0 Handler
<b>Virtual Directory Support</b>	disabled
<b>Configuration File (php.ini) Path</b>	/etc/php/7.2/apache2
<b>Loaded Configuration File</b>	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/php.ini
<b>Scan this dir for additional .ini files</b>	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d
<b>Additional .ini files parsed</b>	/etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqld.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/15-xml.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-bcmath.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-dom.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-imap.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-intl.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-simplexml.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini, /etc/php

```
/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-wddx.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlreader.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlwriter.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-xsl.ini, /etc/php/7.2/apache2/conf.d/20-zip.ini
```

Do not forget to delete info.php file!

## Step 6— Install composer on Ubuntu

```
curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php

sudo mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer

# this make the composer executable ->

sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/composer

# check version

composer --version
```

```
hamed@hamed-VPCSA31FX:~$ sudo mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer
hamed@hamed-VPCSA31FX:~$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/composer
hamed@hamed-VPCSA31FX:~$ composer --version
Composer version 1.8.6 2019-06-11 15:03:05
```

## Step 7 — Install Fresh Laravel Project on Ubuntu

Change your directory to the place you want like:

```
cd ~

composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel my_linux_app
```

Then go to the project directory :

```
cd my_linux_app
```

and then start the project:



```
php artisan serve
```

Read **Note 5** at bellow.

## Step 8 — Verify Laravel Installation:

I will see the project in this address:

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000
```



# Laravel

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## Attention:

This installation guide is suggested for local environment. For production you should consider more security cases!

## Note 0:

To config Appche2 you need to know these commands:

- **a2enmod** : (apache2 enable mode) — enable an Apache2 mod.

- **a2dismod** : (apache2 disable **mode**) — disable an Apache2 mod.
- **a2enconf** : (apache2 enable **Config**) — enable a specific config.
- **a2disconf** : (apache2 disable **config**) — disable a specific config.
- **a2ensite** : (apache2 enable **Site**) — enable a specific app.
- **a2dissite** : (apache2 disable **Site**) — disable a specific app.

example:

```
sudo a2enmod rewrite
```

Read more about Apache config and Linux in this article.

### Note 1:

You can also clone the Laravel from github repository:

```
git clone https://github.com/laravel/laravel.git
```

So you should change your directory to the project you clone and then don't forget to do the following command to install all dependencies required for Laravel framework.

```
sudo composer install
```

### Note 2:

Your project and also its storage directory should be accessible. So do this:

```
chmod -R 755 ~/my_linux_app  
chmod -R 777 ~/my_linux_app/storage
```

### Note 3:

For each fresh installation don't forget to generate base64 random number encryption key.

```
php artisan key:generate
```

### Note 4:

To create database for Laravel project first:

```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

It will ask you first the sudo password and then the root mysql password. Then do this:

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE laravel;
```

```
mysql> GRANT ALL ON laravel.* to 'laravel'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY  
'secret';
```

```
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

```
mysql> quit
```

Then in the project directory do this:

```
mv .env.example .env
```

and edit the .env file as follow:

```
DB_CONNECTION=mysql  
DB_HOST=127.0.0.1  
DB_PORT=3306  
DB_DATABASE=laravel
```

```
DB_USERNAME=laravel
DB_PASSWORD=secret
```

don't forget to do:

```
php artisan config:cache
```

Then

for **old versions** of Laravel do:

```
php artisan make:auth
php artisan migrate
```

For **Laravel 6** read:

### **Laravel Auth::routes() Email verification Reset password Authentication Registration routes**

Auth::routes() is a helper class that helps you generate all the routes required for user authentication

[medium.com](#)

and also:

### **Update Laravel installer**

Since I installed laravel/installer globally via

[medium.com](#)

and

### **Laravel changes in php artisan ui:auth php artisan make:auth**

rollback undo effects of php artisan ui:auth php artisan make:auth

### Note 5:

In **local** environment I put the project files in the /home ~ directory. and with the command `php artisan serve` I launch the website. While in **production** environment it is important to know that all your web content must be under the /var/www/html directory.

You can create a Laravel application under Apache2 root directory.

```
cd /var/www/html
composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel my_linux_app
```

Open the browser and access to laravel app by :

```
http://localhost/my_linux_app/public
```

### Note 6:

For installation phpmyadmin you need to do:

```
sudo apt install phpmyadmin php-gettext
```

and then restart apache2

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

phpmyadmin with php 7 in Ubuntu 18.04 has some issues that I fixed and explained them in this article.

Also, for windows environment I have found Laragon.

. . .

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The question is how to delete all jobs which are queued in Laravel when you are using redis as the Queue driver.

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## Laravel Cloudflare logging real visitor IP address Server Solution

Issue:

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## Laravel detector mobile browser name version platform device robot crawler user language

Introduction:

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## Laravel define global constants Config php file

If you look at the main Laravel directory you can find these subdirectories:

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## Laravel session flash message include html tag link href

In Laravel you may insert a or strong tags into the flash message deliver to the session.

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## Laravel 502 Bad Gateway when starting Laravel Valet — Simple solution



## **solution**

The first solution is here:

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