How to install PrestaShop on Ubuntu 20.04 Server

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Learn the simple steps to **install** and set up **the Prestashop e-commerce** platform on **Ubuntu 20.04** or 18.04 LTS **Linux server** running on **localhost** or **cloud hosting** such as AWS, Google, DigitalOcean, etc.

PrestaShop is an open-source and free-to-use e-commerce platform that has been written in PHP and is suitable to all sizes of businesses that want their products to be sold online. However, the appropriate developer and support are necessary.

This free e-commerce platform is available in two versions community and premium which is hosted and managed by the developers themselves. The hosting is provided IONOS. Well, for those who want to host the Prestashop own their cloud hosting platforms, and have technical knowledge; the community edition is good to go. Whereas, all functions and modules which are not free, you have to purchase them for a fee. Also, the pre-build modules help a lot to extend the functions of Prestashop as required. Therefore, you don't have to spend any money on features that you don't need in the end.

The PrestaShop is quite flexible that's why it gives the user the choice to opt between numerous themes, modules, and extensions, even if the number cannot keep up with giants like Magento.

The e-commerce platform is ideal for small shops and startups who desire to open online e-stores but at relatively low investment but in a very quick way.

System Requirements to install Prestashop on Ubuntu

- Ubuntu 20.04 or 18.04 Linux server with root access
- Prestashop setup files
- Web server: Apache or Nginx
- PHP 5.6+ with extensions: Mcrypt, OpenSSL, Zip, Curl, GD, PDO and memory_limit to "128M" and upload_max_filesize to "16M"
- MySQL 5.0+

Access your Ubuntu 20.04 Server

If you are on the cloud then simply login and access the terminal using SSH. Or use the local command terminal to do the same. Well, if you are installing Prestashop on a locally installed Linux server or desktop then you would already be there.

Now, first, run the system update and upgrade commands:

sudo apt update sudo apt upgrade

Install Apache and MySQL

You can use Nginx, however, here we are using the command on popular web server Apache to show this tutorial along with Mysgl Database.

sudo apt install apache2

Enable Apache mod_rewrite module

```
sudo a2enmod rewrite
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

Install MySQL server

sudo apt install mysql-server

Get and Install PHP

The latest version of the PHP available on Ubuntu 20.04 LTS by default is v7.4 which could be different depending on when you are performing this tutorial. However, no need to worry about that. Just simply run the below command and the system will install the available supported version of PHP along with other key extensions we need to set up PrestaShop.

sudo apt install php php-cli php-common php-curl php-zip php-gd php-mysql php-xml php-mbstring php-json php-intl

```
h2s@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install php php-cli php-common php-curl php-zip php-gd ph
p-mysql php-xml php-mbstring php-json php-intl
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
 libfprint-2-tod1 libllvm9 python-pysqlite2
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
 libapache2-mod-php7.4 libonig5 libzip5 php7.4 php7.4-cli php7.4-common
 php7.4-curl php7.4-gd php7.4-intl php7.4-json php7.4-mbstring php7.4-mysql
 php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline php7.4-xml php7.4-zip
Suggested packages:
 php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 libapache2-mod-php7.4 libonig5 libzip5 php php-cli php-common php-curl
 php-gd php-intl php-json php-mbstring php-mysql php-xml php-zip php7.4
 php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-curl php7.4-gd php7.4-intl php7.4-json
 php7.4-mbstring php7.4-mysql php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline php7.4-xml
 php7.4-zip
0 upgraded, 27 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 5,047 kB of archives.
After this operation, 21.7 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
```

Now, change the memory and upload file limits.

To find the path of your php.ini file run the below command:

```
php -i | grep -i php.ini
```

Now, see the path and use it to edit the php.ini file

In our case it was:

sudo nano /etc/php/7.4/cli/php.ini

```
Setting up php-gd (2:7.4+75) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php7.4 (7.4.3-4ubuntu2.4) ...
Creating config file /etc/php/7.4/apache2/php.ini with new version
Module mpm event disabled.
Enabling module mpm_prefork.
apache2_switch_mpm Switch to prefork
apache2_invoke: Enable module php7.4
Setting up php-xml (2:7.4+75) ...
Setting up php7.4 (7.4.3-4ubuntu2.4) ...
Setting up php (2:7.4+75) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.1) ...
Processing triggers for php7.4-cli (7.4.3-4ubuntu2.4) ...
Processing triggers for libapache2-mod-php7.4 (7.4.3-4ubuntu2.4) ...
h2s@ubuntu:~$ sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
 systemctl restart apache2
h2s@ubuntu:~$ systemctl restart apache2
h2s@ubuntu:~$ php -i | grep -i php.ini
Configuration File (php.ini) Path => /etc/php/
Loaded Configuration File => /etc/php/7.4/cli/
                        .ini) Path => /etc/php/7.4/cli
h2s@ubuntu:~$ sudo nano /etc/php/7.4/cli/php.ini
```

Find two lines:

Change memory limit value to 128M

memory_limit= 128M

```
GNU nano 4.8
                           /etc/php/7.4/cli/php.ini
                                                              Modified
; http://php.net/max-input-nesting-level
max input nesting level = 64
; How many GET/POST/COOKIE input variables may be accepted
:max input vars = 1000
; Maximum amount of memory a script may consume (128MB)
<del>, http://php.net/memory-ttm</del>.t
memory_limit = 128
Error handling and logging;
; This directive informs PHP of which errors, warnings and notices you would li>
; it to take action for. The recommended way of setting values for this
; directive is through the use of the error level constants and bitwise
; operators. The error level constants are below here for convenience as well as
; some common settings and their meanings.
; By default, PHP is set to take action on all errors, notices and warnings EXC>
           ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
                                  ^K Cut Text ^J Justify
^G Get Help
                                                          ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit
           Go To Line
```

And also increase the upload size of the file to 16 MB or 32 MB, as per your requirements.

```
upload_max_filesize = 32M
```

```
/etc/php/7.4/cli/php.ini
                                                                    Modified
 GNU nano 4.8
cgi.check shebang line=1;
File Uploads ;
Whether to allow HTTP file uploads.
 http://php.net/file-uploads
ile_uploads = On
 Temporary directory for HTTP uploaded files (will use system default if not
 specified).
 http://php.net/upload-tmp-dir
upload_tmp_dir =
 Maximum allowed size for uploaded files.
http://php.net/upload-max-filesize
upload_max_filesize = 16M
 Maximum number of files that can be uploaded via a single request
                                                  ^J Justify
            ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
                                     ^K Cut Text
                                                               ^C Cur Pos
NG Get Help
                                        Paste Text^T
              Read File ^\
  Exit
                           Replace
                                                     To Spell
                                                                 Go To Line
```

Finally, restart the apache

sudo systemctl restart apache2

Download PrestaShop

The latest version of the PrestaShop while performing this tutorial was v1.7.6.8. Thus, here we are downloading the same. Here is the <u>Github page link</u> to get the latest release or use the given command to get it.

```
cd /tmp
curl -s https://api.github.com/repos/PrestaShop/PrestaShop/releases/latest | grep
"browser_download_url.*zip" | cut -d : -f 2,3 | tr -d \" | wget -qi -
```

Unzip and move Prestashop to the www folder

After downloading the latest version of the PrestaShop, unzip it and move the folder to the webroot directory of the webserver. So, that it could be used safely for calling through a web browser.

```
sudo unzip prestashop_*.zip -d /var/www/prestashop/
```

Note: If you don't have an unzip tool, then install it using the command: sudo apt
install unzip

Change Permission to Apache user

Change the permission of Prestashop folder to Apache's www-data user and group, for that the syntax will be:

```
sudo chown -R www-data: /var/www/prestashop/
```

Secure MySQL Installation

If you are installing the Prestashop on **localhost** then you can **skip this step**, however, for those who want it to use for commercial purposes, it is recommended to run the below command and follow the instructions. This will remove the demo database, force the admin to set a strong password for the MySQL server, and turn off the remote access of MySQL to secure it.

sudo mysql_secure_installation

Create Database

```
sudo mysql
```

Note: presta_h2s is the database here and prestauser is the user and the password is the password we used for the database user. Change them as per your choice.

Create Database

```
create database `presta_h2s`;
```

Create User with password

```
create user 'prestauser'@'localhost' identified by 'password';
```

Grant all permissions of Database to User

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `presta_h2s`.* to `prestauser`@localhost;
exit;
```

Configure PrestaShop virtual Host for Apache

In case you are planning to use multiple domains on your Apache webserver then creating a virtual host for Prestashop will be a great idea. This will also let us use our domain for accessing the front-end and backend of the PrestaShop without showing the directory in which we have kept its all files. Therefore create a new Apache configuration file and enable make it.

sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/prestashop.conf

Copy-paste the following lines in the file and save them by using Ctrl+X and type Y and hit the Enter key.

Note: change your example.com, the domain you want to use for PrestaShop.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin [email protected]_example.com
ServerName your_example.com
ServerAlias www.your_example.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/prestashop

<Directory /var/www/prestashop>
Options +FollowSymlinks
AllowOverride All
Require all granted
</Directory>

ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/prestashop-error_log
CustomLog /var/log/apache2/prestashop-access_log common
</VirtualHost>
```

Enable the Prestashop Apache configuration and restart the webserver.

sudo a2ensite prestashop.conf

Disable default Apache page

sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
sudo systemctl restart apache2

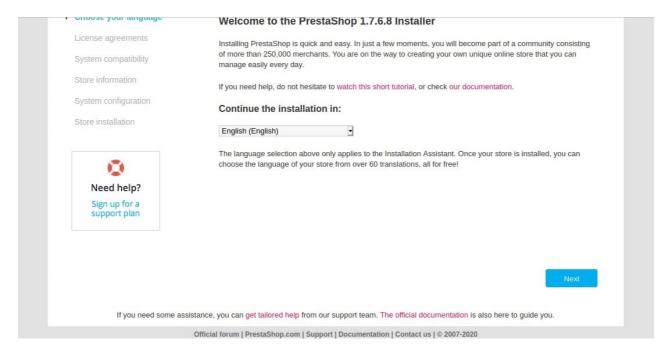
Access your Ecommerce Store

Everything is ready and it's time to access our Ubuntu 20.04 or 18.04 installed PrestaShop eCommerce store for further settings. Open the browser on your local system and type the **Ip address** or **domain.com** pointing to the store.

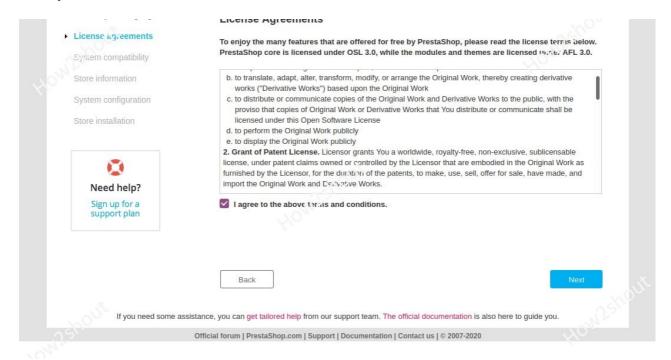
```
http://ip-address
http://your_domain.com
```

Select the Language

Choose the language in which you want to install the PrestaShop and then select the **Next** button.

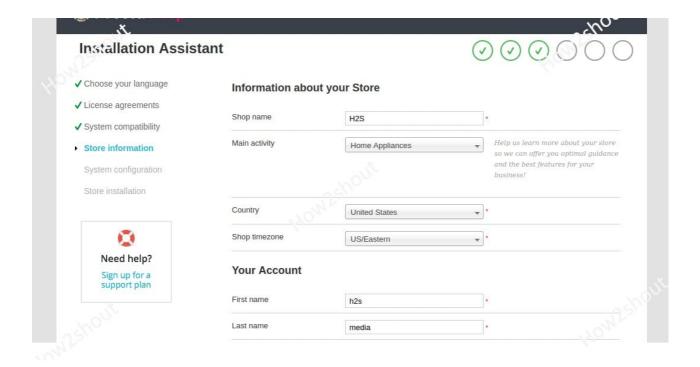


Accept the License



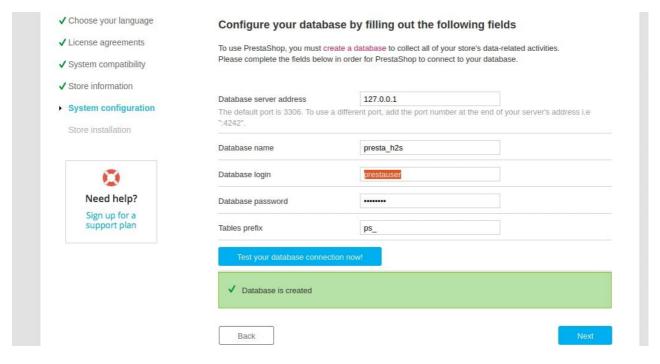
Information about your Store

Provide the information to be used with the store you want to create such as Shop name, main category, country, time zone, and others.

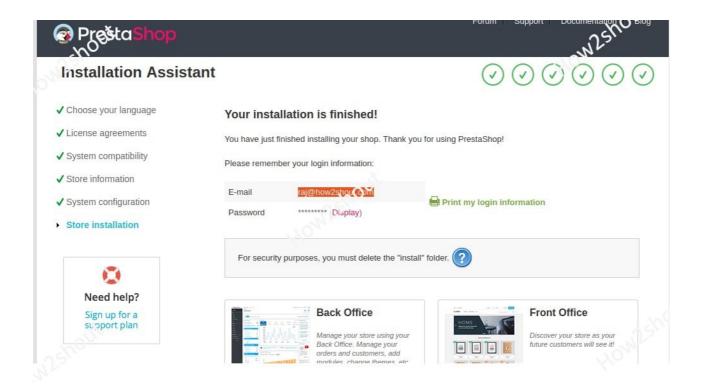


Connect Database

The database we have created in this article, enter the details of that or any remote database you want to use with your PrestaShop installation.



Wait for a few minutes, once done you will be able to access the installed Ecommerce portable.



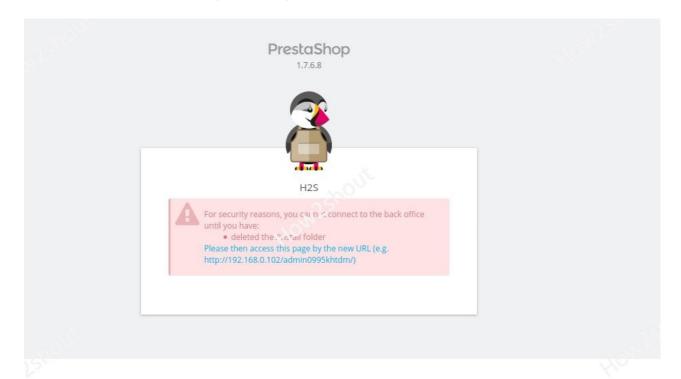
Login to PrestaShop BackEnd

To login to the backend, just type admin at the end of your PrestaShop e-commerce URL. For example http://ip-address/admin

But as we tried to log in, an error will appear "For security reasons, you can not connect to the back office until you have- deleted the Install folder"

To delete the install folder run the below command on the server:

sudo rm -r /var/www/html/prestashop/install



After deleting the folder, simply refresh the login page, and this time you will get the login page.

