How to install Apache , mysql and PHP on Ubuntu 12.04 .

Update ubuntu repositories by giving the below command

sudo apt-get update

After updating repositories , start installing packages one by one .

1. Apache2 installation  
2. Mysql installation   
3. [PHP installationHYPERLINK "http://www.krizna.com/ubuntu/install-apache2-mysql-php-ubuntu-12-04-lamp/"](http://www.krizna.com/ubuntu/install-apache2-mysql-php-ubuntu-12-04-lamp/)  
4. Testing all together

Apache2 installation:

Step 1 : Open the terminal and type the below command  for installing apache 2 package from repository .

sudo apt-get install apache2

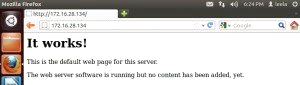
This command will install apache2 and other dependencies.

Step 2 : Open */etc/apache2/httpd.conf* . Add the following line “ServerName localhost” .  
ServerName localhost

Step 3 : Now restarts the Apache service

sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

Step 4 : You have successfully configured apache2 with minimal configuration. Now Open your server-ip in the browser . You can see the apache2 test page.( Apache default document root is located in this path */var/www/* )



Mysql installation :

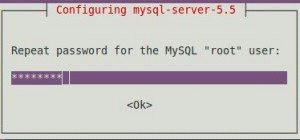
Step 5 : Install Mysql server  by typing the below command in terminal .

 sudo apt-get install mysql-server

This command will install mysql-server and mysql-client along with dependencies .

Step 6 : It will prompt for a new password for mysql server . Give some strong password and retype the same password for confirmation.





Step 7 : After installing the packages . we can check the Database connection .

Check the service status .

/rusudo /etc/init.d/mysql statusnni

Service is started already , Now Type this command to login

mysql -u root -p  
Enter password: \*\*\*\*\*\* ( password provided during mysql installation )  
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MySQL connection id is 39  
Server version: 5.5.24-0ubuntu0.12.04.1 (Ubuntu)  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2011, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.  
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its  
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective  
owners.  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
mysql>

PHP installation :

Step 8: Type the below command to install php5 .

 sudo apt-get install php5 php5-mysql

Step 9: Create a php file and paste the below code into the file to show the php configuration . Goto the default apache root path*/var/www*. create a new file*phpinfo.php*  and paste the below code and save it.

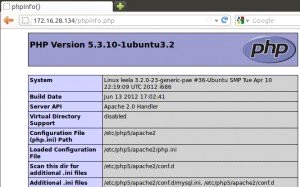
<?php  
phpinfo();  
?>

Step 10: Now restart the apache2 service .

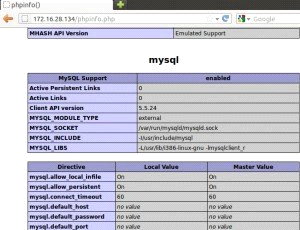
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

Step 11: Now open the file in the browser ( Eg: http://yourip/phpinfo.php )

you can see the php information page as below.



and make sure you can see the mysql details in the php information page .



We have sucessfully configured Apache2 , mysql and php .

Testing All together :

We need to test mysql database connectivity in php .

Step 12 : create a new file dbtest.php in the apache root path (*/var/www*) and paste the below code .Replace “password” with your mysql root password provided during mysql installation.  
<?php  
$con = mysql\_connect("localhost","root","password");  
if (!$con)  
{  
die('Could not connect: ' . mysql\_error());  
}  
else  
{  
echo "Congrats! connection established successfully";  
}  
mysql\_close($con);  
?>  
step 13 : open the file in your browser ( http://yourip/dbtest.php ). you can see the page as below.



Outreach configuration settings:

1. Upload the Outreach folders and files to your server. Normally the index.php file will be at your root.  
2. Open the application/config/config.php file with a text editor and set your base URL.

3. Please import database file into mysql (DB path: documents/outreach.sql)

4. Open the application/config/database.php file with a text editor and set your database settings.

5. Open the file in your browser ( http://domain.com/). You can see Outreach home page

**Dependencies**

**Section 1—How to Activate Mod\_Rewrites**

Before we begin generating the actual URL rewrites, we need to activate the apache mod\_rewrite module that controls them. This is simple:

sudo a2enmod rewrite

The command activates the module or—if it is already activated, displays the words, "Module rewrite already enabled"

**How to permit changes in the .htaccess file:**

To allow the .htaccess file to override standard website configs, start by opening up the configuration file. NB: You will need sudo privileges for this step.

sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/default

Once inside that file, find the following section, and change the line that says AllowOverride from None to All. The section should now look like this:

<Directory /var/www/>

Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews

AllowOverride All

Order allow,deny

allow from all

</Directory>

After you save and exit that file, restart apache. .htacess files will now be available for all of your sites.

sudo service apache2 restart

Now you are all set up to rewrite your site’s URLs.

**Section 3—How to Rewrite URLS**

The entire URL rewriting operation takes place within the .htaccess file.

Overall, all of the URL rewrite commands follow the same pattern:

RewriteRule Pattern Substitution [OptionalFlags]

Here is a short explanation of each part:

* RewriteRule: This is the section in which you can write in the name of the the mod\_rewrite directive that you want to use.
* Pattern: This section is dedicated to interpreting the requested URL, using regular expressions. This tutorial does not include a discussion of regular expressions, but you can find a useful tutorial on the subject [here](http://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/rewrite/intro.html).
* Substitution: This is the actual URL of the page with the information we want to display. It may be hard to remember or confusing because of php paremeters or long strings of numbers. eg. www.cityzoo.com/animals.php?mammals=seals
* Optional Flags: A flag is a tag at the end of the Rewrite Rule directive that may change the behavior of of the expression. Some common flags include [F], making the URL forbidden, [NC], forcing the rule to disregard capitalization, [R=301] or [R=302], controlling the redirect code you want to use, [L] indicating that this is the last rule in a series.