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Debian 10: Installation de Drupal 9

Publié par [olivyeaahh](#) le août 23, 2020

Rédigé par Brian T. (et je le publie avec son aimable autorisation) lors du projet sur lequel nous avons collaboré du 6 Juillet au 11 Aout 2020. Nous avons travaillé ensemble sur cette machine Debian que nous avons configuré comme serveur, en y faisant collaborer le duo Nextcloud/Only Office et le CMS Drupal.

Pour cette installation, nous allons avoir besoin:

- d'une base de donnée: MariaDB
- d'un serveur web: Apache
- PHP: PHP 7.3
- d'un espace disque disponible d'au minimum 2GB

1- Mise à jour du système

\$sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get -y upgrade

2- Installation d'Apache

On installe le serveur apache et son module permettant de gérer PHP plus tard :

#apt install apache2 libapache2-mod-php

Vérification de l'état d'Apache:

#systemctl status apache2

```
root@debian:~# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2020-08-09 18:03:38 CEST; 4min 18s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
    Main PID: 2201 (apache2)
      Tasks: 35 (limit: 2318)
     Memory: 17.6M
    CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
            └─2201 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              2203 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              2204 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

août 09 18:03:38 debian systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
août 09 18:03:38 debian apache2[2190]: AH00550: apache2: Could not reliably de
août 09 18:03:38 debian systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 3-15/15 (END)
```

[_ \(https://leblogdolivyeaahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-71.png\)](https://leblogdolivyeaahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-71.png)

Vérification de l'accès à Apache via le navigateur, depuis l'adresse IP:



[_\(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com)

[/2020/08/2-2.png\)](#)

Activer module rewrite:

\$sudo a2enmod rewrite

\$sudo systemctl restart apache2

Confirmez que le module est chargé:

\$ sudo apache2ctl -M | grep rewrite

Le retour : rewrite_module (shared)

3- Installation de PHP

Maintenant qu' Apache et MariaDB sont installés, nous pouvons attaquer la partie PHP.

PHP nous permet d'avoir des pages dynamique dont le contenu change selon les données envoyés par l'utilisateur et les données contenus dans la base de données. Nous installerons PHP ainsi que certains modules recommandés, que la plupart des scripts PHP demandent.

\$sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-cli php-fpm php-json php-pdo php-mysql php-zip php-gd php-mbstring php-curl php-xml php-pear php-bcmath

On peut aussi utiliser la commande:

\$sudo apt install php php-{cli,mysql,json,opcache,xml,mbstring,gd,curl}

Vérification de la version:

php -v

```
root@debian:~# php -v
PHP 7.3.19-1-deb10u1 (cli) (built: Jul 5 2020 06:46:45) ( NTS )
Copyright (c) 1997-2018 The PHP Group
Zend Engine v3.3.19, Copyright (c) 1998-2018 Zend Technologies
with Zend OPcache v7.3.19-1-deb10u1, Copyright (c) 1999-2018, by Zend Technologies
root@debian:~#
```

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[/2020/08/1-72.png\)](#)

Pour tester si nos modules et si notre installation de PHP fonctionne sur notre serveur web Apache, nous allons créer un script php à la racine du serveur web se trouvant par

#nano / var/www/html/info.php

Nous ajoutons le code suivant dans le fichier **index.php** :
<?php phpinfo(); ?>

On navigue maintenant vers **notre adresse ip/info.php** depuis votre navigateur:



System	Linux debian 4.19.0-8-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.118-2+deb10u5 (2020-08-07) amd64
Build Date	Jul 5 2020 06:46:45
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	enabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.3/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.3/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-apache.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-openssl.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-curl.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-ds.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-gd.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-intl.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-ldap.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-pdo_pgsql.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-pdo_sqlite.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-redis.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-ssh2.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-tidy.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-xmlrpc.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-xsl.ini, /etc/php/7.3/apache2/conf.d/00-zip.ini
PHP API	20180731
PHP Extension	20180731
Zend Extension	3.20.0/8731
Zend Extension Build	API320080731.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20180731.NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	enabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	provided by mbstring
IPv6 Support	enabled

[_ \(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-73.png\)](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-73.png)

4- Installation de la Base de données MariaDB:

\$sudo apt install -y mariadb-server mariadb-client

Vérification de la version installé:

\$apt-policy mariadb-server

```
root@debian:~# apt policy mariadb-server
mariadb-server:
  Installé : 1:10.3.23-0+deb10u1
  Candidat : 1:10.3.23-0+deb10u1
  Table de version :
 *** 1:10.3.23-0+deb10u1 500
      500 http://ftp.fr.debian.org/debian buster/main amd64 Packages
      100 /var/lib/dpkg/status
root@debian:~#
```

[_ \(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-74.png\)](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-74.png)

Vérification de l'état de la BDD:

#systemctl status mariadb

```
root@debian:~# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.23 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2020-08-09 18:33:46 CEST; 3min 2s ago
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Main PID: 17798 (mysqld)
   Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
     Tasks: 31 (limit: 2318)
    Memory: 69.0M
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           └─17798 /usr/sbin/mysqld

root 09 18:33:45 debian systemd[1]: Starting MariaDB 10.3.23 database server...
root 09 18:33:46 debian mysqld[17798]: 2020-08-09 18:33:46 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/my
root 09 18:33:46 debian mysqld[17798]: 2020-08-09 18:33:46 0 [Warning] Could not
root 09 18:33:46 debian systemd[1]: Started MariaDB 10.3.23 database server.
root 09 18:33:46 debian /etc/mysql/debian-start[17910]: Triggering mysam-recove
lines 1-17/17 (END)
```

[_ \(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-75.png\)](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-75.png)

Pour utiliser notre moteur de base de données, nous devons le sécuriser. Il faut choisir un mot de passe fort pour notre compte « root », supprimer l'utilisateur anonyme pour éviter que des utilisateurs puissent s'y connecter grâce à ce compte, empêcher l'accès distant sur le serveur

MariaDB et supprimer la base « test » et son accès.

Lancez cette commande et suivez les étapes :

\$sudo mysql_secure_installation

ou **# mysql_secure_installation**

(en gras, les variables auquel l'admin doit répondre)

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.

You already have a root password set, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Change the root password? [Y/n] y

New password:

Re-enter new password:

Password updated successfully!

Reloading privilege tables..

... Success!

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'.

guess at the root password from the network.

This ensures that someone cannot

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!

Test de la connexion:

#mysql -u root -p

```
root@debian:~# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 56
Server version: 10.3.23-MariaDB-0+deb10u1 Debian 10

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

[/2020/08/1-76.png](https://leblogdolivyeaahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-76.png)

Confirmation de la version depuis la CLI de MySQL:

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT VERSION();
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that
corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'SEL
ECT VERSION()' at line 1
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT VERSION();
+-----+
| VERSION() |
+-----+
| 10.3.23-MariaDB-0+deb10u1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> QUIT
```

[/2020/08/1-77.png](https://leblogdolivyeaahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-77.png)

On édite notre database

mysql -u root -p

```
CREATE DATABASE drupal CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_general_ci;
CREATE USER drupal@localhost IDENTIFIED BY « StrongDBP@ss »;
GRANT ALL ON drupal.* TO drupal@localhost IDENTIFIED BY « StrongDBP@ss »;
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
QUIT
```

On vérifie si la database Drupal est présente:

```
root@debian:~# mysql -u drupal -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 58
Server version: 10.3.23-MariaDB-0+deb10u1 Debian 10

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)]> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| drupal |
| information_schema |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> QUIT
bye
root@debian:~#
```

[/2020/08/1-78.png](https://leblogdolivyeaahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-78.png)

5- Installation de Drupal

On se place dans le repertoire **tmp**:

```
$cd /etc/tmp
```

```
$wget https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/drupal-9.0.2.tar.gz
```

```
(https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/drupal-9.0.2.tar.gz)
```

(Modifiez la version si besoin)

Extraction:

```
$tar xvf drupal-9.0.2.tar.gz
```

On déplace le dossier dans **/var/www/html/drupal**

```
$sudo mv drupal-9.0.2 /var/www/html/drupal
```

Application des permissions requises:

```
$sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/drupal
```

Création du fichier de configuration pour Apache:

```
$sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/drupal.conf
```

Insérez les informations suivantes:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
ServerAdmin webmaster@example.com
```

```
ServerName example.com
```

```
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/drupal
```

```
<Directory /var/www/html/drupal/>
```

```
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
```

```
AllowOverride All
```

```
Require all granted
```

```
</Directory>
```

```
ErrorLog /var/log/apache2/drupal_error.log
```

```
CustomLog /var/log/apache2/drupal_access.log combined
```

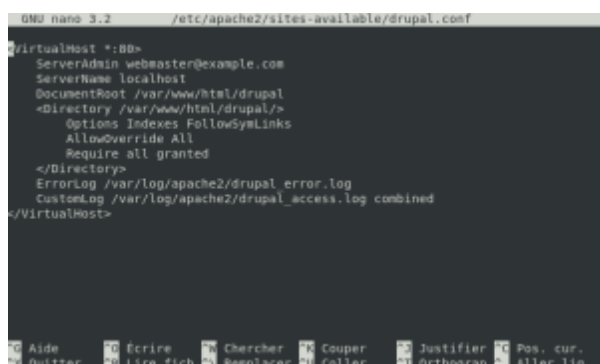
```
</VirtualHost>
```

Avec:

example.com est le nom de domaine de votre site

/var/www/html/drupal est l'emplacement des fichiers Drupal

/var/log/apache2/ est l'emplacement des fichiers de logs Apache



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[/2020/08/1-79.png\)](https://leblogdolivyeaahh.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/1-79.png)

Activation du site:

```
$sudo ln -s /etc/apache2/sites-available/drupal.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/drupal.conf
```

On redémarre Apache:

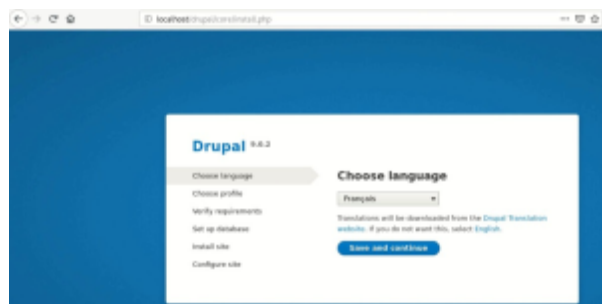
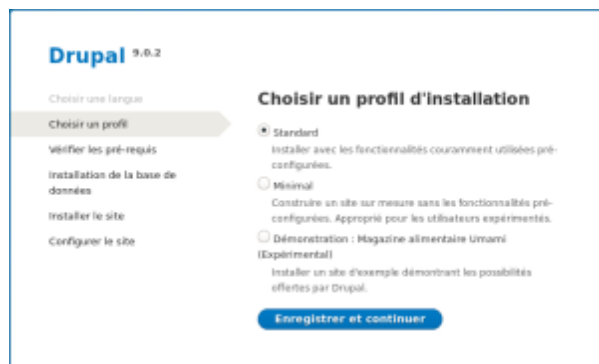
\$sudo systemctl restart apache2

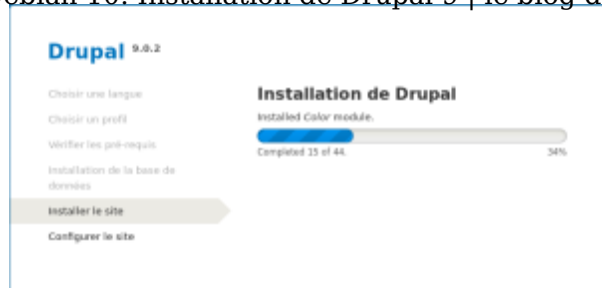
```
root@debian:/tmp# systemctl status apache2.service
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2020-08-09 19:07:18 CEST; 6s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Process: 18998 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCC
   Main PID: 19003 (apache2)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 2318)
   Memory: 17.3M
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─19003 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─19004 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─19005 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                 └─19006 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                   └─19007 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                     └─19008 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

root 09 19:07:18 debian systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
root 09 19:07:18 debian apachectl[18998]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably d
root 09 19:07:18 debian systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
```

[_\(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com)[/2020/08/1-80.png\)](#)

Depuis votre navigateur, on se rend vers **notre adresse ip/drupal** puis on suit les étapes d'installation:

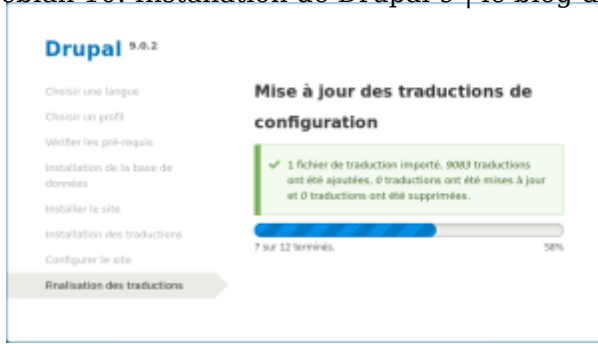
[_\(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com)[/2020/08/1-81.png\)](#)[_\(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com)[/2020/08/2-3.png\)](#)[_\(https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com](https://leblogdolivyeahh.files.wordpress.com)[/2020/08/3-2.png\)](#)



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C'est l'album » Tu vas pas mourir de rire » de Mickey 3D qui m'a accompagné le temps de la rédaction de ce billet



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