Step 1: Install PHP and extensions required

phpMyAdmin is written in PHP and you’ll need it installed on your RHEL / CentOS 8 server.

sudo dnf -y install @php

sudo dnf -y install php-zip php-json php-fpm

Ensure php-mysqlnd extension is installed.

sudo yum -y install php-mysqlnd

Start and enable FPM service

sudo systemctl enable --now php-fpm

Step 2: Install MariaDB/MySQL Database Server

The next step is to install the MariaDB/MySQL database server. Follow guides below to install MariaDB or MySQL on RHEL 8.

* [How to Install MySQL 8.0 on RHEL 8](https://computingforgeeks.com/how-to-install-mysql-8-0-on-rhel-8/)
* [How to Install MariaDB Database Server on RHEL 8](https://computingforgeeks.com/how-to-install-mariadb-database-server-on-rhel-8/)

Step 3: Install Apache Web Server

phpMyAdmin support both Apache and Nginx as web server. We chose Apache httpd server because it is the most used Web server in enterprise and RHEL ecosystem.

Use our guide below to install Apache web server on RHEL 8.

* [Install Apache with mod\_ssl & mod\_http2 on RHEL 8](https://computingforgeeks.com/install-apache-with-ssl-http2-on-rhel-centos/)

Step 4: Install phpMyAdmin on RHEL 8

Visit [phpMyAdmin downloads page](https://www.phpmyadmin.net/downloads/) and check the latest available package. Then download the file to your local system.

wget https://www.phpmyadmin.net/downloads/phpMyAdmin-latest-all-languages.tar.gz

Extract downloaded Archive

tar xvf phpMyAdmin-latest-all-languages.tar.gz

Move the folder to /usr/share/phpmyadmin.

rm phpMyAdmin-latest-all-languages.tar.gz

sudo mv phpMyAdmin-\*/ /usr/share/phpmyadmin

Create directory for phpMyAdmin temp files.

sudo mkdir -p /var/lib/phpmyadmin/tmp  
sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/lib/phpmyadmin

Create directory for phpMyAdmin configuration files such as htpass file.

sudo mkdir /etc/phpmyadmin/

Create phpMyAdmin configuration file.

sudo cp /usr/share/phpmyadmin/config.sample.inc.php /usr/share/phpmyadmin/config.inc.php

Edit the file

sudo vim /usr/share/phpmyadmin/config.inc.php

Set a secret passphrase – Needs to be **32 chars long**

$cfg['blowfish\_secret'] = 'H2OxcGXxflSd8JwrwVlh6KW6s2rER63i';

Configure Temp directory

$cfg['TempDir'] = '/var/lib/phpmyadmin/tmp';

Step 5: Configure Apache web Server

Create phpMyAdmin Apache configuration file.

sudo vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/phpmyadmin.conf

Add below data:

# Apache configuration for phpMyAdmin

Alias /phpMyAdmin /usr/share/phpmyadmin/

Alias /phpmyadmin /usr/share/phpmyadmin/

<Directory /usr/share/phpmyadmin/>

AddDefaultCharset UTF-8

<IfModule mod\_authz\_core.c>

# Apache 2.4

Require all granted

</IfModule>

<IfModule !mod\_authz\_core.c>

# Apache 2.2

Order Deny,Allow

Deny from All

Allow from 127.0.0.1

Allow from ::1

</IfModule>

</Directory>

You can restrict access from specific IP by adding line like below

Require ip 127.0.0.1 192.168.0.0/24

Validate Apache configuration.

$ sudo apachectl configtest

Syntax OK

Restart httpd service to load new configuration,

sudo systemctl restart httpd

Step 6: Configure SELinux and Firewall

If you have SELinux in Enforcing mode, you’ll get Permission denied error when you try to access phpMyAdmin page. Allow httpd to serve content in the phpmyadmin directory.

sudo semanage fcontext -a -t httpd\_sys\_content\_t "/usr/share/phpmyadmin(/.\*)?"

Apply the policy by running the command.

sudo restorecon -Rv /usr/share/phpmyadmin

Allow http port in the firewall.

sudo firewall-cmd --add-service=http --permanent

Reload firewall reload configuration.

sudo firewall-cmd --reload

Step 7: Access phpMyAdmin Web interface on RHEL 8

Open the URL [http://[ServerIP|Hostname]/phpmyadmin](https://computingforgeeks.com/)