

013_Installing Web Server PHP

Notebook: <Inbox>

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Introduction

The Apache HTTP server is the most widely-used web server in the world. It provides many powerful features including dynamically loadable modules, robust media support, and extensive integration with other popular software.

Step#1: Install Apache

We will begin by updating the local package index to reflect the latest upstream changes. Afterwards, we can install the apache2 package:

```
sudo su

sed -i 's/archive.ubuntu.com/mirror.amberit.com.bd/g'
/etc/apt/sources.list
echo 'Acquire::http { Proxy "http://192.168.108.8:4444"; };' >
/etc/apt/apt.conf.d/50apt-cacher

apt update

apt install apache2
```

After confirming the installation, apt-get will install Apache and all required dependencies.

Step#2: Check your Web Server

We can check with the systemd init system to make sure the service is running by typing:

```
sudo systemctl status apache2
```

As you can see above, the service appears to have started successfully. However, the best way to test this is to actually request a page from Apache.

Manage the Apache Process

Now that you have your web server up and running, we can go over some basic management commands.

To stop your web server, you can type:

```
systemctl stop apache2
```

To start the web server when it is stopped, type:

```
systemctl start apache2
```

To stop and then start the service again, type:

```
systemctl restart apache2
```

Step 3: Install PHP

We're going to include some helper packages as well, so that PHP code can run under the Apache server and talk to our

MySQL database

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

This should install PHP without any problems. We'll test this in a moment.

Step 4: Restart Apache

After this, we need to restart the Apache web server in order for our changes to be recognized. You can do this by typing this:

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

Step 5: Testing

In Ubuntu 16.04, this directory is located at `/var/www/html/`. We can create the file at that location by typing:

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

This will open a blank file. We want to put the following text, which is valid PHP code, inside the file:

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

When you are finished, save and close the file.

The address you want to visit will be:

```
http://your_server_IP_address/info.php
```

You will see a test page