Installing Apache2, MySQL and PHP:

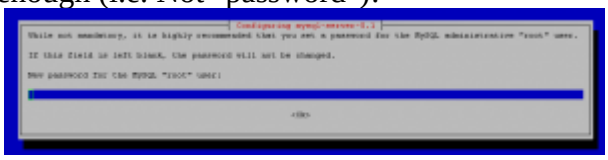
Overview:

This document is to serve as a resource to install and setup a LAMP stack on a default Debian Linux deployment. It is not a comprehensive guide to securing or optimizing the stack or the deployment. It to serve purely as a reference to the process. In addition to the standard packages, I've opted to install phpmyadmin, this is purely for ease of administration of the MySQL databases and not nescessary.

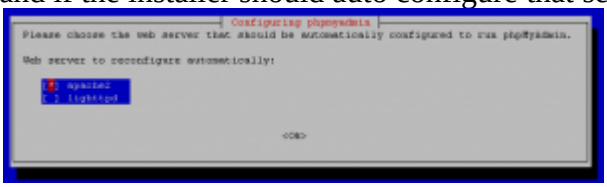
Installing and configuring the required packages:

Open a terminal windows and as root type:
"apt-get install apache2 apache2.2-common mysql-server phpmyadmin php5 php5-mysql php5-common libapache2-mod-php5 php-pear" - without the quotes.

The installer will ask some questions. The first question will be to enter a root password for the MySQL root user. This is a very important password, do not lose it and make sure that it is safe enough (i.e. Not "password")!



The next question will concern phpMyAdmin. This question is about which web server will be used and if the installer should auto configure that server for phpMyAdmin.



Let the system auto configure the Apache server.
PhpMyAdmin needs a database for configuration.

This can be done automatically by selecting yes.

Next, the installer will ask for the root password. This is required because it needs to create a database. Enter the root password and press enter.

Once the password is entered, it will request you to enter an other password. A user can choose to input a password or let PhPMyAdmin generate a random password.

The Install is done. Debian just needs to finish up the overall configuration at this point.

Testing install:

Once the system is totally finished with the install, reboot the system and then log in.

After logging in, make sure all services are running.
To see if apache and MySQL are running enter the following in a terminal.

Apache: service apache2 status
MySQL: service mysql status

To test if apache2 and PHP are working, create a php page and enter the following:

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

Save it as testinfo.php in the /var/www directory on the server.

Open a web browser and enter (using example.com): example.com/testinfo.php
All information about the current PHP configuration should be displayed.

PHP Version 5.4.4-14+deb7u3

System	Linux testing 3.2.0-4-686-pae #1 SMP Debian 3.2.46-1 i686
Build Date	Jul 17 2013 17:55:53
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php5/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mcrypt.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini
PHP API	20100412
PHP Extension	20100525
Zend Extension	220100525
Zend Extension Build	API220100525,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20100525,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	disabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	provided by mbstring
IPv6 Support	enabled
DTrace Support	disabled
Registered PHP	https, ftps, compress.zlib, compress.bzip2, php, file, glob, data, http,