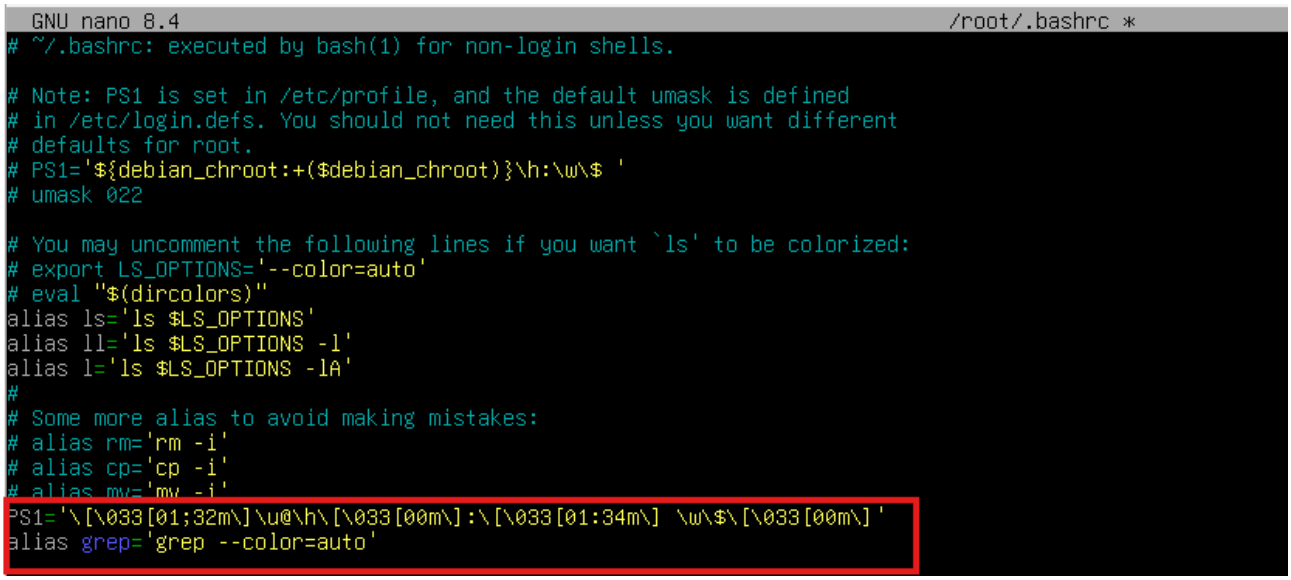
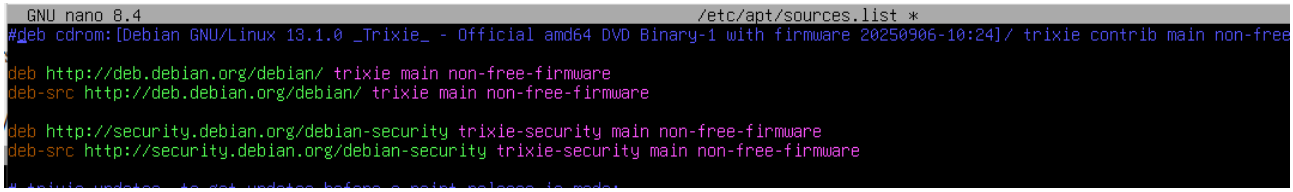
SOMMAIRE

1. Installation du serveur DS2 et configuration réseau

Je tape la commande nano /root/.bashrc



Je commente la première ligne



je tape les commandes apt-get update et apt-get install resolvconf

```
root@DS2: ~#apt-get update
Atteint : 1 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie InRelease
Atteint : 2 http://security.debian.org/debian-security trixie-security InRelease
Réception de : 3 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie-updates InRelease [47,3 kB]
47,3 ko réceptionnés en 3s (16,3 ko/s)
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
root@DS2: ~#apt-get install resolvconf
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
```

Dans le fichier interfaces je chnage dhcp en static et je rentre configuration IP

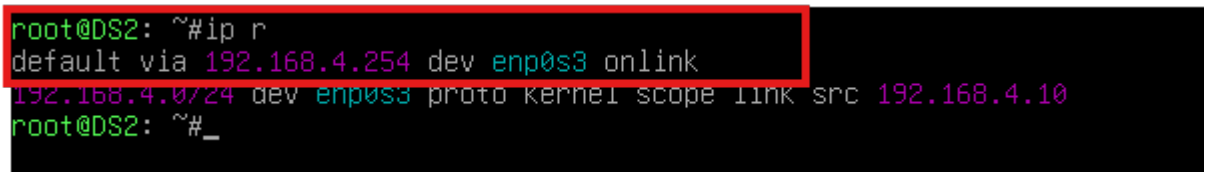
```
  GNU nano 8.4                                                    /etc/network/interfaces
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
allow-hotplug enp0s3
iface enp0s3 inet static
address 192.168.4.10
netmask 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.4.0
broadcast 192.168.4.255
gateway 192.168.4.254
dns-search sio-exupery.local
dns-domain sio-exupery.local
dns-nameservers 192.168.4.254
# This is an autoconfigured IPv6 interface
iface enp0s3 inet6 auto
```

je vérifie la configuration IP

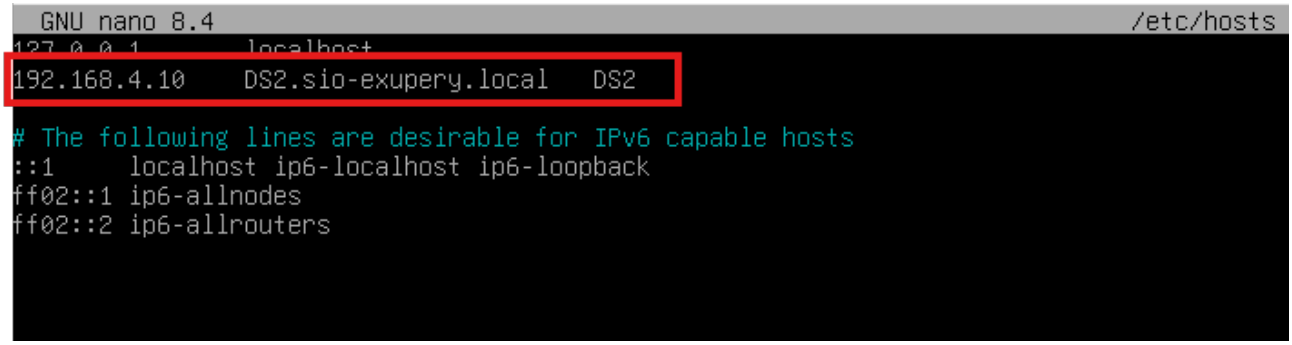
```
root@DS2: ~#ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:34:06:db brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enx0800273406db
    inet 192.168.4.10/24 brd 192.168.4.255 scope global enp0s3
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe34:6db/64 scope link proto kernel_ll
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@DS2: ~#_
```

J’affiche le contenu du fichier resolv.conf

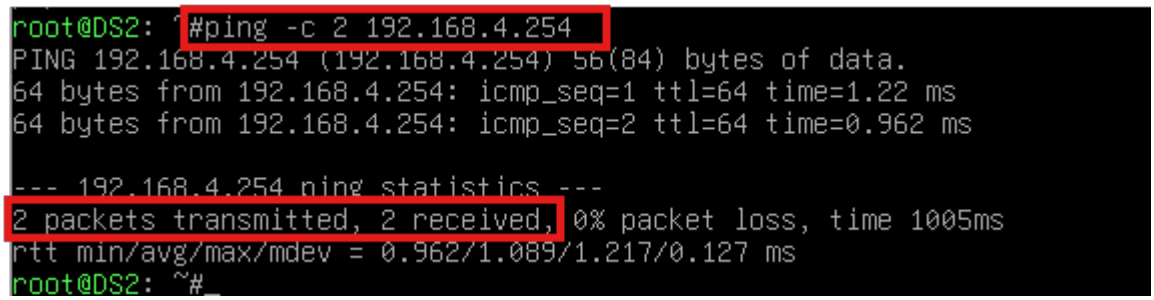
je tape la commande ip r pour vérifier la passerelle



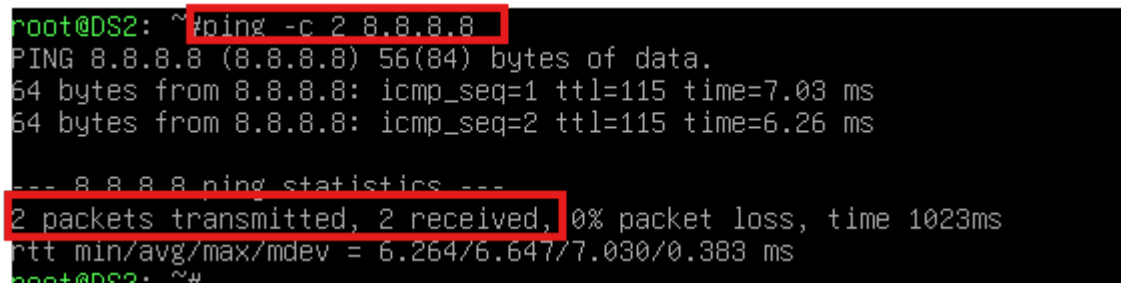
Je modifie le fichier host avec la commande nano



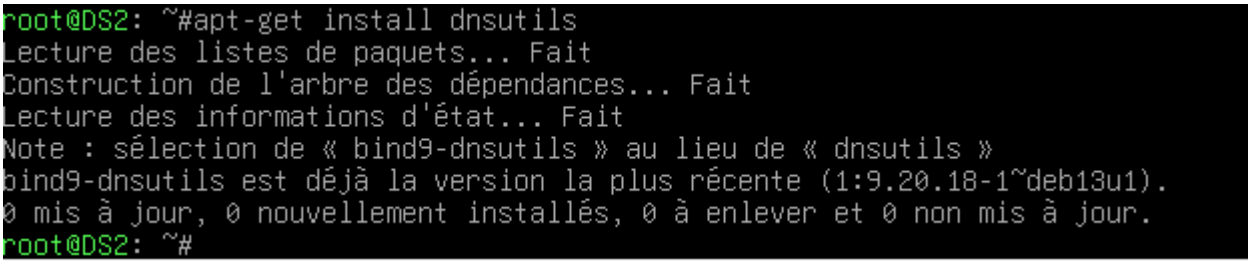
Je ping la passerelle DS1



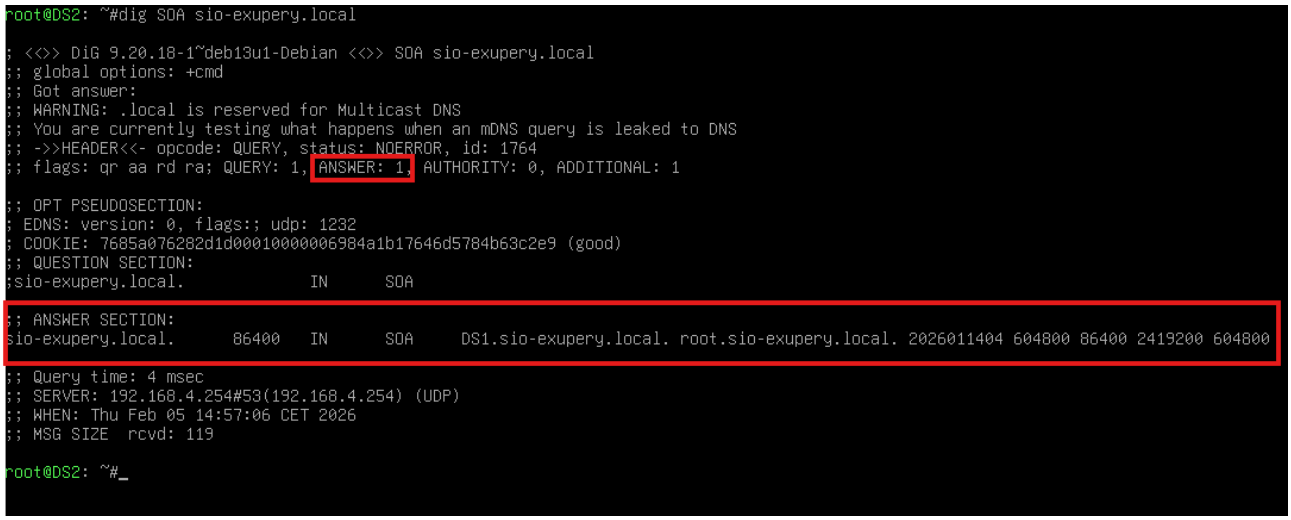
Je ping le DNS de google

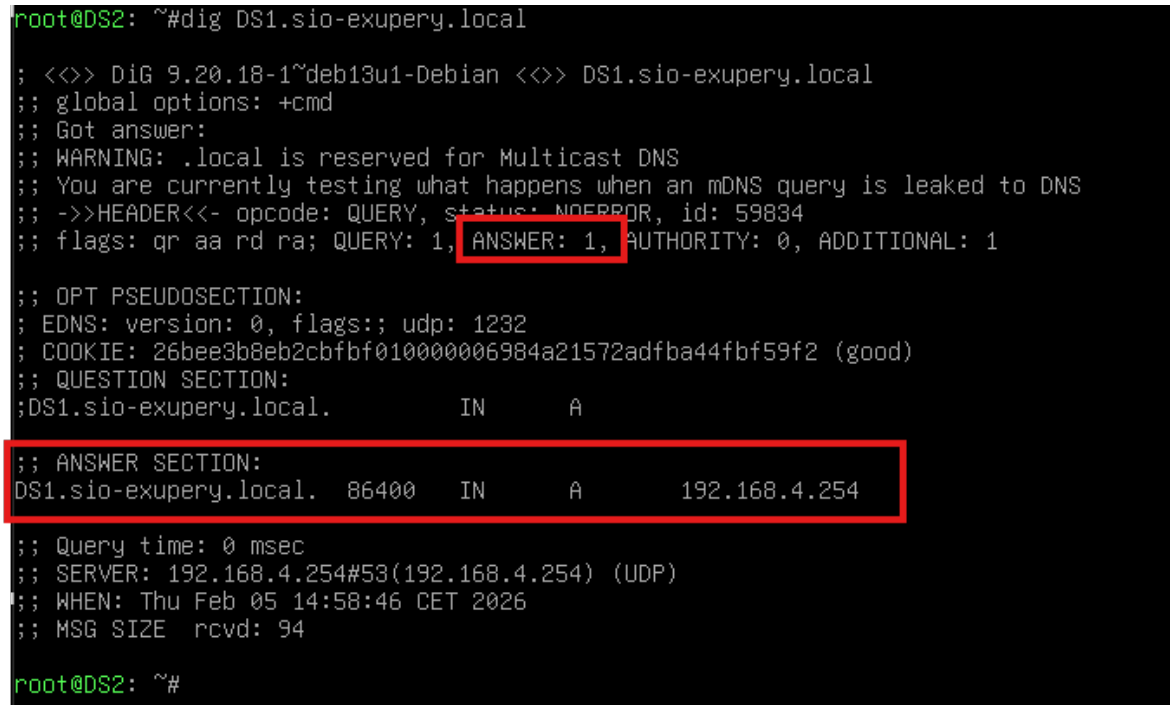


J’installe le paquet dnsutils

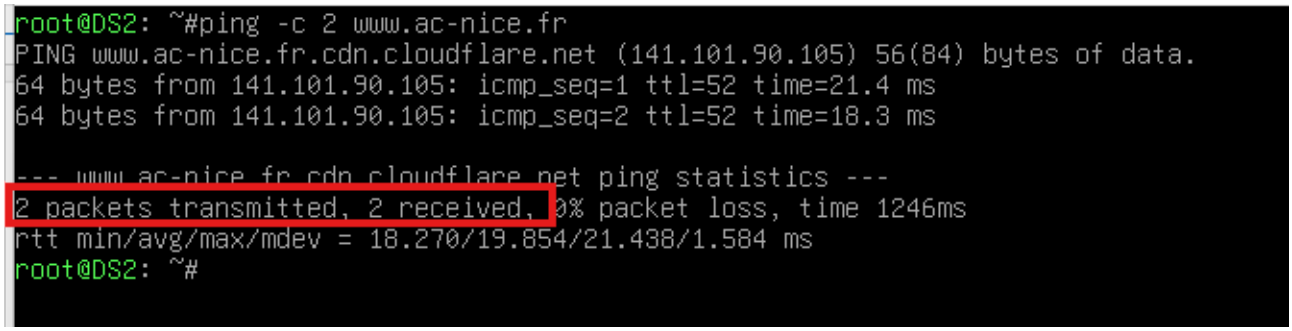


Depuis DS2 je vérifie la bonne résolution DNS interne et externe

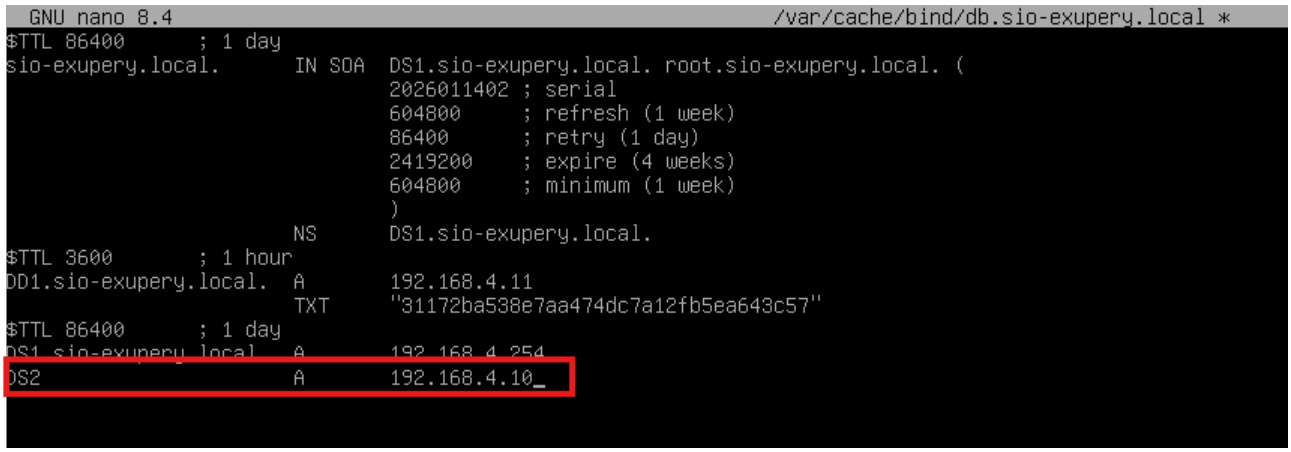


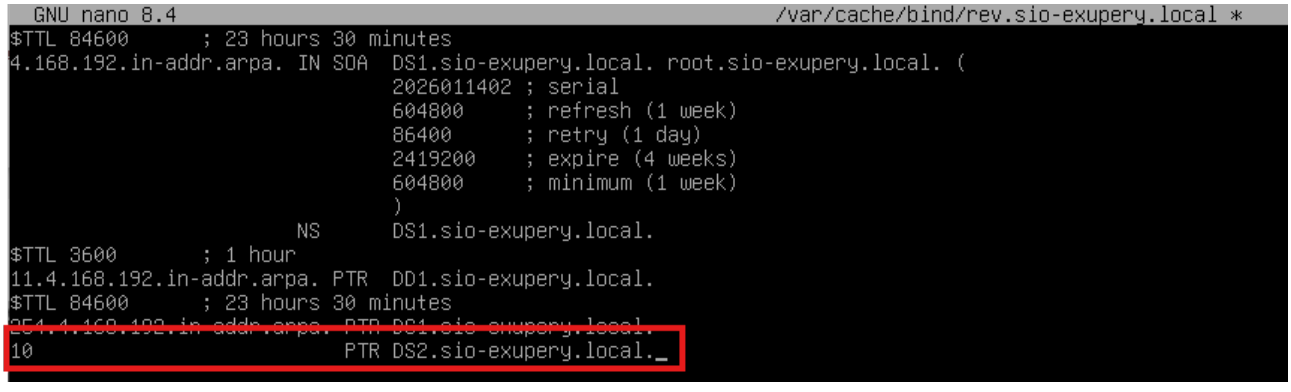


Je ping le site ac-nice.fr



Sur DS1 j'ajoute un enregistrement de type A pour l'hôte DS2 dans les fichiers db.sio-exupery.local rev.sio-exupery.local





Je relance le service BIND 9

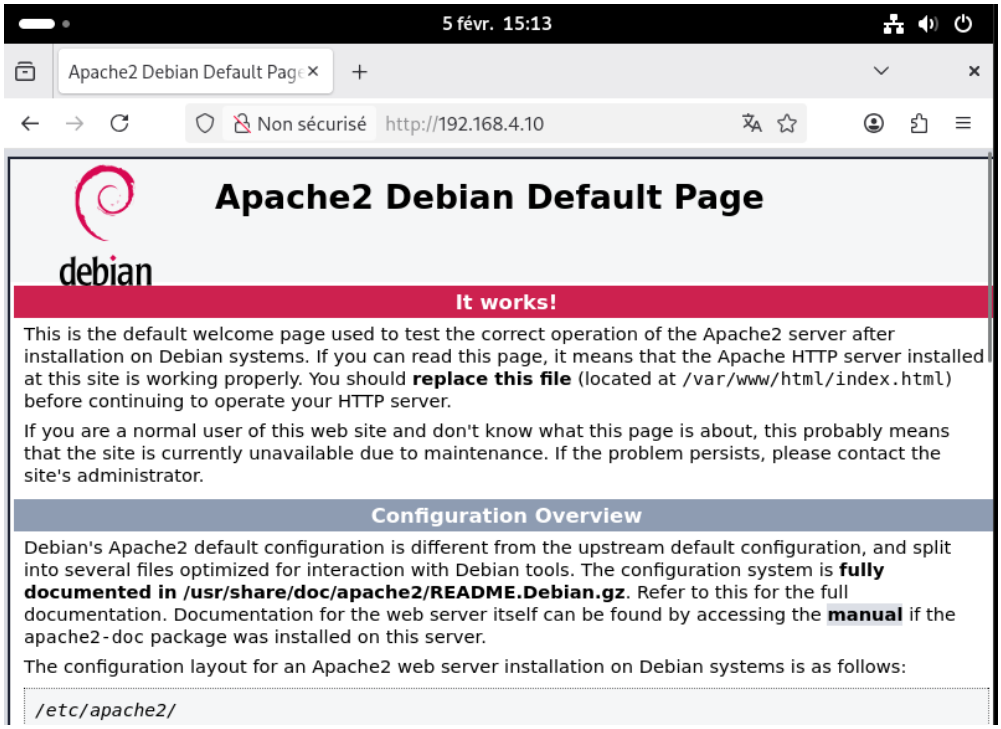
```
root@DS1: ~#systemctl restart bind9
root@DS1: ~#
```

2. Installation et configuration de la plateforme LAMP

J’installe les paquets

```
root@DS2: ~#apt-get install apache2 php libapache2-mod-php mariadb-server php-mysql
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
Les paquets supplémentaires suivants seront installés :
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils galera-4 gawk libapache2-mod-php8.4 libapr1t64 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap libaprut
  libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libclone-perl libconfig-inifiles-perl libcurl4t64 libdbd-mariadb-perl libdbi-perl libencode-locale-perl
  libfcgi-perl libfcgi0t64 libgpm2 libhtml-parser-perl libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl
  libio-compress-brotli-perl libio-html-perl libldap-common libldap2 liblua5.4-0 liblwp-mediatypes-perl liblzo2-2 libmariadb3 libmpfr6 lib
```

Depuis UD1 je lance le navigateur et je saisie l’adresse de DS2

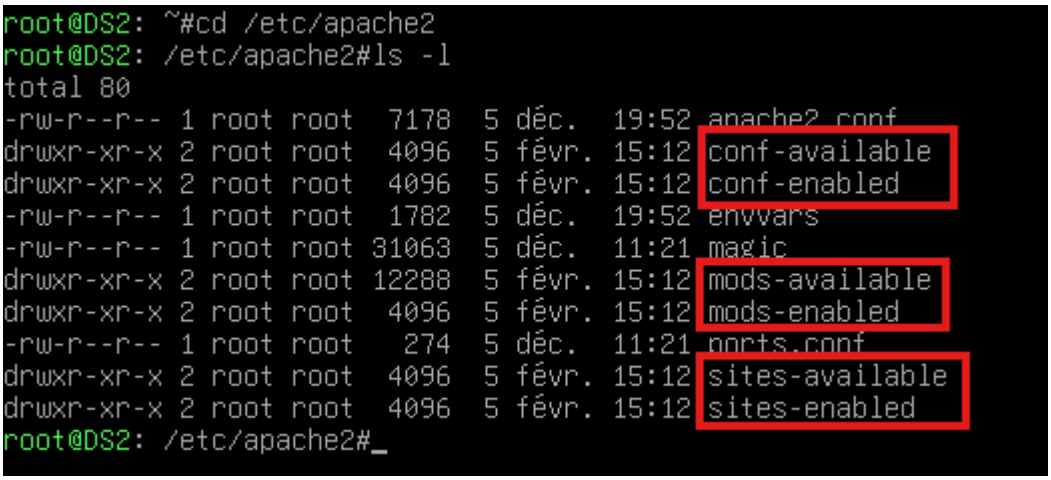


Depuis DS2 je confirme l’état du service Apache2

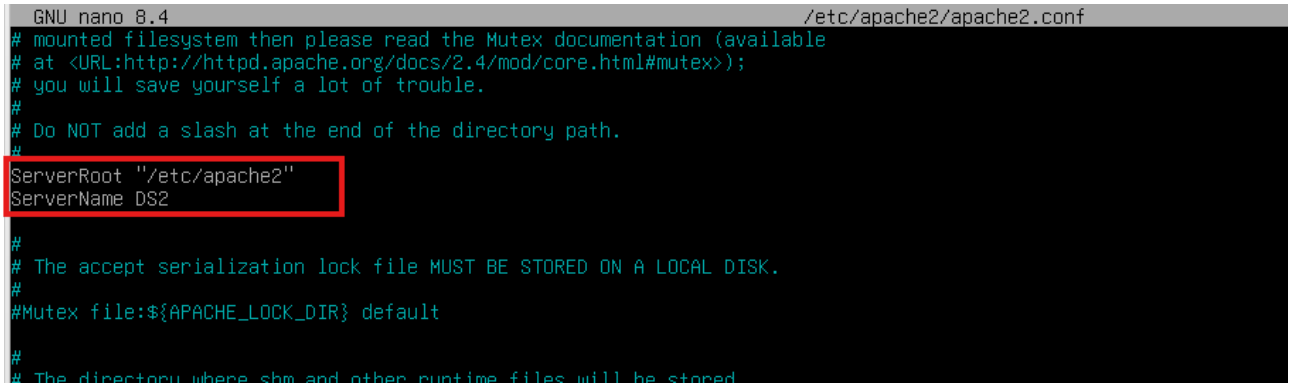
```
root@DS2: ~#systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2026-02-05 15:12:19 CET; 2min 11s ago
 Invocation: d79d9166b65044448752df5a41ff328f
       Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 9838 (apache2)
      Tasks: 7 (limit: 2317)
     Memory: 14.4M (peak: 14.7M)
        CPU: 88ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
             ├─9838 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─9841 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─9842 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─9843 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─9844 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─9845 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─9893 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

févr. 05 15:12:19 DS2 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
févr. 05 15:12:19 DS2 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
root@DS2: ~#
```

2.1. Configuration d'Apache

Sur DS2 je consulte le répetoire apache2



Dans le fichier apache2.conf je décommente la ligne ServerRoot et je tape à la suite ServerName DS2



Je vérifie la syntaxe du fichier de configuration d'Apache

```
root@DS2: ~#apache2ctl -t
Syntax OK
root@DS2: ~#
```

Je regarde le fichier index.html, celle qui est affiché sur la machine Debian

```
 GNU nano 8.4                                                /var/www/html/index.html

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
    <title>Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works</title>
    <style type="text/css" media="screen">
  * {
```

Je renomme le fichier index.html

```
root@DS2: ~#mv /var/www/html/index.html  /var/www/html/index.html.sauv
root@DS2: ~#
```

Je créer ma page index.html

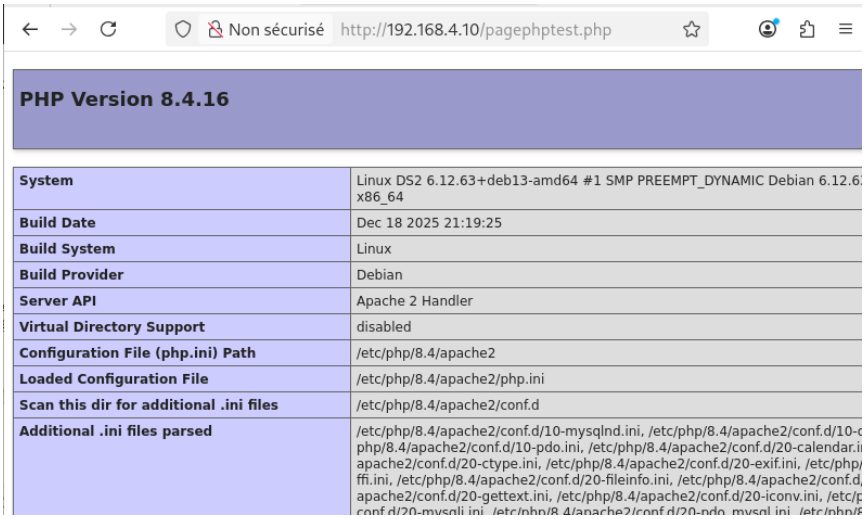
```
 GNU nano 8.4                                                        index.html *
<html>
<head>
<title>SIO Saint-Ex</title>
</head>

<body bgcolor="#EEEEE">
<h1> BTS SIO</h1>
<p>Site en construction</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Je vérifie le site sur la machine Debian

2.2. Test du fonctionnement de PH

Créez le fichier /var/www/html/pagephptest.php avec le code suivant

Je test le bon fonctionnement du module php à partir du navigateur Debian



2.3. Configuration de MariaDB

Je mets comme mot de passe root **admin**

```
root@DS2: ~# mariadb-secure-installation

NOTE: MariaDB is secure by default in Debian. Running this script is
      useless at best, and misleading at worst. This script will be
      removed in a future MariaDB release in Debian. Please read
      mariadb-server.README.Debian for details.

Enter root user password or leave blank:

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password or using the unix_socket ensures that nobody
can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.

You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.

Switch to unix_socket authentication [Y/n] Y
Enabled successfully (or at least no errors was emitted)!
Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!


You already have your root account protected, 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]
```

```
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!
root@DS2: ~#_
```

Depuis DS2 je me connecte au front-end de MariaDB

```
root@DS2: ~#mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 50
Server version: 11.8.3-MariaDB-0+deb13u1 from Debian -- Please help get to 10k stars at https://github.com/MariaDB/Server

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)]> CREATE DATABASE labophorma;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0,001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> USE labophorma;
Database changed
MariaDB [labophorma]> CREATE TABLE medicament (num INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, nom VARCHAR(20));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,024 sec)

MariaDB [labophorma]> INSERT INTO medicament VALUES (1, 'Aspegic'), (2, 'Doliprane');
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0,886 sec)
Records: 2  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [labophorma]> SELECT * FROM medicament;
+-----+-----------+
| num | nom       |
+-----+-----------+
|   1 | Aspegic   |
|   2 | Doliprane |
+-----+-----------+
2 rows in set (0,001 sec)

MariaDB [labophorma]>
```

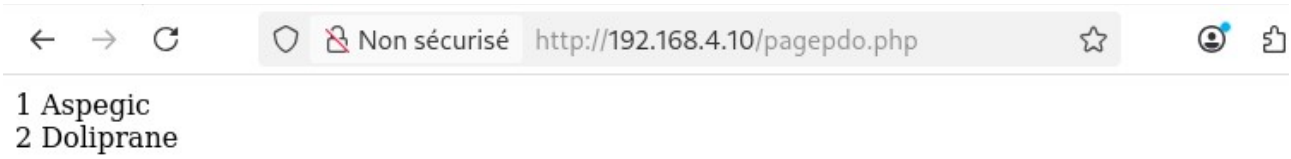
Je créer un utilisateur sio 1 et comme mot de passe Azerty0

```
root@DS2: ~#mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 51
Server version: 11.8.3-MariaDB-0+deb13u1 from Debian -- Please help get to 10k stars at https://github.com/MariaDB/Server

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)]> CREATE USER 'sio1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Azerty0';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,888 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'sio'@'localhost';
ERROR 1133 (28000): Can't find any matching row in the user table
MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES
    ->
```

Je créer la page dynamique pagpdo.php

```
  GNU nano 8.4                                                  /var/www/html/pagepdo.php
<html>
<head>
<title>Test de MySQL avec PHP</title>
</head>
<body>

<?php

try
{
$bdd = new PDO('mysql:host=localhost;dbname=labophorma', 'sio1', 'Azerty0');
}
catch (PDOException $e)
{
print "Erreur : " . $e->getMessage();
die ();
}

foreach ($bdd->query('SELECT * FROM medicament') as $row) {
echo $row[0]." ".$row[1]."<br/>";
}

$bdd = null;

?>

</body>
</html>
```

Depuis DD1 je vais sur la page pagepdo.php



1 Aspegic
2 Doliprane

2.4. Utilisation de phpMyAdmin

J’installe les paquets php-mbstring, php-zip et php-gd

```
root@DS2: ~#apt-get install php-mbstring php-zip php-gd
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
Les paquets supplémentaires suivants seront installés :
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core fonts-dejavu-mono libabsl20240722 libaom3 libavif16
  libgomp1 libheif-plugin-aomenc libheif-plugin-dav1d libheif-plugin-libde265 libheif-plug
  libonig5 librav1e0.7 libsharpyuv0 libsvtav1enc2 libtiff6 libwebp7 libx265-215 libxpm4 li
Paquets suggérés :
  libgd-tools libheif-plugin-ffmpegdec libheif-plugin-jpegdec libheif-plugin-jpegenc libhe
  libheif-plugin-rav1e libheif-plugin-svtenc
Les NOUVEAUX paquets suivants seront installés :
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core fonts-dejavu-mono libabsl20240722 libaom3 libavif16
  libgomp1 libheif-plugin-aomenc libheif-plugin-dav1d libheif-plugin-libde265 libheif-plug
  libonig5 librav1e0.7 libsharpyuv0 libsvtav1enc2 libtiff6 libwebp7 libx265-215 libxpm4 li
  php8.4-zip
0 mis à jour, 38 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 0 non mis à jour.
Il est nécessaire de prendre 13,4 MB dans les archives.
Après cette opération, 54,7 Mo d'espace disque supplémentaires seront utilisés.
Souhaitez-vous continuer ? [O/n] O
```

Je télécharge l’archive compressé

```
root@DS2: ~#wget https://files.phpmyadmin.net/phpMyAdmin/5.2.3/phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz
--2026-02-07 12:46:16--  https://files.phpmyadmin.net/phpMyAdmin/5.2.3/phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz
Résolution de files.phpmyadmin.net (files.phpmyadmin.net)… 185.93.2.8, 79.127.178.168, 79.127.178.53, ...
Connexion à files.phpmyadmin.net (files.phpmyadmin.net)|185.93.2.8|:443… connecté.
requête HTTP transmise, en attente de la réponse… 200 OK
Taille : 14446385 (14M) [application/octet-stream]
Sauvegarde en : « phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz »

phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz     2%[=>
```

Je désarchive et décompresse l'archive

```
root@DS2: ~#tar xvf phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz_
```

```
root@DS2: ~#ls -l
total 14112
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root     4096  7 oct.  22:40 phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 14446385  8 oct.  06:02 phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz
root@DS2: ~#
```

Je déplace et renomme le dossier obtenu

```
root@DS2: ~#mv phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages/ /usr/share/phpmyadmin
root@DS2: ~#_
```

Je créer un répertoire

```
root@DS2: ~#mkdir -p /var/lib/phpmyadmin/tmp
root@DS2: ~#_
```

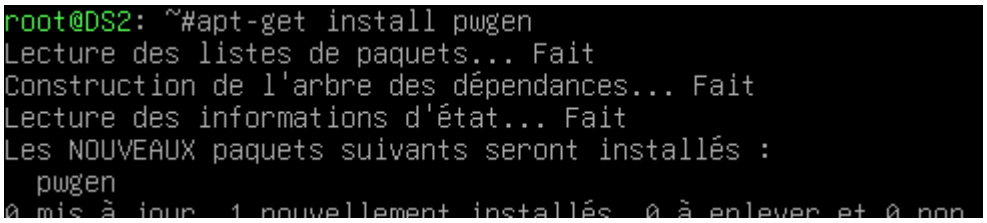
Je défini le user et group www-data

```
root@DS2: ~#chown -R www-data:www-data /var/lib/phpmyadmin
root@DS2: ~#ls -l /var/lib/phpmyadmin
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4096  7 févr. 12:50 tmp
root@DS2: ~#
```

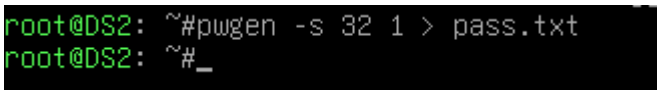
Je copie le fichier de configuration et je le renomme

```
root@DS2: ~#cp /usr/share/phpmyadmin/config.sample.inc.php /usr/share/phpmyadmin/config.inc.php
root@DS2: ~#_
```

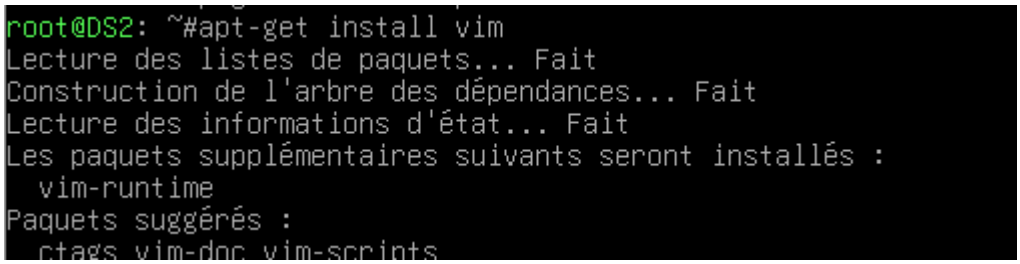
J’installe le paquet pwgen



Je génère une chaîne de 32 caractères aléatoires que je stock dans un fichier nommé pass.txt



J’installe le paquet VIM



J’ouvre le fichier de configuration avec l’éditeur VIM

```
<?php
/**
 * phpMyAdmin sample configuration, you can use it as base for
 * manual configuration. For easier setup you can use setup/
 *
 * All directives are explained in documentation in the doc/ folder
 * or at <https://docs.phpmyadmin.net/>.
 */

declare(strict_types=1);

/**
 * This is needed for cookie based authentication to encrypt the cookie.
 * Needs to be a 32-bytes long string of random bytes. See FAQ 2.10.
 */
$cfg['blowfish_secret'] = ''; /* YOU MUST FILL IN THIS FOR COOKIE AUTH! */

/**
 * Servers configuration
 */
$i = 0;

/**
 * First server
 */
$i++;
/* Authentication type */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'cookie';
/* Server parameters */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'localhost';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['compress'] = false;
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = false;

/**
 * phpMyAdmin configuration storage settings.
 */
:r pass.txt
```

```
declare(strict_types=1);

/**
 * This is needed for cookie based authentication to encrypt the cookie.
 * Needs to be a 32-bytes long string of random bytes. See FAQ 2.10.
 */
$cfg['blowfish_secret'] = 'hpYo0gYn5H25KzjrAtELncMfg2loKwzE'; /* YOU MUST FILL IN THIS FOR COOKIE AUTH! */
```

Je décommente controluser et controlpass

```
/* User used to manipulate with storage */
// $cfg['Servers'][$i]['controlhost'] = '';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controluser'] = 'pma';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['controlpass'] = 'pmapass';
```

Je décommente l'ensemble des lignes

```
/* Storage database and tables */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pmadb'] = 'phpmyadmin';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['bookmarktable'] = 'pma__bookmark';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['relation'] = 'pma__relation';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table_info'] = 'pma__table_info';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table_coords'] = 'pma__table_coords';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['pdf_pages'] = 'pma__pdf_pages';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['column_info'] = 'pma__column_info';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['history'] = 'pma__history';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['table_uiprefs'] = 'pma__table_uiprefs';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['tracking'] = 'pma__tracking';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['userconfig'] = 'pma__userconfig';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['recent'] = 'pma__recent';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['favorite'] = 'pma__favorite';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['users'] = 'pma__users';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['usergroups'] = 'pma__usergroups';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['navigationhiding'] = 'pma__navigationhiding';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['savedsearches'] = 'pma__savedsearches';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['central_columns'] = 'pma__central_columns';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['designer_settings'] = 'pma__designer_settings';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['export_templates'] = 'pma__export_templates';
```

J’ajoute à la fin la ligne suivante afin de configurer phpMyAdmin

```
/**
 * You can find more configuration options in the documentation
 * in the doc/ folder or at <https://docs.phpmyadmin.net/>.
 */

$cfg['TempDir'] = 'var/lib/phpmyadmin/tmp';_
-- INSERTION --
```

Je créer la base de donnée phpMyAdmin

```
root@DS2: ~#mariadb < /usr/share/phpmyadmin/sql/create_tables.sql
root@DS2: ~#
```

Je créer l’utilisateur pma en lui accordant toutes les autorisations

```
root@DS2: ~#mariadb
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 32
Server version: 11.8.3-MariaDB-0+deb13u1 from Debian -- Please help get to 10k stars at https://github.com/MariaDB/Server

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)]> GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON phpmyadmin.* TO 'pma'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Azerty0';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0,005 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> exit
Bye
root@DS2: ~#_
```

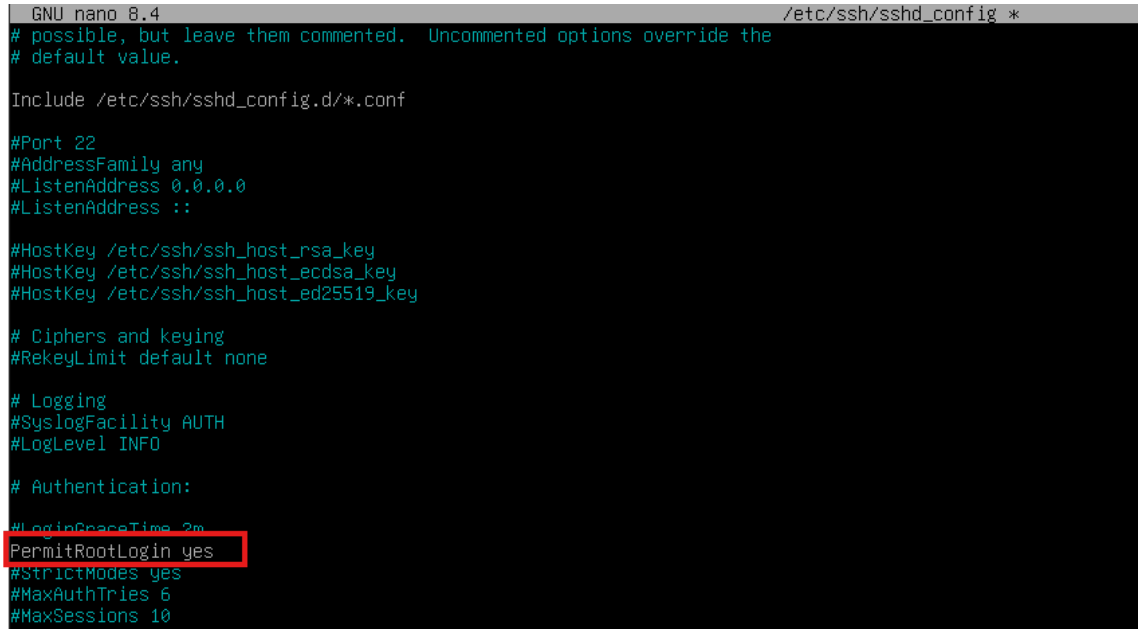
Je copie le fichier phpmyadmin.conf dans le répertoire /home/sio

```
  GNU nano 8.4                  /home/sio/phpmyadmin.conf
# phpMyAdmin default Apache configuration

Alias /phpmyadmin /usr/share/phpmyadmin

<Directory /usr/share/phpmyadmin>
    Options SymLinksIfOwnerMatch
    DirectoryIndex index.php

    # limit libapache2-mod-php to files and directories necessary by pma
    <IfModule mod_php7.c>
        php_admin_value upload_tmp_dir /var/lib/phpmyadmin/tmp
        php_admin_value open_basedir /usr/share/phpmyadmin/:/usr/share/doc/phpm
    </IfModule>
```

Je vérifie que DS2 est serveur SSH

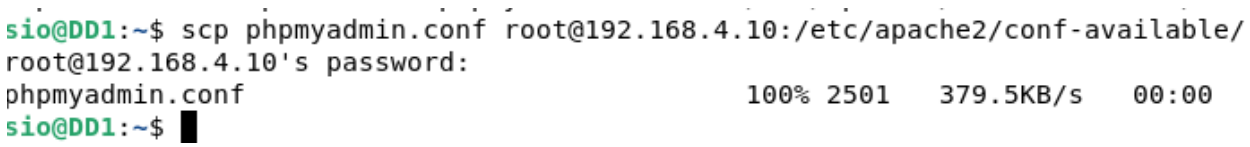
```
root@DS2: ~#dpkg -l | grep -i ssh
ii  libssh2-1t64:amd64          1.11.1-1              amd64        SSH2 client-side
ii  openssh-client              1:10.0p1-7            amd64        secure shell (SSH
ii  openssh-server              1:10.0p1-7            amd64        secure shell (SSH
ii  openssh-sftp-server         1:10.0p1-7            amd64        secure shell (SSH
```

Dans le fichier sshd_config je décommente la ligne PermitRootLogin et je mets à la suite yes

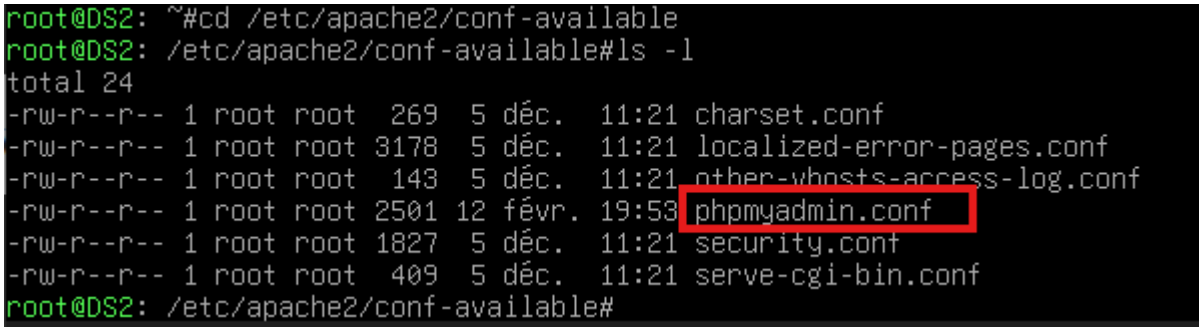


Je redémarre le service ssh

Depuis DD1 je copie le fichier conf-available avec la commande scp

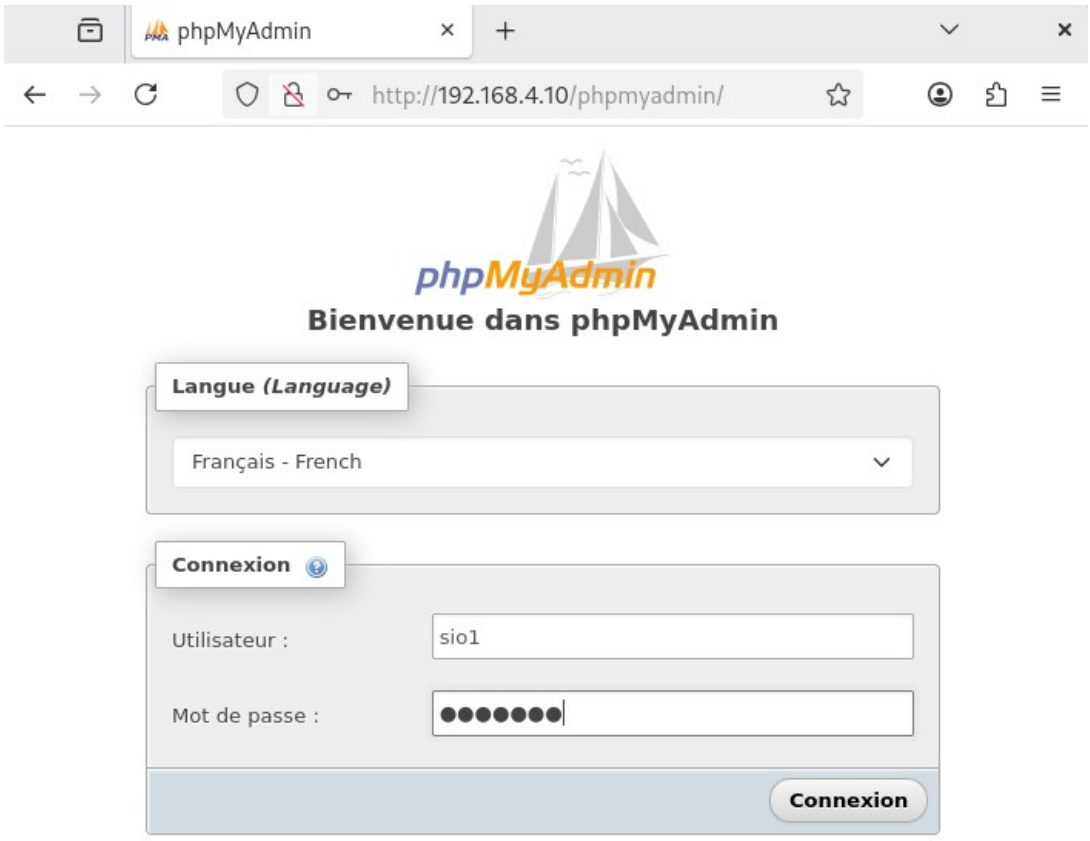


Sur DS2 je vérifie que le fichier est bien présent

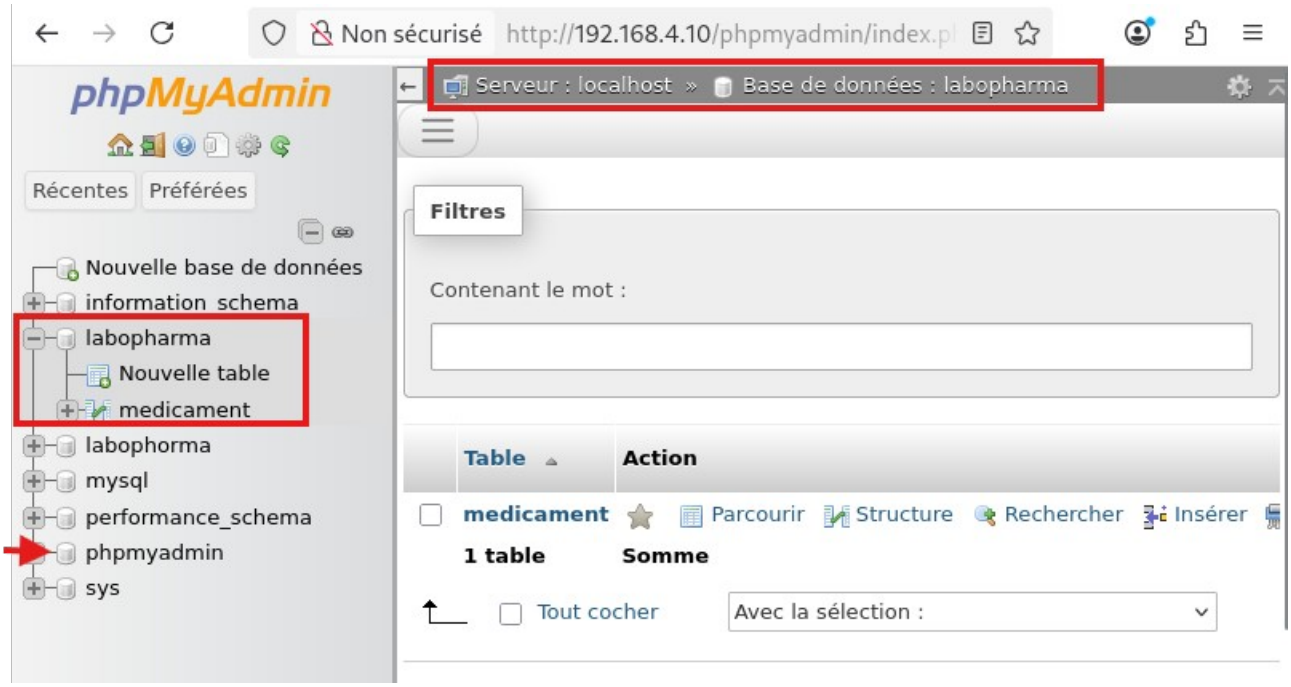


J’active le fichier de configuration

Depuis DD1 je me connecte à l'interface phpMyAdmin en tant que sio1



Après la connexion je clique sur la base de donnée labopharmacie



2.5. Installation de Wordpress

Je télécharge l’archive de wordpress avec la commande wget

```
root@DS2: ~#wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2026-02-13 18:21:26--  https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
Résolution de wordpress.org (wordpress.org)… 198.143.164.252, 2607:f978:5:8002::c68f:a4fc
Connexion à wordpress.org (wordpress.org)|198.143.164.252|:443… connecté.
requête HTTP transmise, en attente de la réponse… 200 OK
Taille : 27062929 (26M) [application/octet-stream]
Sauvegarde en : « latest.tar.gz »

latest.tar.gz                         100%[=====================================================

2026-02-13 18:36:16 (29,8 KB/s) – « latest.tar.gz » sauvegardé [27062929/27062929]
```

Je tape la commande ls -l pour vérifier que le fichier est bien installé

```
root@DS2: ~#ls -l
total 40548
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 27062929  3 févr. 18:33 latest.tar.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root       33  7 févr. 12:56 pass.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 14446385  8 oct.  06:02 phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz
root@DS2: ~#
```

J’extrait le fichier tar.gz et je vérifie que le fichier est bien extrait

```
root@DS2: ~#tar -xpf latest.tar.gz
root@DS2: ~#ls -l
total 40552
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 27062929  3 févr. 18:33 latest.tar.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root       33  7 févr. 12:56 pass.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 14446385  8 oct.  06:02 phpMyAdmin-5.2.3-all-languages.tar.gz
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root     4096  3 févr. 18:29 wordpress
root@DS2: ~#
```

Je créer un répertoire qui se nomme sitewordpress

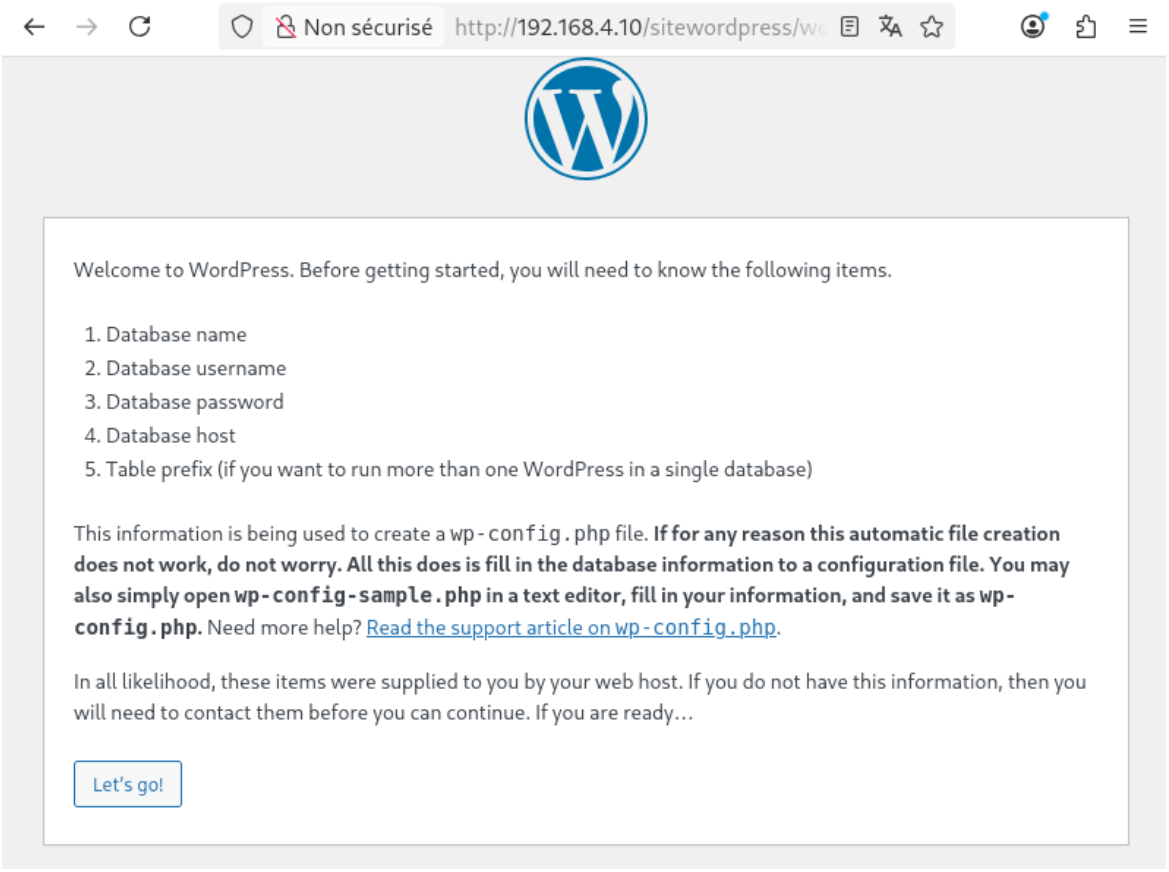
```
root@DS2: ~#mkdir /var/www/html/sitewordpress
root@DS2: ~#cp -r wordpress /var/www/html/sitewordpress
root@DS2: ~#
```

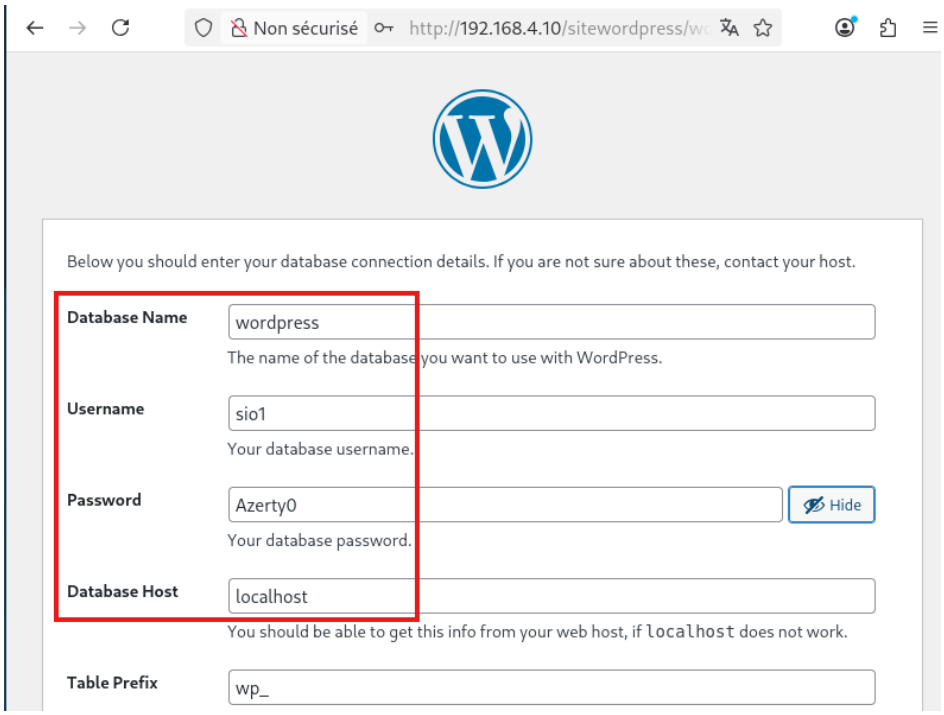
Je créer une base qui se nommé wordpress depuis phpMyAdmin

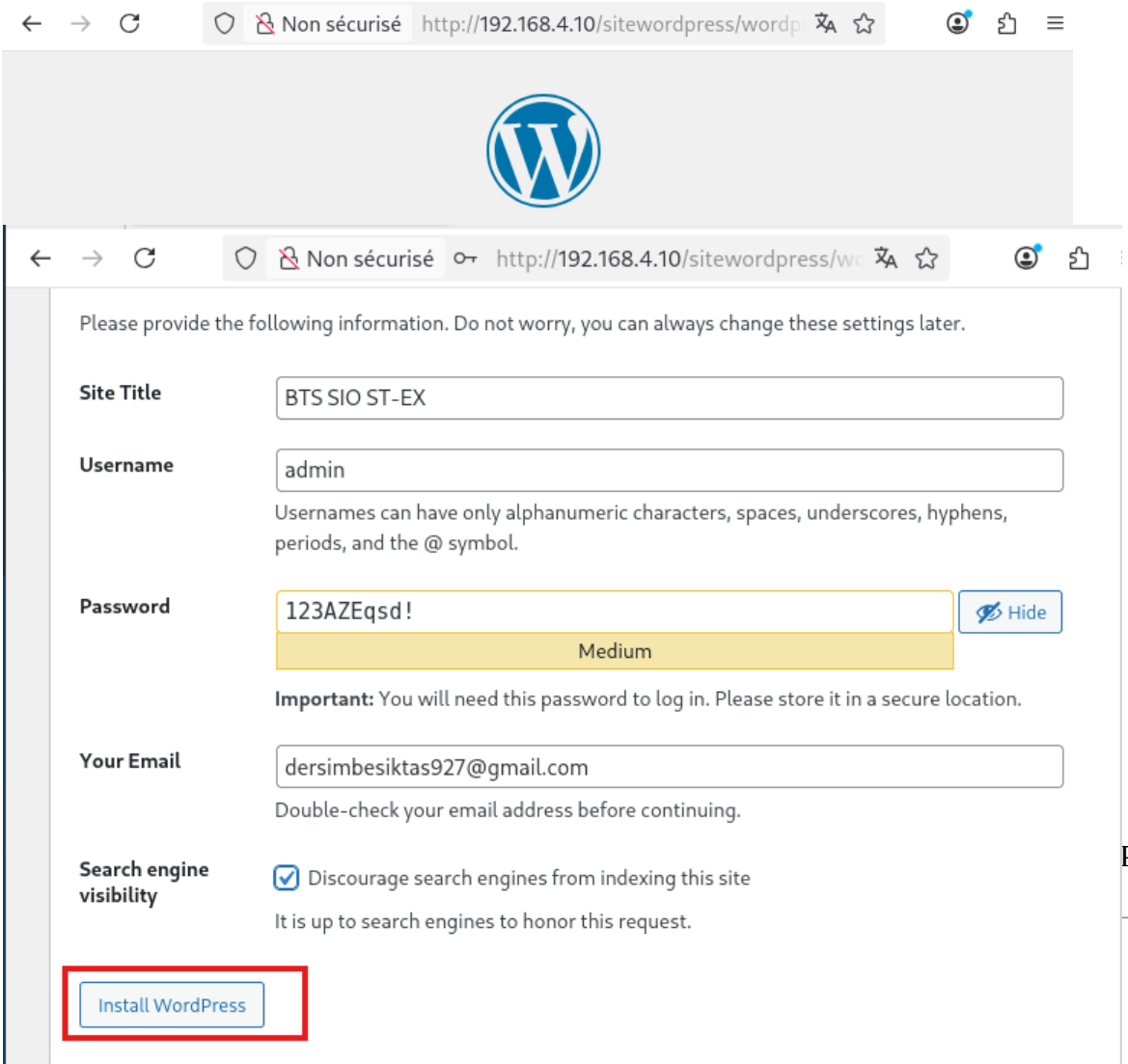
Je modifie le propriétaire

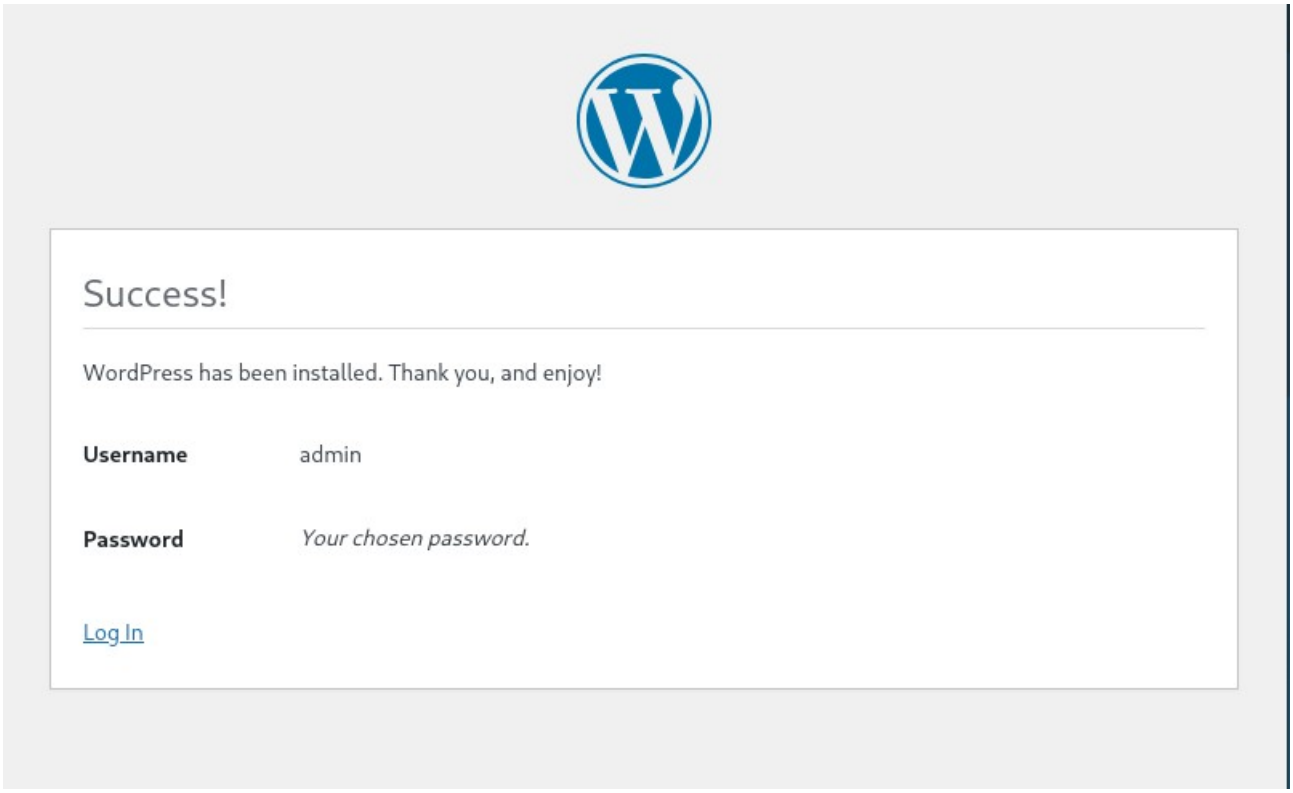
```
root@DS2: ~#cd /var/www/html/sitewordpress
root@DS2: /var/www/html/sitewordpress#chown www-data:www-data -R *
root@DS2: /var/www/html/sitewordpress#find . -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;
root@DS2: /var/www/html/sitewordpress#find . -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;
root@DS2: /var/www/html/sitewordpress#_
```

Je procède à l'installation de wordpress sur DD1

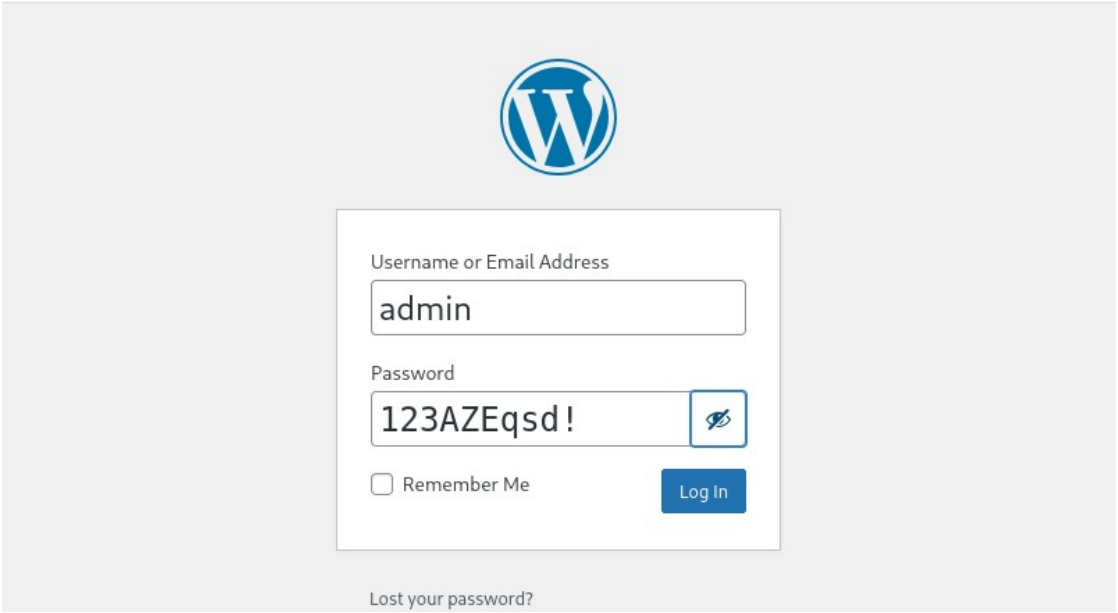

Non sécurisé
http://192.168.4.10/sitewordpress/w
Welcome to WordPress. Before getting started, you will need to know the following items.
1. Database name
2. Database username
3. Database password
4. Database host
5. Table prefix (if you want to run more than one WordPress in a single database)
This information is being used to create a wp-config.php file. If for any reason this automatic file creation does not work, do not worry. All this does is fill in the database information to a configuration file. You may also simply open wp-config-sample.php in a text editor, fill in your information, and save it as wp-config.php. Need more help? Read the support article on wp-config.php.
In all likelihood, these items were supplied to you by your web host. If you do not have this information, then you will need to contact them before you can continue. If you are ready…
Let's go!

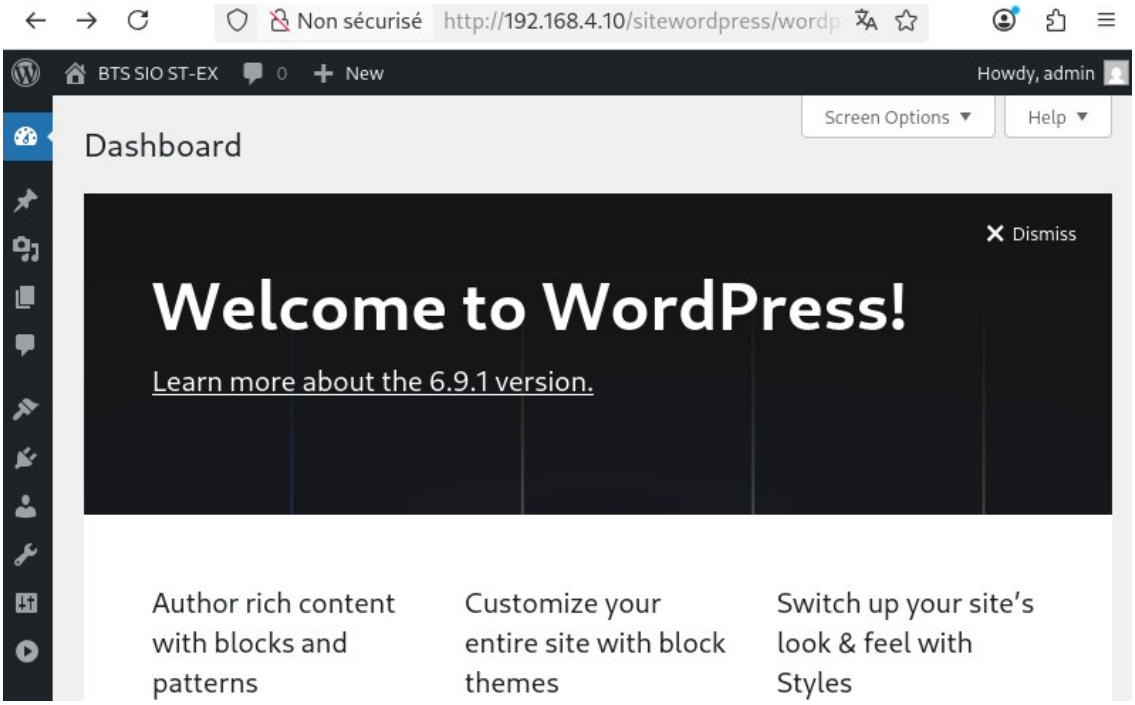

Non sécurisé
http://192.168.4.10/sitewordpress/w
Below you should enter your database connection details. If you are not sure about these, contact your host.
Database Name
wordpress
The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.
Username
sio1
Your database username.
Password
Azerty0
Hide
Your database password.
Database Host
localhost
You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work.
Table Prefix
wp_

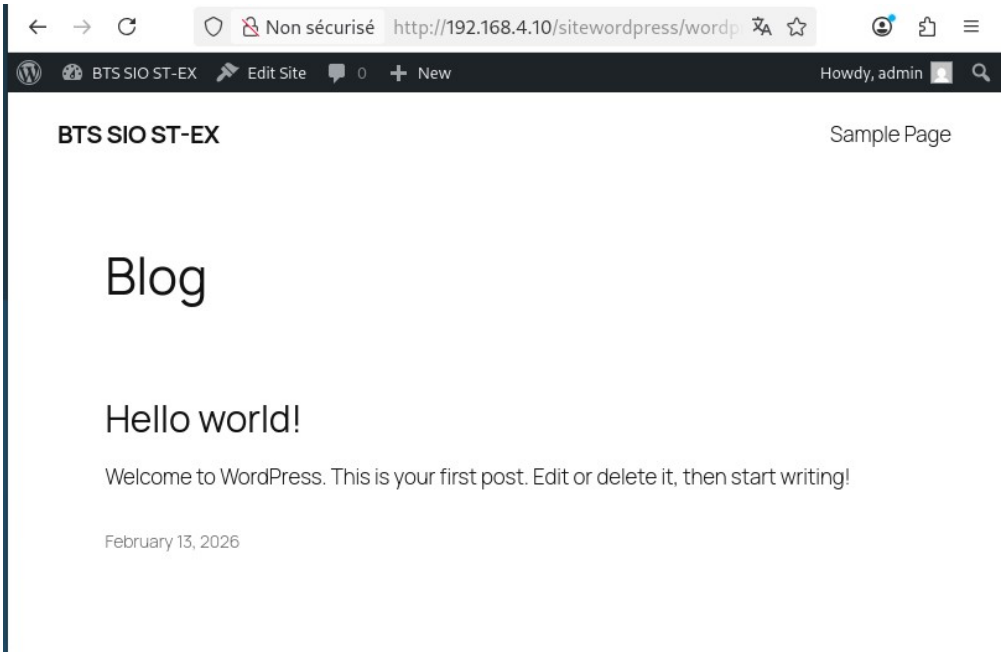

Non sécurisé
http://192.168.4.10/sitewordpress/wordp
Non sécurisé
http://192.168.4.10/sitewordpress/w
Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later.
Site Title
BTS SIO ST-EX
Username
admin
Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.
Password
123AZEqsd!
Hide
Medium
Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.
Your Email
dersimbesiktas927@gmail.com
Double-check your email address before continuing.
Search engine visibility
Discourage search engines from indexing this site
It is up to search engines to honor this request.
Install WordPress



Je me connecte avec les identifiants




Non sécurisé
http://192.168.4.10/sitewordpress/wordp
BTS SIO ST-EX
0
New
Howdy, admin
Screen Options
Help
Dashboard
Dismiss
Welcome to WordPress!
Learn more about the 6.9.1 version.
Author rich content with blocks and patterns
Customize your entire site with block themes
Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles


Non sécurisé
http://192.168.4.10/sitewordpress/wordp
BTS SIO ST-EX
Edit Site
0
New
Howdy, admin
BTS SIO ST-EX
Sample Page
Blog
Hello world!
Welcome to WordPress. This is your first post. Edit or delete it, then start writing!
February 13, 2026