

SOMMAIRE

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1. Installation du serveur DS2 et configuration réseau

Je tape la commande nano /root/.bashrc

```
GNU nano 8.4 /root/.bashrc *
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.

# Note: PS1 is set in /etc/profile, and the default umask is defined
# in /etc/login.defs. You should not need this unless you want different
# defaults for root.
# PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\h:\w\$ '
# umask 022

# You may uncomment the following lines if you want `ls' to be colorized:
# export LS_OPTIONS='--color=auto'
# eval "$(dircolors)"
alias ls='ls $LS_OPTIONS'
alias ll='ls $LS_OPTIONS -l'
alias l='ls $LS_OPTIONS -lA'
#
# Some more alias to avoid making mistakes:
# alias rm='rm -i'
# alias cp='cp -i'
# alias mv='mv -i'
PS1='\[\033[01;32m\]\u@\h\[\033[00m\]:\[\033[01;34m\] \w\$ \[\033[00m\] '
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
```

Je commente la première ligne

```
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/apt/sources.list *
#deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 13.1.0 _Trixie_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 with firmware 20250906-10:24]/ trixie contrib main non-free
deb http://deb.debian.org/debian/ trixie main non-free-firmware
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian/ trixie main non-free-firmware
deb http://security.debian.org/debian-security trixie-security main non-free-firmware
deb-src http://security.debian.org/debian-security trixie-security main non-free-firmware
# debupdate -t --get-updates-before=0 --get-updates-after=0 --get-updates-before=0 --get-updates-after=0
```

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 change 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

```
root@DS2: ~#cat /etc/resolv.conf
# Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
#     DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
nameserver 192.168.4.254
search sio-exupery.local
root@DS2: ~#
```

je tape la commande ip r pour vérifier la passerelle

```
root@DS2: ~#ip r
default via 192.168.4.254 dev enp0s3 onlink
192.168.4.0/24 dev enp0s3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.4.10
root@DS2: ~#_
```

Je modifie le fichier host avec la commande nano

```
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
192.168.4.10 DS2.sio-exupery.local DS2
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

Je ping la passerelle DS1

```
root@DS2: ~#ping -c 2 192.168.4.254
PING 192.168.4.254 (192.168.4.254) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.4.254: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.22 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.4.254: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.962 ms

--- 192.168.4.254 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.962/1.089/1.217/0.127 ms
root@DS2: ~#
```

Je ping le DNS de google

```
root@DS2: ~#ping -c 2 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=115 time=7.03 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=6.26 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1023ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 6.264/6.647/7.030/0.383 ms
root@DS2: ~#
```

J'installe le paquet dnsutils

```
root@DS2: ~#apt-get install dnsutils
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
Note : sélection de « bind9-dnsutils » au lieu de « dnsutils »
bind9-dnsutils est déjà la version la plus récente (1:9.20.18-1~deb13u1).
0 mis à jour, 0 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 0 non mis à jour.
root@DS2: ~#
```

Depuis DS2 je vérifie la bonne résolution DNS interne et externe

```
root@DS2: ~#dig SOA sio-exupery.local
; <<>> DiG 9.20.18-1~deb13u1-Debian <<>> SOA sio-exupery.local
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; WARNING: .local is reserved for Multicast DNS
;; You are currently testing what happens when an mDNS query is leaked to DNS
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 1764
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
; COOKIE: 7685a076282d1d00010000006984a1b17646d5784b63c2e9 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;sio-exupery.local.          IN      SOA

;; ANSWER SECTION:
sio-exupery.local.         86400  IN      SOA      DS1.sio-exupery.local. root.sio-exupery.local. 2026011404 604800 86400 2419200 604800

;; Query time: 4 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.4.254#53(192.168.4.254) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Thu Feb 05 14:57:06 CET 2026
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 119

root@DS2: ~#_
```

```
root@DS2: ~#dig DS1.sio-exupery.local
; <<>> DiG 9.20.18-1~deb13u1-Debian <<>> DS1.sio-exupery.local
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; WARNING: .local is reserved for Multicast DNS
;; You are currently testing what happens when an mDNS query is leaked to DNS
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 59834
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
; COOKIE: 26bee3b8eb2cbfbf010000006984a21572adfbfa44fbf59f2 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;DS1.sio-exupery.local.    IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
DS1.sio-exupery.local.    86400  IN      A        192.168.4.254

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.4.254#53(192.168.4.254) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Thu Feb 05 14:58:46 CET 2026
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 94

root@DS2: ~#
```

Je ping le site ac-nice.fr

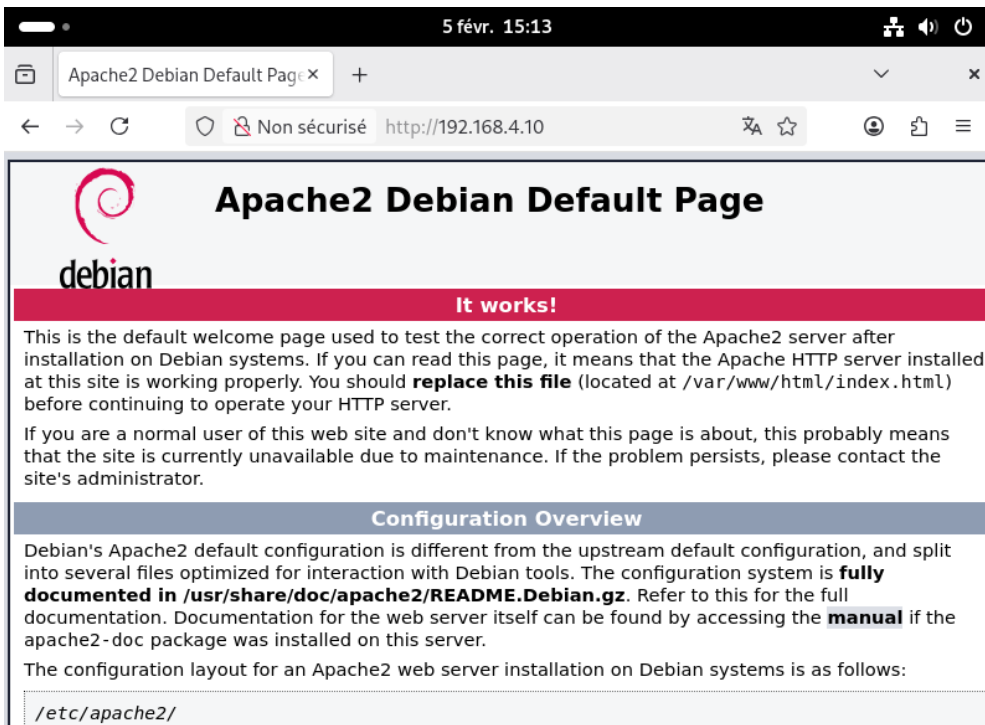
```
root@DS2: ~#ping -c 2 www.ac-nice.fr
PING www.ac-nice.fr.cdn.cloudflare.net (141.101.90.105) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 141.101.90.105: icmp_seq=1 ttl=52 time=21.4 ms
64 bytes from 141.101.90.105: icmp_seq=2 ttl=52 time=18.3 ms
--- www.ac-nice.fr.cdn.cloudflare.net ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1246ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 18.270/19.854/21.438/1.584 ms
root@DS2: ~#
```

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

```
GNU nano 8.4 /var/cache/bind/db.sio-exupery.local *
$TTL 86400 ; 1 day
sio-exupery.local. IN SOA DS1.sio-exupery.local. root.sio-exupery.local. (
    2026011402 ; serial
    604800 ; refresh (1 week)
    86400 ; retry (1 day)
    2419200 ; expire (4 weeks)
    604800 ; minimum (1 week)
)
NS DS1.sio-exupery.local.
$TTL 3600 ; 1 hour
DD1.sio-exupery.local. A 192.168.4.11
TXT "31172ba538e7aa474dc7a12fb5ea643c57"
$TTL 86400 ; 1 day
DS1.sio-exupery.local. A 192.168.4.254
DS2 A 192.168.4.10_
```

```
GNU nano 8.4 /var/cache/bind/rev.sio-exupery.local *
$TTL 84600 ; 23 hours 30 minutes
4.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN SOA DS1.sio-exupery.local. root.sio-exupery.local. (
    2026011402 ; serial
    604800 ; refresh (1 week)
    86400 ; retry (1 day)
    2419200 ; expire (4 weeks)
    604800 ; minimum (1 week)
)
NS DS1.sio-exupery.local.
$TTL 3600 ; 1 hour
11.4.168.192.in-addr.arpa. PTR DD1.sio-exupery.local.
$TTL 84600 ; 23 hours 30 minutes
254.4.168.192.in-addr.arpa. PTR DS1.sio-exupery.local.
10 PTR DS2.sio-exupery.local._
```


Depuis UD1 je lance le navigateur et je saisi 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 répertoire apache2

```
root@DS2: ~#cd /etc/apache2
root@DS2: /etc/apache2#ls -l
total 80
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7178 5 déc. 19:52 apache2.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 5 févr. 15:12 conf-available
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 5 févr. 15:12 conf-enabled
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1782 5 déc. 19:52 envvars
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31063 5 déc. 11:21 magic
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 12288 5 févr. 15:12 mods-available
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 5 févr. 15:12 mods-enabled
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 274 5 déc. 11:21 ports.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 5 févr. 15:12 sites-available
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 5 févr. 15:12 sites-enabled
root@DS2: /etc/apache2#_
```

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

```
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
# mounted filesystem then please read the Mutex documentation (available
# at <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/core.html#mutex>);
# you will save yourself a lot of trouble.
#
# Do NOT add a slash at the end of the directory path.
#
ServerRoot "/etc/apache2"
ServerName DS2
#
# The accept serialization lock file MUST BE STORED ON A LOCAL DISK.
#
#Mutex file:${APACHE_LOCK_DIR} default
#
# The directory where shm and other runtime files will be stored
```

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 affichée 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 crée ma page index.html

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

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

</body>
</html>
```


2.3. Configuration de MariaDB

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

```
Thanks for using MariaDB!
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]
... Success!

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 'sio1'@'localhost';
ERROR 1133 (28000): Can't find any matching row in the user table
MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES
->
```

Je créer la page dynamique pagepdo.php

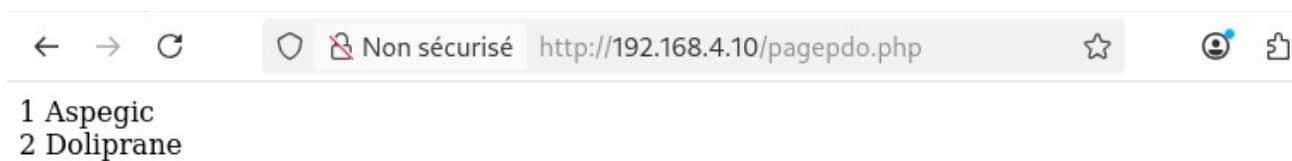
```
GNU nano 8.4 /var/www/html/pagepdo.php
<html>
<head>
<title>Test de MySQL avec PHP</title>
</head>
<body>

<?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



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 libsharpvuv0 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 libsharpvuv0 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] 0
```

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

```
root@DS2: ~#apt-get install pwgen
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
Les NOUVEAUX paquets suivants seront installés :
  pwgen
0 mis à jour, 1 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 0 non
```

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

```
root@DS2: ~#pwgen -s 32 1 > pass.txt
root@DS2: ~#_
```

J'installe le paquet VIM

```
root@DS2: ~#apt-get install vim
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 :
  vim-runtime
Paquets suggérés :
  ctags vim-doc vim-scripts
```

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]['controlport'] = '';  
$cfg['Servers'][$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`

```
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/ssh/sshd_config *
# possible, but leave them commented. Uncommented options override the
# default value.

Include /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/*.conf

#Port 22
#AddressFamily any
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
#ListenAddress ::

#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key

# Ciphers and keying
#RekeyLimit default none

# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
#LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:
#LoginGraceTime 2m
PermitRootLogin yes
#StrictModes yes
#MaxAuthTries 6
#MaxSessions 10
```

Je redémarre le service `ssh`

```
root@DS2: ~#systemctl restart sshd
root@DS2: ~#
```

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

```
sio@DD1:~$ scp phpmyadmin.conf root@192.168.4.10:/etc/apache2/conf-available/
root@192.168.4.10's password:
phpmyadmin.conf          100% 2501   379.5KB/s   00:00
sio@DD1:~$ █
```

Sur DS2 je vérifie que le fichier est bien présent

```
root@DS2: ~#cd /etc/apache2/conf-available
root@DS2: /etc/apache2/conf-available#ls -l
total 24
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 269 5 déc. 11:21 charset.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3178 5 déc. 11:21 localized-error-pages.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 143 5 déc. 11:21 other-hosts-access-log.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2501 12 févr. 19:53 phpmyadmin.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1827 5 déc. 11:21 security.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 409 5 déc. 11:21 serve-cgi-bin.conf
root@DS2: /etc/apache2/conf-available#
```

J'active le fichier de configuration

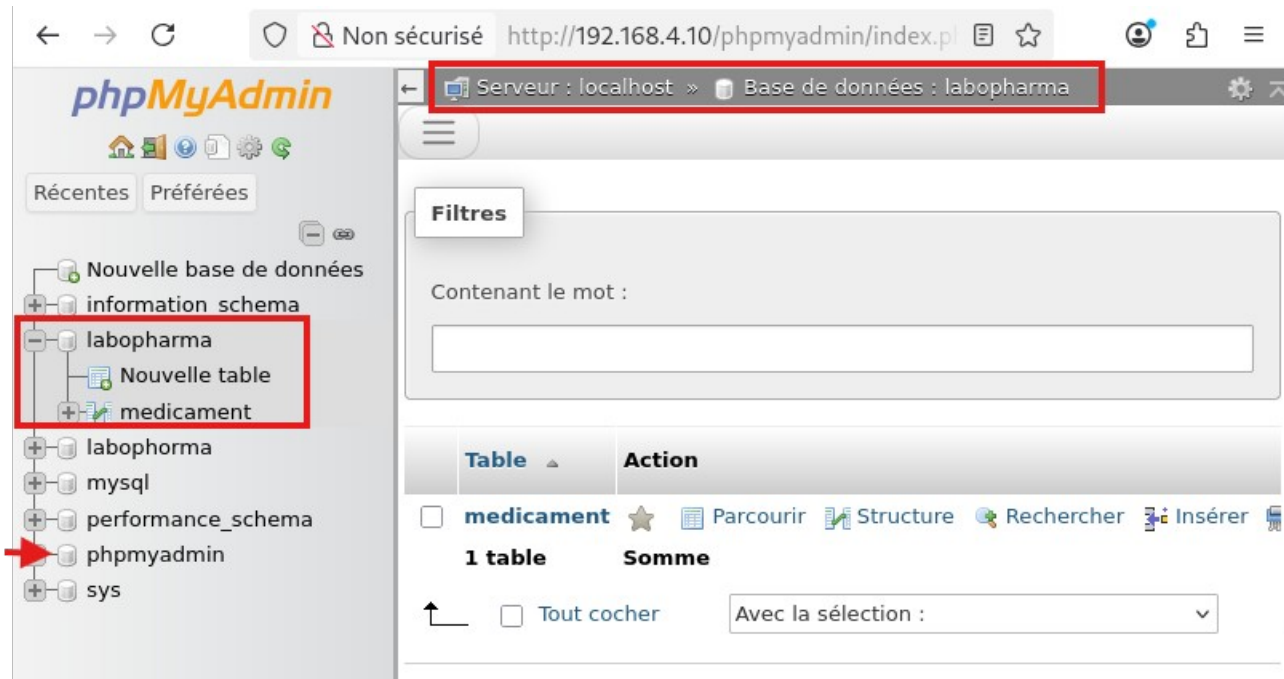
```
root@DS2: ~#a2enconf phpmyadmin.conf
Enabling conf phpmyadmin.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
systemctl reload apache2
root@DS2: ~#systemctl reload apache2
```

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

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser tab: phpMyAdmin
- Address bar: http://192.168.4.10/phpmyadmin/
- Page title: phpMyAdmin
- Logo: phpMyAdmin (with a sailboat icon)
- Text: Bienvenue dans phpMyAdmin
- Section: **Langue (Language)** with a dropdown menu showing "Français - French".
- Section: **Connexion** with:
 - Utilisateur : sio1
 - Mot de passe : (masked with 10 dots)
 - Connexion button

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: ~#
```

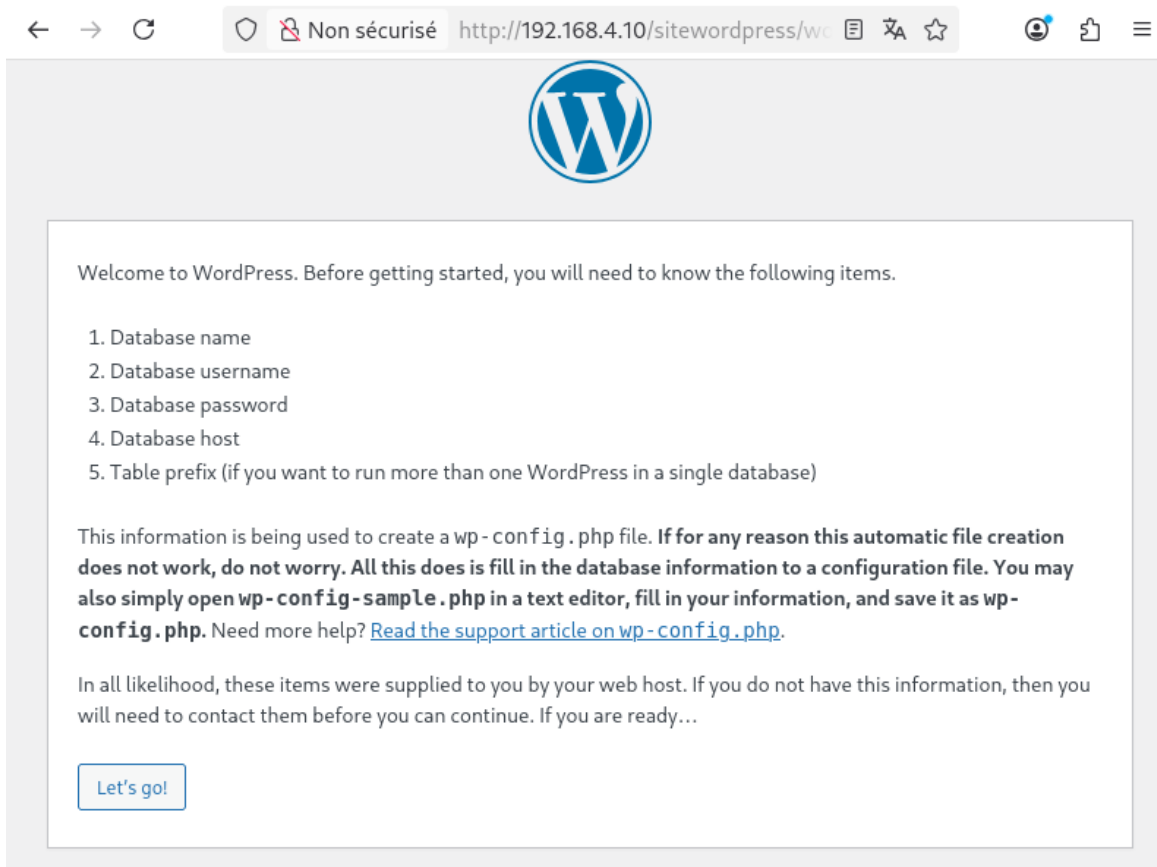
Je créer une base qui se nommé wordpress depuis phpMyAdmin




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/wc



Welcome to WordPress. Before getting started, you will need to know the following items.

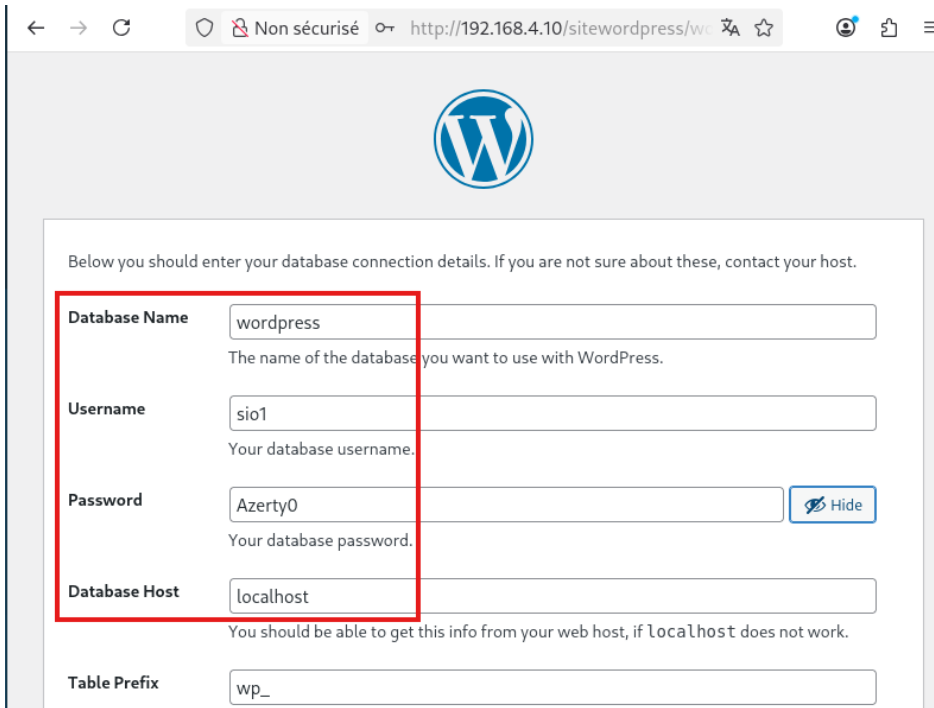
1. Database name
2. Database username
3. Database password
4. Database host
5. Table prefix (if you want to run more than one WordPress in a single database)

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!

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Below you should enter your database connection details. If you are not sure about these, contact your host.

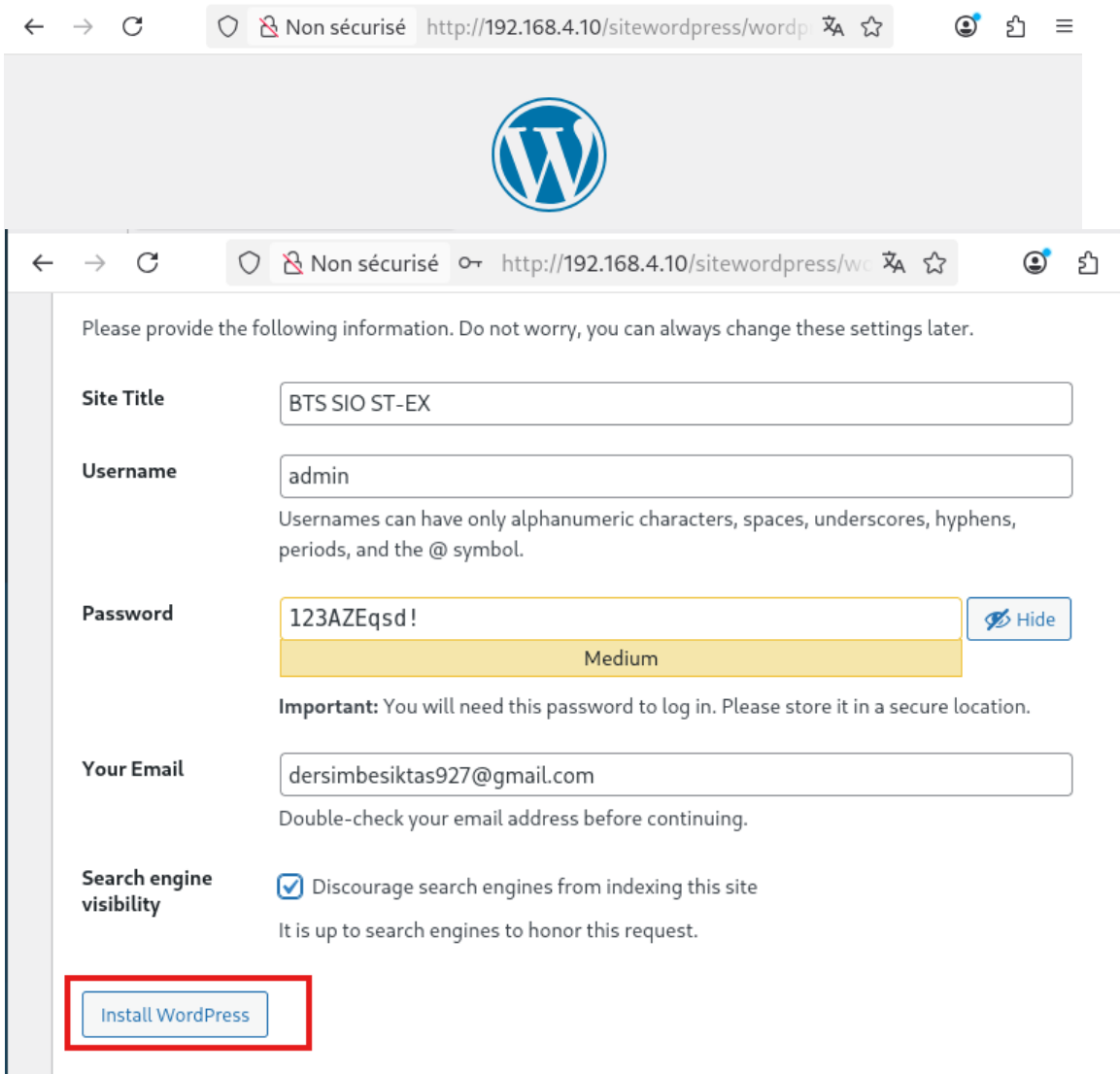
Database Name
The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.

Username
Your database username.

Password [Hide](#)
Your database password.

Database Host
You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work.

Table Prefix



Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later.

Site Title

Username
Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

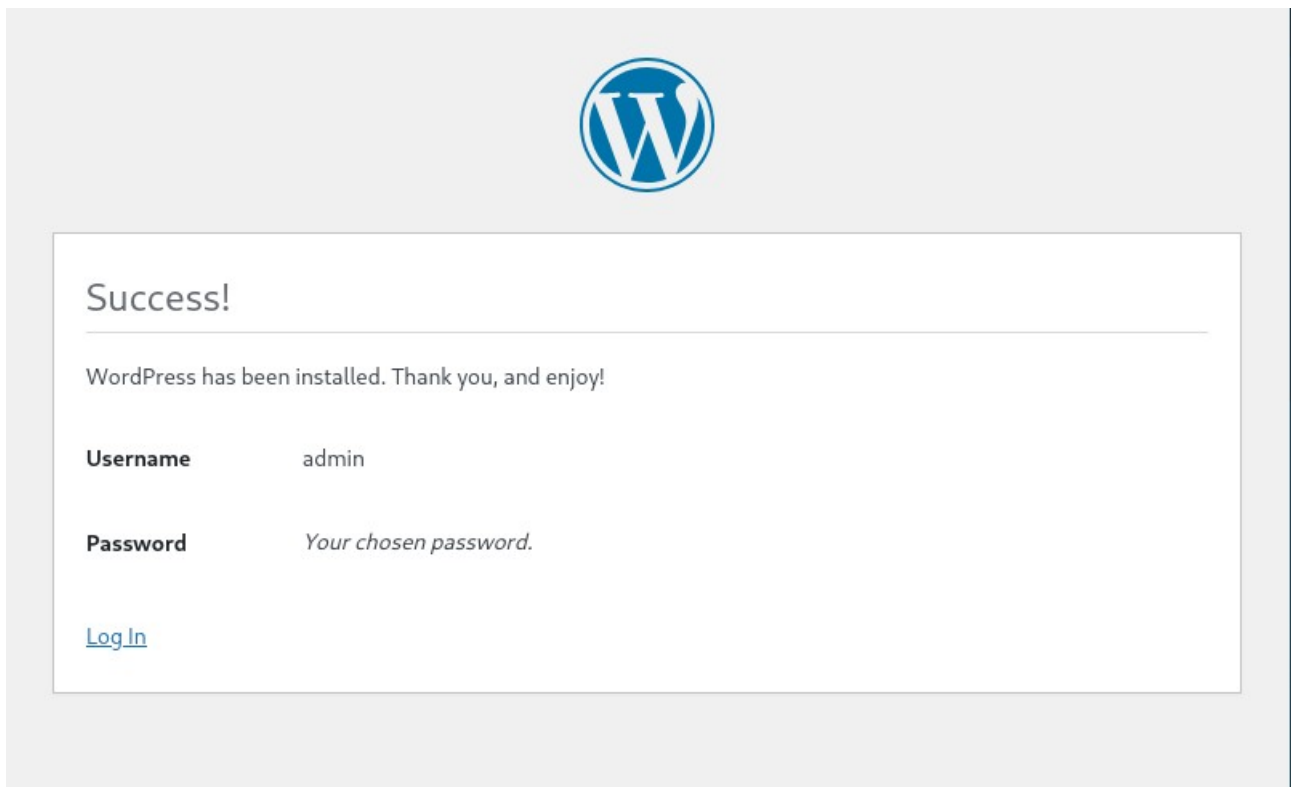
Password [Hide](#)
Medium

Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

Your Email
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

