

# How To Install Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP (LAMP) stack on Debian

Authored by: **ASPHostServer Administrator** [asphostserver@gmail.com]

Saved From: <http://faq.asphosthelpdesk.com/article.php?id=190>

---

## About LAMP

LAMP stack is a group of open source software used to get web servers up and running. The acronym stands for Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP. Since the virtual private server is already running Debian, the linux part is taken care of. Here is how to install the rest.

## Set Up

Before running through the steps of this tutorial, make sure that all of your repositories are up to date:

```
apt-get update
```

With that completed, go ahead and start installing the LAMP server.

## Step One—Install Apache

Apache is a free open source software which runs over 50% of the world's web servers.

To install apache, open terminal and type in these commands:

```
apt-get install apache2
```

That's it. To check if Apache is installed on your server, direct your browser to your server's IP address (eg. <http://12.34.56.789>). The page should display the words "It works!" like this.

## How to Find your Server's IP address

You can run the following command to reveal your server's IP address.

```
ifconfig eth0 | grep inet | awk '{ print ifconfig eth0 | grep inet | awk '{  
print $2 }' }'
```

## Step Two—Install MySQL

MySQL is a widely-deployed database management system used for organizing and retrieving data.

To install MySQL, open terminal and type in these commands:

```
apt-get install mysql-server
```

During the installation, MySQL will ask you to set a root password. If you miss the chance to set the password while the program is installing, it is very easy to set the password later from within the MySQL shell.

Finish up by running the MySQL set up script:

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

The prompt will ask you for your current root password.

Type it in.

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
```

```
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
```

Then the prompt will ask you if you want to change the root password. Go ahead and choose N and move on to the next steps.

It's easiest just to say Yes to all the options. At the end, MySQL will reload and implement the new changes.

By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MySQL 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] y
```

```
... Success!
```

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y
```

```
... Success!
```

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

```
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
```

```
- Dropping test database...
```

```
... Success!
```

```
- Removing privileges on test database...
```

```
... Success!
```

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

```
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
```

```
... Success!
```

```
Cleaning up...
```

Once you're done with that you can finish up by installing PHP on your virtual server.

### Step Three—Install PHP

PHP is an open source web scripting language that is widely use to build dynamic webpages.

To install PHP, open terminal and type in this command. **UPDATE:** If you are on Debian 7, exclude php5-suhosin from that list as it was removed.

```
apt-get install php5 php-pear php5-suhosin php5-mysql
```

After you answer yes to the prompt twice, PHP will install itself.

Finish up by restarting apache:

```
service apache2 restart
```

Congratulations! You now have LAMP stack on your control panel!

### **Step Four—RESULTS: See PHP on your Server**

Although LAMP is installed, we can still take a look and see the components online by creating a quick php info page

To set this up, first create a new file:

```
nano /var/www/info.php
```

Add in the following line:

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

Then Save and Exit.

Finish up by visiting your php info page (make sure you replace the example ip address with your correct one): <http://12.34.56.789/info.php>