

[Debian] Serveur Apache

Introduction

Le serveur Apache permet d'héberger des sites web sur votre machine Linux de manière très simple en effectuant un minimum de commandes.



Installation

Apache2

Tout d'abord, installez le paquet **apache2** :

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt install -y apache2
```

Ensuite, vérifiez que le serveur web est fonctionnel en vous saisissant l'**adresse IP** de la machine Debian dans l'URL de votre navigateur en utilisant le protocole **http** :

http://<IP>



debian

Apache2 Debian Default Page

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the [manual](#) if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/  
|-- apache2.conf  
|   |-- ports.conf  
|-- mods-enabled  
|   |-- *.load  
|   |-- *.conf  
|-- conf-enabled  
|   |-- *.conf  
|-- sites-enabled  
|   |-- *.conf
```

PHP

Tout d'abord, installez les paquets nécessaires au fonctionnement de PHP :

```
sudo apt install -y php libapache2-mod-php
```

Puis redémarrez le service apache :

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

MariaDB

Commencez par installer le paquet **mariadb-server** :

```
sudo apt install -y mariadb-server
```

Vous pouvez ensuite lancer la configuration de votre SGBD avec la commande suivante :

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

Puis vous pouvez vous connecter à MariaDB grâce à cette commande :

```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

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