

LAMP on Debian 12

Apache 2.4 Installation

1. Install apache 2.4

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install apache2
```

2. Add one of the two commands to add the user to apache's user group:

```
$ sudo adduser <user> www-data
$ sudo usermod -a -G www-data <user>
```

3. Setup your virtual hosts
4. Create sub folders in /var/log/apache2 if you setup log files for the virtual hosts in sub folders
5. Install and configure [Let's Encrypt Certbot](#)

Settings

- Harden apache
 - change *ServerTokens* and *ServerSignature* in /etc/apache2/conf.d/security.conf
 - add *Require all granted* to your web space, possibly exclude black listed ip addresses, and restrict access to phpmyadmin etc. Put a respective conf file into /etc/apache2/conf.d.
- MaxRequestedWorkers: modify /etc/apache2/mods-available/mdm-prefork.conf and restart apache2

```
$ sudo apache2ctl -V | grep MPM
vim /etc/apache2/mods-available/mdm-prefork.conf
    MaxRequestedWorkers 400
    ServerLimit 400
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

Links

- [Multiple servers one IP address](#)
- [What is the size limit of a post request?](#)
- [Securing Apache and blocking a list of ip addresses](#)
- [Apache keeps going down on a Plesk server: server reached MaxRequestWorkers setting](#)

PHP Installation

1. Install packages

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install -y curl wget gnupg2 ca-certificates lsb-release apt-transport-https software-properties-common
```

2. Add the SURY repository to your system

```
$ echo "deb https://packages.sury.org/php/ $(lsb_release -sc) main" |
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/sury-php.list
```

3. Import the repository key

```
$ wget -qO- https://packages.sury.org/php/apt.gpg | sudo tee
/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/sury.gpg
```

4. Install the desired PHP version, where V is the major and v is the minor version number, for example 5.6 or 7.4

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install phpV.v
```

5. Enable modules:

```
$ sudo a2enmod ssl
$ sudo a2enmod proxy
$ sudo a2enmod proxy_http
$ sudo a2enmod rewrite
```

Settings

- php.ini for production:

```
max_execution_time = 120
max_input_vars = 2000
memory_limit = 512M
post_max_size = 32M
sys_temp_dir = "/tmp"
upload_tmp_dir = "/tmp"
upload_max_filesize = 16M
date.timezone = Asia/Bangkok
```

- php.ini for development:

```
output_buffering=off
short_open_tag = 0n
max_execution_time=120
max_input_time=150
max_input_vars = 2000
memory_limit = 512M
error_reporting=E_ALL & ~E_DEPRECATED & ~E_STRICT
display_errors=0n
post_max_size = 32M
```

```
sys_temp_dir = "/tmp"
upload_tmp_dir = "/tmp"
upload_max_filesize=128M
date.timezone=Asia/Bangkok
```

- Check ini files
 - apache2: load a php file with the following content

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

- cli:

```
php --ini
```

Links

- [DEB.SURY.ORG](https://deb.sury.org)
- php.net - The configuration file
- [Fix the apt-key deprecation error in Linux](#)
- [How To Specify A Custom php.ini For A Web Site](#)

PHP Extensions

- PHP extensions for Joomla:

```
$ sudo apt install phpV.v-{bz2 curl gd mbstring mysql xml zip bcmath}
phpV.v-{json}
```

- PHP extensions for Wiki:

```
$ sudo apt install phpV.v-{bz2 curl gd mbstring mysql xml zip sqlite3}
phpV.v-{json}
```

- Restart the service with one of the 2 commands below:

```
$ sudo service apache2 restart
```

Set or change PHP version

1. Set the desired PHP version for Apache2 and restart the service with one of the 2 commands below:

```
sudo a2dismod phpV.v
sudo a2enmod phpV.v
sudo systemctl restart apache2
sudo service apache2 restart
```

2. Set the desired PHP version for CLI:

```
sudo update-alternatives --set php /usr/bin/phpV.v
sudo update-alternatives --set phar /usr/bin/pharV.v
sudo update-alternatives --set phar.phar /usr/bin/phar.pharV.v
```

3. Check PHP cli Version

```
php -v
```

4. Check PHP apache2 Version: call `phpinfo()`; in a script
5. Once you have installed a required extension, use the below command to verify it

```
php -m | grep -i mysql
```

Links

- [How to Switch between Multiple PHP Version on Debian 12/11/10](#)
- [How to Install Multiple PHP Version with Apache on Debian 11/10](#)

Xdebug

1. Open terminal and write following command:

```
php -i > /var/www/html/php_info.txt
```

2. Copy the output from `/var/www/html/php_info.txt`
3. Go to the [Xdebug: Installation Wizard](#), and paste the output inside the text box on the page. It will analyze the output and will recommend the most suited package of Xdebug.
4. Download that package from the output before by clicking on it's name, for example `xdebug-3.3.2.tgz`
5. Install the pre-requisites for compiling PHP extensions

```
sudo apt install phpV.v-dev autoconf automake
```

6. Unpack the downloaded file with `tar -xvzf xdebug-3.3.2.tgz` within a temp folder, then change to that folder, run `phpize` and check it's output:

```
cd xdebug-3.3.2
phpize
Configuring for:
PHP Api Version:      20230831 (8.3)
Zend Module Api No:   20230831
Zend Extension Api No: 420230831
```

7. If it does not, you are using the wrong `phpize`. Please follow [this FAQ entry](#) and skip the next step.
8. Run:

```
./configure
```

```
make
```

9. Copy the module to:

```
sudo cp modules/xdebug.so /usr/lib/php/20230831
```

10. Add the configuration in a new file to `/etc/php/<V.v>/[apache2|cli]/conf.d/80-xdebug.ini` (V.v is the php version, e.g. 8.3):

- **Xdebug 2 config**

```
zend_extension = /usr/lib/php/20230831/xdebug.so
xdebug.remote_enable=1
xdebug.profiler_enable=0
xdebug.profiler_enable_trigger=1
xdebug.trace_output_dir=PATH_TO_OUTPUT
xdebug.profiler_output_dir=PATH_TO_OUTPUT
xdebug.gc_stats_output_dir=PATH_TO_OUTPUT
xdebug.remote_log=PATH_TO_LOG/xdebug.log
xdebug.remote_port=9000
xdebug.remote_host=127.0.0.1
```

- **Xdebug 3 config**

```
zend_extension = /usr/lib/php/20230831/xdebug.so
xdebug.mode=debug,develop
xdebug.start_with_request=trigger
xdebug.start_upon_error=no
xdebug.output_dir=PATH_TO_OUTPUT
xdebug.log=/PATH/TO/LOG/xdebug.log
xdebug.log_level=10
xdebug.var_display_max_children=-1
xdebug.var_display_max_data=-1
xdebug.var_display_max_depth=-1
xdebug.client_port=9003
xdebug.client_host=127.0.0.1
```

11. `PATH_TO_OUTPUT` and `PATH_TO_LOG` must be writable for the php process (apache or cli)
12. Make sure the xdebug configuration is loaded last (e.g., `zend_extension` directive must be below the line for `OPcache`)
13. Also update `php.ini` files in adjacent directories (*apache2* and *cli*), as your system might be configured with a separate `php.ini` file for the web server and command line.
14. Read [WSL \(Windows Subsystem for Linux\)](#) if you are running your LAMP server inside WSL
15. Read [Upgrading from Xdebug 2 to 3](#) if you are upgrading
16. Restart your webserver after configuration changes
17. Create a PHP page with `<?php phpinfo(); ?>`. Load it in a browser and look for the info on the Xdebug module. If you see it next to the Zend logo, you have been successful!
18. Create a PHP page with `<?php xdebug_info(); ?>`. Load it in a browser to verify the Xdebug configuration
19. On the command line, you can also `php -m`. This lists all loaded modules. Xdebug should appear twice there (once under 'PHP Modules' and once under 'Zend Modules')

Links

- [Xdebug: Installation](#)
- [Xdebug: all settings](#)

MariaDB 10.11.6 Installation

1. Install

```
$ sudo apt install mariadb-server
```

2. Start MariaDB

```
$ sudo service mariadb start
```

3. Secure the installation following [How to Install MariaDB on Debian 12 Bookworm Distribution](#)

```
$ sudo mariadb-secure-installation
```

4. Assign a password to root

5. Dump all databases on the old server

```
$ sudo mysqldump --all-databases > sql_file.sql
```

6. Copy sql_file.sql to the new server and remove databases mysql and phpmyadmin from the dump file, then import with

```
$ sudo mysql < sql_file.sql
```

phpMyAdmin

- [phpMyAdmin](#)

WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux)

- For Windows Subsystem for Linux, create a **Virtual Host** file with document root in `/mnt/<drive>/htdocs` or similar, if you need to access it through the Windows file system.
- You should set the apache user to the one who owns the files in the document root, which helps avoiding problems with permissions on the Windows NTFS file system:

```
export APACHE_RUN_USER=<user>  
export APACHE_RUN_GROUP=<user>
```

- Restart apache and remove session variables if any:

```
/etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

```
rm /var/lib/php/sessions/*
```

- You can check the current apache user with:

```
ps -ef | egrep '(httpd|apache2|apache)' | grep -v `whoami` | grep -v root | head -n1 | awk '{print $1}'
```

- Replace the apache default user and group permissions of *www-data* with the one of <user>. run:

```
sudo chown root:<user> /var/lib/phpmyadmin/blowfish_secret.inc.php
sudo chown -R <user>:<user> /var/lib/tmp
sudo chown root:<user> /etc/phpmyadmin/config-db.php
```

- Check permissions of the folder containing the http files according to [“Failed to Enumerate Objects in the Container” Windows 10 Error](#). Most importantly, make sure all files are owned by the same user. Run a (windows) command shell on the windows path of that folder as administrator and run:

```
takeown /F X:\FULL_PATH_TO_FOLDER
takeown /F X:\FULL_PATH_TO_FOLDER /r /d y
icacls X:\FULL_PATH_TO_FOLDER /grant Administrators:F
icacls X:\FULL_PATH_TO_FOLDER /grant Administrators:F /t
```

WSL1 with Xdebug

- WSL1 runs networking in bridged mode
- You do not need to set `xdebug.client_host` (Xdebug2: `xdebug.remote_host`)
- Will work with default configuration settings

WSL2

- WSL2 runs networking in NAT or mirrored mode
- To enabled mirrored mode, save the following content as file `.wslconfig` into folder `C:\Users\<user>`

```
[wsl2]
networkingMode=mirrored
```

- The following instructions apply to the default NAT mode
- WSL2: run the following command in PowerShell:

```
New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "xdebug" -InterfaceAlias "vEthernet
(WSL (Hyper-V firewall))" -Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort
9003 -Action Allow
```

- Check with:

```
Get-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "xdebug"
```

```
Remove-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "xdebug"
```

- Check logfile with `tail -f /path/to/log/xdebug.log`

Links

- [How to forward WSL2 port to Windows port and vice versa](#)
- [Upgrading from Xdebug 2 to 3](#)

SSL for localhost

Ignore invalid certificates

- You can just use the default ssl conf file in `/etc/apache2/sites-available` which makes use of the snakeoil certificate. Modify `DocumentRoot` and add `Directory` permissions.
- Paste this in chrome, enable, and chrome will ignore invalid certificates for localhost:

```
chrome://flags/#allow-insecure-localhost
```

Create certificate for localhost

1. Make a folder to keep your certificate files and change to that folder, for example `~/certs/ssl`.
2. Generate `RootCA.pem`, `RootCA.key` & `RootCA.crt`:

```
openssl req -x509 -nodes -new -sha256 -days 1024 -newkey rsa:2048 -  
keyout RootCA.key -out RootCA.pem -subj "/C=US/CN=Example-Root-CA"  
openssl x509 -outform pem -in RootCA.pem -out RootCA.crt
```

3. Create a file `domains.ext` that lists all your local domains:

```
authorityKeyIdentifier=keyid,issuer  
basicConstraints=CA:FALSE  
keyUsage = digitalSignature, nonRepudiation, keyEncipherment,  
dataEncipherment  
subjectAltName = @alt_names  
[alt_names]  
DNS.1 = localhost  
DNS.2 = localhost.yourdomain.tld  
DNS.3 = machine1.yourdomain.tld  
DNS.4 = machine2.yourdomain.tld
```

4. Generate `localhost.key`, `localhost.csr`, and `localhost.crt`:

```
openssl req -new -nodes -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout localhost.key -out  
localhost.csr -subj "/C=US/ST=YourState/L=YourCity/O=Example-  
Certificates/CN=localhost.local"  
openssl x509 -req -sha256 -days 1024 -in localhost.csr -CA RootCA.pem -
```

```
CAkey RootCA.key -CAcreateserial -extfile domains.ext -out  
localhost.crt
```

5. Configure Apache:

```
SSLEngine on  
SSLCertificateFile "/home/user/certs/ssl/localhost.crt"  
SSLCertificateKeyFile "/home/user/certs/ssl/localhost.key"
```

6. Restart Apache

7. At this point, the site would load with a warning about self-signed certificates. In order to get a green lock, your new local CA has to be added to the trusted Root Certificate Authorities in your OS or browser.

- For Windows 10 Chrome & Edge: Windows 10 recognizes .crt files, so you can right-click and open *RootCA.crt*.
- Select *Install Certificate...*, select *Local Machine*, then select *Trusted Root Certification Authorities* and confirm.
- You might need to clear cookies and cache for the browser to pick up the certificate from the server

8. If you want to utilize the certificate for an Endian Firewall, do the following:

- Rename the files *server.crt*, *server.csr*, and *server.key* in folder */etc/httpd* and *etc/httpd/cert*
- Copy the newly generate certificate files *localhost.crt*, *localhost.csr*, and *localhost.key* to *server.crt*, *server.csr*, and *server.key* in folder */etc/httpd*
- Copy the newly generate certificate file *localhost.crt* to *server.crt* in folder */etc/httpd/certs* and append the parameters from the renamed original *server.crt* file
- Restart httpd
- You can check the domain names included in the original certificate:

```
openssl x509 -text < $CERT_FILE
```

Links

- [SSL Checker](#)
- [Correct steps to add another domain to existing certificate](#)
- [Revoking Let's Encrypt Certificates](#)
- [Correct Way to Delete a Certbot SSL Certificate](#)
- [Remove a domain in Let's Encrypt](#)
- [How to Install MariaDB on Debian 12 Bookworm Distribution](#)
- [How to create an HTTPS certificate for localhost domains \(reference\)](#)
- [Let's Encrypt: Certificates for localhost](#)
- [How to Get SSL HTTPS for localhost](#)
- [Troubleshooting Apache SSL Certificate Errors](#)
- [Correct Way to Delete a Certbot SSL Certificate](#)
- [Remove certbot-auto](#)
- [Getting Chrome to accept self-signed localhost certificate](#)
- [How to create a self-signed certificate with OpenSSL](#)
- [How to install an SSL Certificate on Apache](#)

Proxy

* Setup a VirtualHost on your main apache server, which for this example is now called "proxy". * There needs to be another (regular) VirtualHost file on the backuppc server, which for this example is now called "host". * The SSL certificates are served from the "proxy" through access to <https://sub.domain.tld> * The "host" serves an unencrypted site through port 80. This assumes your local network is secure.

VirtualHost on the "proxy" server

* sub.domain.tld: external domain name with which you access the "host" behind the "proxy" * host.yourdomain.tld: internal domain name of your "host". You may also choose to have both names the same.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName sub.domain.tld
    Redirect 301 / https://sub.domain.tld
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost *:443>
    ServerName sub.domain.tld
    ServerAdmin you@domain.tld
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/yoursite
    SSLEngine on
    RedirectMatch ^/$ /yourapp/ # use this if backuppc is not the default
    app, or if you need to access another app on the same server
    <Location "/yourapp/">
        ProxyPass "http://host.yourdomain.tld/yourapp/"
        ProxyPassReverse "http://host.yourdomain.tld/yourapp/"
        Require all granted
    </Location>
    # add other options such as Files and Directory permissions
    Include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-apache.conf
    SSLCertificateFile /etc/letsencrypt/live/sub.domain.tld/fullchain.pem
    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/letsencrypt/live/sub.domain.tld/privkey.pem
</VirtualHost>
```

Links

- [Use apache as a HTTPS to HTTP Proxy](#)
- [Reverse Proxy Guide](#)
- [Simple Apache reverse proxy example](#)

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