

**Prérequis :**

- Désinstallation Apache2 et PHP5
- Installation de PHP7.0, Nginx et MariaDb

**Configuration Nginx :**

On va dans le fichier /etc/nginx/sites-available/default et on remplace la configuration par celle-ci :

```
# Add index.php to the list if you are using PHP
index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;

server_name localhost;

location / {
    # First attempt to serve request as file, then
    # as directory, then fall back to displaying a 404.
    try_files $uri $uri/ /index.html;
}

# pass the PHP scripts to FastCGI server listening on 127.0.0.1:9000
#
location ~ \.php$ {
    include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;

    # With php7.0-cgi alone:
    #fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
    # With php7.0-fpm:
    fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.0-fpm.sock;

}
}
```

## Configuration PHP7.0

```
GNU nano 2.2.6 Fichier : /etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini
; Directory where the temporary files should be placed.
; Defaults to the system default (see sys_get_temp_dir)
; sys_temp_dir = "/tmp"

; Whether or not to enable the dl() function. The dl() function does NOT work
; properly in multithreaded servers, such as IIS or Zeus, and is automatically
; disabled on them.
; http://php.net/enable-dl
enable_dl = Off

; cgi.force_redirect is necessary to provide security running PHP as a CGI under
; most web servers. Left undefined, PHP turns this on by default. You can
; turn it off here AT YOUR OWN RISK
; **You CAN safely turn this off for IIS, in fact, you MUST.**
; http://php.net/cgi.force-redirect
;cgi.force_redirect = 1

; if cgi.nph is enabled it will force cgi to always sent Status: 200 with
; every request. PHP's default behavior is to disable this feature.
;cgi.nph = 1

; if cgi.force_redirect is turned on, and you are not running under Apache or Netscape
; (iPlanet) web servers, you MAY need to set an environment variable name that PHP
; will look for to know it is OK to continue execution. Setting this variable MAY
; cause security issues, KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING FIRST.
; http://php.net/cgi.redirect-status-env
;cgi.redirect_status_env =

; cgi.fix_pathinfo provides *real* PATH_INFO/PATH_TRANSLATED support for CGI. PHP's
; previous behaviour was to set PATH_TRANSLATED to SCRIPT_FILENAME, and to not grok
; what PATH_INFO is. For more information on PATH_INFO, see the cgi specs. Setting
; this to 1 will cause PHP CGI to fix its paths to conform to the spec. A setting
; of zero causes PHP to behave as before. Default is 1. You should fix your scripts
; to use SCRIPT_FILENAME rather than PATH_TRANSLATED.
; http://php.net/cgi.fix-pathinfo
;cgi.fix_pathinfo=0
```

On se rend dans le fichier `/etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini`. On recherche `cgi.fix_pathinfo=1` et on remplace le 1 par 0. S'il y a un point-virgule au début de la ligne il faut le supprimer.

On crée un fichier nommé « **info.php** » dans le répertoire « **/var/www/html** » et on saisit le contenu suivant :

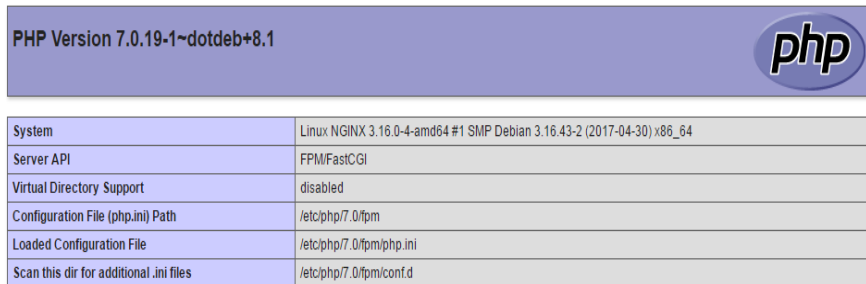
```
GNU nano 2.2.6 Fichier : /var/www/html/info.php
<?php
phpinfo()
?>
```


On redémarre le service « **Nginx** » :

```
root@NGINX:~# systemctl restart nginx
root@NGINX:~# █
```

On vérifie le fonctionnement de « **php7** » via un navigateur en tapant l'adresse IP du serveur avec le nom du fichier **PHP** créé :

) 192.168.1.125/info.php



PHP Version 7.0.19-1~dotdeb+8.1 	
System	Linux NGINX 3.16.0-4-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 3.16.43-2 (2017-04-30) x86_64
Server API	FPM/FastCGI
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.0/fpm
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.0/fpm/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.0/fpm/conf.d

### **Installation de MariaDb et adminer :**

On installe MariaDb et on suit les étapes indiquées :

```
Configuration de mariadb-server-10.0
Il est très fortement recommandé d'établir un mot de passe pour le
compte d'administration de MariaDB (« root »).

Si ce champ est laissé vide, le mot de passe ne sera pas changé.

Nouveau mot de passe du superutilisateur de MariaDB :
****_
<Ok>
```

On confirme :

```
Configuration de mariadb-server-10.0

Confirmation du mot de passe du superutilisateur de MariaDB :
****_
<Ok>
```

On télécharge l'archive contenant le fichier de **MariaDB** :

```
~# wget https://www.adminger.org/static/download/4.2.5/adminger-4.2.5
-mysql-en.php_
```

On déplace le fichier à la racine du serveur Web :

```
:~# mv adminger-4.2.5-mysql-en.php /var/www/html/
:~# _
```

On renomme le fichier en « **adminer.php** » :

```
:/var/www/html# mv adminger-4.2.5-mysql-en.php adminer.php
:/var/www/html# _
```

Pour tester, on affiche la page d'accueil de **MariaDB** et on complète les champs de connexion « **Username** » et « **Password** » :

Adminer 4.2.5

DB:

SQL command Import Export

MySQL » Server

### Select database

[Create new database](#) [Privileges](#) [Process list](#) [Variables](#) [Status](#)

MySQL version: **5.5.5-10.0.30-MariaDB-0+deb8u2** through PHP extension **MySQLi**

Logged as: **root@localhost**

	Database - Refresh	Collation	Tables	Size - Compute
<input type="checkbox"/>	information_schema	utf8_general_ci	?	?
<input type="checkbox"/>	mysql	latin1_swedish_ci	?	?
<input type="checkbox"/>	performance_schema	utf8_general_ci	?	?

Selected (0)

Drop