

## INSTALL PHP MYADMIN Debian 10

Pada dasarnya melakukan pengelolaan database terutama dengan MySQL harus dilakukan dengan cara mengetik baris-baris perintah yang sesuai untuk tugas tertentu, contohnya (jika dalam Mysql) untuk memasukkan data ke dalam database mySQL kita harus mengetikkan insert into namatabel VALUE nilai, untuk mengupdate data harus mengetikkan update namatabel SET kolom=nilai, dan lain sebagainya.

Oleh karena itu melakukan pengetikan manual tentu saja akan mengharuskan seseorang database administrator harus hafal perintah – perintah nya. Oleh karena itu muncullah banyak perangkat lunak yang digunakan untuk melakukan pengelolaan basisdata mySQL. Banyak sekali database manager yang ada saat ini contohnya phpMyAdmin, MySql workbench, DBVisualizer, SQL Power Architect dan banyak lainnya.

phpMyAdmin adalah perangkat lunak gratis (freeware) yang ditulis menggunakan bahasa pemrograman PHP, dengan dimaksudkan untuk menangani administrasi database MySQL melalui interface Web. phpMyAdmin mendukung berbagai operasi di database MySQL dan MariaDB.

Operasi paling yang sering digunakan seperti mengelola database, tabel, kolom, relasi, indeks, pengguna, izin, dan lainnya, Dapat kita lakukan melalui antarmuka pengguna, sementara itu kita juga masih bisa menulis perintah SQL secara langsung untuk operasi pengelolaan databasenya.

### Langkah-langkah instalasi phpmyadmin Debian 10

1. Update repository dan update paket

```
deb http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/ buster main contrib non-free
deb-src http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/ buster main contrib non-free

deb http://ftp.sg.debian.org/debian/ buster-updates main contrib non-free
deb-src http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/ buster-updates main contrib non-free

deb http://security.debian.org/ buster/updates main contrib non-free
deb-src http://security.debian.org/ buster/updates main contrib non-free
```

2. Masukkan perintah untuk melakukan instalasi php

```
apt install php php-cgi php-mysqli php-pear php-mbstring php-gettext libapache2-  
mod-php php-common php-phpseclib php-mysql -y
```

```
root@tkj2:~# apt install php php-cgi php-pear php-mbstring php-gettext libapache2-mod-php php-commo  
php-phpseclib php-mysql  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
libapache2-mod-php is already the newest version (2:7.3+69).  
php is already the newest version (2:7.3+69).  
php-common is already the newest version (2:69).  
php-common set to manually installed.  
php-mysql is already the newest version (2:7.3+69).  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  libapache2-mod-php7.3 libxslt1.1 php-php-gettext php-xml php7.3-cgi php7.3-cli php7.3-common  
  php7.3-curl php7.3-gd php7.3-json php7.3-mbstring php7.3-mysql php7.3-opcache php7.3-readline  
  php7.3-xml  
Suggested packages:  
  php-libsodium php-mcrypt php-gmp  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  libxslt1.1 php-cgi php-gettext php-mbstring php-pear php-php-gettext php-phpseclib php-xml  
  php7.3-cgi php7.3-mbstring php7.3-xml  
The following packages will be upgraded:  
  libapache2-mod-php7.3 php7.3-cli php7.3-common php7.3-curl php7.3-gd php7.3-json php7.3-mysql  
  php7.3-opcache php7.3-readline  
9 upgraded, 11 newly installed, 0 to remove and 143 not upgraded.  
Need to get 6,998 kB of archives.  
After this operation, 14.7 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

### 3. Setelah proses instalasi selesai, cek versi php

```
root@tkj2:~# php --version  
PHP 7.3.31-1~deb10u1 (cli) (built: Oct 24 2021 15:18:08) ( NTS  
Copyright (c) 1997-2018 The PHP Group  
Zend Engine v3.3.31, Copyright (c) 1998-2018 Zend Technologies  
with Zend OPcache v7.3.31-1~deb10u1, Copyright (c) 1999-2018, by Zend Technologies
```

### 4. Install mariadb, MariaDB adalah relational database management system (DBMS) open source yang merupakan pengganti drop-in yang kompatibel. MariaDB adalah pengganti dari MySQL. Dengan kata lain, MariaDB merupakan pengganti MySQL yang ditingkatkan dan drop-in.

```
root@tkj2:~# apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  mariadb-client-10.3 mariadb-client-core-10.3 mariadb-common mariadb-server-10.3  
  mariadb-server-core-10.3  
Suggested packages:  
  mailx mariadb-test netcat-openbsd tinycd  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  mariadb-client  
The following packages will be upgraded:  
  mariadb-client-10.3 mariadb-client-core-10.3 mariadb-common mariadb-server mariadb-server-10.3  
  mariadb-server-core-10.3  
6 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 137 not upgraded.  
Need to get 16.8 MB of archives.  
After this operation, 1,031 kB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

### 5. Cek status mariadb

```

root@tkj2:~# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.31 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2022-01-17 22:11:40 WITA; 1min 2s ago
     Docs: man:mysql(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
  Main PID: 14902 (mysqld)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
     Tasks: 31 (limit: 1682)
    Memory: 56.4M
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
           └─14902 /usr/sbin/mysqld

```

## 6. Konfigurasi mariadb security

Set root password? [Y/n] – Type y and press Enter to create a strong root password for your database.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] – Type y and press Enter.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] – Type y and press Enter.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] – Type y and confirm with Enter.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] – Type y and confirm with Enter.

```

root@tkj2:~# mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE!  PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user.  If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

Set 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] y

```

```
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, MariaDB 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...
```

```
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB installation should now be secure.
```

```
Thanks for using MariaDB!
```

7. masuk ke database MariaDB dengan perintah `mysql -u root -p` dan buat hak akses untuk root agar bisa login ke phpMyAdmin.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'localhost' identified by 'tekaje';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.204 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> flush privileges;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
```

8. install phpmyadmin

- a) download file di

<https://files.phpmyadmin.net/phpMyAdmin/5.0.2/phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages.zip>.

- b) Upload file phpmyadmin menggunakan filezilla pada directory `/var/www/html`
- c) Jangan lupa install unzip di debian dengan perintah `apt install unzip`
- d) Unzip paket phpmyadmin `unzip phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages.zip`

```
creating: phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages/vendor/williamdes/mariadb-mysql-kbs/test/data/  
inflating: phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages/vendor/williamdes/mariadb-mysql-kbs/test/data/ultraSlimD  
ataTestWithVariables.json  
inflating: phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages/version_check.php  
inflating: phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages/view_create.php  
inflating: phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages/view_operations.php  
inflating: phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages/yarn.lock
```

- e) untuk memudahkan ubah nama foldernya menjadi phpmyadmin, dengan mengetikkan perintah `mv phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages phpmyadmin`

```
root@tkj2:/var/www/html# mv phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages phpmyadmin  
root@tkj2:/var/www/html# ls  
index.html  phpmyadmin  phpMyAdmin-5.0.2-all-languages.zip  sekolah.sch.id  tkj2.net
```

- f) copy file `config.sample.inc.php` menjadi `config.inc.php`

```
root@tkj2:/var/www/html/phpmyadmin# cp config.sample.inc.php config.inc.php  
root@tkj2:/var/www/html/phpmyadmin#
```

- g) dit file `config.inc.php`, update bagian `blowfish_secret` menjadi `$cfg['blowfish_secret'] = 'nJhKxWTVhmCjW3Psb4Tg9qJH3thshK12';`

```

GNU nano 3.2                                config.inc.php
?php
/* vim: set expandtab sw=4 ts=4 sts=4: */
/**
 * 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/>.
 *
 * @package PhpMyAdmin
 */
declare(strict_types=1);

/**
 * This is needed for cookie based authentication to encrypt password in
 * cookie. Needs to be 32 chars long.
 */
$cfg['blowfish_secret'] = 'nJhKxHTVhmCjH3Psb4Tg9qJH3thshK12'; /* YOU MUST FILL IN THIS FOR COOKIE AS

/**
 * Servers configuration
 */
$i = 0;

/**
 * First server
 */
$i++;
/* Authentication type */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'cookie';
/* Server parameters */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'localhost';

```

- h) buat file temporary  
 Buat temporary file untuk phpMyAdmin dan Ubah file permission folder  
 phpmyadmin, agar bisa diakses oleh user apache (www-data)  
 mkdir /var/www/html/phpmyadmin/tmp

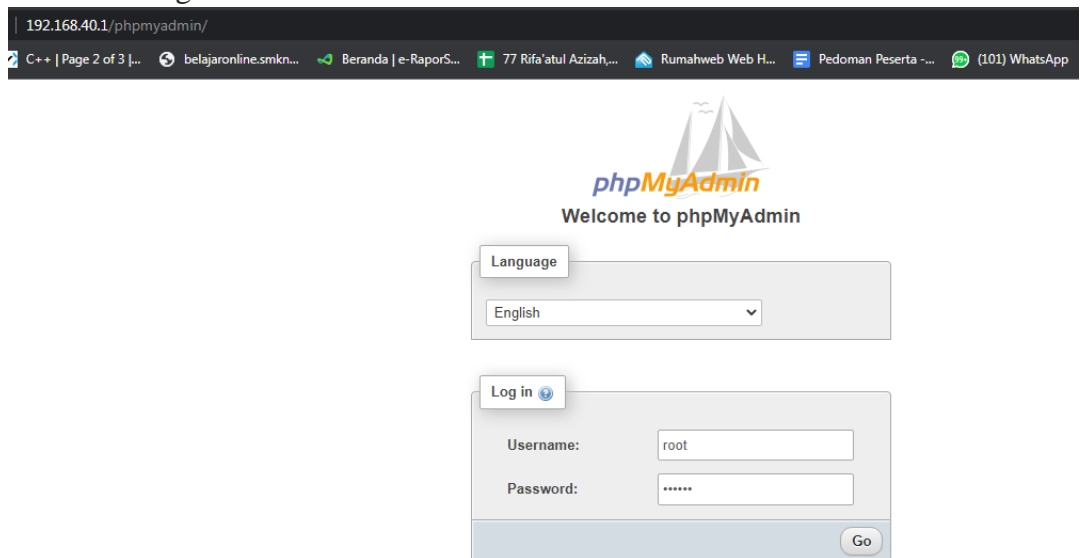
chown www-data:www-data -R /var/www/html/phpmyadmin

```

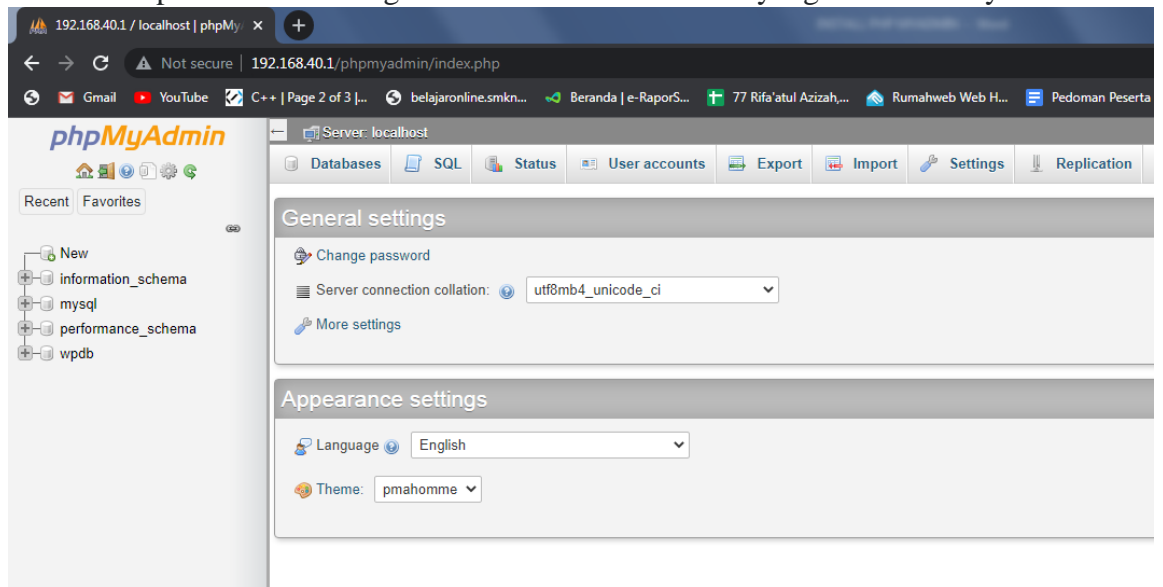
root@tkj2:/var/www/html/phpmyadmin# mkdir tmp
root@tkj2:/var/www/html/phpmyadmin# chown www-data:www-data -R /var/www/html/phpmyadmin

```

- i) buka phpmyadmin melalui browser dengan cara http://IP-  
 SERVER/phpmyadmin login dengan user root dan password yang dibuat  
 sewaktu menginstall MariaDB.



- j) Dengan menggunakan phpmyadmin, membuat database dan administrasi database dapat dilakukan dengan mudah melalui interface yang lebih friendly



- k) Berikut ini adalah contoh tampilan database dari wordpress yang sebelumnya sudah pernah dilakukan konfigurasi secara manual

