LTK openSUSE Server Setup Guide

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Overview

This guide describes the basic steps required in order to configure a LAMP server on openSUSE for installing the LTK. LAMP stands for Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP which are the names of the server software this type of web server will use.

These instructions were written following a fresh install of **openSUSE Leap 42.2** with the **x86_64** processor architecture.

Installing Security Updates

Open a terminal and enter the following command to switch to a root shell:

```
su
```

(When prompted, enter the root password)

Now enter the following command to update the system with the latest security updates:

```
zypper update
```

To exit the root shell, enter the following command:

```
exit
```

Web Server Setup (Apache)

Open a terminal and enter the following command to switch to a root shell:

```
su
```

(When prompted, enter the root password)

Now enter the following command to install Apache:

```
zypper install apache2
```

Enable and start the service by entering the following commands:

```
systemctl enable apache2

systemctl start apache2
```

The apache web server should now be automatically configured. You can test this by entering “localhost” into a web browser. However, by default the web server is not accessible remotely.

To enable remote access, enter the following commands:

```
sysconf_addword /etc/sysconfig/SuSEfirewall2 FW_CONFIGURATIONS_EXT apache2

systemctl restart SuSEfirewall2
```

To exit the root shell, enter the following command:

```
exit
```

PHP Setup

Open a terminal and enter the following command to switch to a root shell:

```
su
```

(When prompted, enter the root password)

Install the base PHP packages, as well as the following additional packages for PHP extensions required by LTK that will not be installed by the base PHP package:

```
zypper install php7 php7-gd php7-mbstring php7-mysql php7-zip
```

When the installation completes, enter the following command to enable mod-php:

```
a2enmod php7
```

Next, you will need to edit the **php.ini** file to make changes to the PHP configuration for LTK. This file will be located at:

```
/etc/php7/apache2/php.ini
```

Search for the following configurations within that file and change their values as shown below:

```
memory_limit = 128M
post_max_size = 25M
upload_max_filesize = 20M
session.gc_maxlifetime = 10800
```

When done editing php.ini, save and close the file. Now restart the Apache service in order for the changes to take effect.

Enter the following command to restart Apache:

```
systemctl restart apache2
```

To exit the root shell, enter the following command:

```
exit
```

MySQL Setup

Open a terminal and enter the following command to switch to a root shell:

```
su
```

(When prompted, enter the root password)

Install the MySQL server package:

```
zypper install mysql-community-server
```

NOTE: You might be prompted with a message saying there is a conflict with MariaDB. Press "1" and then "Enter" to replace MariaDB with MySQL.

Enable and start the service by entering the following commands:

```
systemctl enable mysql

systemctl start mysql
```

Enter the following command to set a root password for MySQL:

```
/usr/bin/mysqladmin –u root password
```

(When prompted, enter and confirm the desired password)

Make sure to remember this password, you will need it in order to access the MySQL server!

To exit the root shell, enter the following command:

```
exit
```

OPTIONAL: Change Owner of the WebRoot Folder

By default the WebRoot folder is located at:

`/srv/www/htdocs`

and is owned by root. For convenience, you can change the owner of this folder so that you don't need root permissions whenever you need to add/remove/edit files in the WebRoot.

To change owner of the WebRoot, first open a terminal and enter the following command to switch to a root shell:

```
su
```

(When prompted, enter the root password)

Then, enter the following command…

```
chown –R username /srv/www/htdocs
```

…where `username` is the username of the user you wish to make the new owner.

To exit the root shell, enter the following command:

```
exit
```