

PHP the Ubuntu Way

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Agenda

- What is the Ubuntu Way?
- Quick Start
- Packages: How Do They Work?
- Best Practices

Jon, my old boss

- Developer by
circumstance

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- Developer by circumstance
- Hilarious stories



Jon, my old boss

- Developer by circumstance
- Hilarious stories
- Needed to install LAMP stack



Jon's Solution

- Debian
- Started with standard packages...
- Moved to custom build of PHP
- Custom builds of Apache and MySQL
- Config files in application default locations

Bad?

- Not necessarily
- It's all LAMP
- But... Jon didn't need to do that.
- Here's another way

```
checking for struct tm.tm_zone... (cached) yes
checking for working tzset()... yes
checking for tv_nsec in struct stat... yes
checking for tv_nsec2 in struct stat... no
checking whether mwdelch is an expression... no
checking whether WINDOW has _flags... no
checking for is_term_resized... no
checking for resize_term... no
checking for resize_term... no
checking for /dev/ptmx... yes
checking for /dev/ptc... no
checking for %zd printf() format support... yes
checking for socklen_t... yes
checking for broken mbstowcs... no
checking for build directories... done
figure: creating ./config.status
fig.status: creating Makefile.pre
fig.status: creating Modules/Setup.config
fig.status: creating pyconfig.h
creating Modules/Setup
creating Modules/Setup.local
```

Quick Start

- Start with any Ubuntu flavor
- Install mysql-server
 - `$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server`
 - Specify root password
- Install everything else
 - `$ sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin`

Demo

What makes it go?

- Ubuntu packages have a pattern
- Config files in /etc
- Config files are sacred
- Packages provide initial configuration and will only reconfigure when asked
 - `$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure <package>`

PhpMyAdmin

- PHP files in `/usr/share/phpmyadmin`
- Config files – redirected to `/etc/phpmyadmin`
- Symlink added from
`/etc/apache2/conf.d/phpmyadmin.conf` to
`/etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf`

Apache

- Debian-specific scripts:
 - a2enmod, a2dismod, a2ensite, a2dissite
- /etc/apache2/conf.d
- /etc/apache2/sites-available, /etc/apache2/mods-available
- Userdir – `$ sudo a2enmod userdir`
- `$ sudo service apache2 restart` is your friend

PHP

- `/etc/php5`
- General files in `conf.d`, then files specific to Apache mod-
php and to the CLI
- `php.ini` - `/etc/php5/apache2/php.ini`
- Extensions handled in `conf.d`
- Most extensions available in packages:
 - `$ apt-cache search php5-`

Starting over

- Ubuntu doesn't like to rewrite conf files
- Force it to remove conf files with:
 - `$ apt-get --purge remove`
- Use with care

Best practices

- Read the server guide – help.ubuntu.com
- etckeeper – magically keeps backups of files in /etc using bzip
– Manually commit using `$ sudo etckeeper commit "Log message"`
- byobu – Screen on crack
 - Remote administration without byobu is painful
 - Mac tip: `byobu-config`, change keybinding set

Best practices (cont'd)

- ufw
 - `$ sudo ufw allow 22/tcp`
 - `$ sudo ufw allow 80/tcp`
 - `$ sudo ufw enable`
 - `$ sudo ufw status`
- php-xdebug
 - Ubuntu makes this dead simple

Questions and Answers

Thank you!

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