MISE EN PLACE D'UN OUTIL DE GESTION DE PARC ET DE SUIVI DES INCIDENTS.

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Installation du serveur :

Installation du socle LAMP (Linux, Apache2, MariaDB, PHP).

Sudo apt-get install apache2 php mariadb-server

Installation des extensions

sudo apt-get install php-xml php-common php-json php-mysql php-mbstring php-curl php-gd php-intl php-zip php-bz2 php-imap php-apcu

Préparation de la base de données.

Sécurisation de MariaDB.

sudo mysql_secure_installation

```
Setting the root password or using the unix_socket ensures that nobody
can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.
Switch to unix socket authentication [Y/n] n
... skipping.
You already have your root account protected, so you can safely answer 'n'.
Change the root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
o 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
By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
before moving into a production environment.
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y
- Dropping test database...
 - Removing privileges on test database...
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y
Cleaning up...
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
Thanks for using MariaDB!
```

```
Connexion à l'instance de MariaDB:
```

Sudo mysql -u root -p

Requêtes SQL:

CREATE DATABASE db23_glpi;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON db23_glpi.* TO glpi_adm@localhost IDENTIFIED BY "MotDePasseRobuste";

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

EXIT

```
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 41
Server version: 10.11.3-MariaDB-1 Debian 12
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE db23_glpi;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON db23_glpi.* TO glpi_adm@localhost IDENTIFIED BY
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> EXIT
Bye
glpi_adm@SRV-GLPI:~$
```

<u>Téléchargement de GLPI dans le répertoire /tmp :</u>

Cd /tmp

wget https://github.com/glpi-project/glpi/releases/download/10.0.10/glpi-10.0.10.tgz

Décompresser l'archive .tgz

sudo tar -xzvf glpi-10.0.10.tgz -C /var/www/

sudo chown www-data /var/www/glpi/ -R

Création des différents dossiers:

sudo mkdir /etc/glpi

sudo chown www-data /etc/glpi/

sudo mv /var/www/glpi/config /etc/glpi

sudo mkdir /var/lib/glpi

sudo chown www-data /var/lib/glpi/

sudo mv /var/www/glpi/files /var/lib/glpi

sudo mkdir /var/log/glpi

sudo chown www-data /var/log/glpi

```
Crée fichier de configuration :
```

```
sudo nano /var/www/glpi/inc/downstream.php
<?php
define('GLPI_CONFIG_DIR', '/etc/glpi/');
if (file_exists(GLPI_CONFIG_DIR.'/local_define.php')) {
       require_once GLPI_CONFIG_DIR . '/local_define.php';
}
sudo nano /etc/glpi/local_define.php
<?php
define('GLPI_VAR_DIR', '/var/lib/glpi/files');
define('GLPI_LOG_DIR', '/var/log/glpi');
       Configuration Apache2
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/serveurGLPI.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
       ServerName serveurGLPI
       DocumentRoot /var/www/glpi/public
       # If you want to place GLPI in a subfolder of your site (e.g. your virtual host is serving multiple
applications),
       # you can use an Alias directive. If you do this, the DocumentRoot directive MUST NOT target the GLPI
directory itself.
       # Alias "/glpi" "/var/www/glpi/public"
       <Directory /var/www/glpi/public>
               Require all granted
               RewriteEngine On
               # Redirect all requests to GLPI router, unless file exists.
               RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
               RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php [QSA,L]
       </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
       Activer/désactiver site dans Apache2
sudo a2ensite serveurGLPI.conf
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
sudo a2enmod rewrite
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

Utilisation de PHP

Installer php8.2-fpm, si cela ne marche pas installer une version plus ancienne, (7.4 marches très bien)

sudo apt-get install php8.2-fpm

Module Apache

sudo a2enmod proxy_fcgi setenvif sudo a2enconf php8.2-fpm sudo systemctl reload apache2

Edition du fichier php.ini

sudo nano /etc/php/8.2/fpm/php.ini

Dans ce fichier, recherchez l'option "session.cookie_httponly" et indiquez la valeur "on" pour l'activer, afin de protéger les cookies de GLPI.

- ; Whether or not to add the httpOnly flag to the cookie, which makes it
- ; inaccessible to browser scripting languages such as JavaScript.
- ; https://php.net/session.cookie-httponly session.cookie_httponly = on

Enregistrer et redemarer le service

sudo systemctl restart php8.2-fpm.service

Modifier notre virtualHost pour les fichier PHP

<FilesMatch \.php\$>

SetHandler "proxy:unix:/run/php/php8.2-fpm.sock|fcgi://localhost/" </FilesMatch>

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                               /etc/apache
VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerName support.it-connect.tech
  DocumentRoot /var/www/glpi/public
    you can use an Alias directive. If you do this, the DocumentRoot directive MUST NOT
   # Alias "/glpi" "/var/www/glpi/public"
   <Directory /var/www/glpi/public>
      Require all granted
      RewriteEngine On
       # Redirect all requests to GLPI router, unless file exists.
      RewriteCond %{REQUEST FILENAME} !-f
      RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php [QSA,L]
   </Directory>
   <FilesMatch \.php$>
       SetHandler "proxy:unix:/run/php/php8.2-fpm.sock|fcgi://localhost/"
   </FilesMatch>
VirtualHost>
```

Relancer Apache2: sudo systemctl restart apache2

Installation de GLPI:

Aller sur le navigateur Web, avec l'adresse déclarée dans le fichier de configuration Apache2. Pour moi serveurGLPI.



Ici c'est une installation que nous voulons faire.



Vérifier la compatibilité :



Suivre l'installation suivante.











L'installation est terminée.

Connecter vous avec le ID : glpi et MDP : glpi



Connexion à votre compte Identifiant Mot de passe Source de connexion Base interne GLPI Se souvenir de moi Se connecter GLPI Copyright (C) 2015-2023 Teclib' and contributors

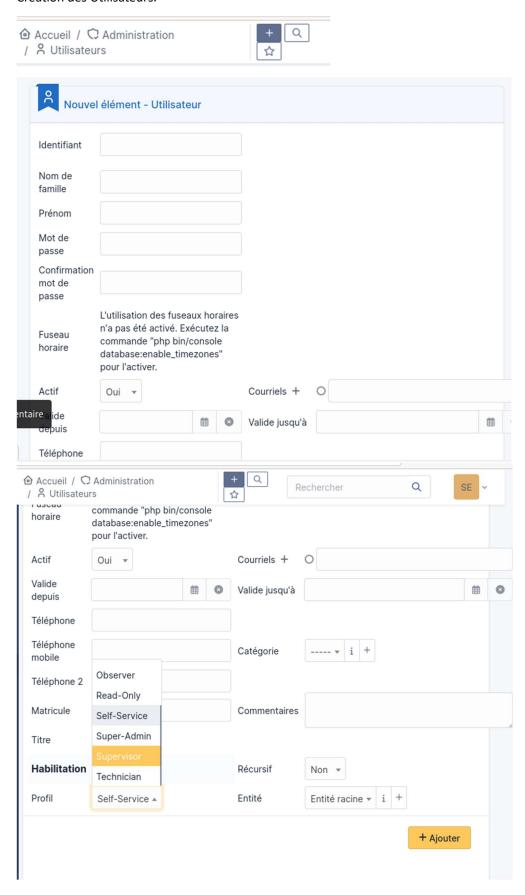
Pensez à modifier les identifiant et mot de passe des diffèrent profil.

Supprimer le fichier install.php pour ne pas relancer une installation.

sudo rm /var/www/glpi/install/install.php.

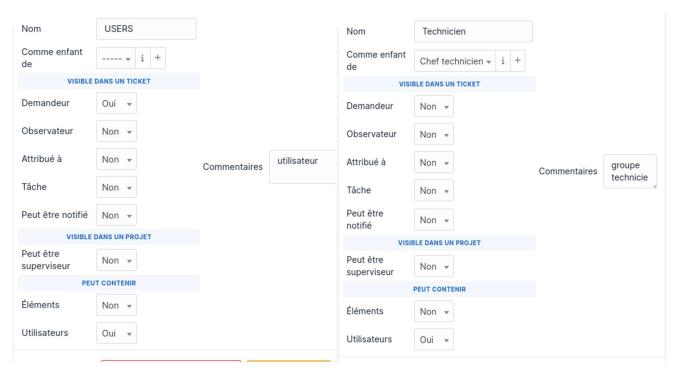
Gestions des Incidents :

Création des Utilisateurs.

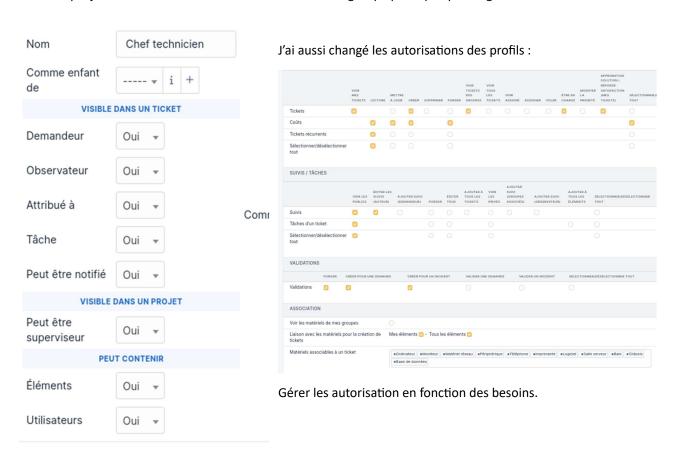


Choisir le profile en fonction du rôle Self-Service(Utilisateur simple) ou Technician(Technicien).

Création des groupes :



Sachant que j'ai créé un utilisateur chef technicien avec un groupe pour qu'il puisse gérer les tickets.



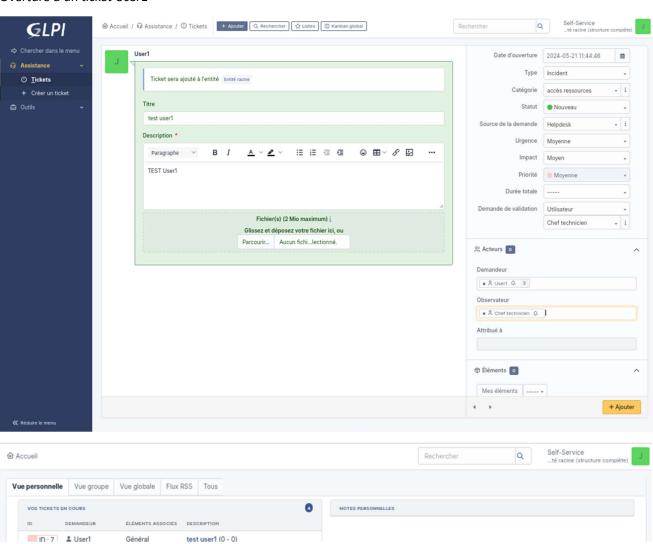
Utilisateurs:



Catégories:



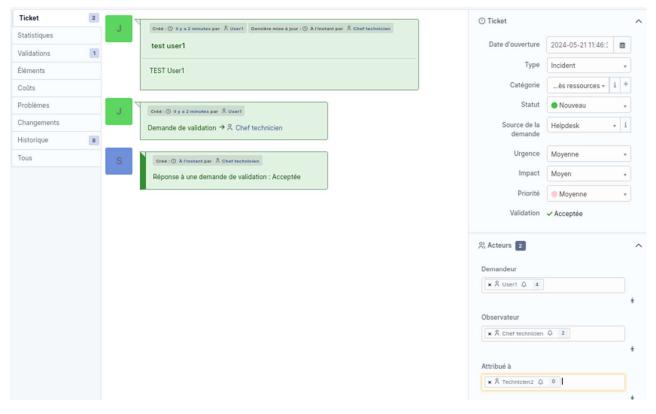
Overture d'un ticket User1



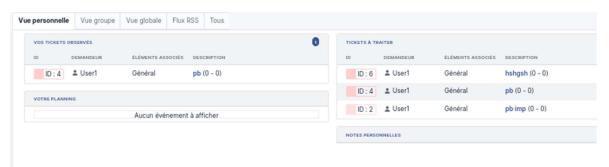
Vues user2



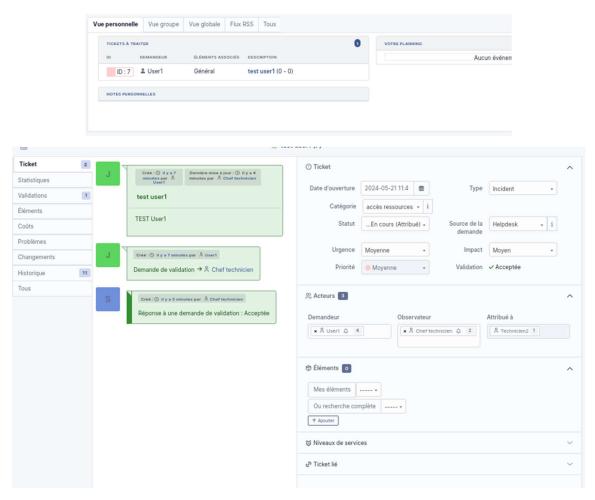
Attribution par le chef technicien au technicien2



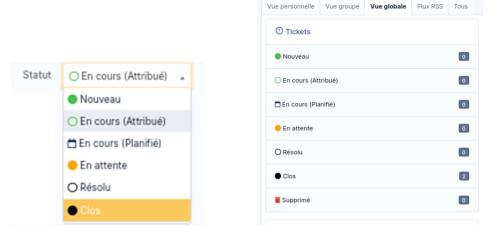
Vue technicien1



Vue technicien2



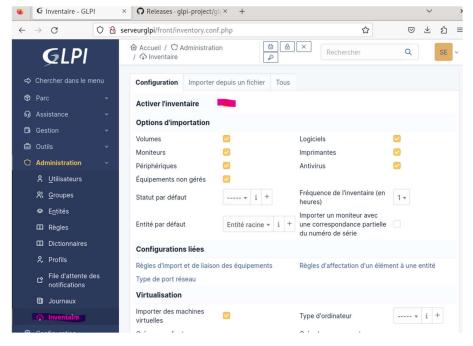
Clôture de l'incident





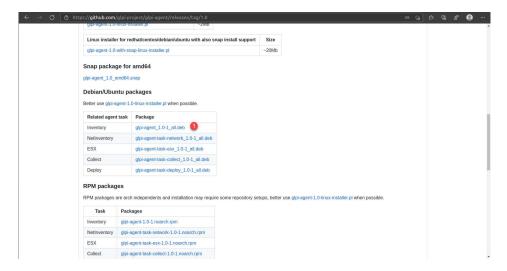
Gestion du parc:

Activer l'inventaire sur le profil administrateur

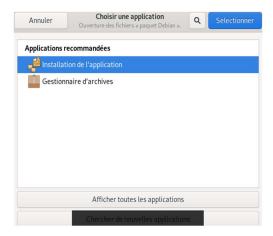


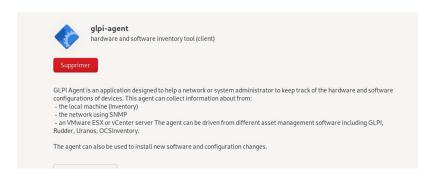
Installation de l'agent GLPI sur le PC client:

Lien Agent : Releases · glpi-project/glpi-agent · GitHub



Une fois téléchargé, installé comme ci-dessous :





Ouvrir le fichier de configuration agent.cfg

Sudo nano /etc/glpi-agent/agent.cfg

Ajouter le paramètre serveur : server = http://adressipdusite/front/inventory

```
# Client2@client2:~

ONU nano 5.4

# GLPI agent configuration

# all defined values match default

# all commented values are examples

#

# Target definition options

#

# send tasks results to a GLPI server

# server = http://server.domain.com/

# server = http://10.86.131.209/front/inventory.php

# send tasks results to a GlpIInventory plugin installed via marketplace

# Read this caution note in documentation to find the right URL:

# https://glpi-agent.readthedocs.io/en/latest/configuration.html#server

# server = http://server.domain.com/glpi/marketplace/glpiinventory/

# send tasks results to a FusionInventory for GLPI server

# server = http://server.domain.com/glpi/plugins/fusioninventory/

# write tasks results in a directory

# Task definition options

# Task definition options
```

Redémarrer le service de l'agent :

Sudo systemctl restart glpi-agent

Forcer un inventaire:

Sudo glpi-agent

[info] target server0: server http://10.86.131.209/front/inventory.php
[info] sending contact request to server0
[info] running task Inventory
[info] New inventory from client2-2024-05-28-10-51-31 for server0

Retourner sur GLPI avec l'administrateur pour vérifier la remonter de l'inventaire :

