

AWS WordPress Deployment — Project Report

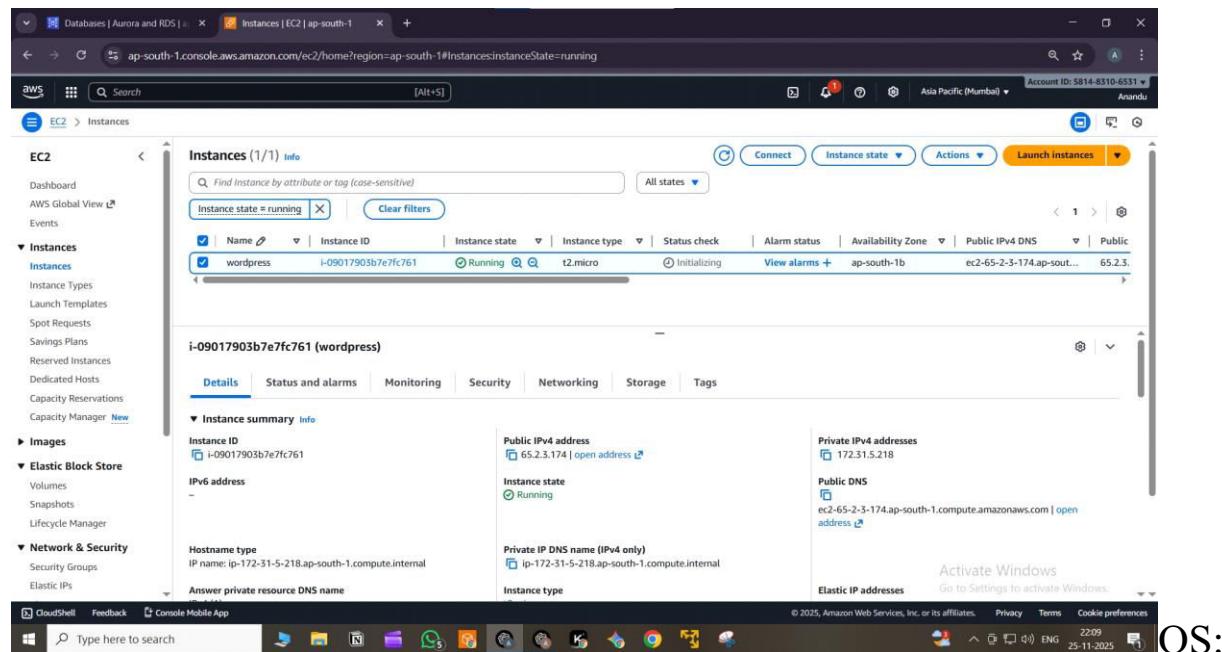
1. Introduction

This project demonstrates the deployment of a fully functional WordPress website using Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS (MySQL), and Amazon Linux 2023.

The objective was to host WordPress under a user directory, configure an RDS database, connect both services securely, and complete installation end-to-end.

2. AWS Infrastructure Components

2.1 EC2 Instance



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The main table lists one instance:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public
wordpress	i-09017903b7e7fc761	Running	t2.micro	Initializing		ap-south-1b	ec2-65-2-3-174.ap-sout...	65.2.3.

Below the table, the details for the instance i-09017903b7e7fc761 (wordpress) are shown. The Details tab is selected, displaying the following information:

- Instance summary:**
 - Instance ID: i-09017903b7e7fc761
 - IPV6 address: -
 - Hostname type: IP name: ip-172-31-5-218.ap-south-1.compute.internal
 - Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): ip-172-31-5-218.ap-south-1.compute.internal
 - Instance type: t2.micro
- Public IPv4 address:** 65.2.3.174 | open address
- Private IPv4 addresses:** 172.31.5.218
- Public DNS:** ec2-65-2-3-174.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com | open address

OS:

Amazon Linux 2023

Purpose: Host WordPress + Apache webserver

Security:

SSH open to admin IP

HTTP (80) open to all

Software Installed

1. Apache (httpd)

Webserver used to serve WordPress pages.

2. PHP

Required because WordPress is a PHP-based CMS.

3. php-mysqlnd

PHP module that allows PHP to talk to MySQL databases (through RDS).

4. mariadb105 client

Used on EC2 only to connect to RDS from terminal.

Not used to run a database locally — but essential for admin-level operations.

2.2 Amazon RDS – MySQL

Why RDS?

RDS (Relational Database Service) provides:

- High availability
- Automated backups
- Better performance than local DB
- No need to manage database software manually

Why MySQL 8?

WordPress recommends MySQL 5.7+ or MariaDB 10+, so MySQL 8 is modern and stable.

DB Instance Details

- Name: databasedb
- Master Username: admin
- Hosted in private subnet: prevents public internet access
- Only EC2 inside the same VPC can access it

Security Group for RDS

Direction	Rule	Reason
Inbound	Allow port 3306 from EC2 security group	Only EC2 can connect to DB
Outbound	Automatically allowed	RDS replies to EC2

This isolates the database and protects it from external attacks.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Database Details page for a database named 'databasedb'. The database identifier is 'databasedb', the status is 'Available', the engine is 'MySQL Community', and the region is 'ap-south-1b'. Under the 'Connectivity & security' tab, the endpoint is listed as 'databasedb.cvooke2qjym8.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com' on port 3306. The VPC security groups listed are 'rdssnewx2411 (sg-011f4f876ff68237d6)' and 'vpc-0e6feb31f67cea745', both marked as active. The public accessibility is set to 'No'.

Engine: MySQL 8

DB Instance Name: databasedb

User: admin

Connectivity:

Private subnet

Security group allowing EC2 → RDS on port 3306

3. Steps Performed

3.1 EC2 Connection

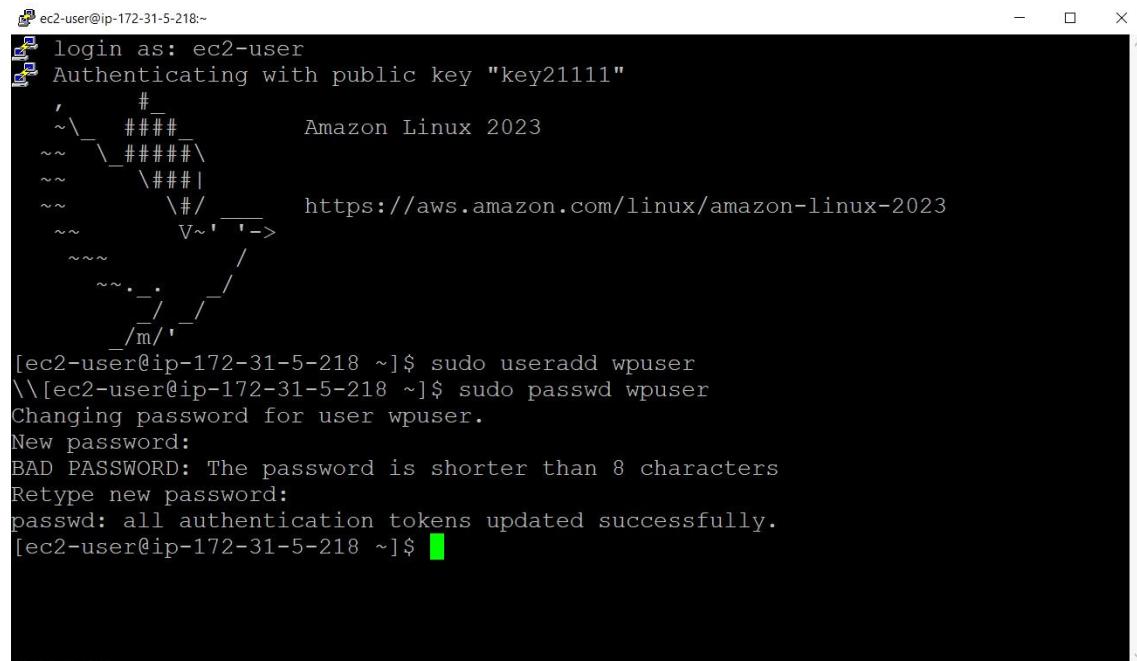
Connected via SSH using:

putty

Created a dedicated user:

```
#sudo useradd word
```

```
#sudo su - word
```

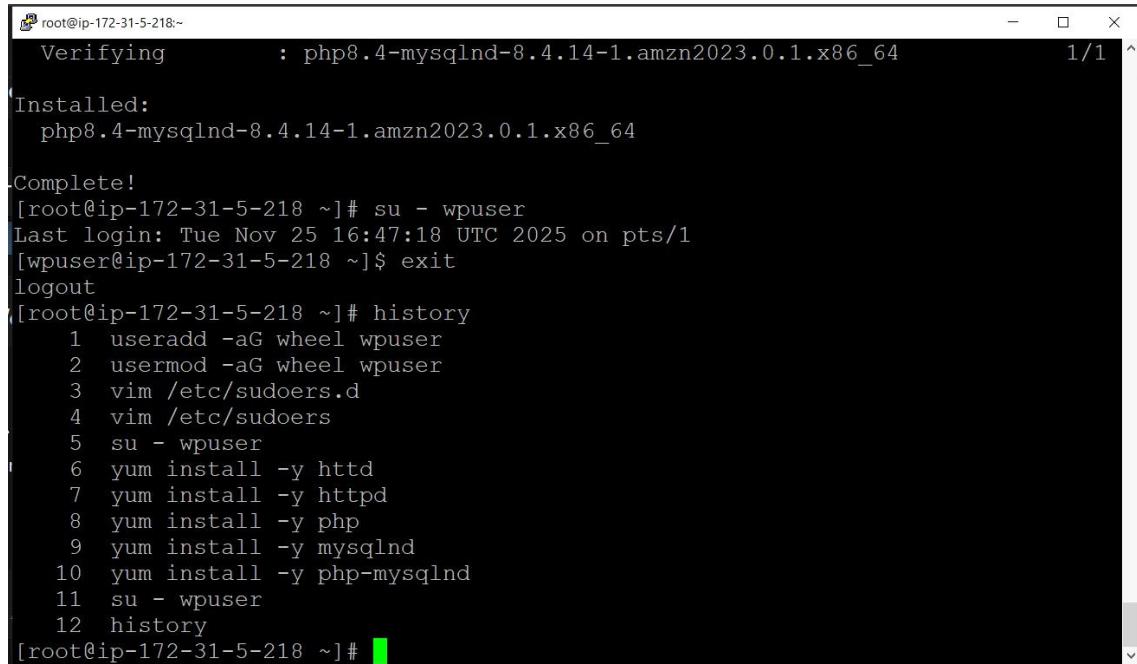


```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-218:~$ login as: ec2-user
ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-218:~$ Authenticating with public key "key21111"
'      #
~\_\_###\_
~~\_####\_
~~ \###|
~~   \#/   https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~     V~'-->
~~~   /
~~~.*'  /
~~~  /'  /
~~~  /m'  /
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-218 ~]$ sudo useradd wpuser
\\ [ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-218 ~]$ sudo passwd wpuser
Changing password for user wpuser.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-5-218 ~]$ █
```

3.2 Installing Apache, PHP & Dependencies

```
#sudo dnf install httpd php php-mysqlnd -y
```

```
#sudo systemctl enable --now httpd
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'root@ip-172-31-5-218:~'. The window shows the output of a yum command to install the 'php8.4-mysqlnd' package. The output includes:

- Verifying : php8.4-mysqlnd-8.4.14-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
- Installed: php8.4-mysqlnd-8.4.14-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
- Complete!
- [root@ip-172-31-5-218 ~]# su - wpuser
- Last login: Tue Nov 25 16:47:18 UTC 2025 on pts/1
- [wpuser@ip-172-31-5-218 ~]\$ exit
- logout
- [root@ip-172-31-5-218 ~]# history
- 1 useradd -aG wheel wpuser
- 2 usermod -aG wheel wpuser
- 3 vim /etc/sudoers.d
- 4 vim /etc/sudoers
- 5 su - wpuser
- 6 yum install -y httpd
- 7 yum install -y httpd
- 8 yum install -y php
- 9 yum install -y mysqlnd
- 10 yum install -y php-mysqlnd
- 11 su - wpuser
- 12 history

3.3 Downloading & Extracting WordPress

Download latest WordPress package

#wget <https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz>

Extract it

#tar -xzf latest.tar.gz

3.4 Copying WordPress to Web Directory

Move files into Apache's root

#sudo cp -r wordpress/* /var/www/html/

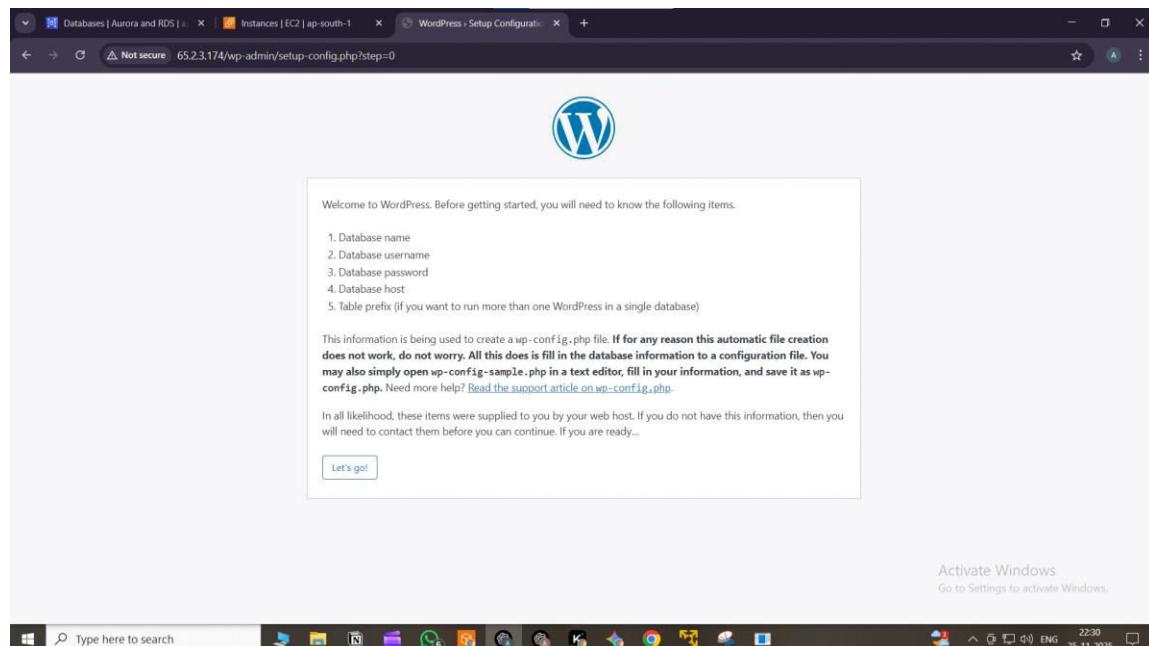
Fix permissions

#sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html

Restart Apache

#sudo systemctl restart httpd

```
[wpuser@ip-172-31-5-218 wordpress]$ sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html
[wpuser@ip-172-31-5-218 wordpress]$ sudo systemctl restart httpd
[wpuser@ip-172-31-5-218 wordpress]$
[wpuser@ip-172-31-5-218 wordpress]$ history
1 exit
2 mkdir /home/wpuser/wordpres
3 mkdir /home/wpuser/wordpress
4 rm -rf /home/wpuser/wordpres
5 ls
6 cd /home/wpuser
7 sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
8 ls
9 sudo tar -xzf latest.tar.gz
10 ls
11 cd /home/wpuser/wordpress
12 ls
13 cp -r /home/wpuser/wordpress/* /var/www/html
14 sudo cp -r /home/wpuser/wordpress/* /var/www/html
15 chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html
16 sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html
17 sudo systemctl restart httpd
18 history
[wpuser@ip-172-31-5-218 wordpress]$
```



This displayed the WordPress welcome page before DB configuration.

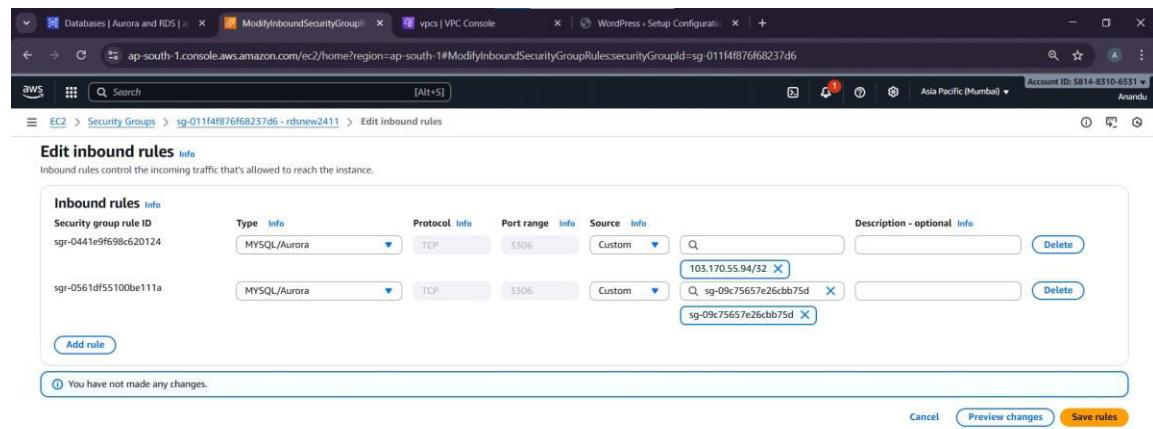
3.5 Connecting EC2 to RDS Securely

Updated security groups:

EC2 SG → allowed outbound 3306

RDS SG → inbound 3306 from EC2 SG

This enabled stable connectivity between webserver and database.



3.6 MySQL Client Installation

Amazon Linux 2023 required MariaDB 10.5 client:

```
#sudo dnf install mariadb105 -y
```

Verified with:

```
#mysql --version
```

3.7 Connecting to RDS MySQL

```
#mysql -h databasedb.cvioke2qiym8.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u  
admin -p
```

3.8 Configuring WordPress Database

Inside MySQL:

```
USE databasedb;
```

Checked WordPress users:

```
SELECT ID, user_login FROM wp_users;
```

Performed admin password update (deliberate MySQL practice):

```
UPDATE wp_users
```

```
SET user_pass = MD5('Admin@123')
```

```
WHERE ID = 1;
```

3.9 Completing WordPress Installation

Returned to browser:

Fehler! Linkreferenz ungültig.

Logged in using updated password

Set site title, admin email, and configured dashboard

Site successfully loaded after database linkage.

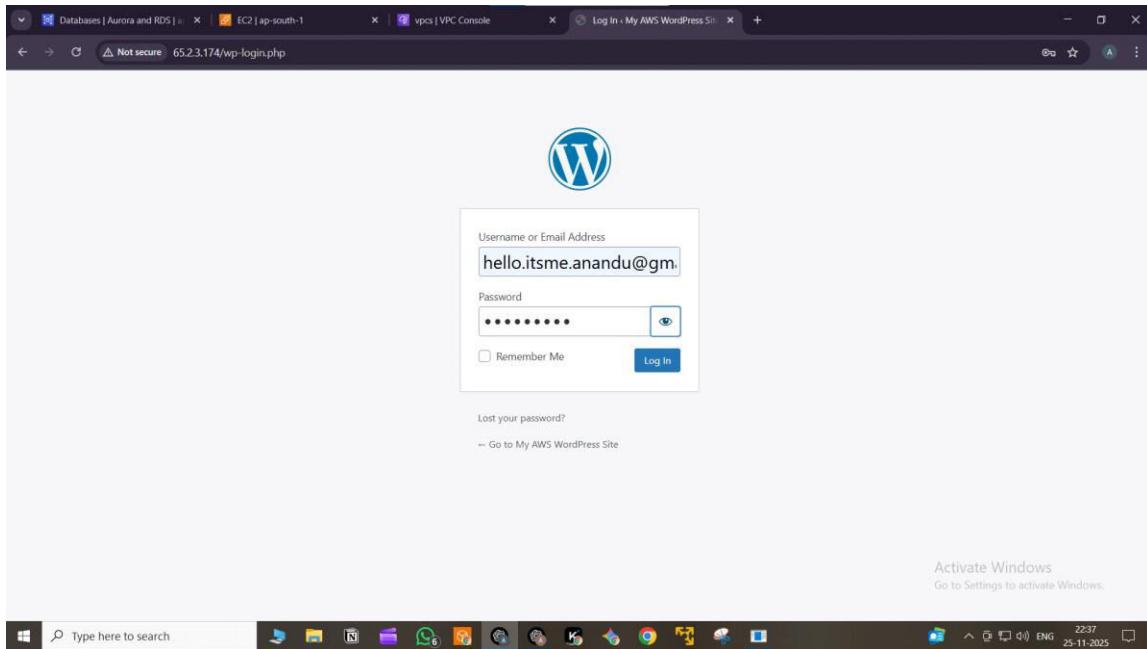
The screenshot shows the first step of the WordPress setup configuration. The URL is <http://65.23.174/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=1>. The page displays fields for entering database connection details:

- Database Name:** wordpressdb
- Username:** admin
- Password:** [REDACTED]
- Database Host:** databasedb.cviroke2qjym8.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com
- Table Prefix:** wp_

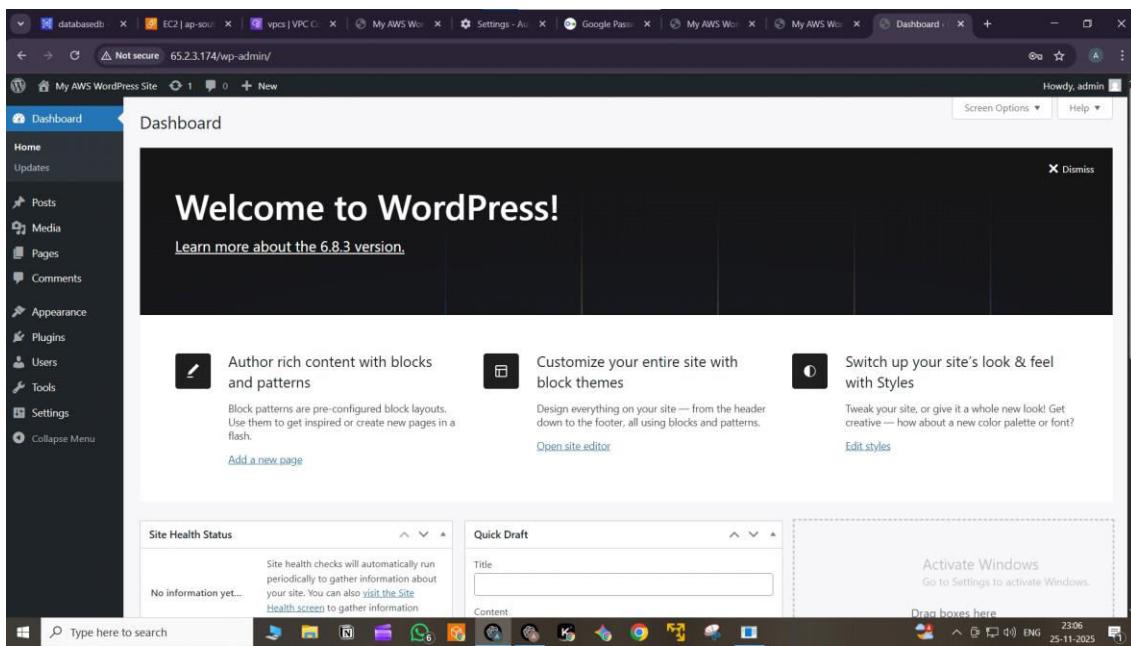
A "Submit" button is at the bottom. A "Activate Windows" watermark is visible on the right.

The screenshot shows the second step of the WordPress setup configuration. The URL is <http://65.23.174/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=2>. The page displays a message: "All right, sparky! You've made it through this part of the installation. WordPress can now communicate with your database. If you are ready, time now to...". A "Run the installation" button is present.

The screenshot shows the WordPress installation page. The URL is http://65.23.174/wp-admin/install.php?language=en_US. The page has a "Welcome" header and a "Information needed" section. It asks for site title, username, password, email, and search engine visibility settings. A "Install WordPress" button is at the bottom. A "Activate Windows" watermark is visible on the right.



4. Results



WordPress successfully deployed on Amazon EC2

Database hosted on Amazon RDS and connected securely

Admin credentials updated via MySQL query execution

WordPress dashboard accessible and functioning

End-to-end cloud hosting workflow achieved

5. Learnings

Configuring secure EC2–RDS interactions

Managing MySQL from Amazon Linux 2023

Deploying WordPress without GUI tools

Understanding Apache, permissions, and directory structure

Using MySQL queries to maintain WordPress users

Troubleshooting Apache/WordPress setup issues

6. Conclusion

This task provided strong hands-on experience with AWS services, Linux administration, WordPress deployment, and database operations. The final setup delivers a fully working cloud-hosted WordPress environment integrated with an RDS backend—both secure and scalable.