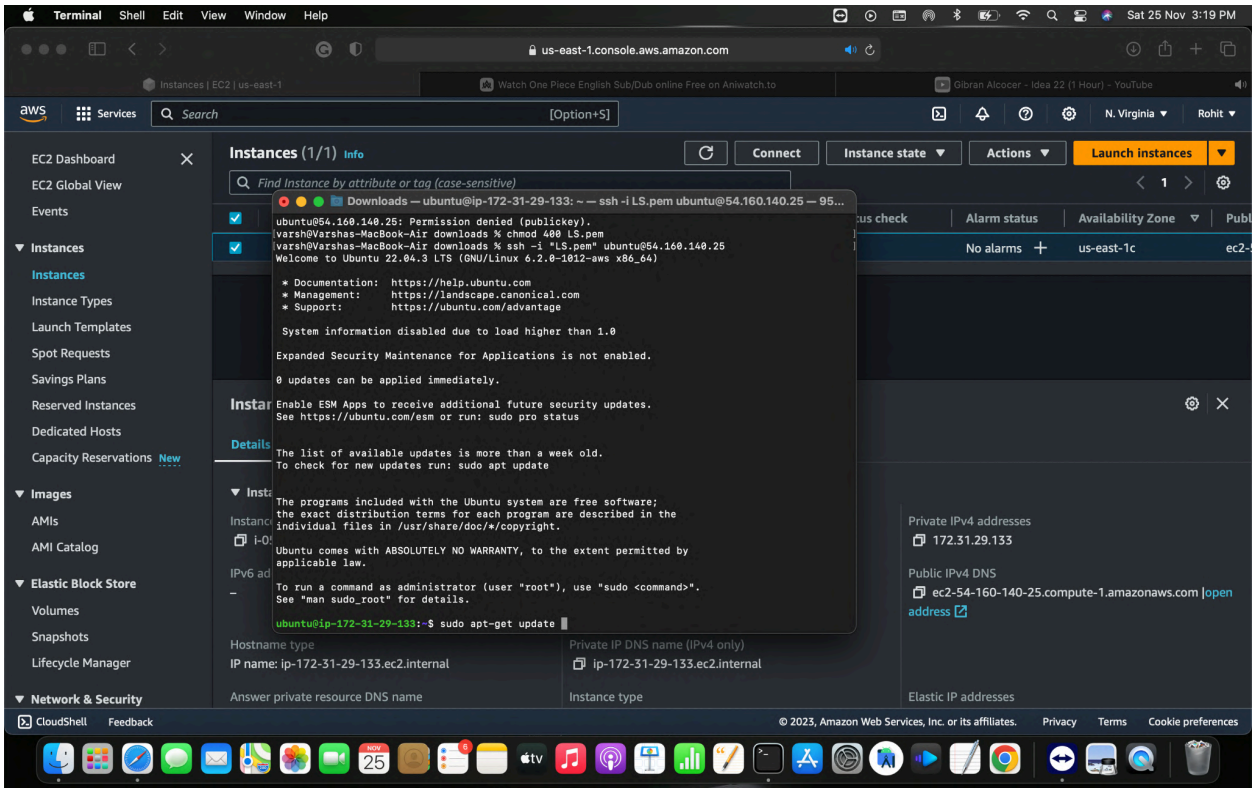
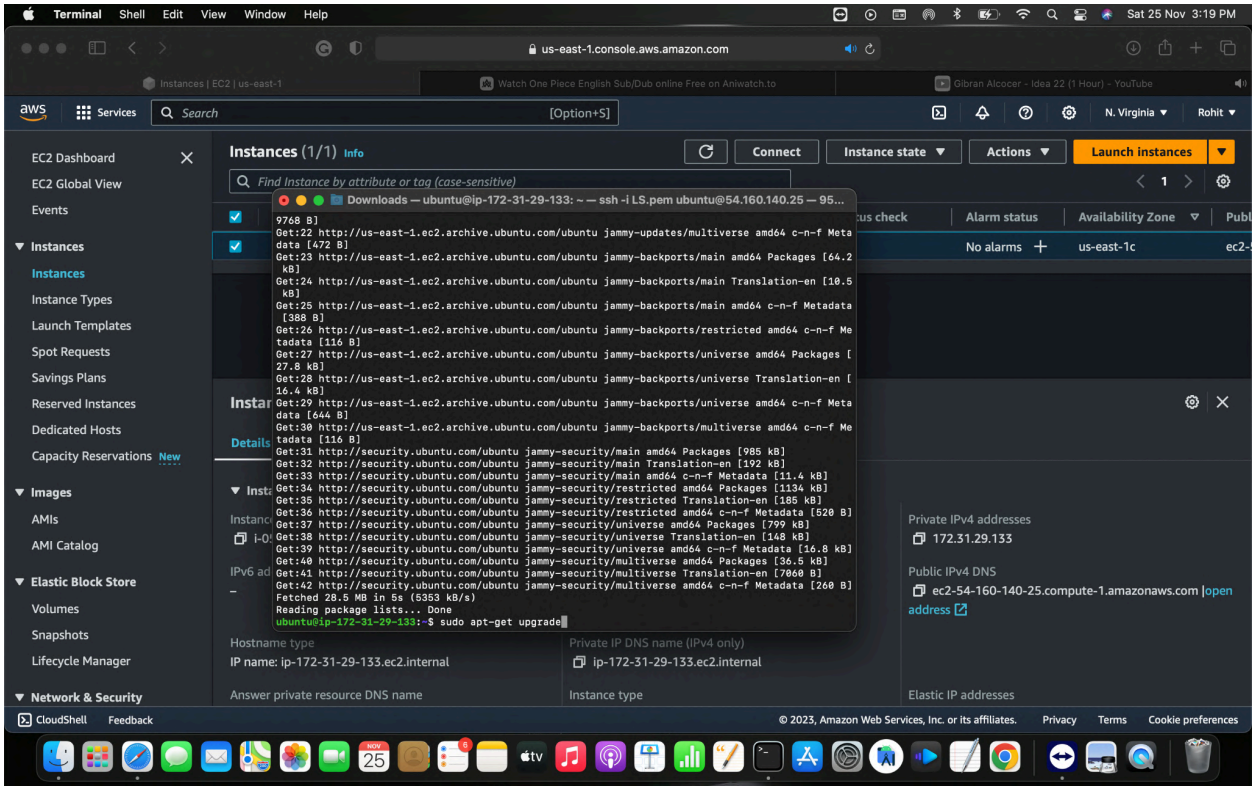
Connecting LAMP stack on EC2 instance and installing wordpress

1 - create an instance of whatever OS you prefer, **Ubuntu or linux.** Then connect the instance through cmd or mac terminal. I am using ubuntu. For that go to your cmd or mac terminal. Then fire the **cd downloads** command to locate where the key pair is. Then fire **ssh -i "yourkeyname" username@publicipaddress** command for connecting.

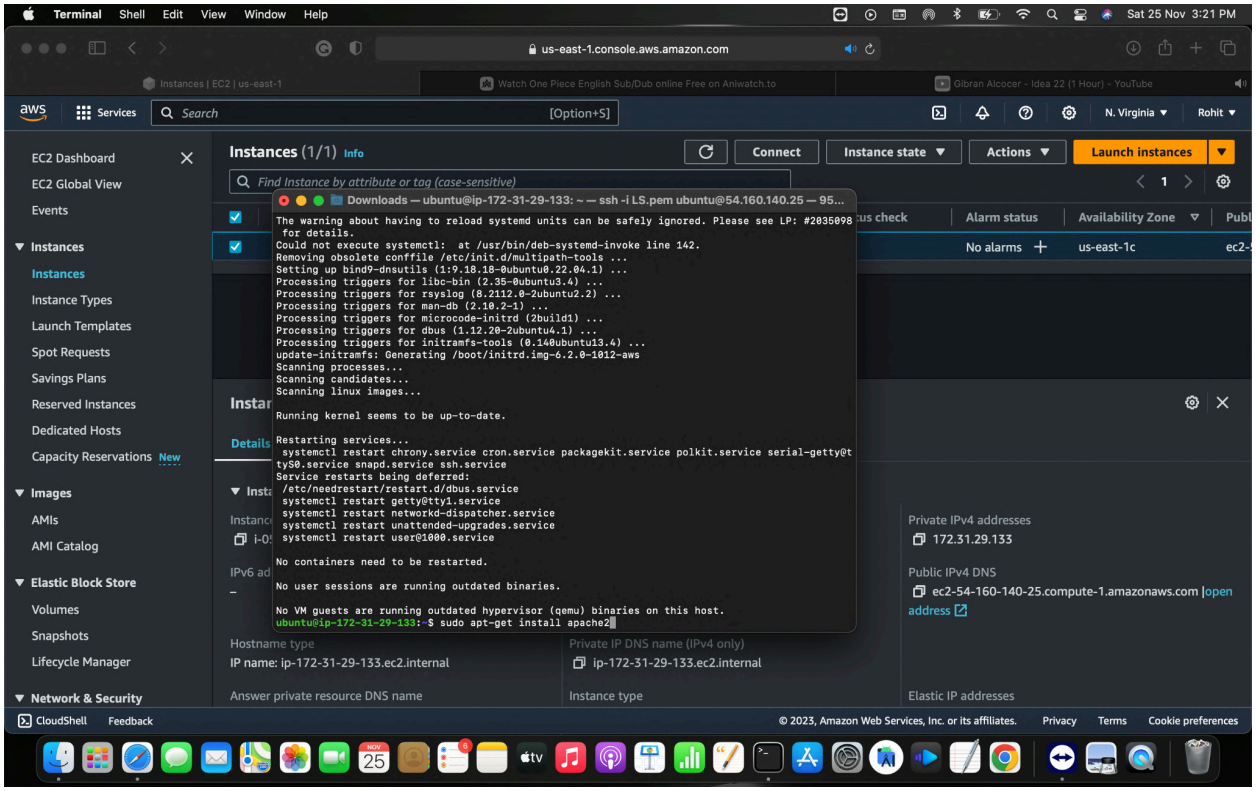
2 - after successfully connecting, first update the ubuntu. For that, fire the **sudo apt-get update** command.



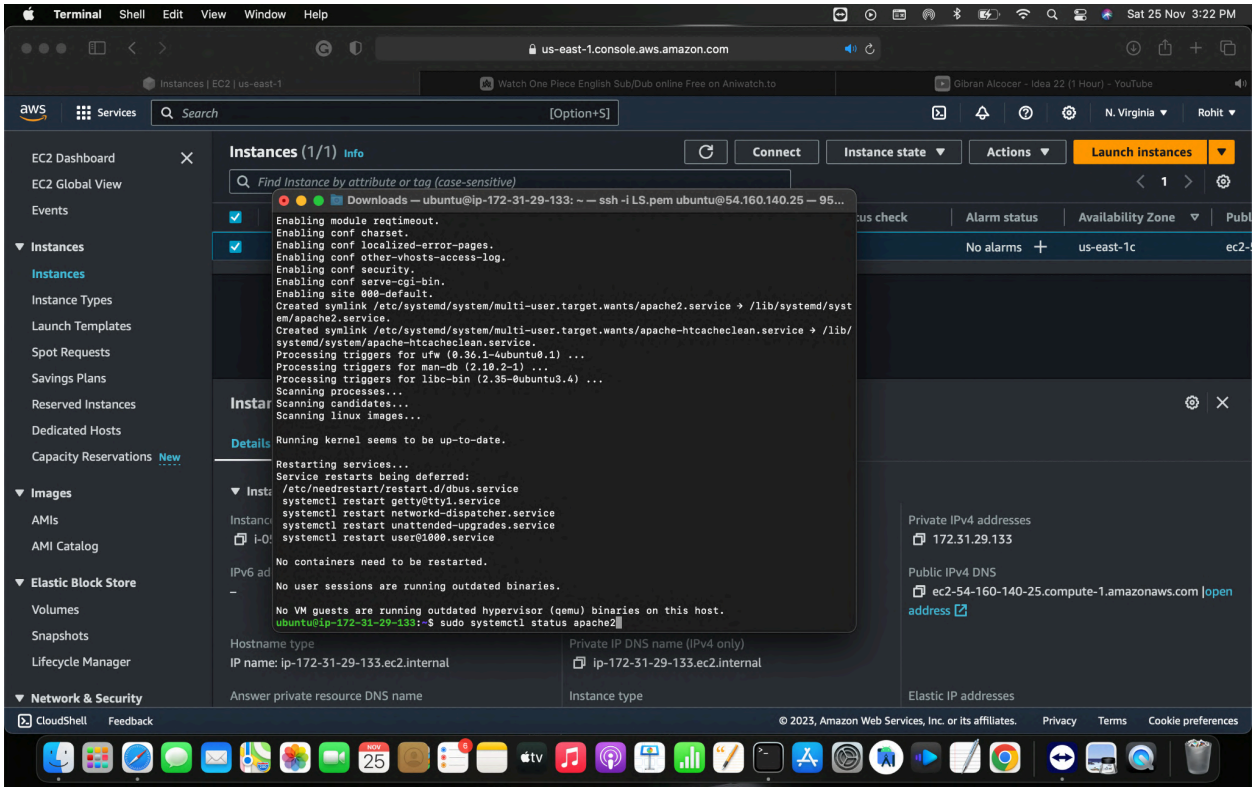
3 - then upgrade it. For that fire **sudo apt-get upgrade** command.



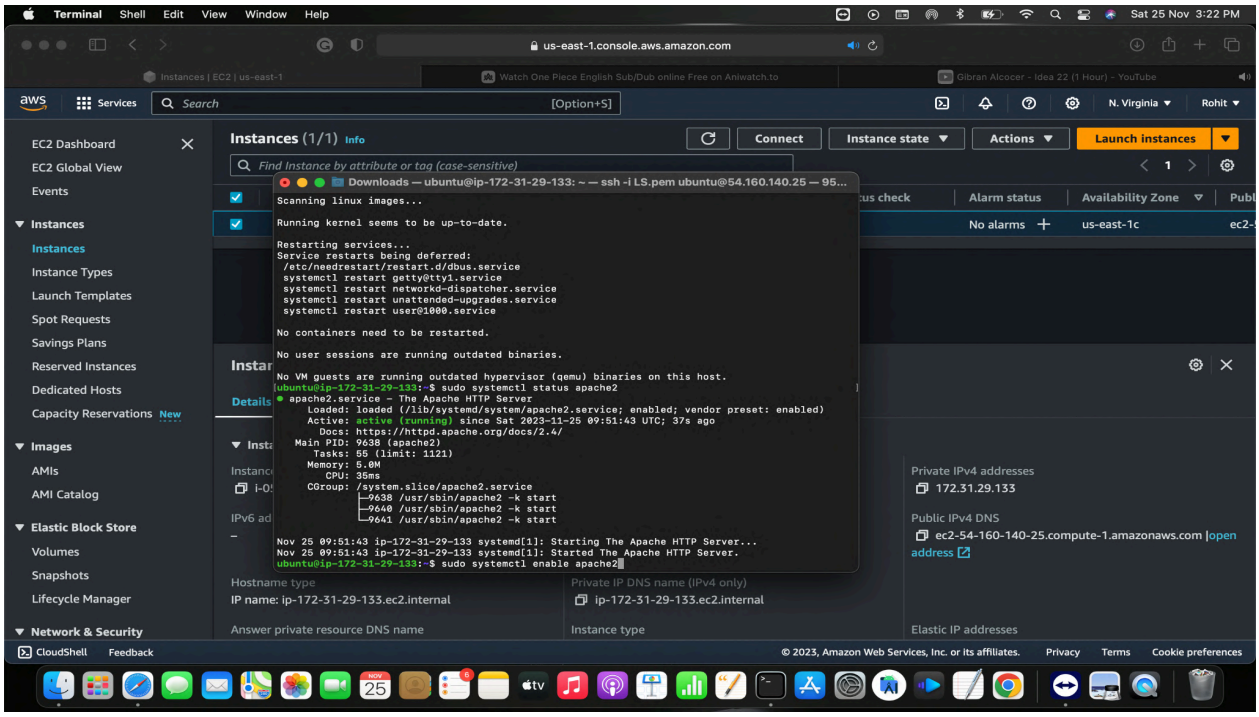
4 - Now, first install apache. For that fire **sudo apt-get install apache2** command.



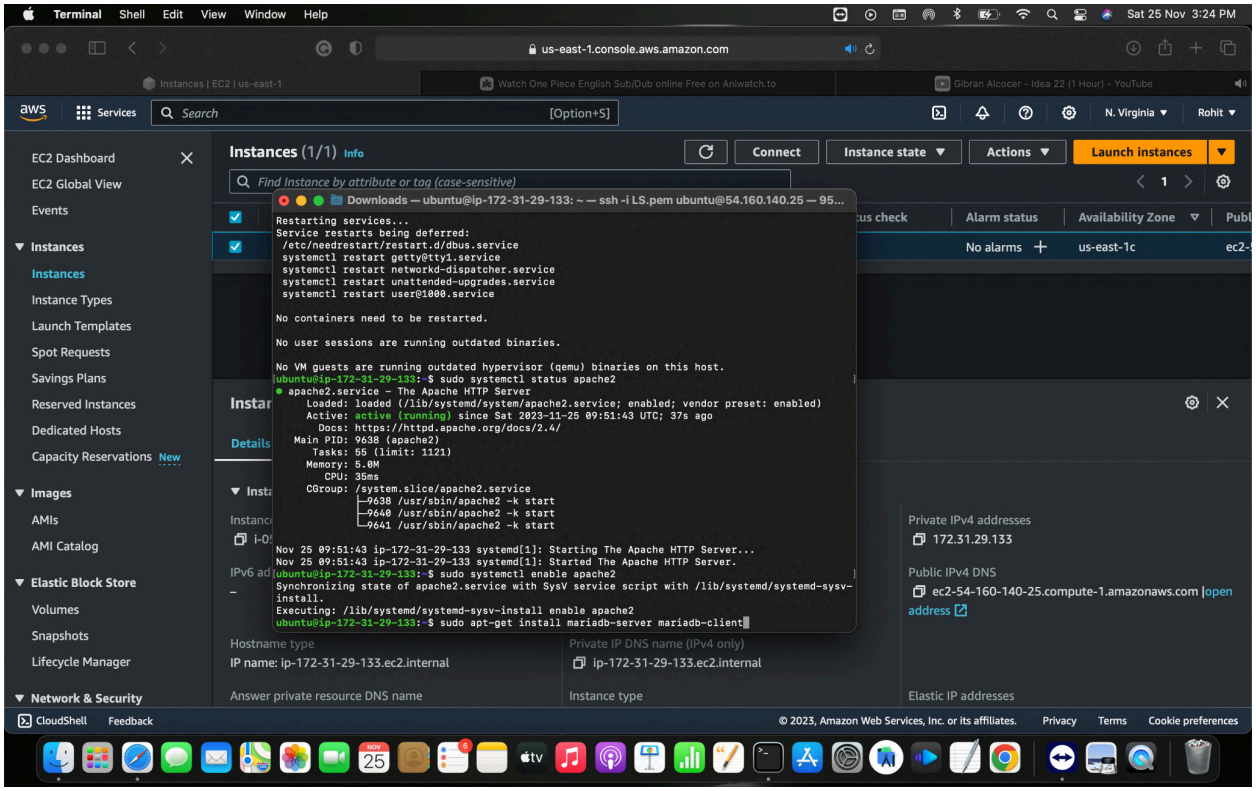
5 - then check the status if it's active or not by firing **sudo systemctl status apache2** command.



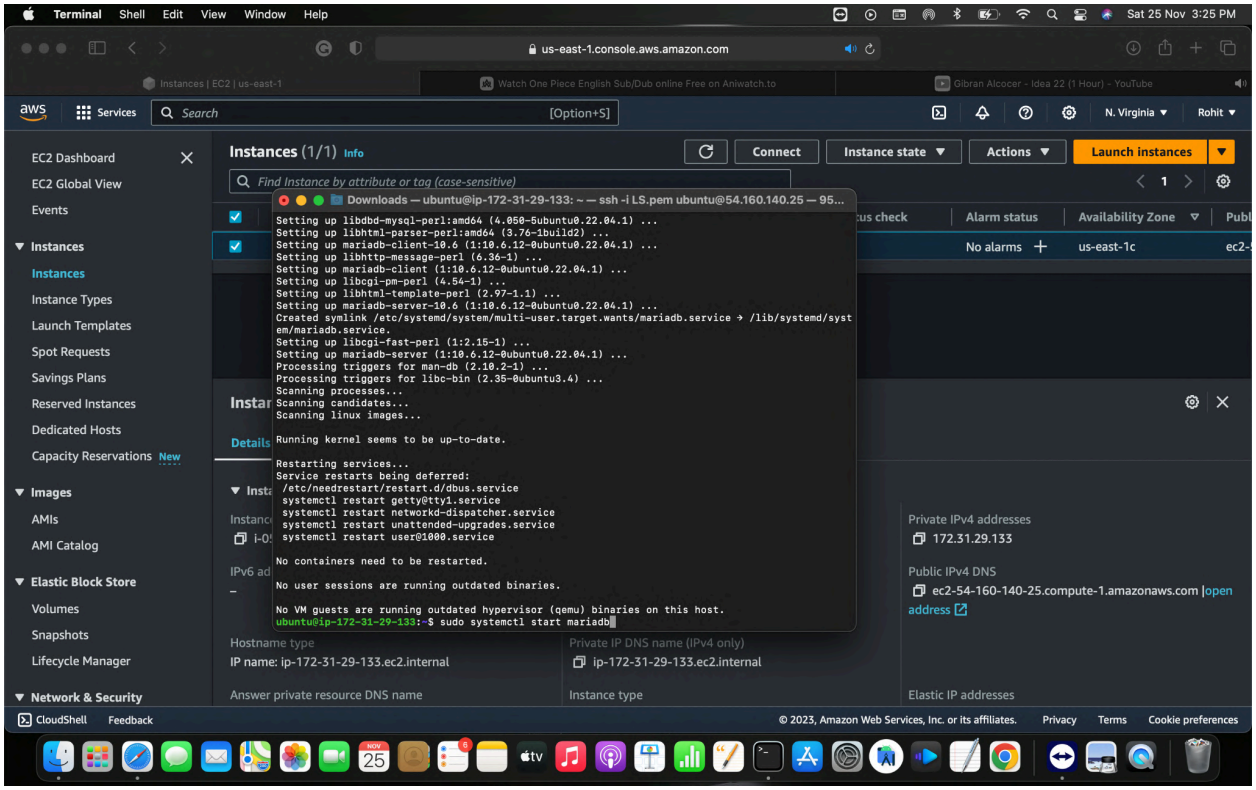
6 - then enable it by firing **sudo systemctl enable apache2** command.



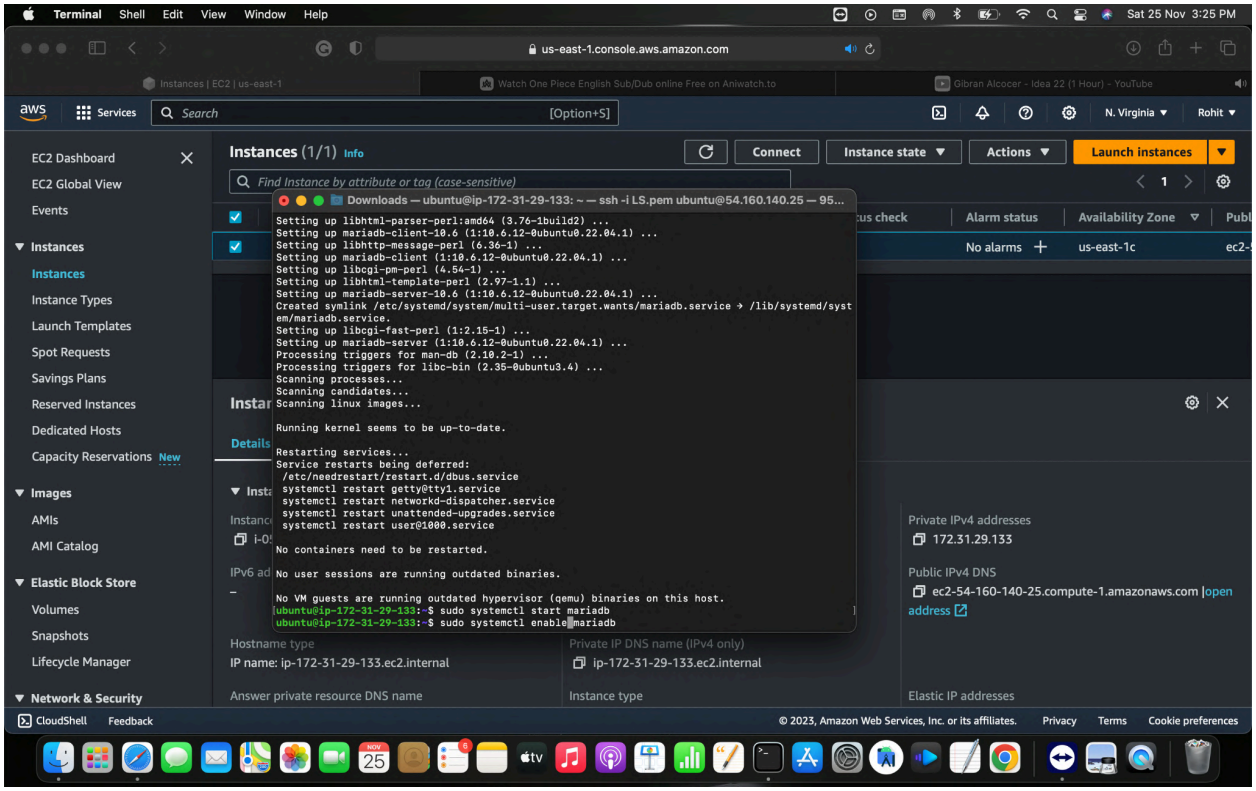
7 - then we are going to install **mariadb**. MariaDB is an open source and forever-free MySQL alternative that offers greater efficiency, enhanced database performance, and support for various data types through multiple storage engines. For installing mariadb, fire **sudo apt-get install mariadb-server mariadb-client** command.



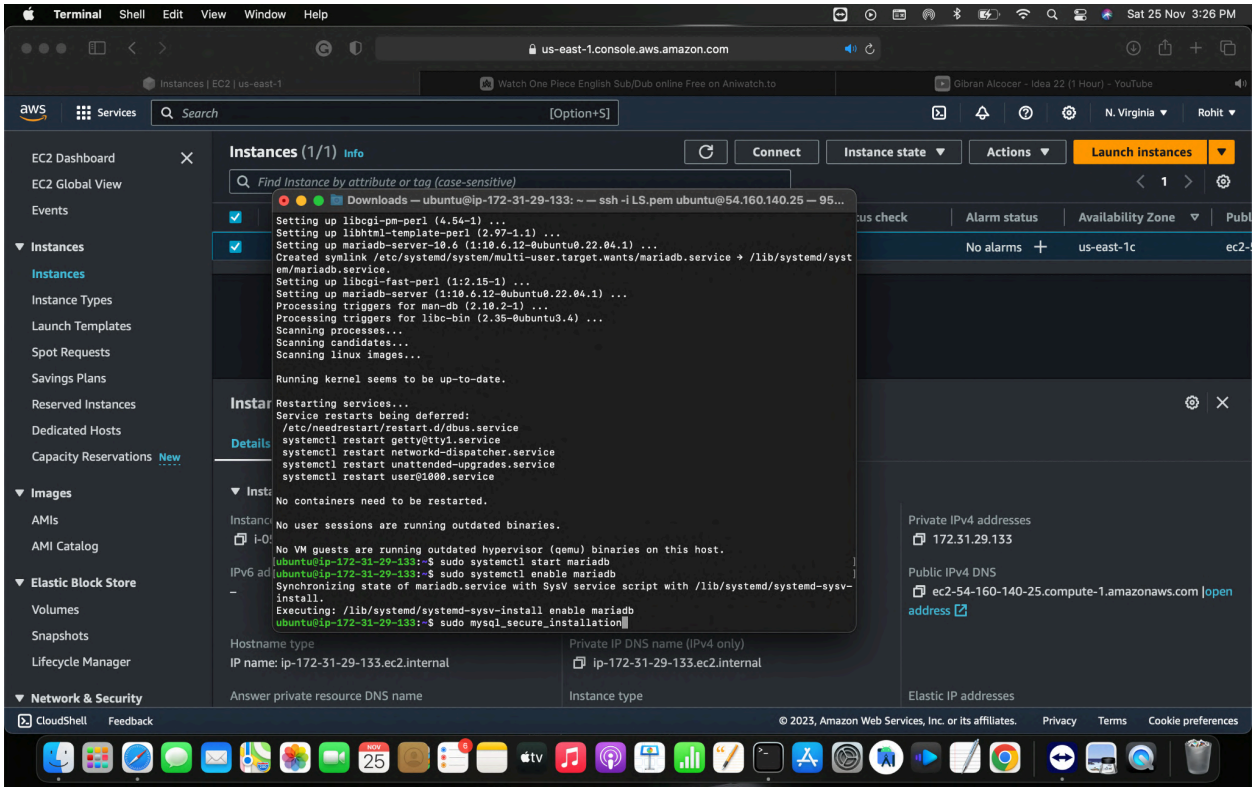
8 - after installing, start mariadb by firing **sudo systemctl start mariadb** command.



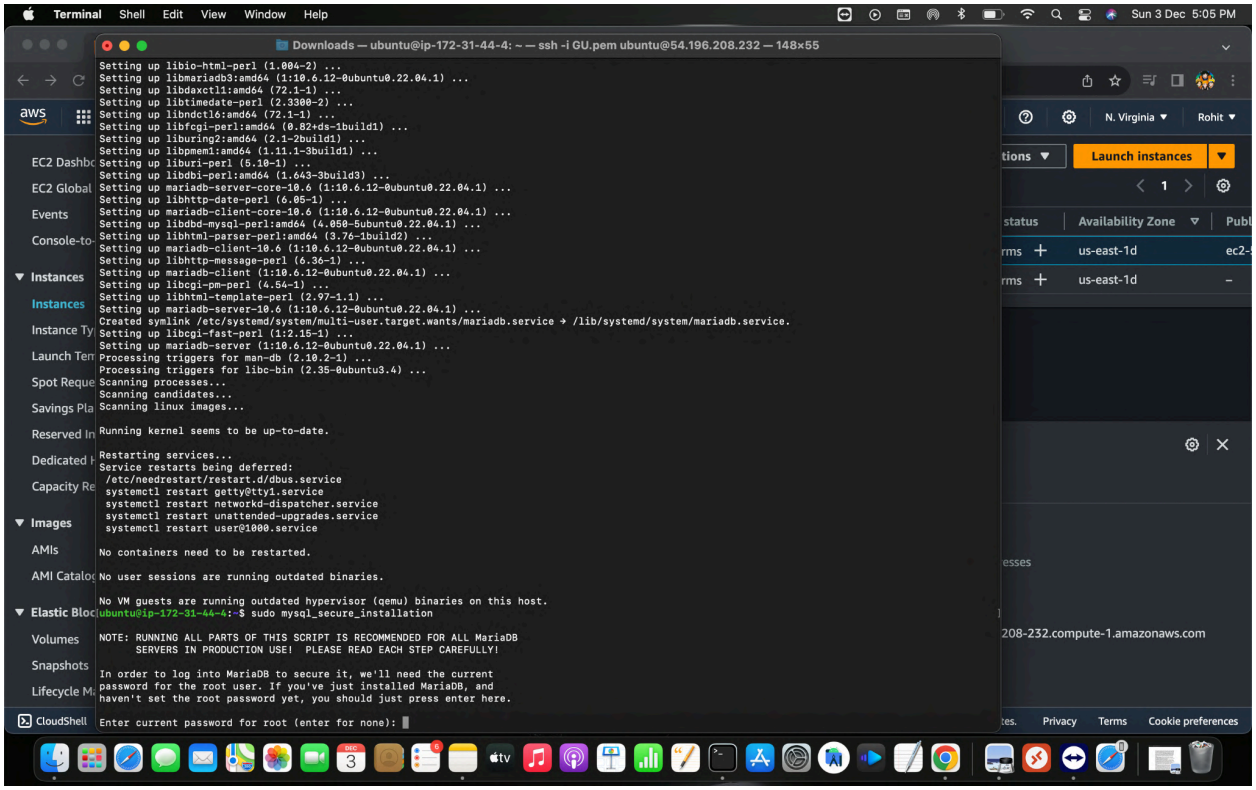
9 - then enable mariadb by firing **sudo systemctl enable mariadb** command.

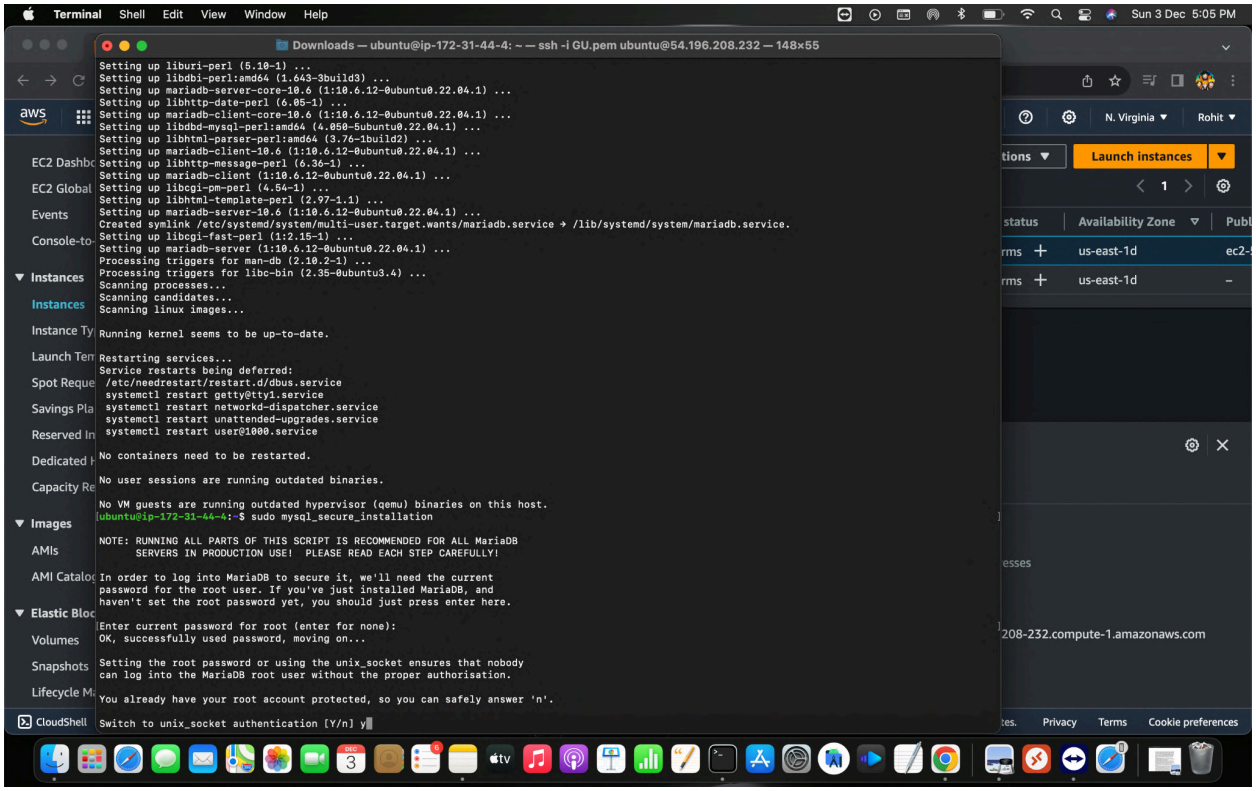


10 - Now, we are going to install **mysql**. For that fire **sudo mysql_secure_installation** command.

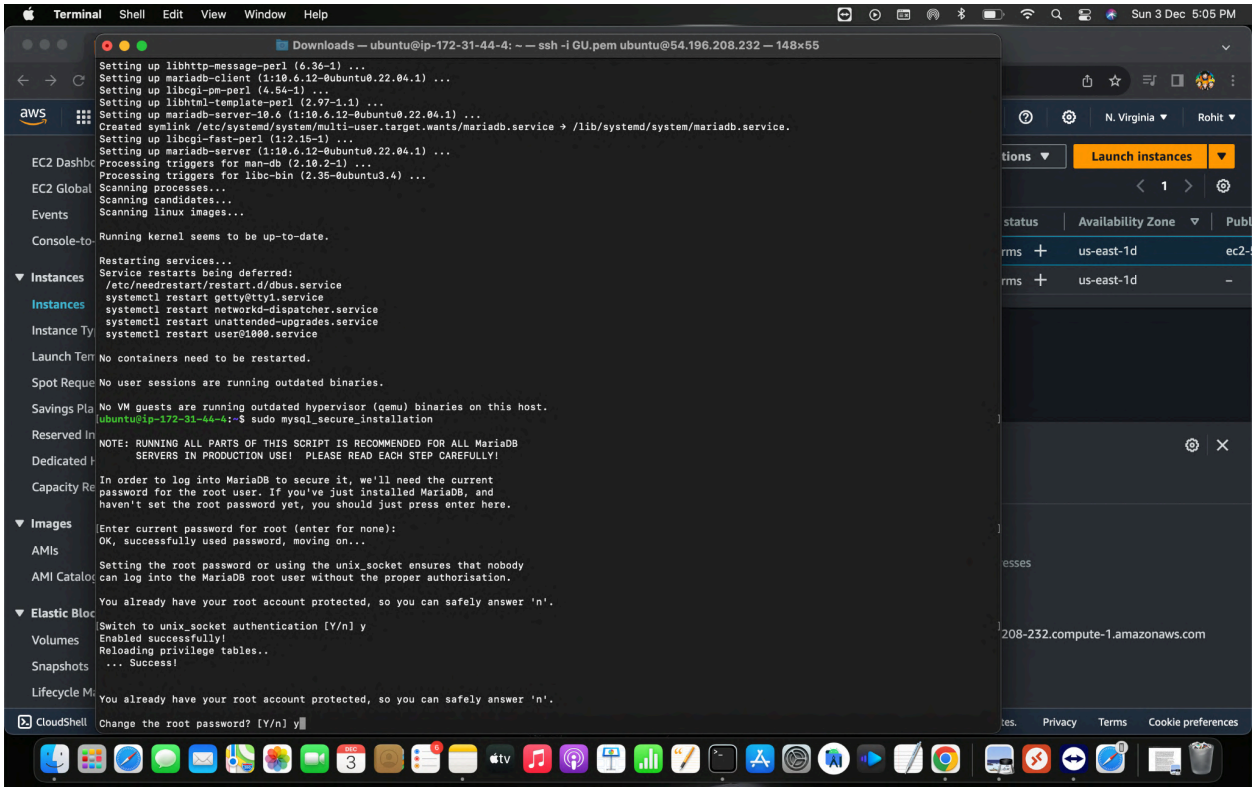


11 - when installing, create a password for mariadb as proceeding. After creating the password click on **y=>y=>y=>y** and mariadb and mysql is installed.

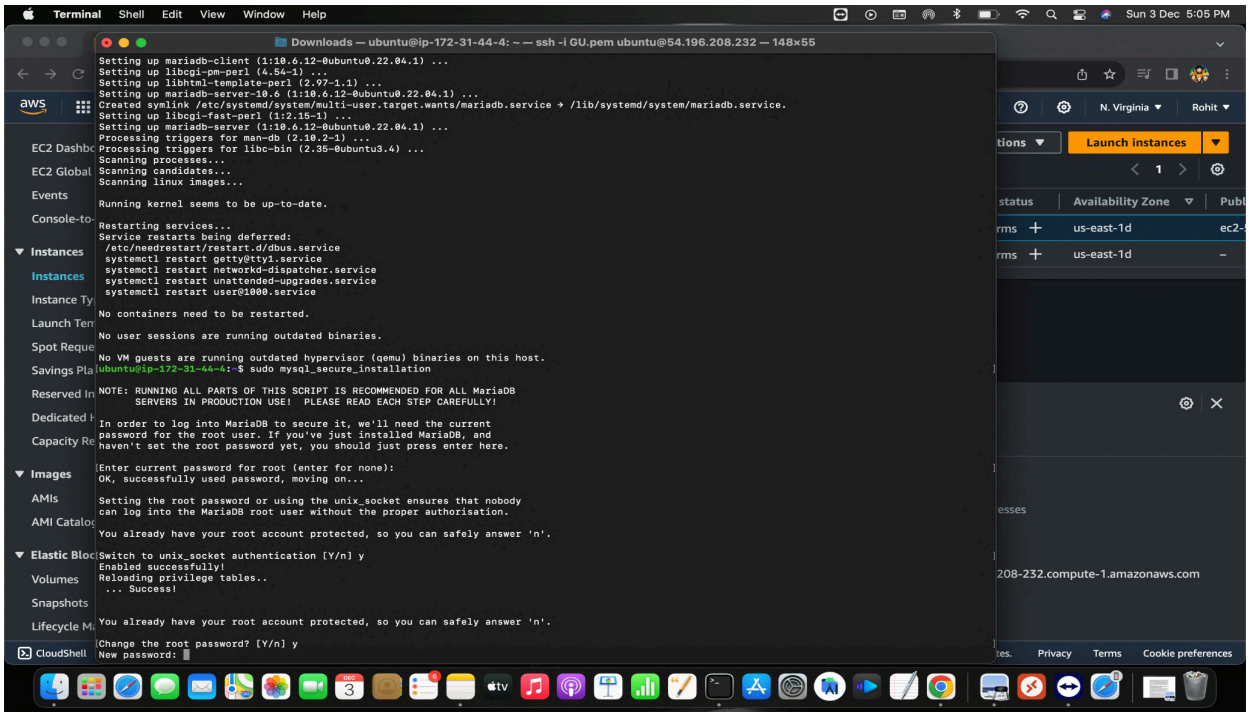

Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Sun 3 Dec 5:05 PM
Downloads — ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-4: ~ — ssh -i GU.pem ubuntu@54.196.208.232 — 148×55
Setting up libio-html-perl (1.004-2) ...
Setting up libmariadb3:amd64 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libdaxctl1:amd64 (72.1-1) ...
Setting up libtimedate-perl (2.3300-2) ...
Setting up libndctl6:amd64 (72.1-1) ...
Setting up libfcgi-perl:amd64 (0.82+ds-1build1) ...
Setting up liburing2:amd64 (2.1-2build1) ...
Setting up libpmem1:amd64 (1.11.1-3build1) ...
Setting up liburi-perl (5.10-1) ...
Setting up libdbi-perl:amd64 (1.643-3build3) ...
Setting up mariadb-server-core-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libhttp-date-perl (6.05-1) ...
Setting up mariadb-client-core-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libdbd-mysql-perl:amd64 (4.050-5ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libhtml-parser-perl:amd64 (3.76-1build2) ...
Setting up mariadb-client-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libhttp-message-perl (6.36-1) ...
Setting up mariadb-client (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libcgi-pm-perl (4.54-1) ...
Setting up libhtml-template-perl (2.97-1.1) ...
Setting up mariadb-server-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
Setting up libcgi-fast-perl (1:2.15-1) ...
Setting up mariadb-server (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.4) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning candidates...
Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
Restarting services...
Service restarts being deferred:
/etc/needrestart/restart.d/dbus.service
systemctl restart getty@tty1.service
systemctl restart networkd-dispatcher.service
systemctl restart unattended-upgrades.service
systemctl restart user@1000.service
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-4:~$ sudo 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
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
aws
N. Virginia
Rohit
Launch instances
EC2 Dashbo
EC2 Global
Events
Console-to
Instances
Instances
Instance Ty
Launch Tem
Spot Reque
Savings Pla
Reserved In
Dedicated H
Capacity Re
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalo
Elastic Bloc
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle M
CloudShell
Availability Zone
us-east-1d
us-east-1d
208-232.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Sun 3 Dec 5:05 PM
Downloads — ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-4: ~ — ssh -i GU.pem ubuntu@54.196.208.232 — 148×55
Setting up liburi-perl (5.10-1) ...
Setting up libdbi-perl:amd64 (1.643-3build3) ...
Setting up mariadb-server-core-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libhttp-date-perl (6.05-1) ...
Setting up mariadb-client-core-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libdbd-mysql-perl:amd64 (4.050-5ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libhtml-parser-perl:amd64 (3.76-1build2) ...
Setting up mariadb-client-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libhttp-message-perl (6.36-1) ...
Setting up mariadb-client (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Setting up libcgi-pm-perl (4.54-1) ...
Setting up libhtml-template-perl (2.97-1.1) ...
Setting up mariadb-server-10.6 (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.
Setting up libcgi-fast-perl (1:2.15-1) ...
Setting up mariadb-server (1:10.6.12-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.4) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning candidates...
Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
Restarting services...
Service restarts being deferred:
/etc/needrestart/restart.d/dbus.service
systemctl restart getty@tty1.service
systemctl restart networkd-dispatcher.service
systemctl restart unattended-upgrades.service
systemctl restart user@1000.service
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-4:~$ sudo 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
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
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] y
aws
N. Virginia
Rohit
Launch instances
EC2 Dashbo
EC2 Global
Events
Console-to
Instances
Instances
Instance Ty
Launch Tem
Spot Reque
Savings Pla
Reserved In
Dedicated H
Capacity Re
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalo
Elastic Bloc
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle M
CloudShell
Availability Zone
us-east-1d
us-east-1d
208-232.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

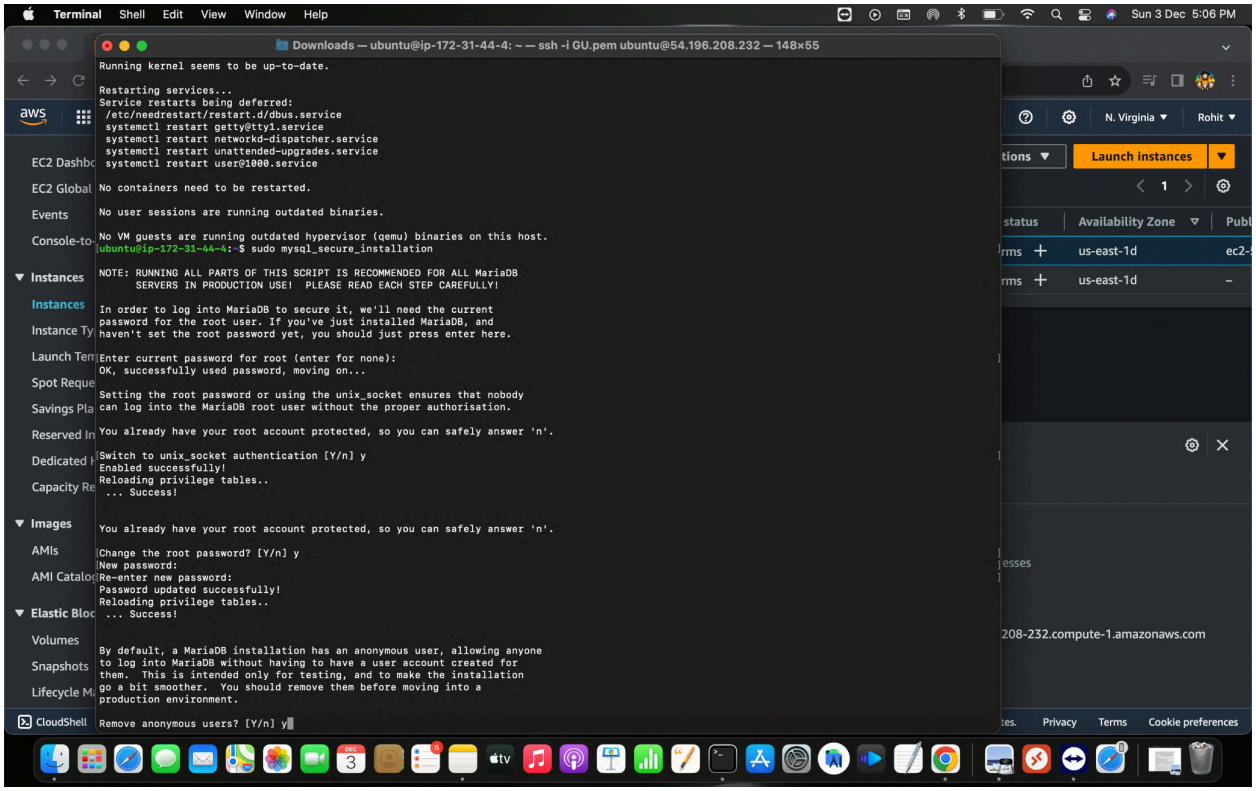
12 - this is where you will change the password. Type **y** and hit enter.

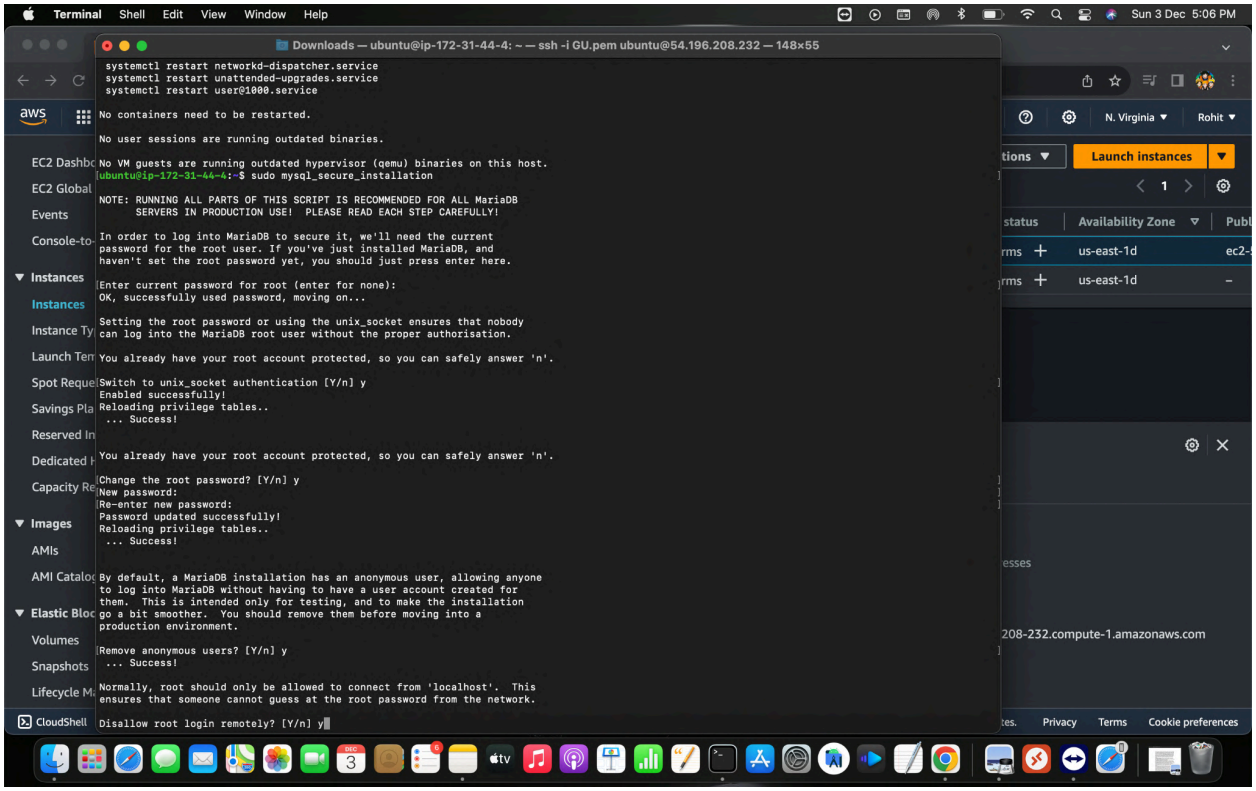


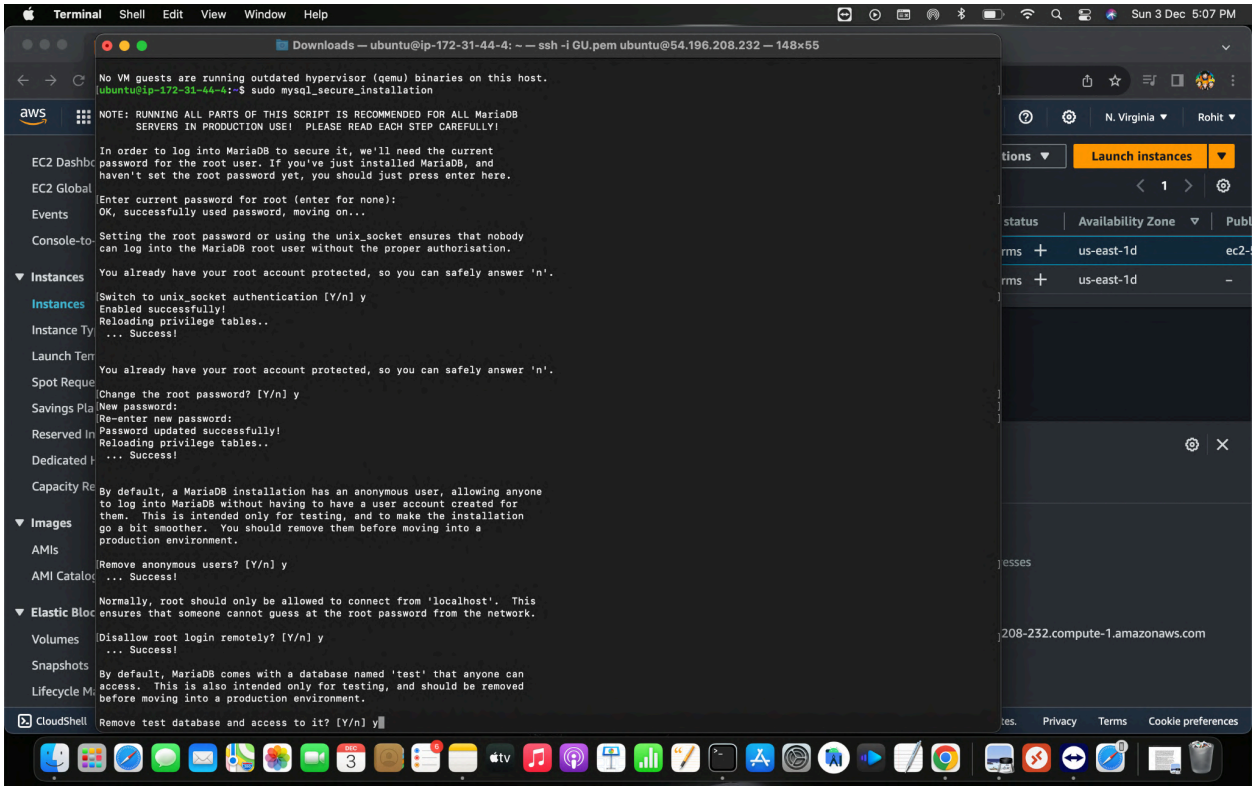
13 - Write a new password and hit enter and again rewrite the password and hit enter.

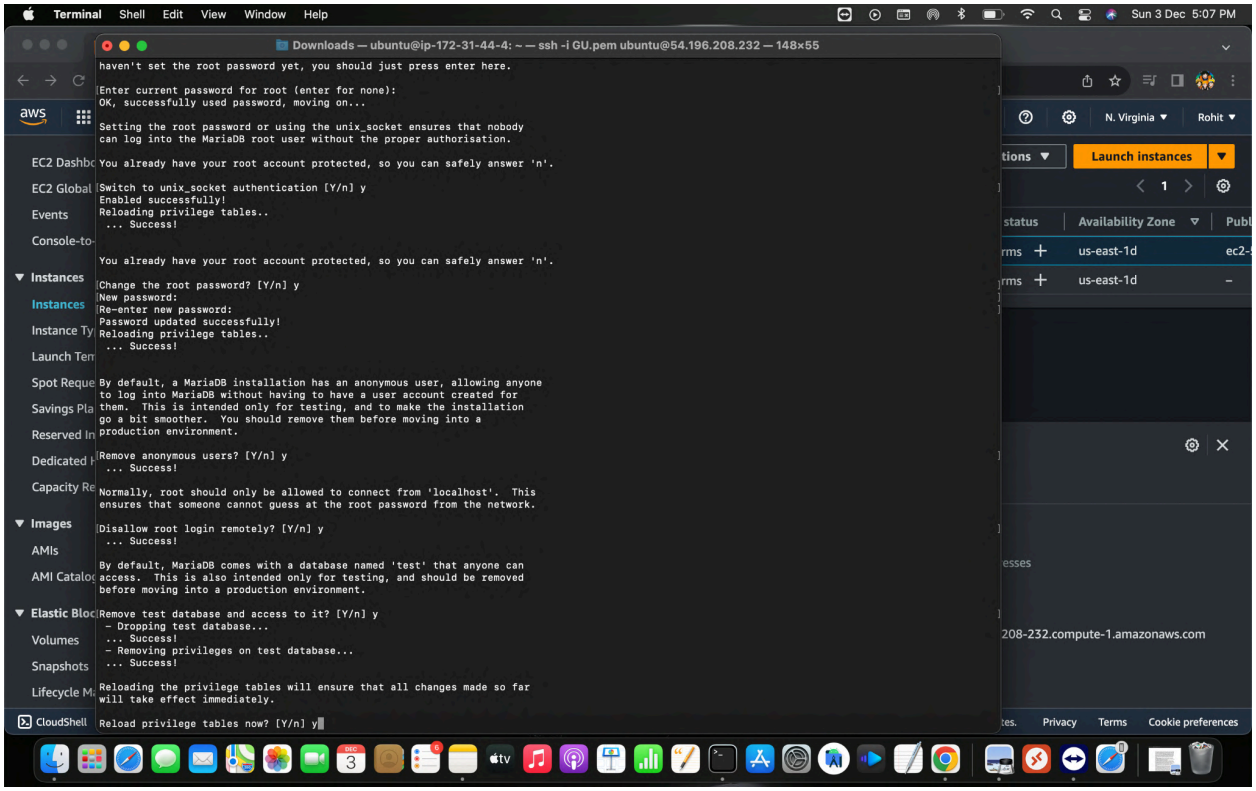


14 - After this, again keep typing **Y** and hit enter.

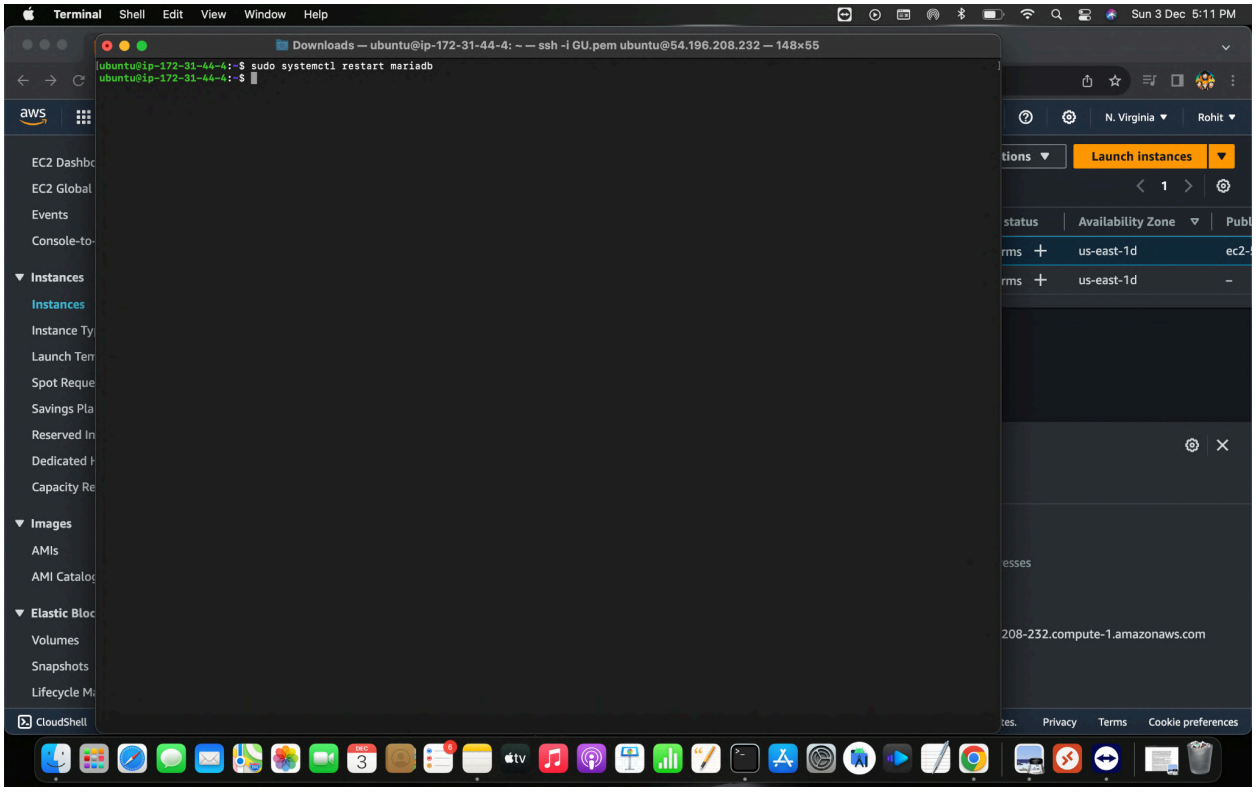




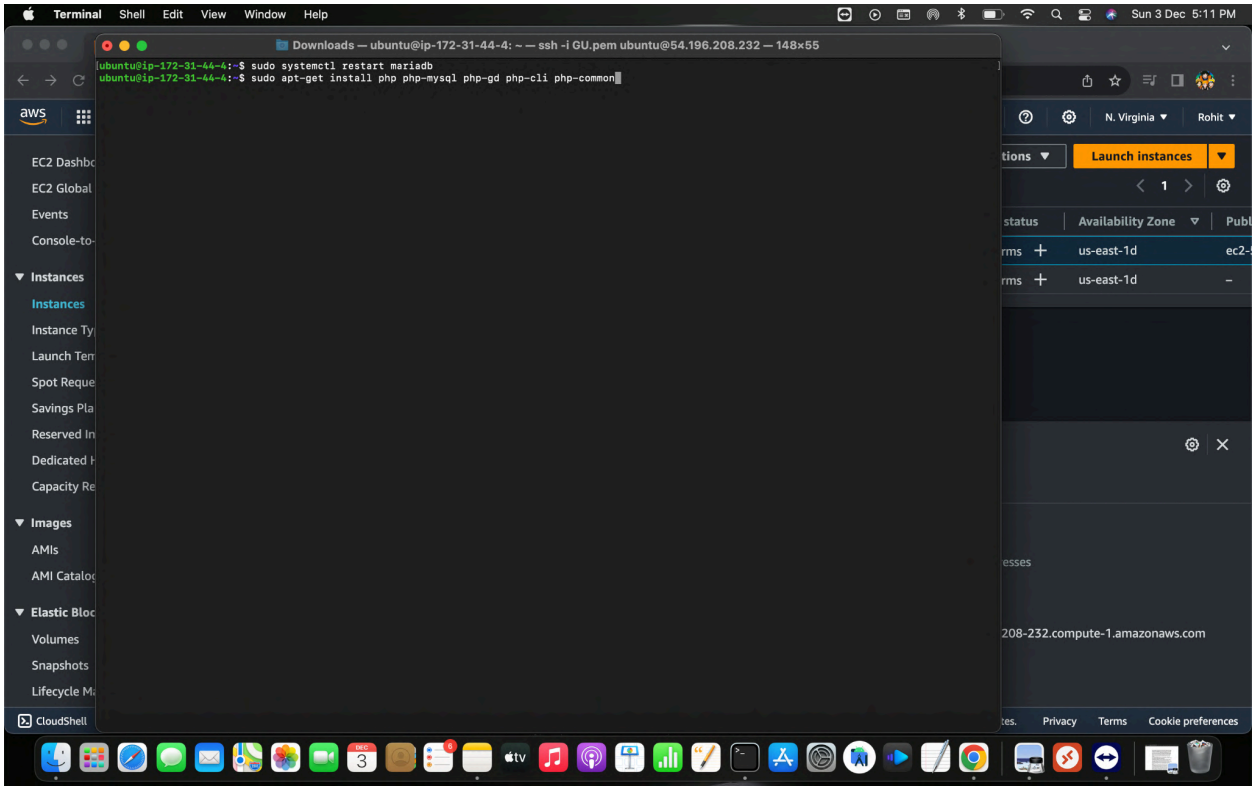

Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Sun 3 Dec 5:07 PM
Downloads — ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-4: ~ — ssh -i GU.pem ubuntu@54.196.208.232 — 148×55
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-4:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS 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
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
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] y
Enabled successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
... Success!
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..
... 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
... Success!
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
aws
N. Virginia
Rohit
Launch instances
EC2 Dashboard
EC2 Global
Events
Console-to-
Instances
Instances
Instance Ty
Launch Tem
Spot Reque
Savings Pla
Reserved In
Dedicated H
Capacity Re
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Bloc
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle M
CloudShell
Availability Zone
us-east-1d
us-east-1d
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences


Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help
Sun 3 Dec 5:07 PM
Downloads — ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-4: ~ — ssh -i GU.pem ubuntu@54.196.208.232 — 148×55
haven't set the root password yet, you should just press enter here.
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
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] y
Enabled successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
... Success!
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..
... 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
... Success!
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
aws
N. Virginia
Rohit
Launch instances
EC2 Dashboard
EC2 Global
Events
Console-to-
Instances
Instances
Instance Ty
Launch Tem
Spot Reque
Savings Pla
Reserved In
Dedicated H
Capacity Re
Images
AMIs
AMI Catalog
Elastic Bloc
Volumes
Snapshots
Lifecycle M
CloudShell
Availability Zone
us-east-1d
us-east-1d
Privacy
Terms
Cookie preferences

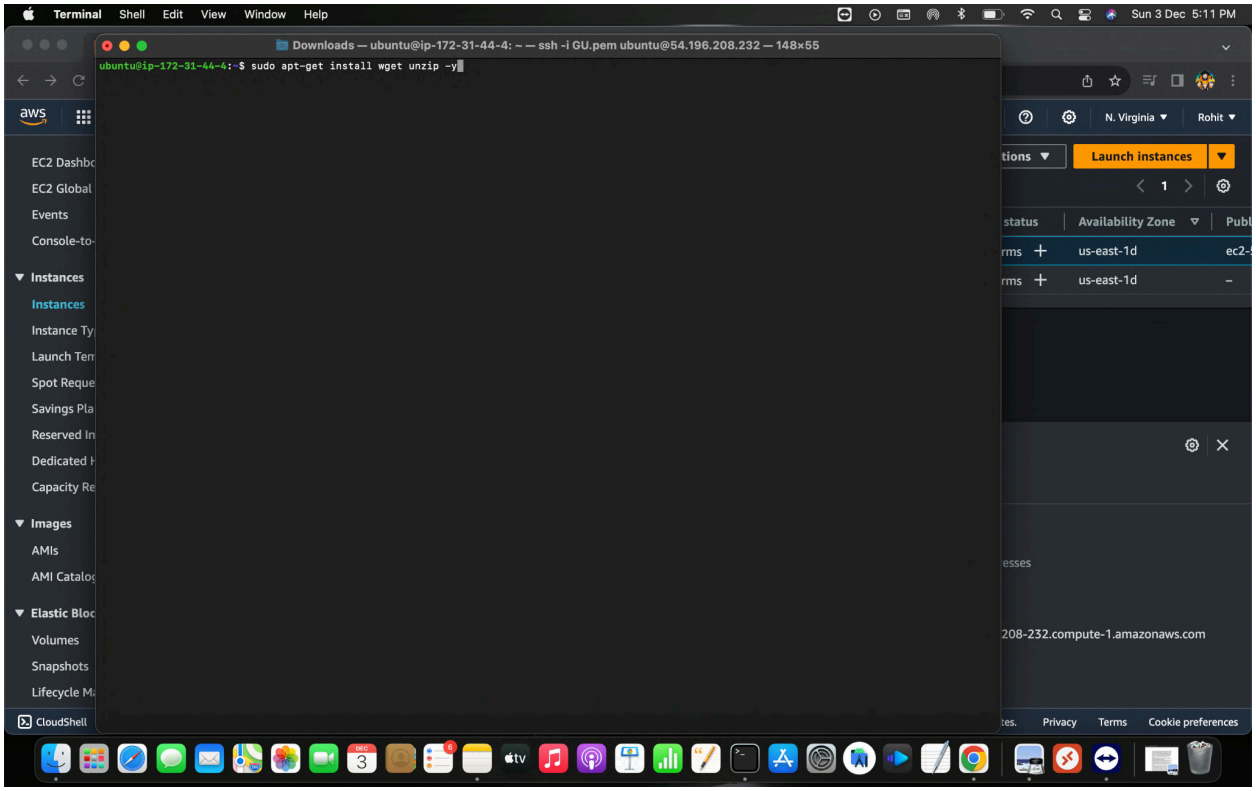
15 - Now, restart mariadb by firing **sudo systemctl restart mariadb** command.



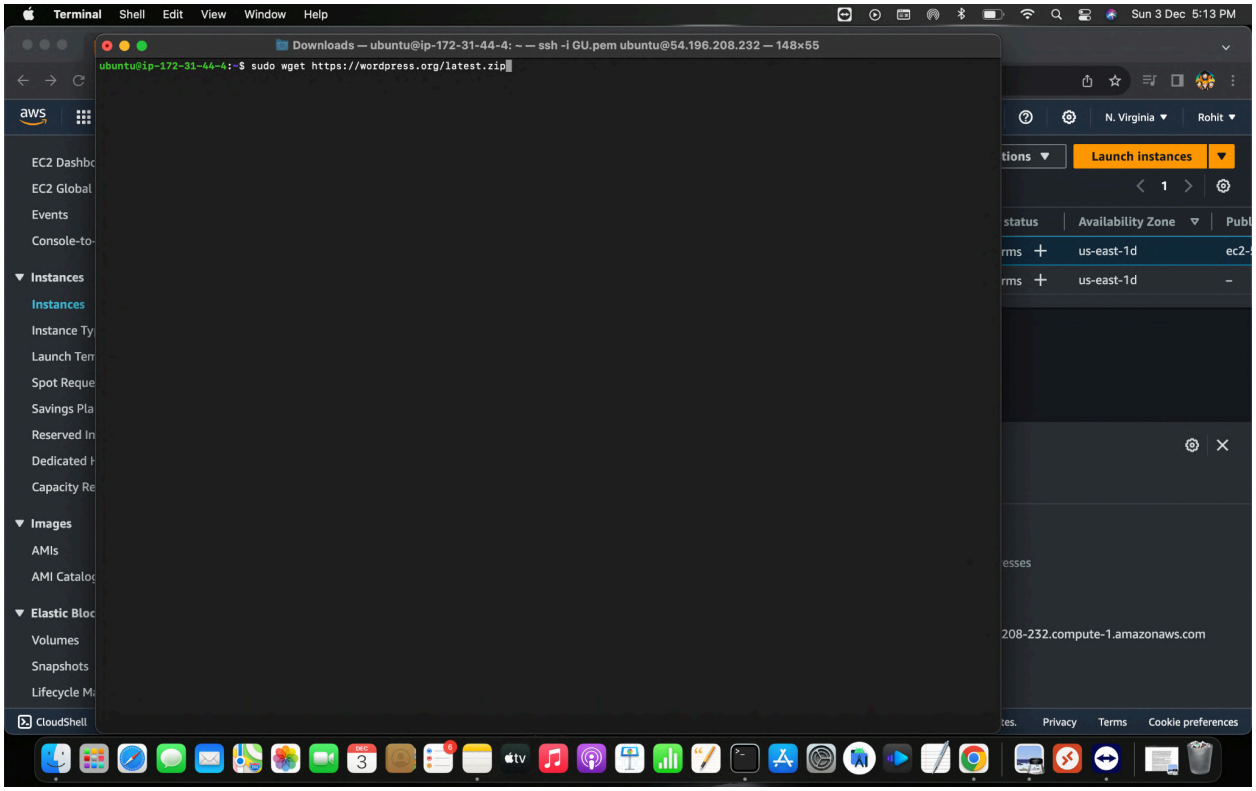
16 - Now, we are going to install **php.** For that fire **sudo apt-get install php php-mysql php-gd php-cli php-common** command.



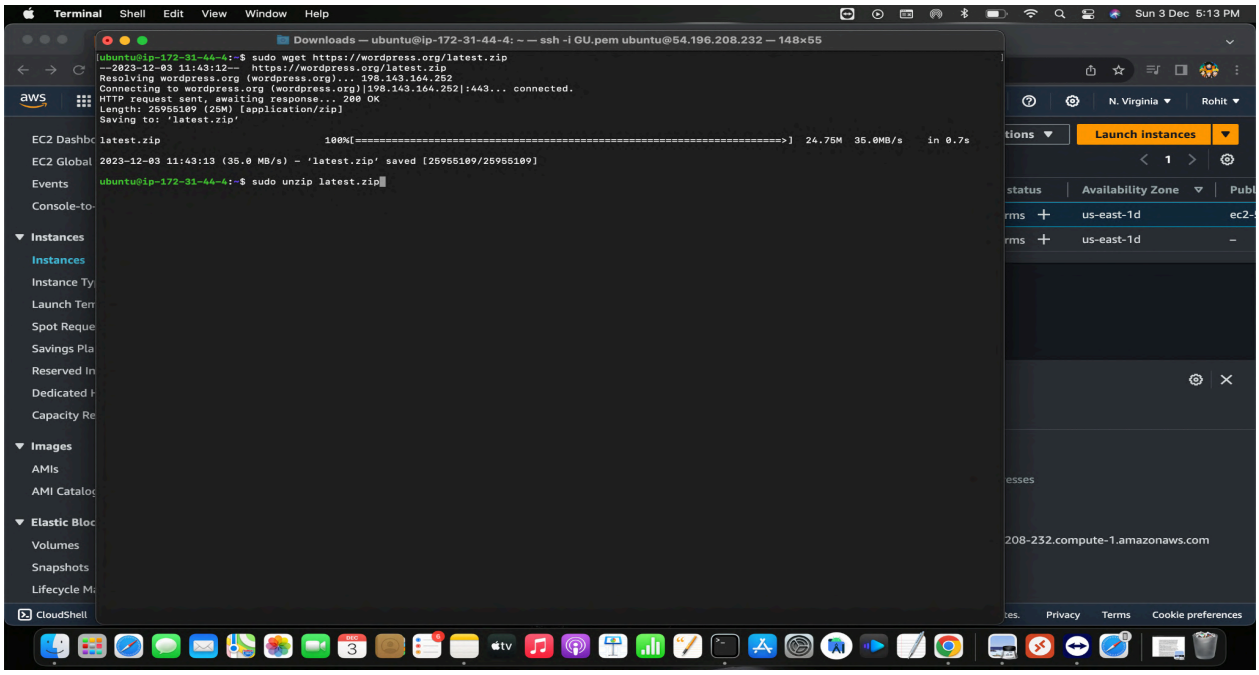
17 - Now, we need wordpress. For that first fire **sudo apt-get install wget unzip -y** command.



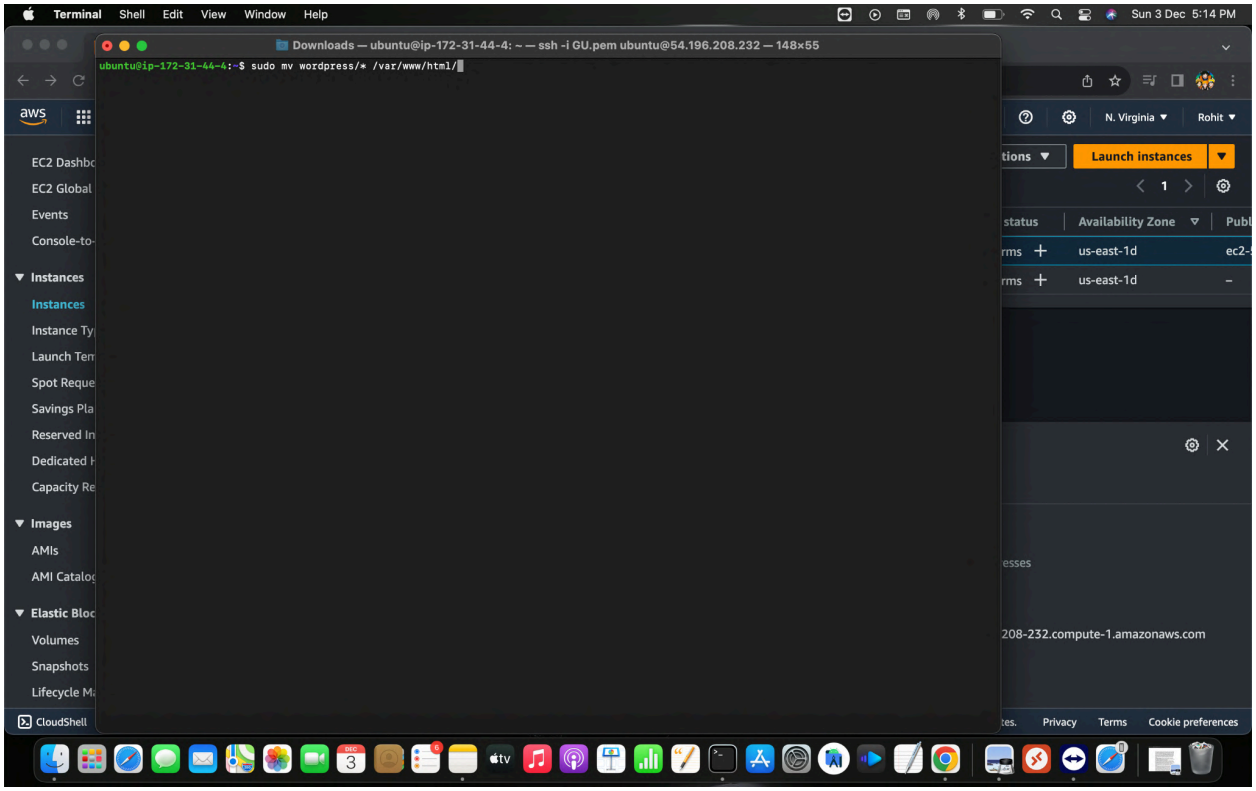
18 - Now, second go to the official website of wordpress and copy the download link of wordpress then we are going to paste it in cmd. After copying, fire **sudo wget pasteyourlink** command.



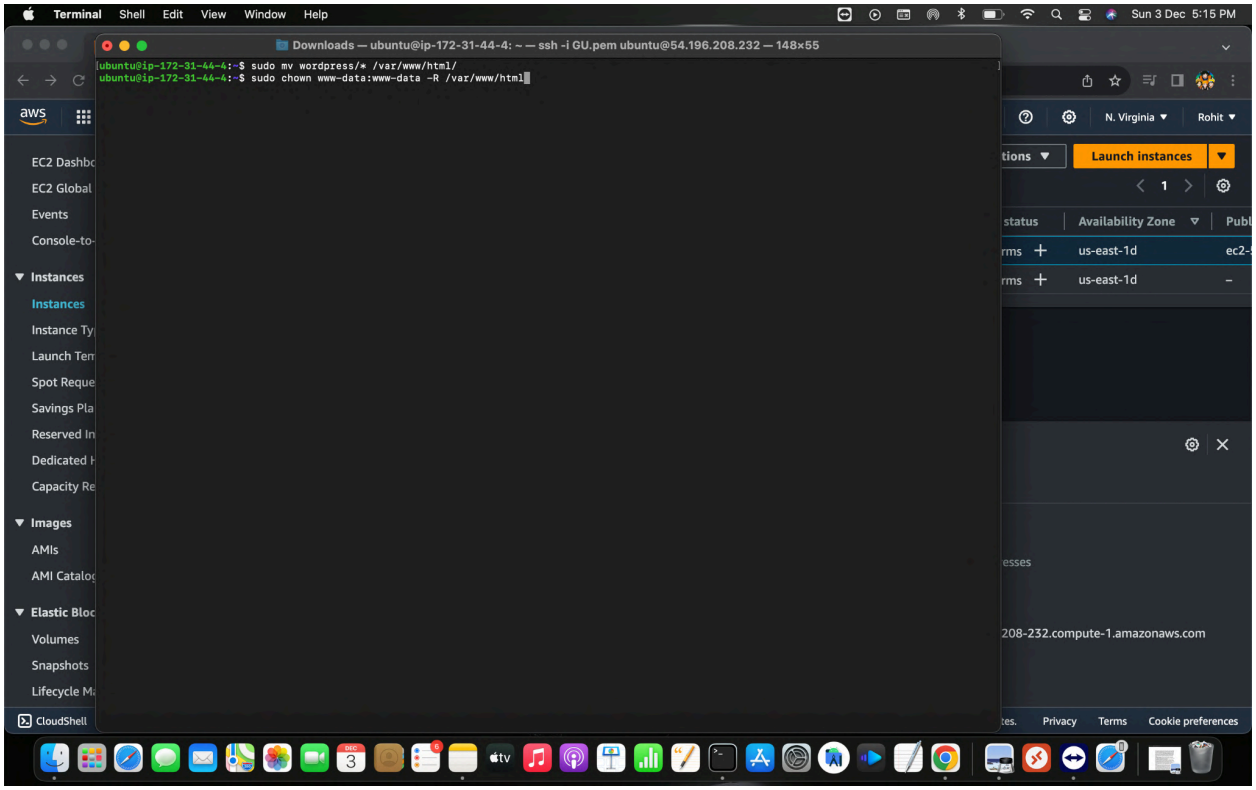
19 - then unzip the link. For that fire **sudo unzip latest.zip** command.



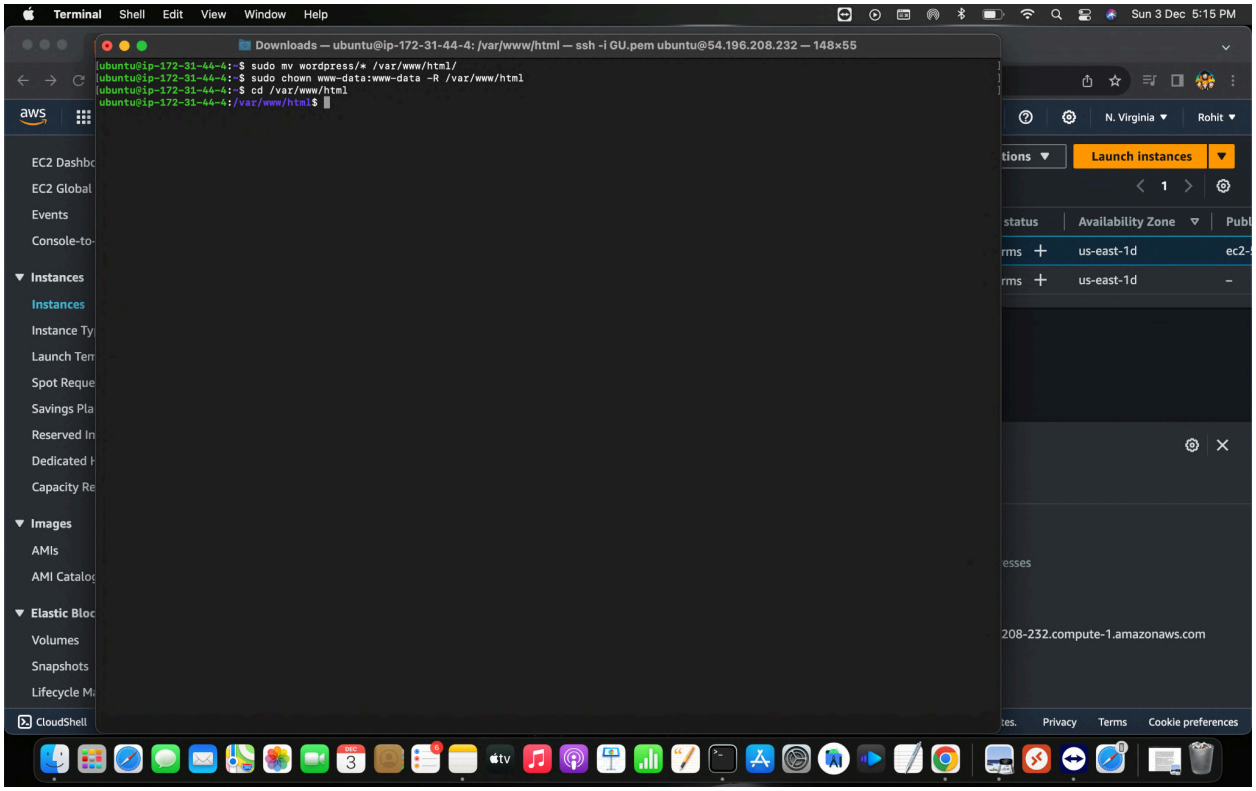
20 - Now move that file to the directory. For that fire **sudo mv wordpress/* /var/www/html/** command.



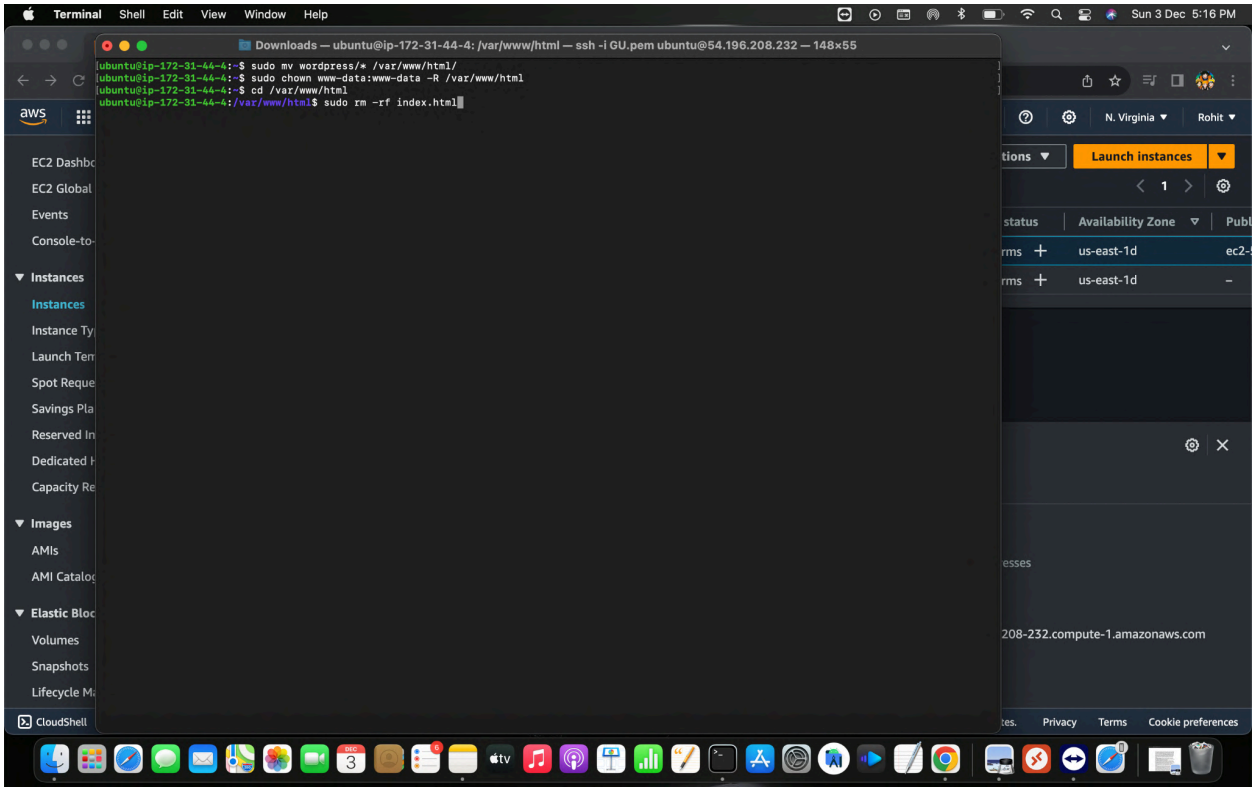
21 - Now, change the ownership of that file by firing **sudo chown www-data:www-data -R /var/www/html/** command.



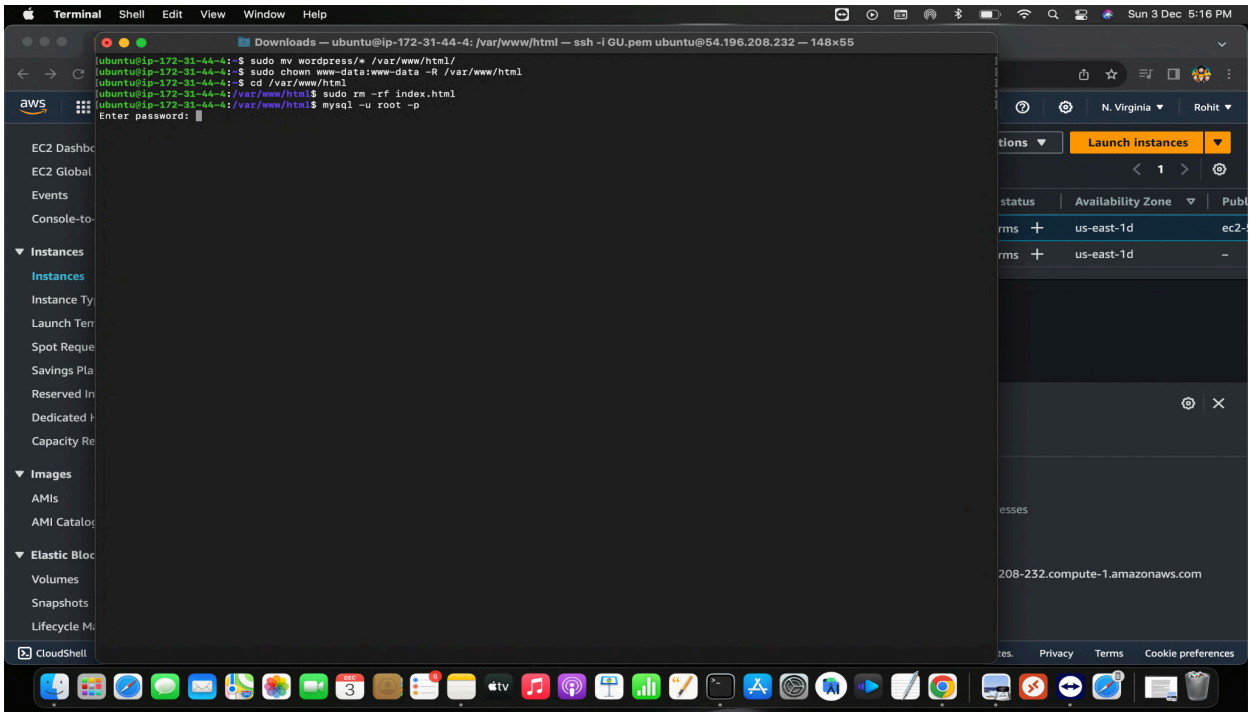
22 - Now, go to the directory. For that fire **cd /var/www/html** command.



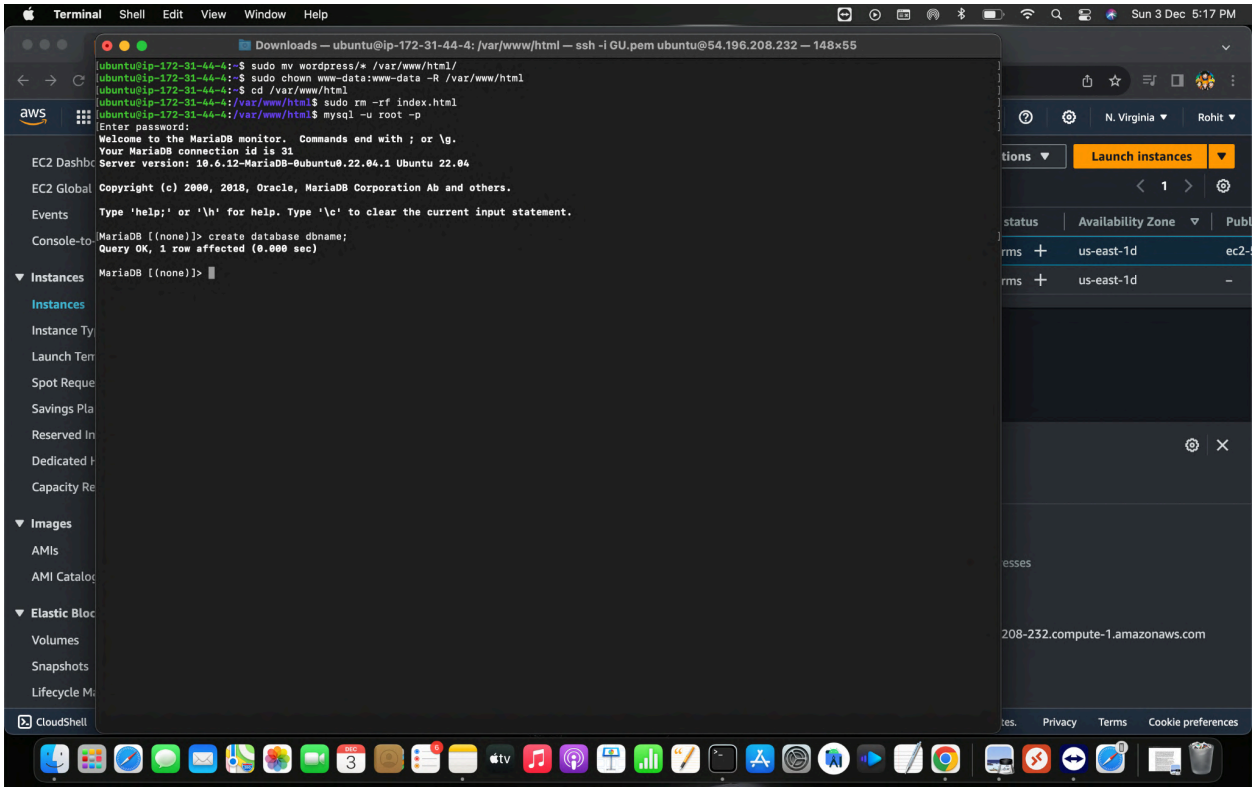
23 - Now, delete the existing index.html file by firing **sudo rm -rf index.html** command.



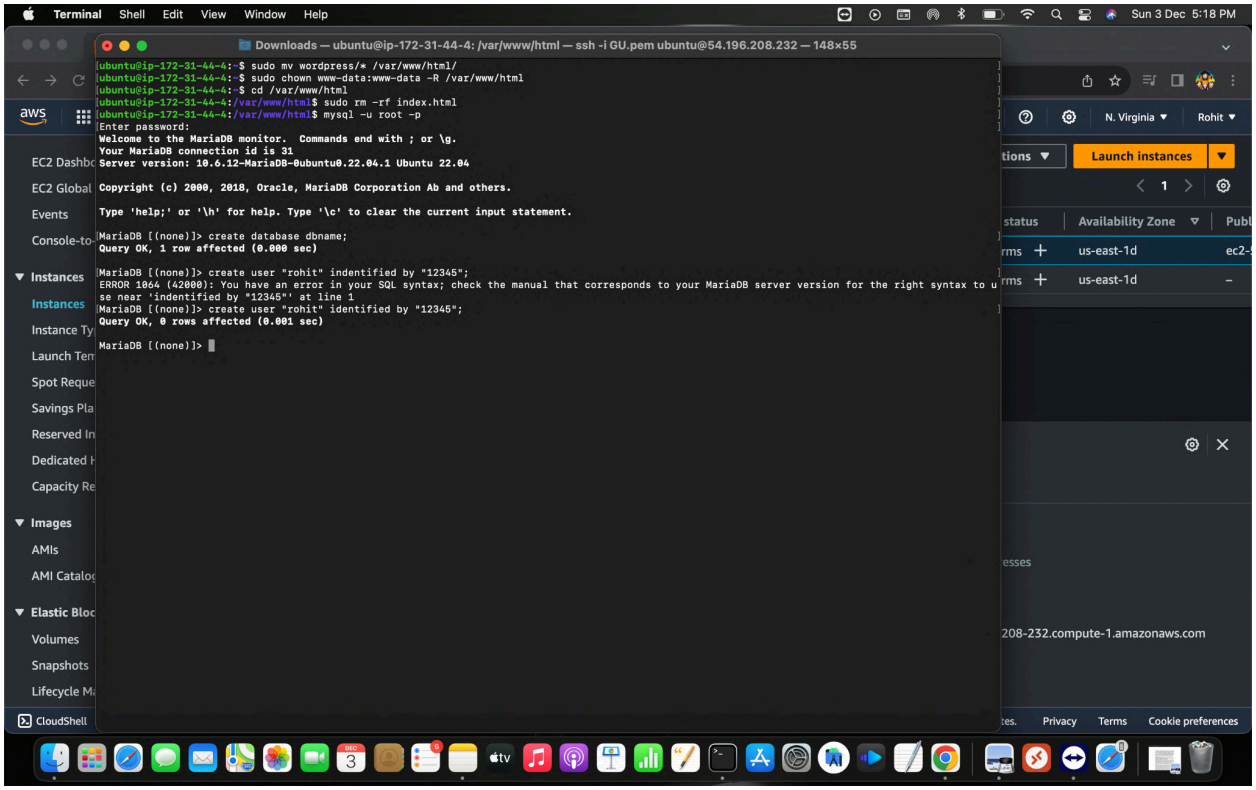
24 - Now, login to mysql by firing **mysql -u root -p** command.



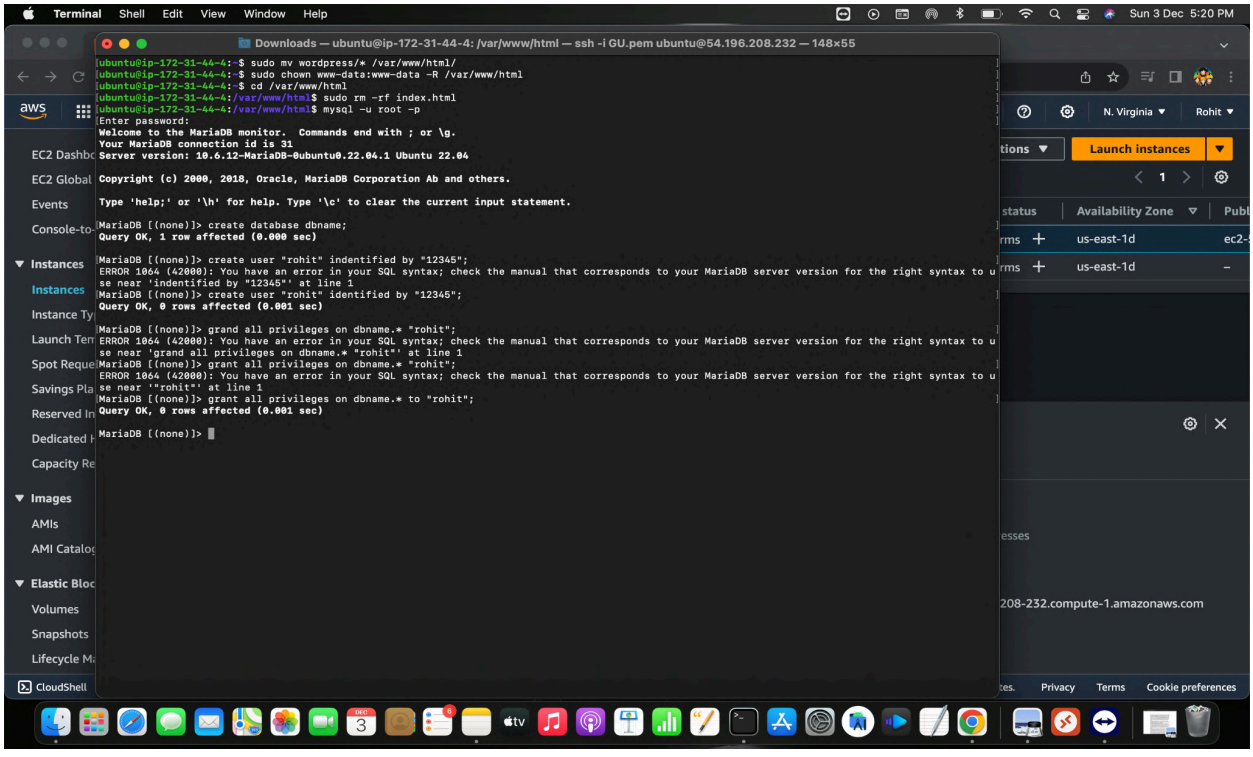
25 - first create a database. Type **create database databasename;** and hit enter.



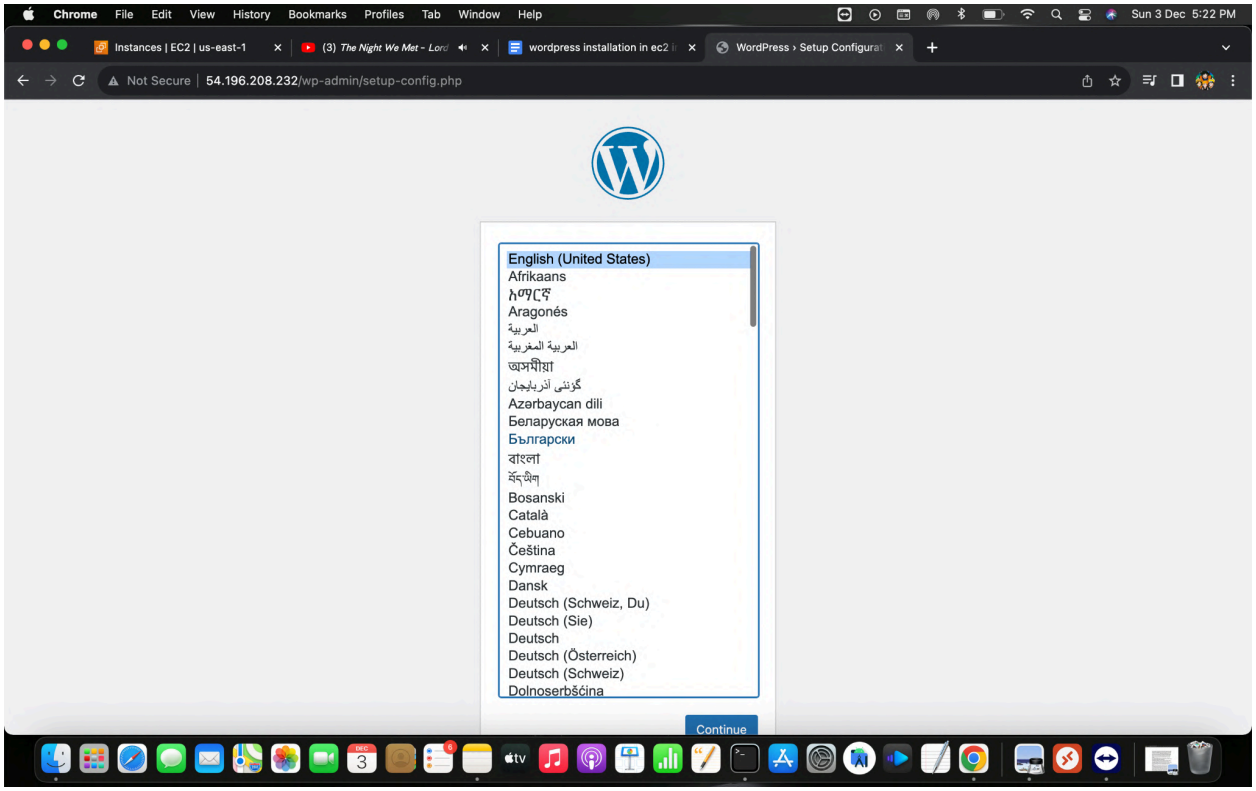
26 - Now, we create a user and create a password. For that, type **create user “username” identified by “password”;** and hit enter**.**



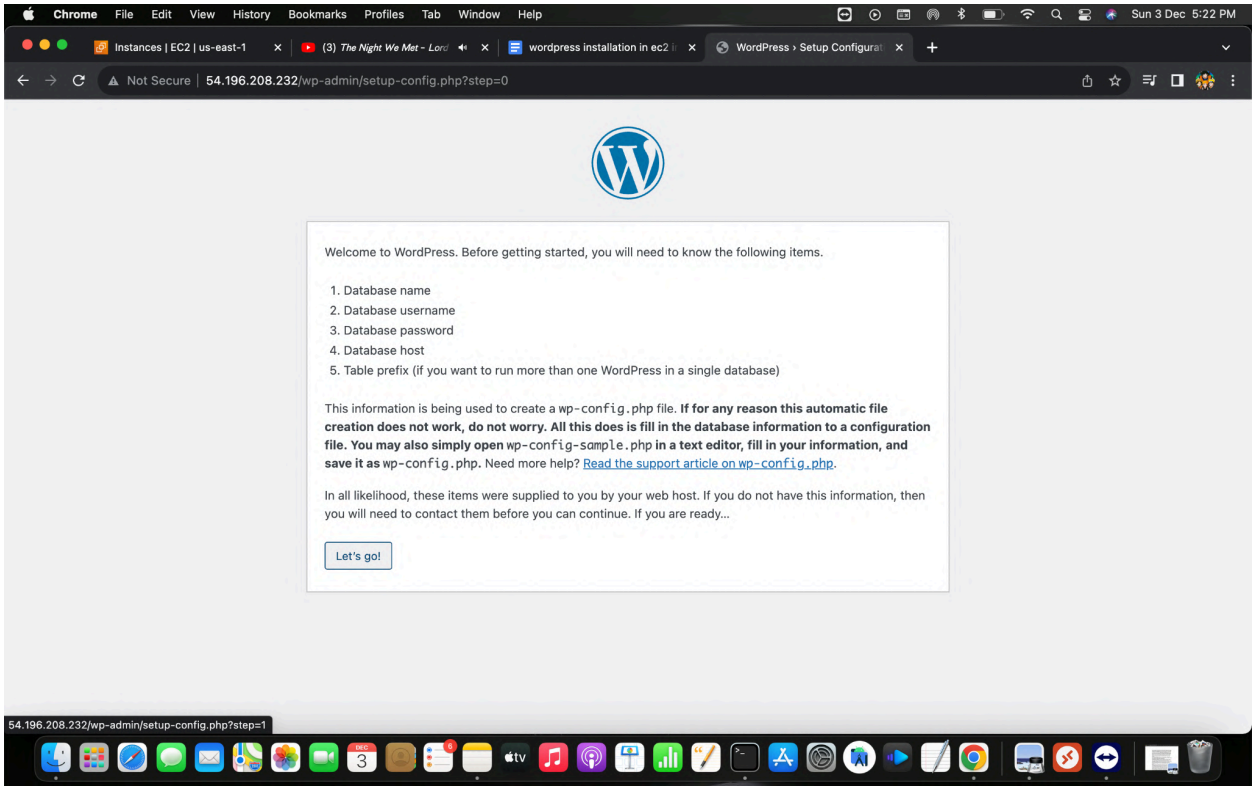
27 - now all privileges to the database. Type **grant all privileges databasename.* to "username"** and hit enter. And lastly type **quit** and hit enter.



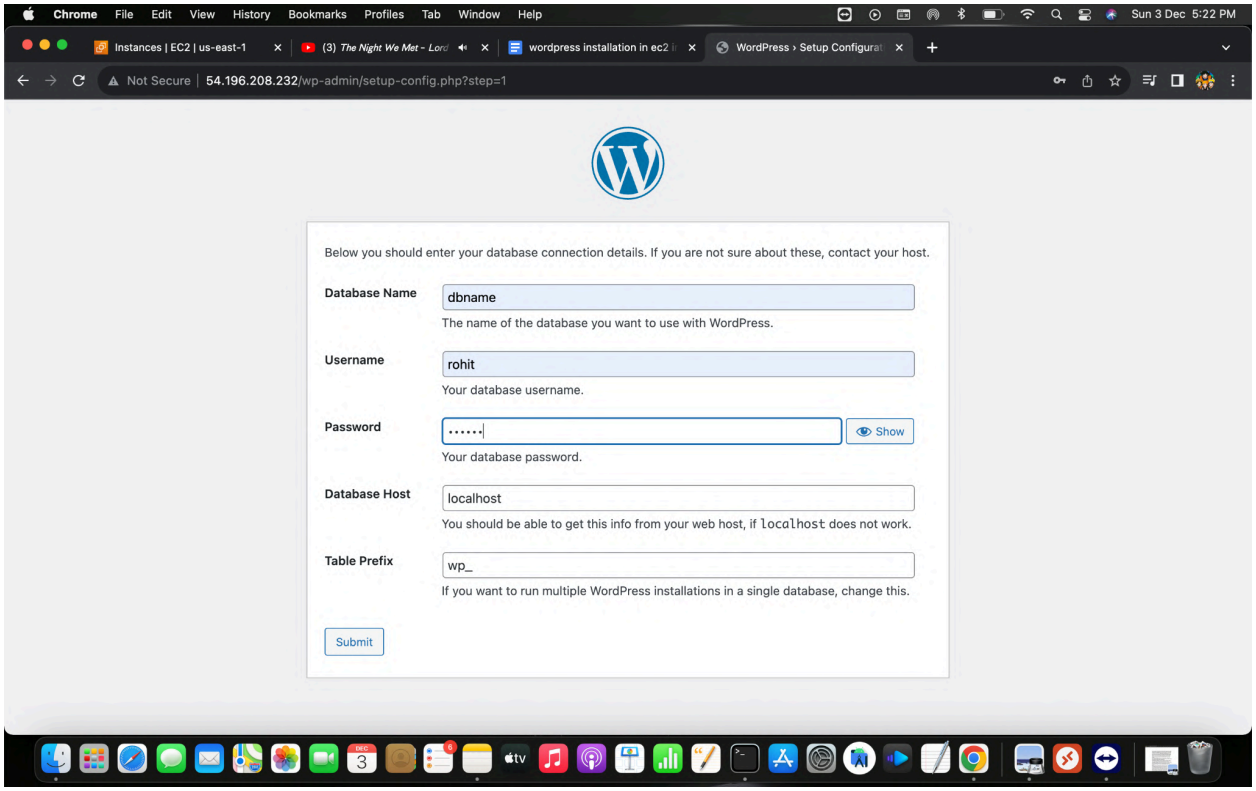
28 - copy the public ip address and paste it to the browser and hit enter. Wordpress page will be open. Select language and click continue.



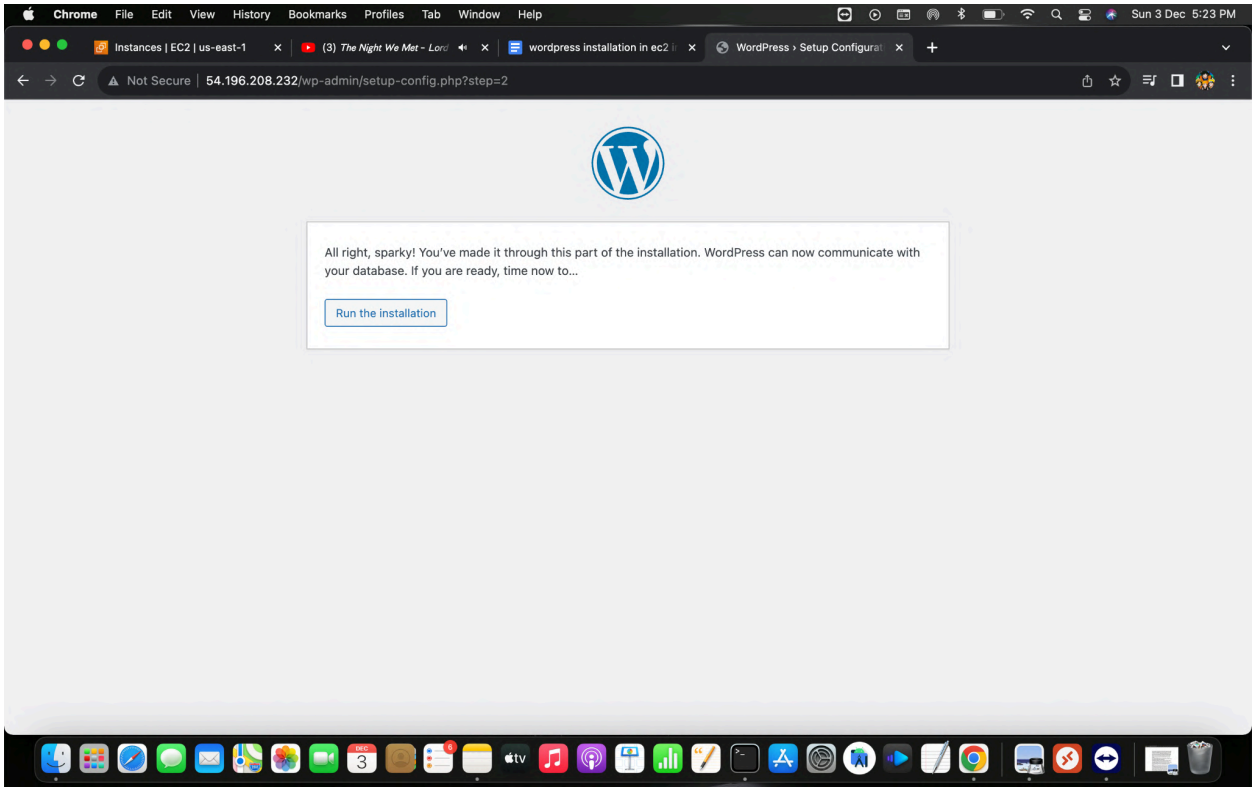
29 - click on **let's go.**



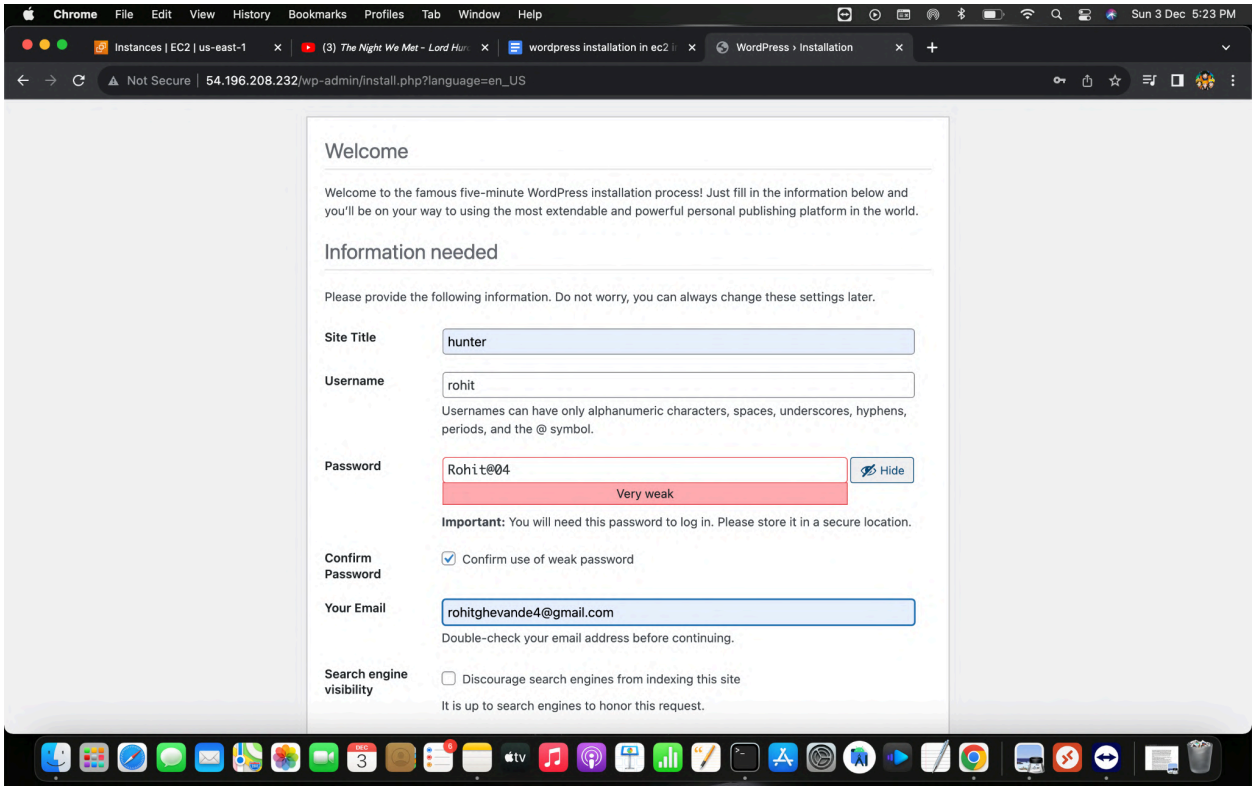
30 - type the database name we created and username and password. Then hit submit.



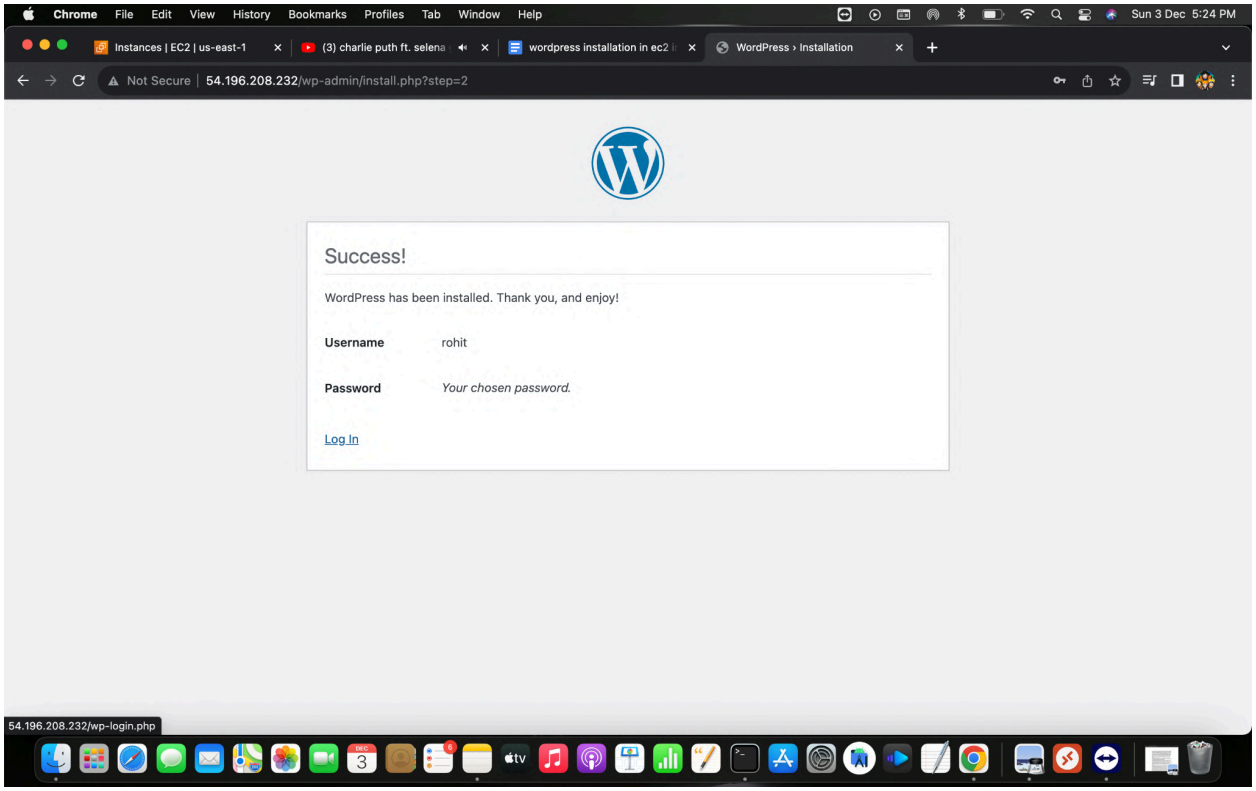
31 - click on **run the installation.**



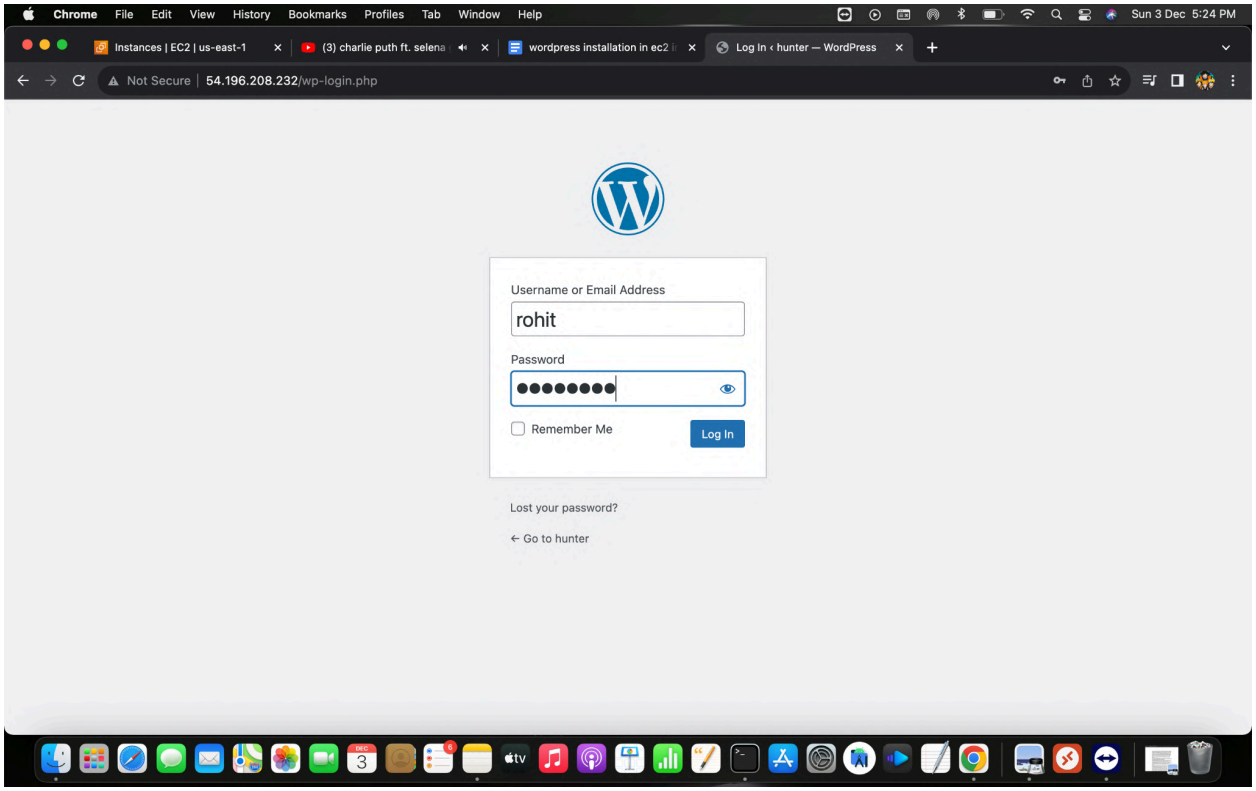
32 - add a title. Add new username, change the default password and type new password, then add gmail id and hit submit.



33 - after creating a profile, click on **log in.**



34 - add the created username and password and click on log in.



35 - welcome to wordpress.