

个人作业3——开源建站工具初试文档

自行安装WordPress并随意安装模块、设计布局，记录安装步骤及最终页面

安装wordpress

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install apache2
sudo apt-get install mysql-server
sudo mysql_secure_installation
sudo apt-get install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql
sudo systemctl restart apache2
sudo apt-get install wordpress
```

修改配置，添加解析 php 的规则。然后更改 ports 配置文件让 Apache 监听对应端口：

```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
VirtualHost *:81>
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
# the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
# redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
# specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
# match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
#ServerName www.example.com

ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /var/www/html

# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
# It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
# modules, e.g.
#LogLevel info ssl:warn

<IfModule mod_php7.4.c>
    AddHandler application/x-httpd-php .php
    AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
</IfModule>

ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

# For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
# enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
```


```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/apache2/ports.conf
# If you just change the port or add more ports here, you will likely also
# have to change the VirtualHost statement in
# /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf

Listen 81

<IfModule ssl_module>
    Listen 443
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_gnutls.c>
    Listen 443
</IfModule>
```

访问本地端口可以看到 Apache 服务器的默认界面：



Apache2 Default Page

Ubuntu

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in [/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz](#)**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   |-- ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|   |-- *.load
|   |-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective `*-available/` counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf`. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called `apache2` and is managed using `systemd`, so to start/stop the service use `systemctl start apache2` and `systemctl stop apache2`, and use `systemctl status apache2` and `journalctl -u apache2` to check status. `system` and `apache2ctl` can also be used for service management if desired. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.

Document Roots

By default, Ubuntu does not allow access through the web browser to *any* file outside of those located in `/var/www`, **public_html** directories (when enabled) and `/usr/share` (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in `/srv`) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in `/etc/apache2/apache2.conf`.



The default Ubuntu document root is `/var/www/html`. You can make your own virtual hosts under `/var/www`.

Reporting Problems

Please use the `ubuntu-bug` tool to report bugs in the Apache2 package with Ubuntu. However, check **existing bug reports** before reporting a new bug.

Please report bugs specific to modules (such as PHP and others) to their respective packages, not to the web server itself.

为了通过 `http://localhost:81/info.php` 访问到 php 界面，在 Apache 服务器的文件路径下添加 `info.php` 文件：

PHP Version 7.4.33		
System	Linux jiang-yu-Legion-Y9000P-1AH7H 6.8.0-50-generic #51-Ubuntu SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Sat Nov 9 17:58:29 UTC 2024 x86_64	
Build Date	Nov 24 2024 08:41:15	
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler	
Virtual Directory Support	disabled	
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.4/apache2	
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/php.ini	
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d	
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqld.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/15-xml.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-bcmath.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-dom.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-intl.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_pgsql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_sqlite.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pgsql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-simplexml.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-soap.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sqlite3.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlreader.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlwriter.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xsl.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-zip.ini	
PHP API	20190902	
PHP Extension	20190902	
Zend Extension	320190902	
Zend Extension Build	API320190902.NTS	
PHP Extension Build	API20190902.NTS	
Debug Build	no	
Thread Safety	disabled	
Zend Signal Handling	enabled	
Zend Memory Manager	enabled	
Zend Multibyte Support	provided by mbstring	
IPv6 Support	enabled	
DTrace Support	available, disabled	
Registered PHP Streams	https, ftps, compress.zlib, php, file, glob, data, http, ftp, phar, zip	
Registered Stream Socket Transports	tcp, udp, unix, udg, ssl, tls, tlsv1.0, tlsv1.1, tlsv1.2, tlsv1.3	
Registered Stream Filters	zlib *, string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, consumed, dechunk, convert.iconv.*	
This program makes use of the Zend Scripting Language Engine: Zend Engine v3.4.0, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies with Zend OPcache v7.4.33, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies		

在 Mysql 中添加对应的数据库，并修改 wordpress 的配置文件中数据库的配置：

```
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 10
Server version: 8.4.3 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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owners.

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

mysql> CREATE DATABASE mydata;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| AI       |
| IR_db   |
| information_schema |
| internetdatabasedevelopment |
| mydata   |
| mysql    |
| performance_schema |
| sys      |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
```

```
14 * * ABSPATH
15 *
16 * @link https://developer.wordpress.org/advanced-administration/wordpress/wp-config/
17 *
18 * @package WordPress
19 */
20
21 /** Database settings - You can get this info from your web host */
22 /** The name of the database for WordPress */
23 define( 'DB_NAME', 'mydata' );
24
25 /** Database username */
26 define( 'DB_USER', 'root' );
27
28 /** Database password */
29 define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'root' );
30
31 /** Database hostname */
32 define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
33
34 /** Database charset to use in creating database tables. */
35 define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );
36
37 /** The database collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
38 define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );
39
40 /**#@+
41 * Authentication unique keys and salts.
42 *
43 * Change these to different unique phrases! You can generate these using
44 * the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-key service}.
45 */
wp-config.php [R0] 45,1 18%
```

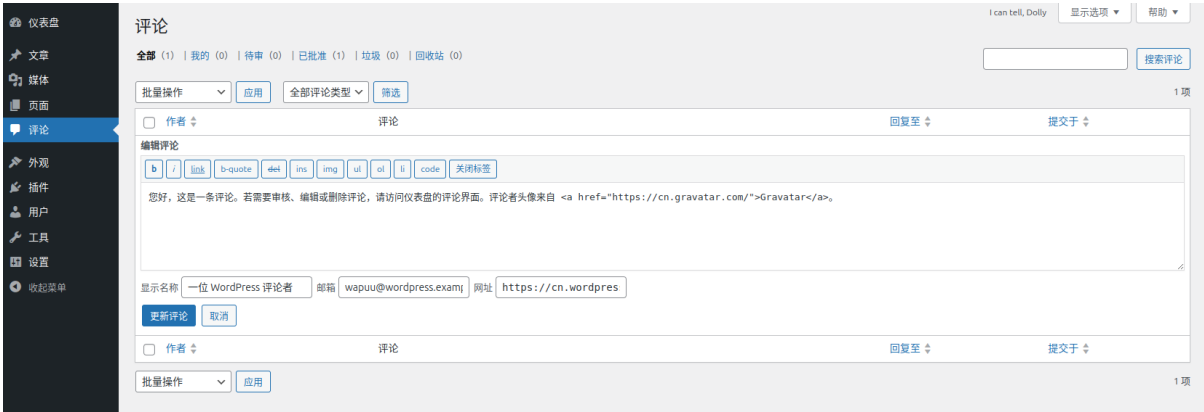
将 wordpress 文件放到 Apache 服务器的文件路径下，访问 http://localhost:81/wordpress/wp-admin/install.php，进入 WordPress 的安装界面：



安装完成，页面如下：



安装模块、设计布局





查看页面

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