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：

访问本地端口可以看到 Apache 服务器的默认界面：

Apache2 Default Page

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：

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：

```
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 [RO]                                                                    45,1          18%
```
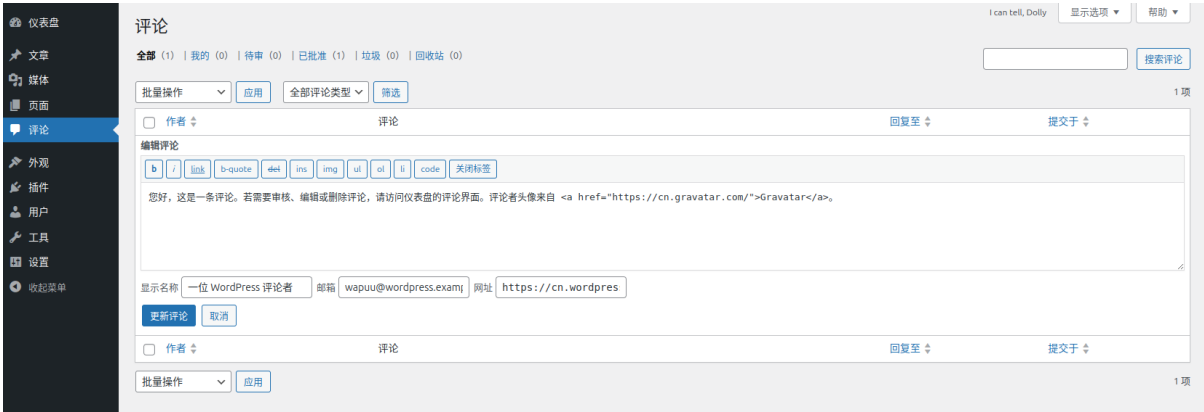
将 wordpress 文件放到 Apache 服务器的文件路径下，访问 http://localhost:81/wordpress/wp-admin/install.php，进入 WordPress 的安装界面：

安装完成，页面如下：

安装模块、设计布局

添加标题

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