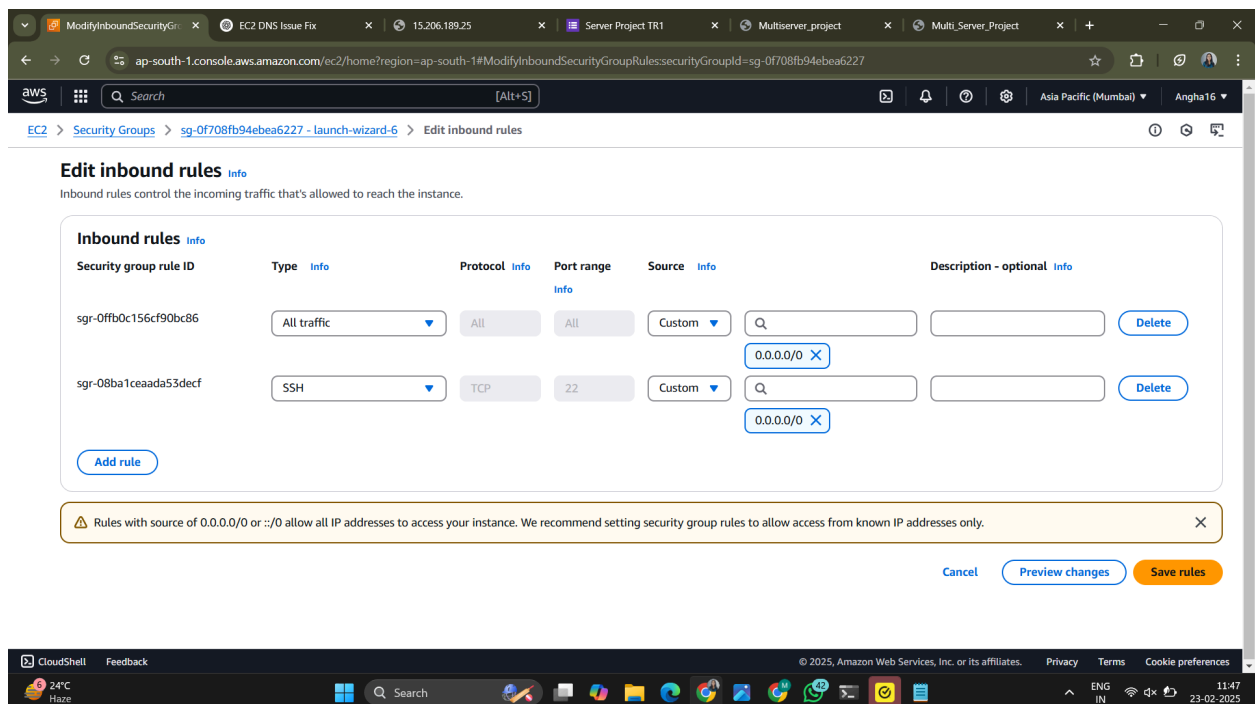


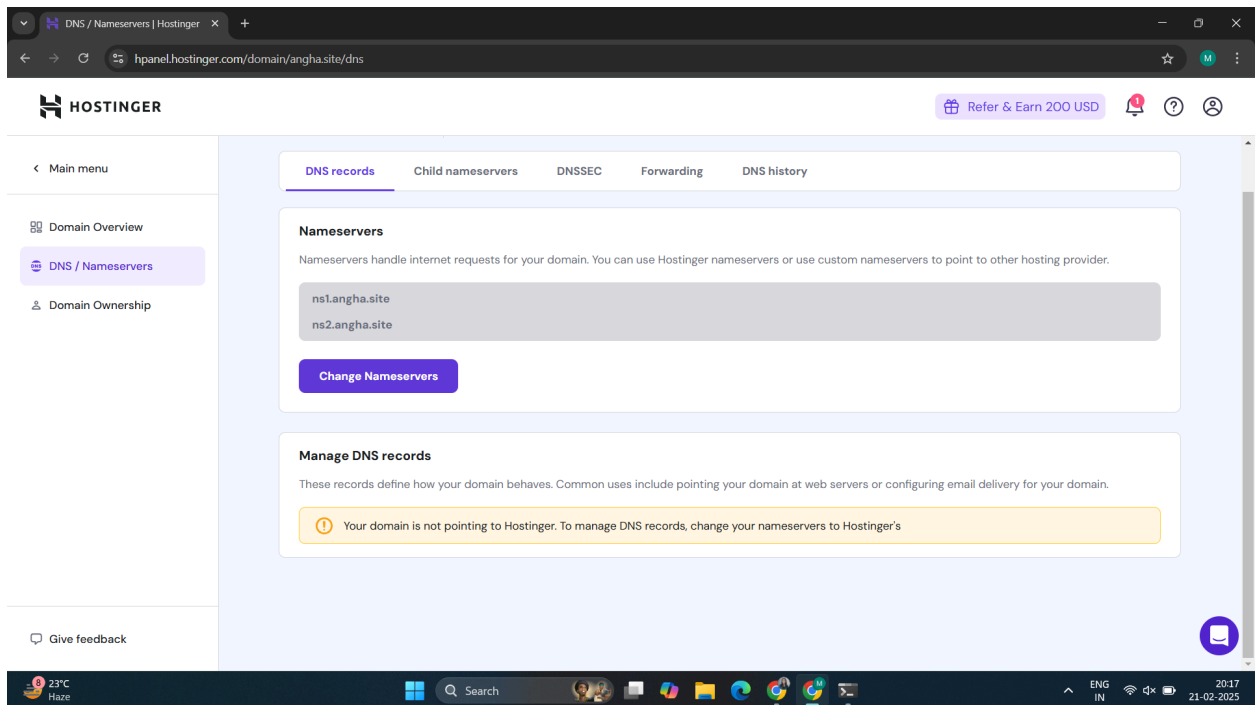
Created 3 instances :

1. DNS: For configuring DNS
2. Server1: For configuring Wordpress and database server (master)
3. Server2: For configuring database client (slave) and NFS



Security group added all traffic to allow Http , Https , nfs , mysql , dns

## 1. Dns



Configured name server ns1 and ns2 on angha.site

1. Made changes in /etc/named.conf
2. Created angha.site and made changes in /var/named/angha.site

```
root@webDBslaveDNS:/var/n ...  
    file "angha.site";  
};  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# vim /etc/named.conf  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# cat /etc/named.conf  
options {  
    directory "/var/named";  
    recursion no;  
};  
zone "angha.site" IN {  
    type master;  
    file "angha.site";  
};  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# nslookup angha.site 13.232.96.74  
^C  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# nslookup angha.site  
Server:      172.31.0.2  
Address:     172.31.0.2#53  
  
** server can't find angha.site: SERVFAIL  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# cd /var/named  
[root@webDBslaveDNS named]# ls  
angha.site  data  dynamic  named.ca  named.empty  named.localhost  named.loopback  slaves  
[root@webDBslaveDNS named]# cat angha.site  
$TTL 3H  
@      IN  SOA  @ rname.invalid. ( 0           ; serial  
                                1D          ; refresh  
                                1H          ; retry  
                                1W          ; expire  
                                3H )       ; minimum  
@      IN  NS   ns1.angha.site.  
@      IN  NS   ns2.angha.site.  
ns1    IN  A    13.232.96.74  
ns2    IN  A    13.232.96.74  
@      IN  A    13.232.96.74  
www    IN  CNAME angha.site.  
[root@webDBslaveDNS named]#
```

Check the site if it is available using nslookup angha.site and ip

```
root@webDBslaveDNS:~  
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 83  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# nslookup angha.site 127.0.0.1  
Server:      127.0.0.1  
Address:     127.0.0.1#53  
  
Name:   angha.site  
Address: 13.232.96.74  
  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# cat /etc/named.conf  
options {  
    listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; 13.232.96.74; };  
    directory "/var/named";  
    recursion no;  
};  
zone "angha.site" IN {  
    type master;  
    file "angha.site";  
};  
  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# vim /etc/named.conf  
"/etc/named.conf" 9L, 114B written  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# systemctl restart named  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]#  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# nslookup angha.site 13.232.96.74  
Server:      13.232.96.74  
Address:     13.232.96.74#53  
  
Name:   angha.site  
Address: 13.232.96.74  
  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# vim /etc/named.conf  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# vim /var/named/angha.site  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# nslookup angha.site 13.232.96.74  
Server:      13.232.96.74  
Address:     13.232.96.74#53  
  
Name:   angha.site  
Address: 13.232.96.74  
  
[root@webDBslaveDNS ~]# |
```

## 2. Configured wordpress and database on both server and client

```
root@server:~  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 13  
Server version: 10.5.27-MariaDB MariaDB Server  
  
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)]> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.000 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> create database wordpress_db;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.000 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| wordpress_db |  
+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.000 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> create user 'wordpress_user'@'15.206.189.25' identified by  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> create user 'wordpress_user'@'15.206.189.25' identified by 'red';  
ERROR 1396 (HY000): Operation CREATE USER failed for 'wordpress_user'@'15.206.189.25'  
MariaDB [(none)]> grant all on wordpress_db.* to 'wordpress_user'@'15.206.189.25';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)  
  
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

Created database named wordpress\_db and a user named wordpress\_user with password red

Now we accessed the user on server 1

```
root@server1:~# perl-Text-ParseWords-3.30-460.el9.noarch
perl-Text-Tabs+Wrap-2013.0523-460.el9.noarch
perl-Time-Local-2:1.300-7.el9.noarch
perl-URI-5.09-3.el9.noarch
perl-base-2.27-481.el9.noarch
perl-constant-1.33-461.el9.noarch
perl-if-0.60.800-481.el9.noarch
perl-interpreter-4:5.32.1-481.el9.x86_64
perl-libnet-3.13-4.el9.noarch
perl-libs-4:5.32.1-481.el9.x86_64
perl-mro-1.23-481.el9.x86_64
perl-overload-1.31-481.el9.noarch
perl-overloading-0.02-481.el9.noarch
perl-parent-1:0.238-460.el9.noarch
perl-podlators-1:4.14-460.el9.noarch
perl-subs-1.03-481.el9.noarch
perl-vars-1.05-481.el9.noarch
slf4j-1.7.30-14.el9_5.noarch
tzdata-java-2025a-1.el9.noarch
unixODBC-2.3.9-4.el9.x86_64
zlib-devel-1.2.11-40.el9.x86_64

Complete!
[root@server1 ~]# mysql -u wordpress_user -h 3.110.174.71 -p
Enter password:
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'wordpress_user'@'15.206.189.25' (using password: YES)
[root@server1 ~]# mysql -u wordpress_user -h 3.110.174.71 -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 15
Server version: 10.5.27-MariaDB MariaDB Server

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)]> exit
Bye
[root@server1 ~]#
```

Was able to access the user

WordPress Installation

angha.site/wp-admin/install.php

## Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

### Information needed

Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later.

**Site Title**

**Username**

Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

**Password**  [Hide](#)

Very weak

**Important:** You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

**Confirm Password** ☒ Confirm use of weak password

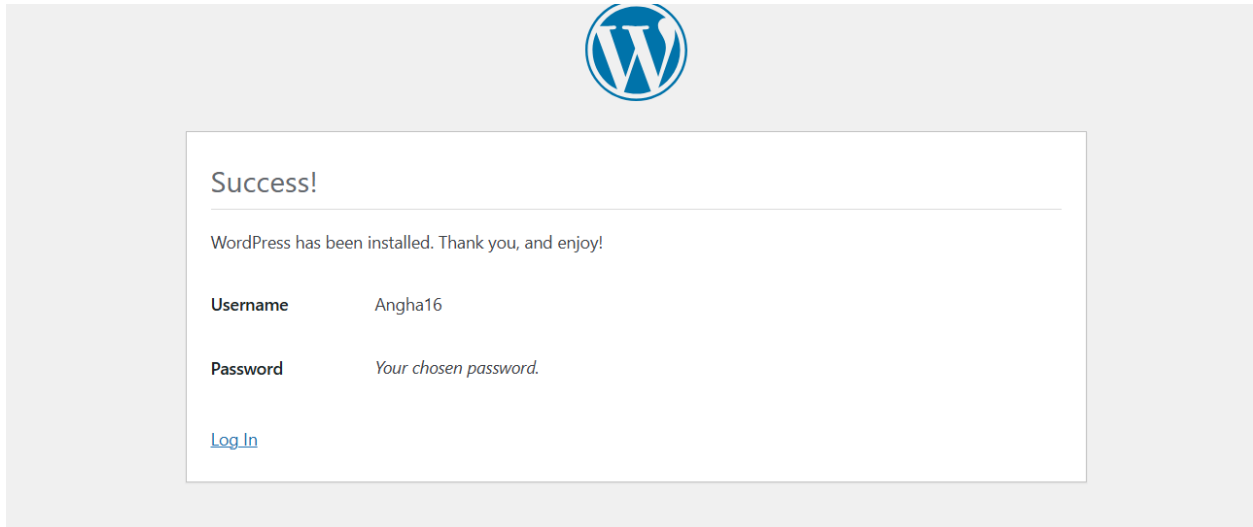
**Your Email**

Double-check your email address before continuing.

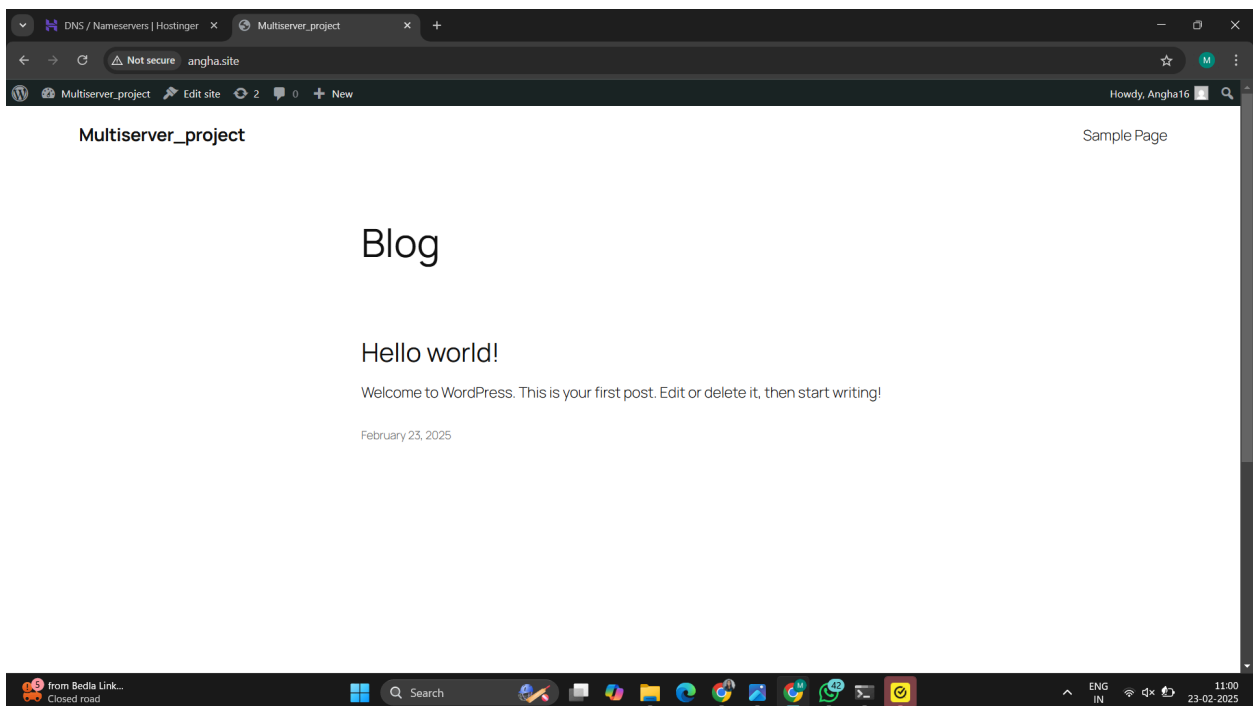
**Search engine visibility** ☒ Discourage search engines from indexing this site

It is up to search engines to honor this request.

[Install WordPress](#)



So on search angha.site on chrome we get this website



3: configured nfs

We created `nfs_server` on server 2 and `nfs_client` on server1

And make entries in `/etc/exports` on server2 and gave the read and write permission

`/nfs_server *(rw,sync)`

`exportfs -rv` (to refresh and check the export)

Made entry in `fstab` and mounted the `/nfs_server` with `/nfs_client`

```
root@server2:~# systemctl start nfs-server
root@server2:~# systemctl enable nfs-server
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nfs-server.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nfs-server.service.
root@server2:~# vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
root@server2:~# systemctl restart sshd
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~# ls
root@server2:~# mkdir /nfs_server
root@server2:~# ls /
afs bin boot dev efi etc home lib lib64 media mnt nfs_server opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~# ls -lsZ /nfs_server
total 0
root@server2:~# ls -ldZ /nfs_server
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root unconfined_u:object_r:default_t:s0 6 Feb 23 05:42 /nfs_server
root@server2:~# semanage fcontext -a -t nfs_t /nfs_server
root@server2:~# ls -ldZ /nfs_server
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root unconfined_u:object_r:default_t:s0 6 Feb 23 05:42 /nfs_server
root@server2:~# setenforce 0
root@server2:~# semanage fcontext -a -t nfs_t /nfs_server
File context for /nfs_server already defined, modifying instead
root@server2:~# ls -ldZ /nfs_server
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root unconfined_u:object_r:default_t:s0 6 Feb 23 05:42 /nfs_server
root@server2:~# getenforce
Permissive
root@server2:~# getenforce
Permissive
root@server2:~# semanage fcontext -a -t nfs_t "/nfs_server(/.*)?"
root@server2:~# restorecon -Rv /nfs_server/
Relabeled /nfs_server from unconfined_u:object_r:default_t:s0 to unconfined_u:object_r:nfs_t:s0
root@server2:~# ls -ldZ /nfs_server
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root unconfined_u:object_r:nfs_t:s0 6 Feb 23 05:42 /nfs_server
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~# vim /etc/exports
```

```
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~#
root@server2:~# exportfs -rvclient_loop: send disconnect: Connection reset
PS C:\Users\angha\Downloads> ssh -i "Key1.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-110-174-71.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com
Register this system with Red Hat Insights: rhc connect

Example:
# rhc connect --activation-key <key> --organization <org>

The rhc client and Red Hat Insights will enable analytics and additional
management capabilities on your system.
View your connected systems at https://console.redhat.com/insights

You can learn more about how to register your system
using rhc at https://red.ht/registration
Last login: Sun Feb 23 05:36:10 2025 from 152.58.100.219
[ec2-user@server2 ~]$ sudo -i
root@server2:~# cd /nfs_server/
root@server2 nfs_server# ls
root@server2 nfs_server# ls
root@server2 nfs_server#
root@server2 nfs_server# ls
root@server2 nfs_server# ls -ld /nfs_server/
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Feb 23 05:42 /nfs_server/
root@server2 nfs_server# chmod 777 /nfs_server
root@server2 nfs_server# ls -ld /nfs_server/
drwxrwxrwx. 2 root root 6 Feb 23 05:42 /nfs_server/
root@server2 nfs_server#
root@server2 nfs_server# ls
root@server2 nfs_server# touch test1
root@server2 nfs_server# ls
test1
root@server2 nfs_server# ls
test1
root@server2 nfs_server# ls
test1 test.txt
root@server2 nfs_server# cat test1
this is my nfs connection
root@server2 nfs_server#
```

