

Install wordpress on AWS Amazon Linux

I launched one ec2 and connected via ssh

```
ssh -i /path/to/your-key.pem ec2-user@your-ec2-public-ip
```

```
Sudo yum update -y
```

Apache

```
Sudo yum install -y httpd
```

I have to install packages : php, httpd, mysql wordpress,

```
## Php
```

```
sudo amazon-linux-extras enable php7.4 - not worked
```

```
cat /etc/os-release
```

On Amazon Linux 2, the `amazon-linux-extras` package should be installed by default. If it's missing, you can install it using the package manager yum:

```
sudo yum install -y amazon-linux-extras -
```

The error message **Error: Unable to find a match: amazon-linux-extras** occurs because the `amazon-linux-extras` tool is not available on **Amazon Linux 2023**. As mentioned earlier, **Amazon Linux 2023** uses the `dnf` package manager (similar to Fedora), and the `amazon-linux-extras` command was specific to **Amazon Linux 2**.

```
sudo dnf install -y epel-release
```

Last metadata expiration check: 12:01:26 ago on Sun Nov 10 06:41:52 2024.

No match for argument: epel-release

Error: Unable to find a match: epel-release

```
sudo dnf install -y https://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-9.rpm
```

```
sudo yum install -y php php-cli php-fpm php-mysqlnd php-opcache php-gd php-xml php-mbstring php-json --workdir, installed php 8.3
```

```
php -v
```

```
sudo service php-fpm start
```

```
sudo service php-fpm enable
```

```
sudo service php-fpm status
```

Mysql

```
sudo yum install -y mysql-server
```

```
sudo rpm -Uvh https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch.rpm
```

```
sudo yum install -y mysql-community-server
```

```
sudo yum install -y https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-11.noarch.rpm
```

```
sudo yum install -y mysql-community-server
```

Completely Remove MySQL 8.0 and Reinstall MySQL 5.7

```
sudo rpm -e mysql80-community-release-el7-3.noarch
```

```
sudo yum remove mysql-community-server mysql-community-client mysql-community-common mysql-community-libs mysql-community-devel
```

```
sudo yum remove mysql80-community-release
```

```
sudo yum clean all
```

```
wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-11.noarch.rpm
```

```
sudo rpm -ivh mysql57-community-release-el7-11.noarch.rpm
```

```
sudo yum install -y mysql-community-server
```

These all are not worked

instead of mysql i tried to install Mariadb

```
sudo curl -o /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo
```

```
https://downloads.mariadb.com/MariaDB/mariadb-10.5/repositories/rhel8-  
amd64/mariadb-10.5.13-rhel8-x86_64.rpm
```

```
ls /etc/yum.repos.d/
```

```
sudo dnf install -y mariadb-server
```

Not worked so

Instead of trying to install the repository file, **create the repository configuration file** manually.

```
sudo dnf makecache
```

```
sudo dnf install -y mariadb-server
```

```
sudo rm -f /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo
```

```
sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/MariaDB.repo <<EOF
```

```
[mariadb]
```

```
name = MariaDB
```

```
baseurl = https://yum.mariadb.org/10.6/rhel8-amd64
```

```
gpgkey = https://yum.mariadb.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-MariaDB
```

```
gpgcheck = 1
```

enabled = 1

EOF

```
sudo dnf makecache
```

```
sudo dnf install -y mariadb-server
```

MariaDB 10.6 packages depend on **OpenSSL 1.1**, but your **Amazon Linux 2023** system might have a newer version of **OpenSSL** (such as OpenSSL 3.0) or missing older OpenSSL libraries.

```
sudo dnf install -y compat-openssl11
```

```
sudo dnf groupinstall "Development Tools"
```

```
sudo dnf install -y gcc openssl-devel
```

```
wget https://www.openssl.org/source/openssl-1.1.1u.tar.gz
```

```
tar -xvzf openssl-1.1.1u.tar.gz
```

```
cd openssl-1.1.1u
```

```
./config --prefix=/usr/local/openssl --openssldir=/usr/local/openssl
```

```
make
```

```
sudo make install
```

```
sudo ln -sf /usr/local/openssl/bin/openssl /usr/bin/openssl
```

```
sudo ldconfig
```

These are not worked .

Finally i created a mysql rds database instance with name wordpress-database

Working with EC2

To install the MariaDB mysql command line client on Amazon Linux 2023, run the following command:

```
sudo dnf install mariadb105
```

```
mysql -h your-rds-endpoint -u your-username -p
```

```
CREATE DATABASE wordpress CHARACTER SET utf8;
```

-- Step 1: Create the user 'wordpress' with a password

```
CREATE USER 'wordpress'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'wordpress';
```

-- Step 2: Grant all privileges on the 'wordpress' database to the user 'wordpress'

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO 'wordpress'@'%';
```

-- Step 3: Reload privileges to apply changes

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

```
Quit;
```

Create a new user in ec2

```
sudo useradd -m -s /bin/bash wordpress
```

```
su wordpress
```

```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
```

For security reasons, the password you type will not be visible.

[sudo] password for wordpress:

After typing password shows: wordpress is not in the sudoers file.

The error message "wordpress is not in the sudoers file" typically occurs when the user you're logged in as doesn't have the necessary permissions to use sudo (which is a command that allows users to execute commands as a superuser or another user with higher privileges).

```
sudo usermod -aG sudo wordpress
```

wordpress is not in the sudoers file. again shows this

If you're still having issues, you can edit the sudoers file to give the wordpress user sudo permissions manually.

```
sudo visudo
```

At the end of file type

```
wordpress ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
```

Save and exit the editor (in visudo, press CTRL+X, then Y to confirm changes, and Enter to save).

Once you've made the changes, you can test the sudo access by logging in as the wordpress user and trying to run a command with sudo, for example:

```
sudo whoami
```

If everything is set up correctly, this should return root.

```
## Download the wordpress
```

```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
```

```
sudo tar -xvzf latest.tar.gz
```

How to remove wordpress: bcz i have installed wordpress on root

```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
sudo find / -name "wp-config.php"
```

```
sudo rm -rf /var/www/html/*
```

Su wordpress

enter password

Sudo systemctl start httpd

Sudo systemctl status httpd

Again Download the wordpress

```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
```

```
sudo tar -xvzf latest.tar.gz
```

Set the Correct Permissions

Make sure the WordPress directory and files are owned by the wordpress user just created:

```
sudo find /var/www/html/wordpress -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;
```

```
sudo find /var/www/html/wordpress -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;
```

```
sudo chmod -R 775 /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-content
```

sudo chown -R wordpress:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress : this is for given access to webserver apache , but then i see this error:

```
sudo chown -R wordpress:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress
```

chown: invalid group: 'wordpress:www-data'

On many Linux distributions (especially Ubuntu and Debian), `www-data` is the default group for the web server user (Apache/Nginx). But it's possible that the group doesn't exist or is named differently on your system.

Check if the `www-data` Group Exists

On many Linux distributions (especially Ubuntu and Debian), `www-data` is the default group for the web server user (Apache/Nginx). But it's possible that the group doesn't exist or is named differently on your system.

can check if `www-data` exists as a group by running:

```
getent group www-data
```

- If the group exists, see output similar to:
`www-data:x:33:`
- If the group doesn't exist, won't see any output.

Verify the Web Server Group

Depending on web server and Linux distribution, the web server user may belong to a different group. Here's how to verify the web server user and its group:

- For **Apache** on Ubuntu/Debian, the web server user is usually `www-data`.
- For **Apache** on CentOS/Red Hat, the web server user is usually `apache`.
- For **Nginx**, the user might be `www-data` (Ubuntu/Debian) or `nginx` (CentOS/Red Hat).

check the web server user and group by running:


```
ps aux | grep apache
```

```
apache  64092 0.0 0.4 17028 4536 ?    S   05:30  0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -
DFOREGROUND
apache  64093 0.0 0.7 1084992 7584 ?    Sl  05:30  0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -
DFOREGROUND
apache  64094 0.0 0.7 1248896 7584 ?    Sl  05:30  0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -
DFOREGROUND
apache  64095 0.0 0.7 1084992 7584 ?    Sl  05:30  0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -
DFOREGROUND
apache  64271 0.0 0.7 401160 7436 ?    S   05:30  0:00 php-fpm: pool www
apache  64272 0.0 0.7 401160 7436 ?    S   05:30  0:00 php-fpm: pool www
apache  64273 0.0 0.7 401160 7436 ?    S   05:30  0:00 php-fpm: pool www
apache  64275 0.0 0.7 401160 7436 ?    S   05:30  0:00 php-fpm: pool www
apache  64276 0.0 0.7 401160 7436 ?    S   05:30  0:00 php-fpm: pool www
wordpre+ 71049 0.0 0.2 222312 2072 pts/0  S+  06:30  0:00 grep --color=auto apache
```

- The **web server user** on my system is apache, not www-data.
- The **group ownership** should be changed to apache to allow the web server to interact with the WordPress files.
- Use the following command to set ownership:

```
sudo chown -R wordpress:apache /var/www/html/wordpress
```

To configure **WordPress** installation to use **Amazon RDS MySQL** database

To update the `wp-config.php` file in WordPress installation directory with the RDS database details.

Edit the wp-config.php File

Once located wp-config.php, open it for editing with a text editor like nano or vim. For example, to open it with nano:

```
sudo nano /var/www/html/wp-config.php

define('DB_NAME', ' '); // The name of the database that created
define('DB_USER', ' '); // The username that created
define('DB_PASSWORD', ' '); // The password for the user
define('DB_HOST', ' '); // Replace with RDS endpoint and port
```

Install mysql client to interact with rds

```
sudo apt install mysql-client-core-5.7
```

```
mysql -h RDS endpoint -u RDS username -p RDS password
```

```
mysql -h mydb.xxxxxxxxxxxx.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
```

Enter password

```
SHOW DATABASES;
```

Apache configuration

Sudo systemctl enable httpd

```
sudo nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/wordpress.conf
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
```

ServerName 54.91.189.19

DocumentRoot /var/www/html/wordpress

<Directory /var/www/html/wordpress>

Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews

AllowOverride All

Require all granted

</Directory>

SetHandler "proxy:fcgi://127.0.0.1:9000"

ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/wordpress_error.log

CustomLog /var/log/httpd/wordpress_access.log combined

ErrorDocument 404 /404.html

ErrorDocument 500 /500.html

</VirtualHost>

sudo apachectl configtest

AH00526: Syntax error on line 3 of /etc/httpd/conf.d/wordpress.conf:

ServerName takes one argument, The hostname and port of the server

Removed # Use EC2 instance public IP, then error gone

Add one inbound rule :

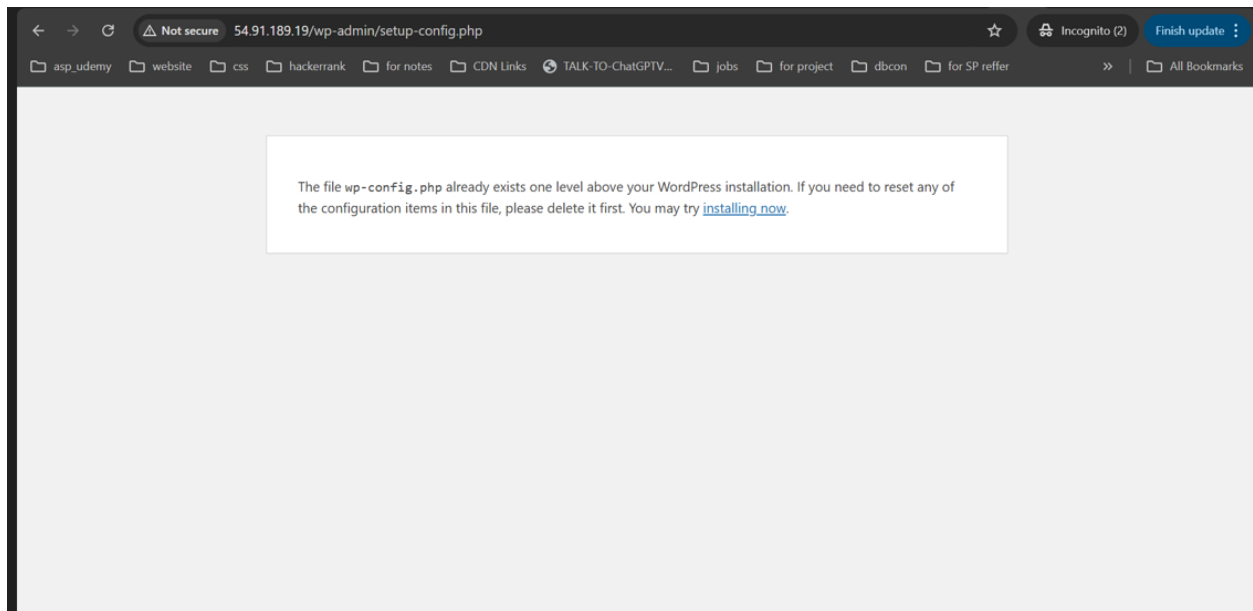
- Go to the AWS Management Console.

- Open the **EC2 Dashboard**.
- Select EC2 instance, and check the **Security Group** associated with it.
- Ensure an inbound rule allowing **HTTP** (port 80) and **HTTPS** (port 443), with the source set to **0.0.0.0/0** (allowing traffic from any IP) or specific IP range.

In rds do some changes :

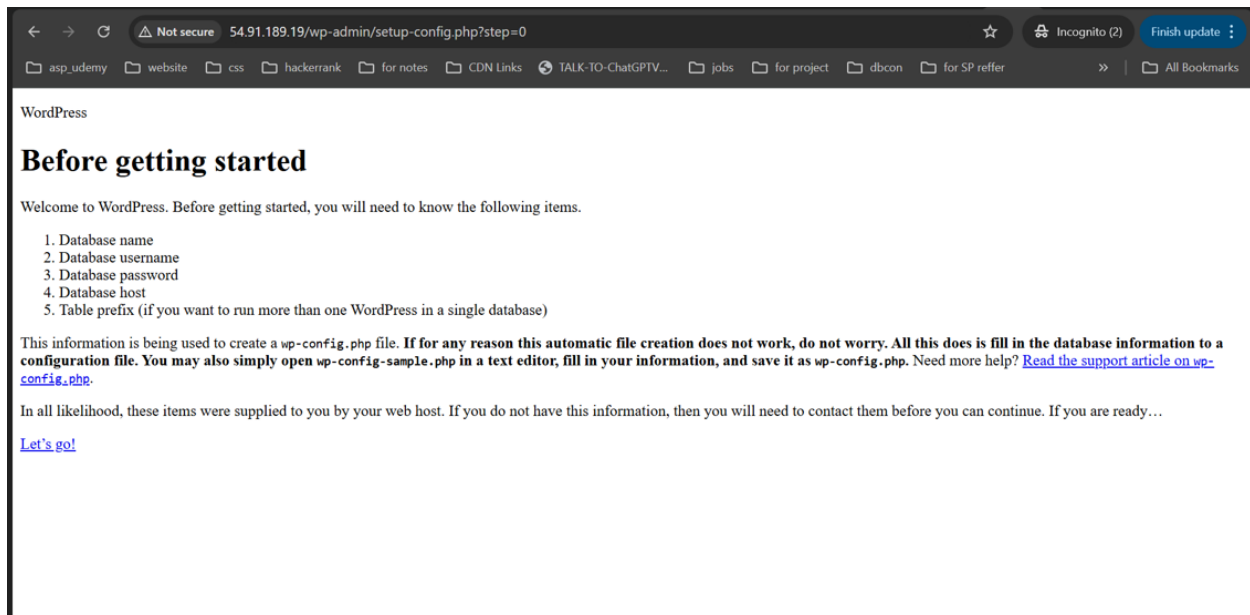
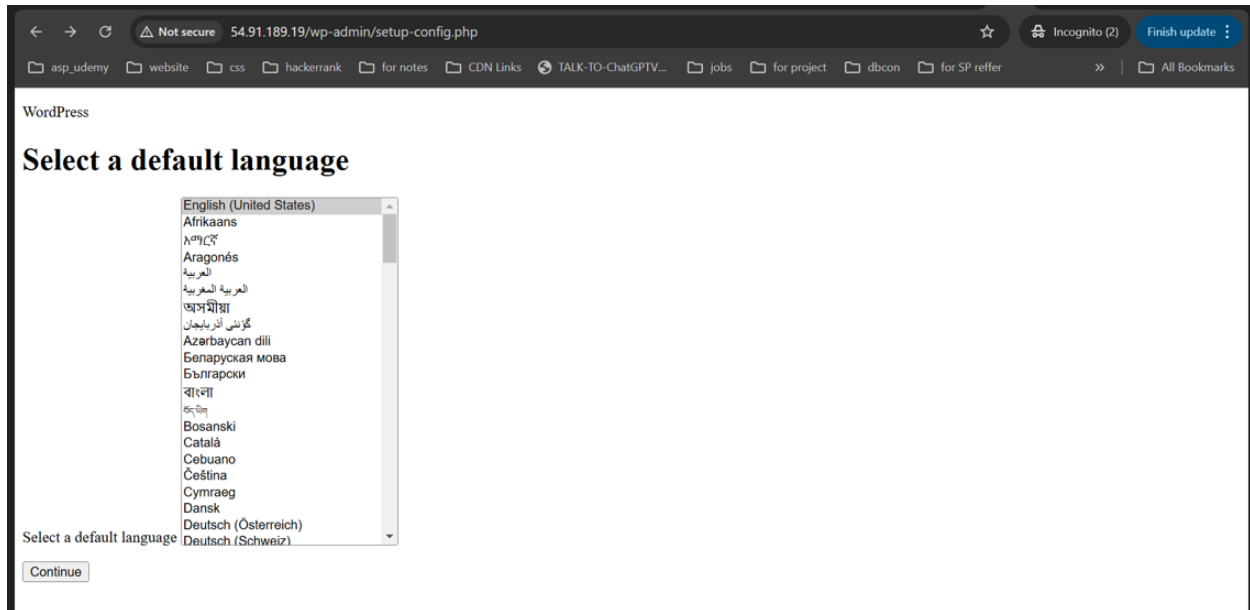
- Go to the **AWS Management Console**.
- Navigate to **RDS** (under Services).
- Find and select **RDS database instance**.
- Under **Connectivity & Security**, check if the option **Publicly Accessible** is set to **Yes**.
- If it's set to **No**, change it to **Yes**.
- **Publicly Accessible** means RDS instance can accept connections from outside AWS, like EC2 instance.

When i browse the url : 54.91.189.19/wp-admin/setup-config.php



Then i have renamed wp-config.php to wp-config-backup.php

Then again i broswwe the url: 54.91.189.19/wp-admin/setup-config.php



WordPress

Set up your database connection

Below you should enter your database connection details. If you are not sure about these, contact your host.

Database Name The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.

Username Your database username.

Password Your database password.

Database Host You should be able to get this info from your web host, if `localhost` does not work.

Table Prefix If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.

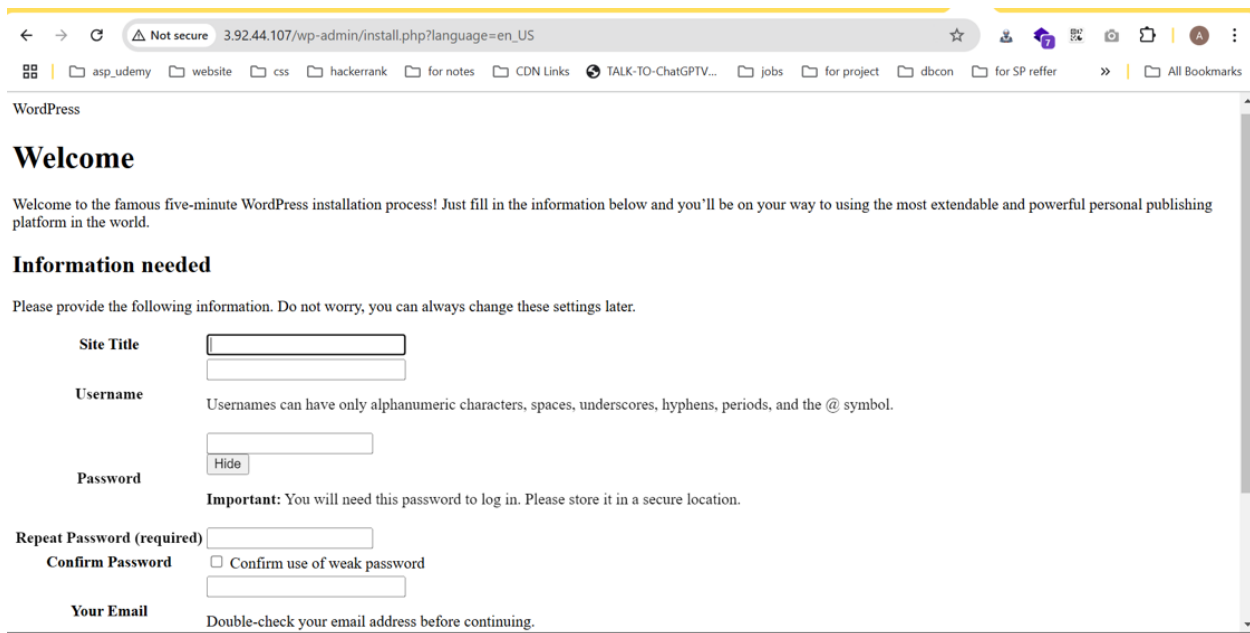
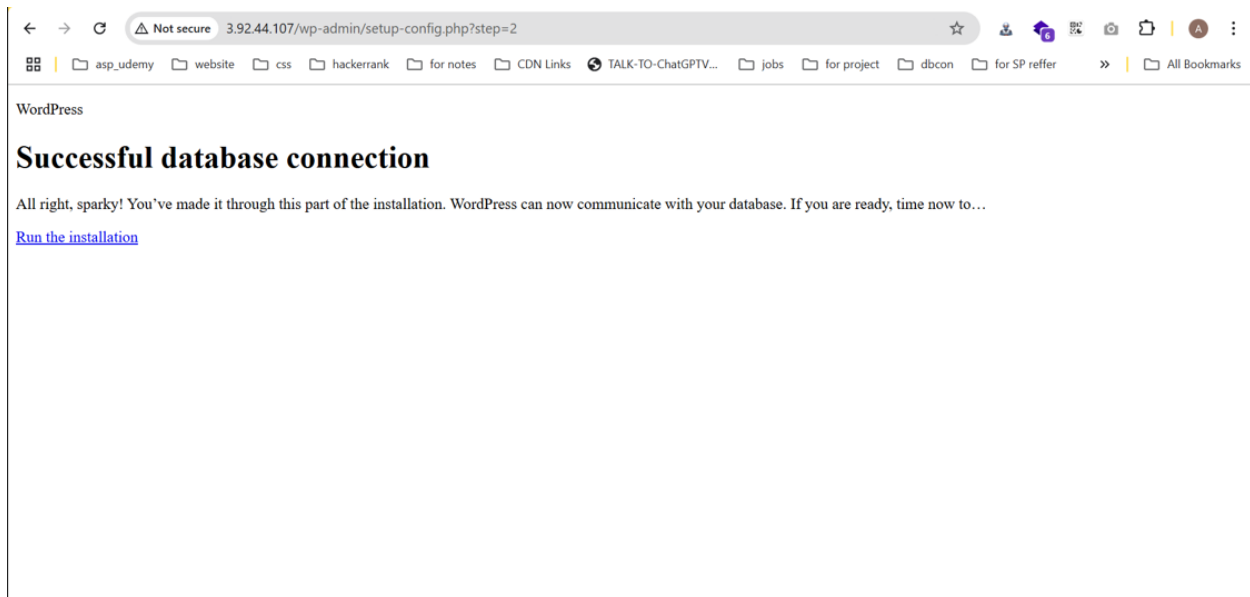
Cannot select database

The database server could be connected to (which means your username and password is okay) but the `database-1` database could not be selected.

- Are you sure it exists?
- Does the user `admin` have permission to use the `database-1` database?
- On some systems the name of your database is prefixed with your username, so it would be like `username_database-1`. Could that be the problem?

If you do not know how to set up a database you should **contact your host**. If all else fails you may find help at the [WordPress support forums](#).

I have stoped my ec2 for a while , then i started aftersome time then i got new ip address for my ec2 . I browse again then I got error bcz of wrong credentials , then again i put correct credentials



← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure 3.92.44.107/wp-admin/install.php?language=en_US ☆

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

Repeat Password (required)

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.

← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure 3.92.44.107/wp-login.php ☆

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Username or Email Address

Password

☐ Remember Me

Lost your password?

[← Go to My_wordpress_site](#)

