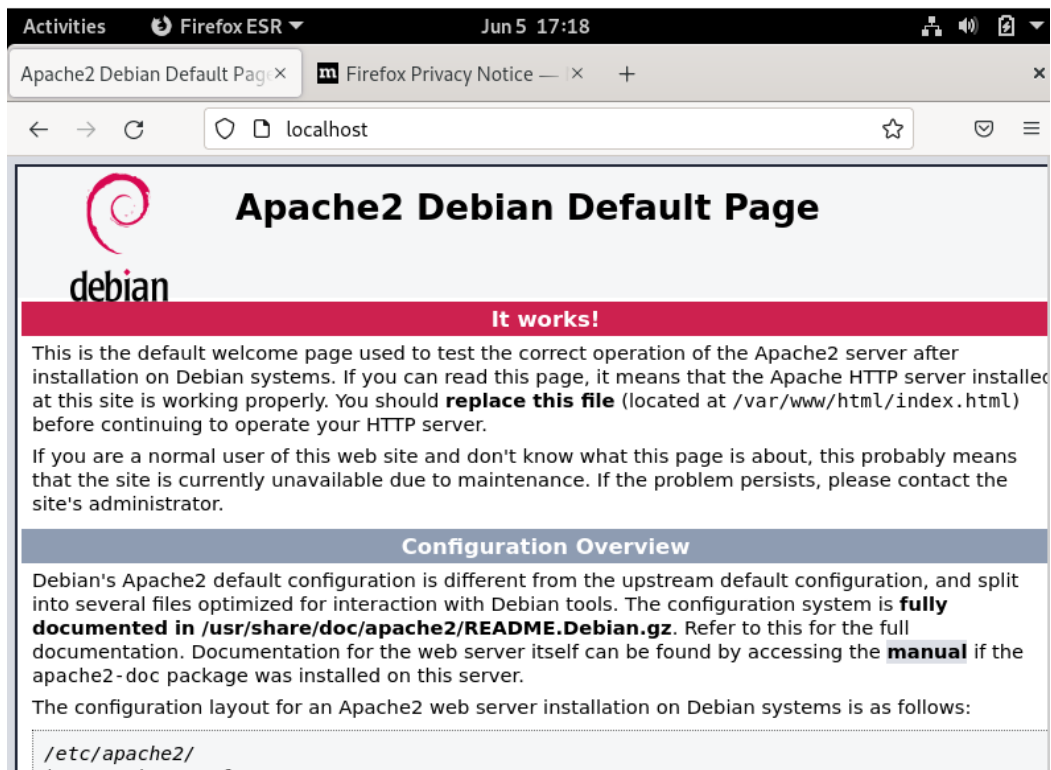```
berkay@Berkay:~$ su -
Password:
root@Berkay:~# apt install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-data apache2-utils
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-data apache2-utils
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 692 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2,002 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 apache2-data all 2.4.53-1
~deb11u1 [160 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 apache2-utils amd64 2.4.5
3-1~deb11u1 [259 kB]
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 apache2 amd64 2.4.53-1~de
b11u1 [273 kB]
Fetched 692 kB in 0s (1,395 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package apache2-data.
```

Activities    Firefox ESR ▼     Jun 5 17:18

Apache2 Debian Default Page ✕   Firefox Privacy Notice — ✕   +

localhost

# Apache2 Debian Default Page

## debian

### It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. 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

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian 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 Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
```

```
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.4-2) ...
root@Berkay:~# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor prese>
     Active: active (running) since Sun 2022-06-05 17:16:44 CEST; 2min 29s ago
       Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 2805 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 9495)
     Memory: 10.7M
        CPU: 47ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
             ├─2805 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─2807 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─2808 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Jun 05 17:16:44 Berkay systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Jun 05 17:16:44 Berkay apachectl[2804]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably de>
Jun 05 17:16:44 Berkay systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-16/16 (END)
```

berkay@Berkay: ~

```
  GNU nano 5.4                    /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
# "LogLevel info ssl:warn"
#
LogLevel warn

# Include module configuration:
IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.load
IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.conf

# Include list of ports to listen on
Include ports.conf


# Sets the default security model of the Apache2 HTTPD server. It does
# not allow access to the root filesystem outside of /usr/share and /var/www.
# The former is used by web applications packaged in Debian,
# the latter may be used for local directories served by the web server. If
# your system is serving content from a sub-directory in /srv you must allow
# access here, or in any related virtual host.
<Directory />
        Options FollowSymLinks
```

```
^G Help        ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut      ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit        ^R Read File  ^\ Replace   ^U Paste    ^J Justify   ^  Go To Line
```

```
Too few arguments.
root@Berkay:~# systemctl start apache2
root@Berkay:~# systemctl stop apache2
root@Berkay:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~#

root@Berkay:~# mkdir -p /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public
root@Berkay:~# chown -R $berkay:$berkay /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com
root@Berkay:~# chmod 755 /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com
root@Berkay:~#
```

```
root@Berkay:~# cd /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public# ls
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public# touch index.html
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public# ls
index.html
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public# nano index.html
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public# █
```

```
  GNU nano 5.4                          index.html *

<html>
<head>
<title>Berkaydomain</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Berkay Berber</h1>
<h1>254124</h1>

</body>
</html>
```
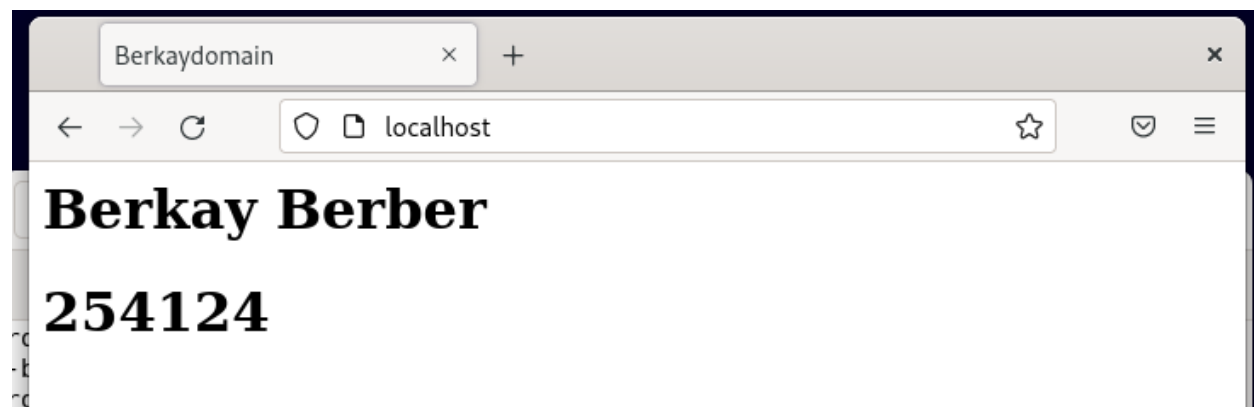
| berkay@Berkay: ~ | × | berkay@Berkay: ~ | × | ▼ |

```
berkay@Berkay:~$ su
Password:
root@Berkay:/home/berkay# nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
root@Berkay:/home/berkay# cd /etc/apache2
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2# ls
apache2.conf    conf-enabled  magic            mods-enabled  sites-available
conf-available  envvars       mods-available   ports.conf    sites-enabled
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2# cd sites-available
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# touch berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cp 000-default.conf berkayfirstdomain.
com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# █
```

```
  GNU nano 5.4              berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
        ServerName berkayfirstdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkayfirstdomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t>
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public

        # 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

        ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
                         [ Read 33 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^  Go To Line
```


Fghjfd

```
root@Berkay:~# mkdir -p /var/www/berkayseconddomain.com/public
root@Berkay:~# chown -R $berkay:$berkay /var/www/berkayseconddomain.com
root@Berkay:~# chmod 755 /var/www/berkayseconddomain.com/
root@Berkay:~# touch /var/www/berkayseconddomain.com/public/index.html
root@Berkay:~#
```

⊞   berkay@Berkay: ~   Q ≡ ✕

berkay@Berkay: ~   ✕   berkay@Berkay: ~   ✕   ▾

  GNU nano 5.4   index.html *
<title>apache-web-port-14156</title>
<h1>Berkay berber<h1>
<h2>254124<h2>

```
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# touch berkayseconddomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
000-default.conf              berkayseconddomain.com.conf
berkayfirstdomain.com.conf   default-ssl.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# █
```

```
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cp 000-default.conf berkayseconddomain
.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available#
```

⊞   berkay@Berkay: ~   Q ≡ ✕

berkay@Berkay: ~   ✕   berkay@Berkay: ~   ✕   ▾

  GNU nano 5.4   berkayseconddomain.com.conf *
Listen 14156
<VirtualHost *:14156>
        ServerName berkayseconddomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkayseconddomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t>
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkayseconddomain.com/public
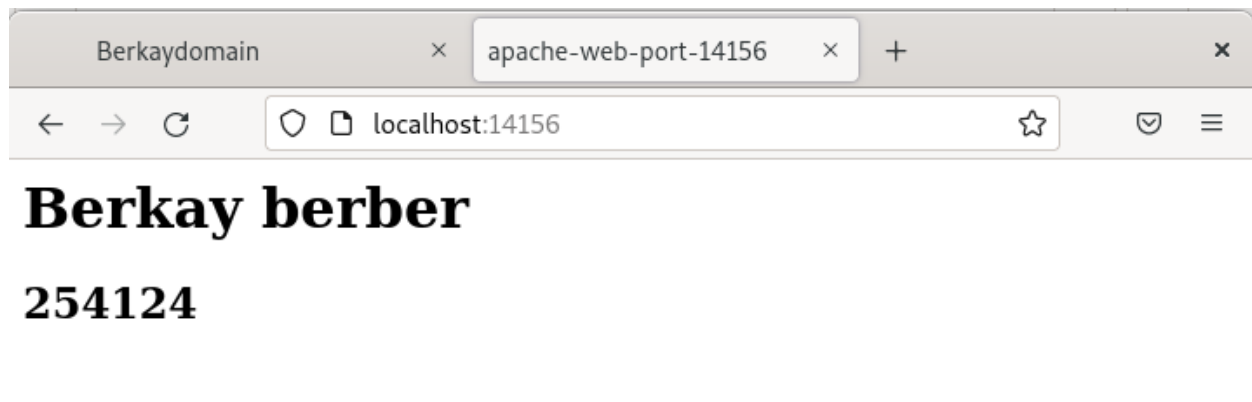
        # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
        # error, crit, alert, emerg.
        # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
        # modules, e.g.
        #LogLevel info ssl:warn

                        [Read 33 lines]
^G Help   ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut   ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit   ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste   ^J Justify   ^ Go To Line

```
berkay@Berkay:~$ su -l root
Password:
root@Berkay:~# a2ensite berkayseconddomain.com.conf
Enabling site berkayseconddomain.com.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
root@Berkay:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~# cd /etc/apache2/sites-available
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
000-default.conf            berkayseconddomain.com.conf
berkayfirstdomain.com.conf  default-ssl.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano berkayseconddomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano berkayseconddomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd
root@Berkay:~#
logout
berkay@Berkay:~$ su -l root
Password:
root@Berkay:~# a2ensite berkayseconddomain.com.conf
Site berkayseconddomain.com already enabled
root@Berkay:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~# systemctl status apache2
```

| Berkaydomain | × | apache-web-port-14156 | × | + | | × |

← → C   ⛨ 🗋 localhost:14156   ☆   ♡ ≡

Berkay berber

254124

Now on port80 we have berkayfirstdomain.com, and on port 14156 we have berkayseconddomain.com

```
root@Berkay:~# cd /etc/apache2/sites-available
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
000-default.conf            berkayseconddomain.com.conf
berkayfirstdomain.com.conf  default-ssl.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available#
```

```
  GNU nano 5.4              berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
        Redirect / http://example.com
        ServerName berkayfirstdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkayfirstdomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t>
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public

        # 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

                              [ Read 34 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^  Go To Line
```

Berkaydomain ✕   apache-web-po✕   Example Domai✕   Example Domai✕   +   ✕

← → C   ◯ 🔒 example.com   ☆   ▽   ≡

Example Domain

⊾ | ▢ Inspector ▷ Console ▭ Debugger ↑↓ Network {} Style Editor »   ❶1 ▢ ••• ✕

🗑 | ⧩ Filter URLs || Q ⊘ ☐ Disable Cache No Throttling ⇕ ⚙

All HTML CSS JS XHR Fonts Images Media WS Other

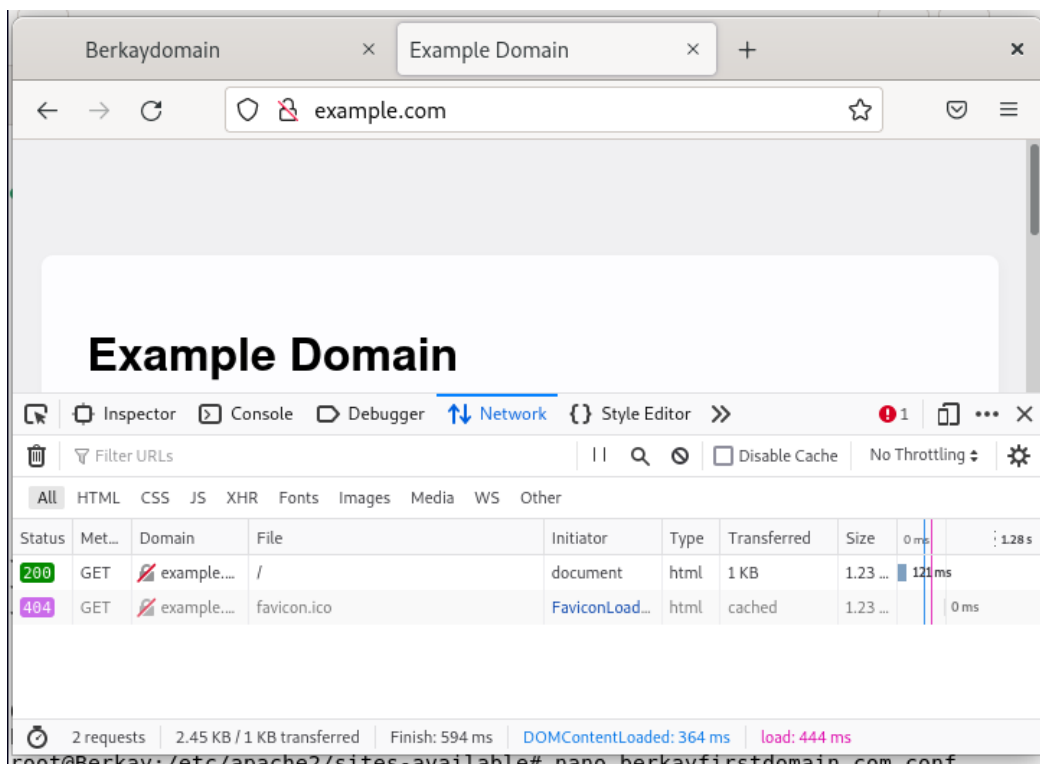| Status	Meth...	Domain	File	Initiator	Type	Transferred	Size	0 ms
304	GET	example.c...	/	document	html	cached	1.23 ...	┃ 121 ms
404	GET	example.c...	favicon.ico	FaviconLoade...	html	cached	1.23 ...	0 ms

```
  GNU nano 5.4                    berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
        Redirect 301 / http://example.com
        ServerName berkayfirstdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkayfirstdomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t>
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public

        # 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



root@Berkay:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor prese>
     Active: active (running) since Sun 2022-06-05 18:31:51 CEST; 7s ago
```
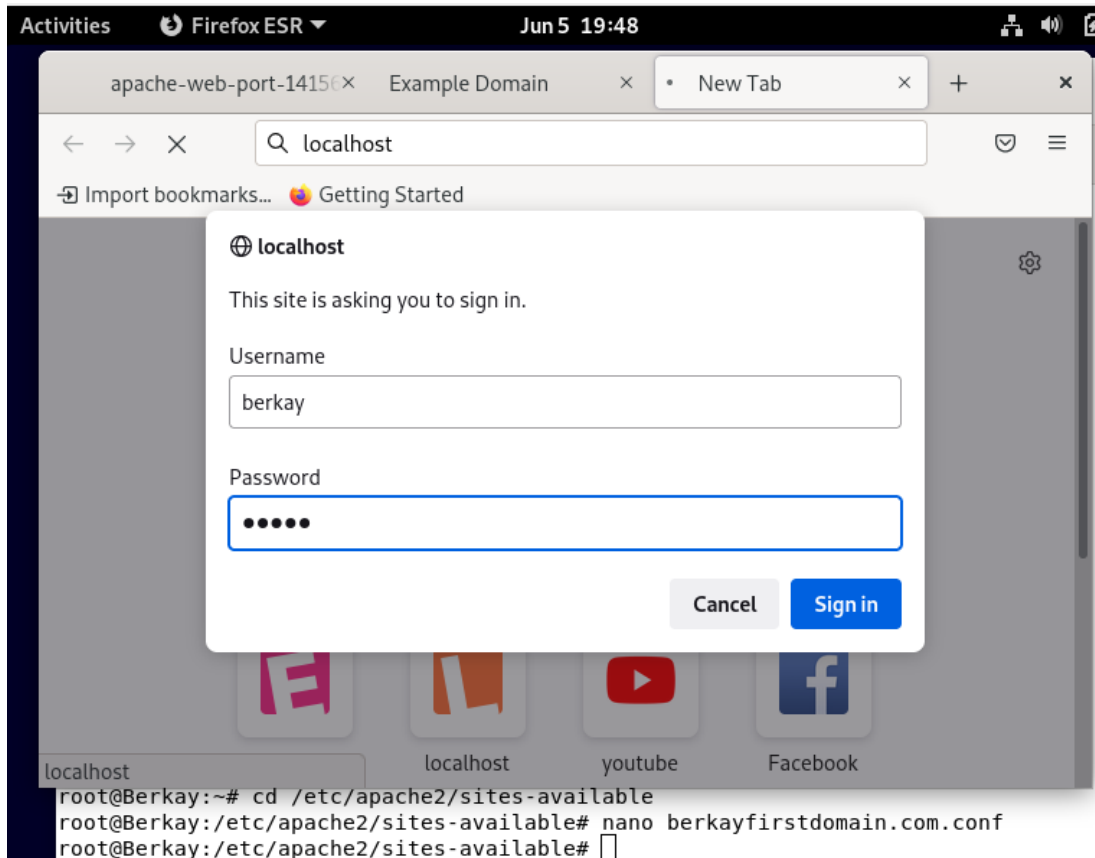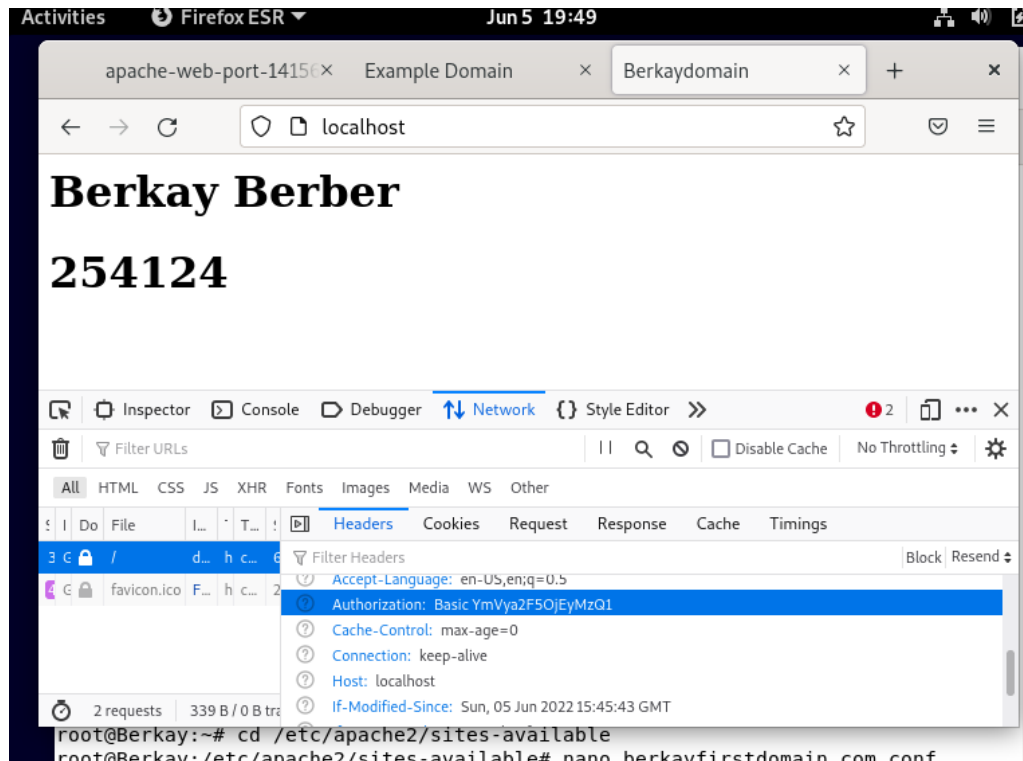

root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano berkayfirstdomain.com.conf

Task2

```
GNU nano 5.4              berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
        ServerName berkayfirstdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkayfirstdomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public
```

```
GNU nano 5.4              berkayfirstdomain.com.conf *
        ServerAdmin 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public

        # 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

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

        <Directory "/var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public">
        AuthType Basic
        AuthName ""YOu cannot pass unless you have a pass"
        AuthUserFile "/usr/local/apache/passwd/passwords"
        Require valid-user
        </Directory>

        # For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
        # enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
        # include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
^G Help       ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit       ^R Read File  ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^  Go To Line
```

```
root@Berkay:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~#
```

```
root@Berkay:/usr/local# cd apache
root@Berkay:/usr/local/apache# ls
root@Berkay:/usr/local/apache# mkdir passwd
root@Berkay:/usr/local/apache# ls
passwd
root@Berkay:/usr/local/apache# cd
root@Berkay:~# htpasswd -c /usr/local/apache/passwd/passwords berkay
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user berkay
root@Berkay:~#
```



```
root@Berkay:~# cd /etc/apache2/sites-available
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available#
```

8. For safe purposes you can consider using HTTP Digest authentication, but it is also not completely safe. The most secure solution would be using SSL/TLS protocol which we will setup now.

```
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2# ls
apache2.conf    conf-enabled  magic          mods-enabled  sites-available
conf-available  envvars        mods-available  ports.conf    sites-enabled
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2# mkdir ssl
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2# openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 1095 -newkey rsa:2048 -
out /etc/apache2/ssl/server.crt -keyout /etc/apache2/ssl/server.key
Generating a RSA private key
.......................+++++
.............+++++
writing new private key to '/etc/apache2/ssl/server.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:PL
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:
Locality Name (eg, city) []:
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:
Email Address []:
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2#
```

```
root@Berkay:~# ls /etc/apache2/ssl/
server.crt   server.key
root@Berkay:~#
```

```
root@Berkay:~# a2enmod ssl
Considering dependency setenvif for ssl:
Module setenvif already enabled
Considering dependency mime for ssl:
Module mime already enabled
Considering dependency socache_shmcb for ssl:
Enabling module socache_shmcb.
Enabling module ssl.
See /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz on how to configure SSL and create s
elf-signed certificates.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~#
```

berkay@Berkay: ~

| berkay@Berkay: ~ | × | berkay@Berkay: ~ | × |

```
NU nano 5.4                     berkayfirstdomain.com.conf *
rtualHost *:443>
        SSLEngine on
        SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl/server.crt
        SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/ssl/server.key

        ServerName berkayfirstdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkayfirstdomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t
        # 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) thi
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkayfirstdomain.com/public

        # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
        # error, crit, alert, emerg.
        # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
e modified buffer?
```
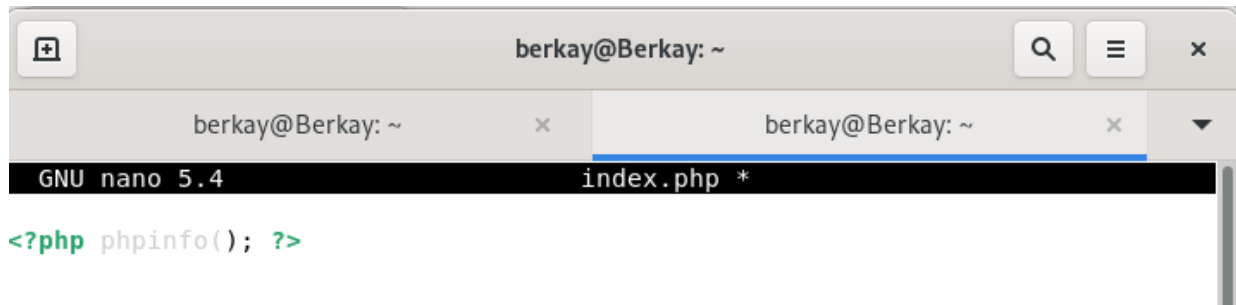
https://localhost

Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead

Firefox detected a potential security threat and did not continue to localhost. If you
visit this site, attackers could try to steal information like your passwords, emails,
or credit card details.

Learn more…

Go Back (Recommended)   Advanced…
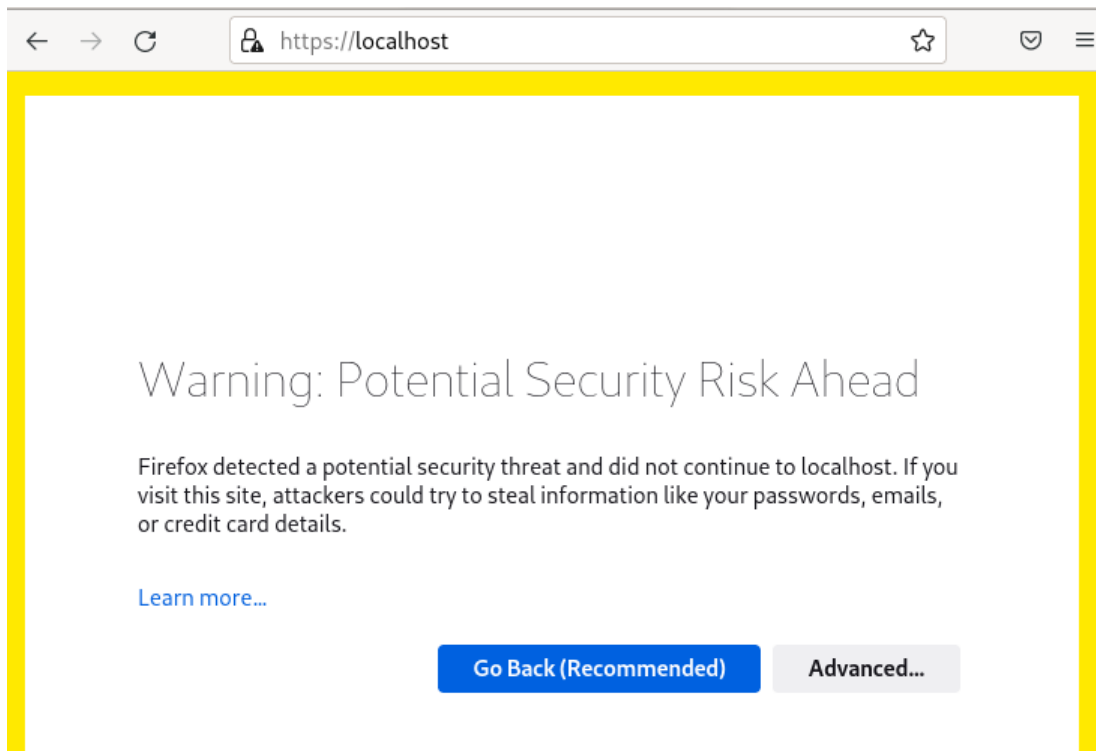
TASK3: Setting up websites using CMS WordPress

9 remove all websites currently running on server
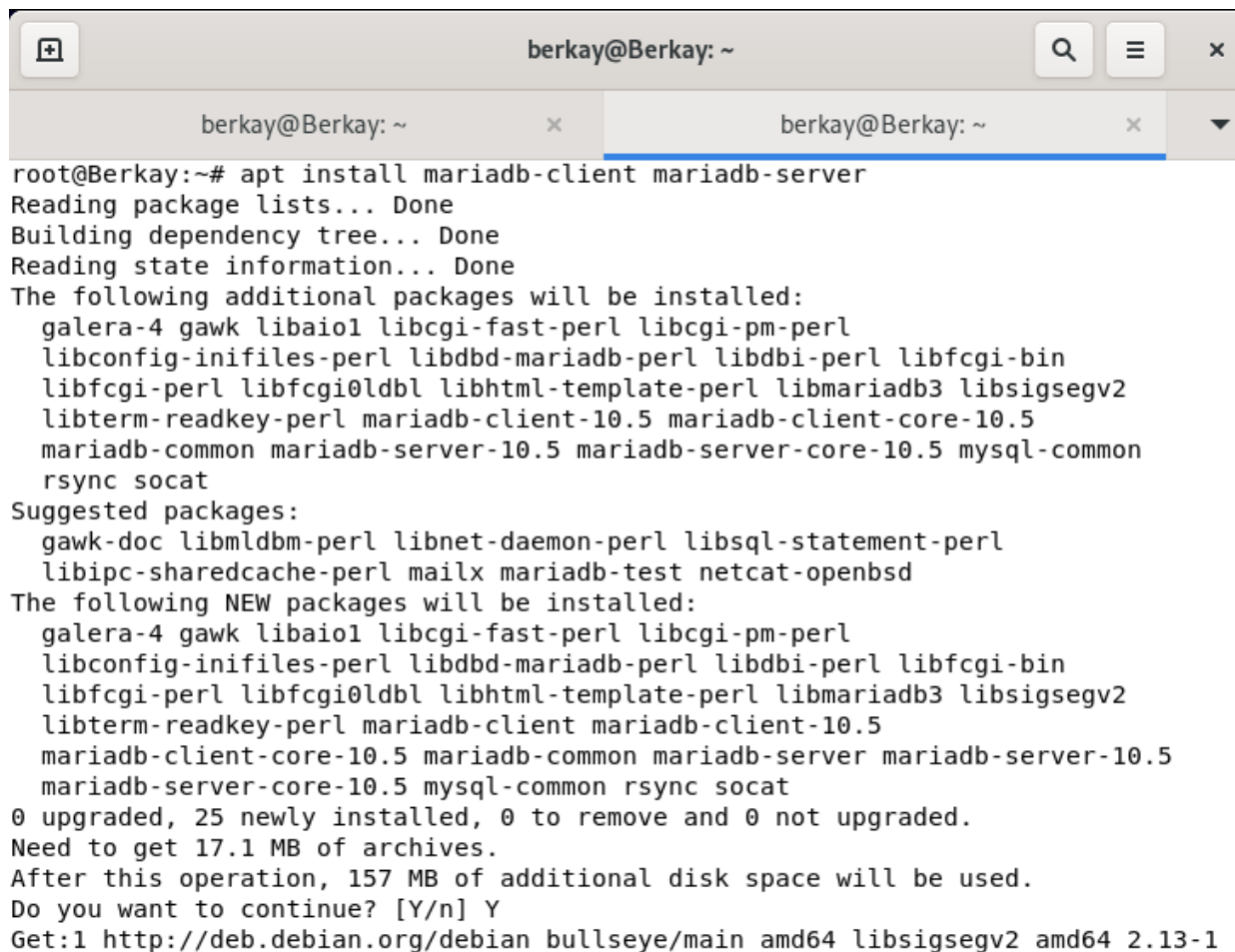
```
root@Berkay:~# cd /etc/apache2/sites-available
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
000-default.conf              berkayseconddomain.com.conf
berkayfirstdomain.com.conf  default-ssl.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# nano berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
root@Berkay:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cd
root@Berkay:~# a2dissite berkayfirstdomain.com.conf
Site berkayfirstdomain.com disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
root@Berkay:~# a2dissite berkayseconddomain.com.conf
Site berkayseconddomain.com disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
root@Berkay:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~# ls /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
root@Berkay:~#
```

```
root@Berkay:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@Berkay:~# ls /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
root@Berkay:~# mkdir -p /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public
root@Berkay:~# chown -R berkay:berkay /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com
root@Berkay:~# chmod 755 /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com
root@Berkay:~#
```

```
root@Berkay:~#  cd /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public# ls
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public# touch index.php
root@Berkay:/var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public# nano index.php
```

	berkay@Berkay: ~		Q	≡	×

berkay@Berkay: ~	×	berkay@Berkay: ~	×	▼

```
GNU nano 5.4                          index.php *
```

```php
<?php phpinfo(); ?>
```

	berkay@Berkay: ~		Q	≡	×

berkay@Berkay: ~	×	berkay@Berkay: ~	×	▼

```
root@Berkay:~# apt install mariadb-client mariadb-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  galera-4 gawk libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl
  libconfig-inifiles-perl libdbd-mariadb-perl libdbi-perl libfcgi-bin
  libfcgi-perl libfcgi0ldbl libhtml-template-perl libmariadb3 libsigsegv2
  libterm-readkey-perl mariadb-client-10.5 mariadb-client-core-10.5
  mariadb-common mariadb-server-10.5 mariadb-server-core-10.5 mysql-common
  rsync socat
Suggested packages:
  gawk-doc libmldbm-perl libnet-daemon-perl libsql-statement-perl
  libipc-sharedcache-perl mailx mariadb-test netcat-openbsd
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  galera-4 gawk libaio1 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl
  libconfig-inifiles-perl libdbd-mariadb-perl libdbi-perl libfcgi-bin
  libfcgi-perl libfcgi0ldbl libhtml-template-perl libmariadb3 libsigsegv2
  libterm-readkey-perl mariadb-client mariadb-client-10.5
  mariadb-client-core-10.5 mariadb-common mariadb-server mariadb-server-10.5
  mariadb-server-core-10.5 mysql-common rsync socat
0 upgraded, 25 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 17.1 MB of archives.
After this operation, 157 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 libsigsegv2 amd64 2.13-1
```

```
root@Berkay:~# apt install php7.4 php7.4-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php7.4 php-common php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-json
  php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php7.4 php-common php7.4 php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-json
  php7.4-mysql php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline
0 upgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 4,241 kB of archives.
After this operation, 18.4 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php-common all 2:76 [15.6
 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-common amd64 7.4.2
8-1+deb11u1 [1,023 kB]
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-json amd64 7.4.28-
1+deb11u1 [19.3 kB]
Get:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-opcache amd64 7.4.
28-1+deb11u1 [198 kB]
Get:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-readline amd64 7.4
.28-1+deb11u1 [12.3 kB]

root@Berkay:~# apt install libapache2-mod-php7.4
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
libapache2-mod-php7.4 is already the newest version (7.4.28-1+deb11u1).
libapache2-mod-php7.4 set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
root@Berkay:~#
```

Already installed

GNU nano 5.4   berkaywordpressdomain.com.conf *

```
<VirtualHost *:80>

        ServerName berkaywordpressdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkaywordpressdomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t>
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public

        # 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
```
                        [Read 34 lines]
^G Help   ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut   ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit   ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste   ^J Justify   ^ Go To Line

---

Activities   Firefox ESR ▼   Jun 5 23:05

Apache2 Debian Default Page ×   PHP 7.4.28 - phpinfo()   ×   +

← → C   ○ 🗋 localhost   ☆   ♡ ≡

PHP Version 7.4.28

System	Linux Berkay 5.10.0-14-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.113-1 (2022-04-29) x86_
Build Date	Feb 17 2022 16:17:19
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-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10- /7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, / /conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apa /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp /7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, / /conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.4/ap pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2 /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-s /7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg. /7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm /7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20190902

```
root@Berkay:~# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 30
Server version: 10.5.15-MariaDB-0+deb11u1 Debian 11

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)]> CREATE USER 'wpuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'wppass';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE wp_database;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wp_database.* TO 'wpuser'@'localhost';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.005 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> FLUSH PRIVILEGES
    -> Ctrl-C -- exit!
Aborted
root@Berkay:~# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 31
```
Postów: 14

Downloading worpress:

```
logout
berkay@Berkay:~$ cd ~/Downloads
berkay@Berkay:~/Downloads$ wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2022-06-05 23:36:13--  https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
Resolving wordpress.org (wordpress.org)... 198.143.164.252
Connecting to wordpress.org (wordpress.org)|198.143.164.252|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 21166276 (20M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'latest.tar.gz'

latest.tar.gz         47%[========>          ]   9.49M  2.47MB/s    eta 6s
```
Postów 14

Unarchive files:

```
berkay@Berkay:~/Downloads$ tar xpf latest.tar.gz
berkay@Berkay:~/Downloads$
```
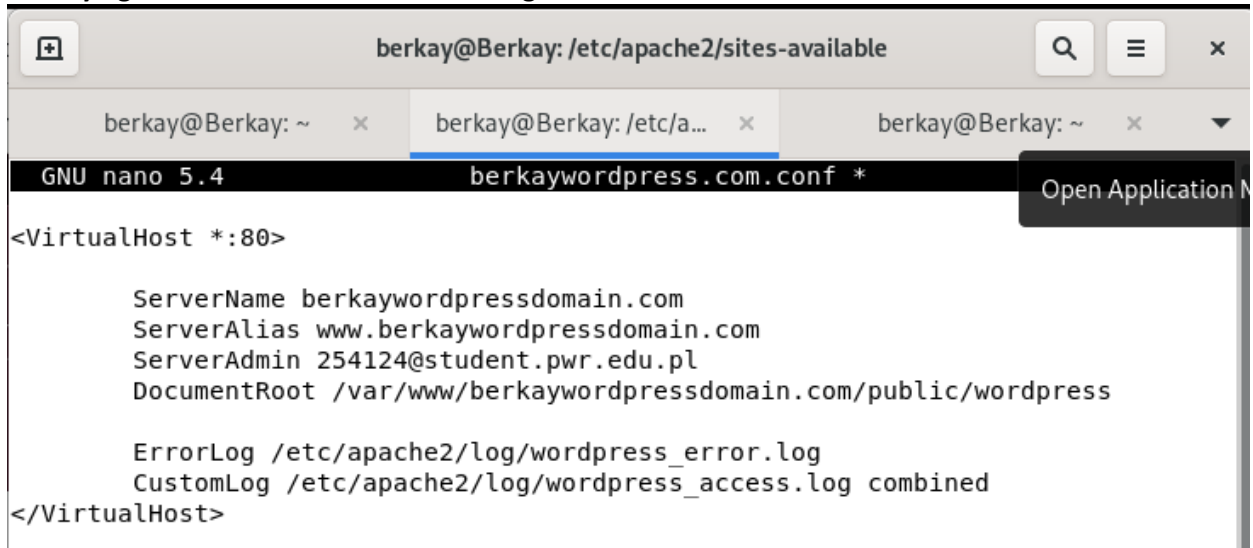Postów: 14

Copying files from wordpress folder to the server:

```
berkay@Berkay:~/Downloads$ cp -r wordpress/ /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/p
ublic
berkay@Berkay:~/Downloads$
```
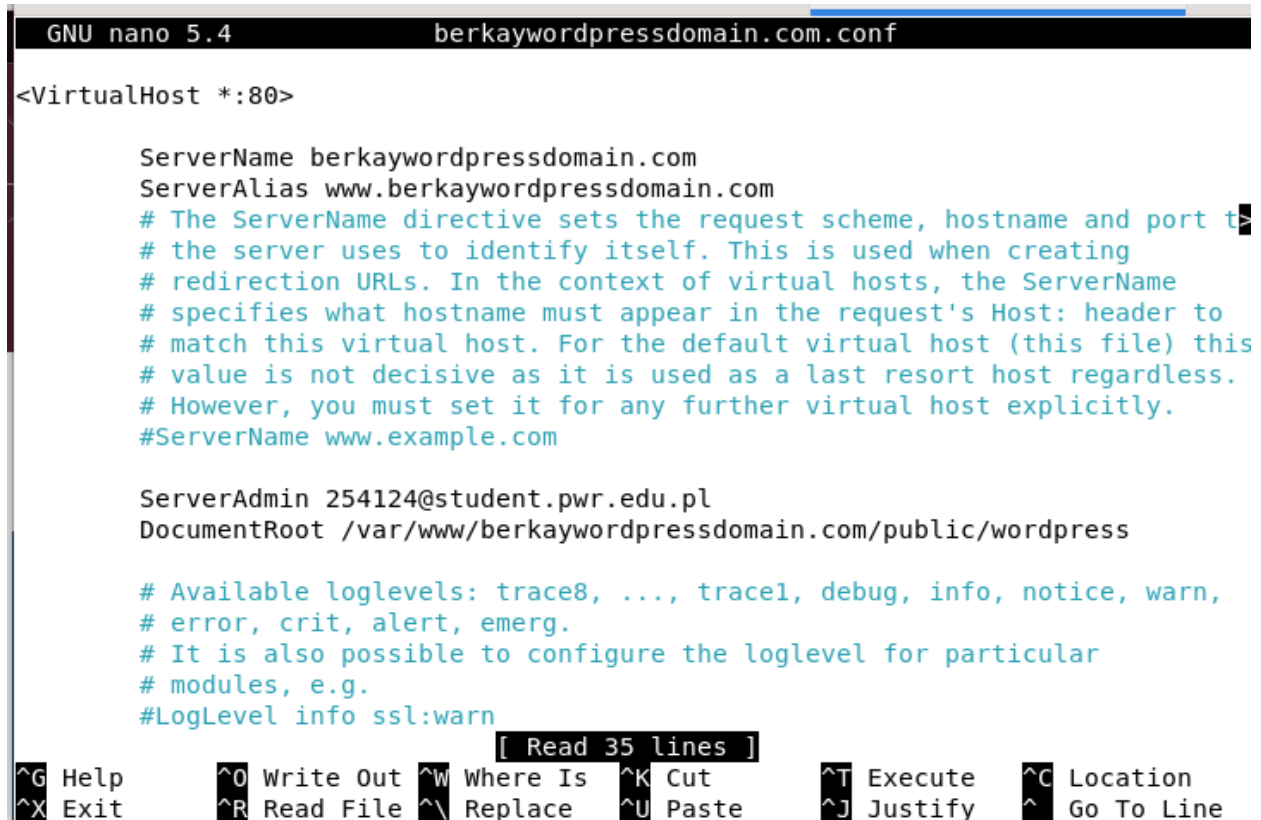
Modifying DocumentRoot in website configuration:

```
berkay@Berkay: /etc/apache2/sites-available

berkay@Berkay: ~        berkay@Berkay: /etc/a...        berkay@Berkay: ~

GNU nano 5.4                berkaywordpress.com.conf *                Open Application N

<VirtualHost *:80>

        ServerName berkaywordpressdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkaywordpressdomain.com
        ServerAdmin 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public/wordpress

        ErrorLog /etc/apache2/log/wordpress_error.log
        CustomLog /etc/apache2/log/wordpress_access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

```
GNU nano 5.4                berkaywordpressdomain.com.conf

<VirtualHost *:80>

        ServerName berkaywordpressdomain.com
        ServerAlias www.berkaywordpressdomain.com
        # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port t>
        # 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 254124@student.pwr.edu.pl
        DocumentRoot /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public/wordpress

        # 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
                              [ Read 35 lines ]
^G Help        ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit        ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line
```

```
berkay@Berkay:/var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public$ ls
index.php  wordpress
berkay@Berkay:/var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public$ rm -r index.php
rm: remove write-protected regular file 'index.php'? Y
berkay@Berkay:/var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public$ ls
wordpress
berkay@Berkay:/var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com/public$ █
```

```
root@Berkay:/home/berkay/Downloads# chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/berkaywo
rdpressdomain.com/
root@Berkay:/home/berkay/Downloads# find /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com -typ
e d -exec chmod {}
latest.tar.gz  wordpress/
root@Berkay:/home/berkay/Downloads# find /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com -typ
e d -exec chmod 755 {} \;
root@Berkay:/home/berkay/Downloads# find /var/www/berkaywordpressdomain.com -typ
e d -exec chmod 644 {} \;
root@Berkay:/home/berkay/Downloads#
```

WordPress › Setup Configur ×   +

← → C ⌂   🛡 ⓘ localhost/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=1   ··· ☑ ☆   lll\

W

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

Database Name	wp_database	The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.
Username	wpuser	Your database username.
Password	wppass	Your database password.
Database Host	localhost	You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost doesn't work.
Table Prefix	wp_	If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.

Submit