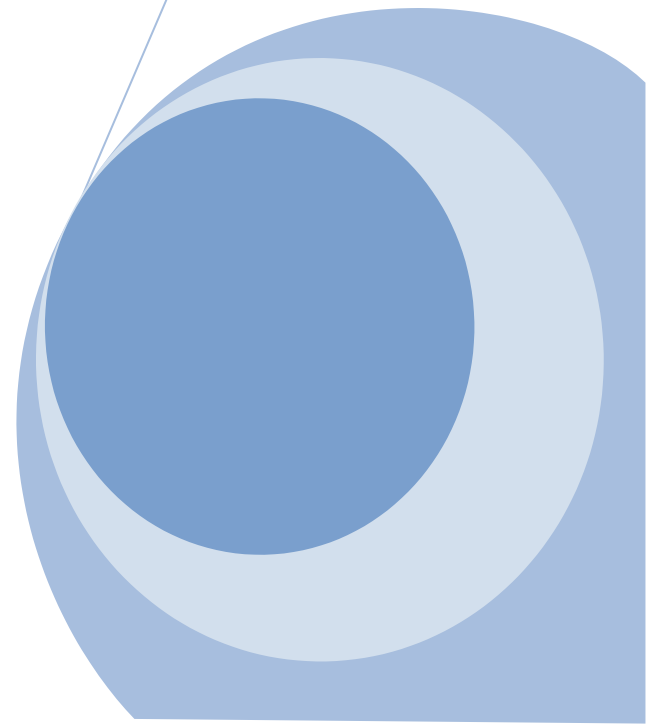
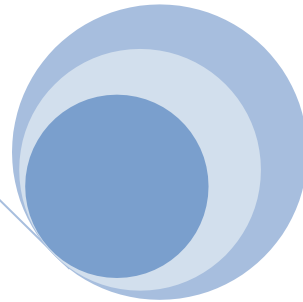
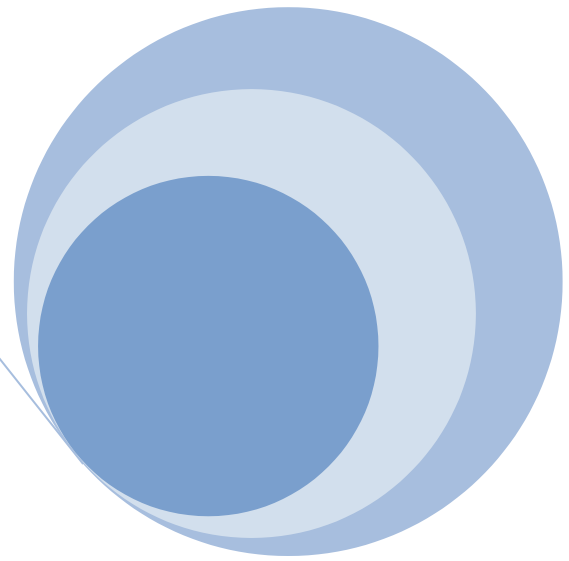


# Building wordpress using LAMP server

Linux project

**Under the guidance of:**  
**Sandeep sir**  
**RedHat Instructor**



## STEP 1 : Install httpd package.

```
root@server:~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@server Desktop]# yum install http
httpcomponents-client.noarch httpd-devel.x86_64
httpcomponents-core.noarch httpd-manual.noarch
[root@server Desktop]# yum install httpd* php php-mysql
```

## OUTPUT :

```
root@server:~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Verifying : php-mysql-5.4.16-21.el7.x86_64 5/14
Verifying : apr-util-devel-1.5.2-6.el7.x86_64 6/14
Verifying : apr-devel-1.4.8-3.el7.x86_64 7/14
Verifying : expat-devel-2.1.0-8.el7.x86_64 8/14
Verifying : php-pdo-5.4.16-21.el7.x86_64 9/14
Verifying : php-cli-5.4.16-21.el7.x86_64 10/14
Verifying : libzip-0.10.1-8.el7.x86_64 11/14
Verifying : openldap-devel-2.4.39-3.el7.x86_64 12/14
Verifying : libdb-devel-5.3.21-17.el7.x86_64 13/14
Verifying : cyrus-sasl-devel-2.1.26-17.el7.x86_64 14/14

Installed:
httpd-devel.x86_64 0:2.4.6-17.el7 httpd-manual.noarch 0:2.4.6-17.el7
php.x86_64 0:5.4.16-21.el7 php-mysql.x86_64 0:5.4.16-21.el7

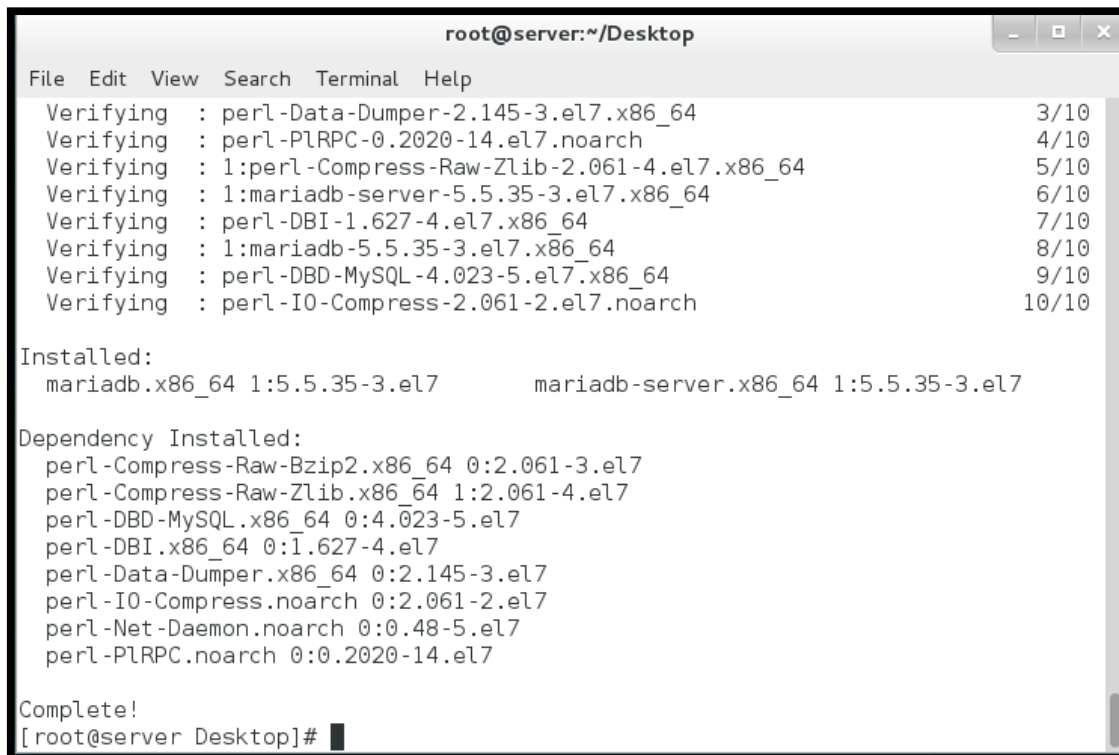
Dependency Installed:
apr-devel.x86_64 0:1.4.8-3.el7 apr-util-devel.x86_64 0:1.5.2-6.el7
cyrus-sasl-devel.x86_64 0:2.1.26-17.el7 expat-devel.x86_64 0:2.1.0-8.el7
libdb-devel.x86_64 0:5.3.21-17.el7 libzip.x86_64 0:0.10.1-8.el7
openldap-devel.x86_64 0:2.4.39-3.el7 php-cli.x86_64 0:5.4.16-21.el7
php-common.x86_64 0:5.4.16-21.el7 php-pdo.x86_64 0:5.4.16-21.el7

Complete!
[root@server Desktop]#
```

## STEP 2 : Install maria server and database.

```
[root@server Desktop]# yum install mariadb-server mariadb
```

## OUTPUT :



```
root@server:~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Verifying : perl-Data-Dumper-2.145-3.el7.x86_64 3/10
Verifying : perl-PlRPC-0.2020-14.el7.noarch 4/10
Verifying : 1:perl-Compress-Raw-Zlib-2.061-4.el7.x86_64 5/10
Verifying : 1:mariadb-server-5.5.35-3.el7.x86_64 6/10
Verifying : perl-DBI-1.627-4.el7.x86_64 7/10
Verifying : 1:mariadb-5.5.35-3.el7.x86_64 8/10
Verifying : perl-DBD-MySQL-4.023-5.el7.x86_64 9/10
Verifying : perl-IO-Compress-2.061-2.el7.noarch 10/10

Installed:
 mariadb.x86_64 1:5.5.35-3.el7 mariadb-server.x86_64 1:5.5.35-3.el7

Dependency Installed:
 perl-Compress-Raw-Bzip2.x86_64 0:2.061-3.el7
 perl-Compress-Raw-Zlib.x86_64 1:2.061-4.el7
 perl-DBD-MySQL.x86_64 0:4.023-5.el7
 perl-DBI.x86_64 0:1.627-4.el7
 perl-Data-Dumper.x86_64 0:2.145-3.el7
 perl-IO-Compress.noarch 0:2.061-2.el7
 perl-Net-Daemon.noarch 0:0.48-5.el7
 perl-PlRPC.noarch 0:0.2020-14.el7

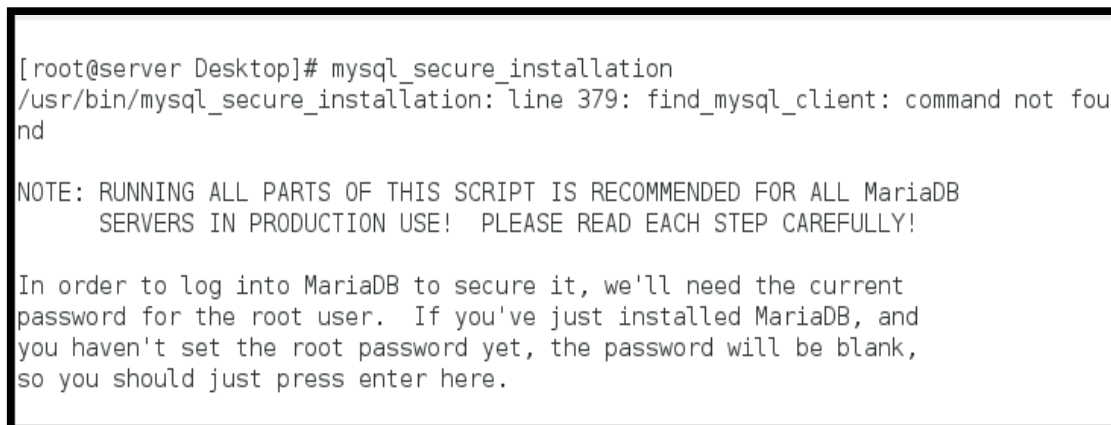
Complete!
[root@server Desktop]#
```

### STEP 3 : Restart both httpd and mariadb services.

A terminal window titled 'root@server:~/Desktop' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows two commands being executed: 'systemctl restart httpd' and 'systemctl restart mariadb'.

```
root@server:~/Desktop
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@server Desktop]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@server Desktop]# systemctl restart mariadb
```

### STEP 4 : secure the database connection by setting password and doing further settings.

A terminal window showing the execution of the 'mysql\_secure\_installation' script. It displays an error message, a note about production use, and instructions for setting the root password.

```
[root@server Desktop]# mysql_secure_installation
/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation: line 379: find_mysql_client: command not found

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
      SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE!  PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user.  If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.
```

```
Enter current password for root (enter for none):  
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
```

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB root user without the proper authorisation.

```
Set root password? [Y/n] y  
New password:  
Re-enter new password:  
Password updated successfully!  
Reloading privilege tables..  
... Success!
```

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment.

```
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y  
... Success!
```

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This

ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

```
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y  
... Success!
```

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

```
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y  
- Dropping test database...  
... Success!  
- Removing privileges on test database...  
... Success!
```

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

```
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y  
... Success!
```

Cleaning up...

All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB installation should now be secure.

```
Thanks for using MariaDB!  
[root@server Desktop]# █
```

**STEP 5 : Login into MySQL root (administrator) account by issuing this command.**

```
[root@server Desktop]# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 12
Server version: 5.5.35-MariaDB MariaDB Server

Copyright (c) 2000, 2013, Oracle, Monty Program Ab and others.

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

MariaDB [(none)]> █
```

**STEP 6 : Create database for wordpress.**

```
MariaDB [(none)]> create database wordpress;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> █
```

## STEP 7 : Create a separate MySQL user account that will be used exclusively to operate on our new database.

```
MariaDB [(none)]> create user wordpressuser@localhost identified by 'wuser';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.15 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> grant all privileges on wordpress.* to wordpressuser@localhost
;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.30 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

## STEP 8 : install php-gd package.

```
[root@server Desktop]# yum install php-gd
Loaded plugins: langpacks, product-id, subscription-manager
This system is not registered to Red Hat Subscription Management. You can use su
bscription-manager to register.
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package php-gd.x86_64 0:5.4.16-21.el7 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: libt1.so.5()(64bit) for package: php-gd-5.4.16-21.el7
.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
---> Package t1lib.x86_64 0:5.1.2-14.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
```

```
Total download size: 288 k
Installed size: 734 k
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
Downloading packages:
-----
Total                               883 kB/s | 288 kB  00:00
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : tllib-5.1.2-14.el7.x86_64                1/2
  Installing : php-gd-5.4.16-21.el7.x86_64             2/2
  Verifying  : tllib-5.1.2-14.el7.x86_64                1/2
  Verifying  : php-gd-5.4.16-21.el7.x86_64             2/2

Installed:
  php-gd.x86_64 0:5.4.16-21.el7

Dependency Installed:
  tllib.x86_64 0:5.1.2-14.el7

Complete!
[root@server Desktop]#
```

## STEP 9 : Restart services.

```
[root@server Desktop]# systemctl restart mariadb
[root@server Desktop]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@server Desktop]#
```

## STEP 10 : Copy wordpress plugin to location /var/www/html/

```
[root@server Desktop]# cp -R wordpress /var/www/html/
[root@server Desktop]# ll /var/www/html/
total 4
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root 4096 Nov 23 11:03 wordpress
[root@server Desktop]#
```



**STEP 11 : Changes user and group owner of all the files contained in /var/www/html/**

```
[root@server Desktop]# chown -R apache.apache /var/www/html/  
[root@server Desktop]#
```

**STEP 12 : Go to location /var/www/html/wordpress/**

```
[root@server Desktop]# cd /var/www/html/wordpress/  
[root@server wordpress]#
```

**STEP 13 : Copy configuration file to filename that wordpress actually reads.**

```
[root@server wordpress]# cp wp-config-sample.php wp-config.php  
[root@server wordpress]#
```

**STEP 14 : Open wp-config.php in editor.**

```
[root@server wordpress]# vim wp-config.php  
[root@server wordpress]#
```

## STEP 15 : Set DB\_NAME , DB\_USER , DB\_PASSWORD . DB\_HOST.

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //  
/** The name of the database for WordPress */  
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');  
  
/** MySQL database username */  
define('DB_USER', 'wordpressuser');  
  
/** MySQL database password */  
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'wuser');  
  
/** MySQL hostname */  
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');  
  
/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */  
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8');  
  
/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */  
-- INSERT --
```

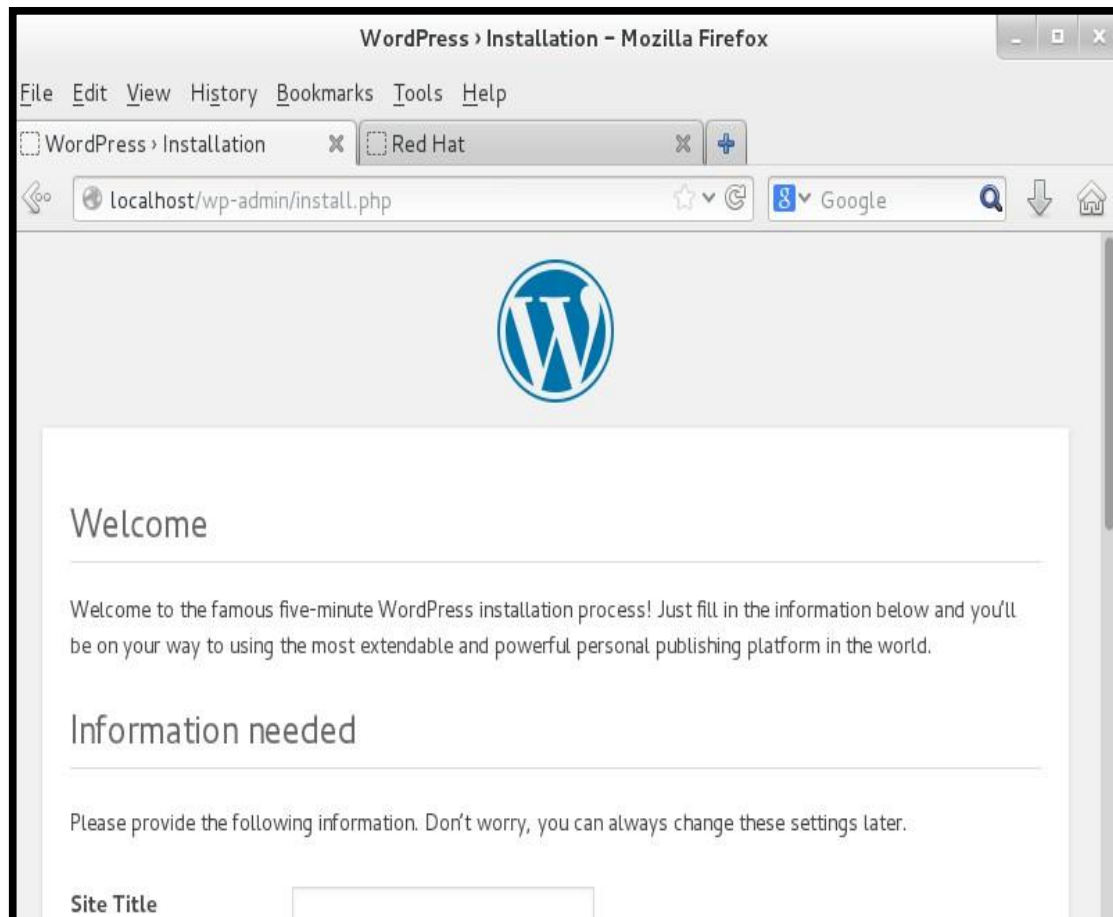
29,29 21%

## STEP 16 : Open wordpress configuration file in editor mode.

```
[root@server wordpress]# cd /etc/httpd/conf.d  
[root@server conf.d]# vim wordpress.conf
```



**STEP 19 : Open web browser and write 'localhost' in address bar.**



## STEP 20 : Enter details and click on 'install wordpress'.

Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later.

**Site Title**

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

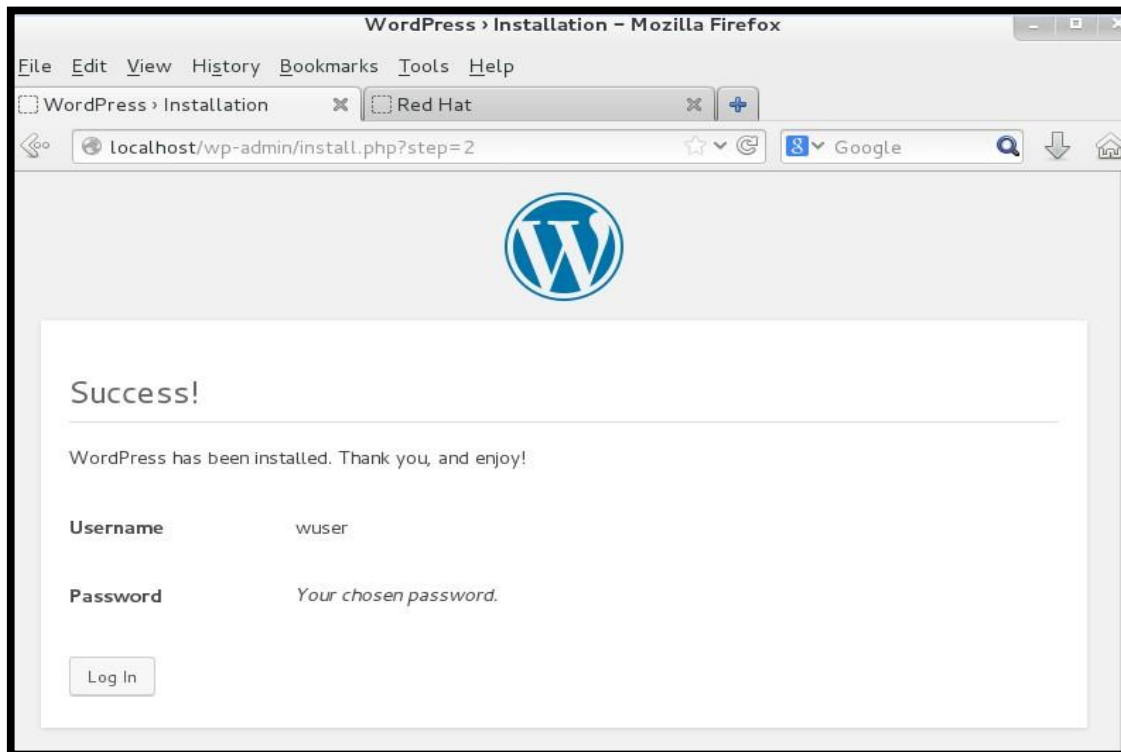
**Password**    
**Very weak**  
Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

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

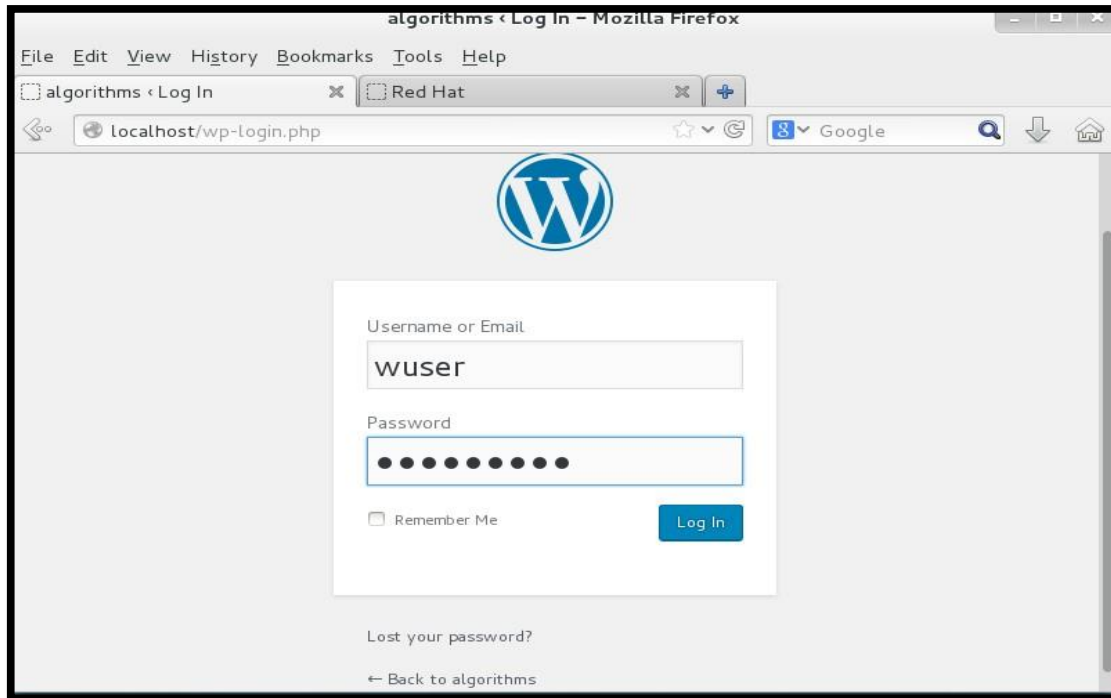
**Your Email**   
Double-check your email address before continuing.

**Search Engine Visibility** ☒ Discourage search engines from indexing this site  
It is up to search engines to honor this request.

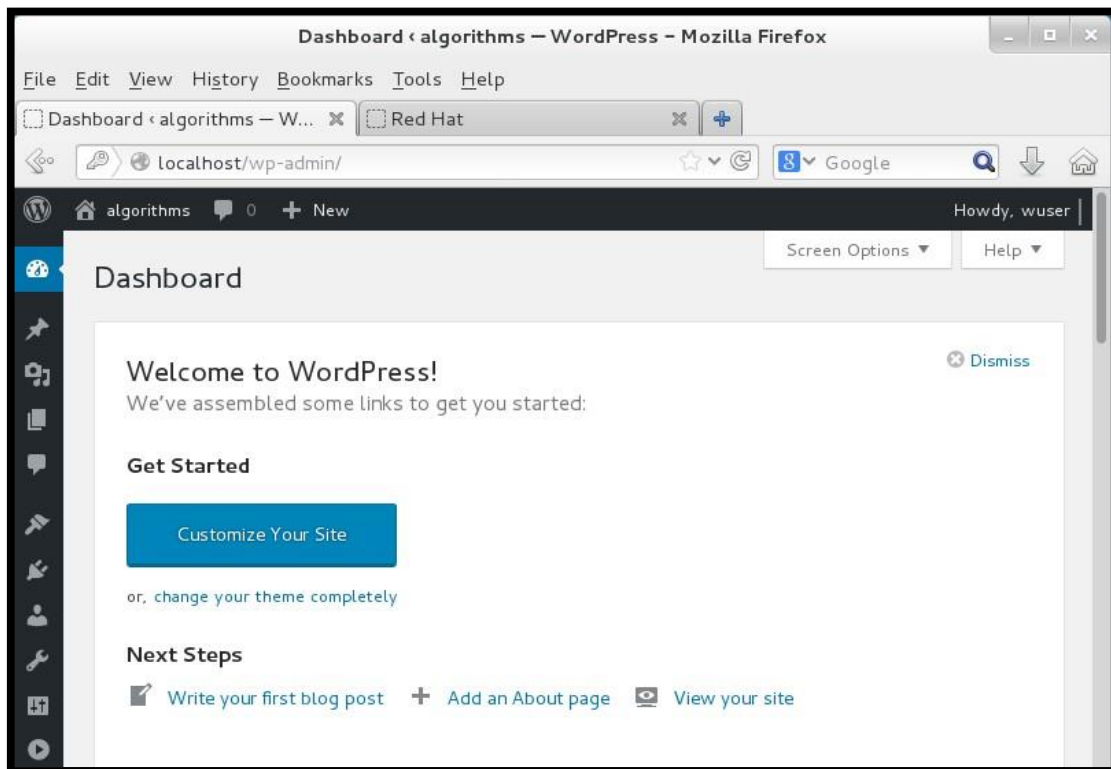
## OUTPUT :



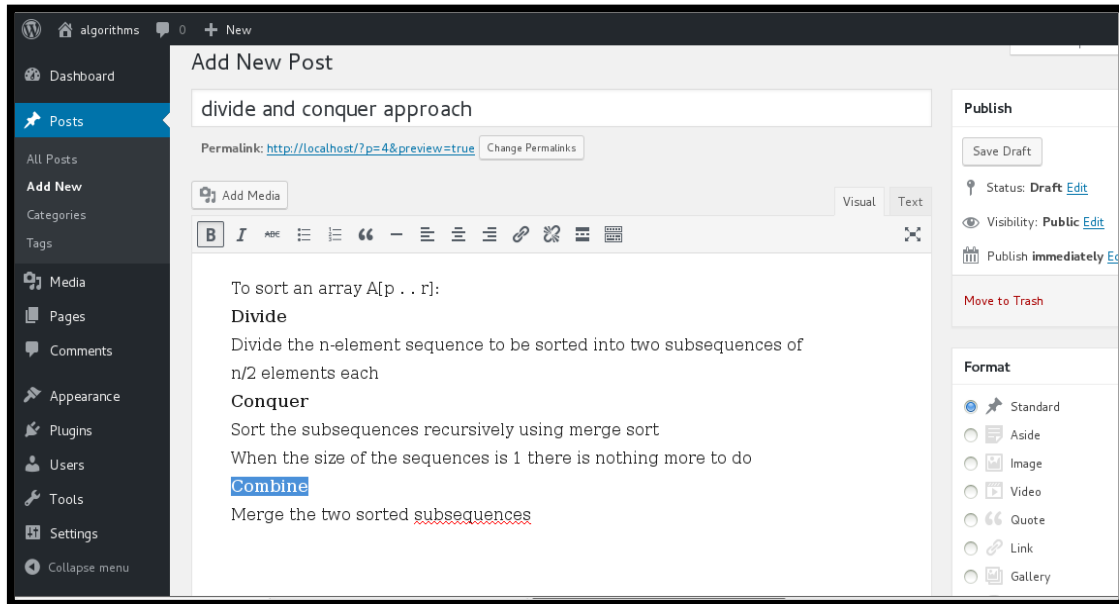
## STEP 21 : Enter user and password for log in.



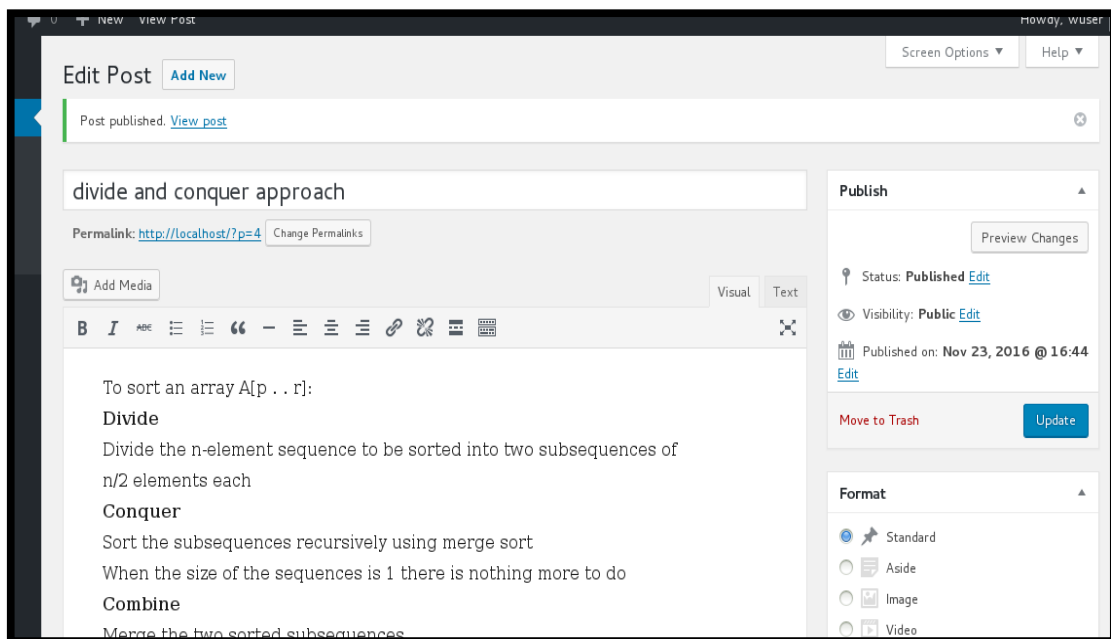
## OUTPUT :

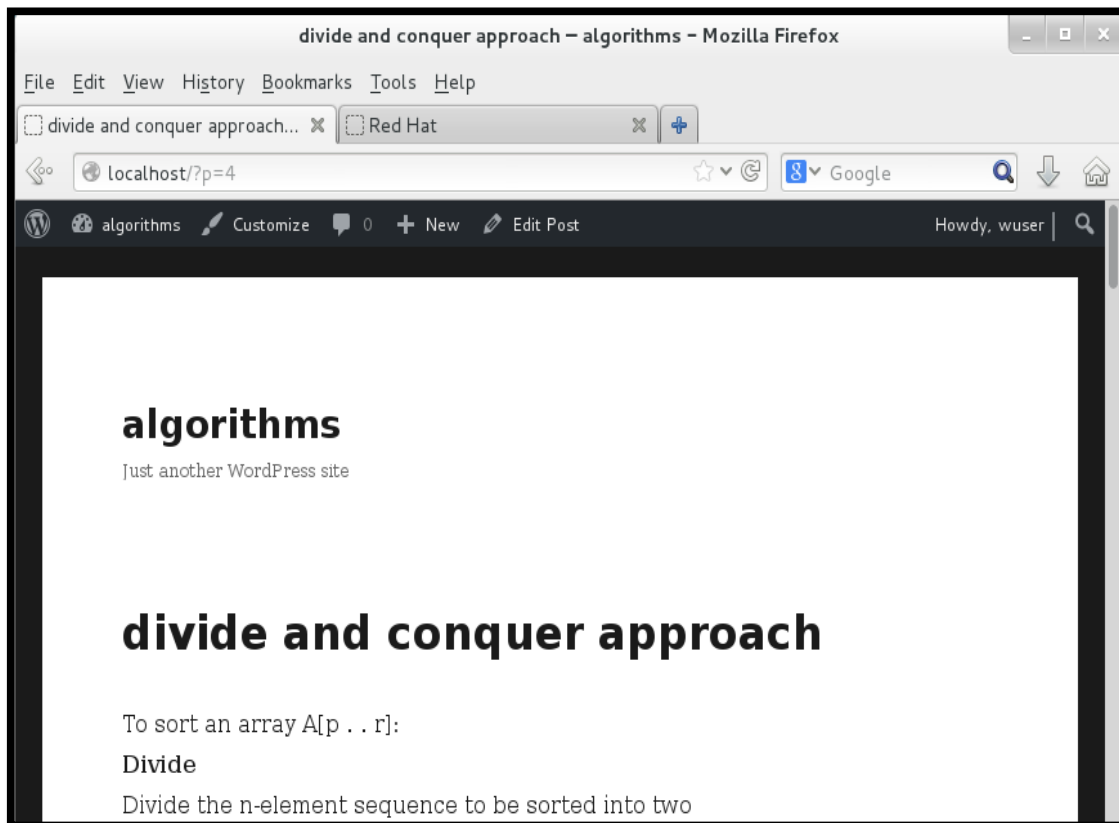
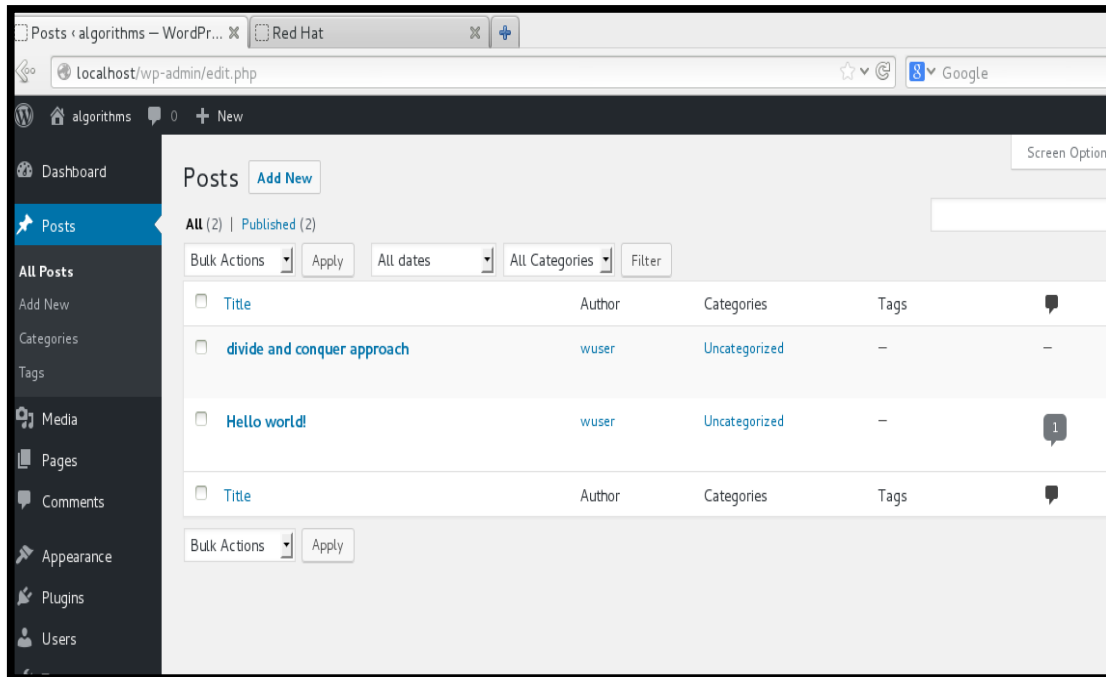


## STEP 22 : Create new post for testing.



## OUTPUT :







subsequences of  $n/2$  elements each

### Conquer

Sort the subsequences recursively using merge sort

When the size of the sequences is 1 there is nothing more to do

### Combine

Merge the two sorted subsequences

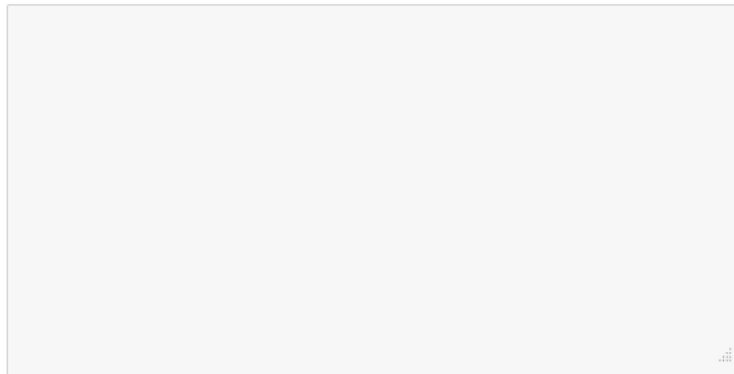
wuser / November 23, 2016 / Edit

---

## Leave a Reply

[Logged in as wuser.](#) [Log out?](#)

COMMENT



## POST COMMENT

---

PREVIOUS

# Hello world!

---

---

Search ...



---

## RECENT POSTS

- [divide and conquer approach](#)
- [Hello world!](#)

---

#### RECENT COMMENTS

- [A WordPress Commenter](#) on [Hello world!](#)

---

#### ARCHIVES

- [November 2016](#)

---

#### META

- [Site Admin](#)
- [Log out](#)
- [Entries RSS](#)
- [Comments RSS](#)
- [WordPress.org](#)