

LEMP STACK PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The main aim for this project is to explain the DevOps concepts and processes using a LEMP web stack. Some developers use this set of framework and tools to develop software products .We would be carrying out this project in the AWS platform

LEMP is an acronym of sets of technologies used to develop a technical software product.

Linux

NGINX

MySQL

PHP

(P could also stand for Python or Perl)

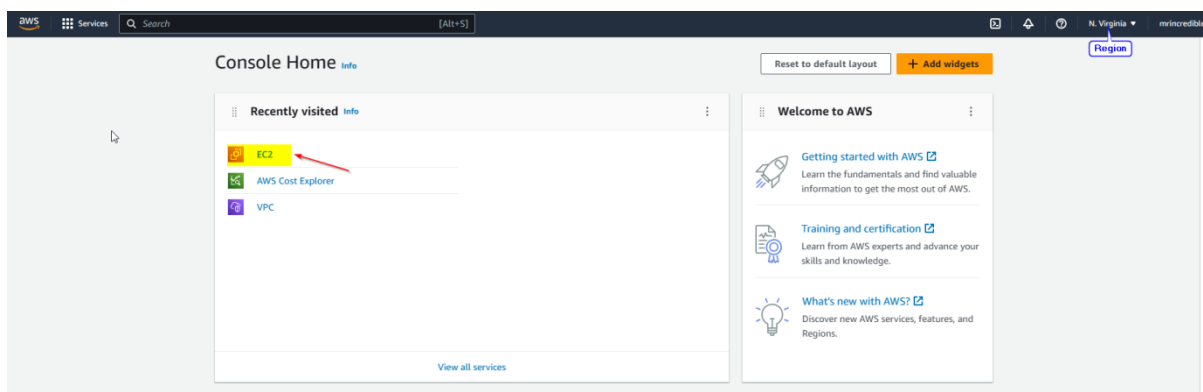
NGINX is pronounced engineX where the acronym “E” originated from

Pre-requisite for the projects is the following.

- 1) Fundamental Knowledge of Installing and downloading software
- 2) Basic Understanding of Linux Commands
- 3) AWS account login with EC2 instance
- 4) Internet connection

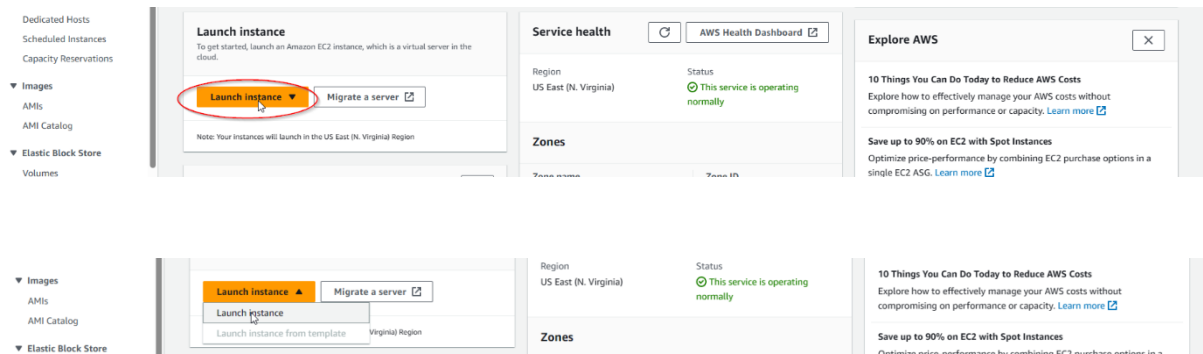
IMPLEMENTATION STEPS:

- i) Ensure you login with your details to your AWS console via the <https://aws.amazon.com>
- ii) Click on the EC2 link to create instances.



iii) Click on launch instance dropdown button and select launch instance

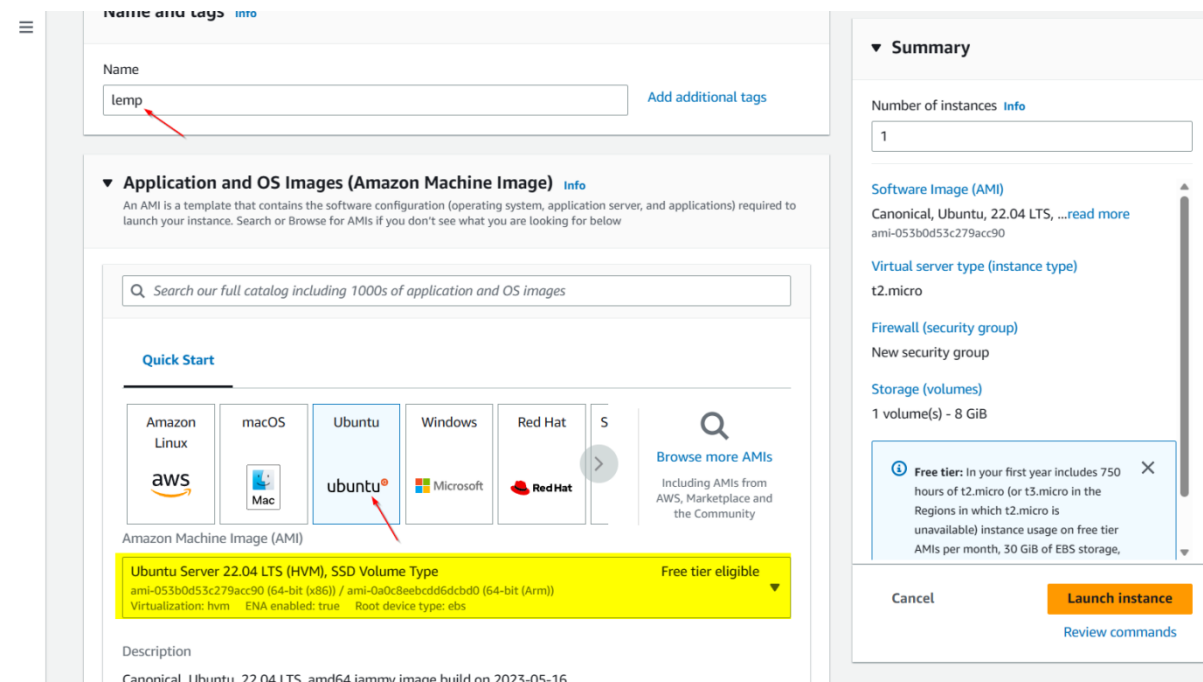
▪



iv) Fill in all relevant details to the LEMP project such as :

Type in the name and additional tag to the project (lemp) .Select ubuntu from the quick start option .Also note that the Amazon machine image selection varies from user to user

Select Ubuntu server 20.04 LTS (HVM),SSD Volume Type (Free Tier)



v) The instance type selected in the configuration is the t2 micro -free tier.

Click on the “Create new key pair” link.

Ensure the Checkbox remains unchanged on the “Create security group”.

▼ Instance type [Info](#)

Instance type

t2.micro


Free tier eligible

Family: t2
1 vCPU
1 GiB Memory
Current generation: true
On-Demand Windows pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour
On-Demand SUSE pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour
On-Demand RHEL pricing: 0.0716 USD per Hour
On-Demand Linux pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

☐ All generations


Compare instance types

▼ Key pair (login) [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected  pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required

Select



Create new key pair

▼ Network settings [Info](#)

Edit

Network [Info](#)

vpc-0c3c371436c0dcd9d

Subnet [Info](#)

No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

Enable


Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☒ Create security group

☐ Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called 'launch-wizard-17' with the following rules:

 All traffic from

▼ Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)

1

Software Image (AMI)

Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, ...read more

ami-053b0d53c279acc90

Virtual server type (instance type)


t2.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB



Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

×

Cancel

Launch instance

Review commands

vi) Type in the key pair name, chose the default key pair type and private key file format (rsa and .pem) and clicked the “Create key pair button”

Create key pair

Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

lemp

The name can include upto 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

☒ RSA

RSA encrypted private and public key pair

☐ ED25519

ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair


Private key file format

☒ .pem

For use with OpenSSH

☐ .ppk

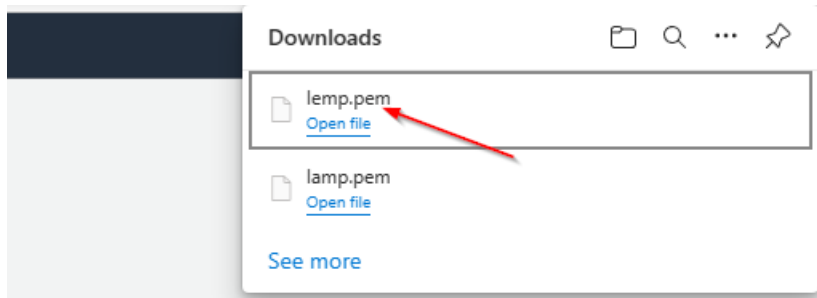
For use with PuTTY

 When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)

Cancel

Create key pair

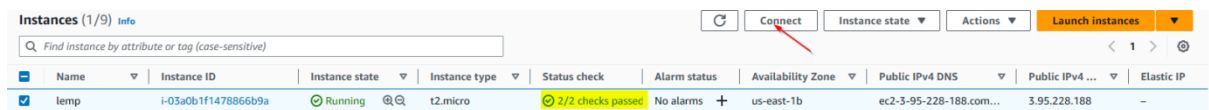
vii) The .pem file was downloaded successfully



viii) I have deliberately chosen default settings to allow SSH traffic from anywhere as well as the storage volume given by AWS.

Then we proceed to launch our instance finally.

Click the “Connect” button and copy the ssh client details we would be using on the git bash console.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instances' page. At the top, there is a 'Connect' button with a red arrow pointing to it. Below the buttons, there is a table of instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, Public IPv4 ..., and Elastic IP. The first instance listed is 'lemp' with ID 'i-03a0b1f1478866b9a', state 'Running', type 't2.micro', and status '2/2 checks passed'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
lemp	i-03a0b1f1478866b9a	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1b	ec2-3-95-228-188.com...	3.95.228.188	-

Open git bash on visual studio code or whichever console is convenient to use. We are using git bash here with Visual Studio Code

```
oshon@Oshority MINGW64 ~ (master)
$ cd Downloads

oshon@Oshority MINGW64 ~/Downloads (master)
$ ssh -i "lemp.pem" ubuntu@ec2-3-95-228-188.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Type YES to connect.

```
ssh -i "lemp.pem" ubuntu@ec2-3-95-228-188.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-3-95-228-188.compute-1.amazonaws.com (3.95.228.188)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:KXREinzz6qIs426BLUFDXr1t0h5/nvRR1SE3tF5P8tw.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
```

You have successful connected to the EC2 instance launched on AWS via ssh

Type clear to have a clear console and proceed to updating the lists of packages in the package manager.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InR
elease [119 kB]
```

Then we run apache2 installation and click yes to complete installation

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo apt install nginx
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
 fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core libdeflate0 libfontconfig1
```

Type YES to continue NGINX installation.

```
After this operation, 8335 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
```

We have to verify that Nginx is running in our Operating System and press the

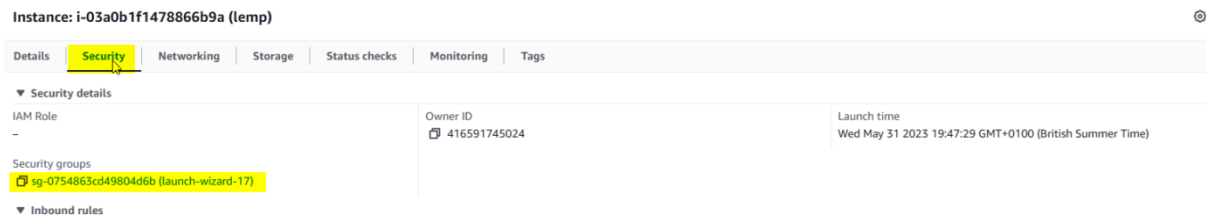
Ctrl + C button to get the ubuntu root.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2023-05-31 19:22:22 UTC; 22s ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
  Process: 2173 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process on;
  Process: 2174 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;
 Main PID: 2267 (nginx)
    Tasks: 2 (limit: 1141)
   Memory: 4.4M
      CPU: 23ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
           └─2267 "nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;"
             └─2270 "nginx: worker process"

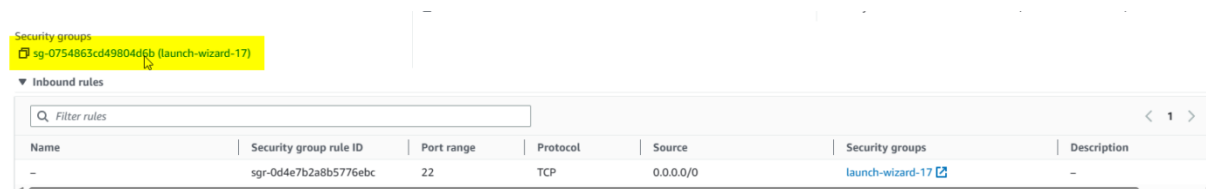

```

To proceed by launching the web server in the AWS Cloud, we need to navigate back to the security group on the platform to add a new rule for TCP port 80 which is the default for web browsers. Once done we can access the web page on internet.

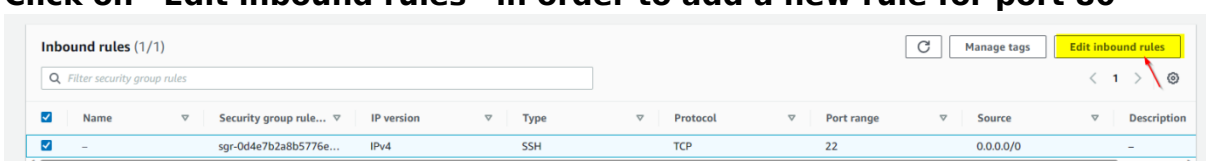
Click on security button.



And click the security group link.



Click on “Edit inbound rules “in order to add a new rule for port 80



Add a new rule.

Inbound rules Info

Security group rule ID: sgr-0d4e7b2a8b5776ebc

Type: SSH (Info) | Protocol: TCP (Info) | Port range: 22 (Info) | Source: Custom (Info) | Description - optional: (Info)

0.0.0.0/0 X

Add rule

Cancel | Preview changes | Save rules

Type in the port range and click “Anywhere ipv4”

Security group rule ID: sgr-0d4e7b2a8b5776ebc

Type: SSH (Info) | Protocol: TCP (Info) | Port range: 80 (Info) | Source: Custom (Info) | Description - optional: (Info)

0.0.0.0/0 X

Custom TCP | TCP | 80 | Custom | Anywhere-IPv4 | My IP

Add rule

Cancel | Preview changes | Save rules

Click the “Save rules” Button

Inbound rules Info

Security group rule ID: sgr-0d4e7b2a8b5776ebc

Type: SSH (Info) | Protocol: TCP (Info) | Port range: 22 (Info) | Source: Custom (Info) | Description - optional: (Info)

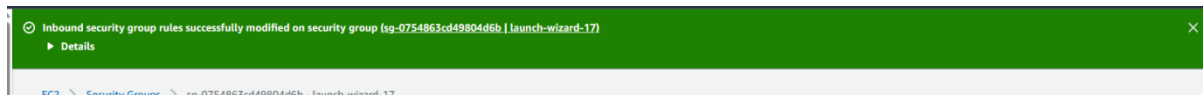
0.0.0.0/0 X

Custom TCP | TCP | 80 | Anywhere-IPv4 | Lemp Project | 0.0.0.0/0 X

Add rule

Cancel | Preview changes | Save rules

Inbound rule successfully modified



Open any browser of your choice and access the URL
http://3.95.228.188:80

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

Nginx default page successfully displayed.

From the LEMP stack, we have implemented with Linux and now have Nginx ready .

Next step would be to get the MySQL installed .

MYSQL INSTALLATION

Now that our web server is running, we need a relational database uses within the PHP environment hence we install MySQL server

Type “Y” and press Enter

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo apt install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
```

When installation is finished, Log in to connect to the MySQL server as the administrator user root so that you can have access to the sudo command.

```
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.33-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 (Ubuntu)

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owners.
```

It is important to set up a password for the user root using mysql_native_password as a default authentication method.

Please note, Password not revealed for security purpose

Exit MySQL

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'PassWord.1';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
```

Interactive script is started and all modifications are answered with a Y/N response .

Root user password was set Validate password: No

Change password: No

Remove anonymous user: No

```
buntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation

Securing the MySQL server deployment.

Enter password for user root:

VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT can be used to test passwords
and improve security. It checks the strength of password
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD component?

Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: No
Using existing password for root.
Change the password for root ? ((Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : No

... skipping.
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,
allowing anyone to log into MySQL 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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : No

... skipping.
```

Disallow remote login: No

Remove test data base and access to it: No

Reload Privilege tables: Yes

```
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? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : No

... skipping.
By default, MySQL 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.
ey for No) : No

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

Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Yes
Success.

All done!
```

Verify login details to ensure all details were inputted correctly and exiting MySQL

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo mysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 15
Server version: 8.0.33-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

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

mysql> exit
Bye
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

MySQL server is now installed and secured .

Next, we proceed to the PHP installation which is the final component of the LEMP STACK

PHP INSTALLATION

PHP is the component that would process the codes to display dynamic content to the end user. Nginx requires an external program to handle the PHP processing and this act as a bridge between PHP interpreter and the web server .This enhances the overall performance for most PHP web based site .It is called the PHP fastCGI process manager)

Hence ,we would need to install 2 packages namely :

1)php-fpm 2) php-mysql .

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo apt install php-fpm php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
```

Installation continues.

```
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this
host.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

At this point the PHP component is installed but we need to configure the Nginx to use the PHP processor

CONFIGURING NGINX TO USE PHP PROCESSOR

We need to create server block to encapsulate the Nginx configuration details and it can host more than one domain on a single server .Therefore we would create a direct structure with the /var/www for the domain website .

Root web directory created for our domain below.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo mkdir /var/www/projectLEMP
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/projectLEMP
```

Then proceed to open new nginx in sites-available directory using the vim editor

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo vim /etc/nginx/sites-available/projectLEMP
```

Put the edited file in an insert mode by typing “i” without quotes and add the bare-bones configuration files ,press ESC ,save and exit with “:wq” command

```
#/etc/nginx/sites-available/projectLEMP

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name projectLEMP www.projectLEMP;
    root /var/www/projectLEMP;

    index index.html index.htm index.php;

    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
    }

    location ~ \.php$ {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        fastcgi_pass unix:/var/run/php/php8.1-fpm.sock;
    }

    location ~ /\.ht {
        deny all;
    }
}

~
~
~
~
:wq
```

Please observe the following functions the location block carries out:

listen: Port Nginx listen to port 80

root: defines where the document root is served and stored by the website

index: defines how Nginx prioritize the index files. Index .html file gets the highest priority than the rest of the indexes.

Server-name: The domain name or Ip address the server block is responsible for .

Location: Includes try file directives that checks the files that correlates with the matching URI request. If not found, it will return Error 404

Location ~\.php\$: Handles the PHP processing and ensures it points Nginx to the fastcgi-php.conf files and declares what socket is associated with php-fpm

Location ~ /\.ht : deals with .htaccess files that Nginx does not process by denying all directives and ensuring they are not served to users .

Now we have to activate our configuration by linking the config files from Nginx site-enabled directory and also test the configuration to know if the syntax are OK

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/projectLEMP /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

Test successful and syntax are okay.

Next step is disabling default nginx host that is currently configured to listen to port 80.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo unlink /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

Proceed to reload Nginx to apply all changes.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo systemctl reload nginx
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

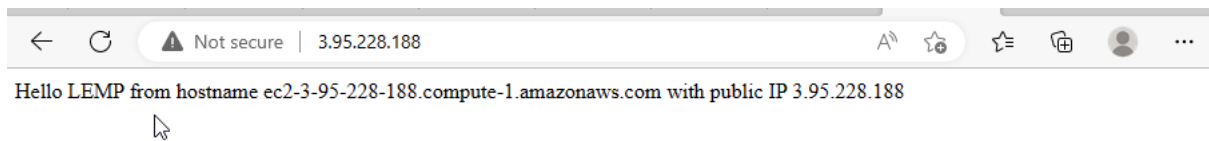
Hence , Our new website is active but note that the /var/www/projectLemp is empty.

We should create a file in that location so that we can test that the blocks is working as expected .

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo systemctl reload nginx
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo echo 'Hello LEMP from hostname' $(curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-hostname) 'with public IP' $(curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-ipv4) > /var/www/projectLEMP/index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

Now go and launch your browser URL using the IP address.

<http://3.95.228.188:80>



Our LEMP stack is fully configured successfully.

Next would be to create a PHP Script to test that our Nginx can handle .php files within the new configured website.

TESTING PHP WITH NGINX

Our LEMP stack is set up and completely installed and fully operational. We would test to validate that Nginx can handle .php files off to our PHP processor.

Create a new file called info.php and paste the file


```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo vim /var/www/projectLEMP/info.php
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

Paste the simplest valid php code that would return information about your server

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

Let us access this page on our web browser with the endpoint /info.php

<http://3.95.228.188/info.php>

PHP Version 8.1.2-1ubuntu2.11 	
System	Linux ip-172-31-26-11 5.19.0-1025-aws #26~22.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon Apr 24 01:58:15 UTC 2023 x86_64
Build Date	Feb 22 2023 22:56:18
Build System	Linux
Server API	FPM/FastCGI
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/8.1/fpm

A webpage containing details information about our server should be successfully displayed .

Please note: After checking the relevant information about your php .Its best to remove the file created as it contains sensitive information about your PHP environment and your ubuntu server by the command below

sudo rm /var/www/your_domain/info.php

Next ,we would be retrieving data from MySQL database with PHP

RETRIEVING DATA FROM MYSQL DATABASE WITH PHP

We would be creating a test database with a simple To-do list and configure to access it ,so the Nginx would be able to query data from the database and display it .

A new user would be created with the “mysql_native_password” in order for it to connect to the MySQL database from PHP

Our new user: example_user

Our new database: example_database

We would connect to the root account by the command below

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo mysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 17
Server version: 8.0.33-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 (Ubuntu)

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

mysql> 
```

Then we create a new database called “example_database” and password.

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE `example_database`;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)

mysql> CREATE USER 'example_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL ON example_database.* TO 'example_user'@'%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

We grant all permissions to the new user over the new “example_database” in order to give the new user full privileges.

We exit the shell and test if the new user has actually been granted permission to be able to login to the MySQL console again and display the database.

```
mysql> exit
Bye
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ mysql
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ mysql -u example_user -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19
Server version: 8.0.33-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

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

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| example_database |
| information_schema |
| performance_schema |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.05 sec)

mysql>
```

Next, we create a test table named “todo_list” and input 4 different values on each section

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE example_database.todo_list (item_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT, content VARCHAR(255), PRIMARY KEY(item_id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```



```
mysql> INSERT INTO example_database.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My first important item");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO example_database.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My second interesting sport");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO example_database.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My third important decision");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO example_database.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My fourth important motivation");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

We confirm that the data were successfully saved to our table below and exit the table.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM example_database.todo_list;
+-----+-----+
| item_id | content |
+-----+-----+
|      1 | My first important item |
|      2 | My second interesting sport |
|      3 | My third important decision |
|      4 | My fourth important motivation |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> exit
Bye
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

Next, we create a PHP Script that would connect to the MySQL database for our content in our root directory using vim editor to input the PHP script in the todo_list.php

```
Bye
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$ sudo vim /var/www/projectLEMP/todo_list.php
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-11:~$
```

Save and close file when done editing.

```

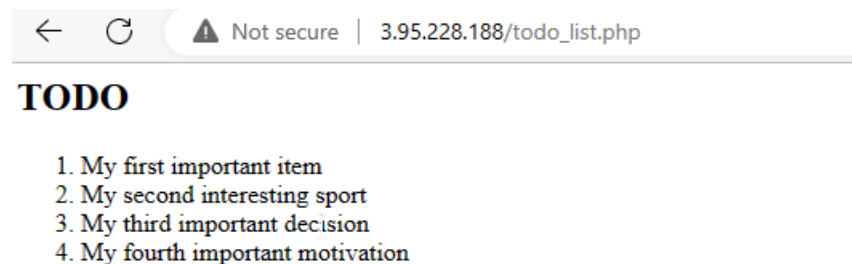
<?php
$user = "example_user";
$password = "password";
$database = "example_database";
$table = "todo_list";

try {
    $db = new PDO("mysql:host=localhost;dbname=$database", $user, $password);
    echo "<h2>TODO</h2><ol>";
    foreach($db->query("SELECT content FROM $table") as $row) {
        echo "<li>" . $row['content'] . "</li>";
    }
    echo "</ol>";
} catch (PDOException $e) {
    print "Error!: " . $e->getMessage() . "<br/>";
    die();
}
~
~
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```

We can now access the page in the browser by visiting the IP address configured for the website follow by the endpoint /todo_list.php

http://3.95.228.188/todo_list.php



Test table have been successfully displayed on the webpage and our PHP environment has connected and was able to interact with our MySQL server

Congratulations.

