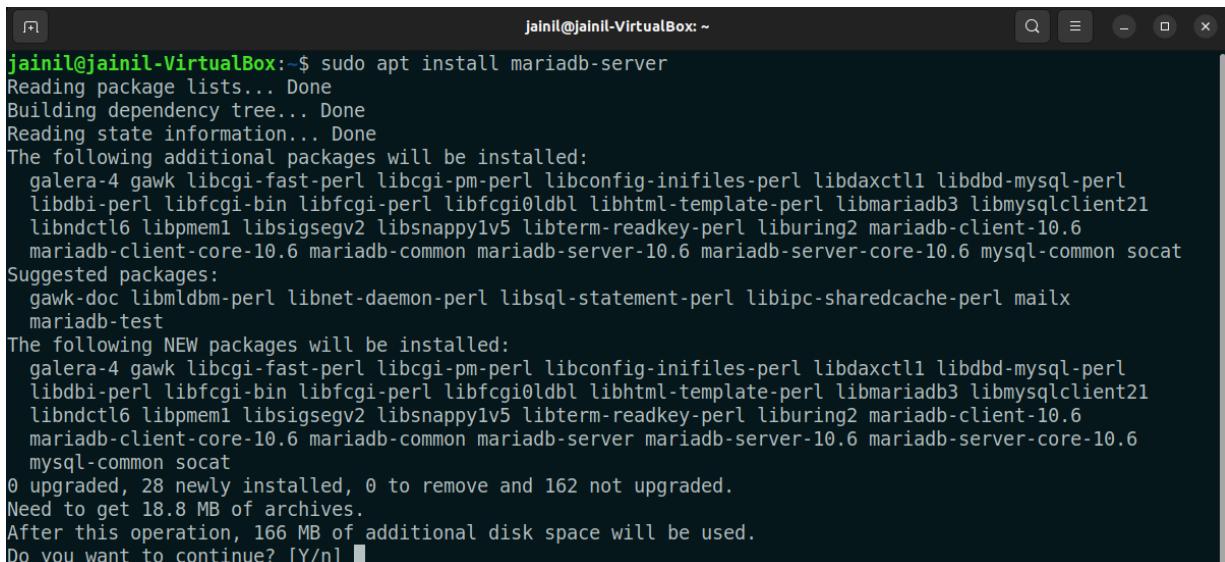


# **TASK: Installation of WordPress and DB (MariaDB) with php-fpm**

**Steps to install Wordpress and DB (mariadb) with php-fpm:**

1. MariaDB is compatible with WordPress, To install it, run the following command:

```
sudo apt install mariadb-server
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "jainil@jainil-VirtualBox: ~". The command "sudo apt install mariadb-server" is being run. The output shows the package manager reading lists, building dependency trees, and installing additional packages like galera-4, gawk, libcgifast-perl, etc. It also lists suggested packages such as gawk-doc, libmldb-perl, and mariadb-test. The process continues with NEW packages being installed, including galera-4, gawk, libcgifast-perl, and others. It concludes with 0 upgraded, 28 newly installed packages, and a prompt asking if the user wants to continue [Y/n].

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install mariadb-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  galera-4 gawk libcgifast-perl libcgipm-perl libconfig-inifiles-perl libdaxctl1 libdbd-mysql-perl
  libdbi-perl libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgioldbl libhtml-template-perl libmariadb3 libmysqlclient21
  libndctl6 libpmem1 libsigsegv2 libsnappy1v5 libterm-readkey-perl liburing2 mariadb-client-10.6
  mariadb-client-core-10.6 mariadb-common mariadb-server-10.6 mariadb-server-core-10.6 mysql-common socat
Suggested packages:
  gawk-doc libmldb-perl libnet-daemon-perl libsql-statement-perl libipc-sharedcache-perl mailx
  mariadb-test
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  galera-4 gawk libcgifast-perl libcgipm-perl libconfig-inifiles-perl libdaxctl1 libdbd-mysql-perl
  libdbi-perl libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgioldbl libhtml-template-perl libmariadb3 libmysqlclient21
  libndctl6 libpmem1 libsigsegv2 libsnappy1v5 libterm-readkey-perl liburing2 mariadb-client-10.6
  mariadb-client-core-10.6 mariadb-common mariadb-server mariadb-server-10.6 mariadb-server-core-10.6
  mysql-common socat
0 upgraded, 28 newly installed, 0 to remove and 162 not upgraded.
Need to get 18.8 MB of archives.
After this operation, 166 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] ■
```

2. Start and enable MariaDB. To start MariaDB run and enable use the following command:

```
sudo systemctl start mariadb
sudo systemctl enable mariadb
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl start mariadb
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl enable mariadb
Synchronizing state of mariadb.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mariadb
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.6.16 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-02-08 11:11:12 IST; 40s ago
     Docs: man:mariadb(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
      Main PID: 3236 (mariadb)
        Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
          Tasks: 13 (limit: 8188)
         Memory: 61.2M
            CPU: 1.084s
          CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
                  └─3236 /usr/sbin/mariadb

Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: 2024-02-08 11:11:12 0 [Note] InnoDB: 10.6.16 started; log#
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: 2024-02-08 11:11:12 0 [Note] Plugin 'FEEDBACK' is disable#
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: 2024-02-08 11:11:12 0 [Note] InnoDB: Loading buffer pool(>
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: 2024-02-08 11:11:12 0 [Warning] You need to use --log-bin=>
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: 2024-02-08 11:11:12 0 [Note] Server socket created on IP:>
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: 2024-02-08 11:11:12 0 [Note] InnoDB: Buffer pool(s) load >
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: 2024-02-08 11:11:12 0 [Note] /usr/sbin/mariadb: ready fo>
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox mariadb[3236]: Version: '10.6.16-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1' socket: '/ru>
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox systemd[1]: Started MariADB 10.6.16 database server.
Feb 08 11:11:12 jainil-VirtualBox /etc/mysql/debian-start[3252]: Upgrading MySQL tables if necessary.

Lines 1-23/23 (END)
```

### 3. Secure MariaDB Installation To improve the security of your MariaDB installation, run the following command:

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

- This will prompt you to answer a series of questions to configure your MariaDB installation. Here are the recommended answers:
  - Switch to unix authentication: No
  - Remove anonymous users: Y
  - Remove remote root login: Y
  - Change root password: Y
  - Remove test database and access to it: Yes
  - Reload privilege table now: Yes

### 4. Log into MariaDB Shell as Root To access the MariaDB shell as the root user, run the following command and enter the root password you set in the previous step:

```
sudo mariadb -u root
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mariadb -u root
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 39
Server version: 10.6.16-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 Ubuntu 22.04

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)]> S
```

5. Create a Database and User for WordPress In the MariaDB shell, run the following commands to create a database and a user for your WordPress site

- Command to create database:

```
create database wordpress;
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mariadb -u root
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 39
Server version: 10.6.16-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 Ubuntu 22.04

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 database wordpress;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.008 sec)
```

- Command to create user:

```
CREATE USER wpuser@localhost IDENTIFIED BY
'jainil115';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER wpuser@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'jainil115'
      '> ';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.003 sec)
```

- Command to grant all privileges to wpuser:

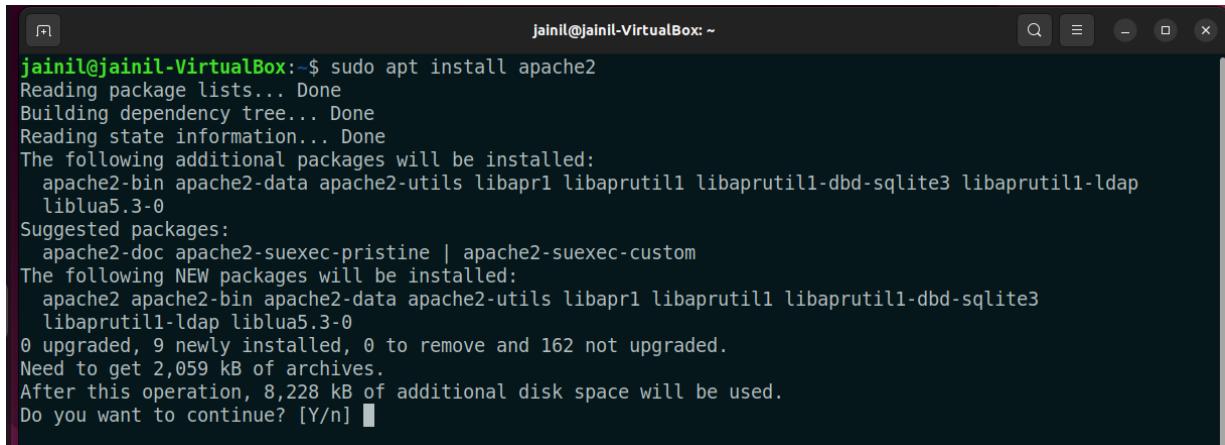
```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO
wpuser@localhost;
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO wpuser@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'jainil115';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.007 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> 
```

6. Install Apache Web Server Apache is a widely used web server that can serve your WordPress site. To install it, run the following command in the terminal:

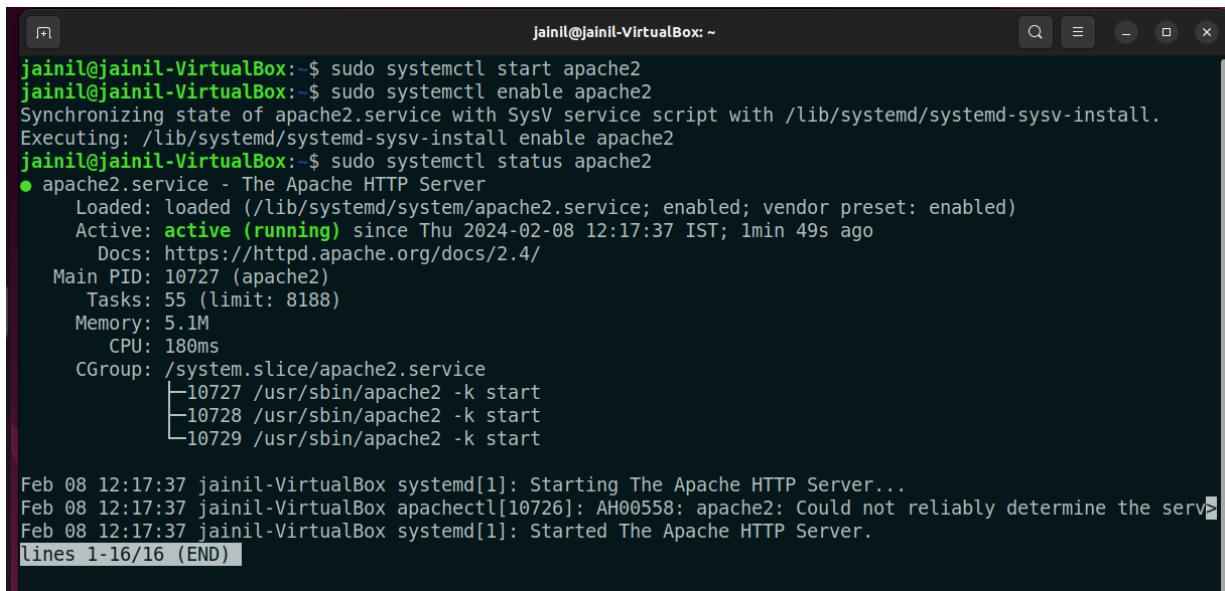
```
sudo apt install apache2
```



```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap
  liblua5.3-0
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.3-0
0 upgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 162 not upgraded.
Need to get 2,059 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8,228 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] ■
```

7. Start and Enable Apache Service To start the Apache service, run the following command:

```
sudo systemctl start apache2
sudo systemctl enable apache2
sudo systemctl status apache2
```



```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl start apache2
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl enable apache2
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-02-08 12:17:37 IST; 1min 49s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
         Main PID: 10727 (apache2)
            Tasks: 55 (limit: 8188)
           Memory: 5.1M
              CPU: 180ms
            CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
                    ├─10727 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                    ├─10728 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                    └─10729 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Feb 08 12:17:37 jainil-VirtualBox systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Feb 08 12:17:37 jainil-VirtualBox apachectl[10726]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the serv
Feb 08 12:17:37 jainil-VirtualBox systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-16/16 (END)
```

8. Install PHP and PHP-FPM PHP is a scripting language that WordPress uses to process dynamic content. PHP-FPM is a fast and scalable way to run PHP scripts with Apache. To install them, run the following command in the terminal:

```
sudo apt install php-fpm php-mysqli
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install php-fpm
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  php-common php8.1-cli php8.1-common php8.1-fpm php8.1-opcache php8.1-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  php-common php-fpm php8.1-cli php8.1-common php8.1-fpm php8.1-opcache php8.1-readline
0 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 162 not upgraded.
Need to get 5,194 kB of archives.
After this operation, 21.5 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] ■
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/var/www/html$ sudo apt install php-mysqli
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'php8.1-mysql' instead of 'php-mysqli'
```

9. Configure Apache to Use PHP-FPM To configure Apache to use PHP-FPM, you need to disable the default PHP module and enable the proxy\_fcgi and setenvif modules. Then, you need to enable the PHP-FPM configuration. To do this, run the following commands in the terminal (replace 8.1 with your PHP version):

```
sudo a2dismod php8.1
sudo e2enmod proxy_fcgi setenvif
sudo a2enconf php8.1-fpm
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/var/www/html$ sudo a2enmod proxy_fcgi setenvif
Considering dependency proxy for proxy_fcgi:
Enabling module proxy.
Enabling module proxy_fcgi.
Module setenvif already enabled
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl restart apache2
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/var/www/html$ sudo a2dismod php8.1
Module php8.1 disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl restart apache2
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/var/www/html$
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/var/www/html$ sudo a2enconf php8.1-fpm
Enabling conf php8.1-fpm.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
```

10. Download WordPress. To download the latest version of WordPress, run the following command in the terminal:

```
wget https://wordpress.org/latest.zip
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ wget https://wordpress.org/latest.zip
--2024-02-08 12:12:37-- https://wordpress.org/latest.zip
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: 25960271 (25M) [application/zip]
Saving to: 'latest.zip'

latest.zip          100%[=====] 24.76M 1.39MB/s   in 18s

2024-02-08 12:12:57 (1.38 MB/s) - 'latest.zip' saved [25960271/25960271]

jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$
```

11. Extract WordPress Files to Web Root To extract the WordPress files to the web root directory (/var/www/html/), run the following commands in the terminal:

```
sudo unzip latest.zip -d /var/www/html/
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo unzip latest.zip -d /var/www/html/
```

12. Edit WordPress Configuration File To edit the WordPress configuration file, run the following command in the terminal:

```
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress' );
define( 'DB_USER', 'wpuser' );
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'jainil115' );
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox: /var/www/html/wordpress
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/var/www/html/wordpress$ sudo nano wp-config-sample.php

GNU nano 6.2          wp-config-sample.php *
* @link https://wordpress.org/documentation/article/editing-wp-config-php/
*
* @package WordPress
*/
// ** Database settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress' );

/** Database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'wpuser' );

/** Database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'jainil115' );

/** Database 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. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );
```

13. Now edit /etc/apache2/sites-available/000.default.conf and modify the DocumentRoot to /var/www/html/wordpress/

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-
default.conf
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox: ~
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf

GNU nano 6.2          /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf *
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # 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 webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/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

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

    # 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
    # following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
    # after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
```

14. Rename WordPress Configuration File To rename the WordPress configuration file, run the following command in the terminal:

```
sudo mv \
/var/www/html/example.com/wp-config-sample.php \
/var/www/html/example.com/wp-config.php
```

15. Change WordPress Directory Ownership and Permissions To change the WordPress directory ownership and permissions, run the following:

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

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:/var/www/html$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/
```

16. Then restart apache2.

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

17. Complete WordPress Installation via Web Browser To complete the WordPress installation via web browser, open your web browser and enter "http://localhost" in the address bar.

1. Site title: Testing
2. Username: Jainil
3. Password: .....
4. Your Email: [jainilpatel115@gmail.com](mailto:jainilpatel115@gmail.com) (my email id)
5. Search engine visibility: Untick (does not matter for this task)

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** Testing

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

**Password** CzpwH#GrYkSFpNDYf ( Hide) Strong

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

**Your Email** jainilpatel115@gmail.com  
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.

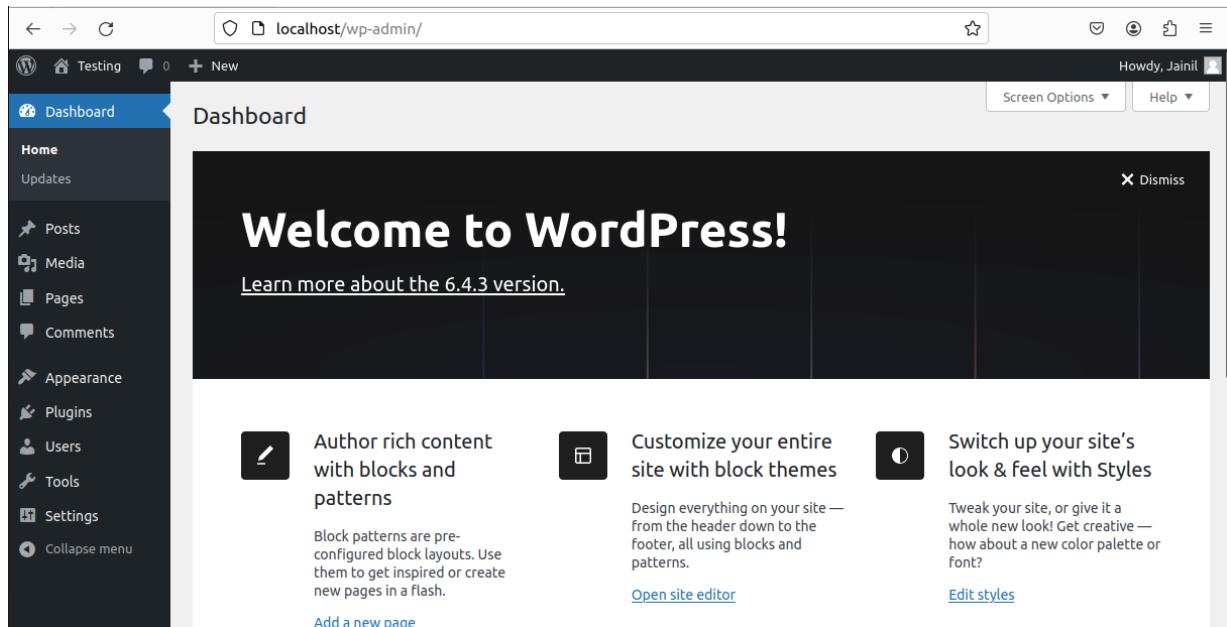
**Install WordPress**

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the WordPress installation success page. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/wp-admin/install.php?step=2`. The page features the classic blue 'W' logo at the top center. Below it, a large box contains the word "Success!" in bold. A horizontal line follows, then the message "WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!". Underneath, two lines of text show the user information: "Username" followed by "Jainil" and "Password" followed by "*Your chosen password.*". At the bottom left of the box is a blue "Log In" button. The browser interface includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh) and a star icon for bookmarks.

18. Now enter the Username and Password to login.

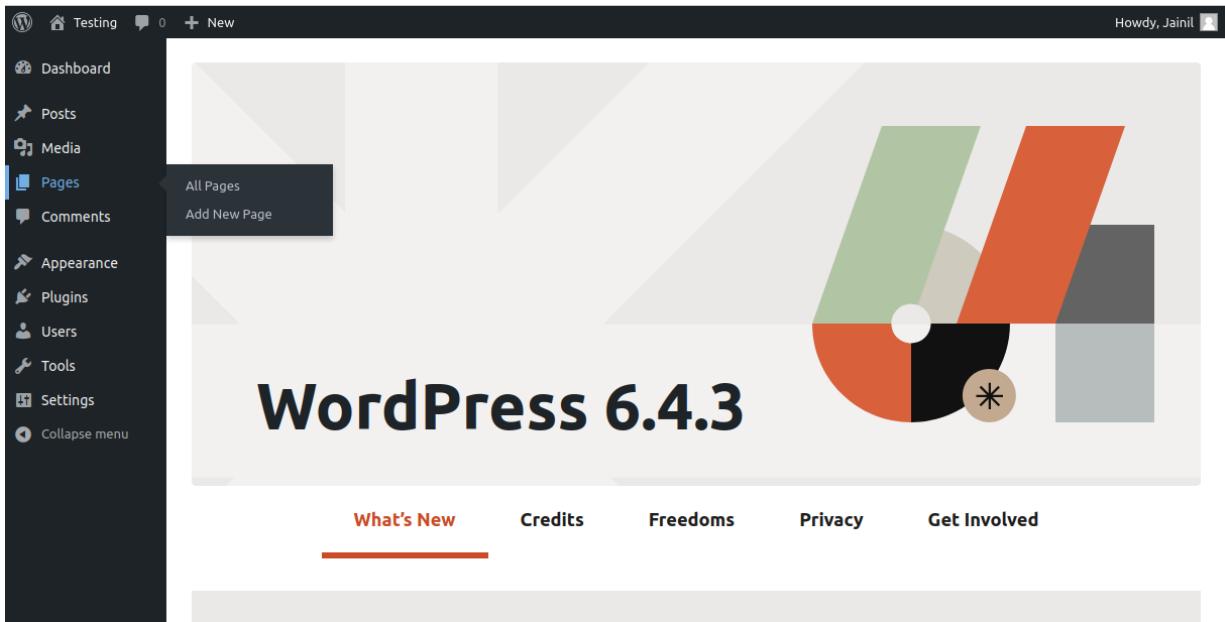
The screenshot shows a standard WordPress login interface. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/wp-login.php`. The page has a large blue 'W' logo at the top center. Below the logo is a white rectangular form. Inside the form, there is a text input field labeled "Username or Email Address" containing the text "Jainil". Below this is another text input field labeled "Password" with a redacted input. To the right of the password field is an "eye" icon for password visibility. At the bottom left of the form is a "Remember Me" checkbox, and at the bottom right is a blue "Log In" button. At the very bottom of the page, there are two links: "Lost your password?" and "← Go to Testing".

19. Now you will be able to see WordPress Dashboard.

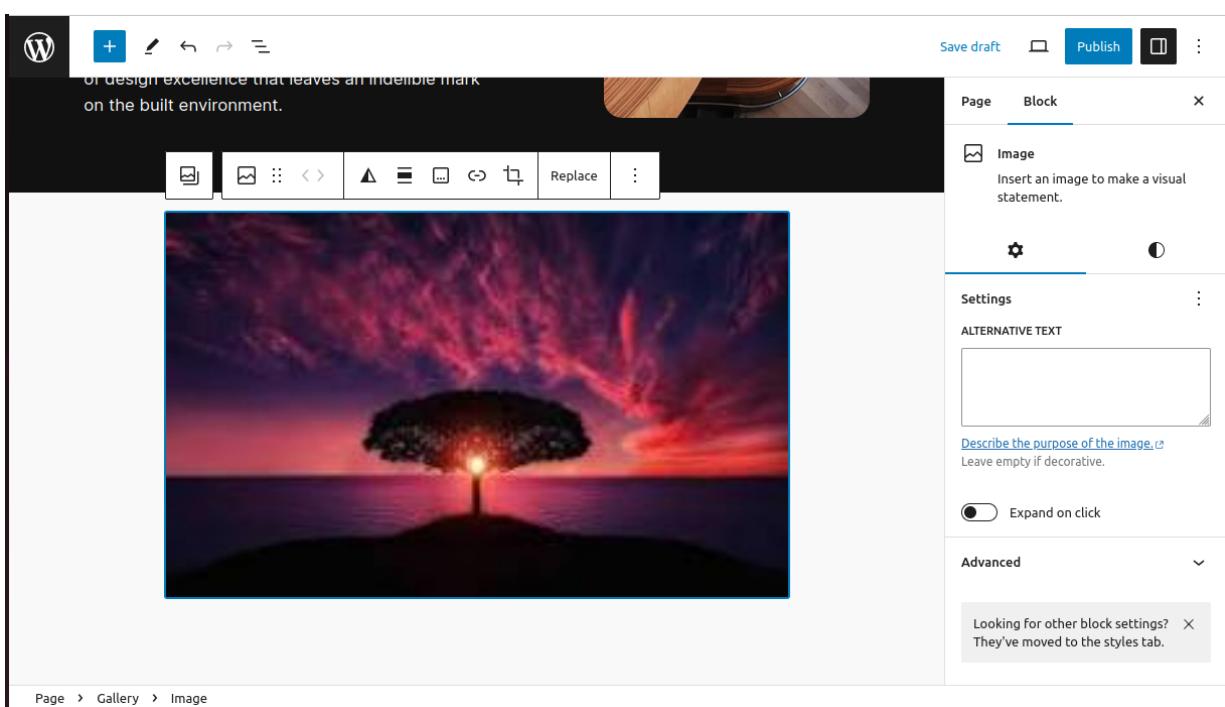


20. Now let's create demo page. Hover on Pages and click on Add New Page.

Select a style and enter a Title and other text and click on publish.

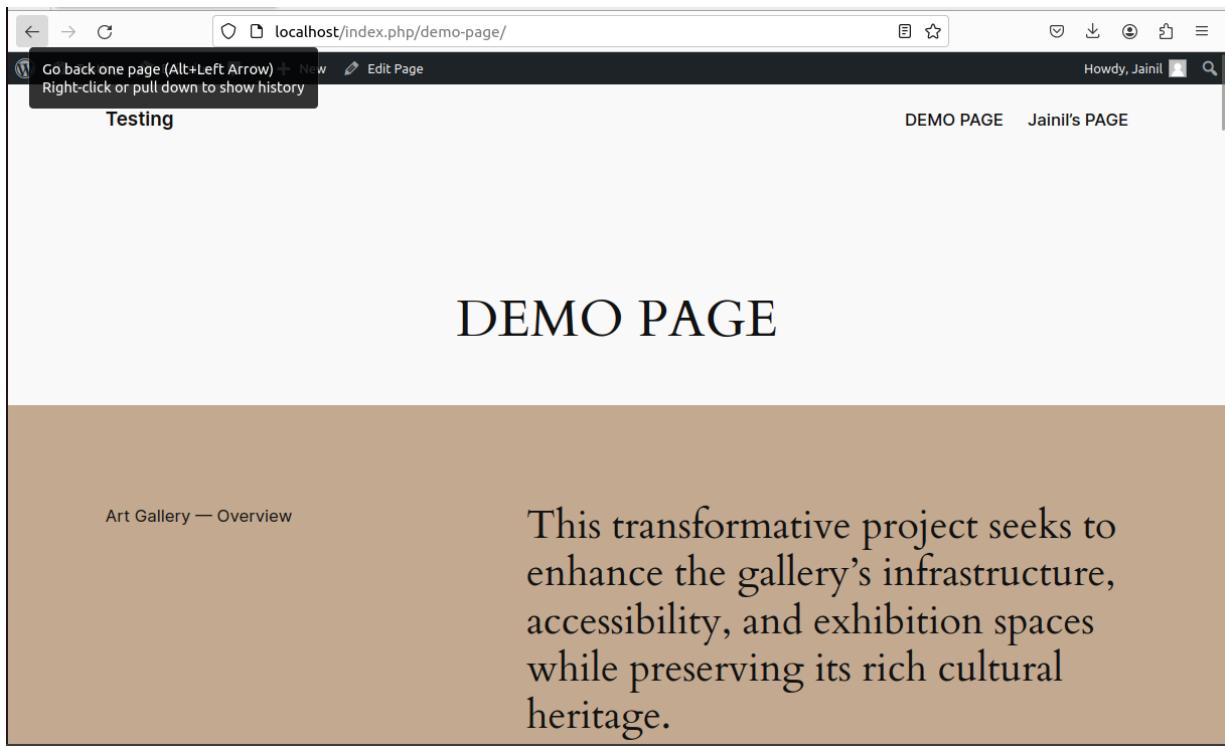


The screenshot shows the WordPress 6.4.3 dashboard. On the left, the navigation menu is visible with 'Pages' selected. A sub-menu for 'Pages' is open, showing 'All Pages' and 'Add New Page'. The main content area features a large 'WordPress 6.4.3' logo and a pie chart graphic. Below the logo are links for 'What's New', 'Credits', 'Freedoms', 'Privacy', and 'Get Involved'. The 'What's New' link is underlined.

The screenshot shows the WordPress editor interface. A large image of a tree at sunset is inserted into the content area. The editor toolbar is visible above the image. To the right, the 'Block' settings sidebar is open, showing options for 'Image', 'Settings', 'ALTERNATIVE TEXT', and 'Advanced'. The 'Image' tab is selected, with a note to 'Insert an image to make a visual statement.' The 'Settings' tab is active, and the 'ALTERNATIVE TEXT' section contains a placeholder for alternative text. The 'Advanced' section has a note about moved styles.

21. Follow the link to view the demo-page "<http://localhost/index.php/demo-page>".



## **ADDITIONAL TASK: Restore WordPress database.**

**Steps to restore wordpress database:**

1. Go to <https://github.com/vccw-team/repository-example-of-wp/blob/master/wordpress.sql> and then click on raw.

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'vccw-team / repository-example-of-wp'. The 'Code' tab is selected, displaying the 'wordpress.sql' file. The file contains a MySQL dump script for a WordPress database. The code includes comments indicating the MySQL version (10.13), host (192.168.55.123), and server version (5.7.16-0ubuntu0.16.04.1). It also shows various SQL statements for setting character sets, collations, and table structures, including the creation of the 'wp\_commentmeta' table.

```

-- MySQL dump 10.13 Distrib 5.7.17, for osx10.12 (x86_64)
-- Host: 192.168.55.123 Database: wordpress
-- -----
-- Server version 5.7.16-0ubuntu0.16.04.1

/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8 */;
/*!40103 SET TIME_ZONE=@TIME_ZONE */;
/*!40103 SET TIME_ZONE='+00:00' */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS=@@UNIQUE_CHECKS, UNIQUE_CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@@FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS, FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_SQL_MODE=@@SQL_MODE, SQL_MODE='NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO' */;
/*!40111 SET @OLD_SQL_NOTES=@@SQL_NOTES, SQL_NOTES=0 */;

-- Table structure for table `wp_commentmeta`

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `wp_commentmeta`;
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client      = @@character_set_client */;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `wp_commentmeta` (
  `meta_id` bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `comment_id` bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
  `meta_key` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `meta_value` longtext COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci,
  PRIMARY KEY (`meta_id`),
  KEY `comment_id` (`comment_id`),
  KEY `meta_key` ((meta_key)) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_520_ci;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;

-- Dumping data for table `wp_commentmeta`

LOCK TABLES `wp_commentmeta` WRITE;
/*!40000 ALTER TABLE `wp_commentmeta` DISABLE KEYS */;
/*!40000 ALTER TABLE `wp_commentmeta` ENABLE KEYS */;
UNLOCK TABLES;

```

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the raw GitHub content of the 'wordpress.sql' file. The content is identical to the one shown in the first screenshot, containing the MySQL dump script for the WordPress database.

2. Then, to download this file copy the link from the address bar and enter the following command. backup file wordpress.sql will be saved in /home/jainil/ directory.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/vccw-team/repository-example-of-wp/master/wordpress.sql
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/vccw-team/repository-example-of-wp/master/wordpress.sql
--2024-02-10 10:29:30-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/vccw-team/repository-example-of-wp/master/wordpress.sql
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com) ... 185.199.109.1
33, 185.199.111.133, 185.199.108.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.109.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 38507 (38K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'wordpress.sql'

wordpress.sql      100%[=====] 37.60K --.-KB/s   in 0.08s

2024-02-10 10:29:31 (465 KB/s) - 'wordpress.sql' saved [38507/38507]

jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$
```

3. Access the MariaDB database with the following command:

```
sudo mysql
```

```
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mysql
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 34
Server version: 10.6.16-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 Ubuntu 22.04

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)]>
```

4. Switch to the wordpress database and execute the following commands to restore the wordpress database from wordpress.sql file:

```
use wordpress;
```

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

MariaDB [(none)]> use wordpress
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
MariaDB [wordpress]>
```

```
source /home/jainil/wordpress.sql;
```

```
Database changed
MariaDB [wordpress]> source /home/jainil/wordpress.sql
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.000 sec)
```

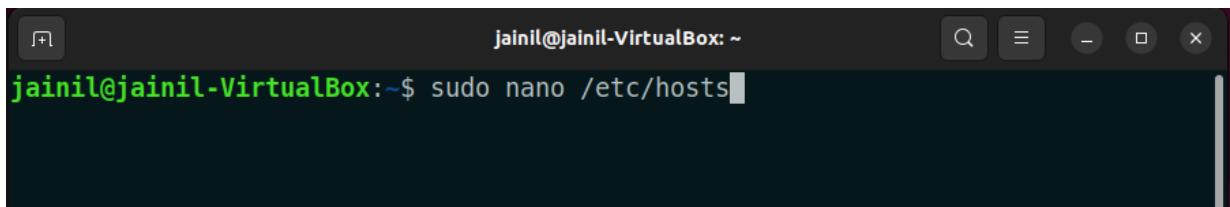
```
show tables;
```

```
MariaDB [wordpress]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_wordpress |
+-----+
| wp_commentmeta      |
| wp_comments          |
| wp_links             |
| wp_options            |
| wp_postmeta           |
| wp_posts              |
| wp_term_relationships |
| wp_term_taxonomy      |
| wp_termmeta           |
| wp_terms              |
| wp_usermeta           |
| wp_users              |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [wordpress]> █
```

5. The next step is to change localhost to example.dev (as the backup database uses this link). Execute the following command to do so:

```
sudo nano /etc/hosts
```



6. Now edit /etc/hosts file, replace localhost with example.dev and save the changes.

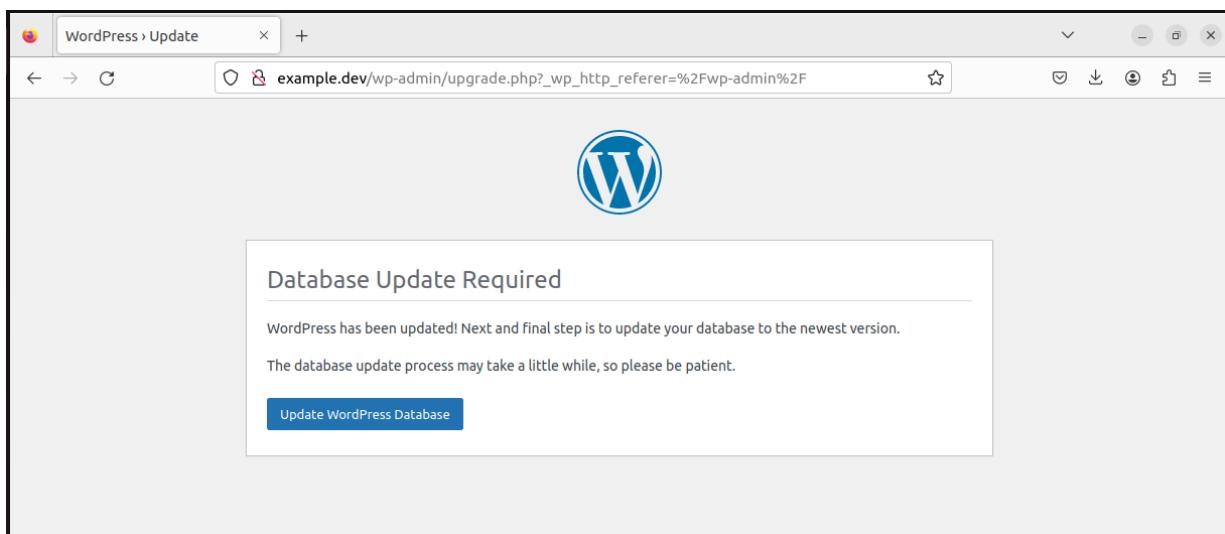
```
GNU nano 6.2                               /etc/hosts
jainil@jainil-VirtualBox: ~

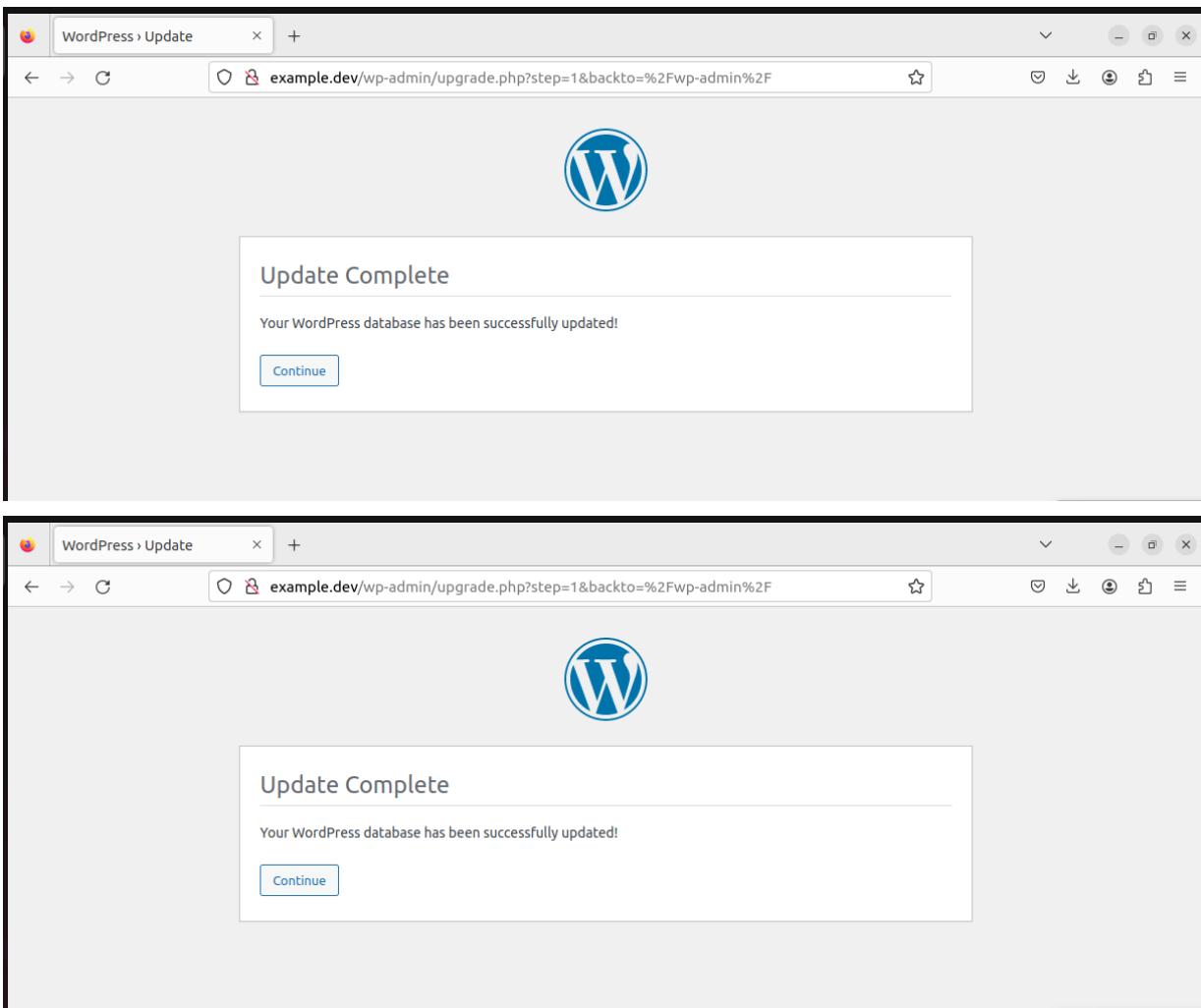
127.0.0.1      example.dev
127.0.1.1      jainil-VirtualBox

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

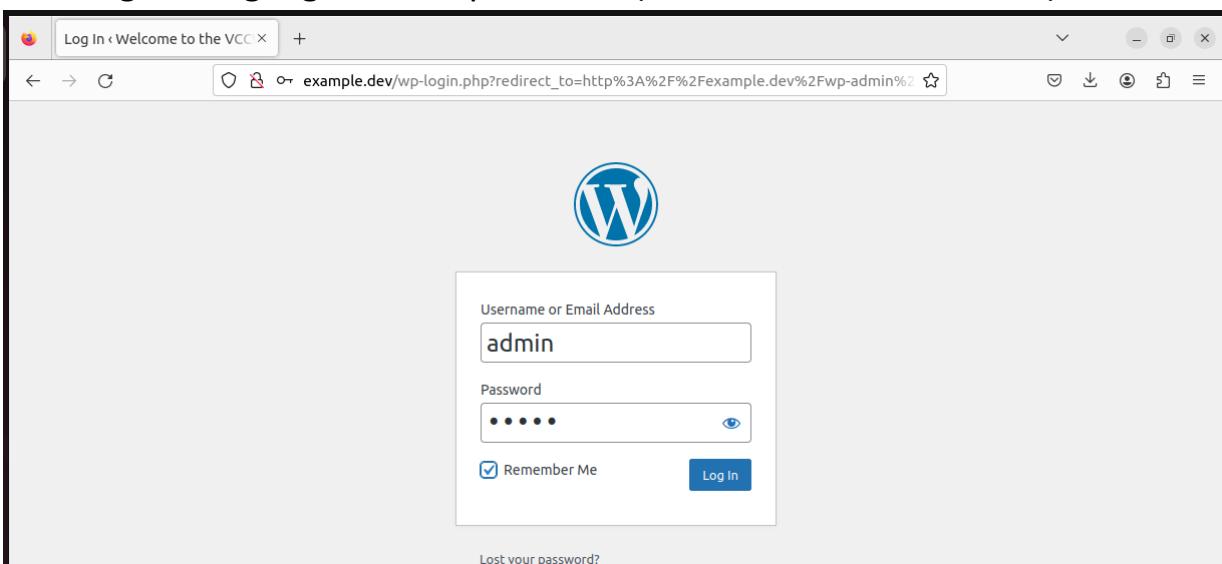
[ Wrote 9 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut      ^T Execute  ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace   ^U Paste    ^J Justify  ^/ Go To Line
```

7. Now go to web browser and enter example.dev/wp-admin. You will see a page indicating that a Database update is required. Click on Update Database.

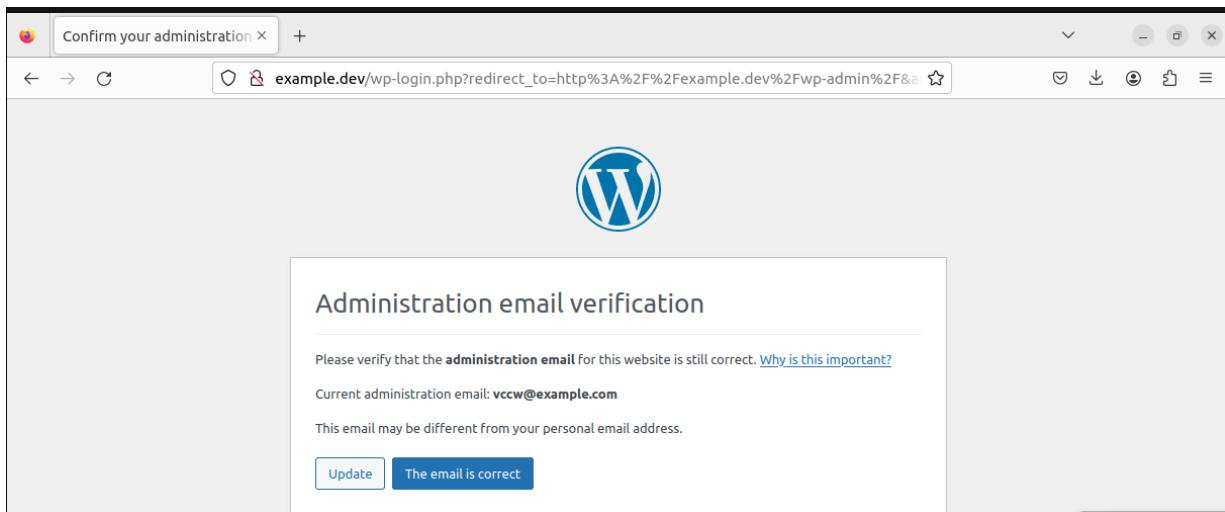




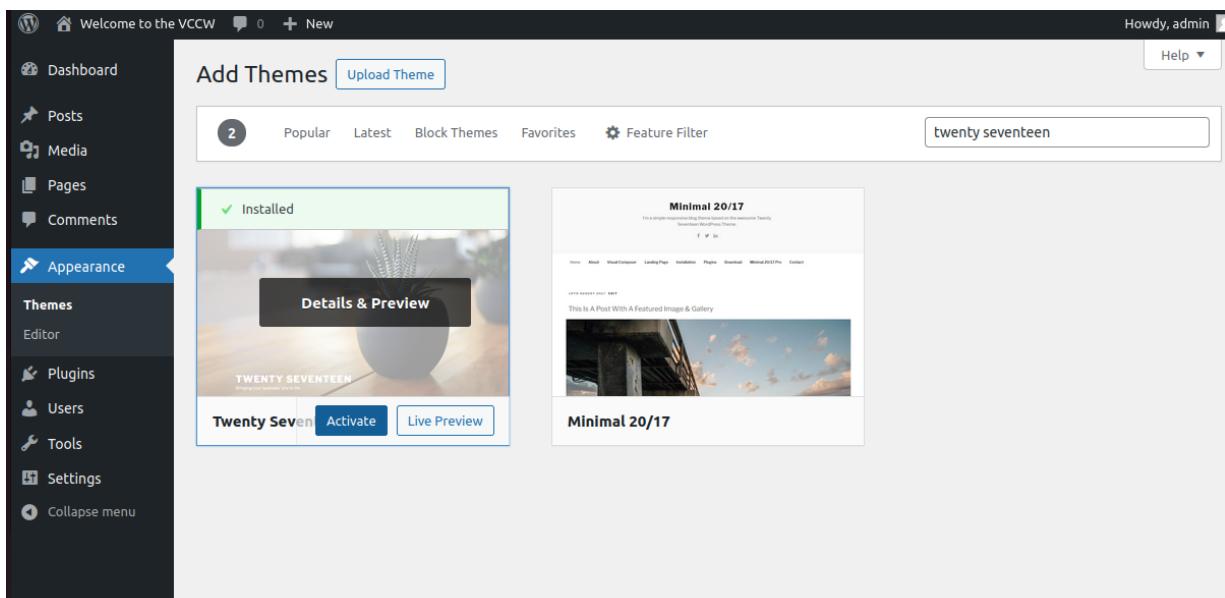
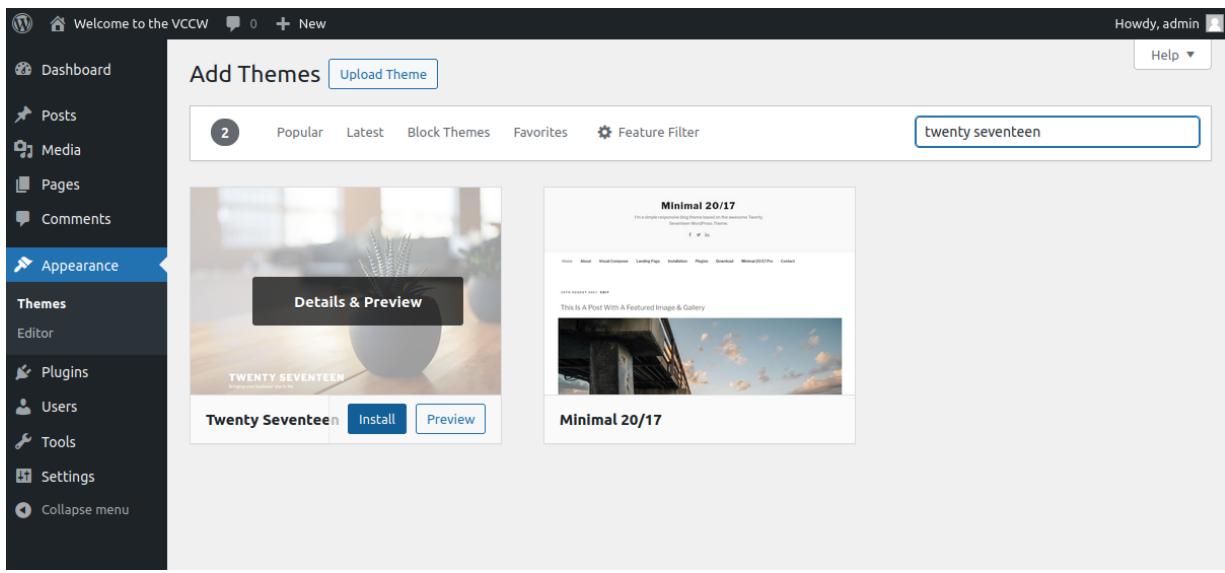
## 8. Now login using login id and password (admin admin in this case).



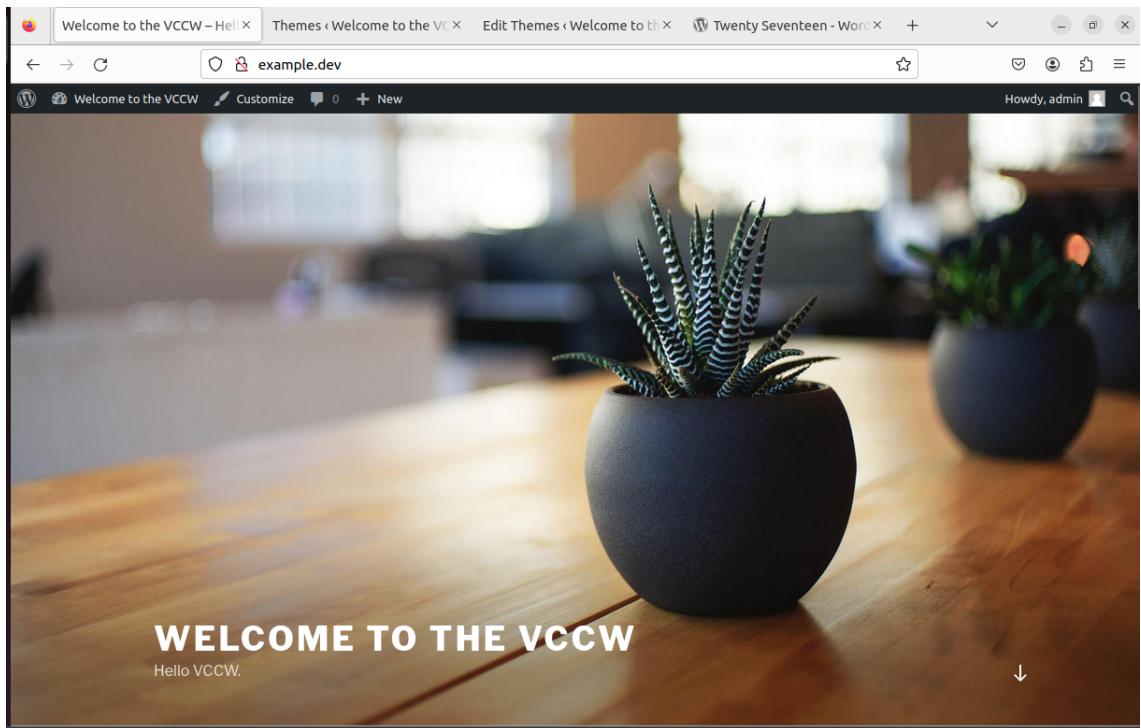
## 9. Now click on The email is correct (If you want to change email you can but it will require verification).



10. Now you will be in dashboard. Now we need to download and activate twentyseventeen theme plugin. Search in for twenty Seventeen and click on activate once it is downloaded.



11. 1. Finally, enter `http://example.dev` in the address bar. You should now be able to see the VCCW homepage.

A screenshot of the WordPress dashboard. The main area shows a single post titled "Hello world!" with a date of "FEB 17TH 2017" and an "EDIT" link. To the right is a sidebar with several widgets:

- RECENT POSTS**: Shows the post "Hello world!"
- RECENT COMMENTS**: Shows a comment from "A WordPress Commenter" on the same post.
- ARCHIVES**: Shows the month "February 2017".
- CATEGORIES**: Shows the category "Uncategorized".

A search bar is also visible at the top of the sidebar.