Laravel deploy with VPS Setup

Point your domain to VPS (DNS setup)

- Go to the site from which the client purchased the domain and log in
- From the domain list, find the domain and go to its DNS settings
- In the Host Record section, add two ARecords for host '@' and 'api'. Both of their value will be the IP of the VPS. (You will get the VPS IP from where the client purchased the VPS), and the TTL will be automatic or 60
- Also, update the CNAME Record for 'www' where the value will be the domain name, and the TTL will be automatic or 60
- Then check if the domain and api subdomain become available or not on https://www.whatsmydns.net'

Deploy on VPS

Step 1: Go to the Terminal of your Computer and log in to VPS

ssh root@ip

Enter the VPS root password. (You will find it where the VPS is)

Step 2: Update the system

sudo apt update

sudo apt upgrade

Step 3: Enable and configure UFW (Uncomplicated Firewall) and check the port status

sudo ufw enable

sudo ufw allow 22 sudo ufw status

Step 4: Installing NVM

curl -o- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nvm-sh/nvm/v0.40.3/install.sh | bash

- Restart. Stop the terminal and log in again to the VPS.
- Check the version nvm -v

Step 5: Installing Node

nvm install node npm -v node -v

Step 6: Installing and Configuring PHP

• Update package lists and check available PHP versions

sudo apt update

apt search php | grep "^php[0-9]"

Install latest

sudo apt install -y php php-fpm php-mysql php-xml php-curl php-mbstring php-

Or if you want to install any specific version

sudo apt install -y php8.4 php8.4-fpm php8.4-mysql php8.4-xml php8.4-curl ph

• Check directly for PHP 8.4

sudo systemctl status php8.4-fpm

Start PHP 8.4 FPM service

sudo systemctl start php8.4-fpm

Enable PHP 8.4 FPM to start on boot

sudo systemctl enable php8.4-fpm

Check status

sudo systemctl status php8.4-fpm

php -v

Step 7: Installing and Configuring MYSQL Database

Install mysql

sudo apt install -y mysql-server

· Start and enable MySQL

sudo systemctl start mysql

sudo systemctl enable mysql

secure installation

sudo mysql_secure_installation

- Remove anonymous users? → Type y and press Enter
- **Disallow root login remotely?** → Type n and press Enter
- Remove the test database and access to it? → Type y and press Enter
- Reload privilege tables now? → Type y and press Enter

Setting up the username and password:

Connect to MySQL as root (no password needed initially)

sudo mysql

• Once in the MySQL prompt, run these commands:

ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'Yo

Flush and Exit

FLUSH PRIVILEGES; EXIT;

• Test MySQL Connection

mysql -u root -p

Enter password:

Step 8: Installing Composer

Download the Composer installer

curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer -o composer-setup.php

Install Composer globally

sudo php composer-setup.php --install-dir=/usr/local/bin --filename=composer

Remove installer

rm composer-setup.php

Verify installation

composer -version

Step 8: Installing PM2

Install PM2 globally

npm install -g pm2

Step 9: Configure Firewall

sudo ufw allow 80 sudo ufw allow 443

sudo ufw reload sudo ufw status

Step 10: Create Web Directories

check first
cd /var/www
create
mkdir /var/www

Step 11: Github Connect

ls -al ~/.ssh ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "github@smtech24.com"

 Save the SSH-RA, then configure it in sm technology GitHub, ask the leader to do that or someone who has access

ssh -T git@github.com
git clone <github repo's ssh key"

Step 12: Allow the backend port

ls

cd backend-project-name

sudo ufw allow 8000

Step 13: Connect Database

mysql -u root -p

· Create database

CREATE DATABASE database_name

· Create a dedicated database user

CREATE USER 'database_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'SecurePass123!';

· Grant privileges

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON markustayev_db.* TO 'markustayev_user'@'localhos

• Flush privileges

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

EXIT;

Step 14: Edit and configure .env

nano .env

Step 15: Run all required commands to run the project

Migrate the database

php artisan migrate

Link the Storage

php artisan storage:link

Run the seeder if needed

php artisan db:seed

pm2 start

here 85.31.235.77:8000 is vps_ip:backend_port allowed before

pm2 start php --name php-server -- -S 85.31.235.77:8000 -t public

pm2 save

pm2 startup

• Give these necessary permissions

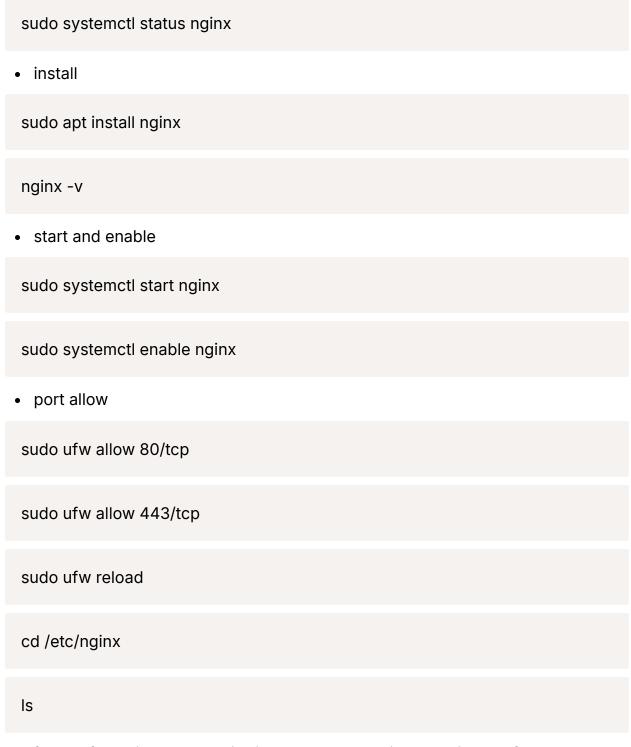
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data/var/www/project-backend-name/storage

sudo chmod -R 775 /var/www/project-backend-name/storage /var/www/project

You can now check whether the backend is running on 85.31.235.77:8000 (vps_ip:backend_port) or not

Step 16: Nginx Setup

• Check if already running or not



conf.d fastcgi_params koi-win modules-available nginx.conf scgi_params sites-enabled uwsgi_params fastcgi.conf koi-utf mime.types modules-enabled proxy_params sites-available snippets win-utf

```
cd conf.d
```

ls

nano api.mglobalranking.com.conf

```
server {
  server_name api.mglobalranking.com;
  root /var/www/backend-project-name/public;
  index index.php index.html;
  location / {
    try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$query_string;
  }
  location ~ \.php$ {
    include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
    fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php8.4-fpm.sock; # Adjust to your PHP version
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    include fastcgi_params;
  }
  location ~ /\.ht {
    deny all;
  }
  client_max_body_size 1500M;
  listen 443 ssl; # managed by Certbot
  ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/api.myglobalrankings.com/fullchain.pem; #
  ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/api.myglobalrankings.com/privkey.pen
  include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-nginx.conf; # managed by Certbot
```

```
ssl_dhparam /etc/letsencrypt/ssl-dhparams.pem; # managed by Certbot

}
server {
   if ($host = api.myglobalrankings.com) {
      return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
   } # managed by Certbot

listen 80;
   server_name api.myglobalrankings.com;
   return 404; # managed by Certbot

}
```