

# WordPress hosting with AWS RDS

1. Launch AWS instances (OS here I choose Ubuntu)
  2. Host WordPress files under a user directory
  3. Create an RDS instance
  4. Connect RDS Database with your WordPress and run webpage using URL  
myawshosting.net

NB: Only Minimum access is granted

## Steps-WordPress using MySQL

1. Launch AWS Ubuntu instance and configure necessary security group such as SSH (Port 22), HTTP (Port 80), HTTPS (Port 443), MySQL/Aurora (Port 3306)
  2. Install necessary packages

- Install Apache and start and enable

```
# apt install apache2 -y      # systemctl start apache2      # systemctl enable apache2
```

- Install PHP, the Apache PHP module, and the PHP MySQL extension:

```
# apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql
```

```
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# apt update
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php8.3 php-common php8.3-cli php8.3-common
    php8.3-mysql php8.3-opcache php8.3-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php libapache2-mod-php8.3 php-common php-mysql php8.3
    php8.3-cli php8.3-common php8.3-opcache php8.3-readline
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 5047 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2227 kB additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php-commo
n-all 8.3.6-0+syncrel [113.8 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php8.3-co
mmon amd64 8.3.6-0+syncrel [738 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php8.3-op
cache amd64 8.3.6-0+syncrel [171 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php8.3-ro
adline amd64 8.3.6-0+syncrel [13.6 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php8.3-ci
rcache amd64 8.3.6-0+syncrel [100 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libapache
2-mod-php8.3 amd64 8.3.6-0+syncrel [1849 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libapache
2-mod-php8.3-amd64 [2424 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php8.3 al
l 8.3.6-0+syncrel [9166 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php all 2
.3.19-1 [409 kB]
Get: 10 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php8.3-m
ysql amd64 8.3.6-0+syncrel [126 kB]
Get: http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 php-mysq
l amd64 8.3.6-0+syncrel [118 kB]
Fetched 5047 kB in 25 (2227 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package php-common.
(Reading database ... 72562 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../00-php-common_2%3a8.3.6-0+syncrel_amd64.deb ...

```

- Install MySQL Server and start and enable

```
# apt install mysql-server      # systemctl start mysql      # systemctl enable mysql
```

```
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# apt install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libalgorithm-diff-perl libclone-perl libencode-locale-perl
  libevent-pthreads-2.1-7t64 libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgi64
  libhtml-parser-perl libhttp-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl
  libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl
  libio-modes-perl liblwp-couchdb-perl liblwp-couchdb-0.4 liblwpdate-perl
  liburi-perl libwww-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils mysql-client-8.0
  mysql-client-core-8.0 mysql-common mysql-server-8.0 mysql-server-core-8.0
Suggested packages:
  libdata-dumper-perl libhttp-sharedcache-perl liblio-compress-brotli-perl
  liblist-diff-perl libropexp-ipv6-perl libwww-perl mailx tinyca
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libhogi-fast-perl libhogi-pm-perl libclone-perl libencode-locale-perl
  libevent-pthreads-2.1-7t64 libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgi64
  libhtml-parser-perl libhttp-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl
  libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl libio-html-perl
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl libmecab2 libprotobuf-lite32t64 liblwpdate-perl
  liburi-perl mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils mysql-client-8.0
  mysql-client-core-8.0 mysql-common mysql-server mysql-server-core-8.0
0 upgraded, 29 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 29.5 MB of archives.
After this operation, 24.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 mysql-com
mon-all 5.8+1.1.0build1 [6746 B]
Get:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 mysql-cl
ient-8.0 8.0.36-2ubuntu3 [22.4 kB]
Get:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 mysql-cl
ient-8.0 8.0.36-2ubuntu3 [22.4 kB]
Get:4 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libevent-
pthread-2.1-7t64 libfcgi64 2 [382 B]
Get:5 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libmecab2
  amd64-14ubuntu4 [201 kB]
Get:6 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 libprotob
uf-lite32t64 amd64-2.21.12build1 [230 kB]
Get:7 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 mysql-ser
ver-core-8.0 amd64 8.0.36-2ubuntu3 [17.4 MiB]
Get:8 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 mysql-ser
```

### 3. Create a Database for WordPress

```
# mysql -u root
# ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY
'Testpassword@123';
# CREATE USER 'wp_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'Testpassword@123';
#CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
# GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO 'wp_user'@'localhost';
# EXIT
```

```
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# mysql -u root
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 10
Server version: 8.0.36-2ubuntu3 (Ubuntu)

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Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@localhost IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password By 'Tes
tpassword@123';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> CREATE USER 'wp_user'@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'Testpassword@123'
        -> ;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO 'wp-user'@localhost;
ERROR 1410 (42000): You are not allowed to create a user with GRANT
mysql>
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO 'wp_user'@localhost;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
```

### 4. Download WordPress it on /tmp unzip it

```
# wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz      # tar -xf latest.tar.gz
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# cd /tmp
root@ip-172-31-0-254:/tmp# wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2024-06-28 18:24:55-- 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: 24696391 (24M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'latest.tar.gz'

latest.tar.gz      100%[=====] 23.55M 7.22MB/s    in 5.1s

2024-06-28 18:25:01 (4.61 MB/s) - 'latest.tar.gz' saved [24696391/24696391]

root@ip-172-31-0-254:~/tmp# tar -xf latest.tar.gz
root@ip-172-31-0-254:/tmp# ls
latest.tar.gz
snap-private-tmp
systemd-private-75ccbadd263d40699892fb8593e79832-ModemManager.service-1zir3Z
systemd-private-75ccbadd263d40699892fb8593e79832-apache2.service-LzfHuG
systemd-private-75ccbadd263d40699892fb8593e79832-chrony.service-CAGgbF
systemd-private-75ccbadd263d40699892fb8593e79832-polkit.service-0hNgJA
systemd-private-75ccbadd263d40699892fb8593e79832-systemd-logind.service-AXjQtp
systemd-private-75ccbadd263d40699892fb8593e79832-systemd-resolved.service-Xbj4m5
tmp.OkQO2Uefz
wordpress
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~/tmp#
```

## 5. Move WordPress to Ubuntu home directory and Set Directory Permissions

```
# mv /var/www/html/wordpress /home/ubuntu
# chown -R ubuntu:ubuntu /home/ubuntu/wordpress
```

```
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# mv /var/www/html/wordpress /home/ubuntu/
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# chown -R ubuntu:ubuntu /home/ubuntu/wordpress
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# mv wordpress/ /var/www/html/
root@ip-172-31-0-254:/tmp# cd /var/www/html/
root@ip-172-31-0-254:/var/www/html# ls
index.html  wordpress
root@ip-172-31-0-254:/var/www/html#
```

## 6. Configure Apache: Create a virtual host configuration for WordPress and enable the site and restart Apache

```
# vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/myawshosting.net.conf
# a2ensite myawshosting.net.conf    # systemctl reload apache2
```

```
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/myawshosting.net.conf
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# a2ensite myawshosting.net.conf
Enabling site myawshosting.net.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# systemctl reload apache2
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin webmaster@myawshosting.net
  ServerName myawshosting.net
  DocumentRoot /home/ubuntu/wordpress
  <Directory /home/ubuntu/wordpress>
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
  ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/myawshosting.net-error.log
  CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/myawshosting.net-access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

7. Configure the host file: vi /etc/hosts

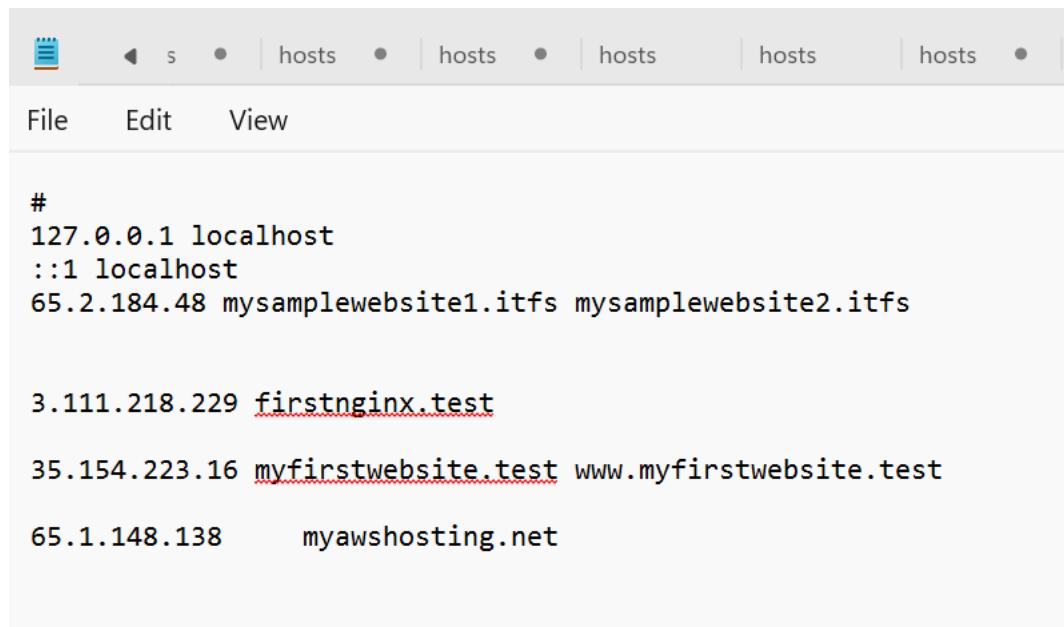
```
# vi /etc/hosts
```

```
127.0.0.1 localhost

# 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
ff02::3 ip6-allhosts

65.1.148.138      myawshosting.net
~
```

8. Configure the hosts file in local machine



9. Enabling the rewrite module in Apache which help URL rewriting

```
# a2enmod rewrite # a2enmod headers #stsremctl restart apache2
```

```
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# a2enmod rewrite  
Enabling module rewrite.  
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:  
    systemctl restart apache2  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# a2enmod headers  
Enabling module headers.  
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:  
    systemctl restart apache2  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# systemctl restart apache2  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# apache2ctl configtest  
Syntax OK  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# a2ensite myawshosting.net.conf  
Site myawshosting.net already enabled  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
```

## 10. Verify Configuration

Access your WordPress site (<http://your-server-ip/wordpress/>) to ensure that the database connection and other configurations are working correctly.

The image consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of a Windows desktop environment, likely Microsoft Edge, displaying the WordPress setup process on a server at 65.0.131.232.

**Screenshot 1:** The first screenshot shows the initial setup step, "Welcome to WordPress". It lists items needed for configuration: Database name, Database username, Database password, Database host, and Table prefix. A note states that this page creates a wp-config.php file if it doesn't exist. A "Let's go!" button is visible at the bottom.

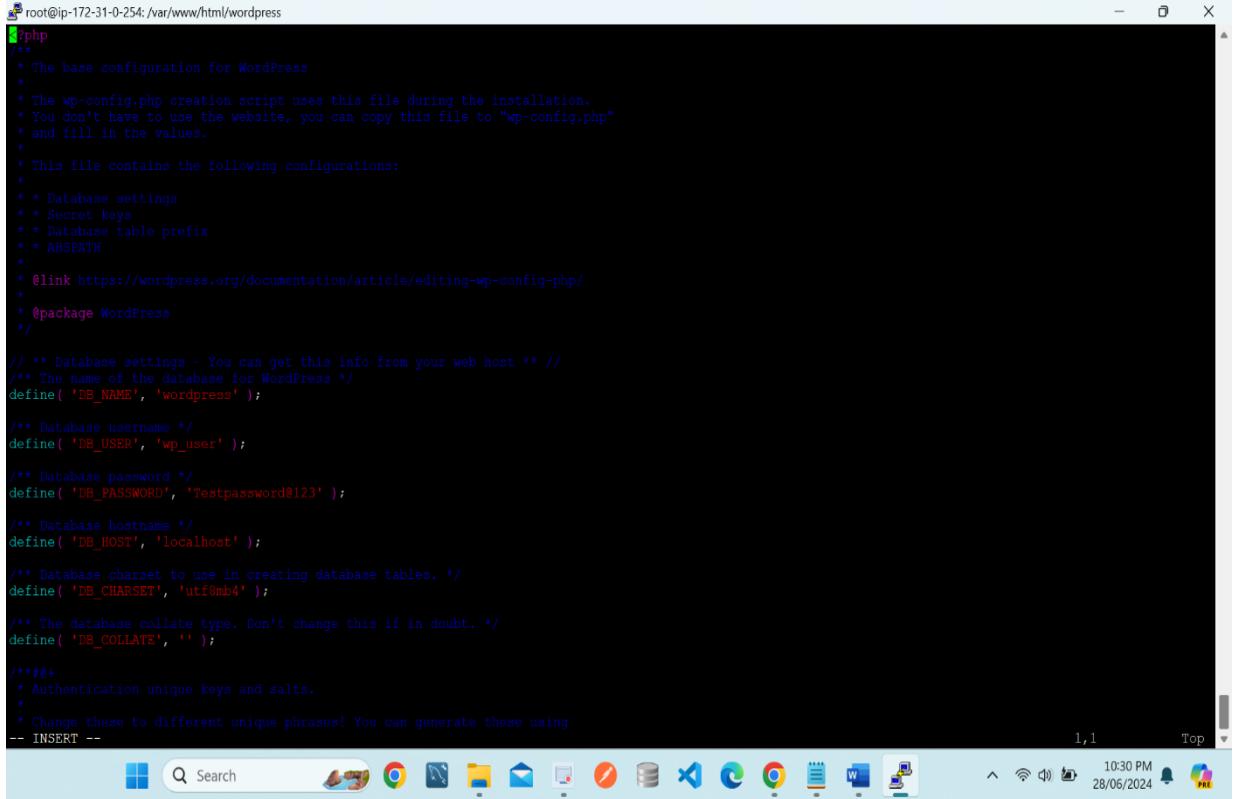
**Screenshot 2:** The second screenshot shows the "Database Connection Details" step. It requires entering the Database Name (wordpress), Username (wp\_user), Password (redacted), Database Host (localhost), and Table Prefix (wp\_). A "Submit" button is at the bottom.

**Screenshot 3:** The third screenshot shows an error message: "Unable to write to wp-config.php file." It instructs the user to manually create the file and paste the provided configuration code. The code includes comments about the base configuration for WordPress, wp-config.php creation script, and file contents like database settings, secret keys, table prefix, and ABSPATH.

## 11. Create wp-config.php file and set database connection and run installation

```
vi /var/www/html/wordpress/wp_config.php
```

we can copy and paste the details from wordpress if we set wordpress site or we can manually create the file and write the content



```
root@ip-172-31-0-254: /var/www/html/wordpress
[wp]
/*
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 *
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the installation.
 * You don't have to use the website, you can copy this file to "wp-config.php"
 * and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 *
 * * Database settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 *
 * @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', 'wp_user' );

/** Database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'Testpassword@123' );

/** Database hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );

/** Database charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4' );

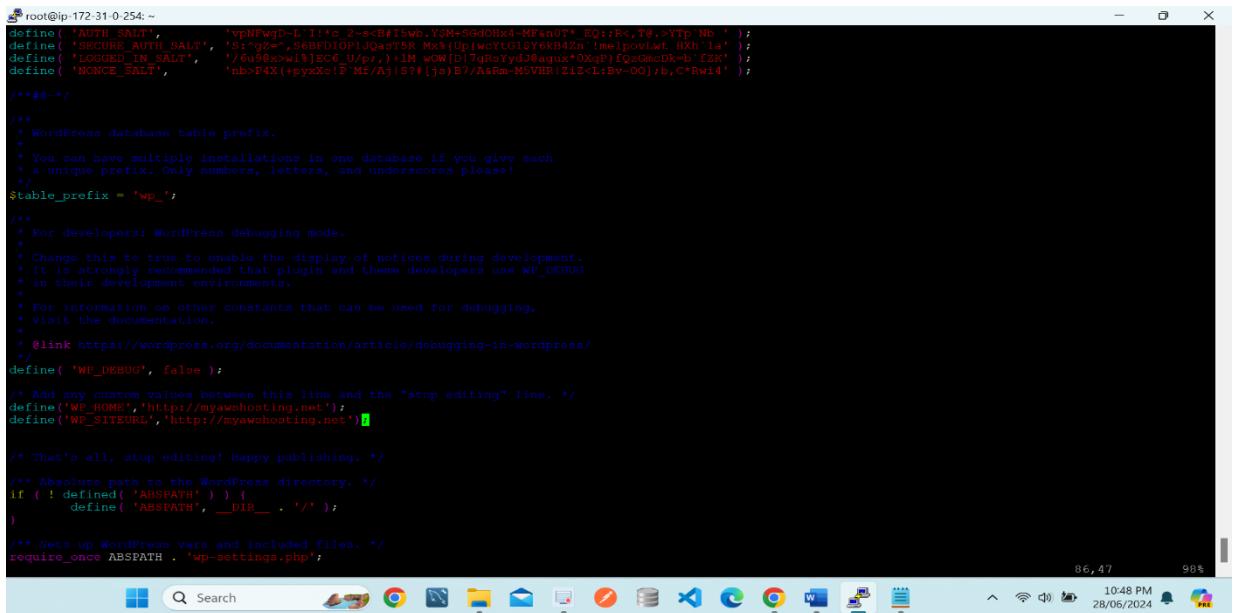
/** The database collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );

/**#@+
 * Authentication unique keys and salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases! You can generate these using
-- INSERT --

```

## 12. Change the URL details in the wp-config.php to get the site with URL

myawshosting.net



```
root@ip-172-31-0-254: ~
define( 'AUTH_SALT', 'wpNFwgD-L I!*c_2-s<B#I5wb,Y3M+SGdOHx4-MFsn0T* EQ::;R<,T@.>YTp Nb ' );
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_SALT', '5:NgZw', $6BDIOPlJQqcT5R MxhUp|wcytolzY6kB4Zn'[melpovlwt HXh'la' );
define( 'LOGGED_IN_SALT', '/7u98x>i%)E6 U/p),+IM w0W[D]7gRsYYdJ@aqux*0XqP)fQzGmcDk+b fZK' );
define( 'NONCE_SALT', 'nb>P4X(+pxxko!P Mf/Aj)S?#(js)S//A4rm-M5VHR(Ziz<L:Bv-OO]/s,C*kwi4' );

/**#@/

/*
 * WordPress database table prefix.
 *
 * You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each
 * a unique prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
 */
$table_prefix = 'wp_';

/*
 * For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
 *
 * Change this to true to enable the display of notices during development.
 * It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use WP_DEBUG
 * in their development environments.
 *
 * For information on other constants that can be used for debugging,
 * visit the documentation.
 *
 * @link https://wordpress.org/documentation/article/debugging-in-wordpress/
 */
define( 'WP_DEBUG', false );

/* Add any custom values between this line and the "stop editing" line. */
define('WP_HOME','http://myawshosting.net');
define('WP_SITEURL','http://myawshosting.net');

/* That's all, stop editing! Happy publishing. */
/** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */
if ( ! defined( 'ABSPATH' ) ) {
    define( 'ABSPATH', __DIR__ . '/' );
}

/** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */
require_once ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php';

```

### 13. Provide the basic details for registering the site and install the WordPress

Welcome

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** MY SAMPLE WEBSITE

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

**Password** testpassword  
Very weak

**Confirm Password**  Confirm use of weak password

**Your Email** pujajp93@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.

Task #4000 Instances ChatGPT ChatGPT Setting Up Create and How to in... WordPress

Not secure 65.0.131.232/wordpress/wp-admin/install.php?step=2

Gemini ChatGPT Log In | Red Hat IDP Welcome to IPSR's... Internship meet Projects - ipsr solut... Microsoft Azure Instances | EC2 | ap... All Bookmarks

Success!

WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!

Username Pooja

Password Your chosen password.

[Log In](#)

10:33 PM 28/06/2024

task #4000 Instances ChatGPT ChatGPT Setting Up Create and How to in... Log In M...

Not secure 65.0.131.232/wordpress/wp-login.php

Gemini ChatGPT Log In | Red Hat IDP Welcome to IPSR's... Internship meet Projects - ipsr solut... Microsoft Azure Instances | EC2 | ap... All Bookmarks

Username or Email Address Pooja

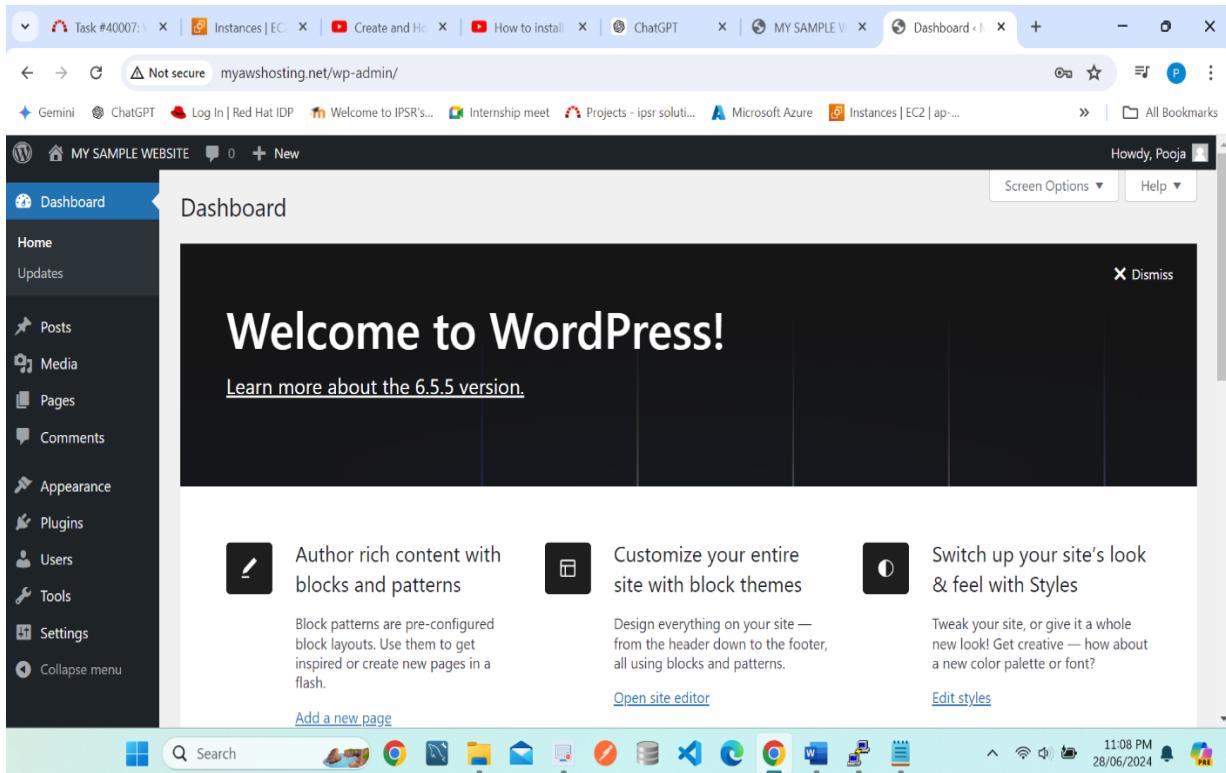
Password

Remember Me

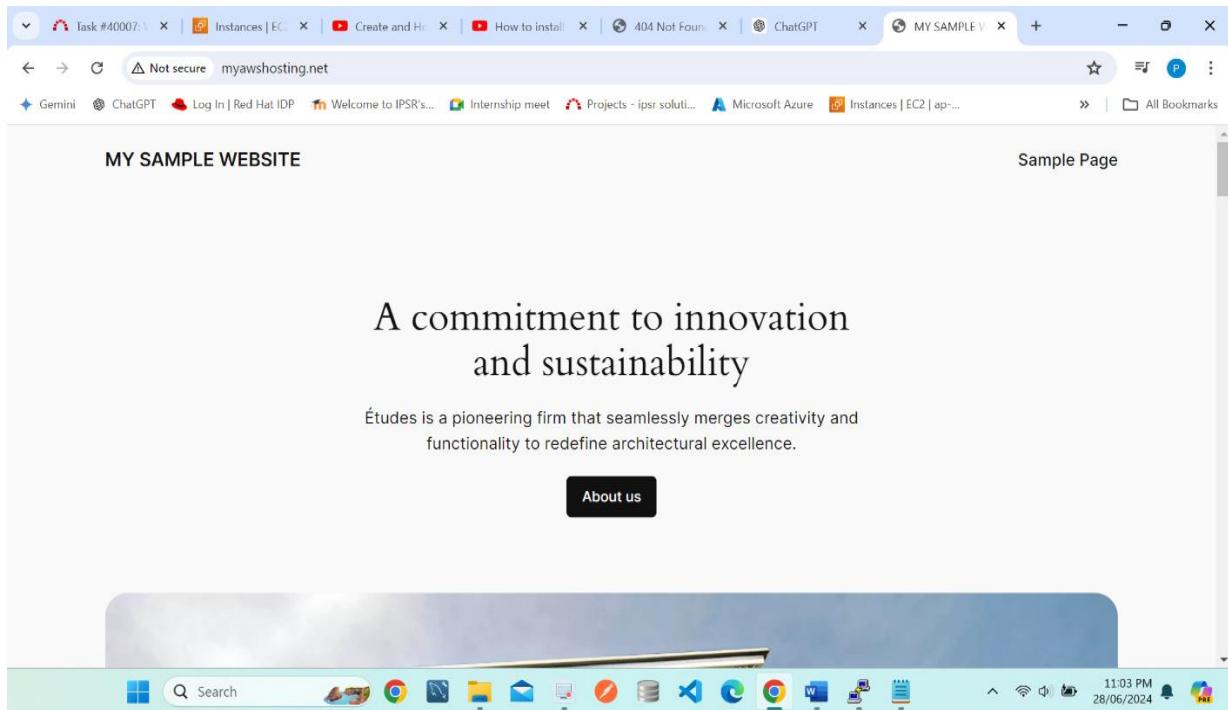
Lost your password?  
Go to MY SAMPLE WEBSITE

10:33 PM 28/06/2024

14. We can access the site via URL myawshosting.net http://myawshosting.net/wp-admin  
This is the WordPress admin page



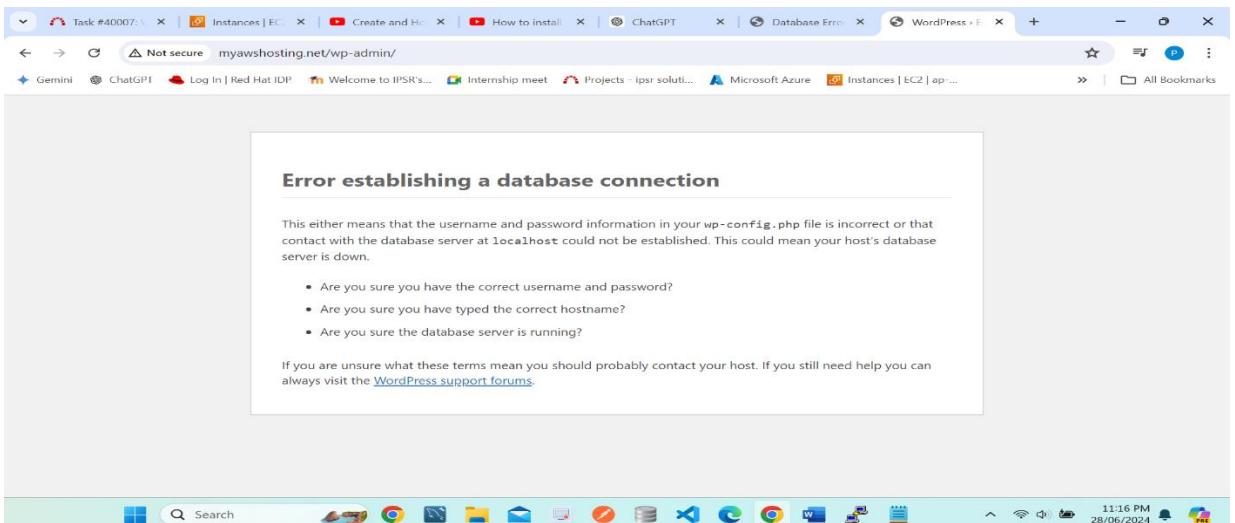
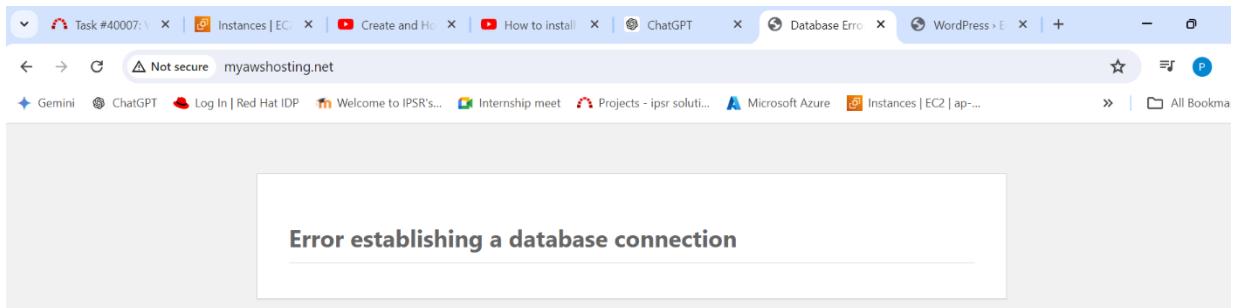
Typing on URL myawshosting.met we get the home page of our index file of our website



## Steps-WordPress using RDS

1. Stop MySql to disable the data base connection with Wordpress. Here I need RDS  
# systemctl stop mysql

```
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# systemctl stop mysql  
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
```



## 2. Create an RDS Instance

- Go to the RDS service by searching for "RDS" in the AWS Management Console search bar or by selecting it directly from the services menu.
- Click on "Create database" to start the process.
- Choose the engine type (e.g., MySQL, which is commonly used for WordPress).
- Select the version of the database engine (choose the appropriate version).
- Choose a template (e.g., Free tier if applicable).
- Configure settings such as DB instance size, storage, instance identifier, username, and password. Make sure to note down the database name, username, password, and endpoint as you will need these later.
- Configure additional settings such as VPC, subnet group, security group (ensure it allows inbound traffic on port 3306 for MySQL), database options, backups, monitoring, etc.
- Click "Create database" to launch your RDS instance.

**Create database**

Choose a database creation method [info](#)

Standard create  
Use set of all the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.

Easy create  
Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

**Engine options**

Engine type [info](#)

- Aurora (MySQL Compatible) 
- Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible) 
- MySQL 
- MariaDB 
- PostgreSQL 
- Oracle 
- Microsoft SQL Server 
- IBM Db2 

MySQL Community [info](#)

View the engine versions that support the following database features.

Hide filters

Show versions that support the Multi-AZ DB Cluster [info](#)  
Create a multi-AZ cluster with one primary instance and two read-only standby DB instances. Multi-AZ DB clusters provide up to 2x faster transaction commit latency and automatic failover in typically under 3.5 seconds.

Show versions that support the Amazon RDS Optimized feature [info](#)  
Amazon RDS Optimized feature requires extra throughput (up to 2x) at no additional cost.

Engines [info](#)

Last updated: [January 20, 2024](#)

**Services**   [Search](#)

Amazon RDS (Optimized, flexible, no servers write-throughput by up to 2x at no additional cost.)

**Engine Version**  
MySQL 8.0.35

[Enable RDS Extended Support](#) Info  
Amazon RDS Extended Support is a paid offering. By selecting this option, you consent to being charged for this offering if you are using the extended support feature after the standard support date for that version. Check the end of Standard support date for your major version in the [RDS for MySQL documentation](#).

**Templates**  
Choose a sample template to meet your use case.

- [Production](#)  
Use defaults for high availability and best performance.
- [Dev/Test](#)  
This instance is intended for development or testing environments.
- [Free tier](#)  
Use RDS Free Tier for developing new applications, or for existing applications, or to gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS.

**Availability and durability**

**Deployment options:** [Info](#)  
The deployment actions below are limited to those supported by the engine you selected above.

- [Multi-AZ DB Cluster](#)  
Creates a multi-AZ DB cluster with a primary DB instance and two read-only standby DB instances, with each DB instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Provides high availability, data redundancy and increases capacity to serve read workloads.
- [Multi-AZ DB snapshot](#) (not supported for MySQL 8.0.35) (not supported for MySQL 8.0.35)  
Creates a multi-AZ DB snapshot (not supported for MySQL 8.0.35). Provides high availability and data redundancy, but the standby DB instance doesn't support connections from read workloads.
- [Single DB instance](#) (not supported for Multi-AZ DB cluster snapshot)  
Creates a single DB instance with a standby DB instance.

**Settings**

**DB Instance Identifier:** [Info](#)  
Type a name for your DB instance. The name must be unique across all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "MyInstanceIdentifier"). Constraints: 1 to 60 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

**Credentials Settings**

**Master Username:** [Info](#)  
Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

**Credentials management**

Recommended: Create a password using AWS Secrets Manager to manage your master user credentials.

- [Managed in AWS Secrets Manager - most secure](#)  
RDS generates a password for you and manages it throughout the lifecycle using AWS Secrets Manager.
- [Create my own password](#)  
Create your own password or have RDS create a password that I manage.
- [Auto generate password](#)

**Credentials Settings**

Master username: **info**  
Type a user ID for the master user of your DB instance.

Master password:  
1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

**Credentials management**

Was this instance created using AWS Secrets Manager? **No** Create a new password or reuse an existing one.

**Managed in AWS Secrets Manager** — AWS generates a password for you and manages it through the AWS Secrets Manager.

**Self-managed** — Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.

Auto generate password  
Amazon RDS generates a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

Master password: **info**

Password strength: **Strong**  
Strong password. At least 8 printable ASCII characters, can contain any of the following symbols: / \ - = ! ? ^ \_ { }

Confirm master password: **info**

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity as needed.

- Supports database sizes up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and InnoDB Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, across a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

**Storage**

**Storage type: info**  
Provides SSD (SSD) storage volumes are now available.  
 General Purpose SSD (gp2)  
Allocated storage: info  
20 GB  
The allocated value is 20 GB and the maximum value is 6,144 GB.

**After you modify the storage for a DB instance, the status of the DB instance will be in storage-optimization. Your instance will remain available as the storage-optimization operation completes. Learn more.**

**Storage autoscaling**

**Storage autoscaling: info**  
Provides dynamic scaling support for your database's storage based on your application's needs.  
 Enable storage autoscaling  
Enabling this feature will allow the storage to increase after the specified threshold is exceeded.

**Connectivity**

**Compute resource**  
Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically change connectivity settings so that the compute resource can connect to this database.  
 Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database.  
 Connect to an EC2 compute resource  
Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

**EC2 instance**  
Choose the EC2 instance to add to the compute resource for this database. A VPC security group is added to this EC2 instance. A VPC endpoint is also created to the database with an endpoint role that allows the EC2 instance to access the database.  
arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:007793409527:db:eu-west-1

**Some VPC settings can't be changed when a compute resource is added**  
Adding an EC2 compute resource automatically selects the VPC, DR subnet group, and public access setting for this database. To allow the EC2 instance to access the database, a VPC security group rds-e2-x is added to the database and another called rds-e2-dr-x to the EC2 instance. You can remove the new VPC settings from the database by removing the compute resource.

**Virtual private cloud (VPC)**  
Choose the VPC. By default, the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.  
Default VPC: arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:007793409527:default-vpc-1

Only VPCs with a corresponding DR subnet group are listed.

**After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.**

**DR subnet group**  
Choose the DR subnet group. The DR subnet group defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB instance can use in the VPC that you selected.

**MySQL**

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**DB subnet group name:** eu-west-1-database-subnet-group

**PUBLIC**

**Public access:** info  
This assigns a public IP address to the database. Amazon EC2 instances and other resources outside of the VPC can connect to your database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

**VPC security group (Ingress):** info  
Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rule allows the appropriate incoming traffic.

Choose existing: Choose existing VPC security groups  
 Create new: Create new VPC security group  
Additional VPC security group:  
Choose one or more options: sleep-e2b5\_securitygroup

**Amazon RDS will add a new VPC security group arn:aws:rds:eu-west-1:007793409527:sg-00000000 to allow connectivity with your compute resource.**

**Availability zone:** info  
eu-west-1c

**Certificate authority - optional:** info  
Use certificate authority to verify the type of security by validating that the connection is being made to an Amazon database. It does so by checking the server certificate that is automatically installed on all databases that you provision.  
Import: Import certificate file (optional)  
Export: Export certificate file (optional)

If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.

**Additional configuration**

**Tags - optional:**  
A tag consists of a key-value pair.  
No tags associated with the resource.  
**Add new tag**  
You can add up to 50 more tags.

**Database authentication**

Database authentication options: info  
 Password authentication  
Authenticates using database password.  
 Password and IAM database authentication  
Authenticates using the database password and user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.

**MySQL**

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**Database authentication**

Database authentication options: info  
 Password authentication  
Authenticates using database password.  
 Password and IAM database authentication  
Authenticates using the database password and user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.  
 Password and Kerberos authentication  
Authenticates using the database password and user credentials through Kerberos authentication.

**Monitoring**

Enable Enhanced Monitoring  
Enabling Enhanced Monitoring metrics are useful when you want to see how different processes or threads use the CPU.

**Additional configuration**

Database options: info  
Initial database name: info  
If you do not specify a database name, Amazon RDS does not create a database.

DB parameter group: info  
db.r5db.mysql.0.0

Option group: info  
db.r5db.mysql.8.0

**Backup**

Enable automated backups  
Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database.

**Encryption**

Enable encryption  
Encrypts data at rest and in transit. Master key IDs and aliases appear in the list after they have been created using the AWS Key Management Service console. Info

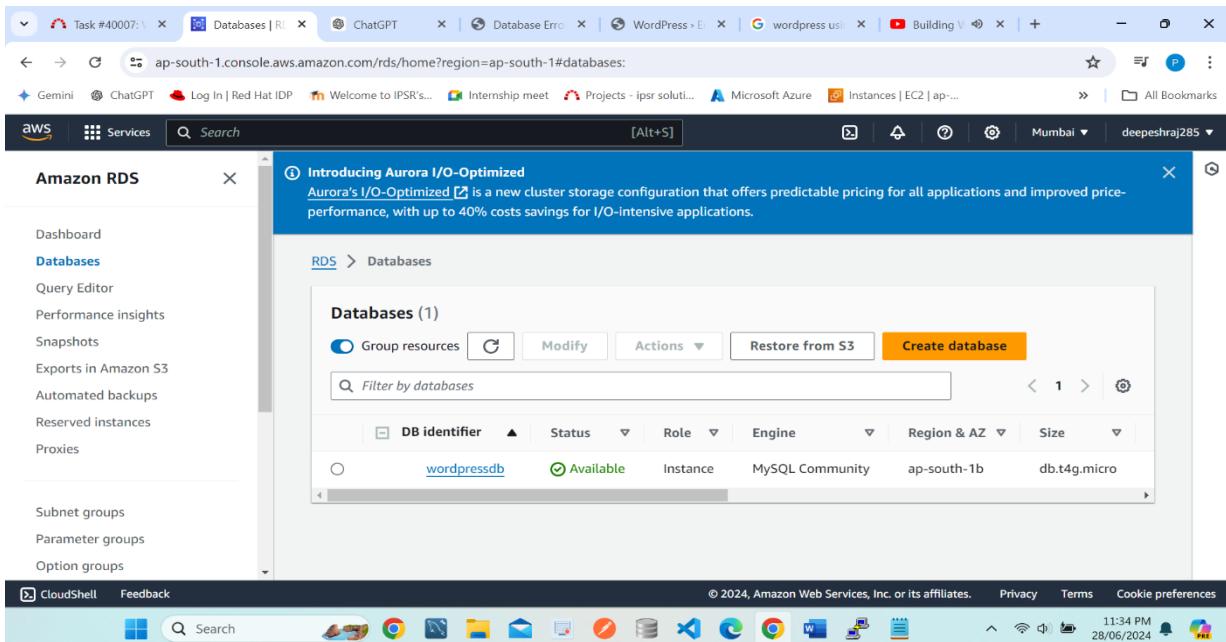
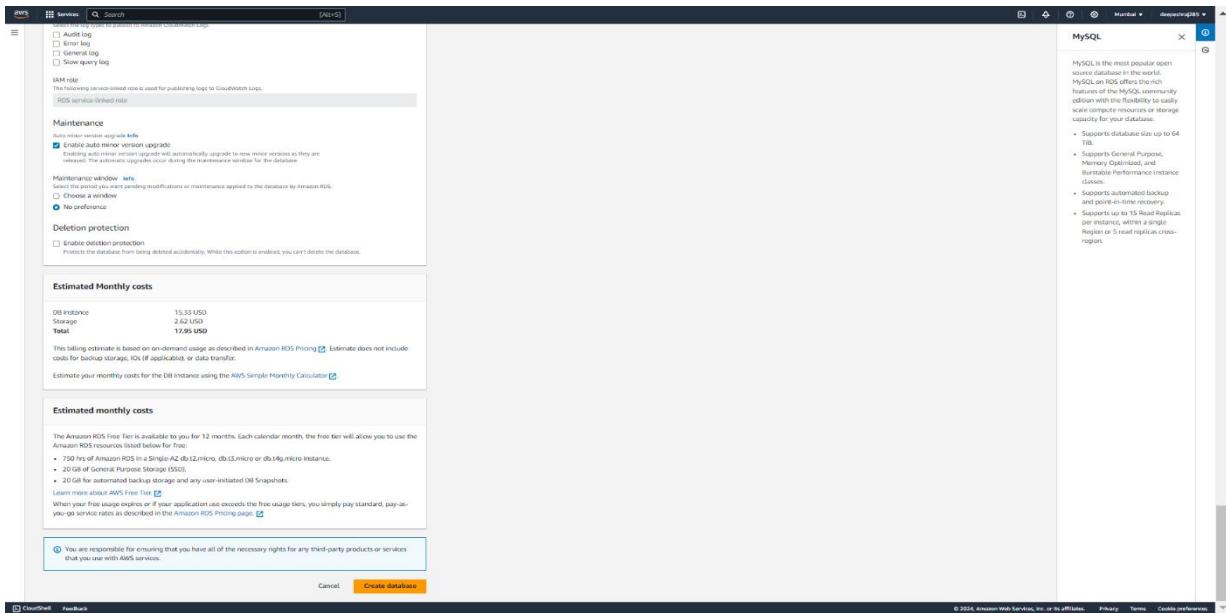
AWS KMS key: info  
arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:007793409527:alias/aws/rds

Account ID: 801377209481  
KMS key ID: alias/aws/rds

**MySQL**

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### 3. Create a Database for WordPress

```
# mysql -u wordpress_user -p -h wordpressdb.cv2s2kycctbl.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com (your_rds_endpoint) and enter the password when set for RDS creation

#CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
# CREATE USER 'wordpress_user' IDENTIFIED BY 'wordpresspwd';
# GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO 'wordpress_user';
#FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
# EXIT
```

```

root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# mysql -u wordpress_user -p -h wordpressdb.cv2s2kyccctl.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 33
Server version: 8.0.35 Source distribution

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql> CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
ERROR 1007 (HY000): Can't create database 'wordpress'; database exists
mysql>
mysql> CREATE USER 'wordpress_user' IDENTIFIED BY 'wordpresspwd'
->;
ERROR 1396 (HY000): Operation CREATE USER failed for 'wordpress_user'@'%'
mysql> "C
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'wordpress_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'wordpresspwd';
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'ID
ENTIFIED BY 'wordpresspwd'' at line 1
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO wordpress_user;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql>

```

#### 4. Update WordPress Configuration # vi /home/ubuntu/wordpress/wp-config.php

```

root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# vi /home/ubuntu/wordpress/wp-config.php
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~# systemctl restart apache2
root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#

```

Replace the database settings with your RDS endpoint and credentials:

```

root@ip-172-31-0-254:~#
<?php
/**
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 *
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the installation.
 * You don't have to use the website, you can copy this file to "wp-config.php"
 * and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 *
 * Database settings
 * Secret keys
 * Database table prefix
 * ABSPATH
 *
 * @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', 'wordpress_user' );
/** Database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'wordpresspwd' );
/** Database hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'wordpressdb.cv2s2kyccctl.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com' );
/** Database charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4' );
/** The database collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', '' );
/**#@+
 * Authentication unique keys and salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases! You can generate these using
" /home/ubuntu/wordpress/wp-config.php" 98L, 3343B
 */

```

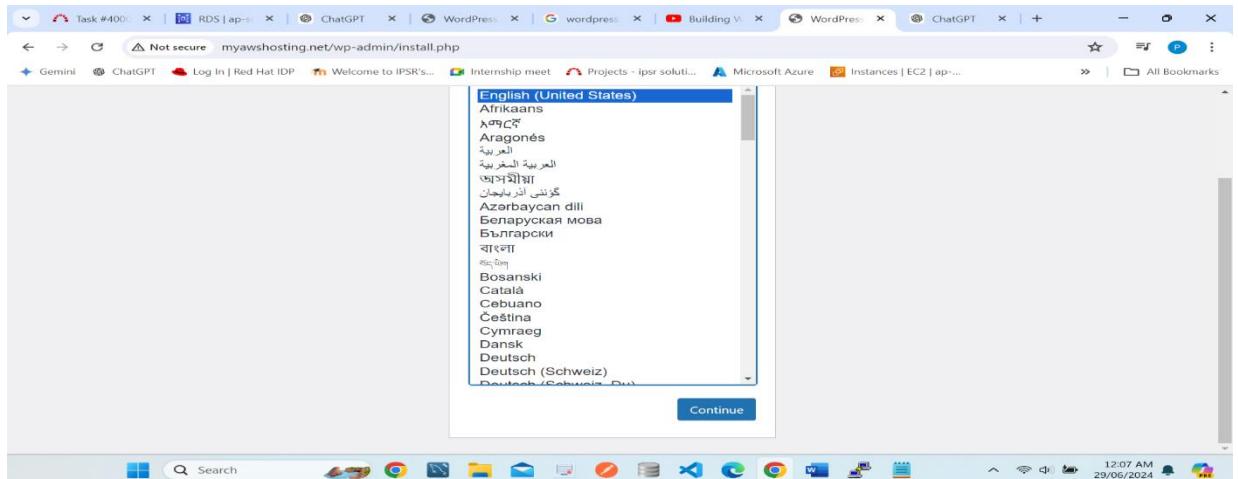
#### 5. Ensure Apache Configuration is Correct:

```
# vi /etc/apache2/sites-available/myawshosting.net.conf
```

Which is same as above in the step 6 so no need to change

6. Restart apache #systemctl restart apache2
7. Now, access your WordPress site through a web browser

<http://myawshosting.net/wp-admin/> and complete the installation



Welcome

You must provide an email address.

Site Title: My Wordpress Sample Website

Username: pooja

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

Password: pooja

Very weak

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

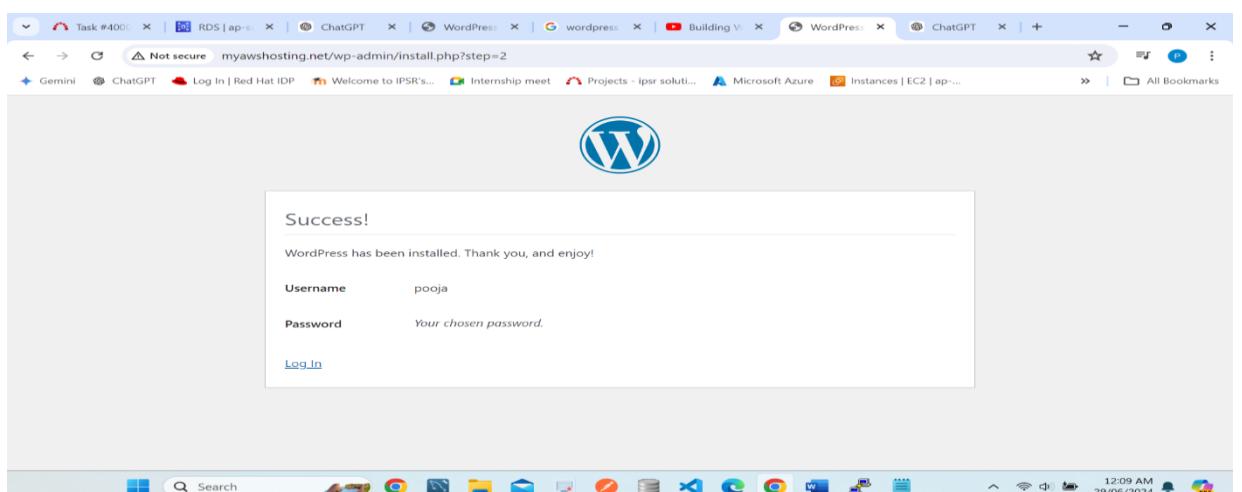
Confirm Password:  Confirm use of weak password

Your Email: pujajp93@gmail.com

Double-check your email address before continuing.

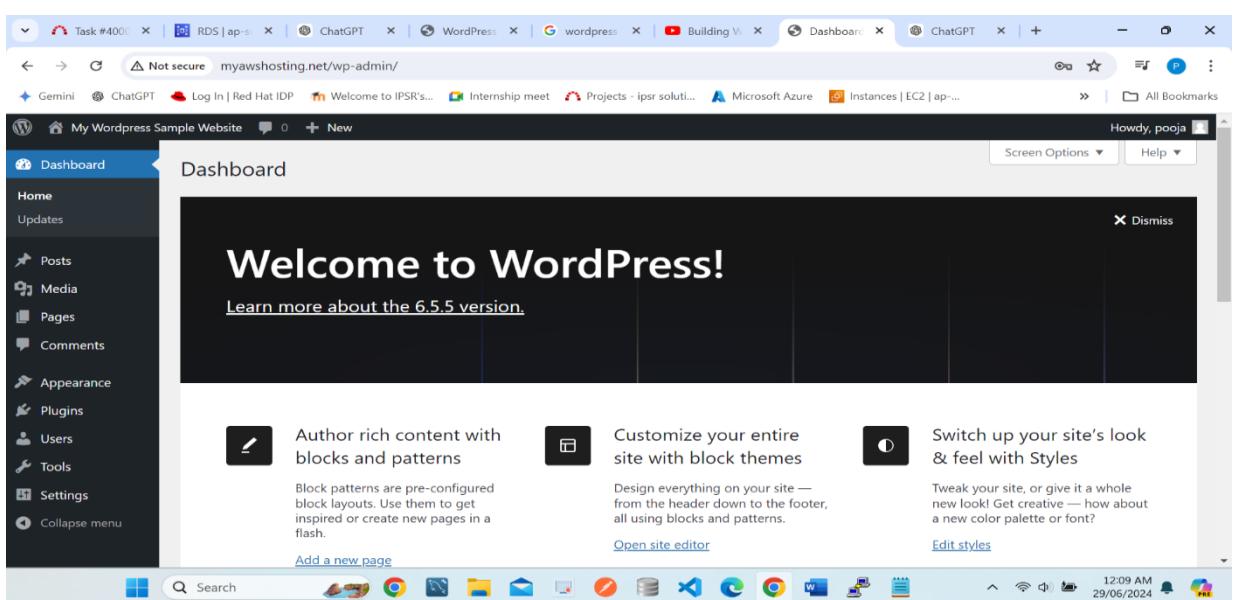
Search engine visibility:  Discourage search engines from indexing this site  
It is up to search engines to honor this request.

[Install WordPress](#)





## Wordpress admin dashboard



## WordPress website homepage

