# Instalación WordPress

Agregamos el dominio duckdns

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~/duckdns$ ./duck.sh
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100     2    0     2    0     0     27      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--    27
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~/duckdns$ cat duck.log
OKubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~/duckdns$
```

Instalamos apache **sudo apt install apache2**

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ 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 bzip2 libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap
  liblua5.3-0 mailcap mime-support ssl-cert
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom www-browser bzip2-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils bzip2 libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap
  liblua5.3-0 mailcap mime-support ssl-cert
0 upgraded, 13 newly installed, 0 to remove and 54 not upgraded.
Need to get 2139 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8518 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

Creamos la carpeta del domino para agregarlo al apache

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo mkdir /var/www/equipo1puede.duckdns.org
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$
```

Damos permisos a las carpetas

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo chown -R $ubuntu:$ubuntu /var/www/equipo1puede.duckdns.org
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/equipo1puede.duckdns.org
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$
```

Creamos el index del dominio

```
  GNU nano 6.2                        /var/www/equipo1puede.duckdns.org/index.html *
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Welcome to equipo1talvez!</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Success!  The equipo1talvez virtual host is working!</h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

Creamos el archivo de configuración del dominio en apache

```
  GNU nano 6.2                    /etc/apache2/sites-available/equipo1puede.duckdns.org.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    ServerName equipo1puede.duckdns.org
    ServerAlias www.equipo1puede.duckdns.org
    DocumentRoot /var/www/equipo1puede.duckdns.org
    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```
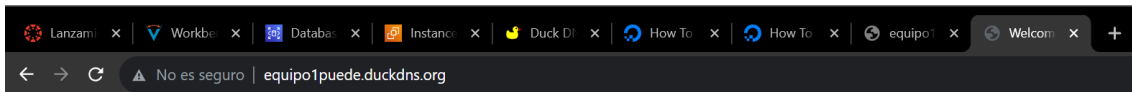
Habilitamos el archivo

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo a2ensite equipo1puede.duckdns.org.conf
Enabling site equipo1puede.duckdns.org.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
Site 000-default disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$
```

Hacemos un restart

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$
```

Y ya lo tenemos funcionando

No es seguro | equipo1puede.duckdns.org

## Success! The equipo1talvez virtual host is working!

Ahora instalamos el certbot de apache

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo apt install certbot python3-certbot-apache
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  augeas-lenses libaugeas0 python3-acme python3-augeas python3-certbot python3-
  python3-parsedatetime python3-requests-toolbelt python3-rfc3339 python3-zope.
Suggested packages:
  augeas-doc python-certbot-doc python3-certbot-nginx augeas-tools python-acme-
The following NEW packages will be installed:
```

Agregamos el dominio

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-215:~$ sudo certbot --apache -d equipo1puede.duckdns.org
Saving debug log to /var/log/letsencrypt/letsencrypt.log
Enter email address (used for urgent renewal and security notices)
 (Enter 'c' to cancel): dbouzos01@educantabria.es

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Please read the Terms of Service at
https://letsencrypt.org/documents/LE-SA-v1.3-September-21-2022.pdf. You must
agree in order to register with the ACME server. Do you agree?
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
(Y)es/(N)o: y

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Would you be willing, once your first certificate is successfully issued, to
share your email address with the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a founding
partner of the Let's Encrypt project and the non-profit organization that
develops Certbot? We'd like to send you email about our work encrypting the web,
EFF news, campaigns, and ways to support digital freedom.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
(Y)es/(N)o: n
Account registered.
Requesting a certificate for equipo1puede.duckdns.org
```

Instalamos el php

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:~$ sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql php-curl php-gd php-xml php-mbstring php-xmlrpc php-zip p
hp-soap php-intl -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core libapache2-mod-php8.1 libdeflate0 libfontconfig1 libgd3 libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8
  libonig5 libtiff5 libwebp7 libxmlrpc-epi0 libxpm4 libzip4 php-common php8.1 php8.1-cli php8.1-common php8.1-curl php8.1-gd
  php8.1-intl php8.1-mbstring php8.1-mysql php8.1-opcache php8.1-readline php8.1-soap php8.1-xml php8.1-xmlrpc php8.1-zip
Suggested packages:
  php-pear libgd-tools
```

Ahora creamos el rds para el wordpres

Escogemos la base de datos de mysql

## Create database

### Choose a database creation method    Info

⦿ **Standard create**
You set all of 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

Cambiaremos al modo *free tier* para consumir menos

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

◯ **Production**
Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.

◯ **Dev/Test**
This instance is intended for development use outside of a production environment.

⦿ **Free tier**
Use RDS Free Tier to develop new applications, test existing applications, or gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS. **Info**

Le ponemos nombre al rds, el nombre para acceder a la base de datos junto con su contraseña

**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.

rds-wordpress

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). 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.

admin

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

☐ Manage master credentials in AWS Secrets Manager
    Manage master user credentials in Secrets Manager. RDS can generate a password for you and manage it throughout its lifecycle.

ⓘ If you manage the master user credentials in Secrets Manager, some RDS features aren't supported.
Learn more ↗

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

Master password  Info

••••••••

Constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following: / (slash), '(single quote), "(double quote) and @ (at sign).

Confirm master password  Info

••••••••

La instancia la dejamos en micro

**Instance configuration**
The DB instance configuration options below are limited to those supported by the engine that you selected above.

DB instance class  Info
▼ Hide filters

⬤ Show instance classes that support Amazon RDS Optimized Writes  Info
    Amazon RDS Optimized Writes improves write throughput by up to 2x at no additional cost.

⬤ Include previous generation classes

◯ Standard classes (includes m classes)

◯ Memory optimized classes (includes r and x classes)

🔘 Burstable classes (includes t classes)

db.t3.micro
2 vCPUs    1 GiB RAM    Network: 2085 Mbps    ▼

Escogeremos la vpc a la que se asignara junto con el grupo de seguridad

## Connectivity Info

**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 connect to an EC2 compute resource**
Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. You can manually set up a connection to a compute resource later.

○ **Connect to an EC2 compute resource**
Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

**Virtual private cloud (VPC)** Info
Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.

reto_mensagl_2024 (vpc-0e22b0baaf4e8895d)
4 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones ▼

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

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

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

default-vpc-0e22b0baaf4e8895d
4 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones ▼

**Public access** Info

○ Yes
RDS assigns a public IP address to the database. Amazon EC2 instances and other resources outside of the VPC can connect to your database. Resources inside the VPC can also connect to the database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

◉ No
RDS doesn't assign a public IP address to the database. Only Amazon EC2 instances and other resources inside 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 (firewall)** Info
Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

◉ **Choose existing**
Choose existing VPC security groups

○ **Create new**
Create new VPC security group

**Existing VPC security groups**

Choose one or more options ▼

WORDPRESS ✕

**Availability Zone** Info

No preference ▼

La creamos

Create database

Una vez creada copiaremos el punto de enlace que nos permitirá acceder a la base de datos



Con el siguiente comando nos conectamos a la base de datos

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:~$ mysql -h rdswordpress.chawc62ccb2y.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u root -p
Enter password:
```

Creamos la base de datos wordpress

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
```

```
mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
| wordpress          |
+--------------------+
```

Creamos un usuario con privilegios de administrador en esa base de datos

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'lolo'@'10.100.10.36' IDENTIFIED BY '123';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>  grant all privileges on wordpress.* to 'lolo'@'10.100.10.36';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

Comprobamos con el usuario que aparece la base de datos

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:~$ mysql -h rdswordpress.chawc62ccb2y.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u lolo -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 35
Server version: 8.0.35 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

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> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| performance_schema |
| wordpress          |
+--------------------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Descargamos el archivo comprimido del wordpress

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:~$ wget https://wordpress.org/latest.zip
--2024-01-25 10:59:37--  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: 25954973 (25M) [application/zip]
Saving to: 'latest.zip'

latest.zip          100%[===================================================>]  24.75M  32.8MB/s    in 0.8s

2024-01-25 10:59:38 (32.8 MB/s) - 'latest.zip' saved [25954973/25954973]
```

Descargamos la utilidad de descomprensión

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:~$ sudo apt install unzip -y
```

Descomprimimos el archivo

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:/var/www/html$ sudo unzip latest.zip
Archive:  latest.zip
   creating: wordpress/
  inflating: wordpress/xmlrpc.php
  inflating: wordpress/wp-blog-header.php
```

Eliminamos el index

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:/var/www/html$ sudo rm -rf index.html
```

Cambiamos el nombre al siguiente archivo

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:/var/www/html/wordpress$ sudo mv wp-config-sample.php wp-config.php
```

En el archivo configuramos lo siguiente

El nombre de la BD

El usuario

La contraseña

Y el hostname de la BD

```
  GNU nano 6.2                                               wp-config.php *
 * * 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', 'lolol' );

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

/** Database hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'rdswordpress.chawc62ccb2y.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com' );
```

Movemos la carpeta de wordpress a la carpeta de nuestro dominio

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:/var/www/html$ sudo mv wordpress /var/www/equipo1sioque.duckdns.org/
```

Reiniciamos

```
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
ubuntu@ip-10-100-10-36:/etc/apache2/sites-available$
```

Introducimos el dominio/wordpress y lo tenemos