1. Get Started with EC2

Go to https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/ and click the orange **Get started with Amazon EC2** button. Sign up for an AWS account if you don't already have one. Create an EC2 Instance.

- Select t2.micro.
- Select Ubuntu Server 20.04
- Add Storage: 30 GB
- Configure Security Group: HTTP from Anywhere
- Configure Security Group: HTTPS from Anywhere
- Create keypair

Copy out the public IP Address.

2. Register Domain name

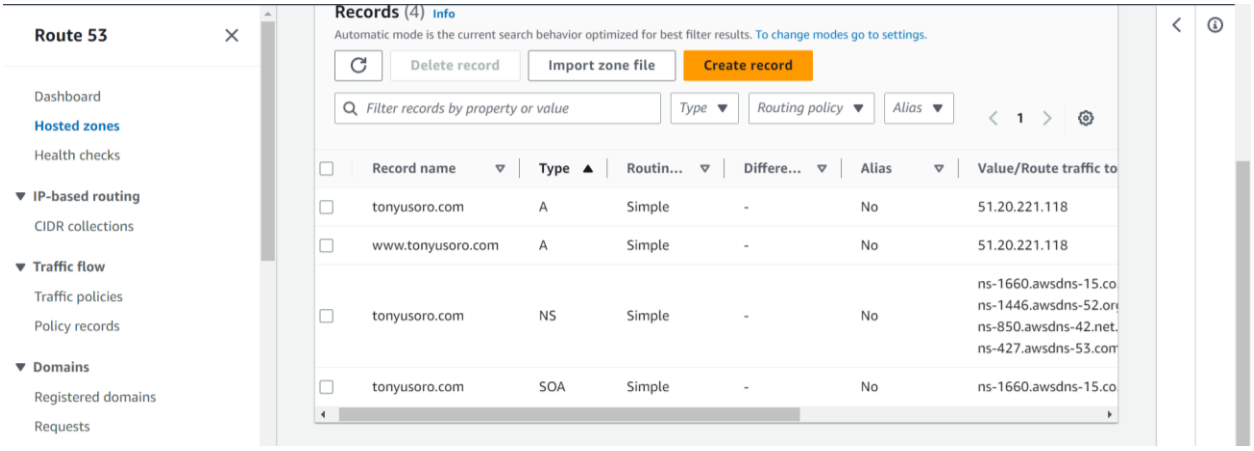
Use namecheap and register domain name at a cheap rate. Mostly $11 a domain.

3. Link Domain Name

Goto **route53 >> Create Hosted Zone >> Type in:**

Domain name: e.g. tonyusoro.com
Select: Public hosted zone
Click: Create Hosted Zone

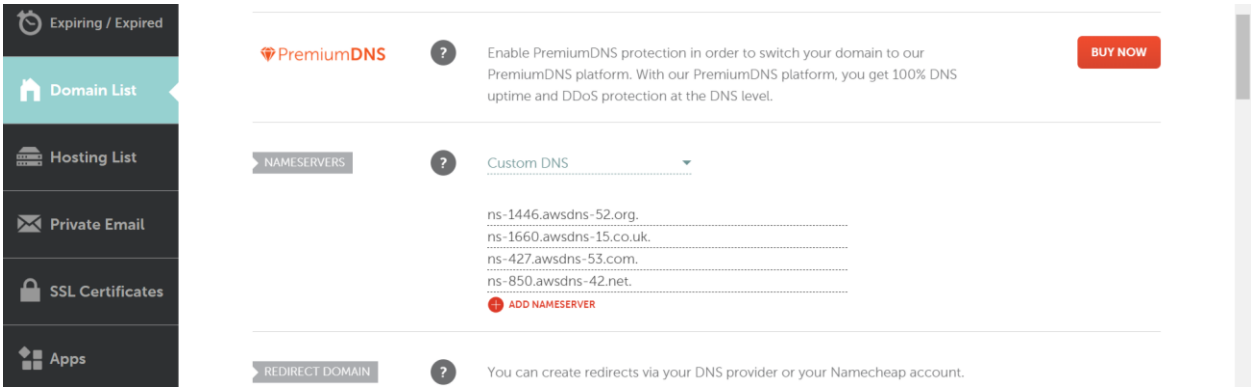
Once successful: Click Create Record:
Create A record for both tonyusoro.com and www.tonyusoro.com to the public IP address copied from the instance.



Now copy NS Records from (Value/Route traffic to) to the domain name on namecheap.com

Get to the domain then click: Manage

Select: Custom Domain
Paste One after another all 4 NS Records.



NOTE: Allow it 48 Hours to populate on DNS Servers Worldwide.

4. Now Login to EC2 via SSH

```
chmod 400 awsec2.pem
ssh -i awsec2.pem ubuntu@IP
```

5. Update System and Install LEMP Packages

Execute the following to upgrade Ubuntu server packages.

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
```

Use the apt package manager to install PHP, MariaDB, and the Nginx web server.

```
sudo apt install nginx mariadb-server php-fpm php-mysql
```

6. Install WordPress

After logging in to your server as described above, execute the following commands to install WordPress on Ubuntu.

```
cd /var/www
sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
sudo tar -xzvf latest.tar.gz
sudo rm latest.tar.gz
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data wordpress
sudo find wordpress/ -type d -exec chmod 755 {} \;
sudo find wordpress/ -type f -exec chmod 644 {} \;
```

7. Setup the Database

Secure your MariaDB installation by adding a password and disabling other features. When prompted, answer Y.

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

Access the MariaDB console with the password that you just created.

```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

Within the MariaDB console, create a database for WordPress. Please choose your own database name, user name, and a password.

```
create database example_db default character set utf8 collate utf8_unicode_ci;
create user 'example_user'@'localhost' identified by 'example_pw';
grant all privileges on example_db.* TO 'example_user'@'localhost';
flush privileges;
exit
```

8. Configure Nginx Web Server

Navigate to the directory which contains configuration files for the Nginx web server, and create a new configuration file with the text editor of your choice. In this example, the text editor is vim.

```
cd /etc/nginx/sites-available/
sudo vim wordpress.conf
```

Use this configuration as a template for your website. Please change the *server_name* and make sure that the *php-handler* socket exists (you may have a different version of PHP installed).

```
upstream php-handler {
    server unix:/var/run/php/php8.1-fpm.sock;
}
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name tonyusoro.com www.tonyusoro.com;
    root /var/www/wordpress;
    index index.php;
    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$args;
    }
    location ~ \.php$ {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        fastcgi_pass php-handler;
    }
}
```

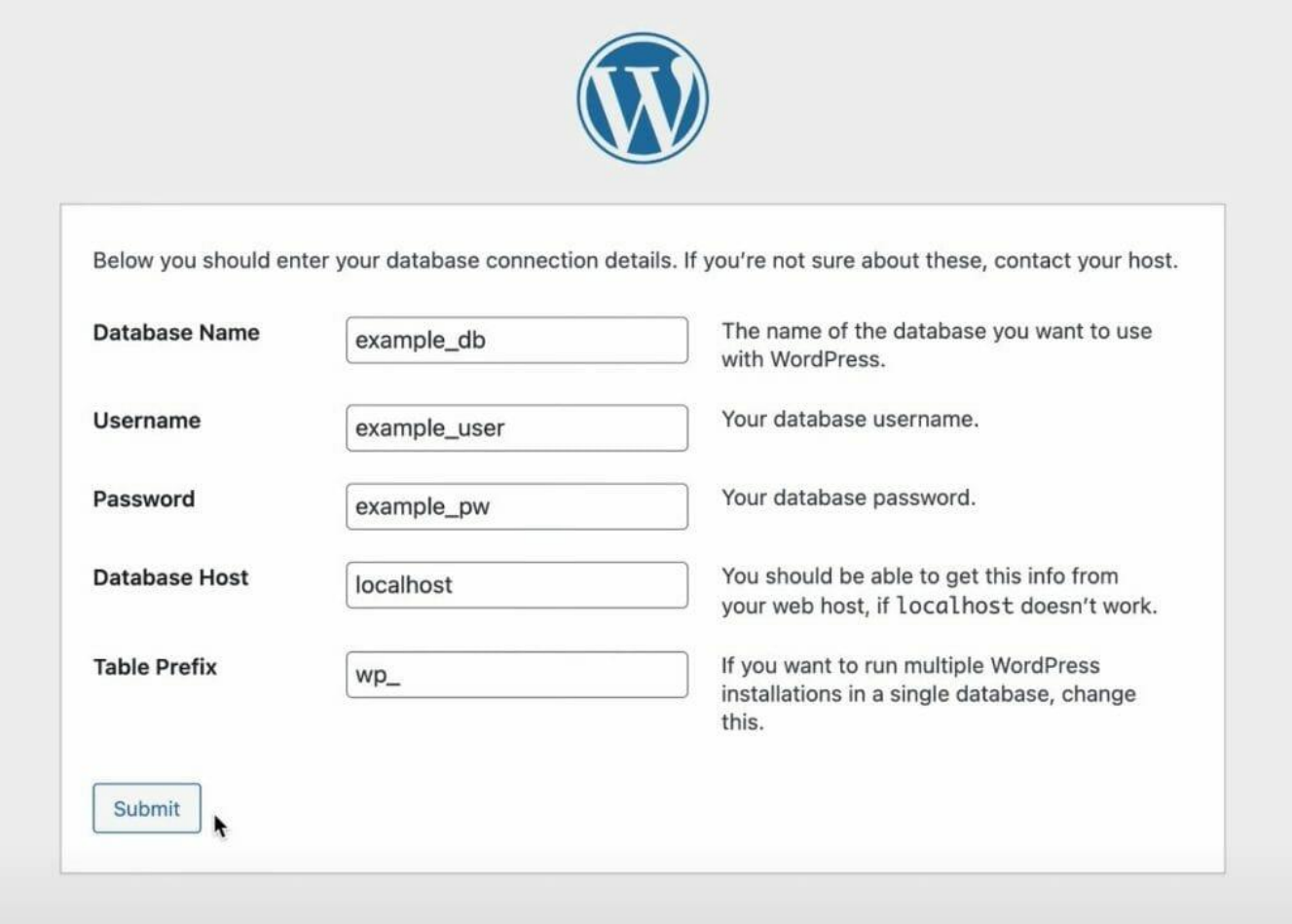
Make a symbolic link to tell Nginx about your website, and apply the changes by restarting the web server.

```
sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/wordpress.conf /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/
sudo nginx -t    >>  Check to see it is successful.
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

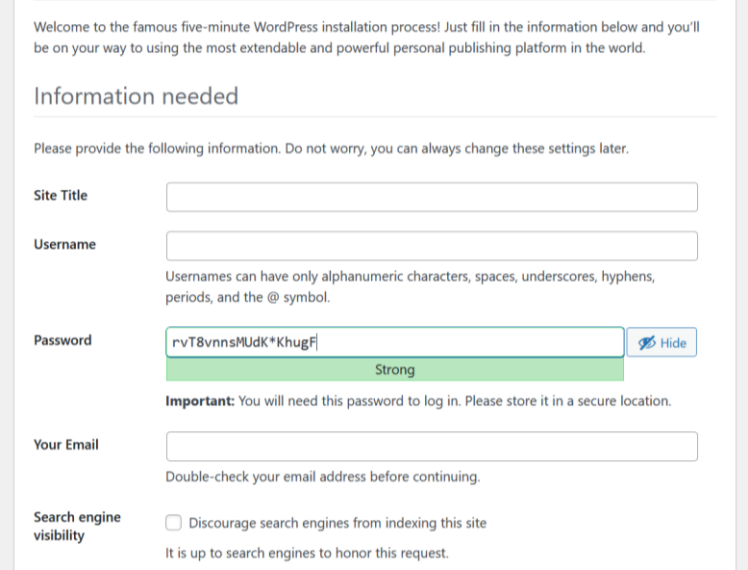
9. Finish WordPress Install

Assuming that DNS propagation has finished, you can now access your website via your domain name in a web browser. You will be prompted to finish the WordPress installation, part of which is entering the database name, user, and password that you created earlier.

NOTE: USE ANOTHER BROWSER AS BROWSER CACHEING MAY MAKE YOU THINK YOUR SITE ISNT READY YET....USE ANOTHER BROWSER EG FIREFOX.



Upon completion of the installation, you can access your WordPress administrator dashboard at http://example.com/wp-admin/ where example.com is your domain name.



10. Install PHP Packages Required by WordPress

From your WordPress administrator dashboard, navigate to Tools > Site Health > Status and you may see a critical issue that says “One or more required modules are missing”.

To fix this, go back to your EC2 instance’s console window and install these packages.

```
sudo apt install php-curl php-dom php-mbstring php-imagick php-zip php-gd php-intl
```

11. Install an SSL Certificate for HTTPS

Secure your website with an SSL certificate from Let’s Encrypt. To do this, execute the following commands.

```
sudo apt install snapd
sudo snap install core; snap refresh core
sudo snap install --classic certbot
sudo ln -s /snap/bin/certbot /usr/bin/certbot
sudo certbot –nginx      >> if that doesn’t work try this >>    sudo certbot -nginx certonly
```

Finally back in your WordPress administrator dashboard, go to Settings > General and change the *WordPress Address* and *Site Address* to start with **https**.

Next Steps

Now that you're all set up a fresh install of WordPress on your EC2 instance, check out my list of 15 important things to do after installing WordPress next.

Also for your convenience, the following is a detailed video walkthrough of the steps in this tutorial.