# ICT171 ASSIGNMENT 2 CLOUD PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

https://bookreviewblog.online

http://52.184.146.50/

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## **Server Documentation**

This section follows the creation of a virtual machine on azure and connecting to the SSH Client

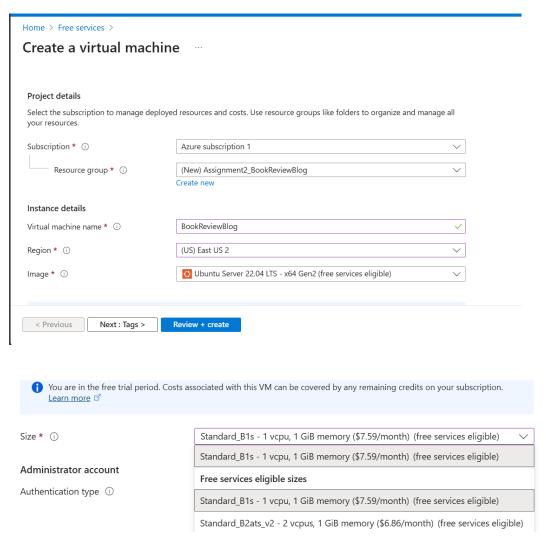
#### **Creating virtual machine**

1. Click on "Virtual machines" >> create an Azure virtual machine.

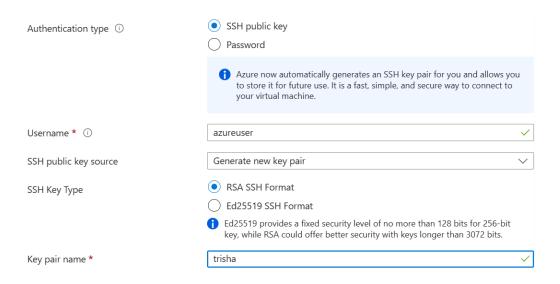
You will have to set the following details according as presented in the screenshots.

My vm is configured to the following specifications:

- Image Type (OS): Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS x64 Gen2
- VM Size (SKU): Standard B1s, 1 vCPU, 1 GiB RAM
- Disk Type: Standard SSD



#### Set SSH public key



#### **Inbound rules settings**

Allow access to the following ports:

- HTTP (Port 80)
- HTTPS (Port 443)
- SSH (Port 22)

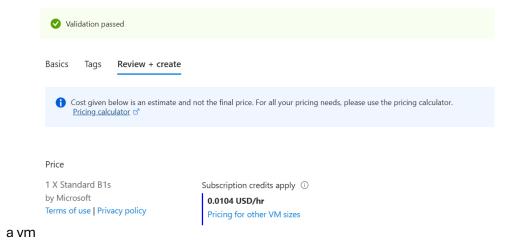
#### Inbound port rules

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.



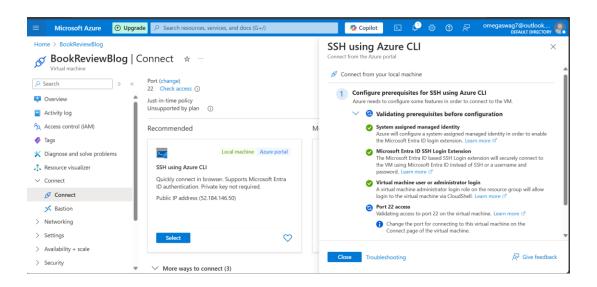
#### Review and finalization of VM creation

You should see the following detailing "validation passed" and costs on successfully creatingg



#### **Connecting to SSH Azure CLI**

- 1. Click on connect in the vms left panel
- 2. Click on select under the SSH using Azure Cli box



#### **Administration privileges**

For admin privileges within the powershell if not assigned by default run the following command:

az ssh vm --resource-group <RESOURCE\_GROUP\_NAME> --vm-name <VM\_NAME> eg. az ssh vm --resource-group Assignment2\_BookReviewBlog --vm-name BookReviewBlog

# INSTALLING PACKAGES AND UPDATES

# Setting apache sudo apt install apache2 -y sudo apt update sudo systemctl status apache2 Install php mysql and sudo apt install lamp-server^ check downoad apache2-v mount Storage sudo umount /var/www/html sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html :~\$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html

sudo systemctl restart apache2

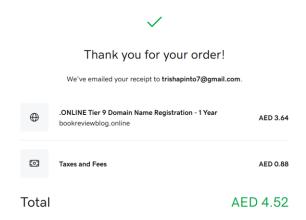
#### On successful apache setup this should be seen on the IP address' webpage



# **DOMAIN NAME SERVER SETUP**

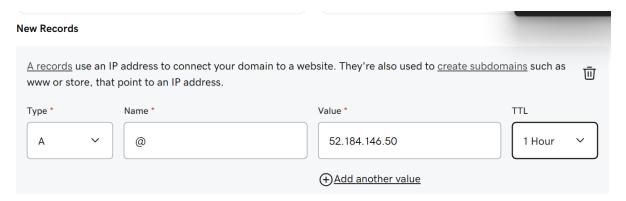
#### GoDaddy: DNS provider

Purchase of suitable dns from provider



1/log in, click your user icon>> My Products

- 2. Under Domains, click Manage next to your domain name
- 3. Access DNS Management
- 4.On the Domain Settings page, scroll to Additional Settings
- 5.Click on Manage DNS
- 6.Add a new record with the following values



Type: A

Name: @

Value: http://52.184.146.50/ (IP address of server)

TTL: 1 hour

#### **TLS** configuration

sudo apt update

sudo apt install certbot python3-certbot-apache -y

sudo certbot --apache -d bookreviewblog.online -d www.bookreviewblog.online

#### **Directorypath redirecting**

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

```
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname
# the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creat
# redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the Serv
# specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host:
# match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this)
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host r
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host expli
#ServerName www.example.com

ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /var/www/html
ServerName bookreviewblog.online
ServerAlias www.bookreviewblog.online

<Directory /var/www/html>
Options FollowSymLinks
AllowOverride All
Require all granted
</Directory>
# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, noti>
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
```

#### **Enter script into config**

<VirtualHost \*:80>

ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost

DocumentRoot /var/www/html

ServerName bookreviewblog.online

ServerAlias www.bookreviewblog.online

<Directory /var/www/html>

Options FollowSymLinks

AllowOverride All

Require all granted

</Directory>

ErrorLog \${APACHE\_LOG\_DIR}/error.log

CustomLog \${APACHE\_LOG\_DIR}/access.log combined

</VirtualHost>

>> sudo systemctl restart apache2

### **WordPress**

#### Setup

cd /tmp

wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz

tar -xvzf latest.tar.gz

sudo mv wordpress /var/www/html/

```
omegaswag7@outlook.com@BookReviewBlog:/tmp$ ls /var/www/html/
index.html index.html.save wordpress
omegaswag7@outlook.com@BookReviewBlog:/tmp$ ls /var/www/html/wordpress
index.php
                     wp-config-sample.php wp-mail.php
license.txt
                     wp-content
                                           wp-settings.php
readme.html
                     wp-cron.php
                                           wp-signup.php
wp-activate.php
                     wp-includes
                                           wp-trackback.php
wp-admin
                     wp-links-opml.php
                                            xmlrpc.php
wp-blog-header.php
                     wp-load.php
wp-comments-post.php wp-login.php
```

#### Confirm its downloaded

ls /var/www/html/

ls /var/www/html/wordpress

This unpacks and moves the wordpress folder to the Apache web root.

#### **Setting File Ownership and Permissions**

To allow the web server to manage WordPress files and avoid permission issues, ownership and permissions were configured using:

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

sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html/wordpress

This gives Apache (which runs as the www-data user) proper control over the files.

#### Creating the Database and User in MySQL

A dedicated database and user were created to isolate WordPress's data layer:

sudo mysql -u root -p

```
omegaswag7@outlook.com@BookReviewBlog:/$ sudo mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5261
Server version: 8.0.41-Oubuntu0.20.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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

mysgl>
```

Inside the MySQL shell:

CREATE DATABASE wordpress;

CREATE USER 'wordpress'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'trisha';

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.\* TO 'wordpress'@'localhost';

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

EXIT;

Have wordpress be directed towards the secured site <a href="www.bookreviewblog.online">www.bookreviewblog.online</a> and not the insecure address directly.

```
mysql> 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
mysql> UPDATE wp_options SET option_value = 'https://bookreviewblog.on
line' WHERE option_name = 'siteurl' OR option_name = 'home';
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 2 Changed: 2 Warnings: 0

mysql> EXIT;
Pro
```

mysql> USE wordpress;

mysql> UPDATE wp\_options SET option\_value = 'https://bookreviewblog.online' WHERE option\_name = 'siteurl' OR option\_name = 'home';

mysql> EXIT;

This ensures secure and organized access control for WordPress at the database level.

#### **WordPress Configuration File**

The default sample configuration file was renamed and edited with the database details:

```
cd /var/www/html/wordpress
sudo cp wp-config-sample.php wp-config.php
sudo nano wp-config.php
```

#### Modified lines:

```
// ** Database settings - You can get this info from your web hos
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress');

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

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

/** 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', '');
```

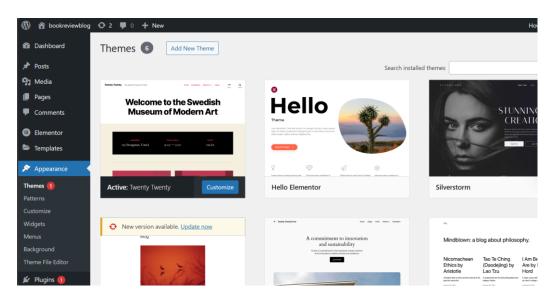
```
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');
define('DB_USER', 'wordpress');
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'trisha');
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
```

#### **Accessing wordpress**

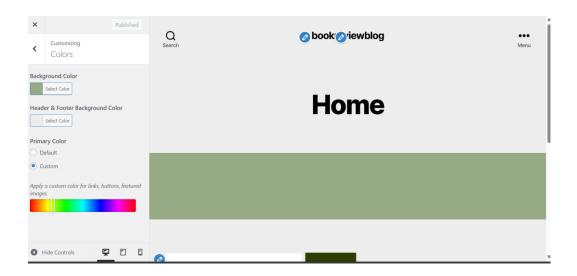
Type in /wordpress after your IP address or website name to access the admin interface

**52.184.146.50**/wordpress/

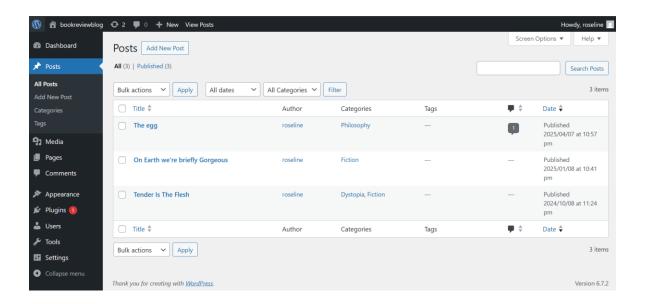
- 1.Set username and password
- 2. Dashboard>> appearance>> themes >> select a theme by clicking install >> activate



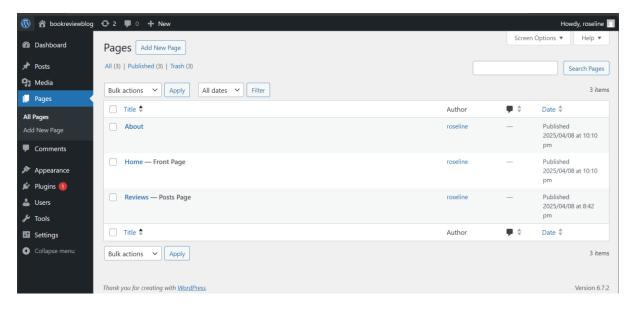
#### **Modify color**



#### Add post



#### Add pages



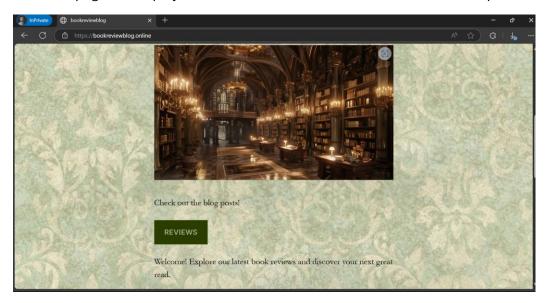
# **SCRIPTING**

Website scripting functionality

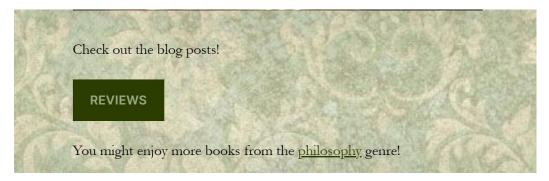
#### **Genre recommendation**

This script tracks the genre of book reviews that a user reads on the website. When the user returns to the homepage, the website displays a personalized recommendation based on the last genre they viewed. This improves user engagement and enhances functionality without needing login or database support.

The homepage will display a Welcome statement before user interacts with posts

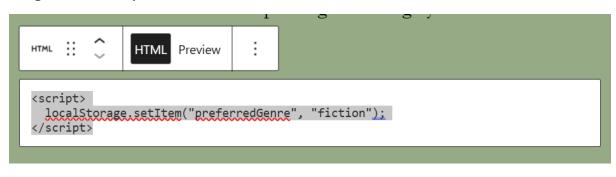


After interaction with the philosphy book 'The egg' by Andy Weir the homepage will now display



#### This is achieved by:

#### Set genre for each post



<script>

localStorage.setItem("preferredGenre", "fiction");

</script>

#### Set homepage html

```
Check out the blog posts!
   REVIEWS
     ::
                HTML
                       Preview
 <div id="recommendation-box">Welcome! Explore our latest book reviews and
 discover your next great read.</div>
 <script>
   document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function () {
     const genre = localStorage.getItem("preferredGenre");
     const box = document.getElementById("recommendation-box");
     if (genre) {
       box.innerHTML = `You might enjoy more books from the <a
 href="/category/${genre}">${genre}</a> genre!`;
   });
 </script>
```

<div id="recommendation-box">Welcome! Explore our latest book reviews and discover your next great read.</div>

```
<script>
document.addEventListener("DOMContentLoaded", function () {
  const genre = localStorage.getItem("preferredGenre");
  const box = document.getElementById("recommendation-box");
```

```
if (genre) {
  box.innerHTML = `You might enjoy more books from the <a
href="/category/${genre}">${genre}</a> genre!`;
  }
});
</script>
(GeeksforGeeks,2022).
```

#### Scripting file traffic counter

This Bash script tracks the number of unique visitors to the WordPress-based book review blog by analyzing the Apache web server access logs. It processes these logs to identify unique IP addresses and then outputs the total visitor count to an HTML file (visitors.html), which is embedded directly into the WordPress site.

This script is automated using a cron job to update the count every hour, ensuring that statistics remain current. It demonstrates integration of server-side scripting, log file analysis, and frontend visibility using iframe.

#### Create file

```
nano ~/visitor_script.sh

enter script

Script

# Apache access log path
access_log="/var/log/apache2/access.log"

# Extract all IP addresses, remove duplicates
unique_ips=$(awk '{print $1}' "$access_log" | sort -u)

# Count them
num_visitors=$(echo "$unique_ips" | wc -l)

# Output
```

echo "Number of visitors: \$(awk '{print \$1}' /var/log/apache2/access.log | sort -u | wc -l)" > /var/www/html/visitors.html

#### Make it executable

chmod +x ~/visitor\_script.sh

#### Visit output in browser to test

https://bookreviewblog.online/visitors.html

#### **Automate with Cron**

To update the visitor count every hour:

crontab -e

#### Add to script:

0 \* \* \* \* /bin/bash /home/youruser/visitor\_script.sh

```
# Edit this file to introduce tasks to be run by cron.

# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run
# and what command to run for the task
#
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').

#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.

#
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).

#
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
#
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
# m h dom mon dow command

0 * * * * * bash /home/youruser/visitor_script.sh
```

#### **Embed into WordPress**

<iframe src="https://bookreviewblog.online/visitors.html" width="100%" height="50" style="border:none;"></iframe>

# Reference

The Apache Software Foundation. (n.d.). Apache Module mod\_log\_config. https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod\_log\_config.html

Mozilla Developer Network (MDN). (n.d.). Window.localStorage – Web APIs. Retrieved from <a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Window/localStorage">https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Window/localStorage</a>

GeeksforGeeks. (2022). PHP Recommendation System Using Content-Based Filtering. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/php-recommendation-system-using-content-based-filtering