WordPress

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1.) Overview

This document is provided as a user guide for the WordPress product offering on the AWS Marketplace. Please reach out to support@cloudimg.co.uk if any issues are encountered following this user guide for the chosen product offering.

2.) Access & Security



Please update the security group of the target instance to allow the below ports and protocols for access and connectivity.

Protocol	Туре	Port	Description
SSH	TCP	22	SSH connectivity
Custom TCP	TCP	3306	MySQL Database Listener Port for
			remote access
Custom TCP	TCP	80	WordPress site

3.) System Requirements

The minimum system requirements for the chosen product offering can be found below

Minimum CPU	Minimum RAM	Required Disk Space
1	1 GB	20 GB

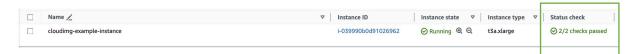
4.) Connecting to the Instance

Once launched in the Amazon EC2 Service, please connect to the instance via an SSH client using the **ec2-user** with the key pair associated at launch. Once connected as the **ec2-user** user, you will be able to sudo to the **root** user by issuing the below command.

Switch to the root user.

```
sudo su -
```

NOTE: Please allow the EC2 Instance to reach 2/2 successful status checks to ensure you will be able to connect successfully with the ec2-key pair assigned at launch. Upon attempting to SSH to early you may receive errors such as below, this is expected with an early SSH connection. Allow the EC2 instance to reach 2/2 status checks and you will be able successfully connect with the ec2-key pair assigned at launch as the ec2-user.



Example errors you may receive with an early SSH connection.

Permission denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).



```
ec2-user@your-instance-ip's password:
```

5.) On Startup

An OS package update script has been configured to run on boot to ensure the image is fully up to date at first use. You can disable this feature by removing the script from /stage/scripts/ and deleting the entry in crontab for the root user.

Disable the OS update script from running on reboot

```
rm -f /stage/scripts/initial_boot_update.sh
crontab -e
#DELETE THE BELOW LINE. SAVE AND EXIT THE FILE.
@reboot /stage/scripts/initial_boot_update.sh
```

6.) Filesystem Configuration

Please see below for a screenshot of the server disk configuration and specific mount point mappings for software locations.

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
devtmpfs	485M	0	485M	0%	/dev
tmpfs	495M	0	495M	0%	/dev/shm
tmpfs	495M	6.8M	488M	2%	/run
tmpfs	495M	0	495M	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda2	38G	3.0G	33G	9%	/
/dev/xvdf	9.8G	223M	9.0G	3%	/var/lib/mysql
/dev/xvda1	2.0G	121M	1.7G	7%	/boot
tmpfs	99M	0	99M	0%	/run/user/1002
/dev/xvdg	9.8G	104M	9.2G	2%	/var/www/html

Mount Point	Description
/boot	Operating System Kernel files
/var/lib/mysql	MySQL data directory
/var/www/html	WordPress site root



7.) Server Components

Please see below for a list of installed server components and their respective installation paths. The below versions are subject to change on initial boot based on the initial_boot_update.sh script finding new versions of the software in the systems package repositories.

Component	Software Home
MySQL	/etc/my.cnf
Apache	/etc/httpd OR /etc/apache2
PHP	/etc/php.ini
WordPress	/var/www/html/

8.) Scripts and Log Files

The below table provides a breakdown of any scripts & log files created to enhance the useability of the chosen offering.

Script/Log	Path	Description
Initial_boot_update.sh	/stage/scripts	Update the Operating System with the
		latest updates available.
Initial_boot_update.log	/stage/scripts	Provides output for
		initial_boot_update.sh
mysql_root_password.log	/stage/scripts	MySQL root database password file
mysql_wordpress_password.log	/stage/scripts	Wordpress database password file

9.) Using System Components

Instructions can be found below for using each component of the server build mentioned in section 7 of this user guide document.

MySQL



The MySQL Database service has been configured to start on boot, please use the below commands to start, stop and check the status of the service.

```
#Check the MySQL service is running
service mysqld status

#Stop the MySQL service
service mysqld stop

#Start the MySQL service
service mysqld start
```

You can access the mysql database server as the root user by referring to the instructions in the /stage/scripts/mysql_root_password.log file. The root database user has been disabled for remote login as per best practise and therefore only a local login from the server command line will be allowed for the root user.

```
mysql -u root -p

#Enter the randomly generated password found in the /stage/scripts/mysql_root_password.log
file
```

Apache HTTP Server

The Apache HTTP Server has been configured to start on boot, please use the below commands to start, stop and check the status of the service based on your chosen Operating System, RedHat or Debian based.

```
#Check the HTTP Server is running
systemctl status httpd OR systemctl status apache2

#Stop the HTTP Server
systemctl stop httpd OR systemctl stop apache2

#Start the HTTP Server
systemctl start httpd OR systemctl start apache2
```

PHP



You can check the PHP version running on the server by issuing the below command

php -v

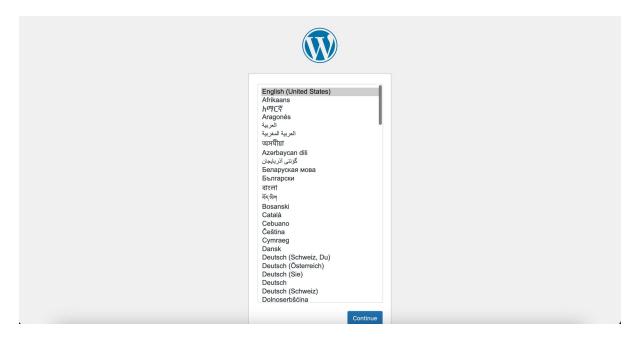
WordPress

The WordPress connectivity details have been preconfigured in the /var/www/html/wp-config.php file. For reference of the values used, review the /stage/scripts/mysql_wordpress_password.log file for the WordPress MySQL database credentials.

Follow the below steps for accessing the WordPress Front End.

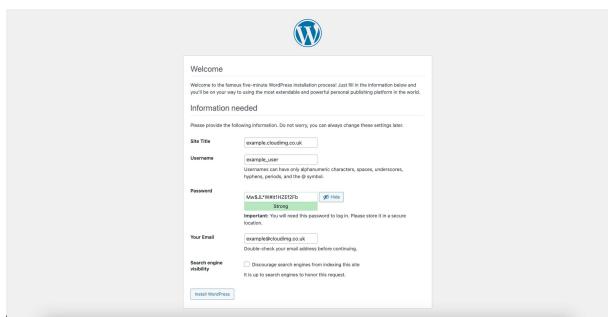
The Apache HTTP server has been configured to start on server boot and therefore WordPress will be accessible from initial launch. Navigate to the below URL exchanging the values between <> to match that of your instance.

<PUBLIC/PRIVATEIP>/wp-admin



Choose the preferred language Click Continue

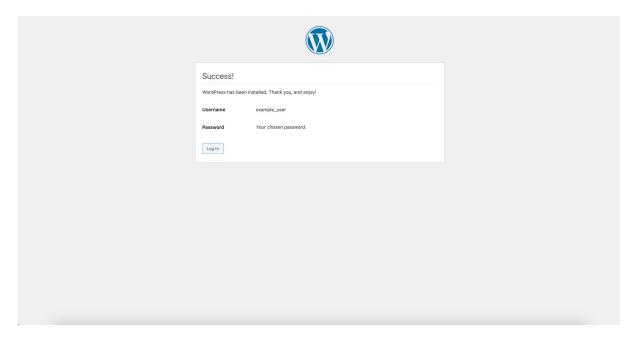




Enter the required values for your own use case. The values above are shown as examples only.

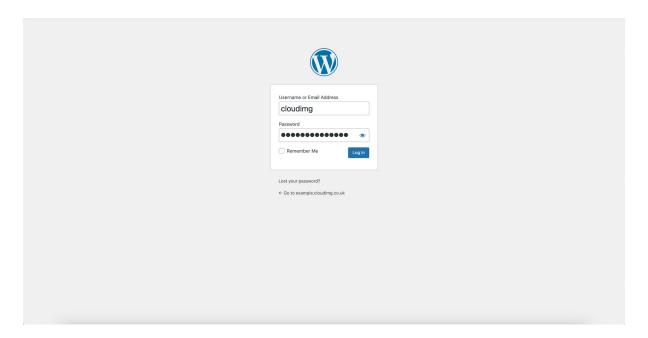
NOTE: Make note of the password used in the above field as it will be needed to log into WordPress in the next step.

Click Install WordPress

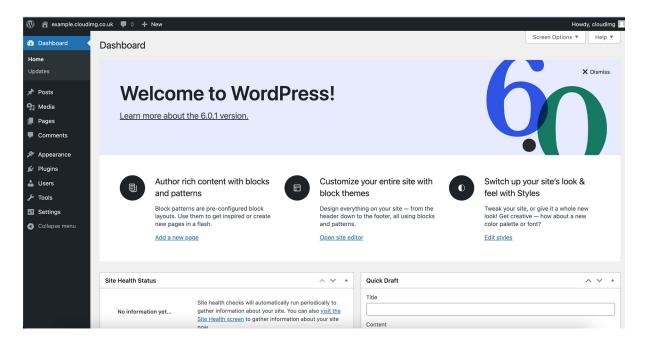


Click Log In





Enter the credentials created in the above step Click Log In



Once successfully logged in, WordPress is available for use.

