

Proxmox container 'wordpress.test'

Status

- testing ...

Container setup

- image: debian10 with users
- 1. Netzwerkkarte
 - eth0
 - 10.2.0.30/24 DG: 10.2.0.254; fd00:10:2:0::30/64 DGfd00:10:2:0::0
 - bridge: vmbr0
- 2. Netzwerkkarte:
 - eth1,
 - 10.3.0.30/24; fd00:10:3:0::30/64
 - bridge: vmbr1

Ansible setup

- verbindet man sich als unprivilegierter user und möchte ein Command als ein anderer, unprivilegierter user ausführen (z.B. www-data), benötigt man

```
allow_world_readable_tmpfiles = yes
```

in der ansible.cfg, damit dies nicht als Fehler zum Abbruch führt.

Ansible Script

```
#!/usr/bin/env ansible-playbook

- name: 'install nextcloud'
  hosts: wordpress
  become: true

  tasks:
    - name: remove apache2
      apt:
        name: apache2
        state: absent

    - name: install packages
      apt:
        pkg:
          - php7.3
          - php7.3-xml
          - php7.3-mbstring
          - php7.3-zip
          - php7.3-mysql
          - php7.3-imagick
          - nginx

    - name: check if nextcloud is already installed
      stat:
        path: /var/www/wordpress
      register: wordpress_exists

    - name: Download wordpress and unpack
```

```
unarchive:
  src: https://wordpress.org/latest.zip
  dest: /var/www
  owner: www-data
  group: www-data
  remote_src: yes
when: not wordpress_exists.stat.exists

- name: Remove file packed file
  file:
    path: /var/www/latest.zip
    state: absent

- name: copy nginx config
  copy:
    src: ./conf/wordpress.conf
    dest: /etc/nginx/sites-available/
    owner: root
    group: root
    mode: '0744'

- name: Create a symbolic link
  file:
    src: /etc/nginx/sites-available/wordpress.conf
    dest: /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/wordpress.conf
    owner: root
    group: root
    state: link

- name: load php-fpm
  systemd:
    state: restarted
    name: php7.3-fpm

- name: Restart nginx
  systemd:
    state: restarted
    daemon_reload: yes
    name: nginx
```

Notizen

wp-config.php

- liegt unter `/var/www/wordpress`

```
<?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 web site, you can
 * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 *
 * * * MySQL settings
 * * * Secret keys
```

```

* * Database table prefix
* * ABSPATH
*
* @link https://wordpress.org/support/article/editing-wp-config-php/
*
* @package WordPress
*/

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

/** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'wp_user' );

/** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'wppass' );

/** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', '10.3.0.100:3306' );

/** 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', '' );

/**#@+
 * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases!
 * You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/
WordPress.org secret-key service}
 * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This will
force all users to have to log in again.
 *
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
define('AUTH_KEY',
'*****');
define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY',
'*****');
define('LOGGED_IN_KEY',
'*****');
define('NONCE_KEY',
'*****');
define('AUTH_SALT',
'*****');
define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT',
'*****');
define('LOGGED_IN_SALT',
'*****');
define('NONCE_SALT',
'*****');

/**#@-*/

/**
 * 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/support/article/debugging-in-wordpress/
 */
define( 'WP_DEBUG', false );

/* 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';
```

NGINX Config

```
server {
    listen 8086;
    listen [::]:8086;
    root /var/www/wordpress;
    index index.php index.html index.htm;
    server_name bytecluster0007.bytspeicher.org;

    error_log /var/log/nginx/wordpress.log;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/wordpress.log;
    client_max_body_size 100M;
    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$args;
    }
    location ~ \.php$ {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.3-fpm.sock;
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    }
}
```

Dauerhafter Link zu diesem Dokument:

<https://wiki.technikkultur-erfurt.de/dienste:bytecluster0002:wordpress?rev=1601938333>

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