Proxmox container 'wordpress.test'

Status

- testing ...

Container setup

- image: debian10 with users
- 1. Netzwerkinterface
  - 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. Netzwerkinterface:
  - eth1,
  - 10.3.0.30/24; fd00:10:3:0::30/64
  - bridge: vmbr1

Ansible setup

- verbindet man sich als unpriviligierter user und möchte ein Command als ein anderer, unpriviligierter 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.bytsepeicher.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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