Wordpress on Debian

This page describes the installation of Wordpress under Debian 7 and 8 (Wheezy and Jessie), in an lxc container.

This page is mostly outdated: for Stretch (Debian 9), go to Wordpress on Debian 9 (Stretch)

Import a site from another machine

The shell script below assumes many things:

- names of the sites, directories on the old machine match the ones to be used on the new machine
- the ssh keys are properly forwarded, and you have your public key in the /root/.ssh/authorized_keys file of the old machine

So: YMMV (do not forget to use your brain).

```
SITE_NAME=my.site.org  ## Put the complete name (should match a valid, public DNS entry)
DB_NAME=$(hostname)  ## Please correct if the DB name does not match the host name
OLD_MACHINE=176.9.96.186  ## The name or IP of the machine to import the existing site from (default: the public IP address of CT108, aka WebPanel/ISPManager)
OLD_WP_CONTENT_DIR=/var/www/$DB_NAME/data/www/$SITE_NAME/wp-content  ## The directory of wp-content on the old machine (default: webpanel standard location)
NEW_WP_CONTENT_DIR=/var/lib/wordpress/wp-content  ## The directory of wp-content on the new installation, do not change unless you know what you are doing
apt-get install wordpress nginx mysql-server php5-fpm pwgen
DB_USER_PASSWORD=$(pwgen 8 1)  ## Generate a random password
mysql << EOF
CREATE DATABASE $DB_NAME;
GRANT SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE,CREATE,DROP,ALTER ON $DB_NAME.*
TO $DB_NAME@localhost
Identified by '$DB_USER_PASSWORD';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
EOF

cat > /etc/wordpress/config-$SITE_NAME.php << EOF
<?php
define('DB_NAME', '$DB_NAME');
define('DB_USER', '$DB_NAME');
define('DB_PASSWORD', '$DB_USER_PASSWORD');
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
define('WP_CONTENT_DIR', '/var/lib/wordpress/wp-content');
/** IN URI INDEXOF THE CATEGORY*/
define('NUMBER_SLASH', '2');
define('NUMBER_SLASH2', '3');
define('CAT26', 'courses');
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );
define('FS_METHOD', 'direct');
?>
EOF

cat > /etc/nginx/sites-available/$DB_NAME << EOF
server {
  listen 80;
  root /usr/share/wordpress;
  index index.php index.html index.htm;
  server_name $SITE_NAME;
  access_log /var/log/nginx/$DB_NAME.access.log;
  error_log /var/log/nginx/$DB_NAME.error.log;

  location = /favicon.ico {
    log_not_found off;
    access_log off;

```
Utilities

Fix encoding

Common problem importing from a Mysql dump generated with unknown method. We can somehow fix these directly in the database.

Create admin user

Connect to the DB with mysql, then:
SET @username = 'bluelight';
SET @password = MD5('BlueLight@WP');
SET @fullname = 'Blue Light Admin';
SET @email = 'bluelight@auroville.org.in';
SET @url = 'http://bluelightav.org/';
INSERT INTO `wp_users` (`user_login`, `user_pass`, `user_nicename`, `user_email`, `user_url`,
'user_registered', `user_status`, `display_name`) VALUES (@username, @password, @fullname, @email, @url, NOW(),
'0', @fullname);
SET @userid = LAST_INSERT_ID();
INSERT INTO `wp_usermeta` (`user_id`, `meta_key`, `meta_value`) VALUES (@userid, 'wp_capabilities', 'a:1:{s:13:"administrator";s:1:"1";}
');
INSERT INTO `wp_usermeta` (`user_id`, `meta_key`, `meta_value`) VALUES (@userid, 'wp_user_level', '10');

Change domain name

Scenario: the site at old.name.org is to be changed to new.name.org.

Step 1: Wordpress config

mv /etc/wordpress/conf-old.name.org.php /etc/wordpress/conf-new.name.org.php

Step 2: Wordpress DB

The connection parameters can be found in {{/etc/wordpress/conf-new.name.org.php}}:

mysql -u user_name -h localhost --password=secret db_name << EOF
UPDATE wp_options SET option_value = 'http://new.name.org' WHERE option_name = 'home' OR option_name = 'siteurl';
EOF

Step 3: nginx config

Nginx can instruct browsers to use the new domain name, add this snippet in /etc/nginx/sites-available/wordpress_site_config_file

server {
    server_name old.name.org;
    rewrite ^ $scheme://new.name.org$request_uri permanent;
}

And, change the {{server_name}} attribute in the main server block to new.name.org.

Step 4: Nginx frontend (web2)

Add new.name.org (and eventually {{*.new.name.org}}) to the server_name attribute in the relevant file in web2:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled/.