Ubuntu Linux

- □□□□ □□□
- □□□□ □□□ 2025 (Ubuntu24.04□□ □)
- □□□□ □□□
- SSL
- Docker
- clamav
- SSH□□□□□ □□□
- bash
- VPS□□ □
- Ubuntu 22.04 VNC
- MySQL
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- Ubuntu 24.04□□□□ □□□
- pm2□□ □
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設定主機

切換成 **root**角色

```
sudo su
```

> 有些 vps預設會直接用 root，就不用切換。我是習慣全用 root 去執行操作，主機只有自己會管理，有時遇到權限的問題真的蠻雷的 XD

修改時區

```
dpkg-reconfigure tzdata
```

修改語系

```
vi /etc/locale.gen
把 zh_TW.UTF-8 mark打開
locale-gen
```

更新程式並且重啟主機

```
apt update
apt dist-upgrade
reboot
```

重啟用，登入後再切到 **root** 角色

```
sudo su
```

安裝伺服器

```
apt install nginx php-fpm php-zip php-gd php-mbstring php-gd php-xml php-mysql mysql-server mysql-client certbot python3-certbot-nginx
```

> Drupal□ WordPress□□□□□□□□□□□ php□□□□□□□

> □□ apt-install php□□□□ apache2

□□ MySQL

□□ mysql□□

□ root□□ mysql

```
mysql -u root
```

□□□□

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH caching_sha2_password BY 'yourpassword'; exit;
```

> yourpassword □□□□□□□

> □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ root□□□□□□□□□□

□□ conf□

```
[client]
default-character-set = utf8mb4

[mysqld]
character-set-server = utf8mb4
max_connections = 600
innodb_read_io_threads = 24
innodb_write_io_threads = 24
expire_logs_days = 7
max_binlog_size = 1G
```

> □□□□ server□ binlog_size□□□□ log□□□□□□□

□ ~/.my.cnf □□□

```
[client]
password = yourpassword
```

MySQL□□□□□□

□□□□

```
mysqladmin -u root create site
```

□□□□

```
mysqladmin -u root drop site
```

□□□□

```
mysqldump -u root site > site.sql
```

□□□□

```
mysql -u root site < site.sql
```

> □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ phpMyAdmin XD

□□□□□□□□□□

```
ufw enable
ufw allow from xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx (□□□□□□□ IP)
ufw allow 80/tcp
ufw allow 'Nginx HTTP'
ufw allow 'Nginx HTTPS'
```

□□□□□□ **php□□**

```
add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php
aptitude update
```

□□□□ 2025 (Ubuntu24.04 □□)

□□□ root□□

```
sudo su
```

> □□ vps□□□□□□ root□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ root
> □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ XD

□□□□

```
dpkg-reconfigure tzdata
```

□□□□

```
vi /etc/locale.gen
□ zh_TW.UTF-8 mark□□
locale-gen
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
apt update
apt dist-upgrade
vi /etc/hostname
reboot
```

□□□□□□□□□ root □□

```
sudo su
```

[illegible]

```
apt install nginx php-fpm php-gd php-mbstring php-gd php-xml php-mysql mysql-server mysql-client certbot python3-certbot-nginx
```

> Drupal[illegible] WordPress[illegible] php[illegible]

> [illegible] apt-install php[illegible] apache2

[illegible] MySQL

[illegible] mysql[illegible]

[illegible] root[illegible] mysql

```
mysql -u root
```

[illegible]

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH caching_sha2_password BY 'yourpassword'; exit;
```

> yourpassword [illegible]

> [illegible] root[illegible]

[illegible] conf[illegible]

```
[client]
default-character-set = utf8mb4

[mysqld]
character-set-server = utf8mb4
max_connections = 600
innodb_read_io_threads = 24
innodb_write_io_threads = 24
expire_logs_days = 7
max_binlog_size = 1G
```

□□□□□□ server□ binlog_size□□□□□□ log□□□□□□□□□□□

□ ~/.my.cnf □□□□

```
[client]
password = yourpassword
```

MySQL□□□□□□□

□□□□□

```
mysqladmin -u root create site
```

□□□□□

```
mysqladmin -u root drop site
```

□□□□□

```
mysqldump -u root site > site.sql
```

□□□□□

```
mysql -u root site < site.sql
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ phpMyAdmin XD

□□□□□□□□□□□

```
ufw enable
ufw allow from xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx (□□□□□□□ IP)
ufw allow 'Nginx HTTP'
ufw allow 'Nginx HTTPS'
```

□□□□□□ **php□□**

```
add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php
aptitude update
```

```
apt install php7.4-fpm php7.4-gd php7.4-mbstring php7.4-gd php7.4-xml php7.4-mysql
apt install php5.6-fpm php5.6-gd php7.4-mbstring php5.6-gd php5.6-xml php5.6-mysql
```

□□ Docker

```
sudo apt install -y ca-certificates curl gnupg lsb-release
```

```
sudo mkdir -p /etc/apt/keyrings
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
```

```
echo \
  "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg]
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
  $(lsb_release -cs) stable" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
```

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install -y docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin
```

□□ Portainer

```
docker pull portainer/portainer-ce:latest
docker run -d -p 9000:9000 --restart always -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock portainer/portainer-
ce:latest
```

Nginx conf

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name docker.yoursite.com.tw;

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:9000;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
```

```
    }
}
```

□□□□□□ Mysql

```
version: '3.8'
services:
  mysql:
    image: mysql:5.7
    container_name: my_mysql57
    restart: always
    environment:
      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: yourpassword    # □□□□□□□□□
      TZ: Asia/Taipei
    ports:
      - "43306:3306"
    volumes:
      - ./mysql57_data:/var/lib/mysql

  phpmyadmin:
    image: phpmyadmin/phpmyadmin
    container_name: my_phpmyadmin
    restart: always
    ports:
      - "48081:80"
    environment:
      - PMA_ARBITRARY=1
      - PMA_HOST=mysql
      - PMA_USER=root
      - PMA_PASSWORD=yourpassword    # □□□□□□
      - UPLOAD_LIMIT=128M    # □□□□□□
    depends_on:
      - mysql
```

Nginx □□□ (phpmyadmin) (□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□)

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name pma2025.yoursite.com.tw;
```

```
    client_max_body_size 128M;  # <<< □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:48081;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
    }
}
```

Drupal 6 □□ port

```
$db_url = 'mysqli://root:yourpassword@127.0.0.1:43306/haccp';
$db_prefix = 'haccp_';
```

[illegible]

```
ls
```

[illegible]

```
ls -la
```

[illegible]

> Linux[illegible] .

```
ls ~/
```

[illegible]

> [illegible] /home/ ; [illegible] /root/

```
mkdir test
```

[illegible]

```
mkdir -p test/a
```

[illegible]

```
cp a.php b.php
```

[illegible]

> [illegible] copy nginx [illegible] cp /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/site1 /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/site2

```
cp -r ~/abc /var/www/
```

[illegible] abc [illegible] /var/www/

> 分享一個小技巧，按鍵盤的tab，可以幫你索引檔案或目錄，例如輸入/var/w 按鍵盤 tab 就會自動跑出/var/www/

```
rm xxx.txt
```

刪除檔案

```
rm -r xxx
```

刪除目錄

> 在管理linux檔案管理有一件非常重要的事情要交待，linux沒有資源回收桶，檔案刪了就沒了

> 如果你不小心下了這個指令，整個系統就GG了 rm -rf /

```
mv ~/abc /var/www/
```

搬動檔案，相當於剪下貼上

```
tar zcf abc.tar.gz abc
```

壓縮檔案，把目錄abc壓縮成abc.tar.gz

```
tar zxvf abc.tar.gz
```

解壓縮檔案，把abc.tar.gz 解開

```
unzip abc.zip
```

如果要解開zip就用這個指令

```
cat /var/log/nginx/access.log
```

在螢幕列印出檔案的內容，一般也蠻常會運用在查詢log檔

```
cat /var/log/nginx/access.log | more
```

如果內容太多，可以在最後加上| more，就可以由上到下查看，查看模示按空白鍵會一直往下，按Ctrl + C，可退出

```
cat /var/log/nginx/access.log | less
```

與加上 more能達到大同小異的功能

```
zcat /var/log/nginx/access.log.10.gz
```

在查詢 log檔時，會蠻有機會用到 zcat去查看已被壓縮 .gz的文件

```
htop
```

查看主機的資訊，CPU、記憶體、程式運作情形

```
vi xxx.txt
nano xxx.txt
```

編輯檔案，我是習慣用 vi，nano比較易學

```
ssh name@ip
```

透過 ssh連線到主機

```
scp -r /var/www/ name@ip:/var/www/
```

透過 ssh複製檔案至另一台主機

```
rsync -av --delete /var/www/wp/wp-content/uploads/ root@ip:/var/www/wp/zfun/wp-content/uploads/
rsync -av --delete /var/www/wp/wp-content/plugins/ root@ip:/var/www/wp/zfun/wp-content/plugins/
```

透過 rsync同步檔案

> 免密碼登入遠端主機的方式如下
>
> 本機端執行 `ssh-keygen -t rsa`
>
> `cat .ssh/id_rsa.pub`
>
> 連線遠端主機 `.ssh/authorized_keys` 貼上 cat複製的內容
>
> 退出再重登一次，如果不用密碼即成功

```
crontab -e
```

設定排程，一般會用作在指定的時間幫你執行特定的程式

```
/etc/init.d/nginx reload
```

重新讀取 nginx設定檔，正常情況，當我有新增或修改 conf檔時，會先用 nginx -t 查看看有沒有問題

```
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
```

出現上情的內容確認沒問題後，再執行 reload

```
/etc/init.d/nginx restart
```

重新啟用服務

> 伺服器的服務管理，通常會針對他執行 reload, restart, stop, start 進行維護及管理
> Nginx: /etc/init.d/nginx
> PHP: /etc/init.d/php7.4-fpm
> MySQL: /etc/init.d/mysql
> 我會在網站的離峰時間用 cron執行 restart，以確保服務能順暢

一些 **shell script**筆記

> 以上最基本的指令及觀念務必要學會，其他的話 2023年 AI
> 開始普及使用後，在系統管理非常有幫助，建議大家可以多多利用

SSL

□□□□□□□ DNS□□ Cloudflare□□□□□□ Cloudflare□□ SSL

SSL/TLS □□□□ □□ □□□□
□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □ cert.pem □ key.pem □□□ /etc/ssl/ □ □□ □□□□□□□

```
 listen 443 ssl;
    include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-nginx.conf;
    ssl_dhparam /etc/letsencrypt/ssl-dhparams.pem;
    ssl_certificate         /etc/ssl/cert.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key     /etc/ssl/key.pem;
    ssl_client_certificate /etc/ssl/cloudflare.crt;
    ssl_verify_client on;
}
server {
    if ($host = site.com) {
        return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
    }



    server_name site.com;
    listen 80;
    return 404;
```

□□□□ conf□□ server □□□□□ "}" □□□□

□ Nginx□□ SSL□□□□□□□□

https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-host-a-website-using-cloudflare-and-nginx-on-ubuntu-20-04

□□□□□□□□□□ Certbot

```
apt instll certbot
```

□□

```
certbot -d site.com
```

[illegible]

> [illegible] /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/ [illegible] site.com [illegible]
> /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

```
certbot delete --cert-name site.com
```

[illegible] SSL

> [illegible] Ubuntu 22.04
> [illegible] cron[illegible] certbot renew

Cloudflare[illegible] SSL[illegible] A[illegible] SSL/TLS [illegible] **TLS** [illegible] **1.2** [illegible] A[illegible] **HTTP** [illegible] **(HSTS)**

> [illegible] SSL[illegible] subdomain[illegible] SSL[illegible] Mac
> [illegible] subdomain
> [illegible] Cloudflare
> [illegible] Certbot

Docker

```
apt install docker docker-compose
```

> Docker-compose □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
> https://hackmd.io/@jimmy801/docker_compose_install

□□ docker□□□

```
docker pull portainer/portainer-ce:latest
docker run -d -p 9000:9000 --restart always -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock portainer/portainer-ce:latest
```

□□ web□□□□

```
server {
    server_name docker.site.com;

    location ~/ {
    # prevents 502 bad gateway error
    proxy_buffers 8 32k;
    proxy_buffer_size 64k;

    client_max_body_size 75M;

    # redirect all HTTP traffic to localhost:9000;
    proxy_pass http://localhost:9000;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header Host $http_host;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    #proxy_set_header X-NginX-Proxy true;

    # enables WS support
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
```

```
    proxy_read_timeout 999999999;
}



}
```

□□□□□ Docker□□□ Docker□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP + port □□
□□□□ VPS□□ 9000□ port□□□□□□□ Nginx Proxy □□□□□ Docker□□□□□□□ port

□□ WordPress

□□□□□□□□□□□□ WordPress□□□□□□□□□□ Stacks

```
version: '3.1'

services:

  wordpress:
    image: wordpress:6.0.1-php7.4-apache
    restart: always
    ports:
      - 8001:80
    environment:
      WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db
      WORDPRESS_DB_USER: exampleuser
      WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: examplepass
      WORDPRESS_DB_NAME: exampledb
    volumes:
      - wordpress:/var/www/html

  db:
    image: mysql:5.7
    restart: always
    environment:
      MYSQL_DATABASE: exampledb
      MYSQL_USER: exampleuser
      MYSQL_PASSWORD: examplepass
      MYSQL_RANDOM_ROOT_PASSWORD: '1'
```

```
    volumes:
      - db:/var/lib/mysql

volumes:
  wordpress:
  db:
```

□□□□□□□□ Nginx□□□

```
server {
    server_name demo1.site.com;

    location ~/ {
    # prevents 502 bad gateway error
    proxy_buffers 8 32k;
    proxy_buffer_size 64k;

    client_max_body_size 75M;

    # redirect all HTTP traffic to localhost:8088;
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8001;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header Host $http_host;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    #proxy_set_header X-NginX-Proxy true;

    # enables WS support
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";

    proxy_read_timeout 999999999;
}



}
```

□□□□□□□ https://demo1.site.com □□□□□ Docker□□□□□□□

```
docker exec -i -t 8001-wordpress-1 bash
```

進入WordPress的容器

```
echo -e "file_uploads = On\nmemory_limit = 500M\nupload_max_filesize = 500M\npost_max_size = 500M\nmax_execution_time = 600" | tee -a /usr/local/etc/php/conf.d/uploads.ini;/etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

本機的資料複製到docker容器目錄

```
docker cp /4TB/conoha2/www/wp/zfun/wp-content/uploads demo38-wordpress-1:/var/www/html/wp-content/
docker cp /4TB/conoha2/www/wp/site2/wp-content/themes demo38-wordpress-1:/var/www/html/wp-content/
docker cp /4TB/conoha2/www/wp/site2/wp-content/uploads demo38-wordpress-1:/var/www/html/wp-content/
```

Docker創建出來的WordPress預設由於有上傳限制，可以進入終端機模式，透過上面那一行解決
透過這個方式創建出來的WordPress會發現系統會判定是Apache2架出來的，還蠻有趣

每個WordPress網站都透過Docker的方式獨立區隔，有個好處就是如果中毒了只會影響到其中一個站XD
我曾經有個經驗，同事用了破解外掛被放毒，結果造成所有的WordPress架出來的全中獎，情況非常慘烈

clamav

□□□□

```
apt install clamav clamav-daemon
```

□□□□□□□□□□ up_clamav.sh

```
service clamav-freshclam stop
freshclam
service clamav-freshclam start
```

□□□□ □□□□□□□ clamav_scan.sh

```
clamscan -r --bell -i /var/www/
```

SSH登入免密碼

本機端生成及複製金鑰

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
```

複製金鑰

```
cat .ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

遠端主機 貼上複製的金鑰

```
vi .ssh/authorized_keys
```

成功的話在本地端輸入 ssh@ip 就不會問帳密

如果要登入 GCP主機，也是一樣要用類似的作法才能用本地端的 ssh登入

bash

□□□□ mysql□□

```
#!/bin/bash

BACKUP_DIR="/root/backup/db"

if [ ! -d "$BACKUP_DIR" ]; then
    mkdir -p $BACKUP_DIR
fi

# □□□□□□ .gz □□
rm -f $BACKUP_DIR/*.gz

DATABASES=$(mysql -u root -e "SHOW DATABASES;" | grep -Ev
"(Database|information_schema|performance_schema|mysql)")

for DB in $DATABASES; do
    BACKUP_FILE="$BACKUP_DIR/${DB}_backup_$(date +'%Y%m%d').sql"

    MYSQLDUMP_CMD="mysqldump -u root $DB > $BACKUP_FILE"

    echo "□□□□□□□ $DB..."
    eval $MYSQLDUMP_CMD

    if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
        echo "□□□ $DB □□□□ : $BACKUP_FILE"
        gzip $BACKUP_FILE
        echo "□□□□□□ : $BACKUP_FILE.gz"
        # □□□□□□□□□ MB
        FILE_SIZE=$(du -m "$BACKUP_FILE.gz" | cut -f1)
        echo "□□□□□□□ : $FILE_SIZE MB"
    else
        echo "□□□ $DB □□□□ "
    fi
```

```
done
```

□□□□

```
#!/bin/bash
rsync -avz --delete --progress --exclude='cache/' --exclude='*demo*' root@ip:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled/
/4TB/conoha1/nginx/
```

□□□□□□□□

```
#!/bin/bash

# □□□□□□□□□□□□
SRC_DIR="/var/www/"
DEST_DIR="/root/gcp/www/"

# □□□□
DIR_LIST=("web1" "web2" "web3")

# □□□□□□□□□
for DIR_NAME in "${DIR_LIST[@]}"; do
  FILE_NAME="${DEST_DIR}${DIR_NAME}.tar.gz"
  tar zcf "$FILE_NAME" -C "$SRC_DIR" "$DIR_NAME"
  echo "□□□□       $DIR_NAME □  $FILE_NAME □□   "
done

echo "□□□□□□□□□              "
```

VPS降速

目前使用的VPS雖然標榜不限速，但他沒跟你說的就是會降速XD

由於降速也不會跟你講，你能做的就是知道他的限度在哪裡，不要去挑戰他

我發現只要我有大量用ssh傳送資料就很容易被鎖速度，因此要避免大量搬動檔案

Ubuntu 22.04 VNC

□□□□□□

https://jackfrisht.medium.com/ubuntu-20-04-vnc%E5%AE%89%E8%A3%9D-b8ce6e7dec4a

□□□□□ (□□)

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get upgrade
```

Ubuntu 22.04 □□□□ gdm3□□□ VNC □□□□ (□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□)□□□□□ lightdm

Ubuntu 16.04 □□□□ lightdm □□□□□□□□□

```
sudo apt install lightdm  ## ubuntu 22.04 □□□
sudo dpkg-reconfigure lightdm    ## □□□□□□        lightdm
```

□□ x11VNC□

```
sudo apt-get install x11vnc -y
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ error□□□□□□

```
sudo apt-get update
```

□□□□□ **VNC□□**

```
sudo x11vnc -storepasswd /etc/x11vnc.pass
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
sudo chmod 755 /etc/x11vnc.pass
```

`rfbport` □□□□□□□□□ `-forever` □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
sudo x11vnc -auth guess -rfbauth /etc/x11vnc.pass -rfbport 5900 -forever -display :0
```

□□□□□□□□ **VNC** □□

```
sudo gedit /etc/systemd/system/x11vnc.service[Unit]
Description=Start x11vnc at startup.
After=multi-user.target
```

```
[Service]
Type=simple
ExecStart=/usr/bin/x11vnc -auth guess -forever -loop -noxdamage -repeat -rfbauth /etc/x11vnc.pass -rfbport 5900
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

□□□ systemd □□□□□

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload

sudo systemctl enable x11vnc

sudo systemctl start x11vnc
```

Step 2. □□□□□□

□□□□□□ Nvidia driver
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Server □□□□□□□□□□□□ x-session □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ xorg.conf □□□□□□□□□

ubuntu □□□□□□ /etc/X11/xorg.conf□□□□□□□ Xorg -configure
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□□ 1920x1080□□□□□□□□□□ Virtual
□□)

turn to /etc/X11

```
cd /etc/X11sudo gedit xorg.conf## VNC-virsual montior
Section "Device"
        Identifier "Configured Video Device"
EndSectionSection "Monitor"
        Identifier "Configured Monitor"
EndSectionSection "Screen"
        Identifier "Default Screen"
        Monitor "Configured Monitor"
        Device "Configured Video Device"
        SubSection "Display"
                Depth 24
                Virtual 1920 1080
        EndSubSection
EndSection
```

Restart System

```
sudo reboot
```

□□□□□□□□

```
systemctl status sleep.target  sleep.target - Sleep
```

□□□□□□

```
systemctl mask sleep.target suspend.target hibernate.target hybrid-sleep.target
```

□□□□□□□□

```
systemctl status sleep.target
```

MySQL

htop □□ mysqld □ 100%

```
mysql -u root
```

□□□□□

```
SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST;
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
| 32892 | root | localhost | NULL | Query   |    0 | starting     | SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST
```

□□□□

```
KILL 32892;
```

□□ Fail2Ban □□□□□

```
vi /etc/fail2ban/jail.local
```

□□

```
[nginx-http-auth]
enabled  = true
filter   = nginx-http-auth
action   = iptables[name=HTTP, port=http, protocol=tcp]
logpath  = /var/log/nginx/error.log
bantime  = 3600
findtime = 600
maxretry = 5
```

□□□□□□

```
systemctl restart fail2ban
```

□□□□□□□ IP

```
fail2ban-client status
```

□□□□□

```
[nginx-primary-script]
enabled = true
filter = nginx-primary-script
action = iptables[name=PrimaryScript, port=http, protocol=tcp]
logpath = /var/log/nginx/error.log
maxretry = 3
bantime = 3600
```

□□□□□□

```
[Definition]
failregex = .*FastCGI sent in stderr: "Primary script unknown".*request: ".*installer\.php.*
            .*FastCGI sent in stderr: "Primary script unknown".*request: ".*WordPress/installer\.php.*
            .*FastCGI sent in stderr: "Primary script unknown".*request: ".*phpinfo\.php.*
```

```
        .*FastCGI sent in stderr: "Primary script unknown".*request: ".*info\.php.*

# □□□□□□□□□
        .*GET /wp-admin.*                  # WordPress □□□□□□
        .*GET /wp-login\.php.*             # WordPress □□□□
        .*GET /xmlrpc\.php.*               # WordPress XML-RPC □□
        .*GET /phpMyAdmin/.*               # phpMyAdmin □□
        .*GET /pma/.*                      # phpMyAdmin □□□□
        .*GET /myadmin/.*                  # □□□□□□□□
        .*GET /config\.php.*               # □□□□□□□□
        .*GET /setup\.php.*                # □□□□
        .*GET /install\.php.*              # □□□□
        .*GET /adminer.*                   # Adminer □□

# □□□□□□□□
        .*GET /shell\.php.*                # □□□□
        .*GET /cmd\.php.*                  # □□□□□□
        .*GET /console\.php.*              # □□□□□□
        .*GET /backdoor\.php.*             # □□□□□□
        .*GET /wp-content/uploads/shell.*  # WordPress □□□□
        .*GET /eval-stdin.*                # eval □□□□

# □□□□□□
        .*GET /\.env.*                     # Laravel □□□□□□□□□
        .*GET /\.git/config.*              # Git □□□□
        .*GET /backup.*                    # □□□□□□
        .*GET /dump.*                      # □□□□□□□□□
        .*GET /debug.*                     # □□□□
        .*GET /error_log.*                 # □□□□

# □□□□□□
        .*GET /HNAP1/.*                    # HNAP □□□□    (□□□□□□    )
        .*GET /boaform/admin/formLogin.*   # IOT □□□□
        .*GET /invoker/JMXInvokerServlet.* # JBoss □□
        .*GET /webdav.*                    # WebDAV □□
        .*GET /manager/html.*              # Tomcat □□□□□□
```

□□□□□ IP

```
fail2ban-client set nginx-primary-script banip xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
```

□□□□□□□

```
fail2ban-client set nginx-primary-script unbanip 192.168.1.100
```

□□□ □□ /etc/fail2ban/jail.local

```
[DEFAULT]
ignoreip = 127.0.0.1/8 ::1 192.168.1.100
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
systemctl restart fail2ban
```

網頁版的 htop Glances

安裝方式

```
pip install glances fastapi[all] uvicorn
```

執行 `glances -w` 即可

如果 which glances 顯示 /usr/local/bin/glances, 表示 Glances 已正確安裝在 /usr/local/bin 目錄，但系統可能無法直接執行它

如果沒有 /usr/local/bin, 執行以下命令將其臨時添加

```
export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/bin
```

並將其永久添加到 .bashrc 或 .zshrc 文件中:

```
echo 'export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/bin' >> ~/.bashrc
source ~/.bashrc
```

□□ Monit □□□

□□

```
apt install monit
```

□□

```
cp /etc/monit/monitrc /etc/monit/monitrc.bak
```

vi /etc/monit/monitrc

```
set httpd port 2812
    use address 0.0.0.0  # □□□□□□
    allow localhost      # □□   localhost □□
    allow yourip         # □□   □□  IP □□
    allow admin:monit

# NGINX
check process nginx with pidfile /var/run/nginx.pid
  start program = "/bin/systemctl start nginx"
  stop program  = "/bin/systemctl stop nginx"
    if failed port 443 then restart
    if 5 restarts within 5 cycles then timeout

# PHP 7.4-FPM
check process php7.4-fpm with pidfile /run/php/php7.4-fpm.pid
    start program = "/etc/init.d/php7.4-fpm start"
    stop program = "/etc/init.d/php7.4-fpm stop"
    if failed unixsocket /var/run/php/php7.4-fpm.sock then restart
    if 5 restarts within 5 cycles then timeout

# MySQL
check process mysql with pidfile /var/lib/mysql/zfun-server.pid
    start program = "/etc/init.d/mysql start"
    stop program = "/etc/init.d/mysql stop"
    if failed host localhost port 3306 protocol mysql then restart
    if 5 restarts within 5 cycles then timeout
```

http://yourip:2812 [illegible]

[illegible] vi /etc/monit/monitrc

```
set mailserver smtp.your-email-provider.com port 587
    username "your-email@example.com" password "your-password"
    using tlsv1
    with timeout 30 seconds

set alert your-email@example.com
```

> [illegible]

□□ log

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 2024□ 11□ 20□□□ 2□

```
grep '20/Nov/2024:14:' /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep 'https://yoursite.com' | awk '{print $1}' | sort | uniq | wc -l
zgrep '20/Nov/2024:14:' /var/log/nginx/access.log.2.gz | grep 'https://yoursite.com' | awk '{print $1}' | sort | uniq | wc -l
```

Ubuntu 24.04□□□

Opcache

/etc/php/8.3/fpm/conf.d/10-opcache.ini

```
; configuration for php opcache module
; priority=10
zend_extension=opcache.so
opcache.jit=off

; □□□□□□□□□
opcache.enable=1
opcache.enable_cli=0
opcache.memory_consumption=192
opcache.interned_strings_buffer=16
opcache.max_accelerated_files=10000
opcache.validate_timestamps=0
opcache.revalidate_freq=60
opcache.fast_shutdown=1
opcache.save_comments=1
opcache.enable_file_override=0
opcache.file_update_protection=2  ;□□
```

/etc/php/7.4/fpm/conf.d/10-opcache.ini

```
; configuration for php opcache module
; priority=10
zend_extension=opcache.so

; □□□□□□
opcache.enable=1
opcache.enable_cli=0
opcache.memory_consumption=128
opcache.interned_strings_buffer=8
opcache.max_accelerated_files=10000
opcache.validate_timestamps=0
```

```
opcache.revalidate_freq=60
opcache.fast_shutdown=1
opcache.save_comments=1
opcache.enable_file_override=0
```

□□□□□□□□□□ PHP □□□ opcache.validate_timestamps=0

APcu

/etc/php/8.3/cli/conf.d/20-apcu.ini

```
extension=apcu.so
# chatgpt add
apc.enabled=1
apc.shm_size=64M
apc.ttl=3600
apc.user_ttl=7200
apc.gc_ttl=3600
apc.entries_hint=4096
apc.smart=1
apc.enable_cli=0
```

/etc/php/7.4/cli/conf.d/20-apcu.ini

```
extension=apcu.so
# chatgpt add
apc.enabled=1
apc.shm_size=64M
apc.ttl=3600
apc.user_ttl=7200
apc.gc_ttl=3600
apc.entries_hint=4096
apc.smart=1
apc.enable_cli=0
```

Nginx

/etc/nginx/nginx.conf

```
user www-data;
worker_processes auto;
worker_rlimit_nofile 100000;

events {
    worker_connections 10240;
    multi_accept on;
    use epoll;
}

gzip on;
gzip_vary on;
gzip_proxied any;
gzip_comp_level 6;
gzip_types text/plain text/css application/json application/javascript text/xml application/xml application/xml+rss
text/javascript;
```

pm2移機

更換主機並繼續使用 `pm2` 管理專案的過程，可以按照以下步驟進行：

---

1. 備份現有的專案和配置

(1) 備份專案文件

將原主機的專案目錄打包並下載到本地：

```
tar -czf projects_backup.tar.gz /path/to/your/project1 /path/to/your/project2
```

(2) 備份 `pm2` 配置

使用 `pm2` 導出當前的進程清單：

```
pm2 save
```

保存後的進程清單會存儲在 `~/.pm2/dump.pm2` 中，將此目錄也備份：

```
tar -czf pm2_backup.tar.gz ~/.pm2
```

(3) 備份相關環境（可選）

- 如果你的專案依賴 Node.js，建議記錄當前版本：`node -v`
- 如果專案使用 `.env` 文件等配置，確保這些文件也被備份。

---

2. 準備新主機環境

(1) 安裝 Node.js 和 npm

在新主機上安裝 Node.js，並確保版本與舊主機一致。可以使用以下方式安裝：

```
curl -fsSL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_18.x | sudo -E bash -
sudo apt install -y nodejs
```

（根據你的需求選擇合適的版本）

(2) 安裝 pm2

安裝 `pm2`:

```
sudo npm install -g pm2
```

---

3. 恢復備份

(1) 恢復專案文件

將之前的專案文件和目錄上傳到新主機，然後解壓:

```
scp projects_backup.tar.gz user@new-server:/path/to/
ssh user@new-server
tar -xzf projects_backup.tar.gz -C /desired/path/
```

(2) 恢復 `pm2` 配置

將 `pm2_backup.tar.gz` 上傳到新主機並解壓:

```
scp pm2_backup.tar.gz user@new-server:/path/to/
ssh user@new-server
tar -xzf pm2_backup.tar.gz -C ~/
```

然後加載進程清單:

```
pm2 resurrect
```

---

4. 檢查與測試

(1) 測試專案啟動

使用以下命令確認專案是否正常啟動:

```
pm2 list
```

若有任何專案未啟動，檢查日誌:

```
pm2 logs
```

(2) 配置自動啟動

確保 `pm2` 配置為開機自動啟動:

```
pm2 startup
pm2 save
```

---

5. □□ DNS □□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□ DNS □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ IP□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ pm2 □□□□□

在 Windows 11安裝 WLS

安裝 WLS

開啟 PowerShell (以系統管理員身分)

```
wsl --install -d Ubuntu-24.04
```

※ wsl安裝成功後，有可能會發生在安裝 Ubuntu-24.04報錯誤沒安裝成功，另一台新機遇到的問題是 home 版會提示 vt沒開，我來是重開機後就好了

安裝後會詢問要使用什麼帳密，可直接用目前登入 windows用的帳密會比較好記

登入後是空空全新的 Ubuntu Linux環境，你可以針對需求進行安裝及設定

關聯 port

進入 UbuntuLinux後，會看到 IP是隨機的 net (外面不能連入)

假設我在 Ubuntu 裝好 nginx port 用 80，我在本機輸入隨機 IP 172.26.94.32，就能看到 Nginx的畫面

我想要讓外面的連入，要這樣做

使用 PowerShell (以系統管理員身分)

```
netsh interface portproxy add v4tov4 listenport=81 listenaddress=0.0.0.0 connectport=80
connectaddress=172.26.94.32
```

確認建立規則

```
netsh interface portproxy show all
```

刪除

```
netsh interface portproxy delete v4tov4 listenport=81 listenaddress=0.0.0.0
```

開通 81 PORT 防火牆

```
netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="WSL2 Port 81" dir=in action=allow protocol=TCP localport=81
```

檢查是否生效

```
netsh advfirewall firewall show rule name="Allow WSL2 Port 81"
```

□□ WLS

□□ PowerShell□□□□□□□□□□

□□

```
wsl -l -v
```

```
  NAME              STATE           VERSION
* Ubuntu-24.04      Running         2
  docker-desktop    Running         2
```

□□

```
wsl --unregister Ubuntu-24.04
```

□□

□□□□ WSL2 IP □ PowerShell □□

```
# ================================
# WSL2 PortProxy □□□□□□
# ================================

# □□□□□□ (Windows listen port) □□□□□ (WSL2 connect port)
$ListenPort  = 81
$ConnectPort = 80

# □□ WSL2 □□ IP
$wsl_ip = wsl hostname -I | ForEach-Object { $_.Trim() } | Select-Object -First 1

if (-not $wsl_ip) {
    Write-Host "□ □□□□ WSL2 IP□□□□ WSL2 □□□□ " -ForegroundColor Red
    exit
}

Write-Host "□ □□□ WSL2 IP: $wsl_ip" -ForegroundColor Green
```

```
# □□□□□□□□□□□□
netsh interface portproxy delete v4tov4 listenport=$ListenPort listenaddress=0.0.0.0 > $null 2>&1

# □□□□        PortProxy □□
netsh interface portproxy add v4tov4 listenport=$ListenPort listenaddress=0.0.0.0 connectport=$ConnectPort
connectaddress=$wsl_ip

# □□□□□□□□□               Port
netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="WSL2 Port $ListenPort" dir=in action=allow protocol=TCP
localport=$ListenPort > $null 2>&1

Write-Host "□  PortProxy □□□     : 0.0.0.0:$ListenPort → $wsl_ip:$ConnectPort" -ForegroundColor Cyan
```

□□

```
powershell -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -File C:\Users\□□□□       \update-wsl-port.ps1
```

□□□□□□

□□   □□□□□   (taskschd.msc)

□□□□□□□   → □□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
powershell
```

□□□□□

```
-ExecutionPolicy Bypass -File C:\Users\□□□□       \update-wsl-port.ps1
```

□ □□□□□□□□□   WSL2 IP □□□□□□□□□□□□□□   http://192.168.0.168:81/ □□□

□□ Redis □□□□□□□

1. □□　Redis □□□□□□

`redis-cli info memory`

□□□□

- `used_memory_human` → Redis □□□□□
- `maxmemory` → □□
- `mem_fragmentation_ratio` → □□□□□□

---

2. □□□□□

`redis-cli dbsize`

□□　key □□□　Drupal □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

---

3. □□□　　key

`redis-cli --bigkeys`

□□　key type □□□□□　　key□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□　　cache□
□□□□□

`Biggest string found 'cache:default:tags' has 200 MB`

□□□　cache tag key □□□

---

4. □□　key □□□□□

□□□　Redis 4.0+□

`redis-cli memory usage <key>`

□□□

```
redis-cli memory usage cache:default:tags
```

□□□ bytes□□□□□□ key □□□

---

5. □□□ key

```
redis-cli scan 0 match "cache:*" count 20
```

□□□□□□ Drupal □□ key □□□

---

6. □□□ key □□□□□□

```
redis-cli --raw keys "*" | \
xargs -L1 redis-cli memory usage | \
sort -n | tail -20
```

□□□ □□ **20 □ key** □□□□□

---

7. □□□

- □□□ Redis□

  ```
  redis-cli flushall
  ```
- □ Drupal Cache□

  ```
  drush cr
  ```

□□ □□□□□

1. `redis-cli info memory` → □□□□
2. `redis-cli dbsize` → □□ key □□
3. `redis-cli --bigkeys` → □□□ key
4. `redis-cli memory usage <key>` → □□□□□□□
5. □□□ cache tag □ session □□ → □□□ Drupal □ Redis □□□□ `maxmemory` □□

□ Docker□□□□□□ Wordpress□□

□□□□□ Docker → WordPress □□□□

1. □□ Docker □□

- □□ **docker-compose.yml**□□□□□
  - **nginx**□□□ Web server□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Proxy□
  - **php (php-fpm)**□□□ WordPress/PHP
  - **mariadb**□□□□□□□ WordPress □□
  - **redis**□ Object Cache□□□□□□□
  - **wp-cli**□□□□□□□□
  - **cron**□□ WordPress □□□ wp-cron□
- □□□
  - Nginx □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  - PHP FPM□ memory_limit□ pm.max_children □□□□□ 4C/4G RAM □□□
  - MariaDB □ volume □□□□□ utf8mb4 □□□
  - Redis □□□ volume□□□□□

---

2. □□□ Proxy (Ubuntu Nginx)

- □□ **Nginx** □□□□ → `127.0.0.1:8080` □□□□ nginx□□
- □□ **SSL (Let’s Encrypt Certbot)**□□□□□□ `server_name mysite.com;` □
- □□ **502** □□ □□□□□□ nginx □□□□□ port □□ 127.0.0.1:8080□
- □□ proxy header□□ WordPress □□□□ HTTPS□□□ CSS/JS □□□□□□□

```
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto https;
proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Port  443;
```

3. WordPress □□

- 使用 **wp-cli** 下載 WordPress 核心:

```
docker compose exec wp-cli wp core download --allow-root
```

- 產生 `wp-config.php`, 連線資訊:
    - DB 名稱: `wp`
    - 帳號: `wpuser`
    - 密碼: `change_me`
    - Host: `db:3306` ← 注意 Docker 要用服務名稱, 不是 localhost
- 透過安裝頁完成初始化（語言、站名、管理員帳密）。

---

4. 修正容器問題

- **Nginx**:
    - 修掉 `fastcgi_cache_path` 放錯區塊（要在 http 層級, 不是 server）。
    - 最小化設定檔 → 先跑起站再逐步加快取規則。
- **cron**:
    - 原本 Restarting → 新增 `cron/wp-cron.sh` 腳本, 正確執行排程。
- **wp-config.php**:
    - 修正 Redis 設定錯誤（`define('WP_REDIS_HOST', redis );` → `define('WP_REDIS_HOST', 'redis');`）
    - 加入 HTTPS 判斷（反向代理環境必須）:

```
if (isset($_SERVER['HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO']) && $_SERVER['HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO'] === 'https') {
    $_SERVER['HTTPS'] = 'on';
}
```

5. Redis 整合

- 確認 Redis 容器正常: `docker compose exec redis redis-cli ping → PONG`。
- 在 `wp-config.php` 正確寫入:

```
define( 'WP_REDIS_HOST', 'redis' );
define( 'WP_REDIS_PORT', 6379 );
define( 'WP_REDIS_DATABASE', 1 );
```

- 重啟 PHP 讓 opcache 重載: `docker compose restart php`。
- 使用 `wp-cli` 啟用 Redis drop-in, 確認狀態:

```
docker compose exec wp-cli wp redis enable --allow-root
docker compose exec wp-cli wp redis status --allow-root
```

---

6. WordPress □□□□□

- □□□□□□□□□□□□ CSS/JS□□□ 502□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- Redis Object Cache □□□□□□□□□ `redis:6379` □
- □□ Proxy + □□ Nginx + PHP-FPM + DB □□□□□□□

□□ □□□□□□

```
wordpress-perf/
├── docker-compose.yml
├── .env
├── nginx/
│   └── conf.d/
│       ├── wordpress.conf
│       └── 00-cache.conf
├── cron/
│   └── wp-cron.sh
└── README.md
```

⚙ □□□

1. `.env`

```
HTTP_PORT=8080


DB_NAME=wp
```

```
DB_USER=wpuser
DB_PASSWORD=change_me
DB_ROOT_PASSWORD=change_root

# PHP □□□  /□□□□□□  4C/4G RAM□
PHP_MEMORY_LIMIT=256M
PHP_MAX_CHILDREN=10
PHP_MAX_REQUESTS=400
```

---

2. docker-compose.yml

```
services:
  nginx:
    image: nginx:1.25-alpine
    restart: always
    ports:
      - "127.0.0.1:${HTTP_PORT:-8080}:80"
    volumes:
      - ./nginx/conf.d:/etc/nginx/conf.d:ro
      - wp_data:/var/www/html:ro
      - cache_data:/var/cache/nginx
    depends_on:
      - php

  php:
    build:
      context: .
      dockerfile_inline: |
        FROM wordpress:php8.3-fpm-alpine
        RUN docker-php-ext-install mysqli pdo pdo_mysql
        COPY --from=mlocati/php-extension-installer /usr/bin/install-php-extensions /usr/local/bin/
    restart: always
    environment:
      WORDPRESS_DB_NAME: ${DB_NAME}
      WORDPRESS_DB_USER: ${DB_USER}
      WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD: ${DB_PASSWORD}
      WORDPRESS_DB_HOST: db:3306
```

```
      PHP_MEMORY_LIMIT: ${PHP_MEMORY_LIMIT}
    volumes:
      - wp_data:/var/www/html

  db:
    image: mariadb:10.11
    restart: always
    environment:
      MYSQL_DATABASE: ${DB_NAME}
      MYSQL_USER: ${DB_USER}
      MYSQL_PASSWORD: ${DB_PASSWORD}
      MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD: ${DB_ROOT_PASSWORD}
    volumes:
      - db_data:/var/lib/mysql

  redis:
    image: redis:7-alpine
    restart: always
    volumes:
      - redis_data:/data

  wp-cli:
    image: wordpress:cli-php8.3
    depends_on:
      - php
      - db
    volumes:
      - wp_data:/var/www/html
    entrypoint: wp

  cron:
    image: wordpress:cli-php8.3
    depends_on:
      - php
    volumes:
      - wp_data:/var/www/html
      - ./cron:/cron
    entrypoint: /cron/wp-cron.sh

volumes:
```

```
  wp_data:
  db_data:
  redis_data:
  cache_data:
```

4. nginx/conf.d/wordpress.conf

```
server {
  listen 80 default_server;
  server_name _;
  root /var/www/html;
  index index.php index.html;

  # □□□□□□
  set $skip_cache 0;
  if ($request_method = POST) { set $skip_cache 1; }
  if ($query_string != "")   { set $skip_cache 1; }
  if ($http_cookie ~*
"wordpress_logged_in_|woocommerce_items_in_cart|woocommerce_cart_hash|wp_woocommerce_session_") {
set $skip_cache 1; }
  if ($request_uri ~* "^/(wp-admin/|wp-login\.php|cart|checkout|my-account|wc-api/|wp-json/)") { set
$skip_cache 1; }
  if ($request_uri ~* "add-to-cart=") { set $skip_cache 1; }
  if ($request_uri ~* "admin-ajax\.php") { set $skip_cache 1; }

  location / {
    try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$args;
  }

  location ~ \.php$ {
    include fastcgi_params;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    fastcgi_pass php:9000;

    fastcgi_buffers 16 32k;
    fastcgi_buffer_size 32k;
    fastcgi_read_timeout 120s;

    fastcgi_cache_bypass $skip_cache;
```

```
    fastcgi_no_cache $skip_cache;
    fastcgi_cache PHP_MICRO;
    fastcgi_cache_valid 200 301 302 5s;

    add_header X-Cache $upstream_cache_status;
    fastcgi_param HTTPS on;
    fastcgi_param SERVER_PORT 443;
    fastcgi_param HTTP_X_FORWARDED_PROTO https;
  }

  location ~* \.(?:css|js|jpg|jpeg|gif|png|svg|webp|ico|ttf|otf|woff|woff2)$ {
    expires 30d;
    access_log off;
  }

  client_max_body_size 64m;
}
```

---

5. cron/wp-cron.sh

```
#!/bin/sh
set -e
# □  1 □□□□□         wp-cron
while true; do
  wp --path=/var/www/html --allow-root cron event run --due-now >/dev/null 2>&1 || true
  sleep 60
done
```

---

6. README.md□□□□□

```
# WordPress on Docker (WooCommerce Ready)

## Services
- Nginx 1.25 (reverse proxy inside container)
- PHP-FPM 8.3 (with mysqli, pdo_mysql)
```

- MariaDB 10.11
- Redis 7 (object cache)
- WP-CLI
- Cron container for wp-cron

Usage
```bash
docker compose up -d
```

WordPress setup

```
docker compose exec wp-cli wp core download --allow-root
docker compose exec wp-cli wp config create \
  --dbname=$DB_NAME --dbuser=$DB_USER --dbpass=$DB_PASSWORD \
  --dbhost=db:3306 --skip-check --allow-root
docker compose exec wp-cli wp core install \
  --url="https://mysite.com" \
  --title="MySite Shop" \
  --admin_user="admin" \
  --admin_password="ChangeMe123!" \
  --admin_email="you@example.com" \
  --allow-root
```

Redis setup

```
docker compose exec wp-cli wp config set WP_REDIS_HOST 'redis' --allow-root
docker compose exec wp-cli wp config set WP_REDIS_PORT 6379 --raw --allow-root
docker compose exec wp-cli wp config set WP_REDIS_DATABASE 1 --raw --allow-root
docker compose restart php
docker compose exec wp-cli wp redis enable --allow-root
```

Proxy setup (Host machine)

Nginx reverse proxy:

```
server {
    listen 443 ssl http2;
```

```
    server_name mysite.com;

    ssl_certificate     /etc/letsencrypt/live/mysite.com/fullchain.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/mysite.com/privkey.pem;

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:8080;
        proxy_set_header Host              $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP         $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For   $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto https;
    }
}
```

Result

- WordPress □□□□ (`https://mysite.com`)
- Redis Object Cache □□
- Nginx + PHP-FPM + MariaDB + Redis □□□□