

Concrete5

DataBase

```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

```
CREATE DATABASE concrete_db;
```

```
CREATE USER 'concrete_user'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'ChangeME';
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON concrete_db.* TO 'concrete_user'@'localhost';
```

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Install PHP-mods

```
sudo apt install -y php8.2-curl php8.2-xml php8.2-gd php8.2-mbstring php8.2-mysql php8.2-cli php8.2-zip
```

Install CMS

Get Downlod Link: <https://www.concretecms.org/download>

```
cd /var/www
```

```
sudo wget https://www.concretecms.org/download_file/9cbfcc11-37cc-433e-b18d-e57adb5c1c9f/2658 -O  
concrete.zip  
sudo unzip concrete.zip
```

```
sudo rm -rfv concrete.zip
```

```
sudo vim /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
## The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that  
## the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating  
## redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName  
## specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to  
## match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this  
## value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.  
## However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.  
##ServerName www.example.com
```

```
##ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
```

```
##DocumentRoot /var/www/concrete-cms-9.2.1/
```

```
##<Directory /var/www/concrete-cms-9.2.1/>
```

```
##Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
```

```
##AllowOverride All
```

```
##Order allow,deny
```

```
##allow from all
```

```
</Directory>
```

```
# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
```

```
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
```

```
# It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
```

```
# modules, e.g.
```

```
#LogLevel info ssl:warn
```

```
ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
```

```
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
```

```
# For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
```

```
# enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
```

```
# include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
```

```
# following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
```

```
# after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
```

```
#Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/
```

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2.service
```

Backup

```
/opt/scripts/backup.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Setzen Sie die Variablen
```

```
BACKUP_DIR="/backup"
```

```
WEB_DIR="/var/www/concrete-cms-9.2.1"
DB_NAME="concrete_db"
DB_USER="concrete_user"
DB_PASS="ChangeME"

# Generieren Sie den Dateinamen mit Datum und Uhrzeit
echo "Generate data name...."
DATE=$(date +%Y%m%d_%H%M%S)
FILE_NAME="backup_${DATE}.tar.gz"
DB_DUMP_NAME="db_dump_${DATE}.sql"

# Erstellen Sie die Unterordner, falls sie nicht existieren
echo "checking folders...."
mkdir -p $BACKUP_DIR/web
mkdir -p $BACKUP_DIR/DB

# Erstellen Sie das tar.gz-Archiv
echo "compressing...."
tar -czf $BACKUP_DIR/web/$FILE_NAME $WEB_DIR

# Erstellen Sie den Datenbank-Dump
echo "dumping...."
mysqldump -u $DB_USER -p$DB_PASS $DB_NAME > $BACKUP_DIR/DB/$DB_DUMP_NAME

# Funktion zum Löschen der ältesten Backups, wenn mehr als 30 vorhanden sind
cleanup() {
    echo "Checking if cleanup is necessary..."
    while [ $(ls -1qa $BACKUP_DIR/web | wc -l) -gt 30 ]
    do
        OLDEST_BACKUP=$(ls -tr $BACKUP_DIR/web | head -1)
        echo "Deleting oldest backup: $OLDEST_BACKUP"
        rm -f $BACKUP_DIR/web/$OLDEST_BACKUP
    done
    while [ $(ls -1qa $BACKUP_DIR/DB | wc -l) -gt 30 ]
    do
        OLDEST_BACKUP=$(ls -tr $BACKUP_DIR/DB | head -1)
        echo "Deleting oldest backup: $OLDEST_BACKUP"
        rm -f $BACKUP_DIR/DB/$OLDEST_BACKUP
    done
}
```

```
# Führen Sie die Bereinigungsfunktion aus  
cleanup
```

```
echo "Backup erfolgreich erstellt in $BACKUP_DIR/web/$FILE_NAME und $BACKUP_DIR/DB/$DB_DUMP_NAME"
```

Crontab

```
# Edit this file to introduce tasks to be run by cron.  
#  
# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line  
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run  
# and what command to run for the task  
#  
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for  
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),  
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').  
#  
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system  
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.  
#  
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through  
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).  
#  
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts  
# at 5 a.m every week with:  
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/  
#  
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)  
#  
# m h dom mon dow  command  
  
0 2 * * * /opt/scripts/backup.sh
```

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