Conctrete5

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

The New Way:

https://github.com/concretecms/composer/blob/master/README.md

https://github.com/concretecms/concretecms

The Old way:

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`

```bash
#!/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
```

Revision #10
Created 8 August 2023 22:15:58 by joscha.mijailovic
Updated 22 January 2025 16:38:44 by joscha.mijailovic