
Setup guide for offline version of Wordpress site

This document is a setup guide for the initial configuration of a Wordpress site for offline use.

By Frankie Inguanez

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Part 01 - Introduction

Disclaimer

This document has been created by myself, Frankie Inguanez, and is completely my work.

The software used during the writing of this guide was up to date and accurate. The products used and sites referred to are accurate to the date of the drafting of this document and should not be considered beyond the scope of this project.

No profit was generated during or after the drafting of the document and is purely for research and educational purposes.

Structure of the report

In the first part of the report and introduction is given to this report and project. Subsequently the software requirements are documented. The next section of the document consists in the configuration of the installed software. A section dedicated for recommendations and other guides follows. The document concludes with space dedicated for notes and feedback information.

Purpose of this document

This document is intended to document the procedure to have a working offline version of Wordpress.

Scope of this document

This document is being prepared by Mr. Frankie Inguanez for research and educational purposes to serve as a guide for configuration of MAMP, MySQL Workbench and Wordpress.

Part 02 - Requirements & Specifications

Following is a list of the software used for the guide:

PowerPC Based System Specifications

1. **Host OS:** Mac OS X 10.4
2. **Server Package:** MAMP 1.9.6.1
 - a. **Web Server:** Apache Web Server 2.0.64
 - b. **DB Server:** MySQL Server 5.5.9
 - c. **Scripting Language:** PHP 5.2.17, 5.3.5

Intel Based System Specifications

1. **Host OS:** Mac OS X 10.7
2. **Server Package:** MAMP 2.0
 - a. **Web Server:** Apache Web Server 2.0.63
 - b. **DB Server:** MySQL Server 5.1.44
 - c. **Scripting Language:** PHP 5.2.1, 5.3.2

Content Management Systems

1. **Content Management System:** Wordpress 3.3

Optional Systems

1. **DB Administration:** MySQL Workbench 5.2.37

MAMP 1.9.6.1 extended list of contents

1. Apache 2.0.64
2. MySQL 5.5.9
3. PHP 5.2.17 & 5.3.5
4. APC 3.1.7
5. eAccelerator 0.9.6.1
6. XCache 1.2.2 & 1.3.1
7. phpMyAdmin 3.3.9.2
8. Zend Optimizer 3.3.9
9. SQLLiteManager 1.2.4
10. Freetype 2.4.4
11. t1lib 5.1.2
12. curl 7.21.3
13. jpeg 8c
14. libpng-1.5.0
15. gd 2.0.34
16. libxml 2.7.6
17. libxslt 1.1.26
18. gettext 0.18.1.1
19. libidn 1.17
20. iconv 1.13
21. mcrypt 2.5.8
22. YAZ 4.0.1 & PHP/YAZ 1.0.14

MAMP 2.0 extended list of contents

1. Apache 2.0.63
2. MySQL 5.1.44
3. PHP 5.2.13 & 5.3.2
4. APC 3.1.3
5. eAccelerator 0.9.6
6. XCache 1.2.2 & 1.3.0
7. phpMyAdmin 3.2.5
8. Zend Optimizer 3.3.9
9. SQLLiteManager 1.2.4
10. Freetype 2.3.9
11. t1lib 5.1.2
12. curl 7.20.0
13. jpeg 8
14. libpng-1.2.42
15. gd 2.0.34
16. libxml 2.7.6
17. libxslt 1.1.26
18. gettext 0.17
19. libidn 1.15
20. iconv 1.13
21. mcrypt 2.6.8
22. YAZ 4.0.1 & PHP/YAZ 1.0.14

Software Links

- MAMP - <http://www.mamp.info/en/index.html>
- Wordpress - <http://wordpress.org/download/>
- MySQL Workbench - <http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/>

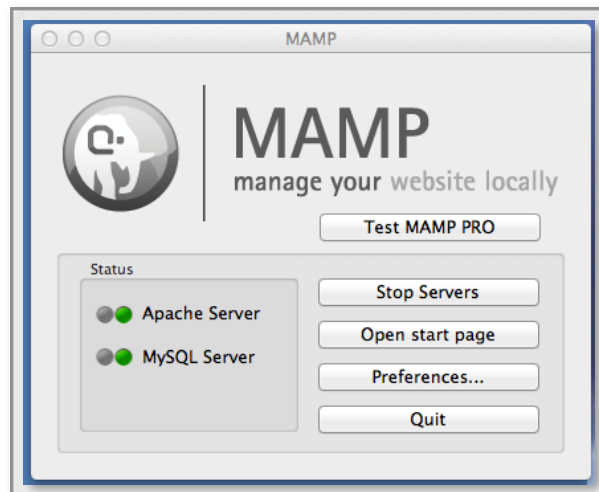
Part 03 - Configuration

Initial Configuration

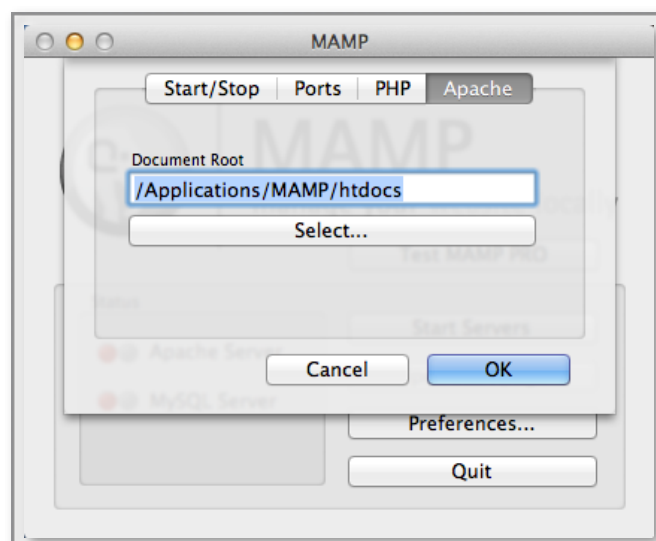
- 1) Download the latest version of the required software.

MAMP Configuration

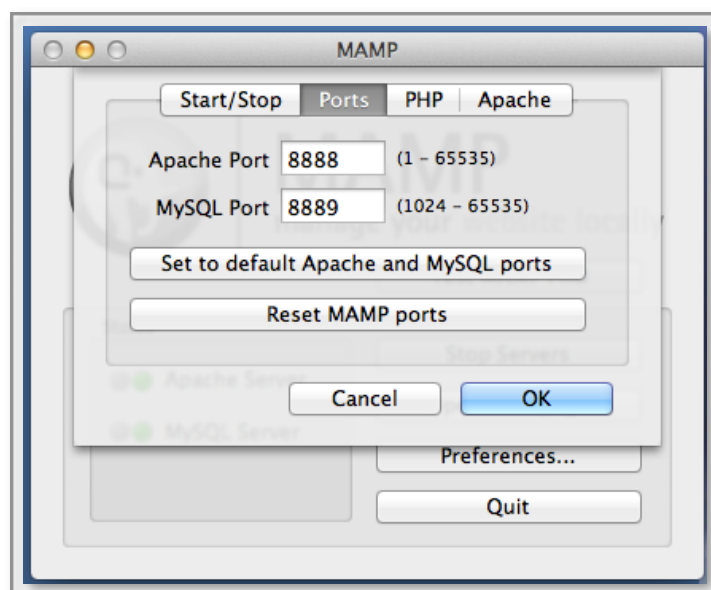
- 2) Launch MAMP.



- 3) Click on the Stop Servers button.
- 4) Click on the Preferences... button.
- 5) Under the Apache tab select the folder where you want to store your websites.



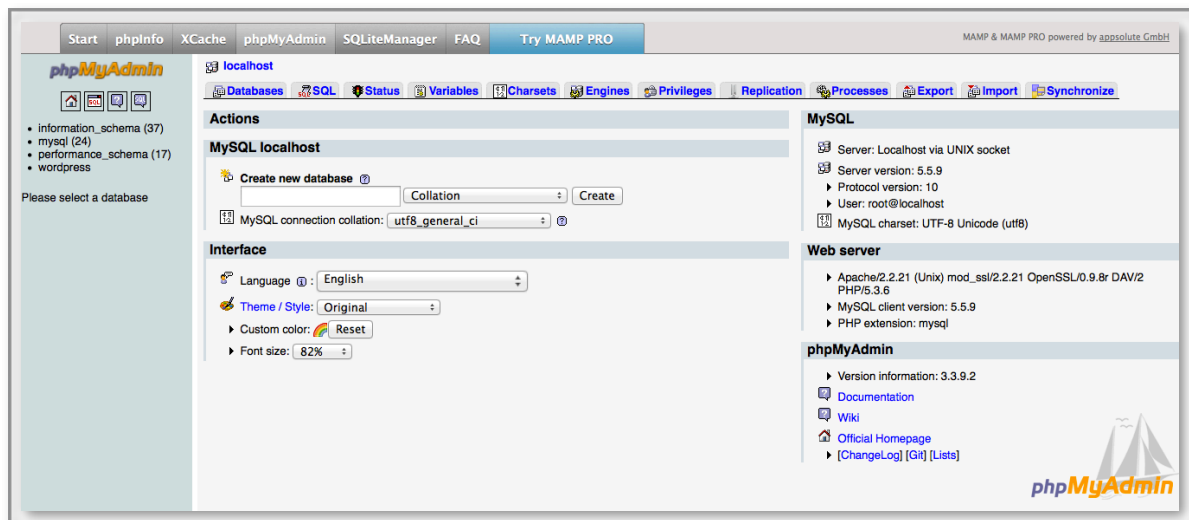
- 6) Under the ports tab select the port numbers you want to use for the web server and the database server.



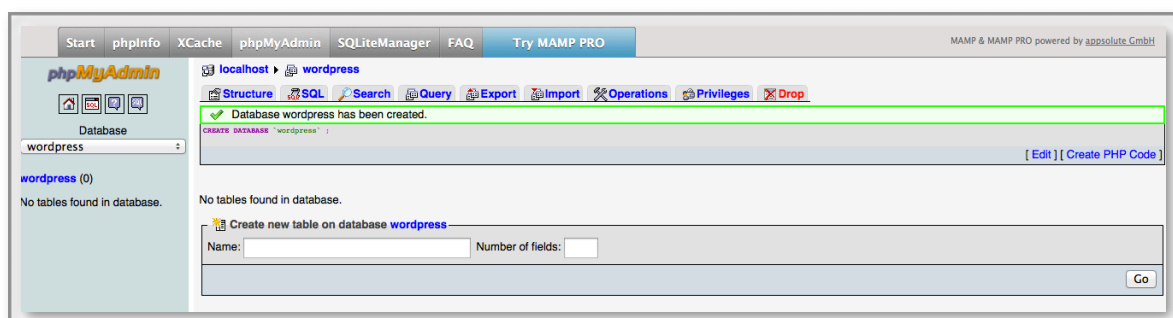
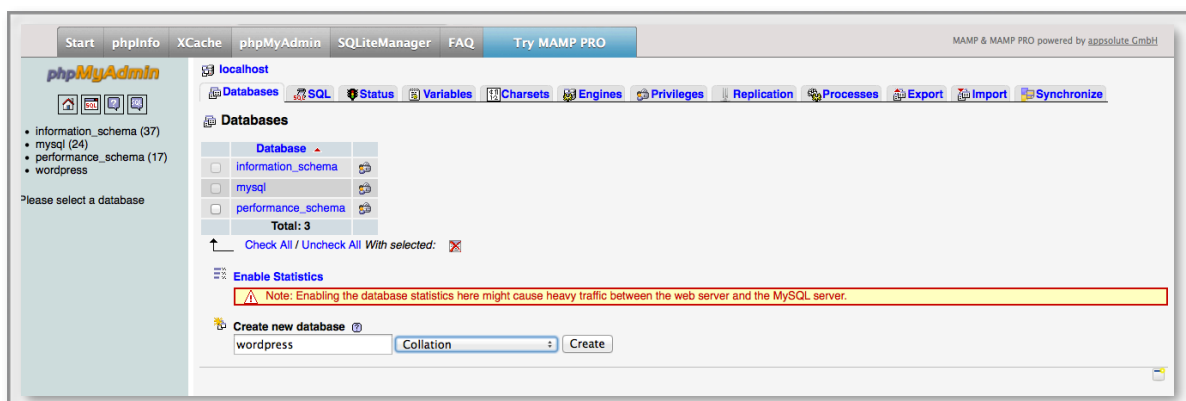
- 7) Click Ok then on Start Servers.

phpMyAdmin Configuration

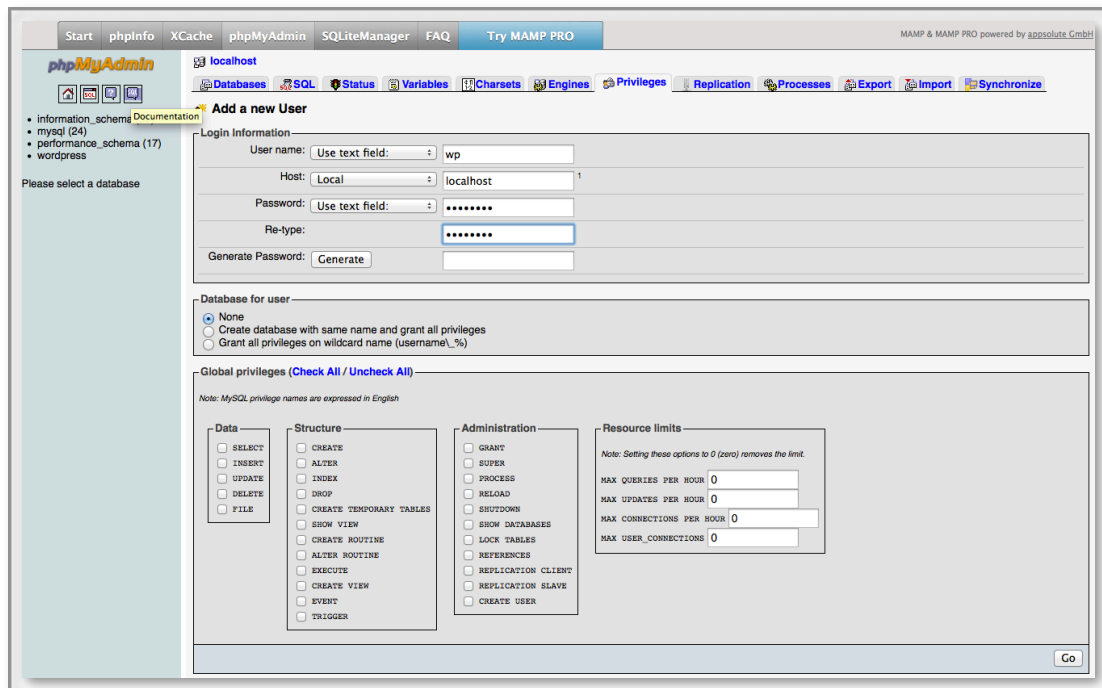
1. After starting MAMP you should have the start page displayed, if not click on the Open Start Page button in the MAMP window.
2. Click on the phpMyAdmin link.



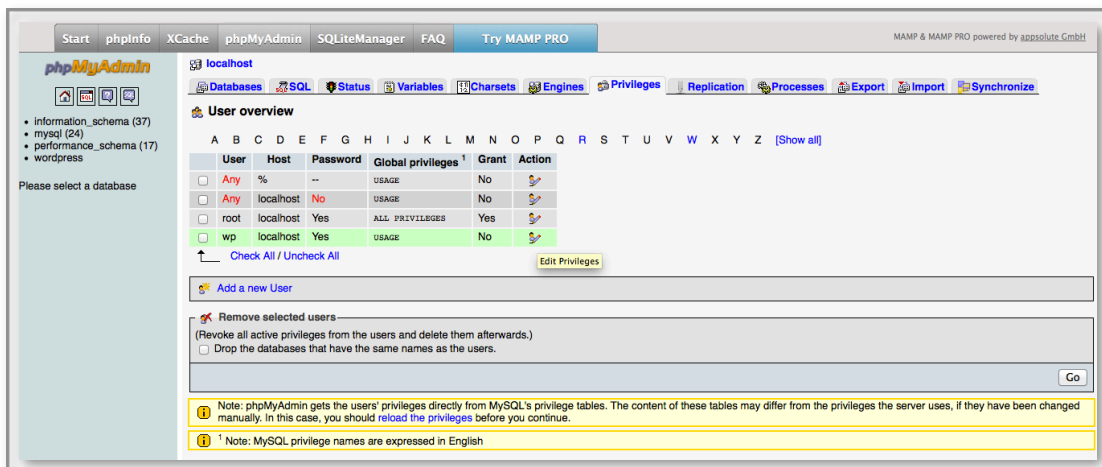
3. Click on the Databases link. Enter the name of the Wordpress database and click the Create button.



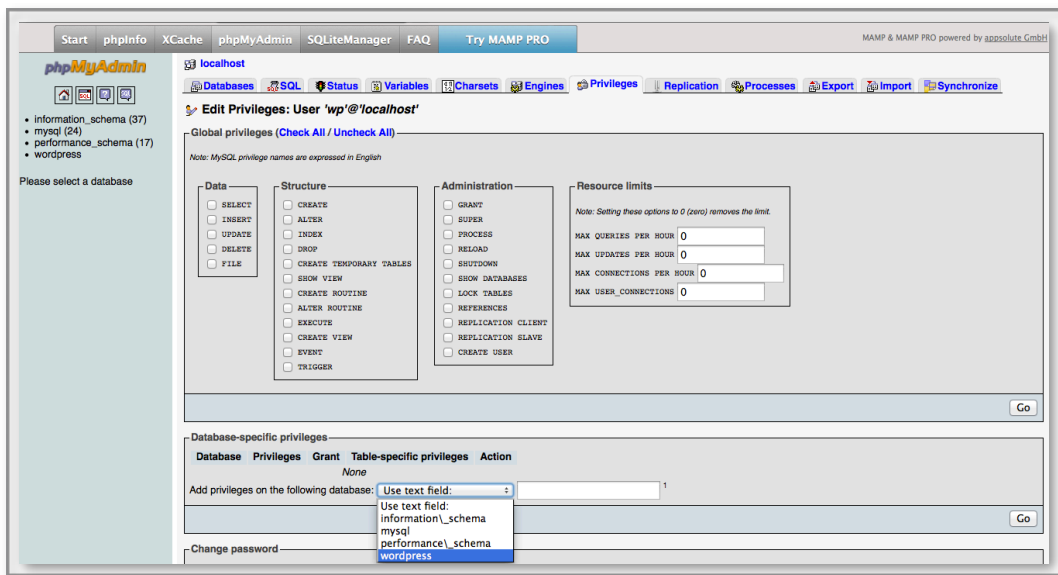
- Click on the Privileges link. Enter the name of the Wordpress user account and the password and limit the user to connect to the localhost. Then click the Go button.



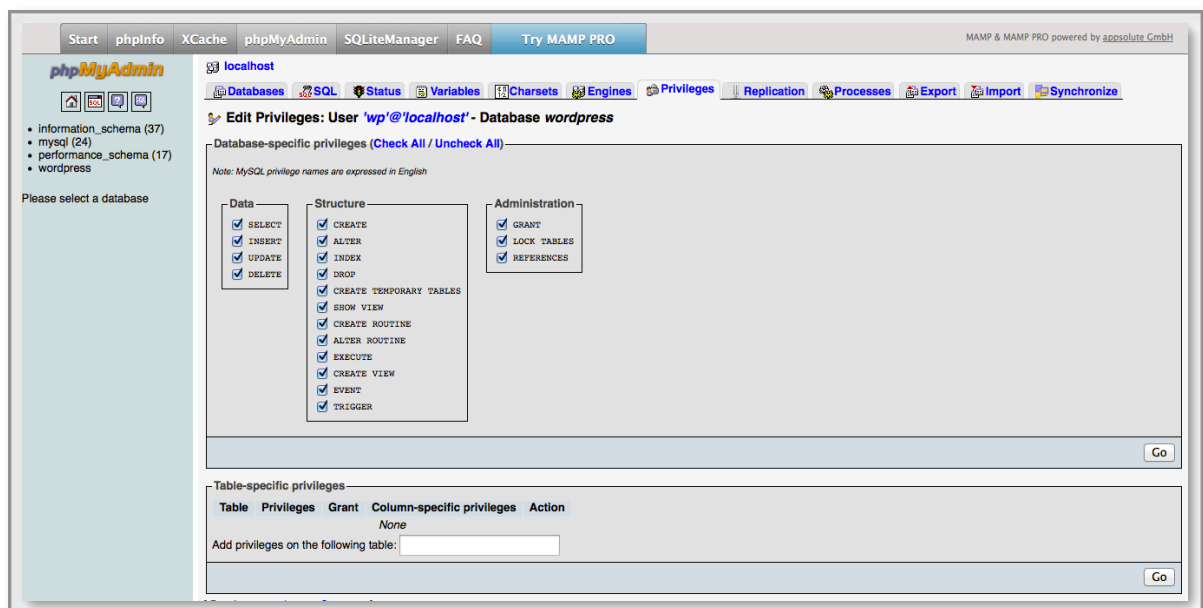
- Return to the privileges page then click on the edit privilege icon for the newly created user.



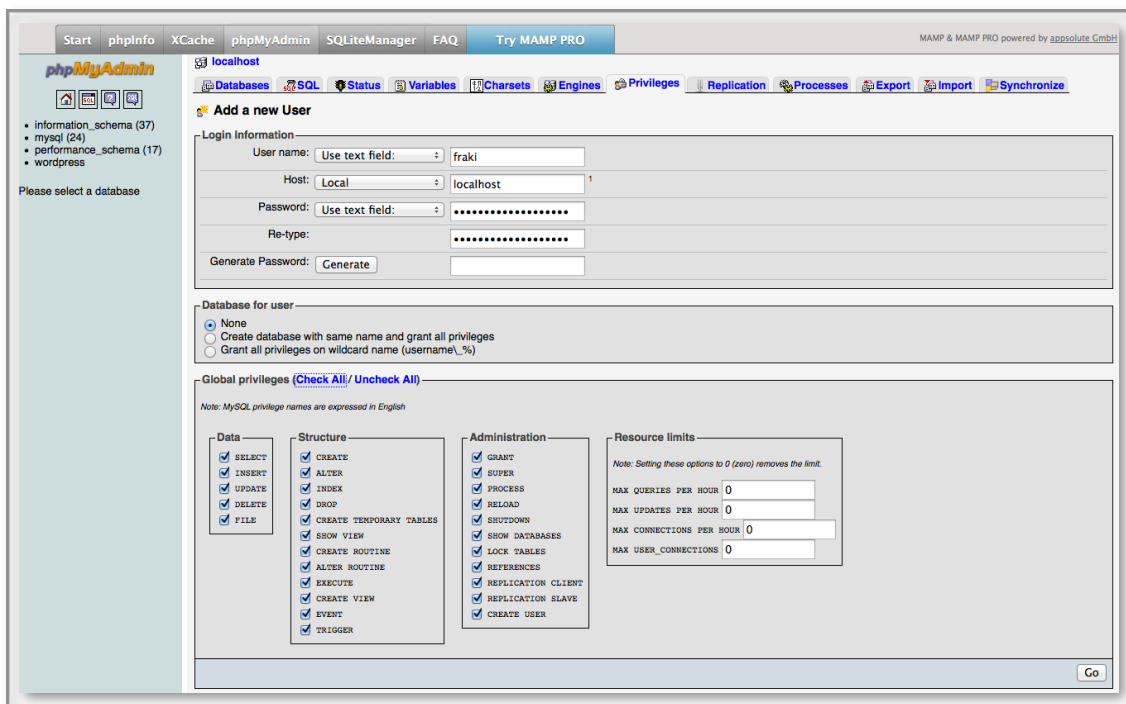
6. Select the wordpress database.



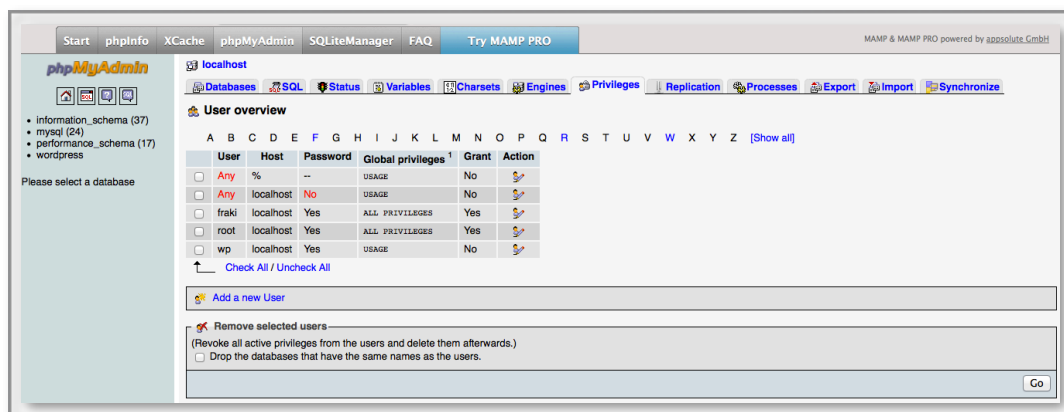
7. Click the Check All link to grant full permissions on the Wordpress database for the Wordpress user then click the Go button.



- Return to the Privileges link and create a new administrative user and grant full permissions. Set a password and limit the connectivity of the user to the localhost. Then click the Go button.



- Return to the privileges page to review the settings.



- Close the phpMyAdmin page.

MySQL Workbench Configuration (Alternative to phpMyAdmin)

- 1) Open a terminal window:

```
Utilities -> Terminal
```

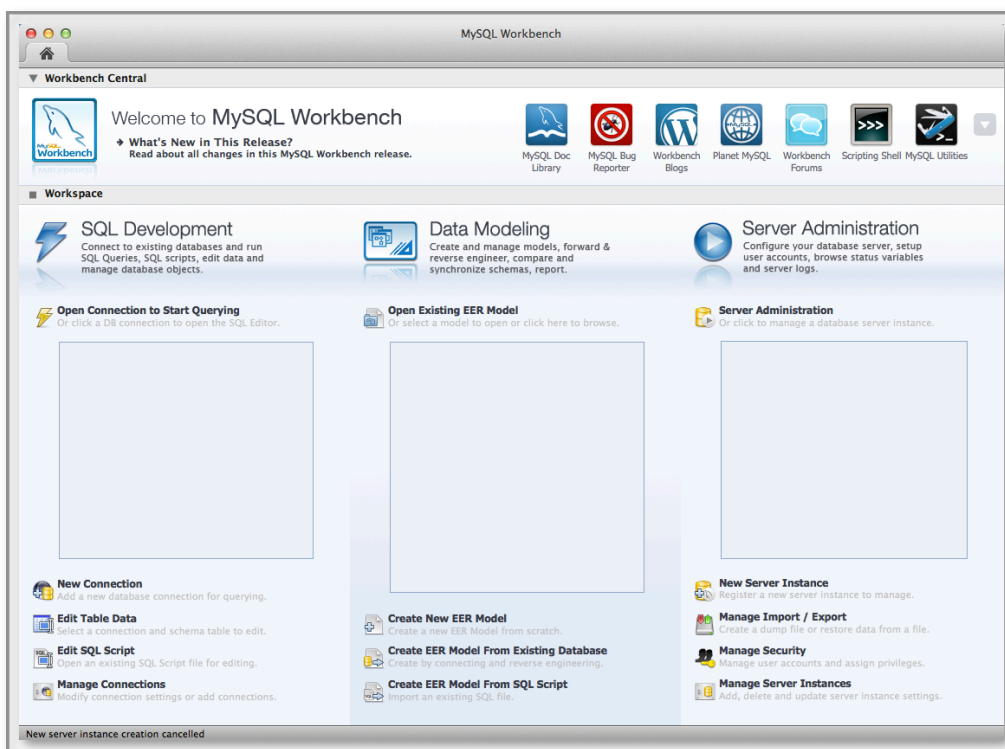
- 2) Type the following command to create the MySQL configuration file:

```
sudo touch /etc/my.cnf
```

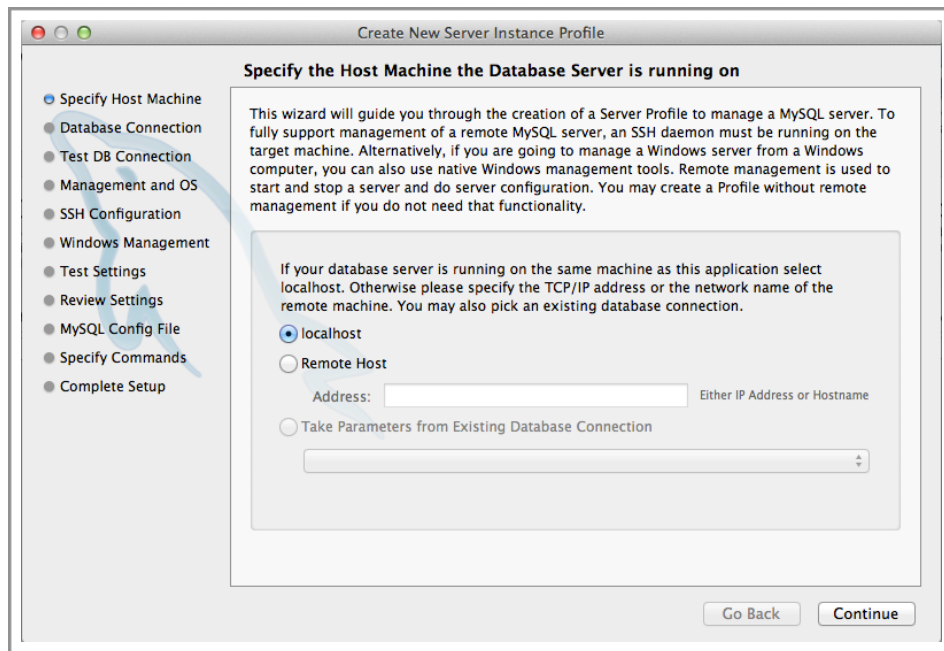
- 3) Type the following command to change the owner of the created file:

```
sudo chown joeb /etc/my.cnf
```

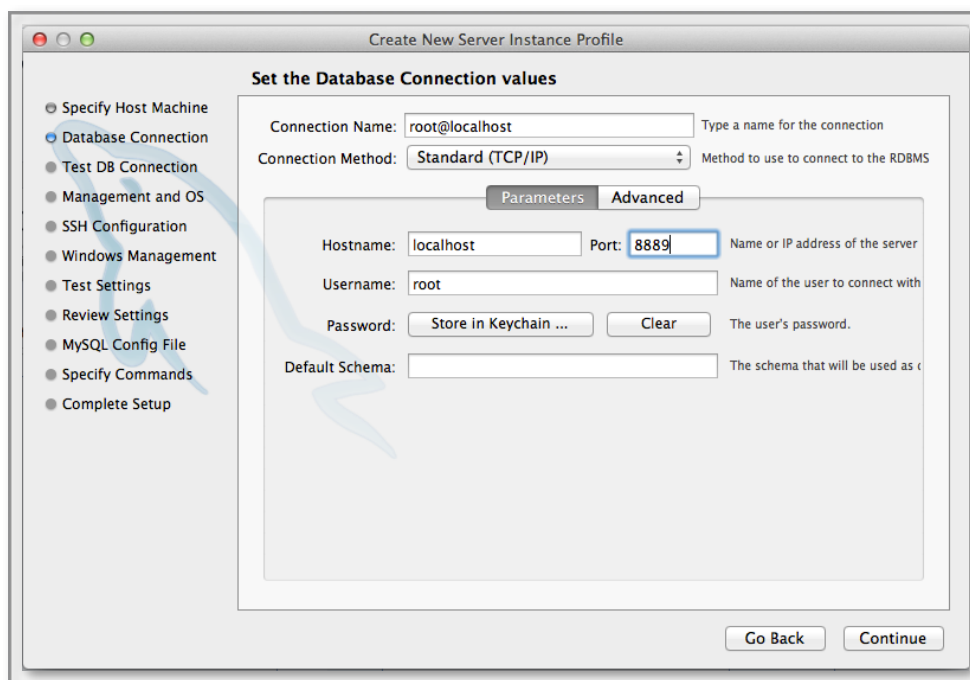
P.S. Replace joeb with your username. Launch MySQL Workbench



- 4) Click on the New Server Instance.
- 5) Select the localhost option then click continue.

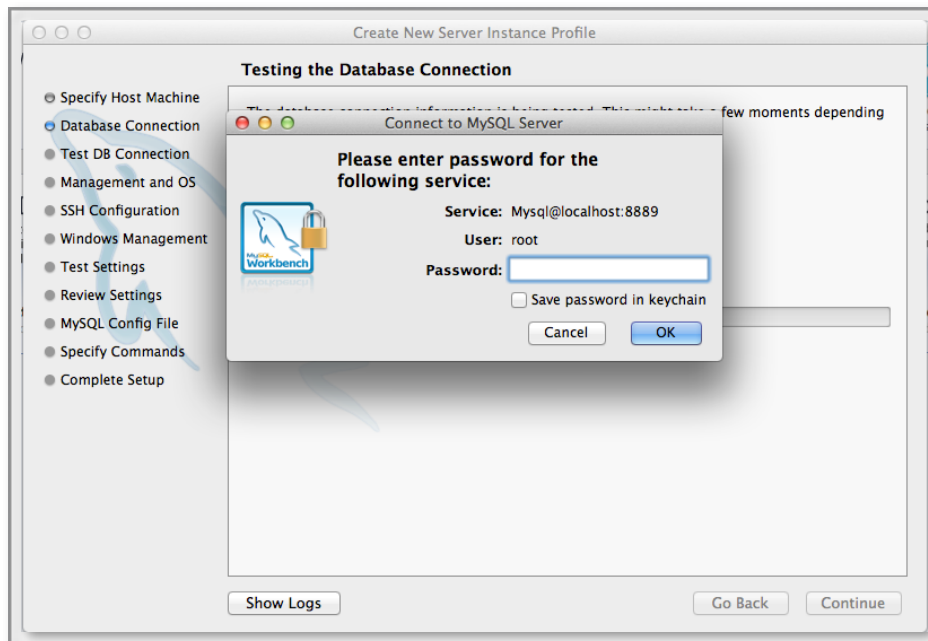


6) Specify the connection details then click continue.



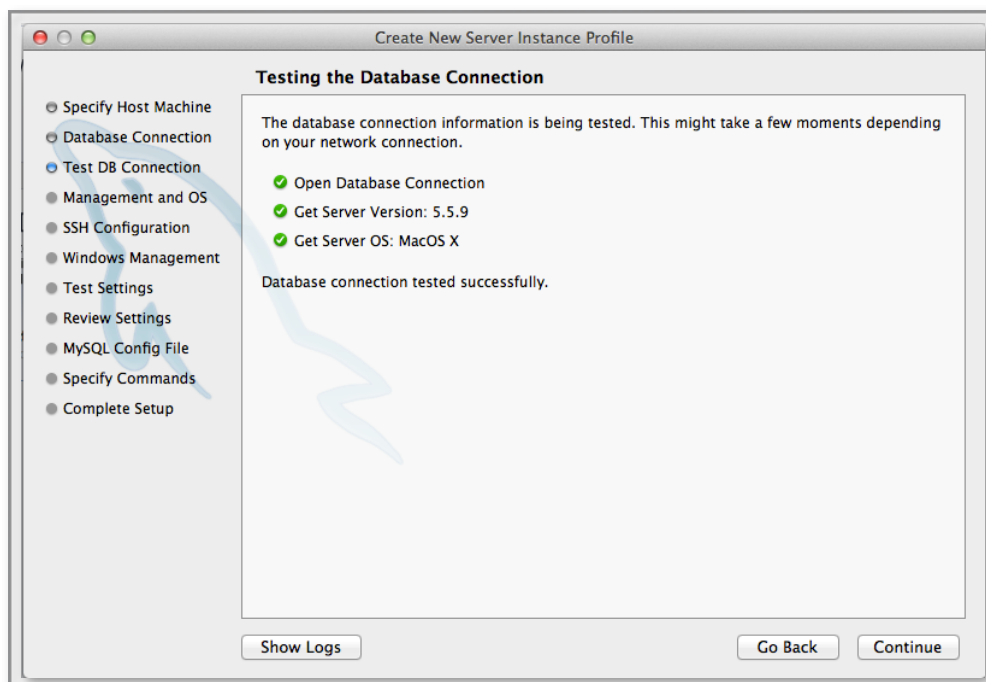
P.S. Specify the port number as entered in the MAMP preferences, the username can be changed at a later stage.

7) Type in the password for the root account specified in the previous step.

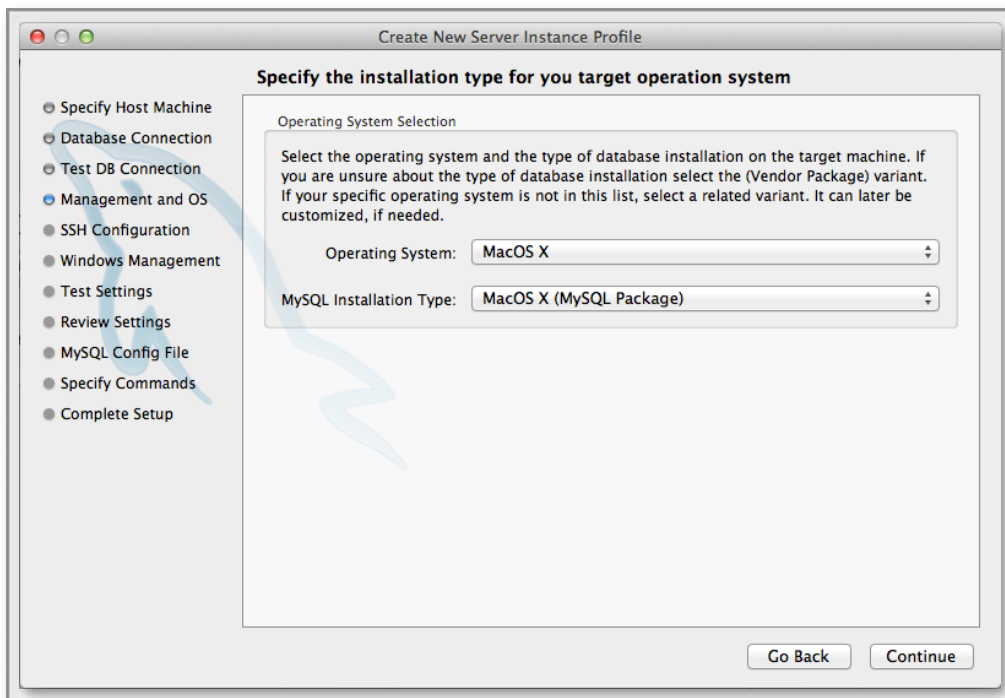


P.S. If you have not changed this separately and have chosen the root username then the password should be root.

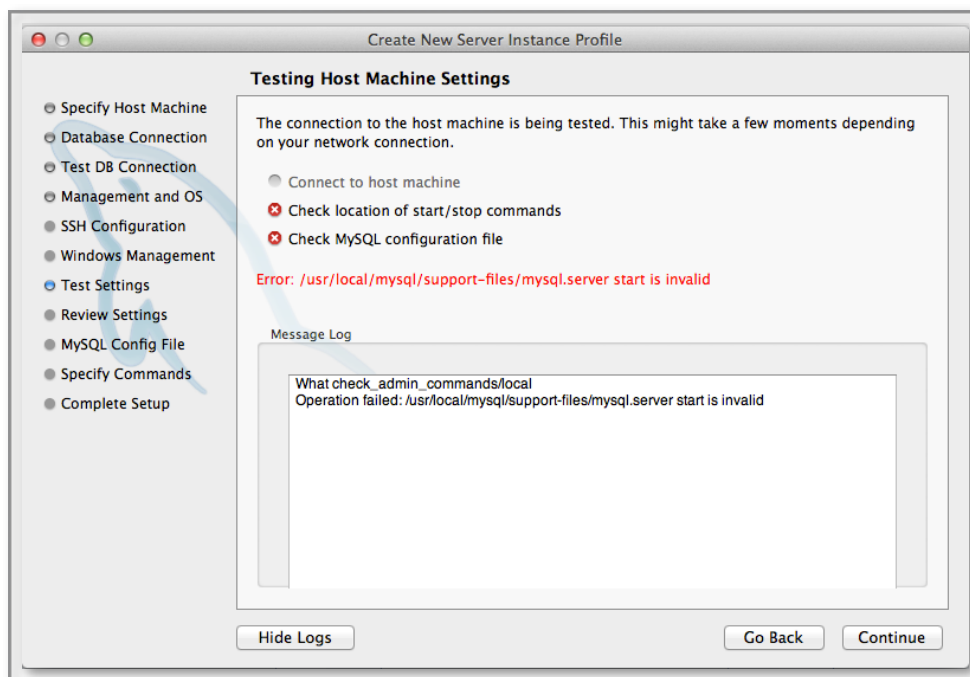
8) If all tasks succeed click continue to proceed to the next step.



9) Specify the installation type and click continue to proceed to the next step.

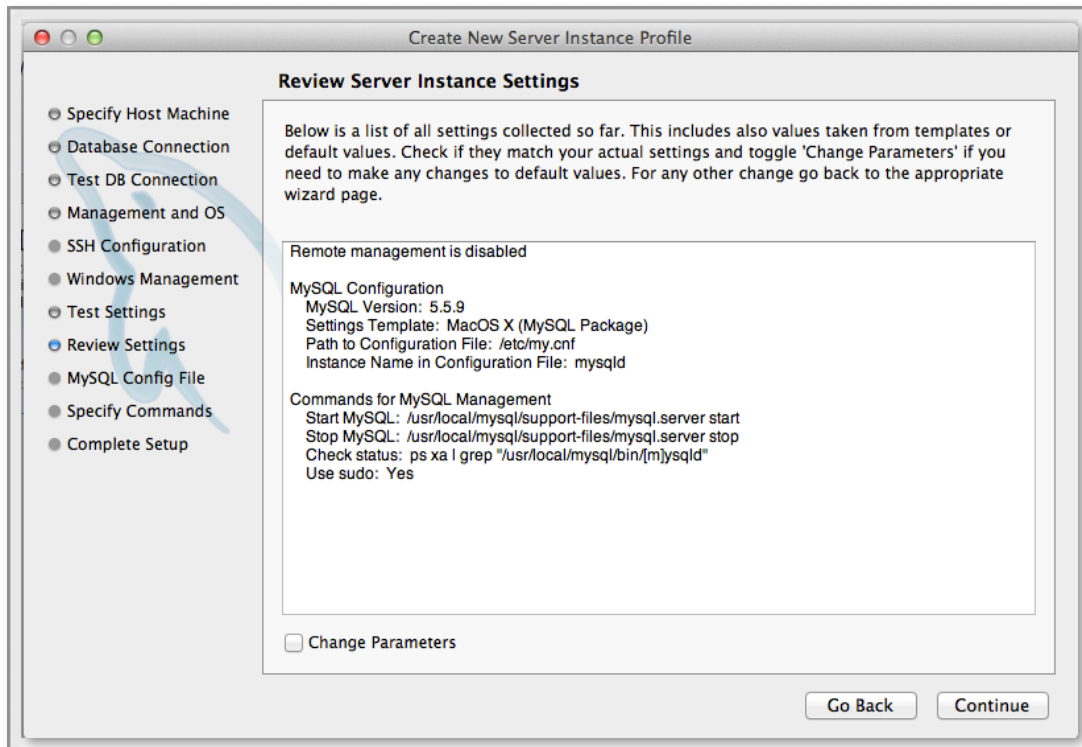


10) Click continue to review the installation configuration and finalise.

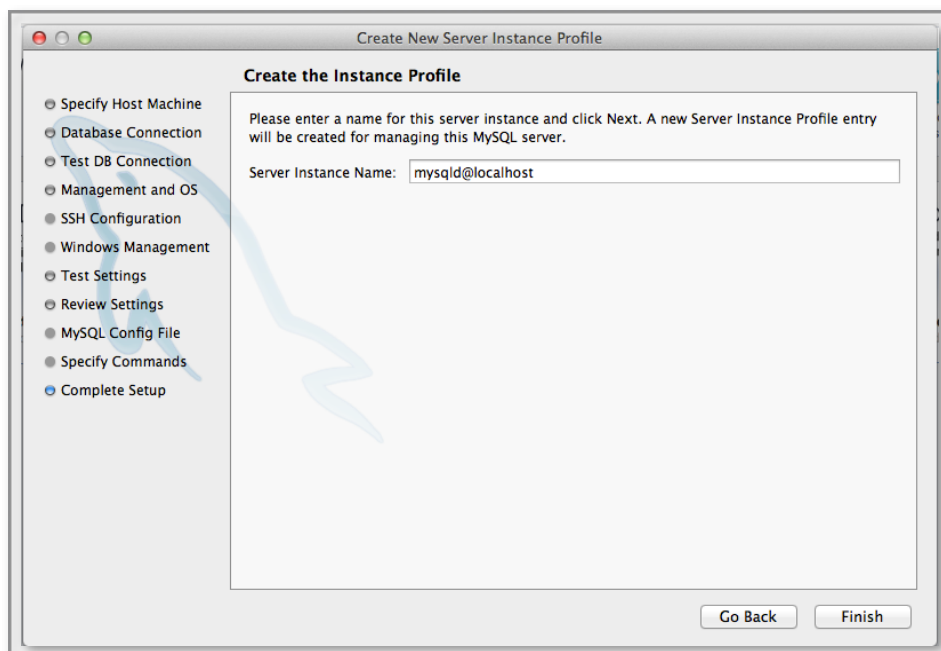


P.S. The errors displayed shall be resolved in the following steps.

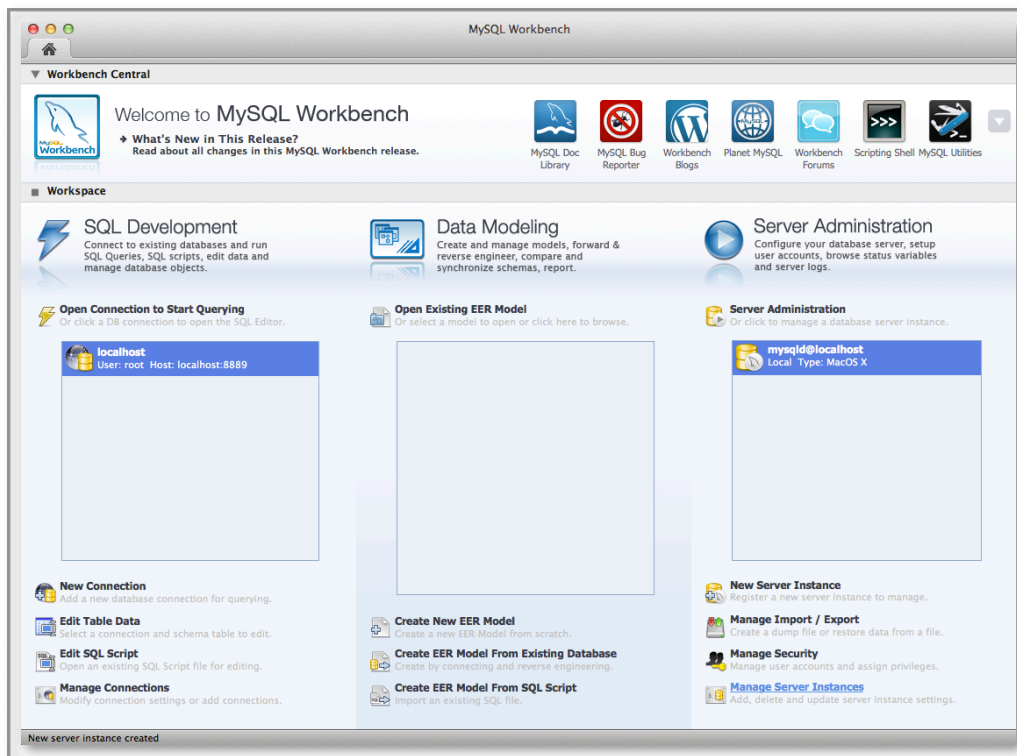
11) You can either tick the Change Parameter option to edit the instance configurations or click continue and review later.



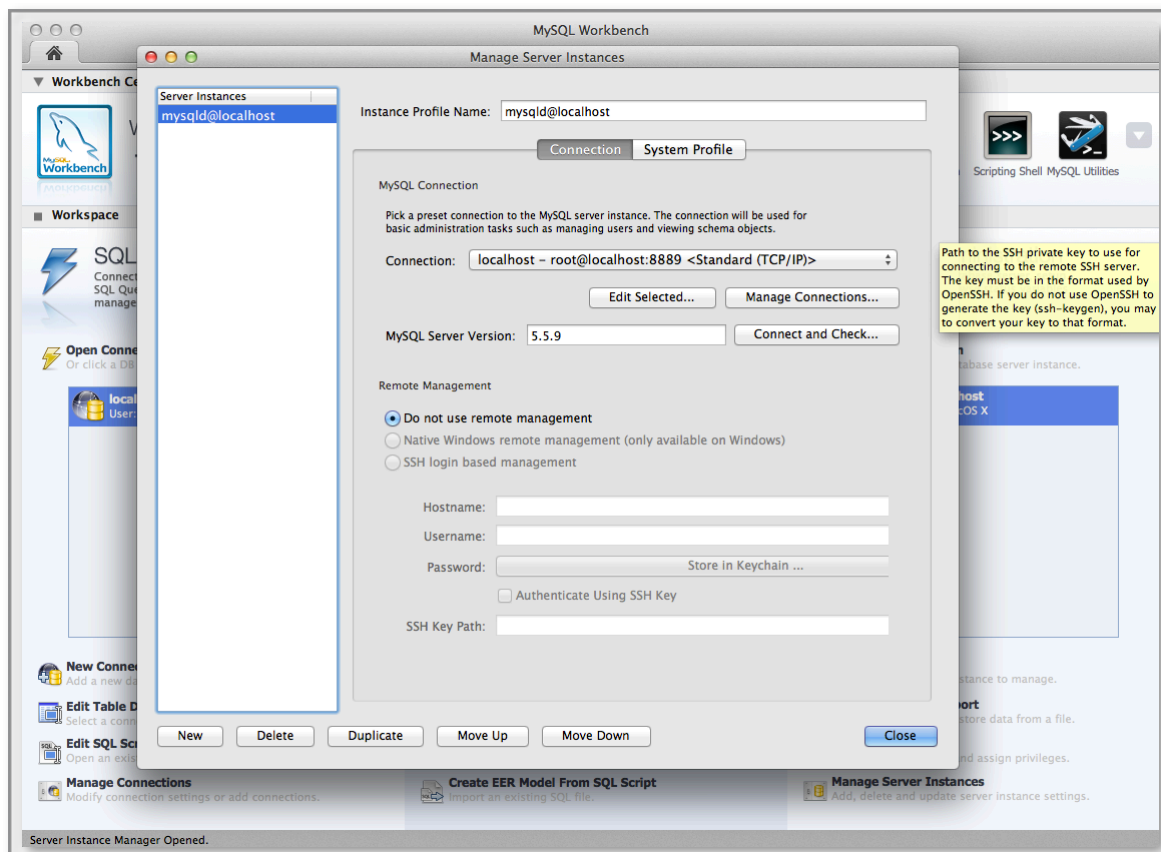
12) Enter the server instance name and click finish.



13) Click on the Manage Server Instances.



14) Select the newly created Server Instance then switch to the System Profile tab.



15) Enter the following details in the specified tabs then click close:

Set the Start MySQL command to:

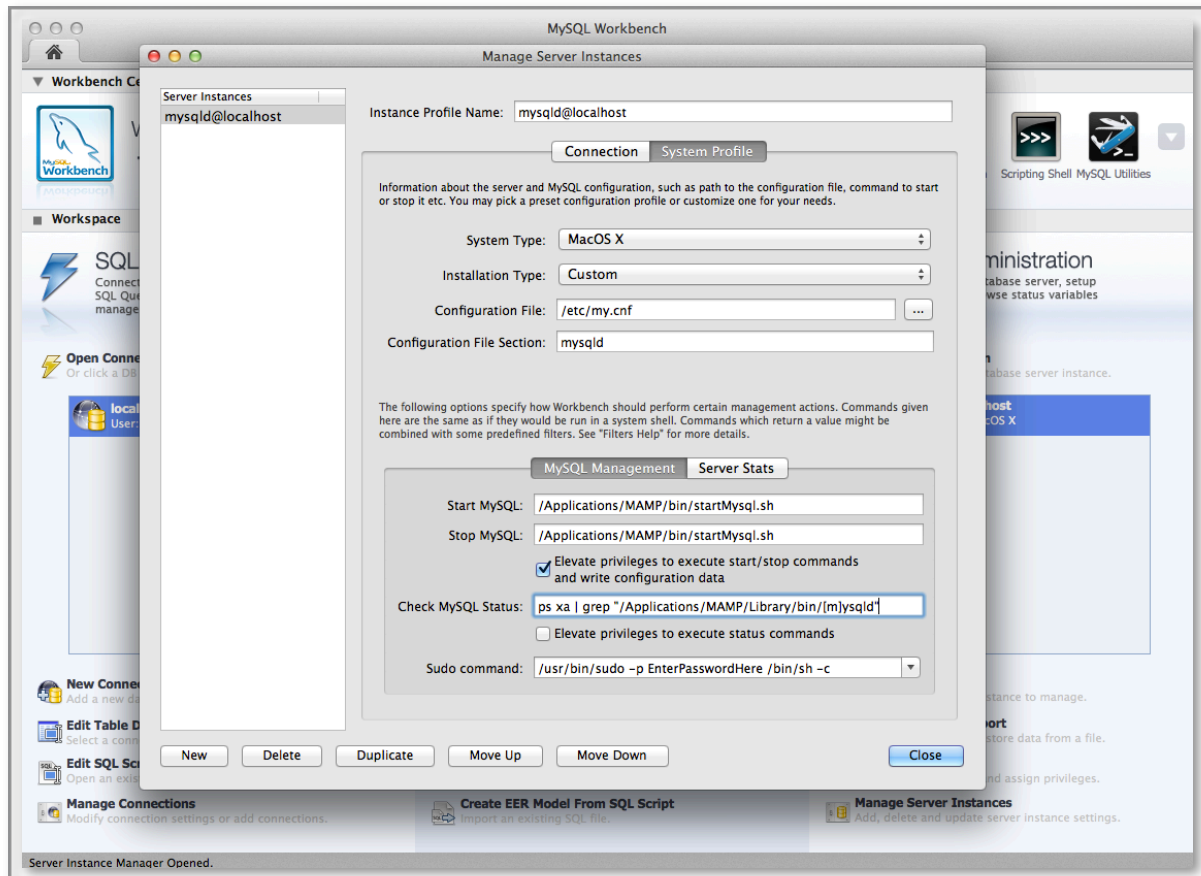
```
/Applications/MAMP/bin/startMysql.sh
```

Set the Stop MySQL command to:

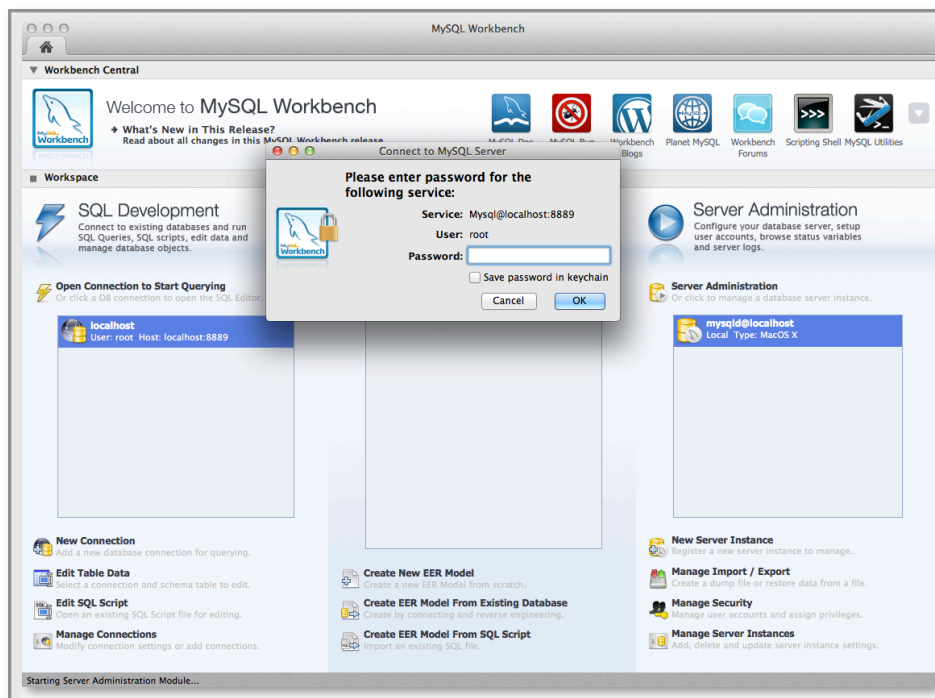
```
/Applications/MAMP/bin/startMysql.sh
```

Set the Check MySQL Status command to:

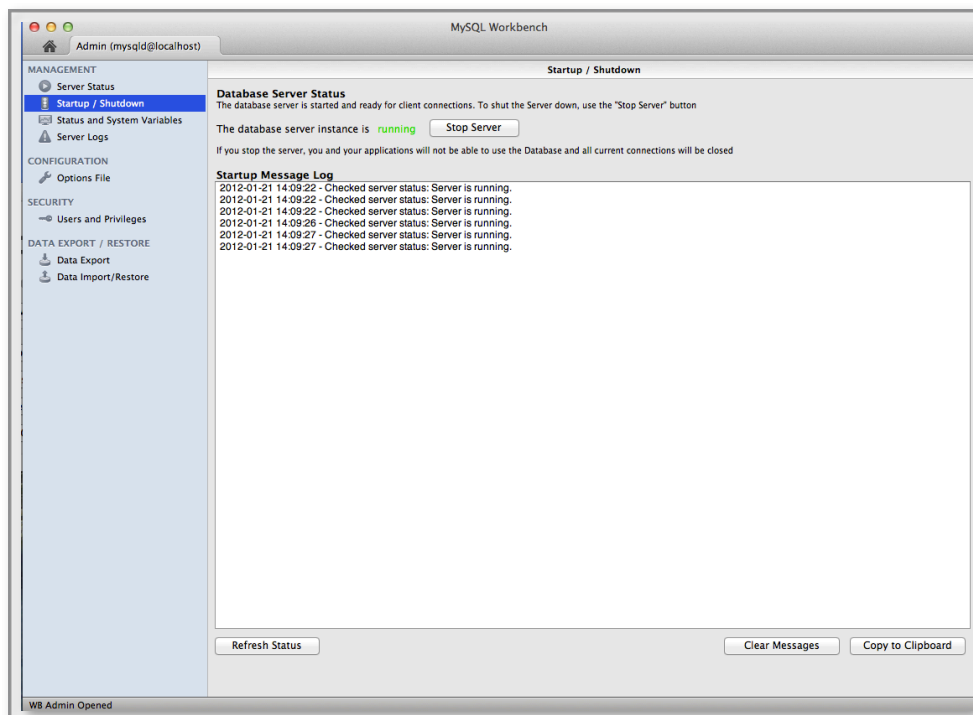
```
ps xa | grep "/Applications/MAMP/Library/bin/[m]ysqld"
```



- 16) Double-Click on the New Server Instance, then enter the root password and click Ok.

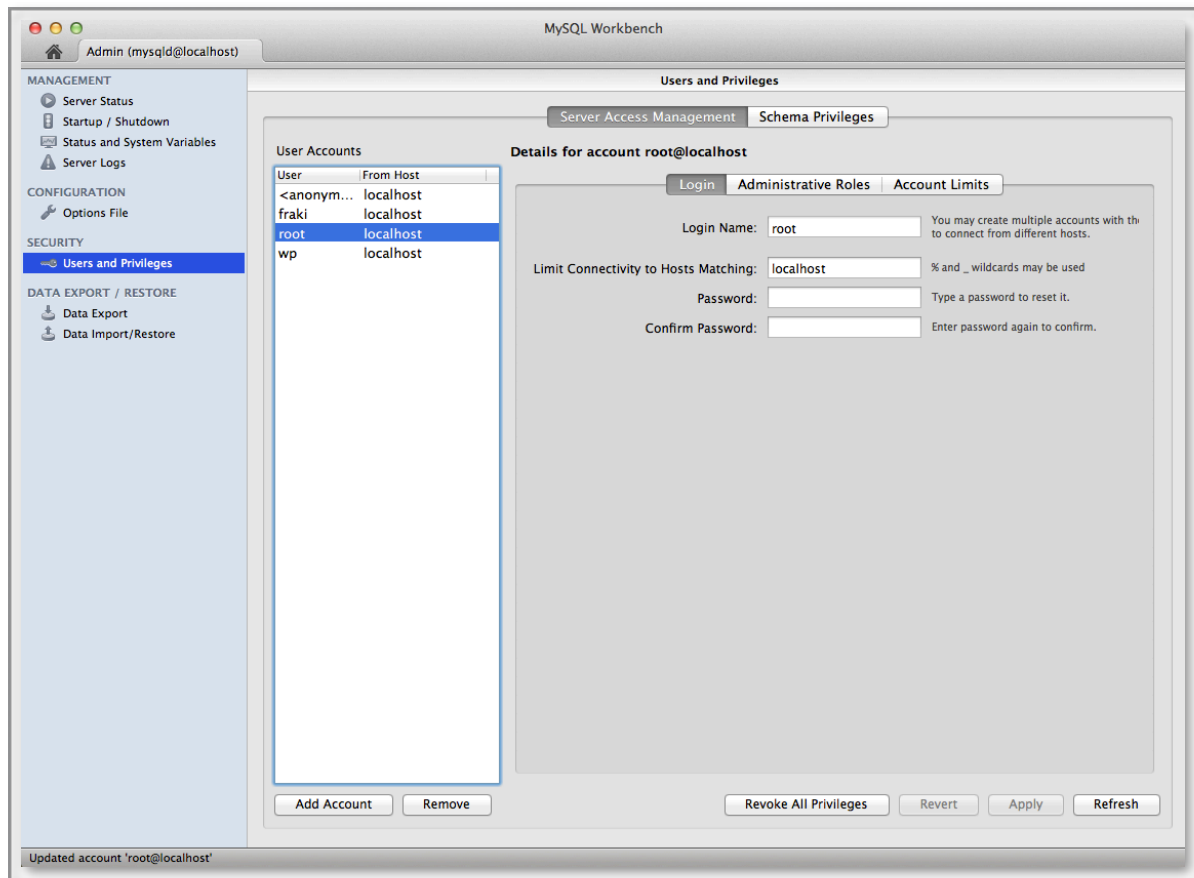


- 17) Navigate to the Startup/Shutdown page and confirm that the Server is registered as running.



18) Navigate to the Users and Privileges page.

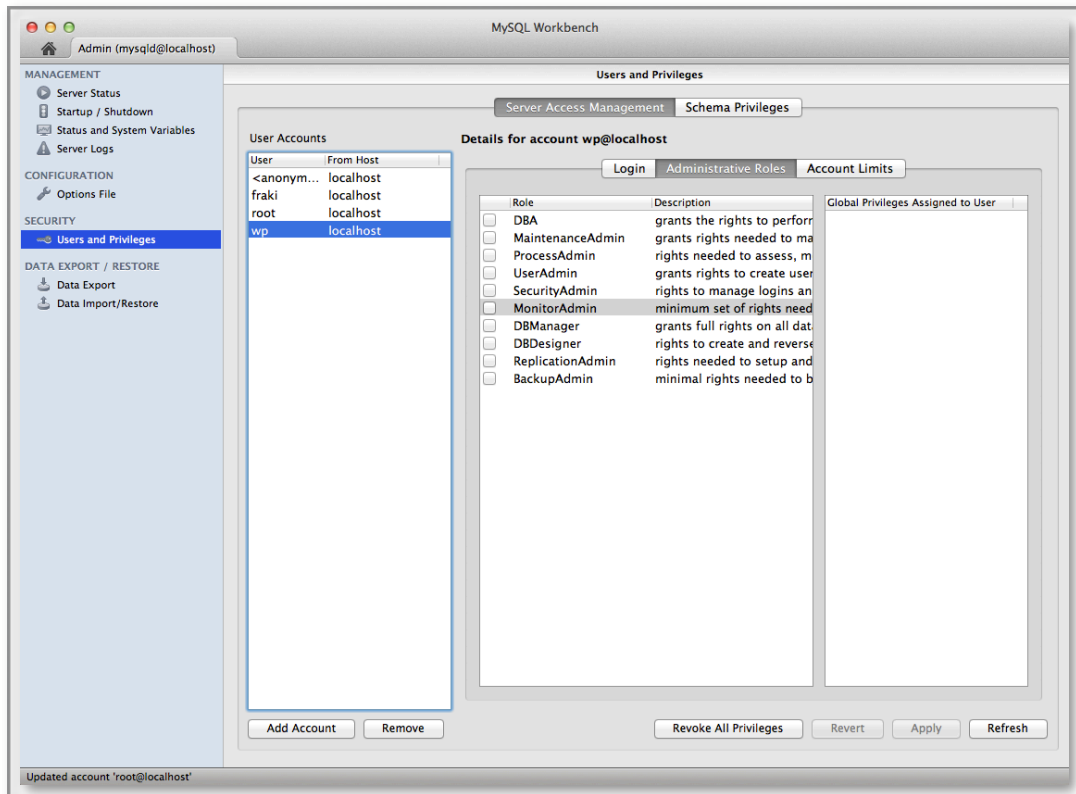
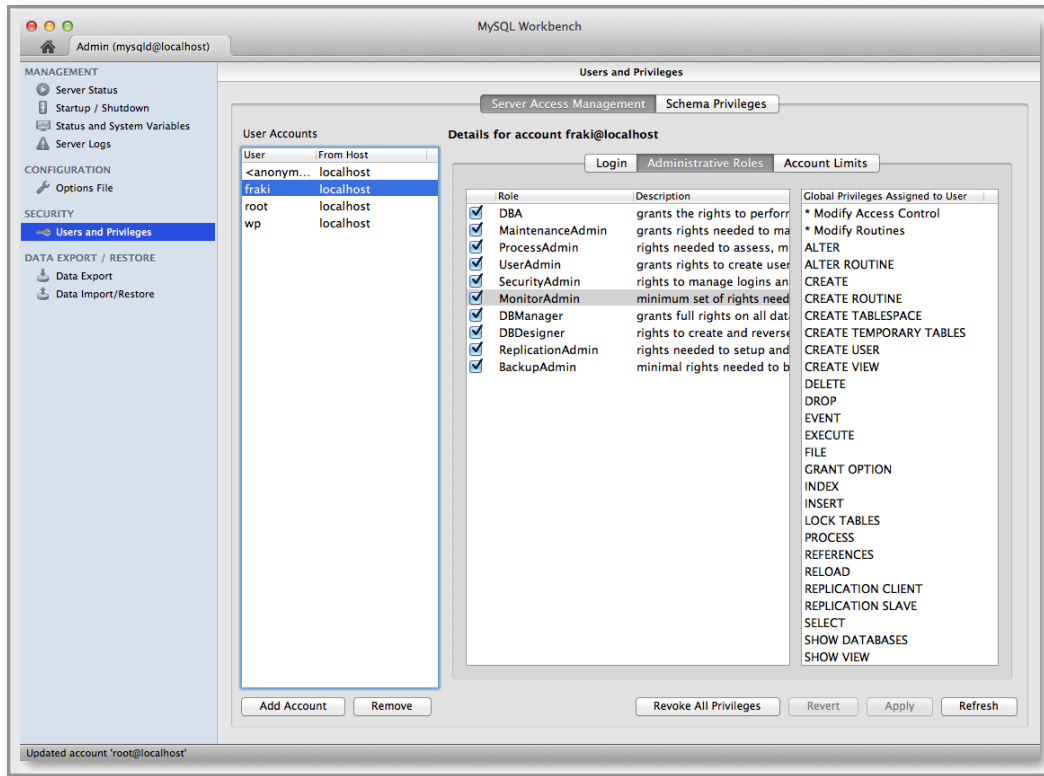
19) Create a new user account intended to be the administrative user. Limit the connectivity to localhost and enter a password.



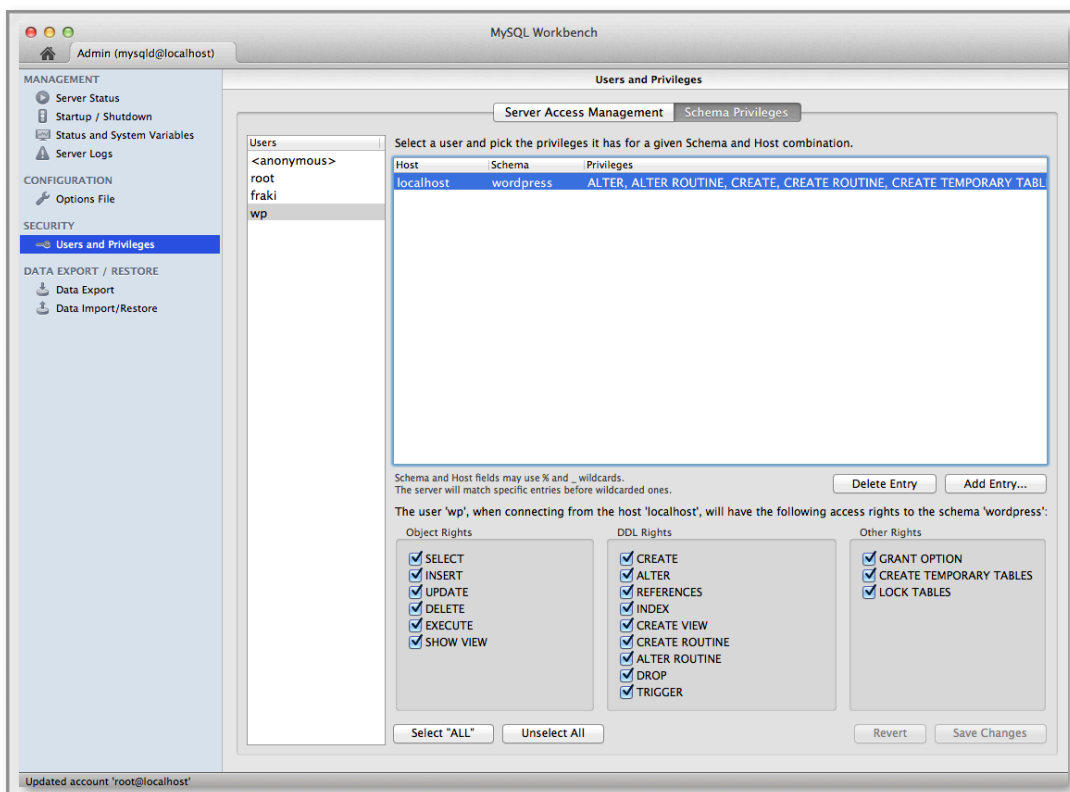
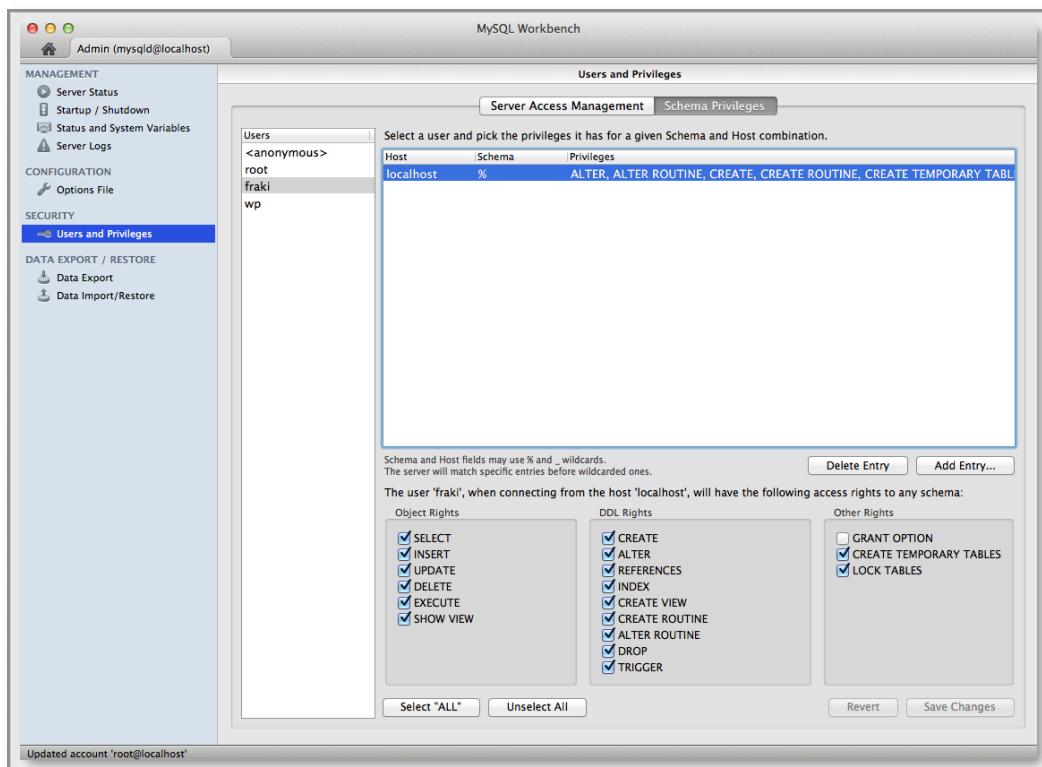
20) Click Apply to save the changes.

21) Repeat the previous two steps for a Wordpress user account.

22) Change the Administrative roles such that the new administrative account has DBA permissions and the new Wordpress account has none.

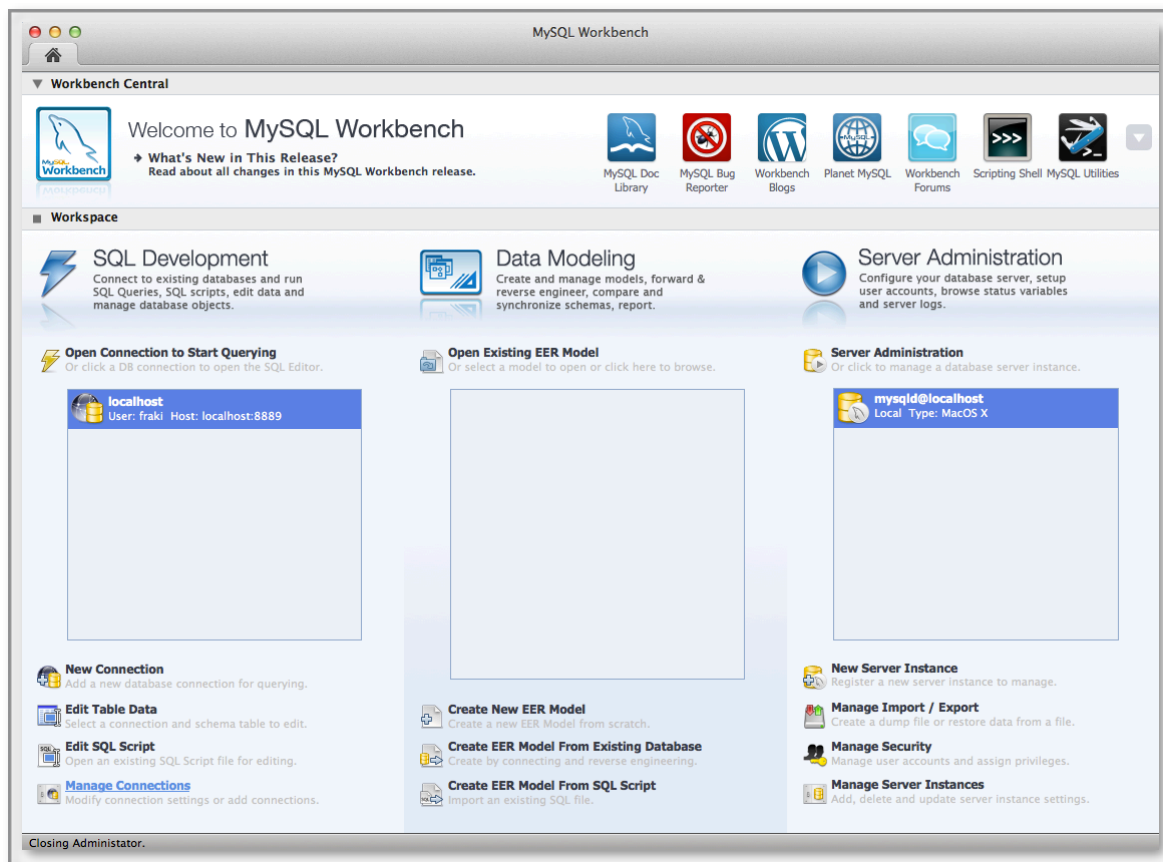


23) Shift to the Schema Privileges tab and grant the new administrative account full permissions on localhost for all schemas and full permissions to the Wordpress account on the Wordpress schema only.

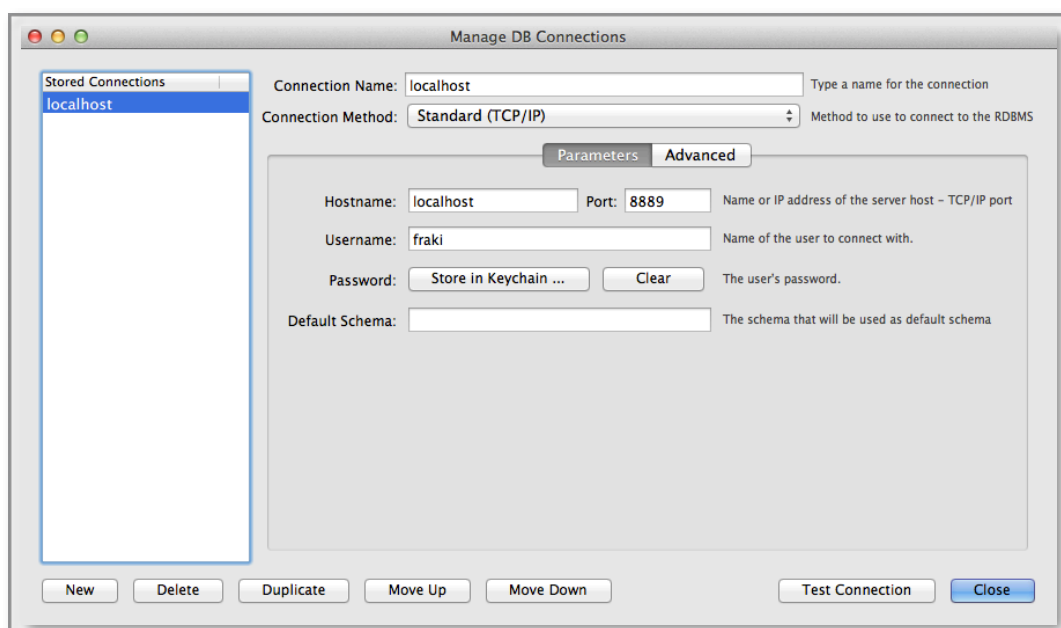


Update the localhost connection (MySQL Workbench)

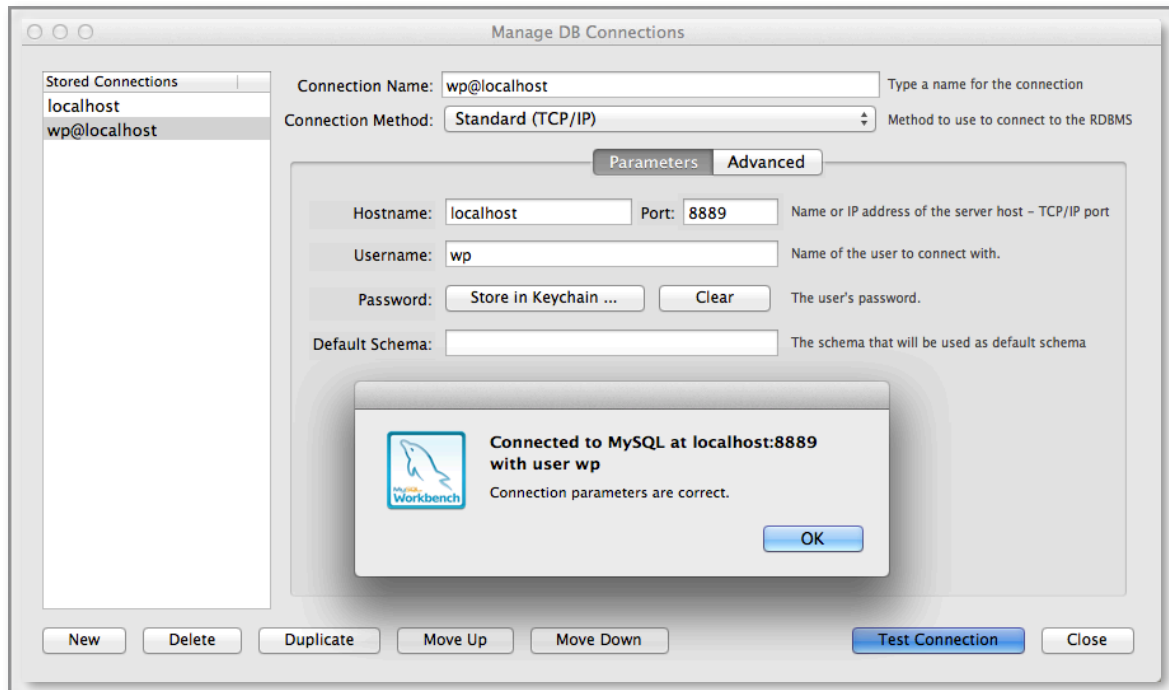
1. Launch MySQL Workbench.



2. Click on the Manage Connections link.



3. Change the username to use the newly created administrative user instead of the root user.
4. Click on the New button and enter the details for the Wordpress user. Then test the connection.



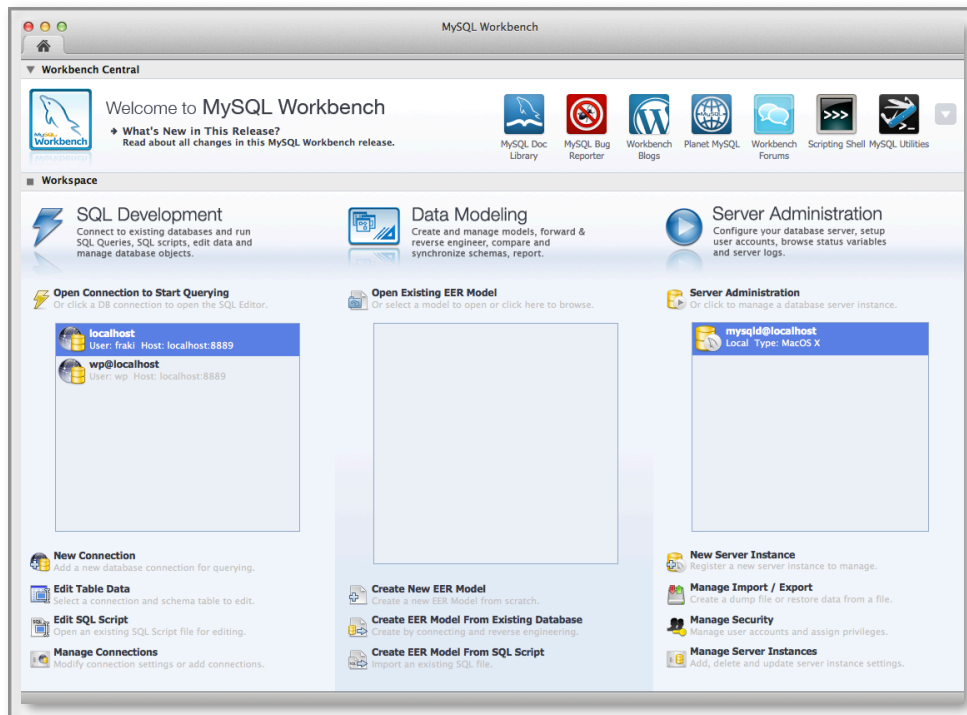
P.S. The port number should be 8889 if you installed MAMP and left the default port numbers.

P.S. localhost and 127.0.0.1 refer to your host system and can be interchanged.

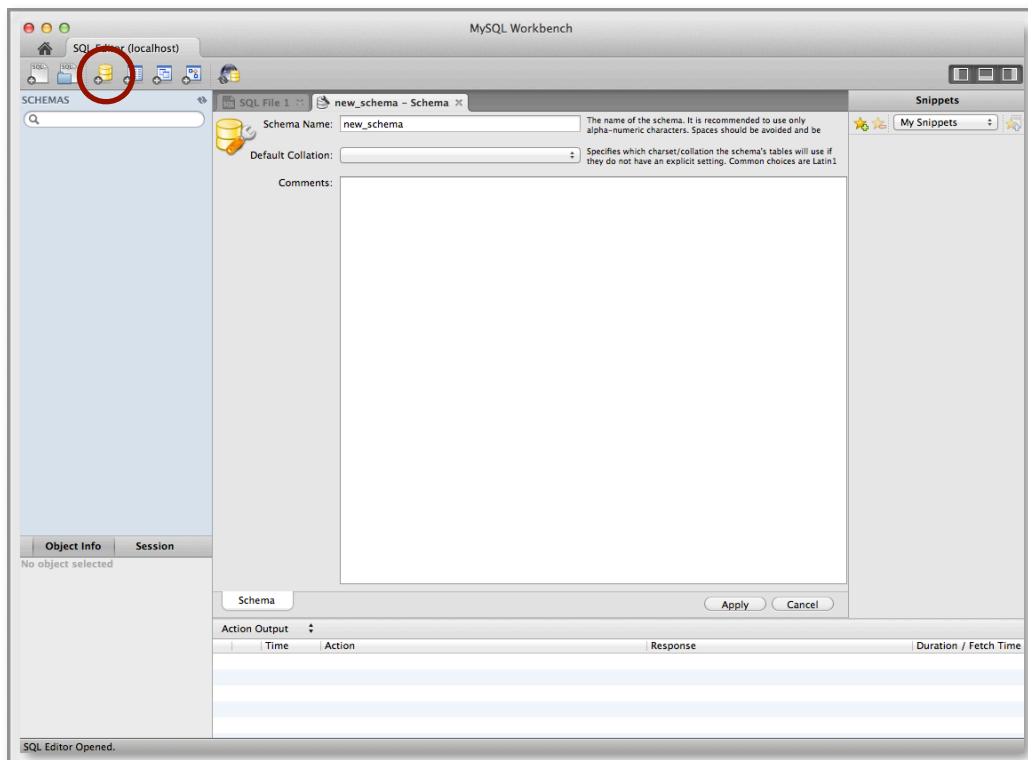
5. Close the Manage DB Connections tab.

Create the Wordpress database (MySQL Workbench)

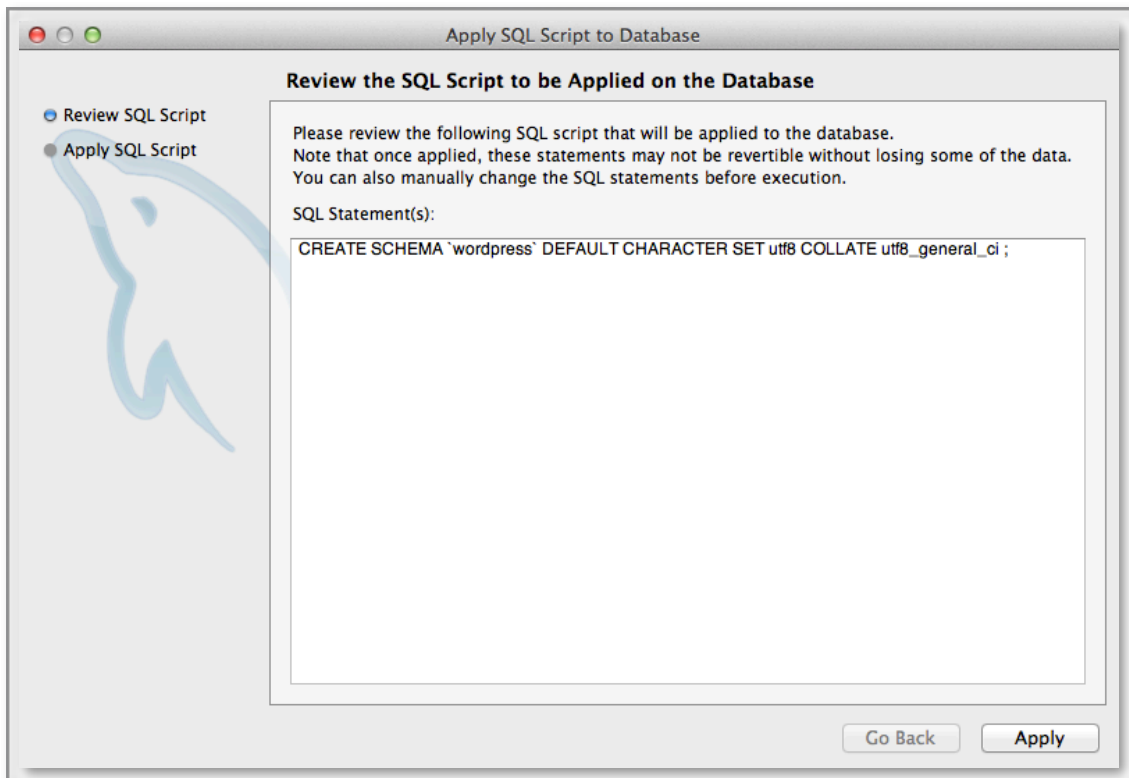
1. Double click on the localhost connection.



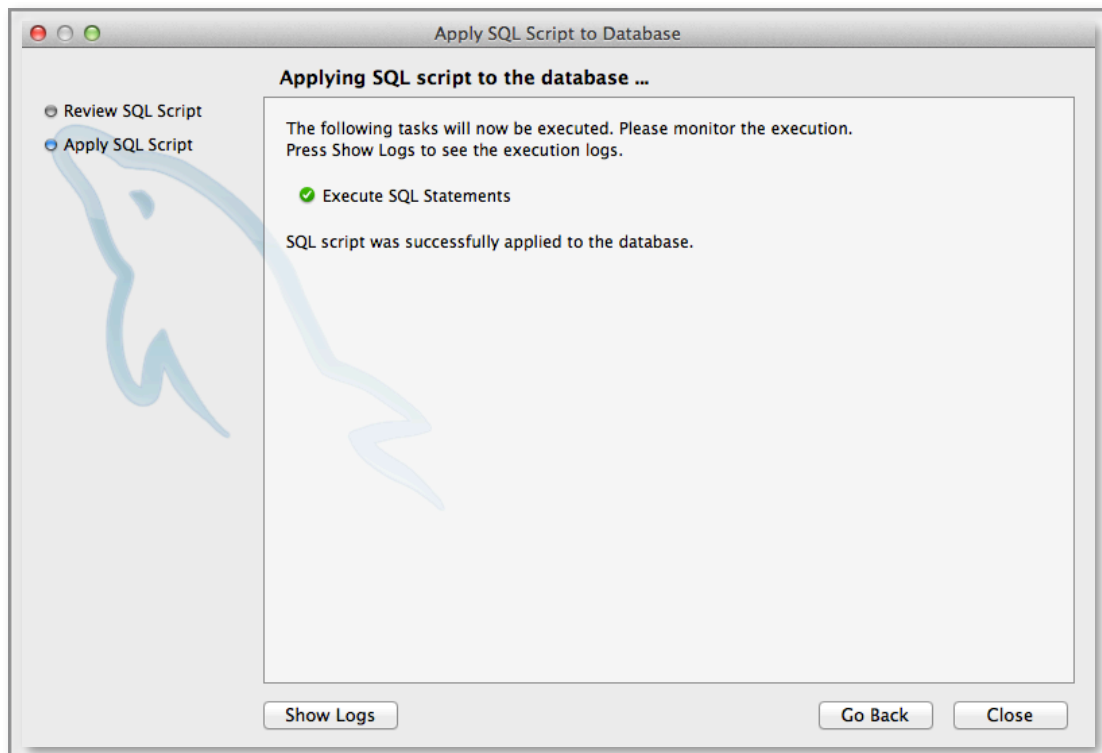
2. Click on the New Schema button.



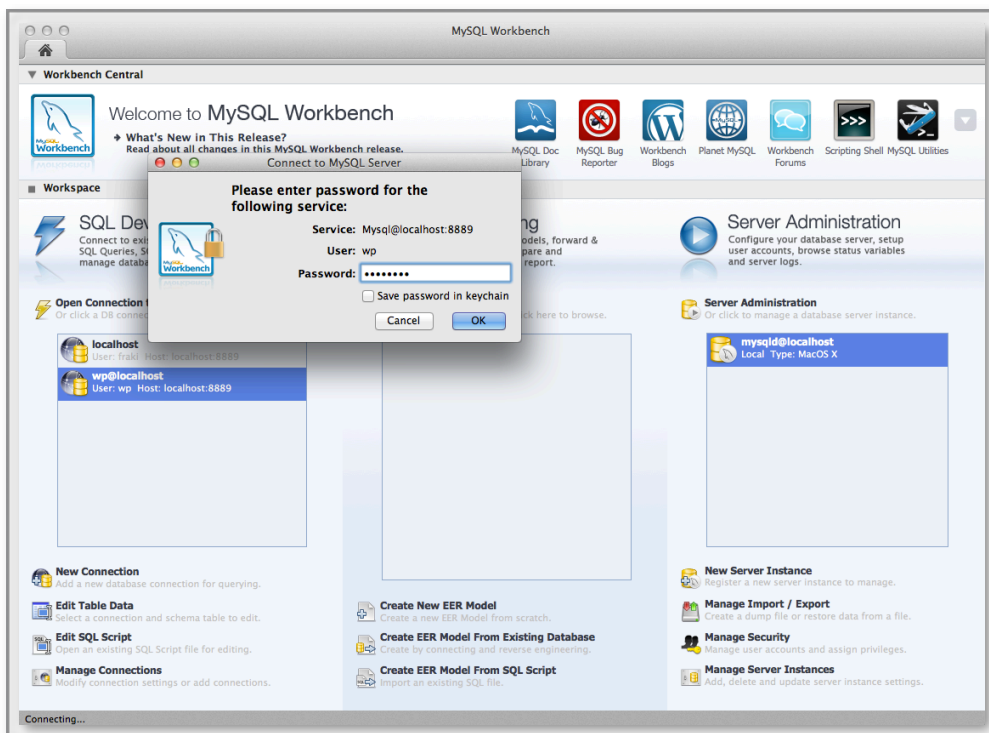
3. Name the schema Wordpress and select a utf8 collation or any of your preference. Then click Apply.



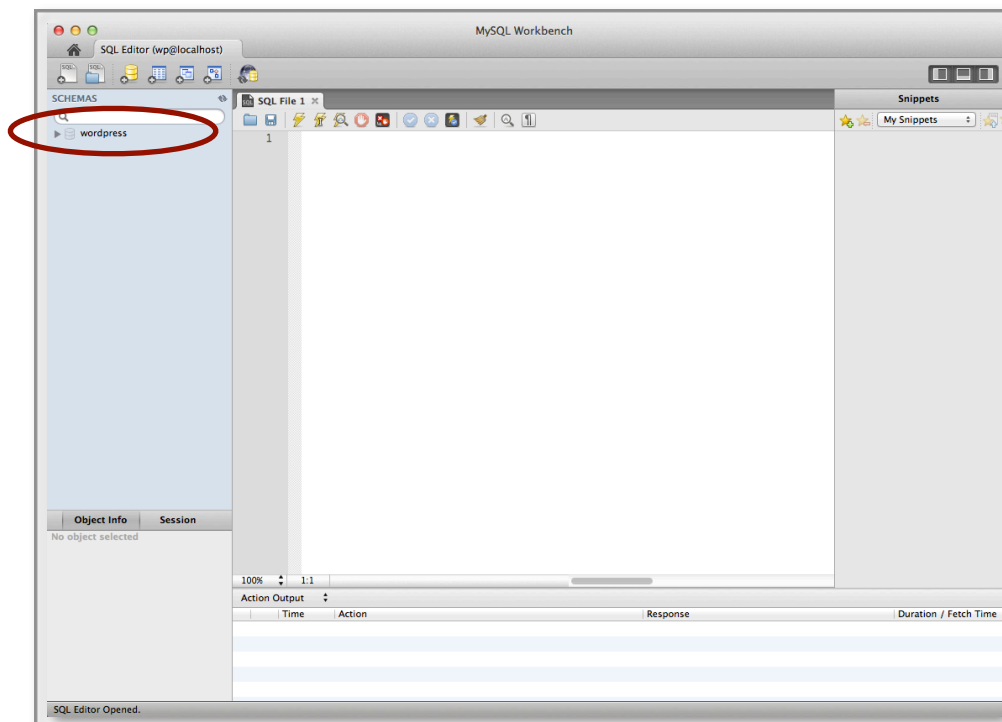
4. Click Apply when presented with the SQL statement to create the new database.



5. Close the Dialog box and close the SQL Query Browser to return to the Workbench homepage. Double click on the Wordpress user connection and enter the Wordpress password.



6. Confirm that the wordpress database is visible for the user.



7. Close the SQL Query Browser and return to the home page.

Wordpress Configuration

- 1) Extract the contents of the Wordpress zip file in the folder that will contain the web site.

P.S. The default is `/Applications/MAMP/htdocs`

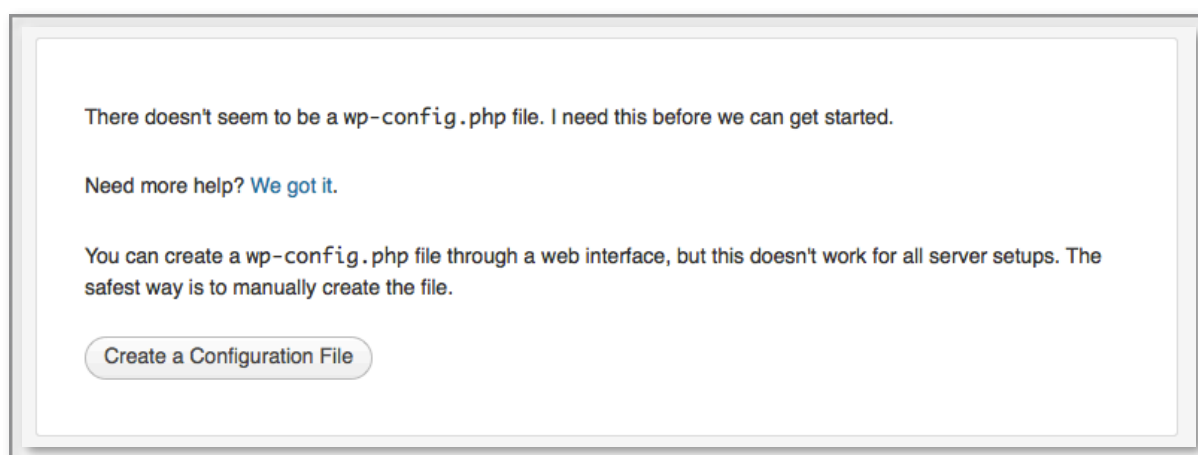
- 2) Open a browser and type the following url:

<http://localhost:8888/>

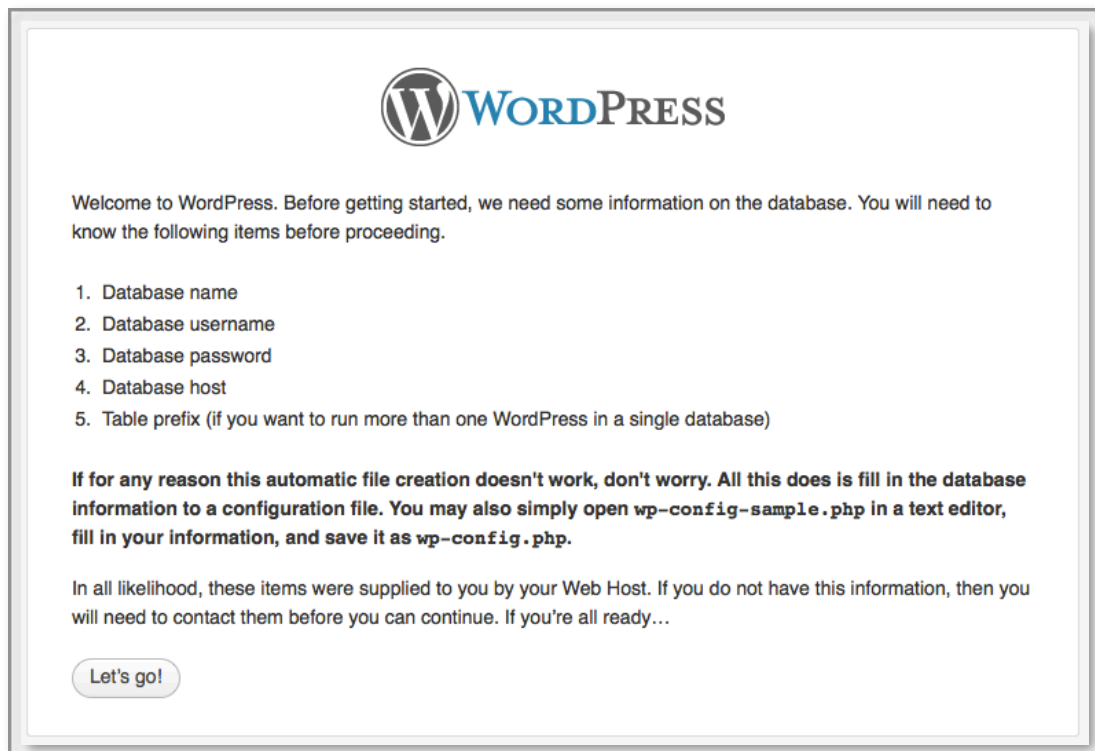
- 3) Select the name of the folder dedicated to your Wordpress site.



- 4) A welcoming screen is displayed. Click on the Create a Configuration File button.



5) Gather the details required for the installation then click "Let's go!"



The image shows the WordPress installation screen. At the top is the WordPress logo. Below it, a message reads: "Welcome to WordPress. Before getting started, we need some information on the database. You will need to know the following items before proceeding." A numbered list follows: 1. Database name, 2. Database username, 3. Database password, 4. Database host, 5. Table prefix (if you want to run more than one WordPress in a single database). Below the list, a bolded instruction says: "If for any reason this automatic file creation doesn't work, don't worry. All this does is fill in the database information to a configuration file. You may also simply open wp-config-sample.php in a text editor, fill in your information, and save it as wp-config.php." Another message states: "In all likelihood, these items were supplied to you by your Web Host. If you do not have this information, then you will need to contact them before you can continue. If you're all ready..." At the bottom left is a button labeled "Let's go!"

6) Enter the specified details then click Submit.



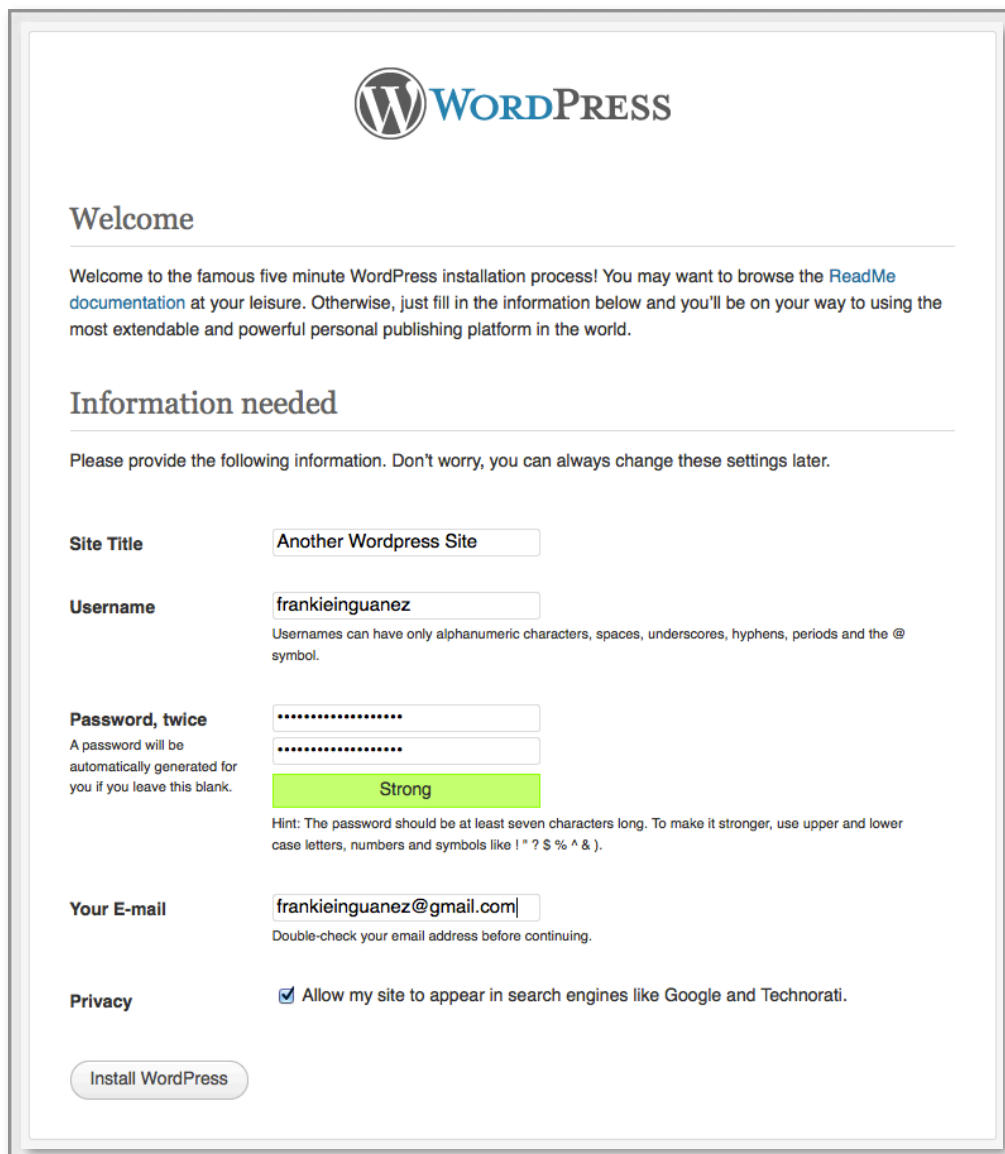
The image shows the WordPress installation screen for entering database connection details. At the top is the WordPress logo. Below it, a message reads: "Below you should enter your database connection details. If you're not sure about these, contact your host." There are five rows of input fields with labels and descriptions: 1. Database Name: Input field contains "wordpress". Description: "The name of the database you want to run WP in." 2. User Name: Input field contains "wp". Description: "Your MySQL username" 3. Password: Input field contains "password". Description: "...and your MySQL password." 4. Database Host: Input field contains "localhost". Description: "You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work." 5. Table Prefix: Input field contains "wp_". Description: "If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this." At the bottom left is a button labeled "Submit"

P.S. You are to enter the username and password of the database user created for the Wordpress site.

- 7) If a connection to the database was successful a confirmation message is displayed and you can click on the Run the install button.



- 8) Enter the details of the site and an administrative user for the site then click Install Wordpress.

A screenshot of the WordPress installation "Information needed" form. At the top center is the WordPress logo. Below it is the heading "Welcome" followed by a paragraph: "Welcome to the famous five minute WordPress installation process! You may want to browse the [ReadMe documentation](#) at your leisure. Otherwise, just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world." Below this is the heading "Information needed" followed by the text: "Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later." The form contains several fields: "Site Title" with the value "Another Wordpress Site"; "Username" with the value "frankieinguanuez" and a hint: "Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods and the @ symbol."; "Password, twice" with two masked password fields and a strength indicator showing "Strong" in a green box, with a hint: "Hint: The password should be at least seven characters long. To make it stronger, use upper and lower case letters, numbers and symbols like ! \" ? \$ % ^ & ."; "Your E-mail" with the value "frankieinguanuez@gmail.com" and a hint: "Double-check your email address before continuing."; and "Privacy" with a checked checkbox and the text "Allow my site to appear in search engines like Google and Technorati." At the bottom left, there is a button labeled "Install WordPress".

- 9) Once the installation is complete you can use the user credentials of the new user and log into the Wordpress site.



Part 04 - Recommendations

Limit root account through phpMyAdmin

Since the password of the root account is too simplistic and since it is well known that the first administrative user is named root it is recommended to strip this account from all privileges. Therefore the following steps are recommended:

- 1) Open the MAMP Start page.
- 2) Click the phpMyAdmin link.
- 3) Navigate to the privileges page.
- 4) Click on the edit privileges link for the root account.
- 5) Enter the new password in the Change Login Information section then click Go.

P.S. These changes will render the Start Page of MAMP to not load. Whenever this is required revert these modifications.

Limit root account through MySQL Workbench

This is an alternative method to limiting the root account by using MySQL Workbench:

- 1) Launch MySQL Workbench
- 2) Manage the Connections
- 3) Change the username of the account to be used for the connection from root to the administrative user previously created.
- 4) Connect to the Server Instance with the administrative user.
- 5) Navigate to the Users and Privileges page.
- 6) Change the root password.
- 7) Remove all Administrative Roles allocated to the root account.
- 8) Remove all permissions on all hosts for all schemas of the root account.

Wordpress table prefix

When creating a new Wordpress site it is recommended to customise the prefix for the table other than wp_ to be unique to the name of the site. This would allow multiple Wordpress sites to be hosted on the same machine.



The screenshot shows the WordPress installation database configuration screen. At the top is the WordPress logo. Below it, a message reads: "Below you should enter your database connection details. If you're not sure about these, contact your host." The form contains five fields with labels and descriptions:

- Database Name:** Input field with "wordpress". Description: "The name of the database you want to run WP in."
- User Name:** Input field with "wp". Description: "Your MySQL username"
- Password:** Input field with "password". Description: "...and your MySQL password."
- Database Host:** Input field with "localhost". Description: "You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work."
- Table Prefix:** Input field with "mf_wp_". Description: "If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this."

A "Submit" button is located at the bottom left of the form. The "Table Prefix" field is circled in red.

Create a dedicated connection for Wordpress user (MySQL Workbench)

For quick connectivity it is recommended to create a database connection in MySQL Workbench that is dedicated for the Wordpress user.

- 1) Launch MySQL Workbench
- 2) Click on the New Server Connection
- 3) Enter the username for the Wordpress database user account.
- 4) Save and close the connection details.

Shutdown Server when not in use

It is strongly recommended to Stop the servers whenever they are not being used. Leaving the servers on all the time might pose a security risk and therefore should shutdown whenever possible.

Delete a Wordpress site

Whenever a Wordpress site it not required anymore the following steps are required:

- 1) Remove the folder from the sites folder.

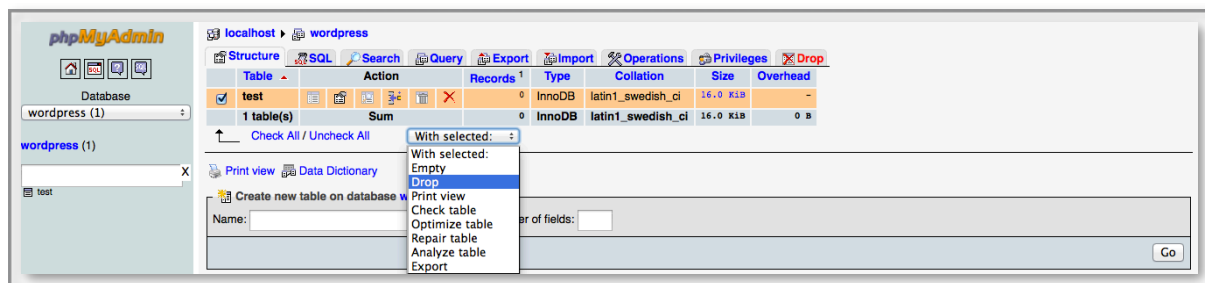
P.S. The default sites folder is /Applications/MAMP/htdocs

- 2) Delete database using MySQL Workbench

- a. Launch the MySQL Workbench
- b. Use the Database Connection of the Wordpress database account to open the Query Browser.
- c. Connect to the Wordpress schema
- d. Expand the tables list.
- e. Select the list of tables of the Wordpress site.
- f. Right-Click on the list and select the Drop 11 tables option.

- 3) Delete the database using phpMyAdmin

- a. Launch the MAMP Start page.
- b. Click on the phpMyAdmin link.
- c. Navigate to the Databases page.
- d. Select the Wordpress database.
- e. Tick all tables of the Wordpress site.
- f. Select the DROP option from the drop-down list.



- g. Click Go.

Accessing site from outside your network

If you want to allow persons outside of your network to view your sites you will need to do the following:

1. Configure the NAT server to forward the Web hosting port (Apache default 8888, otherwise 80) to your hostname.

N.B. Varies according to router.

2. Update the Wordpress site settings url and change from localhost to your IP address with port number.

Part 06 – Feedback

Contact Details

In case you need to query about this report or would like to provide feedback you can use the following contact details:

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