

Laboratorio

Comenzar el laboratorio

- 1. Inicie la máquina virtual CentOS en VirtualBox desde una instantánea limpia
- 2. Inicie sesión desde la Terminal de Windows utilizando el siguiente comando: ssh centos@localhost
- 3. Inicie el laboratorio con el siguiente comando: startlab4.

Reparar un servicio dañado

La solución de problemas es una habilidad fundamental para todos los trabajadores de tecnología.

Los computadores son exasperantemente literales. Un espacio omitido, una coma fuera de lugar... ¿entiende esta frase? Un computador no lo haría. Por eso, la solución de problemas -trabajar de manera metódica hasta encontrar la causa raíz antes de aplicar una solución- es esencial en todo trabajo de tecnología.

Se supone que esta máquina virtual está ejecutando httpd - **pero tiene un error de configuración. Solucione el error.**Compruebe los registros, compruebe Internet, intente reiniciarlo. Su objetivo es conseguir que httpd se inicie de nuevo, para que podamos ver la página de prueba.

Tareas

- 1. Solucionar el problema de por qué httpd no se inicia
- 2. Iniciar httpd para que cargue la configuración de trabajo
- 3. Navegar a http://localhost para comprobar que httpd funciona

Fin del laboratorio

- 1. Detenga el laboratorio con el siguiente comando: stoplab4
 - a. Si no recibe ninguna respuesta, todas las tareas están completadas.
 - b. Si obtiene una respuesta, ¡todavía tiene más trabajo por hacer!



Iniciar Máquina virtual



Autenticar usuario

```
vbox login: centos
Password:
Last login: Wed Aug 13 19:45:59 on tty1
[centos@vbox~1$
```

1. Verificar el estado de httpd (servicio web)

Utilizando el comando: systematl status httpd

```
[centos@vbox ~1$ systemctl status httpd

httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/system/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
Active: inactive (dead)
Docs: man:httpd.service(8)

Aug 28 21:08:21 localhost systemd[1]: httpd.service: Unit cannot be reloaded because it is inactive
[centos@vbox ~1$ _
```

Reiniciar httpd usando el comando: sudo systematl restart httpd



Verificar log's para diagnosticar el fallo del servicio

```
[centos@vbox ~15] sudo tail -n 20 /var/log/httpd/error_log
[Thu Aug 28 21:18:56.658177 2025] [core:notice] [pid 1350:tid 1350] SELinux policy enabled: httpd ru
nning as context system_u:system_r:httpd_t:s0
[Thu Aug 28 21:18:56.666968 2025] [suexec:notice] [pid 1350:tid 1350] AH01232: suEXEC mechanism enab
led (wrapper: /usr/sbin/suexec)
AH00558: httpd: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using fe80::a
00:27ff:fe90:7e5xenp0s3. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
[Thu Aug 28 21:18:57.042160 2025] [lbmethod_heartbeat:notice] [pid 1350:tid 1350] AH02202: No slotme
m from mod_heartmonitor
[Thu Aug 28 21:18:57.042583 2025] [mpm_event:notice] [pid 1350:tid 1350] AH00489: Apache/2.4.62 (Cen
tOS Stream) configured -- resuming normal operations
[Thu Aug 28 21:18:57.042615 2025] [core:notice] [pid 1350:tid 1350] AH00094: Command line: '/usr/sbi
n/httpd -D FORECROUND'
```

http (Apache) funcionando correctamente, warning: apache no puede determinar el nombre de dominio completo

solución del warning: Configurar el "ServerName" Editar el archivo de configuración de Apache: sudo vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

```
# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the # configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
  See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/> for detailed information.
# In particular, see
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/directives.html>
  for a discussion of each configuration directive.
# See the httpd.conf(5) man page for more information on this configuration,
# and httpd.service(8) on using and configuring the httpd service.
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many
# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for Win32), the
# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do *not* begin
 with '/", the value of ServerHoot is prepended -- so 'log/access_log' with ServerHoot set to 'www' will be interpreted by the server as 'www/log/access_log', where as '/log/access_log' will be interpreted as '/log/access_log'.
  ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
  configuration, error, and log files are kept.
  Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
  ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
  Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at
   least PidFile.
  erverRoot "/etc/httpd"
  etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf" 358L, 12005B
```

```
# The mod_mime_magic module allows the server to use various hints from the
   # contents of the file itself to determine its type. The MIMEMagicFile
   # directive tells the module where the hint definitions are located.
   MIMEMagicFile conf/magic
  IfModule>
 Customizable error responses come in three flavors:
 1) plain text 2) local redirects 3) external redirects
 Some examples:
ErrorDocument 500 "The server made a boo boo."
#ErrorDocument 404 /missing.html
#ErrorDocument 404 "/cgi-bin/missing_handler.pl"
#ErrorDocument 402 http://www.example.com/subscription_info.html
 EnableMMAP and EnableSendfile: On systems that support it, memory-mapping or the sendfile syscall may be used to deliver
 files. This usually improves server performance, but must
  be turned off when serving from networked-mounted
 filesystems or if support for these functions is otherwise
 broken on your sustem
  Defaults if commented: EnableMMAP On, EnableSendfile Off
#EnableMMAP off
EnableSendfile on
  Supplemental configuration
  Load config files in the "/etc/httpd/conf.d" directory, if any.IncludeOptional conf.d/*.conf
```



Remplazar: #ServerName www.example.com:80

```
# II your most doesn't mave a
#
ServerName localhost:80_
ServerNa
```

ServerName localhost:80

Guardar y salir:

Presiona ESC, luego escribe: wq y presiona Enter.

```
:wq
"/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf" 358L, 11998B written
[centos@vbox~1$_
```

Verificar la sintaxis de la configuración:

```
[centos@vbox ~1$ apachect1 configtest
Syntax OX
[centos@vbox ~1$
```

Reiniciar Apache:

Verificar Warning:

```
[centos@vbox ~1$ sudo tail -5 /var/log/httpd/error_log
[Fri Aug 29 81:89:45.916439 2825] [core:notice] [pid 1814:tid 1814] SELinux policy enabled; httpd ru
ming as context system_u:system_r:httpd_t:s8
[Fri Aug 29 81:89:45.919682 2825] [suexec:notice] [pid 1814:tid 1814] AH81232: suEXEC mechanism enab
led (wrapper: /usr/sbin/suexec)
[Fri Aug 29 81:89:45.951938 2825] [lbmethod_heartbeat:notice] [pid 1814:tid 1814] AH82282: No slotme
m from mod_heartmonitor
[Fri Aug 29 81:89:45.963558 2825] [mpm_event:notice] [pid 1814:tid 1814] AH88489: Apache/2.4.62 (Cen
tOS Stream) configured -- resuming normal operations
[Fri Aug 29 81:89:45.963578 2825] [core:notice] [pid 1814:tid 1814] AH88894: Command line: '/usr/sbi
n/httpd -D FOREGROUND'
[centos@vbox ~1$ _
```

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Fundamentos de Linux Laboratorio - Reparar un servicio dañado



Comprobar la página http://localhost comprobación de resultados



