

Práctica 2

Primeros pasos con Apache2



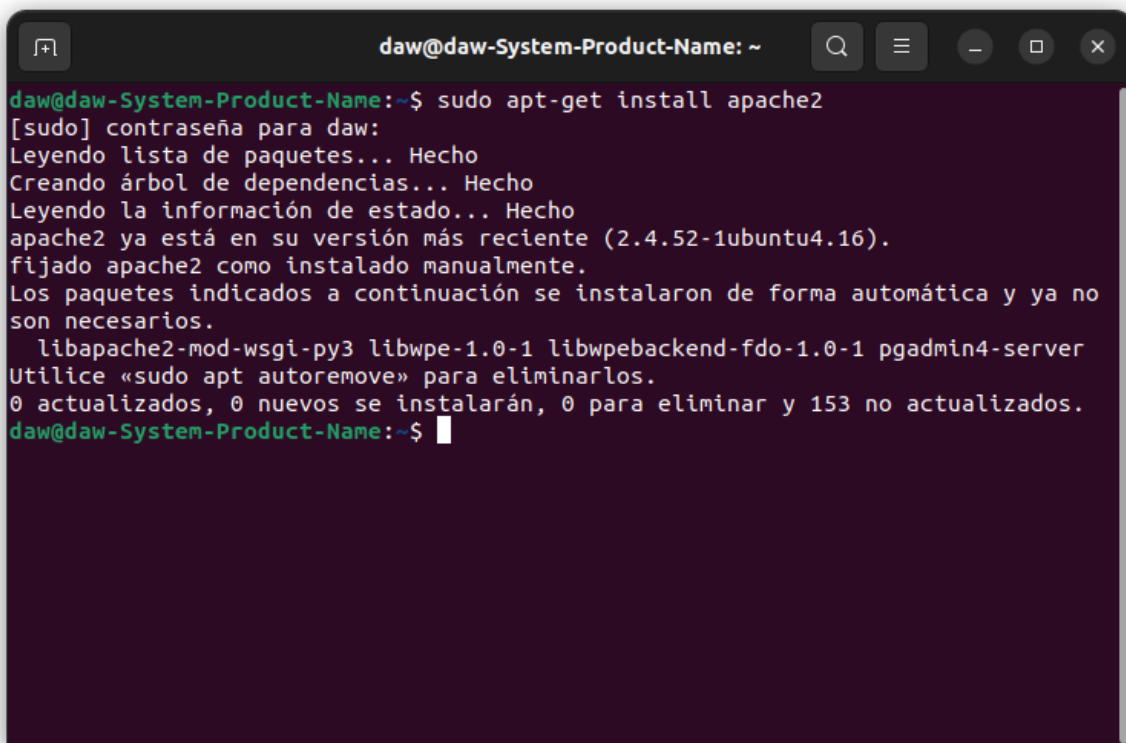
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2º DAW

Ejercicio 1

1. Accede a la máquina virtual de Ubuntu
2. Abre la consola de comandos
3. Ejecuta el siguiente comando para instalar Apache2. (Nos preguntará y pedirá confirmación para instalar los archivos y paquetes, cuando pase tecleamos "S" y daremos "intro").

`apt-get install apache2`

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. The window title is 'daw@daw-System-Product-Name: ~'. The terminal shows the command 'sudo apt-get install apache2' being executed. The output indicates that Apache2 is already installed at its latest version (2.4.52-1ubuntu4.16) and was manually fixed. It lists several packages that are no longer needed: libapache2-mod-wsgi-py3, libwpe-1.0-1, libwpebackend-fdo-1.0-1, and pgadmin4-server. It suggests using 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them. The terminal ends with the prompt 'daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~\$' and a cursor.

```
daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~$ sudo apt-get install apache2
[sudo] contraseña para daw:
Leyendo lista de paquetes... Hecho
Creando árbol de dependencias... Hecho
Leyendo la información de estado... Hecho
apache2 ya está en su versión más reciente (2.4.52-1ubuntu4.16).
fijado apache2 como instalado manualmente.
Los paquetes indicados a continuación se instalaron de forma automática y ya no
son necesarios.
  libapache2-mod-wsgi-py3 libwpe-1.0-1 libwpebackend-fdo-1.0-1 pgadmin4-server
Utilice «sudo apt autoremove» para eliminarlos.
0 actualizados, 0 nuevos se instalarán, 0 para eliminar y 153 no actualizados.
daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~$
```

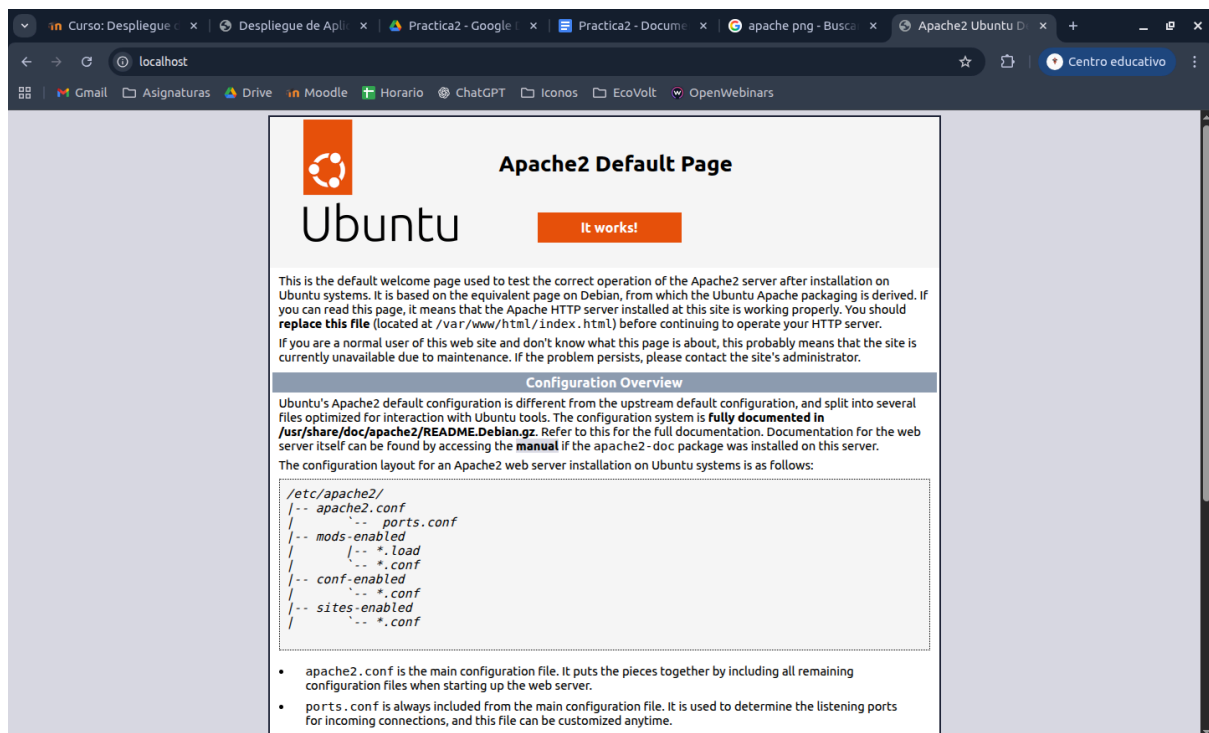
4. Ahora vamos a comprobar que se ha instalado todo correctamente y que el servidor Apache está corriendo. para ello ejecutamos el siguiente comando:

`/etc/init.d/apache2 status`

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```
daw@daw-System-Product-Name: ~  
Utilice «sudo apt autoremove» para eliminarlos.  
0 actualizados, 0 nuevos se instalarán, 0 para eliminar y 153 no actualizados.  
daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~$ /etc/init.d/apache2 status  
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server  
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset  
: enabled)  
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-10-01 17:13:57 CEST; 1h 59min ago  
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/  
   Process: 1039 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUC  
CESS)  
   Main PID: 1127 (apache2)  
     Tasks: 55 (limit: 18819)  
    Memory: 19.6M  
       CPU: 299ms  
    CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service  
            └─1127 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
              1128 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
              1129 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
  
oct 01 17:13:57 daw-System-Product-Name systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP....  
oct 01 17:13:57 daw-System-Product-Name apachectl[1078]: AH00558: apache2: Co...ge  
oct 01 17:13:57 daw-System-Product-Name systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP ...er.  
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.  
daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~$
```

5. Ahora accedemos a nuestro navegador y tecleamos localhost o 127.0.0.1 para verificar también que Apache2 está corriendo.



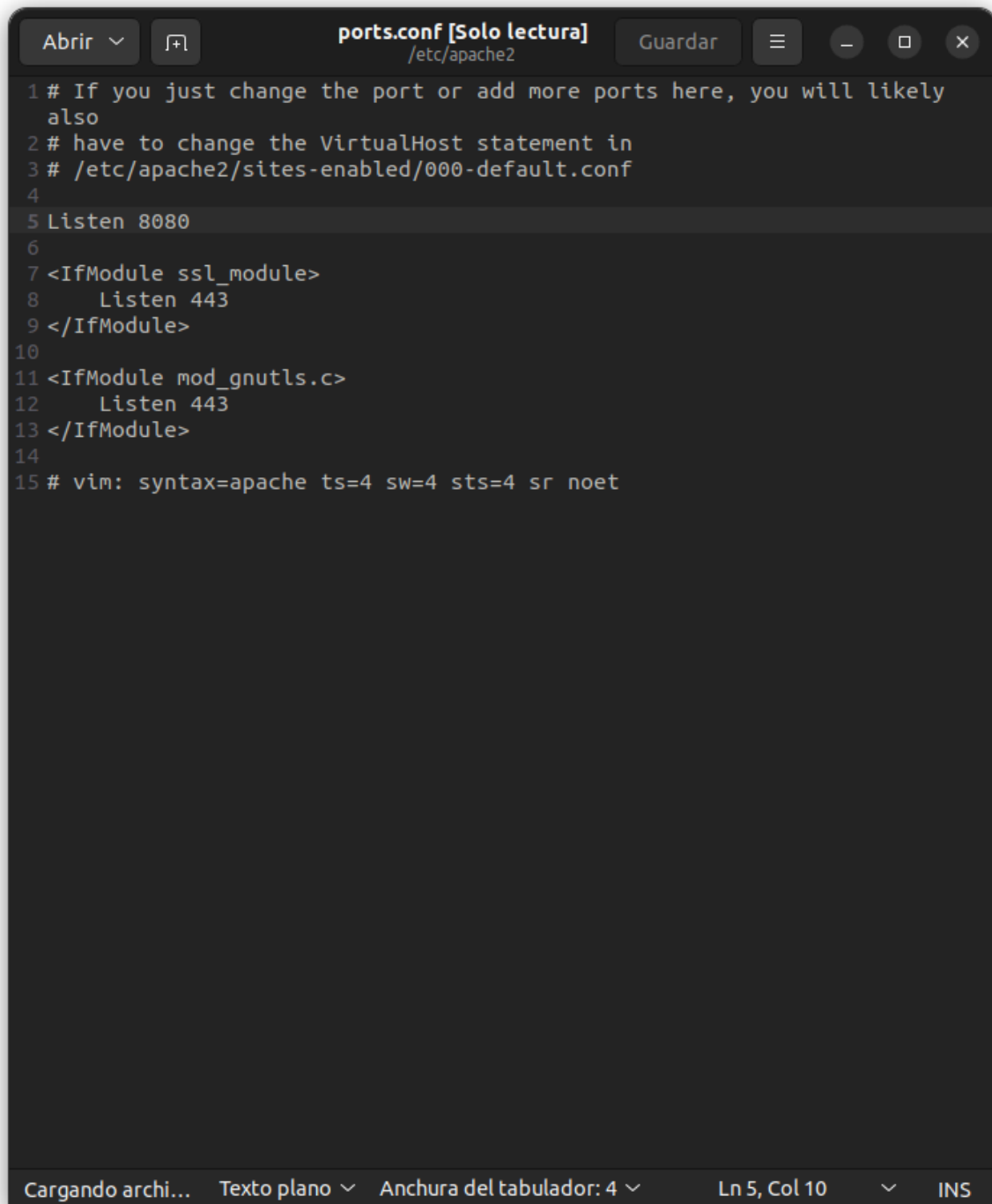
6. Ahora vamos a aprender a modificar el puerto por el que arranca el servicio de

Apache2. Para ello hay que editar el fichero de configuración ports.conf que se encuentra en la ruta etc/apache2 vamos a usar el siguiente comando:

a. gedit /etc/apache2/ports.conf

```
daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~$ gedit /etc/apache2/ports.conf
```

b. Ahora modificamos las líneas donde se hace referencia al puerto:



```
1 # If you just change the port or add more ports here, you will likely
2 # have to change the VirtualHost statement in
3 # /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf
4
5 Listen 8080
6
7 <IfModule ssl_module>
8     Listen 443
9 </IfModule>
10
11 <IfModule mod_gnutls.c>
12     Listen 443
13 </IfModule>
14
15 # vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
```

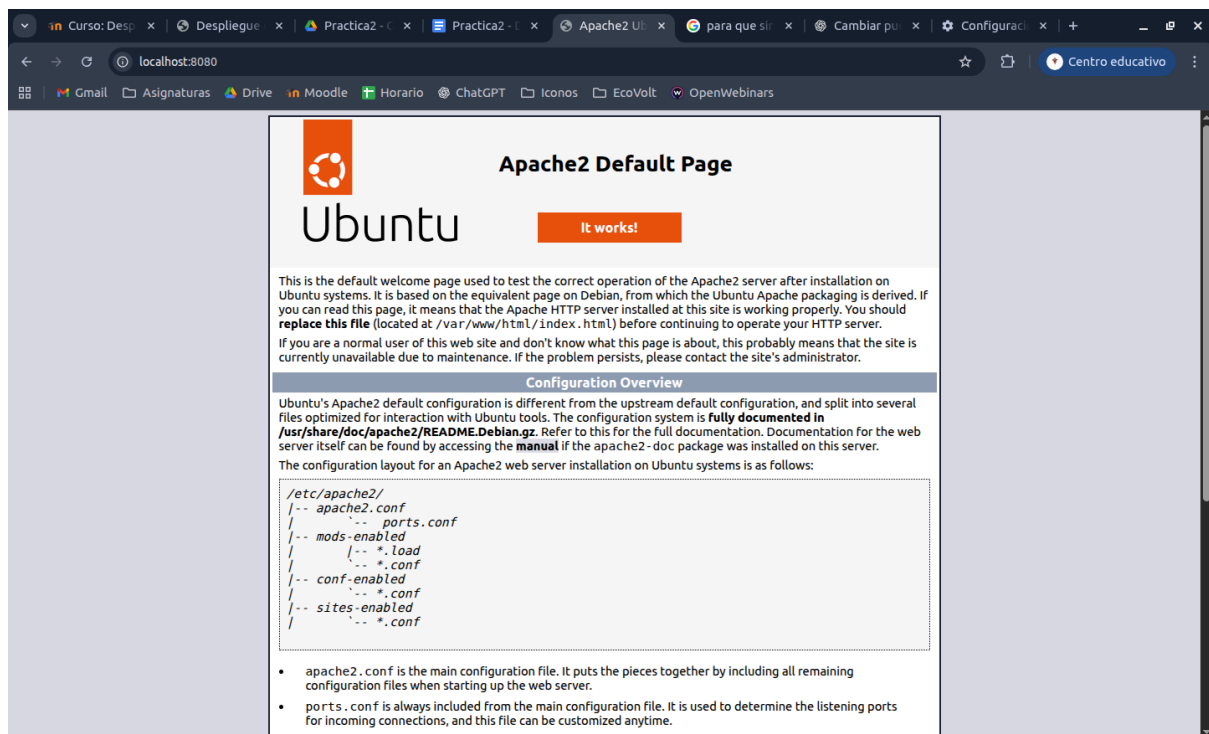
Cargando archi... Texto plano ▾ Anchura del tabulador: 4 ▾ Ln 5, Col 10 ▾ INS

7. Ahora reiniciamos el servidor:

```
/etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

```
daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~$ /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
Restarting apache2 (via systemctl): apache2.service.
daw@daw-System-Product-Name:~$
```

8. Y volvemos a acceder al navegador tecleando localhost:82 para verificar que el puerto se ha cambiado correctamente.



Ejercicio 2

1. Accede al archivo de configuración principal de Apache2 y haz captura de la carpeta configurada por defecto para los host virtuales.

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```
root@daw-System-Product-Name: /etc/apache2
GNU nano 6.2 apache2.conf
#
# AccessFileName: The name of the .htaccess file to use if the
# directory is not writable.
#
# The following lines prevent .htaccess and .htpasswd files from being
# viewed by Web clients.
#
<FilesMatch "\.ht$">
    Require all denied
</FilesMatch>
#
# The following directives define some format nicknames for use with
# a CustomLog directive.
#
# These deviate from the Common Log Format definitions in that they use %0
# (the actual bytes sent including headers) instead of %b (the size of the
# requested file), because the latter makes it impossible to detect partial
# requests.
#
# Note that the use of %[X-Forwarded-For] instead of %h is not recommended.
# Use mod_remoteip instead.
#
LogFormat "%v:%p %h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %0 \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\"" vhost_combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %0 \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\"" combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %0" common
LogFormat "%{Referer}i -> %U" referer
LogFormat "%{User-agent}i" agent
#
# Include of directories ignores editors' and dpkg's backup files,
# see README.Debian for details.
#
# Include generic snippets of statements
IncludeOptional conf-enabled/*.conf
#
# Include the virtual host configurations:
IncludeOptional sites-enabled/*.conf
#
# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
Ayuda Guardar Buscar Cortar Ejecutar Ubicación M-U Deshacer M-A Poner marca M-T A llave
Salir Leer fich. Reemplazar Pegar Justificar Ir a línea M-B Rehacer M-G Copiar M-Q Buscar atrás
```

2. Crea un nuevo fichero de configuración habilitado en la carpeta de conf-enabled , que tenga el nombre “tu_nombre.conf”.

```
root@daw-System-Product-Name:/etc/apache2# cp apache2.conf conf-enabled/Anderson.conf
root@daw-System-Product-Name:/etc/apache2#
```

3. haz capturas de las directivas de control de configuración por defecto de tu servidor Apache.

```
root@daw-System-Product-Name: /etc/apache2
GNU nano 6.2 conf-enabled/Anderson.conf
#
# PidFile: The file in which the server should record its process
# identification number when it starts.
# This needs to be set in /etc/apache2/envvars
PidFile ${APACHE_PID_FILE}
#
# Timeout: The number of seconds before receives and sends time out.
#
Timeout 300
#
# KeepAlive: Whether or not to allow persistent connections (more than
# one request per connection). Set to "Off" to deactivate.
#
KeepAlive On
#
# MaxKeepAliveRequests: The maximum number of requests to allow
# during a persistent connection. Set to 0 to allow an unlimited amount.
# We recommend you leave this number high, for maximum performance.
#
MaxKeepAliveRequests 100
#
# KeepAliveTimeout: Number of seconds to wait for the next request from the
# same client on the same connection.
#
KeepAliveTimeout 5
#
# These need to be set in /etc/apache2/envvars
User ${APACHE_RUN_USER}
Group ${APACHE_RUN_GROUP}
#
# HostnameLookups: Log the names of clients or just their IP addresses
# e.g., www.apache.org (on) or 204.62.129.132 (off).
# The default is off because it'd be overall better for the net if people
# had to knowingly turn this feature on, since enabling it means that
# each client request will result in AT LEAST one lookup request to the
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Salir Leer fich. Reemplazar Pegar Justificar Ir a línea M-B Rehacer M-G Copiar M-Q Buscar atrás
```

4. Establece las directivas de control de conexión con los siguientes valores:

a. Timeout: establecer a 350 segundos.

b. MaxKeepAliveRequests: establecer a 50 peticiones por conexión máximo.

c. KeepAliveTimeout: establecer a 7 segundos.

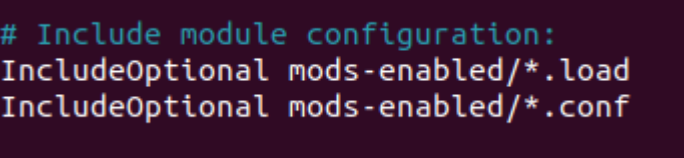
```
GNU nano 6.2                                     conf-available/Anderson.conf *
```

A screenshot of the GNU nano 6.2 text editor. The title bar at the top shows 'GNU nano 6.2' on the left and 'conf-available/Anderson.conf *' on the right. The editor area has a dark purple background with white text. The text content is: 'Timeout 350', 'KeepAlive On', 'MaxKeepAliveRequests 50', and 'KeepAliveTimeout 7'.

```
Timeout 350
KeepAlive On
MaxKeepAliveRequests 50
KeepAliveTimeout 7
```

5. Pon como habilitado alguno de los módulos del fichero mod-available, configurándose como mod-enabled.

```
# Include module configuration:
IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.load
IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.conf
```

A screenshot of the GNU nano 6.2 text editor. The editor area has a dark purple background with white text. The text content is: '# Include module configuration:', 'IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.load', and 'IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.conf'.

```
# Include module configuration:
IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.load
IncludeOptional mods-enabled/*.conf
```