

Ex No: 9
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ANALYZE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SERVERS USING WEBALIZER

AIM:

To analyze the different types of web logs using Webalizer tool.

PROCEDURE:

Step 1: Download Apache web server using- `dnf install httpd`

Step 2: Configure SELINUX to permissive mode
(`open /etc/sysconfig/selinux` Put `SELINUX=permissive`)

Step 3: Start Apache web server using- `systemctl start httpd.service`

Step 4: Create a directory for webalizer using - `mkdir /var/www/html/webalizer`

Step 5: Install webalizer using - `dnf install webalizer`

Step 6: Copy files from `/var/www/usage` to `/var/www/html`

Step 7: Open `/etc/webalizer.conf` file and add the following-

`LogFile /var/log/httpd/access_log`

`LogType clf`

`Hostname localhost`

`Output Dir /var/www/html/webalizer`

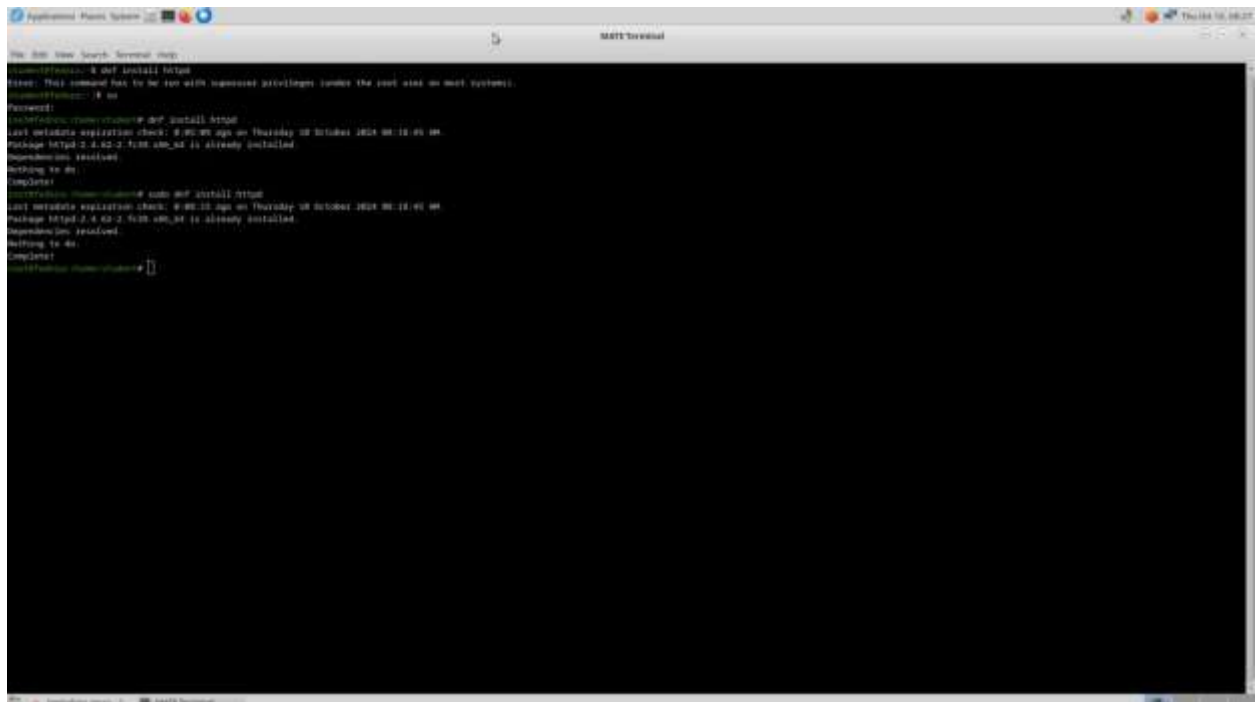
Step 8: Save it and then run webalizer

Step 9: Open in web browser `http://localhost/webalizer`

#Instructions to install, configure and run Webalizer on Fedora

#Enter the root password after typing `su`

Step-1: Download Apache web server using- `dnf install httpd`



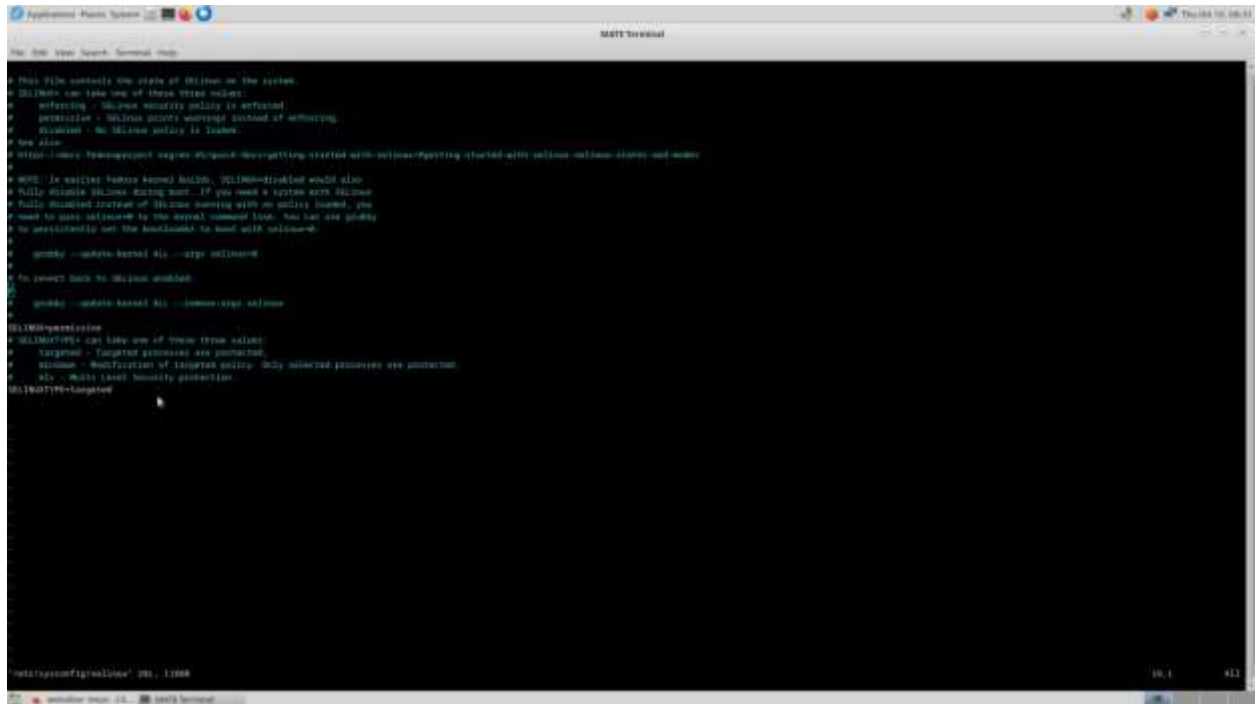
```
root@fedora:~# dnf install httpd
[Warning] This command may be run with superuser privileges (root) when on most systems.
root@fedora:~# dnf install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:00 ago on Thursday 10 October 2024 00:10:05 AM
Package httpd-2.4.62-2.fc39.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!

root@fedora:~# su
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:00 ago on Thursday 10 October 2024 00:10:05 AM
Package httpd-2.4.62-2.fc39.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!

root@fedora:~#
```

Step-2:Configure SELINUX to permissive mode
(open /etc/sysconfig/selinux Put SELINUX=permissive)
vi /etc/sysconfig/selinux

Put SELINUX=permissive instead of enforcing



```
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELinux can take one of three states:
# enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforcing
# permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
# disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
# See also: https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/quickstart/starting-with-selinux/starting-with-selinux-selinux-status-and-modes/

# NOTE: It is not safe to remove SELinux from the system.
# Fully disabling SELinux during boot - If you need a system with SELinux
# Fully disabled (instead of SELinux running with no policy loaded), you
# need to pass selinux=0 to the kernel command line. You can use grubby
# to permanently set the kernelcmdline to boot with selinux=0.
#
# grubby --update-kernel $ls --args selinux=0
#
# To revert back to SELinux enabled:
#
# grubby --update-kernel $ls --remove-args selinux=0

SELINUX=enforcing
# SELinux can take one of three states:
# enforcing - Enforced protection via enforcement.
# permissive - Enforcement of transition policy, only selected processes are protected.
# disabled - Multi-level security protection.
SELINUX=permissive
```

Step 3: Start Apache web server using- systemctl start httpd.service
systemctl enable httpd.service

systemctl start httpd.service

```
Application: Python 3.9.6
NAME: webalizer

dnf install httpd
Error: This command has to be run with increased privileges (under the root user or root system).
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# dnf install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:00 ago on Thursday 10 October 2024 00:10:05 MS
Package httpd 2.4.62-2.fc39.s390x is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
root@localhost:~# sudo dnf install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:00 ago on Thursday 10 October 2024 00:10:05 MS
Package httpd 2.4.62-2.fc39.s390x is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
root@localhost:~# sudo systemctl status
sudo: systemctl/status: command not found.
root@localhost:~# sudo systemctl status httpd
root@localhost:~# sudo systemctl enable httpd
root@localhost:~# systemctl enable httpd service
root@localhost:~#
```

Step 4: Create a directory for webalizer using - mkdir /var/www/html/webalizer

mkdir /var/www/html/webalizer

```
Application: Python 3.9.6
NAME: webalizer

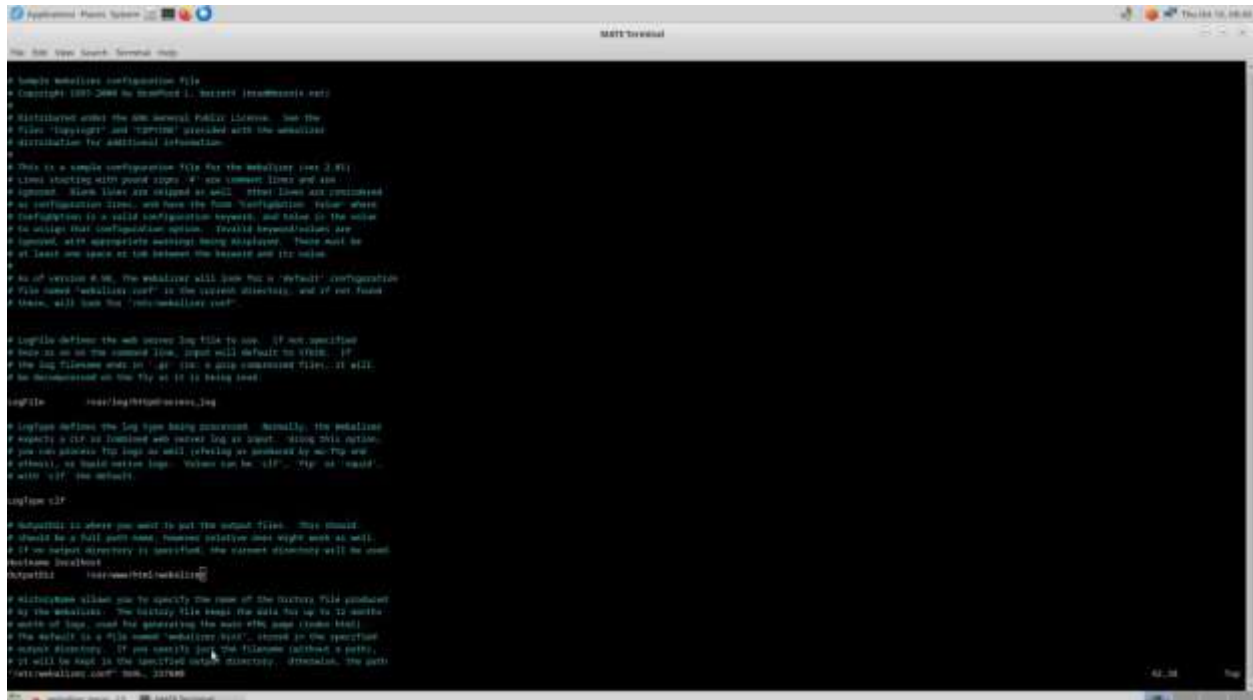
dnf install httpd
Error: This command has to be run with increased privileges (under the root user or root system).
root@localhost:~#
root@localhost:~# dnf install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:00 ago on Thursday 10 October 2024 00:10:05 MS
Package httpd 2.4.62-2.fc39.s390x is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
root@localhost:~# sudo dnf install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:00 ago on Thursday 10 October 2024 00:10:05 MS
Package httpd 2.4.62-2.fc39.s390x is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
root@localhost:~# sudo systemctl status
sudo: systemctl/status: command not found.
root@localhost:~# sudo systemctl status httpd
root@localhost:~# sudo systemctl enable httpd
root@localhost:~# systemctl enable httpd service
root@localhost:~# systemctl start httpd service
root@localhost:~# mkdir -p /var/www/html/webalizer
mkdir: cannot create directory '/var/www/html/webalizer': file exists
root@localhost:~# sudo dnf install webalizer
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:00 ago on Thursday 10 October 2024 00:10:05 MS
Package webalizer 2.23.00-22.fc39.s390x is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
root@localhost:~#
```

Step 5: Install webalizer using - dnf install webalizer

dnf install webalizer

Step 6: Copy files from /var/www/usage to /var/www/html

cp -r /var/www/usage /var/www/html



```
# Sample webalizer configuration file
# Copyright 1997-2004 by Theodore L. Berger (tberger@cs.cmu.edu)
#
# Distributed under the GNU General Public License. See the
# files 'COPYING' and 'README' provided with the webalizer
# distribution for additional information.
#
# This is a sample configuration file for the webalizer (not 3.0!)
# Lines starting with pound signs (#) are comment lines and are
# ignored. Lines that are assigned to null (null) lines are commented
# as configuration lines, and have the form "#configuration: value" where
# configuration is a valid configuration keyword, and value is the value
# to assign that configuration option. Invalid keywords/values are
# ignored, with appropriate warning being displayed. There must be
# at least one space at the between the keyword and its value.
#
# As of version 3.04, the webalizer will load the 'default' configuration
# file named 'webalizer.conf' in the system directory, and if not found
# there, will load the 'non-webalizer.conf'.
#
# logfile defines the web server log file to use. If not specified
# here as an on the command line, input will default to stdin. If
# the log filename ends in .gz, it's a gzip compressed file. It will
# be decompressed on the fly as it is being read.
#
# logfile /var/log/httpd/access_log
#
# logtype defines the log type being processed. Normally, the webalizer
# expects a log to be formatted with either log as input. Using this option,
# you can process the logs as well (referring to processed by the log) as
# a file, or as a log file. Values can be 'file' or 'log' or 'null'.
# with 'file' the default.
#
# logtype file
#
# OutputDir is where you want to put the output files. This should
# be a full path name, because relative ones might work as well.
# If no output directory is specified, the current directory will be used.
# OutputDir /var/www/html/webalizer
#
# Directory allows you to specify the name of the directory file produced
# by the webalizer. The default file name is the date and time to create
# a new file, and the generating the new file name (name.html).
# The default is a file named 'webalizer.html', stored in the specified
# output directory. If you specify just the filename (without a path),
# it will be kept in the specified output directory. Otherwise, the path
# 'webalizer.conf' has, is used.
```

Step 7: Open /etc/webalizer.conf file and add the following-

vi /etc/webalizer.conf

#add the following lines

LogFile /var/log/httpd/access_log #This is enabled in newer versions of fedora LogType

clf

Hostname localhost #For this one you can remove comment denoted by '#'

OutputDir /var/www/html/webalizer

Step 8: Save it and then run webalizer

save it and then run

Webalizer

Step 9: Open in web browser <http://localhost/webalizer>

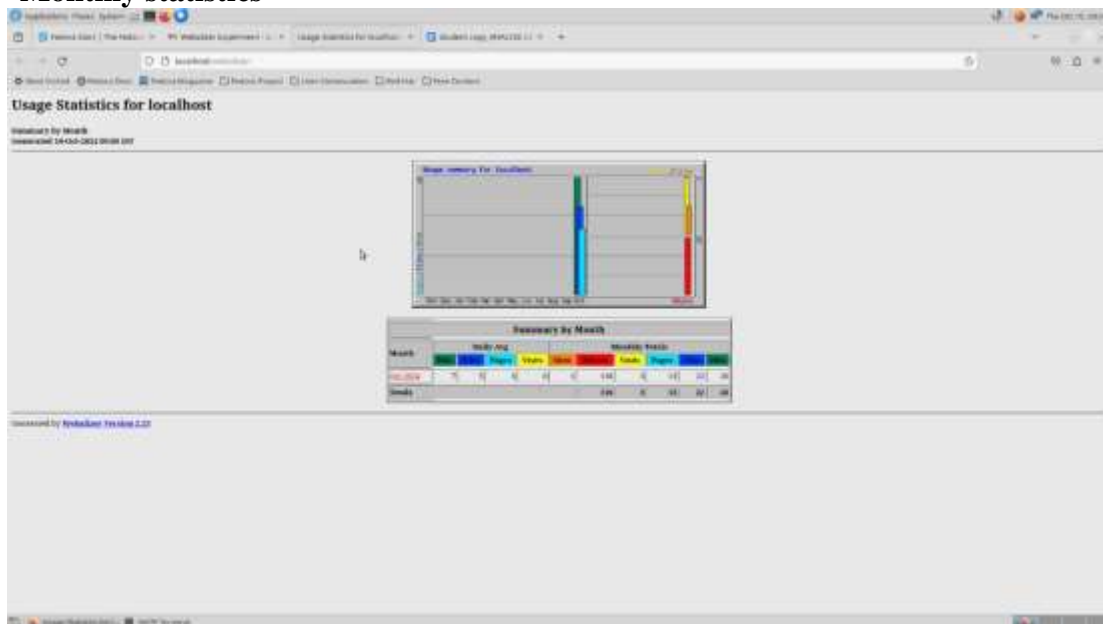
Open in browser <http://localhost/webalizer>

Click Oct.2023 link to get the report for this month

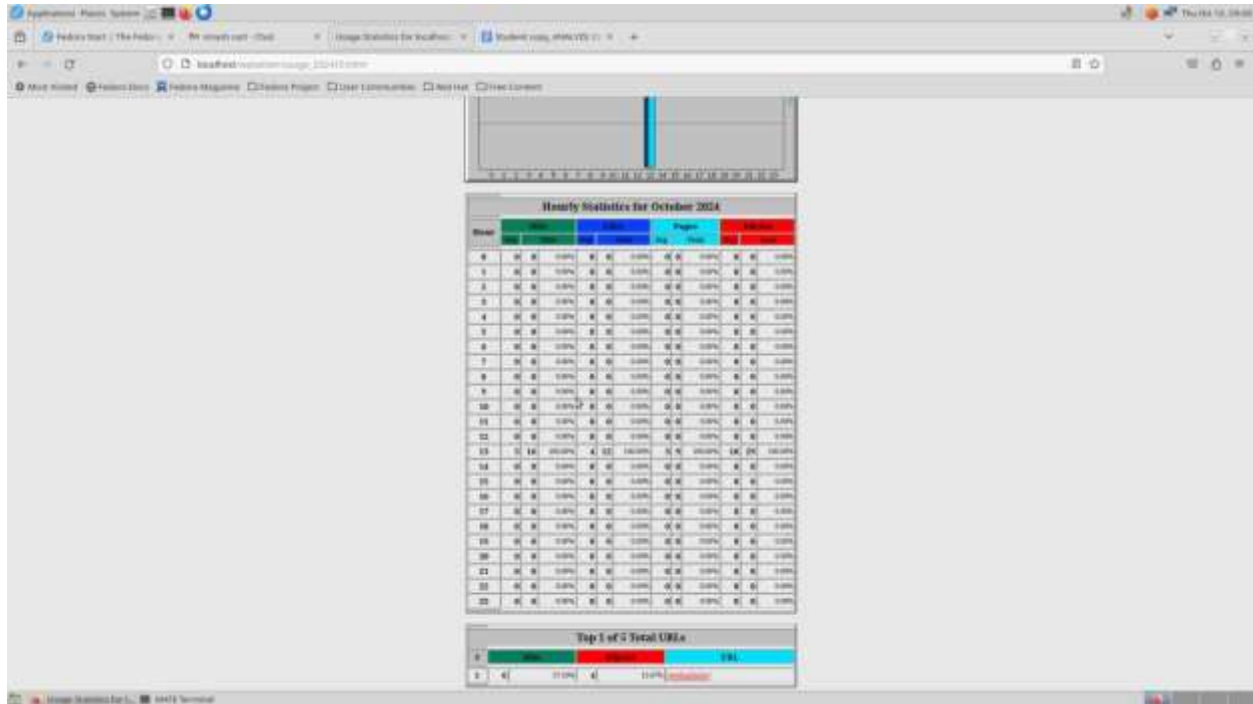
Before running webalizer, restart httpd server by typing-
systemctl restart httpd.service

OUTPUT:

Monthly statistics



Hosts



Result:

Thus, the experiment of Analyze of different types of server using Webalizer was done.