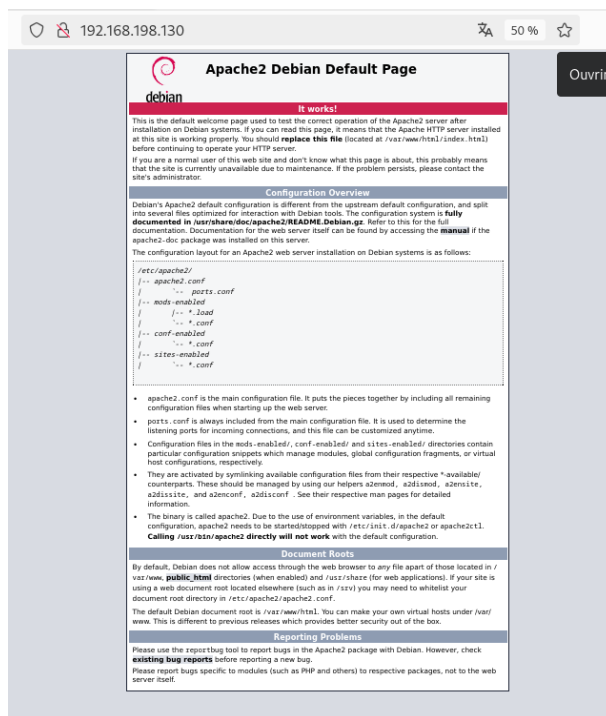


Configuration SSL Apache2

1. Installation de Apache2 et Openssl

```
root@Nightwing:/home/benjamin# apt install openssl
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances... Fait
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
openssl est déjà la version la plus récente (3.0.15-1~deb12u1).
openssl passé en « installé manuellement ».
0 mis à jour, 0 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 107 non mis à jour.
root@Nightwing:/home/benjamin#
```

2. Confirmation que Apache2 est bien installer



3. Activer les modules et le site SSL

Commande :

- *sudo a2enmod ssl*

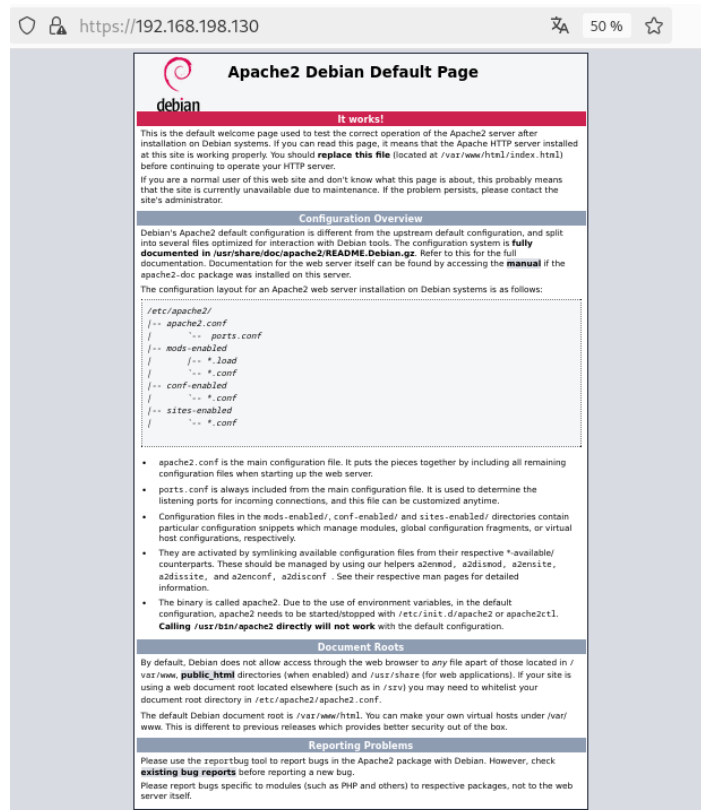
- *sudo a2ensite default-ssl*

```
root@Nightwing:/home/benjamin# sudo a2enmod ssl
Considering dependency setenvif for ssl:
Module setenvif already enabled
Considering dependency mime for ssl:
Module mime already enabled
Considering dependency socache_shmcb for ssl:
Enabling module socache_shmcb.
Enabling module ssl.
See /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz on how to configure SSL and create self-signed certificates.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl restart apache2
root@Nightwing:/home/benjamin# sudo a2ensite default-ssl
Enabling site default-ssl.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
```

4. Redémarrage d'Apache2 et vérification de la configuration Apache2

```
root@Nightwing:/home/benjamin# sudo systemctl restart apache2
root@Nightwing:/home/benjamin# sudo apache2ctl configtest
ocsinventory-server: Bad setting. `IPDISCOVER_LINK_TAG_NETWORK` is not set. Default: `0`
Syntax OK
root@Nightwing:/home/benjamin#
```

5. Accéder au site sécurisé



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://192.168.198.130`. The page title is "Apache2 Debian Default Page". The content includes the Debian logo, a red banner saying "It works!", and a paragraph explaining that this is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. It mentions that the Apache HTTP server is installed at this site and working properly, and that the user should replace this file (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate their HTTP server. It also notes that if the user is a normal user and doesn't know what this page is about, it probably means the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance, and they should contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian tools. The configuration system is **fully documented** in [/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz](#). Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   |-- ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|   |-- *.load
|   |-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective `*-available/` counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf`. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called `apache2`. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, `apache2` needs to be started/stopped with `/etc/init.d/apache2` or `apache2ctl`. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.

Document Roots

By default, Debian does not allow access through the web browser to any file apart of those located in `/var/www`, **public.html** directories (when enabled) and `/usr/share` (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in `/srv`) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in `/etc/apache2/apache2.conf`.

The default Debian document root is `/var/www/html`. You can make your own virtual hosts under `/var/www`. This is different to previous releases which provides better security out of the box.

Reporting Problems

Please use the `reportbug` tool to report bugs in the Apache2 package with Debian. However, check **existing bug reports** before reporting a new bug.

Please report bugs specific to modules (such as PHP and others) to respective packages, not to the web server itself.