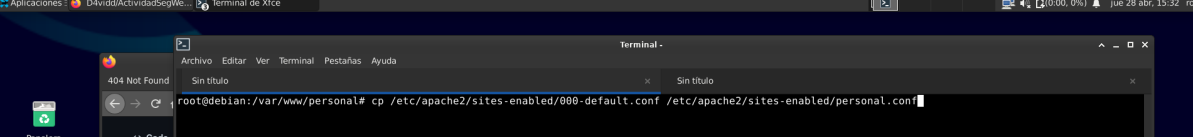
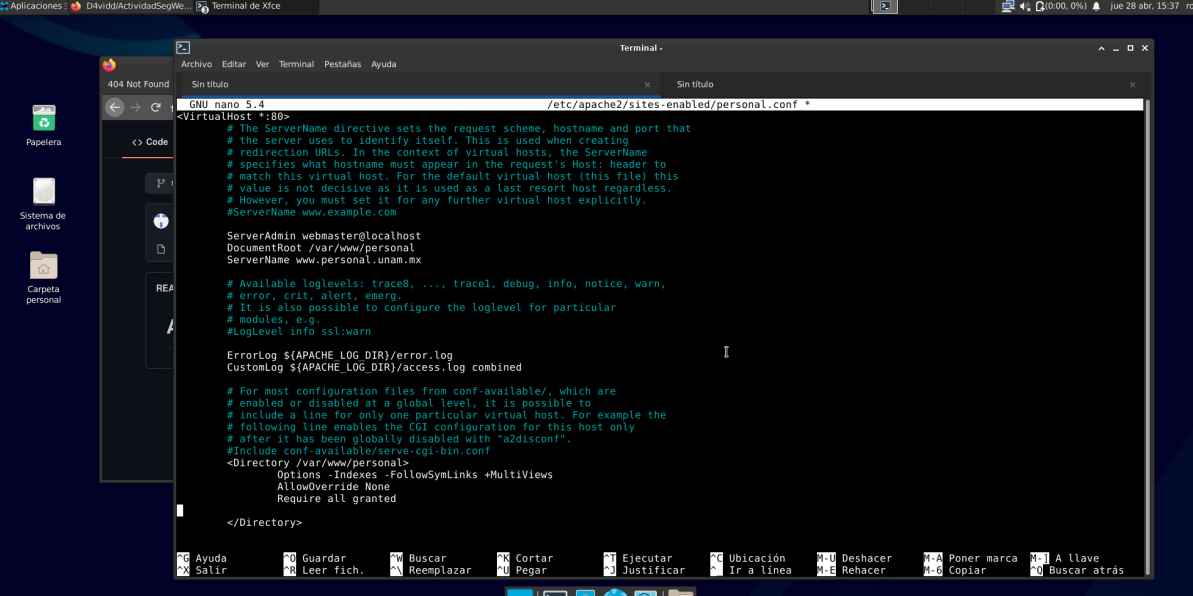


Dar de alta el siguiente sitio: www.paginapersonal.unam.mx



```
root@debian:/var/www/personal# cp /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/personal.conf
```



```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/personal.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
# the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
# redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
# specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
# match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
#ServerName www.example.com

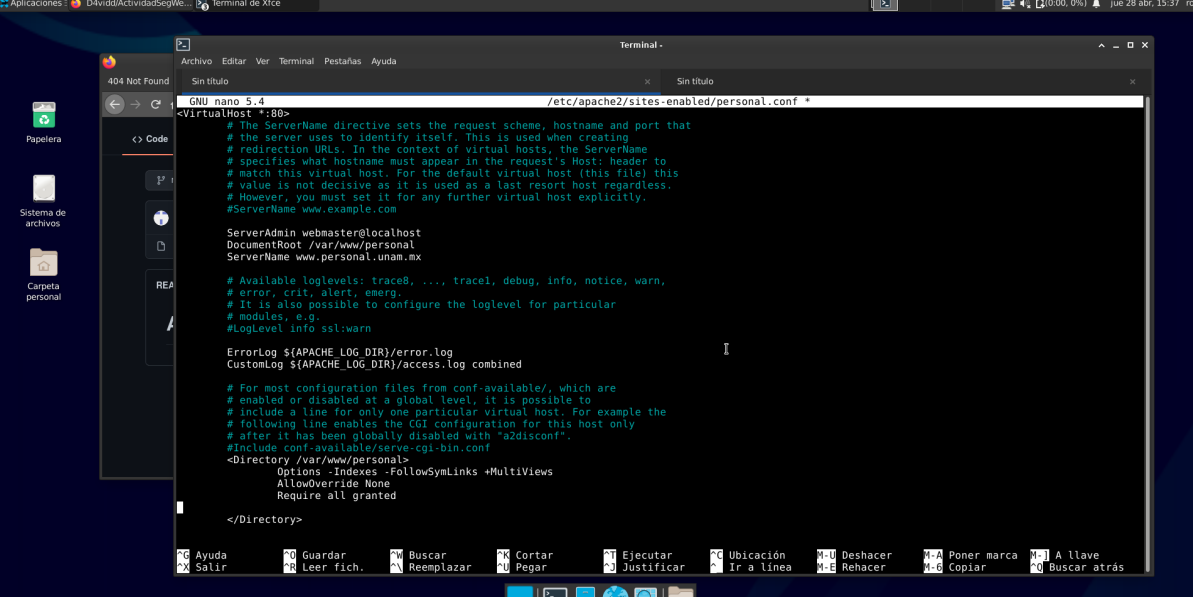
ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /var/www/personal
ServerName www.personal.unam.mx

# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
# It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
# modules, e.g.
#LogLevel info ssl:warn

ErrorLog $(APACHE_LOG_DIR)/error.log
CustomLog $(APACHE_LOG_DIR)/access.log combined

# For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
# enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
# include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
# following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
# after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
#Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
<Directory /var/www/personal>
    Options -Indexes -FollowSymLinks +MultiViews
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

DocumentRoot en /var/www/personal



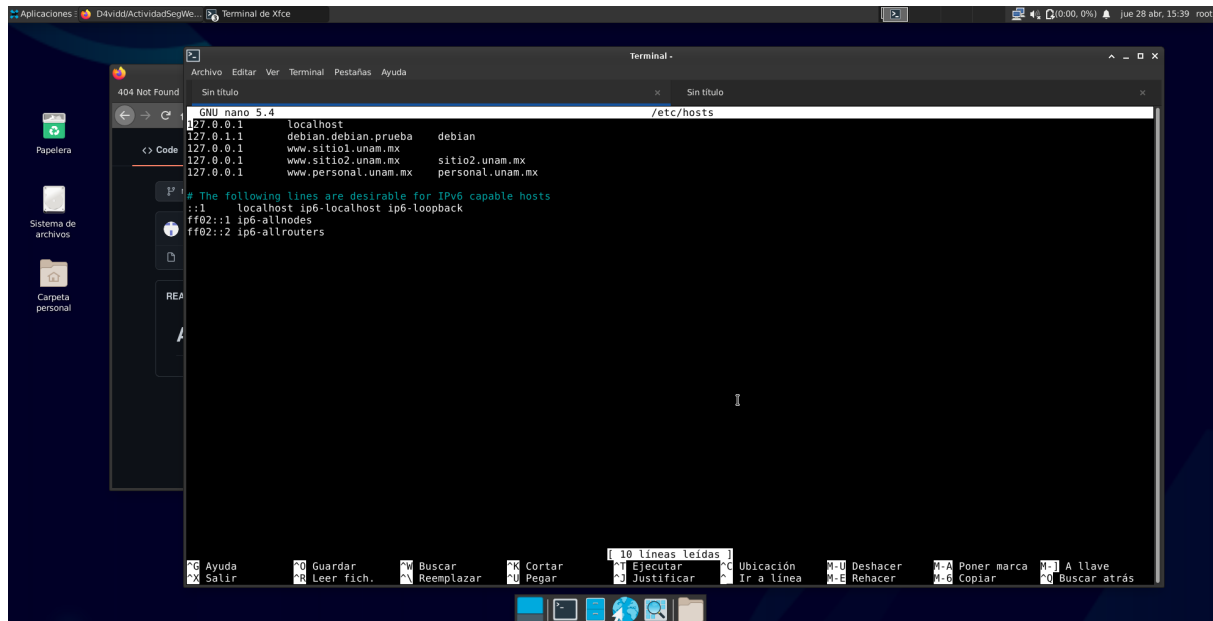
```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/personal.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
# the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
# redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
# specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
# match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
#ServerName www.example.com

ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /var/www/personal
ServerName www.personal.unam.mx

# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
# It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
# modules, e.g.
#LogLevel info ssl:warn

ErrorLog $(APACHE_LOG_DIR)/error.log
CustomLog $(APACHE_LOG_DIR)/access.log combined

# For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
# enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
# include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
# following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
# after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
#Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
<Directory /var/www/personal>
    Options -Indexes -FollowSymLinks +MultiViews
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the nano text editor open to the file `/etc/hosts`. The file contains the following content:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 debian.debian.prueba debian
127.0.0.1 www.sitio1.unam.mx
127.0.0.1 www.sitio2.unam.mx sitio2.unam.mx
127.0.0.1 www.personal.unam.mx personal.unam.mx
```

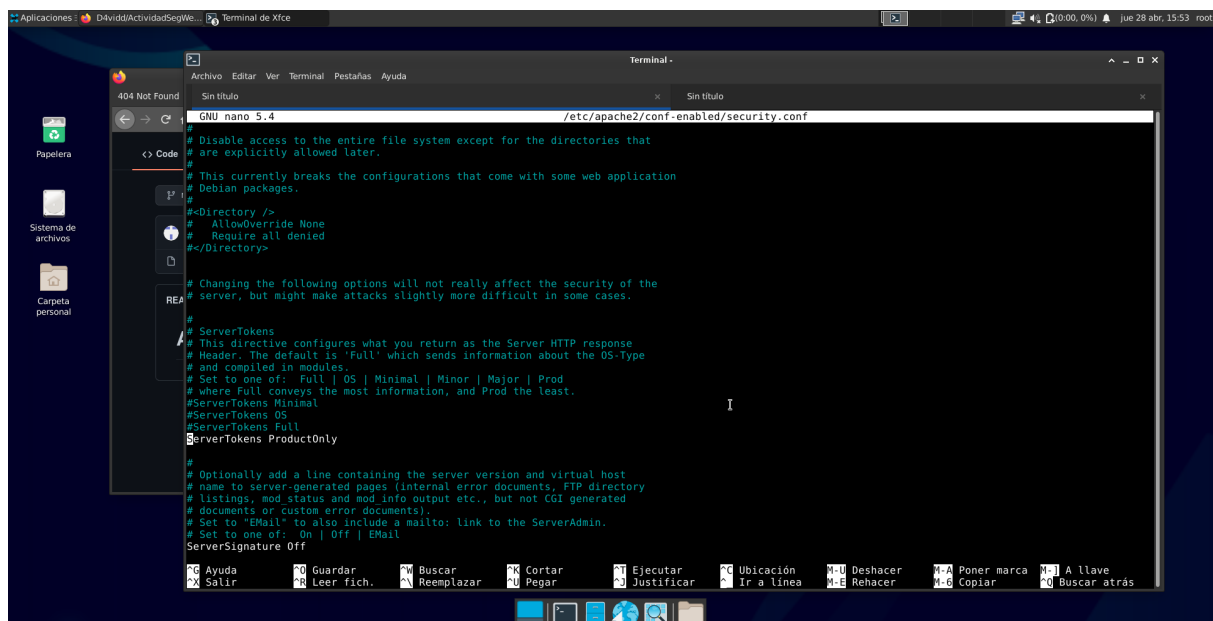
Below the main content, there is a comment and two lines for IPv6:

```
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

The terminal window has a menu bar with options: Archivo, Editar, Ver, Terminal, Pestañas, Ayuda. The status bar at the bottom shows various keyboard shortcuts like Ayuda, Guardar, Buscar, Cortar, Ejecutar, Ubicación, Deshacer, Poner marca, A llave, Salir, Leer fich., Reemplazar, Pegar, Justificar, Ir a línea, Rehacer, Copiar, and Buscar atrás.

Configurar: bitácora error y access propias para el VH

Remover la firma del servidor y del encabezado

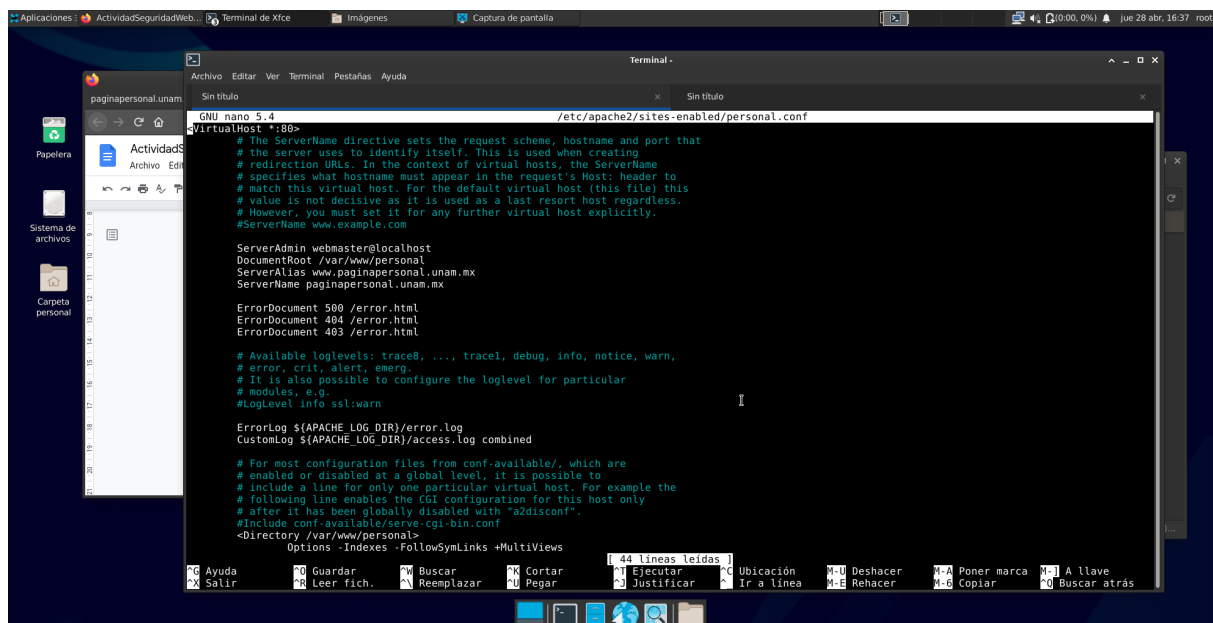
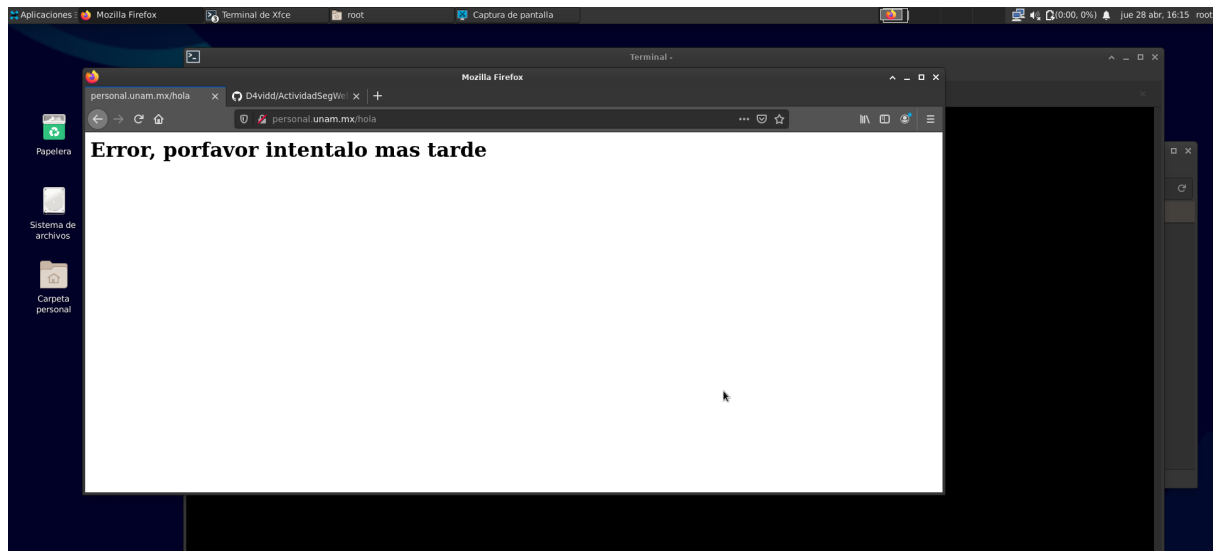


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the nano text editor open to the file `/etc/apache2/conf-enabled/security.conf`. The file contains the following content:

```
# Disable access to the entire file system except for the directories that
# are explicitly allowed later.
# This currently breaks the configurations that come with some web application
# Debian packages.
#<Directory />
# AllowOverride None
# Require all denied
#</Directory>
# Changing the following options will not really affect the security of the
# server, but might make attacks slightly more difficult in some cases.
#
# ServerTokens
# This directive configures what you return as the Server HTTP response
# Header. The default is 'Full' which sends information about the OS-Type
# and compiled in modules.
# Set to one of: Full | OS | Minimal | Minor | Major | Prod
# where Full conveys the most information, and Prod the least.
#ServerTokens Minimal
#ServerTokens OS
#ServerTokens Full
ServerTokens ProductOnly
#
# Optionally add a line containing the server version and virtual host
# name to server-generated pages (internal error documents, FTP directory
# listings, mod status and mod info output etc., but not CGI generated
# documents or custom error documents).
# Set to 'Email' to also include a mailto: link to the ServerAdmin.
# Set to one of: On | Off | Email
ServerSignature Off
```

The terminal window has a menu bar with options: Archivo, Editar, Ver, Terminal, Pestañas, Ayuda. The status bar at the bottom shows various keyboard shortcuts like Ayuda, Guardar, Buscar, Cortar, Ejecutar, Ubicación, Deshacer, Poner marca, A llave, Salir, Leer fich., Reemplazar, Pegar, Justificar, Ir a línea, Rehacer, Copiar, and Buscar atrás.

Configurar un mensaje de error genérico en error.html, para los códigos de estado más comunes

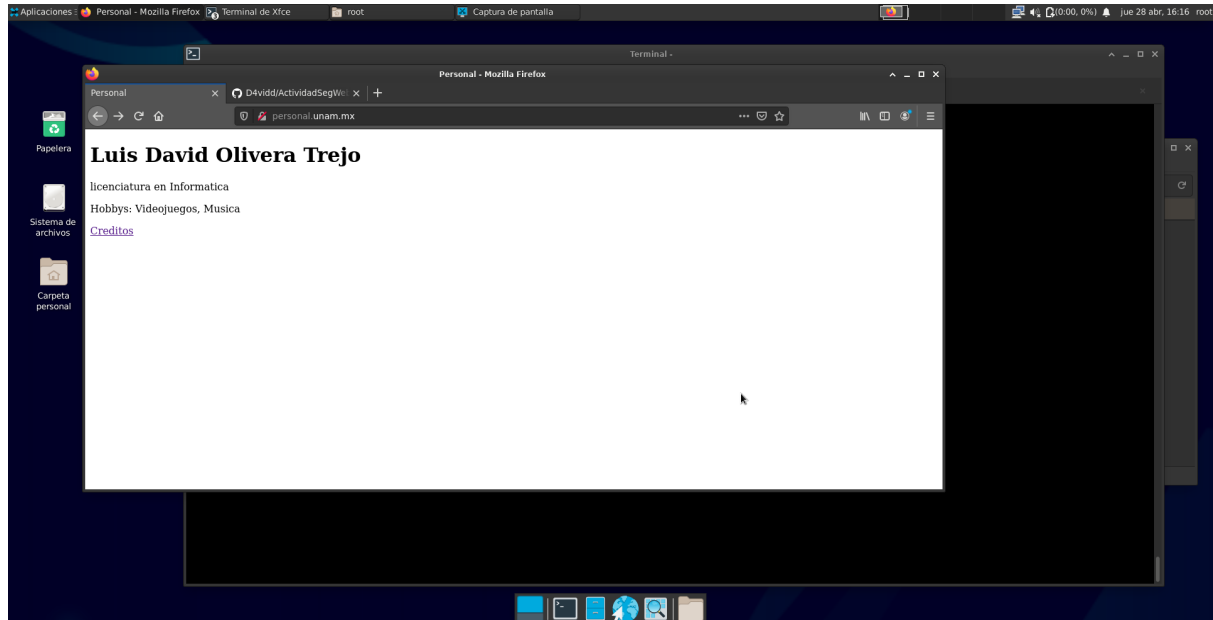


Dar de alta un repositorio público en github, incluir el archivo readme.md

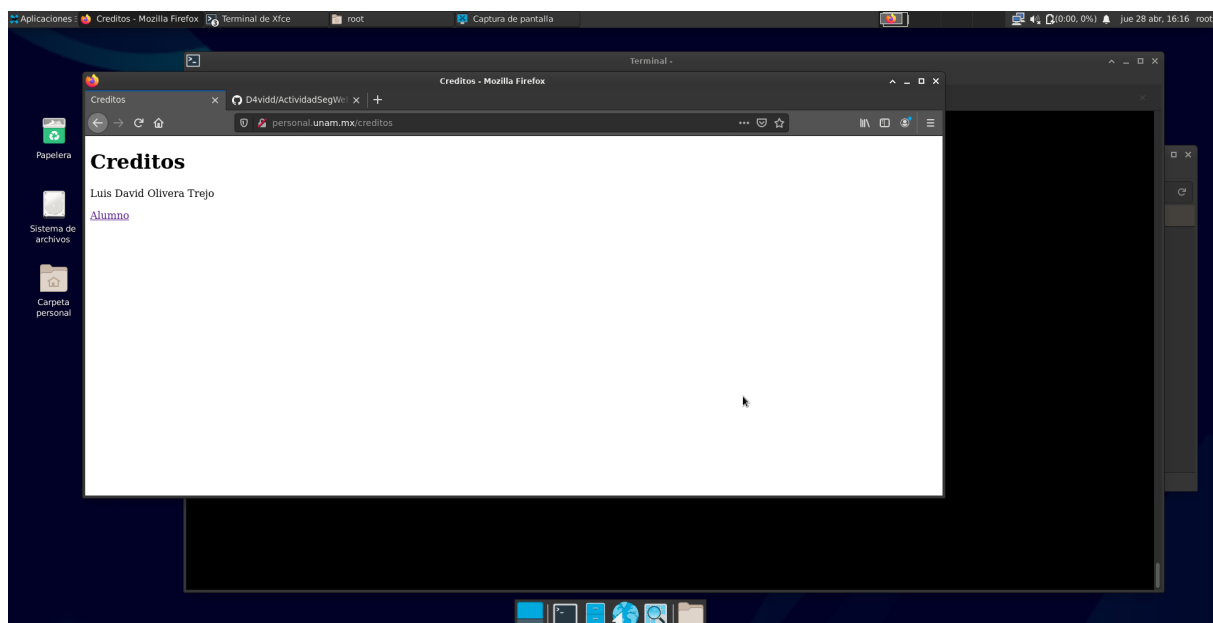
<https://github.com/D4vidd/ActividadSegWeb>

Clonar el repositorio en /var/www/personal

Incluir en el index.html: presentación personal (nombre, carrera, hobbies, planes a futuro –viajar, conciertos, etc.-)



Incluir en credits.html: quién elaboró, ver ejemplo en www.unam.mx/credits. Enlace entre index y credits



¿Qué pasa si no tengo un index.*?

Muestra el contenido de Directory Root, y si está bloqueado muestra un erro.

¿Cómo indico que home.html debe servirse al solicitar la raíz del sitio?

Modificando en /etc/apache2/apache2.conf o en /etc/apache2/mods-available/dir.conf. la directiva:

DirectoryIndex index.php index.html

por

DirectoryIndex home.php home.html