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Ubuntu Linux The Apache Configuration

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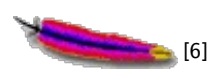
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How do I configure the Apache 2 web server securely under Ubuntu Linux operating systems?

The Apache configuration file is [/etc/apache2/apache2.conf](#) ^[7]. Apply the recommendations in the remainder of this section to this file. Open this file using a text editor such as vi, enter:



^[5]

```
sudo vi /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

The amount of time the server will wait for certain events before failing a request is set to 300 seconds, which is pretty high. Set it to 60 or 100 seconds:

```
Timeout 60
```

Number of seconds to wait for the next request from the same client on the same connection is set to 15 seconds. It is a good value, but can be reduced to 10:

```
KeepAliveTimeout 10
```

Save and close the file.

Restrict Information Leakage

The ServerTokens and ServerSignature directives determine how much information the web server discloses about the configuration of the system. ServerTokens Prod restricts information in page headers, returning only the word "Apache." ServerSignature Off keeps Apache from displaying the server version on error pages. Make sure tracking is disabled on production website. It is a good security practice to limit the information provided to clients. Edit [/etc/apache2/conf.d/security](#) file, enter:

```
sudo vi /etc/apache2/conf.d/security
```

Add or correct the following directives

```
ServerTokens Prod
ServerSignature Off
TraceEnable Off
```

Save and close the file.

Configure Ports and Default IP Address

Edit [/etc/apache2/ports.conf](#), enter:

```
sudo vi /etc/apache2/ports.conf
```

If your IPv4 address is 74.86.48.99 update it as follows to listen on port 80:

```
NameVirtualHost 74.86.48.99:80
Listen 74.86.48.99:80
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
    # SSL name based virtual hosts are not yet supported, therefore no
    # NameVirtualHost statement here
    Listen 443
</IfModule>
```

Save and close the file. Finally, [restart Apache2](#) ^[3]:

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

Verify ports 80 and 443 are open, enter:

```
sudo netstat -tulpn | grep :80
```

Fire a web browser and type the your domain name or server IP such as:

```
http://www.cyberciti.com/
```

OR

```
http://74.86.48.99
```

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[5] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/category/ubuntu-linux/>

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[7] /etc/apache2/apache2.conf: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/ubuntu-linux-install-apache2/#configfiles>