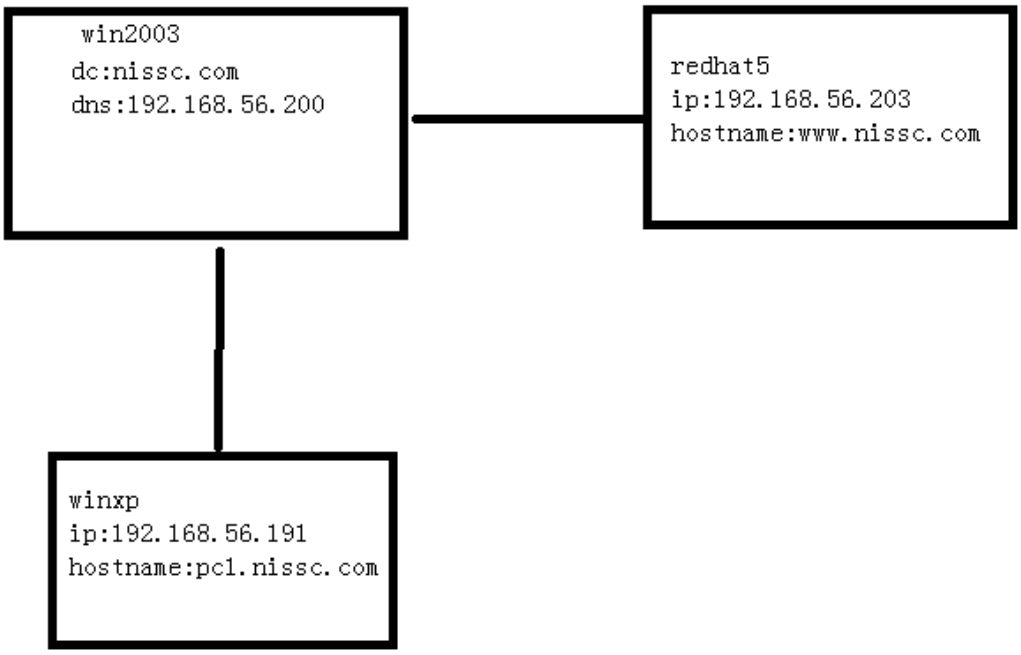
RadHat--apache配置

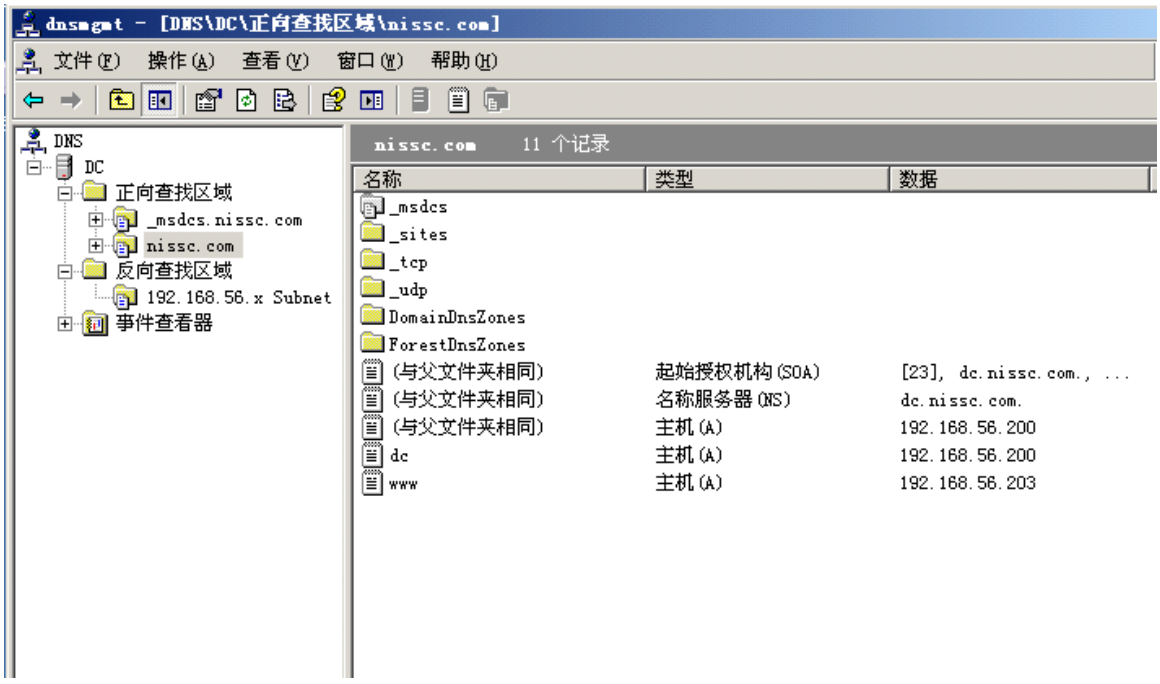
2013年12月6日　　17:26

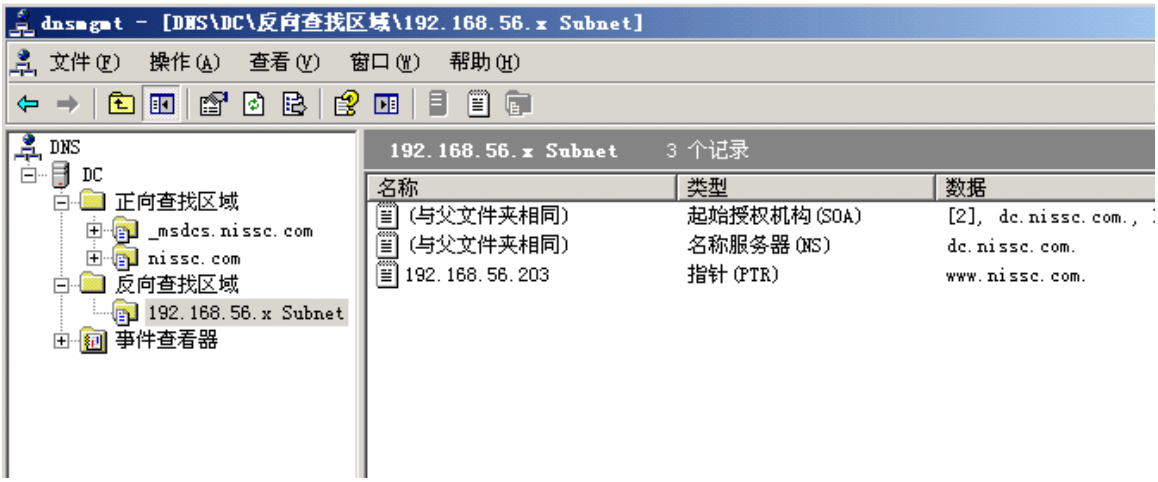
在Linux中的web以前装的时候使用的是apache包，后来改为：httpd包
RedHat-5是使用的httpd。

实验拓扑

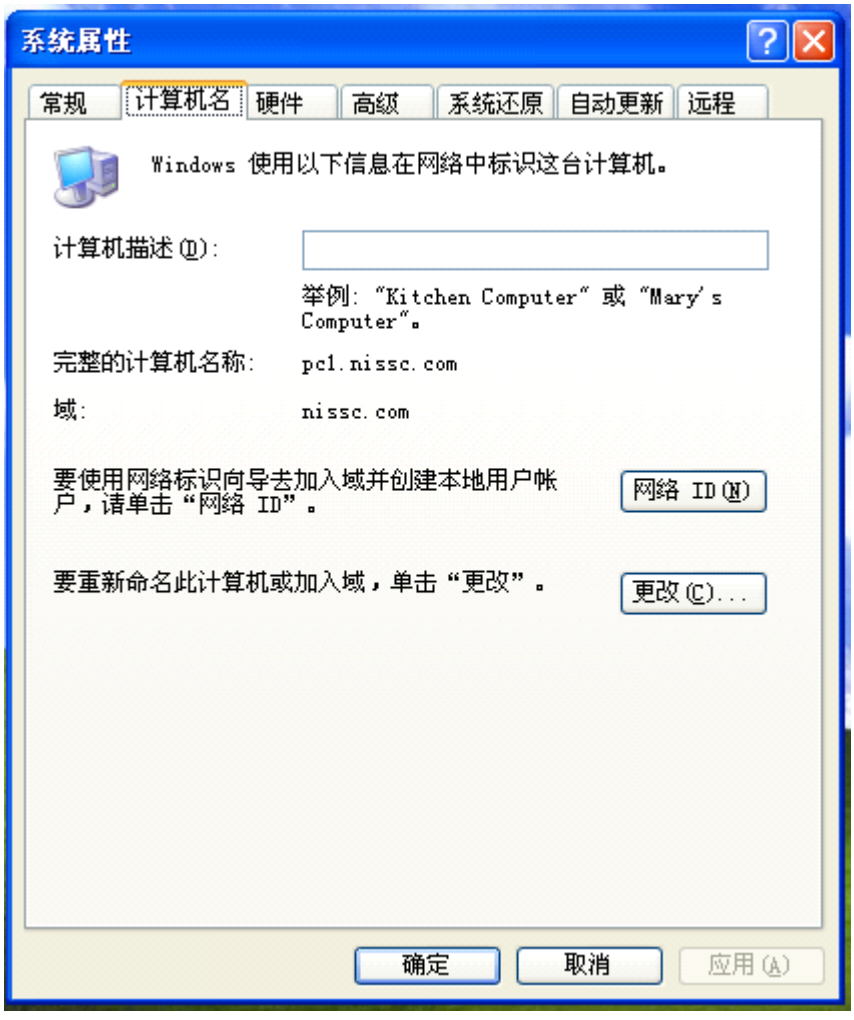


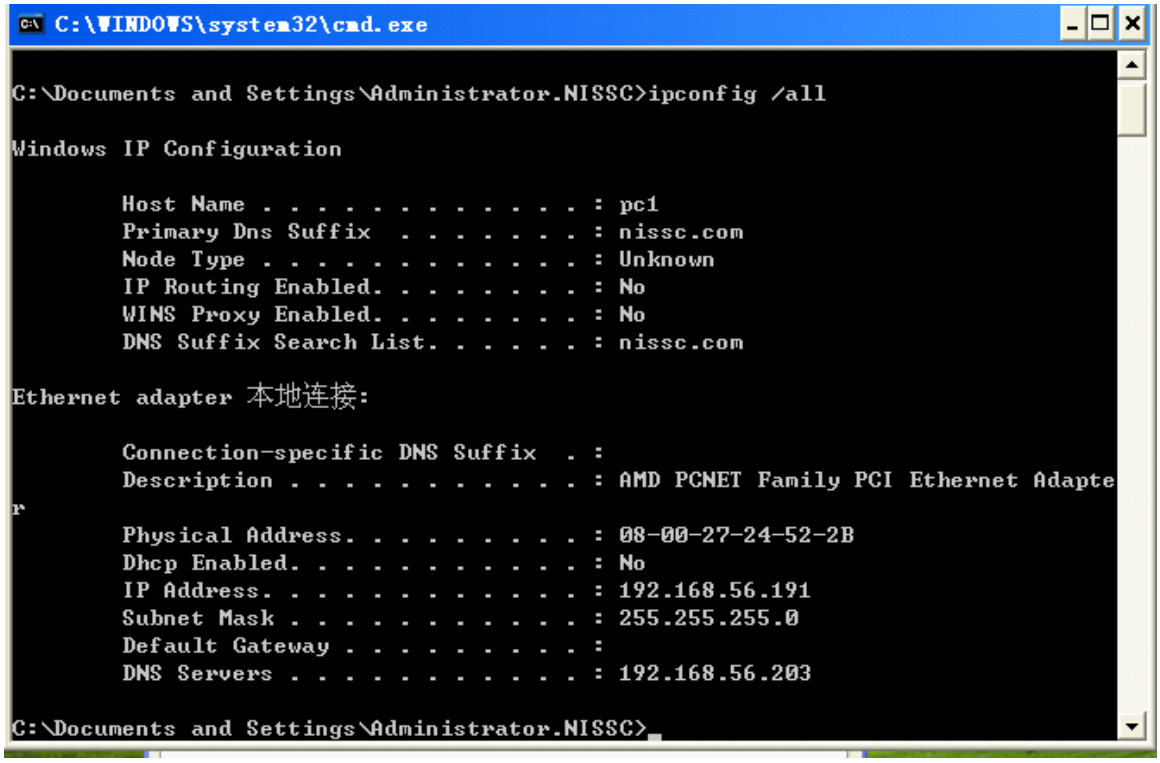
DC配置如下：

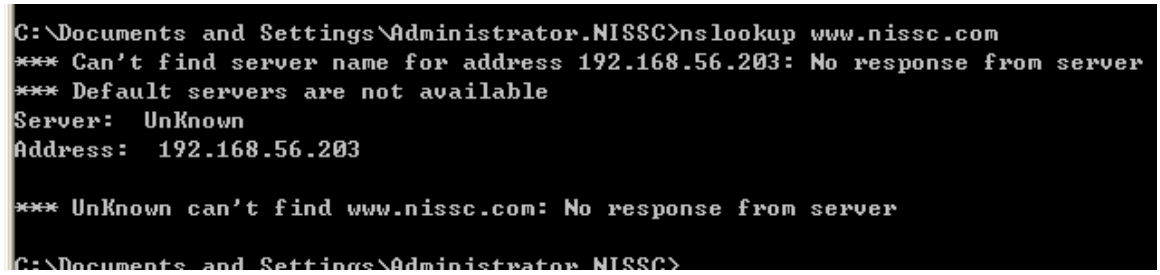



dnsmgmt - [DNS\DC\反向查找区域\192.168.56.x Subnet]
文件(F) 操作(A) 查看(V) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)
DNS
DC
正向查找区域
_msdcs.nissc.com
nissc.com
反向查找区域
192.168.56.x Subnet
事件查看器
192.168.56.x Subnet 3 个记录
名称 类型 数据
(与父文件夹相同) 起始授权机构(SOA) [2], dc.nissc.com.,
(与父文件夹相同) 名称服务器(NS) dc.nissc.com.
192.168.56.203 指针(PTR) www.nissc.com.

PC1配置如下

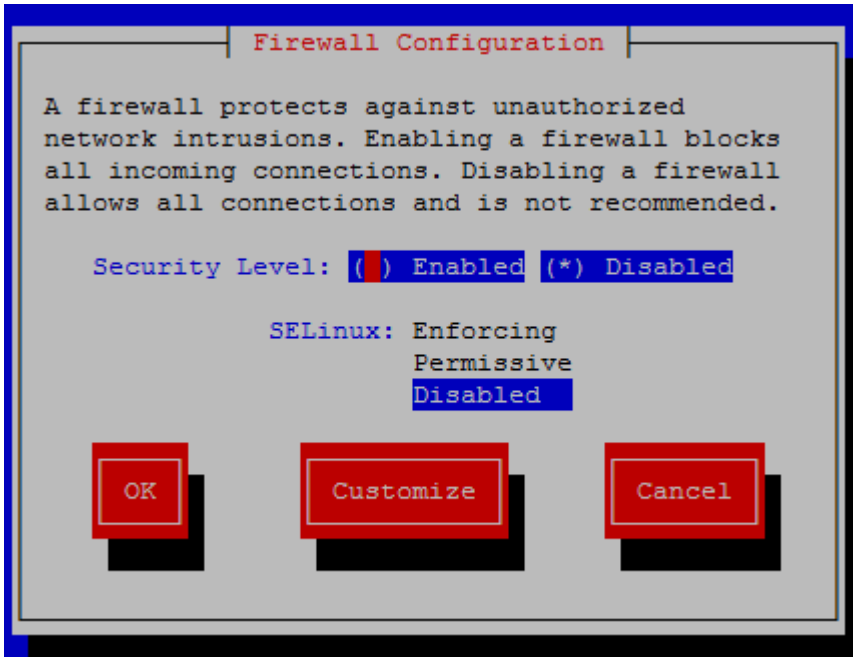

系统属性
常规
计算机名
硬件
高级
系统还原
自动更新
远程
Windows 使用以下信息在网络中标识这台计算机。
计算机描述(D):
举例: "Kitchen Computer" 或 "Mary's Computer"。
完整的计算机名称: pc1.nissc.com
域: nissc.com
要使用网络标识向导去加入域并创建本地用户帐户，请单击"网络 ID"。
网络 ID(N)
要重新命名此计算机或加入域，单击"更改"。
更改(C)...
确定
取消
应用(A)





redhat配置如下

键入：setup
也可以配置IP更高版直接可以配置DNS



最好装的时候就把防火墙和selinux关掉【实验环境】

验证：

```
[root@nissc ~]# service iptables restart
Flushing firewall rules:                                   [  OK  ]
Setting chains to policy ACCEPT: filter                    [  OK  ]
Unloading iptables modules:                                [  OK  ]
[root@nissc ~]# service iptables status
Firewall is stopped.
[root@nissc ~]#
```

修改dns为：

```
[root@nissc ~]# vi /etc/resolv.conf
[root@nissc ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
search nissc.com
nameserver 192.168.56.200
[root@nissc ~]#
```

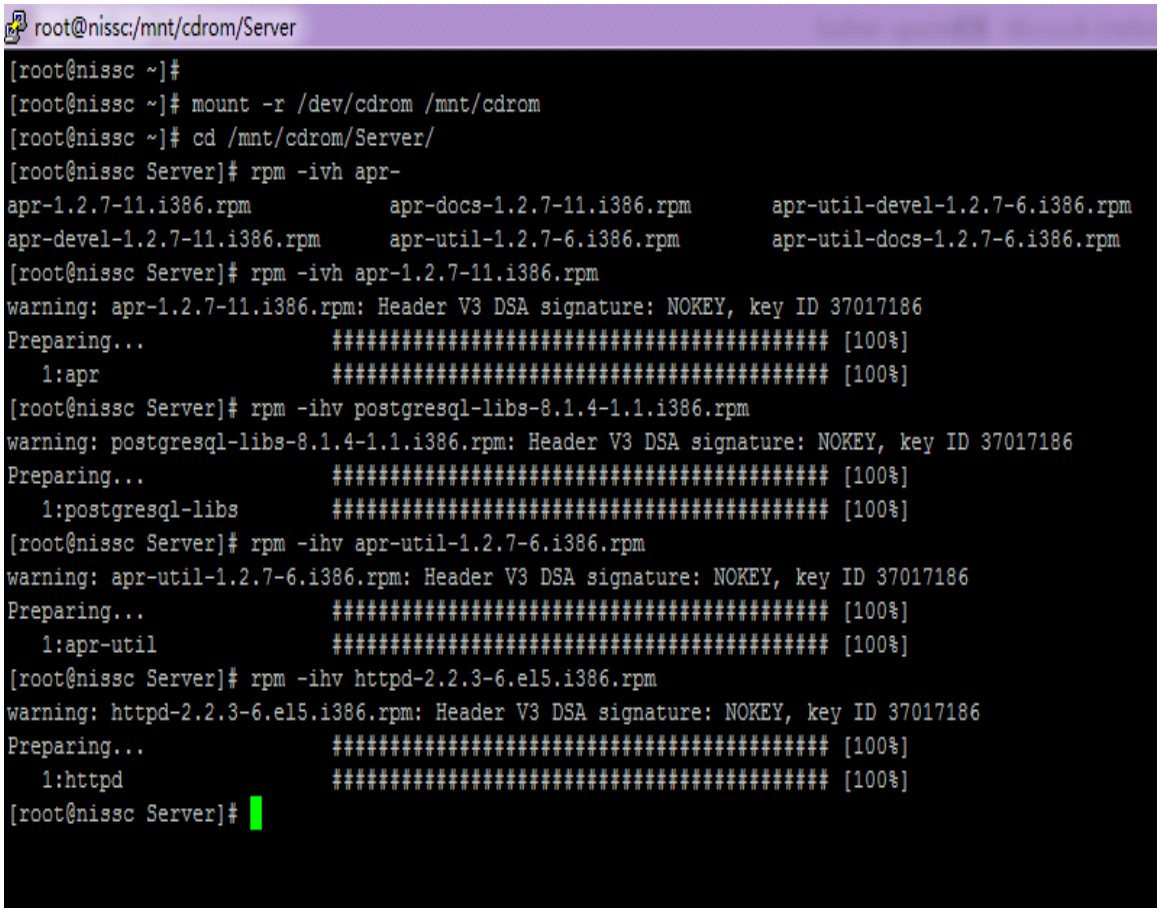
Hostname

```
[root@nissc ~]# hostname
www.nissc.com
[root@nissc ~]#
```

正式配置apache开始

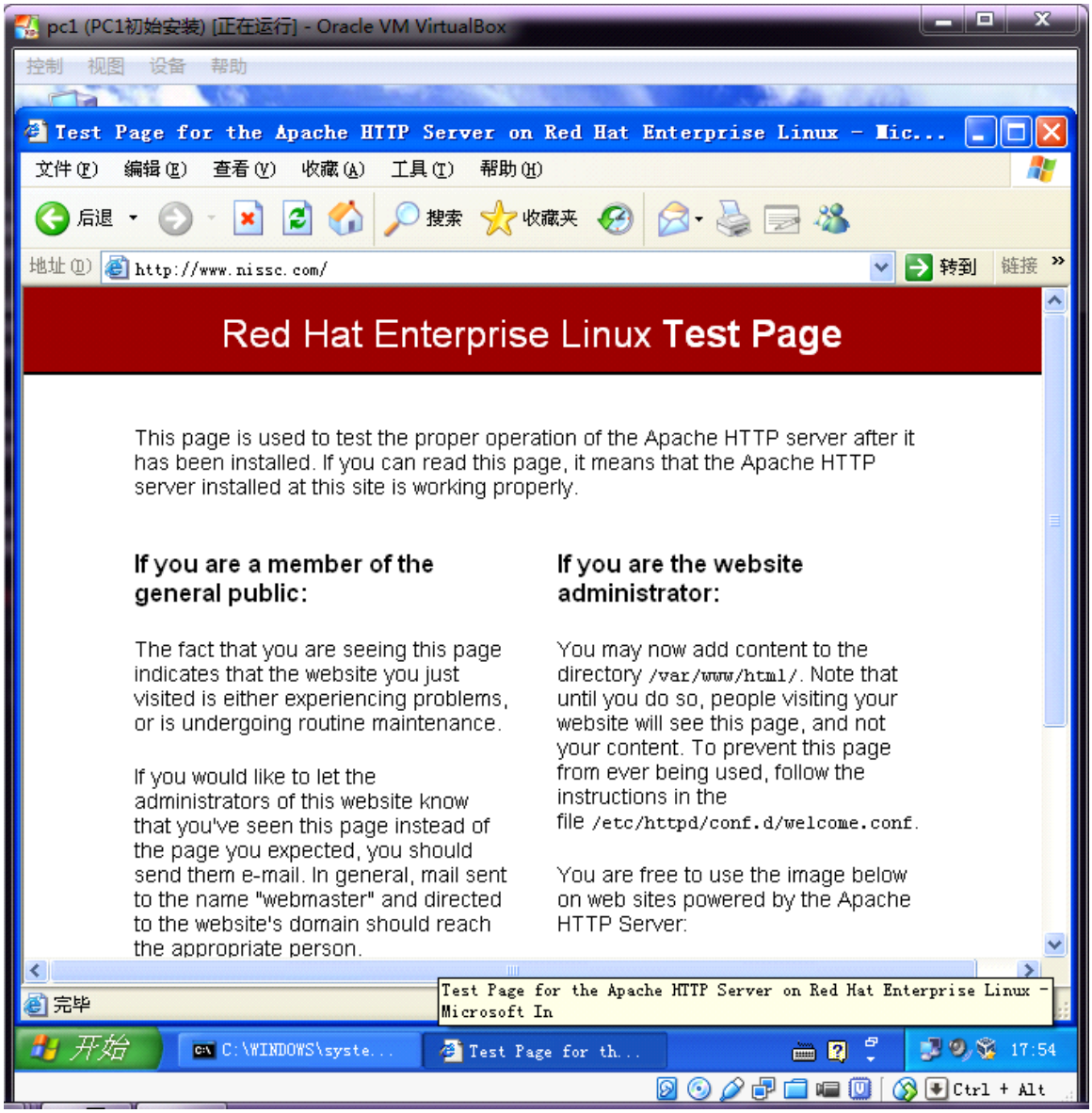
装apache只要装个httpd就好了，但是由于在httpd装的时候还要准备工作，在准备工作中需要装3个包才能装httpd

挂载cdrom并按照顺序依次安装



【备注：我是用的是putty的ssh远程控制linux的方式来配置的，注意比赛的时候没有，我是为了方便】

这个时候其实就可以使用了，是要重启下服务



这个可以出来说明你的配置已经成功了，剩下的就是配置虚拟地址和你的磁盘方面的东西了
如果是多个网卡的话也可以使用多网卡模式配置一台服务器，本次就使用单网卡模式

配置虚拟机有两种模式，分别是：

```
vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
两种虚拟机，先说第一种
基于ip
<VirtualHost 192.168.1.100>
ServerAdmin webmaster@testdomain.tst
DocumentRoot /var/www/testdomain
ServerName www.testdomain.tst
ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/www.testdomain.tst.error.log
</VirtualHost>
基于域名
<VirtualHost *>
ServerAlias testdomain.tst *.testdomain.tst
DocumentRoot /var/www/testdomain
ServerName www.testdomain.tst
</VirtualHost>
```

其中最重要的是：documentroot和servername只要有这两个就可以运行
我们现在使用的是第一种，基于ip的，这种情况存在可以多个网站的话就是使用端口号分
如果是多网卡的话也可以使用ip直接都是用ip配置ip的端口为80就好，没有80测试的时候是可以的但是为了安全考虑还是使用端口较好！

【注释：如果不会用vi命令的可以使用另外一个工具，也是默认安装在linux中的就是nano，比起vi容易上手！】

现在开始配置虚拟机

进入目录后直接到最后边设置

```
[root@nissc httpd]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
[root@nissc httpd]# tail /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
#    CustomLog logs/dummy-host.example.com-access_log common
#</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost 192.168.56.203:80>
        DocumentRoot    /var/www/html
        ServerName      www.nissc.com
</VirtualHost>
```

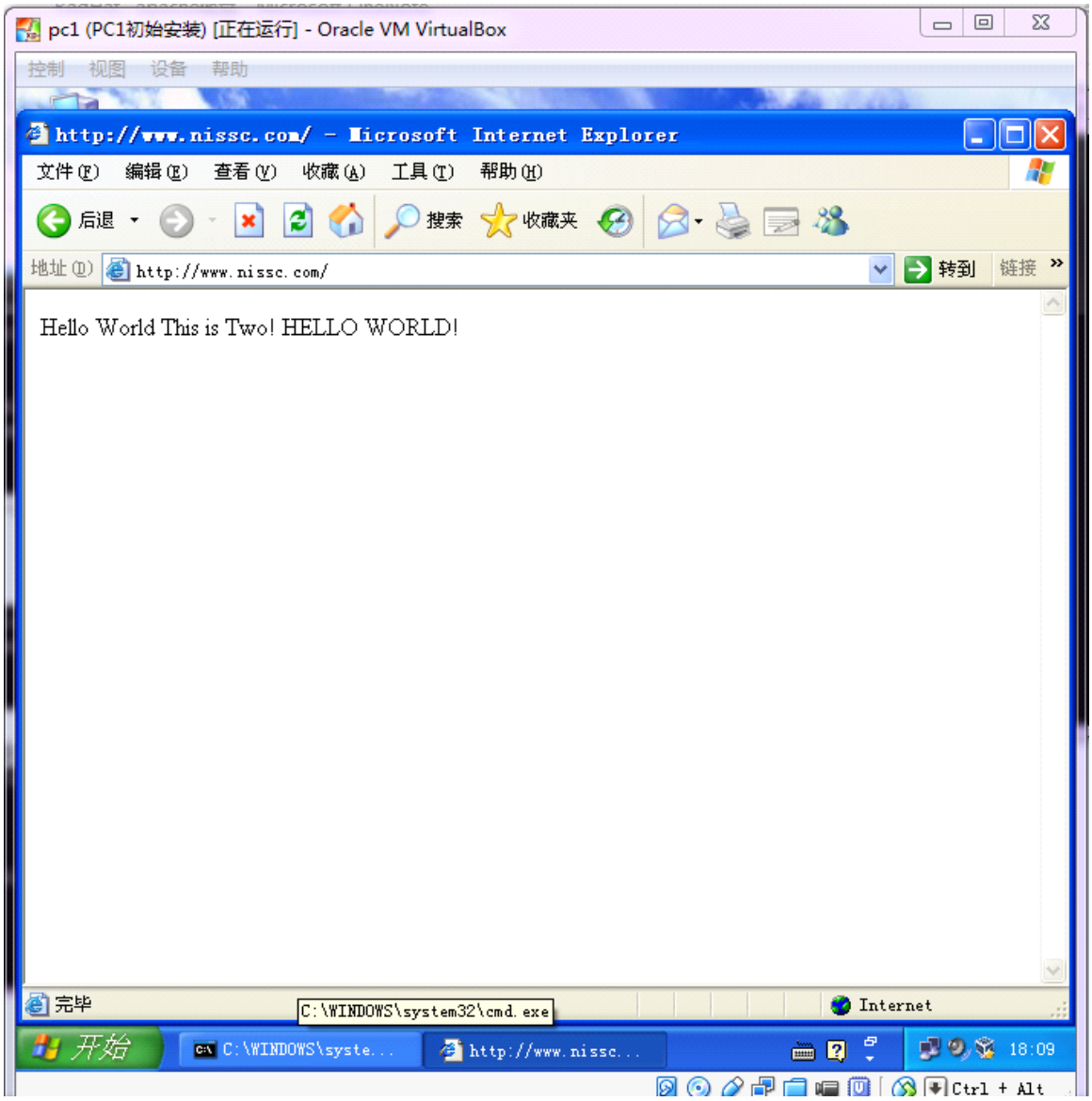
注意这里：需要以“/”结束
我现在设置的是默认目录的路径本来就存在，一会使用磁盘挂载的形式给大家演示

现在测试是否成功了

```
[root@nissc httpd]# echo "Hello World" >> /var/www/html/index.html
[root@nissc httpd]# cat /var/www/html/index.html
Hello World
[root@nissc httpd]#
```

如果技术比较高的话介绍另一种方法打入命令最后键入！退出

```
[root@nissc httpd]# cat <<! >> /var/www/html/index.html
> This is Two!
> HELLO WORLD!
> !
[root@nissc httpd]# cat /var/www/html/index.html
Hello World
This is Two!
HELLO WORLD!
[root@nissc httpd]#
```



现在开始做https加密

需要安装一些包
安装包的顺序如下

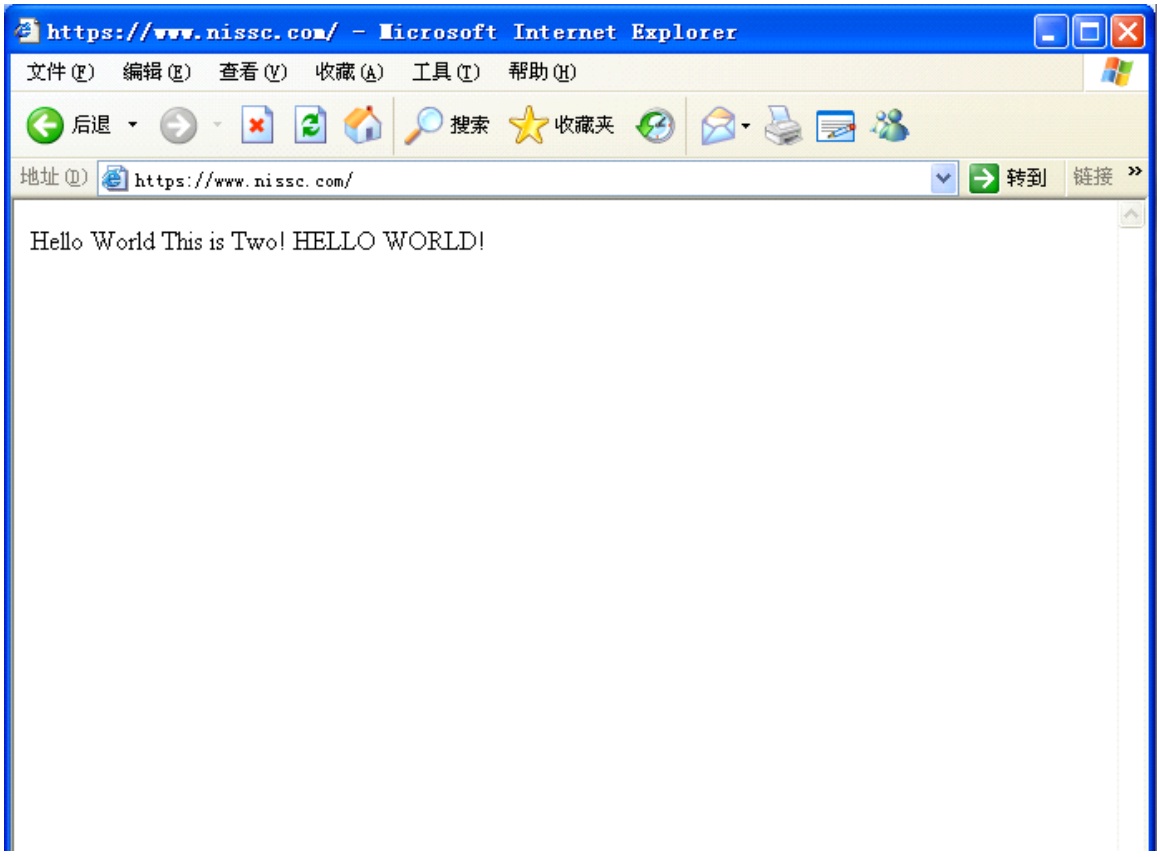
```
root@nissc:/mnt/cdrom/Server
[root@nissc httpd]# cd /mnt/cdrom/Server/
[root@nissc Server]# rpm -ihv distcache-
distcache-1.4.5-14.1.i386.rpm        distcache-devel-1.4.5-14.1.i386.rpm
[root@nissc Server]# rpm -ihv distcache-1.4.5-14.1.i386.rpm
warning: distcache-1.4.5-14.1.i386.rpm: Header V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID 3
7017186
Preparing...                ########################################### [100%]
   1:distcache              ########################################### [100%]
[root@nissc Server]# rpm -ihv mod_ssl-2.2.3-6.el5.i386.rpm
warning: mod_ssl-2.2.3-6.el5.i386.rpm: Header V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID 37
017186
Preparing...                ########################################### [100%]
   1:mod_ssl                ########################################### [100%]
[root@nissc Server]# rpm -ihv openssl-
openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5.i386.rpm        openssl-devel-0.9.8b-8.3.el5.i386.rpm
openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5.i686.rpm        openssl-perl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5.i386.rpm
[root@nissc Server]# rpm -ihv openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5.i386.rpm
warning: openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5.i386.rpm: Header V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID
 37017186
Preparing...                ########################################### [100%]
        package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5 is already installed
        file /lib/libcrypto.so.0.9.8b from install of openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5 con
flicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /lib/libssl.so.0.9.8b from install of openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5 confli
cts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/bin/openssl from install of openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5 conflicts w
ith file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/lib/openssl/engines/lib4758cca.so from install of openssl-0.9.
8b-8.3.el5 conflicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/lib/openssl/engines/libaep.so from install of openssl-0.9.8b-8
.3.el5 conflicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/lib/openssl/engines/libatalla.so from install of openssl-0.9.8
b-8.3.el5 conflicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/lib/openssl/engines/libchil.so from install of openssl-0.9.8b-
8.3.el5 conflicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/lib/openssl/engines/libcswift.so from install of openssl-0.9.8
b-8.3.el5 conflicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/lib/openssl/engines/libnuron.so from install of openssl-0.9.8b
-8.3.el5 conflicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
        file /usr/lib/openssl/engines/libubsec.so from install of openssl-0.9.8b
-8.3.el5 conflicts with file from package openssl-0.9.8b-8.3.el5
[root@nissc Server]#
```

现在需要改变 的是

nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf

```
<VirtualHost _default_:443>

# General setup for the virtual host, inherited from global configuration
DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"
ServerName www.nissc.com:443
```

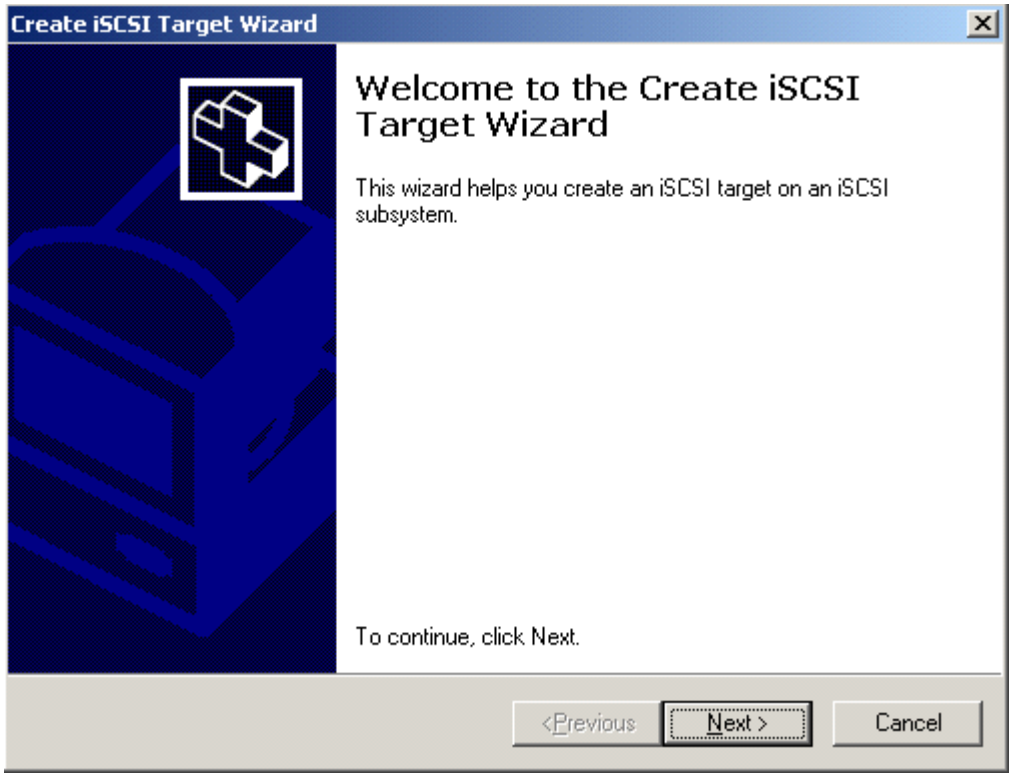
重启 httpd

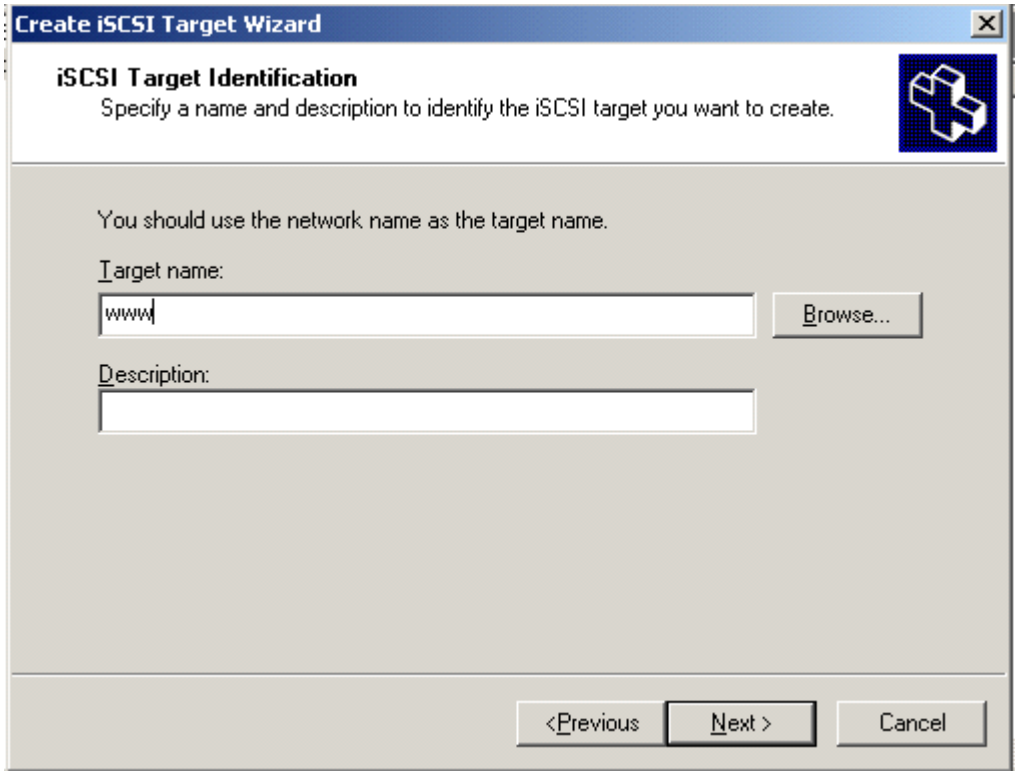


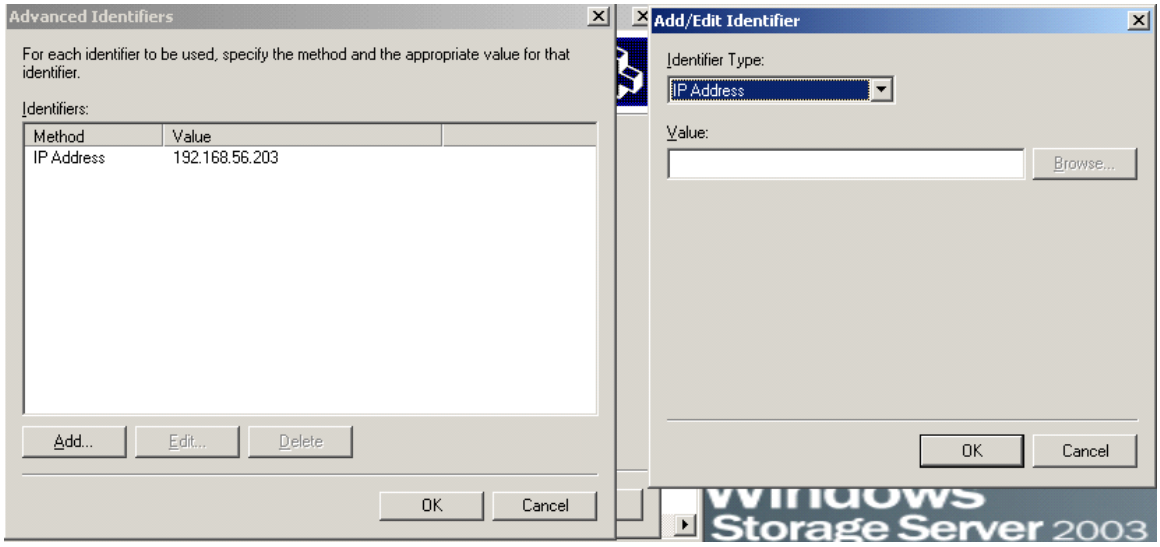
磁盘挂载部分

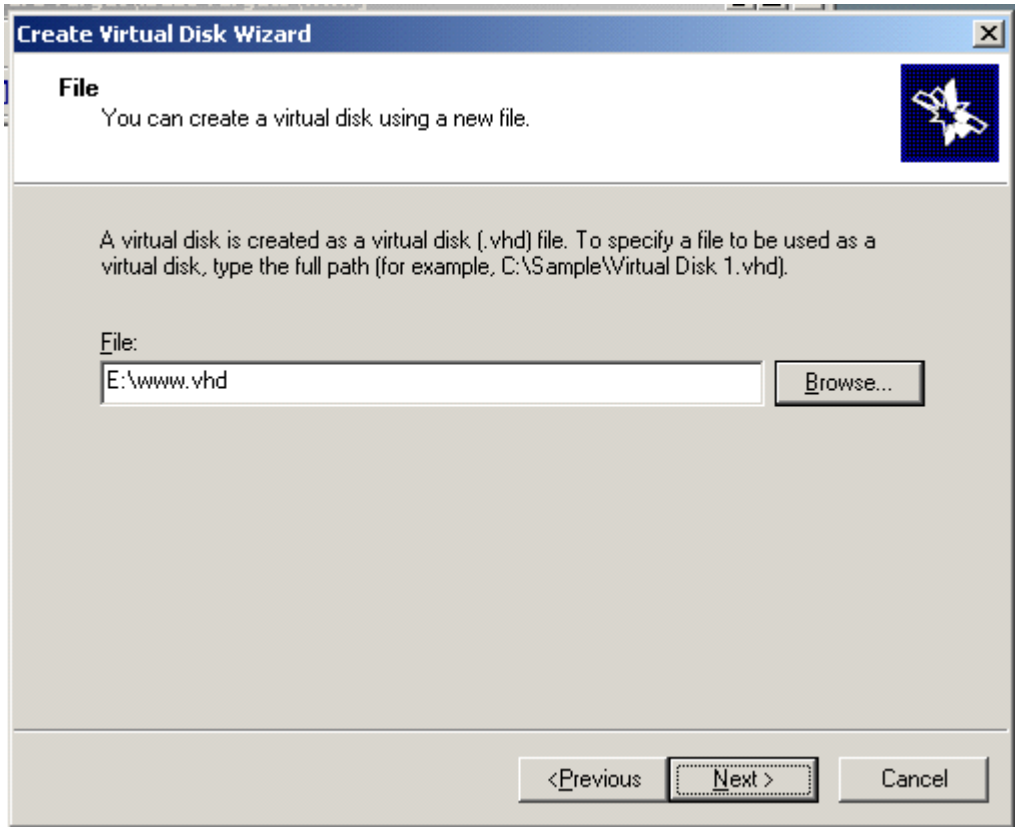
磁盘挂载使用win2003 storage
IP：192.168.56.106
设置dns:192.168.56.200

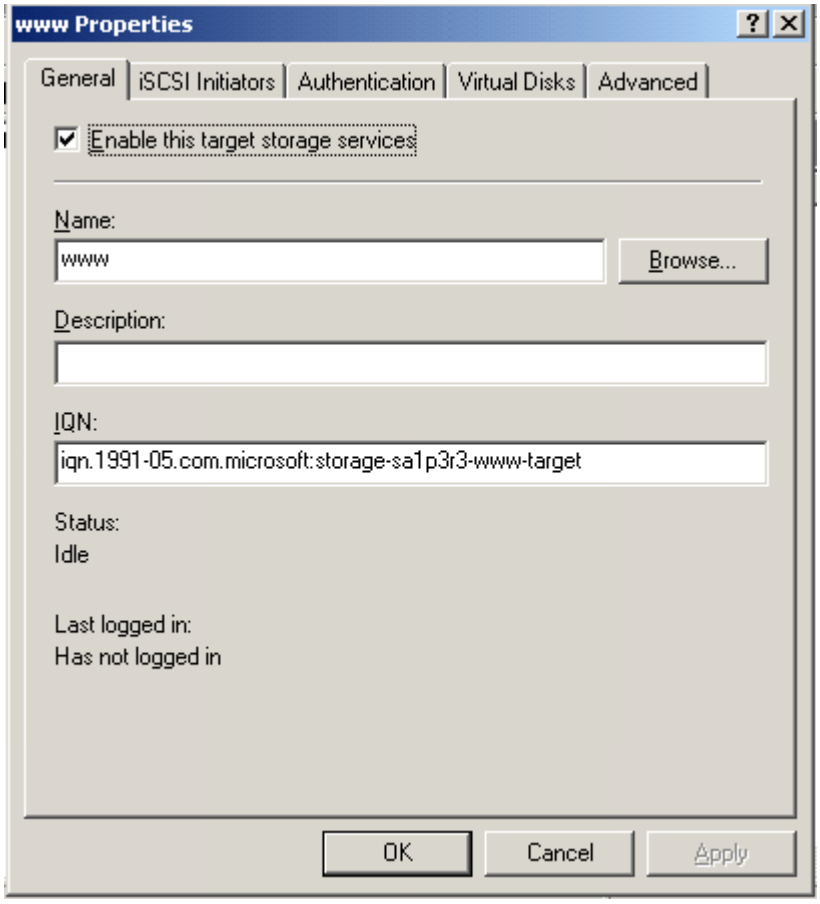
磁盘挂载比较简单，只要装个iscsi就可以挂上去了
当然你的目录可以随意设置


Create iSCSI Target Wizard
Welcome to the Create iSCSI Target Wizard
This wizard helps you create an iSCSI target on an iSCSI subsystem.
To continue, click Next.
<Previous
Next >
Cancel

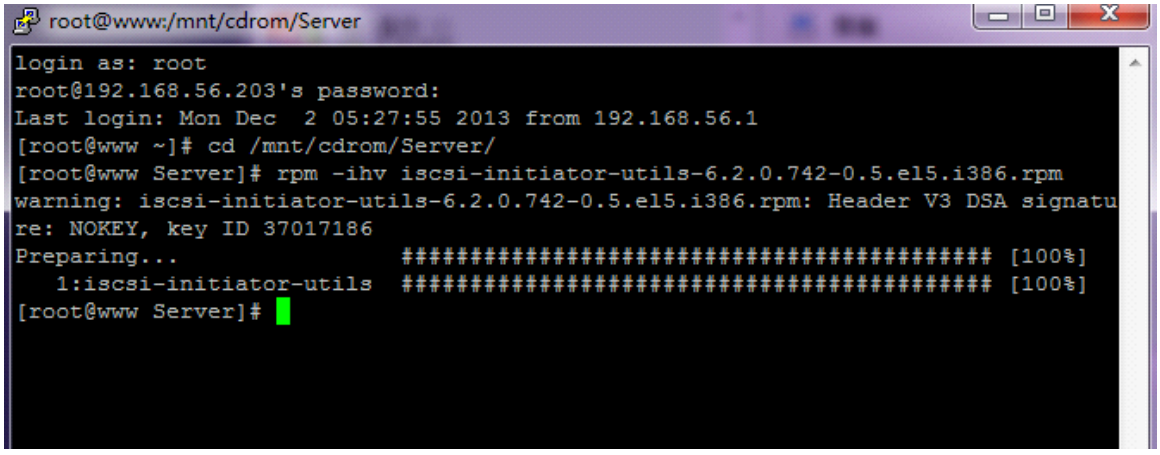

Create iSCSI Target Wizard
iSCSI Target Identification
Specify a name and description to identify the iSCSI target you want to create.
You should use the network name as the target name.
Target name:
www
Browse...
Description:
<Previous
Next >
Cancel


Advanced Identifiers
For each identifier to be used, specify the method and the appropriate value for that identifier.
Identifiers:
Method
Value
IP Address
192.168.56.203
Add...
Edit...
Delete
OK
Cancel
Add/Edit Identifier
Identifier Type:
IP Address
Value:
Browse...
OK
Cancel
Windows Storage Server 2003


Create Virtual Disk Wizard
File
You can create a virtual disk using a new file.
A virtual disk is created as a virtual disk (.vhd) file. To specify a file to be used as a virtual disk, type the full path (for example, C:\Sample\Virtual Disk 1.vhd).
File:
E:\www.vhd
Browse...
<Previous
Next >
Cancel

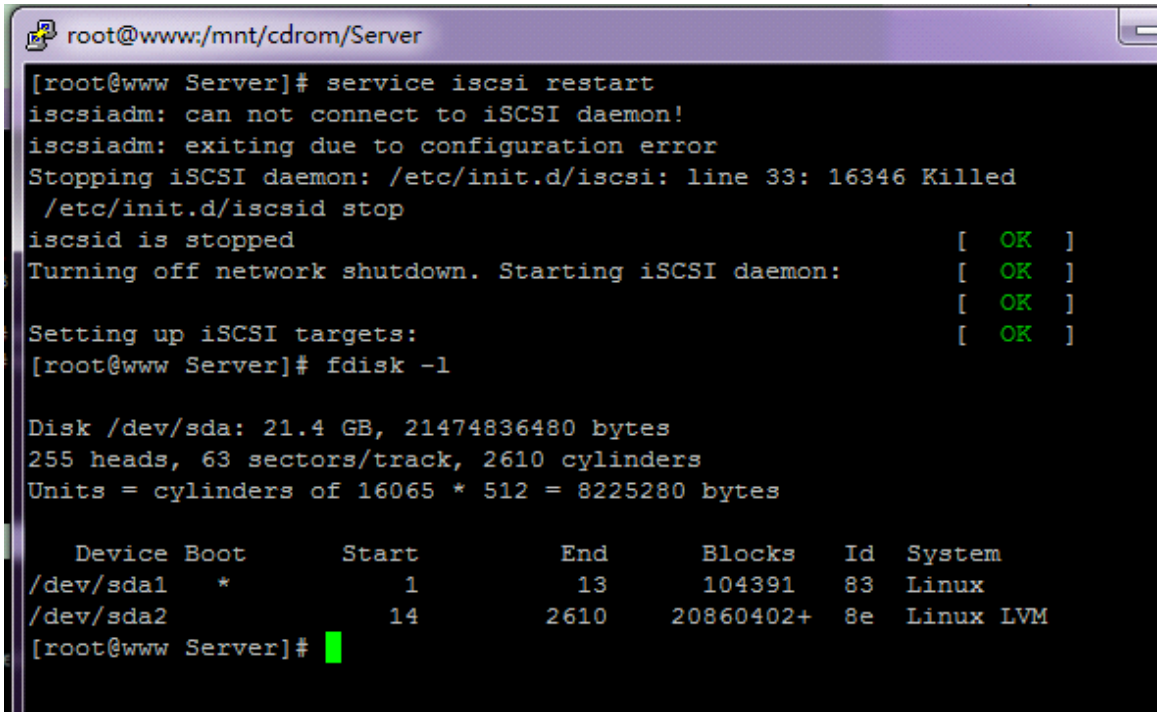


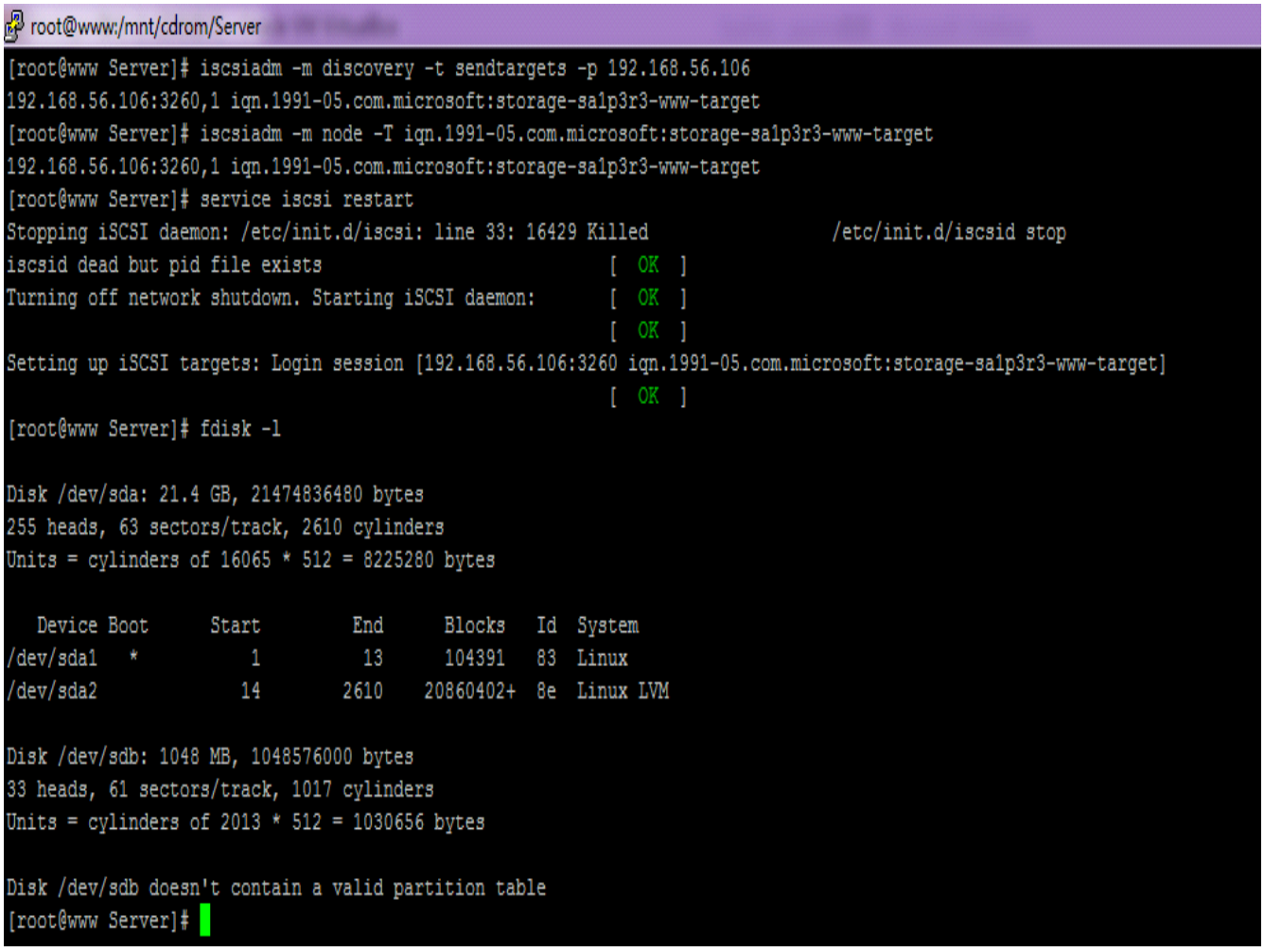
安装包



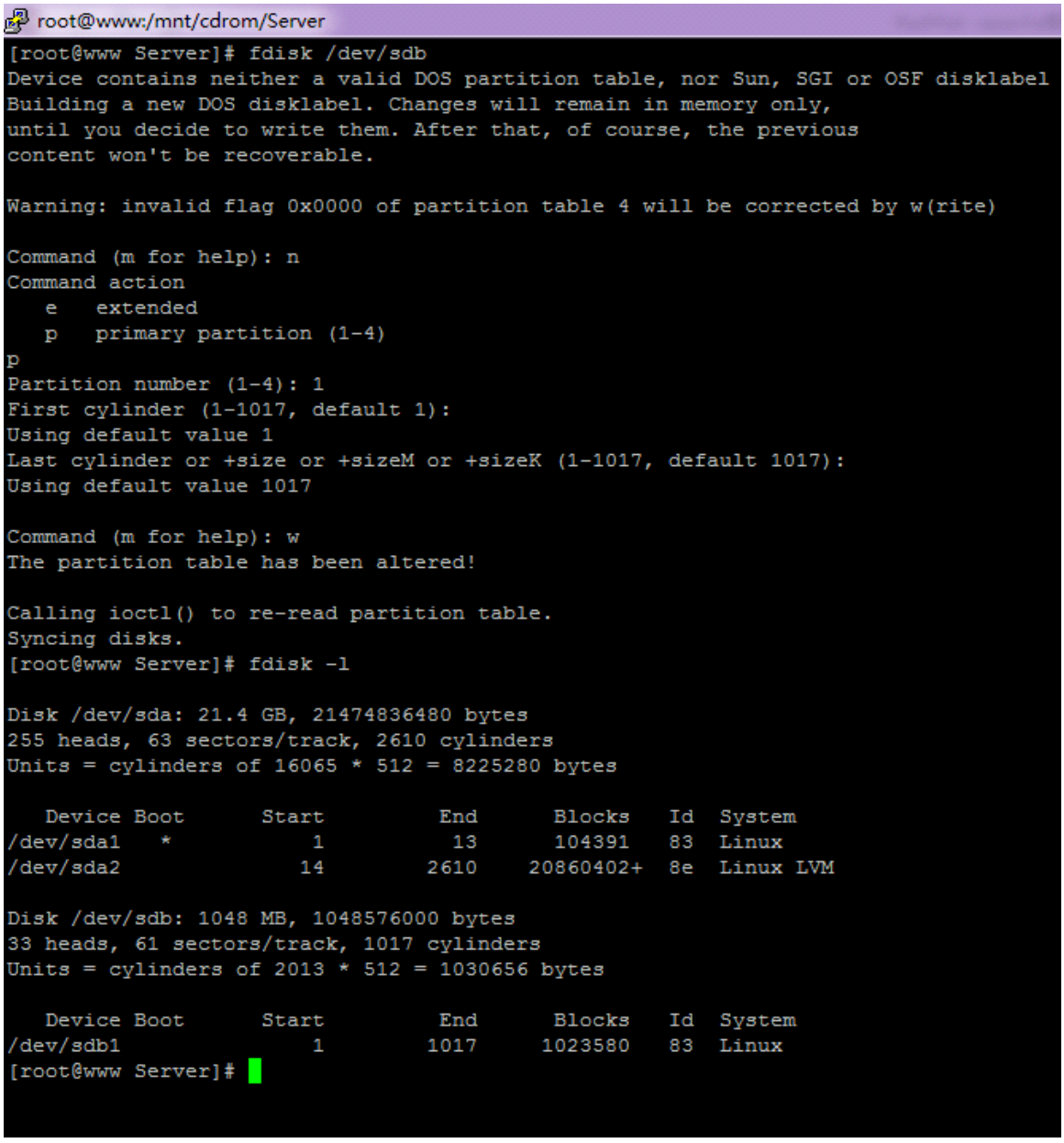

```
[root@www Server]# nano /etc/iscsi.conf
[root@www Server]# cat /etc/iscsi.conf
DiscoveryAddress=192.168.56.106
TargetName=iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-sa1p3r3-www-target

[root@www Server]#
```

重启服务，目标没有自动挂载，手动挂载


root@www:/mnt/cdrom/Server
[root@www Server]# service iscsi restart
iscsiadm: can not connect to iSCSI daemon!
iscsiadm: exiting due to configuration error
Stopping iSCSI daemon: /etc/init.d/iscsi: line 33: 16346 Killed
/etc/init.d/iscsid stop
iscsid is stopped [OK]
Turning off network shutdown. Starting iSCSI daemon: [OK]
[OK]
Setting up iSCSI targets: [OK]
[root@www Server]# fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sda: 21.4 GB, 21474836480 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2610 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sda1 * 1 13 104391 83 Linux
/dev/sda2 14 2610 20860402+ 8e Linux LVM
[root@www Server]#


root@www:/mnt/cdrom/Server
[root@www Server]# iscsiadm -m discovery -t sendtargets -p 192.168.56.106
192.168.56.106:3260,1 iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-sa1p3r3-www-target
[root@www Server]# iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-sa1p3r3-www-target
192.168.56.106:3260,1 iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-sa1p3r3-www-target
[root@www Server]# service iscsi restart
Stopping iSCSI daemon: /etc/init.d/iscsi: line 33: 16429 Killed /etc/init.d/iscsid stop
iscsid dead but pid file exists [OK]
Turning off network shutdown. Starting iSCSI daemon: [OK]
[OK]
Setting up iSCSI targets: Login session [192.168.56.106:3260 iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:storage-sa1p3r3-www-target]
[OK]
[root@www Server]# fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sda: 21.4 GB, 21474836480 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2610 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sda1 * 1 13 104391 83 Linux
/dev/sda2 14 2610 20860402+ 8e Linux LVM
Disk /dev/sdb: 1048 MB, 1048576000 bytes
33 heads, 61 sectors/track, 1017 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 2013 * 512 = 1030656 bytes
Disk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table
[root@www Server]#

设置磁盘和格式化


root@www:/mnt/cdrom/Server
[root@www Server]# fdisk /dev/sdb
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklabel
Building a new DOS disklabel. Changes will remain in memory only,
until you decide to write them. After that, of course, the previous
content won't be recoverable.
Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)
Command (m for help): n
Command action
e extended
p primary partition (1-4)
p
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-1017, default 1):
Using default value 1
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-1017, default 1017):
Using default value 1017
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
[root@www Server]# fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sda: 21.4 GB, 21474836480 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2610 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sda1 * 1 13 104391 83 Linux
/dev/sda2 14 2610 20860402+ 8e Linux LVM
Disk /dev/sdb: 1048 MB, 1048576000 bytes
33 heads, 61 sectors/track, 1017 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 2013 * 512 = 1030656 bytes
Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sdb1 1 1017 1023580 83 Linux
[root@www Server]#

```
root@www:/mnt/cdrom/Server
[root@www Server]# mkfs.ext3 /dev/sdb1
mke2fs 1.39 (29-May-2006)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
128000 inodes, 255895 blocks
12794 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=264241152
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16000 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 39 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first.  Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
[root@www Server]# fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 21.4 GB, 21474836480 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 2610 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1   *           1          13      104391   83  Linux
/dev/sda2              14        2610    20860402+  8e  Linux LVM

Disk /dev/sdb: 1048 MB, 1048576000 bytes
33 heads, 61 sectors/track, 1017 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 2013 * 512 = 1030656 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1               1        1017     1023580   83  Linux
[root@www Server]#
```

```
root@www:/mnt/cdrom/Server
[root@www Server]# df
Filesystem           1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00
                      19172036   2030276  16152168  12% /
/dev/sda1               101086     10911     84956  12% /boot
tmpfs                   257804         0    257804   0% /dev/shm
/dev/hdc                2806992   2806992         0 100% /mnt/cdrom
[root@www Server]# mkdir -pv /home/www
mkdir: created directory `/home/www'
```

挂载磁盘到/home/www

```
root@www:/mnt/cdrom/Server
[root@www Server]# mount /dev/sdb1 /home/www
[root@www Server]# df
Filesystem           1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00
                      19172036   2030284  16152160  12% /
/dev/sda1               101086     10911     84956  12% /boot
tmpfs                   257804         0    257804   0% /dev/shm
/dev/hdc               2806992   2806992         0 100% /mnt/cdrom
/dev/sdb1              1007476     17672    938628   2% /home/www
[root@www Server]# nano /etc/fstab
[root@www Server]# cat /etc/fstab
/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00 /                       ext3    defaults        1 1
LABEL=/boot              /boot                   ext3    defaults        1 2
devpts                   /dev/pts                devpts  gid=5,mode=620  0 0
tmpfs                    /dev/shm                tmpfs   defaults        0 0
proc                     /proc                   proc    defaults        0 0
sysfs                    /sys                    sysfs   defaults        0 0
/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol01 swap                    swap    defaults        0 0
/dev/sdb1                /home/www               auto    defaults        0       0
[root@www Server]# df
Filesystem           1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00
                      19172036   2030284  16152160  12% /
/dev/sda1               101086     10911     84956  12% /boot
tmpfs                   257804         0    257804   0% /dev/shm
/dev/hdc               2806992   2806992         0 100% /mnt/cdrom
/dev/sdb1              1007476     17672    938628   2% /home/www
[root@www Server]#
```

配置目录

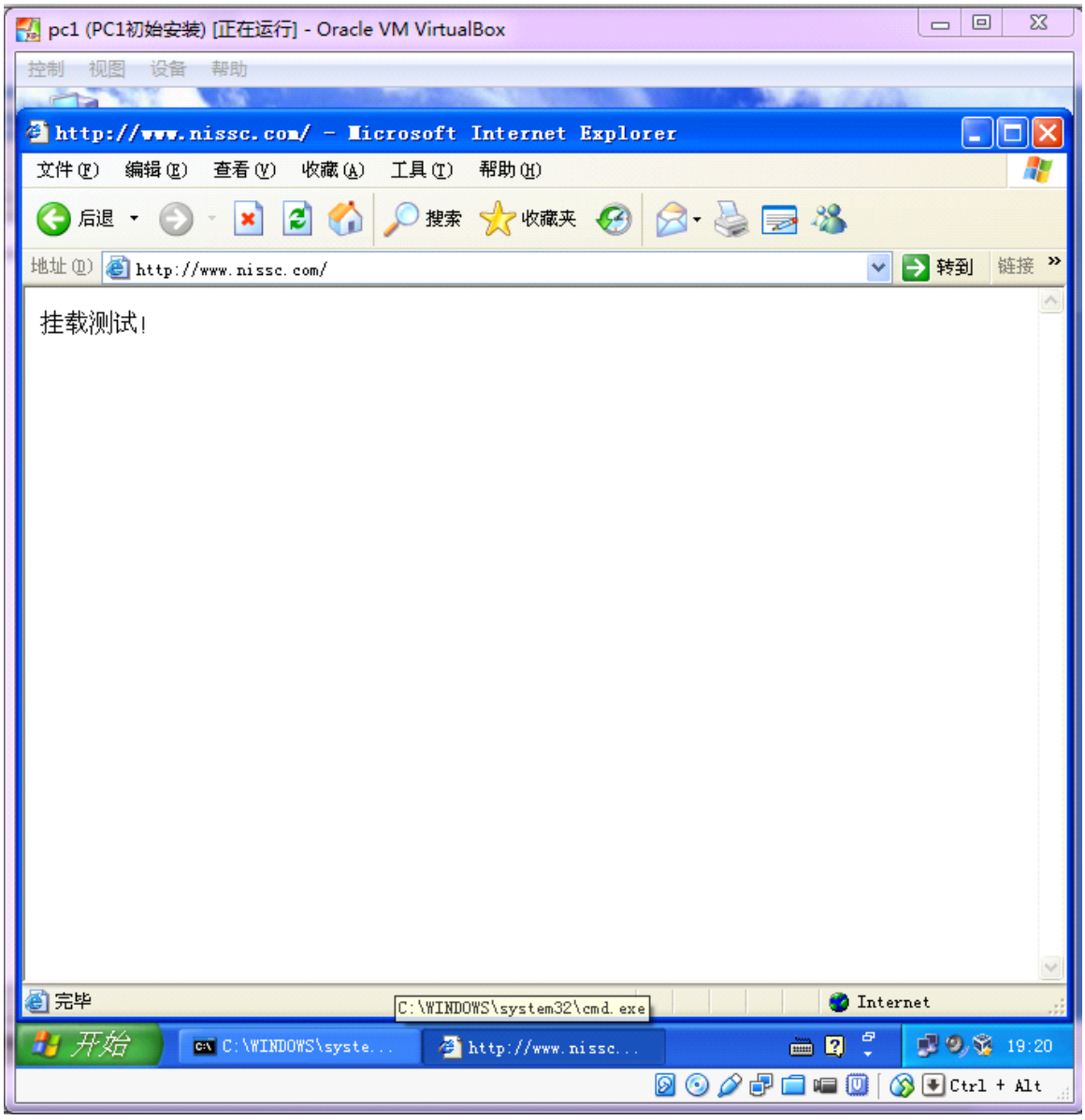
```
[root@www Server]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
[root@www Server]# tail /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
#    ServerName dummy-host.example.com
#    ErrorLog logs/dummy-host.example.com-error_log
#    CustomLog logs/dummy-host.example.com-access_log common
#</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost 192.168.56.203:443>
        DocumentRoot    /home/www
        ServerName      www.nissc.com
</VirtualHost>


[root@www Server]#
```

```
root@www:/home/www
[root@www www]# pwd
/home/www
[root@www www]# ll
total 16
drwx------ 2 root root 16384 Dec  2 06:59 lost+found
[root@www www]# cat <<! >> /home/www/index.html
> 挂载测试!
> !
[root@www www]# cat /home/www/index.html
挂载测试!
[root@www www]# chmod 755 /home/www
[root@www www]#
```

```
root@www:/home/www
  GNU nano 1.3.12                                File: /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf

#   because it would lead to very long connection times (as long as
#   it requires to make more entropy available). But usually those
#   platforms additionally provide a /dev/urandom device which doesn't
#   block. So, if available, use this one instead. Read the mod_ssl User
#   Manual for more details.
SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/urandom  256
SSLRandomSeed connect builtin
#SSLRandomSeed startup file:/dev/random  512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/random  512
#SSLRandomSeed connect file:/dev/urandom 512

#
# Use "SSLCryptoDevice" to enable any supported hardware
# accelerators. Use "openssl engine -v" to list supported
# engine names.  NOTE: If you enable an accelerator and the
# server does not start, consult the error logs and ensure
# your accelerator is functioning properly.
#
SSLCryptoDevice builtin
#SSLCryptoDevice ubsec

##
## SSL Virtual Host Context
##

<VirtualHost _default_:443>

# General setup for the virtual host, inherited from global configuration
DocumentRoot "/home/www"
ServerName www.nissc.com:443
```

重启服务

```
[root@www www]# service httpd restart
Stopping httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
Starting httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
[root@www www]#
```


pc1 (PC1初始安装) [正在运行] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
控制 视图 设备 帮助
http://www.nissc.com/ - Microsoft Internet Explorer
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 收藏(A) 工具(T) 帮助(H)
后退 搜索 收藏夹
地址(D) http://www.nissc.com/
转到 链接
挂载测试!
完毕
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Internet
开始
C:\WINDOWS\syste...
http://www.nissc...
19:20
Ctrl + Alt