LAB 2

1.ทำการเพิ่ม user

```
devuser@server:~$ adduser jakkrapart
adduser: Only root may add a user or group to the system.
devuser@server:~$ sudo adduser jakkrapart
[sudo] password for devuser:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for devuser:
Adding user `jakkrapart' ...
Adding new group `jakkrapart' (1001) ...
Adding new user `jakkrapart' (1001) with group `jakkrapart' ...
Creating home directory `/home/jakkrapart' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for jakkrapart
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []: Jakkrapart inpook
        Room Number []:
        Work Phone []:
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
```

2.ทำให้user สามารถใช้คำสั่ง sudo ได้

devuser@server:~\$ sudo usermod –aG sudo jakkrapart

3.เช็คว่ามีแอพไหนบ้างที่อยู่ใน firewall

```
devuser@server:~$ sudo ufw app list
Available applications:
OpenSSH
```

4.ทำการเพิ่มกฏให้ firewall สำหรับ OpenSSH

```
devuser@server:~$ sudo ufw allow OpenSSH
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
```

5.ทำการเปิด firewall

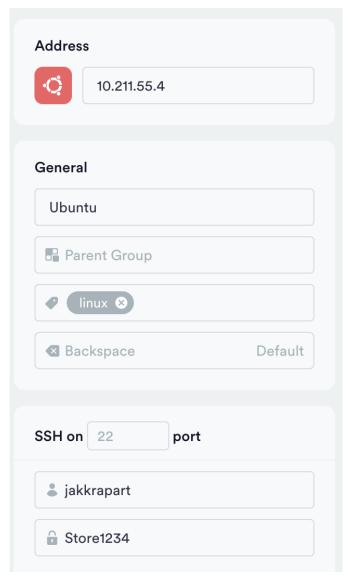
```
devuser@server:~$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
```

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6.เช็คสถานะ firewall ทั้งหมด

```
devuser@server:~$ sudo ufw status
Status: active
To Action From
-- ----
OpenSSH ALLOW Anywhere
OpenSSH (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)
```

7.ทำการ remote ssh ใปยัง server



8.ทำการอัพเคตระบบ

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for jakkrapart:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for jakkrapart:
Hit:1 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
38 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
9.ทำการติดตั้ง apache
```

jakkrapart@server:~\$ sudo apt install apache2 -y
10.ทำการเพิ่มกฎกัrewall ให้กับ Apache และเช็คสถานะ

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo ufw app list
Available applications:
   Apache
   Apache Full
   Apache Secure
   OpenSSH
```

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo ufw allow in "Apache"
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
```

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo ufw status
Status: active
                            Action
To
                                         From
OpenSSH
                            ALLOW
                                         Anywhere
Apache
                            ALLOW
                                         Anywhere
OpenSSH (v6)
                                        Anywhere (v6)
                            ALLOW
Apache (v6)
                                        Anywhere (v6)
                            ALLOW
```

11. ทุกสอบ webserver Apache2



12.ทำการติดตั้งฐานข้อมูล Mysql

13.กำหนดรหัสเริ่มต้นให้กับฐานข้อมูล roor password

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.35-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'password'; Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

14. ทำการตั้งค่าระบบความปลอดภัย เช่นมาตรฐานของรหัสผ่าน ใช้remote ใสำหรับ root หรือไม่ database จำลอง user จำลอง

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation
Securing the MySQL server deployment.
Enter password for user root:
VALIDATE PASSWORD COMPONENT can be used to test passwords
and improve security. It checks the strength of password
and allows the users to set only those passwords which are
secure enough. Would you like to setup VALIDATE PASSWORD component?
Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: y
There are three levels of password validation policy:
      Length >= 8
MEDIUM Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, and special characters
STRONG Length >= 8, numeric, mixed case, special characters and dictionary
Please enter 0 = LOW, 1 = MEDIUM and 2 = STRONG: 1
Using existing password for root.
Estimated strength of the password: 50
Change the password for root ? ((Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) :
 ... skipping.
By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,
allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have
a user account created for them. This is intended only for
testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother.
You should remove them before moving into a production
Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
Success.
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from
'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at
the root password from the network.
Disallow root login remotely? (Press y \mid Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
Success.
By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that
anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing,
and should be removed before moving into a production
environment.
Remove test database and access to it? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
 - Dropping test database...
Success.
 - Removing privileges on test database...
Success.
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes
made so far will take effect immediately.
Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y
Success
```

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 15
Server version: 8.0.35-Oubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
16.ทำการถง php และ php libery สำหรับ apache mysql
iakkrapart@server:~$ sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql -v
17.เช็ค version ของ php
jakkrapart@server:~$ php -v
PHP 8.1.2-1ubuntu2.14 (cli) (built: Aug 18 2023 11:41:11) (NTS)
Copyright (c) The PHP Group
Zend Engine v4.1.2, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies
    with Zend OPcache v8.1.2-lubuntu2.14, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies
18.ทำการสร้าง virtual host สำหรับเว็ปของคุณ โดยการสร้างdirectoryใน /var/www/ชื่อdirectory
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo mkdir /var/www/lab2
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/lab2
```

เช็คdirectory

19.ทำการกำหนดตั้งค่าให้กับ apache สำหรับเว็ปเราใน /etc/apache2/sites-available/ชื่อ.conf

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/lab2.conf
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo more /etc/apache2/sites-available/lab2.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName lab2
    ServerAlias www.lab2.com
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/lab2
    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

20.ทำการเปิด virtual host

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo a2ensite lab2
Enabling site lab2.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
   systemctl reload apache2
```

21.ทำการปิด virtual host เริ่มต้อนของ apache

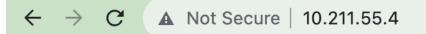
```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo a2dissite 000-default
Site 000-default disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
   systemctl reload apache2
```

22.รีโหลด service ของ apache

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ sudo systemctl reload apache2
```

23.ทำการกดลองเพิ่ม file web html ลองในโฟลเดอร์ web ของเรา

24 ลองเปิดหน้าเว็ป



Hello World! This is lab2 page

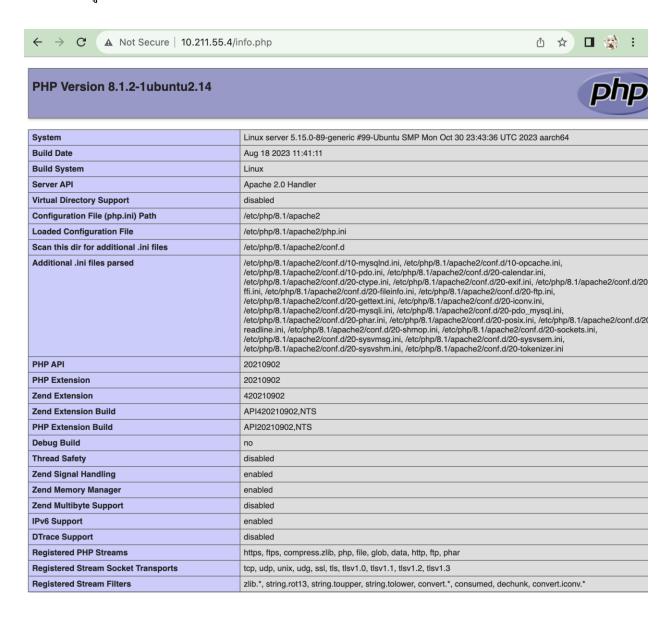
This is the landing page of LAB2.

25.ทำการเพิ่มความสำคัญของนามสกุลไฟล์ php ให้เปิดก่อน

26.ทคลองสร้างไฟล์ php โคนให้คำสั่งคึงข้อมูล php

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ nano /var/www/lab2/info.php
jakkrapart@server:~$ more /var/www/lab2/info.php
<?php
phpinfo();</pre>
```

27.ทคลองเข้าไปที่ไฟล์ php ในเว็ป



28.สร้างฐานข้อมูล Lab2

mysql> CREATE DATABASE lab2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

29.สร้าง user ที่สามารถเข้าถึงข้อมูล ฐานข้อมูลได้

mysql> CREATE USER 'store'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'P@ssw0rd@2023'; Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

30.ให้สิทธ์การเขาถึงทั้งหมดของฐานข้อมูลให้ user ที่สร้าง

mysql> GRANT ALL ON lab2.* TO 'store'@'%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

31.เข้า mysql โดย user ที่พึ่งสร้าง

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ mysql -u store -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 18
Server version: 8.0.35-Oubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2023, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
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owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> show databases;
+----+
Database
+----+
| information_schema |
lab2
| performance_schema |
+----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

32สร้างตารางในฐานข้อมูล

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE lab2.todo_list (
    -> item_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT,
    -> content VARCHAR(255),
    -> PRIMARY KEY(item_id)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

33.ทคสอบเพิ่มข้อมูลในฐานข้อมูล

```
mysql> INSERT INTO lab2.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My first important item");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO lab2.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My second important item");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO lab2.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My third important item");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

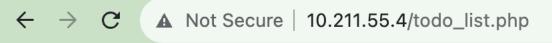
mysql> INSERT INTO lab2.todo_list (content) VALUES ("My n important item");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

35.คูข้อมูบที่เพิ่มเข้ามา

36.สร้างไฟล์ php เพื่อเชื่อมต่อฐานข้อมูลและคึงข้อมูลในฐานข้อมมูลลงมาบนเว็ป

```
jakkrapart@server:~$ nano /var/www/lab2/todo_list.php
jakkrapart@server:~$ more /var/www/lab2/todo_list.php
<?php
$user = "store";
$password = "P@ssw0rd@2023";
$database = "lab2";
$table = "todo_list";
try{
       $db = new PDO("mysql:host=localhost;dbname=$database",$user,$password);
       echo "<h2>TODO</h2>";
       foreach($db->query("SELECT content FROM $table") as $row){
         echo "" . $row['content'] . "";
       echo "";
}catch (PD0Exception $e){
       print "Error!: " . $e->getMessage() . "br/";
       die();
```

37.ลองเปิดเว็ปเช็กข้อมูลที่ดึงมา



TODO

- 1. My first important item
- 2. My second important item
- 3. My third important item
- 4. My n important item

39.สร้างหน้าเริ่มต้นของ Virtual Host

40.การสร้างไฟล์โฮสต์เสมือนใหม่

```
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/lab2-1_003.conf
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/lab2-1_003.conf
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/lab2-2_003.conf
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo cat /etc/apache2/sites-available/lab2-1_003.conf
           ServerAdmin admin@lab2-1_003
           ServerName lab2-1_003
           ServerAlias www.lab2-1_003
           DocumentRoot /var/www/lab2-1_003/public_html/
           ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
           CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
 devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo cat /etc/apache2/sites-available/lab2-2_003.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
           ServerAdmin admin@lab2-2_003
           ServerName lab2-2_003
ServerAlias www.lab2-2_003
           DocumentRoot /var/www/lab2-2_003/public_html/
           ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
           CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

41.การเปิดใช้งานไฟล์โฮสต์เสมือนใหม่

```
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo apache2ctl configtest
AM80858: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
Syntax OK
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ systemctl reload apache2
===== AUTHENTICATION FOR org.freedeektop.systemd1.manage-units ===
AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ===
AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ===
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
devuser@ubuntuserver1:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo systemctl status apache2
= apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systems/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Wed 2023-12-06 08:33:53 UTC; 5s ago
Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
Process: 14015 Exectstart-/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 14019 (apache2)
Tasks: 6 (limit: 4558)
Memory: 10.2M
CPU: Alms
CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
-14019 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
-14022 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
-14023 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
-14023 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
-14023 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
-14023 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
-14025 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
-14026 /us
```

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```
C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts - Notepad++ [Administrator]
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

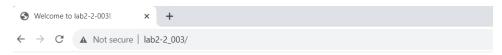
    hosts 
    ■
     # be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
     # The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
     # space.
     # Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual # lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
     # For example:
           102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com
38.25.63.10 x.acme.com
                                                   # source server
                                                   # x client host
     # localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
 20
     # 127.0.0.1 localhost
         ::1
                        localhost
     # Added by Docker Desktop
     192.168.1.37 host.docker.internal
     192.168.1.37 gateway.docker.internal
      # To allow the same kube context to work on the host and the container:
 26
     127.0.0.1 kubernetes.docker.internal
 27
      # End of section
     192.168.56.102 lab2-1_003
      192.168.56.102 lab2-2 003
     GNU nano 6.2
  127.0.0.1 localhost
 127.0.1.1 guest-desktop
 192.168.56.102 lab2-1_003 lab2-2_003
```

43.ทดสอบผลลัพธ์ของคุณ



Success! The lab2-1-003 virtual host is working!

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Success! The lab2-2-003 virtual host is working!