

| UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA

Facultad de Ciencias de la Ingeniería y Tecnología

Unidad Valle de las Palmas



Meta 6.1 Servidor web (apache)

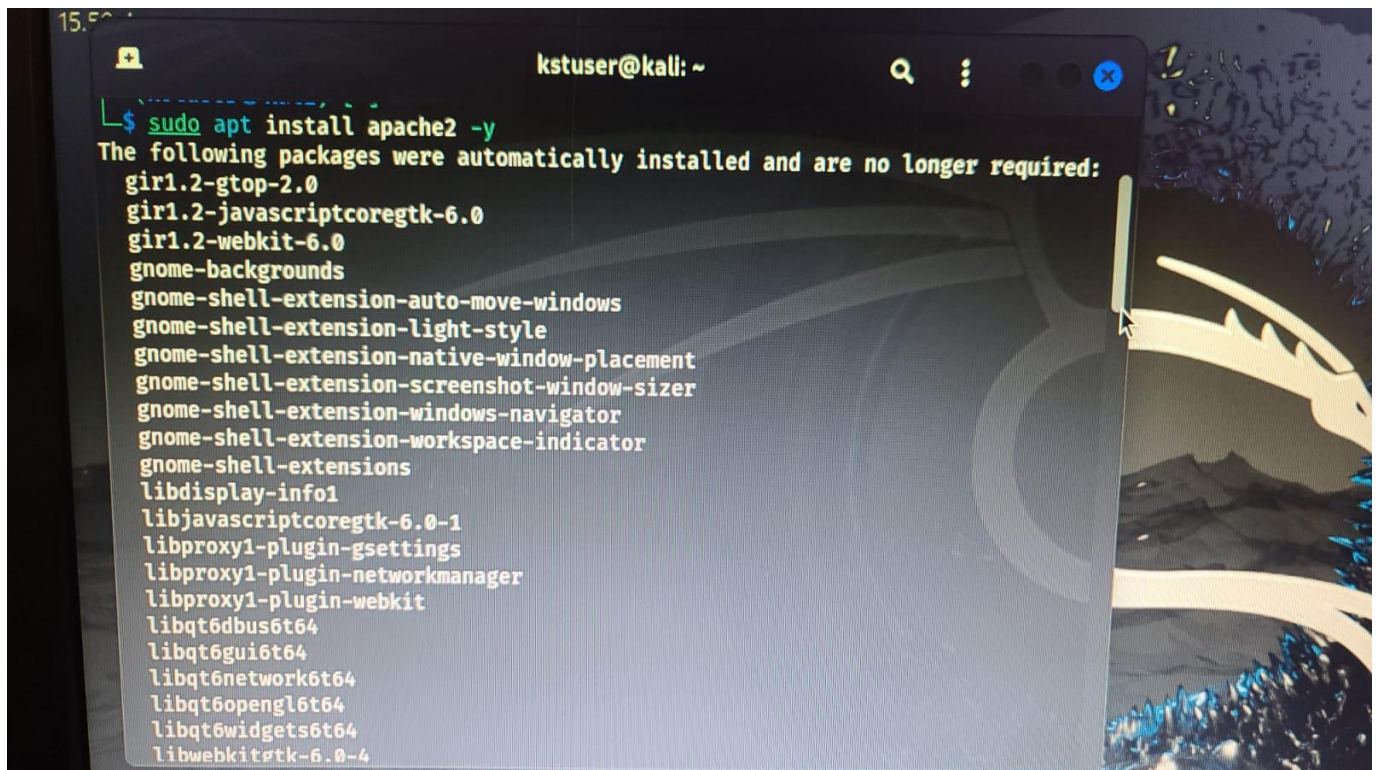
Administración de sistemas operativos

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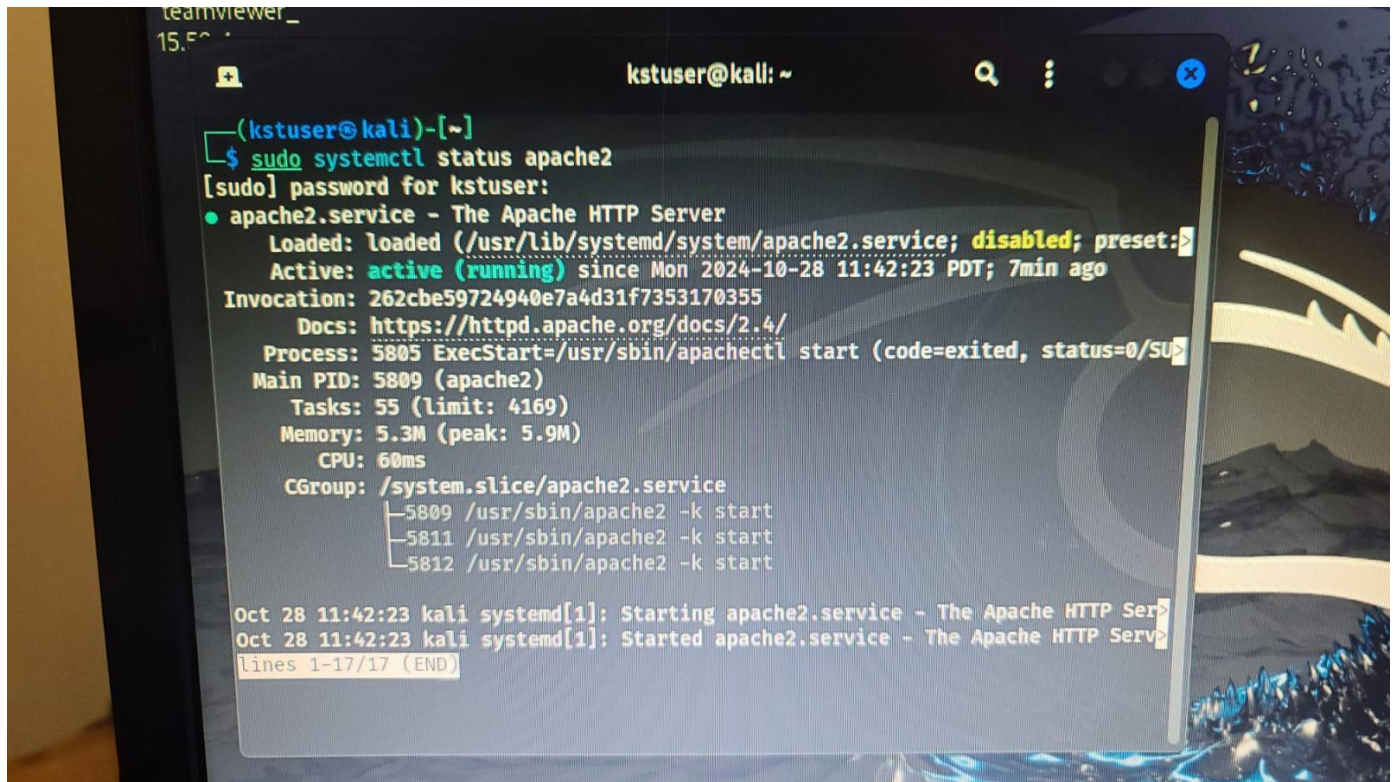
Apache2 es un servidor web de código abierto y gratuito, ampliamente utilizado para alojar sitios web y aplicaciones en la web. Desarrollado por la Apache Software Foundation, es compatible con múltiples sistemas operativos, incluido Linux, y permite manejar grandes volúmenes de tráfico de manera estable y segura. Apache2 es modular, lo que significa que sus funcionalidades se pueden extender mediante módulos adicionales, como soporte para SSL/TLS, PHP, Python y otros lenguajes de programación. Además, soporta la configuración de hosts virtuales, lo cual permite gestionar múltiples sitios web en un solo servidor físico. Para instalar el servicio debemos seguir los siguientes pasos:

1. Instalar la librería Apache

A terminal window titled 'kstuser@kali: ~' showing the command 'sudo apt install apache2 -y' and its output. The output lists several packages that were automatically installed and are no longer required. The packages listed are: gir1.2-gtop-2.0, gir1.2-javascriptcoregtk-6.0, gir1.2-webkit-6.0, gnome-backgrounds, gnome-shell-extension-auto-move-windows, gnome-shell-extension-light-style, gnome-shell-extension-native-window-placement, gnome-shell-extension-screenshot-window-sizer, gnome-shell-extension-windows-navigator, gnome-shell-extension-workspace-indicator, gnome-shell-extensions, libdisplay-info1, libjavascriptcoregtk-6.0-1, libproxy1-plugin-gsettings, libproxy1-plugin-networkmanager, libproxy1-plugin-webkit, libqt6dbus6t64, libqt6gui6t64, libqt6network6t64, libqt6opengl6t64, libqt6widgets6t64, and libwebkit6t64-6.0-4.

```
15.50
kstuser@kali: ~
$ sudo apt install apache2 -y
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
gir1.2-gtop-2.0
gir1.2-javascriptcoregtk-6.0
gir1.2-webkit-6.0
gnome-backgrounds
gnome-shell-extension-auto-move-windows
gnome-shell-extension-light-style
gnome-shell-extension-native-window-placement
gnome-shell-extension-screenshot-window-sizer
gnome-shell-extension-windows-navigator
gnome-shell-extension-workspace-indicator
gnome-shell-extensions
libdisplay-info1
libjavascriptcoregtk-6.0-1
libproxy1-plugin-gsettings
libproxy1-plugin-networkmanager
libproxy1-plugin-webkit
libqt6dbus6t64
libqt6gui6t64
libqt6network6t64
libqt6opengl6t64
libqt6widgets6t64
libwebkit6t64-6.0-4
```

2. Verificamos el estado del servicio, si aparece como activo podemos continuar

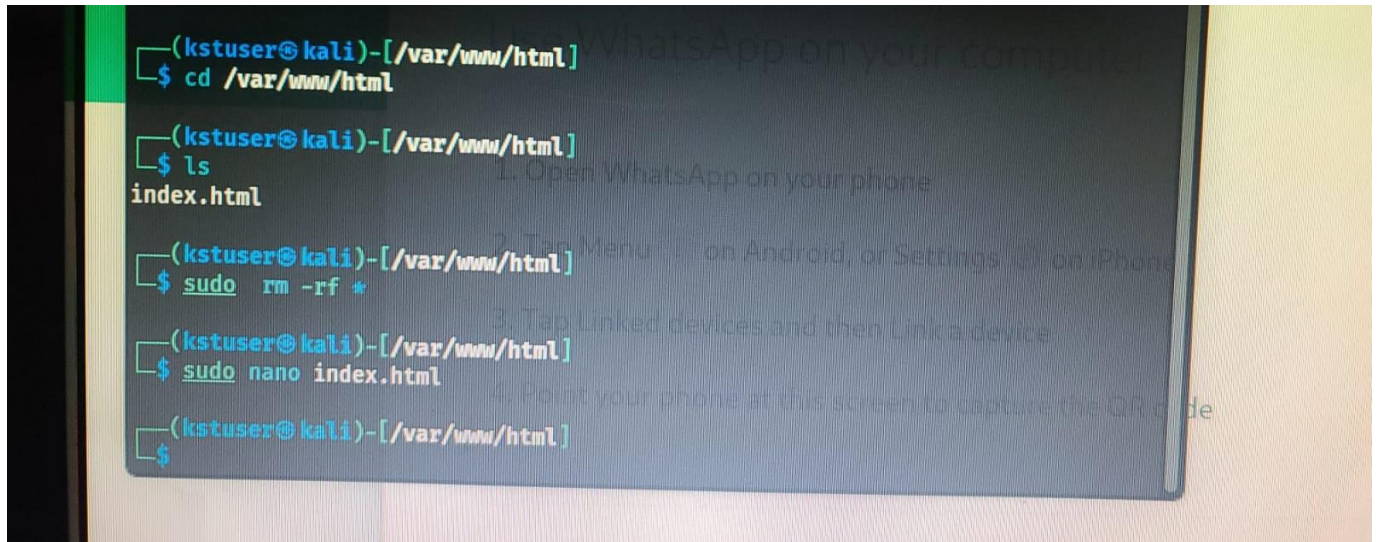


A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The window title is 'kstuser@kali: ~'. The user has entered the command `sudo systemctl status apache2`. The terminal output shows the status of the `apache2.service`, which is 'active (running)'. It also displays details such as the loaded path, invocation ID, documentation link, process ID, main PID, tasks, memory usage, CPU usage, and CGroup. At the bottom, there are two log messages from `systemd` indicating the start of the service.

```
(kstuser@kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl status apache2
[sudo] password for kstuser:
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; disabled; preset:
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2024-10-28 11:42:23 PDT; 7min ago
   Invocation: 262cbe59724940e7a4d31f7353170355
      Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Process: 5805 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SU
   Main PID: 5809 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 4169)
     Memory: 5.3M (peak: 5.9M)
        CPU: 60ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
            └─5809 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              └─5811 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                └─5812 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Oct 28 11:42:23 kali systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Ser
Oct 28 11:42:23 kali systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Serv
lines 1-17/17 (END)
```


3. Ingresamos a la carpeta `/var/www/html` y listamos los archivos existentes, podemos ver que existe un archivo `index.html`, vamos a eliminarlo para crear la vista de nuestro servidor



A terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The prompt is `(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]`. The user enters `$ cd /var/www/html`. The prompt changes to `(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]`. The user enters `$ ls`, and the output is `index.html`. The user enters `$ sudo rm -rf *`. The prompt changes to `(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]`. The user enters `$ sudo nano index.html`. The prompt changes to `(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]`. The user enters `$`.

```
(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]
$ cd /var/www/html

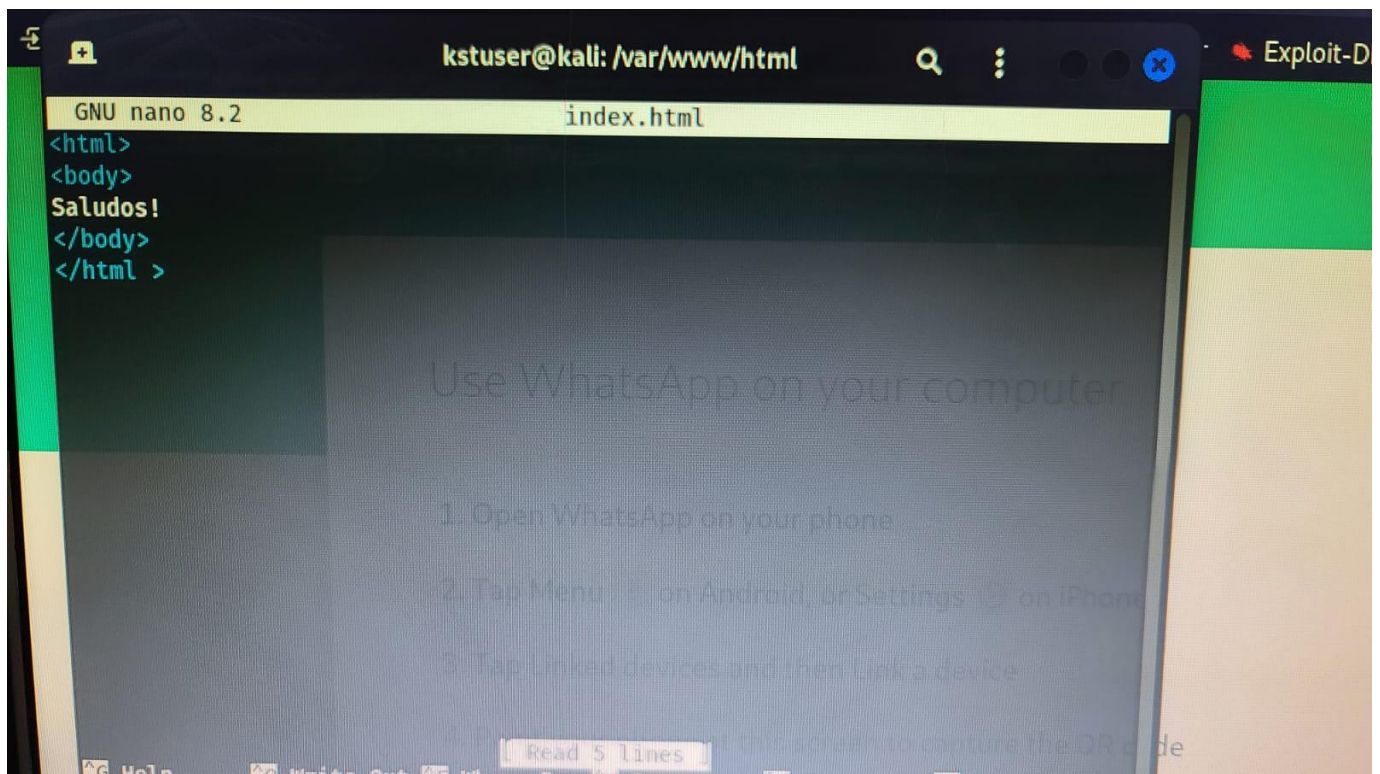
(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]
$ ls
index.html

(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]
$ sudo rm -rf *

(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]
$ sudo nano index.html

(kstuser@kali)-[/var/www/html]
$
```

4. Al ingresar nuevamente al archivo lo encontraremos en blanco, utilizaremos sintaxis de html para crear la interfaz de nuestro servidor



A terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The prompt is `kstuser@kali: /var/www/html`. The user enters `GNU nano 8.2`. The prompt changes to `index.html`. The user enters `<html>`, `<body>`, `Saludos!`, `</body>`, and `</html>`. The prompt changes to `>`.

```
kstuser@kali: /var/www/html
GNU nano 8.2
index.html
<html>
<body>
Saludos!
</body>
</html> >
```

5. Para comprobar su funcionalidad y al mismo tiempo acceder al servidor escribiremos "localhost" en el navegador

