



How to Host A Website for Free at Your Home Linux System

James Kiarie | Last Updated: April 1, 2023 | Read Time: 9 mins | [AlmaLinux](#), [Apache](#), [CentOS](#), [Debian](#), [RedHat](#), [Rocky Linux](#), [Ubuntu](#) | [87 Comments](#)

The term [web server](#) can be used to refer to both hardware and software, or both working together. For the purpose of this guide, we will focus on the software side and see how you can host a website on your Linux box.

A web server is a software program that receives and responds to client requests via the HTTP/HTTPS protocols. Its primary purpose is to display website content which, oftentimes, is in the form of text, images, and video.

A web server can either serve **static** or **dynamic** content. Static content, as the name infers, refers to content that hardly changes and is bound to remain the same. The server sends back content to the user's browser as is.

Dynamic content is content that often changes or is constantly updated. To serve dynamic content, a web server must also work alongside a database server and server-side scripting languages.

This guide will demonstrate how to set up an **Apache** web server to host a website on your Linux system for free.

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Requirements

To follow along in this guide, ensure you have the following in place.

- A dedicated Public IP address can be obtained from your ISP.
- A Linux box, which can be a Linux server installation of your preferred OS variant. For this guide, we will use Debian 11.

Check out a few guides that can give you insights on installing a Linux server.

- [How to Install a Debian 11 \(Bullseye\) Minimal Server](#)
- [How to Install a Debian 10 \(Buster\) Minimal Server](#)
- [How to Install Ubuntu 20.04 Server](#)
- [How to Install Rocky Linux 9 Server](#)
- [How to Install AlmaLinux 9 Server](#)
- [How to Install RHEL 9 for Free](#)

You also required a LAMP server installed, which is an acronym for Linux, Apache, and MySQL (this can also be MariaDB). Here are a few guides on how to install the LAMP stack in Linux.

- [How to Install LAMP on Debian 11 Server](#)
- [How to Install LAMP on Debian 10 Server](#)
- [How to Install LAMP Stack in Ubuntu 20.04](#)
- [How to Install LAMP on Rocky Linux 9/8](#)
- [How to Install LAMP Stack in AlmaLinux 9/8](#)
- [How to Install LAMP on RHEL 9/8](#)

How to Host A Website on Linux Server

In this section, we will proceed and discuss the main components of a web server.

What is Apache?

Apache is a popular free and open-source cross-platform web server that is released under Apache License 2.0. It's one of the [most widely used web servers](#) accounting for nearly 32.2% of the web server market share.

To check the latest version of Apache available, and if it is installed on your server, run the command:

```
# apt-cache policy apache2 (On Debian-based OS)
```

From the output, you can see the parameter Installed: (none) implying that it is not installed yet. You also get information about the latest version being offered by Debian / Ubuntu repository, which in this case is 2.4.52.

```
root@ubuntu:~#  
root@ubuntu:~# apt-cache policy apache2  
apache2:  
  Installed: (none)  
  Candidate: 2.4.52-1ubuntu4.4  
  Version table:  
   2.4.52-1ubuntu4.4 500  
     500 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 Packages  
     500 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 Packages  
   2.4.52-1ubuntu4 500  
     500 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 Packages  
root@ubuntu:~#  
root@ubuntu:~#
```

Check Apache Package Availability

On modern [Red Hat distributions](#), you can check for the availability of Apache using the following [dnf command](#) as follows.

```
# dnf search httpd
```

```
[root@rocky-9 ~]#
[root@rocky-9 ~]# dnf search httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:01:36 ago on Mon 27 Mar 2023 08:35:16 PM UTC.
===== Name Exactly Matched: httpd =====
httpd.x86_64 : Apache HTTP Server
===== Name & Summary Matched: httpd =====
httpd-core.x86_64 : httpd minimal core
keycloak-httpd-client-install.noarch : Tools to configure Apache HTTPD as Keycloak client
python3-keycloak-httpd-client-install.noarch : Tools to configure Apache HTTPD as
                                           : Keycloak client
rocky-logos-httpd.noarch : Rocky Linux related icons and pictures used by httpd
===== Name Matched: httpd =====
httpd-devel.x86_64 : Development interfaces for the Apache HTTP Server
httpd-filesystem.noarch : The basic directory layout for the Apache HTTP Server
httpd-manual.noarch : Documentation for the Apache HTTP Server
```

Search Apache Package Availability

From the above output, you can see that the Apache httpd package is available for download. If Apache is not installed on your system, use the '[apt](#)' or 'dnf' package managers to install Apache as shown.

On Debian-based systems:

```
$ sudo apt install apache2 -y
$ sudo systemctl start apache2
$ sudo systemctl enable apache2
$ sudo systemctl status apache2
```

```
root@ubuntu:~#
root@ubuntu:~# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enable
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-03-27 20:24:15 UTC; 29min ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
    Main PID: 232909 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 2218)
     Memory: 5.1M
        CPU: 149ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
            └─232909 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              └─232911 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                └─232912 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
```

Check Apache2 Status

On Red-Hat-based systems:

```
# dnf install httpd -y
# systemctl start httpd
```

```
# systemctl enable httpd
# systemctl status httpd
```

```
[root@rocky-9 ~]#
[root@rocky-9 ~]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-03-27 21:02:36 UTC; 9s ago
     Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
  Main PID: 10664 (httpd)
    Status: "Started, listening on: port 80"
    Tasks: 213 (limit: 24788)
   Memory: 31.3M
      CPU: 86ms
```

Check httpd Status

What is MariaDB?

A fork of MySQL, MariaDB is one of the most popular and open-source relational database management systems. Nowadays, it's preferred to MySQL due to its faster speeds in replication and performing queries as well as security and a vast array of storage engines.

To install MariaDB, On Debian-based systems:

```
$ sudo apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client -y
$ sudo systemctl start mariadb
$ sudo systemctl enable mariadb
$ sudo systemctl status mariadb
```

The following output shows that MariaDB is installed and running as expected.

```
root@ubuntu:~#
root@ubuntu:~# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.6.12 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-03-27 21:28:46 UTC; 35s ago
     Docs: man:mariabdb(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
  Process: 234559 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/install -m 755 -o mysql -g root -d /var/run/mysql>
  Process: 234560 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_START_POS>
  Process: 234562 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c [ ! -e /usr/bin/galera_recovery ] && VAR= ||>
  Process: 234602 ExecStartPost=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_START_PO>
  Process: 234604 ExecStartPost=/etc/mysql/debian-start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 234591 (mariabdb)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
```

Check MariaDB Status

To install MariaDB, On RHEL-based systems:

```
# dnf install mariadb-server -y
# systemctl start mariadb
# systemctl enable mariadb
# systemctl status mariadb
```

```
[root@rocky-9 ~]#
[root@rocky-9 ~]#
[root@rocky-9 ~]# systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.5 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-03-27 21:35:59 UTC; 8s ago
     Docs: man:mariadb(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Process: 13116 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mariadb-check-socket (code=exited, status=0)
   Process: 13138 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mariadb-prepare-db-dir mariadb.service (code=exited, status=0)
   Process: 13237 ExecStartPost=/usr/libexec/mariadb-check-upgrade (code=exited, status=0)
```

Verify MariaDB Status

What is PHP?

PHP is a recursive acronym for PHP Hypertext Preprocessor, which is a popular general-purpose scripting language that is mostly used in web development.

To install PHP, On Debian-based systems:

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt upgrade
$ sudo apt install ca-certificates apt-transport-https software-properties-common
$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install php8.0 libapache2-mod-php8.0
```

To install PHP, On RHEL-based systems, you need to first enable the EPEL repository.

```
$ sudo dnf install -y https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-9.noarch.rpm
$ sudo dnf install -y https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-9.noarch.rpm
```

Next, enable the Remi repository, which offers the latest version of PHP on RHEL-based systems.

```
$ sudo dnf install -y https://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-9.noarch.rpm
$ sudo dnf install -y https://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-8.noarch.rpm
```

Once EPEL and Remi repositories are enabled on the system, you can install PHP as shown.

```
# dnf module list php
# dnf module enable php:remi-8.0 -y
# dnf install php php-cli php-common
```

With all the components installed, you can now build your website using WordPress CMS, which is software that makes it easy for users to develop and manage a website without necessarily having knowledge of web design languages such as HTML, CSS, PHP, and Javascript.

Creating a Simple Website Using WordPress in Linux

For demonstration, we will install WordPress on Debian 11 and RHEL 9 systems, which will provide a sample website that can be further customized to your preference.

This section assumes that you already have the LAMP stack installed.

Step 1: Install Additional PHP Modules

To proceed, install additional PHP modules that are required by WordPress as shown.

To install PHP modules, On Debian-based systems:

```
$ sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-pear php-cgi php-common php-m
```

To install PHP modules, On RHEL-based systems:

```
# dnf install php-gd php-soap php-intl php-mysqlnd php-pdo php-bcmath php-c
```

Step 2: Create a Database for WordPress

Written in PHP, WordPress is a data-driven, free, and open-source content management system. A database is an essential component of WordPress.

The database is used to store all the blog posts, pages, categories, comments, themes, plugins as well as WordPress configuration files.

To create a database for WordPress, login to the MariaDB database server:

```
$ sudo mysql -u root -p
```

Next, create a database as shown

```
CREATE DATABASE wordpress_db;
```

Next, create a database user and assign all privileges to the user on the database.

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress_db.* to wordpress_user@localhost identi
```

Then finally reload the grant tables to save the changes made and exit the database.

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```



```
QUIT;
```

Step 3: Download WordPress

With the database in place, proceed and download the latest WordPress tarball file using the [wget command](#).

```
$ wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
```

Once downloaded, extract the compressed file using the [tar command](#).

```
$ tar -xvzf latest.tar.gz
```

The command extracts the contents of the file into a folder called `wordpress`. Move or copy the folder into the Document Root for the Apache webserver.

```
$ sudo mv wordpress/ /var/www/html/
```

Next, assign the following permissions and ownership rights.

```
$ sudo chmod 755 -R /var/www/html/wordpress/
```

```
$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/wordpress/
```

Step 4: Create an Apache Virtual Host for WordPress

The terminology virtual host refers to the practice of hosting multiple websites on a single server. If you intend to host multiple websites on a single server, you need to create a virtual host for each website.

In this case, you need to create a Virtual host for the WordPress website as follows.

```
$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/wordpress.conf [On Debian]
# vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf [On RHEL]
```

Paste the following lines of code to define the virtual host. For the **ServerName** directive, provide the server's IP address or Fully Qualified Domain Name, which should point to the dedicated public IP address.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin admin@your_domain.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/wordpress
    ServerName 192.168.0.100

    <Directory /var/www/html/wordpress>
        Options FollowSymlinks
        AllowOverride All
        Require all granted
    </Directory>

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/your-domain.com_error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/your-domain.com_access.log combined

</VirtualHost>
```

Save the changes and exit the file.

To connect to the database, some additional modifications are needed. So, navigate into the **wordpress** folder.

```
$ cd /var/www/html/wordpress/
```

Next, update the **wp-config.php** file with the contents of the **wp-config-sample.php** file.

```
$ cp wp-config-sample.php wp-config.php
$ sudo nano wp-config.php
```

Next, update the database name, db username, and password directives with the database details.

Next, enable the new WordPress site as follows on Debian-based systems.

```
$ sudo ln -s /etc/apache2/sites-available/wordpress.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/wordpress.conf
$ sudo a2ensite wordpress
$ sudo a2enmod rewrite
$ sudo a2dissite 000-default
```

To effect the changes, restart Apache.

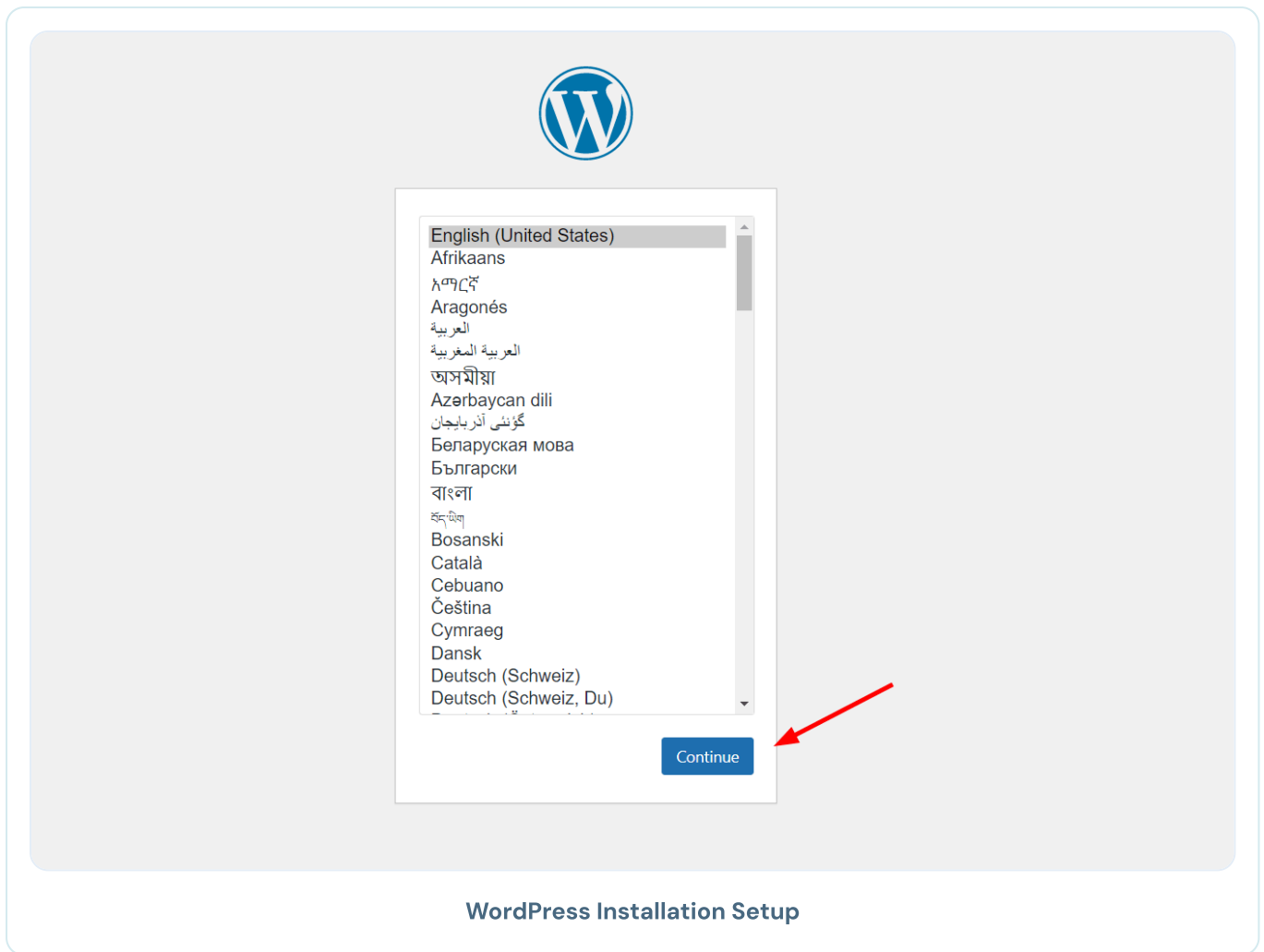
```
$ sudo systemctl restart apache2 [On Debian]
# systemctl restart httpd [On RHEL]
```

Step 4: Complete WordPress Setup on a Browser

To complete the setup, browse your web server's IP address as shown:

```
http://server-ip
```

You should get the WordPress welcome page displayed as shown. Select your preferred language and click 'Continue'.



Next, fill in the site details.



Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

Information needed

Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later.

Site Title	<input type="text" value="Tecmint-Site"/>
Username	<input type="text" value="Tecmint"/> <small>Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.</small>
Password	<div><input type="password" value="....."/> Strong</div> <div><input type="button" value="Show"/></div> <p>Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.</p>
Your Email	<input type="text" value="admin@tecmint.com"/> <small>Double-check your email address before continuing.</small>
Search engine visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Discourage search engines from indexing this site

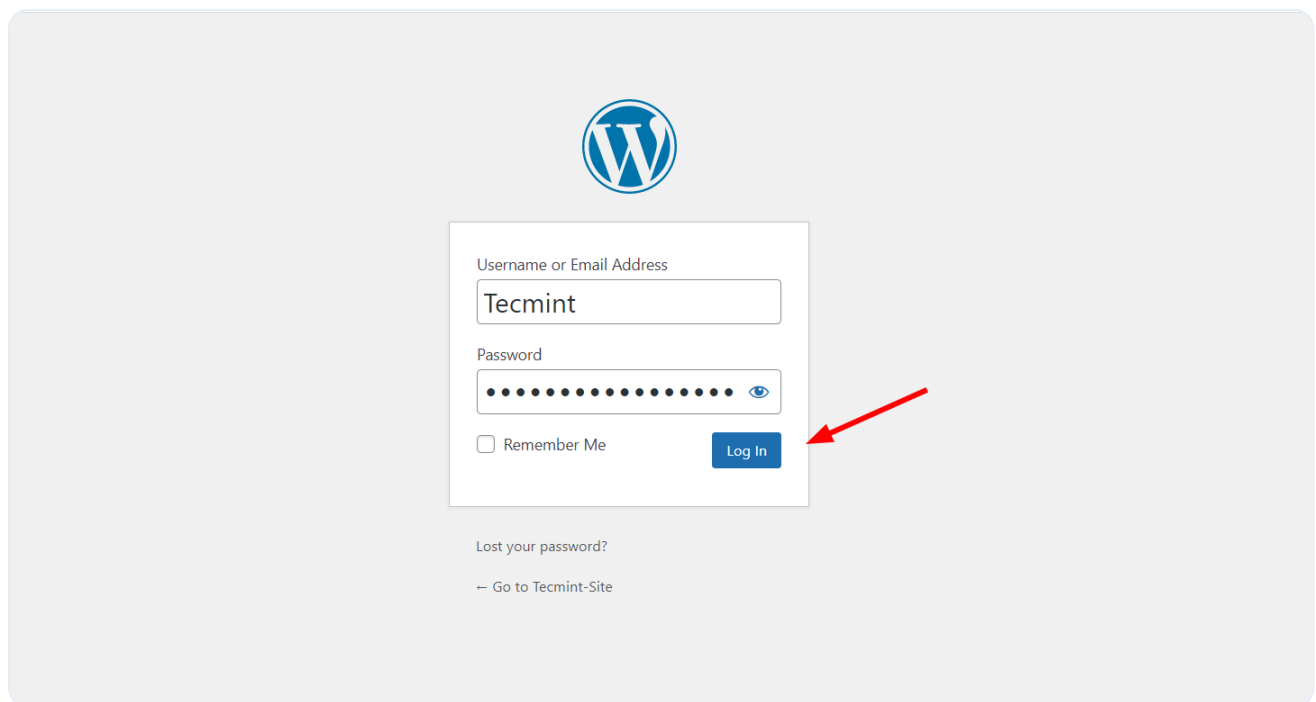
WordPress Site Details

Then click 'Install WordPress' to complete the WordPress setup.

Site Title	<input type="text" value="Tecmint-Site"/>
Username	<input type="text" value="Tecmint"/> <small>Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.</small>
Password	<div><input type="password" value="....."/> Strong</div> <div><input type="button" value="Show"/></div> <p>Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.</p>
Your Email	<input type="text" value="admin@tecmint.com"/> <small>Double-check your email address before continuing.</small>
Search engine visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Discourage search engines from indexing this site <small>It is up to search engines to honor this request.</small>
<input type="button" value="Install WordPress"/>	

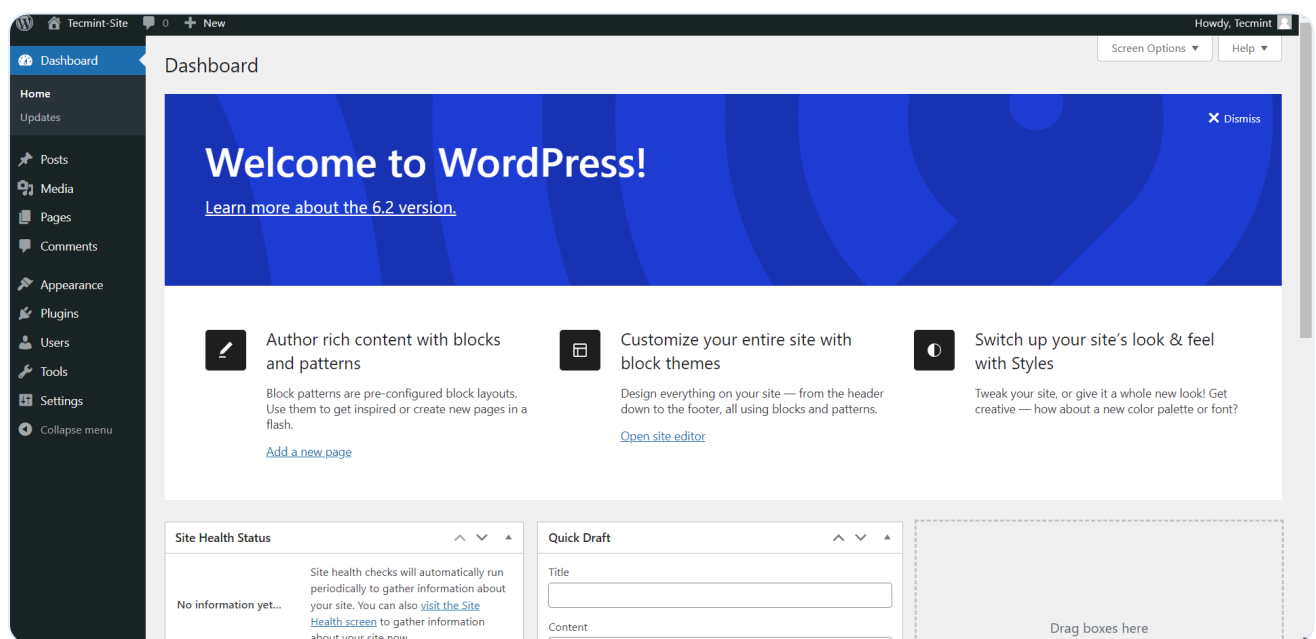
Install WordPress

If everything went right, you will get a confirmation that the installation was successful. To log in, click the 'Log In' button.

The image shows the WordPress Admin Login interface. At the top center is the WordPress logo. Below it is a white login box with a light gray border. Inside the box, there are two input fields: 'Username or Email Address' with the text 'Tecmint' entered, and 'Password' with a masked password of dots. Below the password field is a checkbox labeled 'Remember Me' and a blue 'Log In' button. A red arrow points to the 'Log In' button. Below the login box, there is a link 'Lost your password?' and a link 'Go to Tecmint-Site'.

WordPress Admin Login

This ushers you to the WordPress dashboard as you can see. At this point, you can experiment with various themes to enhance the appearance of your sample website.

The image shows the WordPress Admin Dashboard. The top bar includes the WordPress logo, the site name 'Tecmint-Site', and a 'New' button. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'Dashboard' (selected), 'Home', 'Updates', 'Posts', 'Media', 'Pages', 'Comments', 'Appearance', 'Plugins', 'Users', 'Tools', 'Settings', and 'Collapse menu'. The main content area has a 'Dashboard' title and a 'Welcome to WordPress!' banner with a link to 'Learn more about the 6.2 version'. Below the banner are three cards: 'Author rich content with blocks and patterns', 'Customize your entire site with block themes', and 'Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles'. At the bottom, there are three widgets: 'Site Health Status' (showing 'No information yet...'), 'Quick Draft' (with fields for 'Title' and 'Content'), and a 'Drag boxes here' area.

WordPress Admin Dashboard

Step 5: Access WordPress Using Port Forwarding

Since you are self-hosting your web server from a Linux system at home or your Local Area Network (LAN), the next step is to make it accessible to external users or users outside your LAN (Local Area Network). This is where port forwarding comes in.

Port forwarding, also referred to as port mapping, is a technique that allows external devices to access servers or resources within a private network over the internet. The whole idea is to access private networks from outside, without which it would be impossible since external devices cannot communicate with internal IP addresses.

In your setup, you need to forward the port on which the web server is listening, (in most cases, this is port 80 for HTTP traffic or 443 for HTTPS) as well the static private IP address of the web server.

So, log in to your router and head over to the Port forwarding section. In our example, we are using the DLink router to port forward the web server's ports (80 and 443) and private IP (192.168.0.100) to the Dedicated IP Public IP assigned by the ISP.

In your case, specify the ports and private IP of the web server and save the changes.

The screenshot shows the D-Link DIR-605L Advanced Port Forwarding Rules configuration page. The page has a sidebar with navigation links: Advanced Port Forwarding Rules, Application Rules, MAC Filtering, ACL filter, Traffic Control, Firewall & DMZ, Advanced Wireless Settings, Advanced Network Settings, Routing, and Logout. The main content area is titled "ADVANCED PORT FORWARDING RULES" and includes a description of the feature and "Save Settings" and "Don't Save Settings" buttons. Below this, it shows "24-- ADVANCED PORT FORWARDING RULES" with a note that 24 rules can be created. A table of rules is displayed, with two rules highlighted by a red box:

	Name	Port	Traffic Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HTTP Traffic	Public Port: 80 ~ 80 Private Port: 80 ~ 80	Any
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HTTPS Traffic	Public Port: 443 ~ 443 Private Port: 443 ~ 443	Any
<input type="checkbox"/>		Public Port: ~ ~ Private Port: ~ ~	Any
<input type="checkbox"/>		Public Port: ~ ~ Private Port: ~ ~	Any

The rules are configured with the following details:

- Rule 1 (HTTP Traffic):** Name: HTTP Traffic, Application: HTTP, Public Port: 80, Private Port: 80, IP Address: 192.168.0.100.
- Rule 2 (HTTPS Traffic):** Name: HTTPS Traffic, Application: HTTPS, Public Port: 443, Private Port: 443, IP Address: 192.168.0.100.

Below the table, there are additional fields for Name, IP Address, and Application Name for each rule. The page also includes a "Helpful Hints..." section on the right side.

Port Forwarding for WordPress

To save the changes, you might be required to reboot the router. So, go ahead and do exactly that.

Once the port forwarding is properly carried out, you can now reach your web server outside your network via the Public IP address.

Conclusion

In this guide, we have demonstrated how you can self-host your web server using Apache on a Linux box. Your feedback on this guide is welcome.

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James Kiarie

This is James, a certified Linux administrator and a tech enthusiast who loves keeping in touch with emerging trends in the tech world. When I'm not running commands on the terminal, I'm taking listening to some cool music. taking a casual stroll or watching a nice movie.

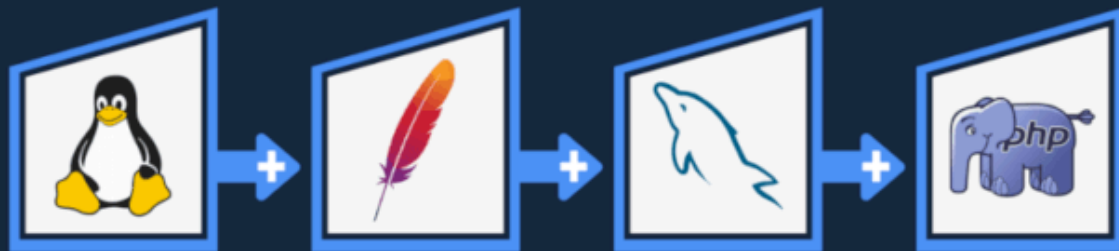
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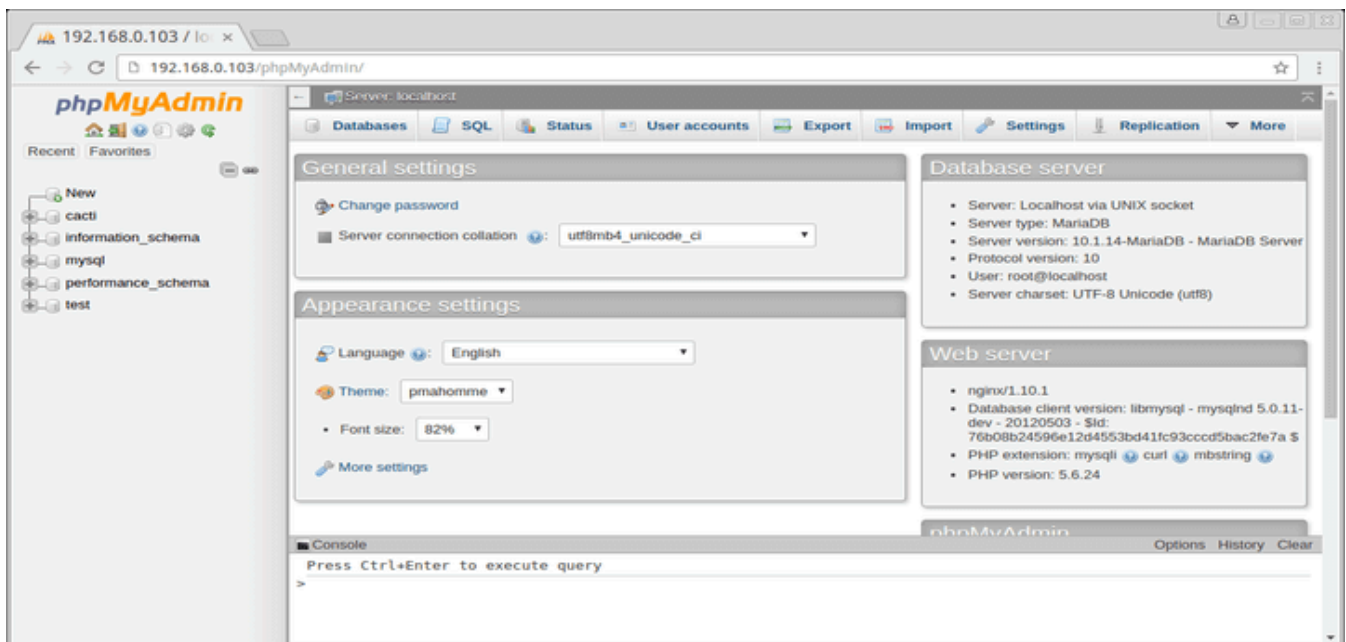
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```
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$ mkdir -p /home/tecmint/my_nfsshare
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$ sudo chmod 777 -R /home/tecmint/my_nfsshare
[sudo] password for tecmint:
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$ ls -l
total 0
drwxrwxrwx. 2 tecmint tecmint 6 Aug 28 22:46 my_nfsshare
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$ cat /etc/exports
/home/tecmint/my_nfsshare 10.128.15.0/24(rw,no_root_squash)
[tecmint@nfs-server ~]$
```

How to Install NFS Server and Client on RHEL-based Distributions



How to Migrate CentOS 7 to AlmaLinux 8 Using ELivate Repo



How to Install LAMP Server on RHEL, CentOS, Rocky & AlmaLinux



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 **87 Comments**

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Marksmiler

July 30, 2023 at 4:50 pm

Releasing the ports on the router is more challenging than it seems. I tried several tutorials and it didn't work.

Using the CloudFlare tunnel, you will only need a domain and a free CloudFlare account. This was the best solution I found for hosting my sites locally.

[Reply](#)

Admin



Ravi Saive

July 31, 2023 at 9:32 am

@Mark,

Configuring routers can indeed be challenging, and it often involves dealing with firewall settings and port forwarding rules, which can vary depending on the router's make and model.

If you need further assistance with that, I'd be happy to try and help

[Reply](#)

Susan Lester

April 2, 2023 at 12:10 pm

Or you simply use iLinux OS with 10 Servers preinstalled, with full GUI...

[Reply](#)

Vishal Shah

April 1, 2023 at 11:41 am

I was looking for such a guide for a long time, I am new to Linux and I wanted to learn how to create and host a website on my local linux system,

Thanks for creating such a helpful article, now I can able host a website locally on my Linux box using these instructions.

[Reply](#)

Joginder

September 20, 2020 at 12:09 pm

Nice article, How can I keep my website alive even when my pc is off. How can that happen?

[Reply](#)

Deepak

September 5, 2020 at 12:16 am

How can we add a minimum amount of security? also, can we proceed with the above steps using a Linux installed inside a Virtualbox in windows?

[Reply](#)

hadia

June 21, 2022 at 10:37 pm

Yes, I'm doing this with virtual box ubuntu 20.04. Only the virtual server settings are creating problems for me.

[Reply](#)**Melaku**

May 24, 2019 at 3:09 am

Assuming 100 concurrent web users at a time visiting my server, is it possible to handle if my web-server is a desktop with 2Gb ram and 4Gb GPU attached??

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

May 24, 2019 at 10:09 am

@Melaku,

Yes, only if you do proper optimization of web server and have CDN in place..

[Reply](#)**Melaku**

May 24, 2019 at 10:42 am

How proper optimization of web server(debian linux) is done and what is CDN?

[Reply](#)

Admin



Ravi Saive

May 24, 2019 at 11:16 am

@Melaku,

For Apache Tuning & Optimization, this article will help you – [5 Tips to Boost the Performance of Your Apache Web Server](#).

Use cloudflare CDN for faster loading of website.

[Reply](#)

Melaku

May 24, 2019 at 11:46 am

Can i add a cluster of GPU (4Gb each) to increase the webserver performance and is that good approach? if there is a better solution as per performance and cost please tell me

Admin



Ravi Saive

May 25, 2019 at 11:48 am

@Melaku,

Yes, you can upgrade system hardware anytime for better Apache performance..

moeez

July 12, 2018 at 11:15 pm

Hi, I already made a web server on my Kali Linux and also do a port forwarding on virtual server tab but my web page only access from the device which are connected with my home wifi or the same network on which server is connected but i want it to be access from world wide what can i do for that please help me thanks.

[Reply](#)

Admin



Ravi Saive

July 13, 2018 at 11:51 am

@Moeez,

Please have a public IP address setup on the server to make a web sever page accessible from outside world.

[Reply](#)

moeez

July 13, 2018 at 11:09 pm

I got my public IP by searching on Google "what is my ip" but with that ip my webserver is not accessible from outside world if we try to access from outside

world then it give error that web page at http://my public ip could not be loaded because "net::err_connection_timed_out. this error happen when i try to access my webserver from outside local internet from mobile what should i do now or from where i can get the public ip address

[Reply](#)

Admin



Ravi Saive

July 14, 2018 at 10:36 am

@Moeez,

You need to buy the Public IP address for your web server or else take hosting from cheap hosting provider they will provide you free IP address for your web server...

[Reply](#)

moeez

July 13, 2018 at 11:10 pm

and how can i have public ip address setup please guide me i really need help

[Reply](#)

Mackenzie

June 22, 2018 at 10:55 am

Great Article, Really Helpful...

[Reply](#)

Oliver Russell

February 14, 2018 at 4:21 pm

Instead of manually installing webserver and stack manually, isn't it better to host PHP site with platform like Cloudways, where the these packages are installed and configured automatically? This will save a lot of time, which you can instead spend on building your app.

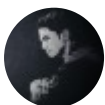
[Reply](#)

roz

May 13, 2017 at 6:42 pm

so useful for me thanks ...

[Reply](#)



Aditya Shakya

March 14, 2017 at 3:25 pm

Great Work... Thanks for this, Helped me a lot ...

[Reply](#)**Ridho**

January 27, 2017 at 9:41 am

Thanks for the information, great article and tutorial

[Reply](#)**Bruce**

November 4, 2016 at 12:27 pm

Hi mate, thanks for the great article, I followed your step of installing Drupal and after copying the extracted Drupal contents to /var/www, I wasn't greeted with the page as you showed in the screenshot.

It's the same Apache greeting page. So I tried to move those contents again into var/www/html directory again and still getting greeted with the same Apache default page. Could you tell me if I'm doing anything wrong? Thanks

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

November 4, 2016 at 1:32 pm

@Bruce,

Delete the default apache index.html page and try again, I sure you will get drupal setup page as in this guide..

[Reply](#)



Charles

October 23, 2016 at 5:27 pm

Um Yes! Great article! Would love further guides from you!

[Reply](#)



Mozgear

July 31, 2016 at 9:07 am

Planning to build my own web server too but i have problem. How do you connect your domain name to your webhost? Specifically how will i associate my webhost to a nameserver which later i can use those NS to my domain to.

[Reply](#)

Admin



Ravi Saive

August 1, 2016 at 11:25 am

@Mozgear,

That's good to hear that you're planning to setup your own webserver, for connecting domain to webhost, you need to create a DNS A Record on the

domain register panel and point back to the IP address of Sever where actual web server files hosted..

[Reply](#)

SOURAV Patil

August 1, 2016 at 11:17 pm

Please do make a article on that..

[Reply](#)

Akash

September 22, 2016 at 10:35 am

please do create article on that topic would be helpful thanks..

[Reply](#)

Sourabh Thakur

March 10, 2016 at 8:27 pm

good sir and thanks

[Reply](#)

MMS

February 20, 2016 at 9:42 pm

it open website by ip address or something like local host

How to open website by typing eg ::: <http://www.abc.com>

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

February 22, 2016 at 11:31 am

@Mustaga,

You need to setup A record for you domain in DNS and point to your server where Apache installed..

[Reply](#)**cypher**

February 19, 2016 at 4:21 am

But if someone is using windows. Can that person still have Linux server been installed?

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

February 19, 2016 at 11:11 am

@Cypher,

Yes you can install Linux server there isn't any major difference, except you must know about root, swap partition before installing..

[Reply](#)

deepesh

January 30, 2016 at 10:57 pm

I am using data card & I want host my website from my laptop so it can happen.

I am getting problem while host website in outside.
my website work only local host.

[Reply](#)

Admin



Ravi Saive

February 1, 2016 at 10:56 am

@Deepesh,

Yes you can host your website in your laptop, but you need a static IP address to make it available on the web..May I know what kind of problems you facing while setting up website?

[Reply](#)

rudra

January 17, 2016 at 11:34 am

I want to place hosting live for my company please help me with step so i can have some business and can join client too

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

January 18, 2016 at 2:00 pm

@Rudra,

We've already presented the article with nice step-by-step article to host your own website under Linux server, now may I know what kind of help you looking for?

[Reply](#)**ks**

December 17, 2015 at 12:25 am

Thanks so much for this! Extremely helpful and easy to follow!

[Reply](#)

Scott

November 25, 2015 at 3:16 am

This guide was so helpful! I went the wordpress route instead, and everything works! Thank you so much!!

[Reply](#)**nj**

November 1, 2015 at 8:42 pm

Hello superb explanation. I thank you and I find you have saved me a lot of time. Now my problem: I placed the drupal in /var/www and it does not load on my browser so I have to place it in /var/www/html for it to load. Is this a problem? Now it seems to complicate the installation somewhat. Thank you!

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

November 2, 2015 at 11:45 am

@Nj,

It's depend on which Linux OS version you using, in CentOS Apache default path is /var/www/html and in Ubuntu its /var/www.

[Reply](#)

**segovia**

October 31, 2015 at 8:46 pm

Why did you say that I shall never give IP address to someone you don't know? How can other people visit my site then? I am confused.

[Reply](#)**Bert**

September 3, 2015 at 12:00 pm

How do I create the php file in my apache directory?

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

September 3, 2015 at 12:24 pm

@Bert,

Simply using vi or nano editor to create a file with **.php** extension. For example, index.php would be your new php file.

[Reply](#)**saurabh**

May 29, 2015 at 1:59 am

Hello Sir,

I want to know if i host a website on my local ubuntu server 14.04 .how can i access this site externally !.What are the settings that need to be done for this?

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

June 29, 2015 at 2:54 pm

1) it is not a good idea to do it host a website on local server.

2) If you understand the risk, you can simply forward the port. All you need is a Static IP.

You should be able to do it yourself by following the guide, if however you seek my help you may send me your ssh server

[Reply](#)

Diego

May 28, 2015 at 1:31 am

Hello,

Thank you very much for your reply. Is this a suitable way to create a website in order for large amounts of people get there? I mean, is this going to work for a site with audio streaming, embedded videos, text, images, etc, being visited by lots of users? If so, what hardware would you recommend for something like that? Thank you!

[Reply](#)**Eric Sebasta**

June 25, 2015 at 12:20 am

That goes way beyond the scope of this, which is a testing server. Of course Linux can do what you are asking, 70% of everything served over the Internet came from a Linux server, across Linux routers and switches to you. ;)

[Reply](#)**Luisa**

February 3, 2015 at 5:12 am

Hello I am trying to install MySQL and keep getting this error:

E: Unable to locate package mysql

I googled it and people said to do the command

`sudo apt-get update`

But still didn't made it work.

Thank you.

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

February 3, 2015 at 2:17 pm

I fear you haven't installed mysql. have you?

what is the output of
\$ whereis mysql

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

February 3, 2015 at 2:18 pm

and if you are unable to install mysql let us know what distribution you are using and its version.

[Reply](#)



Luisa

February 4, 2015 at 5:36 pm

Thank you very much for your reply!

I did this in my console:

```
root@ns357128:~# whereis mysql
mysql: /usr/bin/mysql /etc/mysql /usr/bin/X11/mysql
/usr/share/man/man1/mysql.1.gz
```

Then tried to install it like on your tutorial:

```
root@ns357128:~# apt-get install mysql mysql-server mysql-client
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
E: Unable to locate package mysql
root@ns357128:~#
```

I installed apache and <http://your-ip-address> works, so I assume apache is installed.

Then I tried to install PHP:

```
root@ns357128:~# apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-auth-mysql php5-mysql
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
libapache2-mod-auth-mysql is already the newest version.
php5 is already the newest version.
php5-mysql is already the newest version.
0 to upgrade, 0 to newly install, 0 to remove, and 42 not to upgrade.
root@ns357128:~#
```

So I assume PHP is installed, but I did the info.php and placed it in the /var/www/html folder, but just appears as a blank page so I assume I need mySQL installed?

I did better research so I also assume I need to install this: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql-apt-repo-quick-guide/en/> but I wanted confirmation first.

I am using kimsufi dedicated server OS Ubuntu Server 14.04 "Trusty Tahr" LTS (64bits)

I am sorry for all the questions but I am really new to this and really want to install a forum on my dedicated server!

Thank you so much for your patience.

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

February 4, 2015 at 9:04 pm

send us a mail with your ssh login details or remote desktop login credentials and we will solve this for you.

[Reply](#)



vishal

January 17, 2015 at 5:11 pm

Sir , i started to create a website after reading your article , but i'm successful in publishing my website upto my local network . but i want to make it live through out the web (outside my network also) . and i think i had static ip too , but i'm unable to make my site live for whole web . please help me

[Reply](#)

Admin



Ravi Saive

January 17, 2015 at 5:14 pm

@Vishal,

Have you opened port 80 on iptables firewall? if not open and check from outside...

[Reply](#)

vishal

January 18, 2015 at 5:48 pm

@ Ravi Saive , i did not know how to open port 80 in iptables . please help me sir

[Reply](#)

Admin

**Ravi Saive**

January 20, 2015 at 11:36 am

@Vishal,

Use the following command to open port 80 in iptables firewall

```
# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT  
# sudo /etc/init.d/iptables save
```

[Reply](#)

تور استانیول

December 17, 2014 at 2:50 am

thank you .it is very useful tutorial for installing LAMP Server

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

December 17, 2014 at 10:24 pm

Welcome تور استانیول

[Reply](#)

**Alejandro**

September 28, 2014 at 8:05 pm

Which are the differences between `'/var/www/html'` and `'/var/www'`?

If i have created an html file with php on it, to be able to execute the file and see it on the browser where should i put my file?

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

October 2, 2014 at 3:11 pm

Apache's working directory in some distro is `/var/www` and in some distro `/var/www/html`.

If you have html directory at location `/var/www/`, then it means your working directory is `/var/www/html`. Put your php file here. set up the correct file permission. and finally point your browser to `127.0.0.1/Php_filename.php`.

Replace `Php_filename` with the name of your PHP file.
Hope it helps.

[Reply](#)**Pavan**

August 22, 2014 at 12:39 am

Hi Avishek,

It's nice to have this tutorial. Need information in detail. How can we access this

URL using www. Need info about that setup

Thanks & Regards

Pavan.kusuma

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

August 23, 2014 at 3:27 pm

Dear that's a complex thing called DNS.

Wait we will be coming with DNS working soon.

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

July 17, 2014 at 1:16 pm

Thanks @ Ananth S P,

It was a great pleasure knowing this.

[Reply](#)

dario d

July 9, 2014 at 5:58 pm

This was a great tutorial, thank you. This will help me to build my first web server and hos my websites.

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

July 10, 2014 at 4:39 pm

Thanks @ dario, for the wonderful feedback. All the success!

[Reply](#)**alex**

March 29, 2014 at 5:53 am

Thanks for the tutorial, might want to make a note to restart the apache service after installing PHP, other wise the phpinfo() script will not work

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

August 23, 2014 at 3:27 pm

Welcome and Thanks for the suggestion.

[Reply](#)**Abdul Hameed**

March 15, 2014 at 2:35 pm

it is not working how install drupal when we put on browser localhost it shwon this Apache 2 Test Page drupal not running.

which i already extract file in var/www/

kindly advise.

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

August 23, 2014 at 3:26 pm

Tell which Distro you are using.

is there any html directory under www directory?

Have you set correct permission?

[Reply](#)



Deepak

March 12, 2014 at 11:13 pm

Thankyou! sir for this wonderful article.

I am having a pet project call wifi broadcast system but i currently not managed to break the networking.

we want to broadcast above server with wifi router to other device.

Please guide further...!!

[Reply](#)

**Avishek Kumar**

August 23, 2014 at 3:25 pm

Welcome Deepak.

[Reply](#)**Joseph**

February 4, 2014 at 4:42 pm

Great article, keep it up Bro. We won't mind if u give us on more on virtual server creations, and securing of it.

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

February 10, 2014 at 3:41 pm

Thanks @ Joseph for such a wonderful feedback.
we would be working on your suggestions, soon.

[Reply](#)**Vinod**

February 3, 2014 at 10:41 pm

Hey Avishek, this is a really neat article targeting amateurs like me. I'm going to use this and set my server up (I'm done until getting LAMP up), now its Drupal time.

Hope its ok for me to get in touch with you if I need help.

Cheers!

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

February 10, 2014 at 3:48 pm

Thanks Vinod fro this valueable feedback. Kudos...

we will be happy to help you. Moreover we are starting our services, and you can take our service at very reasonable cost.

[Reply](#)

Vishal

January 12, 2014 at 3:45 am

Really nice article Avishek!!!

I am not a very experienced Linux person but trying to understand which of the installation process (apt-get Or yum Or another) someone should use and concepts behind those?

Are these distro dependent or what?

Have you already any article published onto this If Yes then please provide me the link Or if you have some good details then I will be really thankful for that.

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

August 23, 2014 at 3:24 pm

Welcome @ Vishal,

Apt and Yum are package manager for Linux Distros. Some Uses Apt other uses Yum or other package Manager. Yup Package Manager id distro dependent.

[Reply](#)**Vasu**

October 10, 2013 at 4:16 pm

Nice post Avishek. It's really helpful. I've have working on moodle. Procedure is same.

Thanks and keep it up.

Vasu..

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

August 23, 2014 at 3:22 pm

Welcome @ Vasu

[Reply](#)**Rajesh**

June 11, 2013 at 8:45 am

thank you for giving information about how to install Drupal

[Reply](#)**keihan**

June 6, 2013 at 8:03 pm

thank you .it is very useful tuturiel for installing LAMP Server

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

August 23, 2014 at 3:21 pm

Welcome @ keihan

[Reply](#)**Nayan**

June 6, 2013 at 2:10 pm

Thank you very much for this well written article. I am a regular ubuntu user but have never tried making it a server. Awaiting subsequent articles (and lessons) from you about webpage/server development

[Reply](#)



Avishek Kumar

August 23, 2014 at 3:21 pm

Welcome @ Nayan

[Reply](#)

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