**Practical: 1**

**Aim: Introduction to web server installation and configuration.**

Web Server: A web server is software and hardware that uses [HTTP](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/HTTP-Hypertext-Transfer-Protocol) (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) and other protocols to respond to [client](https://www.techtarget.com/searchenterprisedesktop/definition/client) requests made over the World Wide Web. The main job of a web server is to display website content through storing, processing and delivering webpages to users. Besides HTTP, web servers also support [SMTP](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/SMTP-Simple-Mail-Transfer-Protocol) (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) and FTP (File Transfer Protocol), used for email, file transfer and storage.

Web server hardware is connected to the internet and allows data to be exchanged with other connected devices, while web server software controls how a user accesses hosted files. The web server process is an example of the [server](https://www.techtarget.com/searchnetworking/definition/client-server) model. All computers that host websites must have web server software.

XAMPP:-

X-Cross Platform

A-Apache (Web Server)

M-Mysql/MariaDB (Database)

P-PHP (Server Side Scripting Language)

P-Perl (Server Side Scripting Language)

WAMPP:-

W-Windows

A-Apache (Web Server)

M-Mysql/MariaDB (Database)

P-PHP (Server Side Scripting Language)

P-Perl (Server Side Scripting Language)

LAMPP:-

L-Linux

A-Apache (Web Server)

M-Mysql/MariaDB (Database)

P-PHP (Server Side Scripting Language)

P-Perl (Server Side Scripting Language)

MAMPP:-

M-Mac(ios)

A-Apache (Web Server)

M-Mysql/MariaDB (Database)

P-PHP (Server Side Scripting Language)

P-Perl (Server Side Scripting Language)

OUTPUT:





























