

# **Administración de Sistemas y Redes - Práctica 7**

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## 1. Instalación

- La máquina Linux debe llamarse linux.as.local, para ello hacemos:

```
# hostnamectl set-hostname linux.as.local
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname linux.as.local
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

Comprobamos que el nombramiento de la máquina se ha realizado con éxito haciendo:

```
# uname -a
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# uname -a
Linux linux.as.local 5.14.0-503.22.1.el9_5.x86_64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Fri Jan 24 03:
55:12 EST 2025 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

Comprobamos con ping que tenemos acceso a la red.

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=59.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=117 time=256 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=117 time=69.0 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=117 time=80.7 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=117 time=96.9 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=7 ttl=117 time=67.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=8 ttl=117 time=69.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=9 ttl=117 time=58.0 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=10 ttl=117 time=83.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=11 ttl=117 time=84.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=12 ttl=117 time=84.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=13 ttl=117 time=63.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=14 ttl=117 time=86.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=15 ttl=117 time=48.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=16 ttl=117 time=64.8 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
16 packets transmitted, 15 received, 6.25% packet loss, time 15680ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 48.116/84.910/256.454/47.588 ms
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

- Arrancamos WS2022 y comprobamos que se resuelve la dirección linux.as.local desde las máquinas Linux y W10.

- W10:

```
Windows10_pr7 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.19045.5487]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

C:\Users\uoxxxxxx\Desktop\U0287577>nslookup linux.as.local
Servidor:  ws2022.as.local
Address:  192.168.56.101

Nombre:  linux.as.local
Address:  192.168.56.100

C:\Users\uoxxxxxx\Desktop\U0287577>_
```

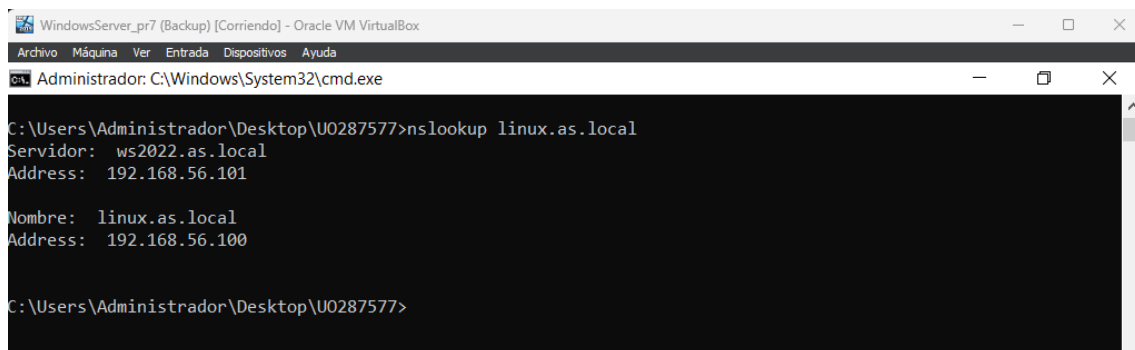
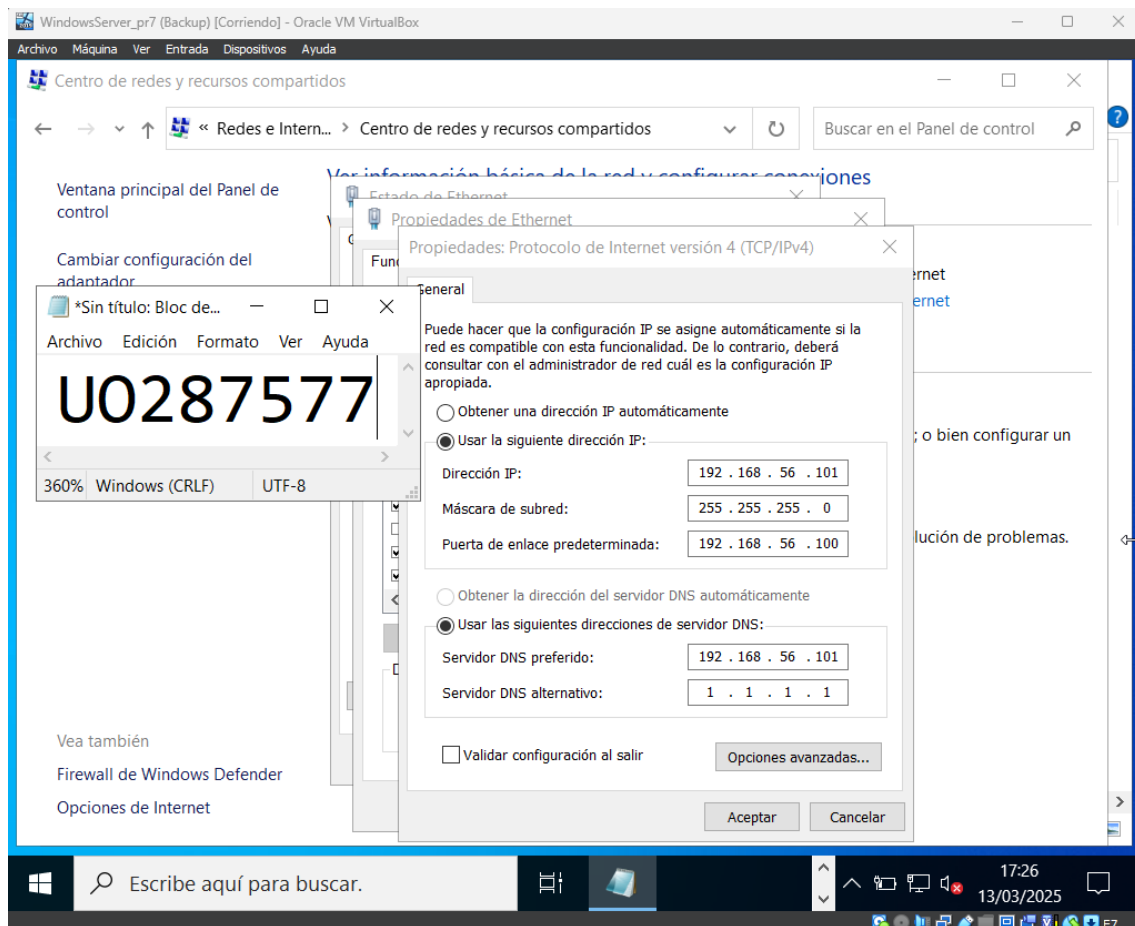
- Linux:

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nslookup linux.as.local
Server:      192.168.56.101
Address:     192.168.56.101#53

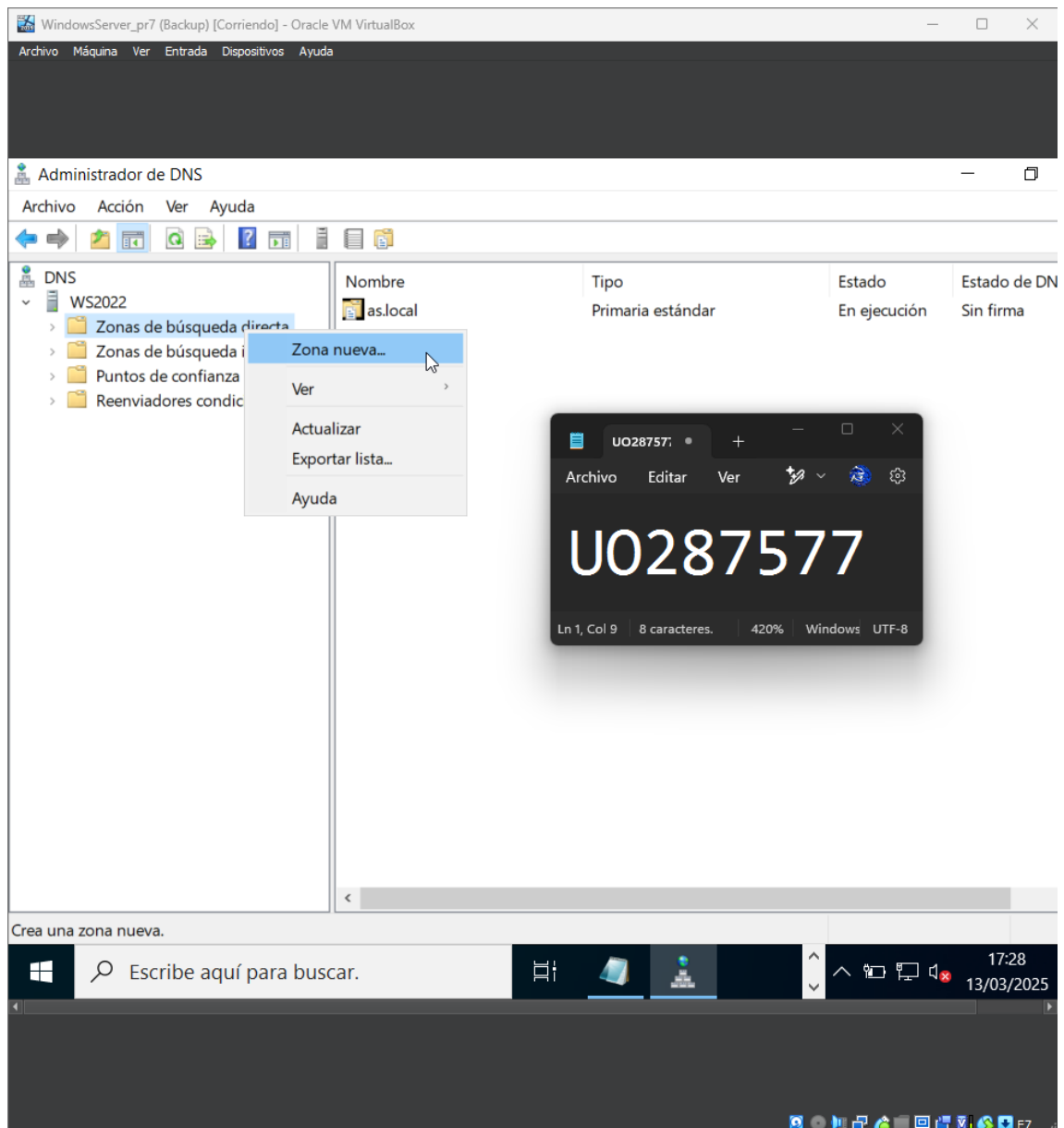
Name:  linux.as.local
Address: 192.168.56.100

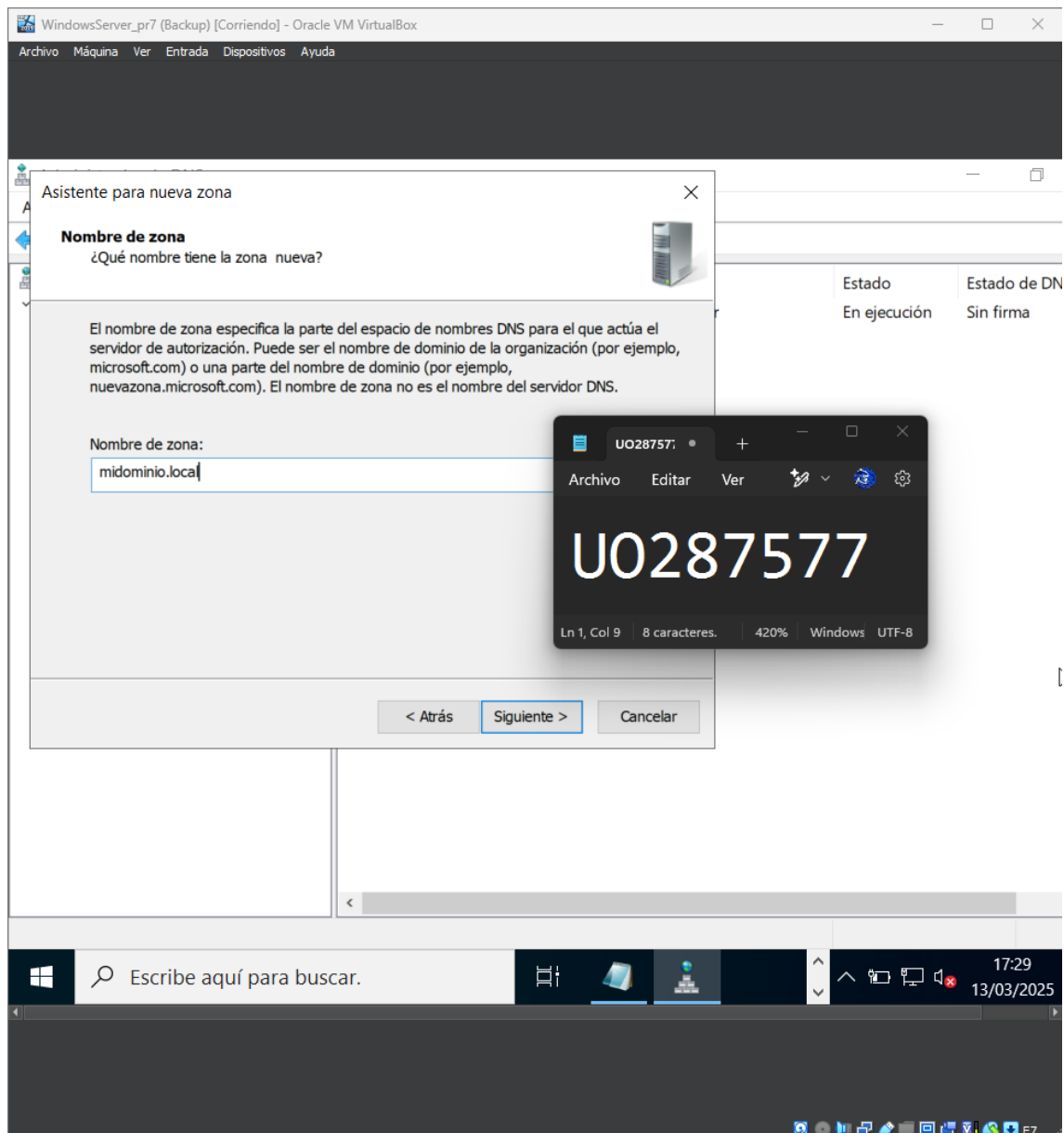
[U0287577@linux ~]# █
```

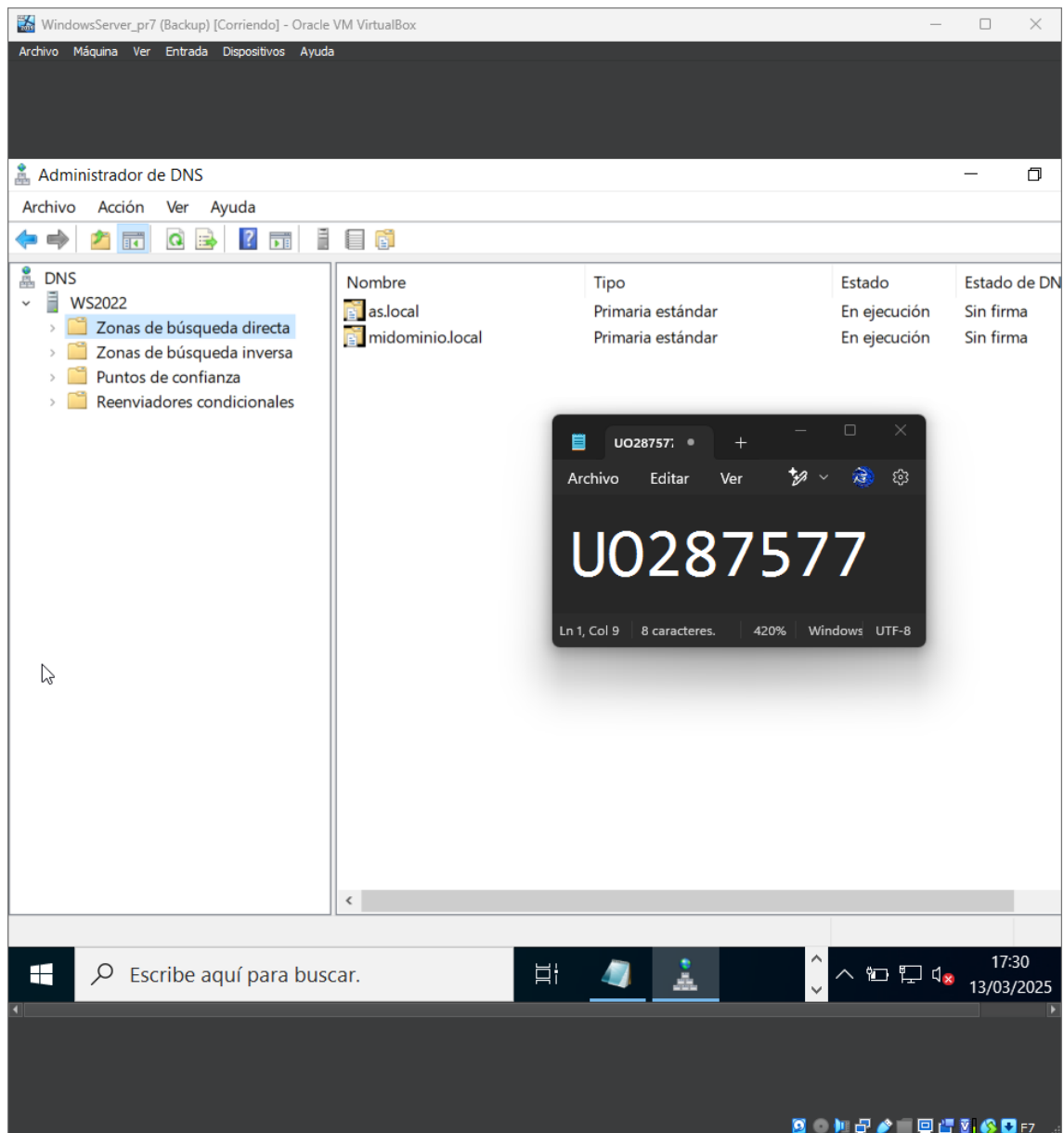
Analizamos y cambiamos lo necesario para que también se resuelva la dirección desde la propia WS2022.



- En la zona del servidor DNS añadimos www.midominio.local con la misma dirección IP que la máquina Linux (debemos crear una nueva zona midominio.local).

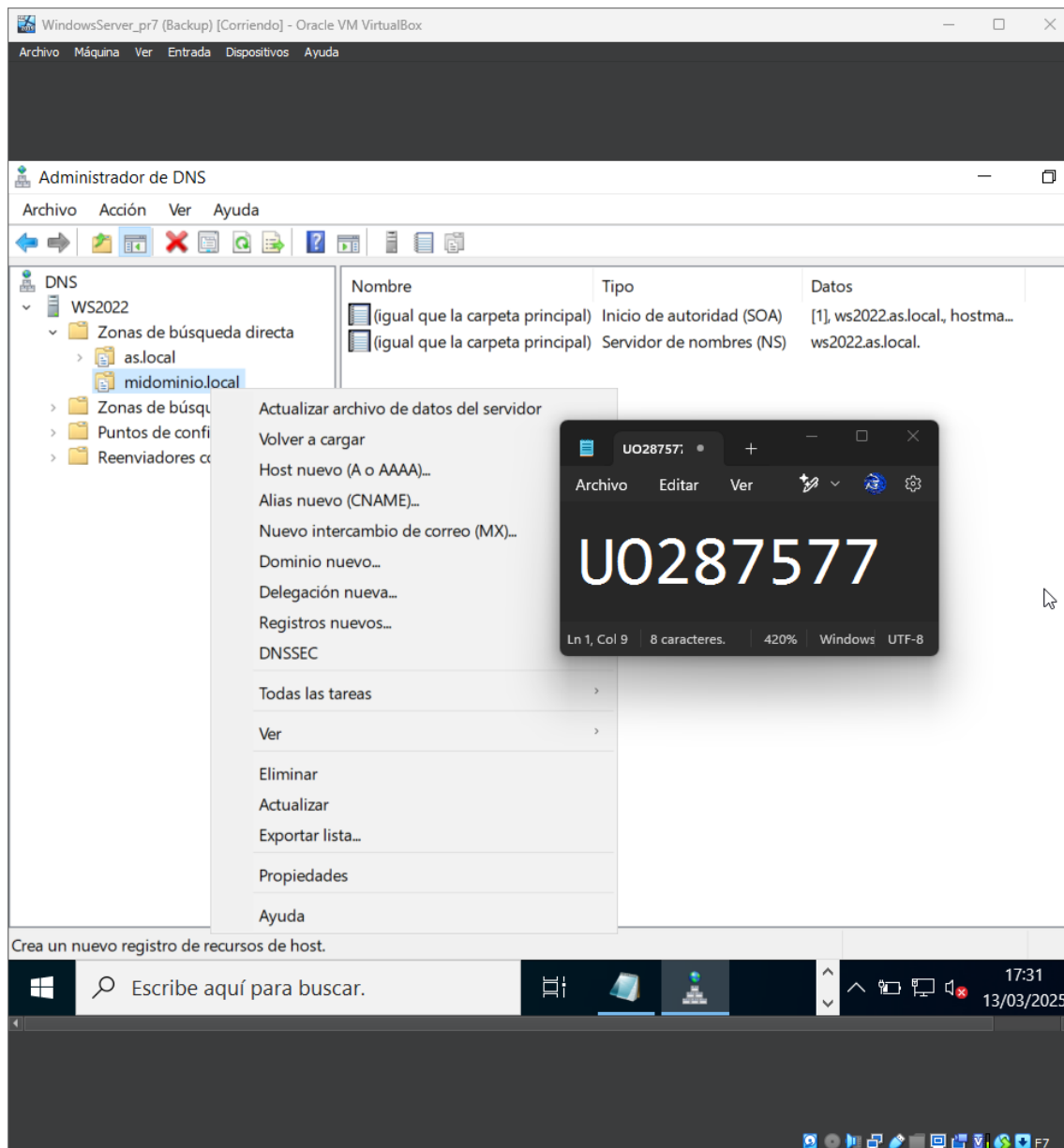


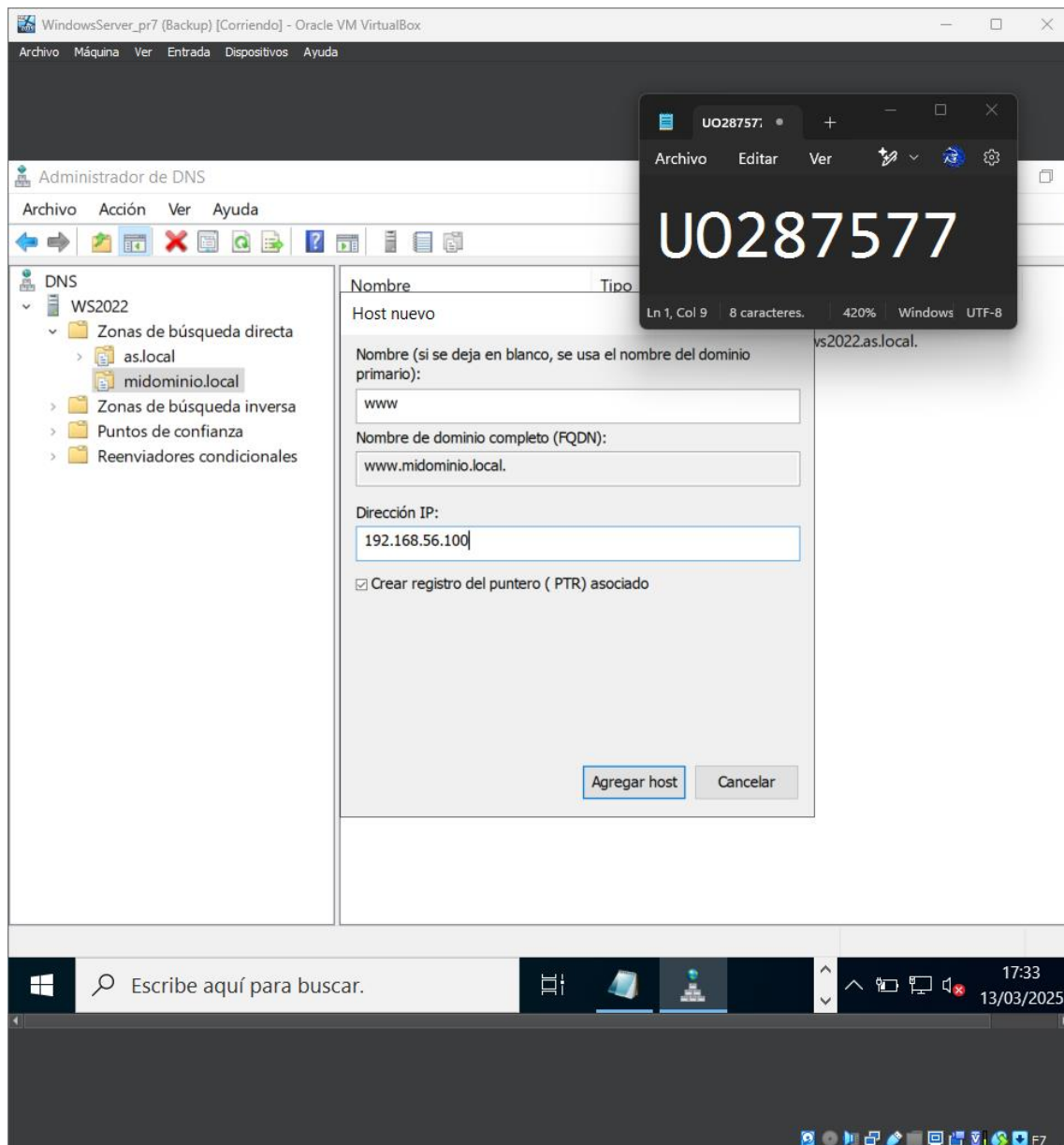


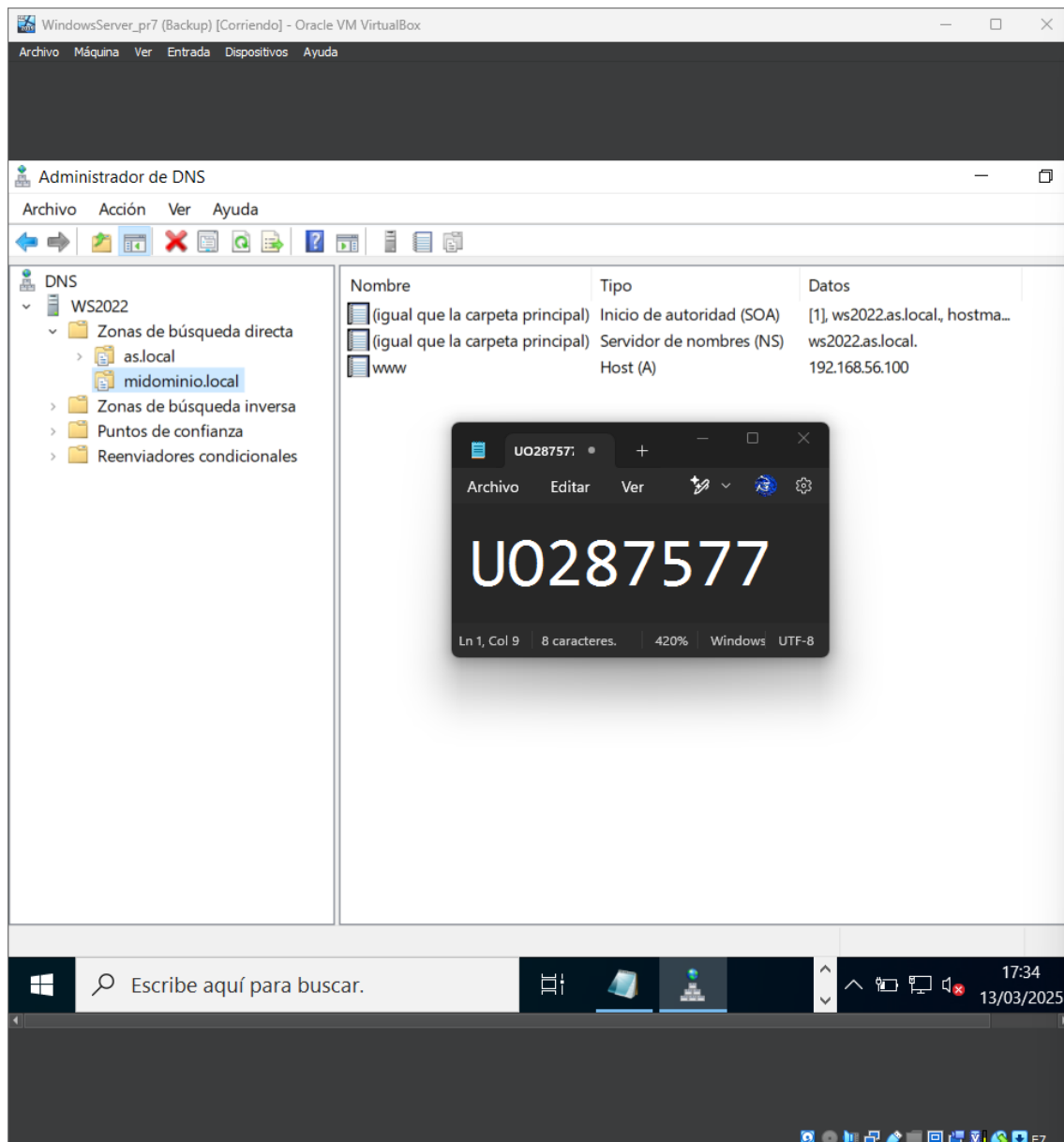


Añadimos un nuevo host con la dirección IP de la MV Linux.









Comprobamos que tanto la máquina Linux como W10 resuelven correctamente la dirección asignada a `www.midominio.local` (si toman del WS2022 la dirección del servidor DNS y está todo bien configurado, ya debería ser así).

- W10:



- Linux:

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nslookup www.midominio.local
Server:      192.168.56.101
Address:     192.168.56.101#53

Name:   www.midominio.local
Address: 192.168.56.100

[U0287577@linux ~]# █
```

- Comprobamos que el Apache está instalado en la máquina Linux, y si no es así lo instalamos con `dnf install httpd`.

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# dnf install httpd
AlmaLinux 9 - AppStream                    5.2 kB/s | 4.2 kB      00:00
AlmaLinux 9 - AppStream                    677 kB/s | 14 MB       00:20
AlmaLinux 9 - BaseOS                       4.9 kB/s | 3.8 kB      00:00
AlmaLinux 9 - BaseOS                      532 kB/s | 14 MB       00:26
AlmaLinux 9 - Extras                       4.5 kB/s | 3.3 kB      00:00
AlmaLinux 9 - Extras                       13 kB/s | 13 kB       00:01
Última comprobación de caducidad de metadatos hecha hace 0:00:01, el jue 13 mar 2025 17:37:16.
Dependencias resueltas.
=====
Paquete                Arquitectura Versión                Repositorio    Tam.
=====
Instalando:
httpd                  x86_64        2.4.62-1.el9_5.2        appstream      45 k
Instalando dependencias:
almalinux-logos-httpd noarch        90.5.1-1.1.el9          appstream      18 k
apr                    x86_64        1.7.0-12.el9_3          appstream     122 k
apr-util               x86_64        1.6.1-23.el9            appstream      94 k
apr-util-bdb           x86_64        1.6.1-23.el9            appstream      12 k
httpd-core              x86_64        2.4.62-1.el9_5.2        appstream     1.4 M
httpd-filesystem        noarch        2.4.62-1.el9_5.2        appstream      12 k
httpd-tools             x86_64        2.4.62-1.el9_5.2        appstream      79 k
mailcap                 noarch        2.1.49-5.el9            baseos         32 k
Instalando dependencias débiles:
apr-util-openssl        x86_64        1.6.1-23.el9            appstream      14 k
mod_http2               x86_64        2.0.26-2.el9_4.1        appstream     162 k
mod_lua                  x86_64        2.4.62-1.el9_5.2        appstream      58 k

Resumen de la transacción
=====
Instalar 12 Paquetes

Tamaño total de la descarga: 2.0 M
Tamaño instalado: 6.1 M
¿Está de acuerdo [s/N]? █
```

```

Descargando paquetes:
(1/12): almalinux-logos-httpd-90.5.1-1.1.el9.noarch.rp  30 kB/s | 18 kB  00:00
(2/12): apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64.rpm          55 kB/s | 12 kB  00:00
(3/12): apr-1.7.0-12.el9_3.x86_64.rpm                 108 kB/s | 122 kB 00:01
(4/12): apr-util-openssl-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64.rpm      44 kB/s | 14 kB  00:00
(5/12): httpd-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64.rpm            186 kB/s | 45 kB  00:00
(6/12): apr-util-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64.rpm              59 kB/s | 94 kB  00:01
(7/12): httpd-filesystem-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.noarch.rpm   52 kB/s | 12 kB  00:00
(8/12): httpd-tools-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64.rpm       291 kB/s | 79 kB  00:00
(9/12): mod_http2-2.0.26-2.el9_4.1.x86_64.rpm        460 kB/s | 162 kB 00:00
(10/12): mod_lua-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64.rpm          316 kB/s | 58 kB  00:00
(11/12): mailcap-2.1.49-5.el9.noarch.rpm               139 kB/s | 32 kB  00:00
(12/12): httpd-core-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64.rpm       687 kB/s | 1.4 MB 00:02
-----
Total                                          461 kB/s | 2.0 MB 00:04
Ejecutando verificación de operación
Verificación de operación exitosa.
Ejecutando prueba de operaciones
Prueba de operación exitosa.
Ejecutando operación
  Preparando      :                               1/1
  Instalando      : apr-1.7.0-12.el9_3.x86_64      1/12
  Instalando      : apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64 2/12
  Instalando      : apr-util-openssl-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64 3/12
  Instalando      : apr-util-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64     4/12
  Instalando      : httpd-tools-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64 5/12
  Instalando      : mailcap-2.1.49-5.el9.noarch       6/12
Ejecutando scriptlet: httpd-filesystem-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.noarch 7/12
  Instalando      : httpd-filesystem-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.noarch 7/12
  Instalando      : httpd-core-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64 8/12
  Instalando      : mod_lua-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64   9/12
  Instalando      : almalinux-logos-httpd-90.5.1-1.1.el9.noarch 10/12
  Instalando      : mod_http2-2.0.26-2.el9_4.1.x86_64 11/12
  Instalando      : httpd-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64     12/12
Ejecutando scriptlet: httpd-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64 12/12
  Verificando     : almalinux-logos-httpd-90.5.1-1.1.el9.noarch 1/12
  Verificando     : apr-1.7.0-12.el9_3.x86_64          2/12
  Verificando     : apr-util-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64       3/12
  Verificando     : apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64  4/12
  Verificando     : apr-util-openssl-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64 5/12
  Verificando     : httpd-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64     6/12
  Verificando     : httpd-core-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64 7/12
  Verificando     : httpd-filesystem-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.noarch 8/12
  Verificando     : httpd-tools-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64 9/12
  Verificando     : mod_http2-2.0.26-2.el9_4.1.x86_64 10/12
  Verificando     : mod_lua-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64   11/12
  Verificando     : mailcap-2.1.49-5.el9.noarch        12/12

Instalado:
  almalinux-logos-httpd-90.5.1-1.1.el9.noarch apr-1.7.0-12.el9_3.x86_64
  apr-util-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64               apr-util-bdb-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64
  apr-util-openssl-1.6.1-23.el9.x86_64       httpd-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64
  httpd-core-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64         httpd-filesystem-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.noarch
  httpd-tools-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64       mailcap-2.1.49-5.el9.noarch
  mod_http2-2.0.26-2.el9_4.1.x86_64         mod_lua-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64

¡Listo!
[U0287577@linux ~]#

```

Arrancamos el servicio httpd en la máquina Linux.

```

[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl start httpd
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl status https
Unit https.service could not be found.
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-03-13 17:38:07 CET; 8s ago
     Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
  Main PID: 1800 (httpd)
    Status: "Started, listening on: port 80"
    Tasks: 177 (limit: 10992)
   Memory: 21.7M
      CPU: 61ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
           └─1800 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             └─1801 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
               └─1802 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                 └─1803 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                   └─1804 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

mar 13 17:38:07 linux.as.local systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
mar 13 17:38:07 linux.as.local systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
mar 13 17:38:07 linux.as.local httpd[1800]: Server configured, listening on: port 80
[U0287577@linux ~]# █

```

Añadimos una nueva regla al firewall para permitir las conexiones http:

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=internal --permanent --add-service=http
```

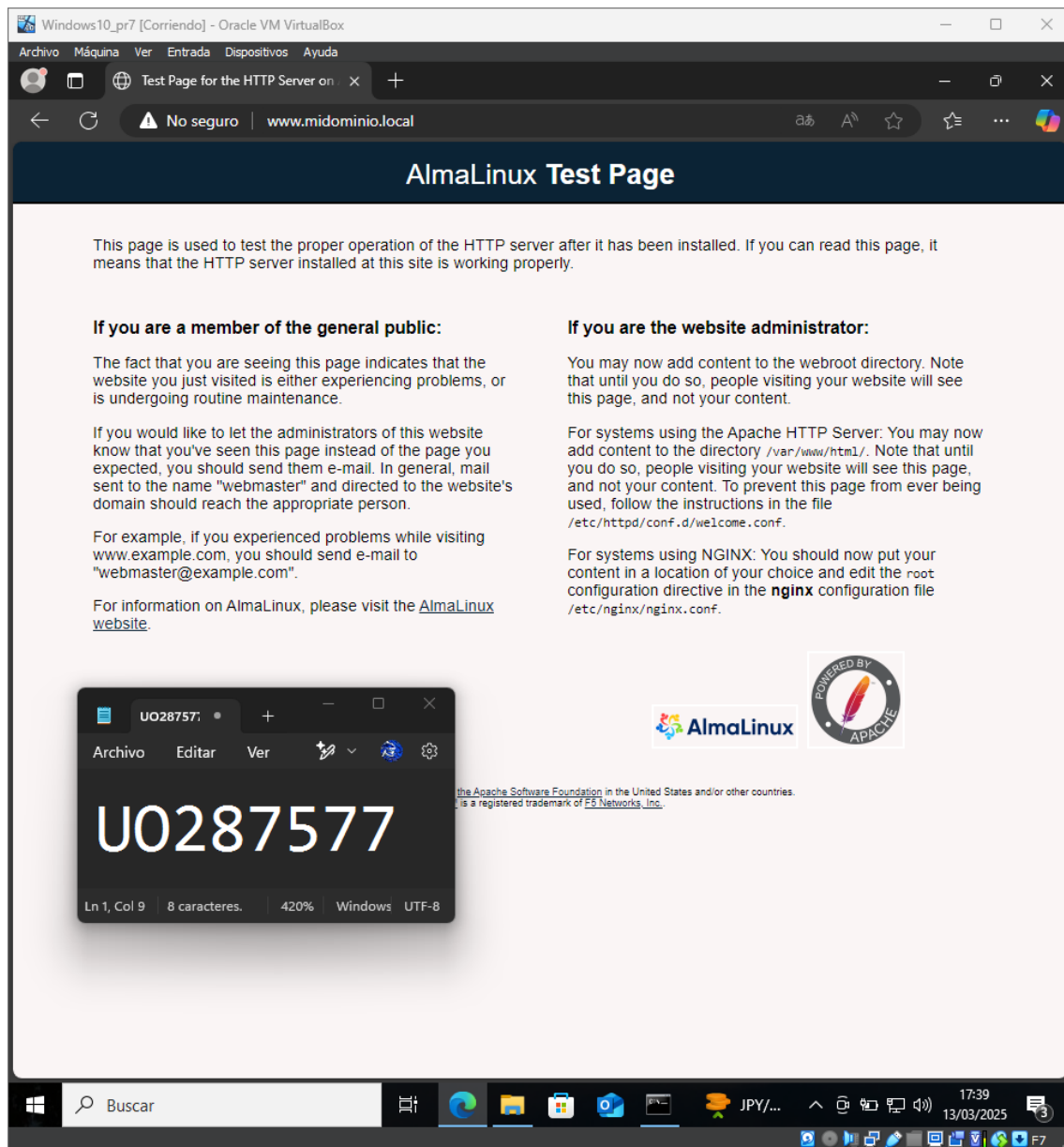
```
# firewall-cmd --reload
```

```

[U0287577@linux ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=internal --permanent --add-service=http
success
[U0287577@linux ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[U0287577@linux ~]# █

```

- Lanzamos un navegador en WS2022 (o W10) y accedemos a <http://www.midominio.local>



Esta es la página de prueba, esto significa que hemos realizado correctamente los anteriores pasos.

- Creamos dentro del directorio `/var/www/html` un archivo `index.html` con el siguiente contenido y comprobamos que podemos visualizarlo correctamente desde <http://www.midominio.local>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>

    <meta charset="utf-8" />

    <title>Servidor AS</title>

</head>
```

<body>

<h1>Administración de Sistemas</h1>

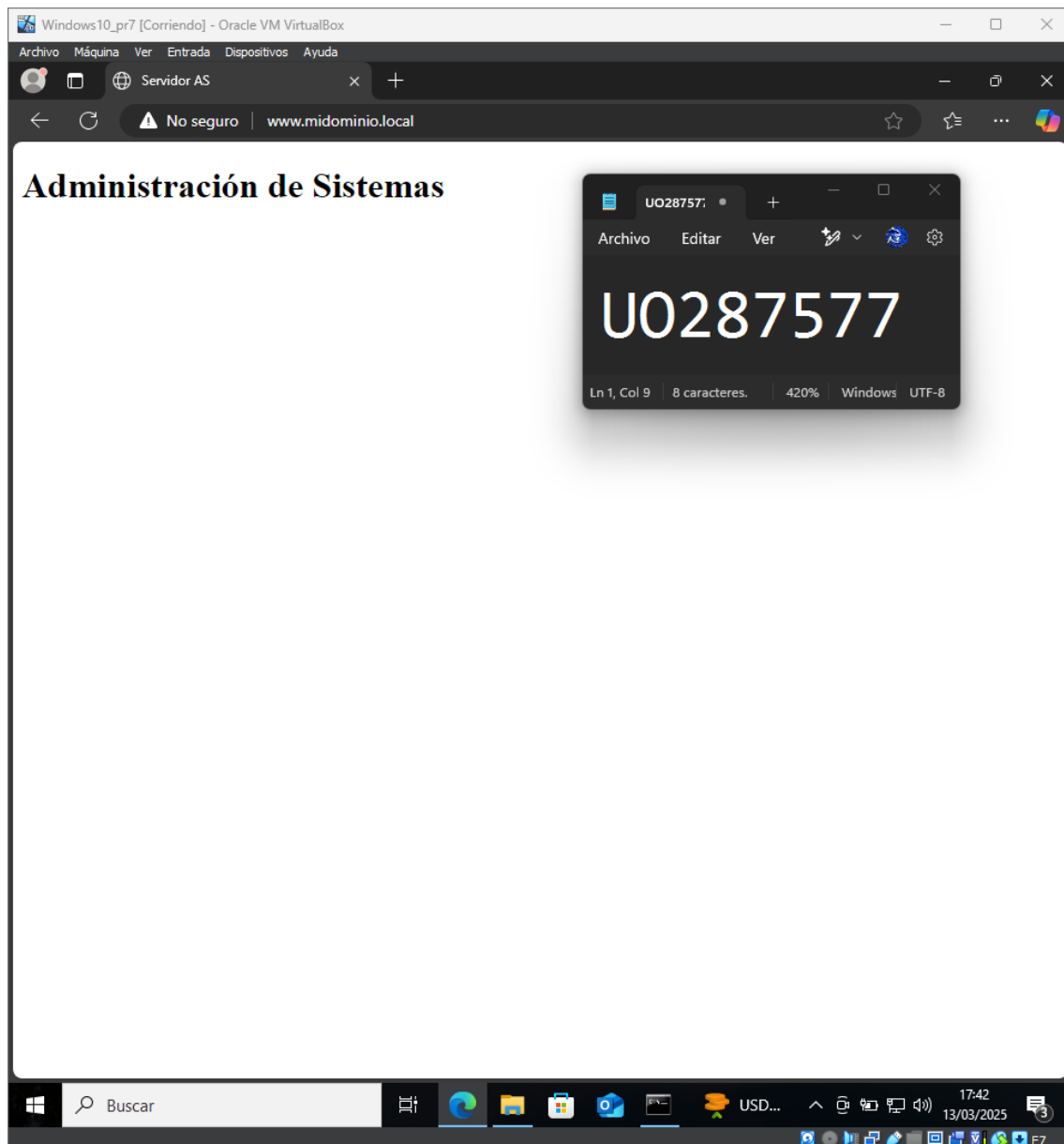
</body>

</html>

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /var/www/html/index.html
```







## 2. Configuración de las páginas web de los usuarios

- Creamos, si no lo hemos hecho ya, el usuario asuser.

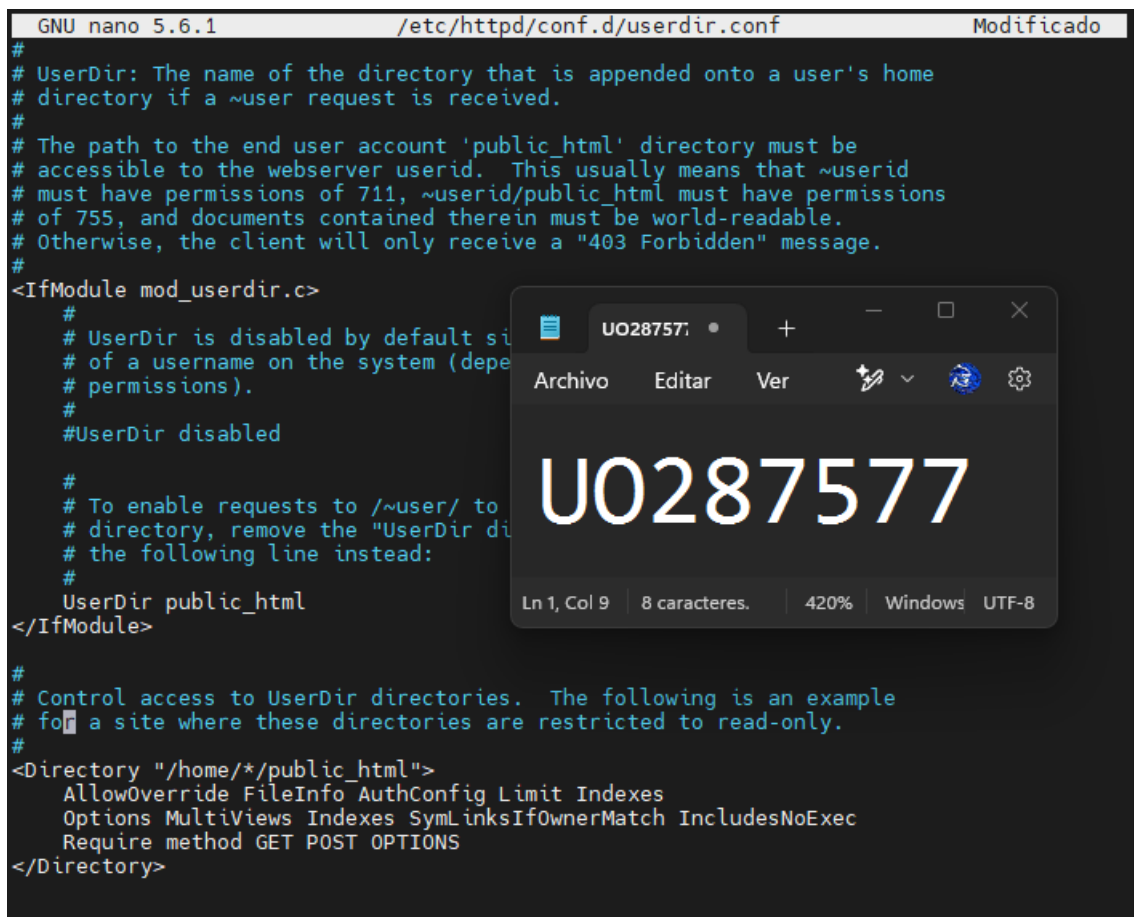
```
[U0287577@linux ~]# useradd asuser
useradd: el usuario «asuser» ya existe
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

- Editamos el fichero /etc/httpd/conf.d/userdir.conf

Comentamos la línea (añadiendo # al principio) 'UserDir disabled'.

Quitamos el comentario (#) a la línea 'UserDir public\_html'

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/userdir.conf
```



```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /etc/httpd/conf.d/userdir.conf Modificado
#
# UserDir: The name of the directory that is appended onto a user's home
# directory if a ~user request is received.
#
# The path to the end user account 'public_html' directory must be
# accessible to the webserver userid. This usually means that ~userid
# must have permissions of 711, ~userid/public_html must have permissions
# of 755, and documents contained therein must be world-readable.
# Otherwise, the client will only receive a "403 Forbidden" message.
#
<IfModule mod_userdir.c>
#
# UserDir is disabled by default since it requires the userdir module
# of a username on the system (depends on the user's home directory
# permissions).
#
#UserDir disabled
#
# To enable requests to ~user/ to the ~user/public_html directory, remove the "UserDir disabled"
# the following line instead:
#
UserDir public_html
</IfModule>

#
# Control access to UserDir directories. The following is an example
# for a site where these directories are restricted to read-only.
#
<Directory "/home/*/public_html">
    AllowOverride FileInfo AuthConfig Limit Indexes
    Options MultiViews Indexes SymLinksIfOwnerMatch IncludesNoExec
    Require method GET POST OPTIONS
</Directory>
```

- Aplicamos los permisos al directorio del usuario asuser

```
# chmod 711 /home/asuser
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# chmod 711 /home/asuser
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

- Ejecutamos el siguiente comando para permitir que Apache pueda leer contenidos localizados en los directorios de inicio de los usuarios locales:

```
# setsebool -P httpd_read_user_content on
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# setsebool -P httpd_read_user_content on
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

- Ejecutamos el comando siguiente para habilitar el uso de los directorios ~/public\_html de los usuarios:

```
# setsebool -P httpd_enable_homedirs on
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# setsebool -P httpd_enable_homedirs on
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

- Entramos en una terminal como usuario asuser y creamos en su directorio la carpeta public\_html y en ella un fichero básico index.html.

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# su - asuser
[asuser@linux ~]$ mkdir public_html
[asuser@linux ~]$ nano ./public_html/index.html
```

```
GNU nano 5.6.1      ./public_html/index.html      Modificado
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <title>Servidor AS</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>U0287577</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

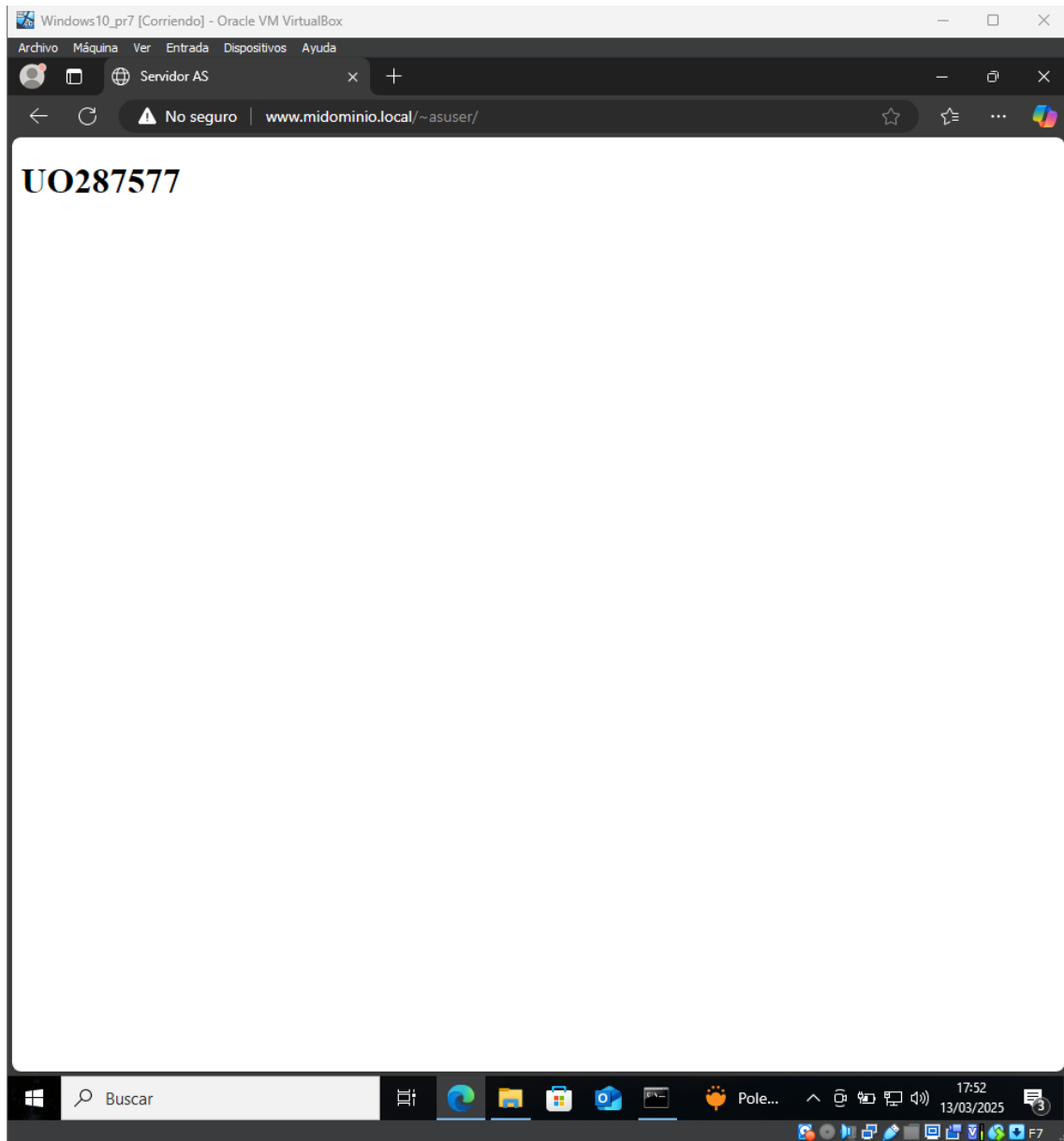
Aplicamos los permisos de acceso adecuados a la carpeta public\_html

```
# chmod 755 -R public_html.
```

```
[asuser@linux ~]$ chmod 755 -R public_html
[asuser@linux ~]$ U0287577
```

- Reiniciamos el servicio httpd y miramos a ver si somos capaces de acceder desde la máquina W10 a <http://www.midominio.local/~asuser>.

```
[asuser@linux ~]$ systemctl restart httpd
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ====
Necesita autenticarse para reiniciar «httpd.service».
Authenticating as: U0287577
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
[asuser@linux ~]$ U0287577
```



### 3. Configuración del servidor Apache

#### 3.a Ubicación

- Crearemos una nueva ubicación para la página web: creamos la carpeta /as/web y copiamos en ella el fichero index.html.

```
[asuser@linux ~]$ exit
cerrar sesión
[U0287577@linux ~]# mkdir /as/web
mkdir: no se puede crear el directorio «/as/web»: No existe el fichero o el directorio
[U0287577@linux ~]# mkdir /as
[U0287577@linux ~]# mkdir /as/web
[U0287577@linux ~]# cp /var/www/html/index.html /as/web
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /as/web/index.html
```

```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /as/web/index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <title>Servidor AS</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Administración de Sistemas</h1>
  <h2>Index de /as/web</h2>
  <h3>U0287577</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

En el archivo de configuración que está en /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf modificamos la directiva DocumentRoot para que busque los documentos en el nuevo directorio /as/web

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf Modificado
# All of these directives may appear inside <VirtualHost> containers,
# in which case these default settings will be overridden for the
# virtual host being defined.
#
#
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com
#
ServerAdmin root@localhost
#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
#
#ServerName www.example.com:80
#
# Deny access to the entirety of your server's filesystem. You must
# explicitly permit access to web content directories in other
# <Directory> blocks below.
#
<Directory />
    AllowOverride none
    Require all denied
</Directory>
#
# Note that from this point forward you must specifically allow
# particular features to be enabled - so if something's not working as
# you might expect, make sure that you have specifically enabled it
# below.
#
# DocumentRoot: The directory out
# documents. By default, all requests
# symbolic links and aliases may be
#
DocumentRoot "/as/web"
#
# Relax access to content within /
#
<Directory "/var/www">
    AllowOverride None
    # Allow open access:
    Require all granted
</Directory>

^G Ayuda      ^O Guardar    ^W Buscar     ^K Cortar     ^T Ejecutar   ^C Ubicación
^X Salir      ^R Leer fich. ^N Reemplazar ^U Pegar      ^J Justificar ^_ Ir a línea
```

- Sustituimos la sección <Directory "/var/www"> por la sección que sigue:

```
<Directory "/as/web">

    Options FollowSymLinks

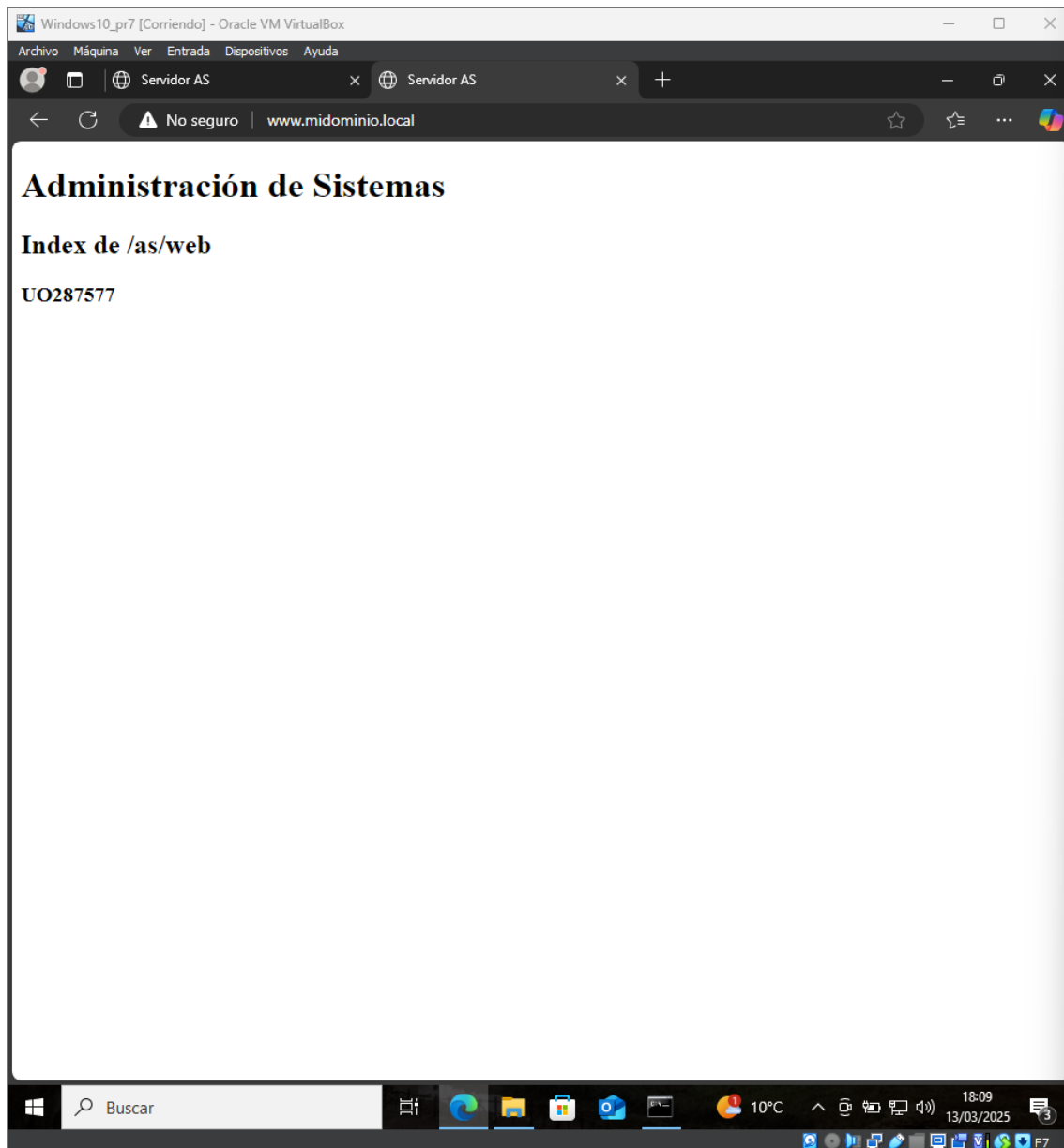
    AllowOverride None

    Require all granted

</Directory>
```



```
[U0287577@linux ~]# chcon -R -h -t httpd_sys_content_t /as/web
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```



### 3.b ServerName

- Modificamos las directivas ServerAdmin y ServerName de acuerdo con nuestro email y con el nombre [www.midominio.local](http://www.midominio.local).

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```



```
# Virtual host being defined.
#
#
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com
#
ServerAdmin uo287577@uniovi.es

#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
#
ServerName www.midominio.local:80

#
# Deny access to the entirety of your server's filesystem. You must
```

- Hacemos que el servidor escuche en el puerto 9999. Para ello:

Cambiamos el puerto 80 a 9999 en la directiva Listen

```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
#
ServerRoot "/etc/httpd"

#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on a specific IP address, but note that
# httpd.service is enabled to run at boot time, the address may
# not be available when the service starts. See the httpd.service(8) man
# page for more information.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 9999
# U0287577

#
# Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support
```

Cambiamos el nombre del servidor a www.midominio.local:9999 en la directiva ServerName

```
#
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com
#
ServerAdmin uo287577@uniovi.es

#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself.
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
#
ServerName www.midominio.local:9999

#
# Deny access to the entirety of your server's filesystem. You must
# explicitly permit access to web content directories in other
# <Directory> blocks below.
#
<Directory />
```

- Comprobamos que ahora con `http://www.midominio.local:9999` podemos visualizar la página. Añadimos una nueva regla al firewall si es necesario.



Volvemos a dejar el servidor escuchando en el puerto 80.

```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf Modificado
#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on a specific IP address, but note that if
# httpd.service is enabled to run at boot time, the address may not be
# available when the service starts. See the httpd.service(8) man
# page for more information.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 80
# UO287577
#
# Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support
```

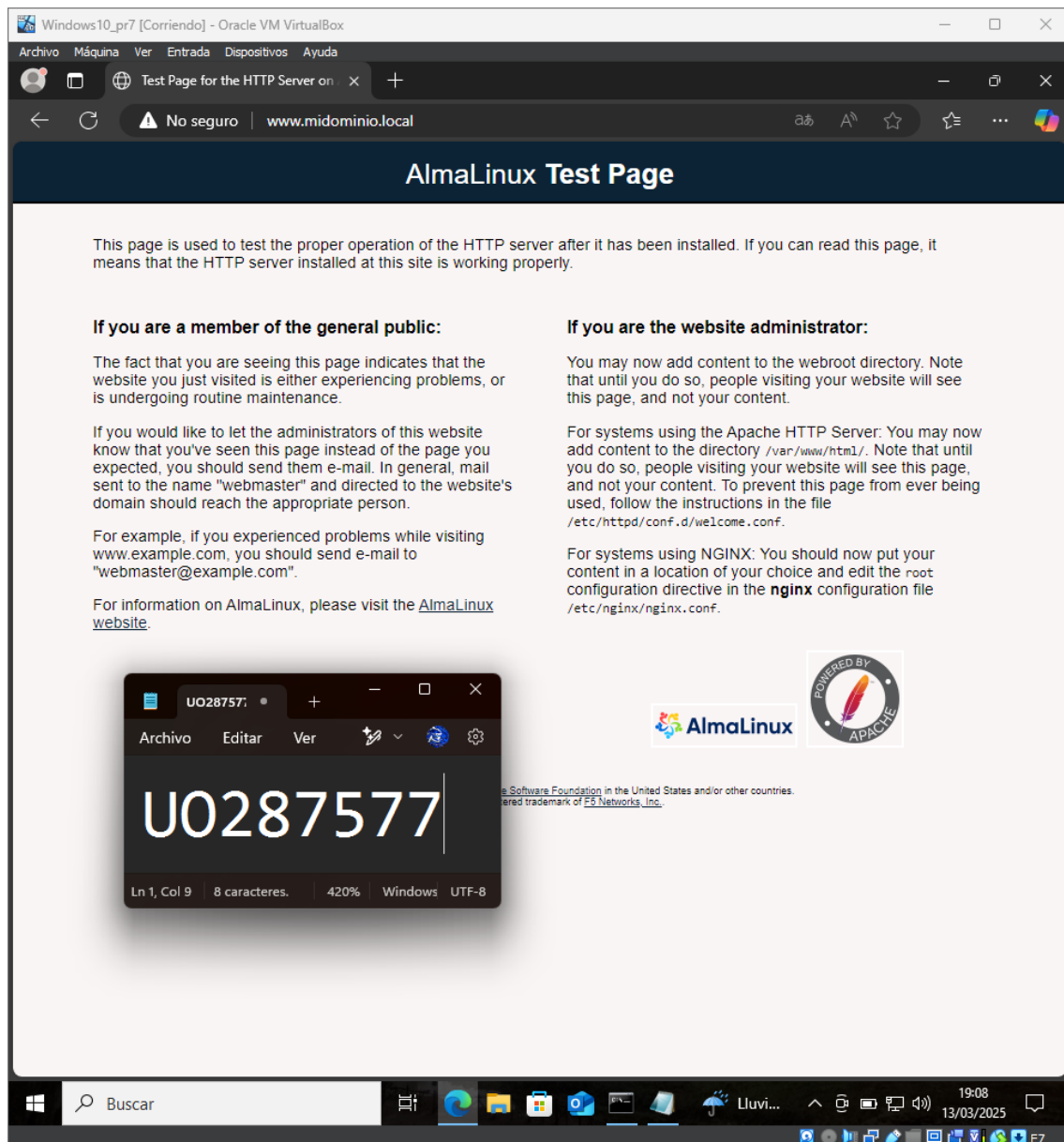
```
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com
#
ServerAdmin uo287577@uniovi.es
#
# ServerName gives the name and port that the server uses to identify itself
# This can often be determined automatically, but we recommend you specify
# it explicitly to prevent problems during startup.
#
# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here
#
ServerName www.midominio.local:80
#
# Deny access to the entirety of your server's filesystem. You must
# explicitly permit access to web content directories in other
```

### 3.c Repositorios

- Renombramos el archivo index.html a índice.html.

```
[U0287577@linux web]# cd /as/web
[U0287577@linux web]# mv index.html indice.html
[U0287577@linux web]# ls
indice.html
[U0287577@linux web]#
```

Recargamos la página para que se borre la cache y consultamos de nuevo la dirección `www.midominio.local` ¿Qué ocurre?

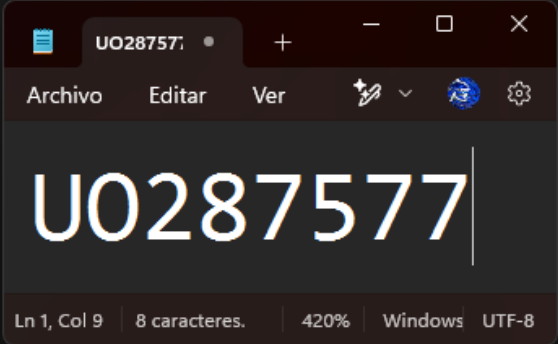


Nos redirige a la página de prueba.

- Editamos el fichero `/etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf` y comentamos todas las líneas (añadiendo `#` al principio de todas ellas). Con ello desactivamos la presentación de la página de "Almalinux Test Page" para el caso que no encuentre el fichero `index.html`.

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf
```

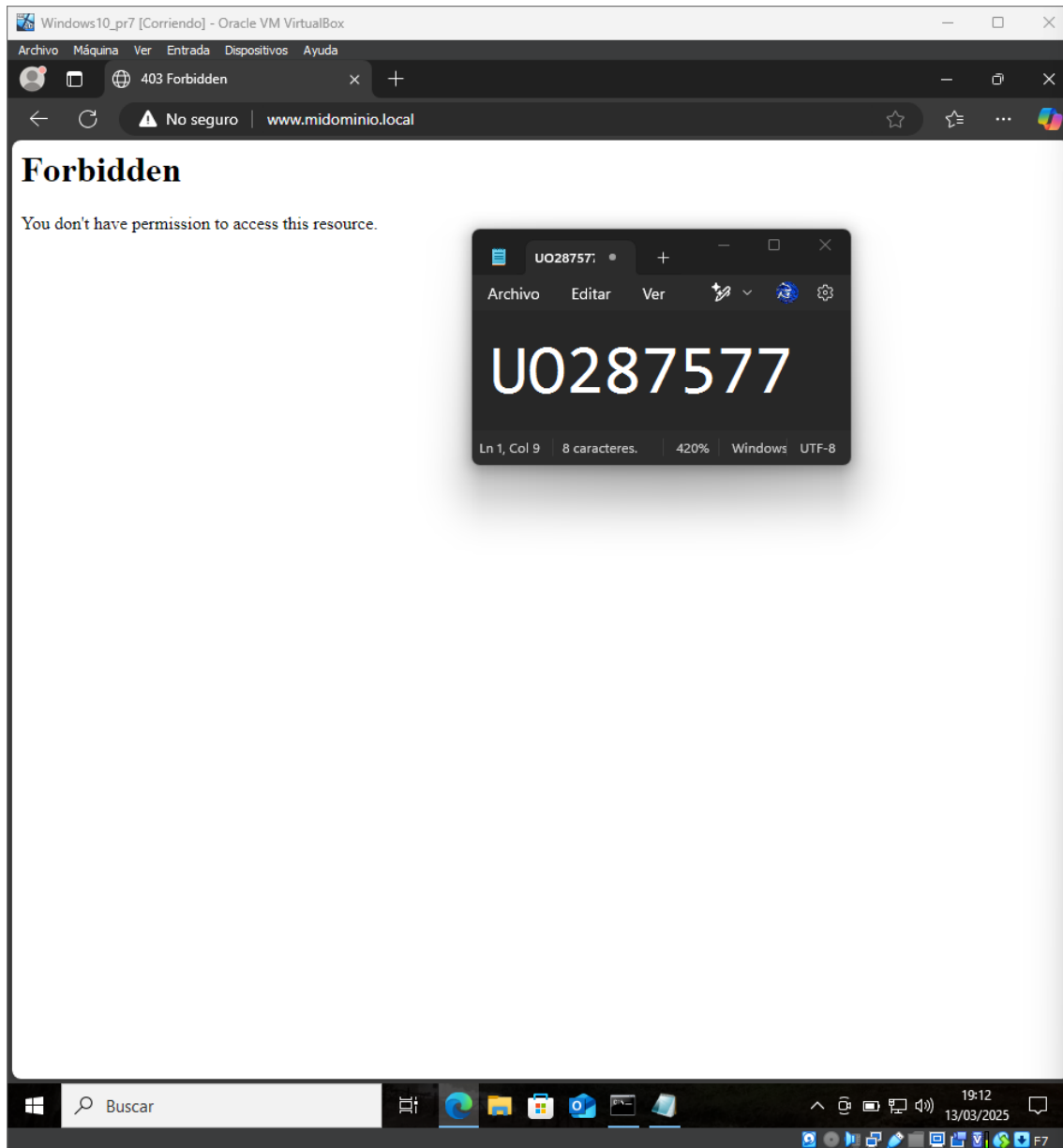
```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf Modificado
#
# This configuration file enables the default "Welcome" page if there
# is no default index page present for the root URL. To disable the
# Welcome page, comment out all the lines below.
#
# NOTE: if this file is removed, it will be restored on upgrades.
#
#<LocationMatch "^/+>"
#   Options -Indexes
#   ErrorDocument 403 /.noindex.html
#</LocationMatch>
#
#<Directory /usr/share/httpd/noindex>
#   AllowOverride None
#   Require all granted
#</Directory>
#
#Alias /.noindex.html /usr/share/httpd/noindex/index.html
#Alias /poweredby.png /usr/share/httpd/icons/apache_pb3.png
#Alias /system_noindex_logo.png /usr/share/httpd/icons/system_noindex_logo.png
```



The image shows a terminal window with the nano text editor open to the file /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf. The file contains configuration for the default "Welcome" page. Overlaid on the terminal is a screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar shows "U0287577" and the page content displays "U0287577" in a large, stylized font. The browser interface includes a menu bar with "Archivo", "Editar", and "Ver", and a status bar at the bottom showing "Ln 1, Col 9", "8 caracteres.", "420%", "Windows", and "UTF-8".

Restauramos el servicio httpd y volvemos a recargar la página. ¿Qué ocurre?

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```



Ocorre que nos proíbe el acceso.

- Modificamos la sección que creamos anteriormente para as/web:

```
<Directory "/as/web">
```

```
Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
```

```
AllowOverride None
```

```
Require all granted
```

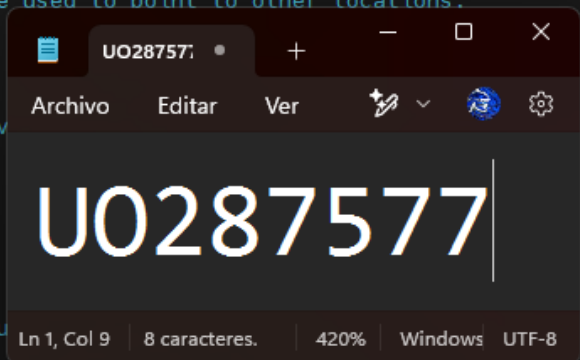
```
</Directory>
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

```
#
# Note that from this point forward you must specifically allow
# particular features to be enabled - so if something's not working as
# you might expect, make sure that you have specifically enabled it
# below.
#
# DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your
# documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory, but
# symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.
#
DocumentRoot "/as/web"

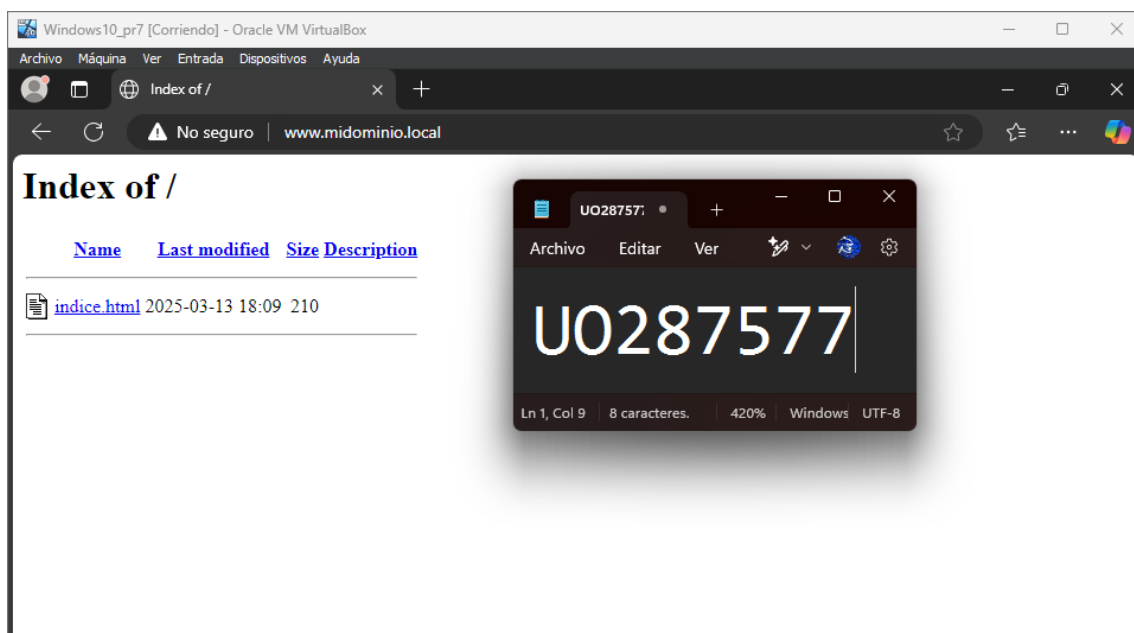
#
# Relax access to content within /var/www/html.
#
<Directory "/as/web">
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>

# Further relax access to the default document root.
<Directory "/var/www/html">
    #
    # Possible values for the Options directive are "None", "All",
```

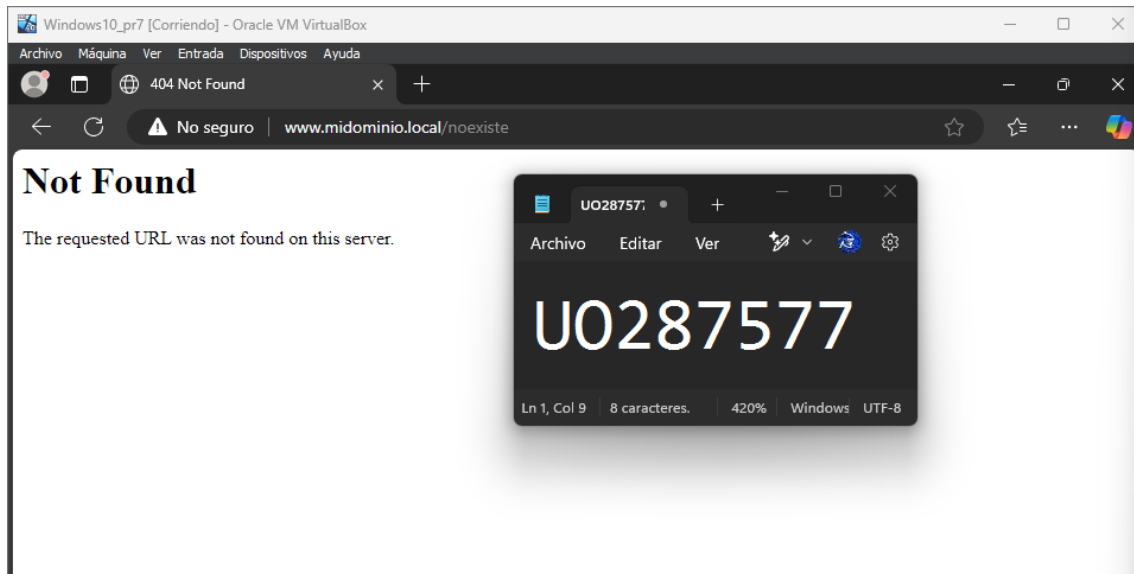


- Volvemos a restaurar el servicio, recargamos la página y comprobamos que ahora ya podemos visualizar el contenido de los directorios.

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```



- Hacemos un acceso a una página no existente y comprobamos qué ocurre en /var/log/httpd/access\_log.



```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /var/log/httpd/access_log
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

```
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:06:47 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 304 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:06:56 +0100] "GET /noexiste/ HTTP/1.1" 404 196 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:07:32 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:09:17 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:10:09 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:17:36 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:19:16 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:20:37 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:22:49 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:18:35:27 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:02:06 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:02:58 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:08:44 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 403 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:09:36 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 403 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:12:44 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 403 - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:13:36 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 693 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:17:31 +0100] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 229 "http://www.midominio.local/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:17:31 +0100] "GET /icons/text.gif HTTP/1.1" 200 145 "http://www.midominio.local/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:17:31 +0100] "GET /icons/text.gif HTTP/1.1" 200 145 "http://www.midominio.local/" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:18:15 +0100] "GET /noexiste HTTP/1.1" 404 196 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:18:15 +0100] "GET /noexiste HTTP/1.1" 404 196 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
```

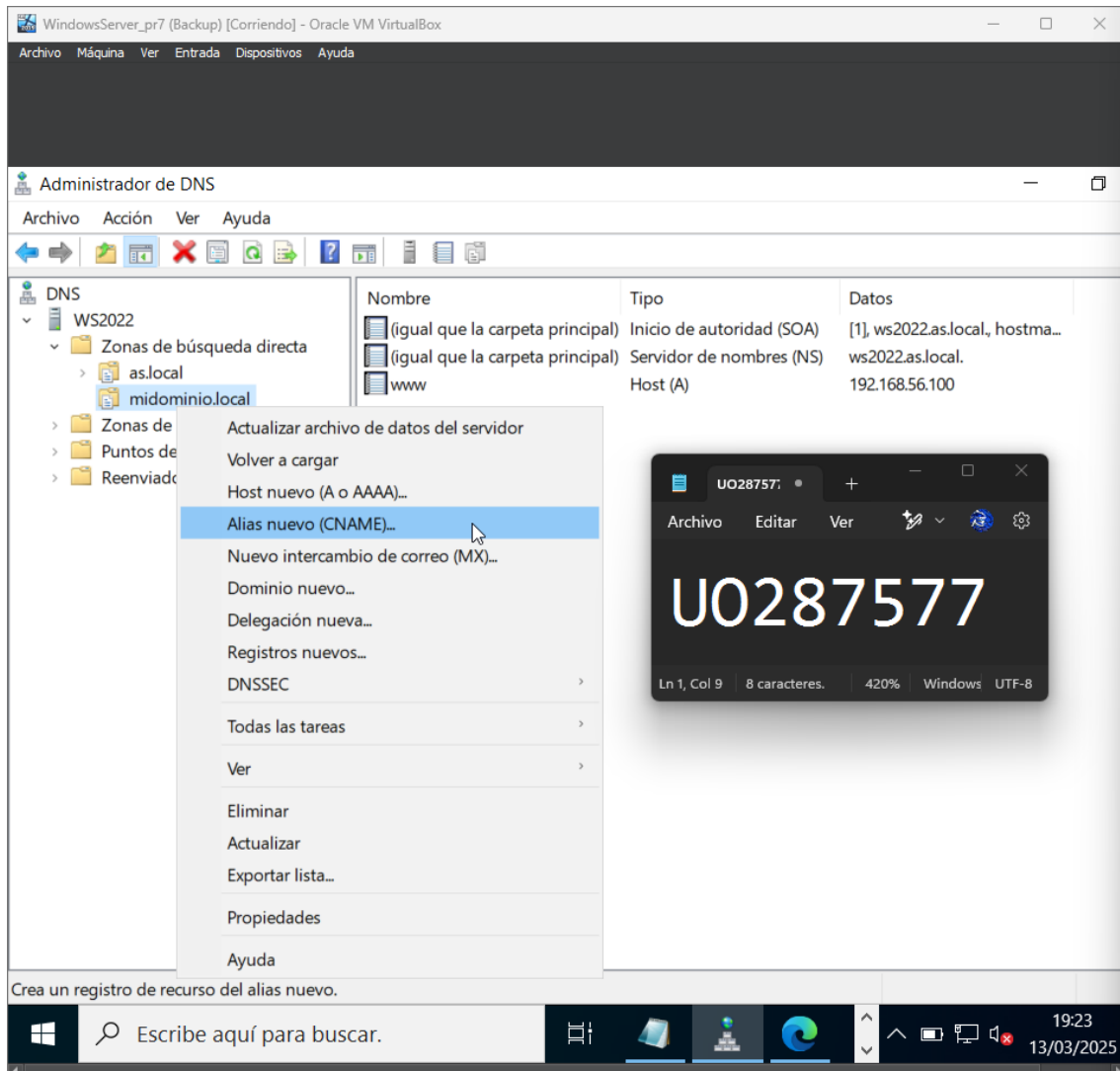
Vuelco su contenido por falta de legibilidad:

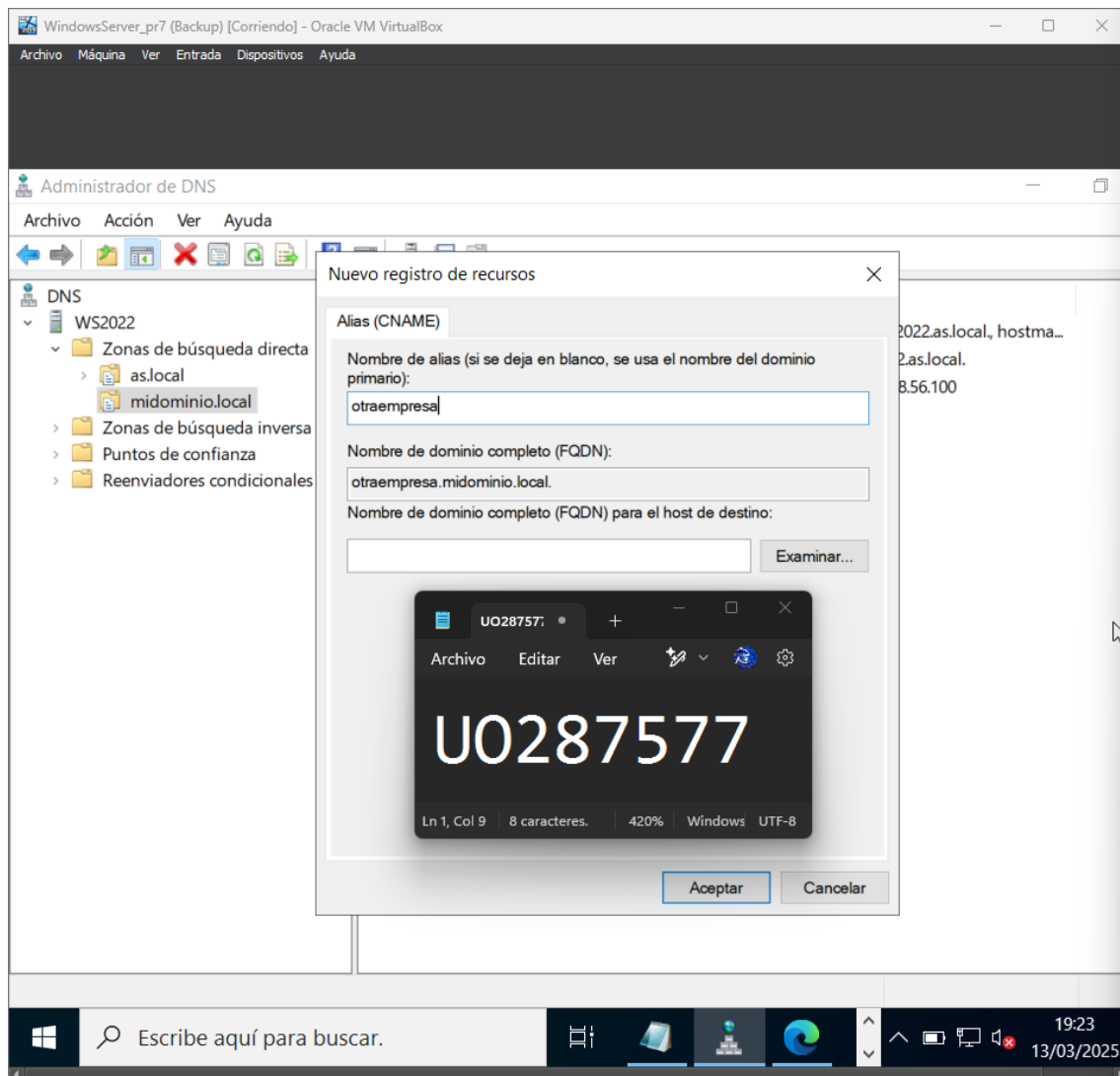
```
192.168.56.110 - - [13/Mar/2025:19:18:15 +0100] "GET /noexiste HTTP/1.1" 404 196 "-"
"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/131.0.0.0"
```

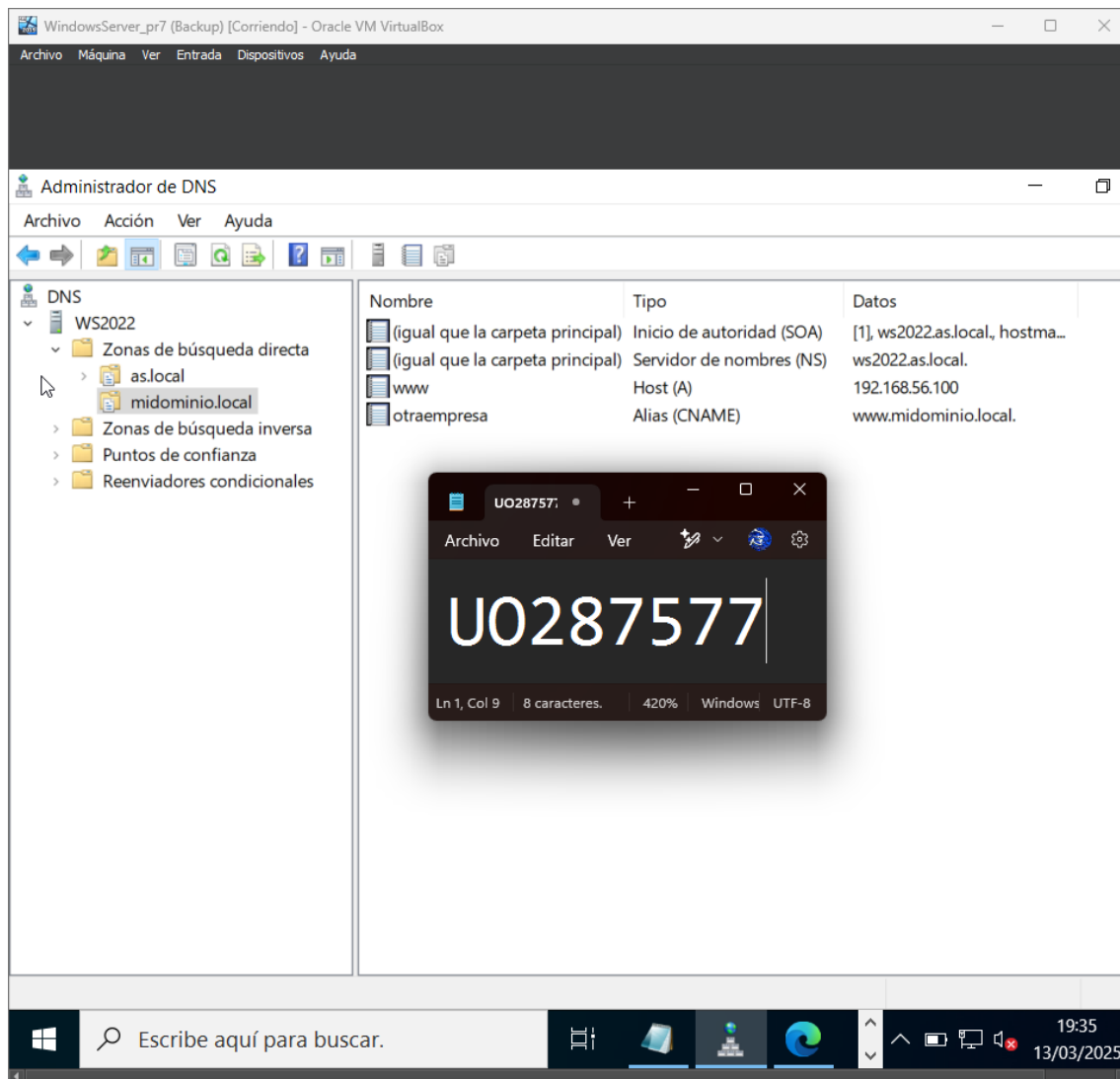


## 4. Hosts Virtuales (opcional)

- Damos de alta en el servidor DNS un nuevo alias para `www.midominio.local` llamado `otraempresa.midominio.local`







Creamos dos hosts virtuales, uno para `www.midominio.local` y otro para `otraempresa.midominio.local` con directorios raíz respectivos `/as/web/www` y `/as/web/otraempresa`; lo indicamos en las directivas correspondientes.

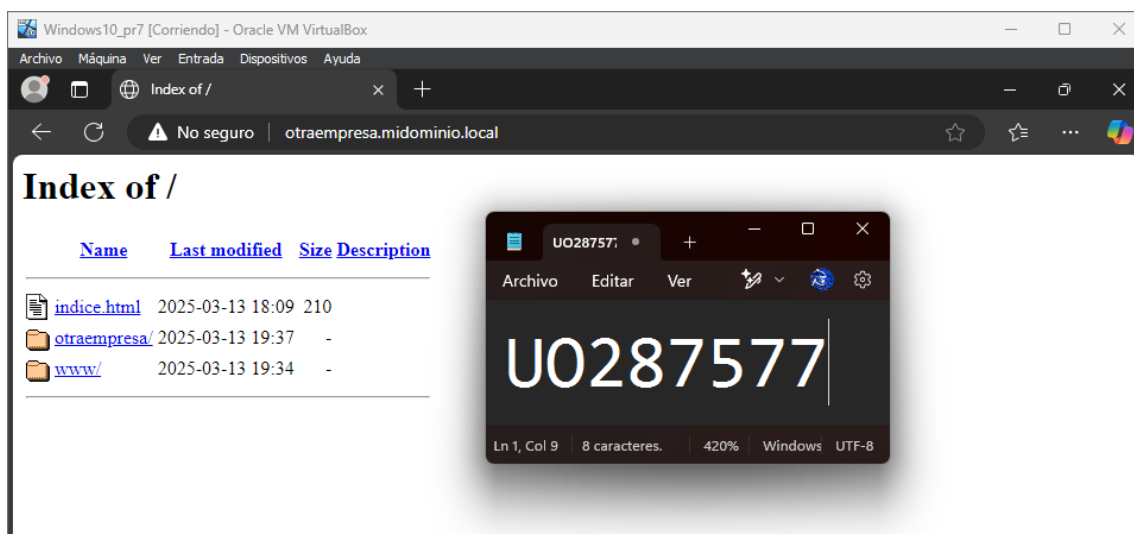
```
[U0287577@linux ~]# mkdir /as/web/otraempresa
[U0287577@linux ~]# ls /as/web
indice.html  otraempresa
[U0287577@linux ~]# mkdir /as/web/www
[U0287577@linux ~]# ls /as/web
indice.html  otraempresa  www
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

Copiamos el `index.html` anterior y cambiamos su contenido (el cuerpo del html) para que se muestre "Página de Otra Empresa".

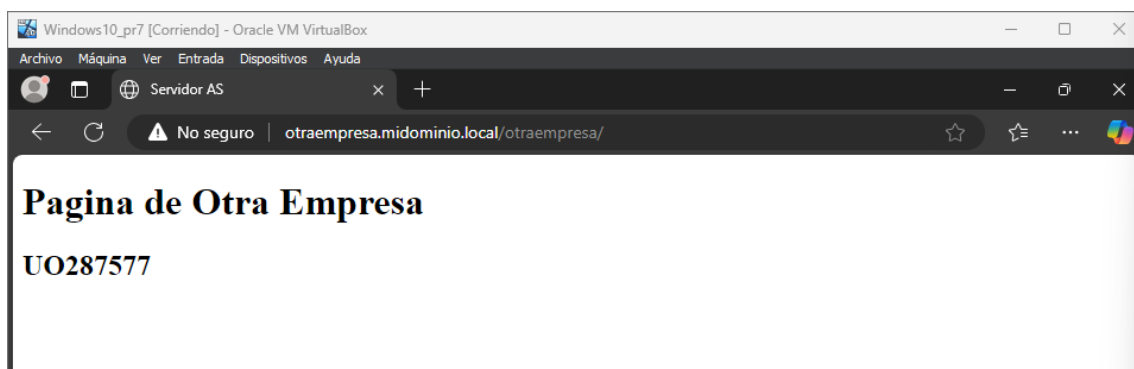
```
[U0287577@linux ~]# cp /as/web/indice.html /as/web/otraempresa/index.html
[U0287577@linux ~]# ls /as/web/otraempresa/
index.html
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /as/web/otraempresa/index.html
```

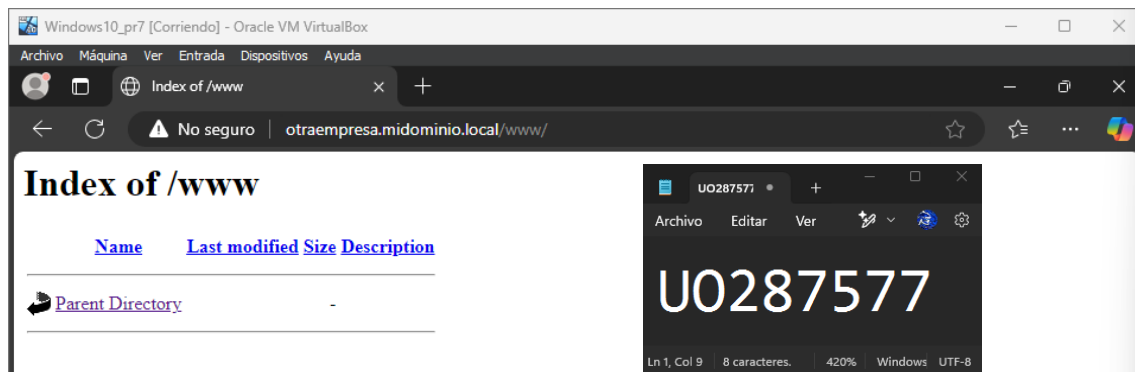
```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /as/web/otraempresa/index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <title>Servidor AS</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Pagina de Otra Empresa</h1>
  <h2>U0287577</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Accedemos a la página otraempresa.midominio.local. ¿Qué aparece en el navegador?



Nos aseguramos de que es posible navegar en ambos nombres mostrándose distintos contenidos sin alterar ninguna configuración del servidor web.





## 5. Autenticación (opcional)

- Configuramos un acceso autorizado para la web “otraempresa.midominio.local”. Para eso, debemos añadir la directiva “AllowOverride AuthConfig” en la sección Directory de /as/web/otraempresa, y crear en el directorio raíz de ese mismo host (/as/web/otraempresa) un archivo llamado .htaccess con el siguiente contenido:

AuthType Basic

AuthName "Area Restringida"

AuthUserFile /etc/httpd/password.file

AuthGroupFile /dev/null

Require valid-user

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

```
#
<Directory "/as/web">
  Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
  AllowOverride None
  Require all granted
</Directory>

<Directory "/as/web/otraempresa">
  AllowOverride AuthConfig
</Directory>

#U0287577
```

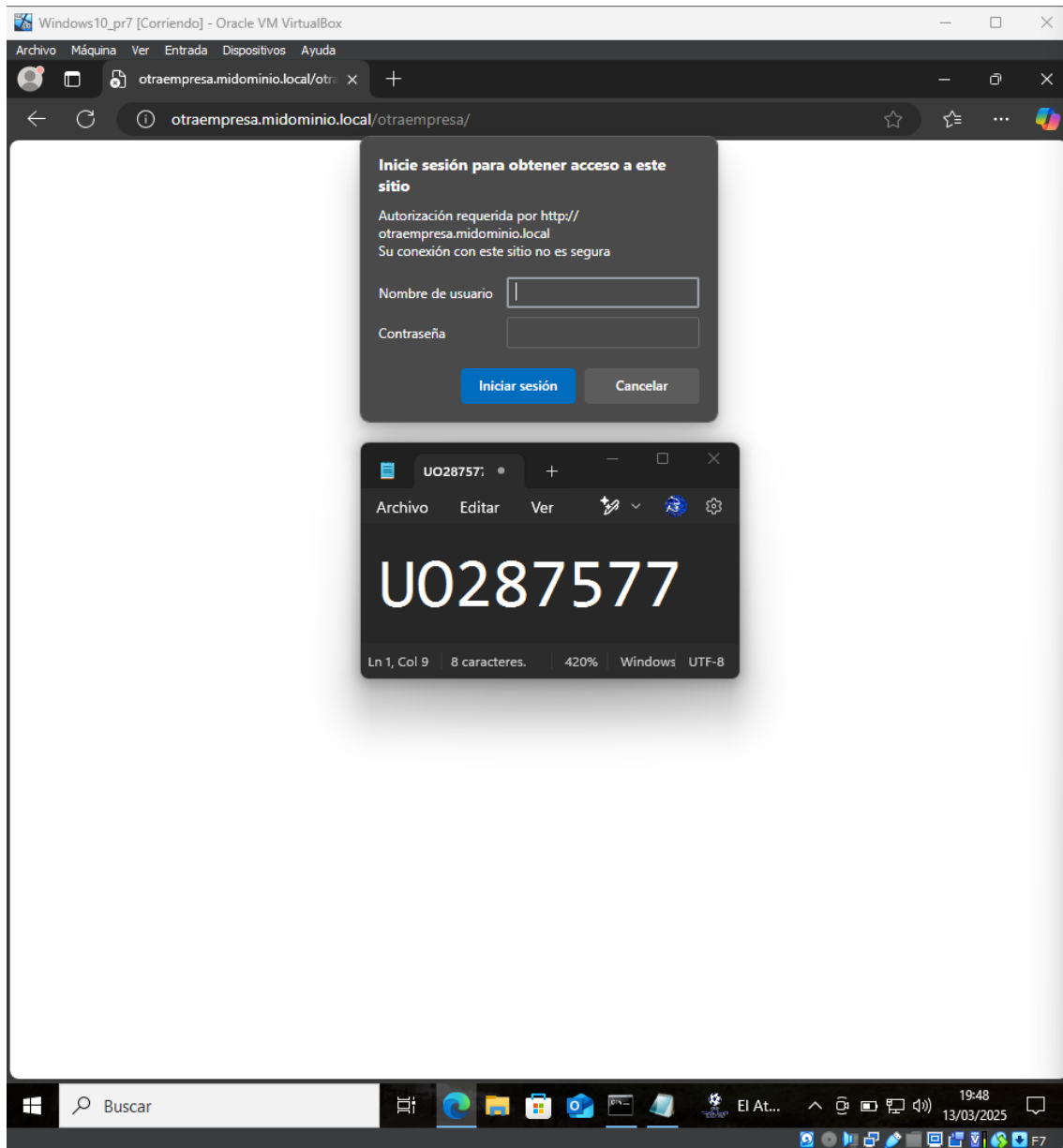
```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /as/web/otraempresa/.htaccess
```

```
GNU nano 5.6.1 /as/web/otraempresa/.htaccess Modificado
AuthType Basic
AuthName "Area Restringida"
AuthUserFile /etc/httpd/password.file
AuthGroupFile /dev/null
Require valid-user

# U0287577
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

Comprobamos que nos pide usuario y contraseña para acceder a la página.



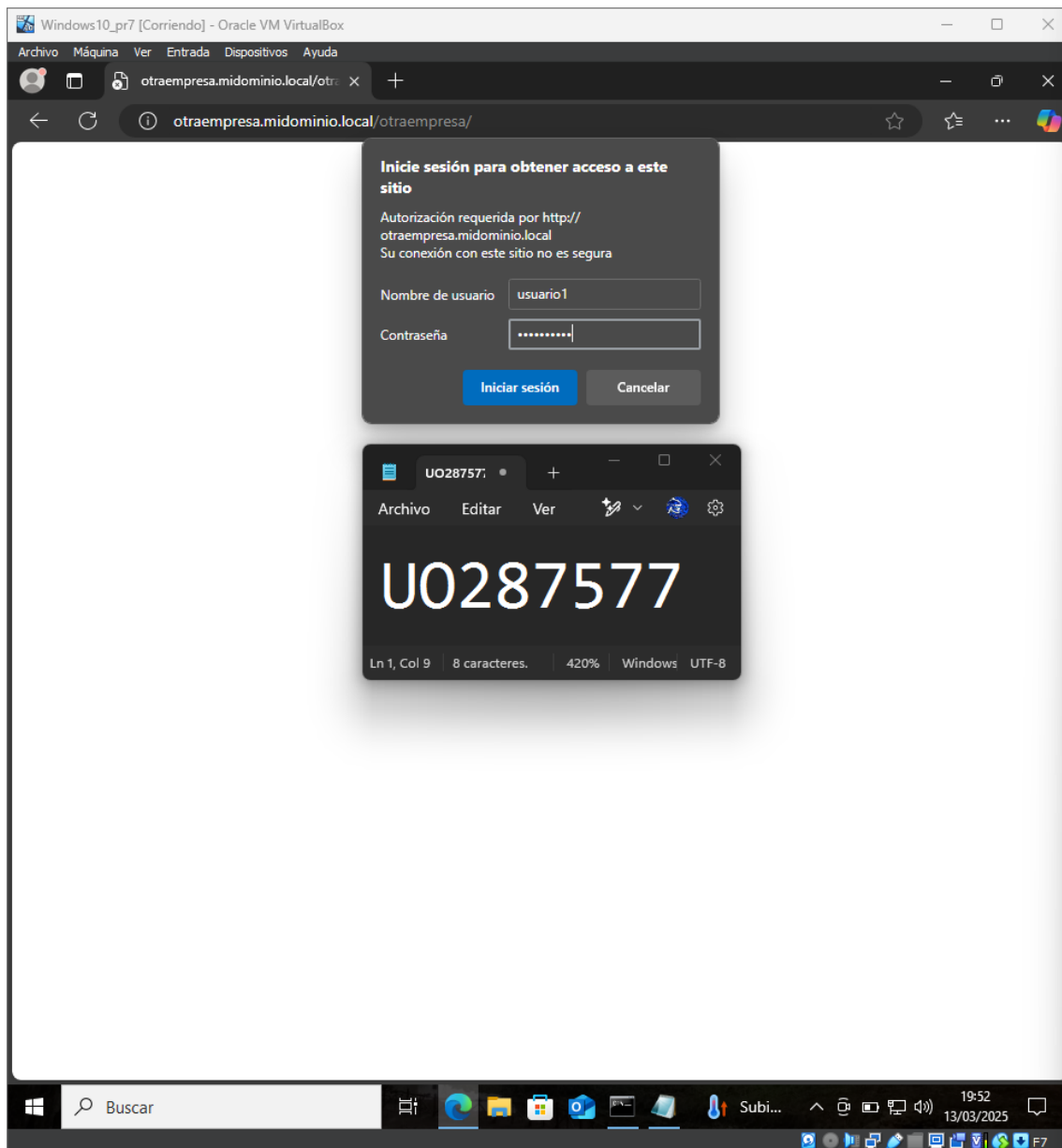
Creamos un par de usuarios con:

```
# htpasswd -c /etc/httpd/password.file usuario1
```

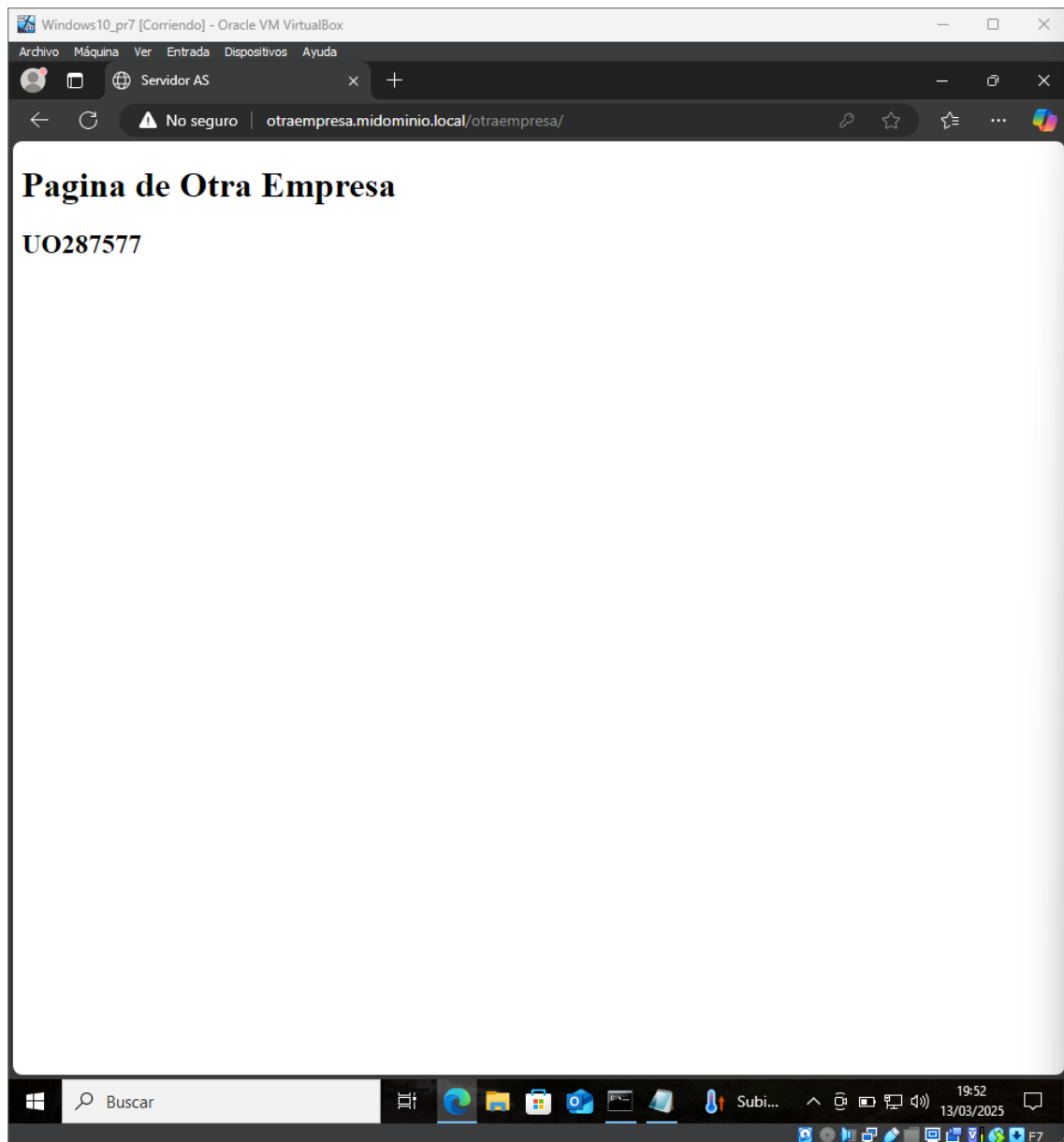
```
# htpasswd /etc/httpd/password.file usuario2
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# htpasswd -c /etc/httpd/password.file usuario1
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user usuario1
[U0287577@linux ~]# htpasswd /etc/httpd/password.file usuario2
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user usuario2
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

Tratamos de acceder de nuevo, con la clave correspondiente (una vez autorizado no vuelve a preguntar la contraseña, si se quieren realizar nuevas pruebas accedemos con una ventana privada del navegador).







## 6. Servidor Proxy – squid (opcional)

Instalamos squid mediante

```
# dnf install squid
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# dnf install squid
```

Última comprobación de caducidad de metadatos hecha hace 2:13:10, el jue 13 mar 2025 17:40:39.  
Dependencias resueltas.

Paquete	Arq.	Versión	Repositorio	Tam.
Instalando:				
squid	x86_64	7:5.5-14.el9_5.3	appstream	3.3 M
Instalando dependencias:				
libcap	x86_64	1.0.1-10.el9	appstream	25 k
libtool-ltdl	x86_64	2.4.6-46.el9	appstream	34 k
perl-AutoLoader	noarch	5.74-481.el9	appstream	20 k
perl-B	x86_64	1.80-481.el9	appstream	178 k
perl-Carp	noarch	1.50-460.el9	appstream	29 k
perl-Class-Struct	noarch	0.66-481.el9	appstream	21 k
perl-DBI	x86_64	1.643-9.el9	appstream	700 k
perl-Data-Dumper	x86_64	2.174-462.el9	appstream	55 k
perl-Digest	noarch	1.19-4.el9	appstream	25 k
perl-Digest-MD5	x86_64	2.58-4.el9	appstream	36 k
perl-Digest-SHA	x86_64	1:6.02-461.el9	appstream	61 k
perl-DynaLoader	x86_64	1.47-481.el9	appstream	24 k
perl-Encode	x86_64	4:3.08-462.el9	appstream	1.7 M
perl-English	noarch	1.11-481.el9	appstream	12 k
perl-Errno	x86_64	1.30-481.el9	appstream	13 k
perl-Exporter	noarch	5.74-461.el9	appstream	31 k
perl-Fcntl	x86_64	1.13-481.el9	appstream	19 k
perl-File-Basename	noarch	2.85-481.el9	appstream	16 k
perl-File-Path	noarch	2.18-4.el9	appstream	35 k
perl-File-Temp	noarch	1:0.231.100-4.el9	appstream	59 k
perl-File-stat	noarch	1.09-481.el9	appstream	16 k
perl-FileHandle	noarch	2.03-481.el9	appstream	14 k
perl-Getopt-Long	noarch	1:2.52-4.el9	appstream	59 k
perl-Getopt-Std	noarch	1.12-481.el9	appstream	14 k
perl-HTTP-Tiny	noarch	0.076-462.el9	appstream	53 k
perl-IO	x86_64	1.43-481.el9	appstream	85 k
perl-IO-Socket-IP	noarch	0.41-5.el9	appstream	42 k
perl-IO-Socket-SSL	noarch	2.073-2.el9	appstream	214 k
perl-IPC-Open3	noarch	1.21-481.el9	appstream	21 k
perl-MIME-Base64	x86_64	3.16-4.el9	appstream	30 k
perl-Math-BigInt	noarch	1:1.9998.18-460.el9	appstream	188 k
perl-Math-Complex	noarch	1.59-481.el9	appstream	45 k
perl-Mozilla-CA	noarch	20200520-6.el9	appstream	12 k
perl-Net-SSLeay	x86_64	1.94-1.el9	appstream	391 k
perl-POSIX	x86_64	1.94-481.el9	appstream	95 k
perl-PathTools	x86_64	3.78-461.el9	appstream	85 k
perl-Pod-Escapes	noarch	1:1.07-460.el9	appstream	20 k
perl-Pod-Perldoc	noarch	3.28.01-461.el9	appstream	83 k
perl-Pod-Simple	noarch	1:3.42-4.el9	appstream	215 k
perl-Pod-Usage	noarch	4:2.01-4.el9	appstream	40 k
perl-Scalar-List-Utils	x86_64	4:1.56-462.el9	appstream	70 k
perl-SelectSaver	noarch	1.02-481.el9	appstream	10 k
perl-Socket	x86_64	4:2.031-4.el9	appstream	54 k
perl-Storable	x86_64	1:3.21-460.el9	appstream	95 k
perl-Symbol	noarch	1.08-481.el9	appstream	13 k
perl-Term-ANSIColor	noarch	5.01-461.el9	appstream	48 k
perl-Term-Cap	noarch	1.17-460.el9	appstream	22 k
perl-Text-ParseWords	noarch	3.30-460.el9	appstream	16 k

```
perl-DynaLoader-1.47-481.el9.x86_64
perl-Encode-4:3.08-462.el9.x86_64
perl-English-1.11-481.el9.noarch
perl-Errno-1.30-481.el9.x86_64
perl-Exporter-5.74-461.el9.noarch
perl-Fcntl-1.13-481.el9.x86_64
perl-File-Basename-2.85-481.el9.noarch
perl-File-Path-2.18-4.el9.noarch
perl-File-Temp-1:0.231.100-4.el9.noarch
perl-File-stat-1.09-481.el9.noarch
perl-FileHandle-2.03-481.el9.noarch
perl-Getopt-Long-1:2.52-4.el9.noarch
perl-Getopt-Std-1.12-481.el9.noarch
perl-HTTP-Tiny-0.076-462.el9.noarch
perl-IO-1.43-481.el9.x86_64
perl-IO-Socket-IP-0.41-5.el9.noarch
perl-IO-Socket-SSL-2.073-2.el9.noarch
perl-IPC-Open3-1.21-481.el9.noarch
perl-MIME-Base64-3.16-4.el9.x86_64
perl-Math-BigInt-1:1.9998.18-460.el9.noarch
perl-Math-Complex-1.59-481.el9.noarch
perl-Mozilla-CA-20200520-6.el9.noarch
perl-NDBM_File-1.15-481.el9.x86_64
perl-Net-SSLeay-1.94-1.el9.x86_64
perl-POSIX-1.94-481.el9.x86_64
perl-PathTools-3.78-461.el9.x86_64
perl-Pod-Escapes-1:1.07-460.el9.noarch
perl-Pod-Perldoc-3.28.01-461.el9.noarch
perl-Pod-Simple-1:3.42-4.el9.noarch
perl-Pod-Usage-4:2.01-4.el9.noarch
perl-Scalar-List-Utils-4:1.56-462.el9.x86_64
perl-SelectSaver-1.02-481.el9.noarch
perl-Socket-4:2.031-4.el9.x86_64
perl-Storable-1:3.21-460.el9.x86_64
perl-Symbol-1.08-481.el9.noarch
perl-Term-ANSIColor-5.01-461.el9.noarch
perl-Term-Cap-1.17-460.el9.noarch
perl-Text-ParseWords-3.30-460.el9.noarch
perl-Text-Tabs+Wrap-2013.0523-460.el9.noarch
perl-Time-Local-2:1.300-7.el9.noarch
perl-URI-5.09-3.el9.noarch
perl-base-2.27-481.el9.noarch
perl-constant-1.33-461.el9.noarch
perl-if-0.60.800-481.el9.noarch
perl-integer-4:5.32.1-481.el9.x86_64
perl-libnet-3.13-4.el9.noarch
perl-libs-4:5.32.1-481.el9.x86_64
perl-mro-1.23-481.el9.x86_64
perl-overload-1.31-481.el9.noarch
perl-overloading-0.02-481.el9.noarch
perl-parent-1:0.238-460.el9.noarch
perl-podlators-1:4.14-460.el9.noarch
perl-subs-1.03-481.el9.noarch
perl-vars-1.05-481.el9.noarch
squid-7:5.5-14.el9_5.3.x86_64
```

iListo!

```
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

Ahora iniciamos squid y configuramos el arranque automático.

```
# systemctl start squid
```

```
# systemctl enable squid
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl start squid
[U0287577@linux ~]# systemctl enable squid
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/squid.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/squid.service.
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

Editamos el fichero de configuración /etc/squid/squid.conf. La sección acl localnet define los rangos ip de las posibles redes locales en los que se puede encontrar el servidor. Comprobamos que existe una como la que sigue (o mejor):

```
acl localnet src 192.168.56.0/24
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# nano /etc/squid/squid.conf
```

```
# Example rule allowing access from your local networks.
# Adapt to list your (internal) IP networks from where browsing
# should be allowed
acl localnet src 0.0.0.1-0.255.255.255 # RFC 1122 "this" network (LAN)
acl localnet src 10.0.0.0/8           # RFC 1918 local private network (LAN)
acl localnet src 100.64.0.0/10        # RFC 6598 shared address space (CGN)
acl localnet src 169.254.0.0/16       # RFC 3927 link-local (directly plugged) ma
acl localnet src 172.16.0.0/12        # RFC 1918 local private network (LAN)
acl localnet src 192.168.0.0/16       # RFC 1918 local private network (LAN)
acl localnet src fc00::/7             # RFC 4193 local private network range
acl localnet src fe80::/10           # RFC 4291 link-local (directly plugged) ma
acl localnet src 192.168.56.0/24
# U0287577
```

Descomentamos la línea donde se define el almacenamiento de la memoria caché cache\_dir.

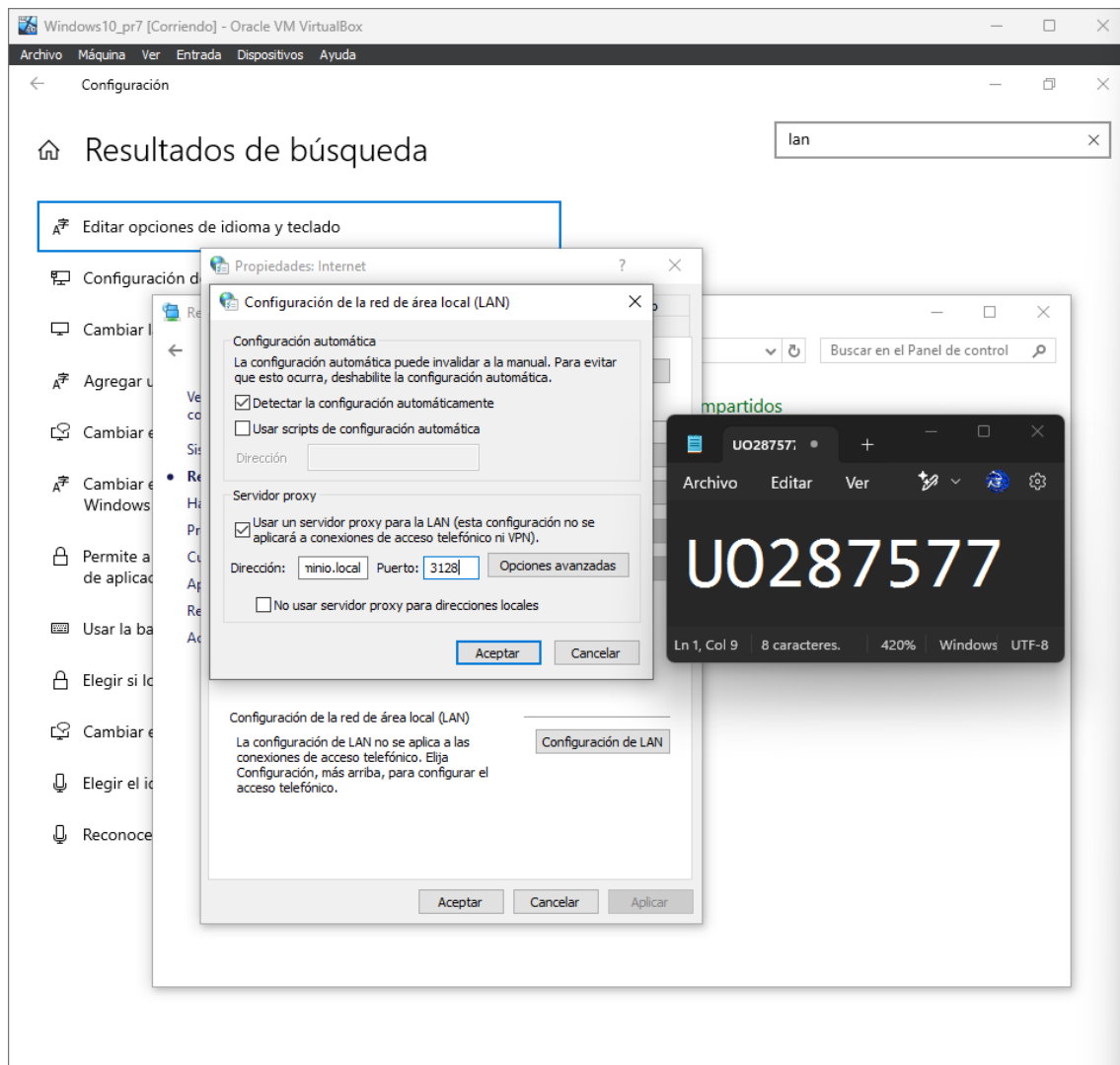
```
# Uncomment and adjust the following to add a disk cache directory.
cache_dir ufs /var/spool/squid 100 16 256
# U0287577
```

Y por último reiniciamos el servicio squid y se lo añadimos al cortafuegos

```
# firewall-cmd --zone=internal --add-service=squid
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=internal --add-service=squid
success
[U0287577@linux ~]#
```

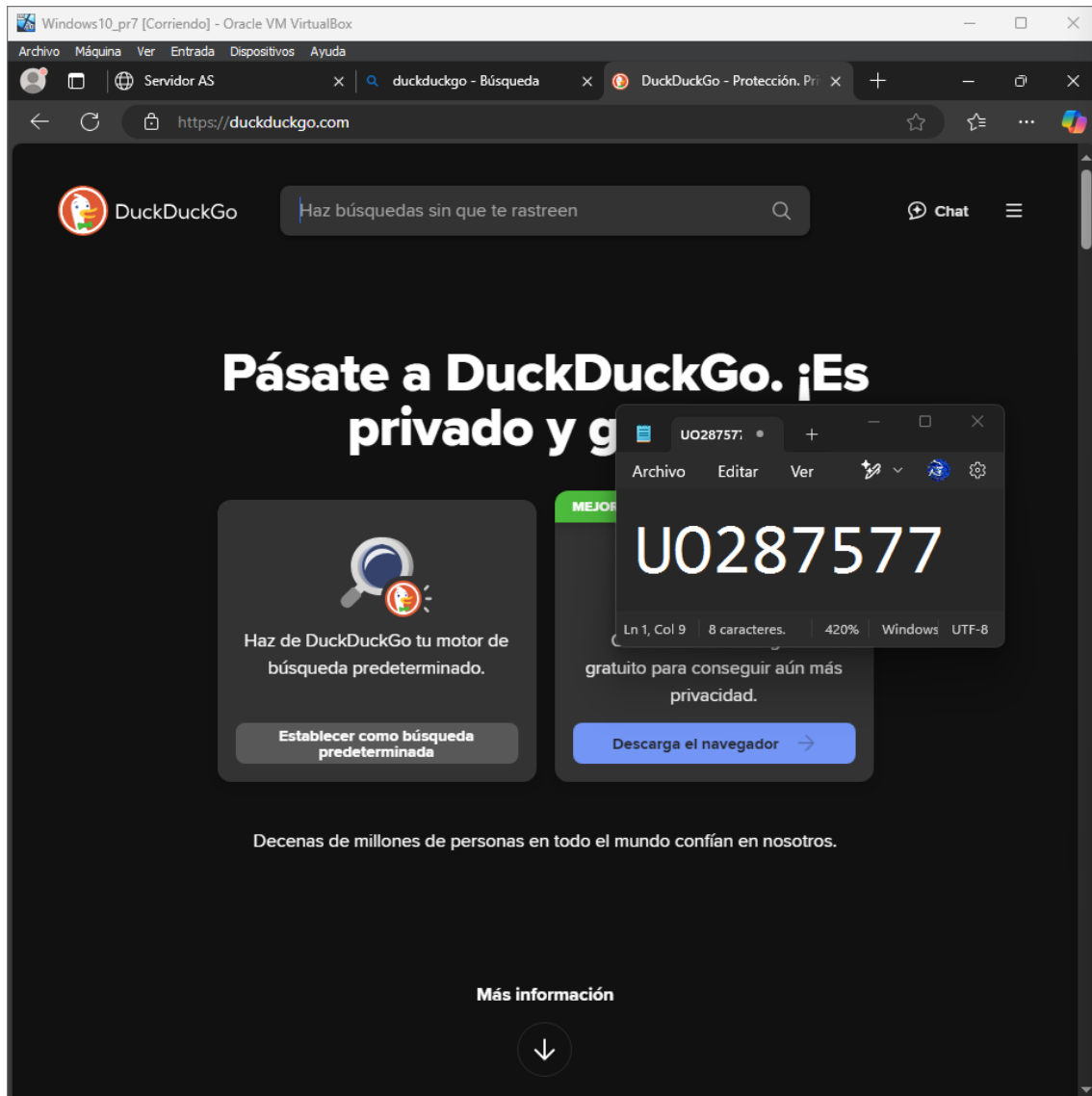
Configuramos el navegador de Windows (Configuración > Opciones de Internet > Configuración de LAN) para conectarse a través del nuevo proxy de Linux (Dirección: www.midominio.local, puerto 3128).



Y comprobamos en el servidor que las conexiones se realizan ahora a través del proxy con:

```
# tail -f /var/log/squid/access.log
```

```
[U0287577@linux ~]# tail -f /var/log/squid/access.log
1741892564.563 63 192.168.56.110 TCP_MISS/503 4038 GET http://ipv6.msftconnecttest.
com/connecttest.txt - HIER_DIRECT/2a01:807:ffff:f601::d491:2973 text/html
1741892564.577 77 192.168.56.110 TCP_MISS/200 306 GET http://www.msftconnecttest.co
m/connecttest.txt - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.42 text/plain
```



```

[U0287577@linux ~]# tail -f /var/log/squid/access.log
1741892564.563 63 192.168.56.110 TCP_MISS/503 4038 GET http://ipv6.msftconnecttest.
com/connecttest.txt - HIER_DIRECT/2a01:807:ffff:f601::d491:2973 text/html
1741892564.577 77 192.168.56.110 TCP_MISS/200 306 GET http://www.msftconnecttest.co
m/connecttest.txt - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.42 text/plain
1741892616.899 4 192.168.56.110 TCP_MISS/304 338 GET http://otraempresa.midominio.
local/otraempresa/ - HIER_DIRECT/192.168.56.100 -
1741892620.880 183 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 2943 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER
_DIRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892620.880 182 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 303 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER
_DIRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892620.880 181 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 2959 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER
_DIRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892620.880 506 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 39 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER_D
IRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892621.691 161 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 2724 CONNECT ams3-ib.adnxs-simple.c
om:443 - HIER_DIRECT/185.89.210.46 -
1741892627.585 0 192.168.56.110 NONE_NONE/000 0 - error:transaction-end-before-hea
ders - HIER_NONE/-
1741892627.656 24 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 39 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER_D
IRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892627.656 25 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 39 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER_D
IRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892627.656 25 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 39 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER_D
IRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892627.659 25 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 39 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER_D
IRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892627.662 28 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 39 CONNECT th.bing.com:443 - HIER_D
IRECT/2.17.112.80 -
1741892632.396 13362 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 6716 CONNECT api.msn.com:443 - HIER
_DIRECT/204.79.197.203 -
1741892633.011 11917 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 9585 CONNECT ams3-ib.adnxs-simple.c
om:443 - HIER_DIRECT/185.89.210.46 -
1741892637.121 14578 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 4405 CONNECT img-s-msn-com.akamaiz
e.net:443 - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.18 -
1741892637.121 16749 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 669 CONNECT img-s-msn-com.akamaiz
e.net:443 - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.18 -
1741892637.127 16431 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 4422 CONNECT img-s-msn-com.akamaiz
e.net:443 - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.18 -
1741892637.127 16430 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 4391 CONNECT img-s-msn-com.akamaiz
e.net:443 - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.18 -
1741892637.127 16370 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 4422 CONNECT img-s-msn-com.akamaiz
e.net:443 - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.18 -
1741892637.127 14584 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 653 CONNECT img-s-msn-com.akamaiz
e.net:443 - HIER_DIRECT/212.145.209.18 -
1741892650.835 20242 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 7112 CONNECT improving.duckduckgo.c
om:443 - HIER_DIRECT/52.142.124.215 -
1741892653.301 24180 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 2944498 CONNECT duckduckgo.com:443
- HIER_DIRECT/52.142.124.215 -
1741892659.345 30179 192.168.56.110 TCP_TUNNEL/200 5714 CONNECT duckduckgo.com:443 - H
IER_DIRECT/52.142.124.215 -

```