This document provides comprehensive instructions for Part III of the Final Project I for the course 420-635-AB Network Installation and Administration I. The project involves configuring the Apache web server with specific parameters, enabling server monitoring, using CGI and PHP scripts, integrating MySQL with PHP, and implementing SSL for secure access. Each task is designed to enhance understanding and skills in network installation and administration

Project Part III

420-635-AB-Network Installation and Administration I

Teacher: Antoine Tohme
Student: Monica Perez Mata
Student id : 2498056

1 Introduction

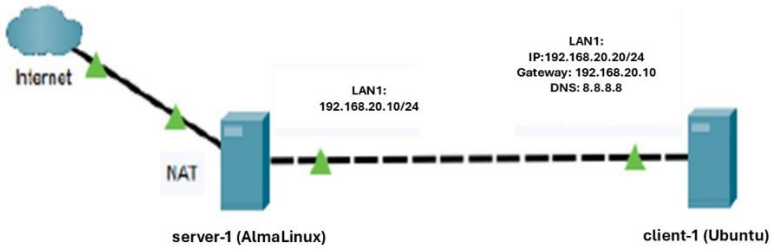
This document provides detailed instructions for Part III of the Final Project I for the course 420-635-AB Network Installation and Administration I.
The requirements for this project include configuring the Apache web server with specific parameters, enabling server monitoring, using Common Gateway Interface (CGI) and Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP) scripts, integrating My Structured Query Language (MySQL) with PHP, and implementing Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) for secure access. Each task is designed to enhance your understanding and skills in network installation and administration.

The project is divided in 6 different tasks.

- TASK 1 – Multi-Process Module (MPM)
- TASK 2 – Apache Server Monitoring
- TASK 3- CGI
- TASK 4 – PHP
- TASK 5 – MYSQL/PHP
- TASK 6 - SSL

2 Topology

The network topology to be used is the same as used in previous assignments



The base of this project is Part II
The node under test is the AlmaLinux server1.
No configuration nor test is to be done in client side Ubuntu.

3 TASK 1 – Multi-Process Module (MPM)

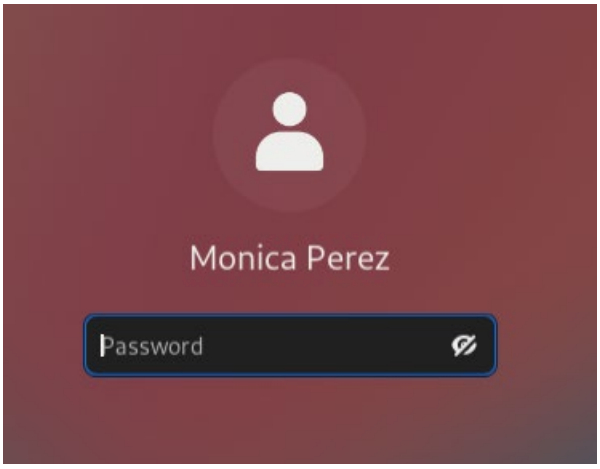
3.1 Requirements

The task includes the following requirements:

- The web pages for this project should be in the directory: /var/www/html_ project3
- Add links to all the web pages of this project in the following file: **var/www/html_project3/master_project3.html.**
- Configure your Apache web server with the following parameters:
  - Start with 12 httpd server processes when the service starts.
  - Maintain a minimum of 6 idle server processes at all times.
  - Allow a maximum of 12 idle server processes.
  - Handle up to 180 simultaneous client requests.
  - Queue a maximum of 100 pending requests when the maximum of 180 simultaneous requests is reached.
  - Enable persistent (KeepAlive) connections, with:
    - A maximum of 50 consecutive requests per connection.
    - A 20-second timeout between two consecutive requests from the same client.
  - Limit the maximum request duration to 55 seconds per client request.

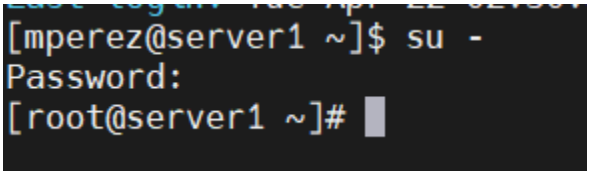
3.2 Pre-activity

1. Connect to AlmaLinux



2. Connect as root

su –



3.3 Create the project directory and master page

1. The web pages for this project should be in the directory /var/www/html_ project3

   sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html_project3

   sudo touch /var/www/html_project3/master_project3.html

```
[root@server1 ~]# sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html_project3
[root@server1 ~]# sudo touch /var/www/html_project3/master_project3.html
```

2. Set Permissions: Ensure Apache can access the directory and file
   chmod -R 755 /var/www/html_project3 ; chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html_project3

```
[root@server1 /]# chmod -R 755 /var/www/html_project3 ; chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html_project3
[root@server1 /]#
[root@server1 /]#
```

   ll /var/www/html_project3

```
[root@server1 /]# ll /var/www/html_project3
total 4
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 apache apache 1191 Apr 24 16:08 master_project3.html
[root@server1 /]#
```

3. Edit the master page with your content and links to other project pages.

```
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# vim /var/www/html_project3/master_project3.html
[root@server1 ~]#
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Project Part III - Homepage</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to Project Part 3</h1>
    <hr>

    <!-- Task 2 -->
    <h2>Task 2</h2>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/server-status"
target="_blank">To view server status</a></li>
```

```
        <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/server-info"
target="_blank">To view server information</a></li>
    </ul>

    <!-- Task 3 -->
    <h2>Task 3</h2>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/cgi-bin/task3.pl"
target="_blank">To execute CGI Script</a></li>
    </ul>

    <!-- Task 4 -->
    <h2>Task 4</h2>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="http://192.168.100.1/q4/task4.php"
target="_blank">To execute the PHP script using
192.168.100.1</a></li>
        <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/q4/task4.php"
target="_blank">to execute the PHP scritp using another
subnet</a></li>
    </ul>

    <!-- Task 5 -->
    <h2>Task 5</h2>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/q5/task5.php"
target="_blank">To list employees mysql table</a></li>
    </ul>

    <!-- Task 6 -->
    <h2>Task 6</h2>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="https:192.168.50.10//" target="_blank">To
view the website on SSL</a></li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

1. Make a copy of Project1 httpd

```
[root@server1 conf]# cp /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf_Part1
```

ll /etc/httpd/conf

```
[root@server1 /]# ll /etc/httpd/conf
total 96
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  6514 Apr 24 21:49 httpd.conf
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 11436 Apr 21 02:21 httpd.conf~
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 11817 Apr 21 16:04 httpd.conf_bkp_1FAIL
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12005 Apr 16 18:32 httpd.conf.original
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 12005 Apr 22 12:08 httpd.conf.original2
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 11634 Apr 22 11:53 httpd.conf_Part1
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 11281 Apr 24 16:55 httpd.conf_Part2
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 13430 Jan 21 16:24 magic
[root@server1 /]#
```

2. Open httpd config to edit

   vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

3. Modify the DocumentRoot

   a) Change DocumentRoot to point to /var/www/html_project2

   b) Set <Directory> permissions

   ```
   <Directory "/var/www/html_project3">
     AllowOverride None
     Require all granted
   </Directory>
   ```

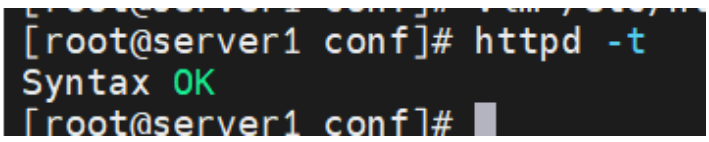
   c) Delete all directory block related to Part1

   d) Update the DirectoryIndex directive in the Apache configuration to explicitly set master_project3.html as the default

```
Include conf.modules.d/*.conf

User apache
Group apache

#ServerAdmin root@localhost
ServerName 192.168.50.10

<Directory />
    AllowOverride none
    Require all denied
</Directory>

DocumentRoot "/var/www/html_project3"

<Directory "/var/www">
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>

<Directory "/var/www/html_project3">
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
</Directory>



<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.html master project3.html
</IfModule>

#
```

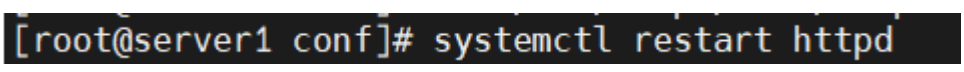
4. Verify the syntax of configuration file after changes

   httpd -t



5. Restart Apache: Apply the configuration changes

   systemctl restart httpd



6. Verify httpd status

systemctl status httpd

```
[root@server1 /]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-04-24 21:50:05 EDT; 5min ago
       Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 36415 (httpd)
     Status: "Total requests: 0; Idle/Busy workers 100/0;Requests/sec: 0; Bytes served/sec:   0 B/sec"
      Tasks: 177 (limit: 22829)
     Memory: 41.5M
        CPU: 850ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
             ├─36415 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─36416 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─36417 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─36418 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             └─36419 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

Apr 24 21:50:05 server1 systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Apr 24 21:50:05 server1 systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
Apr 24 21:50:05 server1 httpd[36415]: Server configured, listening on: 10.50.1.1 port 80, ...
[root@server1 /]#
```

3.4 Test index page

1. Test with curl

   curl -I http://192.168.50.10/master_project3.html

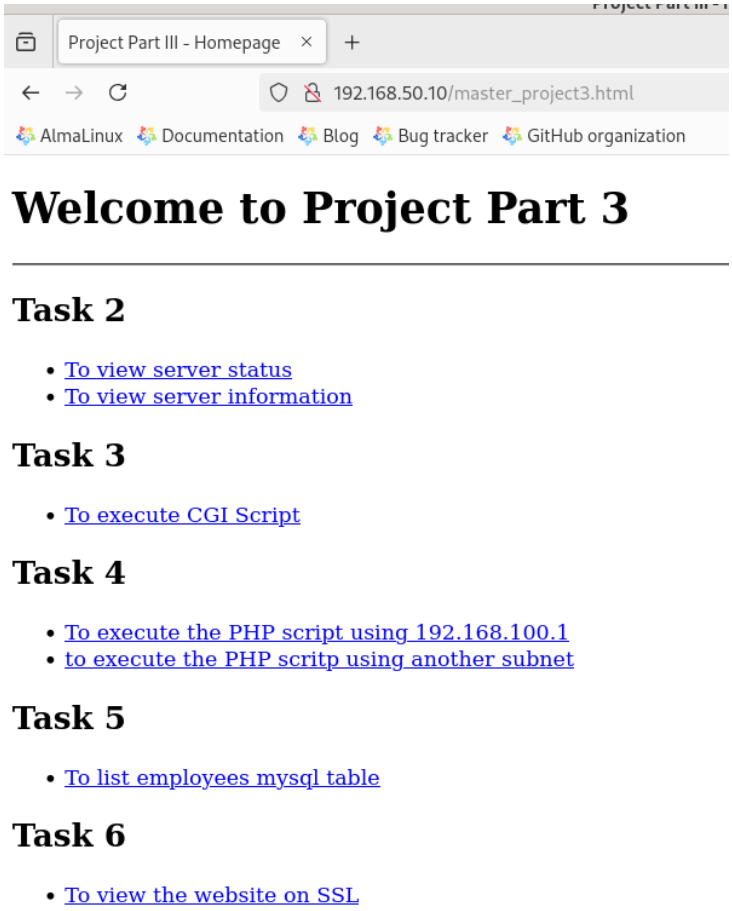
```
[root@server1 /]# curl -I http://192.168.50.10/master_project3.html
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 01:56:38 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.62 (AlmaLinux)
Last-Modified: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 20:08:49 GMT
ETag: "4a7-6338bc9378adb"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 1191
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

[root@server1 /]#
```

   See result indicate 200 **OK**

2. Test in browser

   http://192.168.50.10/master_project3.html

   Note – Links do not work

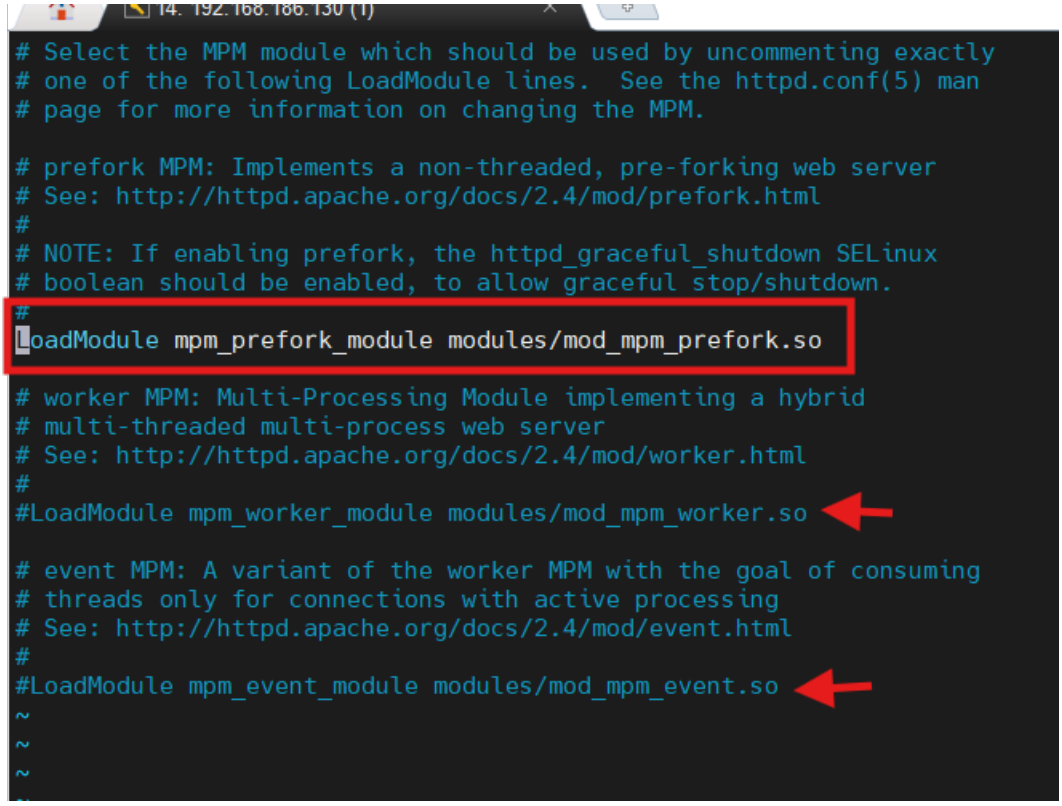


3.5 Apache configuration (httpd.conf) to configure Apache MPM (Prefork)

1. Modify the MPM settings for prefork

   Open the MPM configuration file and edit it , to have only line related to prefork not commented. Make sure worker and event lines are commented.

   vim /etc/httpd/conf.modules.d/00-mpm.conf



2. Edit the main Apache configuration:

   vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

3. Add or modify these directives in the main configuration:

```
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
  StartServers 12
  MinSpareServers 6
  MaxSpareServers 12
  MaxRequestWorkers 180
  ListenBacklog 100
  MaxKeepAliveRequests 50
  KeepAliveTimeout 20
  TimeOut 55
</IfModule>
```

```
User apache
Group apache

#ServerAdmin root@localhost
ServerName 192.168.50.10

<Directory />
    AllowOverride none
    Require all denied
</Directory>

DocumentRoot "/var/www/html_project3"

<Directory "/var/www">
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>


<Directory "/var/www/html_project3">
    Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
</Directory>

<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.html master_project3.html
</IfModule>


#**** TASK 1 *********
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
   StartServers 12
   MinSpareServers 6
   MaxSpareServers 12
   MaxRequestWorkers 180
   ListenBacklog 100
   MaxKeepAliveRequests 50
   KeepAliveTimeout 20
   TimeOut 55
</IfModule>
```

4. Verify the syntax of configuration file after changes

   httpd -t

```
[root@server1 conf]# httpd -t
Syntax OK
[root@server1 conf]#
```

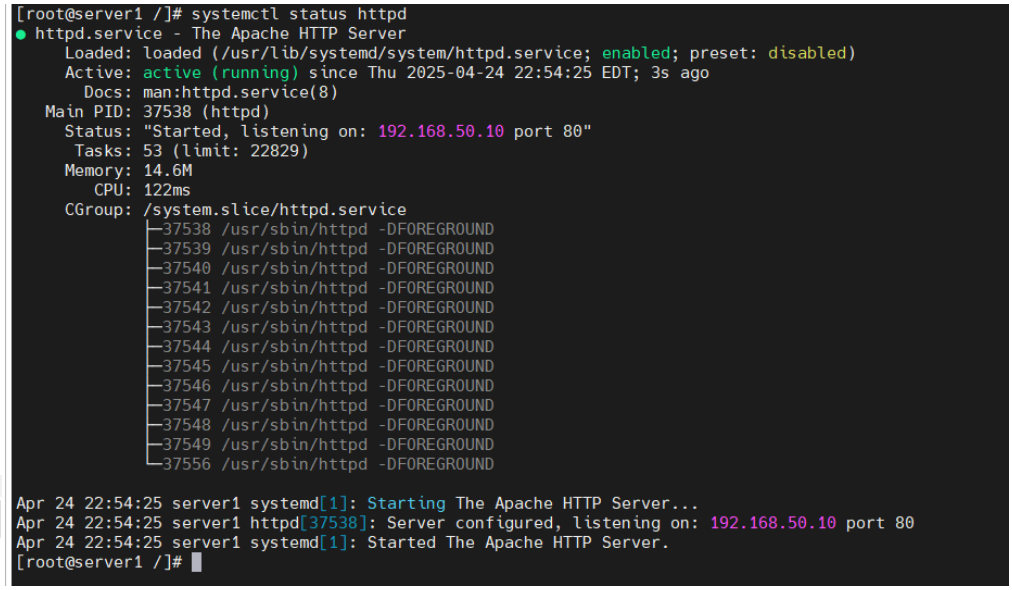
5. Restart Apache: Apply the configuration changes

   systemctl restart httpd

```
[root@server1 conf]# systemctl restart httpd
```

6. Verify httpd status

systemctl status httpd

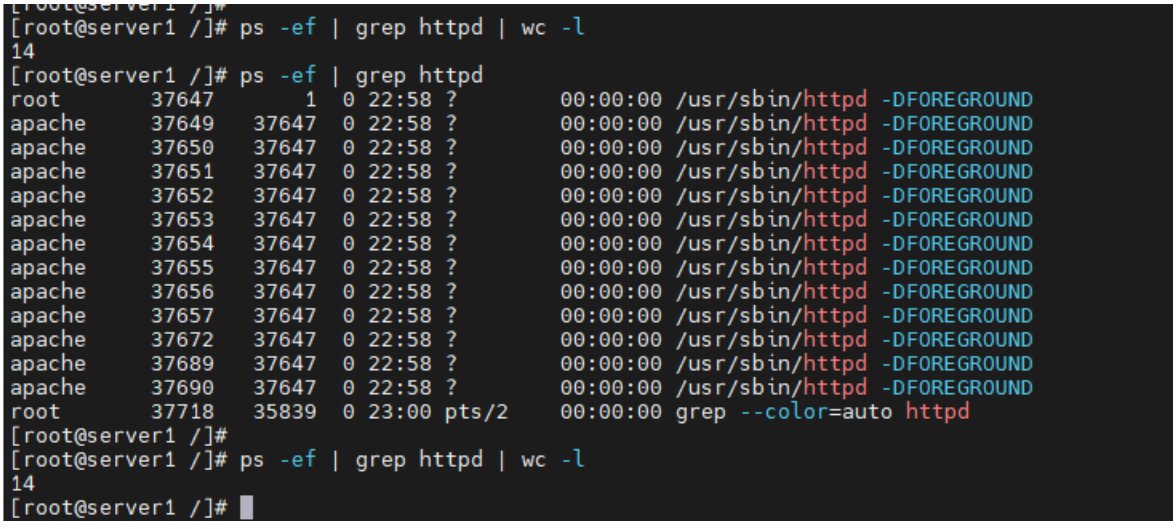


3.6 Verify the Configuration

1. Check running Apache processes:
   Should show around 12 processes initially

   ps -ef | grep httpd

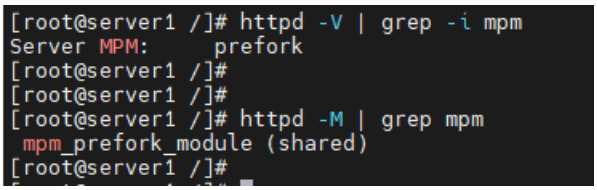
   ps -ef | grep httpd | wc -l



2. Check the configured values:

   httpd -V | grep -i mpm

   httpd -M | grep mpm


[root@server1 /]# httpd -V | grep -i mpm
Server MPM: prefork
[root@server1 /]#
[root@server1 /]#
[root@server1 /]# httpd -M | grep mpm
 mpm_prefork_module (shared)
[root@server1 /]#

4 TASK 2 – Apache Server Monitoring

4.1 Requirements

- Enable **ExtendedStatus** to allow detailed monitoring of Apache server activity.
- Configure the **server-status** and **server-info handlers** so that they are accessible only to users on the **192.168.50.0/24** subnet.

4.2 Verify modules

sudo httpd -M | grep -E 'status_module|info_module'

```
[root@server1 conf]# sudo httpd -M | grep -E 'status_module|info_module'
 info_module (shared)
 status_module (shared)
[root@server1 conf]#
```

4.3 Apache Configuration (httpd.conf)

1. Edit the main Apache configuration file and add the following lines

```
#**** TASK 2 **********
# Enable extended status for
monitoring
ExtendedStatus On

# Server status handler
configuration
<Location "/server-status">
    SetHandler server-status
    Require ip 192.168.50.0/24
    Require host localhost
</Location>

# Server info handler
configuration
<Location "/server-info">
    SetHandler server-info
    Require ip 192.168.50.0/24
    Require host localhost
</Location>
```

vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

```
#### PART 3 #######
#**** TASK 1 *********
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
   StartServers 12
   MinSpareServers 6
   MaxSpareServers 12
   MaxRequestWorkers 180
   ListenBacklog 100
   MaxKeepAliveRequests 50
   KeepAliveTimeout 20
   TimeOut 55
</IfModule>

#**** TASK 2 **********
# Enable extended status for monitoring
ExtendedStatus On

# Server status handler configuration
<Location "/server-status">
    SetHandler server-status
    Require ip 192.168.50.0/24
    Require host localhost
</Location>

# Server info handler configuration
<Location "/server-info">
    SetHandler server-info
    Require ip 192.168.50.0/24
    Require host localhost
</Location>

<IfModule dir_module>
    DirectoryIndex index.html master_project3.html
</IfModule>
```

2. Verify the syntax of configuration file after changes

   httpd -t

```
[root@server1 conf]# httpd -t
Syntax OK
[root@server1 conf]#
```

3. Restart Apache: Apply the configuration changes

   systemctl restart httpd

```
[root@server1 conf]# systemctl restart httpd
```

4. Verify httpd status

   sytemctl status httpd

```
[root@server1 conf.modules.d]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-04-24 23:46:31 EDT; 6s ago
       Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 38218 (httpd)
     Status: "Started, listening on: 192.168.50.10 port 80"
      Tasks: 53 (limit: 22829)
     Memory: 14.6M
        CPU: 229ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
             ├─38218 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38219 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38220 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38221 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38222 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38223 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38224 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38225 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38226 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38246 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38249 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─38252 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             └─38255 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

Apr 24 23:46:31 server1 systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Apr 24 23:46:31 server1 httpd[38218]: Server configured, listening on: 192.168.50.10 port 80
Apr 24 23:46:31 server1 systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
[root@server1 conf.modules.d]#
```

4.4 Test

4.4.1 Server status

Task 2

- To view server status
- To view server information

192.168.50.10/server-status

AlmaLinux Documentation Blog Bug tracker GitHub organization

Apache Server Status for 192.168.50.10 (via 192.168.50.10)

Server Version: Apache/2.4.62 (AlmaLinux)
Server MPM: prefork
Server Built: Jan 10 2025 00:00:00

Current Time: Friday, 25-Apr-2025 00:13:25 EDT
Restart Time: Friday, 25-Apr-2025 00:10:20 EDT
Parent Server Config. Generation: 1
Parent Server MPM Generation: 0
Server uptime: 3 minutes 4 seconds
Server load: 0.39 0.11 0.03
Total accesses: 4 - Total Traffic: 258 kB - Total Duration: 27
CPU Usage: u.02 s.2 cu0 cs0 - .12% CPU load
.0217 requests/sec - 1435 B/second - 64.5 kB/request - 6.75 ms/request
1 requests currently being processed, 0 workers gracefully restarting, 11 idle workers

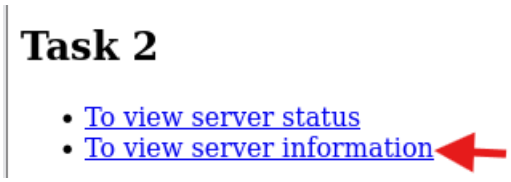
_____W____.....
.....
.....

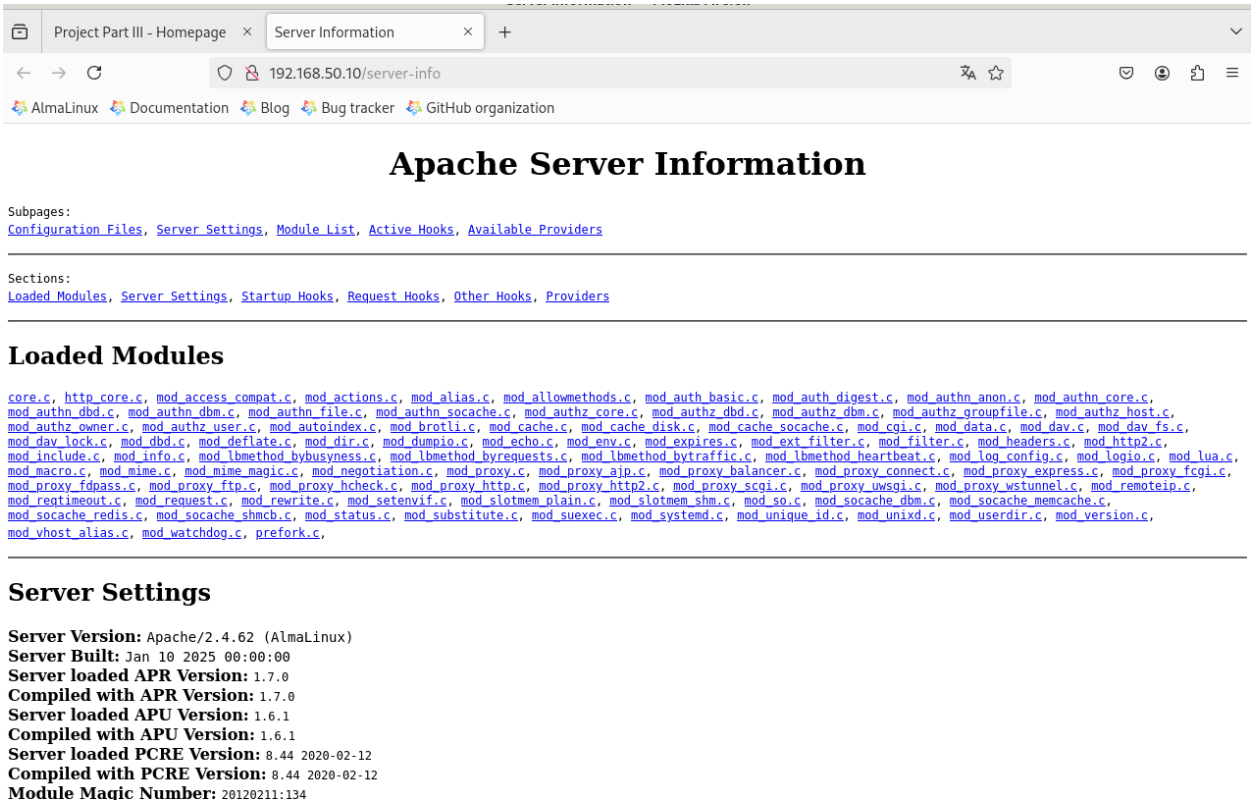
Scoreboard Key:
"_" Waiting for Connection, "S" Starting up, "R" Reading Request,
"W" Sending Reply, "K" Keepalive (read), "D" DNS Lookup,
"C" Closing connection, "L" Logging, "G" Gracefully finishing,
"I" Idle cleanup of worker, "." Open slot with no current process

Srv	PID	Acc	M	CPU	SS	Req	Dur	Conn	Child	Slot	Client	Protocol	VHost	Request
0-0	38797	0/1/1	_	0.02	166	8	17	0.0	0.12	0.12	192.168.50.10	http/1.1	192.168.50.10:80	GET /server-info HTTP/1.1
1-0	38798	0/1/1	_	0.02	141	3	7	0.0	0.12	0.12	192.168.50.10	http/1.1	192.168.50.10:80	GET /server-info HTTP/1.1
2-0	38799	0/1/1	_	0.02	178	1	2	0.0	0.00	0.00	192.168.50.10	http/1.1	192.168.50.10:80	GET /server-status HTTP/1.1
3-0	38800	0/1/1	_	0.02	134	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	192.168.50.10	http/1.1	192.168.50.10:80	GET /server-status HTTP/1.1
6-0	38807	0/0/0	W	0.00	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	192.168.50.10	http/1.1	192.168.50.10:80	GET /server-status HTTP/1.1

Srv	Child Server number - generation
PID	OS process ID
Acc	Number of accesses this connection / this child / this slot
M	Mode of operation
CPU	CPU usage, number of seconds
SS	Seconds since beginning of most recent request
Req	Milliseconds required to process most recent request
Dur	Sum of milliseconds required to process all requests
Conn	Kilobytes transferred this connection
Child	Megabytes transferred this child
Slot	Total megabytes transferred this slot

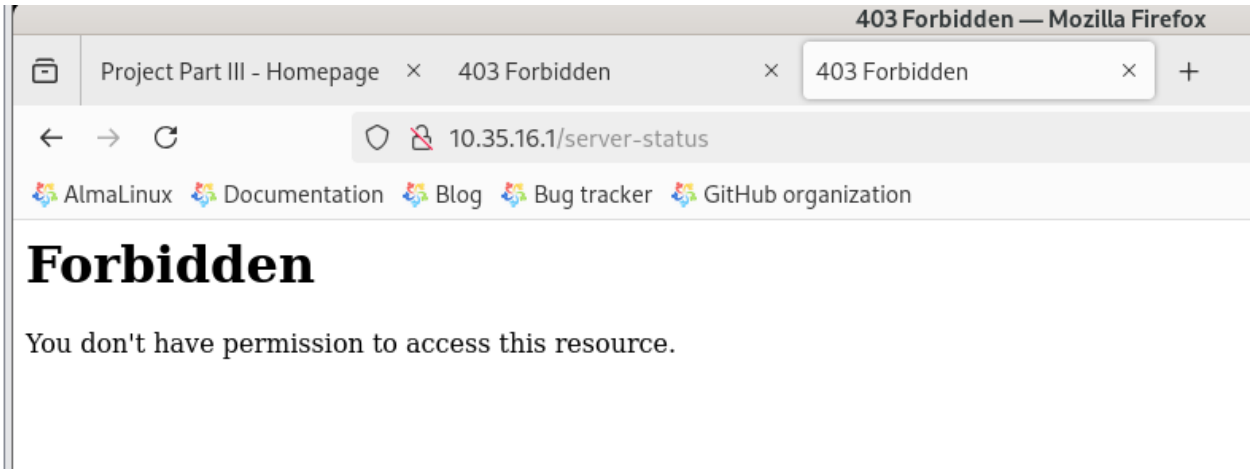
4.4.2 Server information



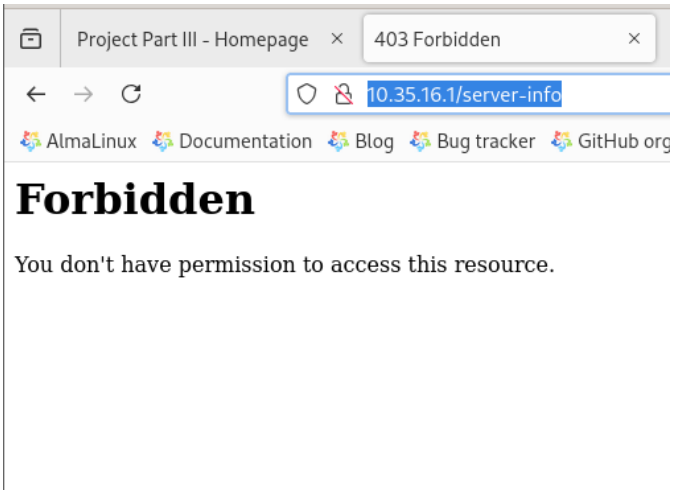


4.4.3 Accessible only to users on the 192.168.50.0/24 subnet

4.4.3.1 Server status



4.4.3.2 Server-info


Project Part III - Homepage
403 Forbidden
10.35.16.1/server-info
AlmaLinux
Documentation
Blog
Bug tracker
GitHub org
Forbidden
You don't have permission to access this resource.

5 TASK 3– CGI

5.1 Requirements

- Configure your web server to use **cgi-bins.**
- Create a **Perl script** that displays the text **“This is Task 3 (CGI)”** in the web browser.
- Place this script in the **/var/www/cgi-bin** directory.

5.2 Apache configuration (httpd.conf)

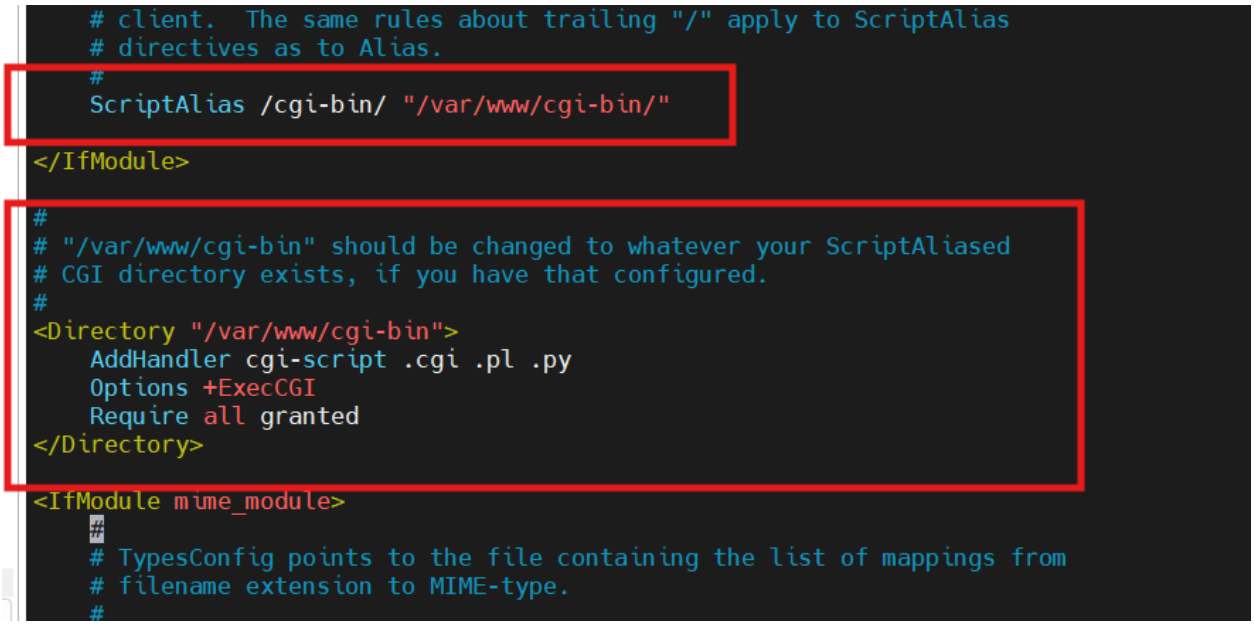
Make sure this line exist

```
ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ "/var/www/cgi-bin/"
```

Modify httpd.conf and add these lines

```
<Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
    AddHandler cgi-script .cgi .pl .py
    Options +ExecCGI
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf



5.3 Create the CGI Script (perl script)

1. Create the Perl script:

vim /var/www/cgi-bin/task3.pl

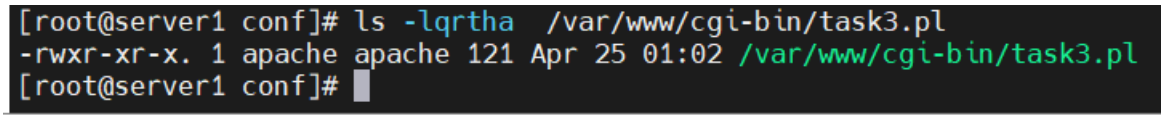
```
#!/usr/bin/perl
print "Content-type: text/html\n\n";
print "<html><body><h1>This is Task 3 (CGI)</h1></body></html>\n";
```

2. Make the script executable and change file permission to the perl script.

chown apache:apache /var/www/cgi-bin/task3.pl ; chmod 755 /var/www/cgi-bin/task3.pl

3. Verify file task3.pl

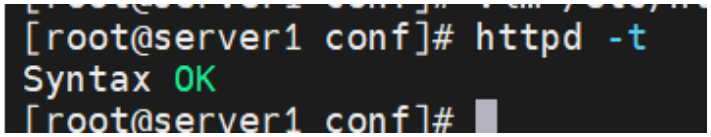
ls -lqrtha /var/www/cgi-bin/task3.pl



5.4 Restart httpd service

1. Verify the syntax of configuration file after changes

httpd -t



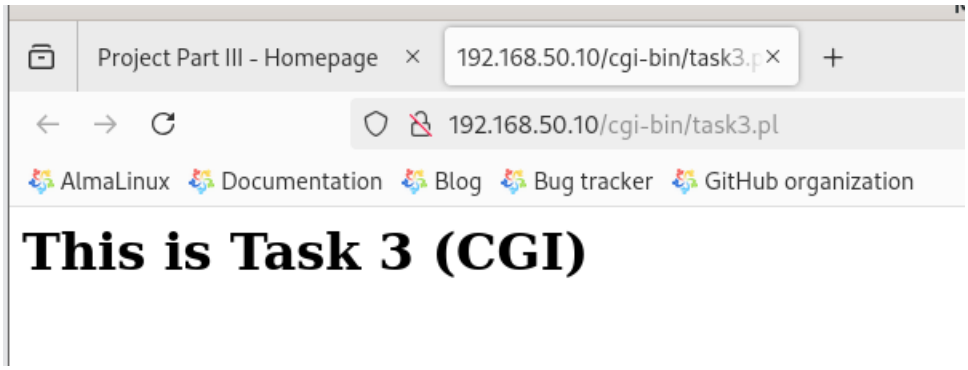
2. Restart Apache: Apply the configuration changes

   systemctl restart httpd

```
[root@server1 conf]# systemctl restart httpd
```

5.5 Test Execute CGI script

> **Task 3**
>
> - To execute CGI Script



6 TASK 4 – PHP

6.1 Requirements

- Configure your web server to use **PHP**.
- Create a **PHP script** that displays the message **"Hello my friend!"** in the **web browser** for users whose IP address belongs to the **192.168.100.0/24** subnet and displays **"Hello stranger!"** for all other users outside this subnet.
- Place this PHP script in the **/var/www/html_project3/q4** directory.

6.2 Install PHP

1. Install PHP and Start the Apache Service

dnf install -y php

```
[root@server1 ~]# dnf install -y php
Last metadata expiration check: 0:03:11 ago on Fri 25 Apr 2025 02:00:20 AM.
Dependencies resolved.
================================================================================
 Package                 Architecture        Version                 Repository        Size
================================================================================
Installing:
 php                     x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream        7.7 k
Installing dependencies:
 nginx-filesystem        noarch              2:1.20.1-20.el9.alma.1  appstream        8.3 k
 php-common              x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream        665 k
Installing weak dependencies:
 php-cli                 x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream        3.1 M
 php-fpm                 x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream        1.6 M
 php-mbstring            x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream        468 k
 php-opcache             x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream        509 k
 php-pdo                 x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream         81 k
 php-xml                 x86_64              8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream        131 k

Transaction Summary
================================================================================
Install  9 Packages

Total download size: 6.5 M
Installed size: 35 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/9): php-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64.rpm                        126 kB/s | 7.7 kB     00:00
(2/9): nginx-filesystem-1.20.1-20.el9.alma.1.noarch.rpm     127 kB/s | 8.3 kB     00:00
(3/9): php-fpm-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64.rpm                    3.6 MB/s | 1.6 MB     00:00
(4/9): php-cli-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64.rpm                    6.0 MB/s | 3.1 MB     00:00
(5/9): php-common-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64.rpm                 1.4 MB/s | 665 kB     00:00
```

2. Enable PHP
   systemctl enable –now php-fpm

```
Password:
[root@server1 ~]# systemctl enable --now php-fpm
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/php-fpm.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/php-fpm.service.
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]#
```

3. Verify status
   systemctl status php-fpm.service

```
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# systemctl status php-fpm.service
● php-fpm.service - The PHP FastCGI Process Manager
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/php-fpm.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-04-25 11:30:37 EDT; 18s ago
   Main PID: 40953 (php-fpm)
     Status: "Processes active: 0, idle: 5, Requests: 0, slow: 0, Traffic: 0req/sec"
      Tasks: 6 (limit: 22829)
     Memory: 12.1M
        CPU: 61ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/php-fpm.service
             ├─40953 "php-fpm: master process (/etc/php-fpm.conf)"
             ├─40954 "php-fpm: pool www"
             ├─40955 "php-fpm: pool www"
             ├─40956 "php-fpm: pool www"
             ├─40957 "php-fpm: pool www"
             └─40958 "php-fpm: pool www"

Apr 25 11:30:37 server1 systemd[1]: Starting The PHP FastCGI Process Manager...
Apr 25 11:30:37 server1 systemd[1]: Started The PHP FastCGI Process Manager.
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]#
```

6.3 PHP script

1. Create the PHP Script Directory

   mkdir -p /var/www/html_project3/q4

```
root@server1 ~]#
root@server1 ~]# mkdir -p /var/www/html_project3/q4
```

2. Create the PHP Script
   vim /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php

   Add this content:

```php
<?php
$user_ip = $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
$subnet = '192.168.100';

if (strpos($user_ip, $subnet) === 0) {
    echo "Hello my friend!";
} else {
    echo "Hello stranger!";
}
?>
```

3. Make the script executable and change file permissions.

chmod -R 755 /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php; chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php

```
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# chmod -R 755 /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php; chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php
[root@server1 ~]#
```

4. Verify file status

   ls -lqhtra /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php

```
[root@server1 ~]# ls -lqhtra /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 apache apache 178 Apr 25 12:05 /var/www/html_project3/q4/task4.php
[root@server1 ~]#
```

6.4 Apache configuration (httpd.conf)

1. Use an Alias for the PHP Directory, add this line to httpd.conf

   ```
   Alias /q4 "/var/www/html_project3/q4/"
   ```

   vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

```
#*** TASK 4 *******
Alias /q4 "/var/www/html_project3/q4/"
```

2. Verify the syntax of configuration file after changes

   httpd -t

```
[root@server1 conf]# httpd -t
Syntax OK
[root@server1 conf]#
```

3. Restart Apache: Apply the configuration changes

   systemctl restart httpd

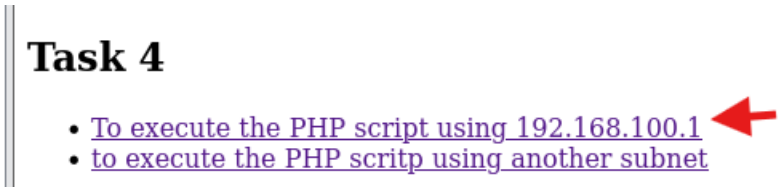
```
[root@server1 conf]# systemctl restart httpd
```

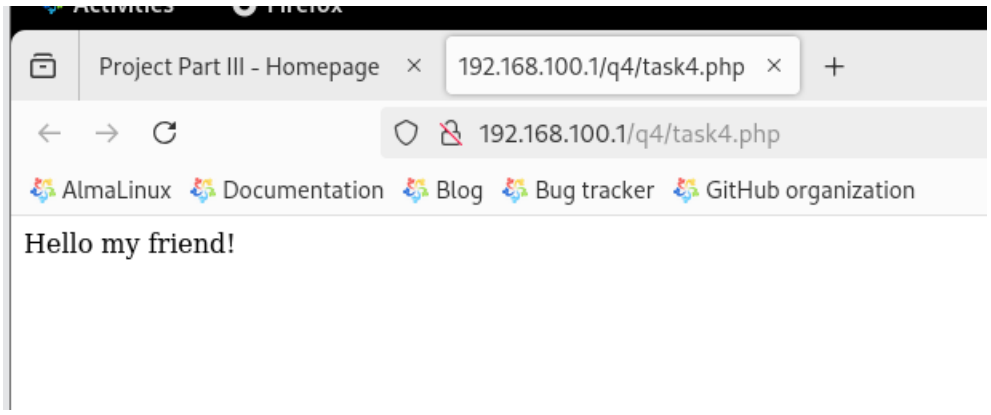
4. **Verify httpd service status**

```
[root@server1 conf]#
[root@server1 conf]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
    Drop-In: /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.d
             └─php-fpm.conf
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-04-25 12:28:23 EDT; 1h 4min ago
       Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 42448 (httpd)
     Status: "Total requests: 2; Idle/Busy workers 100/0;Requests/sec: 0.000515; Bytes served/sec:   0 B/sec"
      Tasks: 53 (limit: 22829)
     Memory: 15.4M
        CPU: 8.549s
     CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
             ├─42448 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42449 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42450 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42451 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42452 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42453 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42454 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42455 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42456 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42457 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42458 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─42483 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             └─42495 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

Apr 25 12:28:23 server1 systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Apr 25 12:28:23 server1 httpd[42448]: Server configured, listening on: 10.50.1.1 port 80, ...
Apr 25 12:28:23 server1 systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
[root@server1 conf]#
```

6.5 Test

6.5.1 Execute the PHP script using 192.168.100.1

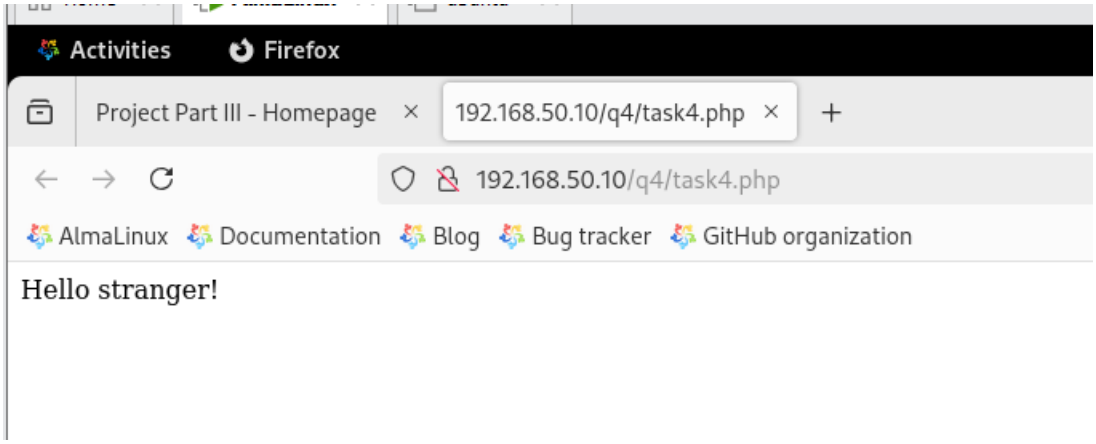




6.5.2 Execute the PHP script using another subnet\

Task 4

- To execute the PHP script using 192.168.100.1
- to execute the PHP scritp using another subnet



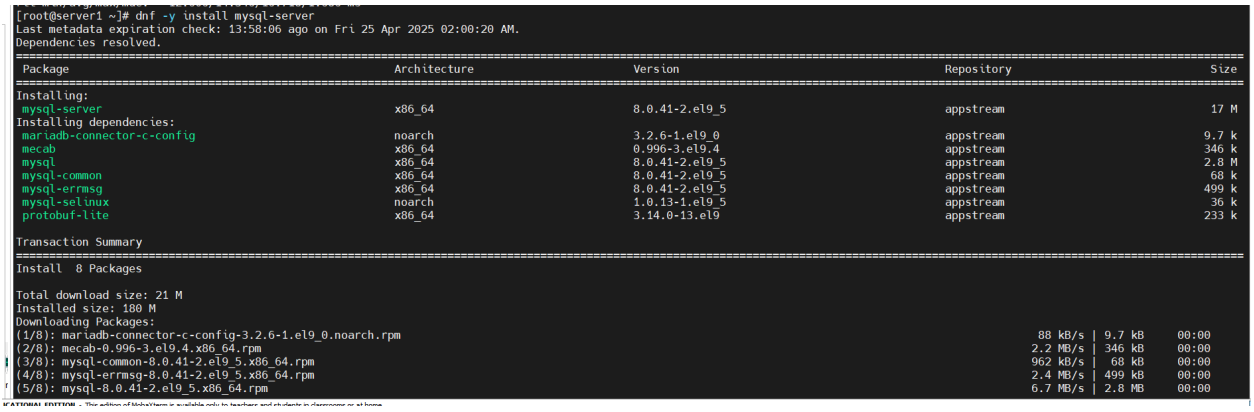
7 TASK 5 – MYSQL/PHP

7.1 Requirements

1. Install **MySQL** and create a database **company**.
2. Create in this database an "**employees**" table that contains two fields: **name** and **salary**.
3. Insert several records into the table, then verify the contents.
4. Create a **PHP script** that connects to this database and displays the contents of the **employees** table in the web browser as an **HTML table**.
5. Place this PHP script in the **/var/www/html_project3/q5** directory**.**

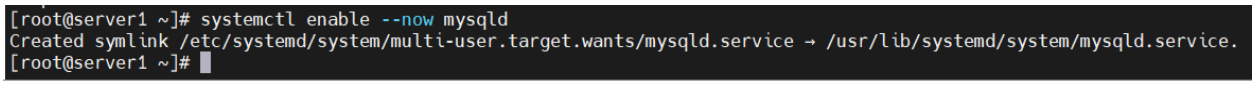
7.2 Installing MySQL Server

1. Begin by installing the MySQL server package using the following command:
   dnf -y install mysql-server



2. Start and enable the MySQL service to launch at boot time:

   systemctl enable --now mysqld



3. Check the status of the MySQL service:
   systemctl status mysqld

```
[root@server1 ~]# systemctl status mysqld
● mysqld.service - MySQL 8.0 database server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-04-25 16:02:06 EDT; 23s ago
    Process: 4197 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mysql-check-socket (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Process: 4219 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mysql-prepare-db-dir mysqld.service (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 4293 (mysqld)
     Status: "Server is operational"
      Tasks: 38 (limit: 22829)
     Memory: 462.1M
        CPU: 2.874s
     CGroup: /system.slice/mysqld.service
             └─4293 /usr/libexec/mysqld --basedir=/usr

Apr 25 16:02:02 server1 systemd[1]: Starting MySQL 8.0 database server...
Apr 25 16:02:02 server1 mysql-prepare-db-dir[4219]: Initializing MySQL database
Apr 25 16:02:06 server1 systemd[1]: Started MySQL 8.0 database server.
[root@server1 ~]#
```

7.3 MySQL

7.3.1 Connecting to MySQL

Access the MySQL command-line interface as root:
mysql -u root

```
[root@server1 ~]# mysql -u root
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.41 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql>
```

7.3.2 Creating the Database

1. List existing databases:

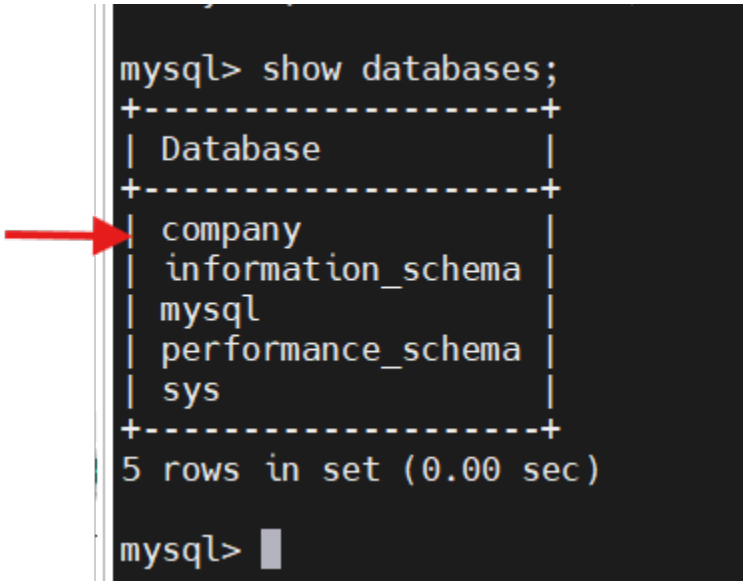
   show databases;

```
mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| sys                |
+--------------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

2. Create a new database named 'company':
   create database company;

```
mysql> create database company;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

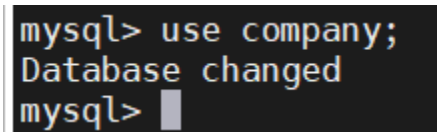
3. Verify its creation:
   show databases;



7.3.3 Creating the Employees Table

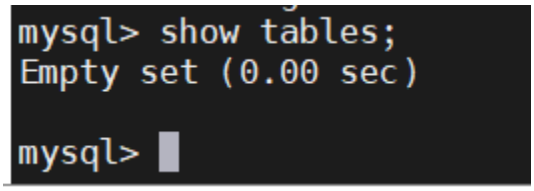
1. Select the 'company' database:

   use company;



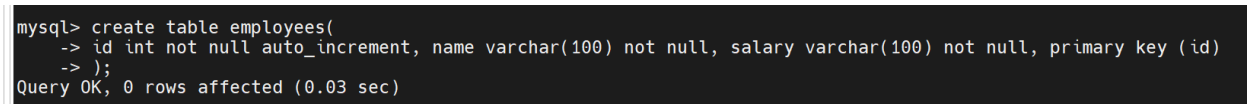
2. List the existing tables:

   show tables;



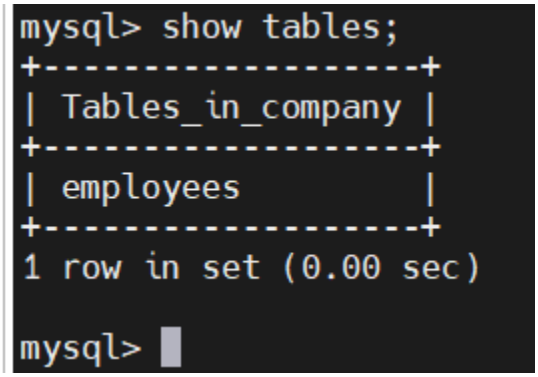
3. Create the 'employees' table:

```
create table employees(
id int not null auto_increment, name varchar(100) not null,
salary varchar(100) not null, primary key (id)
);
```



4. Verify the table creation:

   show tables;



5. Display the table structure:

   describe employees;

```
mysql> describe employees;
+--------+-------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field  | Type        | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+--------+-------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| id     | int         | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| name   | varchar(100) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| salary | varchar(100) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
+--------+-------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

7.3.4 Populate database

1. Insert records into the 'employees' table:

   INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Alex", "56789");
   INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Benjamin", "64321");
   INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Chloe", "59123");
   INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Diana", "68234");
   INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Ed", "52456");

```
mysql> INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Alex", "56789");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Benjamin", "64321");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Chloe", "59123");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Diana", "68234");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO employees (name, salary) VALUES ("Ed", "52456");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

2. Check the contents of the table:

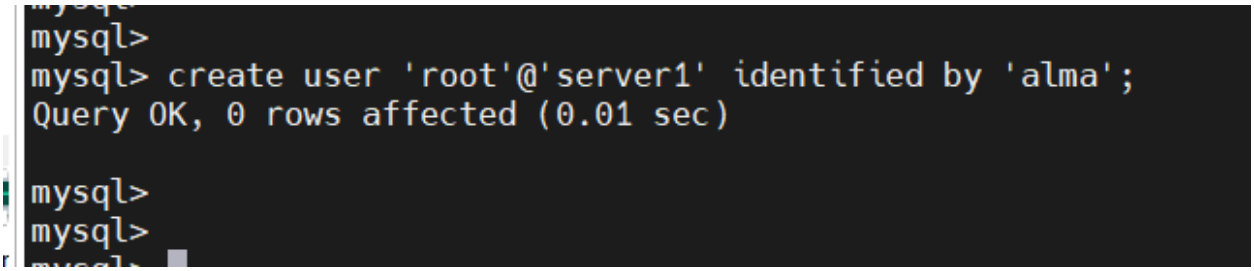
   select * from employees;

```
mysql> select * from employees;
+----+----------+--------+
| id | name     | salary |
+----+----------+--------+
|  1 | Alex     | 56789  |
|  2 | Benjamin | 64321  |
|  3 | Chloe    | 59123  |
|  4 | Diana    | 68234  |
|  5 | Ed       | 52456  |
+----+----------+--------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

7.3.5 Granting Privileges

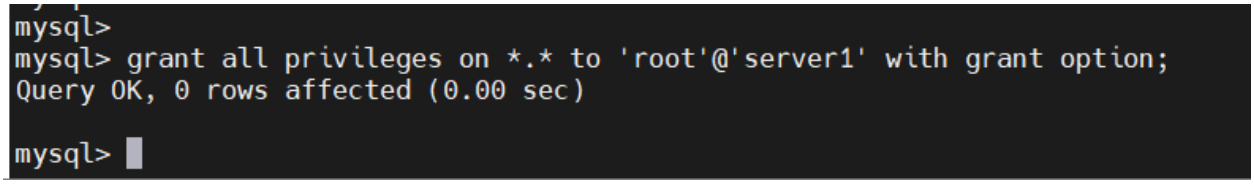
1. Create a user with full access from a remote host:

   create user 'root'@'server1' identified by 'alma';



2. Grant all privileges to this user:

   grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'server1' with grant option;



3. Apply the changes:

   flush privileges;

```
mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

4. Verify user is created

   SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user;

```
mysql> SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user;
+------------------+-----------+
| user             | host      |
+------------------+-----------+
| mysql.infoschema | localhost |
| mysql.session    | localhost |
| mysql.sys        | localhost |
| root             | localhost |
| root             | server1   |
+------------------+-----------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql>
```

5. Exit the MySQL shell:

   EXIT;

```
mysql>
mysql> EXIT;
Bye
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]#
```

6. Verify MySQL connection works from command line:

   mysql -h 192.168.50.10 -u root -p

```
Bye
[root@server1 logs]# mysql -h 192.168.50.10 -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 8.0.41 Source distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

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

mysql>
```

7. Exit the MySQL shell:

   EXIT;

```
mysql>
mysql> EXIT;
Bye
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]#
```

7.3.6 Installing PHP MySQL Connector

1. Install the PHP MySQL Native Driver:

   dnf install -y php-mysqlnd

```
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# dnf install -y php-mysqlnd
Last metadata expiration check: 0:06:30 ago on Fri 25 Apr 2025 04:48:33 PM.
Dependencies resolved.
================================================================================
 Package                 Architecture          Version                 Repository                  Size
================================================================================
Installing:
 php-mysqlnd             x86_64                8.0.30-1.el9_2          appstream                  148 k

Transaction Summary
================================================================================
Install  1 Package

Total download size: 148 k
Installed size: 450 k
Downloading Packages:
php-mysqlnd-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64.rpm                    1.1 MB/s | 148 kB     00:00
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Total                                                    396 kB/s | 148 kB     00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
  Preparing        :                                                        1/1
  Installing       : php-mysqlnd-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64                      1/1
  Running scriptlet: php-mysqlnd-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64                      1/1
  Verifying        : php-mysqlnd-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64                      1/1

Installed:
  php-mysqlnd-8.0.30-1.el9_2.x86_64

Complete!
[root@server1 ~]#
```

2. Restart PHP-FPM to apply the configuration:

   systemctl restart php-fpm

```
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# systemctl restart php-fpm
[root@server1 ~]#
```

3. Verify status

   systemctl status php-fpm

```
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# systemctl status php-fpm
● php-fpm.service - The PHP FastCGI Process Manager
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/php-fpm.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-04-25 16:58:33 EDT; 1min 50s ago
   Main PID: 4487 (php-fpm)
     Status: "Processes active: 0, idle: 5, Requests: 0, slow: 0, Traffic: 0req/sec"
      Tasks: 6 (limit: 22829)
     Memory: 12.1M
        CPU: 53ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/php-fpm.service
             ├─4487 "php-fpm: master process (/etc/php-fpm.conf)"
             ├─4489 "php-fpm: pool www"
             ├─4490 "php-fpm: pool www"
             ├─4491 "php-fpm: pool www"
             ├─4492 "php-fpm: pool www"
             └─4493 "php-fpm: pool www"

Apr 25 16:58:33 server1 systemd[1]: Starting The PHP FastCGI Process Manager...
Apr 25 16:58:33 server1 systemd[1]: Started The PHP FastCGI Process Manager.
[root@server1 ~]#
```

7.4 Selinux

1. Enable network connection with httpd in selinux

   getsebool httpd_can_network_connect

setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect 1

getsebool httpd_can_network_connect

```
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# getsebool httpd_can_network_connect
httpd_can_network_connect --> off
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect 1
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]#
[root@server1 ~]# getsebool httpd_can_network_connect
httpd_can_network_connect --> on
[root@server1 ~]#
```

7.5 Create PHP script

1. Create the directory structure:

   mkdir -p /var/www/html_project3/q5

```
[root@server1 html_project3]#
[root@server1 html_project3]#
mkdir -p /var/www/html_project3/q5
[root@server1 html_project3]#
[root@server1 html_project3]#
```

2. Creating a PHP script to connect with MySQL database through httpd

   vim /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php

```
<?php
// Variables
$servername = "192.168.50.10";
$username = "root";
$password = "alma";
$dbname = "company";

// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password,
$dbname);

// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}

echo '<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Employee Records</title>
    <style>
        table { border-collapse: collapse; width: 50%;
margin: 20px auto; }
        th, td { border: 1px solid #ddd; padding: 8px;
text-align: left; }
```

```
        th { background-color: #f2f2f2; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2 style="text-align: center;">Employee Records</h2>
    <table>
        <tr><th>Name</th><th>Salary</th></tr>';

$sql = "SELECT name, salary FROM employees";
$result = $conn->query($sql);

if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
    while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
        echo '<tr>

<td>'.htmlspecialchars($row["name"]).'</td>

<td>'.htmlspecialchars($row["salary"]).'$</td>
              </tr>';
    }
} else {
    echo '<tr><td colspan="2">No records
found</td></tr>';
}

echo '</table>
</body>
</html>';

$conn->close();
?>
```

```php
<?php
// Variables
$servername = "192.168.50.10";
$username = "root";
$password = "alma";
$dbname = "company";

// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}

echo '<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Employee Records</title>
    <style>
        table { border-collapse: collapse; width: 50%; margin: 20px auto; }
        th, td { border: 1px solid #ddd; padding: 8px; text-align: left; }
        th { background-color: #f2f2f2; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2 style="text-align: center;">Employee Records</h2>
    <table>
        <tr><th>Name</th><th>Salary</th></tr>';

$sql = "SELECT name, salary FROM employees";
$result = $conn->query($sql);

if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
    while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
        echo '<tr>
                <td>'.htmlspecialchars($row["name"]).'</td>
                <td>'.htmlspecialchars($row["salary"]).'$</td>
              </tr>';
    }
} else {
    echo '<tr><td colspan="2">No records found</td></tr>';
}

echo '</table>
</body>
</html>';

$conn->close();
?>
~
```

3. Make the script executable and change file permissions.

   chmod -R 755 /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php; chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php

```
[root@server1 ~]# chmod -R 755 /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php; chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php
```

4. Verify the changes in file

   ls -lqhtra /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php

```
[root@server1 ~]# ls -lqhtra /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 apache apache 1.2K Apr 25 17:40 /var/www/html_project3/q5/task5.php
[root@server1 ~]#
```

7.6 Apache configuration (httpd.conf)

1. Use an Alias for the PHP Directory, add this line to httpd.conf

```
Alias /q5 "/var/www/html_project3/q5/"
```

vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

```
#******* TASK 5 *******
Alias /q5 "/var/www/html_project3/q5/"
```

2. Verify the syntax of configuration file after changes

httpd -t

```
[root@server1 conf]# httpd -t
Syntax OK
[root@server1 conf]#
```

3. Restart Apache: Apply the configuration changes

systemctl restart httpd

```
[root@server1 conf]# systemctl restart httpd
```

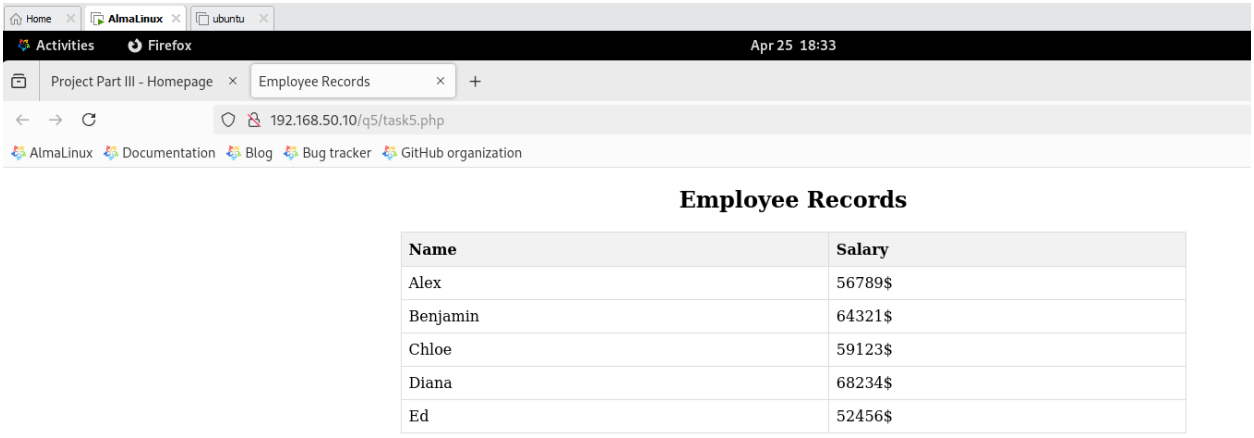
4. Verify httpd service status

systemctl status httpd

```
[root@server1 ~]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
    Drop-In: /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.d
             └─php-fpm.conf
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-04-25 23:29:49 EDT; 6s ago
       Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 9858 (httpd)
     Status: "Started, listening on: 10.50.1.1 port 80, ..."
      Tasks: 53 (limit: 22829)
     Memory: 17.2M
        CPU: 80ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
             ├─9858 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9861 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9862 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9863 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9864 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9865 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9866 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9867 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9868 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9869 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9870 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             ├─9871 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
             └─9872 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND

Apr 25 23:29:49 server1 systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Apr 25 23:29:49 server1 httpd[9858]: Server configured, listening on: 10.50.1.1 port 80, ...
Apr 25 23:29:49 server1 systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
[root@server1 ~]#
```

7.7 Test

> # Task 5
>
> - To list employees mysql table



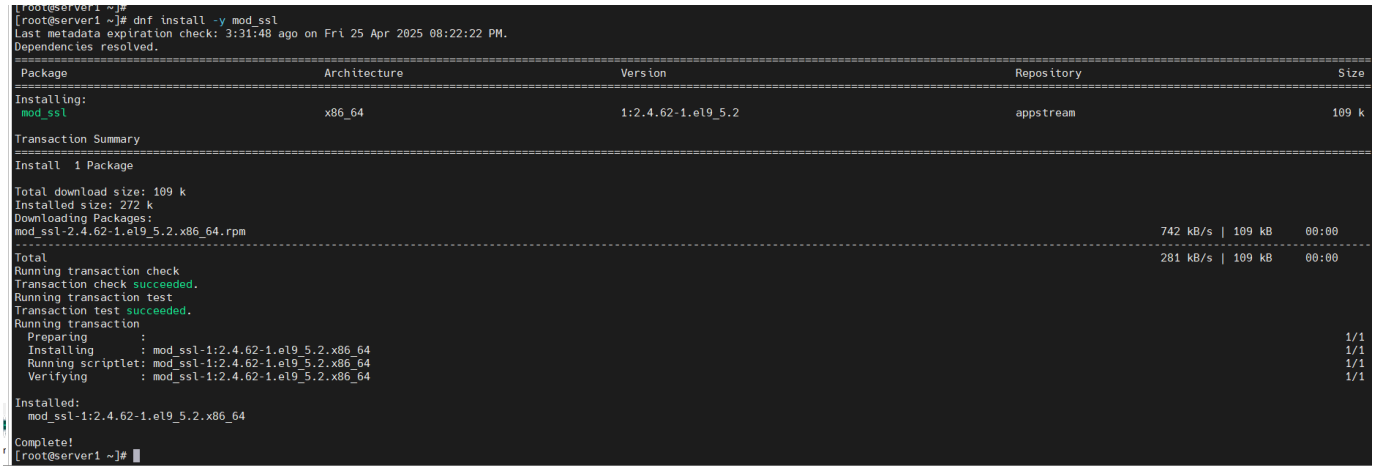
8 Task 6 – SSL

8.1 Requirements

1. Configure your web server to use **SSL**.
2. Test access to your server using the **https** security protocol by navigating to: **https://*serverX*** *(where **X** is your assigned server number).*

8.2 Install the SSL Module

dnf install -y mod_ssl



8.3 Generate a Private Key and SSL Certificate Using OpenSSL

Self-Signed Certificate is for testing purposes.

1. Create a 2048-bit private key and a self-signed certificate valid for 1 year.

   openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/pki/tls/private/httpd.key -out /etc/pki/tls/certs/httpd.crt

   During this process, you'll be asked to provide details such as your country, state, organization, etc. answer accordingly:

```
Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:CA
State or Province Name (full name) []:QC
Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]:Montreal
Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]:project
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:IT
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:server1.project.com
Email Address []:root@server1.project.com
```

```
[root@server1 private]#
[root@server1 private]# openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/pki/tls/private/httpd.key -out /etc/pki/tls/certs/httpd.crt
.+..++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++*.......+.........+.....+.+...+..+.........+...+.+.........+..++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++*...+....+.....+.+.....+.........+.+....
.....+.................+.......+.....+.+.....+.......+.....+.........+.+.....................+.+...+......+.+..+......+....+......+.........................+.....+.+..+....+...+......+....
..+.....+.........+.......+..+...+...+.......+..+.....+....+..+.+.............+..+.....................................+.+......+..+.......+......+...+......+...+..+...+.......+...+.
.....+.............+.......+...+...............+.....+.+..+....++++++
.....+.....+...+...++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++*.........+.+......+...+.....+...++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++*.....+...................+.+...........+......+...
............+..+.........+......+....+...+.....................+..............+.+.....+......+.+..............+.+.....+...+......+...+......+.........................+....+...+..+...+
.++++++
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:CA
State or Province Name (full name) []:QC
Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]:Montreal
Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]:project
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:IT
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:server1.project.com
Email Address []:root@server1.project.com
[root@server1 private]#
```

2. Verify files are created

   ls -lqrtha /etc/pki/tls/private/

   ls -lqrtha /etc/pki/tls/certs

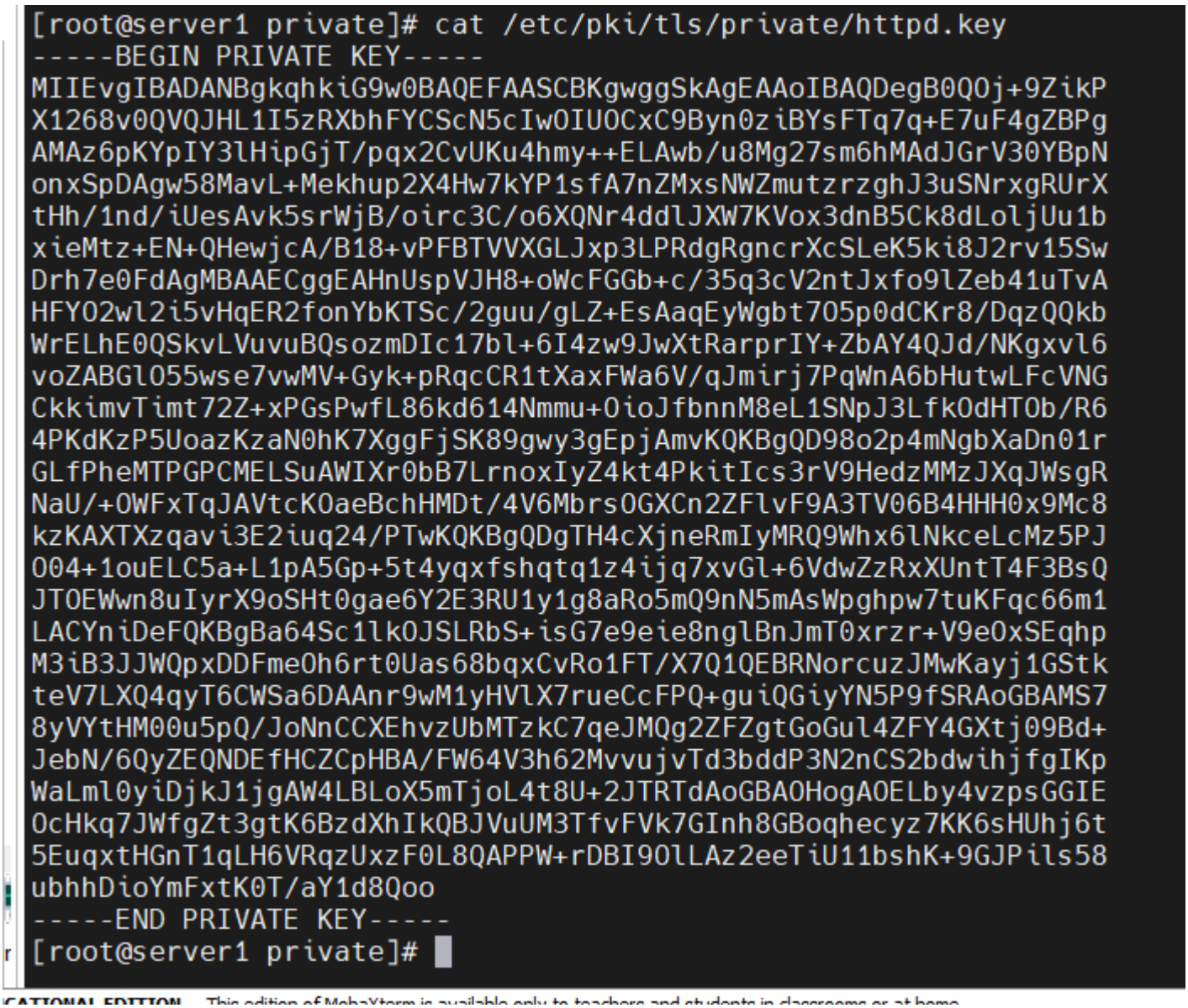
```
[root@server1 private]#
[root@server1 private]# ls -lqrtha /etc/pki/tls/private/
total 4.0K
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root  143 Feb 11 16:56 ..
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root   23 Apr 26 00:42 .
-rw-------. 1 root root 1.7K Apr 26 00:42 httpd.key
[root@server1 private]# ls -lqrtha /etc/pki/tls/certs
total 4.0K
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root   55 Aug 21  2024 ca-bundle.trust.crt -> /etc/pki/ca-trust/extracted/openssl/ca-bundle.trust.crt
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root   49 Aug 21  2024 ca-bundle.crt -> /etc/pki/ca-trust/extracted/pem/tls-ca-bundle.pem
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root  143 Feb 11 16:56 ..
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1.5K Apr 26 00:43 httpd.crt
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root   71 Apr 26 00:43 .
[root@server1 private]#
```

3. List contents

   cat /etc/pki/tls/certs/httpd.crt

```
[root@server1 private]# cat /etc/pki/tls/certs/httpd.crt
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIECTCCAvGgAwIBAgIUCTB36omRY6M+6AUc9SRFGRwV5dAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEL
BQAwgZMxCzAJBgNVBAYTAkNBMQswCQYDVQQIDAJRQzERMA8GA1UEBwwITW9udHJl
YWwxEDAOBgNVBAoMB3Byb2plY3QxCzAJBgNVBAsMAklUMRwwGgYDVQQDDBNzZXJ2
ZXIxLnByb2plY3QuY29tMScwJQYJKoZIhvcNAQkBFhhyb290QHNlcnZlcjEucHJv
amVjdC5jb20wHhcNMjUwNDI2MDQ0MzE4WhcNMjYwNDI2MDQ0MzE4WjCBkzELMAkG
A1UEBhMCQ0ExCzAJBgNVBAgMAlFDMREwDwYDVQQHDAhNb250cmVhbDEQMA4GA1UE
CgwHcHJvamVjdDELMAkGA1UECwwCSVQxHDAaBgNVBAMME3NlcnZlcjEucHJvamVj
dC5jb20xJzAlBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWGHJvb3RAc2VydmVyMS5wcm9qZWN0LmNvbTCC
ASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAN6AHRA6P71mKQ9fXbry/RBV
AkcvUjnNFduEVgJJw3lwjA4hQ4LEL0HKfTOIFiwVOrur4Tu4XiBkE+AAwDPqkpik
hjeUeKkaNP+mrHYK9Qq7iGbL74QsDBv+7wyDbuybqEwB0katXfRgGk2ifFKkMCDD
nwxq8v4x6SG6nZfgfDuRg/Wx8DudkzGw1Zma63OvOCEne5I2vGBFSte0eH/Wd3+J
R6wC+TmytaMH+iKtzcL+jpdA2vh12UldbspWjHd2cHkKTx0uiWNS7VvGJ4y3P4Q3
5Ad7CNwD8HXz688UFNVVcYsnGncs9F2BGCdytdxIt4rmSLwnau/XlLAOuHt7QV0C
AwEAAaNTMFEwHQYDVR0OBBYEFEg1dEPMS0KNSei3vxekaYQfKRuOMB8GA1UdIwQY
MBaAFEg1dEPMS0KNSei3vxekaYQfKRuOMA8GA1UdEwEB/wQFMAMBAf8wDQYJKoZI
hvcNAQELBQADggEBAL4jqGrBkjcaFmd6XiwzJ9QIBiBD+CGD3fFlhMe0sfwG4I5w
QdRVaHx95drmW+YUd7MDDr+/Fks/u5wlNNiyoEP5TKwYnpi7V9UDS6ZZJf7v474B
++wqhaOjBWYU+SfHWDAvDHEm9iIBOYiUjZkZPRj4dnJ+BFOMQqxPL95cDXGrUcfM
73YUjivOMfC5IBMw1xSMfljXQSSml0RHk1fGPyYrAB3py42ejLOz347eIP72ZNVc
iUAa1VZiNEG+YOr8Ity/q0M22cj7Ywq4fj6UIWWMb4QrQXzNgz+v0NqjaN9b/xyU
oQOTL/3d6OBASb+473LLL1i2WKGGrG1z3LMg7bA=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

cat /etc/pki/tls/private/httpd.key



8.4 Edit the SSL Configuration File

1. Verify the contents of SSL configuration file.

   cat -n /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf

```
[root@server1 private]# cat -n /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf
     1  #
     2  # When we also provide SSL we have to listen to the
     3  # standard HTTPS port in addition.
     4  #
     5  Listen 443 https
     6
     7  ##
     8  ##  SSL Global Context
     9  ##
    10  ##  All SSL configuration in this context applies both to
    11  ##  the main server and all SSL-enabled virtual hosts.
    12  ##
```

```
13
14  #   Pass Phrase Dialog:
15  #   Configure the pass phrase gathering process.
16  #   The filtering dialog program (`builtin' is a internal
17  #   terminal dialog) has to provide the pass phrase on stdout.
18  SSLPassPhraseDialog exec:/usr/libexec/httpd-ssl-pass-dialog
19
20  #   Inter-Process Session Cache:
21  #   Configure the SSL Session Cache: First the mechanism
22  #   to use and second the expiring timeout (in seconds).
23  SSLSessionCache         shmcb:/run/httpd/sslcache(512000)
24  SSLSessionCacheTimeout  300
25
26  #
27  # Use "SSLCryptoDevice" to enable any supported hardware
28  # accelerators. Use "openssl engine -v" to list supported
29  # engine names.  NOTE: If you enable an accelerator and the
30  # server does not start, consult the error logs and ensure
31  # your accelerator is functioning properly.
32  #
33  SSLCryptoDevice builtin
34  #SSLCryptoDevice ubsec
35
36  ##
37  ## SSL Virtual Host Context
38  ##
39
40  <VirtualHost _default_:443>
41
42  # General setup for the virtual host, inherited from global configuration
43  #DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"
44  #ServerName www.example.com:443
45
46  # Use separate log files for the SSL virtual host; note that LogLevel
47  # is not inherited from httpd.conf.
48  ErrorLog logs/ssl_error_log
49  TransferLog logs/ssl_access_log
50  LogLevel warn
51
52  #   SSL Engine Switch:
53  #   Enable/Disable SSL for this virtual host.
54  SSLEngine on
55
56  #   List the protocol versions which clients are allowed to connect with.
57  #   The OpenSSL system profile is used by default.  See
58  #   update-crypto-policies(8) for more details.
59  #SSLProtocol all -SSLv3
60  #SSLProxyProtocol all -SSLv3
61
62  #   User agents such as web browsers are not configured for the user's
63  #   own preference of either security or performance, therefore this
64  #   must be the prerogative of the web server administrator who manages
65  #   cpu load versus confidentiality, so enforce the server's cipher order.
66  SSLHonorCipherOrder on
67
68  #   SSL Cipher Suite:
69  #   List the ciphers that the client is permitted to negotiate.
70  #   See the mod_ssl documentation for a complete list.
71  #   The OpenSSL system profile is configured by default.  See
72  #   update-crypto-policies(8) for more details.
73  SSLCipherSuite PROFILE=SYSTEM
74  SSLProxyCipherSuite PROFILE=SYSTEM
75
```

```
#   Point SSLCertificateFile at a PEM encoded certificate.  If
#   the certificate is encrypted, then you will be prompted for a
#   pass phrase.  Note that restarting httpd will prompt again.  Keep
#   in mind that if you have both an RSA and a DSA certificate you
#   can configure both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA
#   ciphers, etc.)
#   Some ECC cipher suites (http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4492.txt)
#   require an ECC certificate which can also be configured in
#   parallel.
SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/localhost.crt

#   Server Private Key:
#   If the key is not combined with the certificate, use this
#   directive to point at the key file.  Keep in mind that if
#   you've both a RSA and a DSA private key you can configure
#   both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA ciphers, etc.)
#   ECC keys, when in use, can also be configured in parallel
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/localhost.key

#   Server Certificate Chain:
#   Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the
#   concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the
#   certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively
#   the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile
#   when the CA certificates are directly appended to the server
#   certificate for convenience.
#SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server-chain.crt

#   Certificate Authority (CA):
#   Set the CA certificate verification path where to find CA
#   certificates for client authentication or alternatively one
#   huge file containing all of them (file must be PEM encoded)
#SSLCACertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.crt

#   Client Authentication (Type):
#   Client certificate verification type and depth.  Types are
#   none, optional, require and optional_no_ca.  Depth is a
#   number which specifies how deeply to verify the certificate
#   issuer chain before deciding the certificate is not valid.
#SSLVerifyClient require
#SSLVerifyDepth  10

#   Access Control:
#   With SSLRequire you can do per-directory access control based
#   on arbitrary complex boolean expressions containing server
#   variable checks and other lookup directives.  The syntax is a
#   mixture between C and Perl.  See the mod_ssl documentation
#   for more details.
#<Location />
#SSLRequire (    %{SSL_CIPHER} !~ m/^(EXP|NULL)/ \
#            and %{SSL_CLIENT_S_DN_O} eq "Snake Oil, Ltd." \
#            and %{SSL_CLIENT_S_DN_OU} in {"Staff", "CA", "Dev"} \
#            and %{TIME_WDAY} >= 1 and %{TIME_WDAY} <= 5 \
#            and %{TIME_HOUR} >= 8 and %{TIME_HOUR} <= 20       ) \
#           or %{REMOTE_ADDR} =~ m/^192\.76\.162\.[0-9]+$/
#</Location>

#   SSL Engine Options:
#   Set various options for the SSL engine.
#   o FakeBasicAuth:
#     Translate the client X.509 into a Basic Authorisation.  This means that
#     the standard Auth/DBMAuth methods can be used for access control.  The
#     user name is the `one line' version of the client's X.509 certificate.
```

```
#     Note that no password is obtained from the user. Every entry in the user
#     file needs this password: `xxj31ZMTZzkVA'.
#   o ExportCertData:
#     This exports two additional environment variables: SSL_CLIENT_CERT and
#     SSL_SERVER_CERT. These contain the PEM-encoded certificates of the
#     server (always existing) and the client (only existing when client
#     authentication is used). This can be used to import the certificates
#     into CGI scripts.
#   o StdEnvVars:
#     This exports the standard SSL/TLS related `SSL_*' environment variables.
#     Per default this exportation is switched off for performance reasons,
#     because the extraction step is an expensive operation and is usually
#     useless for serving static content. So one usually enables the
#     exportation for CGI and SSI requests only.
#   o StrictRequire:
#     This denies access when "SSLRequireSSL" or "SSLRequire" applied even
#     under a "Satisfy any" situation, i.e. when it applies access is denied
#     and no other module can change it.
#   o OptRenegotiate:
#     This enables optimized SSL connection renegotiation handling when SSL
#     directives are used in per-directory context.
#SSLOptions +FakeBasicAuth +ExportCertData +StrictRequire
<FilesMatch "\.(cgi|shtml|phtml|php)$">
    SSLOptions +StdEnvVars
</FilesMatch>
<Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
    SSLOptions +StdEnvVars
</Directory>

#   SSL Protocol Adjustments:
#   The safe and default but still SSL/TLS standard compliant shutdown
#   approach is that mod_ssl sends the close notify alert but doesn't wait for
#   the close notify alert from client. When you need a different shutdown
#   approach you can use one of the following variables:
#   o ssl-unclean-shutdown:
#     This forces an unclean shutdown when the connection is closed, i.e. no
#     SSL close notify alert is sent or allowed to be received.  This violates
#     the SSL/TLS standard but is needed for some brain-dead browsers. Use
#     this when you receive I/O errors because of the standard approach where
#     mod_ssl sends the close notify alert.
#   o ssl-accurate-shutdown:
#     This forces an accurate shutdown when the connection is closed, i.e. a
#     SSL close notify alert is sent and mod_ssl waits for the close notify
#     alert of the client. This is 100% SSL/TLS standard compliant, but in
#     practice often causes hanging connections with brain-dead browsers. Use
#     this only for browsers where you know that their SSL implementation
#     works correctly.
#   Notice: Most problems of broken clients are also related to the HTTP
#   keep-alive facility, so you usually additionally want to disable
#   keep-alive for those clients, too. Use variable "nokeepalive" for this.
#   Similarly, one has to force some clients to use HTTP/1.0 to workaround
#   their broken HTTP/1.1 implementation. Use variables "downgrade-1.0" and
#   "force-response-1.0" for this.
BrowserMatch "MSIE [2-5]" \
         nokeepalive ssl-unclean-shutdown \
         downgrade-1.0 force-response-1.0

#   Per-Server Logging:
#   The home of a custom SSL log file. Use this when you want a
#   compact non-error SSL logfile on a virtual host basis.
CustomLog logs/ssl_request_log \
          "%t %h %{SSL_PROTOCOL}x %{SSL_CIPHER}x \"%r\" %b"

```

```
   202  </VirtualHost>
   203
[root@server1 private]#
```

2. Modify the Apache SSL configuration file /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf to specify the path to your SSL certificate and private key:

   vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf

   As per the line numbers in the file ssl.conf, verify this line is available:

   54 SSLEngine on

   As per the line numbers in the file ssl.conf , change the file name for the certificate created above:

   85 SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/**httpd.crt**

   93 SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/**httpd.key**

```
52 #   SSL Engine Switch:
53 #   Enable/Disable SSL for this virtual host.
54 SSLEngine on
55
56 #   List the protocol versions which clients are allowed to connect with.
57 #   The OpenSSL system profile is used by default.  See
58 #   update-crypto-policies(8) for more details.
59 #SSLProtocol all -SSLv3
60 #SSLProxyProtocol all -SSLv3
61
```

```
75
76 #   Point SSLCertificateFile at a PEM encoded certificate.  If
77 #   the certificate is encrypted, then you will be prompted for a
78 #   pass phrase.  Note that restarting httpd will prompt again.  Keep
79 #   in mind that if you have both an RSA and a DSA certificate you
80 #   can configure both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA
81 #   ciphers, etc.)
82 #   Some ECC cipher suites (http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4492.txt)
83 #   require an ECC certificate which can also be configured in
84 #   parallel.
85 SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/httpd.crt
86
87 #   Server Private Key:
88 #   If the key is not combined with the certificate, use this
89 #   directive to point at the key file.  Keep in mind that if
90 #   you've both a RSA and a DSA private key you can configure
91 #   both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA ciphers, etc.)
92 #   ECC keys, when in use, can also be configured in parallel
93 SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/httpd.key
94
```

3. Verify the fiel httpd and make sure this line is completed and/or not commented

   IncludeOptional conf.d/*.conf

```
# Supplemental configuration
#
# Load config files in the "/etc/httpd/conf.d" directory, if any.
IncludeOptional conf.d/*.conf
```

8.5 Restart htpd

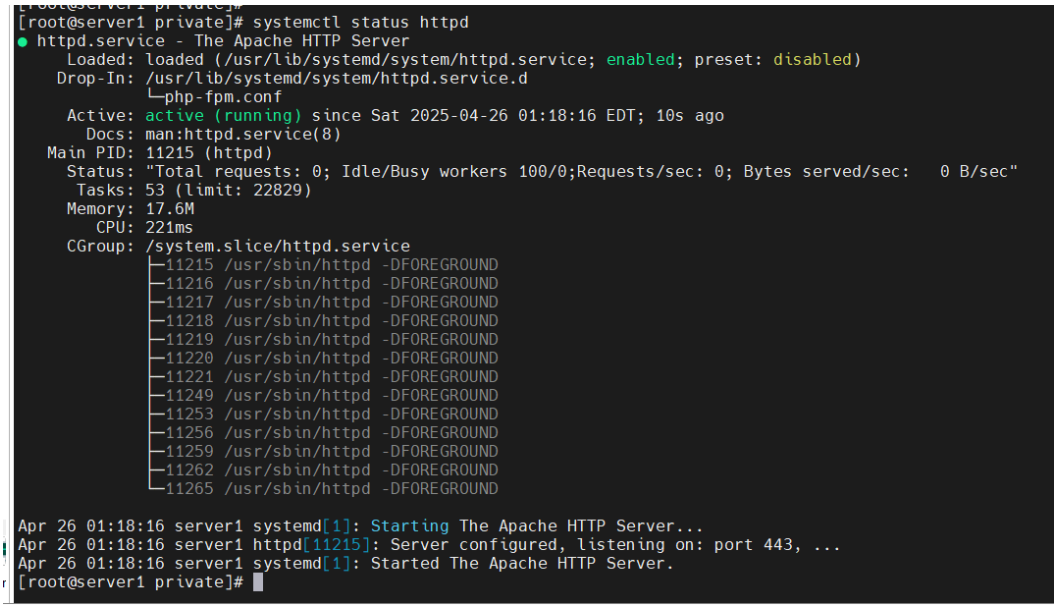
1. Restart Apache: Apply the configuration changes

   systemctl restart httpd

```
[root@server1 conf]# systemctl restart httpd
```

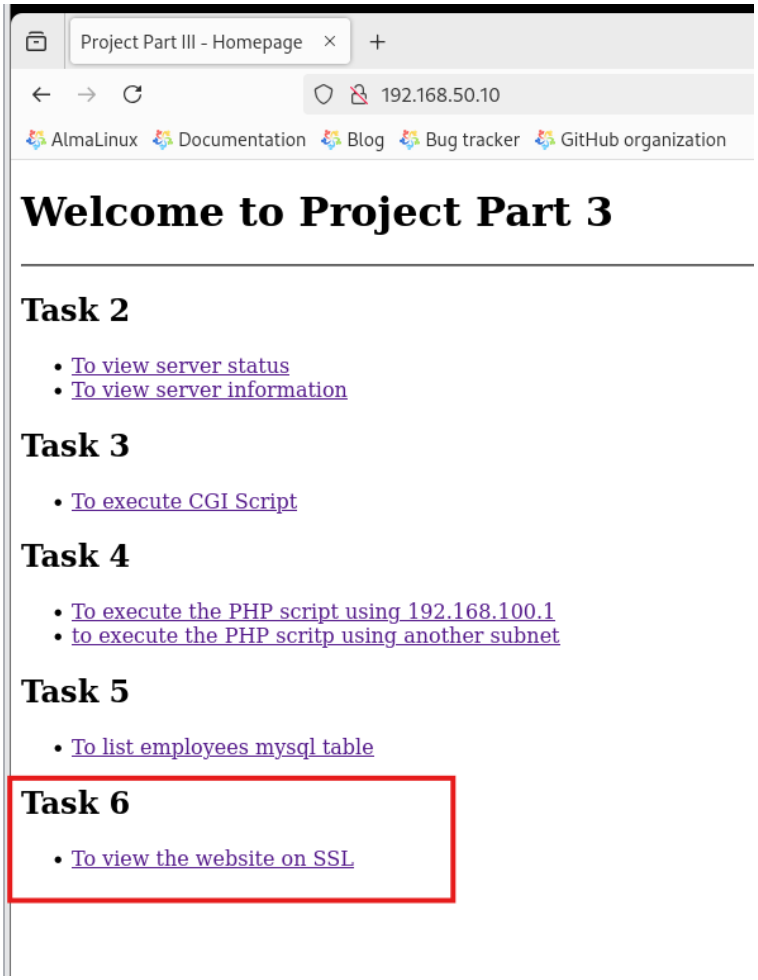
2. Verify httpd service status

   systemctl status httpd

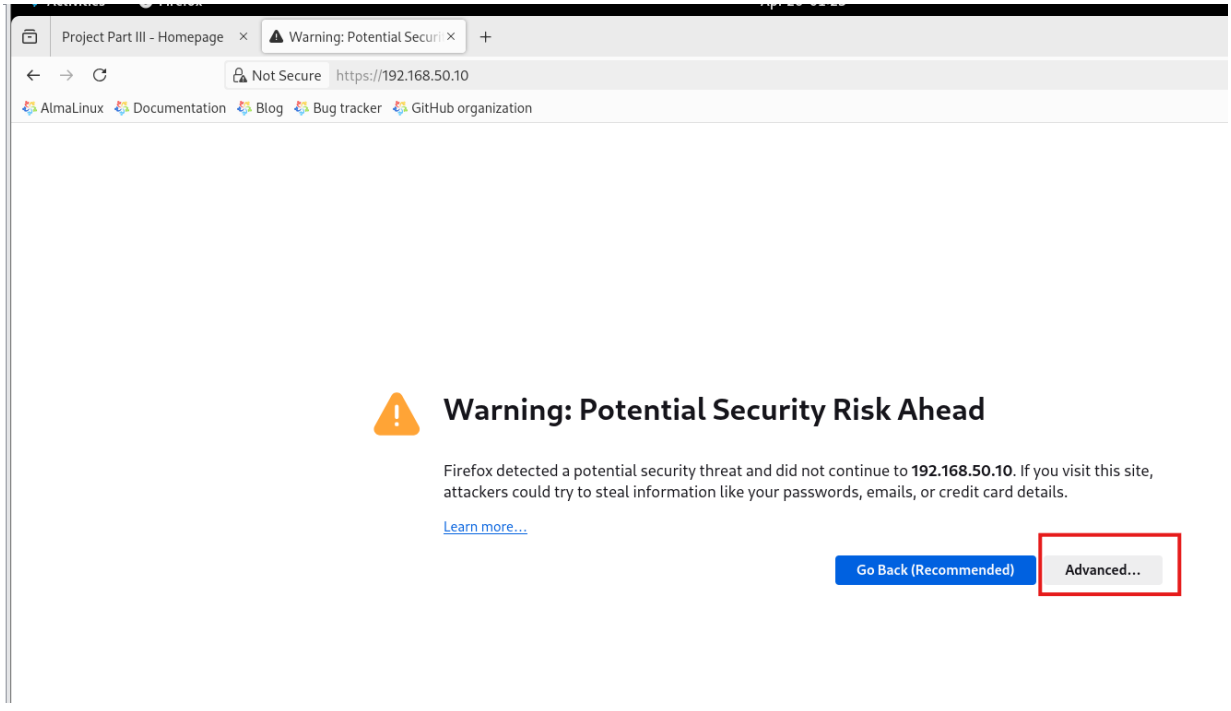


8.6 Test

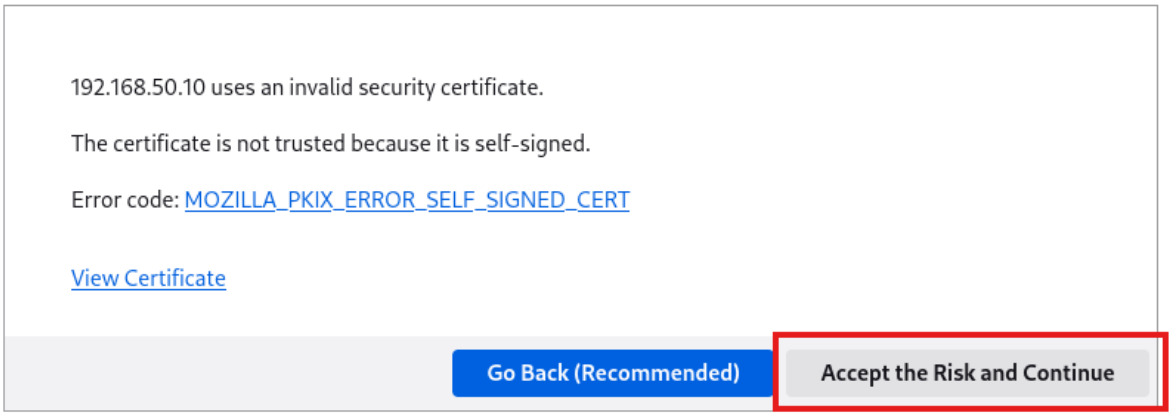
1. From main menu select



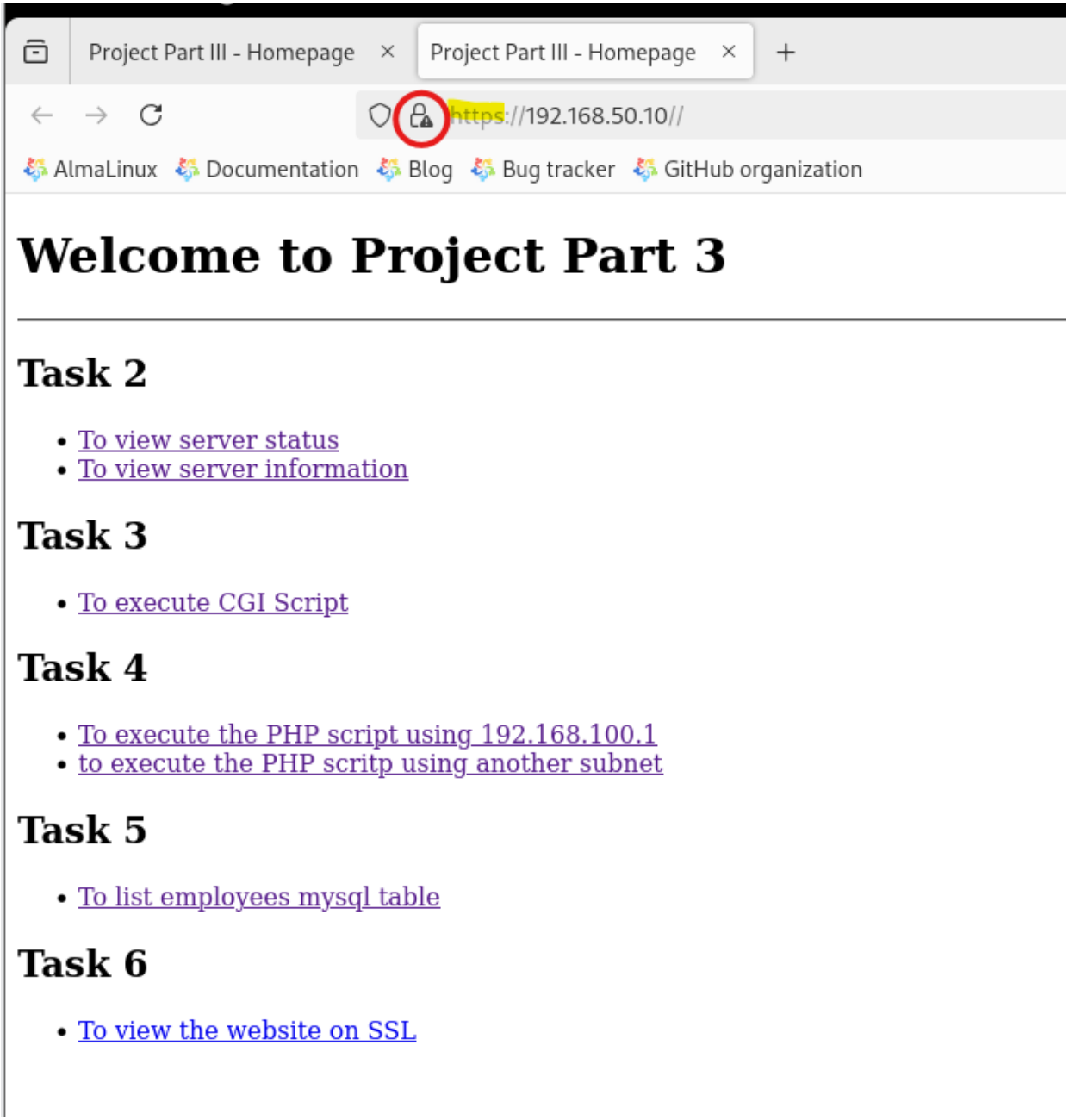
2. A page opens in a new tab , select Advanced...



3. Another window opens below, select “Accept the Risk and Continue”



4. A new page with main Meni appears, note an open lock and web page https://192.168.50.10



9 Configuration files for Project 3

9.1 master_project3.html

cat /var/www/html_project3/master_project3.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Project Part III - Homepage</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to Project Part 3</h1>
  <hr>

  <!-- Task 2 -->
  <h2>Task 2</h2>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/server-status" target="_blank">To view server status</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/server-info" target="_blank">To view server information</a></li>
  </ul>

  <!-- Task 3 -->
  <h2>Task 3</h2>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/cgi-bin/task3.pl" target="_blank">To execute CGI Script</a></li>
  </ul>

  <!-- Task 4 -->
  <h2>Task 4</h2>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://192.168.100.1/q4/task4.php" target="_blank">To execute the PHP script using
192.168.100.1</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/q4/task4.php" target="_blank">to execute the PHP scritp using
another subnet</a></li>
  </ul>

  <!-- Task 5 -->
  <h2>Task 5</h2>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://192.168.50.10/q5/task5.php" target="_blank">To list employees mysql
table</a></li>
  </ul>

  <!-- Task 5 -->
  <h2>Task 6</h2>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="https:192.168.50.10//" target="_blank">To view the website on SSL</a></li>
  </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

9.2 httpd.conf

cat /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

```
ServerRoot "/etc/httpd"
Listen 192.168.50.10:80
```

```
Listen 192.168.100.1:80
Listen 10.35.16.1:80
Listen 10.35.16.1:8000
Listen 10.35.17.1:80
Listen 10.35.17.1:8000
Listen 10.35.16.1:8080
Listen 10.35.16.1:8081
Listen 10.35.16.1:8082
Listen 10.35.16.1:8083
Listen 10.50.1.1:80

Include conf.modules.d/*.conf

User apache
Group apache

#ServerAdmin root@localhost
ServerName 192.168.50.10

<Directory />
   AllowOverride none
   Require all denied
</Directory>

DocumentRoot "/var/www/html_project3"

<Directory "/var/www">
   AllowOverride None
   Require all granted
</Directory>


<Directory "/var/www/html_project3">
   Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
   AllowOverride All
   Require all granted
</Directory>

#### PART 3 #######
#**** TASK 1 *********
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
  StartServers 12
  MinSpareServers 6
  MaxSpareServers 12
  MaxRequestWorkers 180
  ListenBacklog 100
  MaxKeepAliveRequests 50
  KeepAliveTimeout 20
  TimeOut 55
```

```
</IfModule>

#**** TASK 2 **********
# Enable extended status for monitoring
ExtendedStatus On

# Server status handler configuration
<Location "/server-status">
   SetHandler server-status
   Require ip 192.168.50.0/24
   Require host localhost
</Location>

# Server info handler configuration
<Location "/server-info">
   SetHandler server-info
   Require ip 192.168.50.0/24
   Require host localhost
</Location>


<IfModule dir_module>
   DirectoryIndex index.html master_project3.html
</IfModule>

#*** TASK 4 *******
Alias /q4 "/var/www/html_project3/q4/"

#******* TASK 5 *******
Alias /q5 "/var/www/html_project3/q5/"

#
# The following lines prevent .htaccess and .htpasswd files from being
# viewed by Web clients.
#
<Files ".ht*">
   Require all denied
</Files>

#
# ErrorLog: The location of the error log file.
# If you do not specify an ErrorLog directive within a <VirtualHost>
# container, error messages relating to that virtual host will be
# logged here.  If you *do* define an error logfile for a <VirtualHost>
# container, that host's errors will be logged there and not here.
#
ErrorLog "logs/error_log"

#
```

```
# LogLevel: Control the number of messages logged to the error_log.
# Possible values include: debug, info, notice, warn, error, crit,
# alert, emerg.
#
LogLevel debug

<IfModule log_config_module>
    #
    # The following directives define some format nicknames for use with
    # a CustomLog directive (see below).
    #
    LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\"" combined
    LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b" common

    <IfModule logio_module>
      # You need to enable mod_logio.c to use %I and %O
      LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\" %I %O" combinedio
    </IfModule>

    #
    # The location and format of the access logfile (Common Logfile Format).
    # If you do not define any access logfiles within a <VirtualHost>
    # container, they will be logged here.  Contrariwise, if you *do*
    # define per-<VirtualHost> access logfiles, transactions will be
    # logged therein and *not* in this file.
    #
    #CustomLog "logs/access_log" common

    #
    # If you prefer a logfile with access, agent, and referer information
    # (Combined Logfile Format) you can use the following directive.
    #
    CustomLog "logs/access_log" combined
</IfModule>

<IfModule alias_module>
    #
    # Redirect: Allows you to tell clients about documents that used to
    # exist in your server's namespace, but do not anymore. The client
    # will make a new request for the document at its new location.
    # Example:
    # Redirect permanent /foo http://www.example.com/bar

    #
    # Alias: Maps web paths into filesystem paths and is used to
    # access content that does not live under the DocumentRoot.
    # Example:
    # Alias /webpath /full/filesystem/path
    #
```

```
    # If you include a trailing / on /webpath then the server will
    # require it to be present in the URL.  You will also likely
    # need to provide a <Directory> section to allow access to
    # the filesystem path.

    #
    # ScriptAlias: This controls which directories contain server scripts.
    # ScriptAliases are essentially the same as Aliases, except that
    # documents in the target directory are treated as applications and
    # run by the server when requested rather than as documents sent to the
    # client.  The same rules about trailing "/" apply to ScriptAlias
    # directives as to Alias.
    #
    ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ "/var/www/cgi-bin/"

</IfModule>

#
# "/var/www/cgi-bin" should be changed to whatever your ScriptAliased
# CGI directory exists, if you have that configured.
#
<Directory "/var/www/cgi-bin">
    AddHandler cgi-script .cgi .pl .py
    Options +ExecCGI
    Require all granted
</Directory>

<IfModule mime_module>
    #
    # TypesConfig points to the file containing the list of mappings from
    # filename extension to MIME-type.
    #
    TypesConfig /etc/mime.types

    #
    # AddType allows you to add to or override the MIME configuration
    # file specified in TypesConfig for specific file types.
    #
    #AddType application/x-gzip .tgz
    #
    # AddEncoding allows you to have certain browsers uncompress
    # information on the fly. Note: Not all browsers support this.
    #
    #AddEncoding x-compress .Z
    #AddEncoding x-gzip .gz .tgz
    #
    # If the AddEncoding directives above are commented-out, then you
    # probably should define those extensions to indicate media types:
    #
```

```
    AddType application/x-compress .Z
    AddType application/x-gzip .gz .tgz

    #
    # AddHandler allows you to map certain file extensions to "handlers":
    # actions unrelated to filetype. These can be either built into the server
    # or added with the Action directive (see below)
    #
    # To use CGI scripts outside of ScriptAliased directories:
    # (You will also need to add "ExecCGI" to the "Options" directive.)
    #
    #AddHandler cgi-script .cgi

    # For type maps (negotiated resources):
    #AddHandler type-map var

    #
    # Filters allow you to process content before it is sent to the client.
    #
    # To parse .shtml files for server-side includes (SSI):
    # (You will also need to add "Includes" to the "Options" directive.)
    #
    AddType text/html .shtml
    AddOutputFilter INCLUDES .shtml
</IfModule>

#
# Specify a default charset for all content served; this enables
# interpretation of all content as UTF-8 by default.  To use the
# default browser choice (ISO-8859-1), or to allow the META tags
# in HTML content to override this choice, comment out this
# directive:
#
AddDefaultCharset UTF-8

<IfModule mime_magic_module>
    #
    # The mod_mime_magic module allows the server to use various hints from the
    # contents of the file itself to determine its type.  The MIMEMagicFile
    # directive tells the module where the hint definitions are located.
    #
    MIMEMagicFile conf/magic
</IfModule>

#
# Customizable error responses come in three flavors:
# 1) plain text 2) local redirects 3) external redirects
#
# Some examples:
```

```
#ErrorDocument 500 "The server made a boo boo."
#ErrorDocument 404 /missing.html
#ErrorDocument 404 "/cgi-bin/missing_handler.pl"
#ErrorDocument 402 http://www.example.com/subscription_info.html
ServerRoot "/etc/httpd"


#
# EnableMMAP and EnableSendfile: On systems that support it,
# memory-mapping or the sendfile syscall may be used to deliver
# files.  This usually improves server performance, but must
# be turned off when serving from networked-mounted
# filesystems or if support for these functions is otherwise
# broken on your system.
# Defaults if commented: EnableMMAP On, EnableSendfile Off
#
#EnableMMAP off
EnableSendfile on

# Supplemental configuration
#
# Load config files in the "/etc/httpd/conf.d" directory, if any.
IncludeOptional conf.d/*.conf
```

9.3 Compress file

Submit a compressed file containing of the /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf file and containing of /var/www/html_project3 and /var/www/cgi-bin directories.

1. Compress file

cd / home/mperez

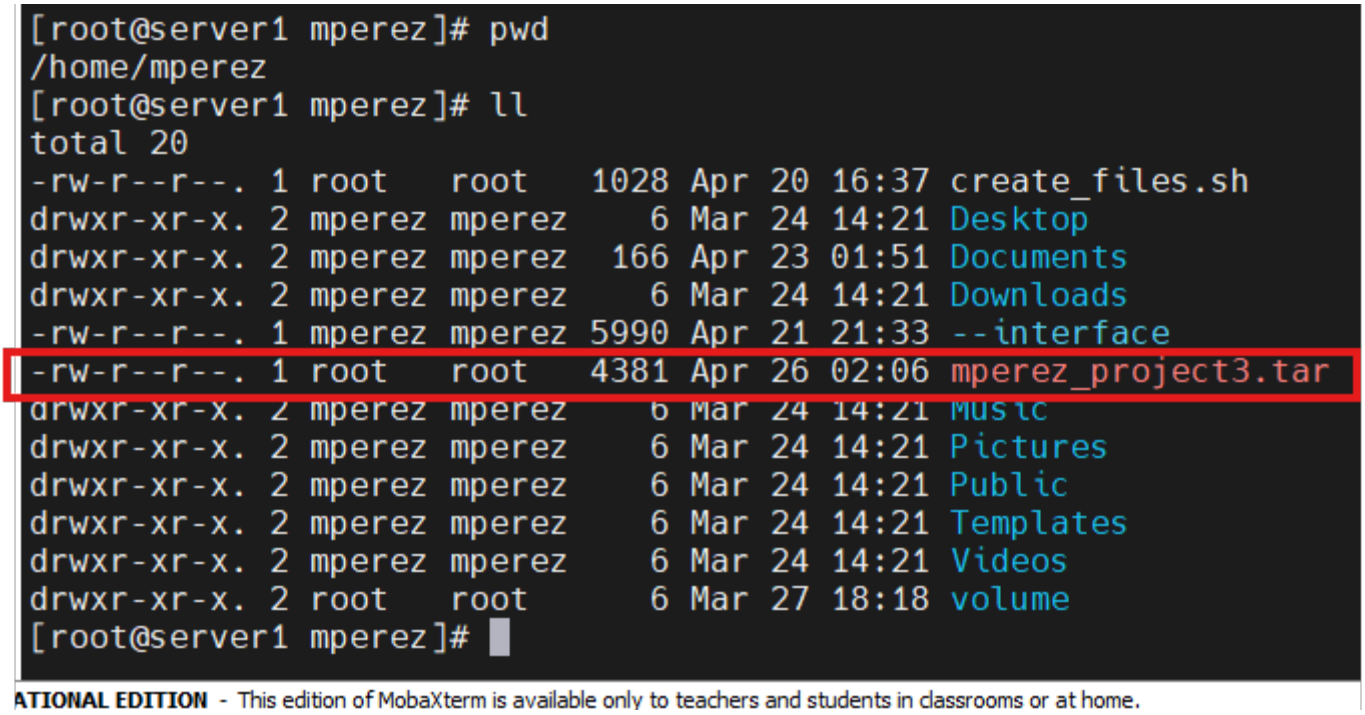
tar -czf mperez_project3.tar /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf /var/www/html_project3 /var/www/cgi-bin

```
[root@server1 private]# cd /home/mperez/
[root@server1 mperez]# tar -czf mperez_project3.tar /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf /var/www/html_project3 /var/www/cgi-bin
```

2. Verify file exists

pwd

ll


[root@server1 mperez]# pwd
/home/mperez
[root@server1 mperez]# ll
total 20
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1028 Apr 20 16:37 create_files.sh
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 6 Mar 24 14:21 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 166 Apr 23 01:51 Documents
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 6 Mar 24 14:21 Downloads
-rw-r--r--. 1 mperez mperez 5990 Apr 21 21:33 --interface
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 4381 Apr 26 02:06 mperez_project3.tar
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 6 Mar 24 14:21 Music
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 6 Mar 24 14:21 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 6 Mar 24 14:21 Public
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 6 Mar 24 14:21 Templates
drwxr-xr-x. 2 mperez mperez 6 Mar 24 14:21 Videos
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Mar 27 18:18 volume
[root@server1 mperez]#
ATIONAL EDITION - This edition of MobaXterm is available only to teachers and students in classrooms or at home.