# APACHE WEB SERVER

Apache is a very popular web server

There are other servers available like Tomcat, Node, Nginx, Appweb, etc.

A web server uses certain software that allows a browser to send and receive data from a server

There are different types of servers that do different things

File Servers

Mail Servers

Database Servers

Web Servers

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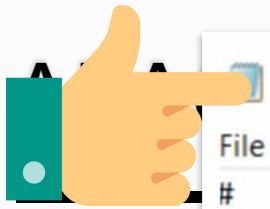
Important: a web server is not a programming language

*You don't write Apache code*

The Apache server runs by using configuration files

Configuration files are just plain text files where directives (rules) are added to the file that control Apache's behaviour

In its default state, an Apache server listens to the IP addresses identified in its config file (HTTPd.conf)



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httpd.conf - Notepad

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```
#
# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file.  It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/> for detailed information.
# In particular, see
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/directives.html>
# for a discussion of each configuration directive.
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do.  They're here only as hints or reminders.  If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many
# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for Win32), the
# server will use that explicit path.  If the filenames do *not* begin
# with "/", the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/access_log"
# with ServerRoot set to "/usr/local/apache2" will be interpreted by the
# server as "/usr/local/apache2/logs/access_log", whereas "/logs/access_log"
# will be interpreted as '/logs/access_log'.
#
# NOTE: Where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes
# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").
# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which httpd.exe is located
# will be used by default.  It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths to avoid confusion.
```

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```
#
# 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 postmaster@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.
#
localhost: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 />
```

# APACHE WEB SERVER

Apache can be installed on most computer systems

Regardless of your web hosting company used, a live website will typically have an htdocs directory – this is the Apache folder

htdocs is the main default Apache web server folder

Since files and sub-folders inside htdocs are available to the public, correct handling of file permissions is important

# APACHE WEB SERVER

Good news - Apache can understand different programming languages

You can tell Apache that any file that ends with .php should be interpreted as PHP

Apache will then launch the PHP interpreter to read the file and process it into an HTML page

Let's see Apache in action