Exercise 7.3: Create a name-based virtual host

- Create a new host name by adding the original IP address of the server to `/etc/hosts` with the name `namevhost.example.com`.
- Ensure the original web server host still serves traffic as the default vhost.
- Serve this html file on **only** the newly defined name vhost:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>This is the namevhost</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is namevhost</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Solution 7.3

1. Create a new name based virtual host definition. Create a new config file with the following contents, replacing the string **DOCUMENTROOT** with the proper DocumentRoot for your system.
   - On **CentOS, Ubuntu**:
     `/var/www/html/`
   - On **OpenSUSE**:
     `/srv/www/htdocs/`
   -

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    DocumentRoot <DOCUMENTROOT>
    ServerName _default_
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost *:80>
    DocumentRoot /namevhost/
    ServerName namevhost.example.com
    <Directory /namevhost/>
      Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
      AllowOverride None
      Require all granted
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

   - On **CentOS** use the file:
     `/etc/httpd/conf.d/namevhost.conf`
   - On **OpenSUSE** use the file:
     `/etc/apache2/vhosts.d/namevhost.conf`

- On **Ubuntu** use the file:

  `/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/namevhost.conf`

2. Create the new document root folder, and create the `index.html` file:

```
# mkdir /namevhost/
# vi /namevhost/index.html
```

3. Verify that **SELinux** permissions (if enabled) are correct.

```
# chcon -R --reference=<YOUR-DOCUMENT-ROOT> /namevhost
```

4. Restart apache

```
# systemctl restart httpd
```

   NOTE: On **Ubuntu** and **OpenSUSE** the service name is `apache2`.

5. Test your new vhost as well as the original vhost.

