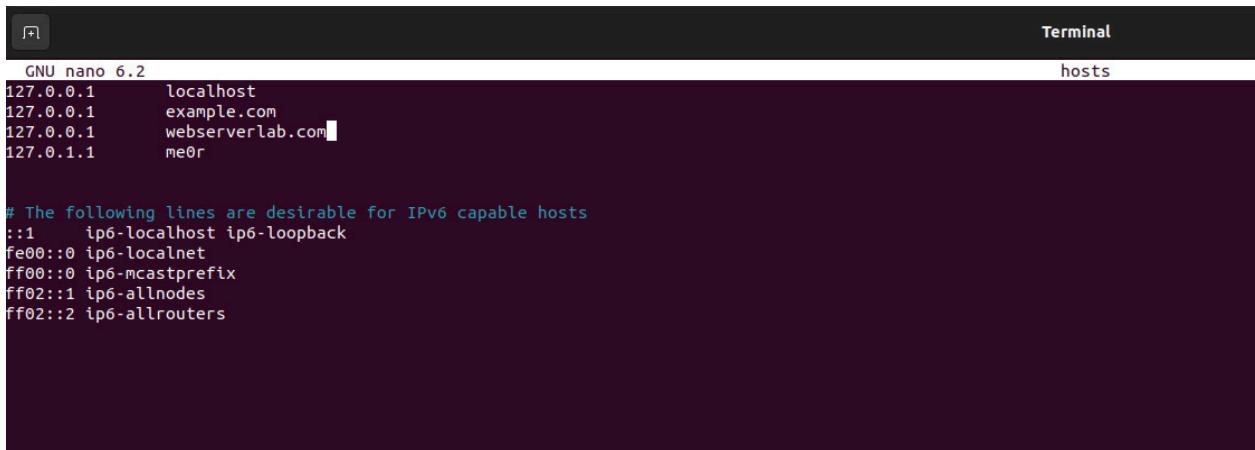


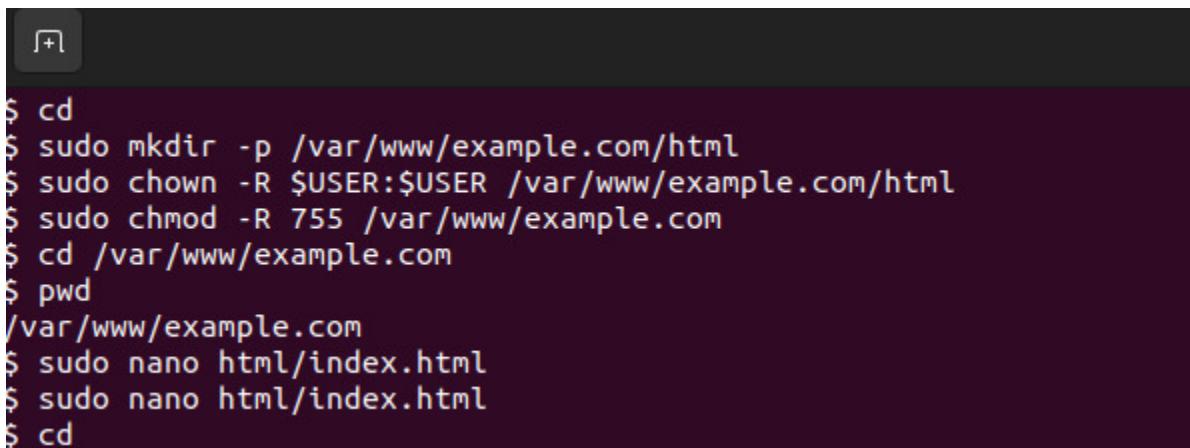
Checkpoint - 1



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window shows the contents of the "/etc/hosts" file being edited with the "nano" text editor. The file contains the following entries:

```
GNU nano 6.2
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.0.1      example.com
127.0.0.1      webserverlab.com
127.0.1.1      me0r

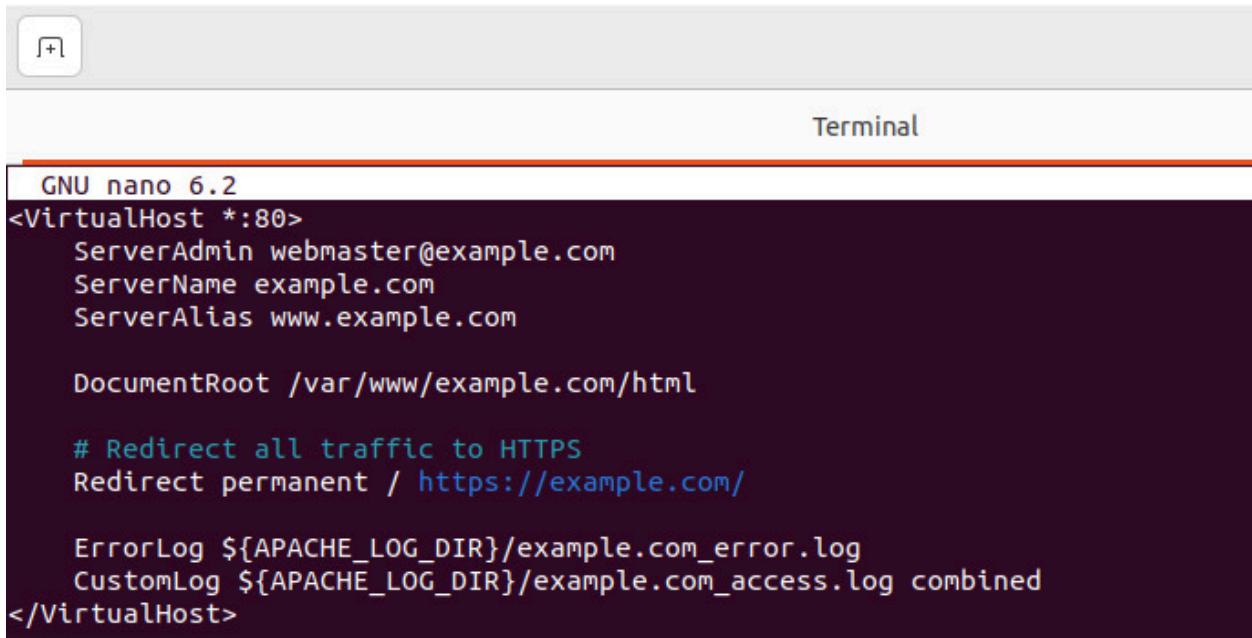
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```



A screenshot of a terminal window showing a series of commands being run. The commands are:

```
$ cd
$ sudo mkdir -p /var/www/example.com/html
$ sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/example.com/html
$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/example.com
$ cd /var/www/example.com
$ pwd
/var/www/example.com
$ sudo nano html/index.html
$ sudo nano html/index.html
$ cd
```

Checkpoint 2



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal". The content of the terminal is an Apache configuration file (httpd.conf) for a virtual host named "example.com". The configuration includes setting the server admin to "webmaster@example.com", the server name to "example.com", and the server alias to "www.example.com". It specifies the document root as "/var/www/example.com/html". A directive "# Redirect all traffic to HTTPS" is present, followed by a "Redirect permanent / https://example.com/". Logging is configured with "ErrorLog" and "CustomLog" directives pointing to log files in the Apache log directory. The configuration ends with a closing tag "</VirtualHost>".

```
GNU nano 6.2
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@example.com
    ServerName example.com
    ServerAlias www.example.com

    DocumentRoot /var/www/example.com/html

    # Redirect all traffic to HTTPS
    Redirect permanent / https://example.com/

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/example.com_error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/example.com_access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal". The user runs several commands to manage the Apache site configuration. They use "sudo nano" to edit the site-available configuration file for "example.com". After saving changes, they run "a2ensite" to enable the site. They then use "a2dissite" to disable the default site ("000-default.conf"). To activate the new configuration, they run "systemctl reload apache2", "sudo systemctl reload apache2", and "apache2ctl configtest". A warning message about the server's FQDN is displayed. Finally, they restart the Apache service with "sudo systemctl restart apache2".

```
$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/example.com.conf
$ sudo a2ensite example.com.conf
[sudo] password for codermehraj:
Site example.com already enabled
$ sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
Site 000-default disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
  systemctl reload apache2
$ sudo systemctl reload apache2
$ sudo apache2ctl configtest
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.1.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
Syntax OK
$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```



```
Terminal
$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
$ sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/example.com.conf
$ sudo systemctl reload apache2
$
```

```
Terminal
GNU nano 6.2
/etc/apache2/sites-available/example.com.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@example.com
    ServerName example.com
    ServerAlias www.example.com

    DocumentRoot /var/www/example.com/html

    # Redirect all traffic to HTTPS
    # Redirect permanent / https://example.com/

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/example.com_error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/example.com_access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

```
#####
[ ca ]
default_ca      = CA_default          # The default ca section

#####
[ CA_default ]

dir              = ./demoCA            # Where everything is kept
certs            = $dir/certs           # Where the issued certs are kept
crl_dir          = $dir/crl             # Where the issued crl are kept
database         = $dir/index.txt       # database index file.
#unique_subject = no                 # Set to 'no' to allow creation of
# several certs with same subject.
new_certs_dir   = $dir/newcerts        # default place for new certs.

certificate     = $dir/cacert.pem       # The CA certificate
serial           = $dir/serial           # The current serial number
crlnumber        = $dir/crlnumber        # the current crl number
# must be commented out to leave a V1 CRL
crl               = $dir/crl.pem         # The current CRL
private_key      = $dir/private/cakey.pem# The private key

x509_extensions = usr_cert           # The extensions to add to the cert

# Comment out the following two lines for the "traditional"
# (and highly broken) format.
name_opt         = ca_default          # Subject Name options
cert_opt          = ca_default          # Certificate field options
```



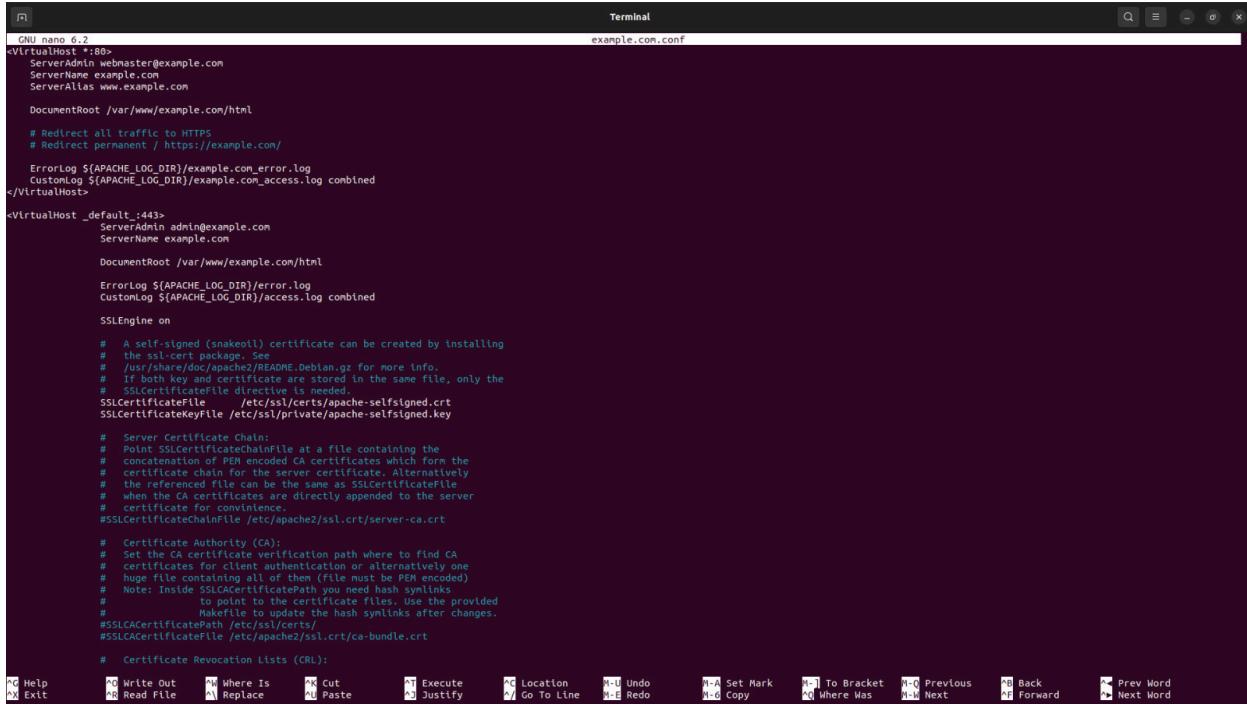
```
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:BD
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Barisal
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Barisal
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Taohid
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:SUST
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:example.com
Email Address []:

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:hello
An optional company name []:
$ openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt -cert ca.crt -keyfile ca.key -config openssl.cnf
Using configuration from openssl.cnf
Enter pass phrase for ca.key:
Check that the request matches the signature
Signature ok
Certificate Details:
    Serial Number: 4096 (0x1000)
    Validity
        Not Before: Jul  7 15:26:34 2024 GMT
        Not After : Jul  7 15:26:34 2025 GMT
    Subject:
        countryName          = BD
        stateOrProvinceName = Barisal
        organizationName    = Taohid
        organizationalUnitName = SUST
        commonName           = example.com
    X509v3 extensions:
        X509v3 Basic Constraints:
            CA:FALSE
        X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
            C5:5B:0B:D7:EB:01:E7:20:AF:F9:41:E5:CE:B0:35:F3:EB:9C:1C:80
        X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
            51:15:6D:FE:C0:0C:25:F7:85:A8:6B:EF:53:F8:75:F4:EB:41:C8:A4
Certificate is to be certified until Jul  7 15:26:34 2025 GMT (365 days)
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y

1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
Write out database with 1 new entries
Data Base Updated
$ cp server.key server.pem
$ cat server.crt >> server.pem
$ 
```

```
[+]
Terminal

$ pwd
/home/codermehraj/certs
$ ls
$ openssl genrsa -des3 -out myCA.key 2048
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
$ openssl genrsa -des3 -out myCA.key 2048
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
$ openssl req -x509 -new -nodes -key myCA.key -sha256 -days 1825 -out myCA.pem
Enter pass phrase for myCA.key:
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) [AU]:BD
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Barisal
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Barisal
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Taohid
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:SUST
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:example.com
Email Address []:
```



```
GNU nano 6.2
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@example.com
    ServerName example.com
    ServerAlias www.example.com

    DocumentRoot /var/www/example.com/html

    # Redirect all traffic to HTTPS
    # Redirect permanent / https://example.com/
    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/example.com_error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/example.com_access.log combined
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost _default_:443>
    ServerAdmin admin@example.com
    ServerName example.com

    DocumentRoot /var/www/example.com/html

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

    SSLEngine on

    # A self-signed (snakeoil) certificate can be created by installing
    # the ssl-cert package. See
    # /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.debian.gz for more info.
    # If both key and certificate are stored in the same file, only the
    # SSLCertificateFile directive is needed.
    SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/apache-selfsigned.crt
    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/apache-selfsigned.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 certificate can be the same as SSLCertificateFile
    # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the server
    # certificate for convenience.
    #SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/server-ca.crt

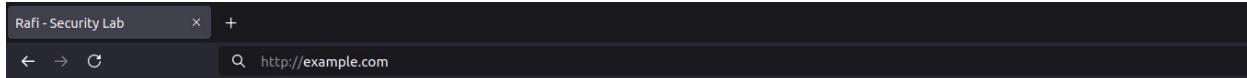
    # Certificate Authority (CA):
    # Set the CA certificate verification path where to find CA
    # certificates for client authentication or alternatively one
    # huge file containing all of them (file must be PEM encoded)
    # Note: Inside SSLCACertificatePath you need hash symlinks
    # to point to the certificate files. Use the provided
    # Makefile to update the hash symlinks after changes.
    #SSLCACertificatePath /etc/ssl/certs/
    #SSLCACertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/ca-bundle.crt

    # Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL):

```

Toolbar icons: Help, Exit, Write Out, Read File, Where Is, Cut, Paste, Execute, Justify, Location, Go To Line, Undo, Redo, Set Mark, To Bracket, Previous, Next, Back, Forward, Prev Word, Next Word.

Checkpoint 3



Lab 5 task by rafi

Checkpoint 4

