Third Year B. Tech., Semester V [2021-22]

Programming Lab 3

Practical 4: To install and configure a Web Server.

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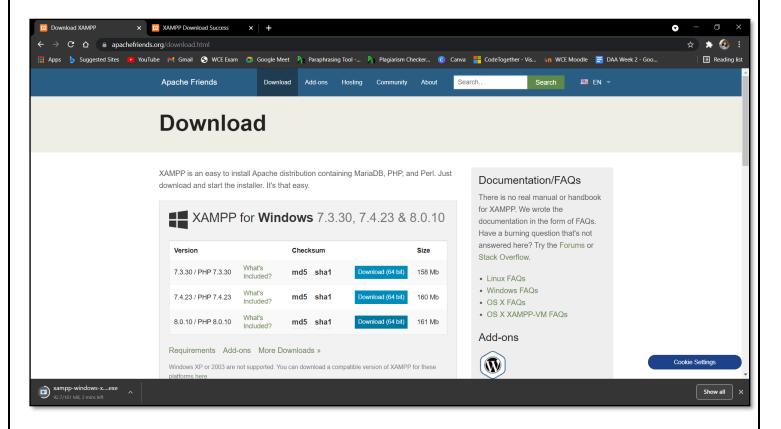
> Problem Statement 1:

- 1. Install a web server on your machine. Run the server locally.
- 2. Locate and study its configuration file.
- 3. Change the port number in the configuration file to any other valid port number. Rerun the server locally using newly assigned port number.
- 4. Change the default IP address (127.0.0.1 or localhost) and port number of the server in the configuration file to any other valid IP address and port number. Re-run the server and access it in a network from another machine.

Some web servers: Apache Tomcat, Microsoft IIS, XAMPP, LAMP, Nginx

1. Install a web server on your machine.

Run the server locally. XAMPP is a release made available by the non-profit project Apache Friends. Versions with PHP 7.3.30 / PHP 7.3.30, 7.4.23 / PHP 7.4.23,8.0.10 / PHP 8.0.10 are available for download on the Apache Friends website.



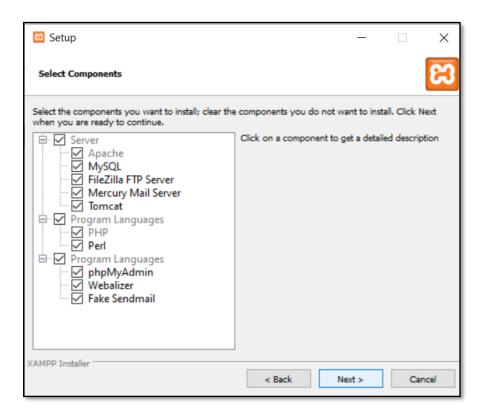
Once the software bundle has been downloaded, you can start the installation by double clicking on the file with the ending .exe.

Since an active antivirus program can negatively affect the installation process, it's recommended to temporarily pause any antivirus software until all XAMPP components have successfully been installed.

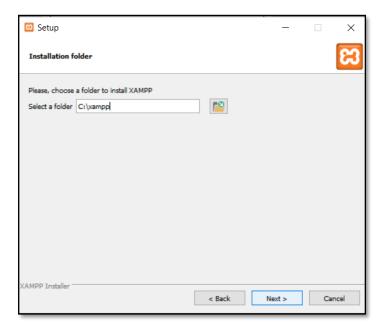
After you've opened the .exe file (after deactivating your antivirus program(s) and taken note of the User Account Control, the start screen of the XAMPP setup wizard should appear automatically. Click on 'Next' to configure the installation settings.



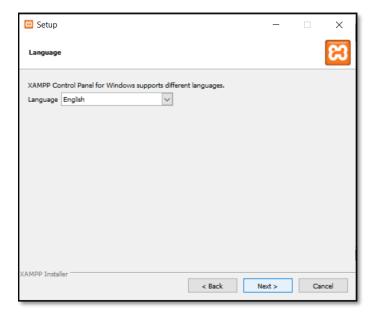
Under 'Select Components', you have the option to exclude individual components of the XAMPP software bundle from the installation. But for a full local test server, we recommend you install using the standard setup and all available components. After making your choice, click 'Next'.



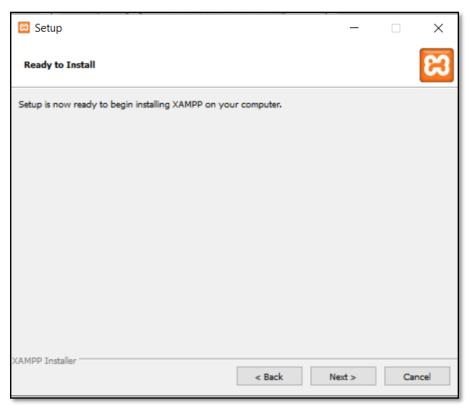
In this next step, you have the chance to choose where you'd like the XAMPP software packet to be installed. If you opt for the standard setup, then a folder with the name XAMPP will be created under C:\ for you. After you've chosen a location, click 'Next'.



Once all the aforementioned preferences have been decided, click to start the installation. The setup wizard will unpack and install the selected components and save them to the designated directory. This process can 4 take several minutes in total. You can follow the progress of this installation by keeping an eye on the green loading bar in the middle of the screen







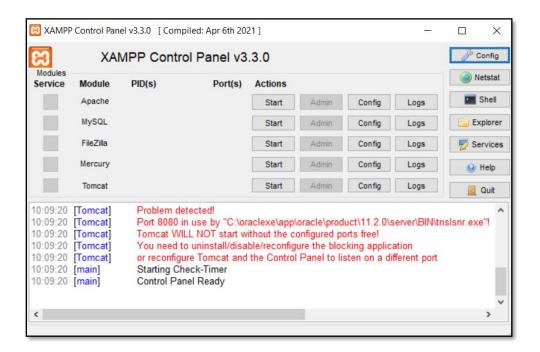


Once all the components are unpacked and installed, you can close the setup wizard by clicking on 'Finish'. Click to tick the corresponding check box and open the XAMPP Control Panel once the installation process is finished.



2. Locate and study its configuration file.

Start the XAMPP control panel through the "Run as administrator" option. "XAMPP Control Panel" will appear on the screen and click on "Start" action to start the "Apache" and "MySQL" modules.



The XAMPP Control Panel also offers you various other buttons, including:

• Config: allows you to configure the XAMPP as well as the individual components

• Netstat: shows all running processes on the local computer

• **Shell:** opens a UNIX shell

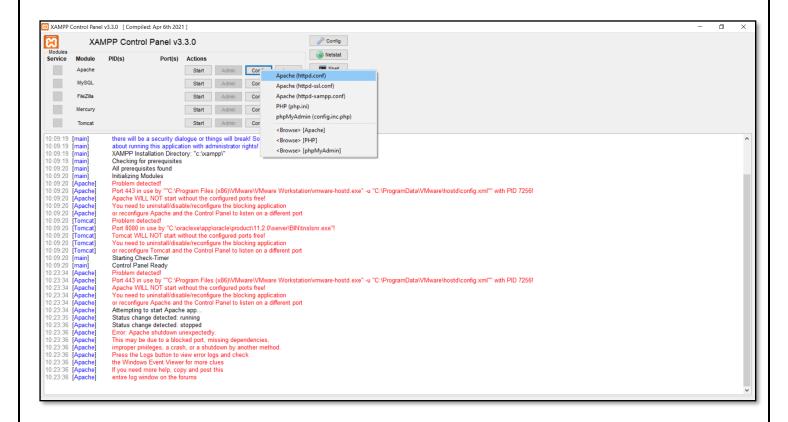
• Explorer: opens the XAMPP folder in Windows Explorer

• Services: shows all services currently running in the background

• **Help:** offers links to user forums

• Quit: closes the XAMPP Control Panel

- 3. Change the port number in the configuration file to any other valid port number. Re-run the server locally using newly assigned port number.
- 4. Change the default IP address (127.0.0.1 or localhost) and port number of the server in the configuration file to any other valid IP address and port number. Re-run the server and access it in a network from another machine.



*httnd.conf - Notenad × File Edit Format View Help ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's # configuration, error, and log files are kept. # Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point # ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the # Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the # same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at # least PidFile. Define SRVROOT "C:/xampp/apache" ServerRoot "C:/xampp/apache" # Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory # for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults # Uncomment and change the directory if mutexes are file-based and the default # mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some # other reason. # Mutex default:logs # Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or # ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost> # directive. # Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to # prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses. #Listen 12.34.56.78:8080 Listen 8080 # Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support # To be able to use the functionality of a module which was built as a DSO you # have to place corresponding `LoadModule' lines at this location so the # directives contained in it are actually available _before_ they are used. # Statically compiled modules (those listed by `httpd -1') do not need # to be loaded here. *httpd.conf - Notepad 0 File Edit Format View Help User daemon </IfModule> # 'Main' server configuration # The directives in this section set up the values used by the 'main' # server, which responds to any requests that aren't handled by a # <VirtualHost> definition. These values also provide defaults for # any <VirtualHost> containers you may define later in the file. # All of these directives may appear inside <VirtualHost> containers, # in which case these default settings will be overridden for the # virtual host being defined. # ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be # e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such # as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com ServerAdmin 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. ServerName localhost:8080 # Deny access to the entirety of your server's filesystem. You must # explicitly permit access to web content directories in other # <Directory> blocks below. AllowOverride none Require all denied

