

CREATING A WEBSITE ON LINUX (CENTOS Stream 9)

A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

PRESENTER : SHAIK MOHAMMED SHABAZ

TRAINER NAME : ANURAG PANDEY

INSTITUTION : BESANT TECHNOLOGIES

INTRODUCTION

- OBJECTIVE : To express the process of setting up and hosting a website using CentOS Stream 9.
- Overview :
 1. Understanding the CentOS Stream 9 environment.
 2. Installing necessary software.
 3. Creating and deploying a simple website.

TOOLS & TECHNOLOGIES USED

- OPERATING SYSTEM : CentOS Stream 9
- WEB SERVER : Apache HTTP Server
- PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE: HTML
- TEXT EDITOR : NANO
- ADDITIONAL TOOLS : Systemctl , firewall-cmd, dnf

PROCESS :

- Install & Open the Virtual Machine , & Then Check the IP address using [ip a] - command
- Open PUTTY and Enter the IP address
- And then Login with Your id , password
- Make sure your in Root , (if not use [sudo -i] command)
- Install HTTPD using the below command

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum install httpd
```

- Start httpd using below command

```
systemctl start httpd
```

- Check the status of httpd using a command of

```
systemctl status httpd
```

- Next Enable the httpd (if it is disabled only)

```
systemctl enable httpd
```

- After enable just restart the httpd

```
systemctl restart httpd
```

- Check the status using status command
- If it is all set, then move to DNF

- Install DNF into HTTP using the command of

```
sudo dnf install httpd -y
```

- After that configurate FIREWALL-CMD using the command of

```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http  
sudo firewall-cmd --reload  
sudo firewall-cmd --list-all
```

- After enabling the firewall-cmd , start html using command prompt of

```
cd /var/www/html
```

- Check in list all usng “ls” command
- It ill be appear like – index.html

- After that, Edit the html using “VI EDITOR”
`vi index.html`
- After entering into “VI EDITOR” Press O to edit and then enter a HTML website creating code using GOOGLE or CHATGPT
- After that press Ctrl + C and Shift + colon(:) then press wq! to Save it
- After this HTML process restart the HTTPD
- Then open chrome Browser enter your IP address
- The Interface will Shown like

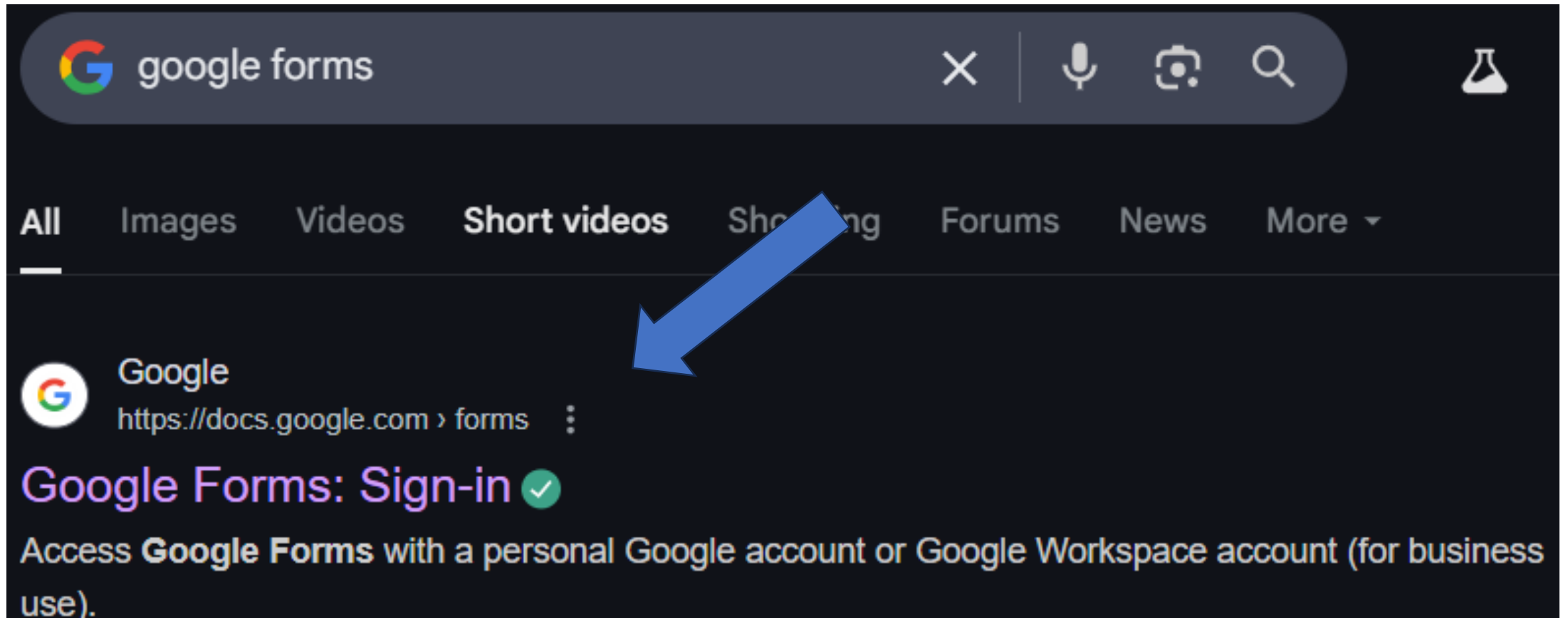
Welcome to the Online Exam Portal

Exam 1

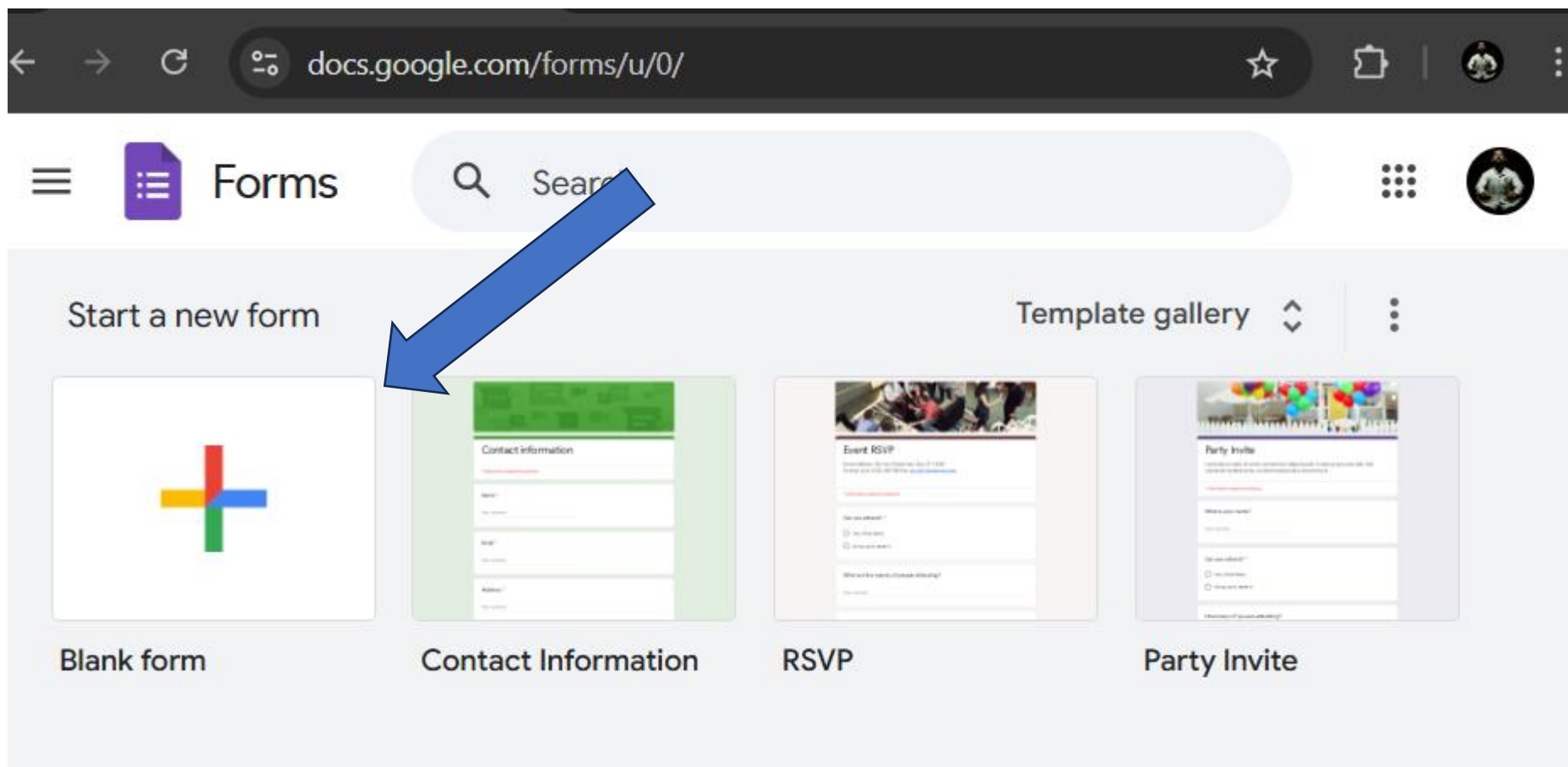
Exam 2

Exam 3

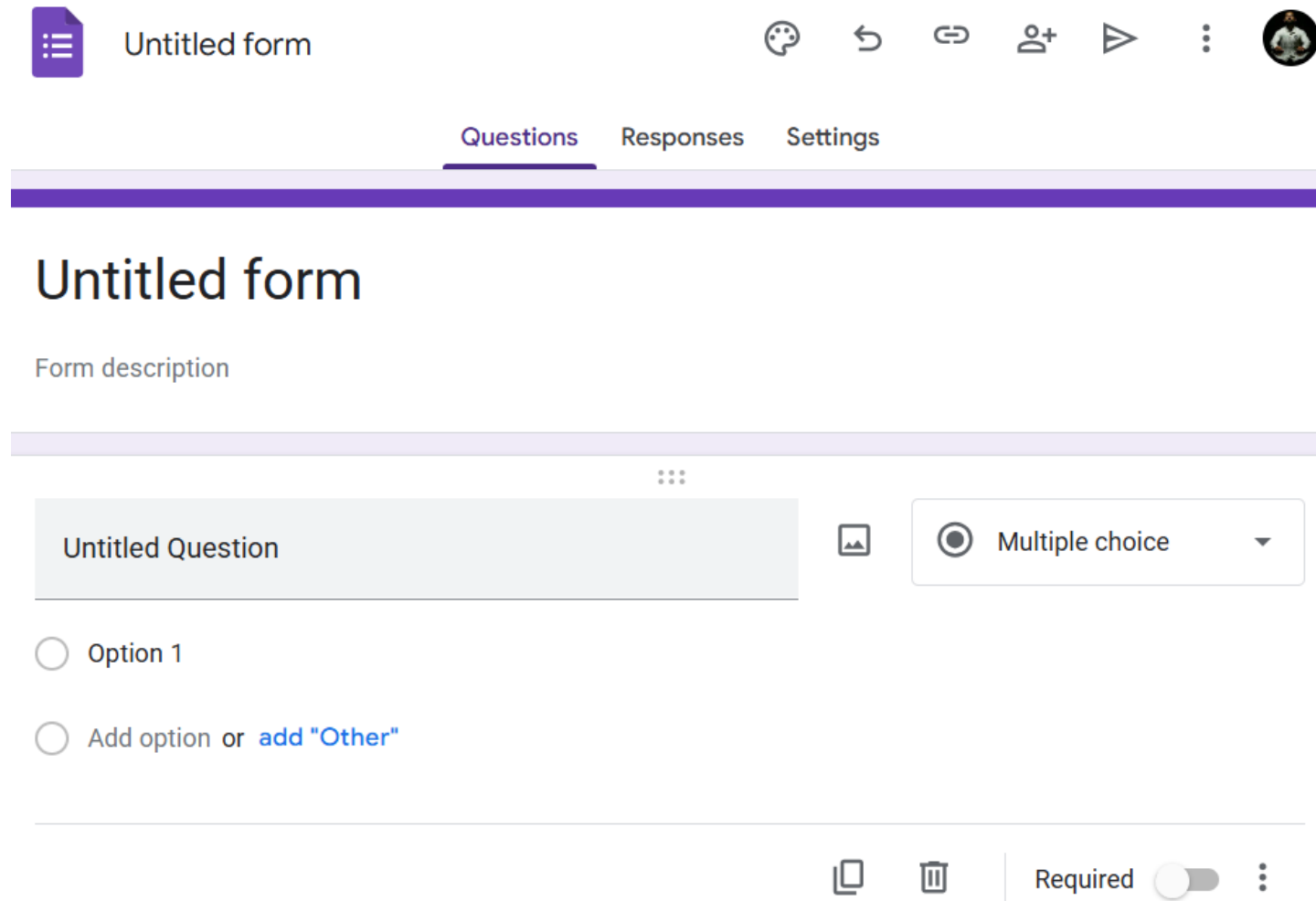
- After that, Go to google and search for google forms
- Select the first website and enter into it



- Select the Blank Template to create a new form or you can select any of them which are in ready made already



- I have chosen the Blank form to create a new exam portal form !
- After choosing Blank form it show's like



The screenshot displays the Google Forms editor for a new, blank form titled 'Untitled form'. The interface includes a top navigation bar with icons for palette, undo, redo, link, share, play, and a user profile. Below this is a tabbed interface with 'Questions', 'Responses', and 'Settings'. The 'Questions' tab is active, showing a large text area for the 'Form description'. Below the description is a question card titled 'Untitled Question'. To the right of the question card is an image icon and a dropdown menu set to 'Multiple choice'. Under the question card, there are two radio button options: 'Option 1' and 'Add option or add "Other"'. At the bottom of the form, there are icons for duplicate and delete, followed by a 'Required' toggle switch which is currently turned off, and a three-dot menu icon.

- Create the form as per your prerequisites like I have created it

The screenshot shows a Google Forms editor for a form titled "Linux Examination" with the subtitle "Technical Round". The form is currently in the "Questions" tab. The first question is "In which Year Linux Was Introduced", set to "Multiple choice". Below the question, there are five suggestions: 1992, 1991, 1894, 2000, and Other... Each suggestion has a radio button and a delete icon (X). At the bottom of the question card, there is an "Add option" button. The right sidebar contains icons for adding various elements: a plus sign, a document, text, image, video, and table. The top of the interface shows the form is "Published" and has a "Published" button. The top bar also includes navigation icons for questions, responses, and settings.

docs.google.com/forms/d/1C9ZndOfnBBDanFOZxvZZXg_njLmVr7BtB4KxeA/edit

Untitled form All changes saved in Drive

Published

Questions Responses Settings

Linux Examination

Technical Round

In which Year Linux Was Introduced

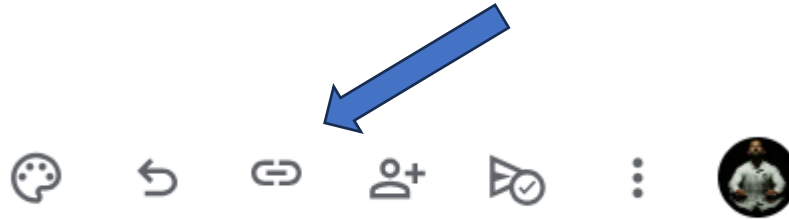
Multiple choice

Suggestions: 5

- ☐ 1992
- ☐ 1991
- ☐ 1894
- ☐ 2000
- ☐ Other...
- ☐ Add option

Required

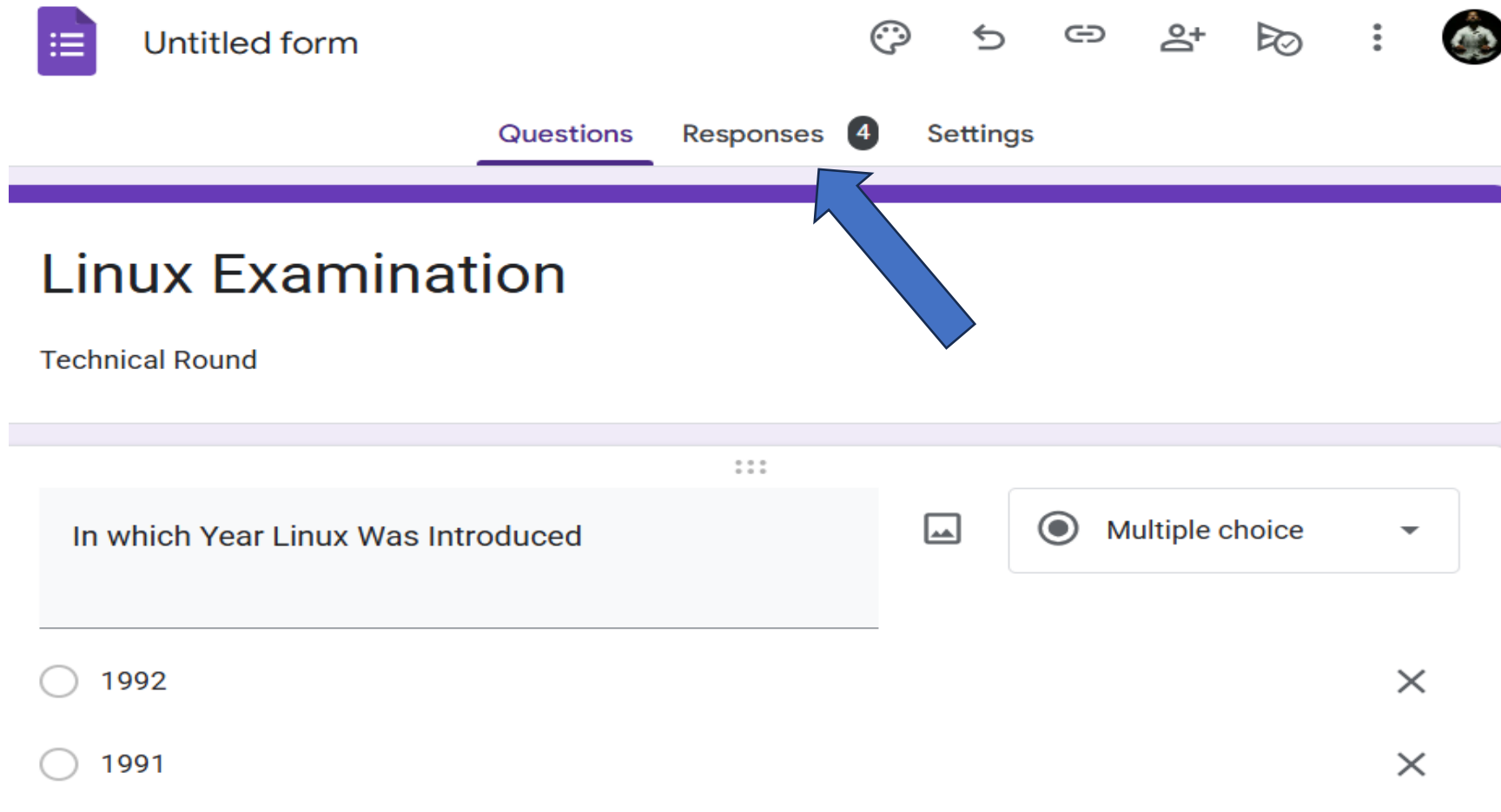
- And then copy the link of that form using link option at top of the form



- Then paste it in the bottom of the HTML code using VI EDITOR – This is one method and another method was using NANO
- Using NANO – Open your PuTTY and type command like

```
sudo nano index.html
```
- And then enter into it paste the form link
- Then Save it using – [:wq!] as I said before

- After Creating a website
- Whoever open and answer that questions those persons count will be display on the screen like



The screenshot shows a Google Forms interface for a form titled "Linux Examination" with the subtitle "Technical Round". The form is currently in the "Questions" tab, but a blue arrow points to the "Responses" tab, which has a notification badge showing "4" responses. The form contains a multiple-choice question: "In which Year Linux Was Introduced". The visible options are "1992" and "1991", each with a radio button and a delete icon (X) to its right. The top of the form shows the title "Untitled form" and various icons for editing, sharing, and settings.

Untitled form

Questions Responses 4 Settings

Linux Examination

Technical Round

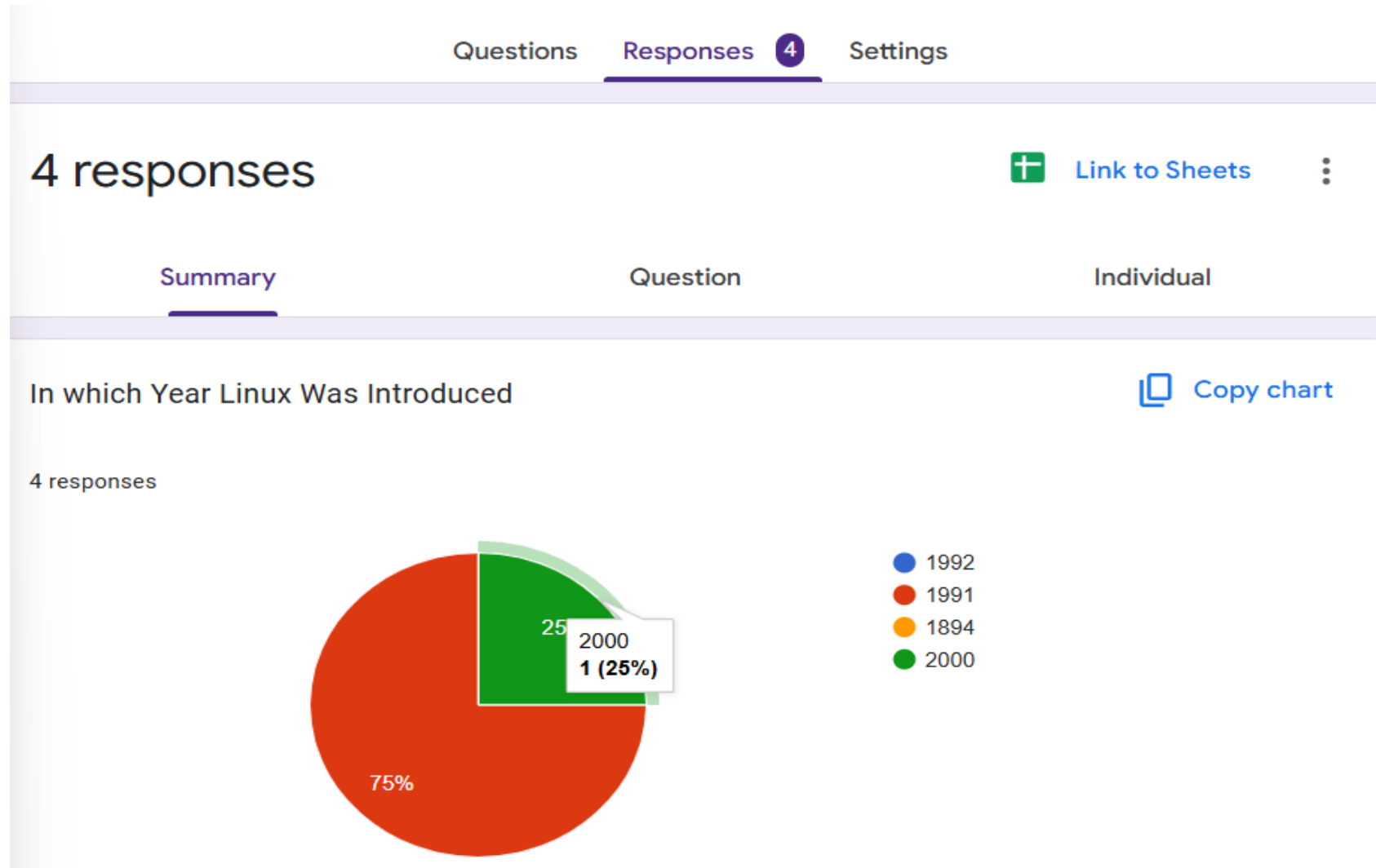
In which Year Linux Was Introduced

☐ 1992

☐ 1991

☒ Multiple choice

- If you open that “RESPONSES” section you can see the result in the form pie diagram like



FINAL CHECKS

- We can access our website using our website link to see the exam portal
- My website link was

<https://forms.gle/8tUCPHzJXm1vZSL46>

- **Verify Apache is running :**

```
sudo systemctl status httpd
```

- **Ensure firewall settings are correct :**

```
sudo firewall-cmd --list-all
```

SUMMARY

- **CentOS 9 Installation**
- **Apache Server Configuration**
- **HTML Code Building**
- **Firewall Configuration**
- **Website Created**