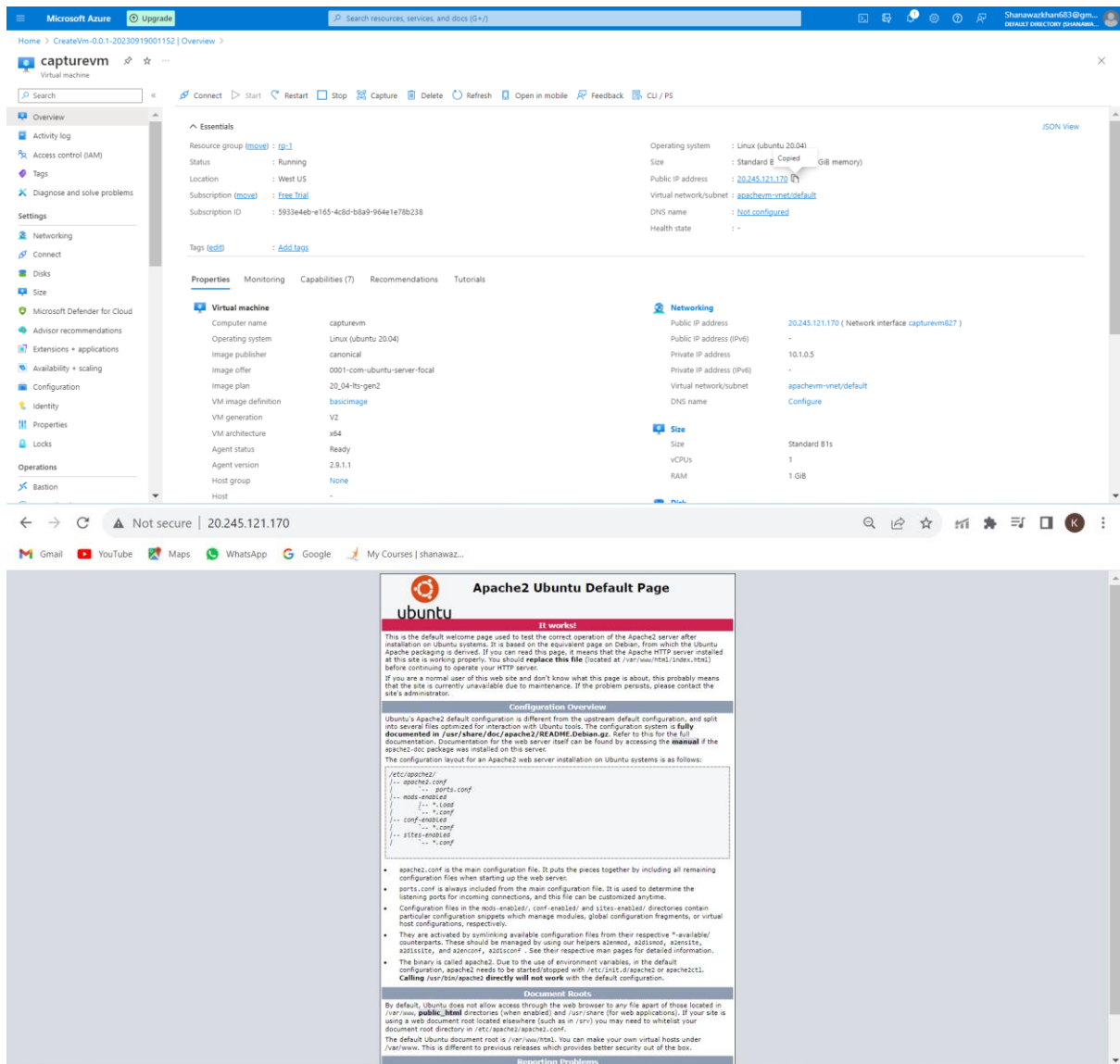


## Tasks To Be Performed:

1. Deploy a VM from the previously created image
2. Open port 80 in NSG
3. Start the Apache2 service in the VM
4. Verify if you are able to access the website



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. At the top, the navigation bar shows 'Microsoft Azure' and 'Upgrade' buttons. The main content area is titled 'capturevm' and shows the 'Overview' tab. The 'Essentials' section provides key information about the virtual machine:

- Resource group:** rg-1
- Status:** Running
- Location:** West US
- Subscription:** Free Trial
- Subscription ID:** 5933e4eb-e165-4c8d-b8a9-964e1e78b238

The 'Properties' section lists the following details:

- Virtual machine:** capturevm
- Operating system:** Linux (ubuntu 20.04)
- Image publisher:** canonical
- Image offer:** 0001-com-ubuntu-server-focal
- Image plan:** 20\_04-lts-gen2
- VM image definition:** basicimage
- VM generation:** V2
- VM architecture:** x64
- Agent status:** Ready
- Agent version:** 2.9.1.1
- Host group:** None
- Host:** -

The 'Networking' section shows the public IP address as 20.245.121.170 (Network interface capturevm827). The 'Size' section indicates the VM is Standard B1s with 1 vCPU and 1 GiB of RAM.

Below the Azure portal, a browser window displays the 'Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page'. The page includes the Ubuntu logo and the title 'Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page'. It contains the following text:

**It works!**

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

**Configuration Overview**

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented** in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/  
|-- apache2.conf  
|-- ports.conf  
|-- mod-enabled/  
|-- *.load  
|-- *.conf  
|-- conf-enabled/  
|-- *.conf  
|-- sites-enabled/  
|-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mod-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective `*-available/` counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `apachectl`, `sslsitectl`, `ajpcvctl`, `ajpcvctl`, `ajpcvctl`, and `ajpcvctl`. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called `apache2`. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, `apache2` needs to be started/stopped with `etc/init.d/apache2` or `apachectl`. Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work with the default configuration.

**Document Root**

By default, Ubuntu does not allow access through the web browser to any file apart of those located in `/var/www/public_html` directories (when enabled) and `/usr/share` (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in `/srv`) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in `/etc/apache2/apache2.conf`. The default Ubuntu document root is `/var/www/html`. You can make your own virtual hosts under `/var/www`. This is different to previous releases which provides better security out of the box.

**Reporting Problems**