

Einrichtung eines Webserver unter Debian

Voraussetzungen:

- Debian 13.2.0
- Sudo-Rechte
- Aktive Internetverbindung

Installation & Konfiguration:

Schritt 1: Im terminal apache2 installieren

`install apache2`

Schritt 2: Webserver starten

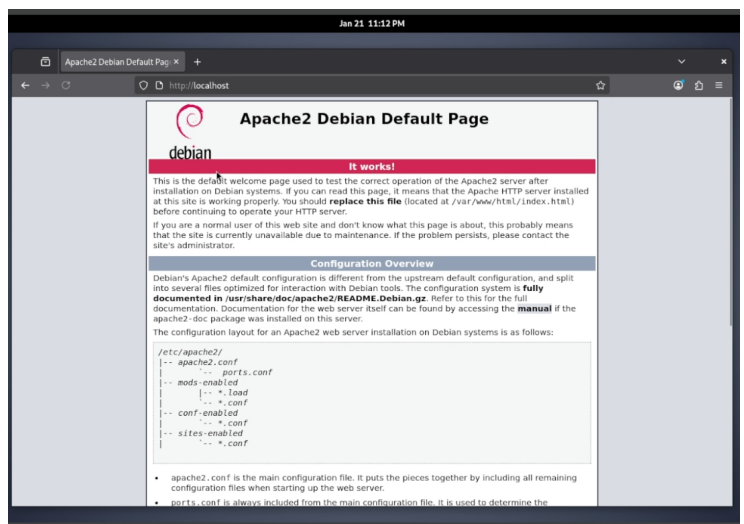
`sudo systemctl start apache2`

Schritt 3: Status überprüfen

Der Befehl `sudo systemctl status apache2` zeigt den Serverstatus. Der Apache-Server hat eine voreingestellte Webseite, welche man über den Link <http://localhost> direkt aufrufen kann.

```
Jan 21 11:11 PM
tanja@Tanja: ~
$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset:
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2026-01-21 23:10:28 CET; 1min 6s ago
   Invocation: e3d72ff7e429432bab1212235c1cd415
   Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 3857 (apache2)
   Tasks: 55 (limit: 2228)
   Memory: 7.1M (peak: 7.2M)
   CPU: 59ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─3857 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─3859 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─3860 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Jan 21 23:10:28 Tanja systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP S
Jan 21 23:10:28 Tanja apache2[3857]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably det
Jan 21 23:10:28 Tanja systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP S
lines 1-17/17 (END)
```



Den HTML-Code kann man mit folgendem Befehl bearbeiten. Somit ist die Einrichtung fertig.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title 'tanja@Tanja: ~'. The terminal displays the command 'cat /var/www/html/index.html' and its output, which is the content of the index.html file. The output is a series of ASCII art characters forming a cat's face. The terminal window is open over a desktop background that shows a file manager window with the title 'Apache2 Debian Default Page' and a list of files in the /var/www/html directory.

