How to Configure a Web Server in Packet Tracer | How to Configure HTTP Server in Packet Tracer

A web server is a server that delivers a webpage to a user when requested using a

. When we surf the internet, we are actually making a request to a web server for a web page or file.A web server uses two basic protocols to render its service: HTTP/HTTPS and a DNS service. HTTP/HTTPS is a protocol used to send or receive data between a website and a browser. On the other hand, the Domain Name System (DNS) is a service that resolves a hostname (domain name) into an IP address. Normally, a web server is identified with an IP address over the internet; however, remembering this IP address for each website a user visits poses challenges. Hence, DNS helps to mitigate this by mapping the IP address of a website/web server to a human-readable name that users can use to surf on the website.

simulation software, one can simulate a network that allows a user to access a web server using HTTP/HTTPS requestsIn this post, I will show you how to Configure a Web Server in Packet Tracer.

Network topology

The network topology we will be making use of in this post is shown below. As you can see, it is a point-to-point connection between a PC (which will serve as the client) and server. I decided to make this very simple to reduce complications in configuration.

ALSO READ: **How to Configure Layer 3 Etherchannel On Packet Tracer | Configure Etherchannel on layer 3 switch**
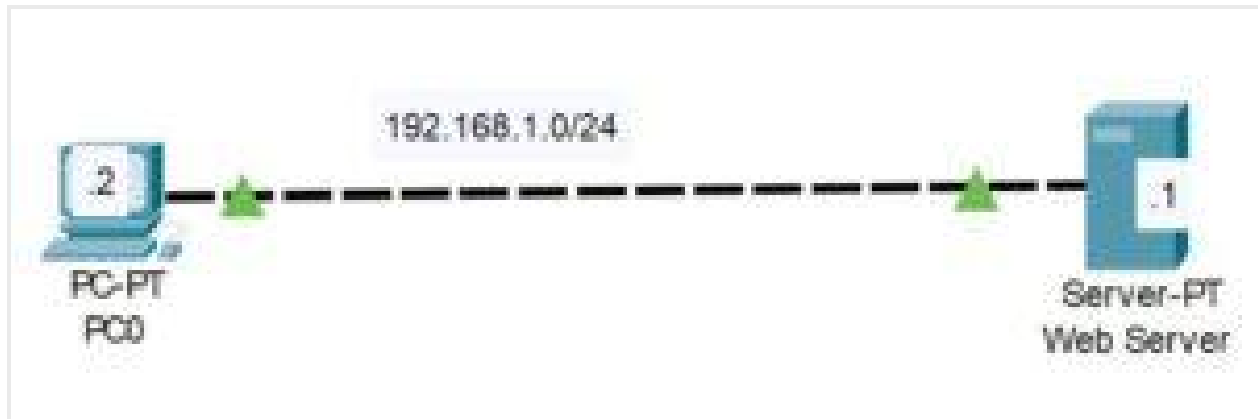
In this demonstration, we will Enable both DNS service and the HTTP/HTTPS service on the server. As we know, the server in

 is a multipurpose server; hence, w

Here is a video on how to configure a web Server in packet tracer;

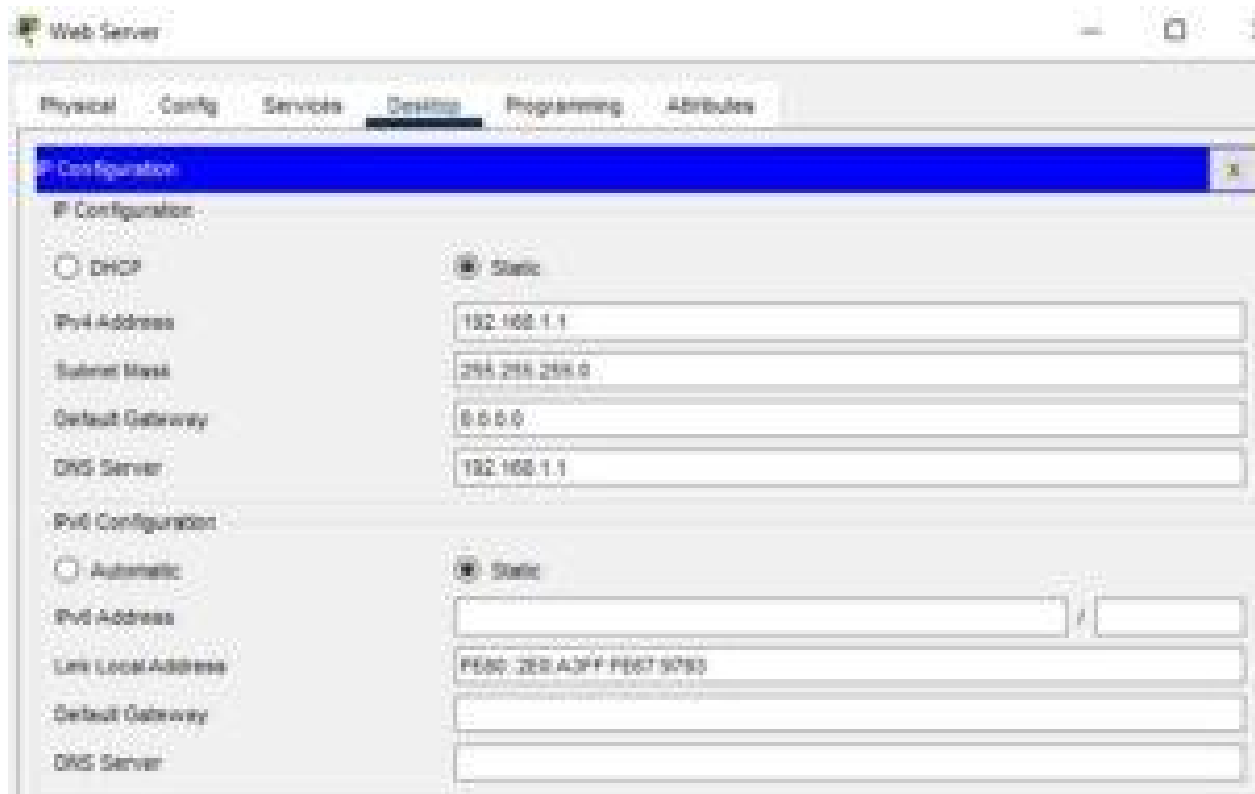## How to Configure a Web Server in Packet Tracer

Here are steps to Configure a Web Server in Packet Tracer;

Step 1: Configure the Interface IP addresses

For both PC0 and the web server to communicate, we need to assign an IP address to their interfaces. As we have labeled, PC0 has 192.168.1.2 as the interface IP address and 192.168.1.1 as the DNS server IP address.
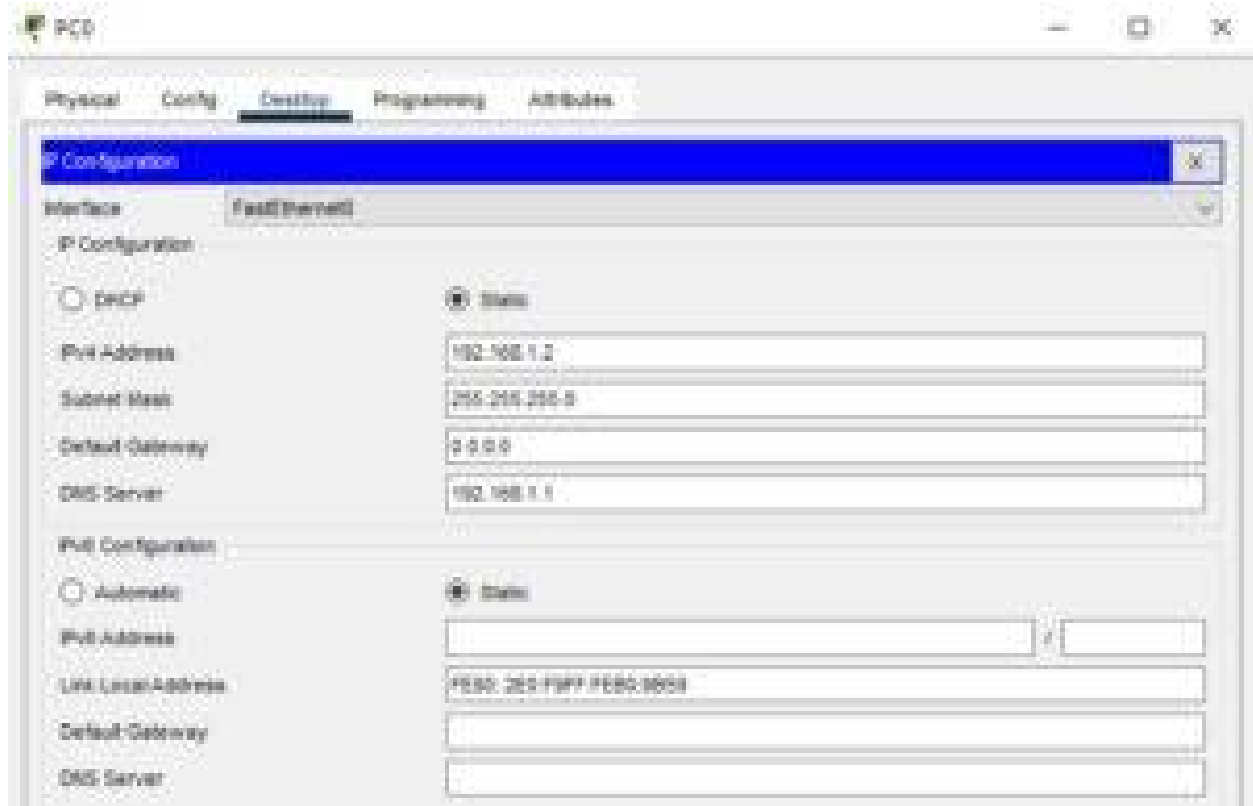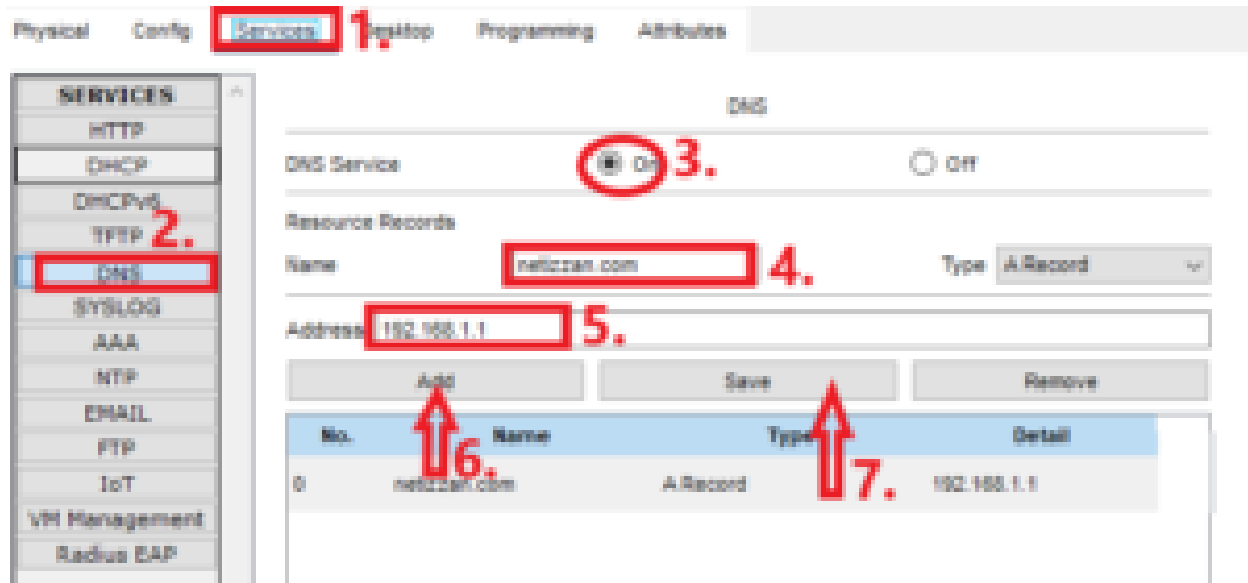

The webserver, on the other hand, has 192.168.1.1 as the interface IP address and 192.168.1.1 as the DNS server IP address.

Step 2: Enable DNS service on the Webserver

For the server in our topology to serve a webpage, when requested with a domain name instead of an IP address, we need to enable DNS service and add a DNS record.
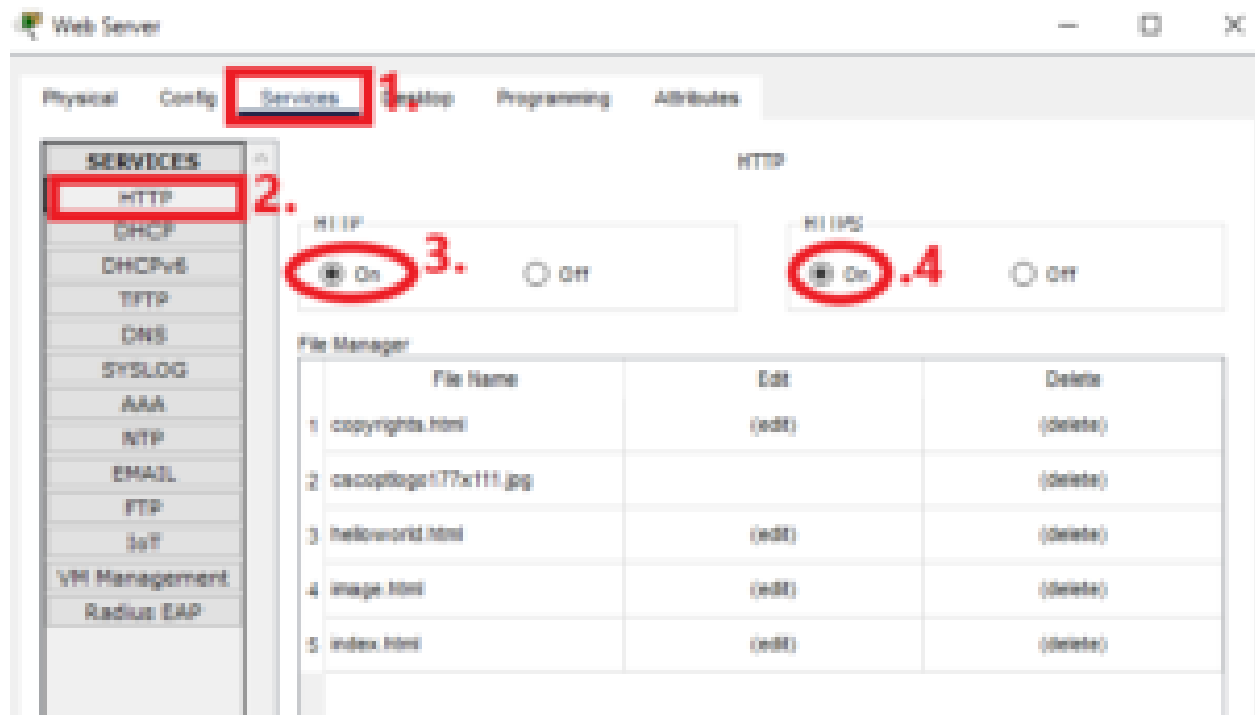
In the above image, we made the IP address; 192.168.1.1 which is the IP address of the webserver to resolve to netizzan.com.

## Step 3: Enable HTTP service on the webserver

HTTP/HTTPS allows a client to send and receive data (a webpage) between the webserver and the client's browser.

To Enable HTTP service on the webserver, go to **services>HTTP**
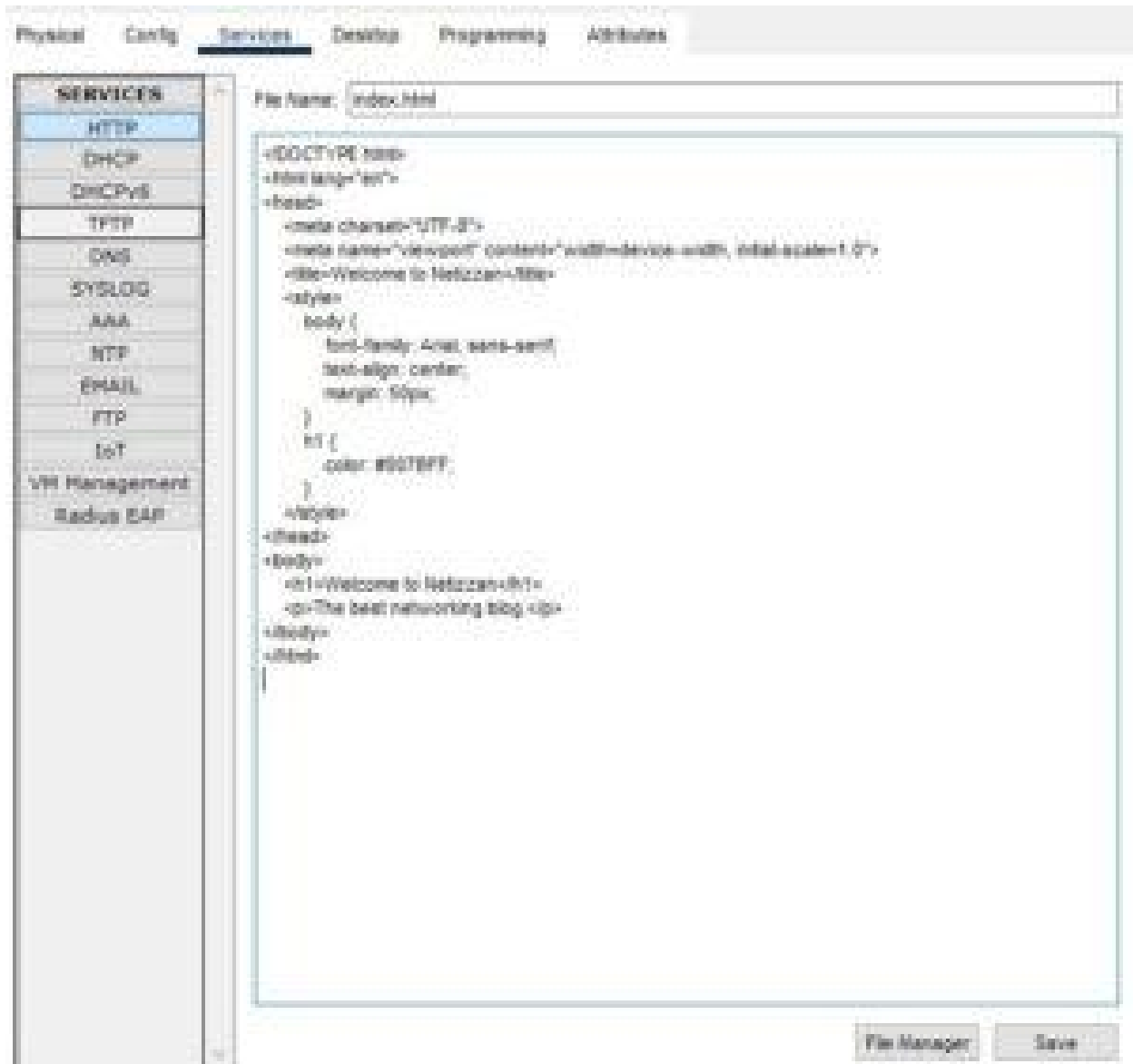
Step 4: Create the Webpage

As shown in the image above, we have up to five default webpages that can be served by the webserver. Those are created by Cisco; you can customize them or delete them. In this demonstration, I will delete every other webpage except "index.html.".
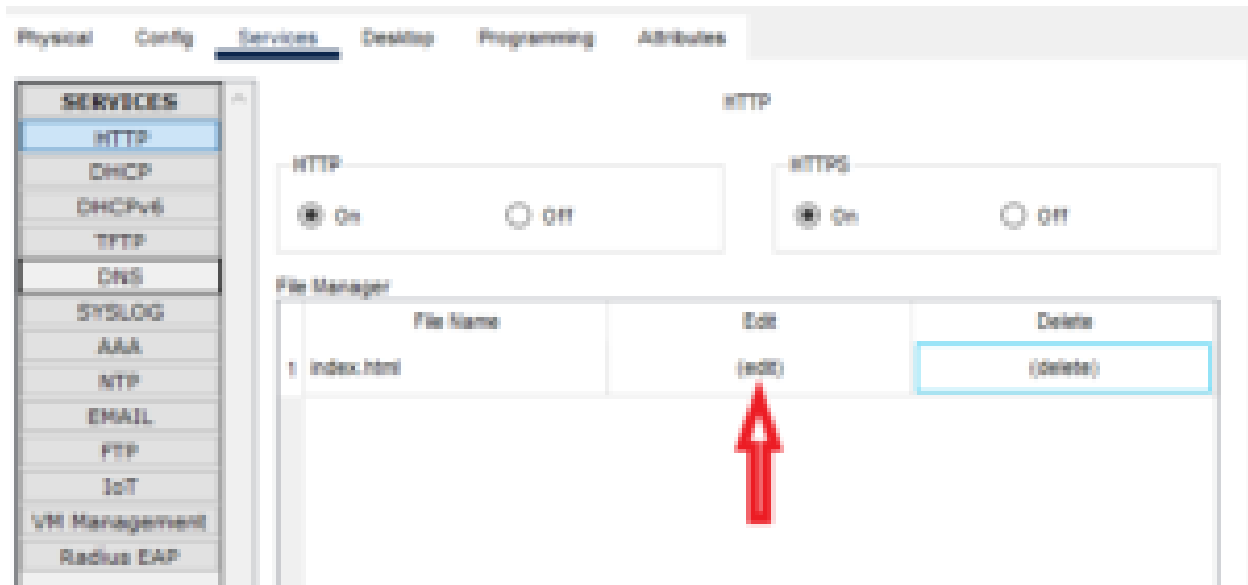
I will edit the index.html with the following code;

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Welcome to Netizzan</title>
<style>
body {
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
text-align: center;
margin: 50px;
}
h1 {
color: #007BFF;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to Netizzan</h1>
<p>The best networking blog.</p>
```
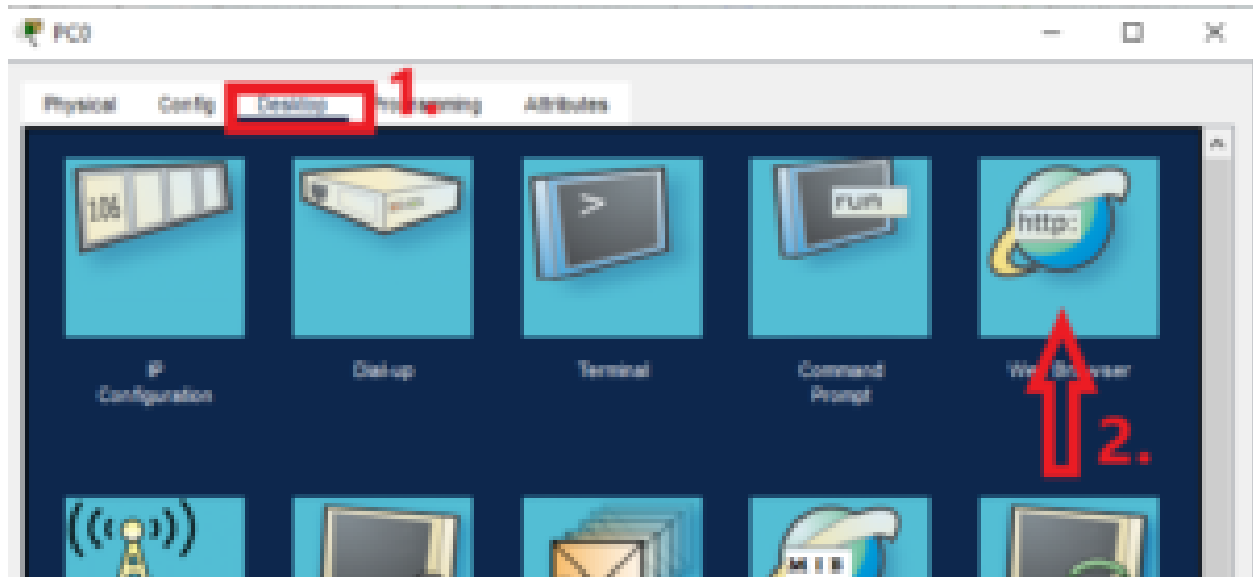
```
</body>
</html>
```


Step 5: View the Webpage

Now that we have enabled DNS service and HTTP service on the webserver, we can view the webpage we created using an HTTP request and a domain name instead of an IP address.

ALSO READ: <u>How to Configure DHCP Relay Agent on Layer 3 Switch (l3 Switch)</u>

Go to Services>**Web Browser** on PCO.

Then enter the domain address we added to the record of the DNS server.