

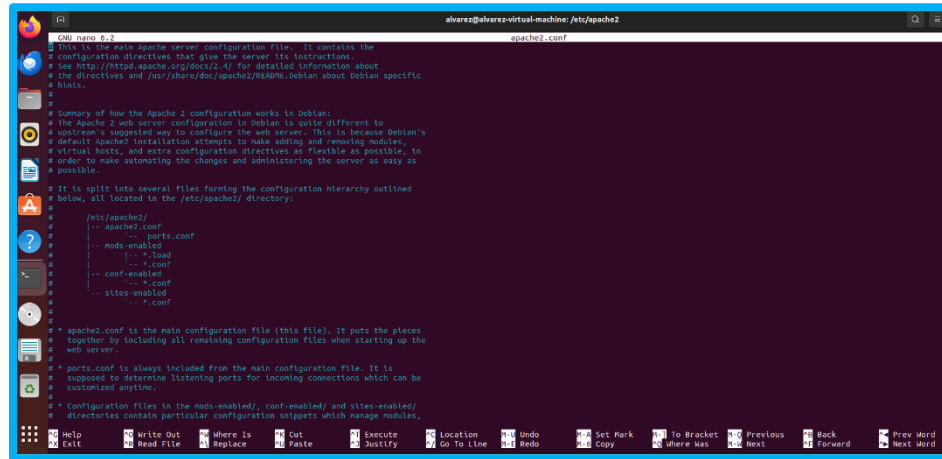
Lo que hacemos aquí es retroceder hasta llegar el directorios rais donde se encuentre apache2

entramos a la carpeta apache2 con el comando `cd apache2`

2- Posteriormente después de haber ingresado a la carpeta entramos al archivo de configuración de apache con el siguiente comando

`sudo nano apache2.conf`

nos mostrara algo similar



```

# This is the main Apache server configuration file. It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/ for detailed information about
# the directives and /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian about Debian specific
# hints.
#
# Summary of how the Apache 2 configuration works in Debian:
# The Apache 2 web server configuration in Debian is quite different to
# upstream's suggested way to configure the web server. This is because Debian's
# default Apache2 installation attempts to make adding and removing modules,
# a virtual hosts, and extra configuration directives as flexible as possible, in
# order to make automating the changes and administering the server as easy as
# possible.
#
# It is split into several files forming the configuration hierarchy outlined
# below, all located in the /etc/apache2/ directory.
#
# /etc/apache2/
# |-- apache2.conf
# |-- ports.conf
# |-- mods-enabled
# |   |-- *.load
# |   |-- *.conf
# |-- conf-enabled
# |   |-- *.conf
# |-- sites-enabled
# |   |-- *.conf
#
# apache2.conf is the main configuration file (this 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
# supposed to determine listening ports for incoming connections which can be
# customized anytime.
#
# Configuration files in the mods-enabled/, conf-enabled/ and sites-enabled/
# directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules,
  
```

ahora tenemos que ir a la parte de abajo y agregar unas líneas de configuración adicionales.

```
<Directory /var/www/html>
```

```
    AllowOverride ALL
```

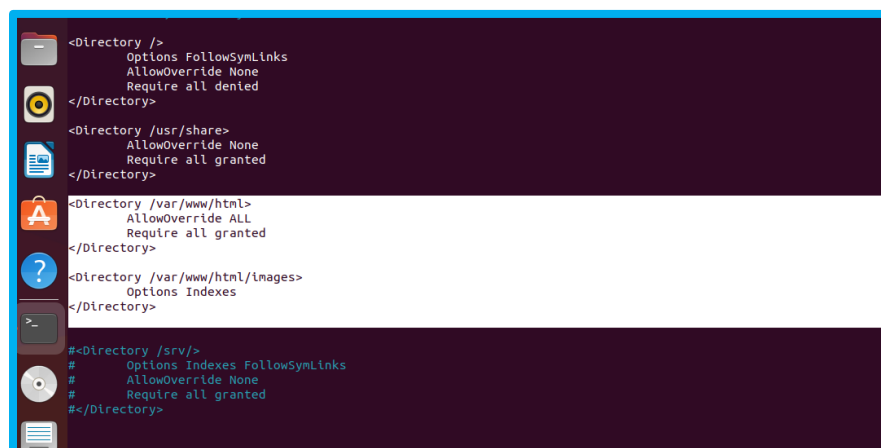
```
    Require all granted
```

```
</Directory>
```

```
<Directory /var/www/html/images>
```

```
    Options Indexes
```

```
</Directory>
```



```

<Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
    Require all denied
</Directory>

<Directory /usr/share>
    AllowOverride None
    Require all granted
</Directory>

<Directory /var/www/html>
    AllowOverride ALL
    Require all granted
</Directory>

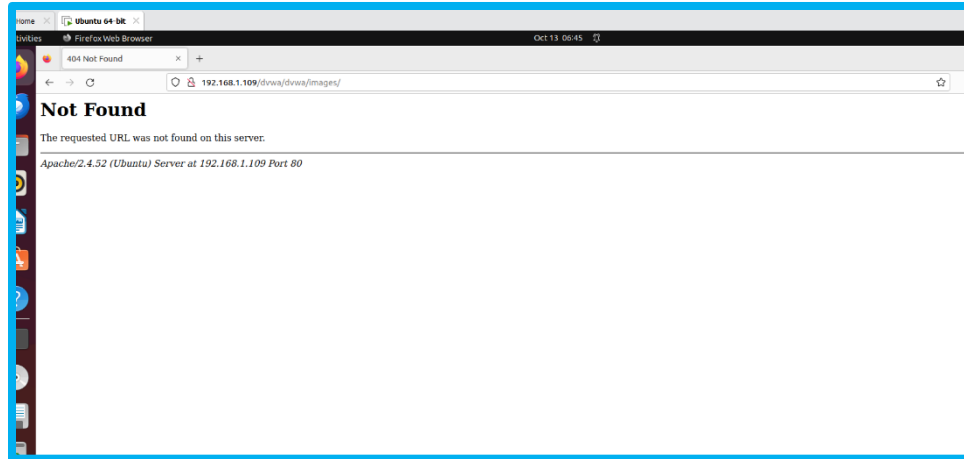
<Directory /var/www/html/images>
    Options Indexes
</Directory>

#<Directory /srv>
#     Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
#     AllowOverride None
#     Require all granted
#</Directory>
  
```

Con control x podemos salir y nos pedirá si decíamos guardar los cambios tecleamos 'y' y después un enter y estará todo guardado y listo.

- 3- Reiniciamos el servidor apache ingresando el comando `service apache2 restart`

Probamos que todo haya salido bien



## • Configurar local host virtual

- 1- Lo primero que tenemos que hacer es irnos al directorio raíz

```
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:~$ ls
desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos snap
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:~$ cd ..
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/home$ cd ..
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$ ls
bin cdrom etc lib lib64 lost+found mnt proc run snap swapfile tmp var
boot dev home lib32 libx32 media opt root sbin srv sys usr
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$
```

- 2- Posteriormente entramos a los siguientes directorios y ejecutamos el comando `sudo nano 000-default.conf` que no dará acceso a editar el archivo

```
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$ ls
bin cdrom etc lib lib64 lost+found mnt proc run snap swapfile tmp var
boot dev home lib32 libx32 media opt root sbin srv sys usr
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$ cd etc/apache2
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2$ cd sites-enabled
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled$ ls
000-default.conf
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled$ sudo nano 000-default.conf
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled$
```

- 3- Después de ejecutar el comando anterior nos aparecerá lo siguiente, nosotros modificaríamos el `ServerAdmin` y agregaríamos el `ServerName`

Estructura para modificarlo:

ServerAdmin admin@Nombre-Dominio

ServerName Nombre-Dominio

DocumentRoot /var/www/html

```

GNU nano 6.2                                000-default.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
# the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
# redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
# specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
# match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
#ServerName www.example.com

ServerAdmin admin@tomas18
ServerName tomas18
DocumentRoot /var/www/html

# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
# It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
# modules, e.g.
#LogLevel info ssl:warn

[ Read 32 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^X Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location ^U Undo      ^M Set Mark  ^_ To Bracket
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^L Replace   ^V Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line ^B Redo     ^Y Copy      ^Q Where Was
  
```

Con control x podemos salir y nos pedirá si decíamos guardar los cambios tecleamos 'y' y después un enter y estará todo guardado y listo.

Ingresamos los siguientes comandos:

Sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf

Sudo systemctl restart apache2 -- Para reiniciar el servidor apache

```

Sudo: Command not found
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled$ Sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
Command 'Sudo' not found, did you mean:
  command 'ludo' from snap ludo (0.17.1)
  command 'udo' from deb udo (6.4.1-6)
  command 'sudo' from deb sudo (1.9.9-1ubuntu2.4)
  command 'sudo' from deb sudo-ldap (1.9.9-1ubuntu2.4)
See 'snap info <snapname>' for additional versions.
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled$ Sudo systemctl restart apache2
Command 'Sudo' not found, did you mean:
  command 'ludo' from snap ludo (0.17.1)
  command 'sudo' from deb sudo (1.9.9-1ubuntu2.4)
  command 'sudo' from deb sudo-ldap (1.9.9-1ubuntu2.4)
  command 'udo' from deb udo (6.4.1-6)
See 'snap info <snapname>' for additional versions.
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled$
  
```

- 4- Ya que tenemos nuestro dominio, tendríamos que regresar al directorio raíz Y ejecutar un comando que nos habría un archivo de configuración.

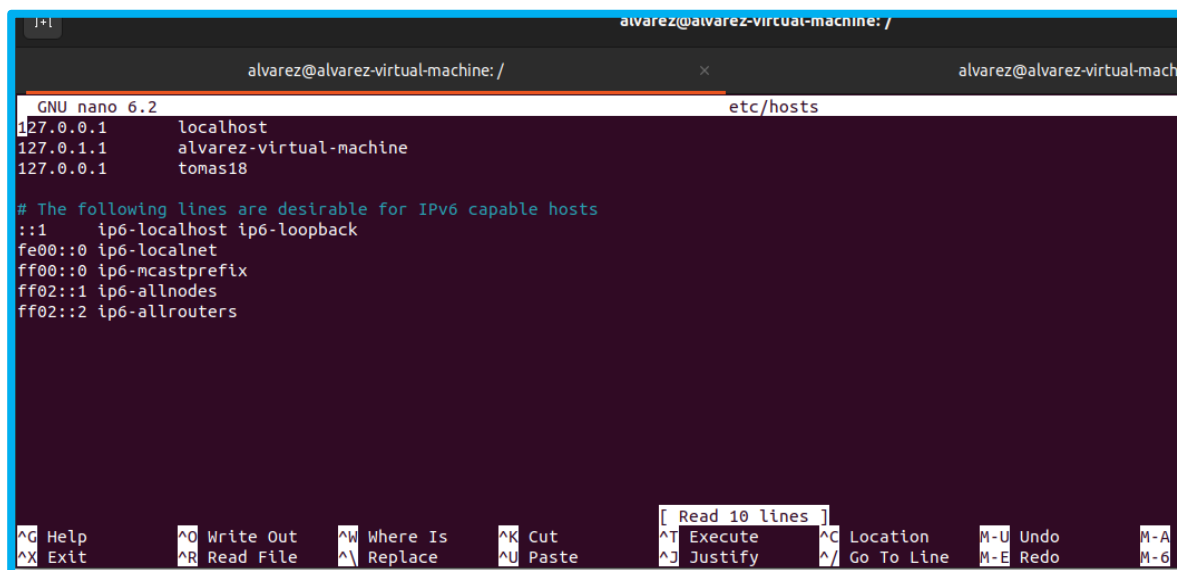
Podemos retroceder carpeta por carpeta con el comando **cd ..**

```
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled$ cd ../../
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2$ cd ../../
bash: cd ../../: No such file or directory
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2$ cd ../../
bash: cd ../../: No such file or directory
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2$ ls
apache2.conf  conf-available  conf-enabled  envvars  magic  mods-available  mods-enabled  ports.conf  s
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc/apache2$ cd ..
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/etc$ cd ..
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$ cd ..
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$ ls
bin  cdrom  etc  lib  lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  swapfile  tmp  var
boot  dev  home  lib32  libx32  media  opt  root  sbin  srv  sys  usr
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$
```

Ejecutamos el comando **cd sudo nano /etc/hosts** nos aparecer el archivo editable y agregaríamos nuestro nuevo dominio que seria **127.0.0.1 tomas18**

**cd sudo nano /etc/hosts**

recordemos que siempre que queramos editar un archivo Ubuntu automáticamente nos pedirá la contraseña de nuestro sistema operativo para poder editar



```
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine: /
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine: /
GNU nano 6.2 etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 alvarez-virtual-machine
127.0.0.1 tomas18

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

[ Read 10 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location  M-U Undo     M-A
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^_ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo     M-6
```

Con control x podemos salir y nos pedirá si decíamos guardar los cambios tecleamos 'y' y después un enter y estará todo guardado y listo.

5- Como ultimo paso ejecutaremos el siguiente comando para reiniciar apache2

### **Sudo systemctl restart apache2**

```
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$ Sudo systemctl restart apache2
Command 'Sudo' not found, did you mean:
  command 'ludo' from snap ludo (0.17.1)
  command 'udo' from deb udo (6.4.1-6)
  command 'sudo' from deb sudo (1.9.9-1ubuntu2.4)
  command 'sudo' from deb sudo-ldap (1.9.9-1ubuntu2.4)
See 'snap info <snapname>' for additional versions.
alvarez@alvarez-virtual-machine:/$
```

Solo nos quedaría entrar al dvwa y verificar los cambios...

Como podemos ver todo salió correctamente...

