

Tout d'abord, il faut installer apache2, avec
apt install apache2

```
root@samba:~# apt install apache2
Lecture des listes de paquets... Fait
Construction de l'arbre des dépendances
Lecture des informations d'état... Fait
Les paquets supplémentaires suivants seront installés :
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1
  libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.1-0 ssl-cert
Paquets suggérés :
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine apache2-suexec-custom openssl-blacklist
Les NOUVEAUX paquets suivants seront installés :
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1
  libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.1-0 ssl-cert
0 mis à jour, 10 nouvellement installés, 0 à enlever et 0 non mis à jour.
Il est nécessaire de prendre 0 o/2 008 ko dans les archives.
Après cette opération, 6 117 ko d'espace disque supplémentaires seront utilisés.
Souhaitez-vous continuer ? [O/n]
```

Ensuite, il nous faut configurer le serveur dans le fichier de configuration apache2.conf, en y ajoutant le paramètre "ServerName 127.0.0.1" (se référant au Host) :
nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

```
GNU nano 2.2.6      Fichier : /etc/apache2/apache2.conf      Modifié

#
#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# NOTE! If you intend to place this on an NFS (or otherwise network)
# mounted filesystem then please read the Mutex documentation (available
# at <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/core.html#mutex>);
# you will save yourself a lot of trouble.
#
# Do NOT add a slash at the end of the directory path.
#
#ServerRoot "/etc/apache2"
ServerName 127.0.0.1

#
# The accept serialization lock file MUST BE STORED ON A LOCAL DISK.
#
Mutex file:${APACHE_LOCK_DIR} default

^G Aide      ^O Écrire    ^R Lire fich.^Y Page préc.^K Couper      ^C Pos. cur.
^X Quitter   ^J Justifier ^W Chercher  ^V Page suiv.^U Coller     ^T Orthograp.
```

On restarter Apache2 avec /etc/init.d/apache2 restart

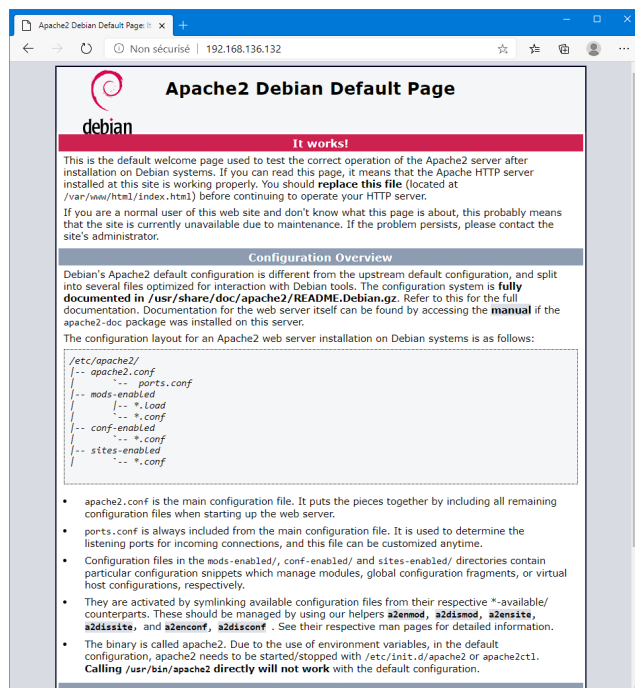
```
root@samba:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
[ OK ] Restarting apache2 (via systemctl): apache2.service.
root@samba:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 status
● apache2.service - LSB: Apache2 web server
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/apache2)
   Active: active (running) since mer. 2022-05-18 23:09:53 CEST; 5s ago
     Process: 1986 ExecStop=/etc/init.d/apache2 stop (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 2008
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─2023 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─2026 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─2027 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

mai 18 23:09:53 samba apache2[2008]: Starting web server: apache2.
root@samba:~#
```

Il suffit de récupérer l'IP avec Ifconfig ou IP addr pour le vérifier sur le navigateur, et on a notre site :

```
)
Process: 2008 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/apache2 start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
├─2023 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
├─2026 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
└─2027 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

mai 18 23:09:53 samba apache2[2008]: Starting web server: apache2.
root@samba:~# ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:7b:80:79 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.136.132/24 brd 192.168.136.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe7b:8079/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@samba:~#
```



On va maintenant d'apporter une modification à ce site.
Pour cela, il faut se rendre sur certains dossiers :

```
cd /etc/apache2/sites-enabled
```

Puis, de là, on modifie le fichier suivant :

```
nano 000-default.conf
```

```
root@samba:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# ls -al
total 8
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 mai 18 22:58 .
drwxr-xr-x 8 root root 4096 mai 18 22:58 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 35 mai 18 22:58 000-default.conf -> ../sites-available/000-default.conf
root@samba:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# nano 000-default.conf _
```

On va y retirer le "#" devant "ServerName" pour que ça ne soit plus un commentaire, puis changer le "ServerAdmin" en notre mail si on veut :

```
GNU nano 2.2.6 Fichier : 000-default.conf Modifié
<VirtualHost *:80>
# The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port to
# 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 hel.tiantsoa.4@gmail.com
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

ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
Entrez : numéro de ligne, numéro de colonne :
^G Aide ^Y Prem. lig. ^T Rechercher
^C Annuler ^V Dern. Lig.
```

Puis on va dans les dossiers suivant pour y trouver l'index HTML du site :

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

```

root@samba:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# cd /var/www/html/
root@samba:/var/www/html# ls
index.html
root@samba:/var/www/html# nano index.html _

```

Et de là on peut le modifier par nano index.html

```

GNU nano 2.2.6      Fichier : index.html      Modifié

div.content_section_text a:hover {
    background-color: #000000;

    color: #DCDFE6;
}

div.validator {
}

</style>
</head>
<body>


<div style="margin-left:50%" >H E L L O  World </div>
<br>
<br>
    <div class="main_page">
        <div class="page_header floating_element">
            
Entrez : numéro de ligne, numéro de colonne : _
^G Aide          ^Y Prem. lig.    ^T Rechercher
^C Annuler       ^V Dern. Lig.

```

On a, par exemple, ajouter un "Hello World" en haut à droite en utilisant html :

Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works! 192.168.136.132

HELLO World



Apache2 Debian Default Page

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. 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

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian 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 Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   |-- ports.conf
|-- mods-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 `mods-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 `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf`. 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 `apache2ctl`.