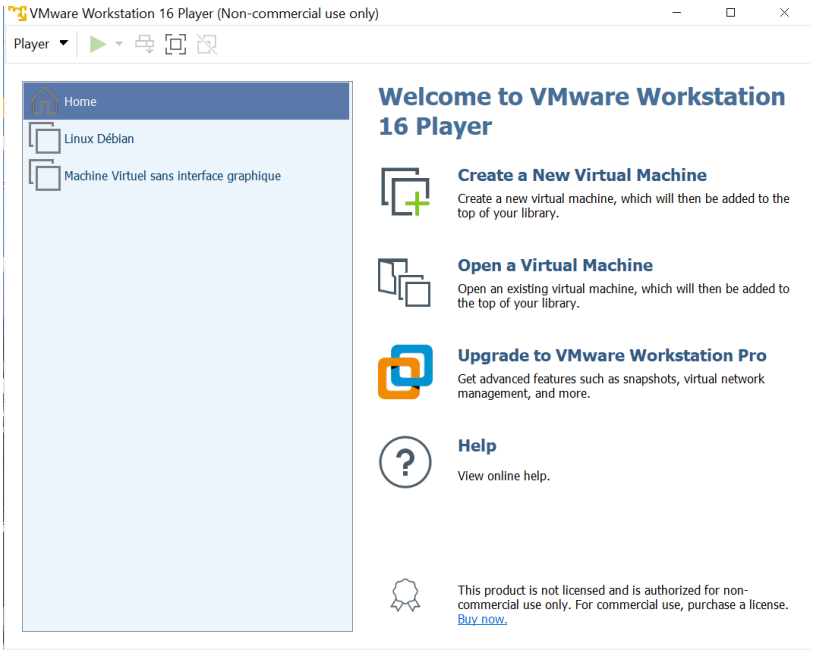
# Documentation DDWS

## Job 1 :

### Création d'une VM Debian 11

## Configuration du SSH :

- apt install openssh-server
  génération des clefs
- sshkeygen

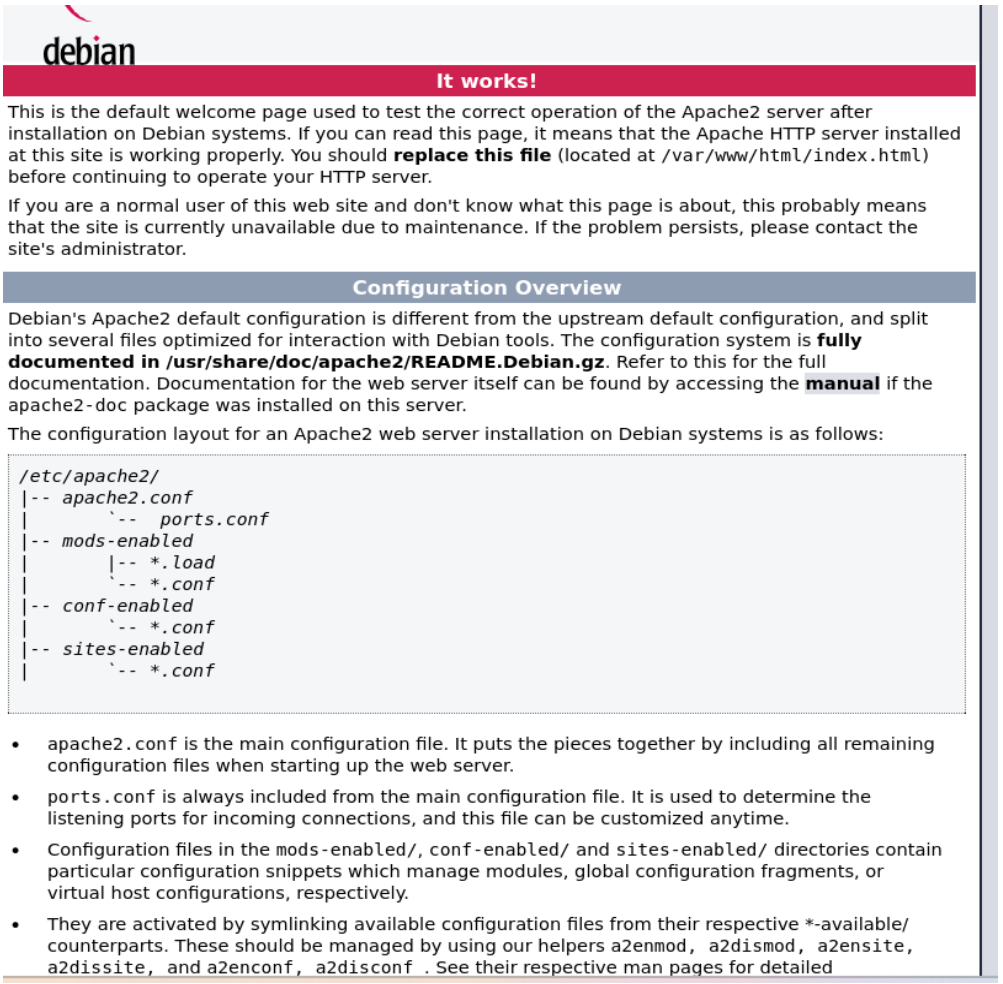



## Job 2 :

## Commande utilisées :

- sudo apt-get install Apache2
-sudo systemctl start apache2

-hostname -I



debian

**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

## Job 3 :

## Les differents serveurs Web :

- Apache
- Nginx
- IIS
- Varnish
- Apache Tomcat Coyote
- BIG-IP
- Rack Cache
- Phusion Passenger

La différence entre un **serveur d'applications** et un **serveur Web :**

Un **serveur Web** traite exclusivement les requêtes HTTP, tandis qu'un **serveur d'applications** sert la logique métier aux programmes d'application via un nombre illimité de protocoles.

Un **serveur Web** est un programme qui accepte les demandes d'informations et envoie les documents requis.

Un **serveur d'applications** peut être un programme ou un ordinateur exécutant un programme dans un réseau distribué.

## Job 4 :

## Commande utilisées :

## Configuration :

- sudo nano /etc/hosts
 -sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
-sudo nano /etc/bind/db.dnsproject.prepa.com
-sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf

## Lancement :

-sudo systemctl restart bind9
-nslookup debian

```
GNU nano 5.4                    /etc/bind/named.conf.local
//
// Do any local configuration here
//
zone "dnsproject.prepa.com" {
        type master;
        file "/etc/bind/db.dnsproject.prepa.com";
        allow-query { any; };
};

zone "242.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
        type master;
        file "etc/bind/db.192";
};

// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
```

```
abdes@debian:~$ sudo systemctl restart bind9
[sudo] Mot de passe de abdes :
abdes@debian:~$ nslookup debian
Server:         127.0.0.1
Address:        127.0.0.1#53

Name:   debian.dnsproject.prepa.com
Address: 192.168.242.133
```

```
GNU nano 5.4                    /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
search laplateforme.io
nameserver 127.0.0.1
nameserver 192.168.242.2
```

## Job 5 :

## Questions :

Comment obtient-on un nom de domaine public ?

Il faut s'adresser à différents prestataires, il se peut qu'ils proposent différents autres services en échange comme des créations de sites Web.

Quelles sont les spécificités que l'on peut avoir sur certaines extensions de nom de
domaine ?

L'**extension** du **nom de domaine peut** être géographique ou générique. Elle se choisit en fonction de la disponibilité du **nom de domaine**, mais également en fonction des objectifs visés par le site Internet ou le serveur Web.

## Job 6 :

## Commande utilisées :

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## Job 7 :

Commande utilisées pour la configuration du serveur DHCP :

- sudo apt-get install isc-dhcp-server
-sudo nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

Commande pour exécuter le serveur DHCP :

- systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server

```
# Defaults for isc-dhcp-server (sourced by /etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server)

# Path to dhcpd's config file (default: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf).
DHCPDv4_CONF=/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
#DHCPDv6_CONF=/etc/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf

# Path to dhcpd's PID file (default: /var/run/dhcpd.pid).
#DHCPDv4_PID=/var/run/dhcpd.pid
#DHCPDv6_PID=/var/run/dhcpd6.pid

# Additional options to start dhcpd with.
#       Don't use options -cf or -pf here; use DHCPD_CONF/ DHCPD_PID instead
#OPTIONS=""

# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpd) serve DHCP requests?
#       Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACESv4="ens33"
INTERFACESv6=""


}

subnet 192.168.242.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
        range                           192.168.242.7 192.168.242.150;
        option domain-name-servers      192.168.242.133;
        option routers          192.168.242.2;

}
```

```
Address:        192.168.242.2#53

** server can't find history: NXDOMAIN
> exit

abdes@debian:~$ systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server
^[[A^[[A^[[Aabdenslookup
> exit

abdes@debian:~$ systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server
abdes@debian:~$ systemctl status
Display all 360 possibilities? (y or n)
abdes@debian:~$ systemctl status isc-dhcp-server
● isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server
     Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server; generated)
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2022-11-10 11:22:57 CET; 1min 11s ago
       Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
    Process: 3153 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server start (code=exited, sta
      Tasks: 4 (limit: 4507)
     Memory: 4.4M
        CPU: 25ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/isc-dhcp-server.service
             └─3169 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -4 -q -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf ens33
lines 1-10/10 (END)
```

## Job 8 :

## Commande utilisées :

-

-

## Job 9 :

## Commande utilisées pour la configuration :

- sudo apt-get install UFW
- sudo nano /etc/default/UFW

**Pour le lancement du pare feu on utilise les commandes :**

- -A ufw-before-input -p icmp
- -icmp-type echo-request -j DENY in
- sudo /etc/ufw/before.rules
-

## Job 10 :

Installation de Paquet Simba qui permettra de partager les fichiers dans le serveur local.

Puis permettre au paquets le fichier sur le serveur local apache2.