

PRN: 2019BTECS00071

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## Practical No. 4: To install and configure a Web Server.

### Problem Statement 1:

1. Install a web server on your machine. Run the server locally.

ANS:

a. Download -




The screenshot shows the XAMPP for Linux download page. At the top, there is a penguin icon and the text "XAMPP for Linux 7.3.30, 7.4.23 & 8.0.10". Below this is a table with three columns: Version, Checksum, and Size. The table lists three versions: 7.3.30 / PHP 7.3.30, 7.4.23 / PHP 7.4.23, and 8.0.10 / PHP 8.0.10. Each row has a "What's Included?" link, checksum links for "md5" and "sha1", a "Download (64 bit)" button, and the file size in Mb. At the bottom of the table, there are links for "Requirements", "Add-ons", and "More Downloads »".

Version	Checksum	Size
7.3.30 / PHP 7.3.30	<a href="#">What's Included?</a> <a href="#">md5</a> <a href="#">sha1</a> <a href="#">Download (64 bit)</a>	151 Mb
7.4.23 / PHP 7.4.23	<a href="#">What's Included?</a> <a href="#">md5</a> <a href="#">sha1</a> <a href="#">Download (64 bit)</a>	154 Mb
8.0.10 / PHP 8.0.10	<a href="#">What's Included?</a> <a href="#">md5</a> <a href="#">sha1</a> <a href="#">Download (64 bit)</a>	152 Mb

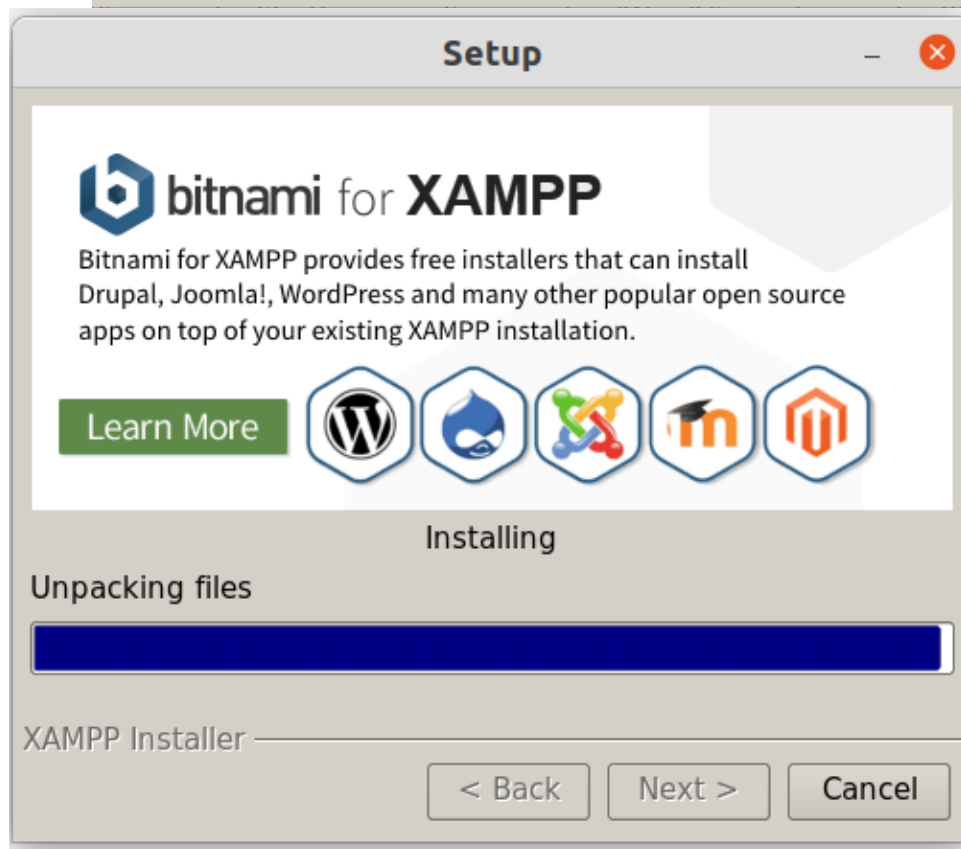
[Requirements](#) [Add-ons](#) [More Downloads »](#)

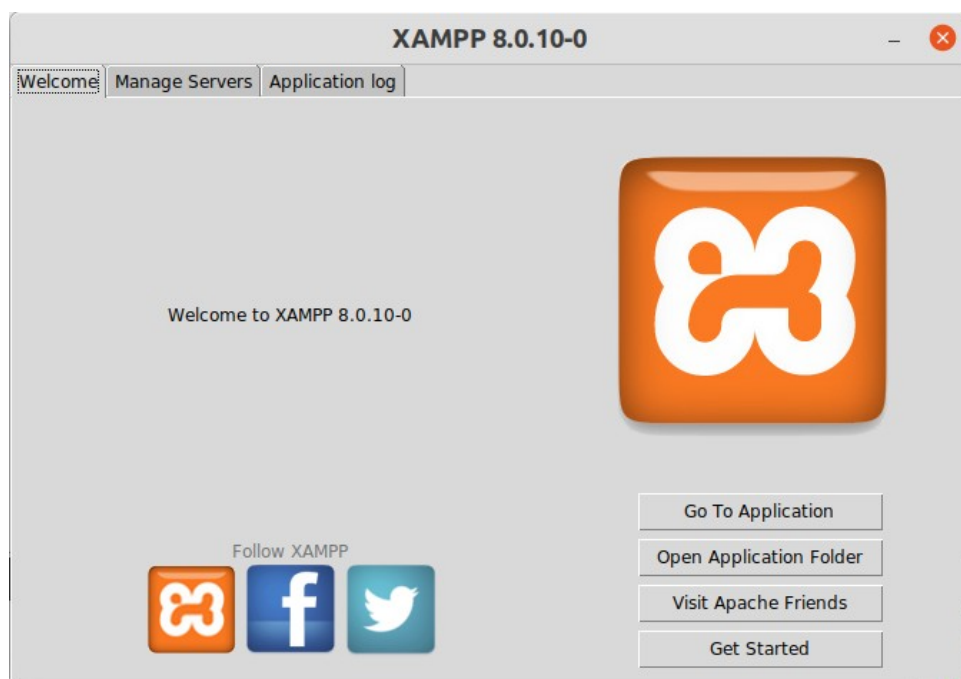
b. Install -



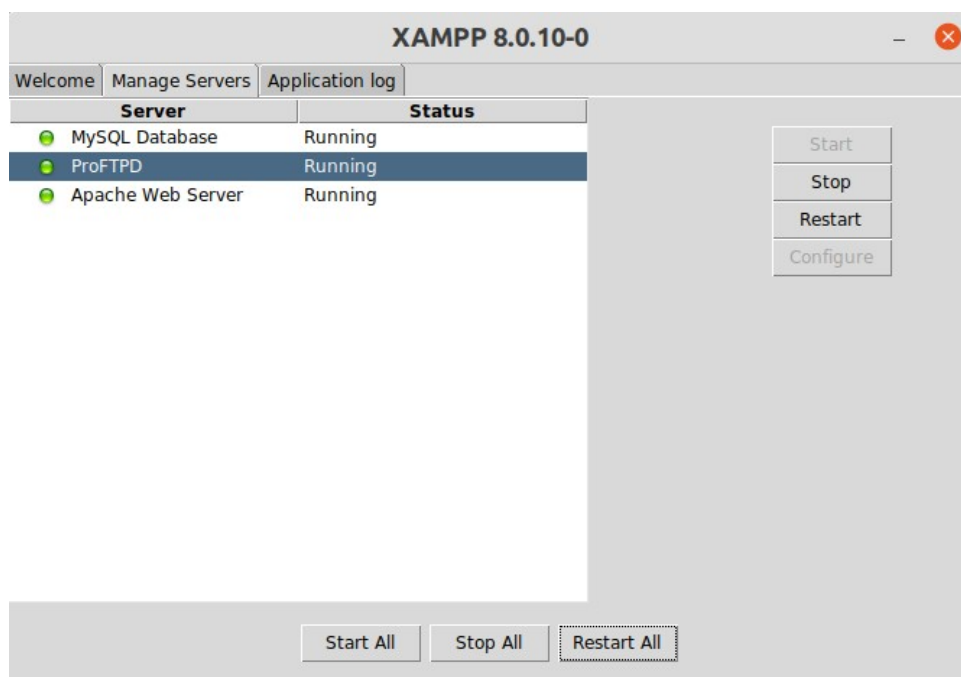
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title "abhi@abhi: ~/Desktop". The user has entered the command `sudo ./xampp-linux-x64-8.0.10-0-installer.run`. The prompt is now `[sudo] password for abhi:`, and the cursor is waiting for the password to be entered.

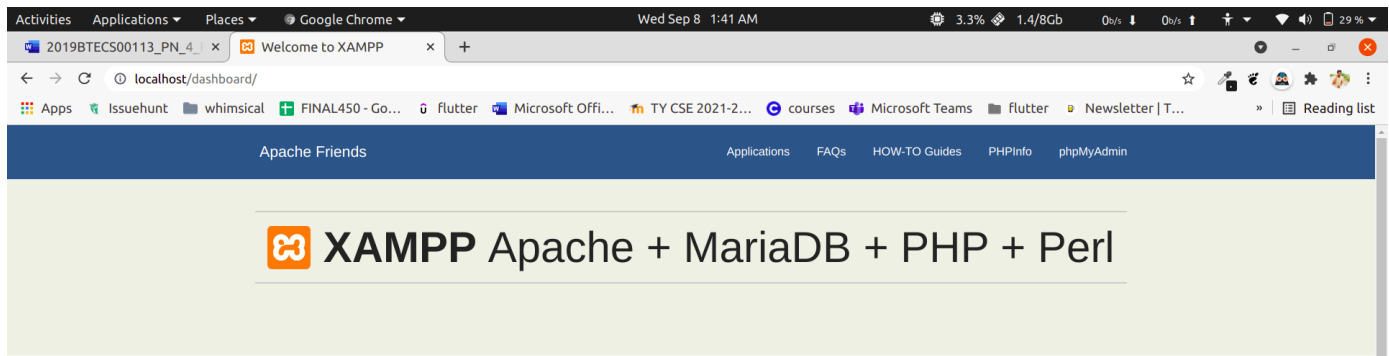
```
abhi@abhi: ~/Desktop
abhi@abhi:~/Desktop$ sudo ./xampp-linux-x64-8.0.10-0-installer.run
[sudo] password for abhi:
```





## c. Running Server -





## Welcome to XAMPP for Linux 8.0.10

You have successfully installed XAMPP on this system! Now you can start using Apache, MariaDB, PHP and other components. You can find more info in the [FAQs](#) section or check the [HOW-TO Guides](#) for getting started with PHP applications.

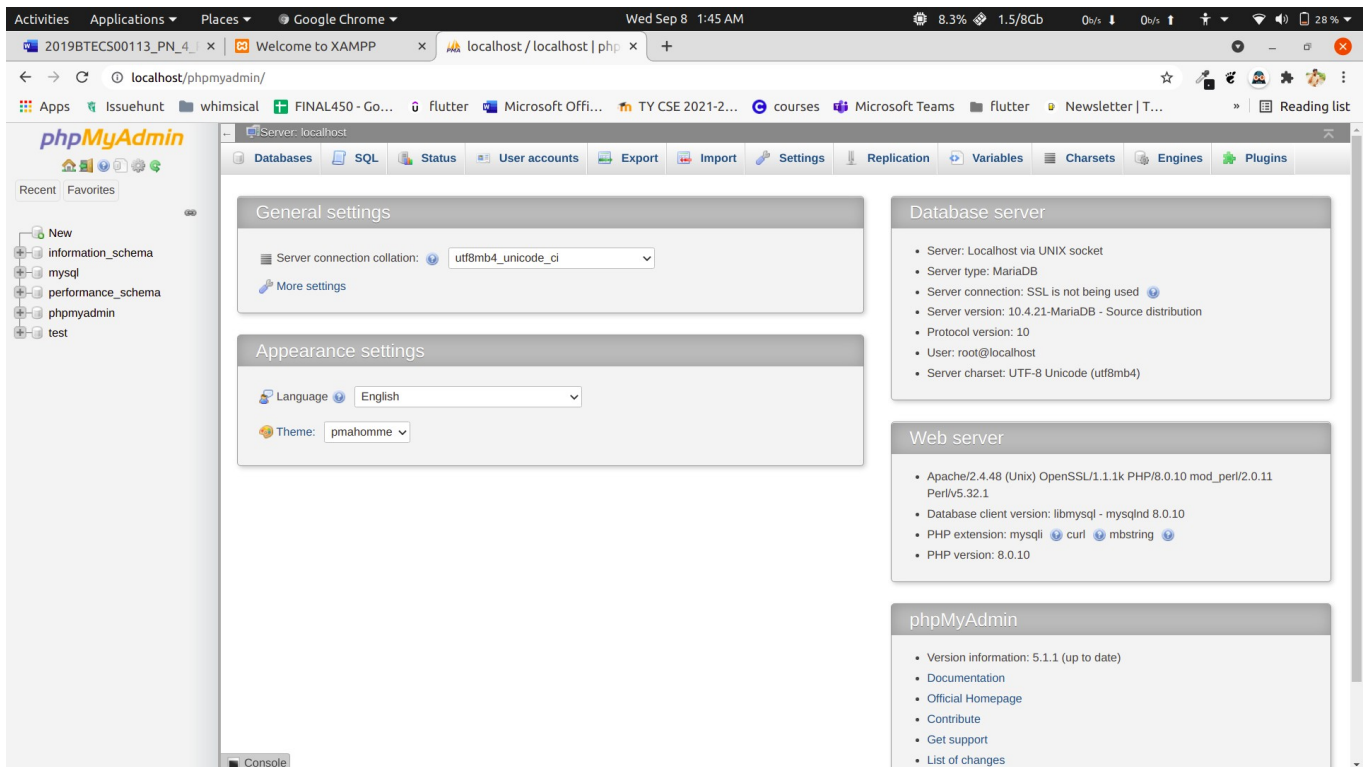
XAMPP is meant only for development purposes. It has certain configuration settings that make it easy to develop locally but that are insecure if you want to have your installation accessible to others. If you want to have your XAMPP accessible from the internet, make sure you understand the implications and you checked the [FAQs](#) to learn how to protect your site. Alternatively you can use [WAMP](#), [MAMP](#) or [LAMP](#) which are similar packages which are more suitable for production.

Start the XAMPP Control Panel to check the server status.

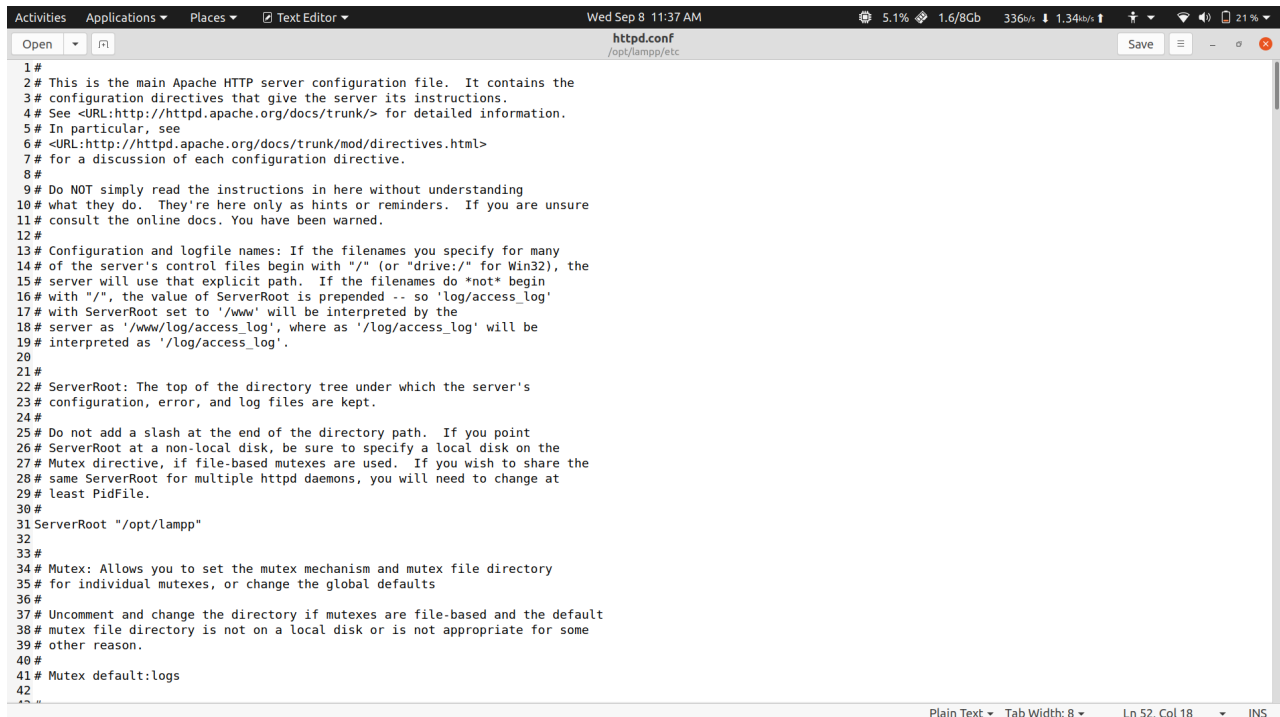
## Community

XAMPP has been around for more than 10 years – there is a huge community behind it. You can get involved by joining our [Forums](#), adding yourself to the [Mailing List](#), and liking us on [Facebook](#), following our exploits on [Twitter](#), or adding us to your [Google+](#) circles.

Contribute to XAMPP translation at [translate.apachefriends.org](#)



## 2. Locate and study its configuration file.



```
1#
2# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the
3# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
4# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/trunk/> for detailed information.
5# In particular, see
6# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/trunk/mod/directives.html>
7# for a discussion of each configuration directive.
8#
9# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
10# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
11# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
12#
13# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many
14# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for Win32), the
15# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do *not* begin
16# with "/", the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so 'log/access_log'
17# with ServerRoot set to '/www' will be interpreted by the
18# server as '/www/log/access_log', where as '/log/access_log' will be
19# interpreted as '/log/access_log'.
20#
21#
22# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
23# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
24#
25# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
26# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
27# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the
28# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at
29# least PidFile.
30#
31ServerRoot "/opt/lampp"
32#
33#
34# Mutex: Allows you to set the mutex mechanism and mutex file directory
35# for individual mutexes, or change the global defaults
36#
37# Uncomment and change the directory if mutexes are file-based and the default
38# mutex file directory is not on a local disk or is not appropriate for some
39# other reason.
40#
41# Mutex default:logs
42#
```

## 3. Change the port number in the configuration file to any other valid port number. Rerun the server locally using newly assigned port number.

**ANS:**

**a. Old port number -**

```

# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 80

#
# Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support
#
# To be able to use the functionality of a module which was built as a
# have to place corresponding 'LoadModule' lines at this location so the
# directives contained in it are actually available _before_ they are
# Statically compiled modules (those listed by 'httpd -l') do not need
# to be loaded here.
#
# Example:
# LoadModule foo_module modules/mod_foo.so
#
LoadModule access_compat_module modules/mod_access_compat.so
LoadModule actions_module modules/mod_actions.so
LoadModule alias_module modules/mod_alias.so
LoadModule allowmethods_module modules/mod_allowmethods.so

```

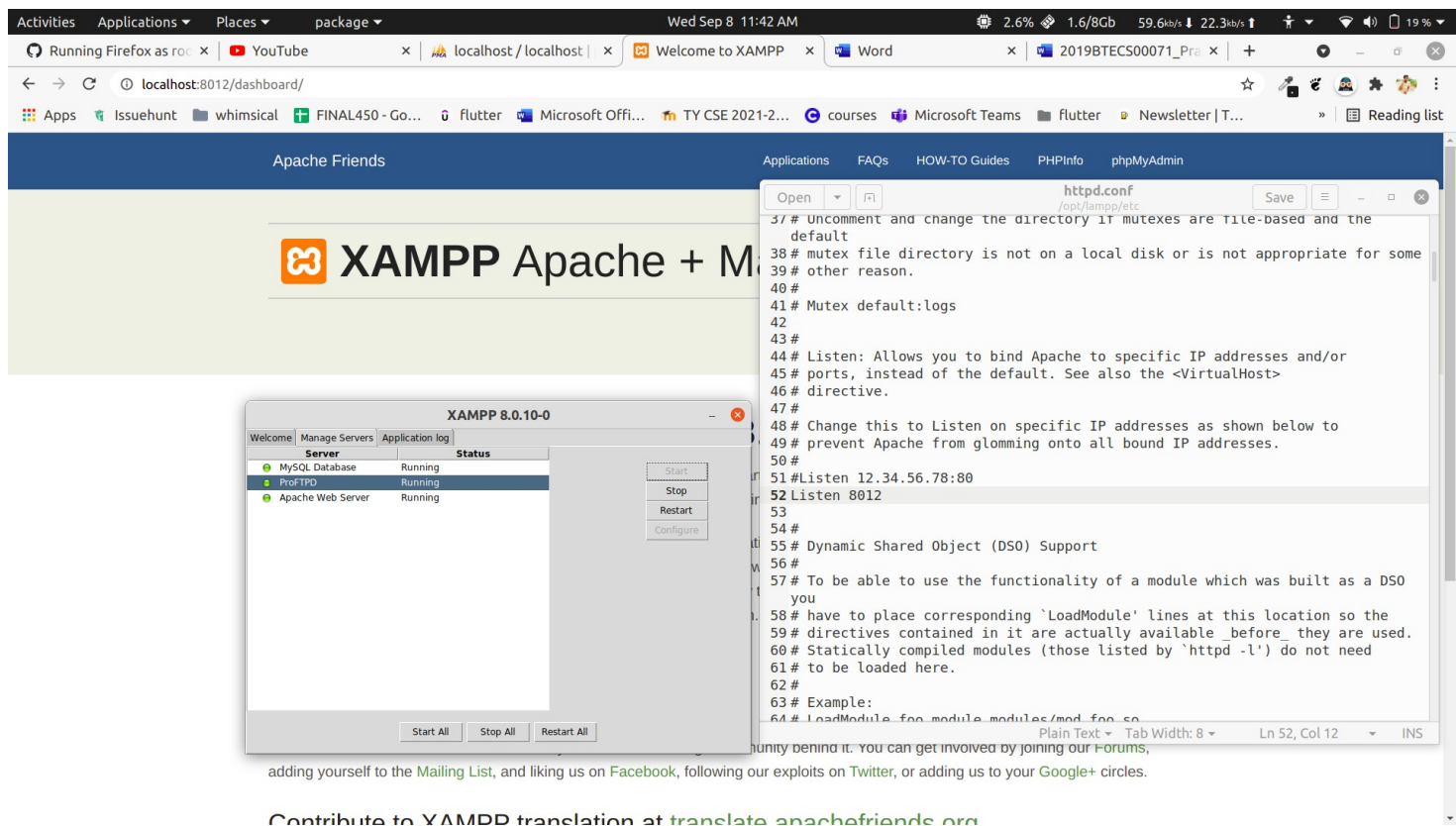
## **b.New Port Number -**

```

..
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 8012
|
#
# Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support
#
# To be able to use the functionality of a module which was built as a DSO you
# have to place corresponding 'LoadModule' lines at this location so the
# directives contained in it are actually available _before_ they are used.
# Statically compiled modules (those listed by 'httpd -l') do not need
# to be loaded here.
#
# Example:
# LoadModule foo_module modules/mod_foo.so
#
LoadModule access_compat_module modules/mod_access_compat.so
LoadModule actions module modules/mod actions.so

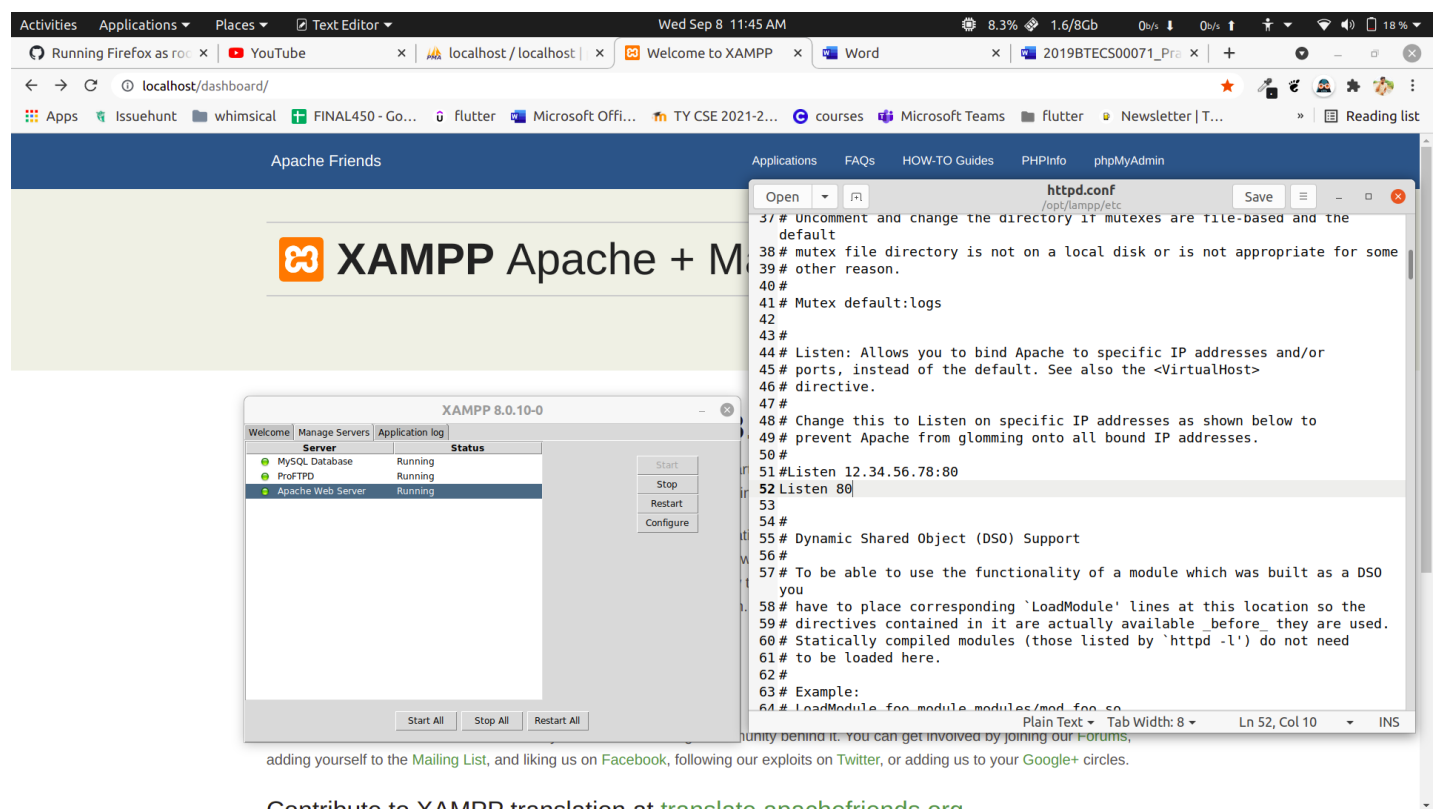
```

## **c. Running server with new port number -**



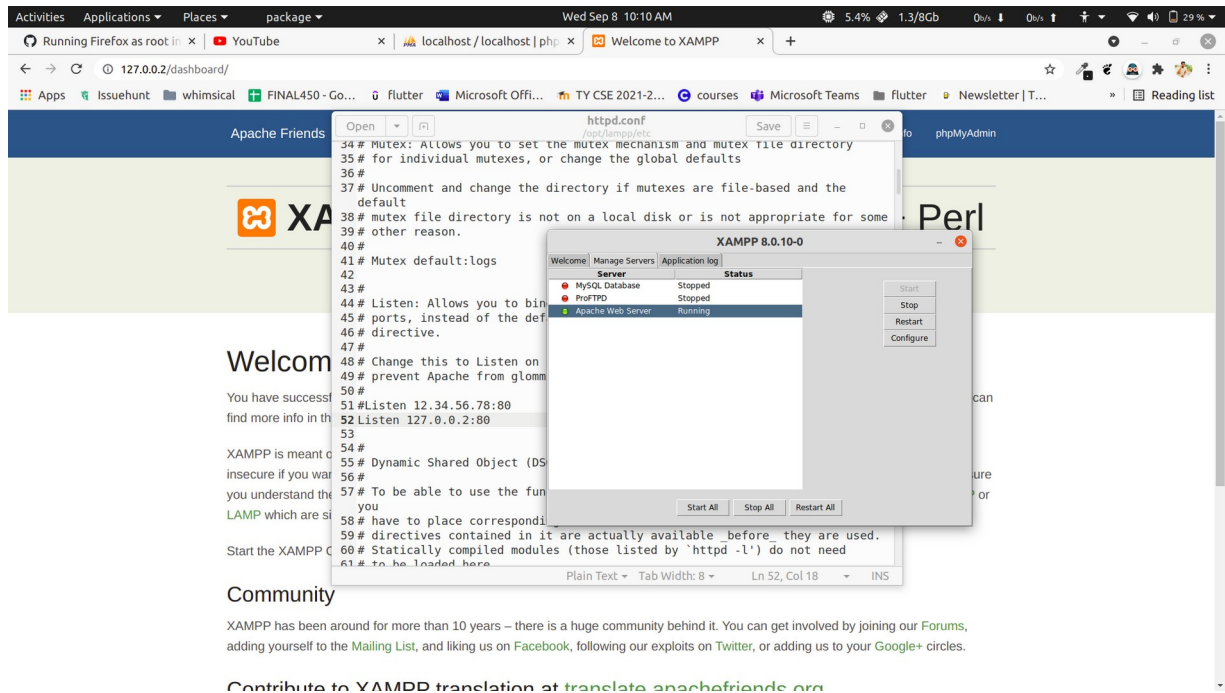
**4. Change the default IP address (127.0.0.1 or localhost) and port number of the server in the configuration file to any other valid IP address and port number. Re-run the server and access it in a network from another machine.**

.ANS:





# Running Server with Old IP address (localhost)



# Running Server with New IP address (127.0.0.2 with port 80)