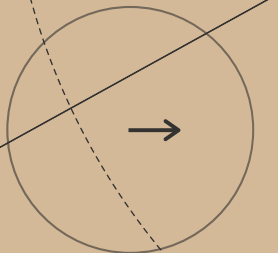


# DOCUMENTATION-DDWS




# JOB 01


Pour cet exercice j'utilise une machine virtuelle Debian avec interface graphique.

Je choisis VMWare comme hyperviseur.  
Je switch mon utilisateur en root.

# JOB 02



## 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 installation 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
```

apt update upgrade  
apt install apache2

# job 3

IL EXISTE DES DIZAINES DE SERVEURS WEB DIFFÉRENTS.

- APACHE HTTP SERVER EST LE PLUS UTILISÉ, IL EST OPEN SOURCE, STABLE, POLYVALENT ET MIS A JOUR RÉGULIÈREMENT.
- NGINX EST BEAUCOUP PLUS PERFORMANT QU'APACHE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE NOMBREUSES DEMANDES SIMULTANÉES, ET UTILISE MOINS DE STOCKAGE PAR CONNEXION CLIENT. IIS QUANT À LUI PROPOSE UNE PRISE EN CHARGE AVANCÉE DES LANGAGES DE PROGRAMMATION. IL
- S'INSTALLE ET S'ADMINISTRE VIA LE GESTIONNAIRE DE SERVEUR COMME TOUS LES RÔLES WINDOWS SERVER.


# job 4

## SUDO NANO /ETC/HOSTS

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/hosts *
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 debian
192.168.229.130 dnsproject.prepa.com

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

PUIS RESTART APACHE  
SUDO SYSTEMCTL RESTART APACHE2.SERVICE  
ON RENTRE L'URL "DNSPROJECT.PREPA.COM" :



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|   |-- *.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`. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.

### Document Roots

# job 5

IL EXISTE DEUX TYPES DE NOM DE DOMAINE DITS DE "PREMIER NIVEAU" :

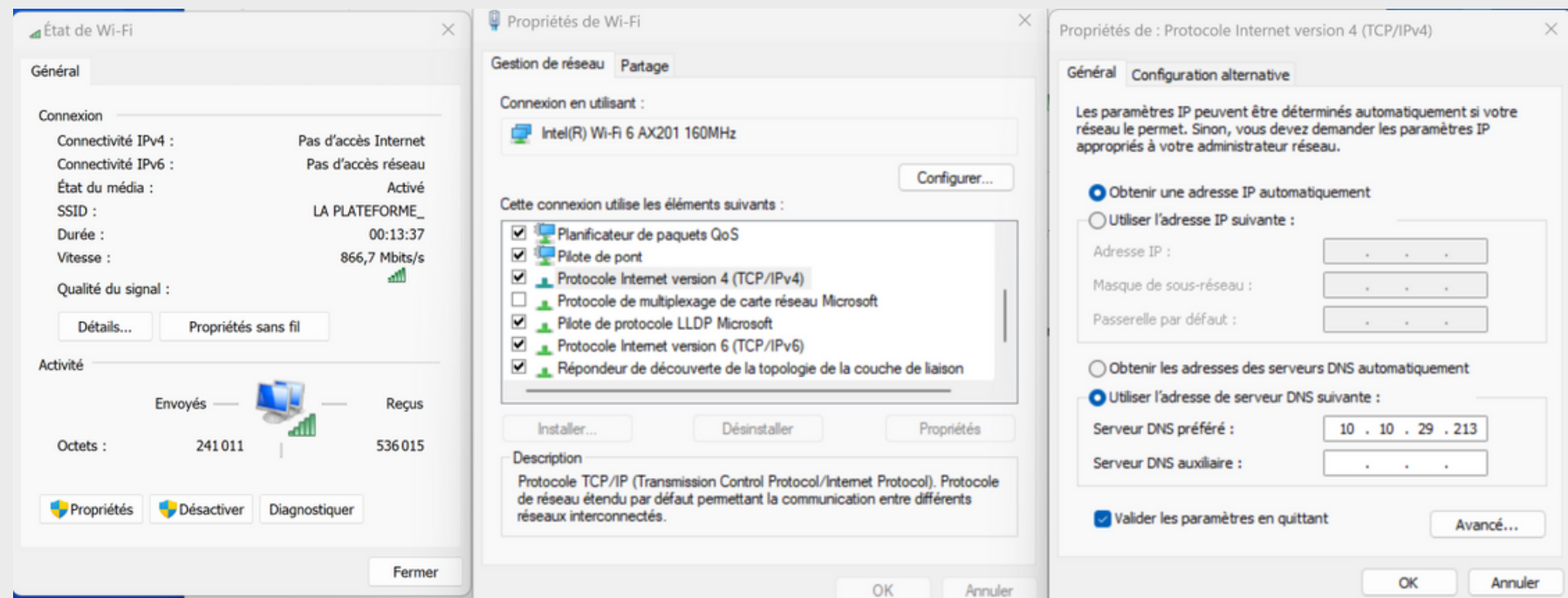
- LES DOMAINES GÉNÉRIQUES (GTLD), CERTAINS PEUVENT ÊTRE LIBRES (.COM, .NET, .INFO, .ORG...) ET D'AUTRES RÉSERVÉES À CERTAINS ORGANISMES (.INT, .EDU, .GOV...).
- LES CODES PAYS (CCTLD) QUI SONT COMPOSÉS DE 2 LETTRES CONFORMÉMENT À LA NORME ISO 3166 (.FR, .ES, .IT, .UK, .DE...). ON COMPTE ACTUELLEMENT 244 CCTLD.

LES RÈGLES DE RÉSERVATION D'UN NOM DE DOMAINE VARIENT SELON LA NATURE DU SITE




# job 6

ON AJOUTER L'ADRESSE IP DE LA MACHINE VIRTUELLE EN TANT QU'ADRESSE DE SERVEUR DNS PRÉFÉRÉE SUR SON HOST.



APACHE PEUT MAINTENANT ÊTRE ACCÉDÉ DEPUIS LE NOM DE DOMAINE.



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|   `-- *.conf
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|   `-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|   `-- *.conf
```

# job 7

## CONFIGURATION LE SERVEUR DHCP

```
GNU nano 5.4                                dhcpd.conf
# option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;
#}

# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
subnet 10.10.29.200 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.10.29.210 10.10.29.250 ;
    option domain-name-servers 10.10.29.200, www.dsnproject.prepa.com;
    option domain-name "dsnproject.prepa.com";
    option routers 10.10.29.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.10.29.255;
    default-lease-time 86600;
    max-lease-time 72600;
}

# Hosts which require special configuration options can be listed in
# host statements.  If no address is specified, the address will be
# allocated dynamically (if possible), but the host-specific information
# will still come from the host declaration.

#host passacaglia {
#    hardware ethernet 0:0:c0:5d:bd:95;
#    filename "vmunix.passacaglia";
#}

^G Aide      ^O Écrire    ^W Chercher  ^K Couper    ^T Exécuter  ^C Emplacement
^X Quitter   ^R Lire fich.^_ Remplacer  ^U Coller    ^J Justifier ^_ Aller ligne
```