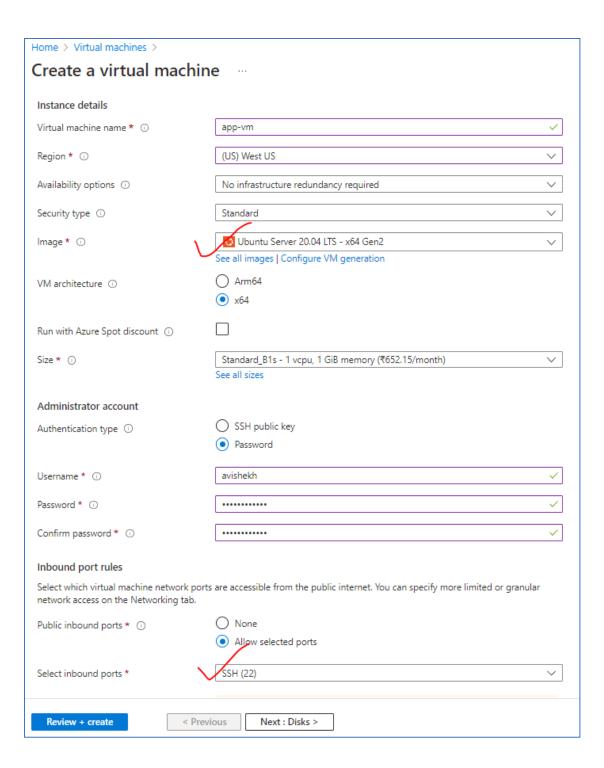
# Azure Assignment (AZ – 104- Module 4) Avishekh Sinha

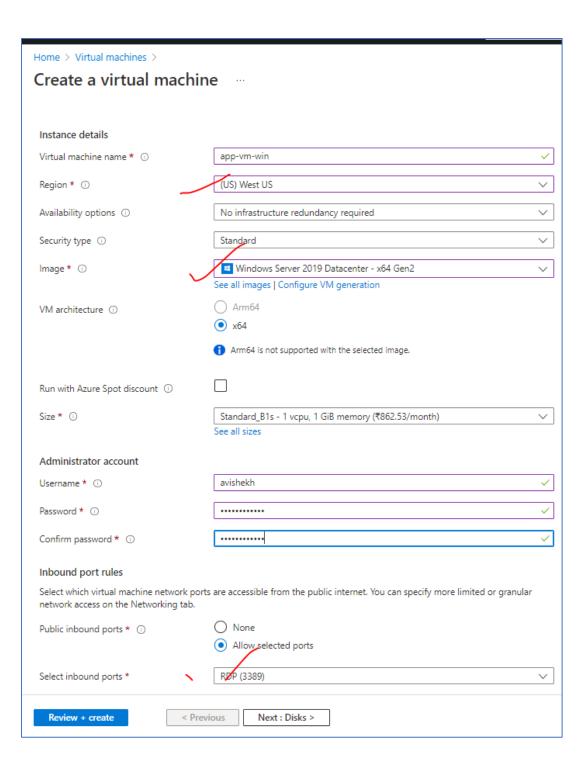
# Module 4 - VMs

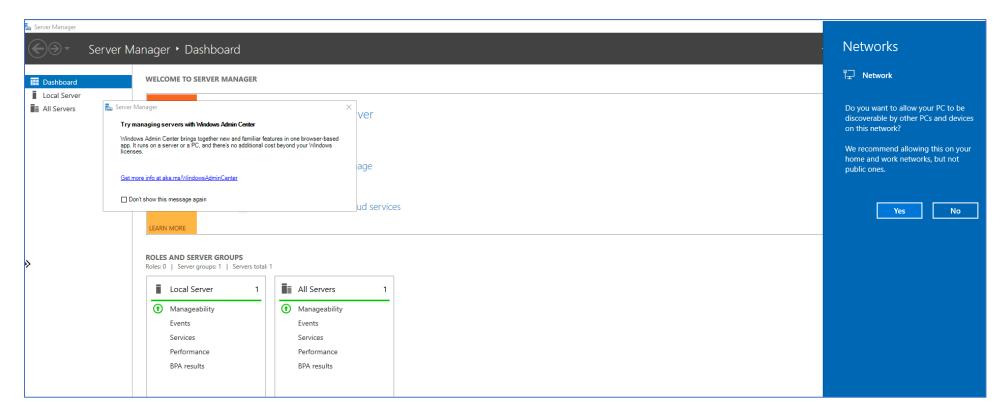
- 1. Create a VM in the West US region
- 2. Select the Ubuntu image for creating the VM
- 3. Open the SSH port
- 4. Connect to the linux VM using the terminal



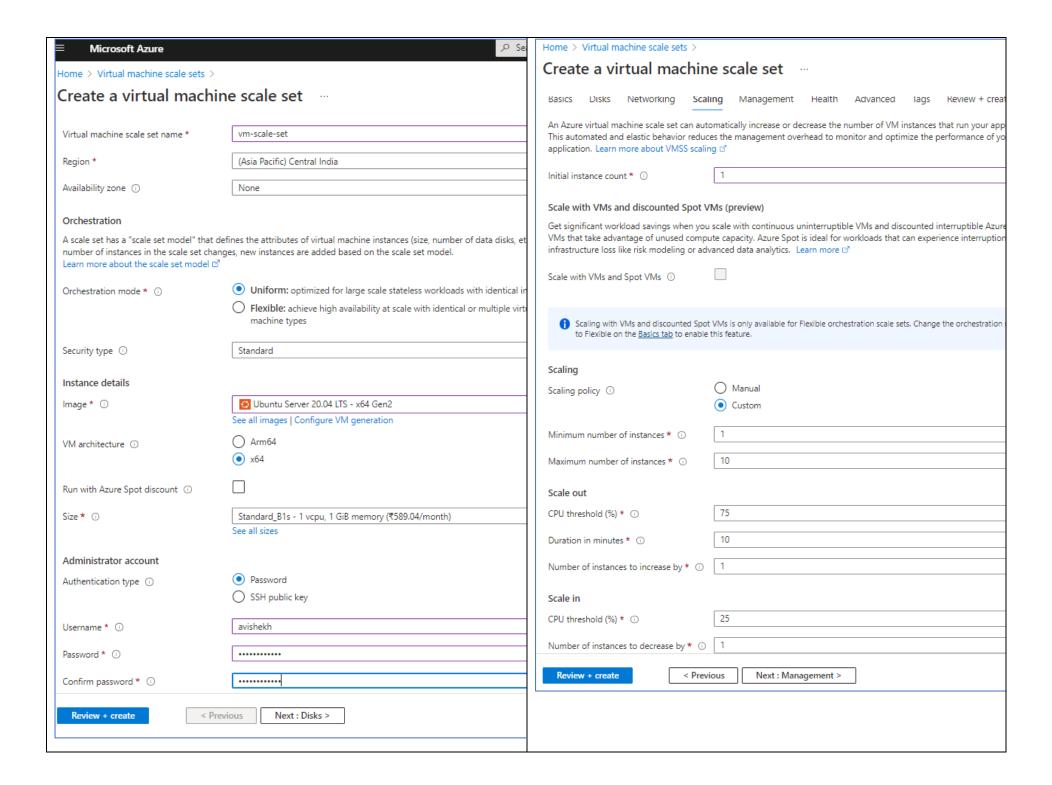
```
Velcome to Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1031-azure x86 64)
  Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
  Management:
                  https://landscape.canonical.com
                  https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  Support:
 System information as of Mon Jan 16 07:49:26 UTC 2023
 System load: 0.08
                                 Processes:
                                                        101
 Usage of /: 5.2% of 28.89GB Users logged in:
 Memory usage: 30%
                                 IPv4 address for eth0: 10.0.0.4
 Swap usage: 0%
  Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
  just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.
  https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge
 updates can be applied immediately.
he programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
.ndividual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Jbuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
o run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo root" for details.
avishekh@app-vm:~$
```

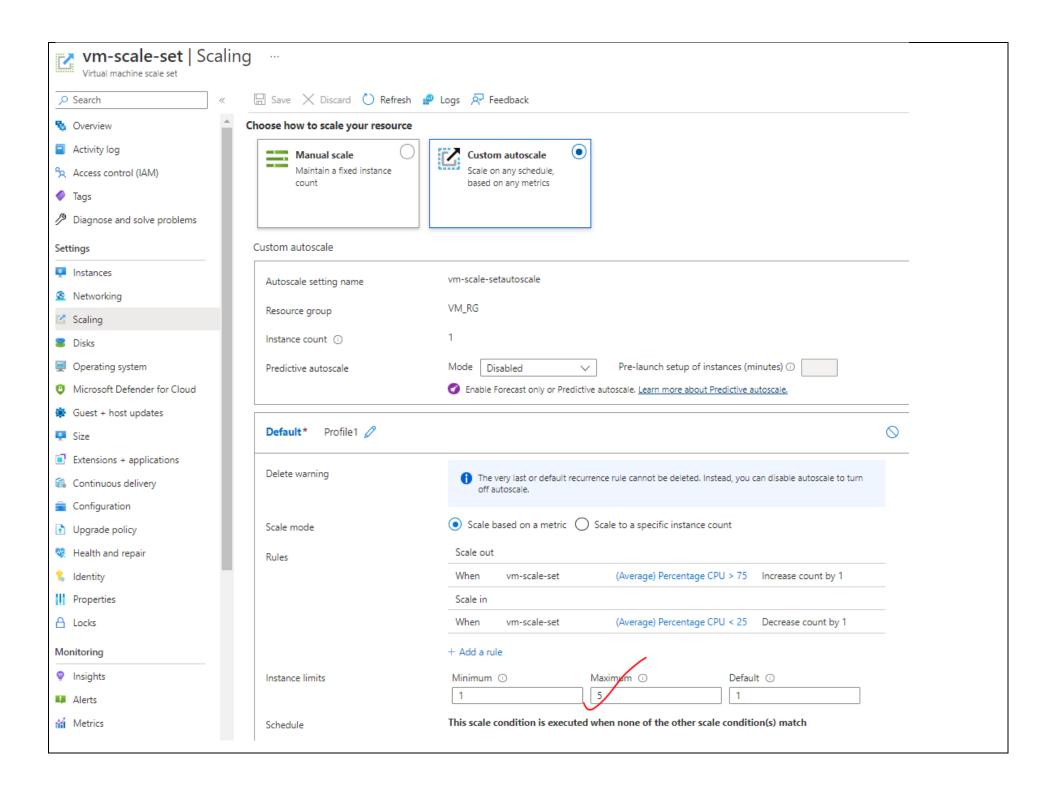
- 1. Create a Windows VM in West US region
- 2. Open the RDP port
- 3. Connect to it using Windows Remote Desktop



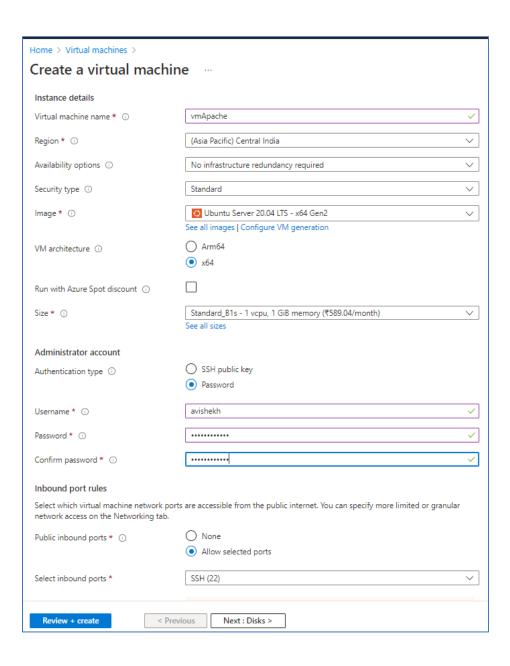


- 1. Create a VM scaleset with Ubuntu as OS
- 2. Give min VM's as 1, and maximum as 5
- 3. For Scale-out CPU % is 75, and increase by 1 VM
- 4. For Scale-in CPU % is 25, decrease by 1 VM





- 1. Create a Linux VM with ubuntu OS
- 2. Install apache2 software
- 3. Create image out of VM

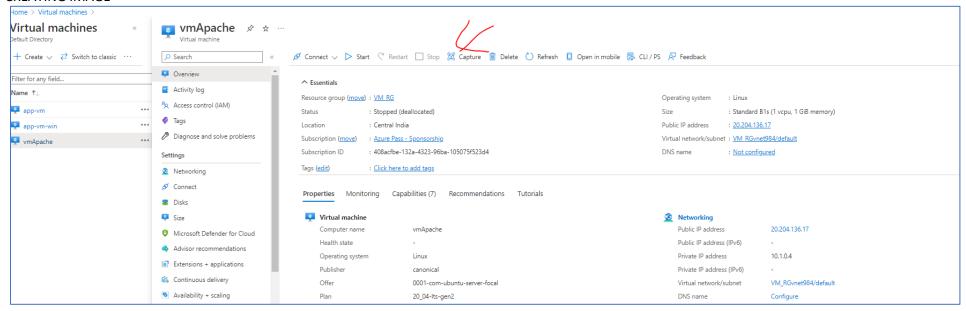


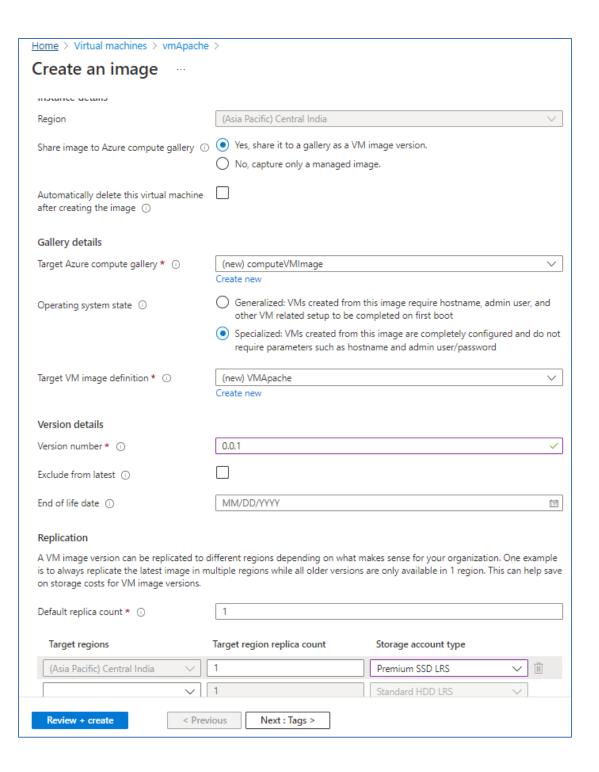
To Install Apache – We need to execute following command from the VM's terminal

- 1. sudo apt-get update
- 2. sudo apt-get install apache2

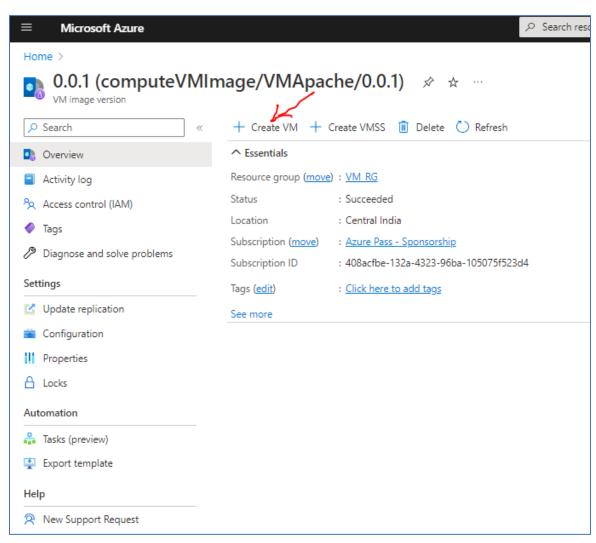
```
Selecting previously unselected package apache2.
Preparing to unpack .../09-apache2 2.4.41-4ubuntu3.12 amd64.deb ...
Unpacking apache2 (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.12) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ssl-cert.
Preparing to unpack .../10-ssl-cert 1.0.39 all.deb ...
Unpacking ssl-cert (1.0.39) ...
Setting up libapr1:amd64 (1.6.5-lubuntu1) ...
Setting up libjansson4:amd64 (2.12-1build1) ...
Setting up ssl-cert (1.0.39) ...
Setting up liblua5.2-0:amd64 (5.2.4-1.1build3) ...
Setting up apache2-data (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.12) ...
Setting up libaprutil1:amd64 (1.6.1-4ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libaprutil1-ldap:amd64 (1.6.1-4ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3:amd64 (1.6.1-4ubuntu2) ...
Setting up apache2-utils (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.12) ...
Setting up apache2-bin (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.12) ...
Setting up apache2 (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.12) ...
Enabling module mpm event.
Enabling module authz core.
Enabling module authz host.
Enabling module authn core.
Enabling module auth basic.
Enabling module access compat.
Enabling module authn \overline{file}.
Enabling module authz_user.
Enabling module alias.
Enabling module dir.
Enabling module autoindex.
Enabling module env.
Enabling module mime.
Enabling module negotiation.
Enabling module setenvif.
Enabling module filter.
Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module status.
Enabling module reqtimeout.
Enabling conf charset.
Enabling conf localized-error-pages.
Enabling conf other-vhosts-access-log.
Enabling conf security.
Enabling conf serve-cgi-bin.
Enabling site 000-default.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache2.service → /lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache-htcacheclean.service → /lib/systemd/system/apache-htcacheclean.service.
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36-6ubuntul) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.19) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-Oubuntu9.9) ...
avishekh@vmApache:~$ ■
```

# CREATING IMAGE

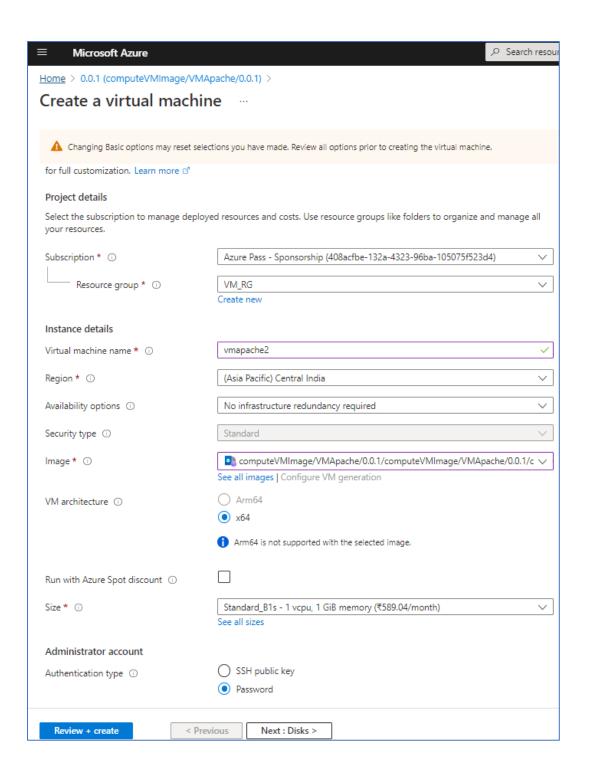


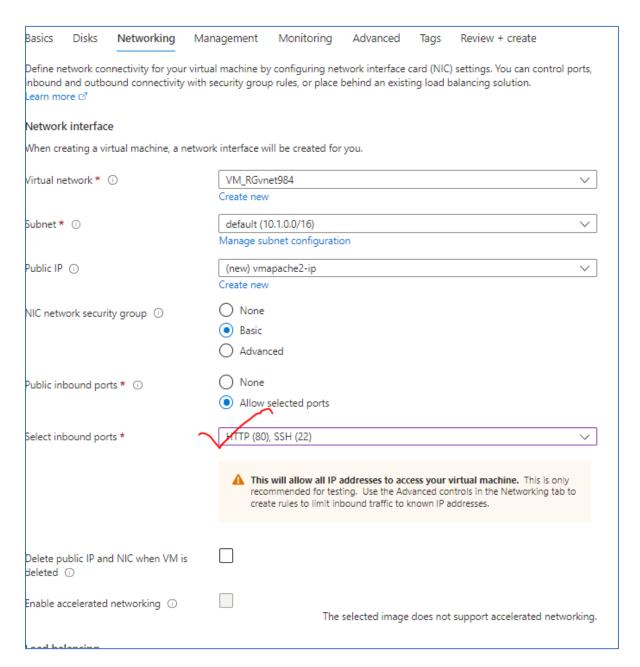


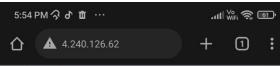
- 1. Deploy a VM from the previously created image
- 2. Open Port 80 in NSG
- 3. Start the apache2 service in the VM
- 4. Verify if you are able to access the website



**CREATING VM FROM IMAGE** 









## Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

# ubuntu

## It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. 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 Overviev

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

/etc/apache2/ {-- apache2.conf }- ports.conf |-- mods-enabled | -- \*.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 apache2ct1. Calling /usr/bin/apache2 directly will not



