

WEB SERVER and DATABASE SERVER

STEP by STEP

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Web Server is a tool, which can be in form of software or hardware and is used to store the contents and data of any website. And the database server is means to organizing the collected data and term SERVER stands for a computer program or software used for managing the resources via Internet.

In case of web server and database server in the software side depends of the Operative System, and the database type. With regard to OS may be use Windows Server this is a product created by Microsoft is Private Source, other is Linux that is open source, exist multi-Types of linux, and has a lot of distribution which are centred on different customers and uses. The relationship in these operation system is very long, because for example linux have more potential than Windows.

In the case of Software for Database Server there are many of them, for example, Oracle, SQL server, MySQL etc..

For the Hardware (commercial) we don't have other types, the same architecture is always maintained, only depends of how many resources are going to consume your database server and web server require..

A Web Server are installed in a machine with S.O. like Apache in Windows. A

Database is the same but the Database is in a cloud.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Apache

Among its advantages we find that it is open source, it is also free software, and multiplatform

Among its disadvantages is its low performance when thousands of simultaneous requests are received in processing dynamic content orders or static files, being left behind by its archaic architecture versus new and better options like Nginx.

Nginx

Among its benefits we find a simple configuration, but at the same time powerful, allowing to configure it to integrate natively with almost any technology and modern programming language. It is ideal for dispatching static and dynamic files.

It also stands out for consuming very few resources under environments of many simultaneous visits, ideal not only to dispatch visits quickly, but also to avoid adding new hardware when it is not really necessary.

It does not support the .htaccess files of the classic Apache, although it includes its own rewrite language.

To install a web server,

first u need download the apache HTTPD web server from the apache web site and install him, in one of the screens of the install process you going to see inputs like the followings

"Network Domain": localhost

"Server Name": localhost

"Administrator's Email Address": your email address

and you must fill them,

then continue with the installation and when end start with the Configuration Apache,

You need to configure (change) the C:/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf file. The other two configuration files are considered obsolete and should not be changed.

httpd.conf: this is the overall configuration file. Open the file httpd.conf in Notepad or any other text editor.

Find first the line #BindAddress * and delete the # (uncomment) to make it active. Find the line ServerAdmin and enter your e-mail address, and look for the line ServerName and enter the FQDN, or IP number of your machine, or yet localhost. The server comes configured to run in standalone mode, to listen in port 80, and you don't need to change these options. If you installed Apache in C:/Apache the document root directory is written by default in the line

DocumentRoot "c:/Apache/Apache/htdocs"

Look for the section that starts with <Directory "c:/Apache/Apache/htdocs"> and look for the Options line and change it to allow Server Side Includes, but disabling scripts

to be run from a Web page, as follows: Options Indexes Includes FollowSymLinks IncludesNOEXEC. This will allow the dynamic dating of your changes, the dynamic display of time and date in your pages, but will prevent scripts to be run outside of your cgi-bin directory. For example, the HTML code `<!--#config timefmt="%A %B %d, %Y -- %l:%M %p " --><!--#echo var="DATE_LOCAL"-->`

will be displayed as Monday June 03, 2019 -- 09:16 AM

You may want to change the order of your index files, making index.shtml to be the first to be displayed by the browsers. In order to do so, look for the line

DirectoryIndex and change it to DirectoryIndex index.shtml index.html index.htm

Look for the line #ScriptInterpreterSource registry and remove the # This will allow scripts written in different languages to use their extension associations in Windows.

For example, hello.pl would be associated with Perl. In case you wish to keep it commented -- do not use associations, then the first line of a script would be like in Linux/Unix -- a shebang line as follows:

```
#!/c:/Perl/bin/Perl.exe
```

Check that your cgi-bin directory is properly identified as follows: ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ "C:/Apache/Apache/cgi-bin/" . If you moved your document root path change this line accordingly.

Look for the line starting with # AddHandler. If you want your CGI script files to be identified with .cgi be sure that the line AddHandler cgi-script .cgi is not commented out . To complete the installation of server side includes be sure that the following two lines are present and uncommented (without the # in front):

```
AddType text/html .shtml
```

```
AddHandler server-parsed .shtml
```

Finally, to make your Web server support image maps be sure that the following line exists: AddHandler imap-file map

Starting Apache

Apache runs as a service in Windows NT, therefore you can start, stop and restart the Apache Web server using the Services applet in the Windows NT Control Panel.

To install a Database Server

After downloading phayton, the following steps will be carried out.

1-

Open the MySQL server download page. Go to

<https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/windows/installer/8.0.html> in your computer's web browser.

2-Click on the lower download option. This blue button is at the bottom of the page.

3-

Scroll down and click No, thanks, just start my download. It is a link at the end of the page. The MySQL configuration file will be downloaded to your computer.

4-

Double-click on the installation file. Doing so will open the MySQL configuration window.

5-

Click Yes when prompted. This will confirm that you want to install with MySQL, which will open the MySQL initiator window.

6-

Check the box "I accept the terms of the license". It is in the lower left part of the start window.

7- Click Next. This is in the lower part of the window.

8-

Check the "Complete" box. It is in the center of the page.

9-

Click Next. This option is at the bottom of the page. This will save your installation preferences.

10-

Click Next on the "Requirements" page. It is at the bottom of the page.

eleven Click on Run This button is at the bottom of the window. If it does, it will ask MySQL to start the installation on your computer.

12- Wait for MySQL to finish installing. Once each of the options in the "Installation" window has check marks next to them, you can continue with the MySQL configuration.

then continue with the installation and when finished finish with the configuration

1- Navigate through the first few pages. The first five pages of the MySQL setup Are optimized for most Windows computers, so you can just click through them:

- Click next when the installation completes.
- Click next on the configuration page.
- Click next on the "Group Replication" page.
- Click Next on the "Type and Networking" page.
- Click next on the "Authentication Method" page.

2- Create a MySQL password. Type your preferred password into the "MySQL Root Password" text box, then re-enter the password in the "Repeat Password" text box.

3-

Add an administrator account. This will be the non-root account that you can use to do things like add users, change passwords, and so on:

- Click Add User in the lower-right side of the page.
- Type in your preferred username in the "Username" field.
- Make sure that the "Role" field has DB Admin selected; if it doesn't, click the "Role" drop-down box and then click DB Admin
- Enter a unique password for the user in the "Password" and "Confirm Password" boxes.
- Click OK

4-

Click Next. This is at the bottom of the page. Doing so confirms your password and user account.

5- Click Next. It's at the bottom of the "Windows Service" page.

6-

Enable MySQL as a document store. You can skip this step by clicking Next if you like. Otherwise, do the following:

- Check the "Enable X Protocol / MySQL as a Document Store" box.
- Change the port number if necessary.
- Make sure that the "Open Windows Firewall port for network access" box is checked.
- Click Next

7- Click on Execute. It is at the bottom of the window. Your MySQL installation will begin to configure itself.

8- Click Finish. This option will be available when the configuration is complete.

9- Configure the following attribute. Click Next at the bottom of the window, then click Finish. This will take you to the final part of the MySQL configuration, which connects To the server.

10- Enter your root password. In the "Password" box near the bottom of the window, type the password you created at the beginning of this part.

11- Click on Check. It is at the bottom of the page. This will verify your password and, if the password is correct, will allow you to continue.

12- Click on Next. This option is at the bottom of the page.

13- Click on Execute. By doing so, you will configure this part of your installation.

14- Finish the product configuration. Click Finish, click Next at the bottom of the "Product Configuration" page, and click Finish in the bottom-right corner of the window. This will complete your MySQL setup and open the MySQL Shell and Dashboard. You're now ready to begin using MySQL

Questions

- 1) What does it mean to delete the #?
- 2) What account do will use to add users?
- 3) Which of them is the most veils server and allows the installation of unnecessary equipment?
- 4) what is the page to download the MySQL server?

Answers, by Gularte team

1. #BindAddress * and delete the # (uncomment) to make it active
2. Administrator account
3. Nginx
4. <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/windows/installer/8.0.html>