

Despliegue de Aplicaciones Web.

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Práctica 5.4: Ficheros de configuración y directivas en Windows

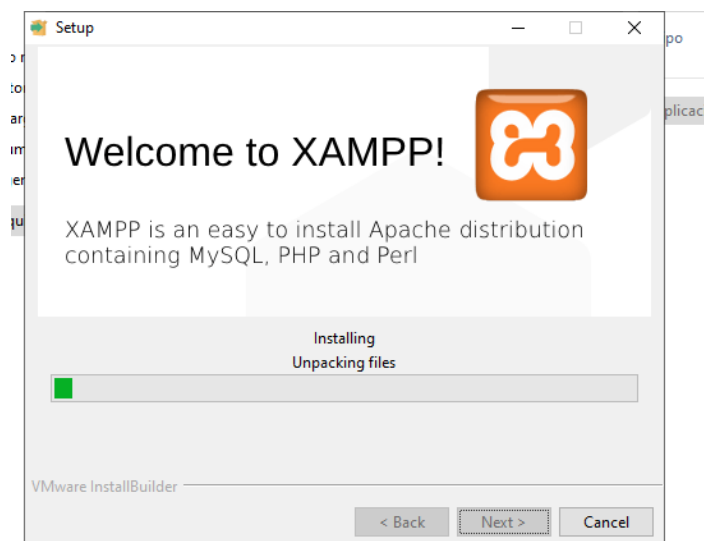
En esta práctica analizaremos los principales ficheros de configuración y el valor de algunas directivas del servidor web Apache 2.2 instalado en la máquina ServidorW2008XX o ServidorW2012XX.

1. Ficheros de configuración

1.1. Inicia sesión con un usuario con privilegios de administrador en ServidorW2008XX/2012XX.

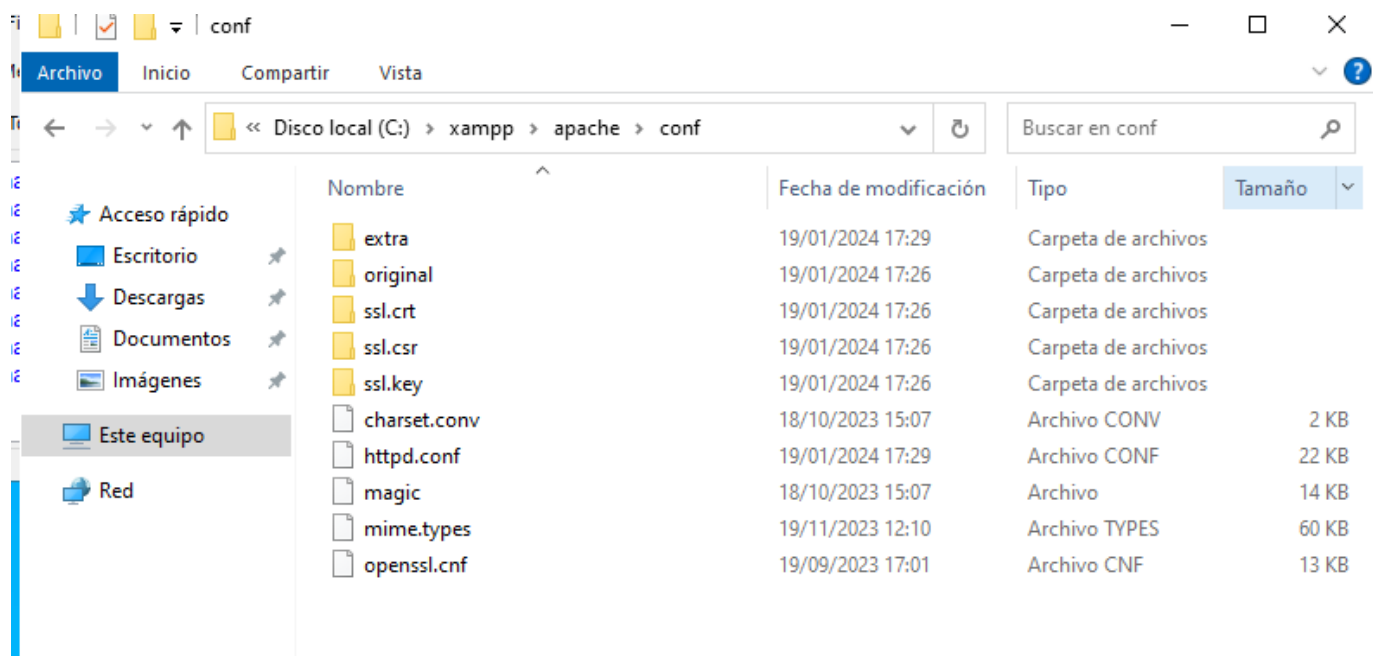


1.2. Accede al directorio `C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\conf`.

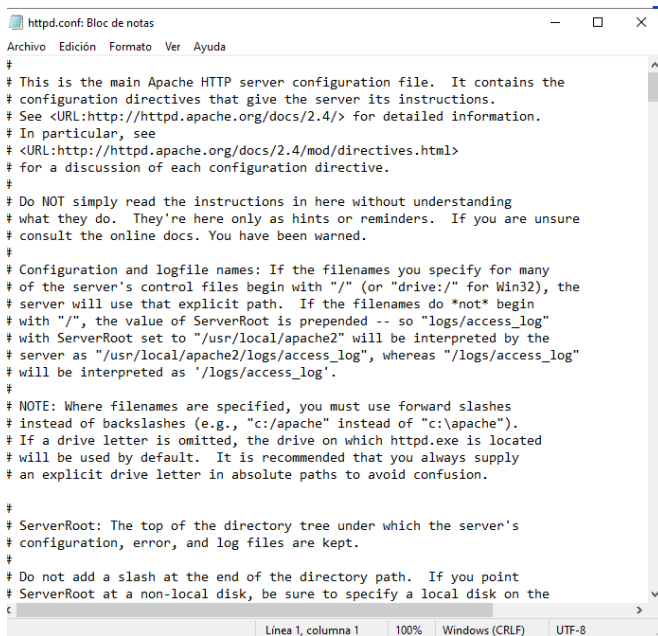


En este caso, accederé por medio de la instalación de XAMPP

1.3. Observa los ficheros de configuración.



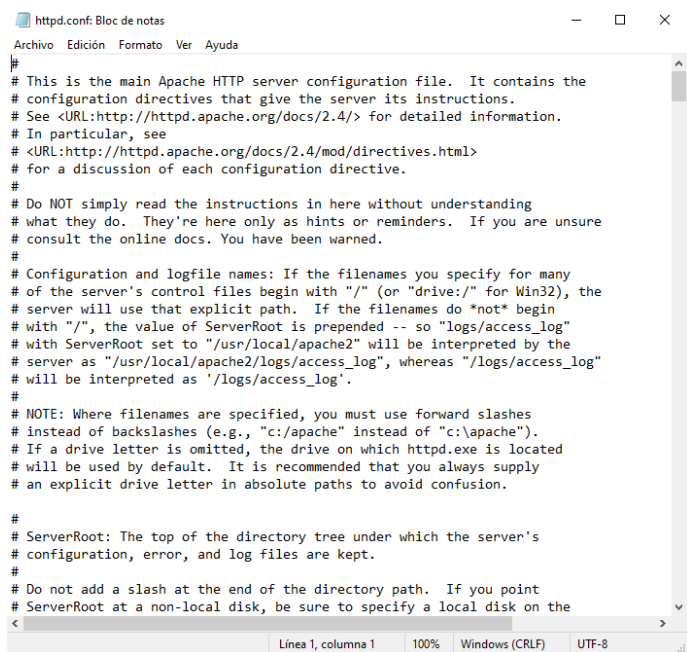
1.4. Abre el fichero `C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\conf\httpd.conf` y analiza su configuración.



```
#
# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/> for detailed information.
# In particular, see
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/directives.html>
# for a discussion of each configuration directive.
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
# consult the online docs. You have been warned.
#
# Configuration and logfile names: If the filenames you specify for many
# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for Win32), the
# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do *not* begin
# with "/", the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/access_log"
# with ServerRoot set to "/usr/local/apache2" will be interpreted by the
# server as "/usr/local/apache2/logs/access_log", whereas "/logs/access_log"
# will be interpreted as '/logs/access_log'.
#
# NOTE: Where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes
# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").
# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which httpd.exe is located
# will be used by default. It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths to avoid confusion.
#
#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
```

2. Directivas

2.1. Consulta el fichero C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\conf\httpd.conf .



```
#
# This is the main Apache HTTP server configuration file. It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/> for detailed information.
# In particular, see
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/directives.html>
# for a discussion of each configuration directive.
#
# Do NOT simply read the instructions in here without understanding
# what they do. They're here only as hints or reminders. If you are unsure
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# of the server's control files begin with "/" (or "drive:/" for Win32), the
# server will use that explicit path. If the filenames do *not* begin
# with "/", the value of ServerRoot is prepended -- so "logs/access_log"
# with ServerRoot set to "/usr/local/apache2" will be interpreted by the
# server as "/usr/local/apache2/logs/access_log", whereas "/logs/access_log"
# will be interpreted as '/logs/access_log'.
#
# NOTE: Where filenames are specified, you must use forward slashes
# instead of backslashes (e.g., "c:/apache" instead of "c:\apache").
# If a drive letter is omitted, the drive on which httpd.exe is located
# will be used by default. It is recommended that you always supply
# an explicit drive letter in absolute paths to avoid confusion.
#
#
# ServerRoot: The top of the directory tree under which the server's
# configuration, error, and log files are kept.
#
# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point
# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the
```

2.2. Comprueba cuál es el valor de la directiva ServerRoot .

Define **SRVROOT** "C:/xampp/apache"

ServerRoot "C:/xampp/apache"

2.3. Comprueba cuál es el puerto en el que escucha peticiones Apache (puerto 80).

```
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 80

# If your host doesn't have a registered DNS name, enter its IP address here.
#
ServerName localhost:80
```

2.4. El valor de la directiva `DocumentRoot` es `C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2`.

```
#
# DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your
# documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory, but
# symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.
#
DocumentRoot "C:/xampp/htdocs"
<Directory "C:/xampp/htdocs">
    #
```

2.5. La directiva contenedora `<Directory> ...</Directory>` se utiliza para determinar cómo Apache sirve el contenido del directorio `C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\htdocs`.

```
DocumentRoot "C:/xampp/htdocs"
<Directory "C:/xampp/htdocs">
    #
```

```
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

```
<Directory />
    AllowOverride none
    Require all denied
</Directory>
```

2.6. Observa el valor de la directiva `ErrorLog`.

```
#
# ErrorLog: The location of the error log file.
# If you do not specify an ErrorLog directive within a <VirtualHost>
# container, error messages relating to that virtual host will be
# logged here. If you *do* define an error logfile for a <VirtualHost>
# container, that host's errors will be logged there and not here.
#
ErrorLog "logs/error.log"
```

2.7. Observa que existen varias directivas `include` comentadas para incluir nuevas funcionalidades.

```
Include conf/extra/httpd-mpm.conf

# Multi-language error messages
#Include conf/extra/httpd-multilang-errordoc.conf

# Fancy directory listings
Include conf/extra/httpd-autoindex.conf

# Language settings
Include conf/extra/httpd-languages.conf

# User home directories
Include conf/extra/httpd-userdir.conf

# Real-time info on requests and configuration
Include conf/extra/httpd-info.conf

# Virtual hosts
Include conf/extra/httpd-vhosts.conf

# Local access to the Apache HTTP Server Manual
#Include conf/extra/httpd-manual.conf

# Distributed authoring and versioning (WebDAV)
#Attention! WEB_DAV is a security risk without a new userspecific configuration for a
#Include conf/extra/httpd-dav.conf
```

2.8. Consulta los ficheros `C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\conf\extra\httpd-default` y `C:\Program Files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\conf\extra\httpd-vhosts` para ver cómo podrías modificar directivas por defecto y añadir servidores virtuales.

```
httpd-default: Bloc de notas
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
#
# This configuration file reflects default settings for Apache HTTP Server.
#
# You may change these, but chances are that you may not need to.
#
#
# Timeout: The number of seconds before receives and sends time out.
#
Timeout 300
#
# KeepAlive: Whether or not to allow persistent connections (more than
# one request per connection). Set to "Off" to deactivate.
#
KeepAlive On
#
# MaxKeepAliveRequests: The maximum number of requests to allow
# during a persistent connection. Set to 0 to allow an unlimited amount.
# We recommend you leave this number high, for maximum performance.
#
MaxKeepAliveRequests 100
#
# KeepAliveTimeout: Number of seconds to wait for the next request from the
# same client on the same connection.
#
KeepAliveTimeout 5
#
# UseCanonicalName: Determines how Apache constructs self-referencing
```

```
httpd-vhosts: Bloc de notas
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
# Virtual Hosts
#
# Required modules: mod_log_config
#
# If you want to maintain multiple domains/hostnames on your
# machine you can setup VirtualHost containers for them. Most configurations
# use only name-based virtual hosts so the server doesn't need to worry about
# IP addresses. This is indicated by the asterisks in the directives below.
#
# Please see the documentation at
# <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/vhosts/>
# for further details before you try to setup virtual hosts.
#
# You may use the command line option '-S' to verify your virtual host
# configuration.
#
# Use name-based virtual hosting.
#
##NameVirtualHost *:80
#
# VirtualHost example:
# Almost any Apache directive may go into a VirtualHost container.
# The first VirtualHost section is used for all requests that do not
# match a ##ServerName or ##ServerAlias in any <VirtualHost> block.
#
##<VirtualHost *:80>
##ServerAdmin webmaster@dummy-host.example.com
##DocumentRoot "C:/xampp/htdocs/dummy-host.example.com"
##ServerName dummy-host.example.com
##ServerAlias www.dummy-host.example.com
##ErrorLog "logs/dummy-host.example.com-error.log"
```