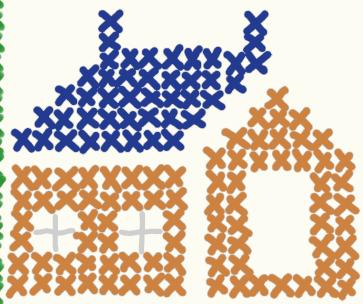


HOST A WEBSITE AT HOME



- install Ubuntu Server
- set up a firewall
- make a web page
- install & configure Apache HTTP Server
- set up port forwarding
- set up DDNS



404 S. 20th St., PHL
iffybooks.net



Why host a website at home?

- You control what you post.
- You can definitively take down your website by unplugging it.
- Commercial hosting starts around \$5 per month, so hosting at home may be cheaper in the long run.
- Learning about networking is fun and useful.

In this project you'll learn to set up an Ubuntu-based web server on a single-board computer, using Apache HTTP Server to serve your website. You'll configure Apache the proper way, letting you host multiple websites on the same machine if you wish. Then you'll set up port forwarding on your router to expose your site to the open web. Finally, you'll configure Dynamic DNS (DDNS) with a domain or subdomain, so your website will be accessible even when your ISP changes your home IP address.

The examples in this zine use the **Orange Pi Zero 2W (OPZ2W)**, an inexpensive single-board computer that uses very little power. You can buy an OPZ2W with 1 GB of RAM for around \$20, but you'll need some additional hardware to get up and running.

We sell complete home web server kits at Iffy Books. The kit costs \$49 as of May 2024, and includes the following:

- Orange Pi Zero 2W single-board computer w/1 GB of RAM

- 32 GB microSD card
- microSD card reader
- 2 Amp USB power supply
- USB-C power cable
- Mini HDMI to HDMI adapter
- USB-C to 2x USB-A adapter
- USB-A to Ethernet adapter
- Ethernet cable

You'll need the following:

- A monitor (or TV) with HDMI video input
- An HDMI cable
- A keyboard with a USB cable

Choose a domain

Option 1: If you have a domain, choose a subdomain

- If you've already registered a domain and you'd like to create a subdomain for this project, the only thing you need to do at this point is decide what subdomain to use. For the examples below we'll use

the subdomain **zinegallery.iffybooks.net**. We'll update your domain records later in the project.

Each subdomain string can be up to 63 characters long (case insensitive).

Option 2: Buy a domain

- Go to a domain registry website of your choice, choose a domain name, and enter your credit card info to pay.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for godaddy.com. The address bar contains 'godaddy.com'. The main content area features the GoDaddy logo and a search bar with the query 'zinegallery'. Below the search bar are buttons for 'RESULTS', 'FILTER', 'FAVORITES', and 'HISTORY'. A banner at the top right encourages users to get AI tools with their new domain. The main result is a large graphic of a diverse crowd of people inside a teal circle, with the text 'Your domain is available!' and 'zinegallery.net'. The price is listed as '\$24.99 \$14.99 for first year'. A prominent green button labeled 'Make It Yours' with a shopping cart icon is visible. A purple oval highlights the 'Contact Us' button at the bottom left. On the right side, there are four small checkmark icons.

Option 3: Sign up for a free subdomain from a DDNS provider

- Go to **freedns.afraid.org** and set up a free subdomain. (There are many other sites that offer free subdomains, including dynv6.com.)

The screenshot shows the Freedns website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Main Menu', 'Domains', 'Subdomains', etc. Below the navigation, a main content area has a heading 'Free DNS Hosting, Dynamic DNS Hosting, Static DNS Hosting, subdomain and domain hosting.' It includes a 'Dynamic update demonstration example (v2 interface)' section with a command-line example:

```
[~] $ curl https://sync.afraid.org/u/CyTXMbtq5cPnLjEg5vKHTPDE/  
Updated demo.freshdns.com from 107.170.238.X to 50.23.197.94
```

Below this, there's a 'IPv6 updates? Easy, same as above, just add v6.' section with another command-line example:

```
[~] $ curl https://v6.sync.afraid.org/u/CyTXMbtq5cPnLjEg5vKHTPDE/  
Updated demo.freshdns.com from 50.23.197.94 to 2607:f0d0:1102:d5::2
```

On the right side, there's a sidebar titled 'DNS Auth Trace' with a 'Trace' button. It displays statistics: Members: 4,157,892, Premium: 5,094, Records: 12,214,449, and Zones: 1,220,807. Below the stats, there's a note about accepting Bitcoin.

Flash Ubuntu to your SD card

- Next you'll download the **Ubuntu Server** operating system image for your device. If you're using an Orange Pi Zero 2W, go to the following URL:

<http://www.orangepi.org/html/hardWare/computerAndMicrocontrollers/service-and-support/Orange-Pi-Zero-2W.html>

Here's a QR code for the URL above, in case you're using the printed version of this zine and you don't want to type it out:



- Under **Ubuntu Image**, click **Downloads**.



That link will take you to a directory on Google Drive. (The folks at Orange Pi are using Google Drive to avoid paying for bandwidth.)

- Double click on the directory **Linux6.1 kernel version image** to open it.

Name	Owner	Last modified
Linux5.4 kernel version image	zhaoyifan.steven.xl	Sep 17, 2023 zhaoyifan.stev...
Linux6.1 kernel version image	zhaoyifan.steven.xl	Sep 17, 2023 zhaoyifan.stev...

- Double click on the directory **For development boards with 1GB_2GB memory...** to open it.

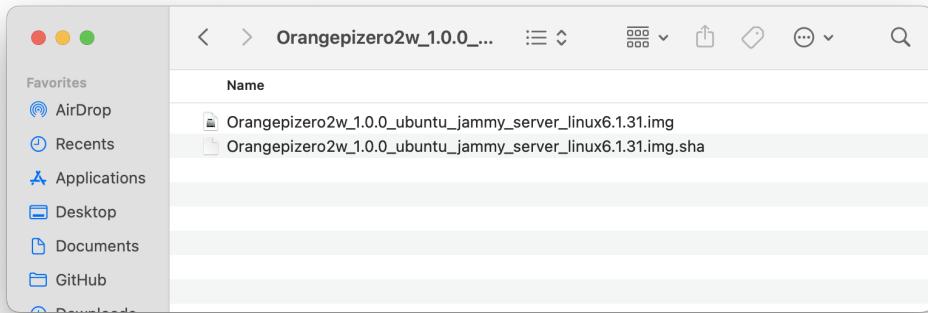
Name	Owner	Last modified
For development boards with 1.5GB memory, pl...	zhaoyifan.steven.xl	Sep 17, 2023 zhaoyifan.stev...
For development boards with 1GB_2GB memor...	zhaoyifan.steven.xl	Sep 17, 2023 zhaoyifan.stev...
For development boards with 4GB memory, ple...	zhaoyifan.steven.xl	Sep 17, 2023 zhaoyifan.stev...

- ❑ Right click the file with **server** in the filename and select **Download** to download the compressed disk image file.

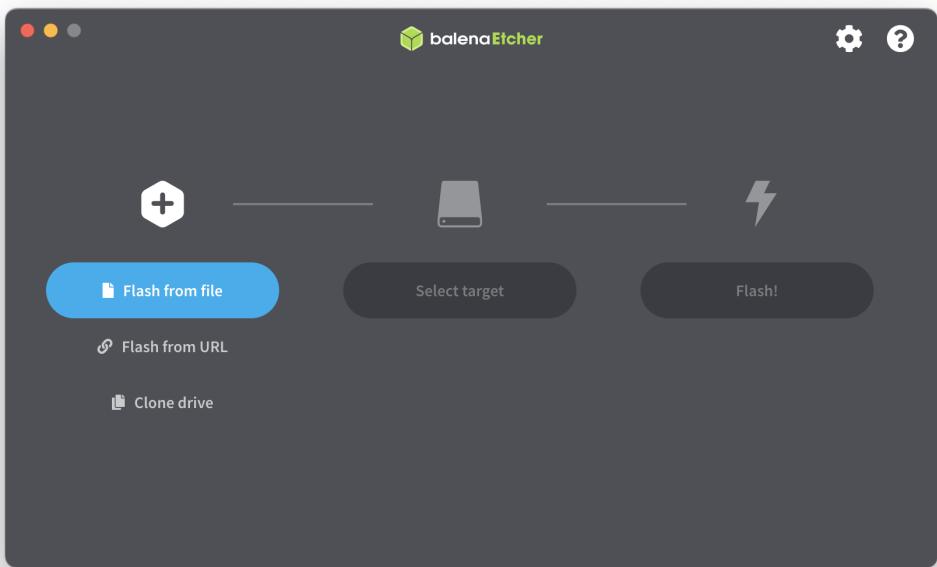
Name	Owner	Last modified
Orangepizero2w_1.0.0_ubuntu_jammy_desktop_xfce_linux6.1.31.7z	zhaoyifan.steven.xl	Sep 20, 2023 zha...
Orangepizero2w_1.0.0_ubuntu_jammy_server_linux6.1.31.7z	zhaoyifan.steven.xl	Sep 20, 2023 zha...

The image shows a right-click context menu for a file named "Orangepizero2w_1.0.0_ubuntu_jammy_server_linux6.1.31.7z". The menu has four items: "Open with", "Download" (which is highlighted with a grey background), "Rename", and "Make a copy". There is also a keyboard shortcut "%C %V" at the bottom right of the menu.

- ❑ Find the file you just downloaded, **Orangepizero2w_1.0.0_ubuntu_jammy_server_linux6.1.31.7z**, in your File Explorer/Finder. Double click the file to extract its contents.
- ❑ You'll end up with a directory containing a disk image file ending with `.img`, along with a `.sha` checksum file.



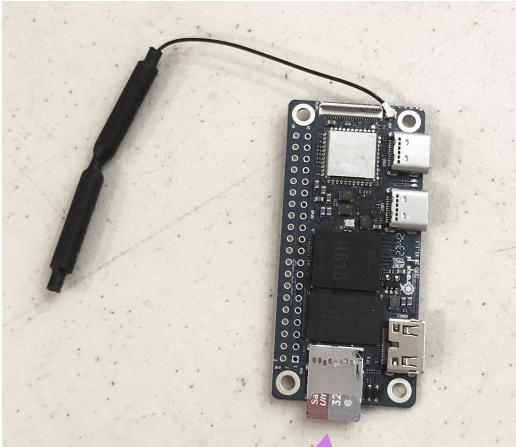
- ❑ Now go to etcher.balena.io and download **balenaEtcher**, which you'll use to flash the Ubuntu image onto your microSD card. balenaEtcher is available for macOS, Windows, and Linux.
- ❑ Insert your microSD card into your microSD card reader and plug it into your computer's USB port. (If your computer only has a USB-C port, use the USB-C to USB-A adapter included in your kit.)
- ❑ Open balenaEtcher, click **Flash from file**, and select the `.img` disk image file you just extracted.



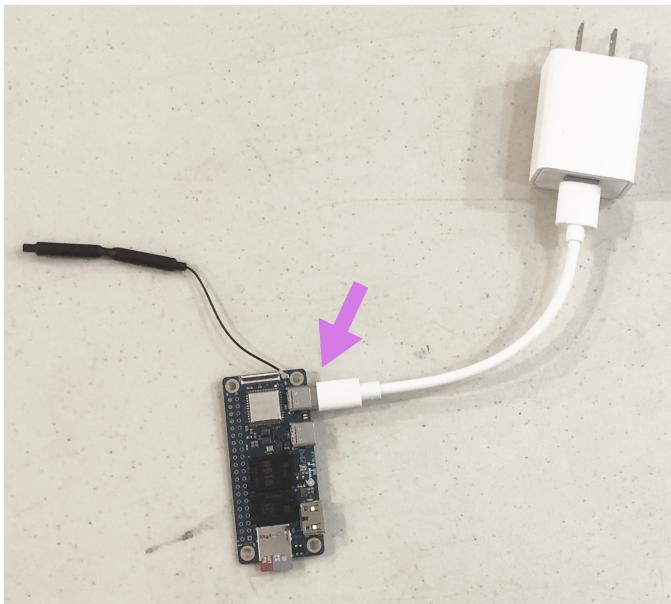
- In balenaEtcher, click **Select target** and select your microSD card.
- Click **Flash!** to write the Ubuntu disk image to your microSD card, which will take 5 minutes or so.

Set up your hardware

- Insert the flashed microSD card into the card slot on your single-board computer. The printed side of the microSD card should be facing away from the board.

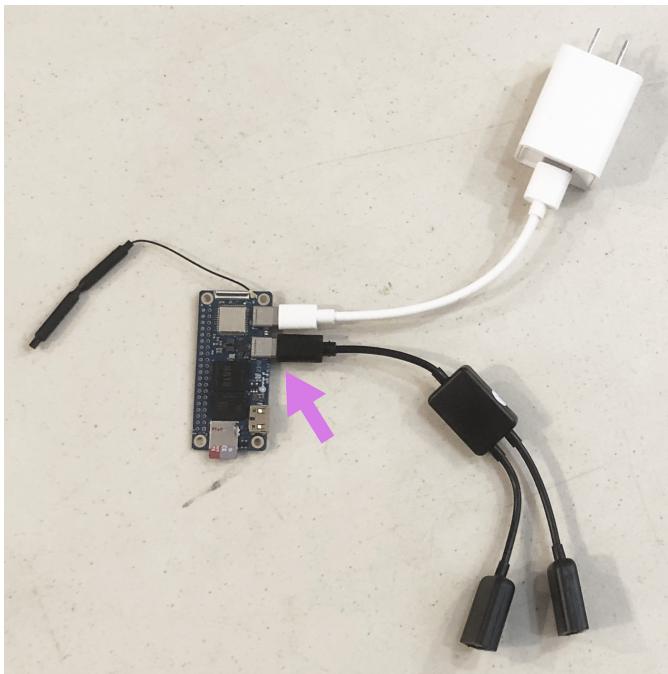


- ❑ Find the USB-C power cable and connect it to your USB power supply. Plug the other end of the cable into the outer USB-C port, closest to the corner of the board.

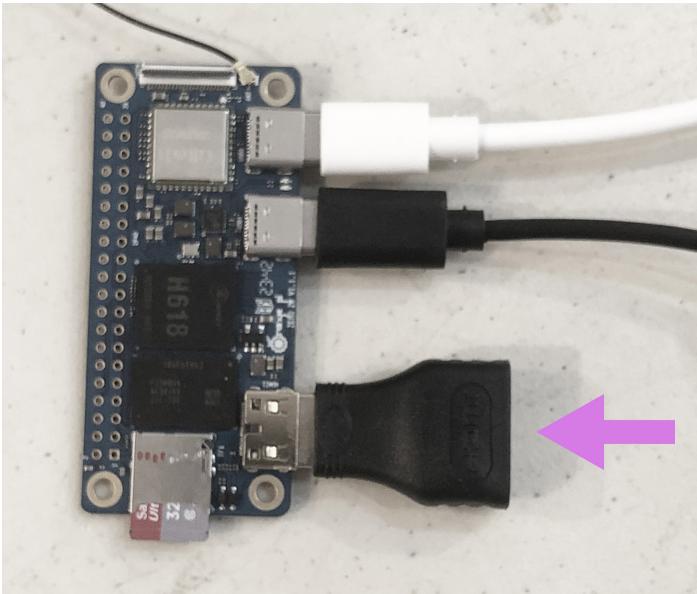


- ❑ Plug your USB-C to 2x USB-A adapter into the inner USB-C port, closer to the middle of the board. (Note: You can power your

(computer using either USB-C port, but only the inner port works for connecting USB hardware, such as a keyboard.)



- Connect a USB keyboard to the USB-C to 2x USB-A adapter.
- Find the Mini HDMI port on your computer and plug in the Mini HDMI to HDMI adapter.



- Connect an HDMI cable to the Mini HDMI to HDMI adapter. Plug the other end into the HDMI port on your monitor (or TV).

Turn on your computer

- Set up your single-board computer, keyboard, and monitor somewhere close to your home router. The computer's USB power supply will need to reach an outlet.
- Plug your computer's USB power supply into a wall outlet.
- After a brief startup sequence, your screen will look like this:

```
orangepirzero2w login: orangepi (automatic login)
```



```
Welcome to Orange Pi 1.0.0 Jammy with Linux 6.1.31-sum50iw9
```

```
System load: 24% Up time: 0 min  
Memory usage: 17% of 981M IP:  
CPU temp: 54 °C Usage of /: 7% of 29G
```

```
[ 0 security updates available, 2 updates total: apt upgrade ]  
Last check: 2023-09-07 09:29
```

```
[ General system configuration (beta): orangepi-config ]
```

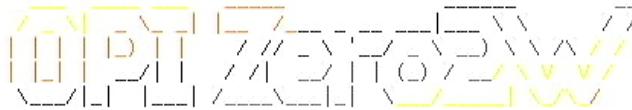
```
Last login: Thu Sep 7 09:29:46 UTC 2023 on tty1  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$
```

(Note: From this point on we'll invert the colors in screen captures in order to use less toner in the printed zine.)

- First you'll set a password for the current user. Type `passwd` at the command prompt, then press enter.

```
orangepirzero2w login: orangepi (automatic login)
```



```
Welcome to Orange Pi 1.0.0 Jammy with Linux 6.1.31-sun50iw9
```

```
System load: 24% Up time: 0 min  
Memory usage: 17% of 981M IP:  
CPU temp: 54 °C Usage of /: 7% of 29G
```

```
[ 0 security updates available, 2 updates total: apt upgrade ]  
Last check: 2023-09-07 09:29
```

```
[ General system configuration (beta): orangepi-config ]
```

```
Last login: Thu Sep 7 09:29:46 UTC 2023 on tty1  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ passwd
```

- ❑ For the current password, type `orangepi` and press enter (or `raspberrypi` if you're using a Raspberry Pi). You won't see any characters appear onscreen as you type. Then choose a new password and enter it. Write down your new password and/or store it in a password manager app.

```
orangepirzero2w login: orangepi (automatic login)
```



```
Welcome to Orange Pi 1.0.0 Jammy with Linux 6.1.31-sun50iw9
```

```
System load: 24% Up time: 0 min  
Memory usage: 17% of 981M IP:  
CPU temp: 54°C Usage of /: 7% of 29G
```

```
[ 0 security updates available, 2 updates total: apt upgrade ]  
Last check: 2023-09-07 09:29
```

```
[ General system configuration (beta): orangepi-config ]
```

```
Last login: Thu Sep 7 09:29:46 UTC 2023 on ttym1  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ passwd  
Changing password for orangepi.  
Current password:  
New password:  
Retype new password: _
```

You're currently logged in as a user called `orangepi`. Next you'll switch to the `root` user and change its password.

Type `su root` and press enter. At the prompt, enter the default password `orangepi`.

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ su root
```

Now type `passwd` and press enter to set a new password for your `root` account.

```
root@orangepirezer02w:~# passwd  
New password:  
Retype new password: _
```

- When you're done, run the command `su orangepi` to switch back to the user `orangepi`.

```
root@orangepirezer02w:~# su orangepi
```

Increase the onscreen text size (optional)

If the onscreen text looks too small to read comfortably, follow the steps below to increase the size. Otherwise you can skip to the next step.

- Run the following command to open the `console-setup` preferences file using the text editor `nano` :

```
sudo nano /etc/default/console-setup
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo nano /etc/default/console-setup
```

- ❑ Use the arrow keys on your keyboard to move the cursor to the line beginning with `FONTSIZE=`. Delete the value `8x16` and replace it with `16x32`.

```
GNU nano 6.2
# CONFIGURATION FILE FOR SETUPCON

# Consult the console-setup(5) manual page.

ACTIVE_CONSOLES="/dev/tty[1-6]"

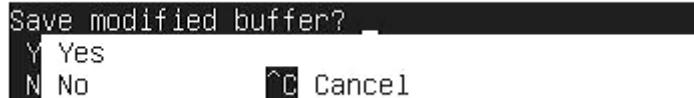
CHARMAP="UTF-8"

CODESET="guess"
FONTFACE="Fixed"
FONTSIZE="16x32"

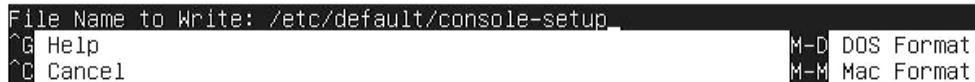
VIDEOMODE=

# The following is an example how to use a braille font
# FONT='lat9w-08.psf.gz brl-8x8.psf'
```

- ❑ When you're finished, press `ctrl + X` on your keyboard to close the file. At the bottom left of your screen you'll see the prompt "**Save modified buffer?**" Type `y` for "yes," then press **enter**.



- Press enter again to confirm the filename.



- *Tip:* You can use the command `clear` at any time to clear the whole screen.

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ clear
```

- Now run the command `sudo update-initramfs -u` to confirm the new font size.

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ sudo update-initramfs -u
```

- Reboot your computer with `sudo reboot`.

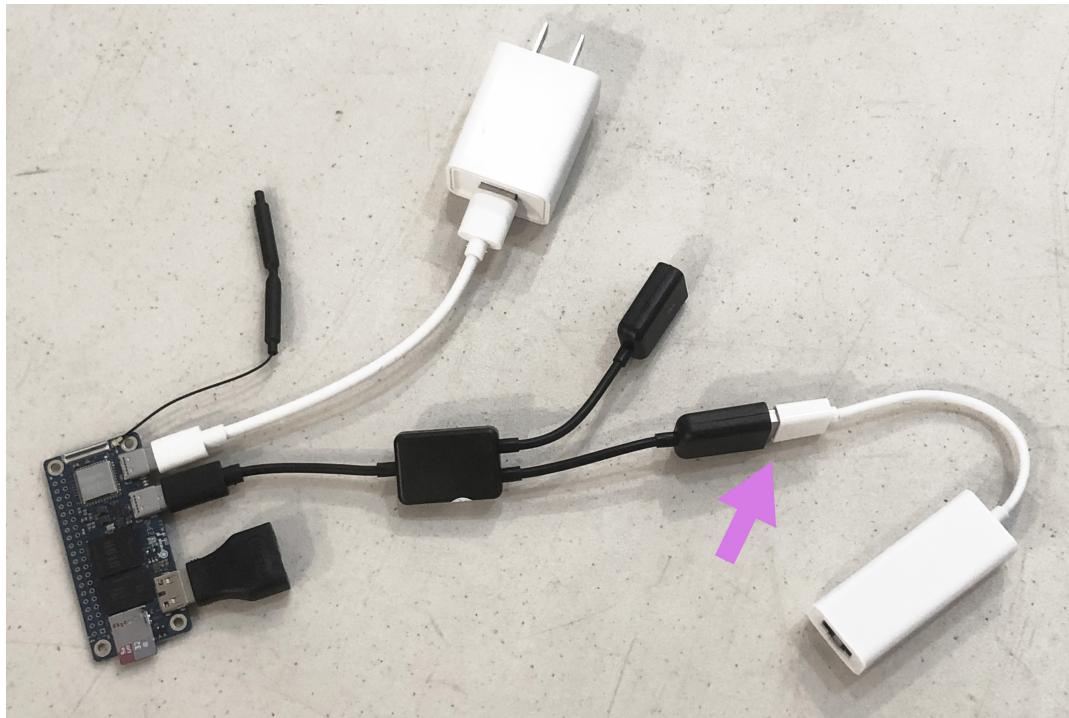
```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ sudo update-initramfs -u  
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-6.1.31-sun50iw9  
update-initramfs: Converting to u-boot format  
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ sudo reboot
```

When your computer finishes rebooting, the font will be bigger.

Connect to the internet via Ethernet

We strongly recommend connecting your single-board computer to your home router using an Ethernet cable. If you need to use wi-fi temporarily, you can skip to the next section.

- Plug USB end of the Ethernet-to-USB adapter into the open USB port on your single-board computer.



- ❑ Connect an Ethernet cable to the adapter.
- ❑ Connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to an Ethernet port on the back of your home router.
- ❑ To confirm you're connected to the internet, you can run the following `ping` command on your single-board computer:

```
ping iffybooks.net
```

If you get output that looks like this, then you're connected to the internet:

```
64 bytes from 104.248.2.93: icmp_seq=1 ttl=54 time=17.613 ms
64 bytes from 104.248.2.93: icmp_seq=2 ttl=54 time=12.127 ms
64 bytes from 104.248.2.93: icmp_seq=3 ttl=54 time=24.315 ms
64 bytes from 104.248.2.93: icmp_seq=4 ttl=54 time=14.224 ms
64 bytes from 104.248.2.93: icmp_seq=5 ttl=54 time=19.906 ms
64 bytes from 104.248.2.93: icmp_seq=6 ttl=54 time=13.988 ms
```

Press **ctrl + C** to close `ping` and return to the command prompt.

Connect to the internet via wi-fi (discouraged! 😞)

Hosting a website via wi-fi isn't recommended, because maintaining a long-term wireless connection is a headache. If you want to keep using wi-fi temporarily because Ethernet isn't an option, here's how to set it up.

- ❑ Run the command `sudo orangepi-config` to launch the Orange Pi configuration utility. (On a Raspberry Pi, use `sudo raspi-config` instead.)

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ sudo orangepi-config
```

- ❑ You'll see a prompt that reads "**Configuration cannot work properly without a working internet connection.**" Press any key to continue.

```
orangepi@orangezero2w:~$ login: orangepi (automatic login)

Welcome to Orange Pi 1.0.0 Jammy with Linux 6.1.31-sun50iw9

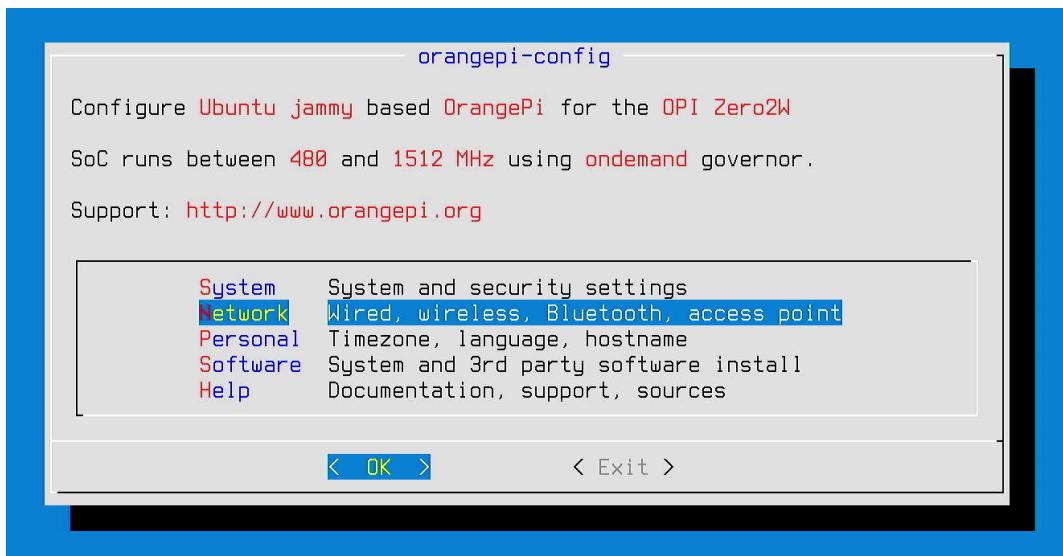
System load: 34% Up time: 0 min
Memory usage: 16% of 981M IP:
CPU temp: 56°C Usage of /: 7% of 29G

[ 0 security updates available, 2 updates total: apt upgrade ]
Last check: 2023-09-07 09:43

[ General system configuration (beta): orangepi-config ]

Last login: Thu Sep 7 09:47:07 UTC 2023 on ttys0
orangepi@orangezero2w:~$ sudo orangepi-config
[sudo] password for orangepi:
Warning: Configuration cannot work properly without a working internet connection. Press CTRL C to stop or any key to ignore and continue._
```

- ❑ Use the down arrow key to select the Network menu, then press enter.



- ❑ Use the down arrow key to select the WiFi menu, then press enter.

Wired, Wireless, Bluetooth, Hotspot

IP (lo) via IFUPDOWN: 127.0.0.1

Note: This tool can be successful only when drivers are configured properly. If auto-detection fails, you are on your own.

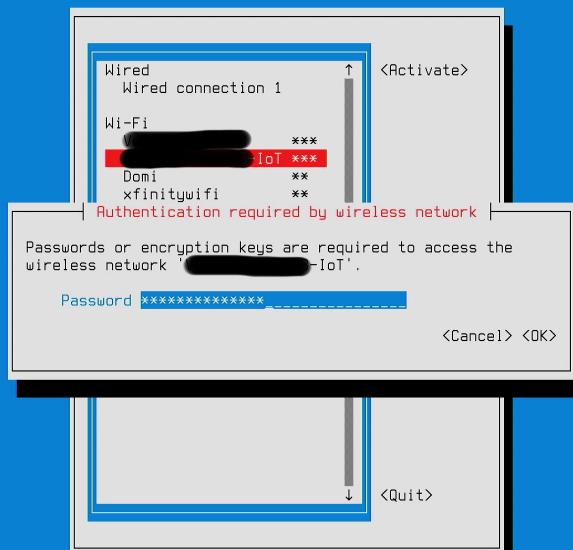
IP	Select dynamic or edit static IP address
Hotspot	Create WiFi access point
IPv6	Disable IPv6 for APT and system
Iperf3	Enable network throughput tests daemon
WiFi	Manage wireless networking
Remove IR	Remove IR support
BT remove	Remove Bluetooth support
BT discover	Discover and connect Bluetooth devices
Advanced	Edit /etc/network/interfaces

< **OK** >

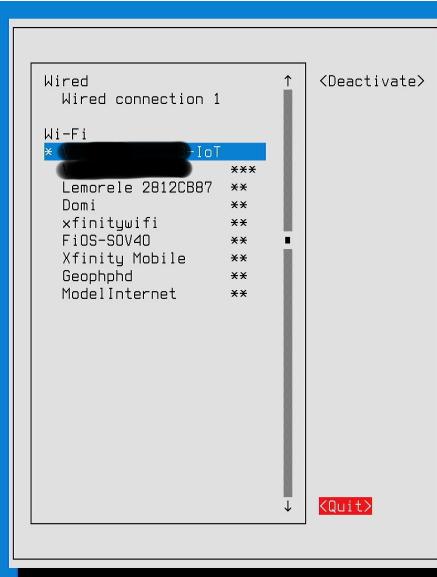
< Back >

You'll see a list of available wi-fi networks. Select your home network, then press enter.

Enter your password at the prompt.



- ❑ Use the arrow keys to select **Quit** , then press enter.



- ❑ Use the arrow keys to select **Back** , then press enter.

Wired, Wireless, Bluetooth, Hotspot

IP (lo) via IFUPDOWN: 127.0.0.1

Note: This tool can be successful only when drivers are configured properly. If auto-detection fails, you are on your own.

IP	Select dynamic or edit static IP address
Hotspot	Create WiFi access point
IPv6	Disable IPv6 for APT and system
Iperf3	Enable network throughput tests daemon
WiFi	Manage wireless networking
Remove IR	Remove IR support
BT remove	Remove Bluetooth support
BT discover	Discover and connect Bluetooth devices
Advanced	Edit /etc/network/interfaces
Forget	Disconnect and forget all wireless connections

< OK >

< Back >

- Now select **Exit**. Then press **enter** to close the configuration menu.

orangepi-config

Configure Ubuntu jammy based OrangePi for the OPI Zero2W

SoC runs between 480 and 1512 MHz using **ondemand** governor.

Support: <http://www.orangepi.org>

System	System and security settings
Network	Wired, wireless, Bluetooth, access point
Personal	Timezone, language, hostname
Software	System and 3rd party software install
Help	Documentation, support, sources

< OK >

< Exit >



Update your software

- ❑ Now that you're connected to the internet, you'll want to update your software packages. This step is important because some packages may need updates for security reasons.
- ❑ Type the command below (actually two commands separated by `&&`, then press enter.

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt-y upgrade
```

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:~$ sudo apt update && sudo apt -y upgrade
```

- ❑ Enter your password at the prompt and press enter. It may take 10+ minutes for your packages to download and update.

```
orangeipi@orangepirzero2w:~$ sudo apt update && sudo apt -y upgrade
[sudo] password for orangeipi:
Hit:1 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy InRelease
Get:2 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
Get:3 https://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/ubuntu jammy InRelease [48.8 kB]
Get:4 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Get:5 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-backports InRelease [189 kB]
Get:6 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/multiverse armhf Packages [1,201 kB]
Get:7 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/restricted armhf Packages [14.8 kB]
Get:8 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/multiverse arm64 Packages [24.0 kB]
Get:9 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/universe armhf Packages [747 kB]
Get:10 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/main arm64 Packages [1,323 kB]
Get:11 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/universe arm64 Packages [1,088 kB]
Get:12 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/restricted arm64 Packages [1,383 kB]
Get:13 https://mirrors.aliyun.com/docker-ce/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable arm64 Packages [36.7 kB]
Get:14 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-security/main armhf Packages [736 kB]
Get:15 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/multiverse arm64 Packages [28.4 kB]
Get:16 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/restricted armhf Packages [16.0 kB]
Get:17 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/main armhf Packages [999 kB]
Get:18 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/universe arm64 Packages [1,276 kB]
Get:19 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/universe armhf Packages [1,012 kB]
Get:20 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/restricted arm64 Packages [1,402 kB]
Get:21 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/multiverse armhf Packages [3,849 kB]
Get:22 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-updates/main arm64 Packages [1,593 kB]
Get:23 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-backports/universe armhf Packages [31.3 kB]
Get:24 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-backports/main arm64 Packages [80.5 kB]
Get:25 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-backports/universe arm64 Packages [31.3 kB]
Get:26 http://repo.huaweicloud.com/ubuntu-ports jammy-backports/main armhf Packages [80.5 kB]
Fetched 12.2 MB in 8s (1,535 kB/s)
Reading package lists... 9%
```



Update your hostname

Your **hostname** is a short alphanumeric name for each device on a network, sort of like a nickname. Setting a descriptive hostname will make it easier to tell which device is which (for example, when using your router admin panel).

- To see your current hostname, enter the command `hostname` and press enter. The default hostname is `orangepirzero2w`.

```
orangeipi@orangepirzero2w:~$ hostname
orangepirzero2w
orangeipi@orangepirzero2w:~$ _
```

- ❑ Now run the command below, replacing **Zine-Gallery** with a descriptive name for your server (no spaces allowed, but hyphens are OK). You'll be prompted to enter your password.

```
hostnamectl set-hostname Zine-Gallery
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ hostname  
orangepizero2w  
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ hostnamectl set-hostname Zine-Gallery
```

Set up a firewall

A firewall is a piece of software that restricts access to your device over the network. In this section you'll install and configure the firewall `ufw`, which will permit or deny each network request (inbound and outbound).

- ❑ You'll start by installing `ufw` (short for "Uncomplicated Firewall"). Run the command `sudo apt install ufw`, then follow the prompts.

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo apt install ufw
```

- ❑ Run the command below to deny incoming network connections by default.

```
sudo ufw default deny incoming
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw default deny incoming
```

- Run the command below to allow outgoing network connections by default.

```
sudo ufw default allow outgoing
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw default deny incoming
Default incoming policy changed to 'deny'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw default allow outgoing
```

- Run the command below to allow incoming TCP connections on port 80:

```
sudo ufw allow 80/tcp
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw default deny incoming
Default incoming policy changed to 'deny'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw default allow outgoing
Default outgoing policy changed to 'allow'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw allow 80/tcp
```

- Now run the command below to allow incoming TCP connections on port 22. This will make it possible to connect to your server via SSH, which we'll set up in a later section.

```
sudo ufw allow 22/tcp
```

```
orangepi@Zine-Gallery:~$ sudo ufw allow 22/tcp
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
orangepi@Zine-Gallery:~$ _
```

- ❑ Now run the command `sudo ufw enable` to turn on your firewall.

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw default deny incoming
Default incoming policy changed to 'deny'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw default allow outgoing
Default outgoing policy changed to 'allow'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw allow 80/tcp
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo ufw enable
```

Install Apache HTTP Server

Next you'll install Apache HTTP Server, one of the most widely used web server programs. (*Note: The term "web server" can refer to a piece of software that serves websites, like Apache. "Web server" can also refer to the computer the software is running on.*)

- ❑ Run the command below to install Apache. You'll be prompted to enter your password.

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo apt install apache2
```

Now you'll make a directory to store your website files in. The `mkdir` command makes a directory, and the `-p` option creates any parent directories in the path if they don't already exist.

- Type the command below to create the directory you'll use for your website files, replacing `zinegallery.iffybooks.net` with the domain you chose earlier.

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo mkdir -p /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net
```

- Use `chown` to set the current user (`orangepi`) as the owner of the directory you just created. (Replace `zinegallery.iffybooks.net` below with the name of the directory you just created.)

```
sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo mkdir -p /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net  
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net/
```

- Now use `chmod` to set read-write-execute permissions for the directory `/var/www/`. The `755` option means only the owner (`orangepi`) can write to the directory, while all users will have read and execute permissions.

```
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo mkdir -p /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net  
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net/  
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/
```

- ❑ Use `cd` to change your current working directory to the directory you just created. (*Tip: After typing `/var/www/` and the first letter or two of your directory name, press **tab** to autocomplete the rest of the pathname.*)

```
cd /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net/
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ cd /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net/
```

- ❑ Next you'll use the text editor `nano` to create a file called `index.html`. This will be the first page people will see when they visit your website.

```
sudo nano index.html
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:~$ cd /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net/  
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net$ sudo nano index.html
```

- ❑ Now you'll type out some HTML code for a basic web page, just to use as a test. You can adapt the code below, or do a web search for example web pages.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Zine Gallery</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to the Zine Gallery!</h1>
    <p>(still under construction!)</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         index.html *
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Zine Gallery</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to the Zine Gallery!</h1>
    <p>(still under construction!)</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- When you're ready to save your file, press **ctrl+X** to exit. Follow the prompts at the bottom of the screen to save the file.

Create Apache configuration file

- Run the command below to change your current working directory to `/etc/apache2/sites-available`.

```
cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/
```

```
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/
```

- Type `ls` and press **enter** to see what files are in the current directory.

```
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/  
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ ls  
000-default.conf default-ssl.conf  
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$
```

- Use `cp` to make a copy of the file `000-default.conf`. In the example below, the new file will be called `zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf`; yours should be the domain you chose earlier followed by `.conf`.

```
sudo cp 000-default.conf zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
```

```
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/  
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ ls  
000-default.conf default-ssl.conf  
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo cp 000-default.conf zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
```

- Now you'll use `nano` to open the configuration file you just created.

```
sudo nano zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
```

```
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net$ cd /etc/apache2/sites-available/  
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ ls  
000-default.conf default-ssl.conf  
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo cp 000-default.conf zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf  
orangeipi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo nano zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
```

- Use your arrow keys to move the cursor to the line `DocumentRoot /var/www/html`. Delete `html` at the end and replace it with the name

of the directory where your website files are located (i.e., the domain you chose). Here's an example:

```
DocumentRoot /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net
```

```
GNU nano 6.2                                     zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf *
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net
    
    # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
    # error, crit, alert, emerg.
    # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
    # modules, e.g.
    #LogLevel info ssl:warn

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

    # For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
    # enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
    # include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
    # following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
    # after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
    #Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
</VirtualHost>
```

```
^G Help      ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is     ^K Cut        ^T Execute     ^D Location   M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File   ^R Replace     ^U Paste      ^J Justify     ^Y Go To Line  M-E Redo
```

- Create two new lines above the one you just edited, and type out the following options. (If you decide to host more than one website on your server, you'll update these lines later.) When you're done, press **ctrl + X** and follow the prompts to save the file.

```
ServerName localhost
ServerAlias localhost
```

```

GNU nano 6.2                                     zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf *
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    ServerName localhost
    ServerAlias localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net

    # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
    # error, crit, alert, emerg.
    # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
    # modules, e.g.
    #LogLevel info ssl:warn

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

    # For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
    # enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
    # include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
    # following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
    # after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".

```

Help Write Out Where Is Cut Execute Location Undo
 Exit Read File Replace Paste Justify Go To Line Redo Set Mark Copy

Enable your website

- Run the following command to have Apache enable your website:

```
sudo a2ensite zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
```

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo a2ensite zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
```

- Next, run this command to disable the site Apache runs by default:

```
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo a2ensite zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
Enabling site zinegallery.iffybooks.net.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

- ❑ Restart Apache with the following command:

```
systemctl reload apache2
```

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo a2ensite zinegallery.iffybooks.net.conf
Enabling site zinegallery.iffybooks.net.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
Site 000-default disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ systemctl reload apache2
```

Set up ports.conf

- ❑ Run the command `cd /etc/apache2/` to change your current working directory to `/etc/apache2/`. Then use `ls` to view the directory's contents.

```
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ cd /etc/apache2/
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2$ ls
apache2.conf      conf-enabled      magic          mods-enabled      sites-available
conf-available   envvars           mods-available  ports.conf       sites-enabled
orangepi@orangepizero2w:/etc/apache2$
```

- ❑ Use the following command to open the configuration file `ports.conf` with the text editor `nano`.

```
sudo nano ports.conf
```

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2$ sudo nano ports.conf
```

- ☐ Find the line beginning with "Listen" and update it to match the line below. This change will expose your Apache website to other devices on your network.

```
Listen 0.0.0.0:80
```

```
GNU nano 6.2                                     ports.conf *
# If you just change the port or add more ports here, you will likely also
# have to change the VirtualHost statement in
# /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf

Listen 0.0.0.0:80

<IfModule ssl_module>
    Listen 443
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_gnutls.c>
    Listen 443
</IfModule>

# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
```

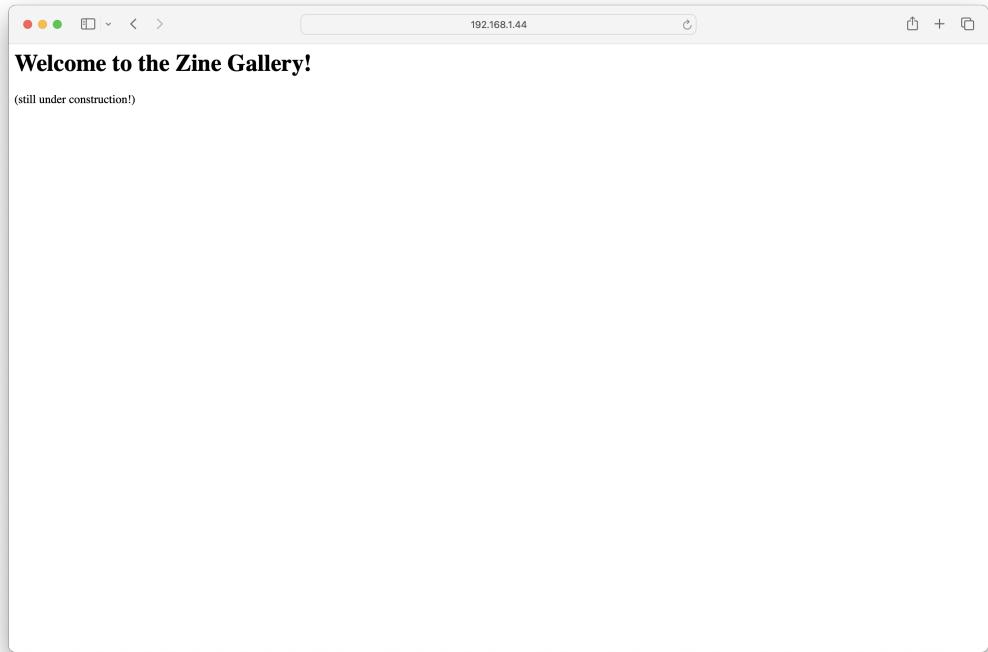
Find your IP address

- ☐ Run the command `ip addr` to find your IP address on the local network. Look for a line beginning with `inet 192.168.`, which will be under `eth0` if you're using ethernet or `wlan0` if you're using wi-fi. In the example below, the server's local IP address is `192.168.1.46`.

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 7e:1b:f7:14:5b:e1 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: wlan0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 60:52:de:a7:21:d4 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.45/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute wlan0
        valid_lft 83598sec preferred_lft 83598sec
    inet6 fe80::3e62:e11f:998d:f61a/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2$
```

Test your site on the local network

- On a computer connected to the same network as your server, open a web browser, type the server's IP address in the address bar, and press enter. You should see your test website!



Set a static IP address

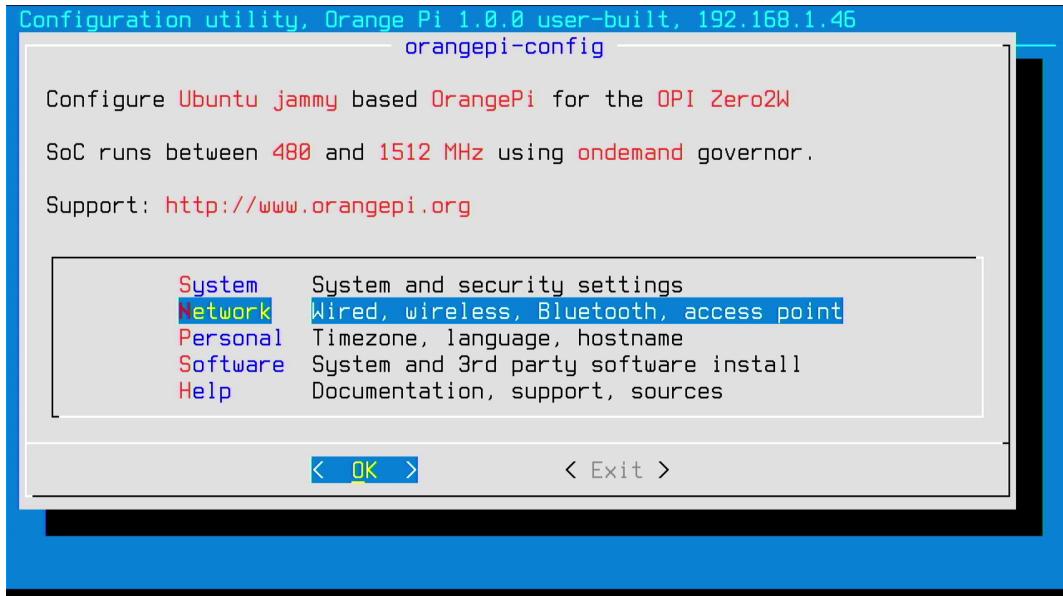
❑ Ordinarily, when you connect a computer to a network it's assigned a local IP address by a DHCP server program running on the router. Every time you connect to the network your machine will be given an arbitrary address that isn't already taken, typically beginning with `192.168 .`

Alternatively, you can give your computer a static IP address that never changes. In this case, a static IP address is required to set up port forwarding, which we'll cover in a future step.

Run the command `sudo orangepi-config` to launch the Orange Pi configuration utility. (On a Raspberry Pi, use `raspi-config` instead.)

```
orangepi@Zine-Gallery:~$ sudo orangepi-config
```

- ❑ Select the Network menu and press enter.



- ❑ Select IP and press enter.

Con

Wired, Wireless, Bluetooth, Hotspot

IP (enx00e04c3639f2) via Network Manager: 192.168.1.46

Note: This tool can be successful only when drivers are configured properly. If auto-detection fails, you are on your own.

IP

Select dynamic or edit static IP address

Hotspot

Create WiFi access point

IPv6

Disable IPv6 for APT and system

Iperf3

Enable network throughput tests daemon

WiFi

Manage wireless networking

Remove IR

Remove IR support

BT remove

Remove Bluetooth support

BT discover

Discover and connect Bluetooth devices

Advanced

Edit /etc/network/interfaces

↓(+)

90%

< OK >

< Back >

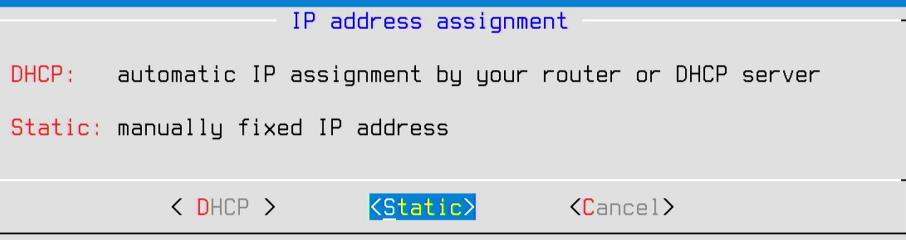
- Select the `eth0` option if your computer is connected via Ethernet, or select the option beginning with `en` if you're using wi-fi. (We recommend using Ethernet if possible, but we're using wi-fi in the example below.)

Select interface

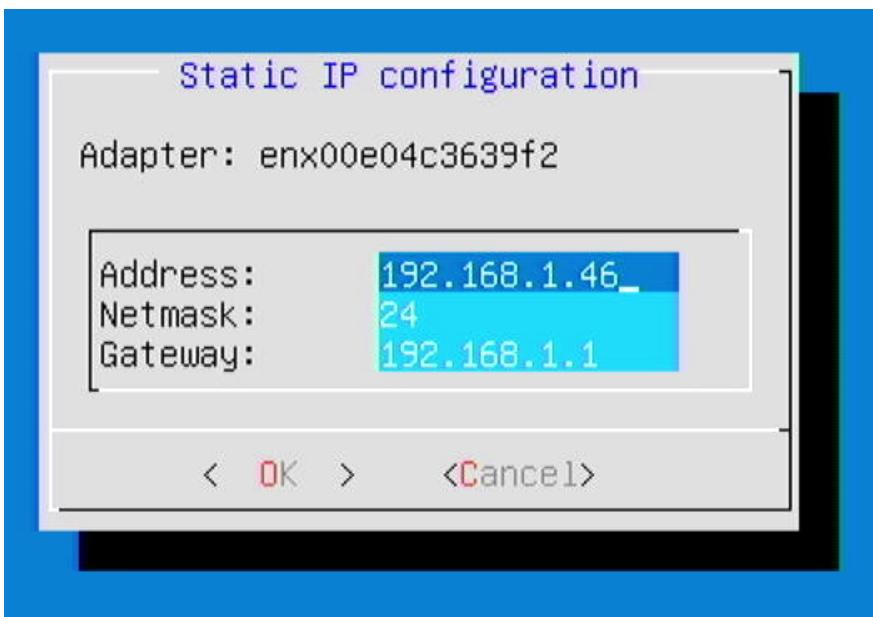
enx00e04c3639f2 192.168.1.46 Speed: 100Mb/s
eth0 Speed: Unknown!

< OK >

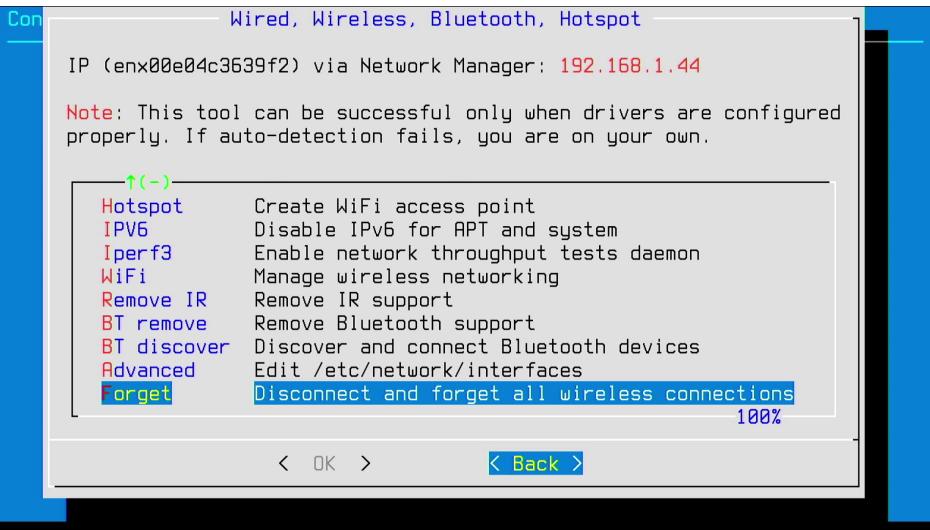
- Select the `Static` option and press enter.



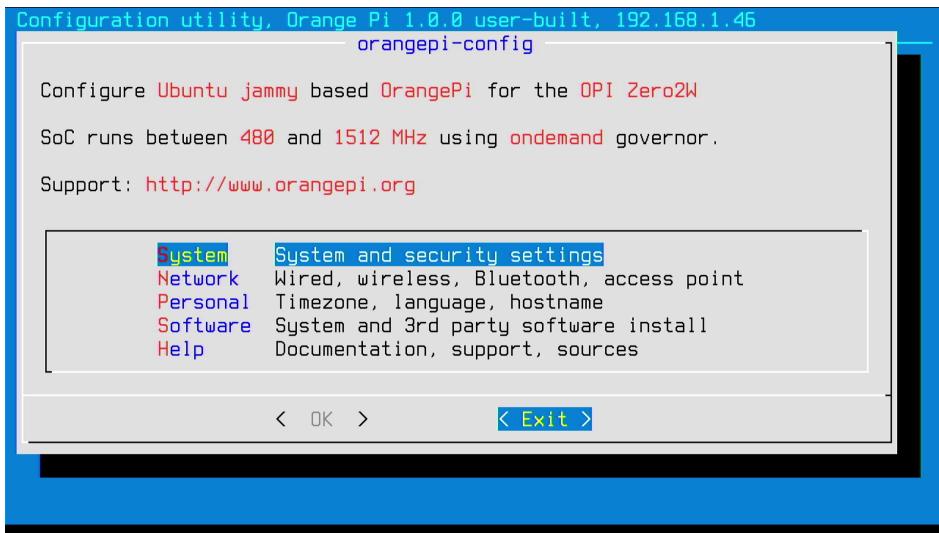
- ❑ Next to `Address`, enter the local IP address you'd like to use. It should begin with `192.168.1.` and end with a number from 2 to 255. You may want to leave this option as-is, because you know your DHCP-assigned IP address isn't being used by another device. Select `OK` and press enter to save your configuration.



- ❑ Select `Back` and press enter.



- Select `Exit` and press enter to close the configuration utility.

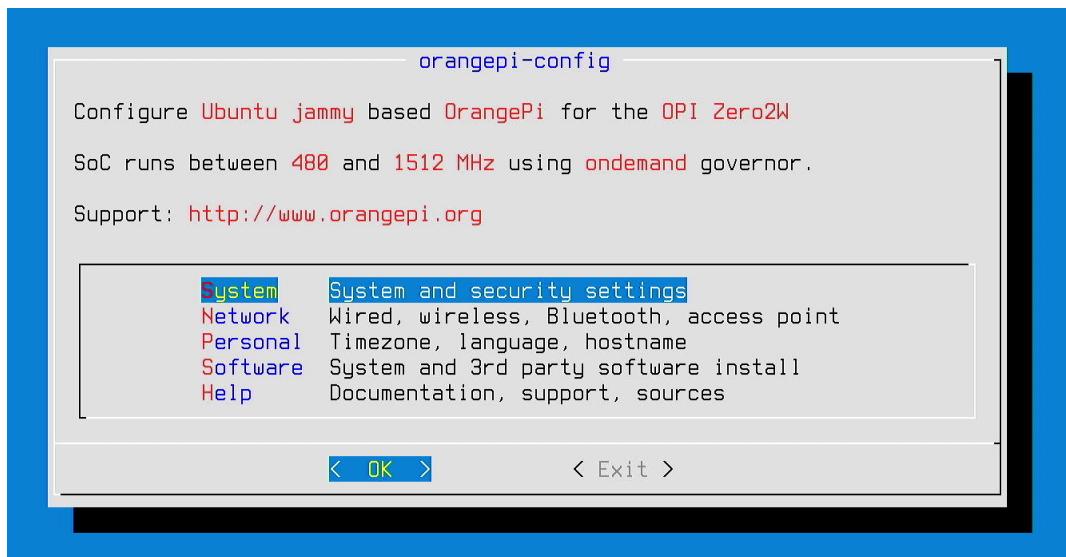


Enable local SSH access

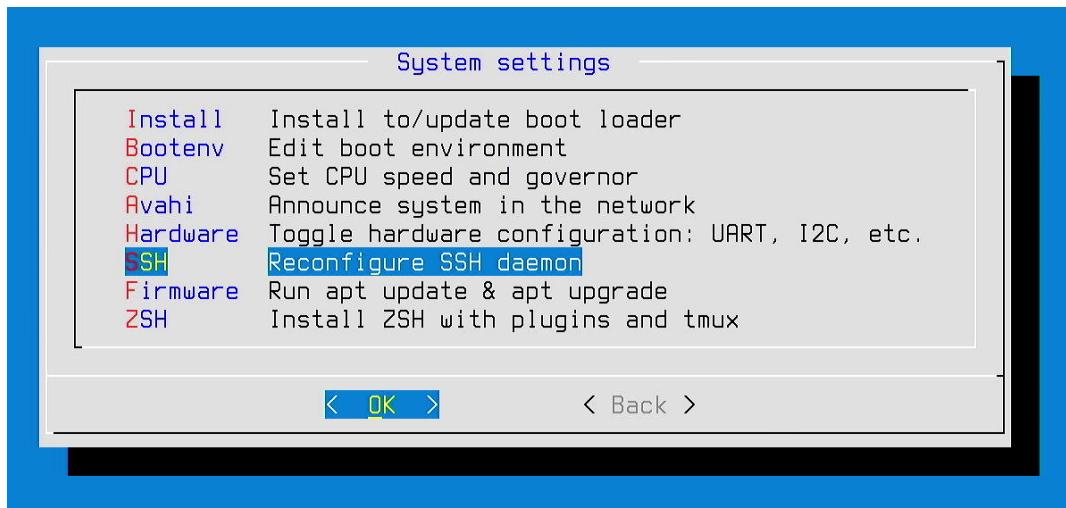
- Run the command `sudo orangepi-config` to open the Orange Pi configuration utility.

```
orangepi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo orangepi-config
```

- ❑ Select **System** and press enter.

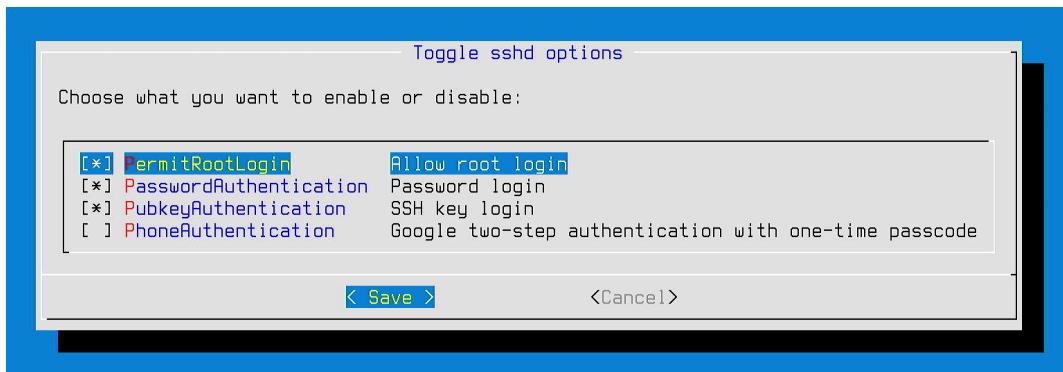


- ❑ Select **SSH** and press enter.

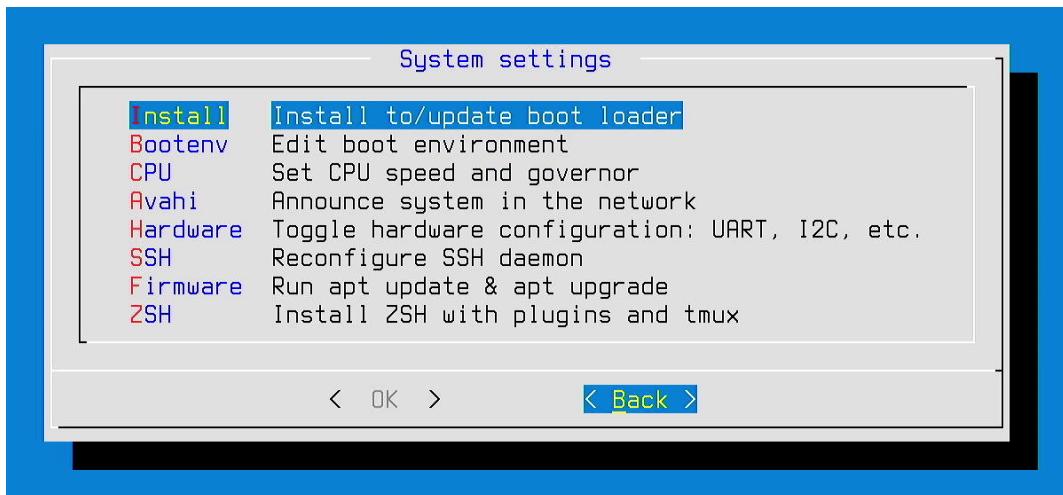


- ❑ The first three options (`PermitRootLogin`, `Password Authentication`, and `PubkeyAuthentication`) should be selected by

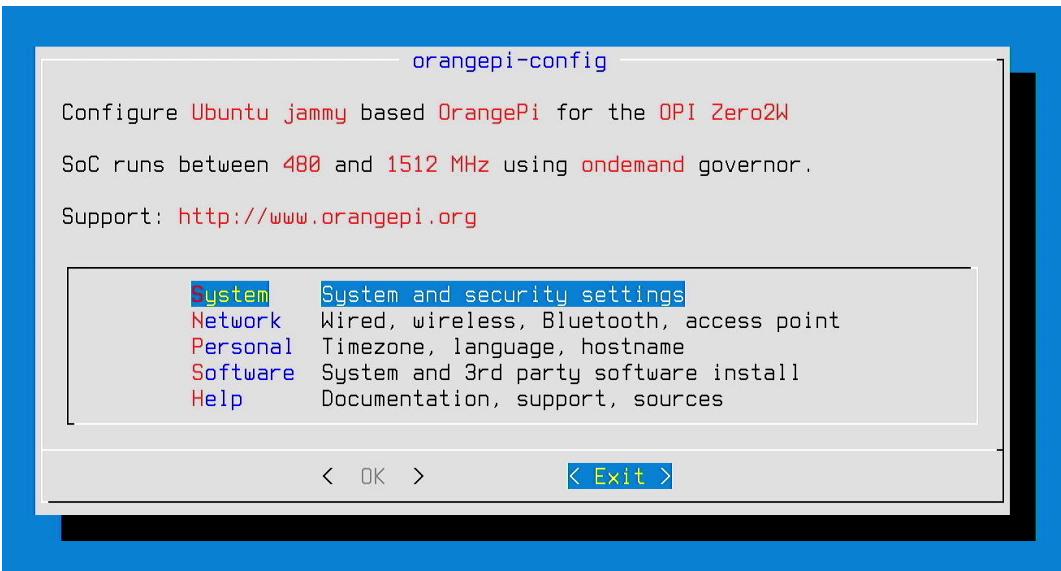
default. Move your cursor to `Save` and press enter to enable SSH access.



□ Select `Back` and press enter.



□ Select `Exit` and press enter to close the configuration utility.



- Run the command `reboot` to reboot your computer.

```
orangeipi@orangepirzero2w:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ reboot
```

Reboot

- Type the command `reboot` and press **enter** to restart your computer.

Test your SSH connection

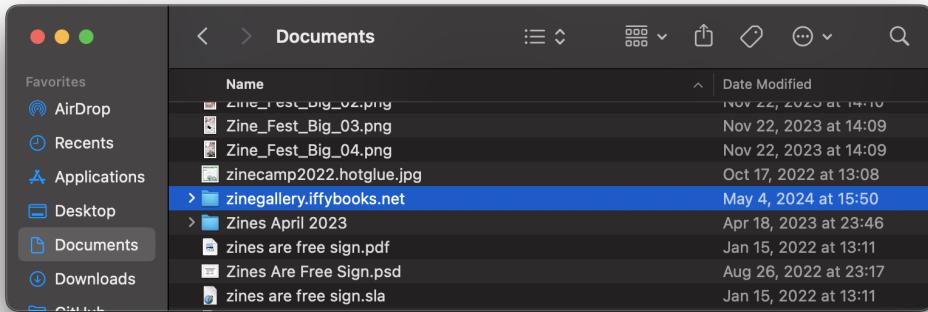
- From a terminal window on your desktop computer, run the following command to start an **ssh** session with your server.

```
ssh orangepi@192.168.1.44
```

- ❑ When you're done, you can use the command `exit` to end the ssh session.

▶ Update your website from another computer using scp

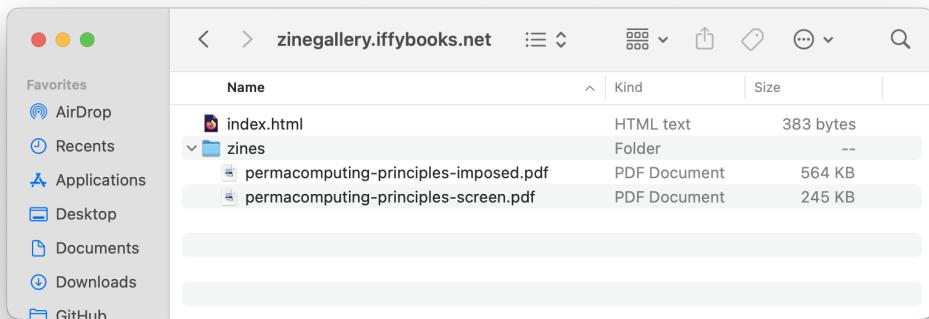
- ❑ On your desktop computer, go to `Documents` and create a directory with the same name as the domain/subdomain you're using. In the example below, the directory is called `zinegallery.iffybooks.net`.



- ❑ Open a plaintext editor and write some HTML for a new home page. (In the example below we're using Sublime Text.)

![Screenshot 2024-05-04 at 15.55.57.png](images/Screenshot 2024-05-04 at 15.55.57.png)

- Save the file to the website directory you just created, with the name `index.html`.
- If you want, add more pages, images, and files to your website directory. The example page we created above includes links to two PDF files.



- Open a terminal window on your desktop computer and type out a command like the one below, substituting your website directory name and the local IP address you're using.

```
scp -r ~/Documents/zinegallery.iffybooks.net/
root@192.168.1.46:/var/www/
```

![Screenshot 2024-05-04 at 15.43.08.png](images/Screenshot 2024-05-04 at 15.43.08.png)

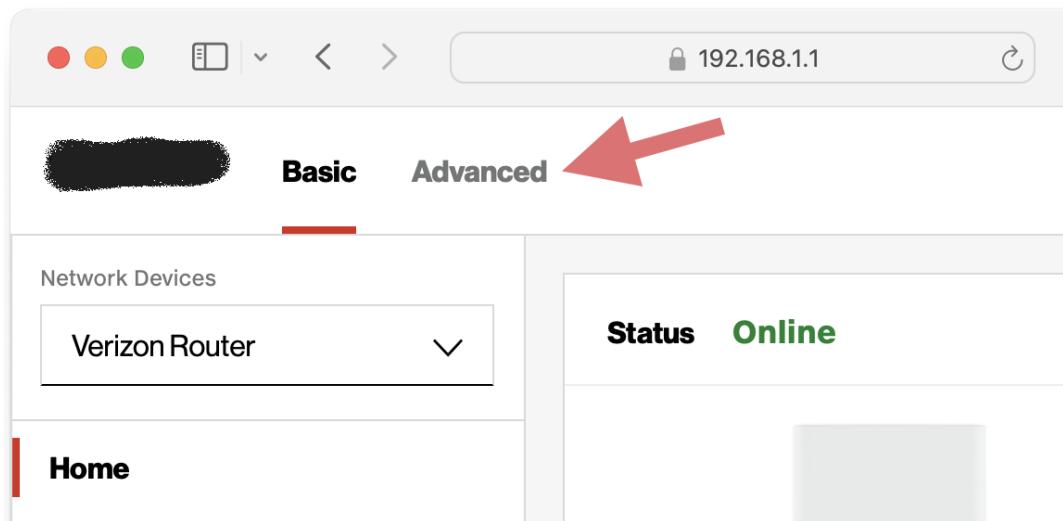
- Open a browser window, type your server's IP address in the address bar, and press enter. You should see your updated site!

![Screenshot 2024-05-04 at 15.57.08.png](images/Screenshot 2024-05-04 at 15.57.08.png)

▶ Set up port forwarding on your router

- Open a web browser on a desktop computer and enter the IP address for your router's admin panel. There's a good chance the IP address is `192.168.1.1`. Press enter, then log in with your admin password.

If your ISP is V******, you'll need to click **Advanced** at the top of the window to switch to the advanced admin panel.



- Navigate to **Security & Firewall**, then **Port Forwarding**.

The screenshot shows a web-based interface for managing network devices. At the top, there are icons for red, yellow, and green circles, followed by a refresh icon, and a URL bar showing '192.168.1.1'. Below the URL bar, there are two tabs: 'Basic' and 'Advanced', with 'Advanced' being the active tab. A large black redaction box covers the device name. On the left, under 'Network Devices', a dropdown menu is set to 'Verizon Router'. Below this, a sidebar lists several options: 'Security & Firewall' (which is bolded and has a red arrow pointing to it), 'General', 'Access Control', 'DMZ Host', 'IPv6 Pinholes', 'Port Forwarding' (which also has a red arrow pointing to it), 'Port Forwarding Rules', and 'Port Triggering'. To the right, the path 'Security & Firewall > Port Forwarding' is shown, followed by a large heading 'Port Forwarding'. Below the heading, a descriptive text says 'Open a tunnel between remote computers and security devices and more.' Under the heading 'Create Rule', there are fields for 'Application' (with a placeholder 'Enter application name...'), 'Fwd to Addr' (with a dropdown menu 'Select'), and 'Forward to Port' (with a dropdown menu 'Select').

- Under **Application**, give your server a name. The example is called **Zine Gallery Server**. For **Original Port** and **Forward to Port**, enter **80**. **Protocol** should be set to **TCP**. Under **Fwd to Addr**, type your server's static IP address. When you're done, click **Add to list** to create your port forwarding rule.

Screenshot of a web-based router configuration interface showing the Port Forwarding section.

The left sidebar menu includes: Network Devices (selected), Verizon Router, General, Access Control, DMZ Host, IPv6 Pinholes, Port Forwarding (selected), Port Forwarding Rules, Port Triggering, and Scheduler Rules.

The main content area shows the "Port Forwarding" section with the sub-header "Security & Firewall > Port Forwarding".

A "Create Rule" form is displayed:

Application	Original Port	Protocol
Zine Gallery Server	80	TCP

Below this, another row of fields is shown:

Fwd to Addr	Fwd to Port	Schedule
192.168.1.44	80	Always

An "Add to list" button is located at the bottom right of the rule creation form.

To confirm port forwarding works, go to ipchicken.com and find your home IP address.

Screenshot of the ipchicken.com website.

The header features a cartoon chicken icon, the text "IP CHICKEN Served fresh daily.™", and navigation links for CURRENT IP, SECURITY PORT SCAN, and HELP.

The main content area displays the "Current IP Address" as [REDACTED].

Below the IP address is an "Add to Favorites" link.

A promotional banner at the bottom left encourages live chat with a technician, stating: "just answer A Technician Will Answer Your Questions in Minutes. Chat Now." It includes a "OPEN >" button.

The "Advanced" section at the bottom lists the following information:

- Name Address: [REDACTED]
- Remote Port: 52920
- Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7)
- AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/17.4.1 Safari/605.1.15



IP CHICKEN

Served fresh daily.TM

CURRENT IP | SECURITY PORT SCAN | HELP

Current IP Address

[REDACTED]

[Add to Favorites](#)



A Technician Will Answer Your Questions in Minutes. Chat Now.

[OPEN >](#)

Advanced

- Name Address: [REDACTED]
- Remote Port: 52920
- Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7)
- AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/17.4.1 Safari/605.1.15



IP CHICKEN

Served fresh daily.TM

CURRENT IP | SECURITY PORT SCAN | HELP

Current IP Address

[REDACTED]

[Add to Favorites](#)



A Technician Will Answer Your Questions in Minutes. Chat Now.

[OPEN >](#)

Advanced

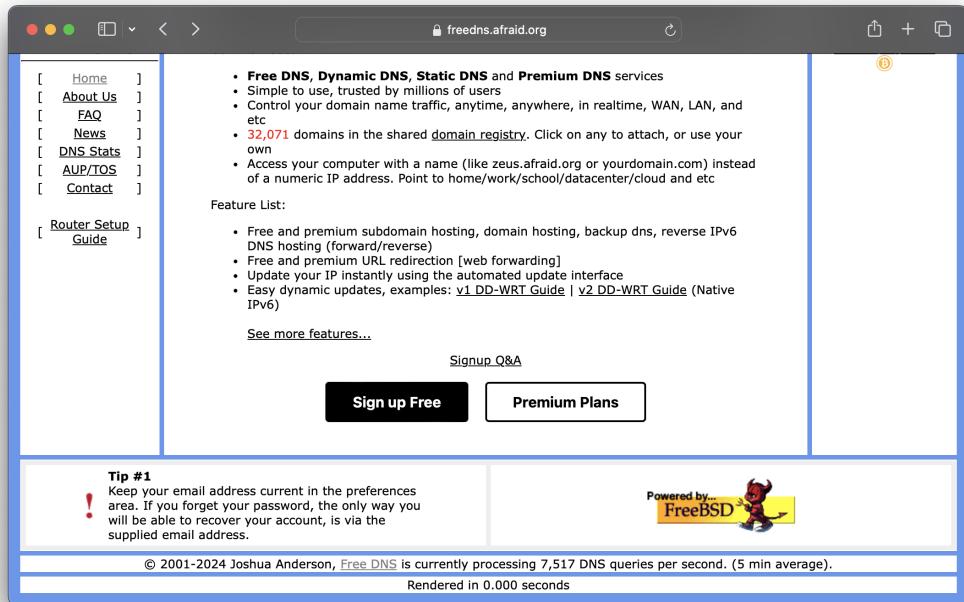
- Name Address: [REDACTED]
- Remote Port: 52920
- Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7)
- AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/17.4.1 Safari/605.1.15

- Copy and paste your home IP address into your URL bar and press enter, and you should see your website.

▶ Set up DDNS for your domain or subdomain

Note: If you created a subdomain through dynv6 at the beginning of the project, you can skip this step.

- Go to `freedns.afraid.org`. Scroll down and click **Sign up Free**.



- Enter your info to create a new account.

freedns.afraid.org

Create your account

For Members:

- [Main Menu]
- [Domains]
- [Subdomains]
- [Web Forward]
- [Dynamic DNS]
- [IPv6 Reverse]
- [Backup DNS]
- [Preferences]
- [Registry]
- [Logout]

For Everybody:

- [Home]
- [About Us]
- [FAQ]
- [News]
- [DNS Stats]
- [AUP/TOS]
- [Contact]
- [Router Setup Guide]

Sign Up!

Membership Level	Starter
First Name	
Last Name	
User ID	
Password	
Password (confirm)	
E-Mail	


[Different Image]

I agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions

Instant activation mini-FAQ:

- Gmail users (2014-04-26): check your spam folder, maybe try marking messages as not spam.. as I've never spammed, so not sure why but yeah.. probably temporary issue.
- Hotmail users (2015-03-21): Try adding dnsadmin@afraid.org to your address book. I have received a report of mails not arriving unless this is done, specific to hotmail.. YMMV.

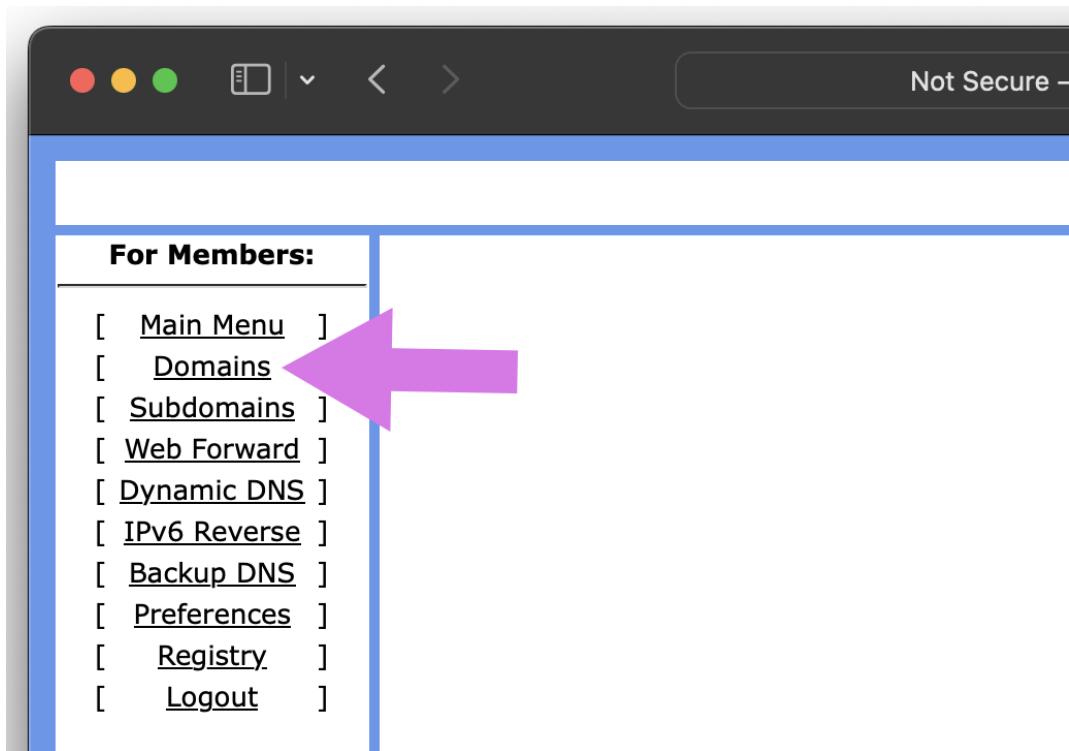
DNS Auth Trace
your.domain.com

Members: 4,157,892
Premium: 5,094
Records: 12,214,449
Zones: 1,220,807

+50 subdomains
+3 stealth flags
Web-based DNS
Just \$5 a month!
Go premium today!

Now accepting Bitcoin 

- ❑ Go to your email and follow the confirmation link.
- ❑ Go back to `freedns.afraid.org` and click **Domains** in the left column.



For Members:

- [[Main Menu](#)]
- [[Domains](#)]
- [[Subdomains](#)]
- [[Web Forward](#)]
- [[Dynamic DNS](#)]
- [[IPv6 Reverse](#)]
- [[Backup DNS](#)]
- [[Preferences](#)]
- [[Registry](#)]
- [[Logout](#)]

Click **Add a domain into FreeDNS.**

freedns.afraid.org

Domains

For Members:

- [Main Menu]
- [Domains]
- [Subdomains]
- [Web Forward]
- [Dynamic DNS]
- [IPv6 Reverse]
- [Backup DNS]
- [Preferences]
- [Registry]
- [Logout]

For Everybody:

- [Home]
- [About Us]
- [FAQ]
- [News]
- [DNS Stats]
- [AUP/TOS]
- [Contact]
- [Router Setup Guide]

Common Domain Related Tasks

Domain Creation Tasks

Domain Registrar Service (Operated by Enom) Register a domain on the Internet
[Review and renew via FreeDNS](#) - You have 0 renewable domains with us!

Add A Domain into FreeDNS Add a (already registered) domain into FreeDNS

Grant AXFR permissions Define your offsite slave IP groups, and grant those groups permission to AXFR

[Add a domain into FreeDNS](#)

DNS Auth Trace
your.domain.com
Trace

UserID: iffybooks
Account: Basic
Type:
Members: 4,157,893
Premium: 5,094
Records: 12,214,441
Zones: 1,220,807

+50 subdomains
+3 stealth flags
Wildcard DNS
Just \$5 a month!
[Go premium today!](#)

Now accepting Bitcoin



Tip #8

- ☐ In the text box at the top of the page, enter the domain or subdomain you're using. Then select **Shared: Private** from the dropdown menu below. Click **Submit**.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for freedns.afraid.org. The main title is "Domain Manager". On the left, there's a sidebar with sections for "For Members:" and "For Everybody:". The "For Members:" section includes links like Main Menu, Domains, Subdomains, Web Forward, Dynamic DNS, IPv6 Reverse, Backup DNS, Preferences, Registry, and Logout. The "For Everybody:" section includes Home, About Us, FAQ, News, DNS Stats, AUP/TOS, Contact, Router Setup, and Guide. The central area has a form titled "Add a domain" with fields for Domain (zinegallery.iffybooks.net), Shared State (Shared: Private), and Buttons for Details and Submit. It includes a note about registering the domain with name servers and a warning about delegation. Below the form, there's a note about nameservers and another about adding multiple domains. The right side features a "DNS Auth Trace" panel with a trace for "your.domain.com" and a summary of account statistics: UserID: iffybooks, Account: Basic, Type: Basic, Members: 4,157,893, Premium: 5,094, Records: 12,214,441, Zones: 1,220,807. It also shows promotional banners for subdomains, stealth flags, Wi-Fi card DNS, and Bitcoin acceptance.

Domain Manager

For Members:

- [Main Menu]
- [Domains]
- [Subdomains]
- [Web Forward]
- [Dynamic DNS]
- [IPv6 Reverse]
- [Backup DNS]
- [Preferences]
- [Registry]
- [Logout]

For Everybody:

- [Home]
- [About Us]
- [FAQ]
- [News]
- [DNS Stats]
- [AUP/TOS]
- [Contact]
- [Router Setup]
- [Guide]

Add a domain

Domain: zinegallery.iffybooks.net

Shared State: Shared: Private Details Submit

NOTE! You must register your domain with these name servers:

WARNING: Add the domain you wish to use here prior to creating your delegations in order to prevent another user from doing the same for your domain!

NS1.AFRAID.ORG
NS2.AFRAID.ORG
NS3.AFRAID.ORG
NS4.AFRAID.ORG

Also... make sure you are ONLY using the above nameservers unless you know what you are doing.

If you include other nameservers at your registrar besides the listed above, and not all nameservers are properly setup to be in sync with each other, your site may experience intermittent behavior.

This system may be used in conjunction with other DNS services for additional redundancy. To allow other nameservers access to AXFR/sync with afraid.org, click domains -> edit secondaries to allow them access and add them in the SOA of the zone.

If you're adding multiple domains and want them to be configured identically, add the first one in, then **configure** it. Once configured, come back here, and use the clone tool to duplicate your configs to the rest of the domains you wish to add.

DNS Auth Trace

your.domain.com Trace

UserID:	iffybooks
Account:	Basic
Type:	Basic
Members:	4,157,893
Premium:	5,094
Records:	12,214,441
Zones:	1,220,807

+50 subdomains
+3 stealth flags
Wi-Fi card DNS
Just \$5 a month!
[Go premium today!](#)

Now accepting [Bitcoin](#)

- ❑ The next page will confirm that your domain has been added to the system. It also says your domain has been temporarily marked as broken, which is normal.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for freedns.afraid.org. The main content area displays a success message: "Addition Success!" above a table of domain statistics. The table includes fields for UserID (iffybooks), Account Type (Basic), Members (4,157,896), Premium (5,094), Records (12,214,446), and Zones (1,220,808). To the left, there are two sections: "For Members:" and "For Everybody:". The "For Members:" section lists various management links like Main Menu, Domains, Subdomains, etc. The "For Everybody:" section lists links such as Home, About Us, FAQ, News, DNS Stats, AUP/TOS, Contact, and Router Setup Guide. A sidebar on the right titled "DNS Auth Trace" shows a trace for "your.domain.com" with a "Trace" button. At the bottom left, a "Tip #2" is visible.

DNS Auth Trace	
your.domain.com	Trace
UserID:	iffybooks
Account	Basic
Type:	
Members:	4,157,896
Premium:	5,094
Records:	12,214,446
Zones:	1,220,808

- Next you'll update your domain records to use the following name servers for your domain/subdomain:

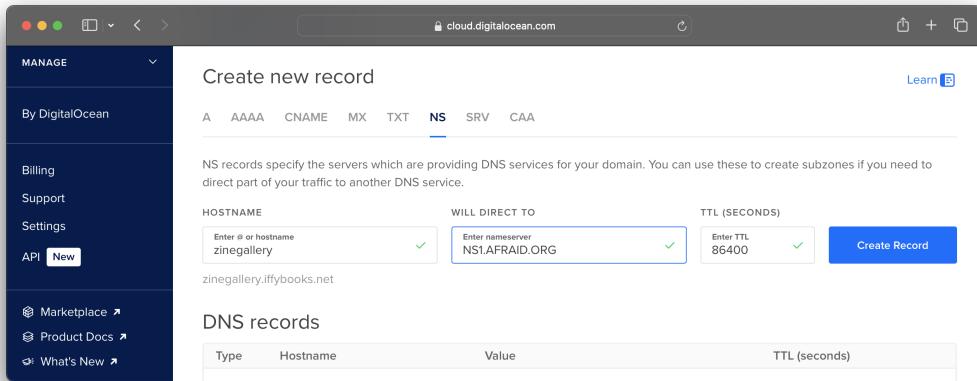
- NS1.AFRAID.ORG
- NS2.AFRAID.ORG
- NS3.AFRAID.ORG
- NS4.AFRAID.ORG

If you're using a domain you just registered, you can update your domain records on the site where you registered it. If you used GoDaddy, for example, open your **Domain Portfolio** and click on a domain to open **Domain Settings**. Then click on the **DNS** tab.

If you're creating a subdomain with a domain you're already using, you can update your domain records through your VPS provider or

hosting service. On DigitalOcean, for example, you can find domain settings under **Manage > Networking > Domains**.

- ❑ Create a new **NS** (name server) record for the domain or subdomain you're using, and enter `ns1.afraid.org` as the same server. Click **Create Record**.



- ❑ Repeat the previous step, creating three more NS records with the following name servers: `ns2.afraid.org`, `ns3.afraid.org` and `ns4.afraid.org`. You'll enter the same subdomain every time.

DNS records

Type	Hostname	Value	TTL (seconds)	
NS	zinegallery	directs to ns4.afraid.org	86400	More ▾
NS	zinegallery	directs to ns3.afraid.org	86400	More ▾
NS	zinegallery	directs to ns2.afraid.org	86400	More ▾
NS	zinegallery	directs to ns1.afraid.org	86400	More ▾



Install ddclient

Next you'll install `ddclient`, a program that intermittently checks your single-board computer's IP address. If it changes, `ddclient` will update your DDNS provider.

- On your single-board computer, run the following command to install a software package you'll need to use `ddclient`. Type `y` at the prompt and press **enter** to confirm.

```
sudo apt install libio-socket-ssl-perl
```

- Run the command below to install `ddclient`. Type `y` at the prompt and press **enter** to confirm.

```
sudo apt install ddclient
```

```
orangepi@Zine-Gallery:/var/www/zinegallery.iffybooks.net$ sudo apt install ddclient
```

- After installation, a setup wizard will launch. Use your arrow keys to select **freedns.afraid.org** from the list of DDNS providers. Press **enter** to continue.

Dynamic DNS service you are using. If the service you use is not listed, choose "other".

Dynamic DNS service provider:

no-ip.com
freedns.afraid.org.
duckdns.org
domains.google
www.dyndns.com
www.easydns.com
www.dsireports.com
www.zoneedit.com
other

<Ok>

- ❑ Now enter the username for your account on **freedns.afraid.org**.

Configuring ddclient
Username (or other type of account identifier) to use with the dynamic DNS service.

Username:

iffybooks

<Ok>

- ❑ Type our your **freedns.afraid.org** account password and press **enter**. You'll be prompted to enter your password again to confirm it.

Configuring ddclient
Password, API key, or token to use with the dynamic DNS service.

Password:

<Ok>

- Select **Web-based IP discovery service**, then press **enter** to continue.

The method ddclient uses to determine your current IP address. Your options:

Web-based IP discovery service: Periodically visit a web page that shows your IP address. You probably want this option if your computer is connected to the Internet via a Network Address Translation (NAT) device such as a typical consumer router.

Network interface: Use the IP address assigned to your computer's network interface (such as an Ethernet adapter or PPP connection). You probably want this option if your computer connects directly to the Internet (your connection does not go through a NAT device).

IP address discovery method:

Web-based IP discovery service

Network interface

<0k>

- Type out the domain/subdomain you're using and press **enter**.

Comma-separated list of fully qualified domain names to update (for instance, "myname.dyndns.org" with only one host, or "myname1.dyndns.org,myname2.dyndns.org" for two hosts).

Hosts to update (comma-separated):

zinegallery.iffybooks.net

<0k>

- Finally, run the command below to have `ddclient` check your current IP address every 5 minutes.

```
sudo ddclient -daemon 5m
```

```
orangepi@Zine-Gallery:~$ sudo ddclient -daemon 5m
```

If you don't see any error messages when you run this command, that's a good thing! It means `ddclient` is running properly.

- Now go to a browser on your desktop computer and enter your domain or subdomain in the URL bar. You should see your website! If not, wait five minutes for DNS servers to update and try again.