

Compte Rendu Tp 4 / Administration Réseaux Informatiques

1 - Pour lister la liste des interface réseaux actives , on utilise la commande :

- ifconfig :

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe77:38a0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:77:38:a0 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 74810 bytes 108491362 (108.4 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 9180 bytes 583508 (583.5 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 118 bytes 10710 (10.7 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 118 bytes 10710 (10.7 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

- Pour lister aussi les interfaces réseaux désactivés , on utilise la commande :

- ifconfig -a

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ ifconfig -a
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe77:38a0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:77:38:a0 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 74812 bytes 108491482 (108.4 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 9186 bytes 583988 (583.9 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 118 bytes 10710 (10.7 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 118 bytes 10710 (10.7 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

2 - Pour savoir le mode d'adressage sur notre machine en s'adressant au fichier 00-installer-config.yaml , On utilise la commande :

- sudo vim /etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo vim /etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml
```

```
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4 : true
      dhcp6 : true
      #addresses:
      #- 192.168.1.2/24
      #gateway4: 192.168.1.1
      #nameservers:
      #addresses:
      #- 192.168.1.0
      #- 192.168.1.1
      #search: []
  version: 2
```

```
enp0s3:
  dhcp4 : true
  dhcp6 : true
```

- Donc Le mode D'adressage est Automatique .

3 - En se basant sur la question précédente , l'adressage ip de ma machine est configure manuellement .

4 - Pour sauvegarder le fichier de configuration réseau on utilise la commande .

- \$sudo netplan apply , Pour Appliques les nouveaux changements .

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo netplan apply
```

5 - Apres avoir faire une copie du fichier de configuration , on applique la nouvelle configuration :

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo vim /etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml _
```

```

ethernets:
  enp0s3:
    # dhcp4 : true
    # dhcp6 : true
    addresses:
      - 192.168.1.2/24
    gateway4: 192.168.1.1
    nameservers:
      addresses:
        - 192.168.1.1
        - 8.8.8.8
      search: []
version: 2_

```

- On Doit enregistrer les changement :

```
:wq!
```

```
"/etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml" 15L, 358C written
```

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- Verifiont si il ya des erreurs dans la nouvelle configuration :

- \$ sudo netplan -d apply

```
configuration accepted_
```

- On doit appliquer les nouvelles changement on utilisant la commande :

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo netplan apply
```

- On doit relancer le service on utilisant la commande suivantes :

- systemctl restart systemd-networkd :

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-networkd
[sudo] password for sabriserver:
```

7 - Oui Il Exesiste une autres methode qui est :

- Tapte la commande :
 - netplan apply

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- route -n :

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination      Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
0.0.0.0          10.0.2.2       0.0.0.0         UG      100    0      0 enp0s3
10.0.2.0         0.0.0.0        255.255.255.0   U        0     0      0 enp0s3
10.0.2.2         0.0.0.0        255.255.255.255 UH      100    0      0 enp0s3
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ _
```

- Cette Comamnde Affiche les diferrentes routes vers les differents reseaux .

- netstat -nr :

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo netstat -nr
Kernel IP routing table
Destination      Gateway         Genmask         Flags  MSS Window  irtt Iface
0.0.0.0          10.0.2.2       0.0.0.0         UG      0 0        0 enp0s3
10.0.2.0         0.0.0.0        255.255.255.0   U        0 0        0 enp0s3
10.0.2.2         0.0.0.0        255.255.255.255 UH        0 0        0 enp0s3
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ _
```

- **netstat** , pour « network statistics », **est** une ligne de commande affichant des informations sur les connexions réseau, les tables de routage et un certain nombre de statistiques dont ceux des interfaces

9 - On tape la commande :

- sudo vim /etc/hosts .

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 sabriserver
192.168.1.3 clientphysique

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1          ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0      ip6-localnet
ff00::0      ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1      ip6-allnodes
ff02::2      ip6-allrouters
```

Configurer IPv4 : Manuellement

Adresse IP : 192.168.1.3

Sous-réseau : 255.255.255.0

Routeur : 192.168.1.1

Serveur DNS : 8.8.8.8

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```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ ping 192.168.8.102
PING 192.168.8.102 (192.168.8.102) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.987 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.409 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.410 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.396 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.404 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.539 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.406 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.409 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.401 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.410 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.321 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.214 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.508 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.384 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.418 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=0.357 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=17 ttl=64 time=0.255 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=18 ttl=64 time=0.347 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.8.102: icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=0.234 ms
```

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ ping client-physique
PING client-physique (192.168.8.102) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.249 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.283 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.549 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.401 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.332 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.302 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.301 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.405 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.740 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.325 ms
64 bytes from client-physique (192.168.8.102): icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.194 ms
```

—

Partie 2 :

- 1 :

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo apt-cache search -n nfs
libnfs-dev - NFS client library (development files)
libnfs13 - NFS client library (shared library)
libnfsidmap-dev - header files and docs for libnfsidmap
libnfsidmap2 - NFS idmapping library
nfs-common - NFS support files common to client and server
nfs-ganesha - NFS server in User Space
nfs-ganesha-ceph - nfs-ganesha fsal ceph libraries
nfs-ganesha-doc - Documentation for nfs-ganesha
nfs-kernel-server - support for NFS kernel server
argonaut-fai-nfsroot - Argonaut (tools, queues and status management)
fai-nfsroot - Fully Automatic Installation nfsroot package
libfile-nfslock-perl - perl module to do NFS (or not) locking
libnfs-utils - NFS client library (binaries)
libnfsidmap-regex - Plugin to map regex NFSv4 names to and from ids.
libyanfs-java - Yet Another NFS - a Java NFS library
nfs-ganesha-gluster - nfs-ganesha fsal gluster libraries
nfs-ganesha-gpfs - nfs-ganesha fsal gpfs libraries
nfs-ganesha-mem - nfs-ganesha fsal mem libraries
nfs-ganesha-mount-9p - nfs-ganesha mount.9P
nfs-ganesha-nullfs - nfs-ganesha fsal nullfs libraries
nfs-ganesha-proxy - nfs-ganesha fsal proxy libraries
nfs-ganesha-vfs - nfs-ganesha fsal vfs libraries
nfs-ganesha-xfs - nfs-ganesha fsal xfs libraries
nfs4-acl-tools - Commandline and GUI ACL utilities for the NFSv4 client
nfstrace - NFS tracing/monitoring/capturing/analyzing tool
nfstrace-doc - NFS tracing/monitoring/capturing/analyzing tool (documentation)
nfswatch - Program to monitor NFS traffic for the console
python3-nfs-ganesha - Python 3 bindings for nfs-ganesha
unionfs-fuse - Fuse implementation of unionfs
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ _
```

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```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo apt-get install nfs-kernel-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
nfs-kernel-server is already the newest version (1:1.3.4-2.5ubuntu3.4).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 96 not upgraded.
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$
```

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```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ su root
Password:
root@sabriserver:/home/sabriserver# cd
root@sabriserver:~# _
```

- Pour redemarrer le server on utilise la commande :

- sudo systemctl start nfs-kernel-server

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo systemctl start nfs-kernel-server
root@sabriserver:~# _
```

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```
root@sabriserver:~/nfs# mkdir etudiant
root@sabriserver:~/nfs# cd etudiant
root@sabriserver:~/nfs/etudiant# mkdir public
root@sabriserver:~/nfs/etudiant# mkdir person
root@sabriserver:~/nfs/etudiant# _
```

- Pour attribuer le repertoire au utilisateur etud101 on utilise la commande :

- sudo chown -R etud101 nfs/etudiant

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo chown -R etud101: nfs/etudiant
root@sabriserver:~#
```

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-

```
root@sabriserver:~/nfs# mkdir etudiant
root@sabriserver:~/nfs# cd etudiant
root@sabriserver:~/nfs/etudiant# mkdir public
root@sabriserver:~/nfs/etudiant# mkdir person
root@sabriserver:~/nfs/etudiant# _
```

- Le Fichier /etc/exports :

```
# Example for NFSv2 and NFSv3:
# /srv/homes hostname1(rw,sync,no_subtree_check) hostname2(ro,sync,no_subtree_check)
#
# Example for NFSv4:
# /srv/nfs4 gss/krb5i(rw,sync,fsid=0,crossmnt,no_subtree_check)
# /srv/nfs4/homes gss/krb5i(rw,sync,no_subtree_check)
#
/root/nfs/etudiant/public *(ro)
/root/nfs/etudiant/perso 192.168.8.102(rw)
```

- Pour la redemaration :

```
"/etc/exports" 13L, 465C written
root@sabriserver:~# sudo /etc/init.d/nfs-kernel-server reload
Reloading nfs-kernel-server configuration (via systemctl): nfs-kernel-server.service.
```

- On Se Connect via SSH du notre machine a notre serveur d'adress 192.168.8.121 :

```
[6C-60-EB-56-D9-B0:~ sabriaymane$ ssh etud101@192.168.8.121
[etud101@192.168.8.121's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
[etud101@192.168.8.121's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-81-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Wed 19 Jan 2022 07:30:06 PM UTC

System load:          0.36
Usage of /home:       0.3% of 1.91GB
Memory usage:         8%
Swap usage:           0%
Processes:            154
Users logged in:      1
IPv4 address for enp0s3: 192.168.8.121
IPv6 address for enp0s3: fd0:c42f:a38e:be00:a00:27ff:fe77:38a0

 * Super-optimized for small spaces - read how we shrank the memory
   footprint of MicroK8s to make it the smallest full K8s around.

https://ubuntu.com/blog/microk8s-memory-optimisation

100 updates can be applied immediately.
60 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

*** System restart required ***

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

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the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

Last login: Wed Jan  5 00:00:52 2022 from 10.0.2.15
Could not chdir to home directory /home/etud101: No such file or directory
% █
```

- On Cree les deux repertoires : nfs-public et nfs-perso dans le repertoire /home/etud101 :

```
[% pwd
/home/etud101
% █
```

```
[% sudo mkdir nfs-public
[% sudo mkdir nfs-perso
[% ls
nfs-perso  nfs-public
```


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```
"/etc/hosts" 10L, 257C written
root@sabriserver:~# mount -t nfs 192.168.8.120:/root/nfs/etudiant/public /home/etud101/nfs-public -o
ro
mount.nfs: Connection timed out
root@sabriserver:~# mount -t nfs 192.168.8.120:/root/nfs/etudiant/public /home/etud101/nfs-public -o
ro
192.168.8.120:/root/nfs/etudiant/public media/NFS nfs defaults,user,auto,_netdev,bg00
```

17 - Pardon Professeur j'ai pas pu résoudre cette question a cause des problèmes de nfs

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- Le Port 80 Correspond au trafic-web normal , non crypte
- Le Port 443 correspond au trafic-crypte TSL/SSL

RM : le serveur n'accepter que des requêtes que sur les ports spécifiés

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- Installation du Apache 2 :

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo apt-get install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom www-browser
The following packages will be upgraded:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils
4 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/1,518 kB of archives.
After this operation, 0 B of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
(Reading database ... 98690 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../apache2_2.4.41-4ubuntu3.9_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking apache2 (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.9) over (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.8) ...
Preparing to unpack .../apache2-bin_2.4.41-4ubuntu3.9_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking apache2-bin (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.9) over (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.8) ...
Preparing to unpack .../apache2-data_2.4.41-4ubuntu3.9_all.deb ...
Unpacking apache2-data (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.9) over (2.4.41-4ubuntu3.8) ...
```

- Verifions si le service apache2 est activer :

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo systemctl is-enabled apache2.service
enabled
root@sabriserver:~# _
```

- Configurant le parefeu <ufw>

- Pour afficher le status on execute la commande :

- ufw status

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo ufw status
Status: inactive
```

- Nous devons activer le parefeu ufw et activer aussi le apache avec les commande :

- sudo ufw enable

```
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
root@sabriserver:~#
```

```
root@sabriserver:~# ufw status
Status: active
```

- sudo ufw allow 'Apache'

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo ufw allow 'Apache'
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
```

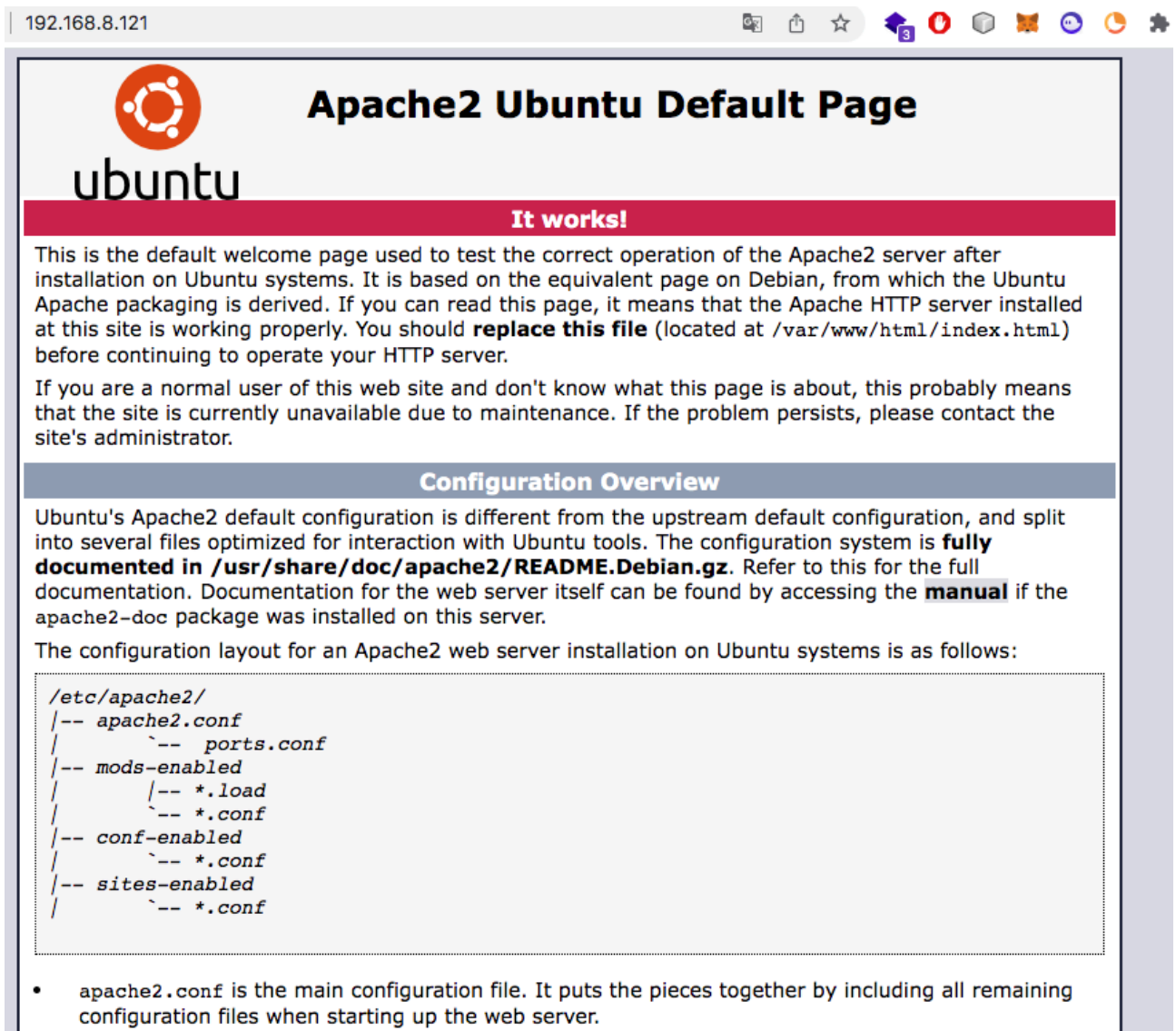
```
root@sabriserver:~# ufw status
Status: active
```

To	Action	From
--	-----	----
Apache	ALLOW	Anywhere
Apache (v6)	ALLOW	Anywhere (v6)

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2022-01-19 21:52:17 UTC; 17min ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 16491 (apache2)
     Tasks: 55 (limit: 5676)
    Memory: 4.9M
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─16491 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─16493 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─16494 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start


Jan 19 21:52:17 sabriserver systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Jan 19 21:52:17 sabriserver apache2[16478]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the
Jan 19 21:52:17 sabriserver systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
lines 1-15/15 (END)
```

- Nous Testons :



192.168.8.121

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 Overview

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
|   |-- *.load
|   |-- *.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.

- Maintenant nous allons cree le domaine estfbs :

-

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo mkdir /var/www/estfbs
root@sabriserver:~# _
```

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/estfbs
root@sabriserver:~#
```

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/estfbs
root@sabriserver:~#
```

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo mkdir /var/www/estfbs
root@sabriserver:~# _
```

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/estfbs
root@sabriserver:~#
```

```
root@sabriserver:~# sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/estfbs
root@sabriserver:~#
```

```
GNU nano 4.8 /var/www/estfbs/index.html
<html>
<head>
<title> Welcome To Est Fbs </title>
</head>
<body>Merci Pour Votre Attention Professeur RaChid Ait-Daoud </body>
</html>
```

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo cp /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf /etc/apache2/sites-
available/estfbs.conf
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ _
```

```
ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
ServerName estfbs
ServerAlias www.estfbs
DocumentRoot /var/www/estfbs
```

```
# 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
```

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo a2ensite estfbs.conf
Enabling site estfbs.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
systemctl reload apache2
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ systemctl reload apache2
```

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ systemctl reload apache2
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ====
Authentication is required to reload 'apache2.service'.
Multiple identities can be used for authentication:
 1. Aymane Sabri (sabriserver)
 2. Etudiant 1er annee genie Informatique (etud101)
Choose identity to authenticate as (1-2): 1
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$
```

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ ls -l /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
total 0
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 35 Jan  4 23:00 000-default.conf -> ../sites-available/000-default.conf
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 30 Jan 19 23:19 estfbs.conf -> ../sites-available/estfbs.conf
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ _
```

```
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
Site 000-default disabled.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
sabriserver@sabriserver:~$ _
```

```
Syntax OK
```

Success! The your domain virtual host is working!

- Merci Pour Votre Attention / Aymane Sabri / Groupe 2