

Technological Institute of the Philippines
Manila
CIT401 - Systems Administration and Maintenance

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Section	IT41S3

Instructions:

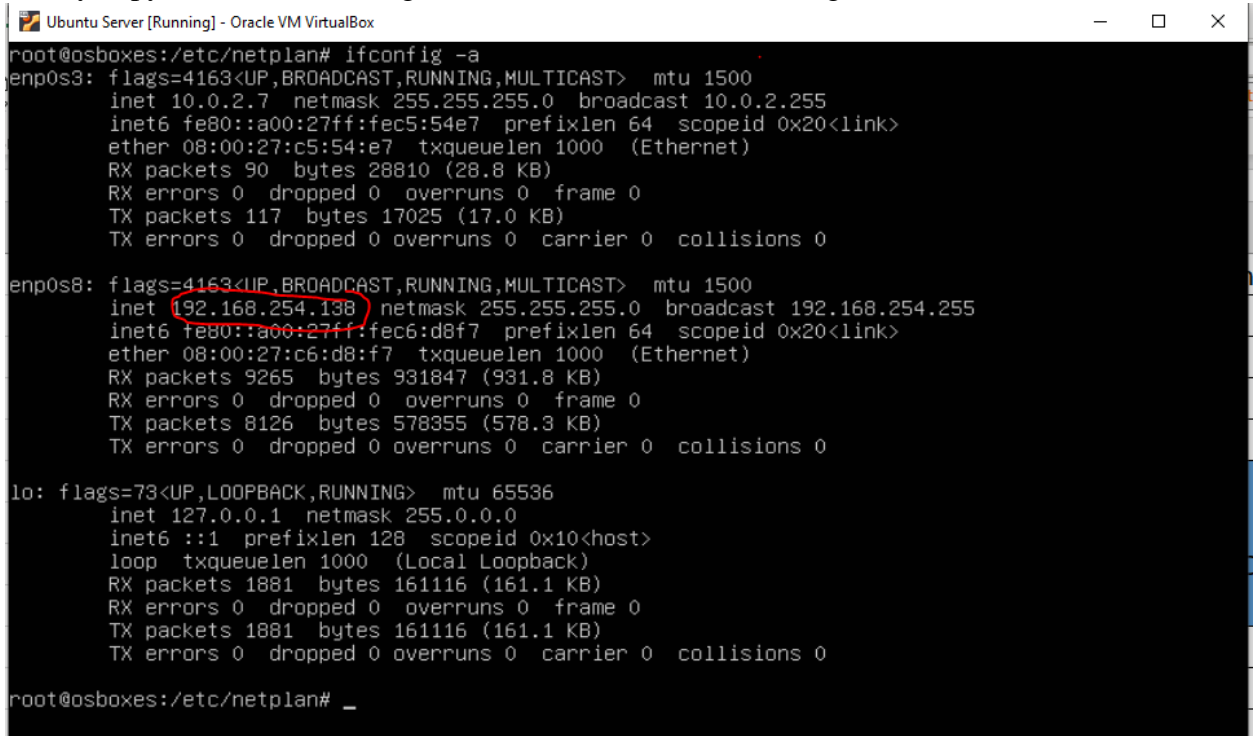
1. Meet as a group and perform the given task.
2. Put your answer on the number (marked as RED) asking for an output.
3. Do not modify the format of this document for easier checking.

A. Configuring the IP address

1. Follow the link below on how to set static IP address in your Ubuntu server.
<https://technologyrss.com/how-to-configure-static-ip-address-on-ubuntu-21-04-server/>

Note: You can use other references.

2. On my copy of VM after setting the static IP I have the following:



```
root@osboxes:/etc/netplan# ifconfig -a
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.7 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fec5:54e7 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:c5:54:e7 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 90 bytes 28810 (28.8 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 117 bytes 17025 (17.0 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

enp0s8: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.254.138 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.254.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fec6:d8f7 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:c6:d8:f7 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 9265 bytes 931847 (931.8 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 8126 bytes 578355 (578.3 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 1881 bytes 161116 (161.1 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 1881 bytes 161116 (161.1 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@osboxes:/etc/netplan# _
```

Figure 1.Static IP is set to the Ubuntu VM.

The IP that I set in my Ubuntu is 192.168.254.138 and my desktop is 192.168.254.137. To validate that my desktop pc can communicate with the Ubuntu server, I will issue a ping command and there should be a reply.

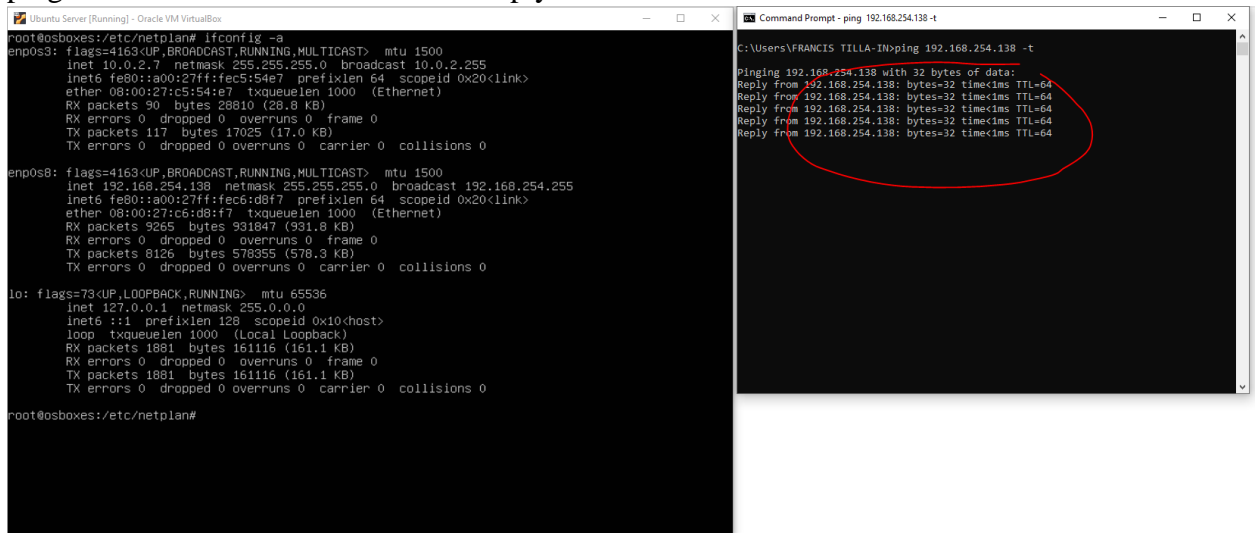



Figure 2. Issuing ping command from PC to Ubuntu server.

This way we can access the website that we will be deploying outside the Ubuntu server.

3. Provide a screenshot of your output like Figure 2.

```
juliabello@juliabello:~$ ip addr show
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: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:ee:6b:07 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.30/16 brd 192.168.255.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feee:6b07/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
juliabello@juliabello:~$
```

Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

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.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective `*-available/` counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf`. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called `apache2`. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, `apache2` needs to be started/stopped with `/etc/init.d/apache2` or `apache2ctl`. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.

Document Roots

By default, Ubuntu does not allow access through the web browser to *any* file apart of those located in `/var/www`, **public_html** directories (when enabled) and `/usr/share` (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in `/srv`) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in `/etc/apache2/apache2.conf`.

The default Ubuntu document root is `/var/www/html`. You can make your own virtual hosts under `/var/www`. This is different to previous releases which provides better security out of the box.

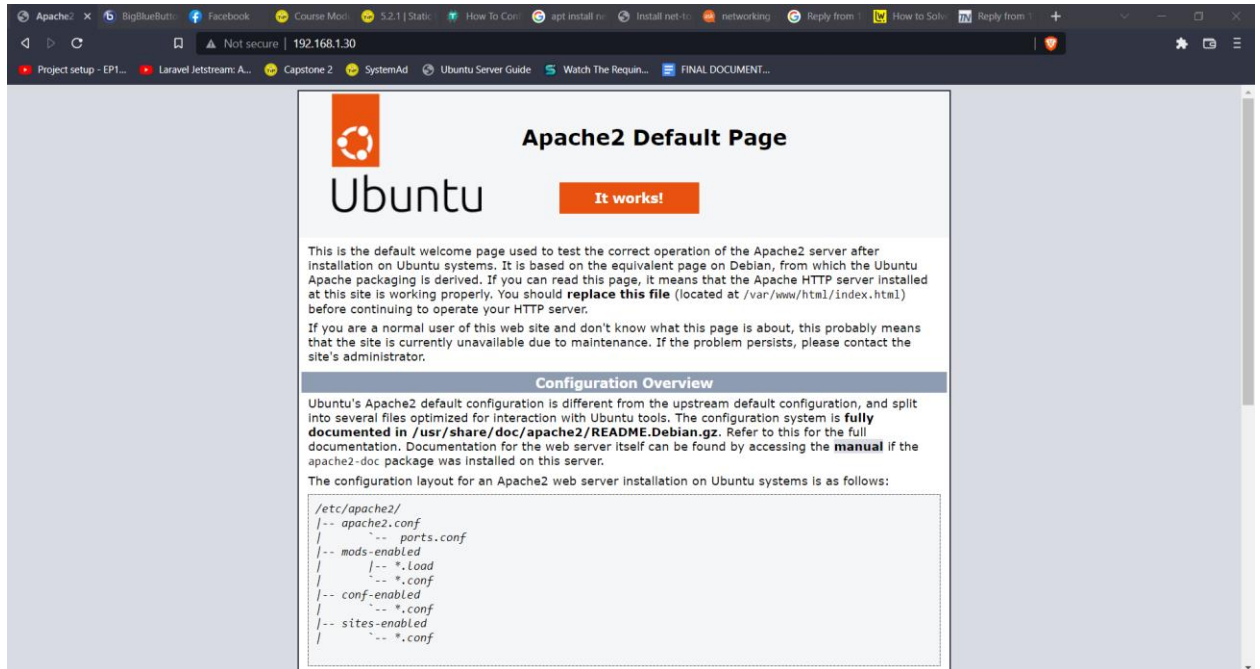
Reporting Problems

Please use the `ubuntu-bug` tool to report bugs in the Apache2 package with Ubuntu. However, check **existing bug reports** before reporting a new bug.

Please report bugs specific to modules (such as PHP and others) to respective packages, not to the web server itself.

Figure 3. Default Ubuntu Apache web page.

5. Put your screenshot below including the URL to see that you can access your server on your PC browser.



<http://192.168.1.30/>

Honor Pledge:

"I affirm that I have not given or received any unauthorized help on this assignment, and that this work is my own."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'j. bello', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Bello, Julia Christine O.