

Nginx.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "usuario@desaweb:/etc/nginx" with the following content:

```

Archivo  Muestra  Ver  Detalle  Dependencias  Ayuda
usuario@desaweb:~$ sudo dpkg -l | grep openssl
(sudo) contrasea para usuario:
ii  libssl1:amd64 1.2.3b-5build2 amd64 OpenSSL engine for the XML security library
ii  libssl1:amd64 3.0.13-3ubuntu3.4 amd64 Secure Sockets Layer toolkit - cryptographic utility
ii  perl-openssl-defaults:amd64 7build3 amd64 version compatibility baseline for Perl OpenSSL packages
usuario@desaweb:~$ cd /etc/nginx
usuario@desaweb:/etc/nginx$ sudo nano .htpasswd

```

The terminal window is running on a Linux system, and the user is currently in the `/etc/nginx` directory. The `dpkg -l | grep openssl` command was used to list installed OpenSSL-related packages. The output shows that `libssl1:amd64` and `perl-openssl-defaults:amd64` are installed. The user then navigated to `/etc/nginx` and started the `nano` editor to edit the `.htpasswd` file.

[illegible]

Uno vez metidos los usuarios el fichero oculto debería ser parecido a esto:



A screenshot of a terminal window running nano 2.9.2. The file being edited is .htpasswd. The content of the file is as follows:

```
joel:$apr19K0A7091VsoBwMx7Z5Kv1612ewq1F4.  
invitado:$apr1s37CB/LQ9PtgeofR4F7.h3PrZuRp9.
```

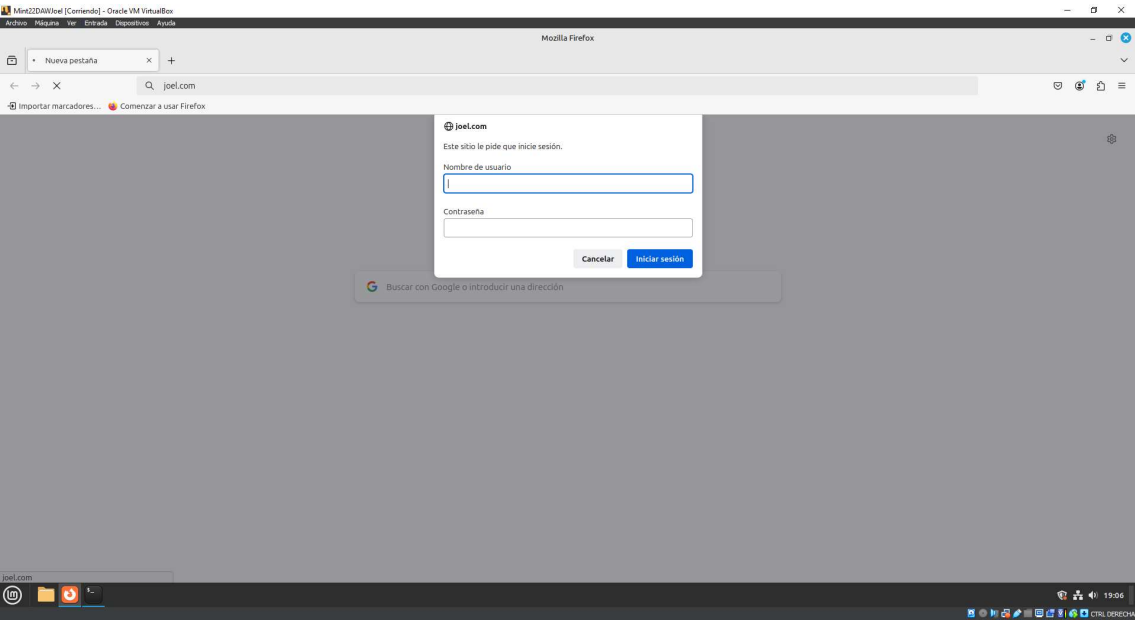
Debemos modificar el fichero de configuración para que pida autenticación para entrar en el.



A screenshot of a terminal window running nano 2.9.2. The file being edited is /etc/nginx/sites-available/joel. The content of the file is as follows:

```
server {  
    listen 80;  
    listen [::]:80;  
  
    root /var/www/html/joel/public.html;  
    index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;  
    server_name joel.com www.joel.com;  
  
    location / {  
        try_files $uri $uri/ =404;  
        auth_basic "Zona restringida";  
        auth_basic_user_file /etc/nginx/.htpasswd;  
    }  
    error_page 403 /404.html;  
    location =/404.html {  
        internal;  
    }  
}
```

Una vez entremos en la pagina nos pedirá autenticación.



Al dar en cancelar en la autenticación nos aparecerá el error 401. Se puede crear un html para que aparezca un error personalizado.



```
server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;

    root /var/www/html/joel/public.html;
    index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;
    server_name joel.com www.joel.com;

    location / {
        try_files $uri /404;
        auth_basic "Zona restringida";
        auth_basic_user_file /etc/nginx/.htpasswd;

        # Página de error 401
        error_page 401 /401.html;
    }

    # Configuración para servir la página de error 401
    location = /401.html {
        root /var/www/html; # Ubicación donde se encuentra 401.html
        internal;
    }

    # Página de error 403 que redirige a 404.html
    error_page 403 /404.html;

    # Configuración para servir la página de error 404
    location = /404.html {
        root /var/www/html; # Ubicación donde se encuentra 404.html
        internal;
    }
}
```



Error 401: Acceso No Autorizado

Lo sentimos, pero necesitas ingresar credenciales válidas para acceder a esta página.



Apache.

Ahora haremos lo mismo pero con Apache


```
Min22D4W1el [Comando] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
usuario@desaweb: /etc/apache2/sites-available

Archivos Editar Ver Buscar Terminal Ayuda
GNU nano 2.2 empleados.es.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 admin@localhost
ServerName empleados.es
ServerAlias www.empleados.es
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/www.empleados.es/public_html

# 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}/sites/empleados.es/error.log
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/sites/empleados.es/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 "apachectl -D".
#Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf

<Directory /var/www/html/www.empleados.es/public_html>
    AuthType Basic
    AuthName "Acceso Restringido"
    AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
    Require valid-user
</Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

