

# INSTITUTO FEDERAL Ceará

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## Avaliação 4

### Apache

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page. The browser's address bar shows the URL 192.168.122.1. The page has a header with the Apache logo and the text "Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page". Below the header, there is a red banner that says "It works!". The main content area contains a paragraph explaining that this is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It also mentions that the configuration system is fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz. Below this, there is a section titled "Configuration Overview" which explains that Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration and is split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. It also mentions that the configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows: /etc/apache2/. The page also includes a code block showing the contents of the /etc/apache2/apache2.conf file, which includes the ports.conf file, the mods-enabled directory, and the conf-enabled and sites-enabled directories. Finally, there is a list of bullet points explaining the configuration files and how they are activated.

**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
```

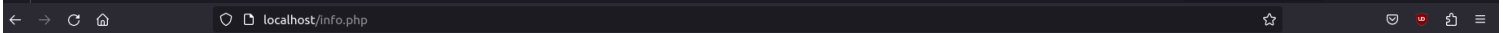
- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this 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`, `a2disite`, 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.

# Banco de Dados – MariaDB

```
redes@redes2-pc07: ~  
Configurando mariadb-client-core-10.3 (1:10.3.38-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...  
Configurando libfcgi-perl (0.79-1) ...  
Configurando libterm-readkey-perl (2.38-1build1) ...  
Configurando libdbi-perl:amd64 (1.643-1ubuntu0.1) ...  
Configurando libfcgi-fast-perl (1:2.15-1) ...  
Configurando mariadb-client-10.3 (1:10.3.38-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...  
Configurando libdbd-mysql-perl:amd64 (4.050-3ubuntu0.2) ...  
Configurando mariadb-server-10.3 (1:10.3.38-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/mysql.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/mysqld.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/mariadb.service → /lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service.  
Configurando mariadb-client (1:10.3.38-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...  
Configurando mariadb-server (1:10.3.38-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...  
A processar 'triggers' para systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.22) ...  
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.9.1-1) ...  
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.7) ...  
redes@redes2-pc07:~$ systemctl status mariadb  
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.3.38 database server  
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor prese  
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-09-14 21:03:52 -03; 1min 59s ago  
     Docs: man:mysqld(8)  
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/  
   Main PID: 15287 (mysqld)  
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."  
     Tasks: 31 (limit: 17791)  
    Memory: 63.3M  
   CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service  
           └─15287 /usr/sbin/mysqld  
  
redes@redes2-pc07:~$ sudo systemctl start mariadb  
redes@redes2-pc07:~$ mariadb --version  
mariadb Ver 15.1 Distrib 10.3.38-MariaDB, for debian-linux-gnu (x86_64) using readline 5.2  
redes@redes2-pc07:~$ sudo mysql_secure_installation  
  
NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB  
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!  
  
In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current  
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and  
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,  
so you should just press enter here.  
  
Enter current password for root (enter for none):  
OK, successfully used password, moving on...  
  
Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB  
root user without the proper authorisation.  
  
Set root password? [Y/n] y  
New password:  
Re-enter new password:  
Password updated successfully!  
Reloading privilege tables:
```

```
redes@redes2-pc07: ~  
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,  
so you should just press enter here.  
  
Enter current password for root (enter for none):  
OK, successfully used password, moving on...  
  
Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB  
root user without the proper authorisation.  
  
Set root password? [Y/n] y  
New password:  
Re-enter new password:  
Password updated successfully!  
Reloading privilege tables..  
... Success!  
  
By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone  
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for  
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation  
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a  
production environment.  
  
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y  
... Success!  
  
Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This  
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.  
  
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n]  
... Success!  
  
By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can  
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed  
before moving into a production environment.  
  
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n]  
- Dropping test database...  
... Success!  
- Removing privileges on test database...  
... Success!  
  
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far  
will take effect immediately.  
  
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n]  
... Success!  
  
Cleaning up...  
  
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB  
installation should now be secure.  
  
Thanks for using MariaDB!
```

# PHP



PHP Version 7.4.3-4ubuntu2.19	
	
System	Linux redes2-pc07 5.15.0-83-generic #92~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon Aug 21 14:00:49 UTC 2023 x86_64
Build Date	Jun 27 2023 15:49:59
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.4/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/15-xml.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-dom.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-fli.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-imagick.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-imap.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-intl.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-simplexml.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-soap.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlreader.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlrpc.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xmlwriter.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xsl.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-zip.ini
PHP API	20190902
PHP Extension	20190902
Zend Extension	320190902
Zend Extension Build	API320190902.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20190902.NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	provided by mbstring
IPv6 Support	enabled
DTrace Support	available, disabled
Registered PHP Streams	https, ftps, compress.zlib, php, file, glob, data, http, ftp, phar, zip
Registered Stream Socket Transports	tcp, udp, unix, udg, ssl, tls, tlsv1.0, tlsv1.1, tlsv1.2, tlsv1.3
Registered Stream Filters	zlib.*, string.rot13, string.toupper, string.tolower, string.strip_tags, convert.*, consumed, dechunk, convert.iconv.*