

Documentation DDWS

JOB 2

sudo apt install apache2

ip a puis copier l'adresse ip,

Sur google taper: <http://127.0.0.1>



debian

Apache2 Debian Default Page

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. 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

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian 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 Debian 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

JOB 3

Apache

Apache est un logiciel de serveur web gratuit permet aux propriétaires de sites web de servir du contenu sur le web d'où le nom « serveur web ». C'est l'un des serveurs web les plus anciens et les plus fiables avec une première version sortie il y a plus de 20 ans, en 1995 et open-source qui alimente environ 46% des sites web, à travers le monde.

NGINX

Nginx est un proxy inverse hautes performances, un serveur Web d'équilibrage de charge généralement réservé aux VPS ou à l'hébergement de serveurs dédiés. Il n'est disponible qu'à partir d'un nombre limité d'hébergeurs.

JOB 4

sudo nano /etc/hosts

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/hosts *
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    debian
192.168.229.130  dnsproject.prepa.com

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

puis restart apache

sudo systemctl restart apache2.service

on rentre l'url "dnsproject.prepa.com" :



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Document Roots

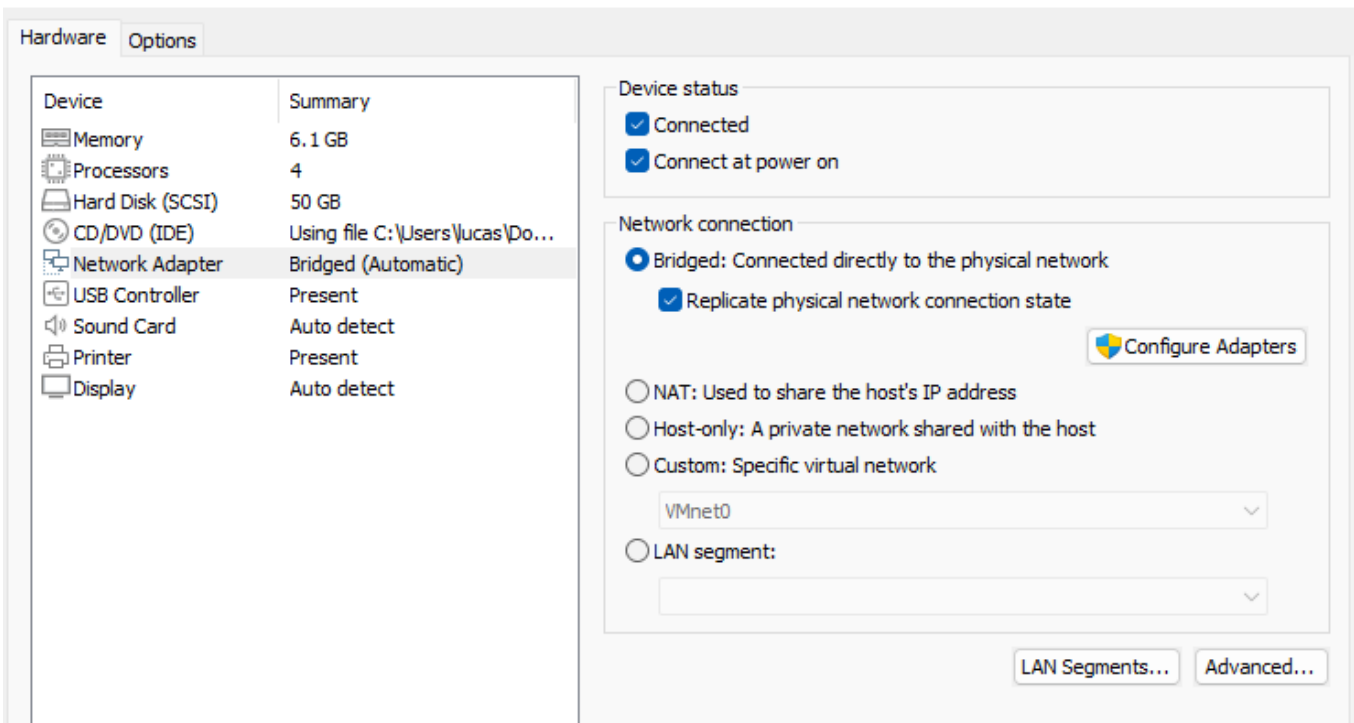
JOB 5

Les règles de réservation d'un nom de domaine varient selon la nature du site :

- Domaines géographiques à vocation nationale, selon la localisation géographique de l'entreprise (.fr, .it, .eu ...)
- Domaines génériques, à vocation internationale (.com, .net, .org...)

JOB 6

il faut se connecter en bridge



cd /etc/bind

sudo cp db.local direct

sudo nano direct

```

lucas@debian: /etc/bind
GNU nano 5.4 direct
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      dnsproject.prepa.com. debian.dnsproject.prepa.com. (
                                2          ; Serial
                                604800     ; Refresh
                                86400      ; Retry
                                2419200    ; Expire
                                604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       debian.dnsproject.prepa.com.
debian    IN      A        10.10.29.200
www       IN      CNAME    debian.dnsproject.prepa.com.

[ Lecture de 14 lignes ]
^G Aide      ^O Écrire   ^W Chercher  ^K Couper   ^T Exécuter  ^C Emplacement
^X Quitter   ^R Lire fich. ^\ Remplacer ^U Coller   ^J Justifier ^_ Aller ligne

```

sudo nano inverse

```
lucas@debian: /etc/bind
GNU nano 5.4 inverse
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      dnsproject.prepa.com. debian.dnsproject.prepa.com. (
                                2          ; Serial
                                604800     ; Refresh
                                86400      ; Retry
                                2419200    ; Expire
                                604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       debian.dnsproject.prepa.com.
debian    IN      A        10.10.29.200
29.200    IN      PTR      debian.dnsproject.prepa.com.

[ Lecture de 14 lignes ]
^G Aide      ^O Écrire    ^W Chercher  ^K Couper    ^T Exécuter  ^C Emplacement
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```

sudo nano named.conf.local

```
lucas@debian: /etc/bind
GNU nano 5.4 named.conf.local
//
// Do any local configuration here
//

// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
zone "dnsproject.prepa.com" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/direct";
};
zone "10.10.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/inverse";
};

[ Lecture de 16 lignes ]
^G Aide      ^O Écrire    ^W Chercher  ^K Couper    ^T Exécuter  ^C Emplacement
^X Quitter   ^R Lire fich.^_ Remplacer  ^U Coller    ^J Justifier ^_ Aller ligne
```

cd ..

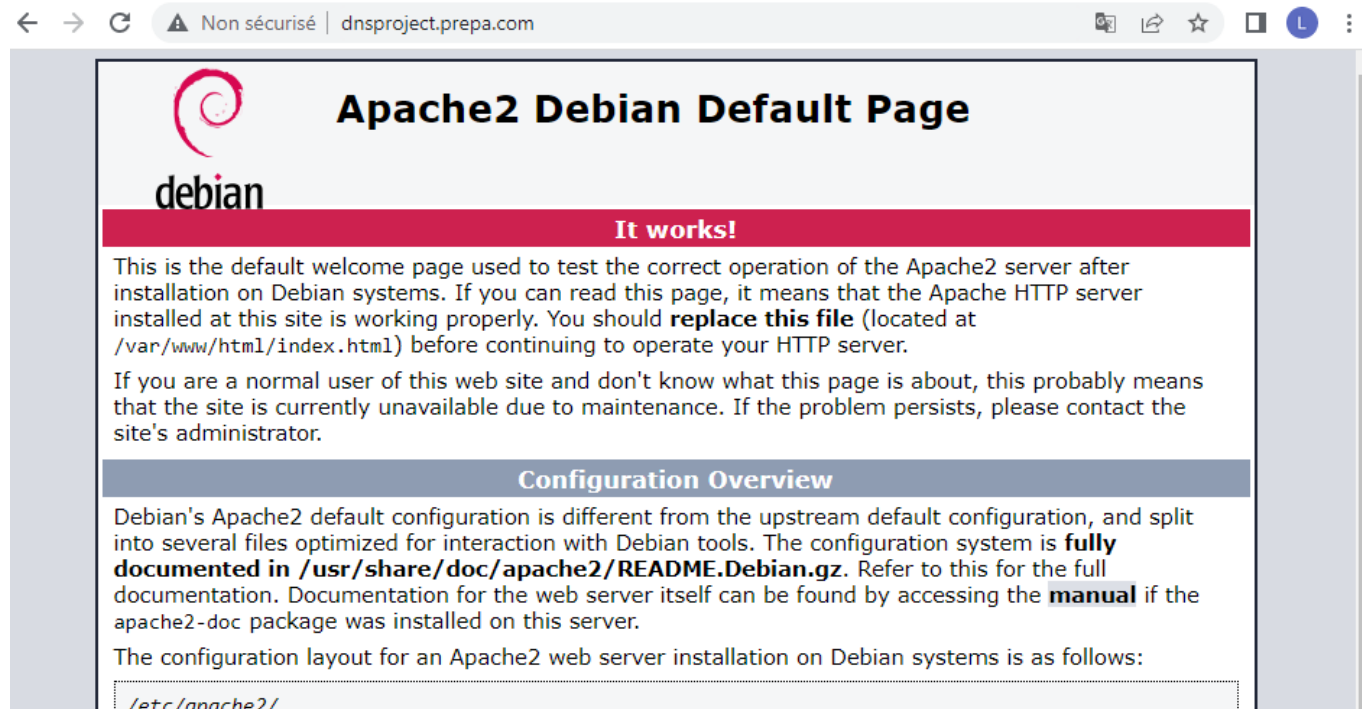
sudo nano resolv.conf

sudo systemctl restart bind9

puis sur l'hôte (windows) dans panneau de configuration > réseau et internet > Centre réseau et partage > WI-Fi la plateforme > ipv4

cd

puis sur google (windows) mettre dans l'url www.dnsproject.prepa.com et on tombe sur



JOB 7

configuration serveur dhcp

```
lucas@debian: /etc/dhcp
GNU nano 5.4 dhcpd.conf
# option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;
#}

# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
subnet 10.10.29.200 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.10.29.210 10.10.29.250 ;
    option domain-name-servers 10.10.29.200, www.dsnproject.prepa.com;
    option domain-name "dsnproject.prepa.com";
    option routers 10.10.29.200;
    option broadcast-address 10.10.29.255;
    default-lease-time 86600;
    max-lease-time 72600;
}

# Hosts which require special configuration options can be listed in
# host statements.  If no address is specified, the address will be
# allocated dynamically (if possible), but the host-specific information
# will still come from the host declaration.

#host passacaglia {
#    hardware ethernet 0:0:c0:5d:bd:95;
#    filename "vmunix.passacaglia";
#}

^G Aide      ^O Écrire   ^W Chercher  ^K Couper    ^T Exécuter  ^C Emplacement
^X Quitter   ^R Lire fich.^_ Remplacer  ^U Coller    ^J Justifier ^_ Aller ligne
```