

Trabajo realizado en clase

Actualizo la máquina Ubuntu.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt update
```

Instalé Apache 2.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo apt install apache2
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor prese>
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2023-10-04 12:24:21 CEST; 1min 2s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 2891 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 4602)
   Memory: 5.0M
      CPU: 53ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─2891 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─2892 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─2893 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

oct 04 12:24:21 ubuntu-VirtualBox systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
oct 04 12:24:21 ubuntu-VirtualBox apachectl[2890]: AH00558: apache2: Could not >
oct 04 12:24:21 ubuntu-VirtualBox systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
```

Al enfrentarme a problemas relacionados con las IPs, opté por utilizar Netplan, lo cual me permitió abordarlos de manera más efectiva y útil.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox: ~
# Let NetworkManager manage all devices on this system
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: NetworkManager
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.4.118/24]
      routes:
        - to: default
          via: 192.168.4.1
      nameservers:
        addresses: [8.8.8.8]
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
/etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml [R0] 14,0-1 All
```

Modifiqué la página por defecto del servidor Apache

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ cd /var/www/html/
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:/var/www/html$ sudo nvim index.html
```

```
<h1>Roberto Lopez</h1>
```

```
<a href="/.sisi.txt" download="troyano_noesunvirus.txt">Mi enlace</a>
```

Modifiqué la ruta base por defecto del servidor Apache.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nvim /etc/apache2/ports.conf
```

Cambié la propiedad DocumentRoot al nuevo directorio.

```
# 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 webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /home/ubuntu/Documents

# 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
```

```
<Directory /home/ubuntu/Documents>
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

Cambié el puerto del servidor modificando los siguientes archivos de configuración.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nvim /etc/apache2/ports.conf
```

```
# If you just change the port or add more ports here, you will likely also
# have to change the VirtualHost statement in
# /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf

Listen 81

<IfModule ssl_module>
    Listen 443
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_gnutls.c>
    Listen 443
</IfModule>

# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nvim /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
<VirtualHost *:81>
    # 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)
    # the value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardl
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com
```