# **Enabling web-view for files saved on a Linux server (RHEL6)**

## Creating a certificate

1. Log into the server as *root*
2. Create a unique certificate for that server by running the following commands(you might need to buy a certificate if it is for business purposes)
   1. *cd /etc/pki/tls/cert*
   2. *make server.key*
   3. Provide a passphrase when prompted(twice)
   4. *openssl rsa -in server.key -out server.key*
   5. Provide the same passphrase as provided in step (c) above
   6. *make server.csr*
   7. You will then be asked the following questions():
      1. Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:US
      2. State or Province Name (full name) []:IA
      3. Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]:AMES
      4. Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]:name-this
      5. Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:name-this-too
      6. Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:www.name-this.com
      7. Email Address []:xyz@something.com

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes to be sent with your certificate request

* + 1. A challenge password []:XXXXXXXX
    2. An optional company name []:optional-name
  1. *openssl x509 -in server.csr -out server.crt -req -signkey server.key -days 3650*
  2. *chmod 400 server.\**

## Configuring httpd for SSL

1. *yum -y install mod\_ssl*
2. Use **WinSCP** to log into your server and make the following changes to the file(using vi is also fine but it is a bit cumbersome): /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf
   1. Line 77: uncomment

DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"

* 1. Line 78: uncomment and specify the server name

*ServerName www.name-this.com:443*

* 1. Line 93: change

*SSLProtocol all -SSLv2* **to** *SSLProtocol -All +TLSv1 +TLSv1.1 +TLSv1.2*

* 1. Line 105: change this to the certificate created in the previous section

*SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server.crt*

* 1. Line 112: change this to the key created in the previous section

*SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server.key*

1. Restart the httpd service with the following command:
   1. */etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd restart*
2. Access your webpage using the **IP address**(10.XX.XX.123). It will show the test page.
3. In case there are issues in contacting the server, disable iptables by using the command(please read more about disabling iptables before running the command):
   1. *service iptables stop*
4. Any file that needs to be accessed should be put under the directory */var/www/html*
5. You can test this by placing a file, say “abc.xyz” under the directory */var/www/html* and then accessing it from a web browser using the server’s IP address and the path to the file. So, to access the file “abc.xyz” you will use the following format: */var/www/html/abc.xyz*