

APACHE

ServerConfiguration

- Web Server is responsible for hosting websites.
- Web hosting can be done via tools such as IIS, Apache ,tomcat etc.
- Web server is also be called on File sharing Server.
- Web hosting can be done either via dynamically or statically.
- Dynamic web hosting is done via WSGI , web server Gateway Interface .
- It works on http or https
- https works on port no 443.
- http works on port no 80.

- RHEL6 includes Apache version 2.2
- Apache is the most popular, secure, robust, reliable and powerful web server.

Profile

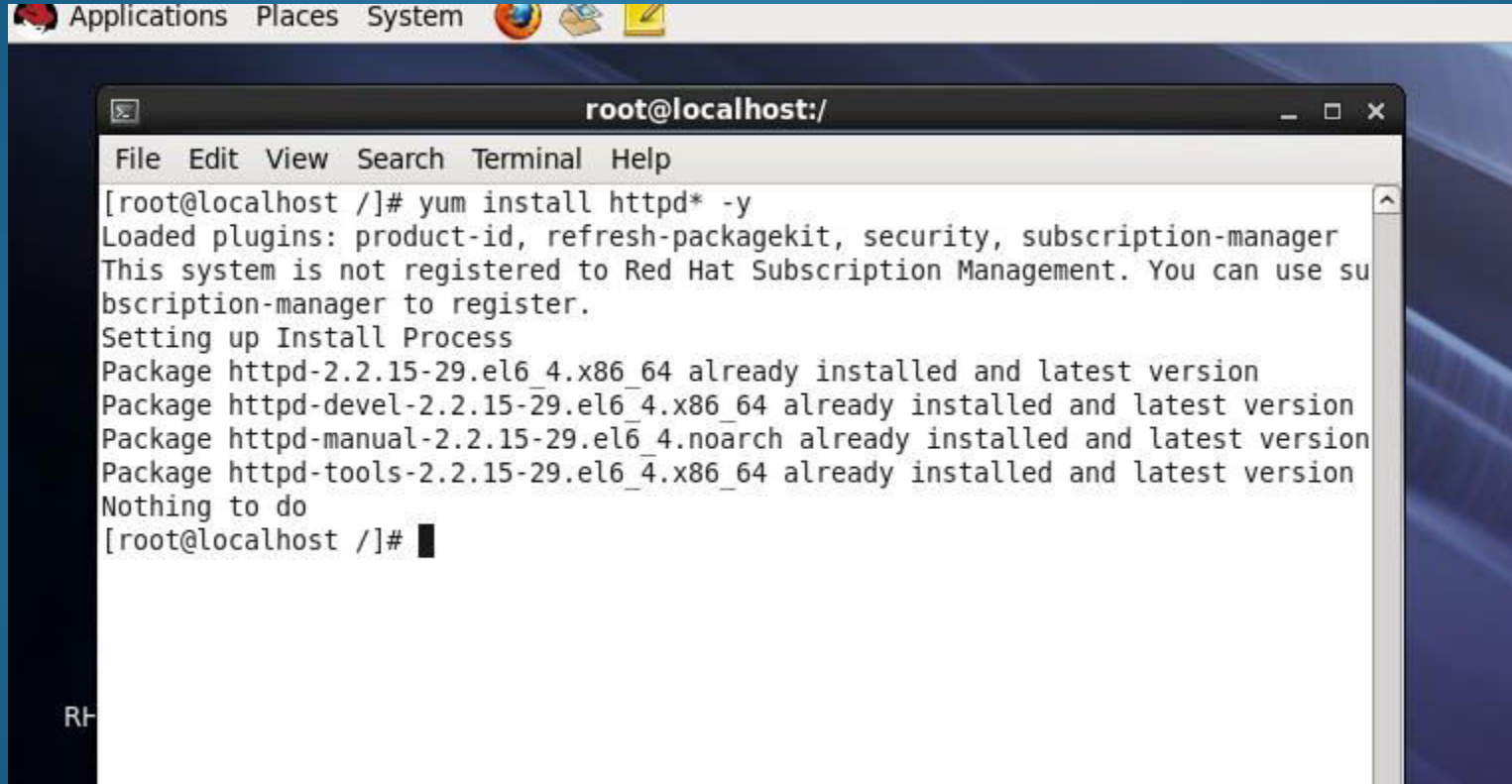
- Use : Hosting a web site.
- Package : httpd
- Port : 80/http, 443/https
- Configuration file : /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
- Document root : /var/www/html
- Daemon : httpd
- Script : /etc/init.d/httpd

Three types

- Name-based (single ip and many websites)
- IP-based (single website and many IP's)
- Port-based (Hosting with different port no's)

Configuration steps

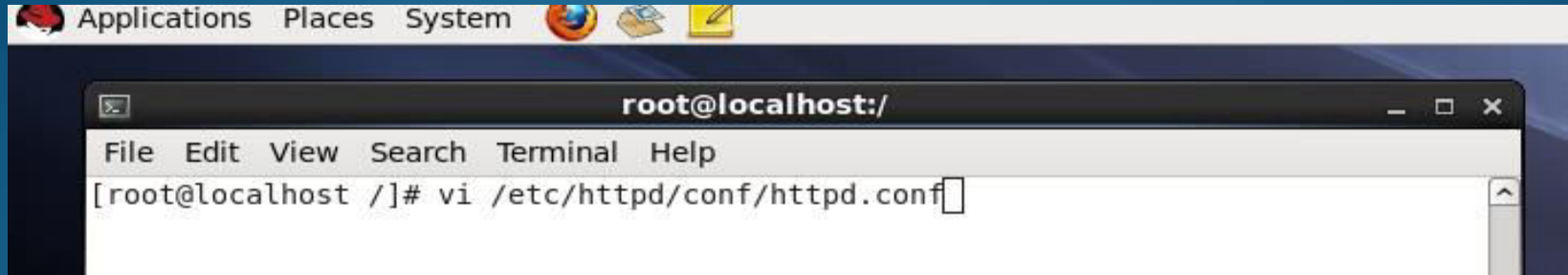
- Install the package for apache web server



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@localhost:/' with a menu bar containing 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal output is as follows:

```
[root@localhost /]# yum install httpd* -y
Loaded plugins: product-id, refresh-packagekit, security, subscription-manager
This system is not registered to Red Hat Subscription Management. You can use su
bscription-manager to register.
Setting up Install Process
Package httpd-2.2.15-29.el6_4.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Package httpd-devel-2.2.15-29.el6_4.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Package httpd-manual-2.2.15-29.el6_4.noarch already installed and latest version
Package httpd-tools-2.2.15-29.el6_4.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Nothing to do
[root@localhost /]#
```

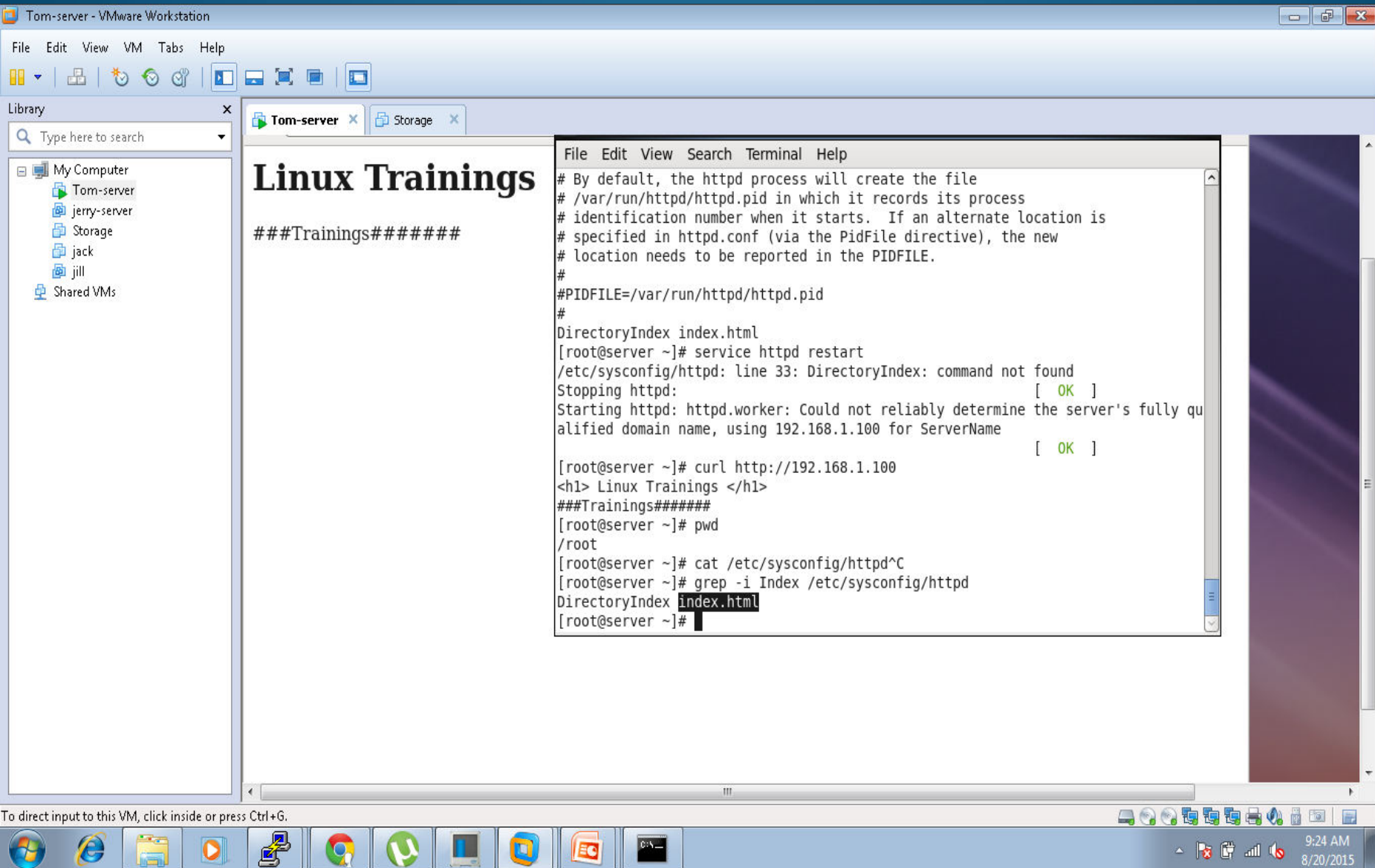
- Navigate to `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf` file and copy the last 7 lines and edit as follows.



```
root@localhost:/  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost /]# vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```



```
# server name.  
#  
#<VirtualHost *:80>  
#     ServerAdmin webmaster@dummy-host.example.com  
#     DocumentRoot /www/docs/dummy-host.example.com  
#     ServerName dummy-host.example.com  
#     ErrorLog logs/dummy-host.example.com-error_log  
#     CustomLog logs/dummy-host.example.com-access_log common  
#</VirtualHost>  
  
F<VirtualHost 192.168.233.131:80>  
    ServerAdmin root@ktadmin.kt.com  
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html  
    ServerName ktadmin.kt.com  
    ErrorLog logs/ktadmin.kt.com-error_log  
    CustomLog logs/ktadmin.kt.com-access_log common  
[</VirtualHost>
```

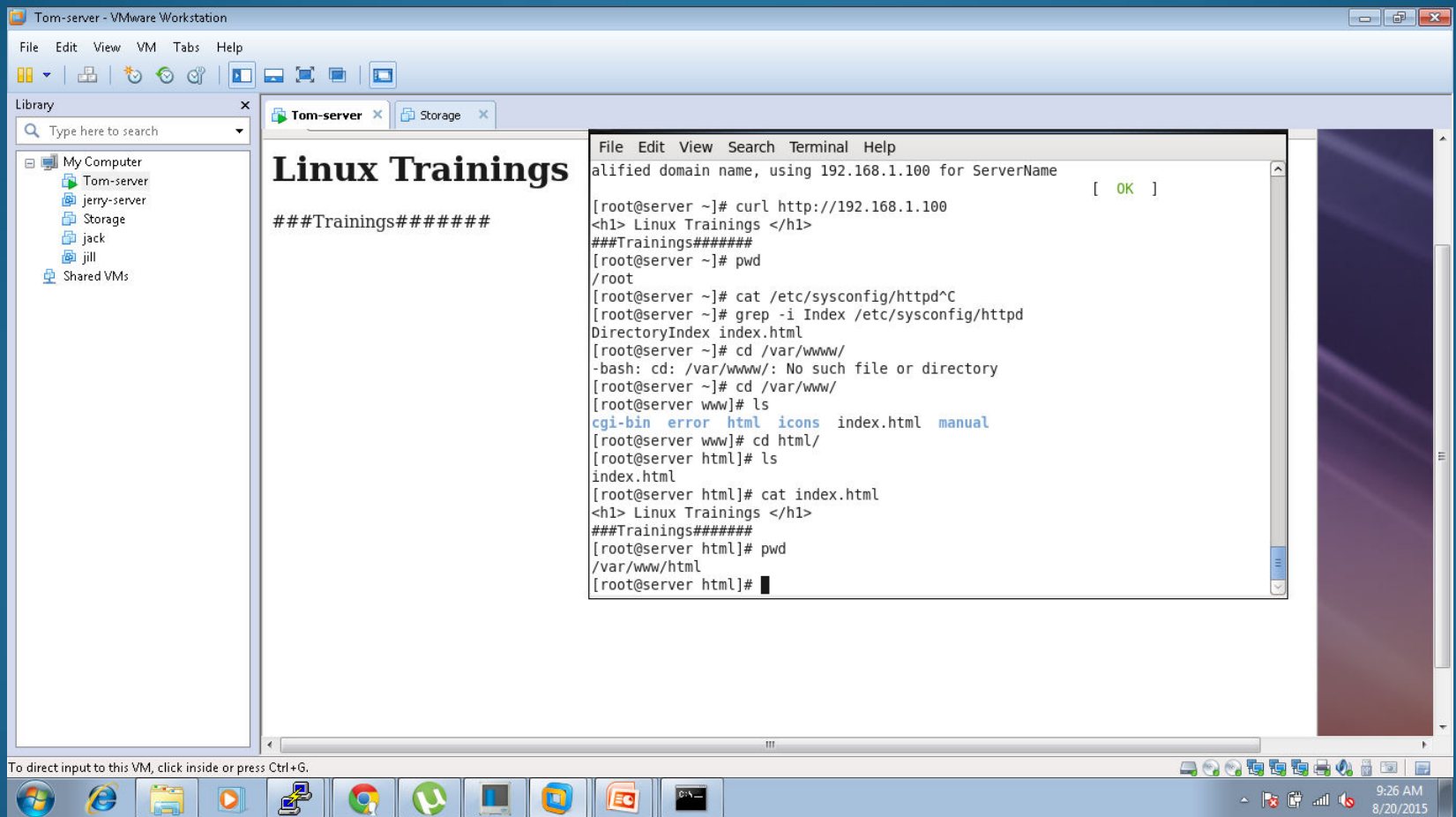


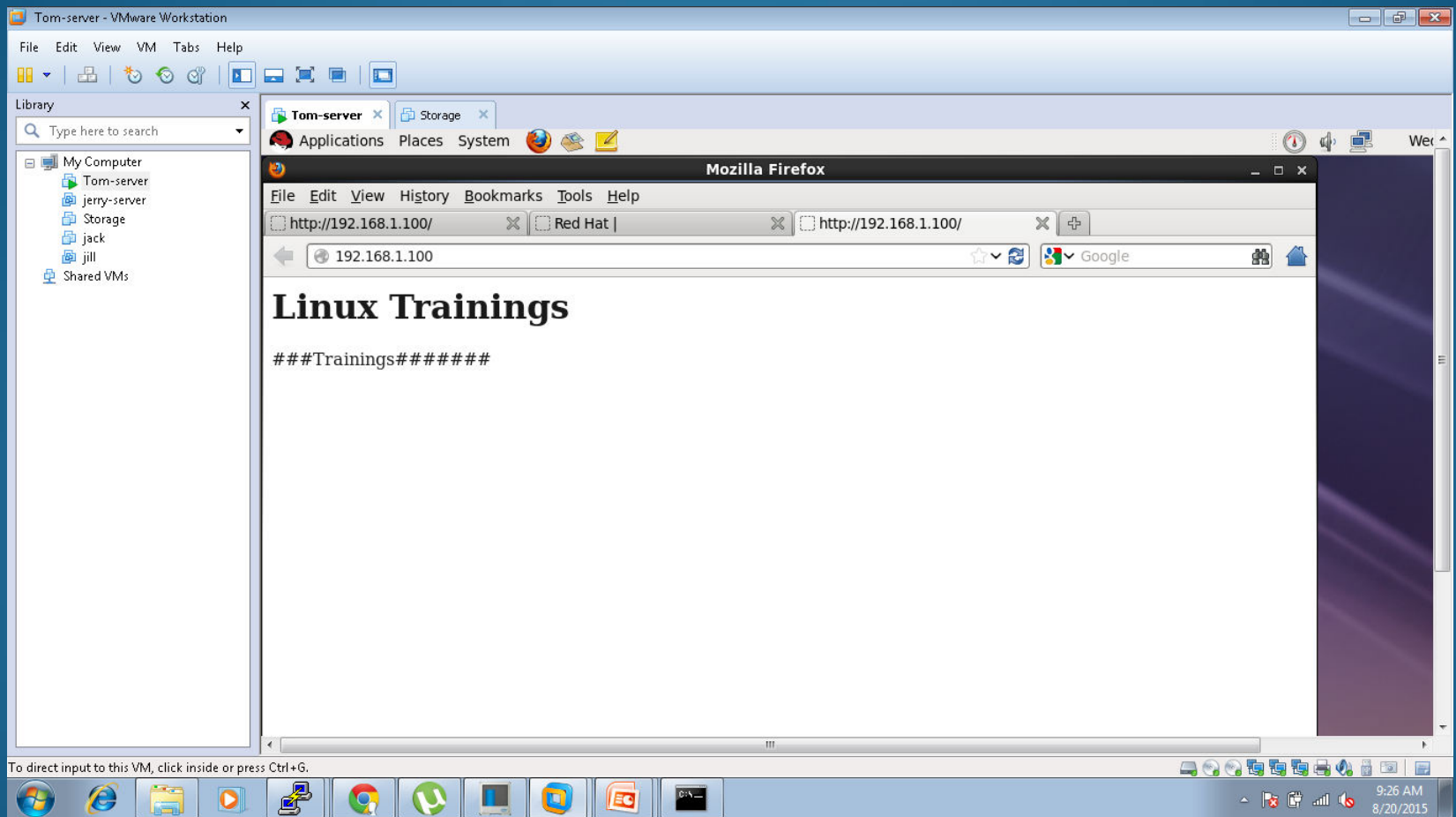
Linux Trainings

###Trainings#####

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
# By default, the httpd process will create the file
# /var/run/httpd/httpd.pid in which it records its process
# identification number when it starts. If an alternate location is
# specified in httpd.conf (via the PidFile directive), the new
# location needs to be reported in the PIDFILE.
#
#PIDFILE=/var/run/httpd/httpd.pid
#
DirectoryIndex index.html
[root@server ~]# service httpd restart
/etc/sysconfig/httpd: line 33: DirectoryIndex: command not found
Stopping httpd: [ OK ]
Starting httpd: httpd.worker: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qu
alified domain name, using 192.168.1.100 for ServerName [ OK ]

[root@server ~]# curl http://192.168.1.100
<h1> Linux Trainings </h1>
###Trainings#####
[root@server ~]# pwd
/root
[root@server ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/httpd^C
[root@server ~]# grep -i Index /etc/sysconfig/httpd
DirectoryIndex index.html
[root@server ~]#
```



To check from commandline

- [root@server ~]# curl http://192.168.1.100
- <h1> Linux Trainings </h1>
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