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14.3 | Enabling the IIS web server in Windows

Enabling the IIS web server in Windows

The IIS web server must be enabled on the primary and secondary machines in order for FileMaker Server to operate.

If the FileMaker Server installer detects that IIS is not enabled, it will enable IIS. The FileMaker Server installer also installs the Microsoft Application Request Routing (ARR) extension for IIS if it is not present. However, if you need to enable IIS manually, follow the steps below for the supported version of Windows you're using.

For information about IIS, see the Microsoft website.

To enable IIS in Windows versions with the Start menu:

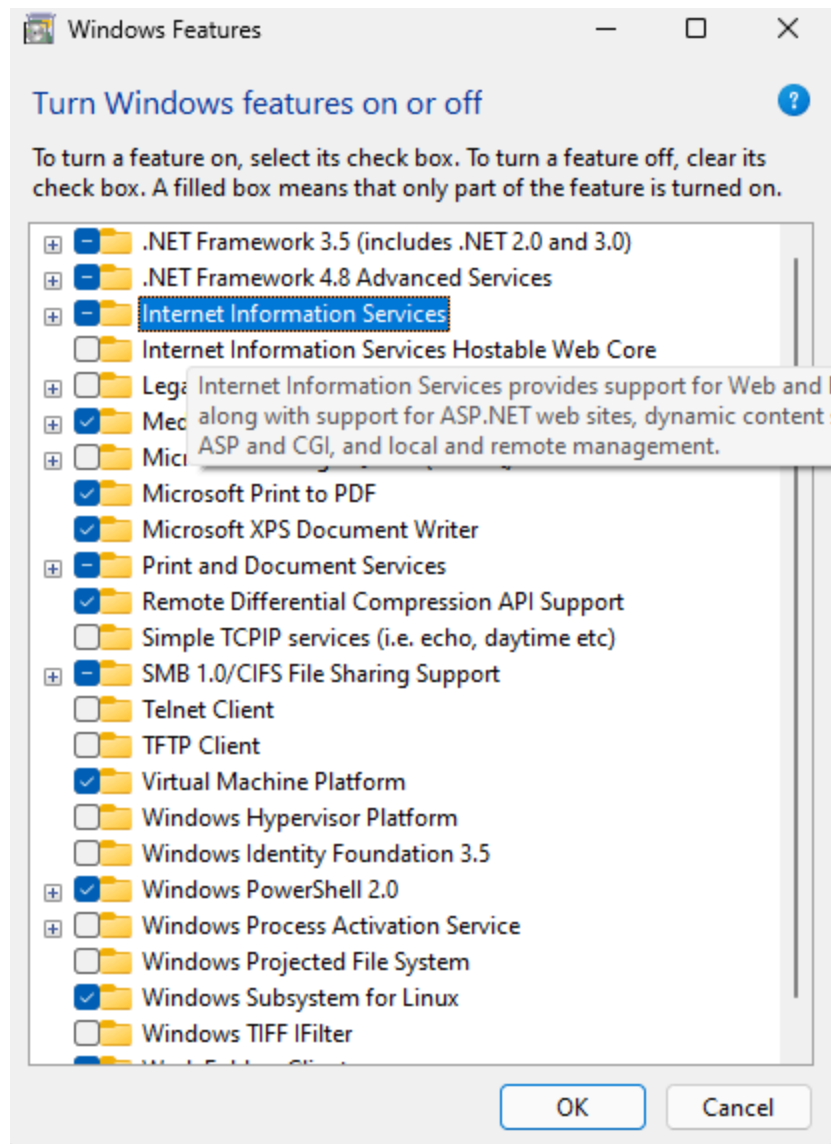
1. Click the **Start** menu > **Administrative Tools** > **Server Manager**.
2. Click **Add Roles**.
3. In the Add Roles wizard, select **Web Server (IIS)**, then click **Next**.
4. Choose the IIS role services to install. Click **Next** to accept the defaults.
5. Add any role services as required.

To enable IIS in Windows versions with the Windows Start screen:

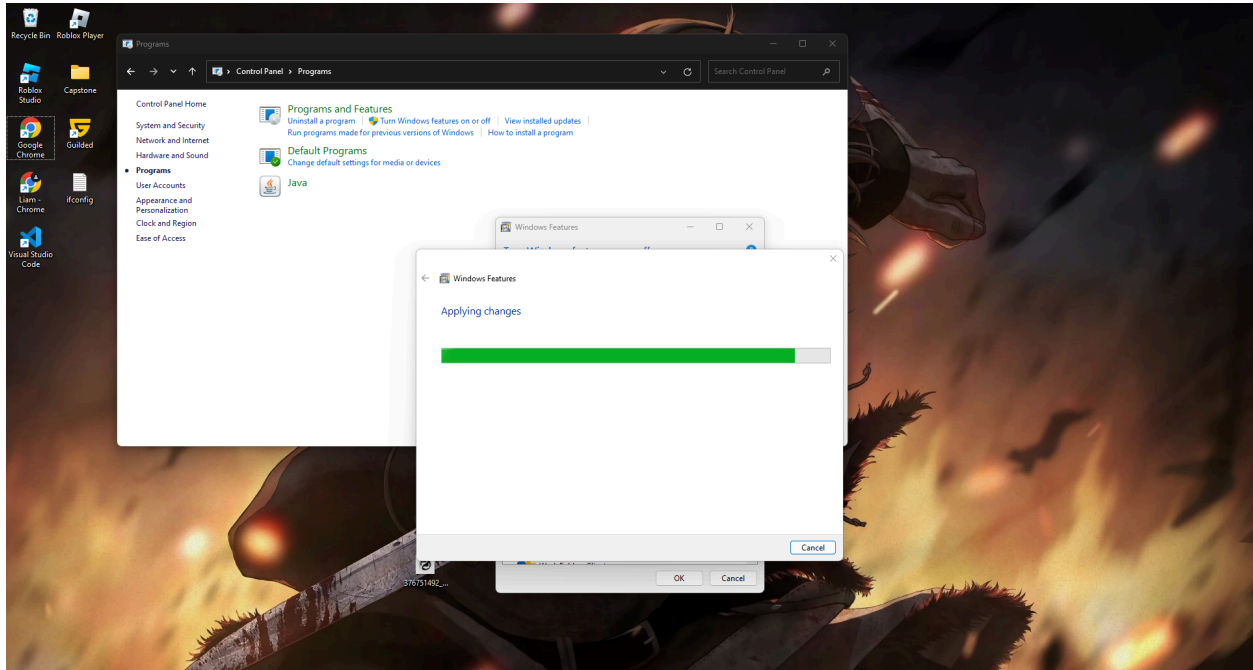
1. On the Windows **Start** screen, choose **Server Manager**.
2. Click **Manage** menu > **Add Roles and Features**.
3. Select **Role-based or feature-based installation**, then click **Next**.
4. Select the server, then click **Next**.
5. Choose **Web Server (IIS)**, then click **Next**.
6. Choose any additional features, if necessary, then click **Next**.
7. Click **Next**.
8. Choose the IIS role services to install. Click **Next** to accept the defaults.
9. Confirm your selections, then click **Install**.

Notes

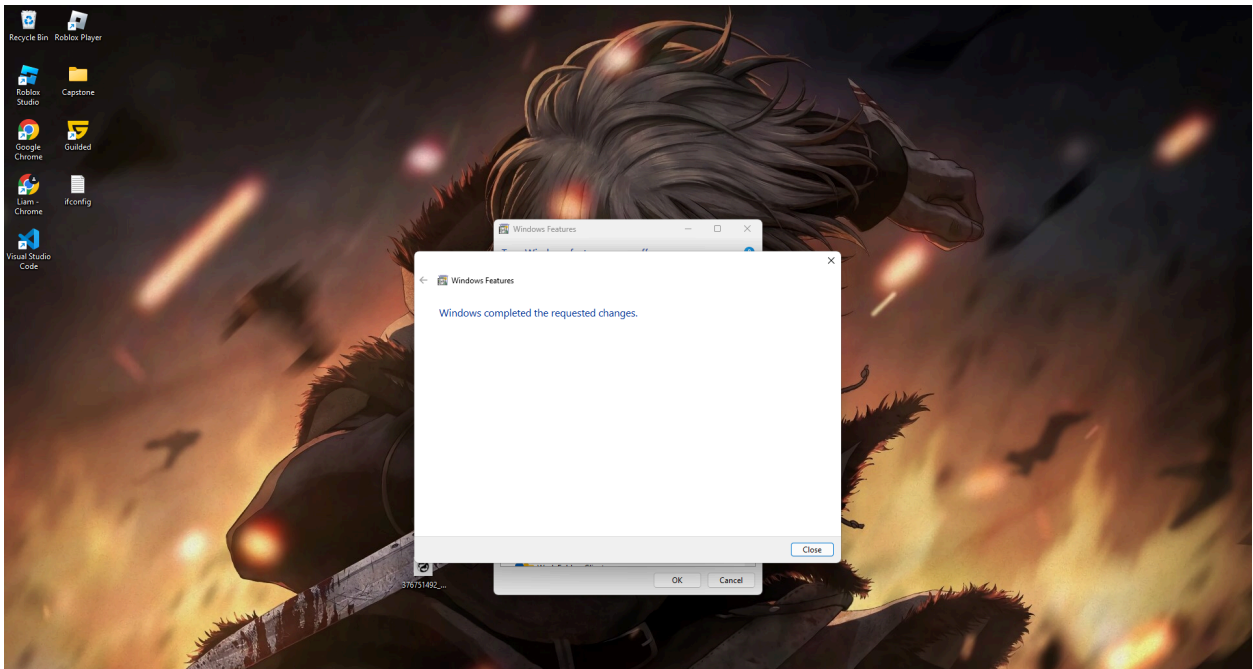
- To verify the web server is running, enter the following in a web browser on the web server host machine:
`http://127.0.0.1`
- Ensure that no existing websites use port 80 or 443. These ports are used by FileMaker Server. If the FileMaker Server installer detects an existing website using these ports, the installer prompts you to let it disable that website. The installer creates its own website and configures it to use port 80 for HTTP and port 443 for HTTPS on primary and secondary machines.



In control panel, we clicked Programs and **Included the Internet Information Services (IIS)**



After doing the previous step, click OK and Apply.



Windows completed the requested changes.

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4460]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Liam>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::5e60:437e:a773:cf8d%21
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.56.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

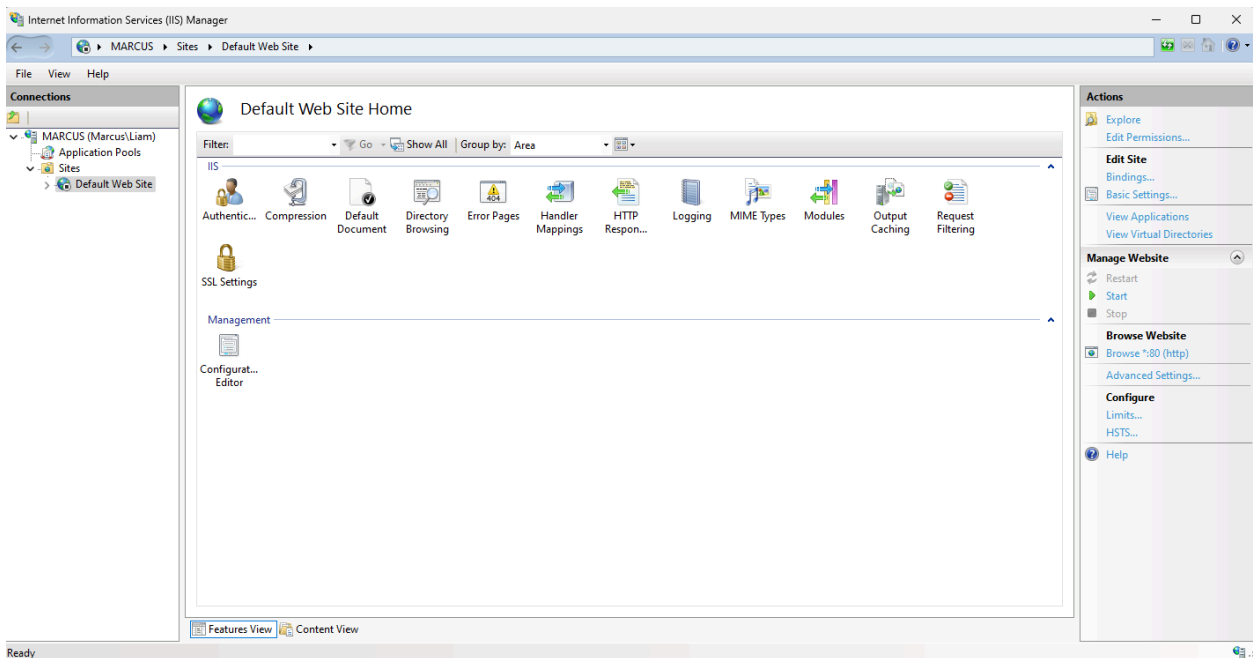
Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

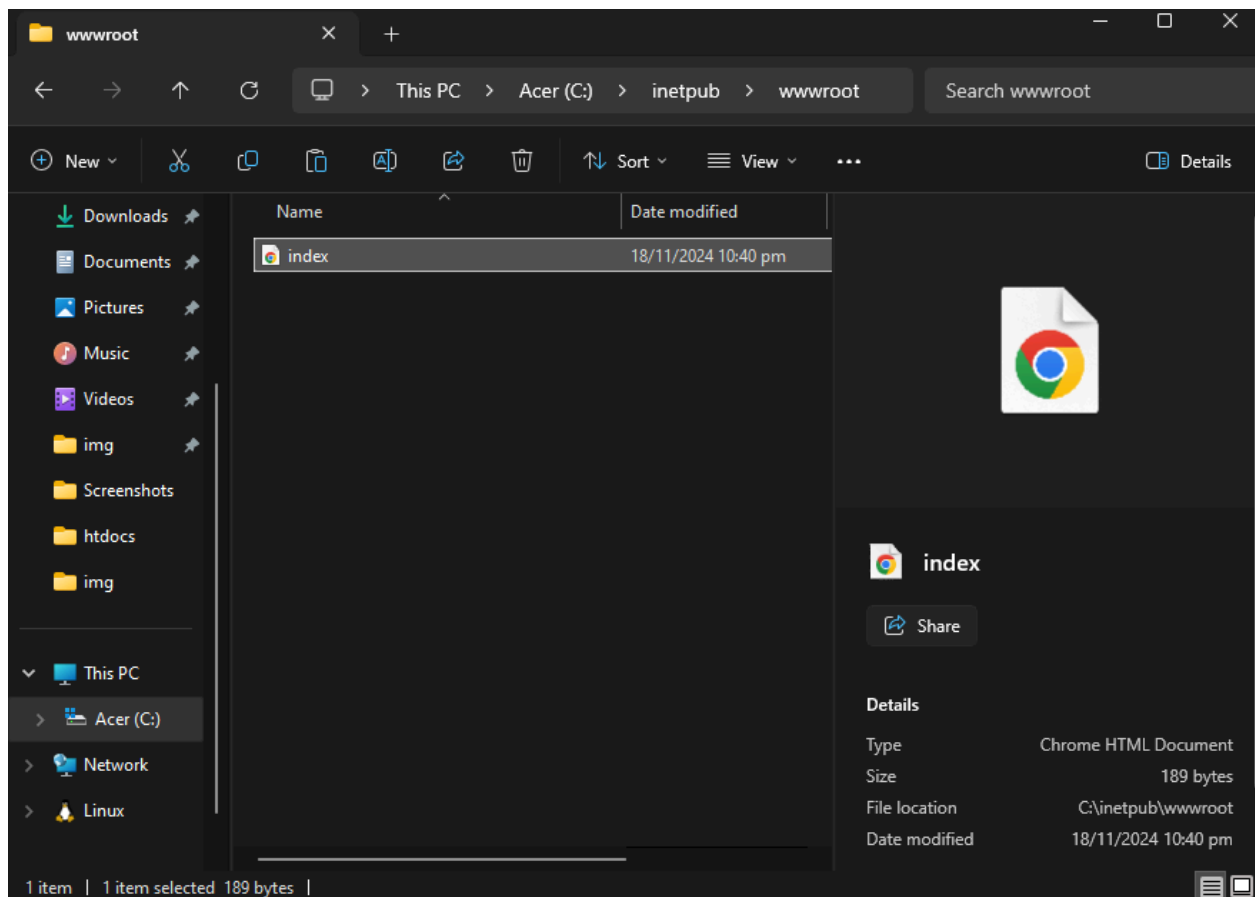
Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 2:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
```

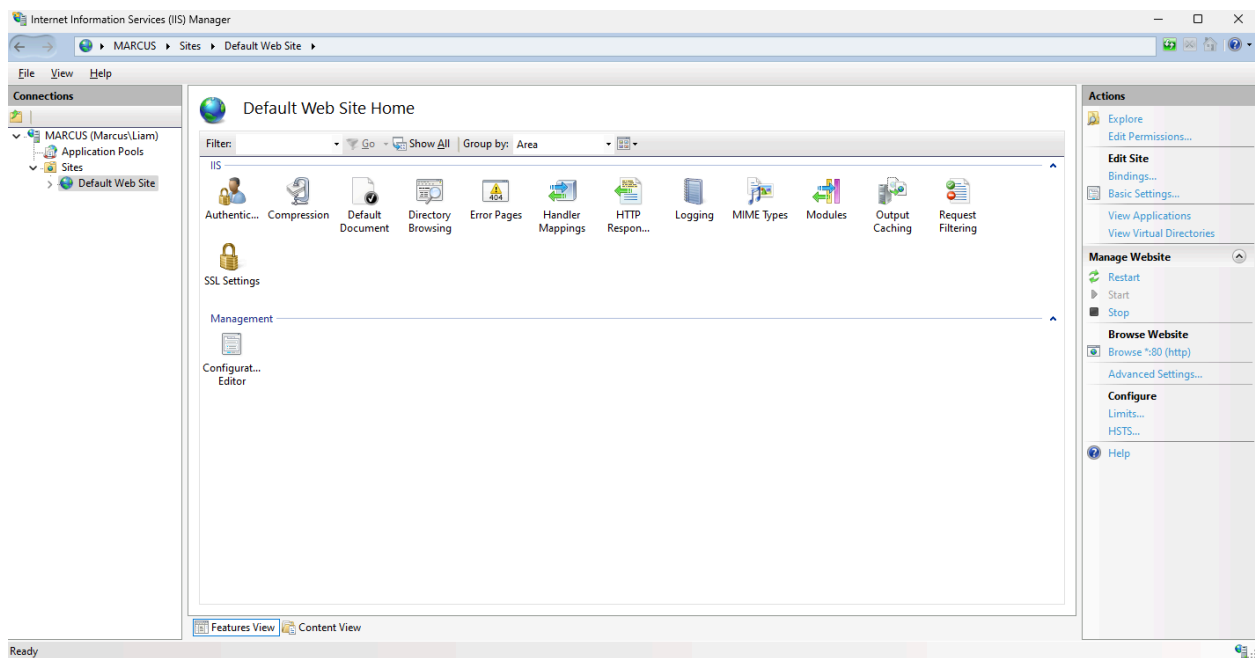
Check the IP address for later use, but, we can use our IP address in the search bar of the browser or we can just simply type **localhost**.



Click the Sites - Default Website, and in the Manage Website Tab, click Stop.



Delete the files inside C:/inetpub/wwwroot and paste the created index.html



After pasting, start the service again

Then go to the browser and type localhost or your IP address (the one from the cmd after typing ipconfig) and hit enter.

This is the output, it displays the content of the index.html that we created.



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