# CURSO DE TECNOLOGIA EM ANÁLISE E DESENVOLVIMENTO DE SISTEMA IARA LEODORO TEOTONIO DE SOUZA

# ATIVIDADE AVALIATIVA

Garça

## 1-IPs

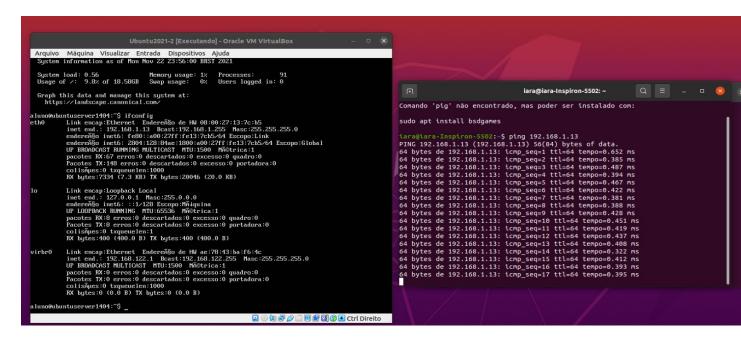


Figura 1: Ping realizado do Linux ao Ubuntu Server

## 2-Acesso Remoto

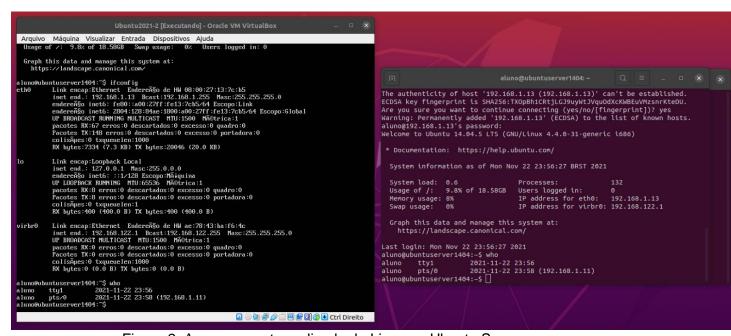


Figura 2: Acesso remoto realizado do Linux ao Ubuntu Server

# 3-Apache



## **Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page**

#### Jara Leodoro

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. 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**

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/ReApMe\_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 Ubuntu systems is as follows:

- 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, 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

By default, Ubuntu does not allow access through the web browser to any file apart of those located in /var/www, **public\_html** directories (when enabled) and /usr/share (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in /srv) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in

Figura 3: Apache lara Leodoro

## 4-FTP

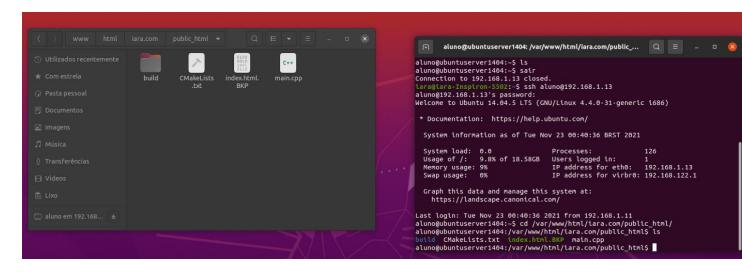


Figura 4: Acesso FTP com cópia de arquivos