

LAMP Stack with VirtualHosts On Centos 6.x

This article illustrates how to install the Apache MySQL PHP Stack on Centos 6.x.

Additionally, with this configuration, you can serve Multiple Domains using the Virtual Hosts Apache directive.

Install Apache

Invoke yum for installation of Apache

```
yum install -y httpd mod_ssl httpd-devel
```

@!:{httpd-devel libraries were included in order to have module compile capabilities, as well as being able to install modules from source

Enable autostart of the Apache service

```
chkconfig httpd on
```

Start the Apache service

```
service httpd restart
```

Install PHP

Install PHP, et al

```
yum install -y php php-mysql php-common php-mbstring php-mcrypt php-devel php-xml php-pecl-memcache php-pear php-snmp php-xmlrpc php-gd
```

Restart the Apache service

```
service httpd restart
```

Check DNS

Ensure there exists a DNS entry for the domain you want to use.

If this is a lab setup, or completely local, you can simply create a hosts entry for the domain, e.g.

```
vi /etc/hosts
```

[divider]

Virtual Hosts

The **NameVirtualHost** directive allows us to host multiple websites on a single web server.

Example:

You want to host **mydomain1.com** on your web server

You also want to host **mydomain2.com** on your web server

In order to accomplish this, you'll need to:

- enable the NameVirtualHost directive
- create appropriate configuration files for the domains in question, e.g.:

```
/etc/httpd/conf.d/mydomain1.com.conf
```

```
/etc/httpd/conf.d/mydomain2.com.conf
```

For now, let's configure just one domain, *mydomain1.com*:

[divider]

Create Vhosts Config Directories

```
Create a vhost config folder
```

```
mkdir -p /etc/httpd/vhost.d
```

Configure NameVirtualHost Directive

Add an include directive to the apache config file:

```
vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf  
    Include vhost.d/*.conf
```

@!:{The above makes it so that any files ending in .conf under the folder vhost.d are included as part of the httpd.conf configuration

Notice that **vhost.d** is a relative path. The full path would be evaluated as ServerRoot/vhost.d, where ServerRoot is /etc/httpd (see the httpd.conf file for more information)

Comment out any Listen directives and add an include directive to a separate ports settings config file:

```
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80  
#Listen 80  
Include ports.conf
```

@!:{The above makes it so that the ports.conf file is included as part of the httpd.conf configuration

What this accomplishes is a separation of port specification from the main config file

Create a ports config file

```
vi /etc/httpd/ports.conf
```

With contents:

```
Listen $Port  
NameVirtualHost $IPPUBLIC:$Port  
NameVirtualHost $IPPRIVATE:$Port
```

```
NameVirtualHost *:$Port
```

Where **\$Port** is the numeric value of the port number through which you want Apache to listen for traffic

#e.g.

```
NameVirtualHost 192.168.250.188:80
```

```
NameVirtualHost 127.0.0.1:80
```

```
NameVirtualHost *:80
```

Restart Apache

```
service httpd restart
```

Create The Config File for the Virtual Host/Domain

Create a config file for your domain

```
vim /etc/httpd/vhost.d/mydomain1.conf
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
    ServerName mydomain1.com
```

```
    ServerAlias www.mydomain1.com
```

```
    DocumentRoot /var/www/vhosts/mydomain1.com
```

```
    <Directory /var/www/vhosts/mydomain1.com>
```

```
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks MultiViews
```

```
        AllowOverride All
```

```
    </Directory>
```

```
        CustomLog /var/log/httpd/mydomain1.com-access.log  
combined
```

```
        ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/mydomain1.com-error.log
```

```
# Possible values include: debug, info, notice, warn,
error, crit,
# alert, emerg.
LogLevel warn

</VirtualHost>
```

Make sure your document root exists!

```
mkdir /var/www/vhosts/mydomain1.com
#-OR Try this One-liner-#
ls /var/www/vhosts/mydomain1.com 2> /dev/null || echo does
not exist;echo creating folder;mkdir -p
/var/www/vhosts/mydomain1.com && echo created folder!
```

[divider]

Modify Firewall

You'll need to poke a hole in the firewall to allow communication to the Apache listening port (by default port 80):

Edit iptables config

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables
A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
```

Restart iptables

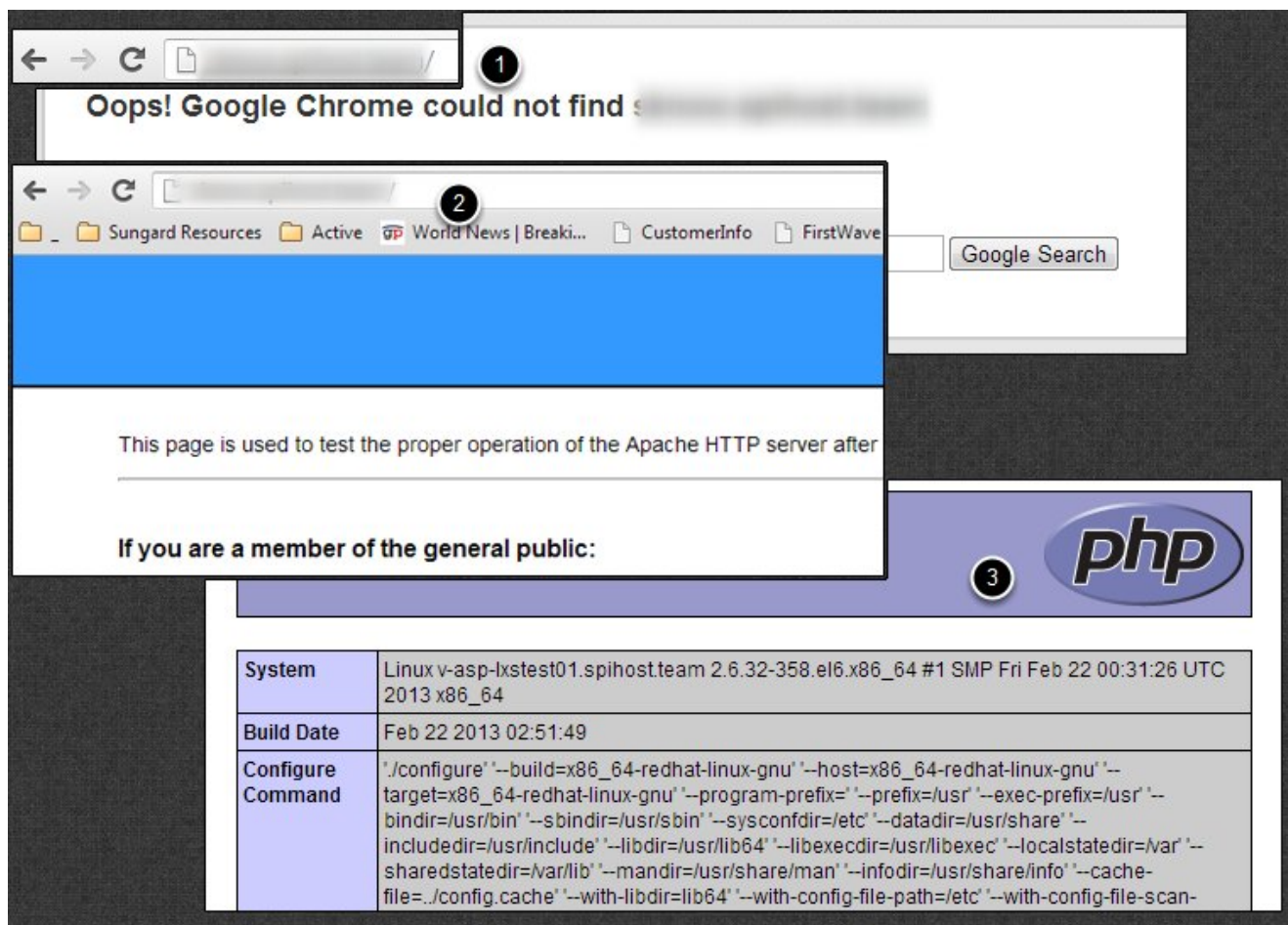
```
service iptables restart
```

[divider]

Troubleshooting

[divider]

Error – Could not find ...



1. Problem: When navigating to your domain via web browser, you receive an error similar to 'could not find'

Q:{Is DNS setup correctly?

Check:

```
nslookup mydomain1.com
```

if error then ensure DNS record exists on your DNS server

if Windows, try the `ipconfig /flushdns` command

Q:{Is Firewall to blame?

Check:

```
telnet $yourdomain $port
```

e.g.

```
telnet mydomain1.com 80
```

if error then ensure Firewall port is open:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables  
e.g. -A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 80 -j  
ACCEPT
```

Restart firewall:

```
service iptables restart
```

2. Test website access again
Hopefully Success!

3. Test PHP functionality:

```
vi /var/www/vhosts/domain.com/index.php  
  
<?php  
phpinfo();  
?>  
  
:wq
```

Test website access again

```
http://mydomain1.com/index.php
```

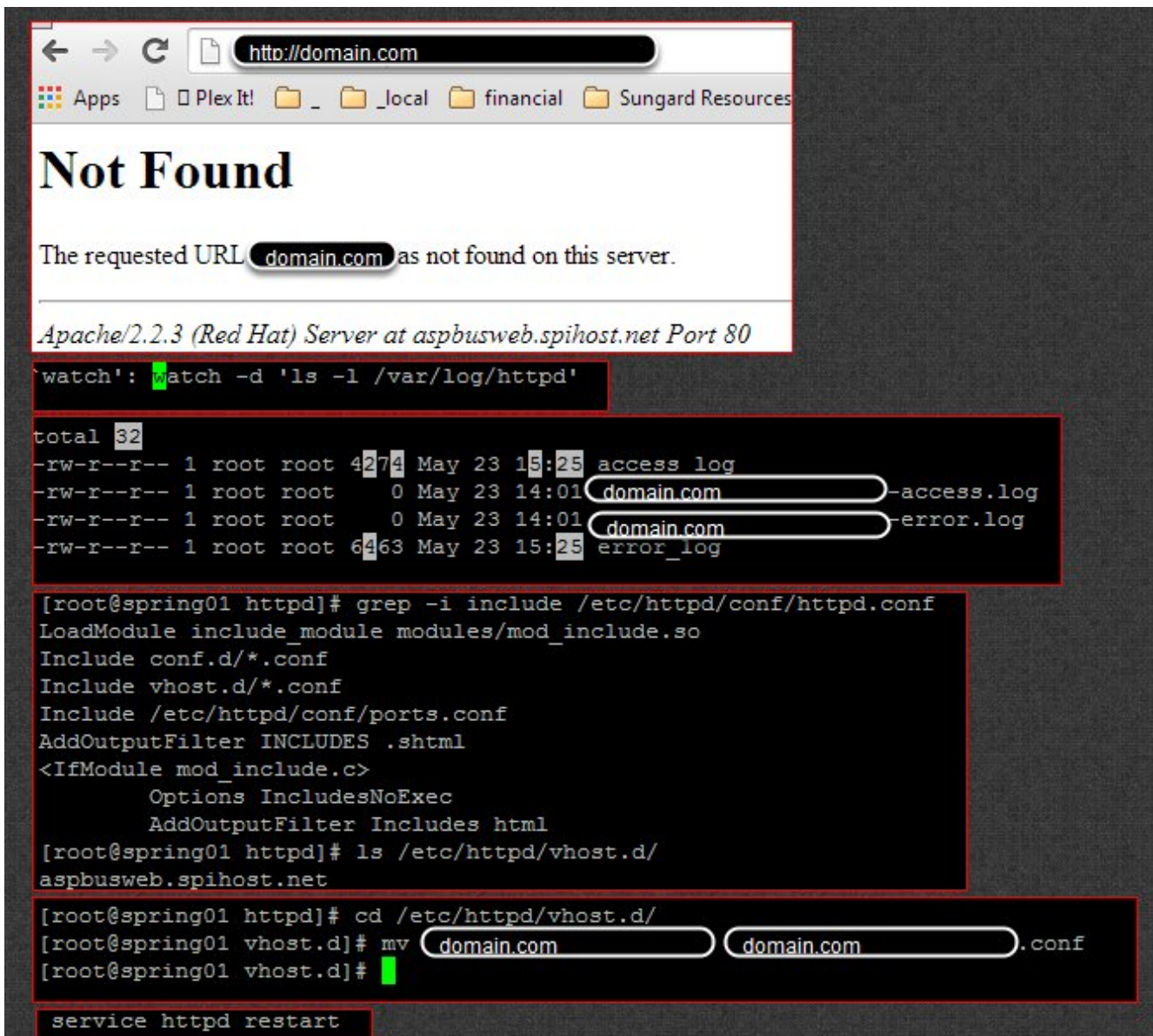
If you've made numerous changes, try restarting the Apache service again

```
service httpd restart
```

If all else fails, and if you have the option to do so, reboot the server

```
reboot
```

Error – requested URL was not found on this server



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing `http://domain.com`. The page displays a "Not Found" error message: "The requested URL `domain.com` as not found on this server." Below the error message, it identifies the server as "Apache/2.2.3 (Red Hat) Server at `aspbusweb.spihost.net` Port 80".

The terminal window shows the following commands and output:

```
watch: watch -d 'ls -l /var/log/httpd'
```

```
total 32
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4274 May 23 15:25 access_log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 May 23 14:01 domain.com-access.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 May 23 14:01 domain.com-error.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6463 May 23 15:25 error_log
```

```
[root@spring01 httpd]# grep -i include /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
LoadModule include_module modules/mod_include.so
Include conf.d/*.conf
Include vhost.d/*.conf
Include /etc/httpd/conf/ports.conf
AddOutputFilter INCLUDES .shtml
<IfModule mod_include.c>
    Options IncludesNoExec
    AddOutputFilter Includes html
[root@spring01 httpd]# ls /etc/httpd/vhost.d/
aspbusweb.spihost.net
```

```
[root@spring01 httpd]# cd /etc/httpd/vhost.d/
[root@spring01 vhost.d]# mv domain.com domain.com.conf
[root@spring01 vhost.d]#
```

```
service httpd restart
```

In this case, I created the config file for the domain under `vhosts.d`, but had forgotten to give it a `.conf` file extension. doh!

Note how I used the `watch` command to 'watch' for changes to log files under `/var/log/httpd`.

This functions much like `inotifywait` for troubleshooting using log files.

Automating IIS

This Article presents some examples of automating IIS using PowerShell and the appcmd.exe tool

References I used

Title	URL IIS AppCmd Quick Reference	PowerShell Snap-in	PowerShell Snap-in: Creating Web Sites, Web Applications, Virtual Directories and Application Pools
	http://blogs.esd.com/b/mikeh/archive/2012/04/23/iis-appcmd-quick-reference.aspx	https://github.com/jabroski/orcharootstrap/blob/master/orcharootstrap.ps1	http://www.iis.net/learn/manage/powershell/powershell-snap-in-creating-web-sites-web-applications-virtual-directories-and-application-pools

PowerShell Commands

This applies to my environment: Before you can utilize PowerShell commands for IIS automation, you'll need to ensure two things:

- PowerShell Script Execution is allowed for your session

```
[code language="powershell"]Set-Executionpolicy Bypass -Scope Process[/code]
```

- IIS Web Administration PowerShell module is properly loaded

```
[code language="powershell"]Import-Module WebAdministration[/code]
```

In the following end-to-end scenario we will execute the following steps:

1. Create new Application Pool
2. Create a new site
3. Create a new application
4. Assign the newly created Application to the Newly Created AppPool
5. Create two virtual directories
6. Assign permissions to these virtual directories

