

How to Install Apache on CentOS 8

Apache HTTP server is the most widely used web server in the world. It is a free, open-source, and cross-platform HTTP server, including powerful features, and can be extended by a wide variety of modules.



Installation Tutorial

In this tutorial, I explain how to install and manage the Apache webserver on CentOS 8.

Installing Apache

Apache is available in the default CentOS repositories, and the installation is pretty straight forward.

On RHEL based distributions, the Apache package and service are called httpd. To install the Apache run the following command as root or user with sudo privileges:

```
# yum install httpd
```

Once the installation is complete, enable and start the Apache service:

```
# systemctl enable httpd --now
```

To verify that the service is running, check its status:

```
# systemctl status httpd
```

```
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; vendor
  preset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Sat 2019-10-12 15:54:58 UTC; 6s ago
  ...
```

Adjusting the Firewall

Firewalld is the default firewall solution on Centos 8.

During the installation, Apache creates firewalld service files with predefined rules for allowing access to HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) ports.

The following commands will permanently open the necessary ports:

```
# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=http
# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=https
# firewall-cmd --reload
```

Managing Apache

This section explains how the Apache configuration files are structured and the best practices for managing the Apache webserver.

- All Apache configuration files are located in the `/etc/httpd` directory.
- The main Apache configuration file is `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf`.
- Configuration files ending with `.conf` located in the `/etc/httpd/conf.d` directory are included in main Apache configuration file.
- Configuration files that are responsible for loading various Apache modules are located in the `/etc/httpd/conf.modules.d` directory.
- Apache vhost files must end with `.conf` and be stored in `/etc/httpd/conf.d` directory. You can have as many vhosts as you need. Creating a separate configuration file (vhost) for each domain makes the server easier to maintain.
 - It is a good practice to follow a standard naming convention. For example, if the domain name is `mydomain.com` then the configuration file should be named `mydomain.com.conf`
- Apache log files (`access_log` and `error_log`) are located in the `/var/log/httpd/` directory. It is recommended to have a different access and error log files for each vhost.
- You can set your domain document root directory to any location you want. The most common locations for webroot include:
 - `/home/<user_name>/<site_name>`
 - `/var/www/<site_name>`
 - `/var/www/html/<site_name>`
 - `/opt/<site_name>`

Basic configuration

In the following, the Apache web server will be configured in a basic way. To do this, edit the `httpd.conf` and make the following changes.

```
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

```
# line 86: set the server admin email address
ServerAdmin root@michu-it.com
```

```
# Line 95: set the server name
ServerName www.michu-it.com

# Line 151: Change 'none' to 'All'
AllowOverride All

# The following is entered at the end of the configuration and serves as a
hardening purpose:
ServerTokens Prod
KeepAlive On
```

After each configuration change the apache.service must be reloaded or restarted:

```
# systemctl restart httpd
```

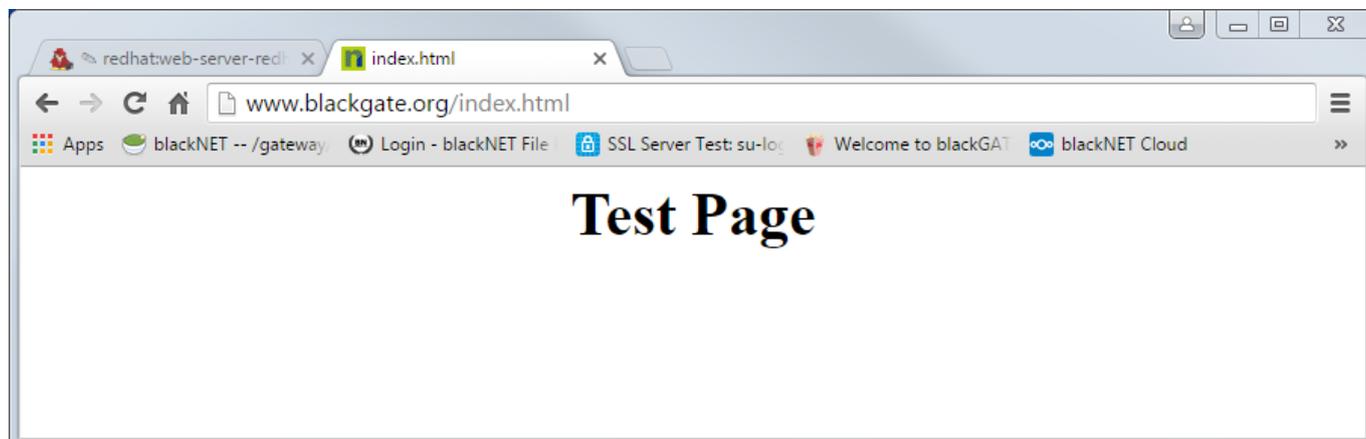
Create test page

To test the Apache web server, a small html file can now be created quickly and easily as follows:

```
# vim /var/www/html/index.html
```

```
<html>

  <body>
    <div style="width: 100%; font-size: 40px; font-weight: bold; text-
align: center;">
      Test Page - Under Construction.
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```



Additional setup

Further documentation can be found under the individual links

- [Secure Apache with Let's Encrypt on CentOS 8](#)
- [Apache 2.4 als Reverse Proxy Konfigurieren](#)
- [Configure a virtual host directives for your domain in apache.](#)

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