How to Configure Virtual Hosts in Apache on RockyLinux?

written by sysadmin | 18 June 2025

The previous article explained how to create virtual hosts in Ubuntu. This article will explain how to configure virtual hosts in Apache on Rocky Linux or derivatives of RHEL, such as Almalinux, CentOS, and so on.

Problem

How to configure virtual hosts in Apache on RockyLinux?

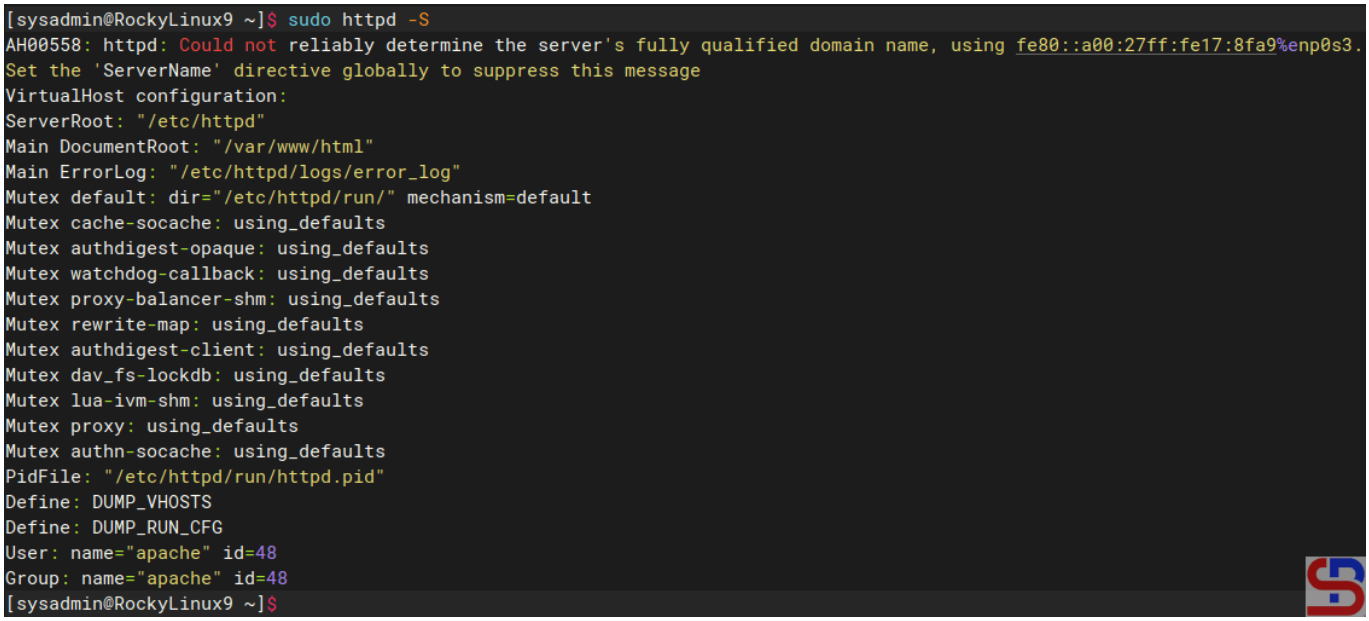
Solution

Before starting the configuration, make sure that on the RockyLinux server, the Apache application is installed by using the command:

```
yum install -y httpd
```

To see the default settings of Apache in RockyLinux, type the command below:

```
sudo httpd -S
```



Display default Apache configuration

2 types of virtual hosts can be used, name-based and IP-based, and the difference between the two can be seen in the image below:

Aspect	Name-Based	IP-Based
Definition	Uses the domain name (hostname) to distinguish between websites on the same IP.	Uses different IP addresses for each website hosted on the server.
How it Works	Server identifies the requested site by the hostname in the Host header.	Server identifies the site based on the destination IP address.
IP Requirements	Only one IP address is needed for multiple sites.	Each site requires its own unique IP address.
SSL Compatibility	May require SNI (Server Name Indication) to support multiple SSL certificates.	Easier SSL management, as each site can have its own SSL certificate.
Resource Efficiency	More efficient, as multiple sites share the same IP.	Less efficient, as each site requires its own IP.
Isolation	Sites share the same IP, so there is no isolation between them at the IP level.	Sites are isolated at the IP level, which can be beneficial for network management.
Performance	Slightly slower with SSL if SNI is not supported, otherwise similar.	No performance hit for SSL, as each site has its own IP.
Use Cases	Ideal for hosting many websites on the same server, especially for shared hosting.	Ideal for scenarios requiring multiple SSL certificates or when isolation is necessary.

Comparison of name-based and IP-based in virtual hosts

WARNING

This article uses a private IP, not a public IP.

A. name-based virtual hosts

The meaning of name-based is that you have many websites or domains, but you only have one IP. For example, you have 2 domain names: **website1.com** and **website2.com,** but you only have 1 IP, which is **192.168.56.2**. Here are the steps to get all three domains to use the same IP:

1. Create the directories and the files

By default, Apache uses the **/var/www/html** folder as its rootdocument, as shown in the image above. However, to make it easier to configure it, you should create a folder for each of these websites, as shown in the image below:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/website1.com/
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/website2.com/
```

WARNING
You can change the above directory to another directory, but for the next steps, you have to follow the directory you created.

After that, create an **index.html** file for each domain:

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "<h1> This is for website1.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/website1.com/index.html'
sudo sh -c 'echo "<h1> This is for website2.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/website2.com/index.html'
```

2. Change ownership

Change the ownership of the folders:

```
sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/website1.com/
sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/website2.com/
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html
```

3. Configuration of virtual hosts

Unlike Ubuntu and its derivatives, which use the sites-available and sites-enabled folders in configuring virtual hosts, by default, RockyLinux and its derivatives do not use both folders, but the virtual hosts configuration is inserted into the **/etc/httpd/conf.d/** folder. Therefore, type the command below to create two domains in the virtual hosts:

```
echo "<VirtualHost *:80>" | sudo tee /etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf >
/dev/null
echo "     ServerName website1.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerAlias www.website1.com"    |  sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerAdmin webmaster@website1.com"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website1.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ErrorLog logs/website1-error.log"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     CustomLog logs/website1-access.log combined"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "</VirtualHost>"   | sudo  tee -a /etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf >
/dev/null

echo "<VirtualHost *:80>"  | sudo tee /etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf >
/dev/null
echo "     ServerName website2.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerAlias www.website2.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.com >  /dev/null
echo "     ServerAdmin webmaster@website2.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website2.com"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ErrorLog logs/website2-error.log"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     CustomLog logs/website2-access.log combined"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "</VirtualHost>"   | sudo  tee -a /etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf >
/dev/null
```

WARNING

You can change ***:80** to your IP server like **192.168.56.2:80**.

4. Check the configuration

Use the command below to check whether there is an Apache configuration that is an error or not by using the command below:

```
sudo apachectl configtest
```

If there is no error, then reload Apache using the command below:

```
sudo systemctl reload httpd
```

WARNING
Use the command above if there is a change in the configuration of virtual hosts in each domain.

5. Check in the browser

Because this article uses a private IP, you must configure it in the hosts file before you check the browser. If you use Windows, change the hosts file in **C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts** or in **/etc/hosts** if you use Linux. In the hosts file, add the below script:

```
192.168.56.2  website1.com website2.com
```

Info
Change IP 192.168.56.2 with your RockyLinux IP server.

By default, Rockylinux activates the firewall, so you have to open the HTTP port using the command below:

```
firewall-cmd --add-service=http --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

Open your browser and type each of these domains, then there should be a site displayed as in the image below:

http://website1.com



Site website1.com

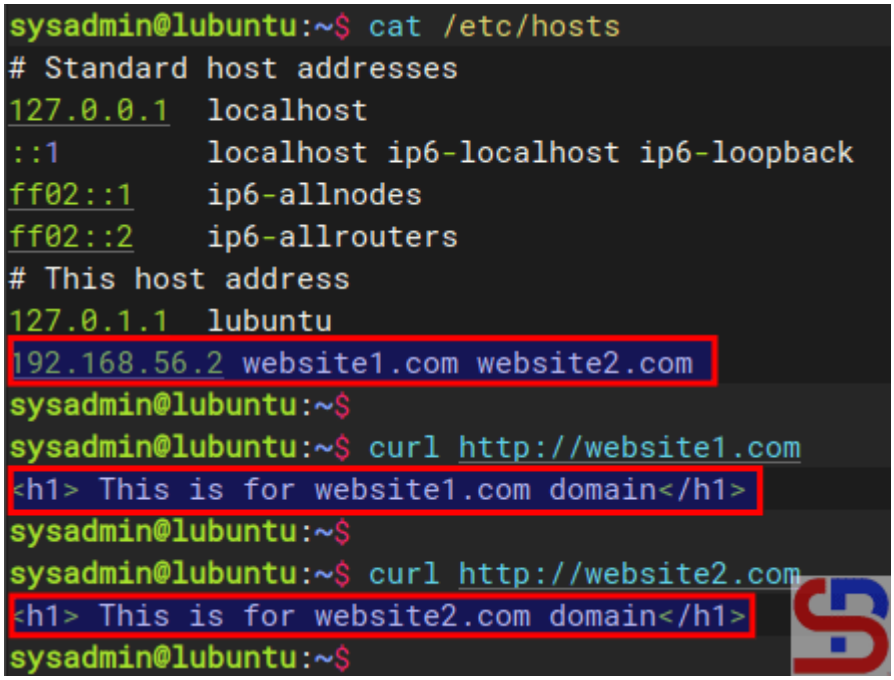
http://website2.com



site website2.com

If you use Linux, you can use the command below to check the result:

```
curl http://website1.com
curl http://website2.com
```



Using the curl command

By default, websites work on the web server using port 80. But you can change port 80 to another port as long as the port is not used on the server. For example, if you want the website1.com site to use port **8080**, change the **/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf** file and change its contents to something like this:

```
Listen 8080
<VirtualHost *:8080>
     ServerName website1.com
     ServerAlias www.website1.com
     ServerAdmin webmaster@website1.com
     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website1.com
     ErrorLog logs/website1-error.log
     CustomLog logs/website1-access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

Don’t forget to open the 8080 port on the Rockylinux server and reload Apache using the command below:

```
firewall-cmd --add-port=8080/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
sudo systemctl reload apache
```

Open your browser and type the command below:

http://website1.com:8080



Site website1.com:8080

B. IP-based virtual hosts

The meaning of IP-based is that you use a different IP address for each website. For example, you have 2 IPs and 2 domains, where IP **192.168.56.2 is for site1.com,** and IP **192.168.56.104 is for site2.com**. This article will use a server that has 2 IPs, as shown below:

```
[root@RockyLinux9 sysconfig]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:17:8f:a9 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.56.104/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
       valid_lft 576sec preferred_lft 576sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe17:8fa9/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:38:ad:88 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.56.2/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global noprefixroute enp0s8
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe38:ad88/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@RockyLinux9 sysconfig]#
```

Using 2 NICs in a server

1. Create the directories and the files

By default, Apache uses the **/var/www/html** folder as its rootdocument, as shown in the image above. However, to make it easier to configure it, you should create a folder for each of these websites, as shown in the image below:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/site1.com/
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/site2.com/
```

WARNING
You can change the above directory to another directory, but for the next steps, you have to follow the directory you created.

After that, create an index.html file for each domain:

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "<h1> This is for site1.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/site1.com/index.html'
sudo sh -c 'echo "h1> This is for site2.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/site2.com/index.html'
```

2. Change ownership

Change the ownership of the folders:

```
sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/site1.com/
sudo chown -R apache:apache /var/www/html/site2.com/
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html
```

3. Configuration of virtual hosts

Unlike Ubuntu and its derivatives, which use the sites-available and sites-enabled folders in configuring virtual hosts, by default, RockyLinux and its derivatives do not use both folders, but the virtual hosts configuration is inserted into the **/etc/httpd/conf.d/** folder. Therefore, type the command below to create two domains in the virtual hosts:

```
echo "<VirtualHost 192.168.56.2:80>" | sudo tee
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerName website1.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerAlias www.website1.com"    |  sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerAdmin webmaster@website1.com"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website1.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ErrorLog logs/website1-error.log"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     CustomLog logs/website1-access.log combined"   | sudo  tee -a
```

```
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "</VirtualHost>"   | sudo  tee -a /etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf >
/dev/null

echo "<VirtualHost 192.168.56.104:80>"  | sudo tee
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerName website2.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ServerAlias www.website2.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.com >  /dev/null
echo "     ServerAdmin webmaster@website2.com"  | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website2.com"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     ErrorLog logs/website2-error.log"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "     CustomLog logs/website2-access.log combined"   | sudo  tee -a
/etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo "</VirtualHost>"   | sudo  tee -a /etc/httpd/conf.d/website2.com.conf >
/dev/null
```

4. Check the configuration

Use the command below to check whether there is an Apache configuration that is an error or not by using the command below:

```
sudo apachectl configtest
```

If there is no error, then reload Apache using the command below:

```
sudo systemctl reload httpd
```

WARNING
Use the command above if there is a change in the configuration of virtual hosts in each domain.

5. Check in the browser

Because this article uses a private IP, you must configure it in the hosts file before you check the browser. If you

use Windows, change the hosts file in **C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts** or in **/etc/hosts** if you use Linux. In the hosts file, add the below script:

```
192.168.56.2   site1.com
192.168.56.104 site2.com
```

Info

Change IP 192.168.56.2 & IP 192.168.56.104 with your RockyLinux IP server.

By default, Rockylinux activates the firewall, so you have to open the HTTP port using the command below:

```
firewall-cmd --add-service=http --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

Open your browser and type each of these domains then there should be a site displayed as in the image below:

http://site1.com



Site site1.com

http://site2.com



Site site2.com

If you use Linux, you can use the command below to check the result:

```
curl http://site1.com
curl http://site2.com
```

```
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$ cat /etc/hosts
# Standard host addresses
127.0.0.1  localhost
::1        localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1    ip6-allnodes
ff02::2    ip6-allrouters
# This host address
127.0.1.1  lubuntu
192.168.56.2 site1.com
192.168.56.104 site2.com
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$ curl http://site1.com
<h1> This is for website1.com domain</h1>
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$ curl http://site2.com
<h1> This is for site2.com domain</h1>
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$
```

Using the curl command

By default, websites work on the web server using port 80. But you can change port 80 to another port as long as the port is not used on the server. So, if you want the site1.com site to use port **8181**, change the **/etc/httpd/conf.d/website1.com.conf** file and change its contents to something like this:

```
Listen 8181
<VirtualHost 192.168.56.102:8181>
     ServerName site1.com
     ServerAlias www.site1.com
     ServerAdmin webmaster@site1.com
     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/site1.com
     ErrorLog logs/site1-error.log CustomLog logs/site1-access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

If you use the firewall in your Ubuntu server, don’t forget to open port 8181 using the command below:

```
sudo firewall-cmd --add-port=8181/tcp --permanent
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
sudo systemctl reload apache
```

Reload Apache and open it in the browser by typing the command:

```
http://site1.com:8181
```




```
Site site1.com:8181
```

Note

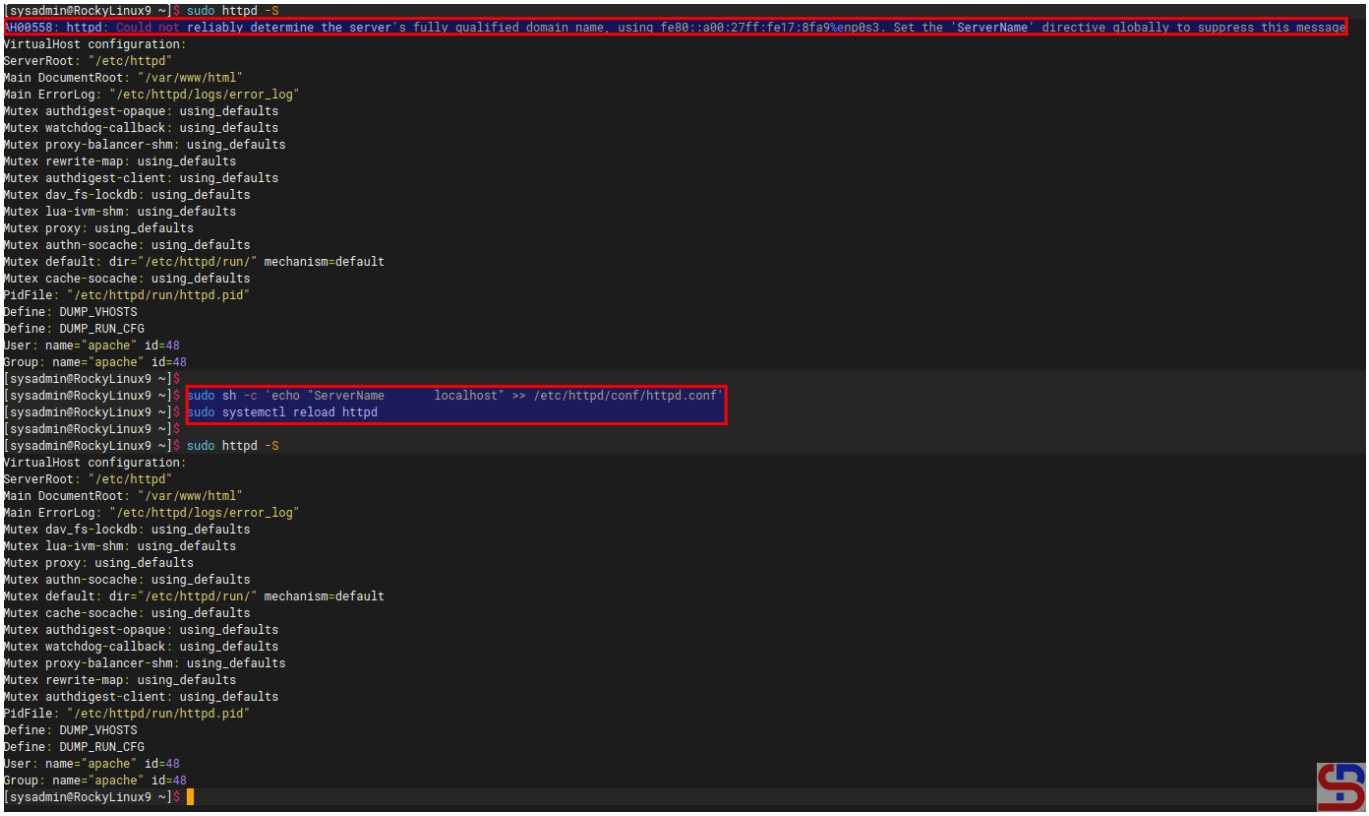
If you want to remove the error like this:

```
AH00558: httpd: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.56.103. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
```

Go to the **/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf** and insert the script below:

```
ServerName localhost
```

Reload the Apache, and the error will disappear, like in the image below:



Remove error AH00558

References

sandeepbansod.medium.com
reintech.io
tecmint.com
httpd.apache.org
askubuntu.com
dewaweb.com
arubacloud.com

How to Configure Virtual Hosts in Apache on Ubuntu?

written by sysadmin | 18 June 2025

Virtual hosts are a feature on a web server, such as Apache or Nginx, to run more than one site on a server. By using this feature, you can easily configure multiple domains on a

server and save on operational costs because you only need one server or a public IP. This article will explain how to configure virtual hosts in Apache on Ubuntu.

Problem

How to configure virtual hosts in Apache on Ubuntu?

Solution

Before starting the configuration, make sure that on the Ubuntu server, the Apache application is installed by using the command:

```
apt update
apt install -y apache2
```

To see the default settings of Apache in Ubuntu, type the command below:

```
sudo apache2ctl -S
```



Display default Apache configuration

2 types of virtual hosts can be used, name-based and IP-based, and the difference between the two can be seen in the image below:

Aspect	Name-Based	IP-Based
Definition	Uses the domain name (hostname) to distinguish between websites on the same IP.	Uses different IP addresses for each website hosted on the server.
How it Works	Server identifies the requested site by the hostname in the Host header.	Server identifies the site based on the destination IP address.
IP Requirements	Only one IP address is needed for multiple sites.	Each site requires its own unique IP address.
SSL Compatibility	May require SNI (Server Name Indication) to support multiple SSL certificates.	Easier SSL management, as each site can have its own SSL certificate.
Resource Efficiency	More efficient, as multiple sites share the same IP.	Less efficient, as each site requires its own IP.
Isolation	Sites share the same IP, so there is no isolation between them at the IP level.	Sites are isolated at the IP level, which can be beneficial for network management.
Performance	Slightly slower with SSL if SNI is not supported, otherwise similar.	No performance hit for SSL, as each site has its own IP.
Use Cases	Ideal for hosting many websites on the same server, especially for shared hosting.	Ideal for scenarios requiring multiple SSL certificates or when isolation is necessary.

Comparison of name-based and IP-based in virtual hosts

WARNING

This article uses a private IP, not a public IP.

A. name-based virtual hosts

The meaning of name-based is that you have many websites or domains, but you only have one IP. For example, you have 2 domain names: **website1.com** and **website2.com,** but you only have 1 IP, which is **192.168.56.100**. Here are the steps to get all three domains to use the same IP:

1. Create the directories and the files

By default, Apache uses the **/var/www/html** folder as its rootdocument, as shown in the image above. However, to make it easier to configure it, you should create a folder for each of these websites, as shown in the image below:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/website1.com/
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/website2.com/
```

WARNING
You can change the above directory to another directory, but for the next steps, you have to follow the directory you created.

After that, create an index.html file for each domain:

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "<h1> This is for website1.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/website1.com/index.html'
sudo sh -c 'echo "<h1> This is for website2.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/website2.com/index.html'
```

2. Change ownership

Change the ownership of the folders:

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/website1.com/
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/website2.com/
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html
```

3. Configuration of virtual hosts

By default, 2 directories are used to manage the many domains in the virtual hosts running on that server: the **sites-available** and **sites-enabled** directories located in the **/etc/apache2** directory. The sites-enabled directory contains all the configurations of the website (virtual host) that are available on the server but are not yet activated automatically. In contrast, the sites-enabled directory contains a symlink (symbolic link) to the configuration file that exists in the sites-available directory, and only the files that exist in the sites-enabled directory will be executed and activated by the web server if the web server is restarted or reloaded. Use the command below to create two websites on virtual hosts:

```
echo '<VirtualHost *:80>' | sudo tee /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerName website1.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAlias www.website1.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAdmin webmaster@website1.com' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
```

```
echo '    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website1.com' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/website1-error.log' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/website1-access.log combined' | sudo
tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '</VirtualHost>' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website1.com.conf > /dev/null

echo '<VirtualHost *:80>' | sudo tee /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerName website2.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAlias www.website2.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAdmin webmaster@website2.com' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website2.com' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/website2-error.log' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/website2-access.log combined' | sudo
tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '</VirtualHost>' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/website2.com.conf > /dev/null
```

WARNING
You can change ***:80** to your IP server like **192.168.56.102:80**.

Then type the command below to enable the Virtual Hosts configuration:

```
sudo a2ensite website1.com.conf
sudo a2ensite website2.com.conf
```

Type the command below to disable the default virtual hosts configuration:

```
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

WARNING
If you want to change the configuration of virtual hosts, you have to **change**

it in the sites-available directory and not in the sites-enabled directory.

5. Check the configuration

Use the command below to check whether there is an Apache configuration that is an error or not by using the command below:

```
sudo apache2ctl configtest
```

If there is no error, then reload Apache using the command below:

```
sudo systemctl reload apache2
```

WARNING
Use the command above if there is a change in the configuration of virtual hosts in each domain.

6. Check in the browser

Because this article uses a private IP, you must configure it in the hosts file before you check the browser. If you use Windows, change the hosts file in **C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts** or in **/etc/hosts** if you use Linux. In the hosts file, add the below script:

```
192.168.56.102  website1.com website2.com
```

Info
Change IP 192.168.56.102 with your Ubuntu IP server.

If your Ubuntu server uses a firewall, type the command below to open the port for Apache:

```
sudo ufw allow 'Apache Full'
```

Open your browser and type each of these domains, then there should be a site displayed as in the image below:

http://website1.com



Site website1.com

http://website2.com



site website2.com

If you use Linux, you can use the command below to check the result:

```
curl http://website1.com
curl http://website2.com
```

```
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$ cat /etc/hosts
# Standard host addresses
127.0.0.1  localhost
::1        localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1    ip6-allnodes
ff02::2    ip6-allrouters
# This host address
127.0.1.1  lubuntu
192.168.56.102 site1.com
192.168.56.103 site2.com
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$ curl http://site1.com
<h1> This is for site1.com domain</h1>
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$ curl http://site2.com
<h1> This is for site2.com domain</h1>
sysadmin@lubuntu:~$
```

Using the curl command

By default, websites work on the web server using port 80. But you can change port 80 to another port as long as the port is not used on the server. For example, if you want the website1.com site to use port **8080**, change the **/etc/apache2/sites-available/website1.com.conf** file and change its contents to something like this:

```
Listen 8080
<VirtualHost *:8080>
     ServerName website1.com
     ServerAlias www.website1.com
     ServerAdmin webmaster@website1.com
     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/website1.com
     ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/website1-error.log
     CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/website1-access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

If you use the firewall in the Ubuntu server, don’t forget to open port 8080 using the command below:

```
sudo ufw allow 8080
```

Reload Apache and open it in the browser by typing the command:

http://website1.com:8080



Site website1.com:8080

B. IP-based virtual hosts

The meaning of IP-based is that you use a different IP address for each website. For example, you have 2 IPs and 2 domains, where IP **192.168.56.102 is for site1.com,** and IP **192.168.56.103 is for site2.com**. This article will use a server that has 2 IPs, as shown below:

```
sysadmin@Ubuntu2404:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:29:a3:f1 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.56.103/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
       valid_lft 573sec preferred_lft 573sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe29:a3f1/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:83:09:85 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.56.102/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global dynamic enp0s8
       valid_lft 565sec preferred_lft 565sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe83:985/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
sysadmin@Ubuntu2404:~$
```

Using 2 NICs in a server

1. Create the directories and the files

By default, Apache uses the **/var/www/html** folder as its rootdocument, as shown in the image above. However, to make it easier to configure it, you should create a folder for each of these websites, as shown in the image below:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/site1.com/
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/site2.com/
```

WARNING
You can change the above directory to another directory, but for the next steps, you have to follow the directory you created.

After that, create an index.html file for each domain:

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "<h1> This is for site1.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/site1.com/index.html'
sudo sh -c 'echo "<h1> This is for site2.com domain</h1>" >
/var/www/html/site2.com/index.html'
```

2. Change ownership

Change the ownership of the folders:

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/site1.com/
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html/site2.com/
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/html
```

3. Configuration of virtual hosts

By default, 2 directories are used to manage the many domains in the virtual hosts running on that server: the **sites-available** and **sites-enabled** directories located in the **/etc/apache2** directory. The sites-enabled directory contains all the configuration of the website (virtual host) that is available on the server, but is not yet activated automatically while the sites-enabled directory contains a symlink (symbolic link) to the configuration file that exists in the sites-available directory and only the files that exist in the site-enabled directory will be executed and activated by the web server if the webserver is restarted or reloaded. Use the command below to create a virtual hosts directory:

```
echo '<VirtualHost 192.168.56.102:80>' | sudo tee /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerName site1.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAlias www.site1.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
```

```
available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAdmin webmaster@site1.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/site1.com' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/site1-error.log' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/site1-access.log combined' | sudo tee -
a /etc/apache2/sites-available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '</VirtualHost>' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site1.com.conf > /dev/null

echo '<VirtualHost 192.168.56.103:80>' | sudo tee /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerName site2.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAlias www.site2.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ServerAdmin webmaster@site2.com' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/site2.com' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/site2-error.log' | sudo tee -a
/etc/apache2/sites-available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/site2-access.log combined' | sudo tee -
a /etc/apache2/sites-available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
echo '</VirtualHost>' | sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
available/site2.com.conf > /dev/null
```

WARNING

If you want to change the configuration of virtual hosts, you have to **change it in the sites-available directory** and not in the sites-enabled directory.

Then type the command below to enable the Virtual Hosts configuration:

```
sudo a2ensite site1.com.conf
sudo a2ensite site2.com.conf
```

Type the command below to disable the default virtual hosts configuration:

```
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

5. Check the configuration

Use the command below to check whether there is an Apache configuration that is an error or not by using the command below:

```
sudo apache2ctl configtest
```

If there is no error, then reload Apache using the command below:

```
sudo systemctl reload apache2
```

WARNING
Use the command above if there is a change in the configuration of virtual hosts in each domain.

6. Check in the browser

Because this article uses a private IP, you must configure it in the hosts file before you check the browser. If you use Windows, change the hosts file in **C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts** or in **/etc/hosts** if you use Linux. In the hosts file, add the below script:

```
192.168.56.102  site1.com
192.168.56.103   site2.com
```

Info
Change IP 192.168.56.102 and IP 192.168.56.103 with your Ubuntu IP server.

If your Ubuntu server uses a firewall, type the command below to open the port for Apache:

```
sudo ufw allow 'Apache Full'
```

Open your browser and type each of these domains, then there should be a site displayed as in the image below:

http://site1.com



Site site1.com

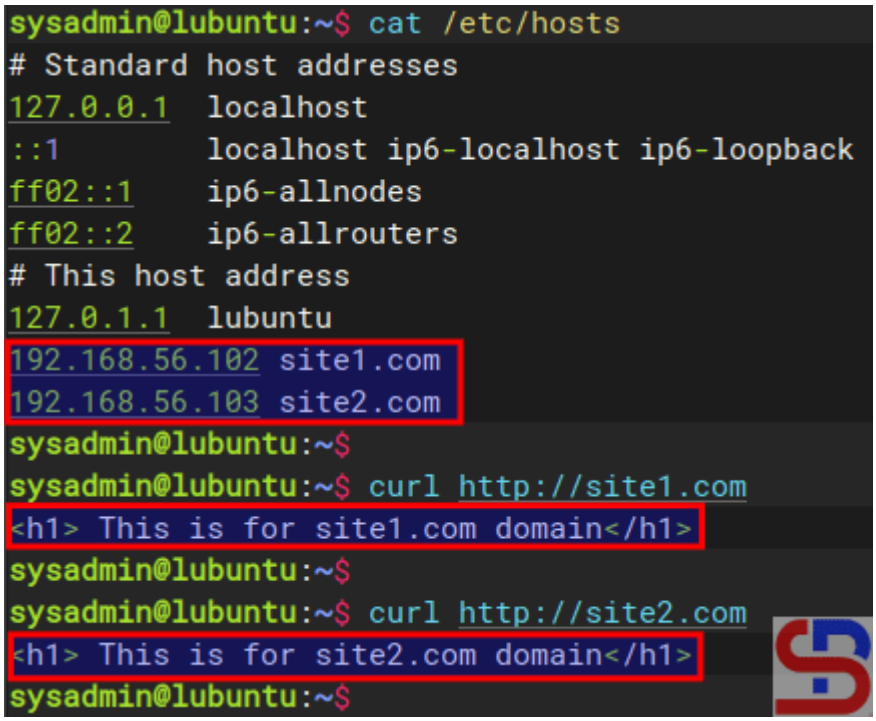
http://site2.com



Site site2.com

If you use Linux, you can use the command below to check the result:

```
curl http://site1.com
curl http://site2.com
```



Using the curl command

By default, websites work on the web server using port 80. But you can change port 80 to another port as long as the port is not used on the server. So, if you want the site1.com site to use port **8181**, change the **/etc/apache2/sites-available/site1.com.conf** file and change its contents to something like this:

```
Listen 8181
<VirtualHost 192.168.56.102:8181>
     ServerName site1.com
     ServerAlias www.site1.com
     ServerAdmin webmaster@site1.com
     DocumentRoot /var/www/html/site1.com
     ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/site1-error.log
     CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/site1-access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

If you use the firewall in your Ubuntu server, don’t forget to open port 8181 using the command below:

```
sudo ufw allow 8181
```

Reload Apache and open it in the browser by typing the command:

```
http://site1.com:8181
```




```
Site site1.com:8181
```

Note

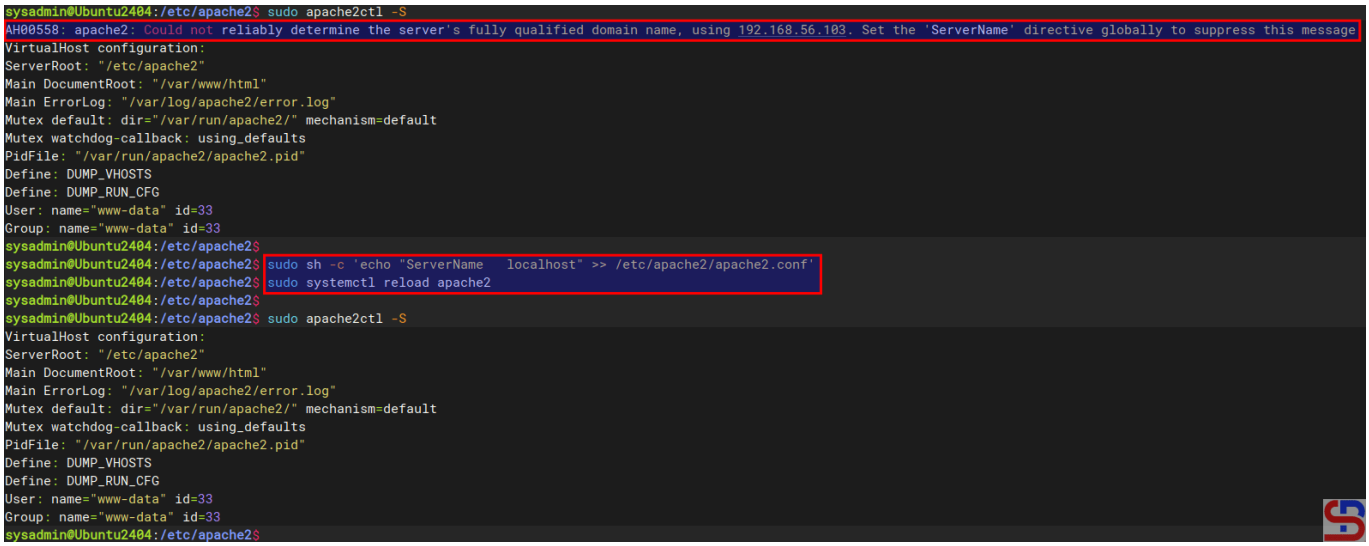
If you want to remove the error like this:

```
AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server’s fully qualified domain name, using 192.168.56.103. Set the ‘ServerName’ directive globally to suppress this message
```

Go to the **/etc/apache2/apache2.conf** and insert the script below:

```
ServerName localhost
```

Reload the Apache, and the error will disappear, like in the image below:



Remove error AH00558

WARNING
You can change the localhost to your domain name, like website1.com or another domain name.

References

httpd.apache.org
phoenixnap.com
medium.com
digitalocean.com
stackoverflow.com
serverfault.com
baeldung.com
askubuntu.com

How to Storage Mount Using Bind Mount on Docker?

written by sysadmin | 18 June 2025

The previous article explained how to make storage using volume in Docker. This article will explain how to make storage using Bind Mount.

Problem

How to storage mount using bind mount on Docker?

Solution

A bind mount is a method of hosting a directory or file that is directly mounted into a container. Since they aren't isolated by Docker, both non-Docker processes on the host and container processes can modify the mounted files simultaneously. So, you can change the data from the host, and those changes will be reflected in the container. This method is useful for development environments where code must be updated and tested in real-time. There are 2 ways when use bind mount:

A. using -v option

This option (using **-v** or **--volume**) uses three fields, separated by colon characters (:). The fields must be in the correct order, and the meaning of each field is not immediately obvious. To use this option, use the format below:

```
docker run -d –name container_name -v
/path/folder/in/server:/path/folder/in/container[:opts]
image_name:tag
```

INFO

opts is the abbreviation for options like readonly, private, z, Z, and so on. The third field is optional, and is separated by colon characters. You can see the options and their descriptions on this page.

To see more detailed information about mounting a container, use the format below:

```
docker inspect container_name -f "{{json .Mounts}}" | python3 -m json.tool
```

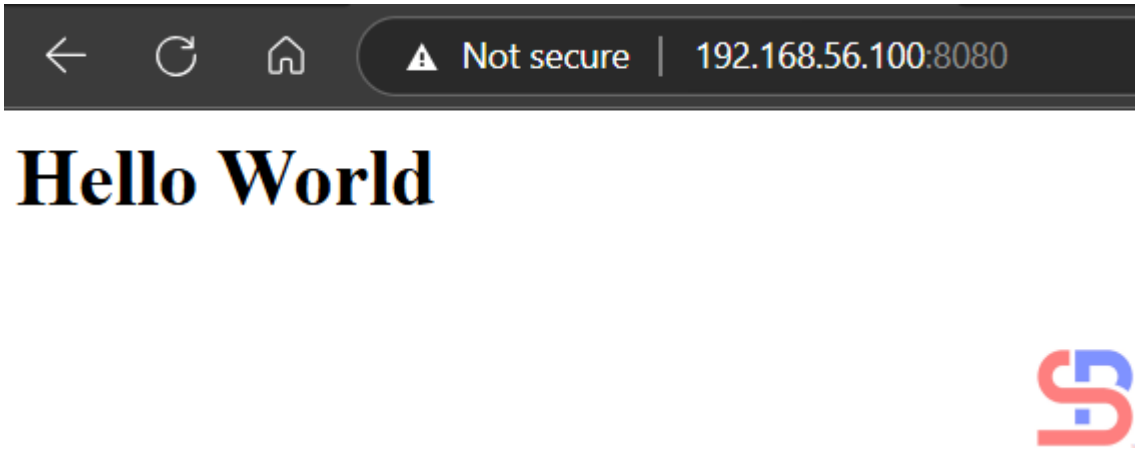
For example, you want to create a container with a nginx webserver that can be accessed with port **8080** with sources in folder **/home/sysadmin/web** and destination to the folder **/usr/share/nginx/html** on container, so first make a web folder in the server, and create a simple site then create a container using the command below:

```
mkdir /home/sysadmin/web
echo "<h1>Hello World</h1>" > web/index.html
docker run -d --name webapp1 -p 8080:80 -v
/home/sysadmin/web:/usr/share/nginx/html nginx
docker inspect webapp1 -f "{{json .Mounts}}" | python3 -m json.tool
docker exec webapp1 cat /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
```



Execute the commands

You can see from the image above that the index.html file in the container only displays the hello world sentence, so when you open the browser then the displays in the browser as shown below:



The display of the website

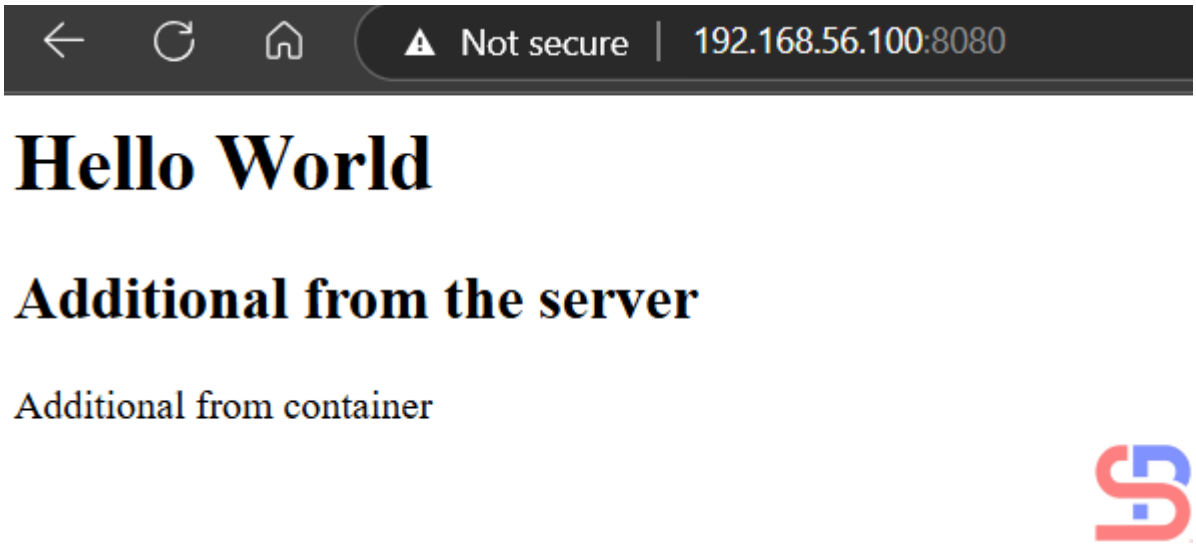
You can change the appearance of the website in the index.html file on the server or in the container. For example, you add the script below to the file on the server:

```
echo "<h2>Additional from server</h2>" >> web/index.html
```

Likewise, if you add the script below to the container:

```
docker exec webapp1 bash -c "echo Additional from container >>
/usr/share/nginx/html/index.html"
```

Both scripts will be included in the index.html file and will be displayed on the website as shown below:



Display of the website after additional scripts

B. Using --mount Option

In general, these options are more explicit and verbose. This option consists of multiple key-value pairs, separated by commas, and each consisting of a **<key>=<value>** tuple. The biggest difference is that the -v syntax combines all the options in one field, while the –mount syntax separates them. The –mount syntax is more verbose than -v or –volume, but the order of the keys is not significant, and it is easier to understand. To use this option, use the format below:

```
docker run -d --name container_name --mount
type=type_mount,source=/path/folder/in/server,destination=/path/folder/in/con
tainer[,<key>=<value>...] image_name:tag
```

INFO

The third field is optional, and is separated by commas like readonly, bind-propagation, and so on. You can see the options and their descriptions on this page.

For example, you want to create a container with an Apache web server that can be accessed on port **8081** with sources in the folder **/home/sysadmin/mount** and destination to the folder **/usr/local/apache2/htdocs** on the container, so first make the mount folder in the server, then make the container using the command below:

```
mkdir /home/sysadmin/mount
echo "<h1>Learn --mount option</h1>" > mount/index.html
docker run -d --name webapp2 -p 8081:80 --mount
type=bind,source=/home/sysadmin/mount,destination=/usr/local/apache2/htdocs
httpd
docker inspect webapp2 -f "{{json .Mounts}}" | python3 -m json.tool
docker exec webapp2 cat /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/index.html
```

```
sysadmin@docker:~$ mkdir /home/sysadmin/mount
sysadmin@docker:~$ echo "<h1>Learn --mount option</h1>" > mount/index.html
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker run -d --name webapp2 -p 8081:80 --mount type=bind,source=/home/sysadmin/mount,destination=/usr/local/apache2/htdocs httpd
5376279999b798a6f70f4ced5de48b07e387202984327421936d682a0fdcbb35
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker inspect webapp2 -f "{{json .Mounts}}" | python3 -m json.tool
[
    {
        "Type": "bind",
        "Source": "/home/sysadmin/mount",
        "Destination": "/usr/local/apache2/htdocs",
        "Mode": "",
        "RW": true,
        "Propagation": "rprivate"
    }
]
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker exec webapp2 cat /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/index.html
<h1>Learn --mount option</h1>
sysadmin@docker:~$
```

Execute the commands

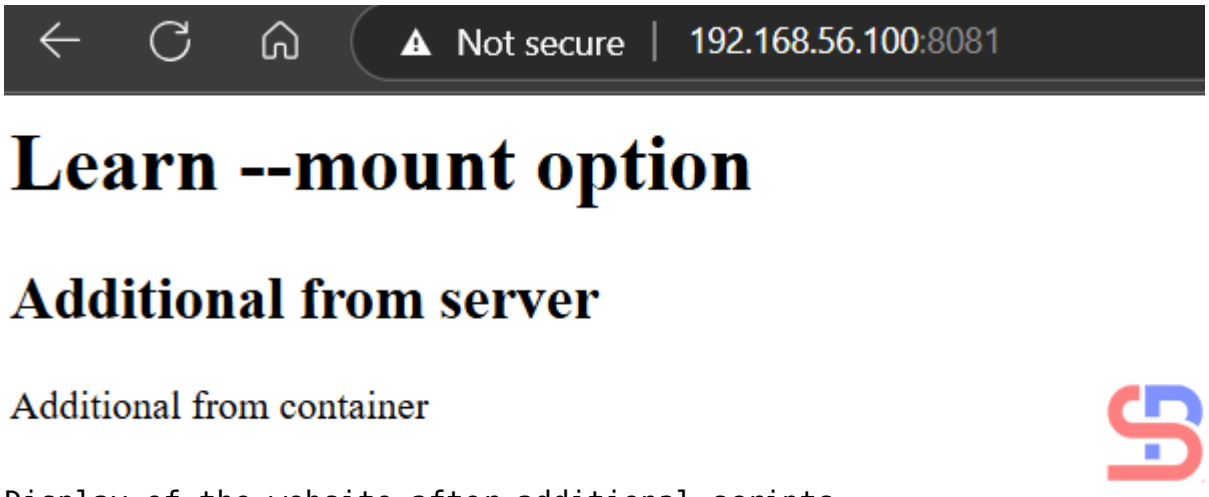
Like using the **-v** option, you can change the appearance of the website in the index.html file on the server or in the container. For example, you add the script below to the file on the server:

```
echo "<h2>Additional from server</h2>" >> mount/index.html
```

Likewise, if you add the script below to the container:

```
docker exec webapp2 bash -c "echo Additional from container >> /usr/local/apache2/htdocs/index.html"
```

Both scripts will be included in the index.html file and will be displayed on the website as shown below:



Display of the website after additional scripts

Note

The only difference between the two options above is how the commands are executed; otherwise, the results would be identical.

References

youtube.dimas-maryanto.com
youtube.com
docs.docker.com
docker.com
linkedin.com

How to Install and Configure NFS on Linux?

written by sysadmin | 18 June 2025

NFS or Network File Sharing is a protocol that allows you to share directories and files with other Linux clients over a network. Similar to locally created folders, an NFS file share is accessible when mounted on a client computer. When you have limited disk space and need to share public data between client machines, NFS is especially helpful.

Problem

How to install and configure NFS on Linux?

Solution

This article will explain how to install and configure NFS on 3 Linux distros: Rockylinux, Ubuntu, and OpenSuse and this article should work in each of their derivatives of the three distros.

A. On the server

Following are the steps to install and configure NFS:

1. Install NFS

I install NFS in the server with IP 192.168.56.2, and to install the NFS application on the Linux server, use the command below:

RockyLinux

```
sudo dnf install -y nfs-utils
```

Ubuntu

```
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt-get install -y nfs-kernel-server
```

OpenSUSE

```
sudo zypper install -y nfs-kernel-server nfs-utils
```

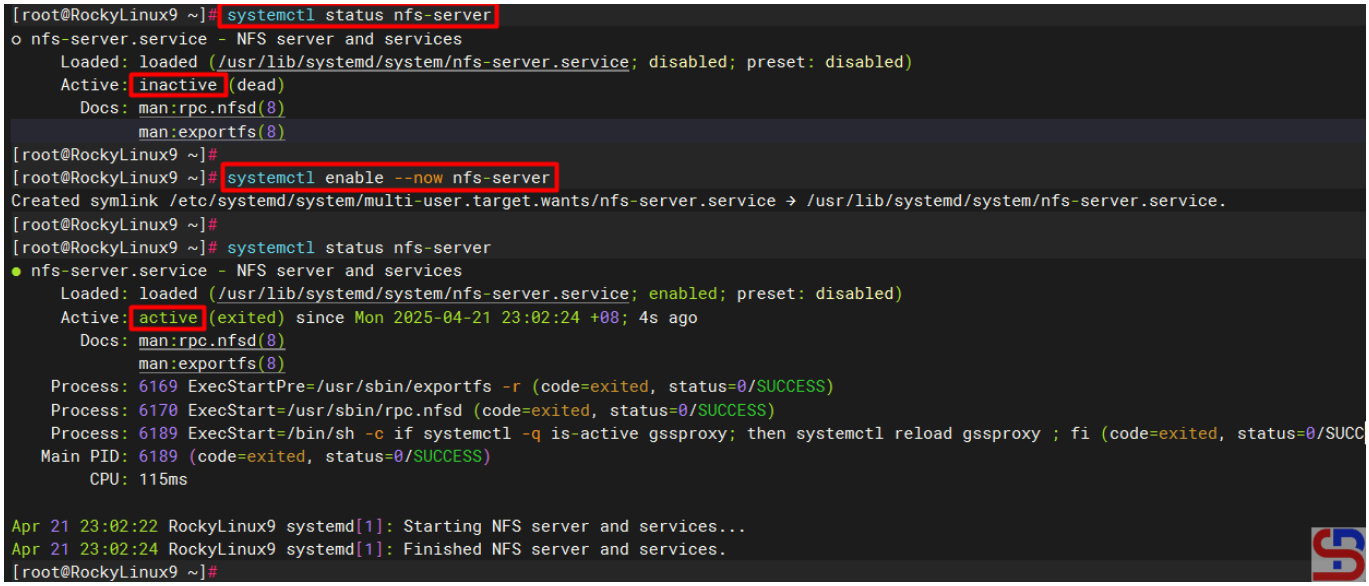
2. Check NFS status

Type the command below to check the NFS status:

```
systemctl status nfs-server
```

If you see the NFS status is still not on, use the command below to turn on the NFS service:

```
sudo systemctl enable --now nfs-server
```



Check the NFS service status

Sometimes you have to check the **nfs-mountd** service using the command below:

```
sudo systemctl status nfs-mountd
```

If the service is not on the server, then use the command below to turn on the service:

```
sudo systemctl start nfs-mountd
```

3. Check the rpcbind status

Make sure that the **rpcbind** service is actively used by NFS for the mapping port. Use the command below to check the status of the service:

```
sudo systemctl status rpcbind
```

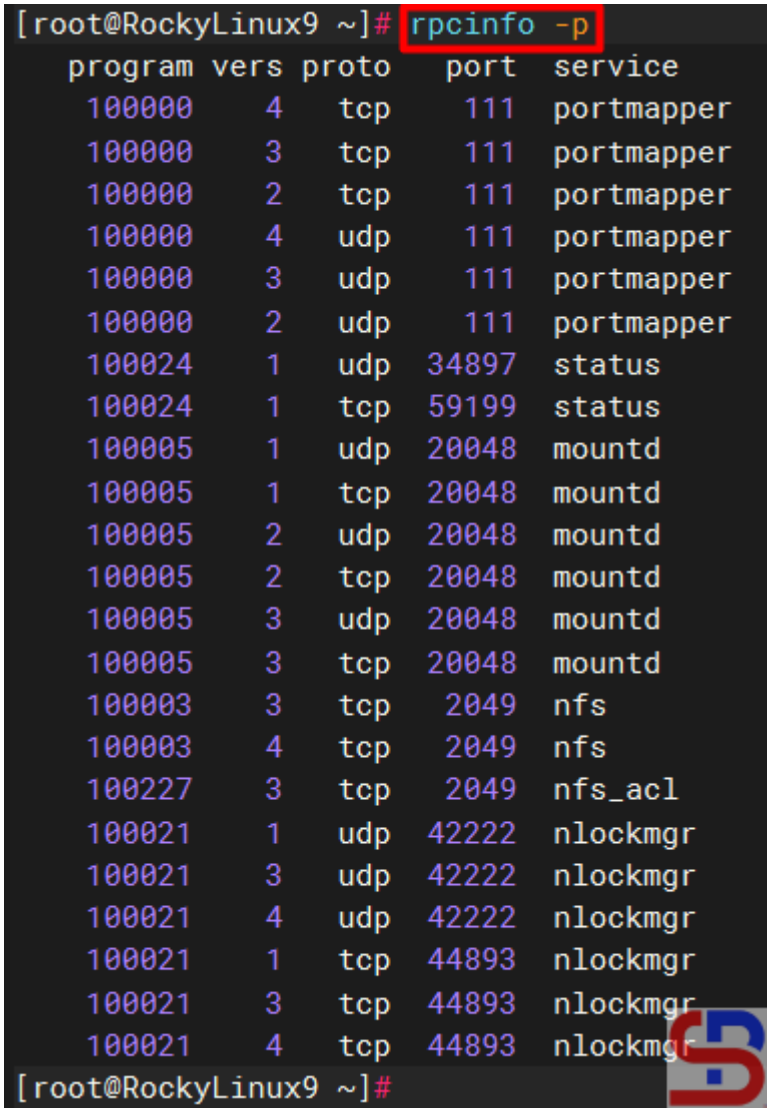
If the service is not active, use the command below to start the service:

```
sudo systemctl enable -now rpcbind
```

4. Check NFS and Portmap

To see if NFS and portmap (Portmap is a server that converts RPC program numbers into DARPA protocol port numbers. It must be running to make RPC calls) are running on the server, use the command below:

```
sudo rpcinfo -p
```



Check whether NFS and portmap run in the server or not

5. Configure firewall

If you still turn on the firewall on Linux, use the command below to open the NFS port (Port NFS is TCP Port 2049):

RockyLinux & OpenSUSE

```
firewall-cmd --add-service nfs --permanent
```

```
firewall-cmd --reload
firewall-cmd --list-services
```

```
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service nfs --permanent
success
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-services
cockpit dhcpv6-client nfs ssh
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
```

Open the NFS port in RockyLinux

Ubuntu

```
sudo ufw allow nfs
sudo ufw status verbose
```

Use the command below to open the rpcbind port (rpcbind port is TCP Port 111):

Rockylinux & OpenSUSE

```
firewall-cmd --add-port=111/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
firewall-cmd --list-ports
```

Ubuntu

```
sudo ufw allow 111
sudo ufw status verbose
```

6. Make a folder sharing

Create a folder to collect NFS files and folders and I make it in the folder **/var/nfs** using the command below:

```
mkdir /var/nfs
```

After that, copy the file(s) and folder(s) that you want to

share into the folder as shown below:

```
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# mkdir /var/nfs
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# cp -R * /var/nfs/
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# ls -al /var/nfs
total 544
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root    103 Apr 22 03:17 .
drwxr-xr-x. 20 root root   4096 Apr 22 03:17 ..
-rw-------.  1 root root   1321 Apr 22 03:17 anaconda-ks.cfg
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root  79793 Apr 22 03:17 download.htm
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root 103917 Apr 22 03:17 image.jpeg
-rw-r--r--.  1 root root 358300 Apr 22 03:17 quickmail.zip
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root     21 Apr 22 03:17 uploads
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
```

Copy the file(s) and folder(s) into the folder sharing

7. Define an Export File

To grant access to NFS clients, you need to define an export file and it is typically located at **/etc/exports**. Use the format below to define an export file:

```
/folder/path    accessible-host-ip-address(options)
```

The options you can use can be seen in the image below:

Option	Description
ro,rw	Read-only, Read-write (default)
rw=list	Hosts in the list can do rw, others ro only
root_squash	Maps UID 0 and GID 0 to the value of anonuid and anongid (default)
no_root_squash	Allow root access
all_squash	Maps all UID and GID to anonymous one
subtree_check	Check that the accessed file is in the appropriate filesystem and in the exported tree.
no_subtree_check	Disables subtree checking
anonuid=xxx	Related to root_squash
anongid=xxx	Related to root_squash
secure	Require remote access from privileged port
insecure	Allow remote access from any port
noaccess	Prevent access to this dir and it's subdir

Options in NFS (Image credit for slideplayer.com)

You can use more than one option like (rw,sync,no_subtree_check). By default, NFS uses the **ro** option where the client can only read the file or folder in the folder sharing. In this article, I only want the folder sharing can only be accessed by users who only use IP 192.168.56.0/24 and the folder can be changed by the users, then use the command below to enter the script into the exports file:

```
sudo echo "/var/nfs                192.168.56.0/24(rw)" > /etc/exports
```

Then change the permissions so that the files and folders in the folder sharing can be changed using the command below:

RockyLinux & OpenSUSE

```
chown -R nobody:nobody /var/nfs
sudo chmod -R 775 /var/nfs
```

Ubuntu

```
chown -R nobody:nogroup /var/nfs
sudo chmod -R 775 /var/nfs
```

8. Export exports file

Use the command below to make the folder sharing available to the clients:

```
sudo exportfs -r
```

Use the command below to view the exports file:

```
showmount -e
```

To see which hosts access file sharing, use the command below:

```
sudo netstat -an | grep 2049
```

B. On the client

Following are the steps to install and configure NFS:

1. Install NFS client

Use the command below to install the NFS client:

RockyLinux

```
sudo dnf install -y nfs-utils
```

Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-get install -y nfs-common
```

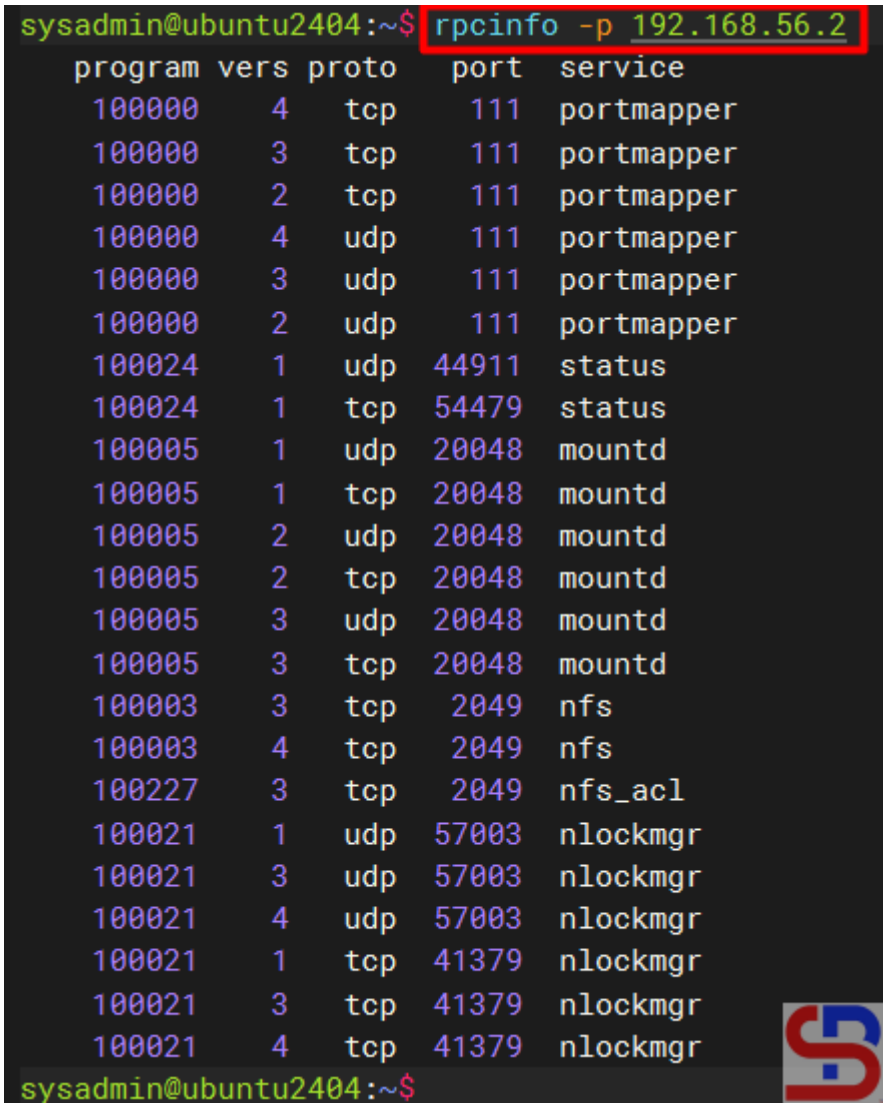
OpenSUSE

```
zypper install -y nfs-client*
```

2. Check the ports in the NFS server

Use the command below to check whether the client can access the ports (port 2049 and 111) in the NFS server or not (the IP server NFS is 192.168.56.2):

```
rpcinfo -p 192.168.56.2
```



Check the connection between the client to the NFS server

2. Make and mount a folder

Make the folder where we want to mount the NFS shares from the server, for example, I made a folder in **/tmp/nfs**:

```
mkdir /tmp/nfs
```

After that the mount folder with the NFS server using the format below:

```
sudo mount -t nfs 192.168.56.2:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs
```

```
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ mkdir /tmp/nfs
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ sudo mount -t nfs 192.168.56.2:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ df -h
Filesystem                         Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
tmpfs                               97M  1.1M   96M   2% /run
/dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv  9.8G  4.8G  4.6G  52% /
tmpfs                              481M     0  481M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                              5.0M     0  5.0M   0% /run/lock
/dev/sda2                          1.7G   95M  1.5G   6% /boot
tmpfs                               97M   12K   97M   1% /run/user/1000
192.168.56.2:/var/nfs               17G  1.6G   16G  10% /tmp/nfs
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
```

Mount the folder to the folder-sharing

INFO

You can use the **-v** option so that the above command becomes:
sudo mount -v -t nfs 192.168.56.2:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs
to display the logs when mounting so that you can know if there is an error when mounting.

You should access the folder sharing on the NFS server as shown below:

```
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ sudo mount -t nfs 192.168.56.2:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ df -h
Filesystem                         Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
tmpfs                               97M  1.1M   96M   2% /run
/dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv  9.8G  4.3G  5.0G  47% /
tmpfs                              481M     0  481M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                              5.0M     0  5.0M   0% /run/lock
/dev/sda2                          1.7G   95M  1.5G   6% /boot
tmpfs                               97M   12K   97M   1% /run/user/1000
192.168.56.2:/var/nfs               17G  1.7G   16G  10% /tmp/nfs
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ ls /tmp/nfs
anaconda-ks.cfg  download.htm  image.jpg  quickmail.zip  uploads
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
```

Access to the NFS server

You can use the command below to see the NFS client connection:

```
sudo mount | grep -i nfs
```

```
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ sudo mount | grep -i nfs
192.168.56.2:/var/nfs on /tmp/nfs type nfs4 (rw,relatime,vers=4.2,rsize=131072,wsize=131072,namlen=255,hard,proto=tcp,timeo=600,retrans=2,sec=sys,clientaddr=192.168.56.100,local_lock=none,addr=192.168.56.2)
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
```

Check the status of the NFS client

4. Simulation test

Try to do the simulation by changing the file name in the folder sharing. I try to rename the download.htm file to index.html using the command below:

```
sudo mv /tmp/nfs/download.htm /tmp/nfs/index.html
```

The file was successfully changed as shown below:

```
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ ls /tmp/nfs
anaconda-ks.cfg  download.htm  image.jpeg  quickmail.zip  uploads
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ sudo mv /tmp/nfs/download.htm /tmp/nfs/index.html
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ ls /tmp/nfs
anaconda-ks.cfg  image.jpeg  index.html  quickmail.zip  uploads
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
```

Rename the file in NFS

5. Configure the fstab file

To keep the folder sharing is still connected in the client after the client is rebooted, configure the **/etc/fstab** file using the command below:

```
echo '192.168.56.2:/var/nfs        /tmp/nfs        nfs        rw 0 0' | sudo tee -a /etc/fstab
```

```
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# df -h
Filesystem                      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs                        4.0M     0  4.0M   0% /dev
tmpfs                           385M     0  385M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                           154M  3.1M  151M   2% /run
/dev/mapper/rl_rockylinux9-root  17G  1.8G   16G  11% /
/dev/sda1                      1014M  395M  620M  39% /boot
192.168.56.12:/var/nfs           10G  3.4G  5.8G  37% /tmp/nfs
tmpfs                            77M     0   77M   0% /run/user/1000
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# sudo echo '192.168.56.12:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs        nfs     rw 0 0' | sudo tee -a /etc/fstab
192.168.56.12:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs        nfs     rw 0 0
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# cat /etc/fstab

#
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Thu Sep 19 07:29:32 2024
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk/'.
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info.
#
# After editing this file, run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to update systemd
# units generated from this file.
#
/dev/mapper/rl_rockylinux9-root /                       xfs     defaults        0 0
UUID=066eb699-fd9c-45ae-bba8-6c220e767ed7 /boot                   xfs     defaults        0 0
/dev/mapper/rl_rockylinux9-swap none                    swap    defaults        0 0
192.168.56.12:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs        nfs     rw 0 0
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
```

Insert the script to fstab file

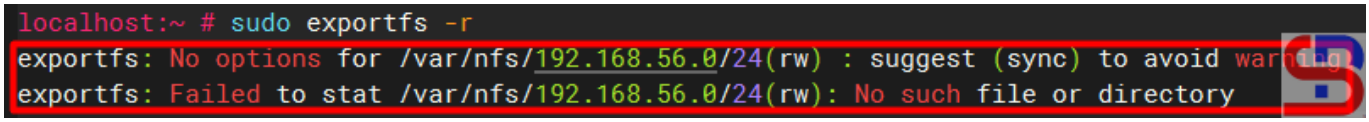
C. Errors and solutions

Below are errors that often appear and their solutions:

1. No options for /var/nfs

Sometimes when you run the **exportfs -r** command, there is an error as below:

```
exportfs: No options for /var/nfs/192.168.56.0/24(rw) : suggest (sync) to avoid warning
exportfs: Failed to stat /var/nfs/192.168.56.0/24(rw): No such file or directory
```



Error failed to stat

To eliminate the error, check in the **/etc/exports** file and you have to fix the writing in the file from:

/var/nfs/192.168.56.0/24(rw)

changed into

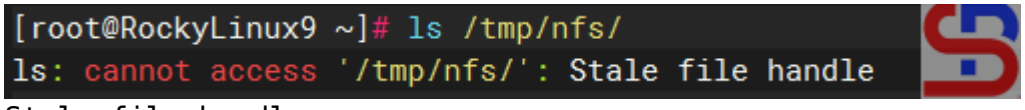
/var/nfs 192.168.56.0/24(rw)

After that, run the **exportfs -r** command again and the error should disappear.

2. Error Stale file handle

When you want to connect a client to the NFS server there is an error like the below (usually this happens if there is an error like number 1 or other causes on the NFS server):

```
Stale file handle
```



Stale file handle error

To solve this error you have to unmount on the side of the client and then mount back as shown below:

```
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# ls /tmp/nfs/
ls: cannot access '/tmp/nfs/': Stale file handle
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# sudo umount -f /tmp/nfs
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# df -h
Filesystem                         Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs                           4.0M     0  4.0M   0% /dev
tmpfs                              385M     0  385M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                              154M  3.1M  151M   2% /run
/dev/mapper/rl_rockylinux9-root     17G  1.8G   16G  11% /
/dev/sda1                         1014M  395M  620M  39% /boot
tmpfs                               77M     0   77M   0% /run/user/1000
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# sudo mount -t nfs 192.168.56.12:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# df -h
Filesystem                         Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs                           4.0M     0  4.0M   0% /dev
tmpfs                              385M     0  385M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                              154M  3.1M  151M   2% /run
/dev/mapper/rl_rockylinux9-root     17G  1.8G   16G  11% /
/dev/sda1                         1014M  395M  620M  39% /boot
tmpfs                               77M     0   77M   0% /run/user/1000
192.168.56.12:/var/nfs              10G  3.4G  5.8G  37% /tmp/nfs
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# ls /tmp/nfs/
bin  get-docker.sh
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
```

Solve the stale file handle error

3. RPC: Program not registered

When typing the **showmount -e** command on the NFS server there is an error as below:

```
clnt_create: RPC: Program not registered
```

```
localhost:~ # showmount -e
clnt_create: RPC: Program not registered
```

Error Program Not Registered

The solution is that you have to run the command below so that the nfs-mountd service runs on the server:

```
systemctl start nfs-mountd
```

4. Permission denied

When you want to connect to the NFS server or when you want to change the file in the NFS, there is an error like this:

Permission denied

```
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ cp /tmp/nfs/anaconda-ks.cfg /tmp/nfs/test.cfg
cp: cannot create regular file '/tmp/nfs/test.cfg': Permission denied
```

Error Permission denied

The solution is to check the exports file on the NFS server and make sure that the folder has been given permissions as in step 5 in the server section.

Note

If you want to block an IP address of a host so the host can't access the NFS server, use the command below to block the IP host:

```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="2049" protocol="tcp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="111" protocol="tcp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="2049" protocol="udp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="111" protocol="udp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
sudo firewall-cmd --list-rich-rules
```

and should the client with IP 192.168.56.100 not be able to access the folder sharing as shown in the image below:

```
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ ip a | grep 56
    inet 192.168.56.100/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global enp0s8
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$ sudo mount -t nfs 192.168.56.2:/var/nfs /tmp/nfs
mount.nfs: Connection refused for 192.168.56.2:/var/nfs on /tmp/nfs
sysadmin@ubuntu2404:~$
```

Can not mount to NFS server

If you want to delete an IP address of a host then the option **--add-rich-rule** becomes **--remove-rich-rule** so that the command becomes as command below:

```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="2049" protocol="tcp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="111" protocol="tcp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="2049" protocol="udp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="192.168.56.100" port port="111" protocol="udp" reject'
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
sudo firewall-cmd --list-rich-rules
```

WARNING
In my experience, you can’t immediately block a client to NFS if the client is still connected to the NFS. You have to wait until the client disconnects to the NFS server, either the host reboots or others.

References

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How to Connect Storage Mount Using Volume Mount on Docker?

written by sysadmin | 18 June 2025

The previous article explained how to access the database installed in a container. But you must know that if you delete the container, it will automatically delete the

database too. Therefore, you must create a storage to store a database so that if you delete the container, either intentionally or unintentionally, the database will remain. By default, Docker supports the following types of storage mounts for storing data outside of the container's writable layer: volume mounts, bind mounts, and tmpfs mounts, each with its unique characteristics and use cases. This article will explain how to connect storage mount using volume mount. You can see a summary of the three types of storage here.

Problem

How to connect storage mount using volume mount on Docker?

Solution

Volumes are persistent storage mechanisms managed by the Docker daemon. It is stored in the filesystem on the host in **/var/lib/docker/volumes** folder, but to interact with the data in the volume, you must mount the volume to a container. Volumes are ideal for performance-critical data processing and long-term storage needs and are also suitable for sharing data between containers since volumes can be attached to multiple containers.

A. List, remove and create the volume

To see the volume on the server, use the command below:

```
docker volume ls
```

To remove a volume, use the command below:

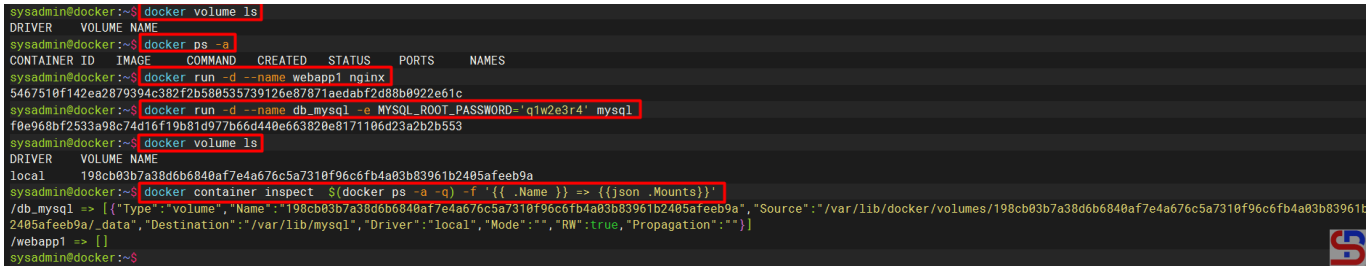
```
docker volume rm volume_name
```

Use the command below to remove all unused volumes:

```
docker volume prune
```

By default, there is no volume if there is no container on the server. But if there is a container that uses storage like a container that uses a database image, the volume will form automatically. To see which containers that use volume can use the command below:

```
docker container inspect webapp postgresdb mysqldb -f '{{ .Name }} => {{json .Mounts}}'
```



Display the container that uses volume

You can create a new volume using the format below:

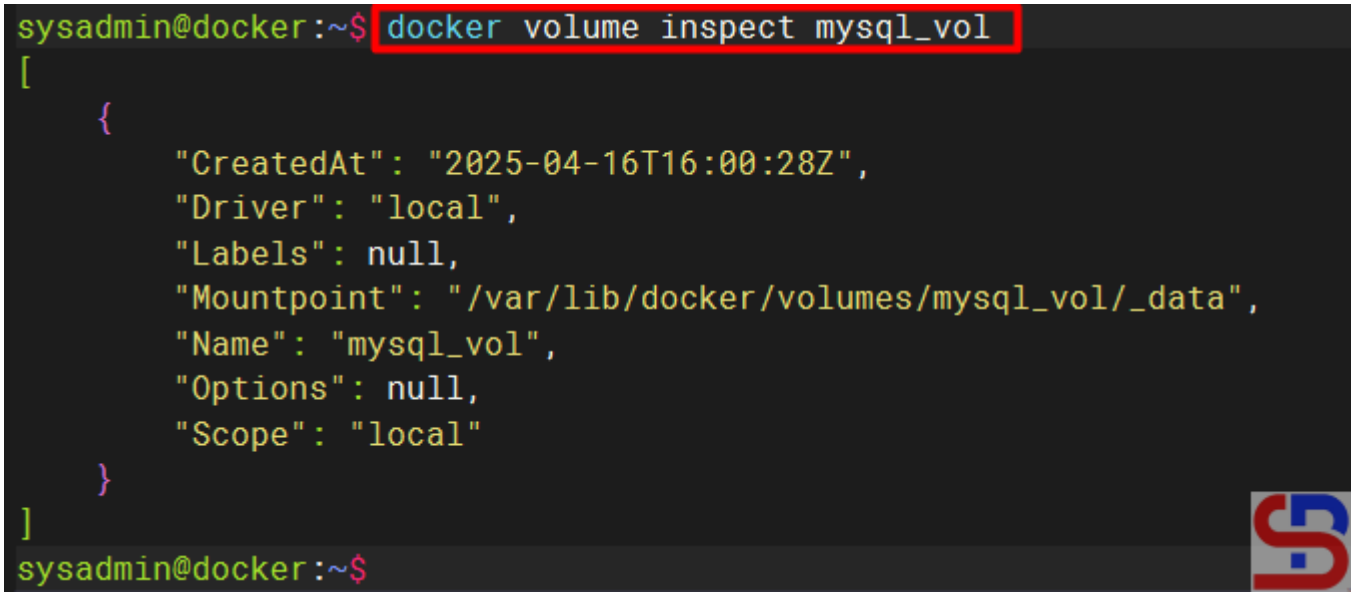
```
docker volume create volume_name
```

Use the command below if you want to create a mysql_vol volume:

```
docker volume create mysql_vol
```

To see this volume information in detail, use the command below:

```
docker volume inspect mysql_vol
```



Inspect the volume

B. Connect storage mount to a container

After that, make a new container where the container mounts to the volume you created using the format below:

```
docker run -d --name container_name -v volume_name:/path/folder/in/container image_name
```

You can see more detailed information on mounting a container, using the format below:

```
docker inspect container_name -f "{{json .Mounts}}" | python3 -m json.tool
```

For example, use the command below if you want to create a db_mysql container with a password q1w2e3r4 using mysql_vol volume in the folder /var/lib/mysql :

```
docker run -d --name db_mysql -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='q1w2e3r4' -v mysql_vol:/var/lib/mysql  mysql
docker inspect db_mysql -f "{{json .Mounts}}" | python3 -m json.tool
```

```
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker run -d --name db_mysql -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='q1w2e3r4' -v mysql_vol:/var/lib/mysql  mysql
6ad689b31c9d559aac3b360c23434b591bf650fbec017629ff26b273da5e7d7e
sysadmin@docker:~$
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker inspect db_mysql -f "{{json .Mounts}}" | python3 -m json.tool
[
    {
        "Type": "volume",
        "Name": "mysql_vol",
        "Source": "/var/lib/docker/volumes/mysql_vol/_data",
        "Destination": "/var/lib/mysql",
        "Driver": "local",
        "Mode": "z",
        "RW": true,
        "Propagation": ""
    }
]
sysadmin@docker:~$
```

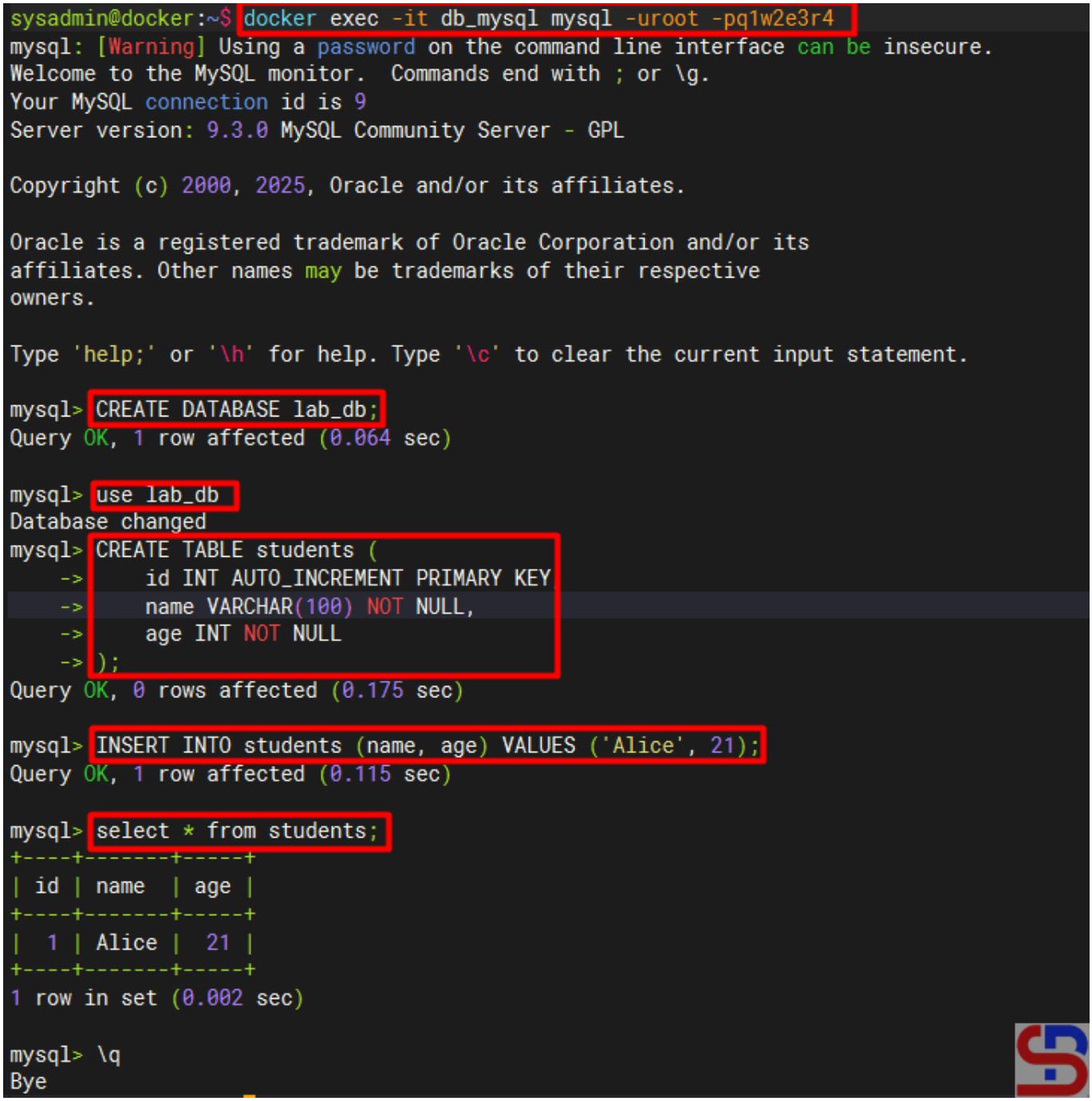
Run the container and check the mount

C. Simulate remove the container

After that, try to enter the container by using the command below:

```
docker exec -it db_mysql mysql -uroot -pq1w2e3r4
```

Create a database and fill it as shown in the image below:



Create a database

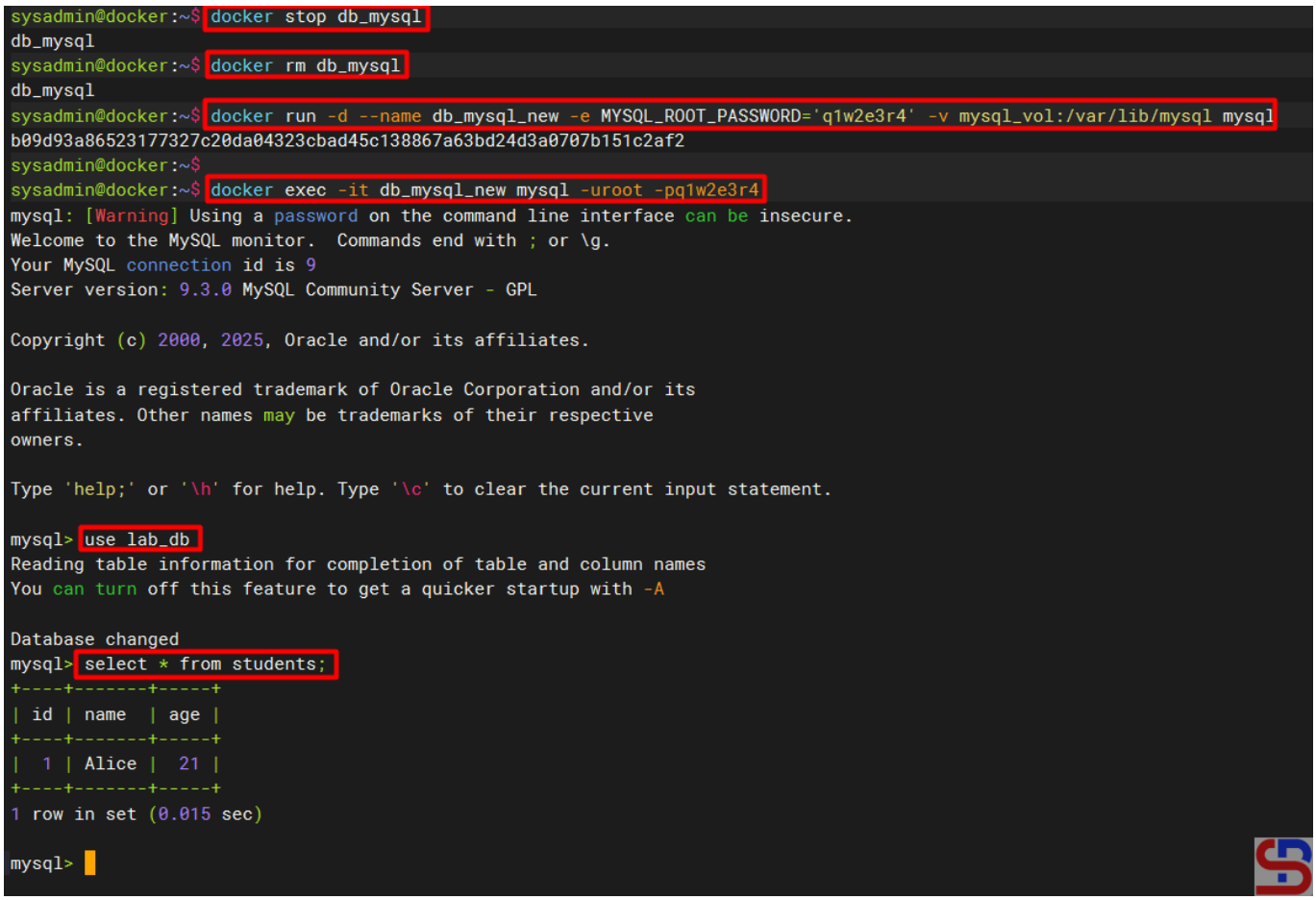
Then, try to simulate by deleting the container and creating a new container where the data is put into the mysql_vol volume in the /var/lib/mysql folder using the command below:

```
docker stop db_mysql
docker rm db_mysql
docker run -d --name db_mysql_new -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='q1w2e3r4' -v
mysql_vol:/var/lib/mysql mysql
```

Access the container by using the command:

```
docker exec -it db_mysql_new mysql -uroot -pq1w2e3r4
```

The lab_db database should still be accessible using the container you just created, as shown in the image below:



The database can still be accessed

D. Share data in the volume among containers

Let’s do a simulation to share the data that is in the volume with more than one container on a single server. In this article, 2 containers will be created that are connected to a mysql_vol volume. Type the command below to make 2 containers:

```
docker run -d --name db_mysql1 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='q1w2e3r4' -v
mysql_volume:/var/lib/mysql  mysql
docker run -d --name db_mysql2 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='q1w2e3r4' -v
mysql_volume:/var/lib/mysql  mysql
docker ps
```

```
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker run -d --name db_mysql1 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='q1w2e3r4' -v mysql_vol:/var/lib/mysql  mysql
c1ea3cf4e789f13b3d9ccd5df8e4f08e11f26209ca68752c1559a09fae276938
sysadmin@docker:~$
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker run -d --name db_mysql2 -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD='q1w2e3r4' -v mysql_vol:/var/lib/mysql  mysql
62e62f11319726962f8c697a2b0bd9ba361331e516f6a85078f08cc465c4855a
sysadmin@docker:~$
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND                  CREATED          STATUS          PORTS                 NAMES
62e62f113197   mysql     "docker-entrypoint.s…"   9 seconds ago    Up 8 seconds    3306/tcp, 33060/tcp   db_mysql2
c1ea3cf4e789   mysql     "docker-entrypoint.s…"   21 seconds ago   Up 21 seconds   3306/tcp, 33060/tcp   db_mysql1
sysadmin@docker:~$
```

Create 2 containers

After that, type the command below to create a database and insert the data via container db_mysql1:

```
docker exec db_mysql bash -c "mysql -uroot -pq1w2e3r4 -e \"CREATE DATABASE db_school; USE db_school; CREATE TABLE students (id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, age INT NOT NULL); INSERT INTO students (name, age) VALUES ('bob', 21), ('John', 22);select * from students;\""
```

Then there will be a display below:

```
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker exec db_mysql1 bash -c "mysql -uroot -pq1w2e3r4 -e \"CREATE DATABASE db_school; USE db_school; CREATE TABLE students (id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, age INT NOT NULL); INSERT INTO students (name, age) VALUES ('bob', 21), ('John', 22);select * from students;\""
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
id      name    age
1       bob     21
2       John    22
sysadmin@docker:~$
```

Execute the command to create a database and insert data

From the picture above, there are 2 data in the student table in the db_school database. Type the command below to add data to the table from container db_mysql2:

```
docker exec db_mysql1 bash -c "mysql -uroot -pq1w2e3r4 -e \"USE db_school; INSERT INTO students (name, age) VALUES ('Laura', 20), ('Andrew', 23);select * from students;\""
```

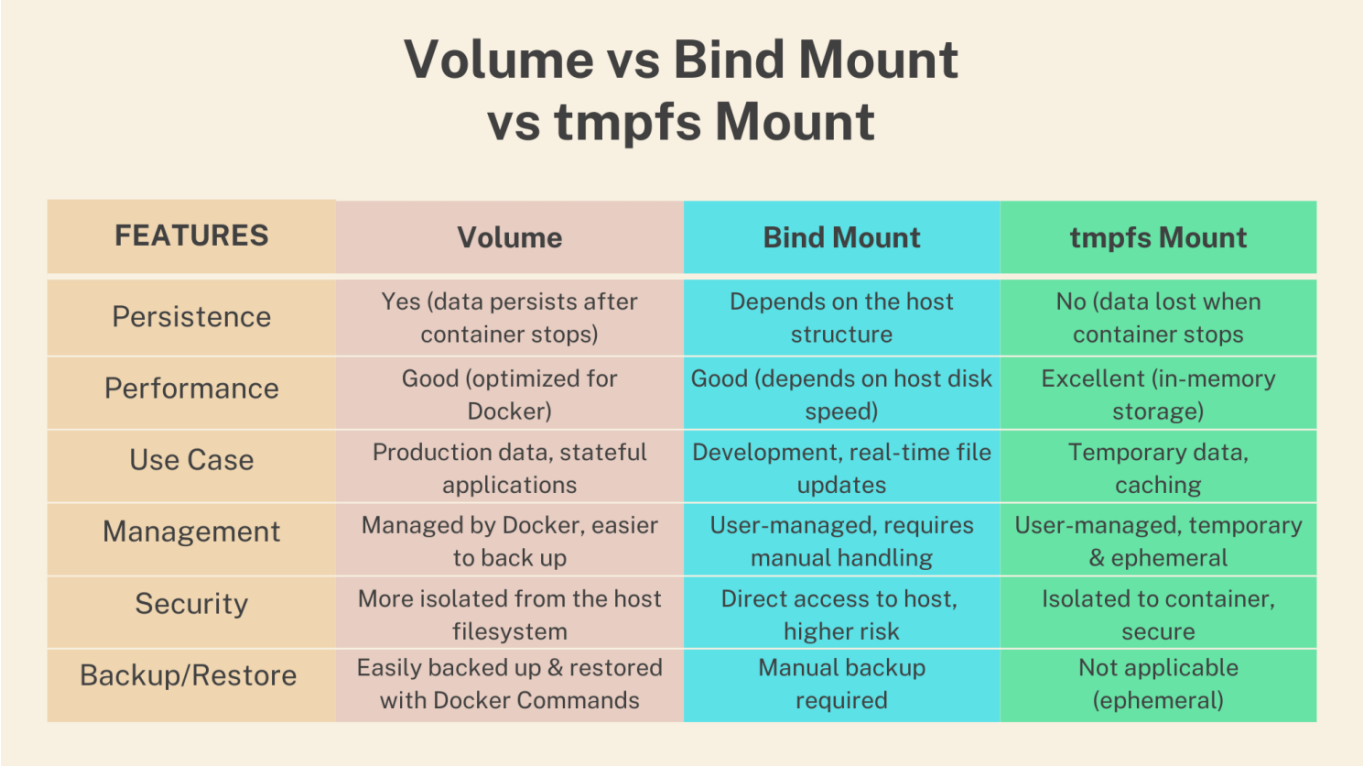
```
sysadmin@docker:~$ docker exec db_mysql1 bash -c "mysql -uroot -pq1w2e3r4 -e \"USE db_school; INSERT INTO students (name, age) VALUES ('Laura', 20), ('Andrew', 23);select * from students;\""
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
id      name    age
1       bob     21
2       John    22
3       Laura   20
4       Andrew  23
sysadmin@docker:~$
```

Execute the command to add data

In the picture above, there are 4 data in the student table so that the Docker volume data can be shared between containers on a server well.

Note

You can see the picture below to see the difference between the three storage:



Types of storage in Docker (Image credit from linkedin.com)

References

docs.docker.com
medium.com
linkedin.com
hub.docker.com
youtube.com

How to Download a Package With Its Dependencies in RockyLinux?

written by sysadmin | 18 June 2025

To install a package on RockyLinux distro which is a derivative of RHEL and derivatives such as AlmaLinux or CentOS and others, just type **yum install** or **dnf install** and follow by the name of the package to be installed, then the package will be directly installed immediately on the server. But sometimes I just want to download a package with its dependencies for some purposes like installing into the server that can't connect to the internet or just for some experiments.

Problems

How to download a package with its dependencies in RockyLinux?

Solution

There are 2 methods to download a package with all its dependencies without installing the package on the server and both methods work successfully on RockyLinux9:

A. Using downloadonly plugin

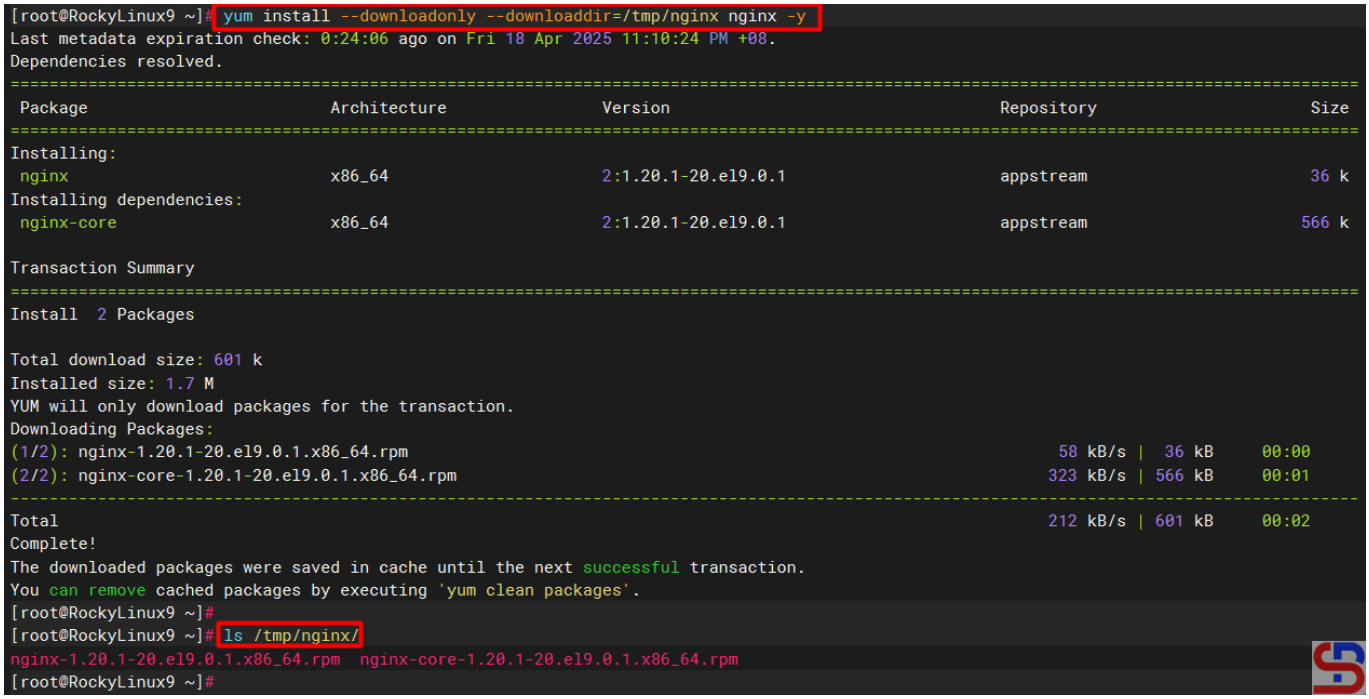
To execute this method, use the format below:

```
yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=/folder/path/in/linux package_name -y
```

For example, suppose you want to download nginx packages along with their dependencies, and all the packages are contained in the **/tmp/nginx** folder, use the following command:

```
yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=/tmp/nginx nginx -y
```

After you run the above command, the nginx package and its dependencies files should be in the /tmp/nginx folder as shown below:



Download a nginx file using downloadonly option

By default, if you forget to type the **--downloaddir** option, it will be stored in the **/var/cache/dnf/appstream-*/packages** folder.

B. Using yumdownloader

Run the command below to install the yum-utils package:

```
yum install yum-utils
```

Then to execute this method, use the format below:

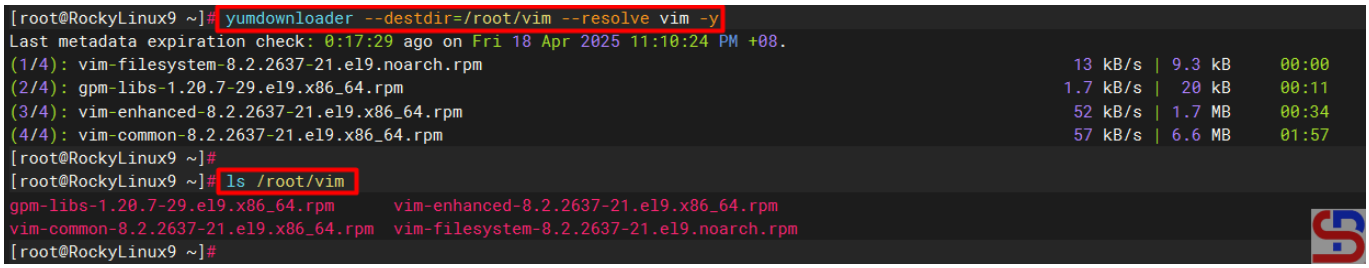
```
yumdownloader --destdir=/path/in/linux --resolve package_name -y
```

For example, suppose you want to download a vim package and it is stored in the **/root/vim** folder, then use the command

below:

```
yumdownloader --destdir=/root/vim --resolve vim -y
```

After you run the above command, the vim package and its dependencies files should be in the **/root/vim** folder as shown below:



Download a vim package using yumdownloader

By default, if you forget to type the **--destdir** option, the package and its dependencies will be saved in the folder where the command is run. If for example the command is executed in /root then the package and its dependencies files will be stored in the /root folder.

Warning
You can download more than one package either using the first method or the second method, but this is not recommended because there will be mixing between dependencies files in one folder so that it makes confusion. So it is recommended to download only one package in one folder.

Note

If you have installed a package on the server and you want to download the package along with the dependencies files, but you use the downloadonly plugin then you can’t download the package like in the image below:

```
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=/tmp/httpd httpd -y
Last metadata expiration check: 1:23:27 ago on Fri 18 Apr 2025 11:10:24 PM +08.
Package httpd-2.4.62-1.el9_5.2.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]#
```

Failed to download a package

so you have to remove the package from the server first and then you can download the package by running the previous command. However, you can still download packages that are already installed on the server if you use yumdownloader. And if you want to install the downloaded package along with its dependency files then go to the downloaded folder and type the command below:

```
rpm -ivh *
```

so you can install the package easily and quickly like in the image below:

```
[root@RockyLinux9 ~]# cd vim
[root@RockyLinux9 vim]#
[root@RockyLinux9 vim]# ls
gpm-libs-1.20.7-29.el9.x86_64.rpm      vim-enhanced-8.2.2637-21.el9.x86_64.rpm
vim-common-8.2.2637-21.el9.x86_64.rpm  vim-filesystem-8.2.2637-21.el9.noarch.rpm
[root@RockyLinux9 vim]#
[root@RockyLinux9 vim]# rpm -ivh *
Verifying...                          ################################# [100%]
Preparing...                          ################################# [100%]
Updating / installing...
   1:vim-filesystem-2:8.2.2637-21.el9 ################################# [ 25%]
   2:vim-common-2:8.2.2637-21.el9     ################################# [ 50%]
   3:gpm-libs-1.20.7-29.el9           ################################# [ 75%]
   4:vim-enhanced-2:8.2.2637-21.el9   ################################# [100%]
[root@RockyLinux9 vim]#
```

Install a package with its dependencies

References

access.redhat.com
dbpilot.net
ostechnix.com

How to Manage the User(s) in MariaDB?

written by sysadmin | 18 June 2025

The previous article already explained how to create a database and a table in MariaDB. This article will explain how to manage the user(s) in MariaDB.

Problem

How to manage the user(s) in MariaDB?

Solution

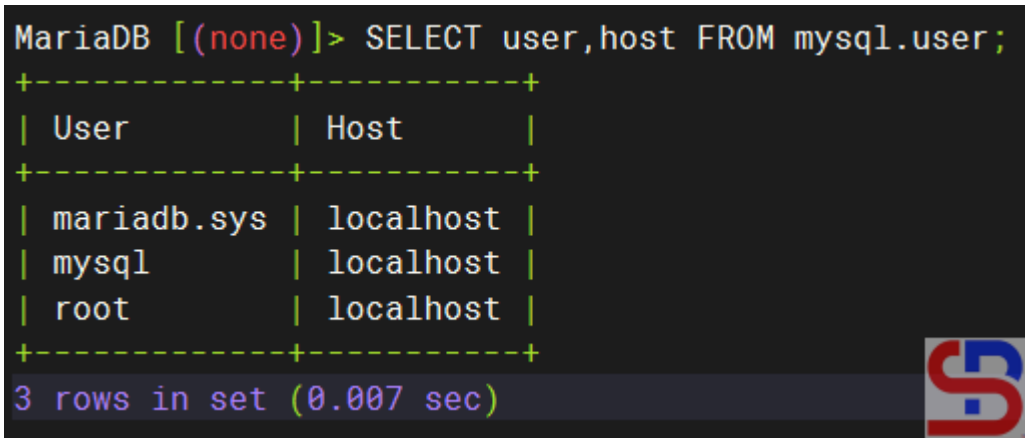
Here are the commands to manage user(s) in MariaDB:

INFO
The use of capital letters in this article is only to distinguish between original commands from MariaDB and data from the user. You don't have to use the capital letters when running these commands, but you can use all lowercase letters.

1. Display all users

Type the command below to display all the users in MariaDB:

```
SELECT User,Host FROM mysql.user;
```



Display all users in MariaDB

You can see in the picture above that by default, there are only 3 users in MariaDB.

2. Create a user with a password

Use the format below to create a user with a password:

```
CREATE USER 'username'@'ip_address' IDENTIFIED BY 'password_user';
```

For example, If you want to create a user with the name james and its password 123456, then type the command below:

```
CREATE USER 'james'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '123456';
```

If you want to create a John user with a qwerty password but the user can only access the database via the IP with subnet 192.168.56.0/24, type the command below:

```
CREATE USER 'john'@'192.168.56.%' IDENTIFIED BY 'qwerty';
```

But if you also want to create a judith user with a password 1q2w3e4r and the user can access the database from any network, then type the command below:

```
CREATE USER 'judith'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '1q2w3e4r';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'james'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY '123456';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.051 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'john'@'192.168.56.%' IDENTIFIED BY 'qwerty';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.043 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE USER 'judith'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '1q2w3e4r';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.047 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| judith      | %            |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| james       | localhost    |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
6 rows in set (0.004 sec)
```

Create the users

To see the options for this command, you can go to this page.

4. Rename user

Use the format below to change the user name:

```
RENAME USER 'username1'@'ip_address' TO 'username2'@'ip_address'
```

For example, you want to change the name of james to bob by typing the command below:

```
RENAME USER 'james'@'localhost' TO 'bob'@'localhost';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| judith      | %            |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| james       | localhost    |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
6 rows in set (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> RENAME USER 'james'@'localhost' TO 'bob'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.043 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| judith      | %            |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| bob         | localhost    |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
6 rows in set (0.003 sec)
```

Rename the user

You can also change the IP address using the command:

```
RENAME USER 'bob'@'localhost' TO 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| judith      | %            |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| bob         | localhost    |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
6 rows in set (0.005 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> RENAME USER 'bob'@'localhost' TO 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.046 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| judith      | %            |
| bob         | 192.168.56.% |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
6 rows in set (0.003 sec)
```

Rename the IP address

To see the options for this command, you can go to this page.

5. Alter user

Use the format below to change the user in MariaDB:

```
ALTER USER 'username' option1 option2 ... optionN;
```

For example, if you want to change the user james' password, then use the command below:

```
ALTER USER 'james'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'qwerty';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> ALTER USER 'james'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'qwerty';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.006 sec)
```



Change the password using the alter command

To see the options for this command, you can go [to this page](#).

6. Grant a user

If you only make a user in Mariadb without giving access to the user, then the user will not be able to enter the existing database in Mariadb. By default, only the root user gets access to all databases in Mariadb. To add a user to have access, use the format below:

```
GRANT option1 ON option2 TO 'username'@'ip_address;
```

Option1 is for privileges options at a database or a table level, and option2 is for which database or table the user can access by the user. To see the options for this command, you can go [to this page](#). For example, the user bob can only access the db_office database and then use the command below:

```
GRANT ALL ON db_office.* TO 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
```

If you want to provide access to the user john to only be able to do the **select** command for the employee table in the db_office database, then use the command below:

```
GRANT SELECT ON db_office.employees TO 'john'@'192.168.56.%';
```

and provide a judith user to access the entire database, use the command below:

```
GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'judith'@'%';
```

You can also combine the grant command by giving a password to a user by typing the command below:

```
GRANT ALL ON db_office.* TO 'richard'@'192.168.56.%' IDENTIFIED BY 'qwerty';
```

To see the grant of a user, for example, a judith user, type the command below:

```
SHOW GRANTS for 'judith';
```

```
MariaDB [db_office]> SHOW GRANTS for 'judith';
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Grants for judith@%                                                                                             |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO `judith`@`%` IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*DB469070DB0AD0CA0B93040D166D7FC4713D6961' |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

Display grant for a user

Warning

If you want to see the grant of a user but you do not enter the IP address of the user's host, as in the picture above, then by default, MariaDB will assume '%' as the host. Therefore, it is recommended that you type the IP address of the user to display the grant status of the user.

If you want to see what grant access is given to a user but forget each IP host address from the user-user in MariaDB, then use this command:

```
select distinct concat('SHOW GRANTS FOR ', QUOTE(user), '@', QUOTE(host), ';') as query from mysql.user;
```

```
MariaDB [db_office]> select distinct concat('SHOW GRANTS FOR ', QUOTE(user), '@', QUOTE(host), ';') as query from mysql.user;
+-----------------------------------------+
| query                                   |
+-----------------------------------------+
| SHOW GRANTS FOR 'judith'@'%';           |
| SHOW GRANTS FOR 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';   |
| SHOW GRANTS FOR 'john'@'192.168.56.%';  |
| SHOW GRANTS FOR 'richard'@'192.168.56.%'; |
| SHOW GRANTS FOR 'mariadb.sys'@'localhost'; |
| SHOW GRANTS FOR 'mysql'@'localhost';    |
| SHOW GRANTS FOR 'root'@'localhost';     |
+-----------------------------------------+
7 rows in set (0.009 sec)
```

Display all grants for each user

7. Make a role

By default, if you have many users and sometimes these users have the same access, it is recommended to create a role. A role bundles many privileges together. Use the format below to create a role:

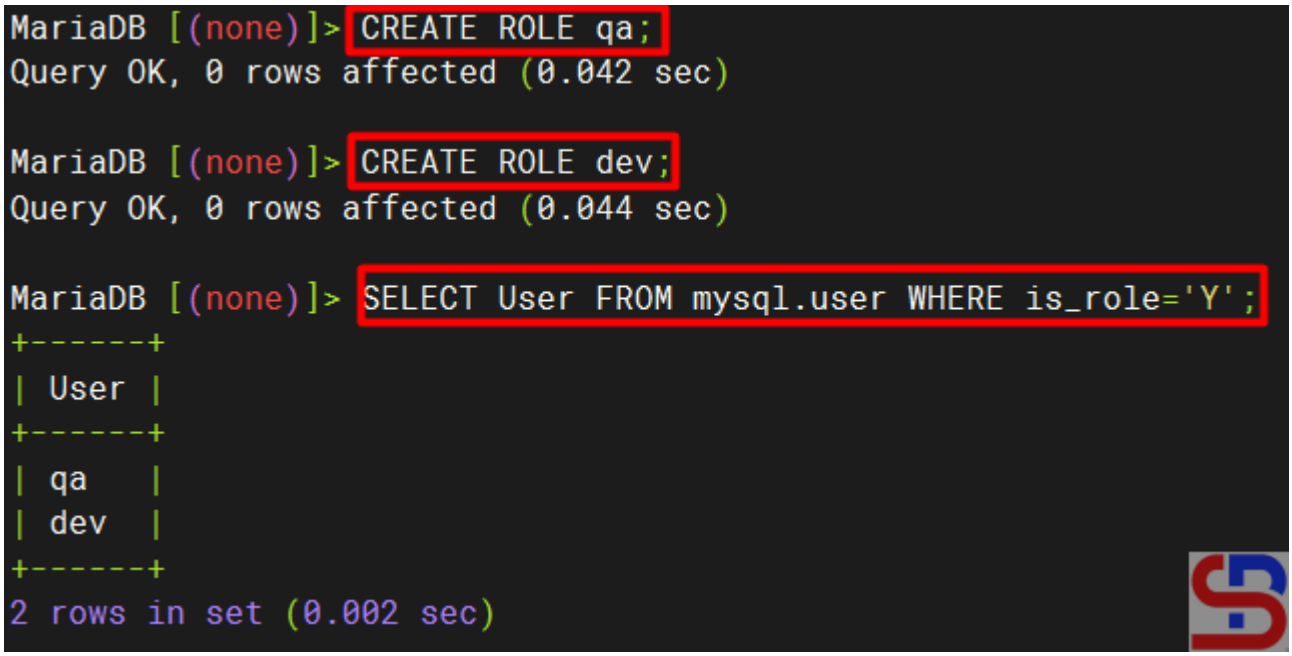
```
CREATE ROLE role_name;
```

To see the options in this command, please go to this page. For example, if you want to make a qa and a dev role in MariaDB, then use the command below to make the role:

```
CREATE ROLE qa;
CREATE ROLE dev;
```

To see all the roles in MariaDB, use the command below:

```
SELECT User FROM mysql.user WHERE is_role='Y';
```



Create the role

After that, use the grant command to access the db_office database based on the roles as the command below:

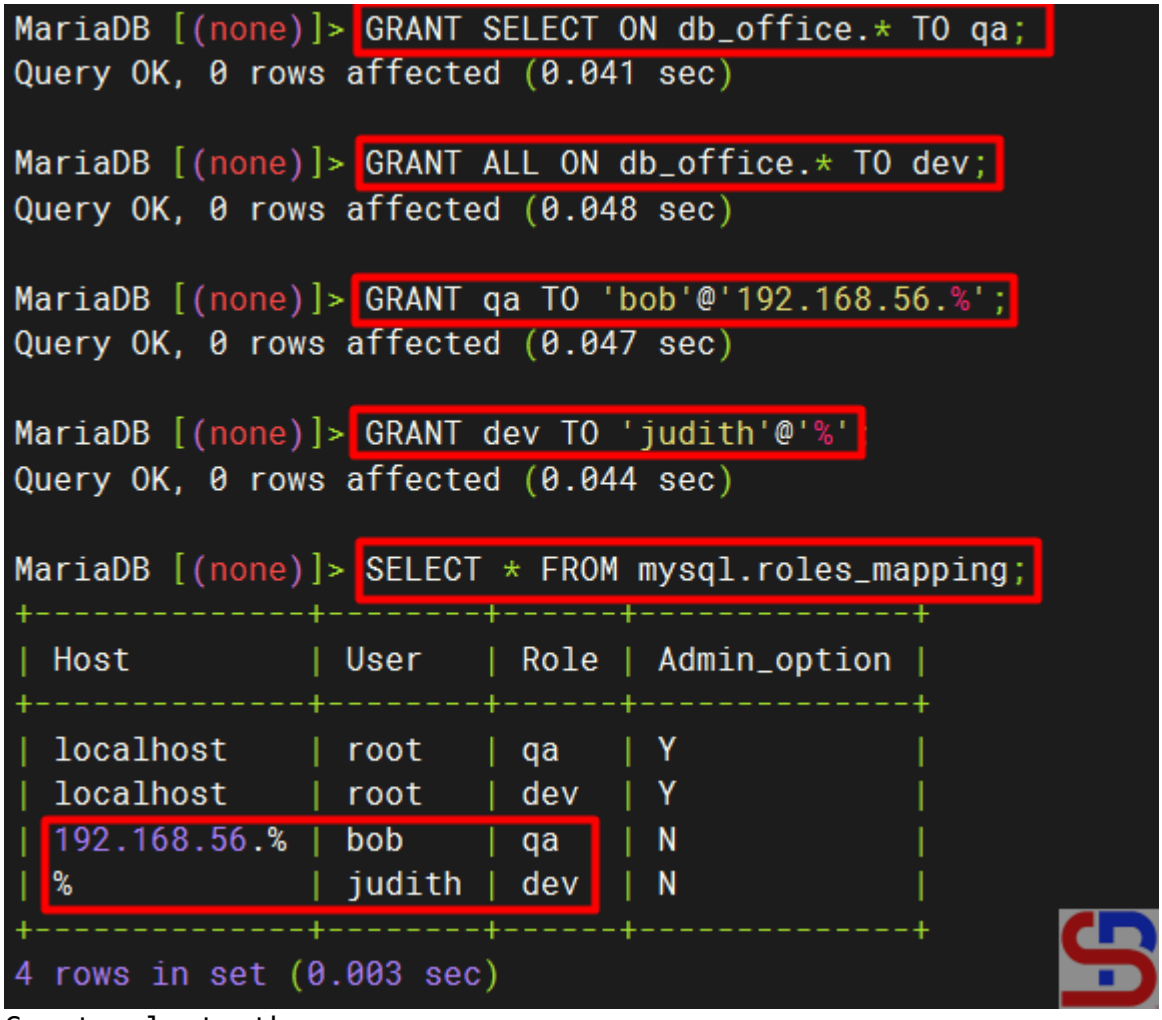
```
GRANT SELECT ON db_office.* TO qa;
GRANT ALL ON db_office.* TO dev;
```

Then enter the user bob into the qa role and judith into the dev role with the command below:

```
GRANT qa TO 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
GRANT dev to 'judith'@'%';
```

To see users who have entered into the roles in Mariadb, use the command below:

```
SELECT * FROM mysql.roles_mapping;
```



Grant role to the user

8. Delete access

If you want to delete access to a user, whether it’s a role or a grant. Use the format below if you want to delete a user’s role:

```
REVOKE role_name FROM 'user'@'ip_address';
```

For example, if you want to delete the qa role from the user bob, use the command below:

```
REVOKE qa FROM 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
```

```
MariaDB [db_office]> SELECT * FROM mysql.roles_mapping;
+--------------+--------+------+--------------+
| Host         | User   | Role | Admin_option |
+--------------+--------+------+--------------+
| localhost    | root   | qa   | Y            |
| localhost    | root   | dev  | Y            |
| 192.168.56.% | bob    | qa   | N            |
| %            | judith | dev  | N            |
+--------------+--------+------+--------------+
4 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [db_office]> REVOKE qa FROM 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.045 sec)

MariaDB [db_office]> SELECT * FROM mysql.roles_mapping;
+-----------+--------+------+--------------+
| Host      | User   | Role | Admin_option |
+-----------+--------+------+--------------+
| localhost | root   | qa   | Y            |
| localhost | root   | dev  | Y            |
| %         | judith | dev  | N            |
+-----------+--------+------+--------------+
3 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [db_office]>
```

Revoke a user's role

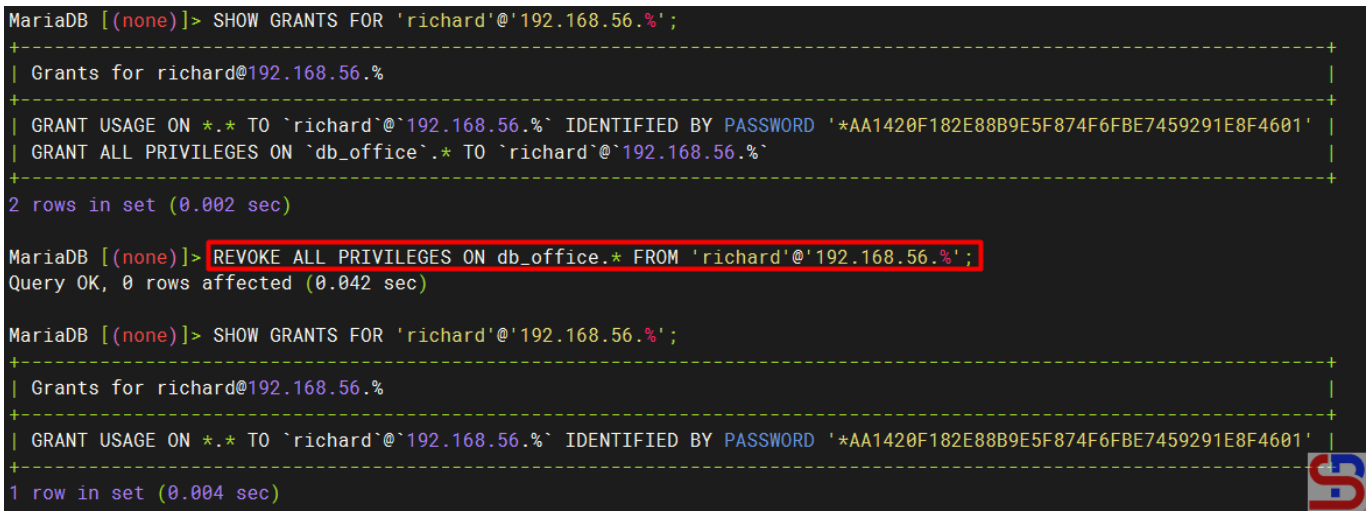
Use the format below if you want to delete a grant:

```
REVOKE option1 ON option2 FROM 'user'@'ip_address';
```

Option1 is for privileges options at a database or a table level, and option2 is for which database or table. If you want to see a deeper explanation of this command, go to this

page. For example, if you want to delete richard's grant in the db_office database, then use the command below:

```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON db_office.* FROM 'richard'@'192.168.56.%';
```



Revoke the user's grant

9. Delete a user

To delete a user, use the format below:

```
DROP USER username;
```

If you want to see a deeper explanation of this command, please go to this page. For example, if you want to delete the judith user in MariaDB, then use the command below:

```
DROP USER judith;
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT USER,HOST FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| dev         |              |
| qa          |              |
| judith      | %            |
| bob         | 192.168.56.% |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| richard     | 192.168.56.% |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
9 rows in set (0.004 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> DROP USER judith;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.059 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT USER,HOST FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| dev         |              |
| qa          |              |
| bob         | 192.168.56.% |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| richard     | 192.168.56.% |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
8 rows in set (0.004 sec)
```

Delete the user

But if you find a user who has 2 names that are the same, but the IP host address is different, then you must use the format below:

```
DROP USER 'username'@'ip_address';
```

For example, you want to delete one of the user bobs that

has an IP 192.168.56.%, Then use the command below:

```
DROP USER 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT USER,HOST FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| dev         |              |
| qa          |              |
| bob         | %            |
| bob         | 192.168.56.% |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| richard     | 192.168.56.% |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
9 rows in set (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> DROP USER 'bob'@'192.168.56.%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.046 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT USER,HOST FROM mysql.user;
+-------------+--------------+
| User        | Host         |
+-------------+--------------+
| dev         |              |
| qa          |              |
| bob         | %            |
| john        | 192.168.56.% |
| richard     | 192.168.56.% |
| mariadb.sys | localhost    |
| mysql       | localhost    |
| root        | localhost    |
+-------------+--------------+
8 rows in set (0.004 sec)
```

Delete the user with a certain IP

Note

To provide grant access to one of the users, it must first be asked what his needs are for accessing a database so that the MariaDB database can be more secure.

References

mariadb.com
gist.github.com
cyberciti.biz
severalnines.com