



Basic Configuration

Installation

```

Install Cherokee on Debian/Ubuntu:

sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install cherokee

Install Cherokee on CentOS/RHEL:

sudo yum install cherokee

Start Cherokee:

sudo systemctl start cherokee

Stop Cherokee:

sudo systemctl stop cherokee

Restart Cherokee:

sudo systemctl restart cherokee

Check Cherokee status:

sudo systemctl status cherokee
    
```

Web Administration Interface

Access the Cherokee admin interface by navigating to `http://your_server_ip:9090` in your web browser.

Default username is `admin` and password is `admin`.

Change the default password immediately after logging in for security reasons.

Configuration Files

<code>cherokee</code>	Main configuration file. Located in <code>/etc/cherokee/</code> .
<code>vhost/</code>	Directory containing virtual host configurations. Located in <code>/etc/cherokee/</code> .

Virtual Host Configuration

Creating a Virtual Host

- Using the Web Admin Interface:
- Go to `Virtual Servers`.
 - Click `Add` to create a new virtual host.
 - Configure the `Document Root`, `Server Name`, and other settings as needed.
 - Save the configuration.
- Manually Editing Configuration Files:
- Create a new file in `/etc/cherokee/vhost/` (e.g., `mysite.conf`).
 - Add the virtual host configuration (see example below).
 - Restart Cherokee.

Example Virtual Host Configuration

```

<Cherokee>
  <VServer>
    ServerName = "mysite.com"
    DocumentRoot = "/var/www/mysite"
    <Source>
      <Rule>
        Match = default
        Handler = static
      </Rule>
    </Source>
  </VServer>
</Cherokee>
    
```

- Explanation:
- `ServerName`: The domain name for the virtual host.
 - `DocumentRoot`: The directory where website files are stored.
 - `Source`: Defines how requests are handled.

Common Virtual Host Directives

<code>ServerName</code>	Specifies the domain name for the virtual host.
<code>DocumentRoot</code>	Defines the root directory for the website files.
<code>ErrorLog</code>	Specifies the path to the error log file.
<code>AccessLog</code>	Specifies the path to the access log file.

Advanced Configuration

Enabling SSL/TLS

Using the Web Admin Interface:

1. Go to `Virtual Servers`.
2. Select the virtual host.
3. Enable `SSL`.
4. Specify the paths to the `Certificate` and `Private Key` files.
5. Save the configuration.

Manually Editing Configuration Files:

1. Add the following directives to your virtual host configuration:

```
<VServer>
  SSL = "On"
  SSL_Certificate =
"/path/to/certificate.pem"
  SSL_Key = "/path/to/private_key.pem"
</VServer>
```

2. Restart Cherokee.

Modules and Handlers

Common Handlers

<code>static</code>	Serves static files (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, images).
<code>proxy</code>	Acts as a reverse proxy, forwarding requests to upstream servers.
<code>php-fastcgi</code>	Handles PHP requests using FastCGI.
<code>cgi</code>	Handles CGI scripts.

Reverse Proxy Configuration

Using the Web Admin Interface:

1. Go to `Virtual Servers`.
2. Select the virtual host.
3. Add a new `Source`.
4. Set `Handler` to `Reverse Proxy`.
5. Specify the `Upstream` server address (e.g., `http://localhost:8080`).
6. Save the configuration.

Manually Editing Configuration Files:

```
<Source>
  <Rule>
    Match = default
    Handler = proxy
    Upstream = "http://localhost:8080"
  </Rule>
</Source>
```

Load Balancing

Cherokee supports load balancing by configuring multiple upstream servers.

```
<Source>
  <Rule>
    Match = default
    Handler = proxy
    Upstream = "http://server1:8080,
http://server2:8080"
    Type = round_robin
  </Rule>
</Source>
```

`Type` can be `round_robin`, `least_conn`, or `random`.

Configuring PHP-FastCGI

Using the Web Admin Interface:

1. Go to `Virtual Servers`.
2. Select the virtual host.
3. Add a new `Source`.
4. Set `Match` to `*.php`.
5. Set `Handler` to `php-fastcgi`.
6. Specify the `Executable` path (e.g., `/usr/bin/php-cgi`).
7. Save the configuration.

Manually Editing Configuration Files:

```
<Source>
  <Rule>
    Match = "*.php"
    Handler = php-fastcgi
    Executable = "/usr/bin/php-cgi"
  </Rule>
</Source>
```

Logging

<code>Error Log</code>	Specifies the path to the error log file. Example: <code>/var/log/cherokee/error.log</code>
<code>AccessLog</code>	Specifies the path to the access log file. Example: <code>/var/log/cherokee/access.log</code>