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Manually install an SSL certificate on my Apache server (Ubuntu)

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After your certificate request is approved, you can [download your certificate](#) from the SSL manager and install it on your Apache server. If your server is running CentOS instead of Ubuntu, please see [Manually install an SSL certificate on my Apache server \(CentOS\)](#). Find the directory on your server where certificate and key files are stored, then upload your intermediate certificate (`gd_bundle.crt` or similar) and primary certificate (`.crt` file with randomized name) into that folder. For security, you should make these files readable by root only. Find your Apache configuration file. On default configurations, you can find a file named `apache2.conf` in the `/etc/apache2` folder. If you have configured your server differently, you may be able to find the file with the following command:

```
grep -i -r "SSLCertificateFile" /etc/apache2/
```

`/etc/apache2/` may be replaced with the base directory of your Apache installation. Open this file with your favorite text editor. Inside your `apache2.conf` file, find the `CODE_LESS_THAN VirtualHost CODE_GREATER_THAN` block. To have your site available on both secure (https) and non-secure (http) connections, make a copy of this block and paste it directly below the existing `CODE_LESS_THAN VirtualHost CODE_GREATER_THAN` block. You can now customize this copy of the `CODE_LESS_THAN VirtualHost CODE_GREATER_THAN` block for secure connections. Here is an example configuration:

```
<VirtualHost xxx.xxx.x.x:443>
  DocumentRoot /var/www/coolexample
  ServerName coolexample.com www.coolexample.com
  SSLEngine on
  SSLCertificateFile /path/to/coolexample.crt
  SSLCertificateKeyFile /path/to/privatekey.key
  SSLCertificateChainFile /path/to/intermediate.crt
</VirtualHost>
```

Don't forget the added `443` port at the end of your server IP. **DocumentRoot** and **ServerName** should match your original `CODE_LESS_THAN VirtualHost CODE_GREATER_THAN` block. The remaining `/path/to/...` file locations can be replaced with your custom directory and file names. First, run the following command to check your Apache configuration file for errors:

```
apache2ctl configtest
```

Confirm that the test returns a **Syntax OK** response. If it does not, review your configuration files.

Warning: The Apache service will not start again if your config files have syntax errors. After confirming a **Syntax OK** response, run the following command to restart Apache:

```
apache2ctl restart
```

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