

# Assignment 01 Atheer Alqannas

The image shows a dual-boot setup with two Linux desktop environments. The top half of the screen displays a terminal window for the 'AtheerLinux' distribution. The terminal shows a log of system startup, including kernel boot messages, environment variables, and a detailed list of packages being updated from the 'http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu' repository. The bottom half of the screen shows another terminal window, which appears to be running on the host OS (Ubuntu 20.04 LTS). This window also displays a log of system activity, including the configuration and start of the 'nginx' web server. Both terminals have dark themes and are set against a light-colored desktop background.

```
azureuser@AtheerLinux: ~
[azuser@AtheerLinux ~]$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Synchronizing state of nginx.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Dependency based start/stop operations are available for this unit.
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
[azuser@AtheerLinux ~]$ nano -v2
/etc/nginx/sites-available/default *
You should look at the following URL's in order to grasp a solid understanding
of how to use Nginx's configuration files to truly unleash the power of Nginx.
https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/
https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/tutorials/config_pristini/
https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/tutorials/config_pristini/
In most cases, administrators will remove this file from sites-enabled/ and
leave it as reference inside of sites-available where it will continue to be
loaded by the nginx packaging team.
This file will automatically load configuration files provided by other
nginx modules or packages. These configuration files will be made
available underneath a path with that package name, such as /etc/nginx/
Please see /usr/share/doc/nginx-doc/examples/ for more detailed examples.
**
Default server configuration
server {
    listen 80 default_server;
    listen [::]:443 default_server;
    # SSL configuration
    # listen 443 ssl default_server;
    #       listen [::]:443 ssl default_server;
    #       ...
    #       ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/certs/ssl/signed.crt;
    #       ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/certs/ssl/privkey.key;
    #       ...
    #       ssl_protocols TLSv1.2 TLSv1.3;
    #       ssl_ciphers ECDHE-RSA-AESGCM-SHA384;
    #       ...
    #       ssl_trusted_certificate /etc/nginx/certs/ssl/intermediate.pem;
    root /var/www/nginx_site;
    # Add index to the list if you are using PHP
    index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;
    server_name _;
    location / {
        # First attempt to serve request as file, then
        # as directory, then fall back to displaying a 404.
        try_files $uri $uri=/;
    }
    # pass PHP scripts to FastCGI server
    location ~ \.php {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        # With php-fpm (or other unix sockets):
        # fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.4-fpm.sock;
        # With php-fpm (or other ports):
        # fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
    }
    # deny access to .htaccess files, if Apache's document root
    # concurs with nginx's one
    location ~ /\.ht {
        deny all;
    }
}
[azuser@AtheerLinux ~]$
```

```
[azuser@AtheerLinux ~]$ login as: azuser
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo su
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-102-azure x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:   https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Thu Feb 27 00:44:31 UTC 2025

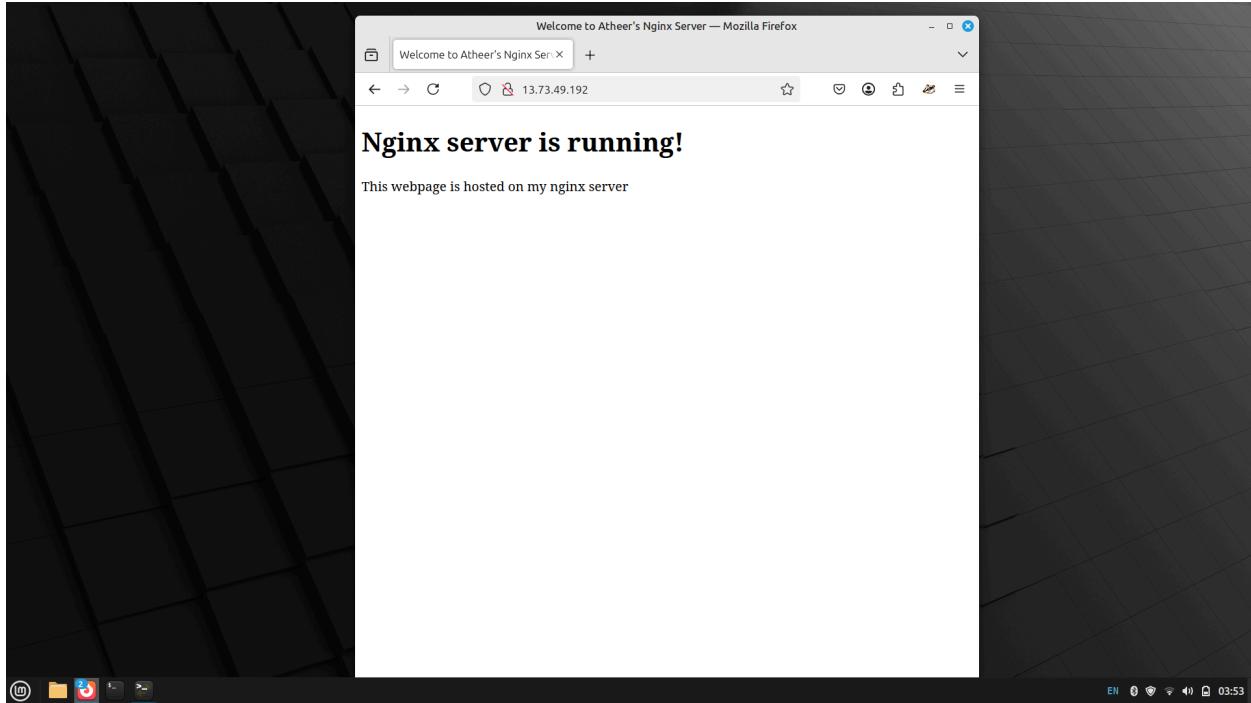
System load: 0.0              Processes:           129
Usage:      1.3G of 28.0G     Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 34%             Shared Address For eth0: 10.0.0.4
Swap usage:  0G

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates,
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

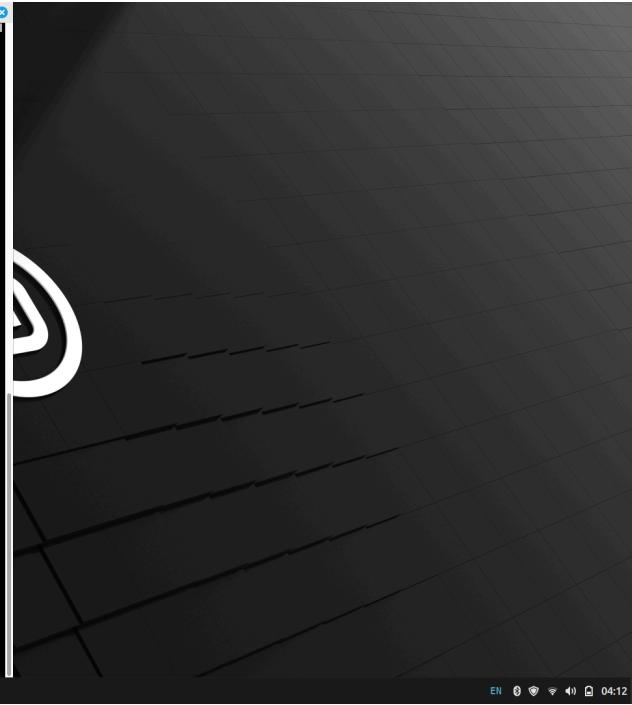
Last login: Thu Feb 27 00:14:33 2025 From 50.255.86.14
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ curl http://13.73.49.192
nginx: [emerg] syntax error in configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf on line 1
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test failed
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ curl http://13.73.49.192
[HTTP/1.1 200 OK]
Server: nginx/1.24.0 (Ubuntu)
Date: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 00:28:52 GMT
Content-Type: html
Content-Length: 198
Last-Modified: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 00:28:52 GMT
Accept-Ranges: alive
ETag: "7fb03d4-43"
Accept: */*
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$
```



azureuser@AtheerLinux: ~

```
GNU nano 7.2
/etc/nginx/sites-available/default ~
# You should look at the following URL's in order to get a solid understanding
# of Nginx configuration files in order to fully unlock the power of Nginx.
# https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/topics/tutorials/config_pitfalls/
# https://www.nginx.org/nginx/beginner-guide/
# In most cases, administrators will remove this file from sites-enabled/ and
# issue a reference link of sites-available where it will continue to be
# loaded by the Nginx manager.
# This file will automatically load configuration files provided by other
# applications, such as Drupal or Wordpress. These applications will be made
# available underneath a path with that package name, such as /drupal8,
# Please see /usr/share/doc/nginx-doc/examples/ for more detailed examples.
#
# Default server configuration
server {
    listen 8000; default_server;
    listen [::]:8000 default_server;
    # SSL configuration
    # listen 443 ssl default_server;
    # listen [::]:443 ssl default_server;
    # Note: You should disable gzip for SSL traffic.
    # See: https://bugs.debian.org/77352
    # Read up on ssl_ciphers to ensure a secure configuration
    # See: https://bugs.debian.org/87092
    # Self signed cert generated by the ssl-cert package
    # Don't use them in a production server!
    # See: https://bugs.debian.org/73539
    # include snippets/snakeoil.conf;
    root /var/www/html/_site;
    # Add index.php to the list if you are using PHP
    index index.html index.htm index.php index.html.debian.html;
    server_name .;
    location / {
        # First attempt to serve request as file, then
        # If not directory, then fall back to displaying a 404.
        try_files $uri $uri/ 404;
    }
    # Pass PHP scripts to FastCGI server
    location ~ \.php {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        # With php-fpm (or other unix sockets):
        # fastcgi_pass unix:/var/run/php/php7.4-fpm.sock;
        # With php-fpm (or other top sockets):
        # fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
    }
    # deny access to .htaccess files, if Apache's document root
    # concurs with nginx's one
    location ~ /\.ht {
        deny all;
    }
}
Help   Exit   Write Out   Read File   Where Is   Cut   Paste   Execute   Location   Undo   Redo   Set Mark   To Bracket


```



azureuser@AtheerLinux: ~

```
# login as: azureuser
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo su
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-102-azure x86_64)

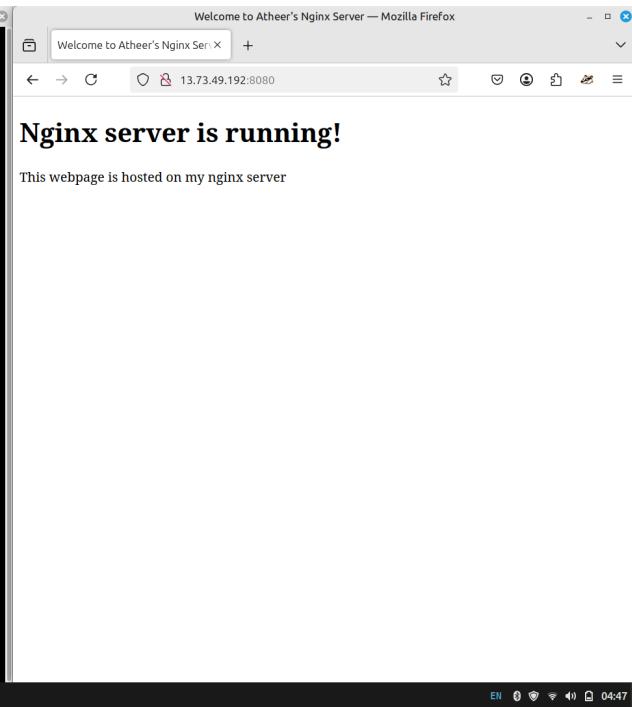
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Thu Feb 27 01:41:22 UTC 2025
System load: 0.03 Processes: 114
Usage of /: 1.3G of 20.05GB Users logged in: 4
Memory usage: 347 swap usage: 0G
Swap usage: 0G

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
No updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates,
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo apt status

Last logins: Thu Feb 27 01:33:18 2025 From 10.0.2.14
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo systemctl status nginx
nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-02-27 01:41:49 UTC; 1min ago
     Main PID: 4156 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Process: 4156 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 1390)
     Memory: 1.7M (limit: 1.3G)
        CPU: 1.4ms
       CPU: 1.4ms
      CGroup: /docker/applications/nginx/service
           └─4158 "nginx" master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;

Feb 27 01:41:49 AtheerLinux systemd[1]: Starting Nginx: a high performance web server and a reverse proxy server...
Feb 27 01:41:49 AtheerLinux systemd[1]: Started Nginx: a high performance web server and a reverse proxy server.
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ sudo systemctl restart nginx
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ curl http://13.79.45.120:8000
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to Ather's Nginx Server</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Nginx server is running!</h1>
<p>This webpage is hosted on my nginx server.</p>
</body>
</html>
azuser@AtheerLinux: ~$ 
```



```
GNU nano 2.2 azureuser@AthenLinux: ~
```

# You should look at the following URL's in order to grasp a solid understanding  
# of Nginx configuration files in order to fully unleash the power of Nginx.  
<https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/>  
[http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx\\_http\\_core\\_module.html](http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx_http_core_module.html)  
[http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx\\_http\\_ssl\\_module.html](http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx_http_ssl_module.html)  
[http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx\\_http\\_upstream\\_module.html](http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx_http_upstream_module.html)  
[http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx\\_http\\_dav\\_module.html](http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx_http_dav_module.html)  
[http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx\\_http\\_dav2\\_module.html](http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx_http_dav2_module.html)  
[http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx\\_http\\_dav3\\_module.html](http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx_http_dav3_module.html)

In most cases, administrators will remove this file `site-enabled` and leave it as reference inside of `sites-available` where it will continue to be updated by the right packaging tools.

This file is automatically loaded configuration file processed by other servers to serve them inside WordPress. These applications will be made available underneath a path with that package name, such as `/wp-content`.

Please see `/usr/share/doc/nginx-doc/examples/` for more detailed examples.

# Default server configuration

```
server {  
    listen 8000 default_server;  
    listen [::]:8000 default_server;  
    # SSL configuration  
    # listen 443 ssl default_server;  
    #     ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/ssl/cert.pem;  
    #     ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/ssl/cert.key;  
    #     ssl_protocols TLSv1.2 TLSv1.3;  
    #     ssl_ciphers ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256;  
    #     ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;  
    # Read up on SSL/TLS ciphers to ensure a secure configuration.  
    # See: https://wp-cli.devlounge.net/769732  
    # Self signed certs generated by the ssl-cert package  
    # Don't use them in a production server!  
    #     ssl_certificate /etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem;  
    #     ssl_certificate_key /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key;  
    root /var/www/my_ignite;  
    # Add index.php to the list if you are using PHP  
    index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;  
    server_name _;  
}  
allow 192.168.0.111  
deny all  
location / {  
    # First attempt to serve request as file, then  
    # as directory, then fall back to displaying a 404.  
    try_files $uri $uri/ 404;  
}  
# pass PHP scripts to FastCGI server  
#location ~ \.php$ {  
#    include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;  
#    # With php-fpm (or other unix socket):  
#    #     fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/fpm7.4.sock;  
#    # With PM=processes (or other unix socket):  
#    #     fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;  
#}  
  
# deny access to .htaccess files, if Apache's document root  
# concurs with nginx's one  
location ~ ^\.ht {  
    deny all;  
}
```

Help Write Out Where Is Cut Execute Inserting Location Undo Set Mark To Bracket   
 04:54