

## Nginx Config

### Step 1: Install nginx

Nginx is available in Ubuntu's default repositories, so the installation is rather straightforward.

This would be our first interaction with the apt packaging system in this session. We would update our local package index; so that, we have access to the most recent package listings.

Then we can install nginx using following command

- `sudo apt-get update`
- `sudo apt-get install nginx`

### Step 2: Manage the NGINX Process

Now that you have your web server up and running, we can go over some basic management commands.

To stop your web server

- `sudo systemctl stop nginx`

To start the web server when it is stopped

- `sudo systemctl start nginx`

To stop and then start the service again

- `sudo systemctl restart nginx`

If you are simply making configuration changes, NGINX can often reload without dropping connections. To do this, this command can be used

- `sudo systemctl reload nginx`

By default, NGINX is configured to start automatically when the server boots. If this is not what you want, you can disable this behavior by typing:

- `sudo systemctl disable nginx`

To re-enable the service to start up at boot

- `sudo systemctl enable nginx`

To test your config file

- `sudo nginx -t`

### Step 3: Get Familiar with Important NGINX Files and Directories

So, once you get to know how to manage the service itself, you should take a few minutes to familiarize yourself with a few important directories and files.

#### Content

- `/var/www/html`: The actual web content, which by default only consists of the default Nginx page you saw earlier, is served out of the `/var/www/html` directory. This can be changed by altering NGINX configuration files.

#### Server Configuration

- `/etc/nginx`: The NGINX configuration directory. All of the Nginx configuration files reside here.

- `/etc/nginx/nginx.conf`: The main NGINX configuration file. This can be modified to make changes to the NGINX global configuration.
- `/etc/nginx/sites-available/`: The directory where per-site “server blocks” can be stored. NGINX will not use the configuration files found in this directory unless they are linked to the sites-enabled directory (see below). Typically, all server block configuration is done in this directory, and then enabled by linking to the other directory.
- `/etc/nginx/sites-enabled/`: The directory where enabled per-site “server blocks” are stored. Typically, these are created by linking to configuration files found in the sites-available directory.
- `/etc/nginx/snippets`: This directory contains configuration fragments that can be included elsewhere in the NGINX configuration. Potentially repeatable configuration segments are good candidates for refactoring into snippets.

## Server Logs

- `/var/log/nginx/access.log`: Every request to your web server is recorded in this log file unless and until NGINX is configured to do otherwise.
- `/var/log/nginx/error.log`: Every NGINX error will be recorded in this log only.