

Nginx Installation using dnf:

Sudo dnf install nginx

```
Installed:
  nginx-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.x86_64
  nginx-filesystem-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.noarch
  nginx-mod-http-perl-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.x86_64
  nginx-mod-mail-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.x86_64
                                         nginx-all-modules-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.noarch
                                         nginx-mod-http-image-filter-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.x86_64
                                         nginx-mod-http-xslt-filter-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.x86_64
                                         nginx-mod-stream-1:1.14.1-9.module_el8.0.0+184+e34fea82.x86_64
```

Enabling Nginx services using :

```
sudo systemctl enable nginx
sudo systemctl start nginx
```

```
[cool@localhost ~]$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
[cool@localhost ~]$ sudo systemctl start nginx
```

Adjusting Firewall Rules to allow to listen on port 80:

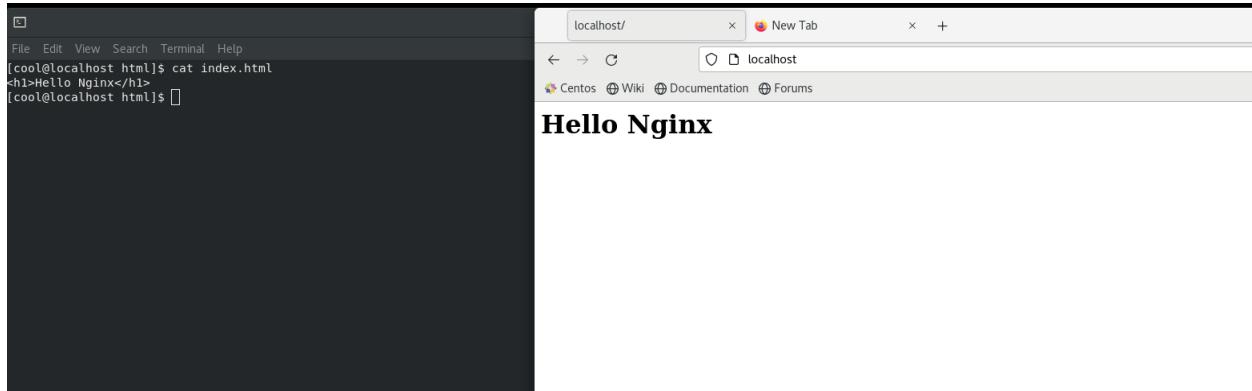
```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
[cool@localhost ~]$ sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
success
[cool@localhost ~]$ sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --list-all
internal
  target: default
  icmp-block-inversion: no
  interfaces:
  sources:
  services: cockpit dhcpcv6-client http mdns openvpn samba-client ssh
  ports: 1194/tcp 1194/udp
  protocols:
  masquerade: yes
  forward-ports:
  source-ports:
  icmp-blocks:
  rich rules:
```

sudo firewall-cmd --reload

For hosting a index.html saying Hello Nginx:

Modified the index.html file in /usr/share/nginx/html and editing the content to:

```
<h1>Hello Nginx</h1>
```



What are nginx header security and its uses. And also implement in the test.conf file.

X-Frame-Options

The X-Frame-Options HTTP response header can be used to indicate whether or not a browser should be allowed to render a page in a <frame>, <iframe>, <embed> or <object>.

This header prevents clickjacking attacks by ensuring that the malicious content is not being embedded into the website.

X-XSS-Protection

The X-XSS-Protection header is used to filter out cross-site scripting (XSS) in modern browsers.

This is usually enabled by default, but using it will enforce it. It is supported by Internet Explorer 8+, Chrome, and Safari.

X-Content-Type-Options

The X-Content-Type-Options header prevents Internet Explorer and Google Chrome from sniffing a response away from the declared Content-Type. This helps reduce the danger of drive-by downloads and helps treat the content the right way.

Referrer Policy

The Referrer-Policy HTTP header controls how much referrer information (sent via the Referer header) should be included with requests.

Aside from the HTTP header, you can set this policy in HTML.

no-referrer-when-downgrade

Send the origin, path, and query string in Referer when the protocol security level stays the same or improves (HTTP → HTTP, HTTP → HTTPS, HTTPS → HTTPS). Don't send the Referer header for requests to less secure destinations (HTTPS → HTTP, HTTPS → file).

Content Security Policy

The Content-Security-Policy is an HTTP security header that provides an additional layer of security.

This policy allows the browser to only loads the approved resources. Doing so helps in preventing the attacks like Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and other code injection attacks

```
# security headers
add_header X-Frame-Options           "SAMEORIGIN" always;
add_header X-XSS-Protection          "1; mode=block" always;
add_header X-Content-Type-Options    "nosniff" always;
add_header Referrer-Policy          "no-referrer-when-downgrade" always;
add_header Content-Security-Policy   "default-src 'self' http: https:
data: blob: 'unsafe-inline'" always;
add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains"
always;
```

```

cool@localhost:/etc/nginx      cool@localhost:/var/www/html      cool@lo
[cool@localhost conf.d]$ cat test.conf
add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains";
add_header X-Frame-Options DENY;
add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
server_tokens off; #hide the nginx server version
[cool@localhost conf.d]$ 

```

I added the following test.conf:

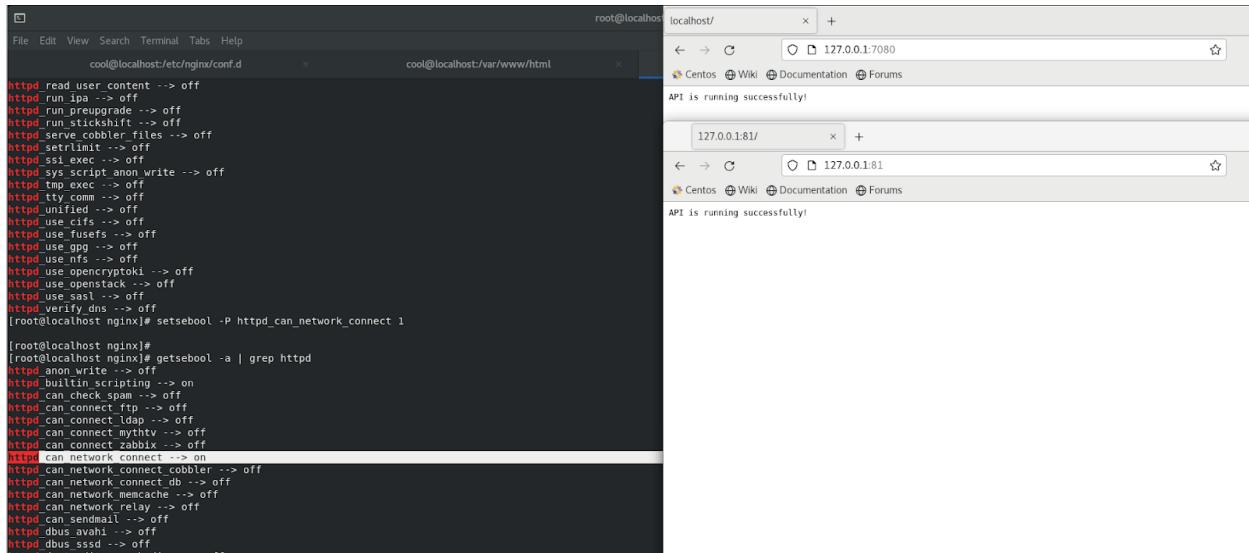
```

add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains";
add_header X-Frame-Options DENY;
add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
server_tokens off; #hide the nginx server version

```

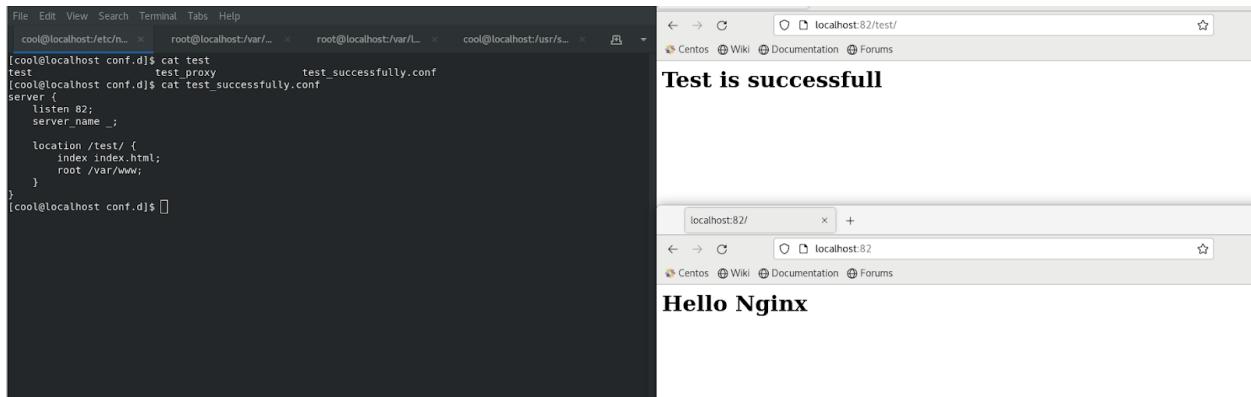
Nginx Reverse proxy all http requests to nodes js api.

```
server {  
    listen 81;  
    server_name _;  
  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass      http://127.0.0.1:7080;  
    }  
}
```



Create a test2.conf and listen on port 82 and to “ location /test/” with the message “ test is successful”.

```
server {  
    listen 82;  
    server_name _;  
  
    location /test/ {  
        index index.html;  
        root /var/www;  
    }  
}
```



The screenshot displays a terminal window and two browser windows. The terminal window shows the command-line interface with the user 'cool' at the prompt. It lists several tabs, including 'cool@localhost conf.d\$', 'root@localhost:/var/...', 'root@localhost:/var/l...', and 'cool@localhost:/usr/s...'. The user runs commands to view configuration files: 'cat test', 'cat test_proxy', 'cat test_successfully.conf', and 'cat test_successfully.conf'. The configuration file content is identical to the one provided in the question. The terminal ends with a '\$' prompt.

The top browser window has the URL 'localhost:82/test/' and displays the message 'Test is successfull'.

The bottom browser window has the URL 'localhost:82/' and displays the message 'Hello Nginx'.

Reverse proxy all http traffic of port 82 to port 85.

```
sudo semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 85
```

- To add the 85 port in http_port

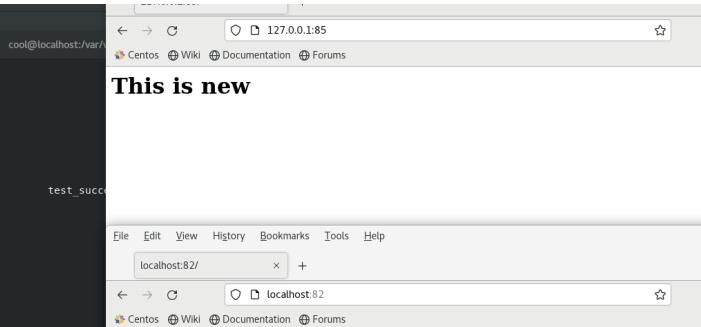
```
chcon -vR system_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 /var/www/Folder_name/
```

- To allow custom document root to be served as HTTP content.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
cool@localhost:/etc/nginx/conf.d >
cool@localhost conf.d]$ cat forward_all.conf
server {
    listen 82;

location / {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:85;
}
[cool@localhost conf.d]$ cat
forward_all.conf      reverse_test      test      test_proxy      test_succ
[cool@localhost conf.d]$ cat test_successfully.conf
server {
    listen 85;
    server_name _;

    location / {
        index index.html;
        root /var/www/html;
    }
}
[cool@localhost conf.d]$ 
```



Install LEMP stack (avoid installing mysql) and open info.php on port 80 and print message info.php.

LEMP Stands For:

- L- Linux Operating System (Using ubuntu)
- E- Nginx Server (nginx is already installed)
- M- MySQL Database (not required as per the requirement)
- P- PHP (installing php)

First added the repository and installed the php and php fpm:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php
```

```
Sudo apt install php php-fpm
```

Reconfigured the default configure file in /etc/nginx/site-enabled:

```
server {  
    listen 80;  
    listen [::]:80;  
    root /var/www/html;  
    index info.php;  
    server_name localhost;  
    location ~ \.php$ {  
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;  
        fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php7.4-fpm.sock;  
    }  
}
```

After that created the symbolic link between: site-available and site enabled.

```
Sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/site-available/default /etc/nginx/site-enabled/
```

