1. Nginx 介绍

Nginx是一款开源的 Web 服务器软件, 可以用作反向代理、负载均衡器. 它因高性能, 高稳定性, 丰富的功能和低资源消耗而闻名.

Nginx本身也是一个静态资源的服务器, 当只有静态资源的时候, 可以使用Nginx来做服务器实现部署.

2. Nignx 下载及安装

2.1 下载

官网下载: https://nginx.org/en/download.html

Mainline version

CHANGES	nginx-1.27.1 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.27.1 pgp	最新版本

Stable version

CHANGES-1.26	nginx-1.26.2 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.26.2 pgp	稳定版本

Legacy versions

CHANGES-1.24	nginx-1.24.0 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.24.0 pgp	历史版本
CHANGES-1.22	nginx-1.22.1 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.22.1 pgp	
CHANGES-1.20	nginx-1.20.2 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.20.2 pgp	
CHANGES-1.18	nginx-1.18.0 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.18.0 pgp	
CHANGES-1.16	nginx-1.16.1 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.16.1 pgp	
CHANGES-1.14	nginx-1.14.2 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.14.2 pgp	
CHANGES-1.12	nginx-1.12.2 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.12.2 pgp	
CHANGES-1.10	nginx-1.10.3 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.10.3 pgp	
CHANGES-1.8	nginx-1.8.1 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.8.1 pgp	
CHANGES-1.6	nginx-1.6.3 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.6.3 pgp	
CHANGES-1.4	nginx-1.4.7 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.4.7 pgp	
CHANGES-1.2	nginx-1.2.9 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.2.9 pgp	
CHANGES-1.0	nginx-1.0.15 pgp	nginx/Windows-1.0.15 pgp	
CHANGES-0.8	nginx-0.8.55 pgp	nginx/Windows-0.8.55 pgp	
CHANGES-0.7	nginx-0.7.69 pgp	nginx/Windows-0.7.69 pgp	
CHANGES-0.6	nginx-0.6.39 pgp		
CHANGES-0.5	nginx-0.5.38 pgp		

2.2 安装

Windows

1. 下载完成后，将压缩包解压到本地, 放在希望安装的地方即可

电脑 > Data (D:) > soft > nginx-1.26.2 >

名称	类型	大小
conf	文件夹	
contrib	文件夹	
docs	文件夹	
html	文件夹	
logs	文件夹	
temp	文件夹	
nginx.exe	应用程序	4,611 KB

2. 启动nginx

双击nginx.exe, 启动Nginx, 访问: http://127.0.0.1:80/

出现以下界面, 说明nginx启动成功

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org. Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

3. 启停命令

我们也可以掌握一些命令来启停nginx.

进入Nginx的安装目录

启动

```
1  start nginx
2
```

停止

```
1  .\nginx.exe -s stop
2  或者
3  .\nginx.exe -s quit
```

> stop是快速停止nginx，可能并不保存相关信息；quit是完整有序的停止nginx，并保存相关信息

Ubuntu

安装命令

```
1  #更新软件包
2  sudo apt-get update
3
4  #安装nginx
5  sudo apt-get install nginx
6
7  #查看nginx版本
8  nginx -v
9
10 #启动nginx
11 systemctl start nginx
12
13 #查看nginx状态
14 systemctl status nginx
```

开放80端口号, 访问Nginx

http://47.108.157.13

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

3. 配置自己项目

3.1 Windows

修改 `conf/nginx.conf`

Nginx 默认端口号为80, 访问路径为html/index.html 或者index.html, 配置如下图

可以改成自己的目录

```
server {                                              35    server {
    listen       80;                                  36        listen        80;
    server_name  localhost;                           37        server_name   localhost;
                                                       38
    #charset koi8-r;                                  39        #charset koi8-r;
                                                       40
    #access_log  logs/host.access.log  main;          41        #access_log  logs/host.access.log  main;
                                                       42
    location / {                                      43        location / {
        root    html;                                 44            root    D:\SpringCloud2\博客系统SpringCloud\blog-html;
        index   index.html index.htm;                 45            index   blog_login.html;
                                                       46        }
    }                                                 47
```

访问 http://127.0.0.1:80, 就可以看到自己配置的项目了.

3.2 Ubuntu

修改配置文件 **/etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default**

修改访问路径为自己的目录和文件

```
server {
        listen 80 default_server;
        listen [::]:80 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/773332
        #
        # Read up on ssl_ciphers to ensure a secure configuration.
        # See: https://bugs.debian.org/765782
        #
        # Self signed certs generated by the ssl-cert package
        # Don't use them in a production server!
        #
        # include snippets/snakeoil.conf;

        root /var/www/blog/blog-html;

        # Add index.php to the list if you are using PHP
        index blog_login.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/ =404;
        }
```