



BATCH : 149
LESSON : AWS DAY 6
DATE : 07.08.2023
SUBJECT : NGINX - APACHE



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Content

NGINX WEB SERVER

APACHE WEB SERVER



What is NGINX?

The NGINX logo, consisting of the word 'NGINX' in a white, stylized, sans-serif font, centered within a solid green rectangular background.

NGINX

Pronounced as “Engine X” —it is a web server that was released in 2004 by Igor Sysoev. Today, it is a lot more than just a webserver! NGINX is as popular as Apache Web Server now.

Works with great performance on heavy traffic loads. It is an open source server.

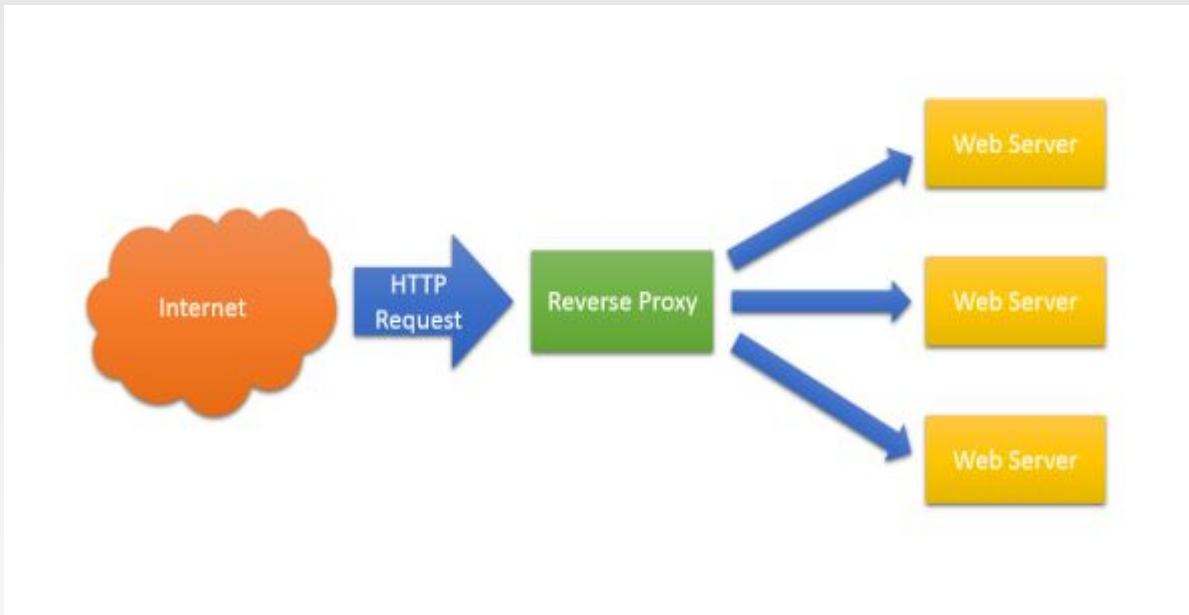
<https://www.nginx.com>

<https://nginx.org/en/>

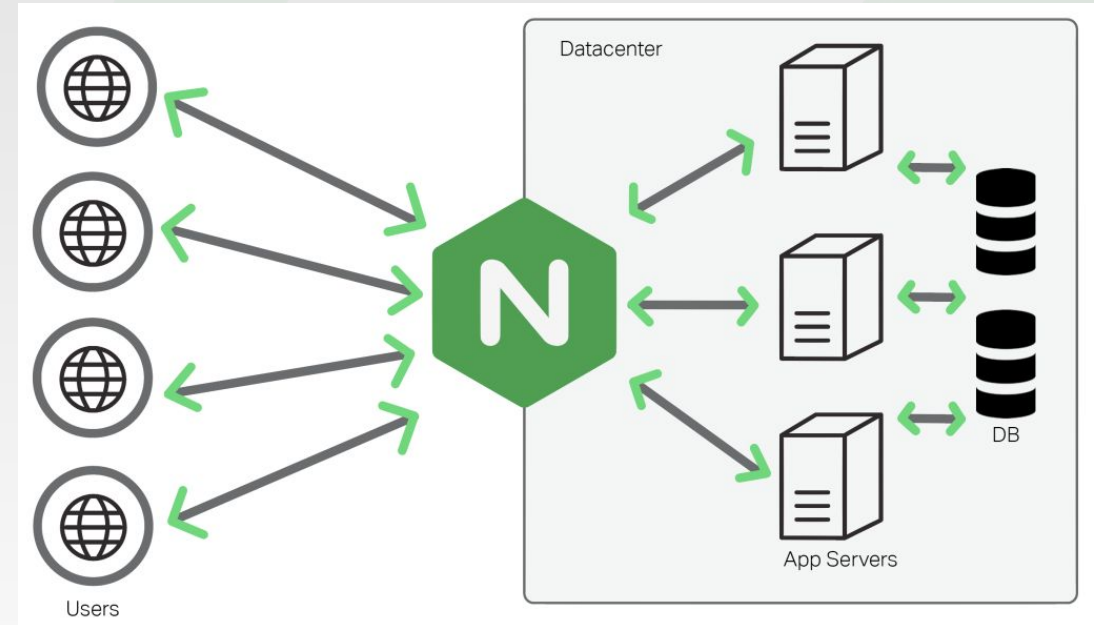


What is NGINX?

Reverse Proxy



Load Balancing





What is APACHE HTTP Server?



Apache HTTP Server is an open-source cross-platform web server which is also known as “httpd” and Apache. It was developed by the Tim Berners Lee and released in 1995. Apache became popular quickly, and now it is maintained by the Apache foundation.

Supports dynamic content delivery. It has great variety of functionality.

<https://www.apache.org/>



Apache vs NGINX



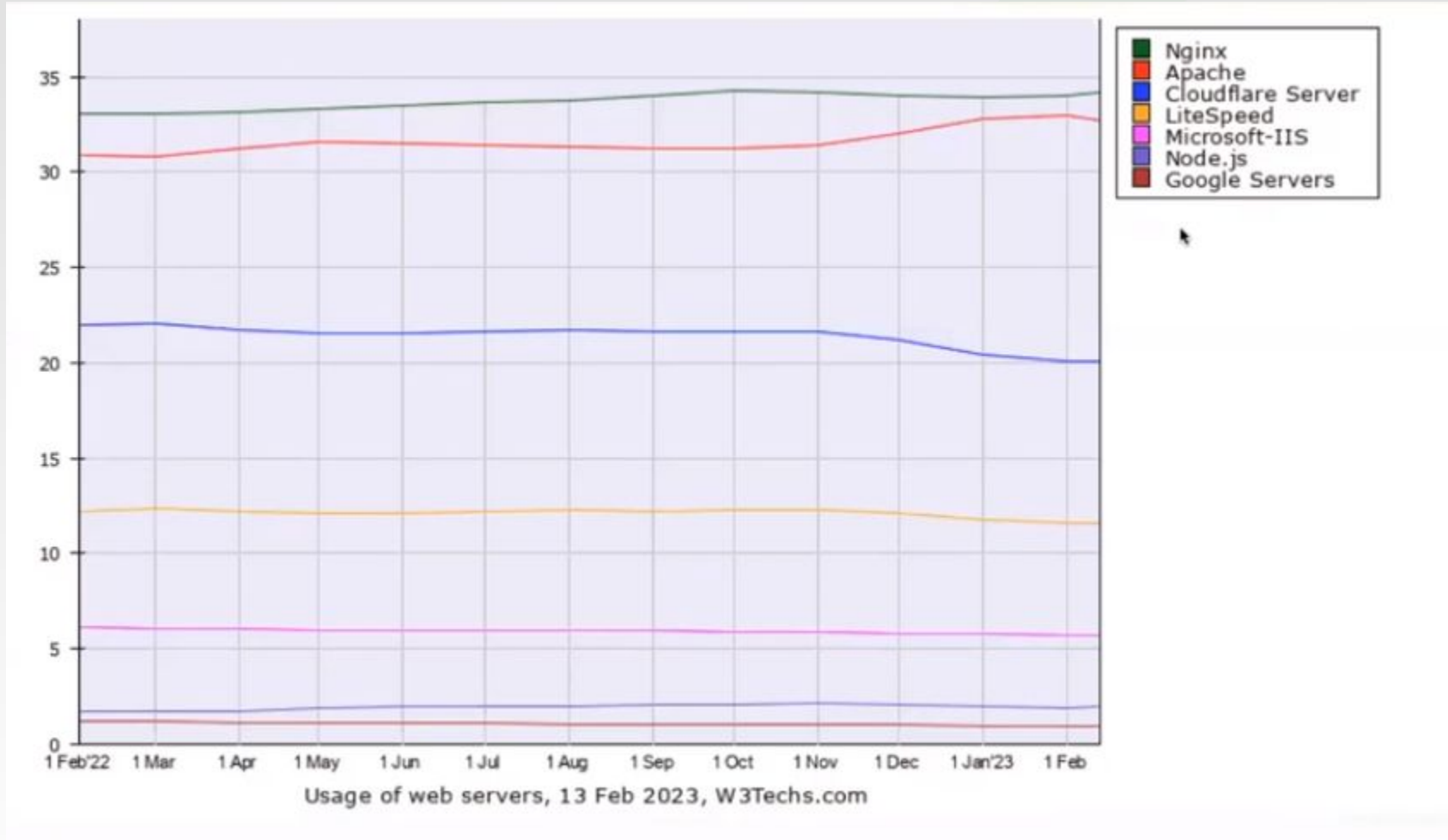
Both Apache and Nginx are the most common web server for Linux. Together, they serve more than 60% of traffic on the web.

Nginx consumes less RAM and CPU. Faster and good on heavy traffic. Apache denies requests if cannot handle. It supports reverse proxy and load balancing.

Apache supports lots of modules, it is easy to configure and works on various platforms.



Apache vs NGINX





Apache vs NGINX



- Process Driven Approach.
- Creates a new thread for each request.

STATIC CONTENT

- Serves static content using the file-based method.

DYNAMIC CONTENT

- Processes dynamic content within the server.

- Supports all Unix-like systems including Linux & BSD and fully supports MS-Windows.

- Allows additional configuration on a per-directory basis via .htaccess files.

VS



BASIC
ARCHITECTURE



PERFORMANCE

ServerGuy



OS SUPPORT



CENTRALIZED
CONFIGURATION



- Event-Driven approach.
- Handles multiple requests within one thread.

STATIC CONTENT

- Nginx serves static resources without using PHP.

DYNAMIC CONTENT

- It doesn't process dynamic content.

- Supports almost all Unix-like OS and Windows partially.

- Doesn't allow additional configuration.



Apache vs NGINX

- Passes File system location.



REQUEST
INTERPRETATION

- Passes URI to interpret requests.

- 60 official dynamically loadable modules that can be turned On/Off.



FEATURE
MODULES

- 3rd Party core modules (not dynamically loadable).

- Supports customization of web server through dynamic modules.



FLEXIBILITY

- Not flexible enough to support dynamic modules and loading.

- Great security.



SECURITY

- Better security with the smaller codebase.

- Community support is done through mailing lists, IRC, and Stack Overflow.



SUPPORT

- Community support through mailing lists, IRC, Stack Overflow, and a forum.



Apache vs NGINX



NGINX powered websites are Netflix, Hulu, Pinterest, CloudFlare, Airbnb, WordPress.com, GitHub, SoundCloud, Zynga, Eventbrite, Zappos, Media Temple, Heroku, RightScale, Engine Yard, StackPath, CDN77.

Apache powered websites:

Baidu.com
Ebay.com
Adobe.com
Dropbox.com
Etsy.com
Spotify.com
Ok.ru





Apache vs NGINX



NGINX hosts a web site in **/usr/share/nginx/html**
NGINX configuration files are in **/etc/nginx** (depends on system)

APACHE hosts a web site in **/var/www/html/**
APACHE configuration files are in **/etc/httpd/conf**



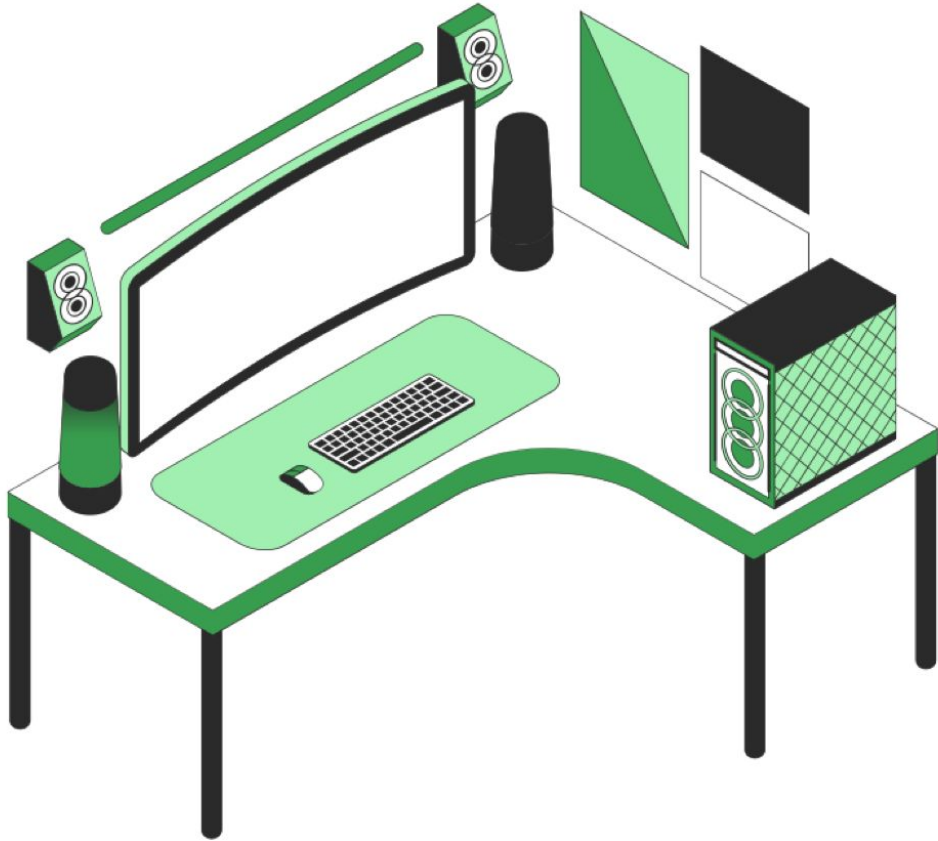


Apache vs NGINX



AWS dersleri ile bağlantısı nedir?





Do you have any questions?

Send it to us! We hope you learned something new.

