

## Simple and traditional CI/CD pipeline

<https://medium.com/@saminchandeepa/auto-deploy-node-js-rest-api-on-aws-ec2-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-031be66824d1>

First of all you may need proper virtual private server or shared server to act as a serving host to the intended application to be hosted. Other factor should be the github account.

In my case I am using azure Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS virtual server which is coming as the part of student subscription in Azure

using ssh we can remotely sign in to the instance :

ssh <instance user name>@<public ip address>

### Setting Up GitHub Actions

Navigate to your repository settings on GitHub and select Actions. Add a self-hosted runner settings -> actions -> runners -> new self-hosted runners

In GitHub Actions, runners are the machines that execute the jobs defined within a workflow. When a workflow is triggered by an event (such as a push to a branch or a pull request), the jobs within that workflow are sent to a runner for execution.

**There are two primary types of runners:**

#### GitHub-hosted runners

These are virtual machines provided and managed by GitHub. They come with pre-installed tools and the necessary runner application. GitHub handles the maintenance, upgrades, and security of these runners. They are available with various operating systems (Ubuntu Linux, Windows, macOS) and can be chosen based on the requirements of your workflow. Larger and more powerful runners are also available for specific needs, such as those with more CPU cores or GPU capabilities.

#### Self-hosted runners

These are machines that you provision and manage yourself. You install the GitHub Actions runner application on your own server, virtual machine, or container. Self-hosted runners offer greater control over the hardware, operating system, and installed software, which can be beneficial for specific use cases like requiring custom environments or access to internal resources. However, this also means you are responsible for their maintenance, security, and availability.

## **We are going to setting up a self-hosted runner in GitHub**

select option “Linux based”

Then GitHub will be populated some of Linux command lines those would be download, install and configure runner API on our VPS. Let's see what the code lines and intention are.

```
# Create a whatever folder. Typically, this would be our production release going to resides  
$ mkdir actions-runner && cd actions-runner
```

```
# Download the latest runner package
```

```
$ curl -o actions-runner-linux-x64-2.329.0.tar.gz -  
L https://github.com/actions/runner/releases/download/v2.329.0/actions-runner-linux-  
x64-2.329.0.tar.gz
```

```
#Optional: Validate the hash
```

```
$ echo "194f1e1e4bd02f80b7e9633fc546084d8d4e19f3928a324d512ea53430102e1d  
actions-runner-linux-x64-2.329.0.tar.gz" | shasum -a 256 -c
```

```
# Extract the installer
```

```
$ tar xzf ./actions-runner-linux-x64-2.329.0.tar.gz
```

```
# Last step, run it!  
$ ./run.sh  
will be in place future
```

```
# Create the runner and start the configuration experience
```

```
$ ./config.sh --url https://github.com/chamalkaMarasinghe/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-  
github-actions --token AZ7PF7LJ4EUR6YIN5KTXADDJEXJKA
```

```
# Authentication  
✓ Connected to GitHub  
# Runner Registration  
Enter the name of the runner group to add this runner to: [press Enter for Default]  
Enter the name of runner: [press Enter for free-vm-student-profile] sample-ci-cd-pipeline-  
using-github-actions-runner  
This runner will have the following labels: 'self-hosted', 'Linux', 'X64'  
Enter any additional labels (ex. label-1,label-2): [press Enter to skip]  
✓ Runner successfully added  
# Runner settings  
Enter name of work folder: [press Enter for _work]  
✓ Settings Saved.  
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir$
```

But the best idea is copying the command lines at current moment from the GitHub and executing them because versions of the packages can be different in future.

## Environment Setup for GitHub Actions

settings -> secrets and variables -> actions -> new repository secret

its recommended to add all of the properties as once into one key-value pair. Key is key, value is all properties

name : PORT

Secret : PORT="5005"

## Setup Action Workflow

Actions -> Continuous integration -> Nodejs workflow -> configure

Initial workflow code boilerplate

```
# This workflow will do a clean installation of node dependencies, cache/restore them, build the source code and run tests across different versions of node

# For more information see: https://docs.github.com/en/actions/automating-builds-and-tests/building-and-testing-nodejs

name: Node.js CI

on:
  push:
    branches: [ "main" ]
  pull_request:
    branches: [ "main" ]

jobs:
  build:

    runs-on: ubuntu-latest

    strategy:
      matrix:
        node-version: [18.x, 20.x, 22.x]
        # See supported Node.js release schedule at https://nodejs.org/en/about/releases/

    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v4
      - name: Use Node.js ${{ matrix.node-version }}
        uses: actions/setup-node@v4
        with:
          node-version: ${{ matrix.node-version }}
          cache: 'npm'
      - run: npm ci
      - run: npm run build --if-present
      - run: npm test
```

## Revised script according to current codebase

```
# This workflow will do a clean installation of node dependencies, cache/restore them, build the source code and run tests across different versions of node

# For more information see: https://docs.github.com/en/actions/automating-builds-and-tests/building-and-testing-nodejs

name: Node.js CI

on:
  push:
    branches: [ "main" ] trigger workflow only during push; not in pulls

jobs:
  build: run test have been removed since there is no test cases

  runs-on: self-hosted in self hosted runners

  strategy:
    matrix:
      node-version: [20.x] better to keep one version, otherwise workflow files will be created for each version
      # See supported Node.js release schedule at https://nodejs.org/en/about/releases/

  steps:
    - uses: actions/checkout@v4
    - name: Use Node.js ${{ matrix.node-version }}
      uses: actions/setup-node@v4
      with:
        node-version: ${{ matrix.node-version }}
        cache: 'npm'
    - run: npm ci
    - run: npm run build --if-present
    - run: | create .env file during bulidng the codebase
        touch .env
        echo "${{ secrets.ALL_SECRET_ENV }}" > .env
    - run: pm2 restart BackendAPI
      process manager 2 (pm2) to continuously running processes
```

Finally commit the changes to the branch and this will create a .yml workflow in the root directory of the source code

[sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions](#) / .github / workflows / .yml file

## **Environment Setup in Ubuntu**

**Sudo apt update**

Ensure Node.js and Nginx are installed on our Ubuntu instance.

```
curl -fsSL https://deb.nodesource.com/setup_lts.x | sudo -E bash -
```

```
sudo apt-get install -y nodejs nginx
```

then check node -v and npm -v

info about nginx

**Web Server** — NGINX can serve static content like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files, as well as dynamic content generated by applications running on backend servers.

**Reverse Proxy** — NGINX can act as a reverse proxy server, sitting between clients and backend servers. It can distribute incoming requests to multiple backend servers based on various criteria such as load balancing algorithms, server health checks, or request routing rules. This helps improve the availability, scalability, and reliability of web applications.

**Load Balancer** — NGINX can function as a load balancer to distribute incoming traffic across multiple backend servers to ensure optimal resource utilization and prevent overload on any single server. It supports various load balancing algorithms and can be configured for fault tolerance and session persistence.

**HTTP Cache** — NGINX can cache frequently accessed content in memory or on disk to reduce latency and improve the performance of web applications. By caching static content or dynamically generated responses, NGINX can serve subsequent requests more quickly without involving the backend servers.

**TLS/SSL Termination** — NGINX can terminate TLS/SSL connections, offloading the encryption and decryption workload from backend servers.

**Reverse Proxy for Microservices** — NGINX is commonly used as a reverse proxy for microservices architectures, where it can route requests to different microservices based on URL paths, headers, or other criteria.

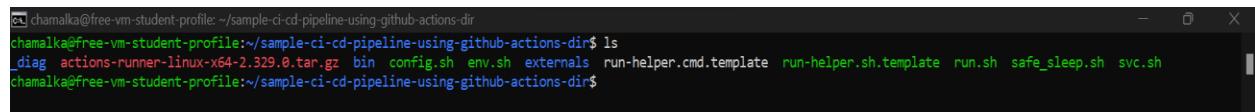
## Setting Up PM2

PM2 is a process manager for Node.js applications. Install and configure it to keep our application running in the background.

```
sudo npm i -g pm2
```

after trying pm2 command and test successfully installed

```
pm2 start server.js --name=apiServer
```



```
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir$ ls
actions-runner-linux-x64-2.329.0.tar.gz  bin  config.sh  env.sh  externals  run-helper.cmd.template  run-helper.sh.template  run.sh  safe_sleep.sh  svc.sh
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir$
```

svc.sh is a shell script primarily used in the context of GitHub Actions self-hosted runners and Azure Pipelines agents on Linux systems. Its purpose is to manage the self-hosted runner or agent application as a system service, allowing it to run continuously in the background and automatically start on system boot.

```
sudo ./svc.sh install
```

output:

```
Creating launch runner in /etc/systemd/system/actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-
sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-
runner.service
```

Run as user: chamalka

Run as uid: 1000

gid: 1000

```
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-
user.target.wants/actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-
github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-runner.service →
/etc/systemd/system/actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-
github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-runner.service.
```

```
sudo ./svc.sh start
```

this will start the runners which were installed and configured previously

output:

```
/etc/systemd/system/actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-runner.service
```

```
● actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-runner.service - GitHub Actions Runner (chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-runner)
```

```
    Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-runner.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
```

```
    Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-11-25 17:06:30 UTC; 14ms ago
```

```
      Main PID: 5809 (runsvc.sh)
```

```
        Tasks: 2 (limit: 9446)
```

```
        Memory: 1.4M (peak: 1.4M)
```

```
        CPU: 8ms
```

```
CGroup: /system.slice/actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-runner.service
```

```
    └─5809 /bin/bash /home/chamalka/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/runsvc.sh  
      └─5812 ./externals/node20/bin/node ./bin/RunnerService.js
```

```
Nov 25 17:06:30 free-vm-student-profile systemd[1]: Started actions.runner.chamalkaMarasinghe-sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions.sample-ci-cd-pipeline...ons-runner).
```

```
Nov 25 17:06:30 free-vm-student-profile runsvc.sh[5809]:  
.path=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
```

```
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
```

Whenever we have started the runner in our VPS it will also notify github that the runners are stared successfully, At this time if github have any queued actions those will be triggered immediately. By that we repo source code will be pushed into the VPS. It can be found in \_work directory.

```
+++++
++
```

Fine; now we are going to do is go inside \_work directory, find our actual source code and run that with pm2

navigate into our root level of our source code

```
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/_work/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions$ ls
sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir sampletestingfolder
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~$ cd sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir$ ls
_diag actions-runner-linux-x64-2.329.0.tar.gz config.sh externals run-helper.sh.template runsvc.sh svc.sh
_work bin env.sh run-helper.cmd.template run.sh safe_sleep.sh
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/_work$ ls
_PipelineMapping _actions _temp _tool sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/_work$ cd sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/_work/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions$ ls
sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/_work/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions$ cd sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/_work/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-action$ ls
README.md node_modules package-lock.json package.json src
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/_work/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-action$
```

Cd src/

going inside src folder, there is index.js file

pm2 start index.js or

Pm2 start index.js –name=<any name> or pm2 restart <app\_id|app\_name> --update-env

sudo pm2 restart index.js or

pm2 logs or pm2 ls

```
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/_work/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/src$ pm2 start index.js
[PM2] Starting /home/chamalka/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions-dir/_work/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/sample-ci-cd-pipeline-using-github-actions/src/index.js in fork_mode (1 instance)
(node:7909) [DEP0176] DeprecationWarning: fs.R_OK is deprecated, use fs.constants.R_OK instead
(Use `node --trace-deprecation ...` to show where the warning was created)
[PM2] Done.



| id | name  | namespace | version | mode | pid  | uptime |   | status | cpu | mem    | user     | watching |
|----|-------|-----------|---------|------|------|--------|---|--------|-----|--------|----------|----------|
| 0  | index | default   | 1.0.0   | Fork | 7916 | 0s     | 0 | online | 0%  | 34.2mb | chamalka | disabled |


```

Now try to browse the public IP address of the VPS through web browser. Following output may be visible in the web browser

#### 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](http://nginx.org).

Commercial support is available at [nginx.com](http://nginx.com).

Thank you for using nginx.

## Setting Up Nginx Reverse Proxy

Configure Nginx to act as a reverse proxy for your Node.js application.

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

```
location /api {  
    rewrite ^/api/(.*)$ /api/$1 break;  
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5000;  
    proxy_set_header Host $host;  
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;  
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;  
}  
rule for consider all requests after /api
```

Restart Nginx for changes to take effect,

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

## I faced an issue ??????????????????

I am developing a ci/cd pipeline using GitHub, git workflows, git actions I created a public repo pushed source code to it add GitHub secrets and variables -> new repository secrets. when I go to create new repository secrets it will shows up two inputs, name and secret. I added name as random string (lets say ALL\_SECRET\_ENV) and I added all the env key pair values to secret input.

```
ENVIRONMENT="DEV"  
PORT="5005"  
CLIENT="http://localhost:3005"
```

my GitHub source code does not include env files. I am trying to create env file and insert the repository secrets into this through the workflow. Then I created runners, self-hosted runners, configure runner in my dedicated VPS and build the connection. Then I wrote my workflow, hired node js action and so on. in VPS I installed pm2 to establish active processes and nginx to act as reverse proxy.

this is my workflow

```
# This workflow will do a clean installation of node dependencies, cache/restore them,  
build the source code and run tests across different versions of node # For more  
information see: https://docs.github.com/en/actions/automating-builds-and-  
tests/building-and-testing-nodejs name: Node.js CI on: push: branches: [ "main" ] jobs:  
build: runs-on: self-hosted strategy: matrix: node-version: [20.x] # See supported Node.js  
release schedule at https://nodejs.org/en/about/releases/ steps: - uses:  
actions/checkout@v4 - name: Use Node.js ${{ matrix.node-version }} uses: actions/setup-  
node@v4 with: node-version: ${{ matrix.node-version }} cache: 'npm' - run: npm ci - run:  
npm run build --if-present
```

```
- run: |  
    touch .env  
    echo "${{ secrets.ALL_SECRET_ENV }}" > .env  
  
- run: pm2 restart index
```

but iam facing an issue, when I checked my vps, there is created .env file. but it is totally empty file.

 Do NOT use quotes " "

 Ensure **new lines remain** (do NOT paste as a single line).

Then in workflow use **printf**, not echo, because GitHub escapes newlines:

- run: |

```
printf "%s" "${{ secrets.ALL_SECRET_ENV }}" > .env
```

Because echo "\${{ secrets.ALL\_SECRET\_ENV }}" collapses multi-line secrets depending on shell.

revised workflow file.

- run: npm ci

- run: npm run build --if-present

- name: Create .env file

run: |

```
printf "%s" "${{ secrets.ALL_SECRET_ENV }}" > .env
```

This will solve the issue.

## Nginx some basic configurations

---

```
location /api {  
    rewrite ^/api/(.*)$ /api/$1 break;  
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5000;  
    proxy_set_header Host $host;  
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;  
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;  
}
```

Matches any request that starts with /api

Example:

- /api/users
- /api/login
- /api/v1/products

All routed into this block.

```
rewrite ^/api/(.*)$ /api/$1 break;  
it rewrites /api/... to the exact same /api/....
```

Example:

- /api/users → rewrites to /api/users  
So this rule is redundant.

**break** means:

- Stop processing further rewrite rules and continue inside this same location block.

```
proxy_pass http://localhost:5000;
```

Forwards the request to your backend server running on port 5000.

But here's an important note. With this configuration:

NGINX will send the FULL path including /api to the backend.

User calls: /api/users

NGINX proxies: http://localhost:5000/api/users

So your backend should expect routes like:

/api/users

/api/login

/api/posts

## **Header forwarding**

These headers pass original client information to your backend:

<b>Header</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Host	Original domain requested by the client
X-Real-IP	Real client IP address
X-Forwarded-For	Proxy chain of client IPs

### **If our backend *does not* expect /api prefix**

should change to:

```
location /api {  
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5000/;  
}
```

This removes /api from request before sending to backend.

Example:

User calls: /api/users

NGINX proxies: http://localhost:5000/users

## Multiple Processes Within Same Server Scenario

Let's assume we have remote virtual private server. Let's say for example its public Ip address is - 100.200.300.400. We have planned to host several multiple applications within this server. let's assume within the VPS we have

nodejs API - running on port 5005  
reactjs application - running on port 3005  
springboot API - running on port 5008

in future maybe we are going to obtain three different domains and assigned to these applications. But for now, we need a way to access those applications independently using public Ip address of the VPS so let's see how this can be done this with nginx

apps like this:

Application	Port on VPS	Public Access (Nginx)
Node.js API	5005	http://100.200.300.400/node-api
React App	3005	http://100.200.300.400/react
Spring Boot API	5008	http://100.200.300.400/sb-api

**sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default**

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name _;

    # -----
    # 1. Node.js API (Port 5005)
    # URL: http://<IP>/node-api
    # -----
    location /node-api/ {
        proxy_pass http://localhost:5005/;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    }

    # -----
    # 2. React App (Port 3005)
    # URL: http://<IP>/react
    # -----
    location /react/ {
        proxy_pass http://localhost:3005/;
    }

    # -----
    # 3. Spring Boot API (Port 5008)
    # URL: http://<IP>/sb-api
    # -----
    location /sb-api/ {

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name _;

..... previous config ......

# -----
# 3. Spring Boot API (Port 5008)
# URL: http://<IP>/sb-api
# -----
location /sb-api/ {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5008/;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
}

}
```

Notice the trailing slash:



```
location /node-api/ {  
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5005/;  
}
```

<b>our Request</b>	<b>Backend Request</b>
--------------------	------------------------

/node-api/users	/users
/node-api/login	/login

backend should NOT have /node-api prefix.

```
sudo nginx -t  
sudo systemctl reload nginx
```

**Now you can access your apps like this**

**Node.js API**

http://100.200.300.400/node-api  
http://100.200.300.400/node-api/users

**React App**

http://100.200.300.400/react

**Spring Boot API**

<http://100.200.300.400/sb-api>

When obtain domains, create three server blocks:

```
server {  
    listen 80;  
    server_name api.myapp.com;  
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5005;  
}  
  
server {  
    listen 80;  
    server_name panel.myapp.com;  
    proxy_pass http://localhost:3005;  
}  
  
server {  
    listen 80;  
    server_name spring.myapp.com;  
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5008;  
}
```

## Client Side Application (React js) Deployment

- GitHub Actions
- Self-Hosted Runner
- Environment Variables / Secrets
- NGINX (serving the built React static files)
- PM2 (NOT needed for React — static files only)

Feature	Node.js API	React.js Frontend
Needs a runtime?	✓ Yes → pm2	✗ No (React builds <i>static files</i> )
Deployment target	Node server directory	NGINX “static site” directory
Build command	npm run build (produces backend output)	npm run build → /build folder
Environment file	.env used at runtime	.env used only at build time
Restart service	pm2 restart	No restart, NGINX serves static files

make directories

/home/chamalka/ (root level)

apps

testing-client -> installing and configuring runner  
release-client -> should be empty directory

installing and configuring runners as same as before.

If you are creating repositories specific runners, then you have to create new runner for the new repository. Can follow the same steps as previously.

workflow file :

```
name: testing-client CI/CD

on:
  push:
    branches: [ "main" ]

jobs:
  deploy:
    runs-on: self-hosted

    steps:
      - name: Checkout Code
        uses: actions/checkout@v4

      - name: Use Node.js
        uses: actions/setup-node@v4
        with:
          node-version: 20.x
          cache: 'npm'

      - name: Install Dependencies
        run: npm ci

      - name: Create .env file
        run: |
          printf "%s" "${{ secrets.REACT_ENV_VARS }}" > .env

      - name: Build React App
        run: CI=false npm run build --if-present (CI=false used to prevent warnings treated as errors)

      - name: Deploy to VPS (move build output)
        run: |
          sudo rm -rf /home/chamalka/apps/release-client/*
          sudo cp -r build/* /home/chamalka/apps/release-client/

      - name: Restart NGINX
        run: sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

Nginx configuration :

```
server {  
    listen 80;  
    server_name _;  
  
    root /home/Chamalka/apps/release-client;  
    index index.html;  
  
    location / {  
        try_files $uri $uri/ /index.html; (404 should be removed)  
    }  
  
    location /api {  
        proxy_pass http://localhost:5005; # your Node app  
        proxy_set_header Host $host;  
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;  
    }  
}
```

sudo nginx -t

sudo systemctl restart nginx

**500 internal server issue arised**

- ✓ Directory does not exist
- ✓ Permissions are wrong
- ✓ Wrong root path
- ✓ Missing index.html

One of this can be happen

I faced an issue regarding file permissions. Nginx was unable to read and execute build folders and files. Therefore I had to give build directors relevant permission for Nginx

ls -l /home/chamalka/apps/release-client -> If you do **not** see index.html, NGINX **will throw a 500**.

sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /home/chamalka/apps/release-client

sudo chmod -R 755 /home/chamalka/apps

sudo tail -n 50 /var/log/nginx/error.log – view error logs

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /home/chamalka/apps
```

```
sudo chmod -R 755 /home/chamalka/apps
```

```
sudo chmod 755 /home
```

```
sudo chmod 755 /home/chamalka
```

```
sudo chmod 755 /home/chamalka/apps
```

```
sudo chmod -R 755 /home/chamalka/apps/release-client
```

```
sudo -u www-data ls -l /home/chamalka/apps/release-client
```

If this works without "Permission denied", your React app will load in the browser.

```
sudo chown -R chamalka:www-data /home/chamalka/apps
```

```
sudo chmod -R 755 /home/chamalka/apps
```

```
sudo chown -R chamalka:www-data /home/chamalka/apps
```

```
sudo chmod -R 755 /home/chamalka/apps
```

```
sudo chmod -R 755 /home/chamalka/apps/release-client
```

```
sudo systemctl reload nginx
```

```
sudo service nginx reload
```

```
sudo -u www-data ls -l /home/chamalka/apps/release-client
```

```
chamalka@free-vm-student-profile:~$ sudo -u www-data ls -l  
/home/chamalka/apps/release-client  
  
total 32  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 chamalka www-data 1031 Nov 27 06:40 asset-manifest.json  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 chamalka www-data 3094 Nov 27 06:40 favicon.ico  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 chamalka www-data 1126 Nov 27 06:40 index.html  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 chamalka www-data 3094 Nov 27 06:40 logo192.png  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 chamalka www-data 3094 Nov 27 06:40 logo512.png  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 chamalka www-data 462 Nov 27 06:40 manifest.json  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 chamalka www-data 67 Nov 27 06:40 robots.txt  
  
drwxr-xr-x 5 chamalka www-data 4096 Nov 27 06:40 static
```