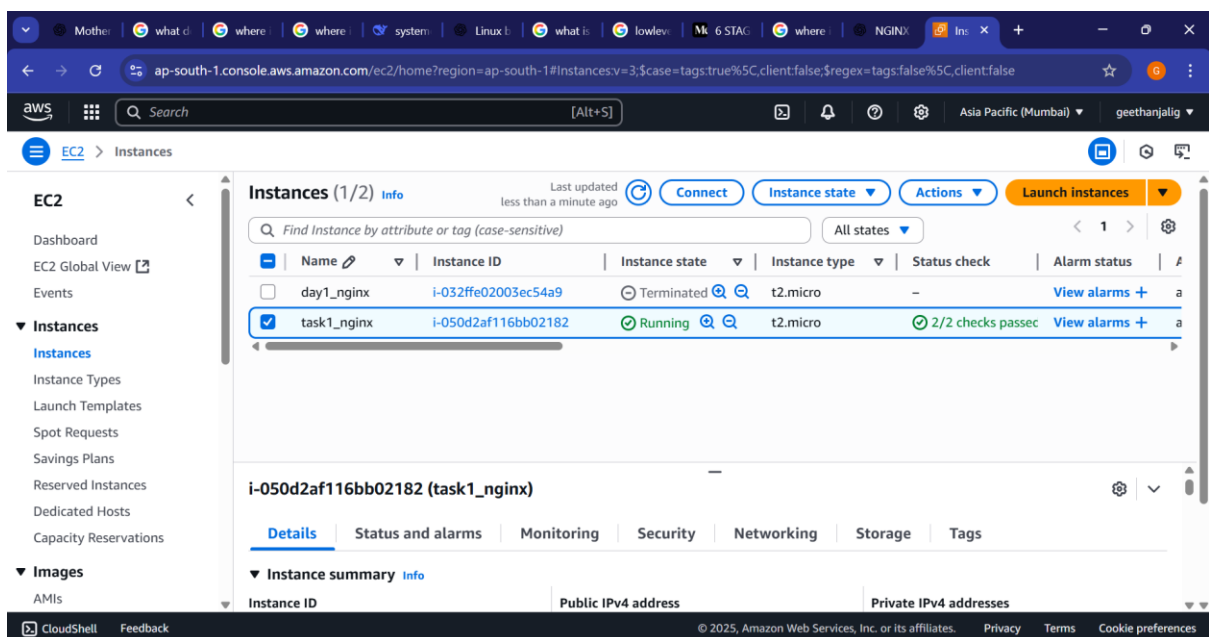


1. Install Nginx web server on your local machine
2. Host a simple website[index.html] in the default document root, by using Nginx web server. call the website using "firstnginx.test"
3. study in deep about nginx service, hosting types and default configurations in Nginx web server

## ANSWER:

- Instance creation:



- Installing , starting and enabling the nginx service:

```

root@ip-172-31-34-93:~
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# yum install -y nginx
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Unable to read consumer identity

This system is not registered with an entitlement server. You can use "rhc" or "subscription-manager" to register.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 for x86_64 - AppStream from RHUI (RPMs) 75 MB/s | 65 MB 00:00
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 for x86_64 - BaseOS from RHUI (RPMs) 77 MB/s | 70 MB 00:00
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 Client Configuration 34 kB/s | 2.8 kB 00:00
Dependencies resolved.

Package Architecture Version Repository Size
-----
Installing:
nginx x86_64 2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3 rhel-9-appstream-rhui-rpms 37 k
Installing dependencies:
nginx-core x86_64 2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3 rhel-9-appstream-rhui-rpms 571 k
nginx-filesystem noarch 2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3 rhel-9-appstream-rhui-rpms 10 k
redhat-logos-httpd noarch 90.5-1.el9_6.1 rhel-9-appstream-rhui-rpms 16 k
Transaction Summary
-----
Install 4 Packages

Total download size: 635 k
Installed size: 1.8 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/4): nginx-filesystem-1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.noarch.rpm 219 kB/s | 10 kB 00:00
(2/4): nginx-1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64.rpm 731 kB/s | 37 kB 00:00
(3/4): redhat-logos-httpd-90.5-1.el9_6.1.noarch.rpm 2.6 MB/s | 16 kB 00:00
(4/4): nginx-core-1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64.rpm 8.5 MB/s | 571 kB 00:00
-----
Total 6.9 MB/s | 635 kB 00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
Preparing : 1/1
Running scriptlet: nginx-filesystem-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.noarch 1/4
Installing : nginx-filesystem-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.noarch 1/4
Installing : nginx-core-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64 2/4
Installing : redhat-logos-httpd-90.5-1.el9_6.1.noarch 3/4
Installing : nginx-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64 4/4
Running scriptlet: nginx-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64 4/4
Verifying : nginx-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64 1/4
Verifying : nginx-core-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64 2/4
Verifying : nginx-filesystem-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.noarch 3/4

```

```

root@ip-172-31-34-93:~
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# systemctl start nginx
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# systemctl enable nginx
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]#

```

- Installing, starting and enabling firewall service

```

root@ip-172-31-34-93:~
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# systemctl status firewalld
Unit firewalld.service could not be found.
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# yum install -y firewalld
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Unable to read consumer identity

This system is not registered with an entitlement server. You can use "rhc" or "subscription-manager" to register.

Last metadata expiration check: 0:45:34 ago on Wed 06 Aug 2025 10:16:15 AM UTC.
Dependencies resolved.

Package Arch Version Repository Size
-----
Installing:
firewalld noarch 1.3.4-9.el9_5 rhel-9-baseos-rhui-rpms 539 k
Installing dependencies:
firewalld-filesystem noarch 1.3.4-9.el9_5 rhel-9-baseos-rhui-rpms 11 k
ipset x86_64 7.11-11.el9_5 rhel-9-baseos-rhui-rpms 45 k
ipset-libs x86_64 7.11-11.el9_5 rhel-9-baseos-rhui-rpms 71 k
python3-firewall noarch 1.3.4-9.el9_5 rhel-9-baseos-rhui-rpms 398 k
python3-nftables x86_64 1:1.0.9-3.el9 rhel-9-baseos-rhui-rpms 25 k
Installing weak dependencies:
libcap-ng-python3 x86_64 0.8.2-7.el9 rhel-9-appstream-rhui-rpms 32 k
Transaction Summary
-----
Install 7 Packages

Total download size: 1.1 M
Installed size: 4.5 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/7): libcap-ng-python3-0.8.2-7.el9.x86_64.rpm 616 kB/s | 32 kB 00:00
(2/7): python3-nftables-1.0.9-3.el9.x86_64.rpm 439 kB/s | 25 kB 00:00
(3/7): firewalld-filesystem-1.3.4-9.el9_5.noarch 1.3 MB/s | 11 kB 00:00
(4/7): firewalld-1.3.4-9.el9_5.noarch.rpm 7.7 MB/s | 539 kB 00:00
(5/7): ipset-7.11-11.el9_5.x86_64.rpm 2.9 MB/s | 45 kB 00:00
(6/7): ipset-libs-7.11-11.el9_5.x86_64.rpm 5.0 MB/s | 71 kB 00:00
(7/7): python3-firewall-1.3.4-9.el9_5.noarch.rpm 32 MB/s | 398 kB 00:00
-----
Total 7.3 MB/s | 1.1 MB 00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
Running scriptlet: firewalld-1.3.4-9.el9_5.noarch 1/1
Preparing : 1/1

```

```
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# systemctl start firewallld
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# systemctl enable firewallld
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-hosts
usage: 'firewall-cmd --help' for usage information or see firewall-cmd(1) man page
firewall-cmd: error: unrecognized arguments: --list-hosts
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# firewall-cmd --list-all
public (active)
  target: default
  icmp-block-inversion: no
  interfaces: eth0
  sources:
  services: cockpit dhcpv6-client ssh
  ports:
  protocols:
  forward: yes
  masquerade: no
  forward-ports:
  source-ports:
  icmp-blocks:
  rich rules:
```

- Allow http traffic through firewall

```
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service=http --permanent
success
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
success
```

- Adding http to the security group

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for a security group named 'launch-wizard-1' in the 'ap-south-1' region. The console displays the following details:

- Security group name:** launch-wizard-1
- Security group ID:** sg-0620d2316ebad7b94
- Description:** launch-wizard-1 created 2025-07-24T05:09:31.498Z
- VPC ID:** vpc-0efae9158ce076bc2
- Owner:** 291293119406
- Inbound rules count:** 1 Permission entry
- Outbound rules count:** 1 Permission entry

The 'Inbound rules' tab is selected, showing a single rule with the following details:

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol
-	sgr-0132fc79269ca4030	IPv4	SSH	TCP

The console also includes a sidebar with navigation options like EC2, Instances, and Images, and a footer with copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

**Edit inbound rules** Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
sgr-0132fc79269ca4030	SSH	TCP	22	Cus...	
-	HTTP	TCP	80	An...	

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Preview changes Save rules

**Inbound security group rules successfully modified on security group (sg-0620d2316ebad7b94 | launch-wizard-1)**

Owner: 291293119406 Inbound rules count: 2 Permission entries Outbound rules count: 1 Permission entry

**Inbound rules (2)**

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol
-	sgr-0132fc79269ca4030	IPv4	SSH	TCP
-	sgr-0fdd6dae0a825a4e5	IPv4	HTTP	TCP

- Creating a website (index.html) under document root, /usr/share/nginx/html by using nginx web server

```
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# echo "<h1>hello world, this is geethanjali g</h1>" > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# cat /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
<h1>hello world, this is geethanjali g</h1>
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# curl -ifconf'g.me
13.126.37.173[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]#
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]$ curl 13.126.37.173
<h1>hello world, this is geethanjali g</h1>
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]$
```

hello world, this is geethanjali g

- Procedures to call the website using "firstnginx.test" are as follows:
  - Edit config file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf and restart nginx. We specify the name,

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-93:~
# For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/

user nginx;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;

# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;

    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 4096;

    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    # Load modular configuration files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.
    # See http://nginx.org/en/docs/nginx_core_module.html#include
    # for more information.
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;

    server {
        listen 80;
        listen [::]:80;
        server_name ~;
        root /usr/share/nginx/html;

        # Load configuration files for the default server block.
        include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;

        error_page 404 /404.html;
    }
}

"/etc/nginx/nginx.conf" [readonly] 84L, 2334B 2,1 Top
```

After:

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-93:~
# For more information on configuration, see:
# * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
# * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/

user nginx;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;

# Load dynamic modules. See /usr/share/doc/nginx/README.dynamic.
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

http {
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;

    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 4096;

    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    # Load modular configuration files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.
    # See http://nginx.org/en/docs/nginx_core_module.html#include
    # for more information.
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;

    server {
        listen 80;
        listen [::]:80;
        server_name firstnginx.test;
        root /usr/share/nginx/html;

        # Load configuration files for the default server block.
        include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;

        error_page 404 /404.html;
    }
}

:wq!
```

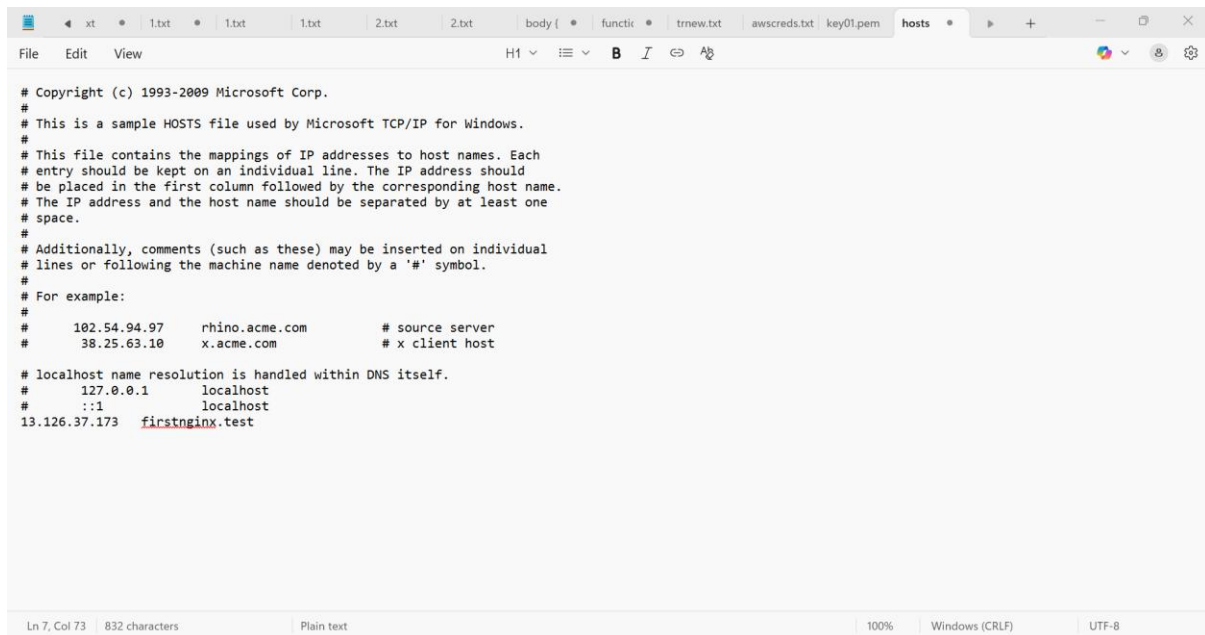
- Modify /etc/hosts using vim.
 

```
#vim /etc/hosts
```

```
root@ip-172-31-34-93:~
127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
13.126.37.173 firstnginx.test
~
```

- On your local computer do the following,  
Click Start → Search “Notepad” → Right-click → Run as Administrator.

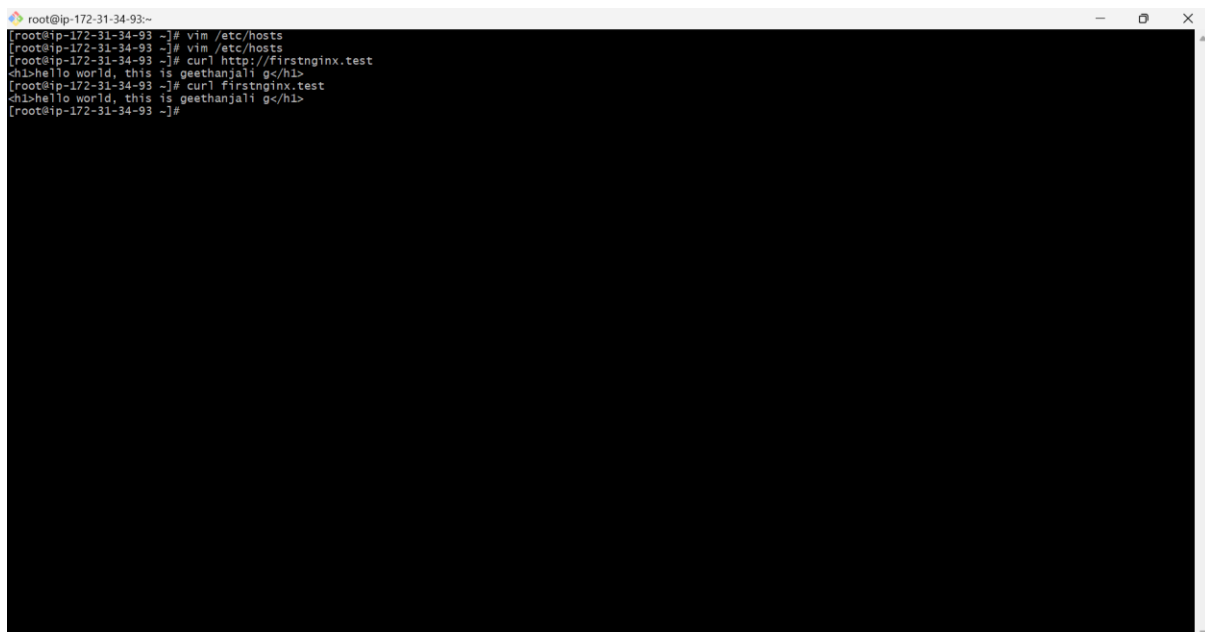
File → Open. Navigate to this path: C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc. Select “All Files (.\*)” from the file type dropdown to see the hosts file. Under the hosts file,



The screenshot shows a text editor window with the file 'hosts' open. The file contains the following text:

```
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
#
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
#
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
#
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
# For example:
#
#       102.54.94.97       rhino.acme.com       # source server
#       38.25.63.10      x.acme.com           # x client host
#
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
#
#       127.0.0.1         localhost
#       ::1               localhost
13.126.37.173  firstnginx.test
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Ln 7, Col 73 | 832 characters | Plain text | 100% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
root@ip-172-31-34-93:~
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# vim /etc/hosts
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# vim /etc/hosts
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# curl http://firstnginx.test
ch!>hello world, this is geethanjali g</h1>
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]# curl firstnginx.test
ch!>hello world, this is geethanjali g</h1>
[root@ip-172-31-34-93 ~]#
```



**hello world, this is geethanjali g**