# Serving static website using Nginx

This project shows how to configure **Nginx** to serve a static website. The process involves placing the site's files in the web root directory and configuring a **virtual host** file.

#### Steps

1. **Place Files in Web Root**: By default, Nginx on Ubuntu serves files from /var/www/html. You can either replace the existing files or create a new directory for your site, for example,

/var/www/static-site. Ensure the directory has the correct permissions by running

sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/static-site.

1. **Create a Virtual Host File**: Create a new configuration file, for example, /etc/nginx/sites-available/static-site. In this file, you'll define the server block. The key directives are:
   * listen 80: Binds the server to port 80 (HTTP).
   * server\_name: Specifies the domain name the server block will respond to, such as skjptpp.in.
   * root: Sets the document root directory, like /var/www/static-site.
   * index: Specifies the default file to serve when a / is requested, for example, index.html.
   * try\_files: This attempts to find a file path; if it fails, it returns a 404 error.
2. **Enable Site and Reload**: Create a symbolic link from the sites-available file to the sites-enabled directory using sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/static-site /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/. Test the Nginx configuration with

sudo nginx -t and then reload the service with sudo systemctl reload nginx. After setting up your DNS, your static site will be live