

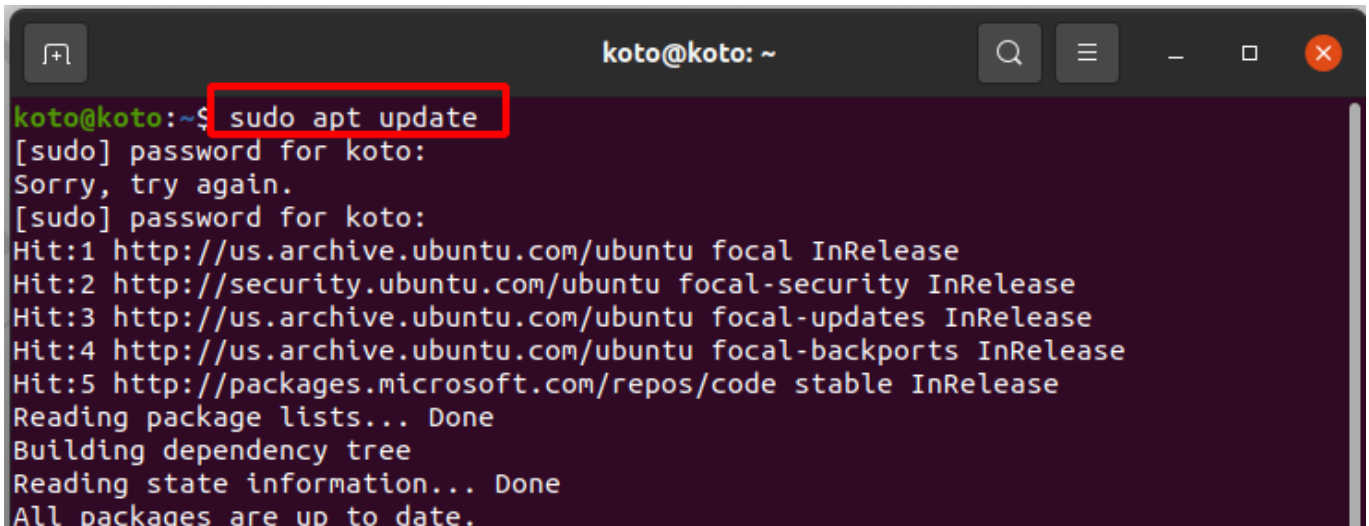
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How to install a nginx web server on raspberryPi or Ubuntu.

Step 1: Update Raspberry Pi or Any debian favor

- Make sure sure to update your OS before installing Nginx on the server.
 - Run this commands to update

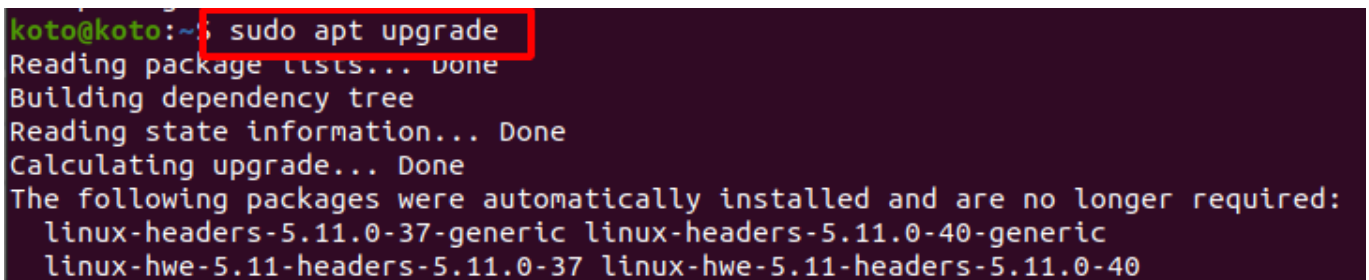
```
sudo apt update
```



```
koto@koto:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for koto:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for koto:
Hit:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Hit:3 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:4 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:5 http://packages.microsoft.com/repos/code stable InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
```

- Run this commands to upgrade

```
sudo apt upgrade
```



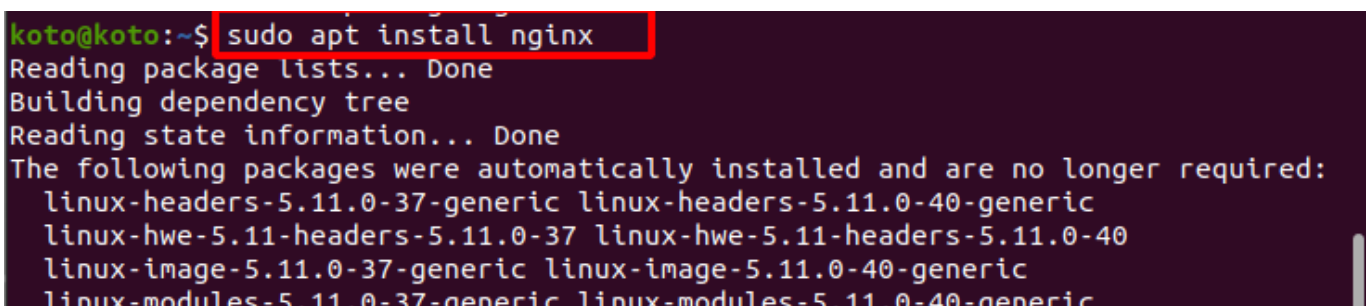
```
koto@koto:~$ sudo apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
 linux-headers-5.11.0-37-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-40-generic
 linux-hwe-5.11-headers-5.11.0-37 linux-hwe-5.11-headers-5.11.0-40
```

Step 4: Installing Nginx

NGINX is open source software for web serving, reverse proxying, caching, load balancing, media streaming, and more. It started out as a web server designed for maximum performance and stability. In addition to its HTTP server capabilities, NGINX can also function as a proxy server for email (IMAP, POP3, and SMTP) and a reverse proxy and load balancer for HTTP, TCP, and UDP servers.

Run this command to install **nginx**:

```
sudo apt install nginx
```



```
koto@koto:~$ sudo apt install nginx
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
 linux-headers-5.11.0-37-generic linux-headers-5.11.0-40-generic
 linux-hwe-5.11-headers-5.11.0-37 linux-hwe-5.11-headers-5.11.0-40
 linux-image-5.11.0-37-generic linux-image-5.11.0-40-generic
 linux-modules-5.11.0-37-generic linux-modules-5.11.0-40-generic
```

step 5: Verifying nginx is running

Run this command:

```
systemctl status nginx
```

This is the result of nginx is running or active

```
koto@koto:~$ systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: ve
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2021-12-18 10:40:39 EST; 1min 10s ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
    Main PID: 4644 (nginx)
      Tasks: 3 (limit: 4622)
     Memory: 3.7M
        CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
                └─4644 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master
                  └─4645 nginx: worker process
                     4646 nginx: worker process

Dec 18 10:40:39 koto systemd[1]: Starting A high performance web server and a r
Dec 18 10:40:39 koto systemd[1]: Started A high performance web server and a re
koto@koto:~$
```

step 6: Use your browser to see the default site

In this part, you will be able to browse the Pi or ubuntu from your computer's browser. You can access the site by using the IP address in your browser.

```
koto@koto:~$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
```

For example:

```
http:// 127.0.0.1
```

 127.0.0.1

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.

step 6: Finding where the default site is locate

You can run this command to see where that file is located.

```
vim /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

```
koto@koto:~$ vim /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
koto@koto:~$ cd /var/www/example.com
bash: cd: /var/www/example.com: No such file or directory
koto@koto:~$ cd /var/www/html
koto@koto:/var/www/html$ ls
index.nginx-debian.html
```

```
#server {
#     listen 80;
#     listen [::]:80;
#
#     server_name example.com;
#
#     root /var/www/example.com;
#     index index.html;
#
#     location / {
#         try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
#     }
#}
```

85.1

Bot

Deleting the default site and creating a new site

Change directory, Before deleting the default site. Enter this command:

```
cd /var/www/html
```

This command bring you where the default site is located. Now you can delete it. Enter this command to delete the file;

```
sudo index.nginx-debian.html
```

- Using **sudo** to get the privilege to delete the file. Without that privilege you can not delete the file.

```
koto@koto:/var/www/html$ sudo rm index.nginx-debian.html
[sudo] password for koto:
koto@koto:/var/www/html$
```

After deleting the default site. Now you can use any text editor to create or edit your site. Open vi with following file **index.html** Example:

```
sudo vi index.html
```

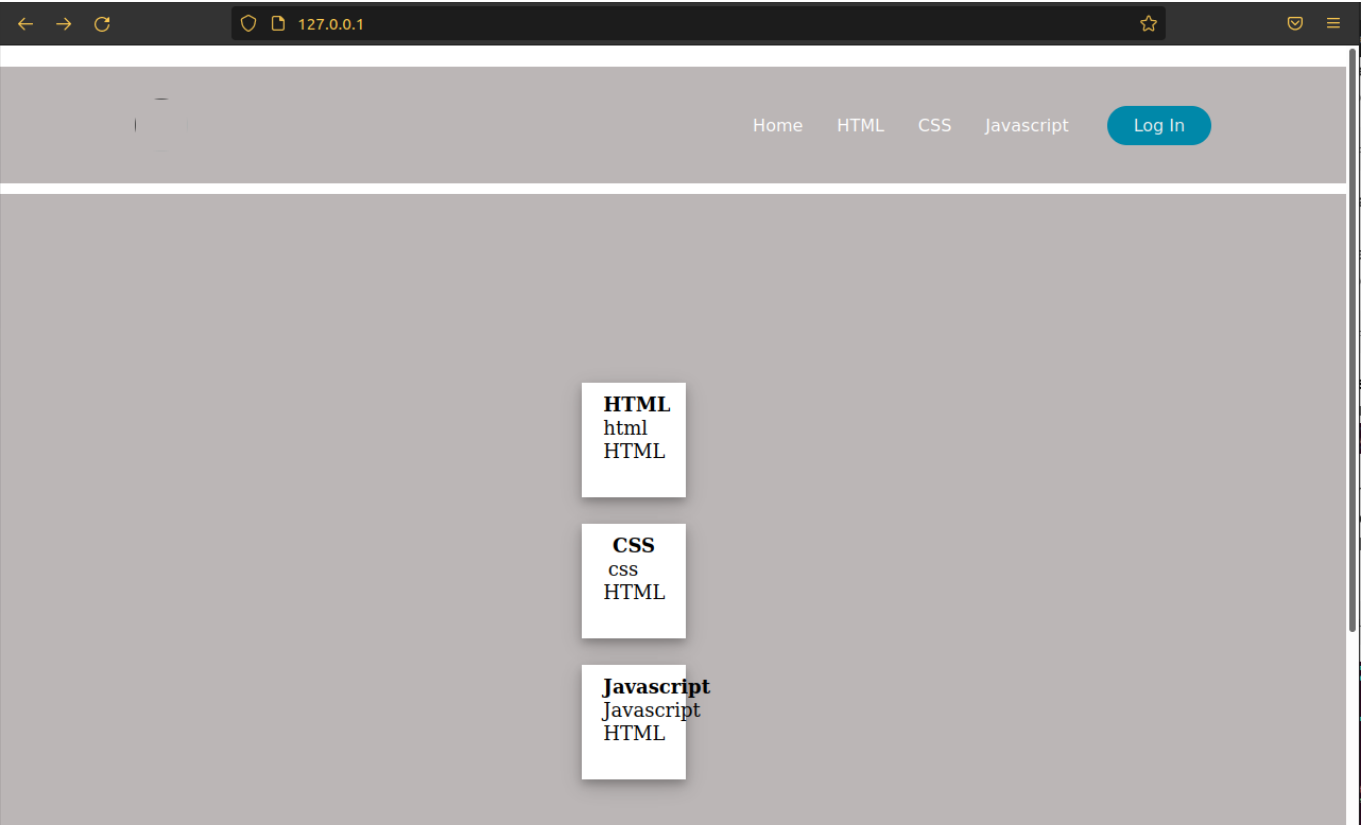
```
text-decoration: none;
cursor: pointer;
}

.form_link:hover {
text-decoration: underline;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
  <header id="header">
    
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="home.html" class="home">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="_html.html">HTML</a></li>
        <li><a href="_css.html">CSS</a></li>
        <li><a href="_java.html">Javascript</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
    <a href="logIn.html" class="logIn"><button>Log_In</button></a>
266,1 85%
```

Final step: Verify the new site is working!

It is working.



Resources

[Tony Teaches Tech](#) [LinkedinLearning](#) [Prof Robert Alberto](#)