

[Open in app](#)[Get started](#)

Arjav Dave

[Follow](#)Mar 8, 2021 · 2 min read · [Listen](#)[Save](#)

Self-Signed SSL: NGINX on MAC (Part 3)

Nginx From Beginner to Advanced

Till now, we have installed Nginx and did a simple configuration to host an html file locally.

In this part we will be configuring Nginx with a self-signed certificate. We will be creating a self signed certificate using openssl and make Nginx use it for serving content over https. Let's get our hands dirty. Open our pal, Terminal and lets create a couple of folders to store our key and certificate. Fire the following commands:

```
mkdir -p /usr/local/etc/ssl/private  
mkdir -p /usr/local/etc/ssl/certs
```



[Open in app](#)[Get started](#)

```
sudo openssl req \  
-x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 \  
-keyout /usr/local/etc/ssl/private/self-signed.key \  
-out /usr/local/etc/ssl/certs/self-signed.crt
```

Let's alter our server context from previous tutorial. The updated file is as below.

```
events {  
  
}  
  
http {  
    server {  
        # Listen on port 80 which is the default http port  
        listen 80;  
  
        # Set a permanent redirection from http to https  
        return 301 https://localhost:443;  
    }  
}
```

Add another server context inside http context with configuration and locations relating to SSL

```
server {  
    listen          443 ssl;  
  
    # location of ssl certificate  
    ssl_certificate /usr/local/etc/ssl/certs/self-signed.crt;  
  
    # location of ssl key  
    ssl_certificate_key /usr/local/etc/ssl/private/self-  
signed.key;  
}
```

Add location context inside the ssl server context



[Open in app](#)[Get started](#)

This is the whole configuration file:

```
events {  
  
}  
  
http {  
    # HTTP server  
    server {  
        listen      80;  
        return 301 https://localhost:443;  
    }  
  
    # HTTPS server  
    server {  
        listen      443 ssl;  
  
        ssl_certificate /usr/local/etc/ssl/certs/self-signed.crt;  
        ssl_certificate_key /usr/local/etc/ssl/private/self-  
signed.key;  
  
        location / {  
            root    /Users/arjav/Desktop/www;  
            index   index.html index.htm;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

As a last step we will need to add the self-signed certificate to the system keychain. Run the below command in your terminal.

```
sudo security add-trusted-cert \  
-d -r trustRoot \  
-k /Library/Keychains/System.keychain  
/usr/local/etc/ssl/certs/self-signed.crt
```

Voila! That's it. In your terminal verify your configuration file by running `nginx -t` and if everything looks okay reload your Nginx server by running `nginx -s reload`. Visit <https://127.0.0.1>. You will still see a red flag or "Not secure" sign in your browser



[Open in app](#)[Get started](#)

In the next chapter we will look at some advanced ssl configuration options for better security, caching and optimisation.

Get an email whenever Arjav Dave publishes.

Your email



We couldn't process your request. Try again, or contact our support team.

Subscribe

By signing up, you will create a Medium account if you don't already have one. Review our [Privacy Policy](#) for more information about our privacy practices.

[About](#) [Help](#) [Terms](#) [Privacy](#)

Get the Medium app

