**Cat Name of Title:** Learning Nginx

**Video Name:** 01\_03 Installing nginx - Ubuntu

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**Chapter\_Section\_Video:**

**Video Objective:**

At the end of this video the learner will be able to install nginx on a Ubuntu server.

**Introductory Statement:**

Let’s install nginx on a Ubuntu Server.

**Speaking Points:**

1. Vagrant up, vagrant ssh
2. apt update
3. apt upgrade
4. apt install nginx
5. Nginx -v
6. Systemctl status nginx
7. Check default page in browser

**Script:**

CLEAR CHROME CACHE BEFORE PROCEEDING!

Getting nginx installed only takes a few commands but first we need a server.

I’ll start by in a directory with a Vagrantfile and use Vagrant to create a linux vm running the Ubuntu operating system.

If you’re picking up the course with this lesson and need more information on Vagrant, you can find more detail in the introduction lesson that covers setting up Vagrant and Virtualbox on your workstation.

I’ll start my VM with the vagrant up command.

vagrant up

(WAIT FOR COMMAND TO COMPLETE)

Once the VM is up and running, I’ll connect to it using vagrant SSH.

vagrant ssh

This logs me in as the vagrant user and now I can install nginx.

Because I’m not logged in as root, I need sudo to the root user.

sudo su -

First, I’ll run apt update. This will make sure the Ubuntu server has the latest information on all packages that are available to be installed.

apt update

Once the package information has been updated, I can upgrade any packages that are out of date. I’ll do that with the `apt upgrade` command.

apt upgrade

I’m prompted to confirm the upgrade and, since the default is yes, I’ll press the return key to proceed.

Depending on the number of packages that are being upgraded, this step might take a few minutes to complete.

(WAIT FOR COMMAND TO COMPLETE)

EDITOR: Please pick up the video after the installation is complete

Once the upgrade is complete, I can now install nginx. I’ll do that by running `apt install nginx`.

apt install nginx

Similar to the upgrade step, I’m prompted to continue the installation which I can do by pressing the enter key.

Once the install is complete, I can confirm the installation by typing `nginx -v`. If the installation was successful, nginx should respond with the version that was just installed.

nginx -v

Because nginx gets installed as a service that runs continuously, we can also use the systemctl command to check the status of the nginx service. We do this by entering `systemctl status nginx`.

systemctl status nginx

In this status report, we can see that the service has been loaded and is actively running. Because the output is presented in a pager, we need to type ‘q’ to quit out of the systemctl status report and get back to our command prompt.

There’s one more way we can confirm nginx is installed correctly and its probably the most important way. We can use a browser and request a page from the server.

So I’ll open a browser to “<http://192.168.0.3>”; this is the IP address that my development server is using.

OPEN BROWSER To 192.168.0.3

The response from the server is a page welcoming us to nginx. This is a default page that gets installed along with the software. Seeing this page is the ultimate confirmation that the server is installed correctly and all systems are running as expected.

Now that we know our installation is working, the next thing to do is get familiar with some of the files and directories that are key to running nginx on a linux system.

**Exercise Files:**

Installation commands

**Basement:**

To begin, I’ll make sure I’m in my project directory by checking the current working directory and listing the contents.

`pwd`

`ls -l`

I also want to double check my configuration by catting the contents of the Vagrantfile.

`cat Vagrantfile`