Nginx

Read more:

* <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-nginx-on-ubuntu-16-04>

how to install Nginx on Ubunru 16.04

Step 1: Install

$ sudo apt-get update

$ sudo apt-get install nginx

Step 2: Adjust the firewall

* Before we can test Nginx, we need to reconfigure our firewall software to allow access to the service.

Nginx registers itself as a service with “**ufw**”, our firewall, upon installation. This makes it rather easy to allow Nginx access.

* We can list the applications configurations that **ufw** knows how to work with by typing:

$ sudo ufw app list

You should get a listing of the apption profiles:

Output

Available applications:

Nginx Full

Nginx HTTP

Nginx HTTPS

OpenSSH

As yo can see, there are there profiles available for Nginx:

* **Nginx Full**: This profile opens both port 80 (normal, unencrypted web traffic) and port 443 (TLS/SSL encrypted traffic)
* **Nginx HTTP**: This profile opens only port 80 (normal, unencrypted web traffic)
* **Nginx HTTPS**: This profile opens only port 443 (TLS/SSL encrypted traffic)
* You can enable “Nginx HTTP”:

$ sudo ufw allow ‘Nginx HTTP’

* Show ufw status

$ sudo ufw status

// Output

Status: active

To Action From

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OpenSSH ALLOW Anywhere

Nginx HTTP ALLOW Anywhere

OpenSSH (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)

Nginx HTTP (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)

Step 3: Check your web server

* At the end of the installation process, Ubuntu 16.04 starts Nginx. The web server should already be up and running.
* We can check with the systemd init system to make sure the service is running by typing:

$ systemctl status nginx

// output

● nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server

Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)

Active: active (running) since Mon 2016-04-18 16:14:00 EDT; 4min 2s ago

Main PID: 12857 (nginx)

CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service

├─12857 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master\_process on

└─12858 nginx: worker process

Step 4: Manage the nginx process

* Start nginx

$ sudo systemctl start nginx

// or

$ sudo service start nginx

* Stop nginx

$ sudo systemctl stop nginx

* Restart nginx

$ sudo systemctl restart ngix

* Status nginx

$ sudo systamctl status nginx

* If you are simply making configuration changes, Nginx can often reload with dropping connections. To do this command:

$ sudo systemctl reload nginx

* By default, Nginx is configured to start automatically when server boots.

Disable auto boot

$ sudo systemctl disable nginx

* Enable the service to start up at boot

$ sudo systemctl enable nginx

Step 5: Get familiar with important Nginx files and directories

* Content
* /var/www/html: The actual web content, which by default only consists of the default Nginx page you saw earlier, is served out of the /var/www/html directory. This can be changed by altering Nginx configuration files.
* Server configuration
* /etc/nginx: The nginx configuration directory. All of the Nginx configuration files reside here.
* /etc/nginx/nginx.conf: The main Nginx configuration file. This can be modified to make changes to the Nginx global configuration.
* /etc/nginx/sites-available/: The directory where per-site "server blocks" can be stored. Nginx will not use the configuration files found in this directory unless they are linked to the sites-enabled directory (see below). Typically, all server block configuration is done in this directory, and then enabled by linking to the other directory.
* /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/: The directory where enabled per-site "server blocks" are stored. Typically, these are created by linking to configuration files found in the sites-available directory.
* /etc/nginx/snippets: This directory contains configuration fragments that can be included elsewhere in the Nginx configuration. Potentially repeatable configuration segments are good candidates for refactoring into snippets.
* Server logs
* /var/log/nginx/access.log: Every request to your web server is recorded in this log file unless Nginx is configured to do otherwise.
* /var/log/nginx/error.log: Any Nginx errors will be recorded in this log.