Step3: Webサーバー構築 (Nginx)

1. 目的

- •AppServerにWebサーバー(Nginx)を導入する
- •ホストPCからブラウザでアクセスできるようにする
- •実務を意識し、サービスの自動起動やセキュリティも考慮

2. Nginxインストール

AppServerにSSH接続して以下を実行: sudo dnf install -y nginx

```
Installed:
   nginx-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64
```

nginx-filesystem-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.noarch

nginx-core-2:1.20.1-22.el9_6.3.x86_64 rocky-logos-httpd-90.16-1.el9.noarch

Complete!

3. サービス起動と自動起動設定

sudo systemctl enable --now nginx

状態確認
 systemctl status nginx
 active (running) になっていればOK。

```
@vbox ~]$ systemctl status nginx
nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-09-03 01:56:23 JST; 8s ago
```

4. Firewall設定

```
HTTP(80番ポート)を開放:
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

確認:

sudo firewall-cmd --list-all

```
@vbox ~]$ sudo firewall-cmd --list-all
public (active)
  target: default
  icmp-block-inversion: no
  interfaces: enp0s3
  sources:
  services: cockpit dhcpv6-client http ssh
```

5. 動作確認(AppServer内)

curl http://127.0.0.1

→ nginx test page のページ内容が返ってくれば成功。

6. ホストPCからブラウザアクセス

ポートフォワードを設定している場合 (例: 8080 \rightarrow 80) ブラウザで以下にアクセス:

http://127.0.0.1:8080

→ Nginxのデフォルトページが表示されれば成功。

HTTP Server Test Page

This page is used to test the proper operation of an HTTP server after it has been installed on a Rocky Linux system. If you can read this page, it means that the software is working correctly.

Just visiting?

This website you are visiting is either experiencing problems or could be going through maintenance.

If you would like the let the administrators of this website know that you've seen this page instead of the page you've expected, you should send them an email. In general, mail sent to the name "webmaster" and directed to the website's domain should reach the appropriate person.

The most common email address to send to is: 'webmaster@example.com"

Note:

The Rocky Linux distribution is a stable and reproduceable platform based on the sources of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). With this in mind, please understand that:

I am the admin, what do I do?

You may now add content to the webroot directory for your software.

For systems using the Apache Webserver: You can add content to the directory /var/www/html/. Until you do so, people visiting your website will see this page. If you would like this page to not be shown, follow the instructions in: /etc/httpd/conf. d/welcome.conf.

For systems using Nginx: You can add your content in a location of your choice and edit the root configuration directive in /etc/nginx/nginx.conf.



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7. コンテンツ差し替え

- nginxの設定ファイルを確認 cat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
- 以下の記述を見つけるroot /var/www/htm
- /var/www/htmlの配下にsampleディレクトリを作って、自作のindex.htmlを配置する

sudo mkdir sample sudo vi sample/index.html

7. コンテンツ差し替え

Viで以下を記述し保存する <h1>Hello from AppServer</h1>

• 再度アクセス:

http://127.0.0.1:8080/sample/

→ Helloメッセージが表示される。

Hello from AppServer!

8.今回の学び

- コンテンツ差し替えの際、IPとポート番号に加えて作成した ディレクトリを指定する必要があることを学んだ。
- Nginxのhtmlファイルの格納場所を調べる方法を学んだ。