Ubuntu 18.04: Nginx

Installation

Immer neuste (stabile) Version über PPA

> https://launchpad.net/~nginx

```
# add-apt-repository ppa:nginx/stable
# apt-get update
# aptitude install nginx
```

Version aus der Distribution

```
# apt-get update
# aptitude install nginx
```

Prüfung

```
# service nginx status
● 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 Sat 2019-04-06 14:50:15 CEST; 9min ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
  Process: 8408 ExecStop=/sbin/start-stop-daemon --quiet --stop --retry
QUIT/5 --pidfile /run/nginx.pid (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 8826 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;
(code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 8820 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on;
master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 8828 (nginx)
    Tasks: 2 (limit: 2319)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
           ├─8828 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on;
master_process on;
           └─8830 nginx: worker process

Apr 06 14:50:15 xxx systemd[1]: Starting A high performance web server and a
reverse proxy server...
Apr 06 14:50:15 xxx systemd[1]: nginx.service: Failed to parse PID from file
/run/nginx.pid: Invalid argument
Apr 06 14:50:15 xxx systemd[1]: Started A high performance web server and a
reverse proxy server.
```

```
# netstat -anptu
Aktive Internetverbindungen (Server und stehende Verbindungen)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:80              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
8828/nginx: master
tcp6       0      0 :::80                   :::*                    LISTEN
8828/nginx: master
```

Konfiguration

Serverweite Konfigurationen werden an folgender Datei vorgenommen:

nginx.conf

```
[...]
        server_tokens off;
[...]
```

Bei Nginx heißen die „virtual hosts“ innerhalb der Konfiguration „server“. Unter Ubuntu ist eine Dateistruktur ähnlich der von Apache vorhanden - gemeint sind die Ordner **sites-available** sowie **sites-enabled**.

```
/etc/nginx# ll
total 72
drwxr-xr-x   8 root root 4096 Apr  7 18:32 ./
drwxr-xr-x 112 root root 4096 Apr 12 21:13 ../
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root 4096 Nov  6 19:54 conf.d/
-rw-r--r--   1 root root 1077 Apr  6  2018 fastcgi.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root root 1007 Apr  6  2018 fastcgi_params
-rw-r--r--   1 root root 2837 Apr  6  2018 koi-utf
-rw-r--r--   1 root root 2223 Apr  6  2018 koi-win
-rw-r--r--   1 root root 3957 Apr  6  2018 mime.types
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root 4096 Nov  6 19:54 modules-available/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root 4096 Apr  7 14:07 modules-enabled/
-rw-r--r--   1 root root 1515 Apr  7 16:22 nginx.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root root  180 Apr  6  2018 proxy_params
-rw-r--r--   1 root root  636 Apr  6  2018 scgi_params
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root 4096 Apr  7 22:05 sites-available/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root 4096 Apr  7 20:31 sites-enabled/
drwxr-xr-x   2 root root 4096 Apr  7 14:07 snippets/
-rw-r--r--   1 root root  664 Apr  6  2018 uwsgi_params
-rw-r--r--   1 root root 3071 Apr  6  2018 win-utf
```

Nach Änderung der Konfiguration kann mit folgendem Befehl geprüft werden, ob die Konfiguration Fehler enthält:

```
# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
```

HTTPS mit Let's Encrypt

Certbot installieren

Als root ausführen:

```
# apt-get update
# apt-get install software-properties-common
# add-apt-repository universe
# add-apt-repository ppa:certbot/certbot
# apt-get update
# apt-get install python3-certbot-nginx
```

Cerbot: Zertifikate anfordern und Webserver anpassen

```
certbot --nginx --agree-tos --redirect --hsts --staple-ocsp --email
example@domain.de --domain example-website.de
```

Cronjob zur Erneuerung der Zertifikate

```
# whereis certbot
certbot: /usr/bin/certbot /usr/share/man/man1/certbot.1.gz
# crontab -e
```

In die Crontab kommt dann beispielsweise folgendes rein:

```
# m h  dom mon dow   command
30 4 * * * /usr/bin/certbot renew >> /var/log/le-renew.log
```

Dann lassen wir noch unser Logfile rotieren:

/etc/logrotate.d/le-renew

```
/var/log/le-renew.log
{
    rotate 12
    weekly
    compress
    missingok
}
```

PHP

Installation

PHP im CGI-Modus mit einigen Modulen:

```
# aptitude install php7.2-bz2 php7.2-cli php7.2-common php7.2-curl php7.2-
fpm php7.2-gd php7.2-intl php7.2-json php7.2-mbstring php7.2-mysql php7.2-
opcache php7.2-readline php7.2-xml php7.2-zip
```

Läuft?

```
# service php7.2-fpm status
● php7.2-fpm.service - The PHP 7.2 FastCGI Process Manager
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/php7.2-fpm.service; enabled; vendor
preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2019-04-13 17:24:28 CEST; 3min 27s ago
     Docs: man:php-fpm7.2(8)
 Main PID: 943 (php-fpm7.2)
   Status: "Processes active: 0, idle: 2, Requests: 0, slow: 0, Traffic:
0req/sec"
    Tasks: 3 (limit: 2319)
   CGroup: /system.slice/php7.2-fpm.service
           ├─943 php-fpm: master process (/etc/php/7.2/fpm/php-fpm.conf)
           ├─964 php-fpm: pool www
           └─965 php-fpm: pool www

Apr 13 17:24:28 xxx systemd[1]: Starting The PHP 7.2 FastCGI Process
Manager...
Apr 13 17:24:28 xxx systemd[1]: Started The PHP 7.2 FastCGI Process Manager.
```

PHP.ini

Folgende Zeilen dürfen nicht auskommentiert bleiben:

/etc/php/7.2/fpm/pool.d/www.conf

```
[...]
env[HOSTNAME] = $HOSTNAME
env[PATH] = /usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
env[TMP] = /tmp
env[TMPDIR] = /tmp
env[TEMP] = /tmp
[...]
```

/etc/php/7.2/fpm/php.ini

```
[...]
short_open_tag = On
[...]
open_basedir = /var/www/:/tmp/:/dev/urandom
[...]
expose_php = Off
[...]
```

/etc/php/7.2/cli/php.ini

```
[...]
short_open_tag = On
[...]
open_basedir = /var/www/:/tmp/:/dev/urandom
[...]
expose_php = Off
[...]
```

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