

Installing Nginx and Zend Server

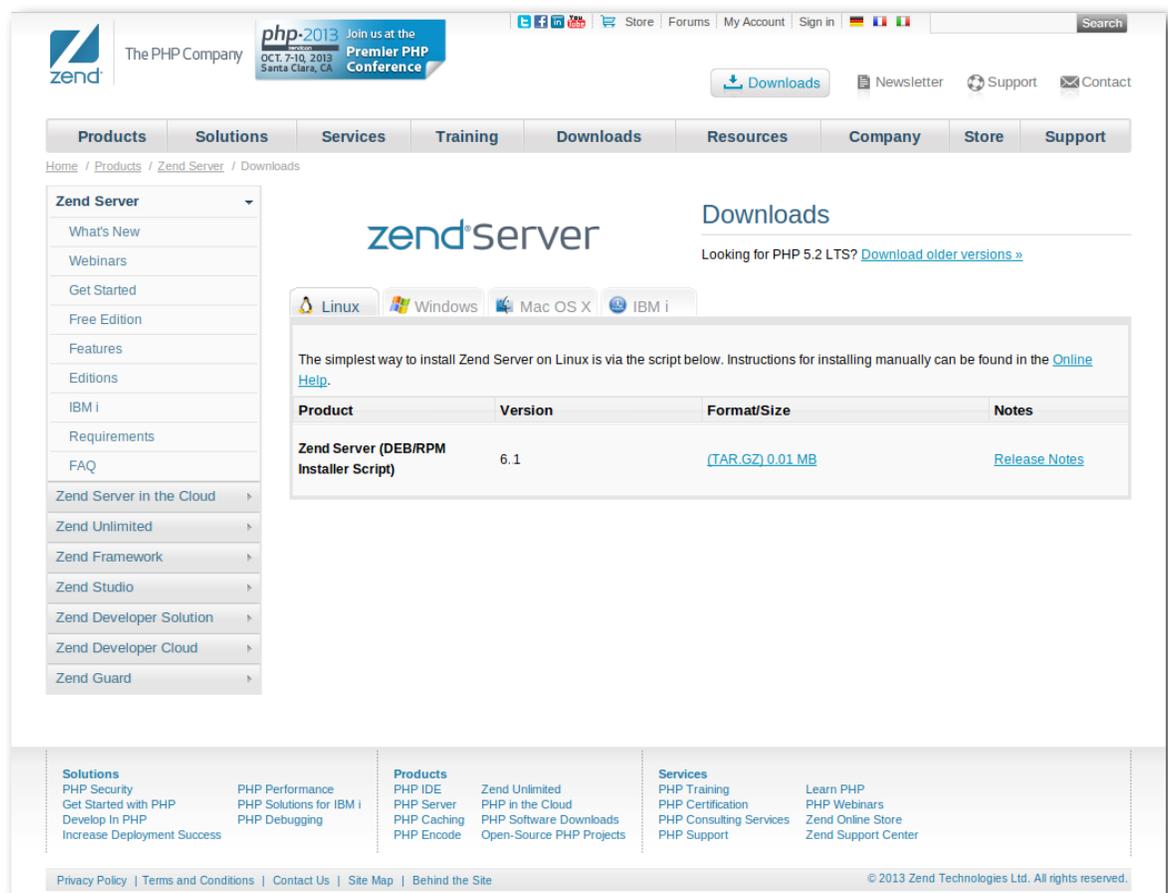
Zend Server 6.1 makes installing NGINX easy!

NGINX is the fastest growing Web server in the world and second in adoption only to Apache.

Zend Server 6.1 and NGINX combine on Linux to make the most powerful “out of the box” PHP stack available and getting started is EASY!

There is one minor step that we need to take to prepare our Linux instance for installing Zend Server 6.1 with NGINX. We need to tell the operating system where to retrieve the NGINX bits from by adding a repository designation to the appropriate list.

Point your browser to the Zend Server Download Page (<http://www.zend.com/products/server/downloads>) – make sure the “Linux” tab is selected.



The screenshot shows the Zend Server website's download page for Linux. The page includes a navigation menu, a sidebar with a 'Zend Server' dropdown, and a main content area with a 'Downloads' section. The 'Downloads' section has tabs for Linux, Windows, Mac OS X, and IBM i. Below the tabs, there is a table listing the available download options.

Product	Version	Format/Size	Notes
Zend Server (DEB/RPM Installer Script)	6.1	(TAR.GZ) 0.01 MB	Release Notes

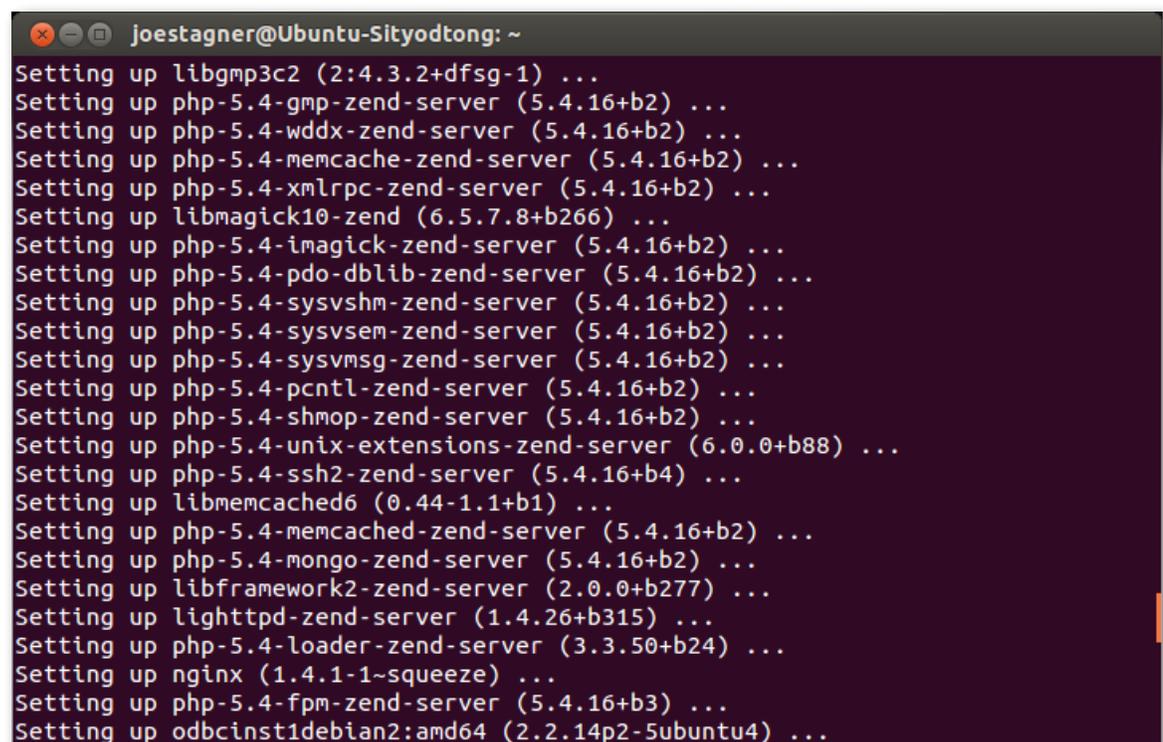
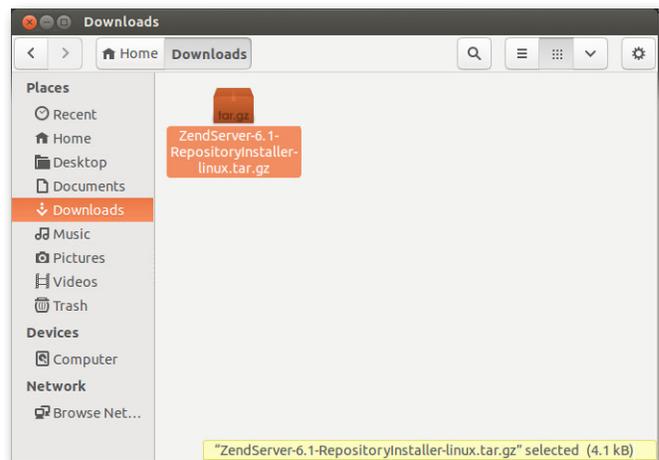
Then, download the Installer Script.

When the download has finished, decompress the .tar.gz file to a location that will be convenient to access from a Linux terminal window.

Next, open a terminal, and cd (change directory) to the location where you decompressed the Zend Server Installer Script. If you took the defaults, the directory name will be ZendServer-Repositoryinstaller-linux.

Now run the installer script specifying the version of PHP that you want to run, and that you want to use NGINX as your web server:

```
./install_zs.sh 5.4 nginx
```



The installer will begin performing its magic, pausing on occasion to ask you to accept some defaults. If you like, you can append the `--automatic` command line directive to automatically accept all the defaults.

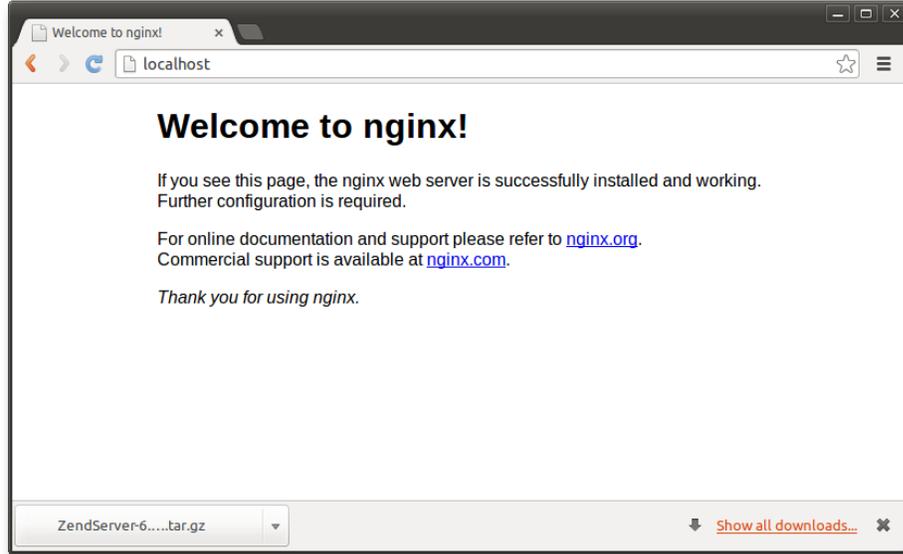
If you're interested in the behind the scenes details, what the Zend Server Install script is doing under the covers is exactly what you would do "manually".

It determines whether it's running on a system that supports DEB packaging or RPM packaging. Then it adds the required repositories to the .repo or .list files.

Next it fetches the necessary public key(s) to be used for package verification.

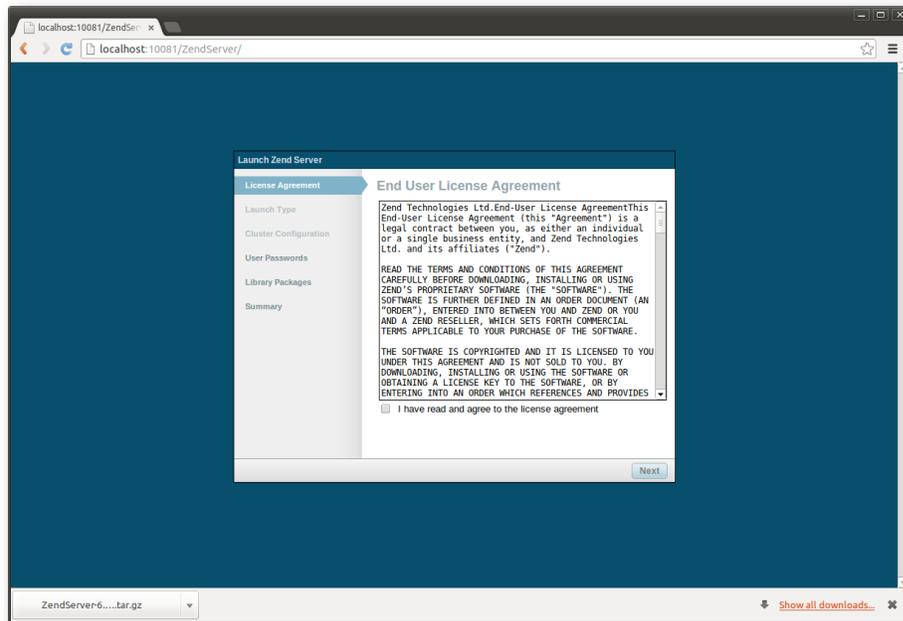
Finally the script invokes the appropriate installation command depending on the type of system you are running on (aptitude or yum). This means you can re-install and update using the conventional Linux Tools.

When the installer completes you can point your browser at <http://localhost> to confirm that the installation has completed successfully.



For most development purposes the NGINX default configuration will suit just fine. More information about configuring NGINX can be found here: <http://nginx.org>

Next we can point our browser at <http://localhost:10081>, and begin the configuration of Zend Server as usual. (More information about setting up Zend Server can be found at <http://devzone.zend.com/2753/installing-and-configuring-zend-server-6-on-apple-mac-osx/> - the screen shots are from installing on a Mac but the steps to get started with the installed Zend Server are the same.)



For more information about Zend Server see here: <http://www.zend.com/en/products/server/> and view the Zend Server documentation at <http://files.zend.com/help/Zend-Server-6/zend-server.htm>.

For documentation on NGINX, see <http://nginx.org/en/docs/>