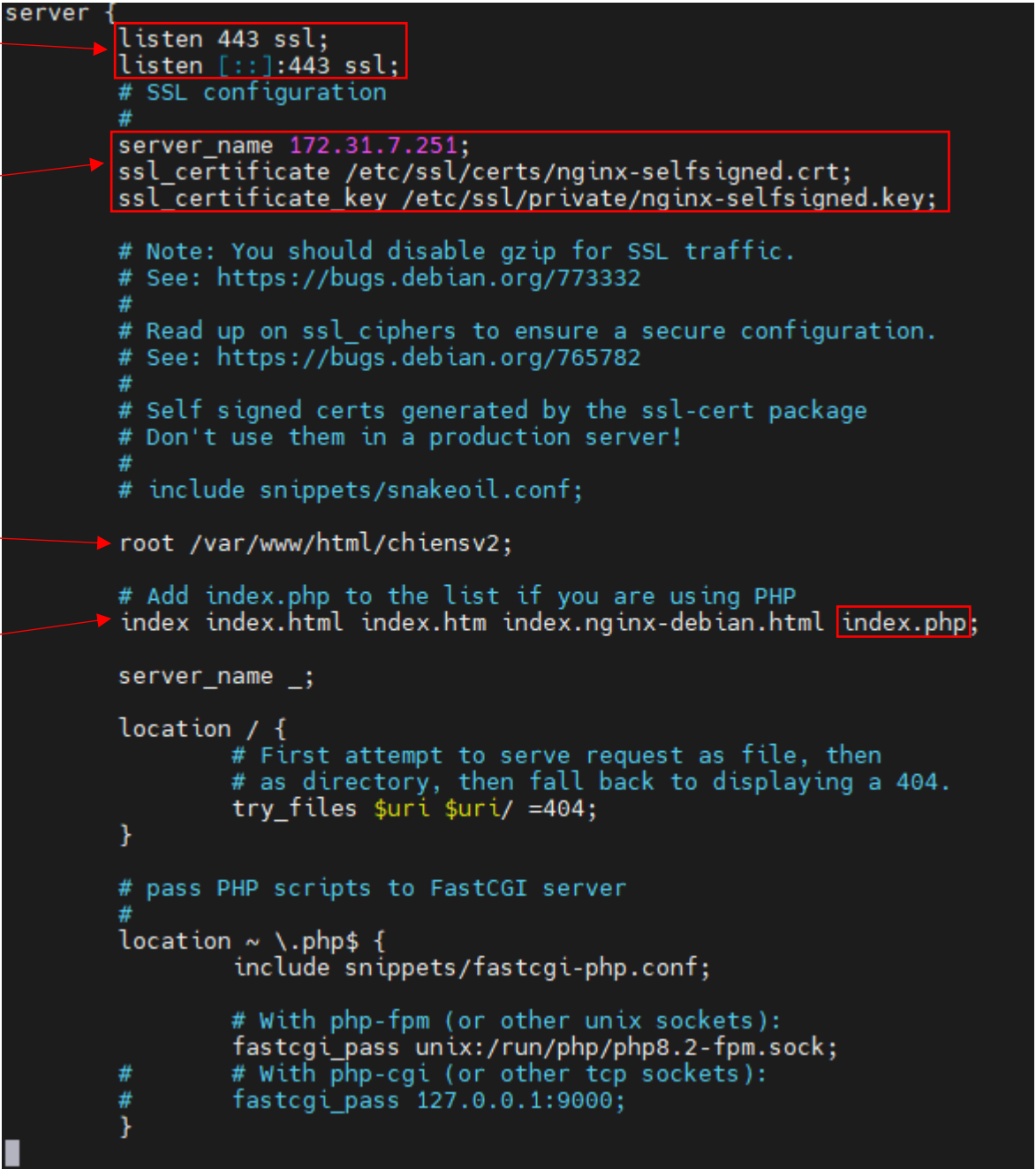


Comment passer sa page débian12 par défaut en HTTPS

Vous avez développé votre site.

Nous allons créer les certificats grâce à la commande : `openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/private/nginx-selfsigned.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/nginx-selfsigned.crt`

Il suffit ensuite de modifier le protocole ssl dans *default* ainsi que le chemin d'accès à la page par défaut, allons-y grâce à la commande : `nano etc/nginx/sites-available/default`



The image shows a terminal window displaying the content of the file `/etc/nginx/sites-available/default`. The file is a configuration for an Nginx server. Several lines are highlighted with red boxes, and red arrows point from text labels on the left to these boxes:

- Port + default_server** points to the `listen 443 ssl;` line.
- Protocole ssl** points to the `ssl_certificate /etc/ssl/certs/nginx-selfsigned.crt;` and `ssl_certificate_key /etc/ssl/private/nginx-selfsigned.key;` lines.
- Chemin d'accès** points to the `root /var/www/html/chienSV2;` line.
- N'oubliez pas de rajouter dans cette ligne le index.php** points to the `index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html index.php;` line.

```
server {  
    listen 443 ssl;  
    listen [::]:443 ssl;  
    # SSL configuration  
    #  
    server_name 172.31.7.251;  
    ssl_certificate /etc/ssl/certs/nginx-selfsigned.crt;  
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/ssl/private/nginx-selfsigned.key;  
  
    # Note: You should disable gzip for SSL traffic.  
    # See: https://bugs.debian.org/773332  
    #  
    # Read up on ssl_ciphers to ensure a secure configuration.  
    # See: https://bugs.debian.org/765782  
    #  
    # Self signed certs generated by the ssl-cert package  
    # Don't use them in a production server!  
    #  
    # include snippets/snakeoil.conf;  
  
    root /var/www/html/chienSV2;  
  
    # Add index.php to the list if you are using PHP  
    index index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html index.php;  
  
    server_name _;  
  
    location / {  
        # First attempt to serve request as file, then  
        # as directory, then fall back to displaying a 404.  
        try_files $uri $uri/ =404;  
    }  
  
    # pass PHP scripts to FastCGI server  
    #  
    location ~ \.php$ {  
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;  
  
        # With php-fpm (or other unix sockets):  
        fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php8.2-fpm.sock;  
        # With php-cgi (or other tcp sockets):  
        fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;  
    }  
}
```

Nous allons redémarrer le service *nginx* grâce à la commande : `systemctl restart nginx`

Enfin, allez sur votre navigateur (dans la barre d'adresse) pour tester : <https://votreIP> (si ça ne fonctionne pas, essayez <https://votreIP/index.php>)