Nginx location configuration (subfolders)

Asked 8 years, 1 month ago Modified 3 years, 9 months ago Viewed 97k times 🛟 Part of PHP Collective



lets say I've a path like:

29

/var/www/myside/



that path contains two folders... let's say /static and /manage



I'd like to configure nginx to have an access to:



/static folder on / (eg. http://example.org/) this folder has some .html files.

/manage folder on /manage (eg. http://example.org/manage) in this case this folder contains Slim's PHP framework code - that means the index.php file is in public subfolder (eg. /var/www/mysite/manage/public/index.php)

I've tried a lot of combinations such as

```
server {
 listen 80;
 server_name example.org;
 error_log /usr/local/etc/nginx/logs/mysite/error.log;
 access_log /usr/local/etc/nginx/logs/mysite/access.log;
 root /var/www/mysite;
 location /manage {
    root $uri/manage/public;
    try_files $uri /index.php$is_args$args;
 }
 location / {
    root $uri/static/;
    index index.html;
 }
 location ~ \.php {
    try_files $uri =404;
   fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+\.php)(/.+)$;
   include fastcgi_params;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_NAME $fastcgi_script_name;
    fastcgi_index index.php;
    fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
}
```

The / works correctly anyway manage doesn't. Am I doing something wrong? Does anybody know what should I change?

Matthew.



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I don't think root \$uri/(directory); will work, will it? Surely that would come out to some odd, like root /manage/manage/public, not what you want. Or am I misinterpreting what \$uri does?

— Bytewave Feb 24, 2017 at 18:08

@Bytewave well yea, you're absolutely right it won't work. That's one of milion combinations that I've already tried:) Let's assume that there isn't \$uri but /var/www/mysite/manage/public and /var/www/mysite/static - anyways it doesn't work. - Nubzor Feb 25, 2017 at 17:36

1 Answer

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To access a path like /var/www/mysite/manage/public with a URI like /manage, you will need to use alias rather than root. See this document for details.



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I am assuming that you need to run PHP from both roots, in which case you will need two location ~ \.php blocks, see example below. If you have no PHP within /var/www/mysite/static, you can delete the unused location block.



For example:



server {
 listen 80;
 server_name example.org;
 error_log /usr/local/etc/nginx/logs/mysite/error.log;
 access_log /usr/local/etc/nginx/logs/mysite/access.log;

root /var/www/mysite/static;
 index index.html;

location / {
 }
 location ~ \.php\$ {
 try_files \$uri = 404;
 fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;

 include fastcgi_params;
 fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME \$request_filename;
 fastcgi_param SCRIPT_NAME \$fastcgi_script_name;

```
location ^~ /manage {
    alias /var/www/mysite/manage/public;
    index index.php;

if (!-e $request_filename) { rewrite ^ /manage/index.php last; }

location ~ \.php$ {
    if (!-f $request_filename) { return 404; }
    fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;

    include fastcgi_params;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $request_filename;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_NAME $fastcgi_script_name;
}
}
```

The ^~ modifier causes the prefix location to take precedence over regular expression locations at the same level. See this document for details.

The alias and try_files directives are not together due to this long standing bug.

Be aware of this caution in the use of the if directive.

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- 1 You have multiple Common mistakes and Pitfalls in your example vladkras Mar 31, 2017 at 11:07
- 4 @vladkras such as? Richard Smith Mar 31, 2017 at 13:08

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