Nextcloud

- Nextcloud @Nginx @Oracle Linux v9.5 with self-signed cert (for virtualization)
- Big-Files upload
- Replicate Nextcloud instance to another server
- Encryption
- default NGINX config

Nextcloud @Nginx @Oracle Linux v9.5 with self-signed cert (for virtualization)

preparations

disable IPv6

```
TODO: sysclt ipv6...
```

```
dnf update
dnf install \
    mariadb \
    wget \
    unzip
```

Create database

Connect to database server, create database and user for application from wherever it is possible. When safe post-script installation been executed, most probably remote root access is not permitted. Login locally to create new database and user.

```
ssh anton@lt58ncp1dbn1
sudo su
mariadb -u maxscale -p -h 10.120.12.xxx
```

```
CREATE DATABASE ncp1 CHARACTER SET utf8mb4;
CREATE USER 'ncp1rw'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'superpass';
GRANT ALL ON ncp1.* TO 'ncp1rw'@'%';
```

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
SHOW GRANTS FOR ncp1rw;
```

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Grants for ncp1rw@%                                                                                 |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `ncp1rw`@`%` IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD
'*BD9925F1D4C650B93F105762F0FC7F494AD66AC8' |
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `ncp1`.* TO `ncp1rw`@`%`                                                    |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
2 rows in set (0.009 sec)
```

Check connectivity to database server from application server

```
[root@lt58ncp1app1 anton]#
mariadb -h lt58ncp1dbn1 -u ncp1rw -p
```

Generate certificates (self-signed)

Prepare storage

```
export fqdn="host"
export dir="/data/certs/"
mkdir -p ${dir}/CA
mkdir -p ${dir}/${fqdn}
cd ${dir}/CA
pwd
```

Create CSR and certificate

```
TODO: add echoing pass to file and from ${fqdn}.pass
```

create key for CA, give passpharase minimum of four(4) symbols (you want complicated for stronger setups)

```
openssl genrsa -out ca.key 2048
```

create request for CA certificate

```
openssl req -new -sha256 -key ca.key -out ca.csr
```

create a CA certificate

```
openssl x509 -req -days 3600 -in ca.csr -out ca.crt -signkey ca.key
```

generate a key for new certicate for server (modern systems accept key size minimum 2048)

```
openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048
```

create request for the new certificate

```
openssl req -new -sha256 -key server.key -out server.csr
```

sign request for new certificate with the CA

```
openssl x509 -req -sha256 -days 3600 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt
```

Now we have pair of certificate and key, we can rename them

```
ls -la


mv ${dir}/CA/server.* ${dir}/${fqdn}/
cd ${dir}/${fqdn}/
mv server.csr ${fqdn}.csr
mv server.crt ${fqdn}.crt
mv server.key ${fqdn}.key
```

Fix SElinux contexts for certificates

```
setenforce 0
```

Install Nginx webserver

```
dnf install nginx
systemctl enable nginx
systemctl start nginx
```

```
systemctl status nginx
ss -ntap | grep nginx
```

```
LISTEN 0      511          0.0.0.0:80        0.0.0.0:*     users:(("nginx",pid=3459,fd=6),("nginx",pid=3457,fd=6))
LISTEN 0      511             [::]:80           [::]:*     users:(("nginx",pid=3459,fd=7),("nginx",pid=3457,fd=7))
```

Create firewall rules for webserver

```
firewall-cmd --remove-service=http  --permanent
firewall-cmd    --add-service=https --permanent
systemctl restart firewalld
firewall-cmd --list-all
```

Prepare local storage for application (not for data)

```
sudo su
export dir="/var/www/"
mkdir -p ${dir}
cd $dir
pwd
```

Download nextcloud and check integrity. Decide which version is going to be deployed. Rule of thumb is to go current major version minus one.

```
# export v=21
export v=29
wget https://download.nextcloud.com/server/releases/latest-$v.zip
curl https://download.nextcloud.com/server/releases/latest-$v.zip.sha256
sha256sum latest-$v.zip
unzip latest-$v.zip
```

Change permission to nginx's configuration and applications directories

```
cat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf  | grep user
mkdir -p ${dir}/nextcloud/data/
chown -R nginx:nginx ${dir}/nextcloud/data/
chown -R nginx:nginx ${dir}/nextcloud/config/
chown -R nginx:nginx ${dir}/nextcloud/apps/
namei -mo ${dir}/nextcloud/config
```

Disable default config by commenting or deleting the lines

```
vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

```
    # Load modular configuration files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.
    # See http://nginx.org/en/docs/ngx_core_module.html#include
    # for more information.
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;

    server {
        listen       80;
        listen       [::]:80;
        server_name  _;
        root         /usr/share/nginx/html;

        # Load configuration files for the default server block.
        include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;

        error_page 404 /404.html;
        location = /404.html {
        }

        error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
        location = /50x.html {
        }
    }

# Settings for a TLS enabled server.
#
#    server {
#        listen       443 ssl http2;
#        listen       [::]:443 ssl http2;
#        server_name  _;
#        root         /usr/share/nginx/html;
#
#        ssl_certificate "/etc/pki/nginx/server.crt";
#        ssl_certificate_key "/etc/pki/nginx/private/server.key";
#        ssl_session_cache shared:SSL:1m;
#        ssl_session_timeout  10m;
#        ssl_ciphers PROFILE=SYSTEM;
#        ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
#
#        # Load configuration files for the default server block.
#        include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;
#
#        error_page 404 /404.html;
#            location = /40x.html {
#        }
#
#        error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
#            location = /50x.html {
#        }
#    }

}
```

Create nginx configuration file

```
vi /etc/nginx/conf.d/server.conf
```

```
https://docs.nextcloud.com/server/latest/admin_manual/installation/nginx.html
```

Change certificates pointing to the created ones

```
    ssl_certificate     /data/certs/lt58nct1app21/lt58nct1app21.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /data/certs/lt58nct1app21/lt58nct1app21.key;
```

Check and reload config

```
nginx -t
nginx -s reload
```

```
[root@lt58nct1app21 lt58nct1app21]# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
[root@lt58nct1app21 lt58nct1app21]# nginx -s reload
[root@lt58nct1app21 lt58nct1app21]# 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 Mon 2025-07-21 07:00:24 EEST; 9min ago
   Main PID: 14512 (nginx)
      Tasks: 2 (limit: 5835)
     Memory: 2.9M
        CPU: 47ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
             ├─14512 "nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx"
             └─14661 "nginx: worker process"

Jul 21 07:00:24 lt58nct1app21 systemd[1]: Starting The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server...
Jul 21 07:00:24 lt58nct1app21 nginx[14510]: nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
Jul 21 07:00:24 lt58nct1app21 nginx[14510]: nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
Jul 21 07:00:24 lt58nct1app21 systemd[1]: Started The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server.
```

Enable latest supported PHP module:

```
dnf module list php
dnf module enable php:8.3
```

```
[root@lt58nct1app21 lt58nct1app21]# dnf module list php
Last metadata expiration check: 0:44:11 ago on Mon 21 Jul 2025 06:26:23 AM EEST.
Oracle Linux 9 Application Stream Packages
Name                            Stream                          Profiles                                Summary
php                             8.1                             common [d], devel, minimal              PHP scripting language
php                             8.2                             common [d], devel, minimal              PHP scripting language
php                             8.3                             common [d], devel, minimal              PHP scripting language
```

Install prerequsitives

```
dnf install \
  php \
  php-fpm \
```

```
    php-mysqlnd \
    php-zip \
    php-xml \
    php-mbstring \
    php-curl \
    php-gd
```

Enable php-fpm service

```
systemctl enable php-fpm
systemctl start php-fpm
systemctl status php-fpm
```

Modify webserver config to forward requests to correct socket. Config file comes with php-fpm package, but check and adjust configs:

```
cat /etc/nginx/conf.d/php-fpm.conf
```

Determine where PHP socket is listening

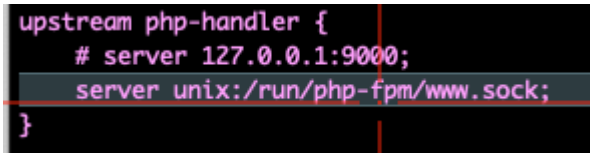
```
fgrep -irn www.sock /etc/php-fpm.d/
```

```
/etc/php-fpm.d/www.conf:38:listen = /run/php-fpm/www.sock
```

Reconfigure config

```
vi /etc/nginx/conf.d/host.conf
```

```
upstream php-handler {
    # server 127.0.0.1:9000;
    # server unix:/run/php/php8.2-fpm.sock;
    server unix:/run/php-fpm/www.sock;
}
```



Enable logging: check log file is created after reloading nextcloud page and it can be tail'ed

```
mkdir -p /var/www/nextcloud/log
chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/nextcloud/log/
vi /var/www/nextcloud/config/config.php
ls -la /var/www/nextcloud/log/


tail -f /var/www/nextcloud/log/nextcloud.log
```

Big-Files upload

To enable big files management, there are several components need to be fine-tuned.

Good practise is to backup configuration file by copying and renaming it by adding timestamp prefix. Also, duplicate the line to be modified and add timestamped and signed comment.

Prepare location for temporary storage

Ensure, disk used has enough storage to allocate for temporary file (if limit of the big file is 16GB, it must be 16GB (per one upload process, if two users upload two files, it should be double).

```
export host="$(hostname)"
export dir="/mnt/${host}-data/ncp1/tmp/"
mkdir -p ${dir}/php-fpm/
mkdir -p ${dir}/nginx/
df -h ${dir}
chmod 775 ${dir}/php-fpm/
chmod 775 ${dir}/nginx/
chown -R www-data:www-data ${dir}


ls -latr ${dir}
```

First, let's see current settings, which will be modifed, note them, adjust values and extract them again. By doing so, we ensure that new values are applied. This facilitate troubleshooting.

PHP (php-fpm)

Initally, it is important to understand that 'php' and 'php-fpm' are to different packages AND configuration files are different for them as well.

To show PHP related info is to enable show php button in the admin page. The reason to use it that exactly like that PHP modules and versions are seen from application perspective. System might have packages installed, but for some reason are not seen by application. But..

```
root@(host):/var/www/nextcloud# sudo -u www-data php ./occ config:app:set --value=yes serverinfo phpinfo
```

```
Config value 'phpinfo' for app 'serverinfo' is now set to 'yes', stored as mixed in fast cache
```

The PHP info will be displayed on admin page, navigate to:

```
https://(nextcloud)/settings/admin/serverinfo
```

Click on "Show phpinfo()". Search for (CTRL+F or CMD+F in Firefox) "configuration file", which will indicate which file to modify. In my case, it is

```
Configuration File (php.ini) Path  /etc/php/8.3/fpm
Loaded Configuration File          /etc/php/8.3/fpm/php.ini
```

We are interested in values defining max filesize and timeouts (in seconds)

Let's modify these values. Backup first, then load editor

```
file="/etc/php/8.3/fpm/php.ini"
cp ${file} ${file}.$(date +"%Y-%m-%d.%H%M")
ls -latr ${file}*

vi ${file}
```

Duplicate, modify, comment and save file. Final result and documenting style should be as below

```
# max_execution_time = 30
# 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
max_execution_time = 3600

# max_input_time = 60
# 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
max_input_time = 60

# memory_limit = 128M
# 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
memory_limit = 1G
```

```
# post_max_size = 8M
# 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
post_max_size = 16G

# a;upload_tmp_dir =
# 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
upload_tmp_dir = /mnt/gcp1ncp1app1-data/ncp1/tmp/php-fpm/

# upload_max_filesize = 2M
# 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
upload_max_filesize = 16G
```

Restart php-fpm

```
systemctl restart php8.3-fpm
```

Webserver (nginx):

```
root@(host):/home/anton# vi /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/(host).conf
```

```
    # 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
    # client_max_body_size 512M;
    client_max_body_size 16G;
    # client_body_timeout 300s;
    client_body_timeout 3600s;

    # 2025-03-23  * for big files /A
    client_body_temp_path /mnt/gcp1ncp1app1-data/ncp1/tmp/nginx/;
```

Application

Adjusting chunk size (use smaller chunks for higher bandwidth). In this example it will be set to 20 MB, default is 100 MB. `--value 0` for no chunking.

```
cd /var/www/nextcloud/
sudo -u www-data php occ config:system:get files.chunked_upload.max_size
```

```
sudo -u www-data php occ config:system:set --type int --value 20971520 files.chunked_upload.max_size
```

```
System config value files.chunked_upload.max_size set to integer 20971520
```

```
sudo -u www-data php occ config:system:get files.chunked_upload.max_size
```

```
20971520
```

ref.

```
https://docs.nextcloud.com/server/latest/admin_manual/configuration_files/big_file_upload_configuration.html
```

Replicate Nextcloud instance to another server

Destination:

Prepare

```
export user="user"
export src="(source host)"
export dst="(destination host)"
export path="/home/${user}/delme/${src}--${dst}/"
mkdir -p ${path}
chown -R ${user}:${user} /home/${user}/delme/
ls -la ${path}
namei -mo ${path}
```

Clean before bringing new stuff here (carefully here)

```
echo ${path}
ls -la ${path}
read -p "Correct path to clean?"
rm -i ${path}/*
ls -la ${path}
```

Source

Prepare

```
sudo su
export user="user"
export src="(source host)"
export dst="(destination host)"
```

```
export path="/home/${user}/delme/${src}--${dst}/"
export file="nextcloud.tgz.$(date +"%Y-%m-%d.%H%M")"
mkdir -p ${path}
ls -lahtr ${path}
```

Compress application directory (takes little time, coffee time)

```
tar -czvf ${path}/${file} /var/www/nextcloud/
ls -lahtr ${path}
```

Transfer file to the second instance

```
scp -v ${path}/${file} ${user}@${dst}:delme/${src}--${dst}/
```

Destination (continues):

Observe, that has been transferred correctly

```
ls -lahtr ${path}
```

Move aside current Nextcloud application instance before bring new one.

```
export dir_current="nextcloud.$(date +"%Y-%m-%d.%H%M")"
echo ${dir_current}
mv /var/www/nextcloud /var/www/${dir_current}
ls -latr /var/www
```

Extract it

```
# that is number one, not L letter
export file=$(ls -1 ${path}/nextcloud*)
echo ${file}
tar -xzvf ${file} -C /
```

After successful testing, remove old version, as they might occupy disk space.

```
ls -dlr /var/www/nextcloud*
du -h --max-depth=1 /var/www
```

Encryption

Enable encryption app (functionality)

```
sudo -u www-data php /var/www/nextcloud/occ app:enable encryption
```

Enable encryption

```
sudo -u www-data php /var/www/nextcloud/occ encryption:enable
```

Enable master key mode

```
sudo -u www-data php /var/www/nextcloud/occ encryption:enable-master-key
```

Initialize encryption

```
sudo -u www-data php /var/www/nextcloud/occ encryption:init
```

Verify status

```
sudo -u www-data php /var/www/nextcloud/occ encryption:status
```

Enable a recovery key

```
sudo -u www-data php /var/www/nextcloud/occ encryption:enable-recovery
```

Enable encryption for group folders

By default group folders are excluded from server-side encryption.To enable encryption for group folders, execute command

```
./occ config:app:set groupfolders enable_encryption --value='true'
```

Restart scheduled jobs

```
systemctl restart nextcloud-cron
systemctl restart cron
```

Verify

```
ls -lh /var/www/nextcloud/data/<username>/files/
cat /var/www/nextcloud/data/<username>/files/<file>
```

default NGINX config

default config from

https://docs.nextcloud.com/server/stable/admin_manual/installation/nginx.html

```
# Version 2025-07-23

upstream php-handler {
    server 127.0.0.1:9000;
    #server unix:/run/php/php8.2-fpm.sock;
}

# Set the `immutable` cache control options only for assets with a cache busting `v` argument
map $arg_v $asset_immutable {
    "" "";
    default ", immutable";
}

server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;
    server_name cloud.example.com;

    # Prevent nginx HTTP Server Detection
    server_tokens off;

    # Enforce HTTPS
    return 301 https://$server_name$request_uri;
}

server {
    listen 443 ssl http2;
    listen [::]:443 ssl http2;
    # With NGinx >= 1.25.1 you should use this instead:
    # listen 443      ssl;
    # listen [::]:443 ssl;
    # http2 on;
```

```
    server_name cloud.example.com;

    # Path to the root of your installation
    root /var/www/nextcloud;

    # Use Mozilla's guidelines for SSL/TLS settings
    # https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
    ssl_certificate     /etc/ssl/nginx/cloud.example.com.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/ssl/nginx/cloud.example.com.key;

    # Prevent nginx HTTP Server Detection
    server_tokens off;

    # HSTS settings
    # WARNING: Only add the preload option once you read about
    # the consequences in https://hstspreload.org/. This option
    # will add the domain to a hardcoded list that is shipped
    # in all major browsers and getting removed from this list
    # could take several months.
    #add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload" always;

    # set max upload size and increase upload timeout:
    client_max_body_size 512M;
    client_body_timeout 300s;
    fastcgi_buffers 64 4K;

    # Proxy and client response timeouts
    # Uncomment an increase these if facing timeout errors during large file uploads
    #proxy_connect_timeout 60s;
    #proxy_send_timeout 60s;
    #proxy_read_timeout 60s;
    #send_timeout 60s;

    # Enable gzip but do not remove ETag headers
    gzip on;
    gzip_vary on;
    gzip_comp_level 4;
    gzip_min_length 256;
    gzip_proxied expired no-cache no-store private no_last_modified no_etag auth;
    gzip_types application/atom+xml text/javascript application/javascript application/json application/ld+json
application/manifest+json application/rss+xml application/vnd.geo+json application/vnd.ms-fontobject
```

```
application/wasm application/x-font-ttf application/x-web-app-manifest+json application/xhtml+xml
application/xml font/opentype image/bmp image/svg+xml image/x-icon text/cache-manifest text/css text/plain
text/vcard text/vnd.rim.location.xloc text/vtt text/x-component text/x-cross-domain-policy;

    # Pagespeed is not supported by Nextcloud, so if your server is built
    # with the `ngx_pagespeed` module, uncomment this line to disable it.
    #pagespeed off;

    # The settings allows you to optimize the HTTP2 bandwidth.
    # See https://blog.cloudflare.com/delivering-http-2-upload-speed-improvements/
    # for tuning hints
    client_body_buffer_size 512k;

    # HTTP response headers borrowed from Nextcloud `.htaccess`
    add_header Referrer-Policy                   "no-referrer"       always;
    add_header X-Content-Type-Options            "nosniff"           always;
    add_header X-Frame-Options                   "SAMEORIGIN"        always;
    add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies "none"              always;
    add_header X-Robots-Tag                      "noindex, nofollow" always;

    # Remove X-Powered-By, which is an information leak
    fastcgi_hide_header X-Powered-By;

    # Set .mjs and .wasm MIME types
    # Either include it in the default mime.types list
    # and include that list explicitly or add the file extension
    # only for Nextcloud like below:
    include mime.types;
    types {
        text/javascript mjs;
application/wasm wasm;
    }

    # Specify how to handle directories -- specifying `/index.php$request_uri`
    # here as the fallback means that Nginx always exhibits the desired behaviour
    # when a client requests a path that corresponds to a directory that exists
    # on the server. In particular, if that directory contains an index.php file,
    # that file is correctly served; if it doesn't, then the request is passed to
    # the front-end controller. This consistent behaviour means that we don't need
    # to specify custom rules for certain paths (e.g. images and other assets,
    # `/updater`, `/ocs-provider`), and thus
```

```
# `try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php$request_uri`
# always provides the desired behaviour.
index index.php index.html /index.php$request_uri;

# Rule borrowed from `.htaccess` to handle Microsoft DAV clients
location = / {
    if ( $http_user_agent ~ ^DavClnt ) {
        return 302 /remote.php/webdav/$is_args$args;
    }
}

location = /robots.txt {
    allow all;
    log_not_found off;
    access_log off;
}

# Make a regex exception for `/.well-known` so that clients can still
# access it despite the existence of the regex rule
# `location ~ /(\.|autotest|...)` which would otherwise handle requests
# for `/.well-known`.
location ^~ /.well-known {
    # The rules in this block are an adaptation of the rules
    # in `.htaccess` that concern `/.well-known`.

    location = /.well-known/carddav { return 301 /remote.php/dav/; }
    location = /.well-known/caldav  { return 301 /remote.php/dav/; }

    location /.well-known/acme-challenge    { try_files $uri $uri/ =404; }
    location /.well-known/pki-validation    { try_files $uri $uri/ =404; }

    # Let Nextcloud's API for `/.well-known` URIs handle all other
    # requests by passing them to the front-end controller.
    return 301 /index.php$request_uri;
}

# Rules borrowed from `.htaccess` to hide certain paths from clients
location ~ ^/(?:build|tests|config|lib|3rdparty|templates|data)(?:$|/)  { return 404; }
location ~ ^/(?:\.|autotest|occ|issue|indie|db_|console)                { return 404; }

# Ensure this block, which passes PHP files to the PHP process, is above the blocks
```

```
    # which handle static assets (as seen below). If this block is not declared first,
    # then Nginx will encounter an infinite rewriting loop when it prepends `/index.php`
    # to the URI, resulting in a HTTP 500 error response.
    location ~ \.php(?:$|/) {
        # Required for legacy support
        rewrite ^/(?!index|remote|public|cron|core\/ajax\/update|status|ocs\/v[12]|updater\/.+|ocs-
provider\/.+|.+\/richdocumentscode(_arm64)?\/proxy) /index.php$request_uri;

        fastcgi_split_path_info ^(.+?\.php)(/.*)$;
        set $path_info $fastcgi_path_info;

        try_files $fastcgi_script_name =404;

        include fastcgi_params;
        fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
        fastcgi_param PATH_INFO $path_info;
        fastcgi_param HTTPS on;

        fastcgi_param modHeadersAvailable true;         # Avoid sending the security headers twice
        fastcgi_param front_controller_active true;     # Enable pretty urls
        fastcgi_pass php-handler;

        fastcgi_intercept_errors on;
        fastcgi_request_buffering on;                   # Required as PHP-FPM does not support chunked transfer
encoding and requires a valid ContentLength header.

        # PHP-FPM 504 response timeouts
        # Uncomment and increase these if facing timeout errors during large file uploads
        #fastcgi_read_timeout 60s;
        #fastcgi_send_timeout 60s;
        #fastcgi_connect_timeout 60s;

        fastcgi_max_temp_file_size 0;
    }

    # Serve static files
    location ~ \.(?:css|js|mjs|svg|gif|ico|jpg|png|webp|wasm|tflite|map|ogg|flac|mp4|webm)$ {
        try_files $uri /index.php$request_uri;
        # HTTP response headers borrowed from Nextcloud `.htaccess`
        add_header Cache-Control                    "public, max-age=15778463$asset_immutable";
        add_header Referrer-Policy                  "no-referrer"       always;
```

```
        add_header X-Content-Type-Options            "nosniff"           always;
        add_header X-Frame-Options                   "SAMEORIGIN"        always;
        add_header X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies "none"              always;
        add_header X-Robots-Tag                      "noindex, nofollow" always;
        access_log off;     # Optional: Don't log access to assets
    }

    location ~ \.(otf|woff2?)$ {
        try_files $uri /index.php$request_uri;
        expires 7d;         # Cache-Control policy borrowed from `.htaccess`
        access_log off;     # Optional: Don't log access to assets
    }

    # Rule borrowed from `.htaccess`
    location /remote {
        return 301 /remote.php$request_uri;
    }

    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php$request_uri;
    }
}
```