Nginx

Nginx[illegible]

Nginx[illegible] Web [illegible] Nginx [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name example.com;

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://localhost:3000;  # [illegible] 3000[illegible]
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    }
}
```

2. [illegible] proxy[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
`proxy_pass`	[illegible]
`proxy_set_header`	[illegible]
`proxy_redirect`	[illegible] Location[illegible] Refresh[illegible]
`proxy_buffering`	[illegible]
`proxy_connect_timeout`	[illegible]
`proxy_read_timeout`	[illegible]

□□□□□

1. □□□□□

```
http {
    upstream backend {
        server backend1.example.com weight=5;
        server backend2.example.com;
        server backend3.example.com backup;

        # □□□□□□
        # least_conn;   # □□□□
        # ip_hash;      # IP□□
        # random;      # □□
    }

    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name example.com;

        location / {
            proxy_pass http://backend;
            include proxy_params;  # □□□□      proxy□□
        }
    }
}
```

2. WebSocket□□□

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name example.com;

    location /ws/ {
        proxy_pass http://websocket_backend;
        proxy_http_version 1.1;
```

```
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
        proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
        proxy_read_timeout 86400;  # WebSocket□□□□□
    }
}
```

3. HTTPS/SSL□□

```
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name example.com;

    ssl_certificate /path/to/cert.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key /path/to/key.pem;
    ssl_protocols TLSv1.2 TLSv1.3;
    ssl_ciphers HIGH:!aNULL:!MD5;

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://backend;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
    }
}

# HTTP□□□□      HTTPS
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name example.com;
    return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
}
```

□□□□□

1. □□□□□□

```
location / {
    proxy_pass http://backend;

    # □□□□
    proxy_buffers 16 32k;
    proxy_buffer_size 64k;
    proxy_busy_buffers_size 128k;

    # □□□□
    proxy_cache my_cache;
    proxy_cache_valid 200 302 10m;
    proxy_cache_valid 404 1m;

    # □□□□
    proxy_temp_file_write_size 64k;
}
```

2. □□□

```
location / {
    proxy_pass http://backend;

    # □□□□□
    keepalive 32;
    keepalive_timeout 30s;
    keepalive_requests 100;

    # □□□□
    proxy_connect_timeout 5s;
    proxy_send_timeout 10s;
    proxy_read_timeout 30s;
}
```

□□□□

1. □□□□□□

```
server {
    # ...

    # □□  Nginx□□□
    server_tokens off;

    # □□□□□□
    add_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN";

    # XSS□□
    add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";

    # □□□□□□
    add_header Content-Security-Policy "default-src 'self'";

    # □□□□□□        HTTP□□
    if ($request_method !~ ^(GET|HEAD|POST)$ ) {
        return 405;
    }
}
```

2. □□□

```
location /admin/ {
    proxy_pass http://backend;

    # IP□□
    allow 192.168.1.0/24;
    allow 10.0.0.1;
    deny all;

    # □□□□
    auth_basic "Admin Area";
    auth_basic_user_file /etc/nginx/.htpasswd;

    # □□□□
    limit_req zone=one burst=10 nodelay;
}
```

□□□□

Nginx□□□□□□□□□□□

□□	□□
$host	□□□□□□ Host□
$remote_addr	□□□□ IP□□
$proxy_add_x_forwarded_for	□□□□□□ IP□ X-Forwarded-For□
$scheme	□□□□□ (http□ https)
$request_uri	□□□□□□□□ URI
$server_port	□□□□□□

□□□□□

1. □□□□□□

```
http {
    log_format proxy_log '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] '
                         '"$request" $status $body_bytes_sent '
                         '"$http_referer" "$http_user_agent" '
                         '$upstream_addr $upstream_response_time';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/proxy_access.log proxy_log;
}
```

2. □□□□

```
location / {
    proxy_pass http://backend;

    # □□□
    add_header X-Upstream-Addr $upstream_addr;
    add_header X-Cache-Status $upstream_cache_status;
```

```
    # [illegible]
    proxy_intercept_errors on;
    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
}
```

[illegible]

1. [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible] `proxy_params`)[illegible] `include` [illegible]
2. [illegible] [illegible] `keepalive` [illegible]
3. [illegible] [illegible]
4. [illegible] [illegible] `$upstream_response_time` [illegible]
5. [illegible] [illegible] HTTP[illegible]
6. [illegible] [illegible] `client_max_body_size`

[illegible] Nginx[illegible] Web[illegible]

Nginx proxy_pass URL [illegible]

Nginx[illegible] `proxy_pass` [illegible] URL [illegible]

[illegible]

```
location /path/ {
    proxy_pass http://backend;
}
```

1. [illegible] (/)[illegible] proxy_pass

[illegible] [illegible] `proxy_pass` [illegible] URL[illegible] Nginx[illegible] `location` [illegible] URI[illegible]

```
location /api/ {
    # □□ /api/user → □□□ http://backend/user
    proxy_pass http://backend/;
}
```

2. □□□□□□□ proxy_pass

□□ □□ `proxy_pass` □ URL□□□□□□□ Nginx□□□□□ URI□□□□□□□

```
location /api/ {
    # □□ /api/user → □□□ http://backend/api/user
    proxy_pass http://backend;
}
```

3. □ URI□□□ proxy_pass

□□ □□ `proxy_pass` □□ URI□□□ Nginx□□□□□□□□□ `location` □□□

```
location /old/ {
    # □□ /old/page → □□□ http://backend/new/page
    proxy_pass http://backend/new/;
}
```

□□□□□□

1. □□□□□ location□□ proxy_pass

```
location ~ ^/user/(\d+) {
    # □□ /user/123 → □□□ http://backend/profile/123
    proxy_pass http://backend/profile/$1;
}
```

2. □□ URI□□□□

```
location /shop/ {
    rewrite ^/shop/(.*)$ /store/$1 break;
    # □□ /shop/item → □□□ http://backend/store/item
    proxy_pass http://backend;
}
```

3. □□□□□□□□□ URL

```
location / {
    # □□□□□□□□
    proxy_pass http://backend$request_uri;
}
```

□□□ proxy_pass□□□□

1. □□ $scheme□□

```
location / {
    # □□□□ http□ https□□
    proxy_pass $scheme://backend;
}
```

2. □□ $host□□

```
location / {
    # □□□□ Host□
    proxy_pass http://backend/$host$uri;
}
```

□□□□□□

1. WebSocket□□

```
location /ws/ {
    proxy_pass http://backend;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
}
```

2. HTTPS□□

```
location / {
    proxy_pass https://backend;
    proxy_ssl_verify off;  # □□□□□□□
}
```

□□□□□□□

1. □□□□□

□□ □□□ `/api` □ `/api/` □□□□

□□ □

```
location /api {
    # □□□□□        /□□□     /□□□
    proxy_pass http://backend/api/;
}
```

2. □□□□□

□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ `/api/api`

□□ □

```
location /api/ {
    # □□   proxy_pass□ /□□
    proxy_pass http://backend/;
```

```
}
```

3. 特殊字符编码问题

问题：URL中的特殊字符被编码

解决：

```
location / {
    proxy_pass http://backend;
    proxy_redirect off;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
}
```

最佳实践建议

1. 一致性：统一在 `proxy_pass` 中使用或不使用结尾斜杠
2. 测试：使用 `curl -v` 测试转发后的实际URL
3. 日志：检查Nginx访问日志中的 `$upstream_addr` 和 `$request_uri`
4. 变量使用：谨慎使用变量，确保不会构造出无效URL
5. 编码处理：注意URL编码问题，特别是包含中文等非ASCII字符时

通过理解这些规则，您可以精确控制Nginx如何将请求转发到后端服务器，满足各种复杂的代理需求。

rocky □□ Nginx□□□□

□ Rocky Linux □□□ Nginx □□□□□

1. □□□

□□□□□□□□

```
sudo dnf update -y
```

2. □□ Nginx

Rocky Linux □□□□□ Nginx□□□□□□□

```
sudo dnf install nginx -y
```

3. □□□□□□□□

```
sudo systemctl start nginx
sudo systemctl enable nginx
```

4. □□ Nginx □□

```
sudo systemctl status nginx
```

□□□ `active (running)` □□ Nginx □□□□□

5. □□□□□□□□□

□□ HTTP (80) □ HTTPS (443) □□

```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=https
```

```
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

6. □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□ IP □□□□□□□□ Nginx □□□□□□□

```
http://□□□□□ IP
```

□□□□□ Nginx □□

□□□□□□□ /etc/nginx/nginx.conf □□□□□□□□□□ /etc/nginx/conf.d/ □ /etc/nginx/sites-available/ □□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□ Nginx□

```
sudo nginx -t  # □□□□□□
sudo systemctl reload nginx  # □□□□□□
```

□□□ Nginx □□□□ Rocky Linux □□□□□□□□ □□

Nginx □□□□

1. □□□□□□□ Nginx

```
sudo systemctl start nginx      # □□
sudo systemctl stop nginx       # □□
sudo systemctl restart nginx    # □□□□□□□□□
sudo systemctl reload nginx     # □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

2. □□ Nginx □□

```
sudo systemctl status nginx     # □□□□□□
sudo nginx -t                   # □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

3. □□□□□

```
sudo systemctl enable nginx     # □□□□□□
sudo systemctl disable nginx    # □□□□□□
```

4. 查看 Nginx 版本

```
nginx -v      # 查看版本
nginx -V      # 查看详细版本及编译参数
```

5. 检查 Nginx 进程

```
ps aux | grep nginx  # 查看 Nginx 进程
```

6. 日志查看

Nginx 日志默认位置:

- 访问日志: `/var/log/nginx/access.log`
- 错误日志: `/var/log/nginx/error.log`

实时查看日志:

```
sudo tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log  # 实时监控访问日志
sudo tail -f /var/log/nginx/error.log  # 实时监控错误日志
```

7. 配置文件管理

- 主配置文件: `/etc/nginx/nginx.conf`
- 站点配置: 通常在 `/etc/nginx/conf.d/` 或 `/etc/nginx/sites-available/` (需手动创建)

修改配置后，测试并重载:

```
sudo nginx -t            # 测试配置是否正确
sudo systemctl reload nginx  # 重新加载配置（不中断服务）
```

8. 虚拟主机（Server Block）配置示例

在 `/etc/nginx/conf.d/example.conf` 添加:

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name example.com www.example.com;
    root /var/www/example;
    index index.html;

    location / {
```

```
        try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
    }
}
```

□□□□□□□□

```
sudo nginx -t && sudo systemctl reload nginx
```

9. □□ Nginx

```
sudo dnf remove nginx -y    # □□ Nginx
sudo rm -rf /etc/nginx/     # □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Nginx □□□□ □□

Nginx [illegible]

Nginx
[illegible]
Nginx [illegible]

1. [illegible] logrotate ([illegible])

logrotate [illegible] Linux [illegible] Nginx [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] logrotate [illegible] ([illegible] `/etc/logrotate.d/nginx`)

```
sudo nano /etc/logrotate.d/nginx
```

2. [illegible]

```
/var/log/nginx/*.log {
    daily
    missingok
    rotate 14
    compress
    delaycompress
    notifempty
    create 0640 www-data adm
    sharedscripts
    postrotate
        if [ -f /var/run/nginx.pid ]; then
            kill -USR1 `cat /var/run/nginx.pid`
        fi
    endscript
}
```

[illegible]

- `daily`：每天轮转
- `missingok`：如果日志文件不存在也不报错
- `rotate 14`：保留14个旧日志文件
- `compress`：使用gzip压缩旧日志
- `delaycompress`：延迟压缩前一个日志文件
- `notifempty`：如果日志为空则不轮转
- `create 0640 www-data adm`：创建新日志文件的权限和所有者
- `sharedscripts`：所有日志处理完后才运行postrotate脚本
- `postrotate`：通知Nginx重新打开日志文件

3. 测试配置是否正确

```
sudo logrotate -d /etc/logrotate.d/nginx
```

4. 手动运行logrotate

```
sudo logrotate -f /etc/logrotate.d/nginx
```

2. 使用cron脚本手动分割

1. 创建日志分割脚本`/usr/local/bin/nginx_logrotate.sh`：

```
#!/bin/bash
# Nginx 日志目录
LOGS_PATH=/var/log/nginx
# 获取昨天日期
YESTERDAY=$(date -d "yesterday" +%Y-%m-%d)
# 重命名日志文件
mv ${LOGS_PATH}/access.log ${LOGS_PATH}/access_${YESTERDAY}.log
mv ${LOGS_PATH}/error.log ${LOGS_PATH}/error_${YESTERDAY}.log
# 向 Nginx 主进程发送 USR1 信号，重新打开日志文件
kill -USR1 $(cat /var/run/nginx.pid)
```

2. 给脚本执行权限

```
chmod +x /usr/local/bin/nginx_logrotate.sh
```

3. 设置cron任务每天执行

```
crontab -e
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
0 0 * * * /usr/local/bin/nginx_logrotate.sh
```

3. □□□□□□□□□□□□ (Nginx 1.19.6+)

Nginx 1.19.6 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

```
http {
    log_format custom '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] '
                      '"$request" $status $body_bytes_sent '
                      '"$http_referer" "$http_user_agent"';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access-${year}${month}${day}.log custom;
}
```

□□□□ `map` □□□□□□□□□

```
map $time_iso8601 $year {
    default '0000';
    '~^(?<yyyy>\d{4})-' $yyyy;
}

map $time_iso8601 $month {
    default '00';
    '~^\d{4}-(?<mm>\d{2})-' $mm;
}

map $time_iso8601 $day {
    default '00';
    '~^\d{4}-\d{2}-(?<dd>\d{2})' $dd;
}
```

□□□□□□□

1. 删除旧日志：定期清理过期的日志文件
2. 日志分析：使用工具如 GoAccess、AWStats 分析分割后的日志
3. 日志备份：重要的日志文件可以备份到远程存储

注意事项

1. 确保 Nginx 进程有权限写入新的日志文件
2. 分割日志时确保磁盘空间充足
3. 生产环境建议使用 logrotate 方案，它更可靠且功能完善
4. 对于高流量网站，可以考虑按小时分割日志

以上方法可以根据实际需求选择或组合使用，logrotate 通常是大多数 Linux 发行版的首选方案。