

Nginx-反向代理实现

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Nginx 反向代理操作案例

Nginx反向代理的组件模块

Nginx http 功能模块	模块说明
ngx_http_proxy_module	proxy 代理模块,用于把请求后抛给服务器节点或upstream 服务器迟
ngx_http_upstream_module	负载均衡模块,可以实现网站的负载均衡功能及 节点的健康检查。创建一个池子,web服务器 (服务员)

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http_proxy_module模块介绍->点我<

环境准备

IP	主机名	角色	
192.168.3.101	centos7-1	LB1	源码安装nginx
192.168.3.102	centos7-2	LB2	源码安装nginx
192.168.3.103	centos7-3	web1	yum安装nginx
192.168.3.104	centos7-3	web2	yum安装nginx

1) 四台服务器都需操作如下步骤:

```
# systemctl stop firewalld //关闭防火墙

# sed -i 's/^SELINUX=.*/SELINUX=disabled/' /etc/sysconfig/selinux //关闭selinux,重启生效

# setenforce 0 //关闭selinux,临时生效

# ntpdate 0.centos.pool.ntp.org //时间同步
```

2) LB节点源码安装nginx:

```
# yum install openssl openssl-devel pcre pcre-devel gcc gcc-c++ make autoconf automake -y //安装依赖工具包
//编写安装脚本
# cat >installNginx.sh<<EOF
mkdir /home/tools
cd /home/tools
wget -q http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.12.2.tar.gz
ls -l nginx-1.12.2.tar.gz
useradd nginx -s /sbin/nologin -M
tar xf nginx-1.12.2.tar.gz
cd nginx-1.12.2
./configure --user=nginx --group=nginx --prefix=/application/nginx-1.12.2 \
```

```
--with-http_stub_status_module --with-http_ssl_module make make install ln -s /application/nginx-1.12.2/ /application/nginx EOF //执行安装脚本
```

说明:上面源码安装的nginx,配置文件路径:/application/nginx/conf/nginx.conf/二进制启动命令路

径: /application/nginx/sbin/nginx

3) web节点yum安装nginx及准备测试文件:

```
# yum install nginx -y
                             //安装nginx
# mkdir /application/nginx/html/{www,bbs,blog} -p //创建web站点目录
# for dir in www bbs blog; do echo "`hostname` $dir" >/application/nginx/html/$dir/index.html;done //创建站点目录测试文件
# vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
                                 //编辑配置文件
user nginx;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
events {
   worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
   log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
                     '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
                     '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
```



```
access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
sendfile
                    on;
tcp_nopush
                    on;
tcp_nodelay
                    on;
keepalive_timeout
                   65;
types_hash_max_size 2048;
include
                   /etc/nginx/mime.types;
default_type
                   application/octet-stream;
include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
server {
    listen
                 80;
    server_name www.etiantian.org;
    location / {
    root /application/nginx/html/www;
    }
   access_log
                   /var/log/nginx/access_www.log main;
}
server {
                 80;
    listen
    server_name bbs.etiantian.org;
   location / {
    root /application/nginx/html/bbs;
    }
                   /var/log/nginx/access_bbs.log main;
   access_log
}
server {
                 80;
    listen
    server_name blog.etiantian.org;
```

```
4,
```

```
location / {
    root /application/nginx/html/blog;
    }
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access_blog.log main;
    }
}
# systemctl start nginx //启动nginx
# systemctl enable nginx //加入开机自启动
```

4) web站点配置hosts解析及测试nginx是否能够正常访问

```
//web1站点编辑后的/etc/hosts文件
[root@centos7-3 ~]# tail -3 /etc/hosts
192.168.3.103 www.etiantian.org
               bbs.etiantian.org
192.168.3.103
192.168.3.103
               blog.etiantian.org
//web2站点编辑后的/etc/hosts文件
[root@centos7-4 ~]# tail -3 /etc/hosts
               www.etiantian.org
192.168.3.104
192.168.3.104
               bbs.etiantian.org
               blog.etiantian.org
192.168.3.104
//web1站点测试
[root@centos7-3 ~]# curl www.etiantian.org
centos7-3 www
[root@centos7-3 ~]# curl bbs.etiantian.org
centos7-3 bbs
[root@centos7-3 ~]# curl blog.etiantian.org
centos7-3 blog
```

```
[root@centos7-4 ~]# curl www.etiantian.org
centos7-4 www
[root@centos7-4 ~]# curl bbs.etiantian.org
centos7-4 bbs
[root@centos7-4 ~]# curl blog.etiantian.org
centos7-4 blog
```

案例

完成上面的lb节点的软件安装及web节点的测试文件准备后,下面开始配置案例,说明,先配置单节点的lb,也就是先只在 (centos7-1) lb1 上面进行配置。

案例一: 最基本的负载均衡

编辑lb1 (192.168.3.101) 配置文件,编辑之前记得将默认配置文件进行备份

```
# cp /application/nginx/conf/nginx.conf /application/nginx/conf/nginx.conf.default
                                                                                //备份配置文件
# sed -i '/^[]*$/d' /application/nginx/conf/nginx.conf
                                                   //去掉配置文件中的注释及空行
# vim /application/nginx/conf/nginx.conf
                                          //编辑配置文件
worker_processes 1;
events {
   worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
   include
               mime.types:
   default_type application/octet-stream;
   sendfile
                 on;
   keepalive_timeout 65;
   upstream myapp1 {
       #<== upstream 是关键字必须要有,后面的myapp1为一个upstream集群组的名字,可以自定义,调用时就用这个名字。
       server 192.168.3.103 weight=1;
       #<==server 关键字是固定的,后面可以接域名或IP,如果不指定端口,
```



}

```
#默认是80端口。weight 代表权重,数值越大被分配到请求越多,默认值为1,所以此处可写可不写。结尾有分号,别忘了;
        server 192.168.3.104 weight=1;
    server {
        listen
                   80;
        server_name localhost;
    location / {
           proxy_pass http://myapp1;
        }
 }
 # /application/nginx/sbin/nginx -t
                                    //检查语法是否错误
 # /application/nginx/sbin/nginx -s reload
                                           //重新加载配置文件
我们用lb2机器来测试(用任何一台都可以),测试结果可以看出,会轮循调度到后端web节点上
 [root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
 centos7-3 www
 [root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
 centos7-4 www
 [root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
 centos7-3 www
 [root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
 centos7-4 www
案例二:基于权重 (wrr)
修改配置文件 upstream 段为以下内容
 upstream myapp1 {
    server 192.168.3.103 weight=1;
    server 192.168.3.104 weight=2;
```

向样使用lb2机器来进行测试,可以发现调度后端节点编程了1:2,调度到web2节点上面总是会多一次。

```
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
centos7-3 www
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
centos7-4 www
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
centos7-4 www
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
centos7-3 www
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
centos7-4 www
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
centos7-4 www
```

案例三: 较完整的 upstream 配置案例

修改配置文件 upstream 段为以下内容

```
upstream myapp1 {
    server 192.168.3.103 weight=1 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=20s;
    server 192.168.3.104 weight=1 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=20s;
}
//max_fails 尝试连接后端主机失败的次数; fail_timeout 在max_fails定义的失败次数后,距离下次检查的间隔时间。
```

同样使用lb2机器来进行测试,在测试过程中,关闭其中一个web节点,会发现只是调度到另外一个节点上面,然后再重启关闭的节点,观察测试输出内容,会发现尝试的时间。

```
[root@centos7-2 \sim]# for n in {1..100}; do curl 192.168.3.101; date +%T; sleep 1; done
```

案例四:基于域名的负载

修改配置文件为以下内容

```
worker_processes 1;
events {
   worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
   include
                 mime.types;
   default_type application/octet-stream;
   sendfile
                   on;
   keepalive_timeout 65;
   upstream myapp1 {
       server 192.168.3.103 weight=1 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=20s;
       server 192.168.3.104 weight=1 max_fails=3 fail_timeout=20s;
    }
   server {
                    80;
       listen
       server_name www.etiantian.org;
   location / {
           proxy_pass http://myapp1;
           proxy_set_header Host $host;
       }
   }
   server {
                    80;
       listen
       server_name bbs.etiantian.org;
   location / {
           proxy_pass http://myapp1;
           proxy_set_header Host $host;
       }
   }
```

```
server {
    listen 80;
    server_name blog.etiantian.org;
location / {
        proxy_pass http://myapp1;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
    }
}
```

编辑/etc/hosts文件,进行域名解析,此处为了方便,直接在lb1节点上面编辑并测试(如果需要在别的节点进行测试,那么进行域名解析即可)

```
# vim /etc/hosts
192.168.3.101 www.etiantian.org bbs.etiantian.org blog.etiantian.org
```

测试发现基于域名ok,因为上面配置的权重都为1,所以不论我们访问哪一个域名,都会轮循去调度后端web节点。

```
[root@centos7-1 ~]# curl www.etiantian.org
centos7-4 www
[root@centos7-1 ~]# curl www.etiantian.org
centos7-3 www
[root@centos7-1 ~]# curl bbs.etiantian.org
centos7-4 bbs
[root@centos7-1 ~]# curl bbs.etiantian.org
centos7-3 bbs
[root@centos7-1 ~]# curl blog.etiantian.org
centos7-4 blog
[root@centos7-1 ~]# curl blog.etiantian.org
centos7-3 blog
```

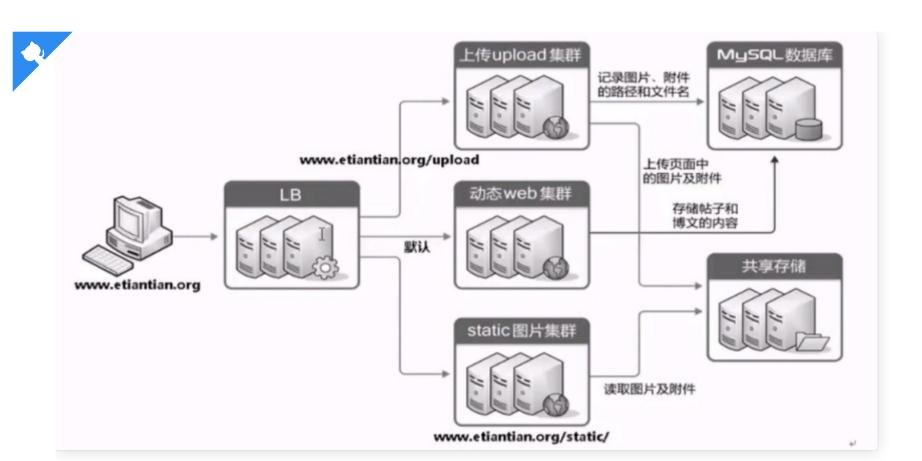
案例五:记录客户端真实IP

先到web节点上面查看访问日志

```
[root@centos7-3 ~]# tailf /var/log/nginx/access_www.log
 192.168.3.101 - - [08/Apr/2019:00:18:14 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.0" 200 14 "-" "curl/7.29.0" "-"
 192.168.3.101 - - [08/Apr/2019:00:18:16 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.0" 200 14 "-" "curl/7.29.0" "-"
通过观察日志发现,记录的都负载均衡器节点的IP,实际生产环境中都是记录真实客户端IP。
进行修改配置文件(Ib节点)将location段加上 proxy set header X-Forwarded-For $remote addr;
 location / {
        proxy_pass http://myapp1;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $remote_addr;
    }
使用Ib2节点进行测试(我们将Ib2当做一个客户端访问),然后我们再去查看日志就可以发现,记录了客户端的真实IP地址。
 [root@centos7-3 ~]# tailf /var/log/nginx/access_www.log
 192.168.3.101 - - [08/Apr/2019:00:36:06 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.0" 200 14 "-" "curl/7.29.0" "192.168.3.102"
 192.168.3.101 - - [08/Apr/2019:00:36:07 +0800] "GET / HTTP/1.0" 200 14 "-" "curl/7.29.0" "192.168.3.102"
```

案例六:根据不同的URI调度到不同的服务器

常见架构图



梳理: 1、当用户请求 www.etiantian.org/upload/xx 地址时,实现由upload上传服务器池处理请求; 2、当用户请求 www.etiantian.org/static/xx 地址时,实现由静态服务器池处理请求; 3、除此之外,对于其它访问请求,全部由默认的动态服务器池处理请求。如下图:



用户请求的(URI)	负责处理的服务器	功能
/upload	192.168.3.103:80 (web1)	upload 服务器
/static	192.168.3.104:80 (web2)	static 静态服务器
/	192.168.3.104:8080 (web2)	默认

在wab服务器上面准备测试文件

```
//准备测试文件web1的80 upload
[root@centos7-3 ~]# mkdir /application/nginx/html/www/upload
[root@centos7-3 ~]# echo "upload web01 192.168.3.103 " > /application/nginx/html/www/upload/index.html
//准备测试文件web2的80 static
[root@centos7-4 ~]# mkdir /application/nginx/html/www/static
[root@centos7-4 ~]# echo "static web02 192.168.3.104 " > /application/nginx/html/www/static/index.html
//准备测试文件web2的8080 default
[root@centos7-4 ~]# mkdir /application/nginx/www_8080
[root@centos7-4 ~]# vim /etc/nginx/conf.d/www_8080.conf
server {
   listen
                   80;
                   localhost:
   server_name
   access_log
                   /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
   location / {
       root /application/nginx/www_8080;
       index index.html index.htm;
   }
}
[root@centos7-4 ~]# echo "default web02 192.168.3.104 " > /application/nginx/www_8080/index.html
```

[root@centos7-1 ~]#curl 192.168.3.103/upload/index.html upload web01 192.168.3.103 [root@centos7-1 ~]# curl 192.168.3.104/static/index.html static web02 192.168.3.104 [root@centos7-1 ~]# curl 192.168.3.104:8080/index.html default web02 192.168.3.104 配置LB,修改lb1配置文件进行配置 sendfile on; keepalive_timeout 65; upstream upload_pools { server 192.168.3.103:80; } upstream static_pools { server 192.168.3.104:80; } upstream default_pools { server 192.168.3.104:8080; } server {

listen

location / {

}

location /upload {

80; server_name www.etiantian.org;

> proxy_pass http://default_pools; proxy_set_header Host \$host;

proxy_pass http://upload_pools; proxy_set_header Host \$host;

proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For \$remote_addr;

proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For \$remote_addr;

```
}
location /static {
    proxy_pass http://static_pools;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $remote_addr;
}
```

在lb2(模拟客户端)节点上面进行测试,结果可以看到根据不同的url调度到不同的服务器上面了。

```
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101
default web02 192.168.3.104
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101/upload/index.html
upload web01 192.168.3.103
[root@centos7-2 ~]# curl 192.168.3.101/static/index.html
static web02 192.168.3.104
```