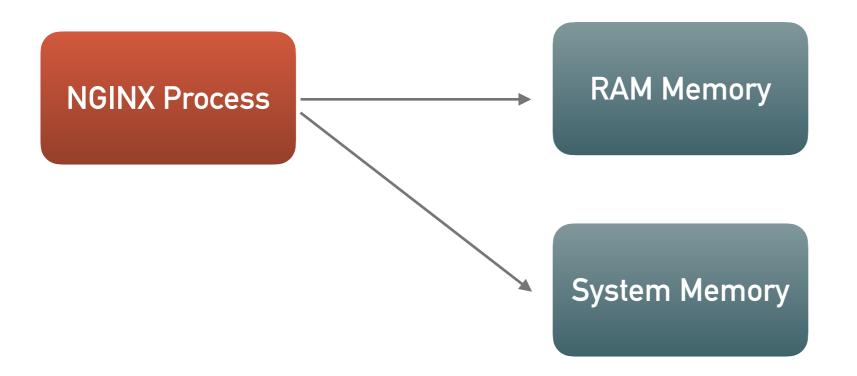


NGINX: Performance Optimization

➤ **Buffer**: Buffer Size is another aspect to manage the NGINX Performance.



➤ If the buffer sizes are too low, then Nginx will have to write to a temporary file causing the disk to read and write constantly.

- client_body_buffer_size: This handles the client buffer size, meaning any POST actions sent to Nginx. POST actions are typically form submissions.
- client_header_buffer_size: Similar to the previous directive, only instead it handles the client header size.
- ➤ client_max_body_size: The maximum allowed size for a client request. If the maximum size is exceeded, then Nginx will spit out a 413 error or Request Entity Too Large.
- ➤ large_client_header_buffers: The maximum number and size of buffers for large client

- ➤ Timeouts -
- ➤ client_body_timeout and client_header_timeout directives are responsible for the time a server will wait for a client body or client header to be sent after request. If neither a body or header is sent, the server will issue a 408 error or Request time out.
- ➤ **keepalive_timeout** assigns the timeout for keep-alive connections with the client. Nginx will close connections with the client after this period of time.

➤ Gzip Compression -

➤ Gzip can help reduce the amount of network transfer Nginx deals with. However, be careful increasing the gzip_comp_level too high as the server will begin wasting cpu cycles.

```
gzip_comp_level 2;
gzip_min_length 1000;
gzip_types text/plain application/x-javascript text/xml text/css
application/xml;
```

- Static File Caching -
- ➤ It's possible to set expire headers for files that don't change and are served regularly. This directive can be added to the actual Nginx server block.

```
location ~* .(jpgljpeglpnglgiflicolcssljs)$ {
expires 365d;
}
```

Will see you in Next Lecture...

