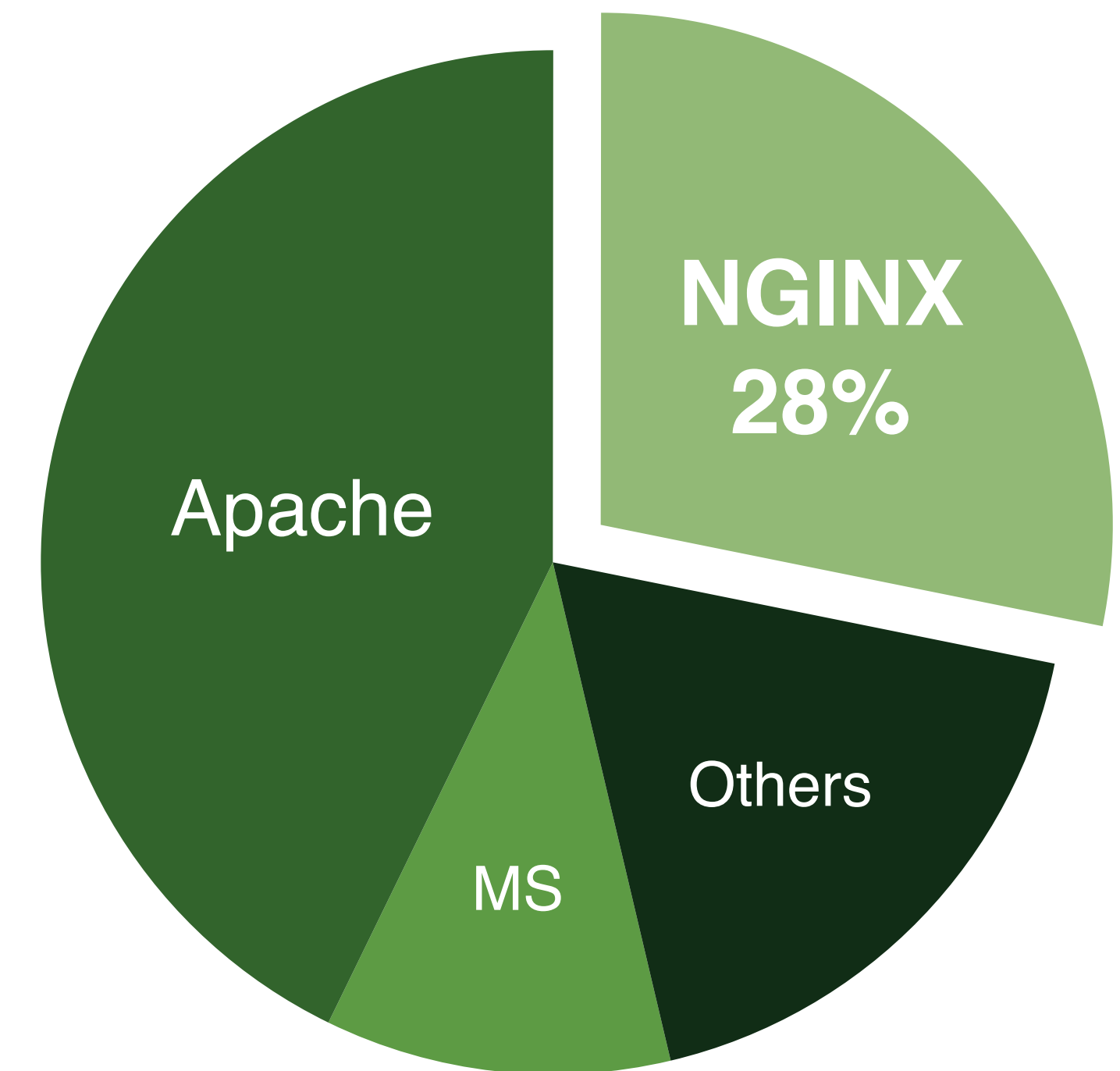




— Somewhat Advanced NGINX —

# About NGINX\*

- Asynchronous/event-based architecture
  - ...handles many thousands of **simultaneous** connections
  - ...handles **high loads** on modest hardware
- Open-source (BSD-licensed)
  - ...but NGINX, Inc. sells a beefed up version
- Runs on Linux, FreeBSD, etc.
  - ...also runs on Windows, but not yet production-ready
- Stable and **mature** code base
  - ...first release happened 11 years ago



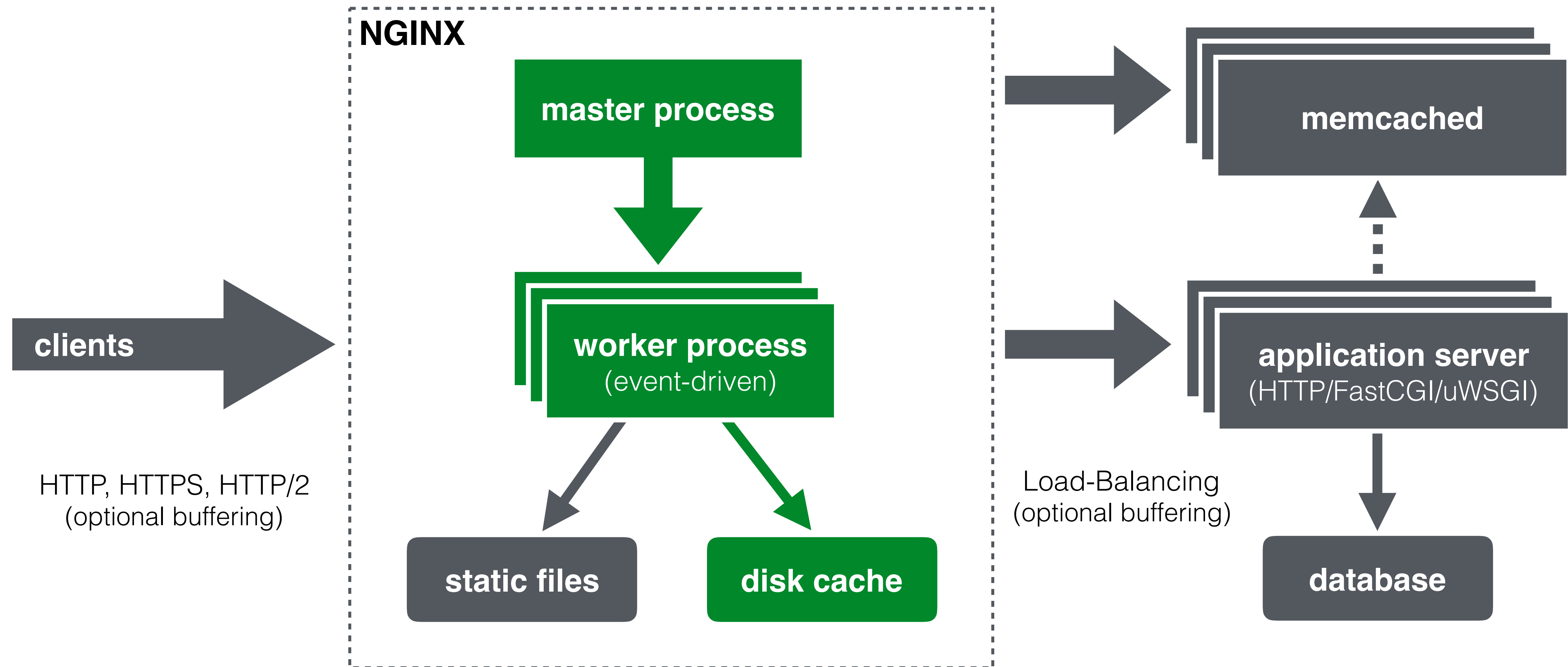
**top million busiest websites**  
(Netcraft, September 2016)

# About Branches


- Two **production-ready** branches
  - ...**mainline** gets new features and bugfixes
  - ...**stable** is only updated for security issues
  - ...there are no development releases
- Official packages for major Linux distros
  - ...updated quickly after each release
- Official container images\* on Docker Hub
  - ...based on the above Linux packages



# Example...



# Example...

```
http {  
    upstream appserver_farm {  
        server 10.0.0.1:8080;  
        server 10.0.0.2:8080;  
        least_conn;  
    }  
  
    server {  
        listen *:80 default_server;  
        server_name _;  
  
        # [...]   
    }  
}
```

```
location / {  
    default_type text/html;  
  
    expires 5m;  
    add_header X-Cache "HIT";  
  
    set $memcached_key "$uri$is_args$args";  
    memcached_pass 10.0.0.3:11211;  
    error_page 404 502 504 = @backends;  
}  
  
location @backends {  
    proxy_pass http://appserver_farm;  
    proxy_redirect default;  
}
```

# Subtle Pitfalls

- **Hierarchical** Structure

Nested blocks inherit (most) directives from their parents.

- **Declarative** Semantics

Directives are **not** executed in the order they're specified.


```
http {  
    server { # virtual host  
        location / {  
            location /static/ {  
  
                if ($request_method !~ ^(HEAD|GET)$) {  
                    return 403;  
                }  
            }  
  
            location ~ /\.jpg$ {  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Another Example...

```
http {
    resolver 127.0.0.1 valid=30s ipv6=off;

    # [...]
    server {
        listen *:80 default_server;
        server_name _;

        location / {
            proxy_pass "http://example.com$uri$is_args$args";
            proxy_redirect ~^https?://(www\.)?example\.com(:\d+)?([/?]|$) $scheme://$host$3;
        }
    }
}
```



# Already on by default...

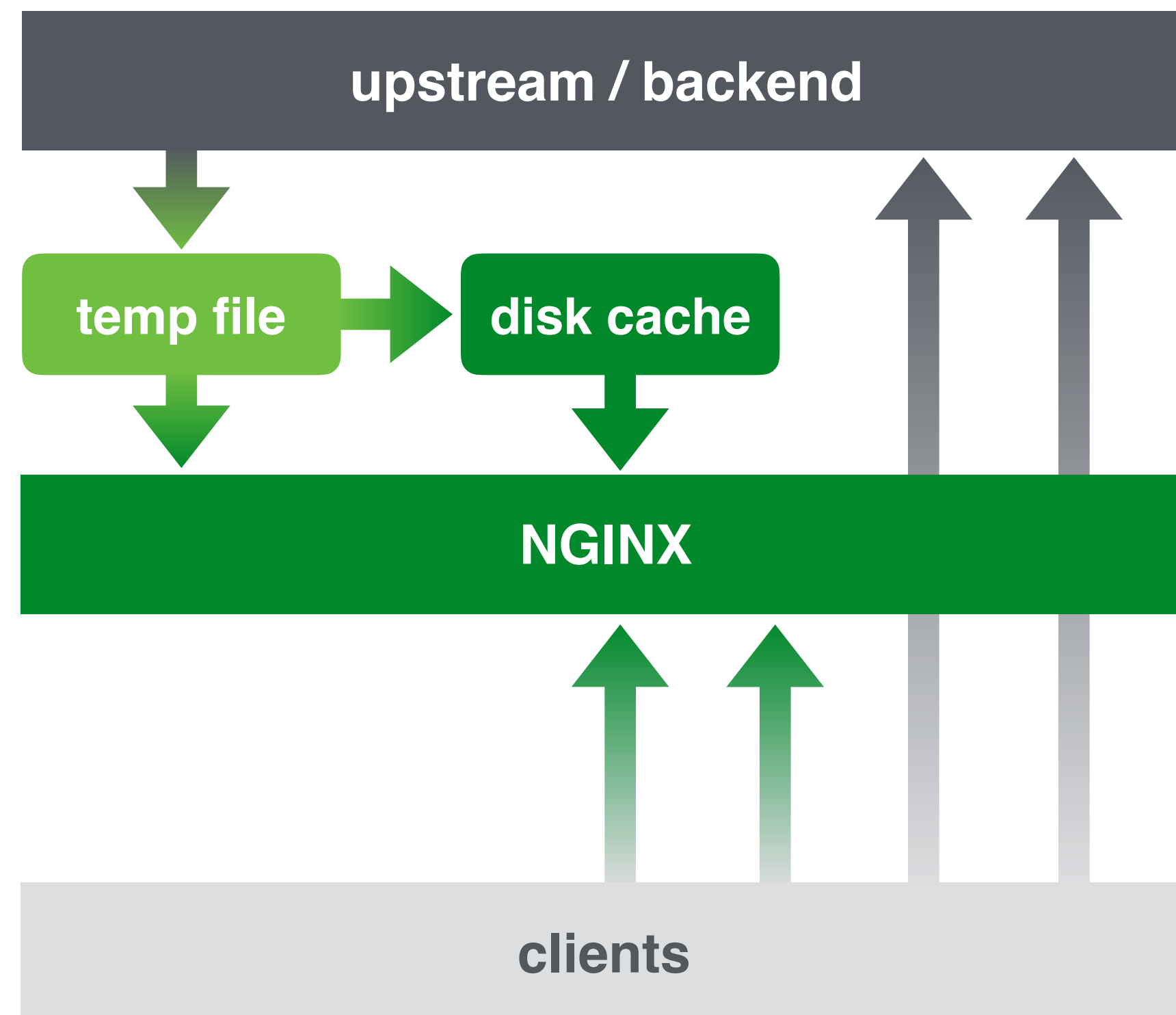
```
proxy_buffering on;
proxy_request_buffering on;
```

# Adding Cache...

```
http {  
    ...  
    proxy_temp_path /var/cache/nginx/proxy_temp 1 2; # default  
    proxy_cache_path /var/cache/nginx/proxy_cache  
        levels=1:2 keys_zone=CACHE:16m  
        inactive=8h max_size=20g;  
  
    server {  
        ...  
        location / {  
            ...  
            proxy_cache CACHE;  
            add_header X-Cache $upstream_cache_status; # debugging  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# Cache Fill Concurrency



```
http {  
    ...  
    proxy_cache_lock on;  
    proxy_cache_lock_age 10s;  
    proxy_cache_lock_timeout 5s;  
    ...  
}
```

# Asynchronous I/O

- Disk I/O **isn't** asynchronous by default  
...and useful asynchronous I/O isn't actually available on all platforms.
- Workers **will block** on large/cold files  
...this includes both **static files** and files **cached** by any available method.

```
http {  
    ...  
    sendfile on;  
    sendfile_max_chunk 512k;  
    directio 8m;  
  
    aio threads;  
  
    tcp_nopush on;  
    tcp_nodelay on;  
    ...  
}
```

# The Future



- **Lua\*** brings sanity to complex scenarios  
...by allowing a more sequential approach.
- **OpenResty\*\*** makes it easy to get started  
...and also bundles a bunch of extra modules.
- **nginxScript** already available in the core  
...still experimental and not as flexible as Lua.

# Thanks!

Any questions?

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