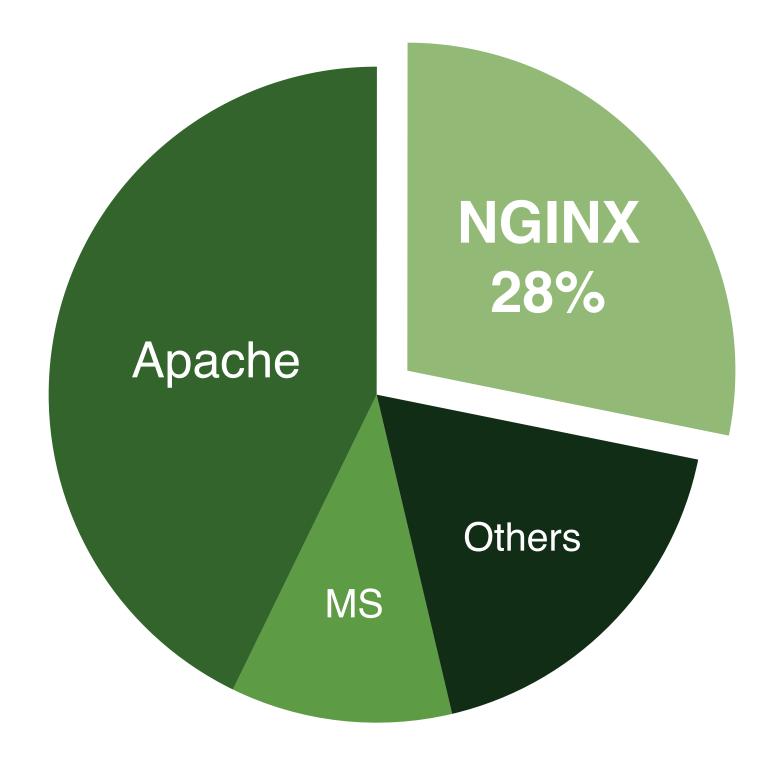
[engine-x]

— 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



top million busiest websites

(Netcraft, September 2016)

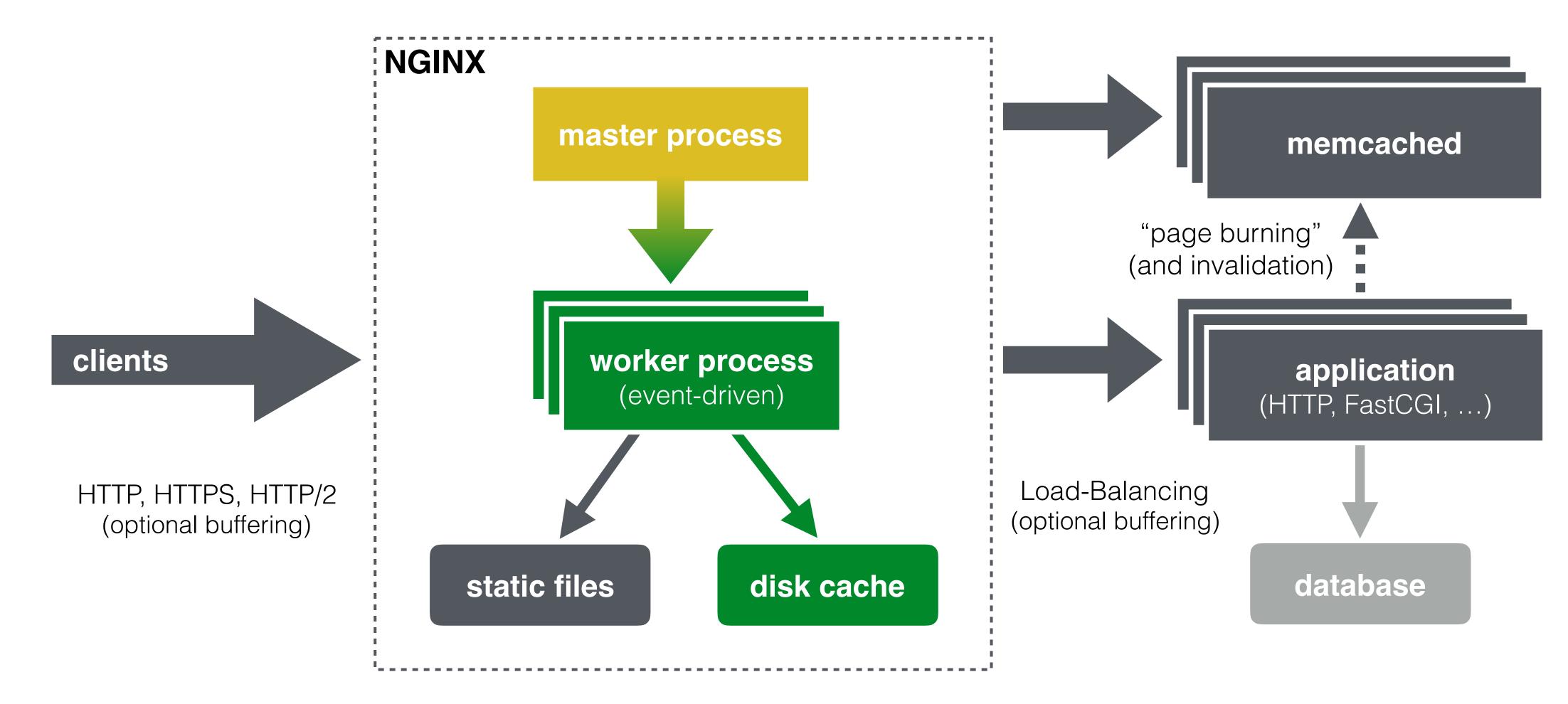


About Branches

- 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
 - ...also available as Docker images



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 / {
      if ($request method !~ ^(HEAD GET)$ {
        return 403;
      location /static/ {
    location ~ \.jpg$ {
```

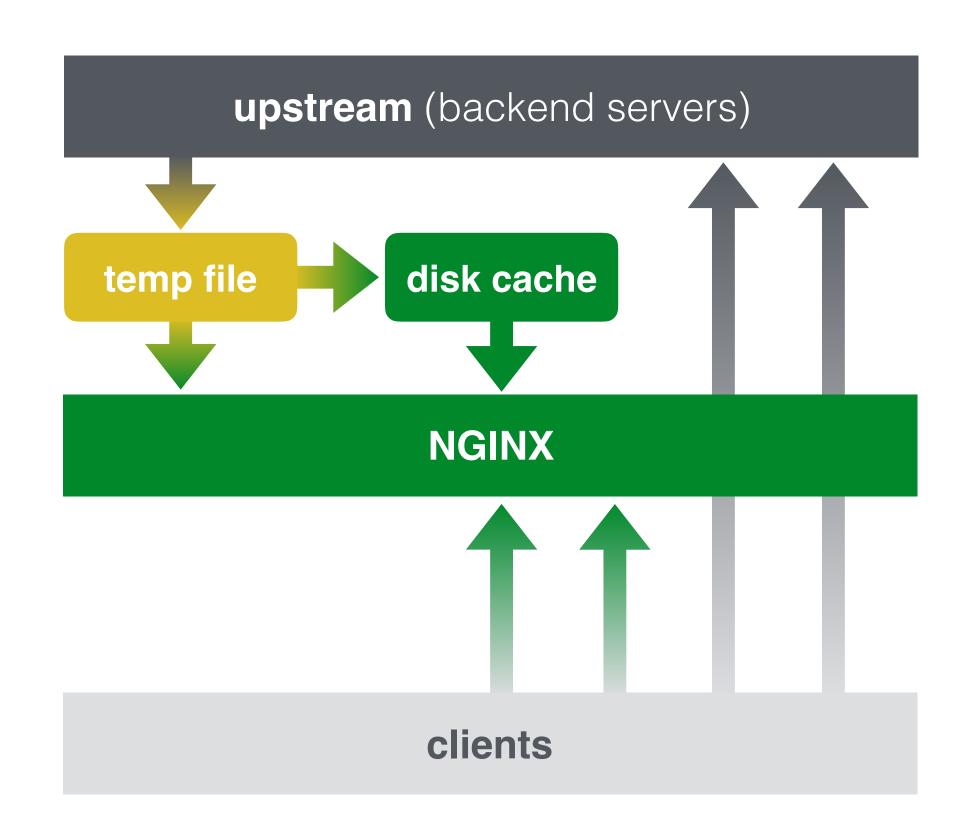
Another Example...

```
http {
 resolver 127.0.0.1 valid=30s ipv6=off;
                                                     # Already on by default...
                                                     proxy buffering on;
                                                     proxy_request_buffering on;
  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;
```

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



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;

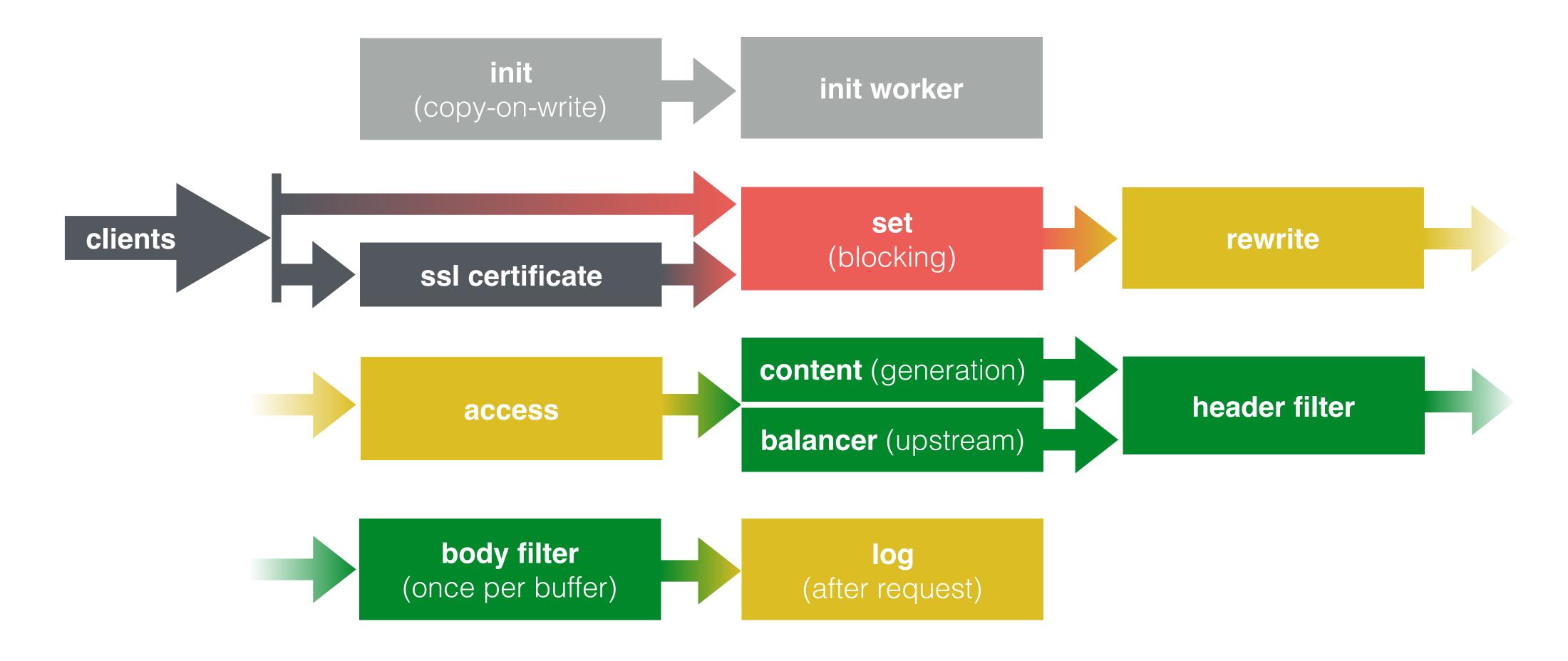
tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
}
```

The Future...

- **Lua*** simplifies complex scenarios ...with a more imperative approach.
- OpenResty** is easier to get started
 ...and bundles lots of extra modules.
- **nginScript** may become an alternative ...but is still experimental and not so flexible.

```
http {
  lua_shared_dict counters 1m;
  server {
    location / {
      access_by_lua_block {
        local c = ngx.shared.counters
        local ip = ngx.var.remote addr
        c:add(ip, 0, 20) -- 20s
        local hits = c:incr(ip, 1)
        if hits > 10 then
          return ngx.exit(429)
        end
```

The Future...





Thanks!

Any questions?

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Bright
Pixel

