

采用非Google域名访问GCS的方法

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目前在国内访问Google Cloud Storage，由于采用的是Google域名的缘故，不能直接访问。本文提供3种方法实现采用Customer Domain的方式实现对Google GCS的浏览/上传/下载/删除操作。

1. Domain-name Bucket
2. HTTP(S) Load Balancer挂载Bucket
3. Revers_Proxy方式，代理用户访问GCS请求

1 Domain-name Bucket

Google Cloud Storage在创建Bucket的时候，可以创建一个FQDN的名字，但这个domain，必须是经过Google验证的。具体的方法可以参考下面链接中的步骤：

<https://www.cnblogs.com/hengwei/p/9679266.html>

A 创建Bucket

通过console或gsutil创建一个domain-names的bucket：

```
gsutil mb gs://mybucket.weiheng.ink
Creating gs://mybucket.weiheng.ink/...
```

在DNS提供商，创建一条CNAME记录：

添加记录 ×

记录类型: CNAME 将域名指向另外一个域名 ▼

主机记录: mybucket weiheng.ink ?

解析线路: 默认 - 必填! 未匹配到智能解析线路时, 返回【默认】线路设... ?

* 记录值: c.storage.googleapis.com

* TTL: 10 分钟 ▼

取消 确定

B 上传文件

GCS的认证有多种方式，本文采用的是JWT的方式，具体文档请参考：

<https://cloud.google.com/endpoints/docs/openapi/service-account-authentication#python>

这里采用gcloud的方法生成，并用curl发起http请求：

- 激活Service Account

```
gcloud auth activate-service-account \  
  whproject@xxxxxxx.iam.gserviceaccount.com \  
  --key-file=/root/sa.json
```

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default print-access-token`
```

- 上传文件

通过PUT方法把文件上传到刚刚创建的bucket中：

```
curl -v -X PUT -k -H "Authorization: Bearer $token" \  
  --data-binary @cat1.jpg \  
  https://mybucket.weiheng.ink/cat1.jpg
```

```
< HTTP/1.1 100 Continue  
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
< X-GUploader-UploadID: AEnB2UoUbsfZ1Q_OQ7usXR5Ks  
< ETag: "8c2090502624dlea4198713088612cbd"  
< x-goog-generation: 1570692461153454  
< x-goog-metageneration: 1  
< x-goog-hash: crc32c=Cin4UA==  
< x-goog-hash: md5=jCCQUCYk0epBmHEwiGESvQ==  
< x-goog-stored-content-length: 85936  
< x-goog-stored-content-encoding: identity  
< Vary: Origin  
< Content-Length: 0  
< Date: Thu, 10 Oct 2019 07:27:41 GMT  
< Server: UploadServer  
< Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

可以看到上传成功。

C 下载文件

和上传文件类似，采用GET方法：

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default  
print-access-token`
```

- 查看Token状态

```
curl
https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v1/tokeninfo?access_token=$token
```

```
[root@nginx-2 ~]# curl https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v1/tokeninfo?access_token=$token
{
  "issued_to": "101676042918541988642",
  "audience": "101676042918541988642",
  "scope": "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform",
  "expires_in": 1828,
  "access_type": "offline"
}
```

- 下载文件

```
curl -v -X GET -k \
-H "Authorization: Bearer $token" -o cat1.jpg \
https://mybucket.weiheng.ink/cat1.jpg
```

```
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< X-GUploader-UploadID: AEnB2Up0KHsv2yp3YL4FhToell
< Expires: Thu, 10 Oct 2019 07:49:22 GMT
< Date: Thu, 10 Oct 2019 07:49:22 GMT
< Cache-Control: private, max-age=0
< Last-Modified: Thu, 10 Oct 2019 07:27:41 GMT
< ETag: "8c2090502624d1ea4198713088612cbd"
< x-goog-generation: 1570692461153454
< x-goog-metageneration: 1
< x-goog-stored-content-encoding: identity
< x-goog-stored-content-length: 85936
< Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
< x-goog-hash: crc32c=Cin4UA==
< x-goog-hash: md5=jCCQUCYk0epBmHEwiGESvQ==
< x-goog-storage-class: STANDARD
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
< Content-Length: 85936
< Server: UploadServer
```

D 浏览bucket

List Bucket采用的也是GET方法，具体实现如下：

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default
print-access-token`
```

- List Bucket内容，存到文件中：

```
curl -v -X GET -k \
-H "Authorization: Bearer $token" -o list.txt \
https://mybucket.weiheng.ink/
```

- 通过awk取出bucket名字

```
cat list.txt | awk -F '</?Name>' '{print $2}'
```

```
[root@nginx-2 ~]# cat list.txt | awk -F '</?Name>' '{print $2}'  
mybucket.weiheng.ink
```

- 通过awk取出文件名

```
cat list.txt | awk -F '</?Key>' '{print $2 "\n" $4}'
```

```
[root@nginx-2 ~]# cat list.txt | awk -F '</?Key>' '{print $2 "\n" $4}'  
cat1.jpg  
cat2.jpg
```

E 删除文件

类似的，用DELETE方法删除：

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default  
print-access-token`
```

- 删除文件

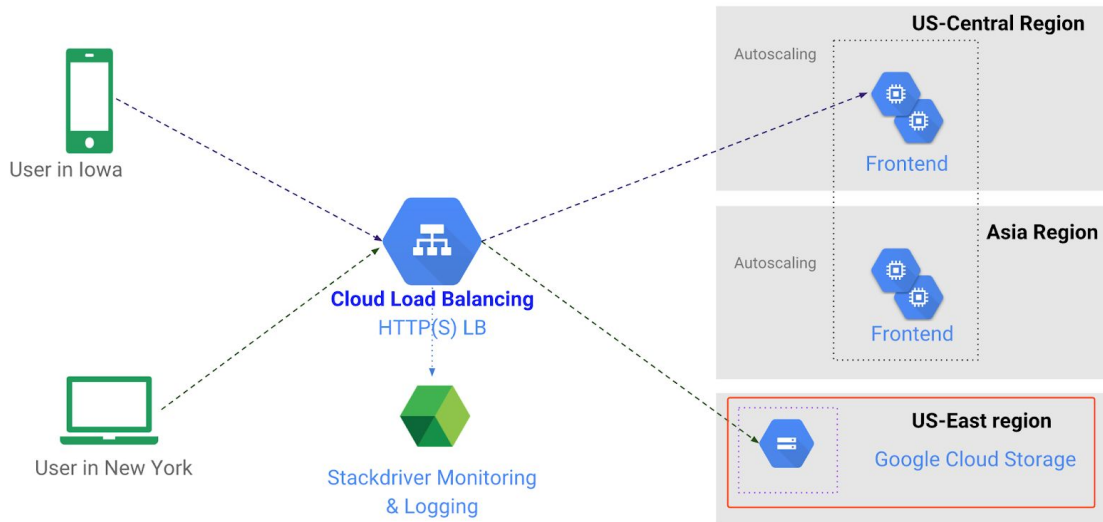
```
curl -v -k -X DELETE \  
-H "Authorization: Bearer $token" \  
https://mybucket.weiheng.ink/cat1.jpg
```

```
< HTTP/1.1 204 No Content  
< X-GUploader-UploadID: AEnB2UrZY0dZR-lbCuOe55sjX5d  
< Vary: Origin  
< Date: Thu, 10 Oct 2019 09:00:16 GMT  
< Expires: Thu, 10 Oct 2019 09:00:16 GMT  
< Cache-Control: private, max-age=0  
< Content-Length: 0  
< Server: UploadServer
```

2 HTTP(S) Load Balancer挂载Bucket

A 创建HTTP(S) LB的backend bucket

Google Cloud的HTTP(S)负载均衡可以配置backend的bucket。如下图：



具体文档请参考：

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/backend-bucket>

<https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/adding-backend-buckets-to-load-balancers>

根据文档，已经创建了一个负载均衡，配置了gs://mybucket.weiheng.ink作为backend bucket：

Edit backend bucket

Name
mybucket

Description

Cloud Storage bucket

mybucket.weiheng.ink

Browse

Cloud CDN

Enable Cloud CDN

Host and path rules

Host and path rules determine how your traffic will be directed. You can direct traffic to a backend service or a storage bucket. Any traffic not explicitly matched with a host and path rule will be sent to the default service selected on the first row.

Hosts	Paths	Backends
Any unmatched (default)	Any unmatched (default)	mybucket
* *	/* *	Backend services ►
		Backend buckets ►
+ Add host and path rule		

mybucket

Frontend configuration

Specify an IP address, port and protocol. This IP address is the frontend IP for your clients requests. For SSL, a certificate must also be assigned.

Frontend IP and port

Name

hengzi-gcs-forwarding-rule-2

Protocol ?

HTTPS

Network Tier

Premium

IP

35.244.150.78

Port

443

Certificate ?

hengzi (Managed)

Additional certificates

SSL policy ?

GCP default

QUIC negotiation ?

Automatic (default)

Done

Cancel

另外配置了DNS的A记录，storage.hengzi.net.cn指向35.224.150.78。

B 上传文件

和Domain-name Bucket中上传文件的类似，通过PUT方法上传，但endpoint采用的是LB的域名。具体方法如下：

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default print-access-token`
```

- 上传

```
curl -v -X PUT \  
-H "Authorization: Bearer $token" --data @cat1.jpg \  
https://storage.hengzi.net.cn/cat1.jpg
```

C 下载文件

类似的：

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default  
print-access-token`
```

- 下载

```
curl -v -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $token" \  
-o cat3.jpg https://storage.hengzi.net.cn/cat1.jpg
```

-

D 浏览Bucket

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default  
print-access-token`
```

- 浏览Bucket

```
curl -v -X GET \  
-H "Authorization: Bearer $token" \  
-o lb_list.txt https://storage.hengzi.net.cn/
```

E 删除文件

类似的，用DELETE方法删除：

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default print-access-token`
```

- 删除文件

```
curl -v -X DELETE -H "Authorization: Bearer $token"  
https://storage.hengzi.net.cn/cat1.jpg
```

F 断点续传

这种模式下支持断点续传功能。具体实现为：

- 生成token

```
token=`gcloud auth application-default print-access-token`
```

- 生成断点续传连接

```
curl -v -X POST -H 'content-type: text/plain' \  
-H 'x-goog-resumable:start' \  
-H "Authorization: Bearer $token" \  
-d '' 'https://storage.hengzi.net.cn/data.txt'
```

- 获取location信息
返回值中有Location的字段，将其取出作为loc变量：

```
< Location:
https://storage.hengzi.net.cn/data.txt?upload_id=AEnB2Ugel
EDznBtE8n8HWRf12wDalTbqhD0-BqJvtChRCuLTo2PjiJ3WjkWc8dsYbiz
AFNLxN8CRv8uFTGyzYQPFpN1D2OfysFWSfZjEuuHbXHagLjc5ENI

loc='https://storage.hengzi.net.cn/data.txt?upload_id=AEnB
2UgelEDznBtE8n8HWRf12wDalTbqhD0-BqJvtChRCuLTo2PjiJ3WjkWc8d
sYbizAFNLxN8CRv8uFTGyzYQPFpN1D2OfysFWSfZjEuuHbXHagLjc5ENI'
```

- 上传文件

```
curl -v -X PUT --data @data.txt $loc
```

3 Revers_Proxy方式，代理用户访问GCS请求

在GCP上创建Nginx作为反向代理，访问GCS。这样用户可以不需要直接和Google的endpoint通讯。

A 安装配置Nginx

本文采用的是CentOS7的VM，只有用yum安装nginx：

```
yum install nginx -y
```

1 JSON API配置

由于Google GCS有两个REST API的endpoint，如果我们选择Json的endpoint，Nginx的配置如下：

配置Nginx作为反向代理：

```
vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
    location / {
        proxy_pass https://www.googleapis.com/;
    }
```



```

include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;

server {
    listen      80 default_server;
    listen      [::]:80 default_server;
    server_name _;
    #root        /usr/share/nginx/html;

    # Load configuration files for the default
    include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;

    location / {
        proxy_pass https://www.googleapis.com/;
    }

    error_page 404 /404.html;
        location = /404.html {
    }

    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
        location = /50x.html {
    }
}

```

2 XML API配置

XML的API的反向代理配置如下：

```

vim /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
    location / {
        proxy_pass https://storage.googleapis.com/;
    }

```

```

include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;

server {
    listen      80 default_server;
    listen      [::]:80 default_server;
    server_name _;
    #root        /usr/share/nginx/html;

    # Load configuration files for the default server block.
    include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;

    location / {
        proxy_pass https://storage.googleapis.com/;
    }

    error_page 404 /404.html;
        location = /404.html {
    }

    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
        location = /50x.html {
    }
}

```

3 认证包头配置

在对GCS进行操作的时候，需要在包头中配置认证信息。如果不希望在客户端不考虑认证相关信息，可以添加这个配置。

配置添加HTTP的Header，将JWT的token插入到HTTP包头中：

```
vim /etc/nginx/default.d/token.conf
    proxy_set_header Authorization 'Bearer ya29.c.Kmxxxxxxxxxxx'
```

通过gcloud命令生成的token，一小时就过期，因此我们创建一个任务计划，每半小时重新生成一次：

```
crontab -e
    30 * * * * /root/update_token.sh
```

更新token脚本：

```
cat /root/update_token.sh
    token=`gcloud auth application-default print-access-token`
    echo "proxy_set_header Authorization 'Bearer $token';" >
    /etc/nginx/default.d/token.conf
    systemctl restart nginx
```

B 浏览Bucket

1 JSON API

```
curl -v -X GET http://json.hengzi.net.cn/storage/v1/b/hengzi/o
```

2 XML API

```
curl -v -X GET http://xml.hengzi.net.cn/hengzi
```

C 上传文件

1 JSON API

```
curl -X POST --data-binary @a.txt -H "Content-Type: text/plain"
"https://json.hengzi.net.cn/upload/storage/v1/b/hengzi/o?uploadType
=media&name=a.txt"
```

2 XML API

```
curl -v -X PUT --data-binary @b.sh \  
-H "Content-Type: text/plain" \  
"http://xml.hengzi.net.cn/hengzi/b.sh"
```

D 下载文件

1 JSON API

```
curl -v -X GET -o "cat2.jpg" \  
"http://json.hengzi.net.cn/storage/v1/b/hengzi/o/cat2.jpg?alt=media"  
"
```

2 XML API

```
curl -v -X GET -o "cat1.jpg" \  
"http://xml.hengzi.net.cn/hengzi/cat2.jpg"
```

E 删除文件

1 JSON API

```
curl -v -X DELETE \  
"http://json.hengzi.net.cn/storage/v1/b/hengzi/o/a.txt"
```

2 XML API

```
curl -v -X DELETE \  
"http://xml.hengzi.net.cn/hengzi/a.sh"
```

4 总结

通过以上三种方法，可以实现采用非Google域名访问Google存储。同样的，类似的方法可以用在Google的其他API上。