利用Nginx将海外节点请求跳转回大陆

2016-08-19 10:36 - Viman

状态:	已关闭	开始日期:	2016-08-19
优先级:	普通	计划完成日期:	
指派给:	Viman	% 完成:	100%
类别:		预期时间:	0.00 小时
目标版本:		耗时:	0.00 小时
111.72			

描述

1. 原理: nginx_porxy 反向代理, 请海外ip请求返回到大陆真实服务器上

历史记录

http段:

#1 - 2016-08-19 10:38 - Viman

- 状态 从 新建 变更为 进行中

- 1. 环境说明: 大陆一台为真实服务器,存放真实数据; 香港服务器安装nginx做代理转发
- 2. DNS解析方面: 同一个域名做2条A记录
- 3. 香港服务器配置(基于https):

```
http {
  include
            mime.types;
  default_type application/octet-stream;
  log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
           '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
           "$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for" - "$http_x_access_token"';
  access_log /var/log/nginx/logs/access.log main;
  sendfile
            on;
  charset
            utf-8;
  server_tokens off;
  tcp_nopush on;
  tcp_nodelay on;
  #tcp_nopush on;
  #keepalive_timeout 0;
  keepalive_timeout 65;
  gzip on;
  gzip_min_length 1k;
  gzip_buffers 4 16k;
  gzip_http_version 1.0;
  gzip_comp_level 2;
              text/plain application/x-javascript text/css application/xml;
  gzip_types
  gzip_vary on;
```

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```
#proxy config
  large_client_header_buffers 4 16k;
  client_max_body_size 300m;
  client_body_buffer_size 128k;
  proxy_connect_timeout 600;
  proxy_read_timeout 600;
  proxy_send_timeout 600;
  proxy_buffer_size 64k;
  proxy_buffers 432k;
  proxy_busy_buffers_size 64k;
  proxy_temp_file_write_size 64k;
  #gzip on;
 include /usr/local/nginx-1.8.1/conf/vhost/*.conf;
}
server段:
server
{
  listen 80;
  server_name a.com;
  location / {
    proxy_redirect off;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy_pass a.com;
  }
  access_log /var/log/nginx/a_access.log;
}
server {
    ### server port and name ###
              443 ssl;
    listen
    server_name a.com;
    ssl on;
    underscores_in_headers on;
    ### SSL log files ###
     access_log /var/log/nginx/assl_access.log main;
```

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```
logs/ssl-error.log;
     #error_log
     ### SSL cert files ###
     ssl_certificate ssl/gd_bundle-g2-g1.crt;
     ssl_certificate_key ssl/new.key;
     ### Add SSL specific settings here ###
     keepalive_timeout 60;
     # Uncomment as per your setup
     #ssl_ciphers HIGH:!ADH;
     #ssl_perfer_server_ciphers on;
     #ssl_protocols SSLv3;
     ### We want full access to SSL via backend ###
     location / {
         proxy_pass https://a.com;
         ### force timeouts if one of backend is died ##
         proxy_next_upstream error timeout invalid_header http_500 http_502 http_503;
         ### Set headers ####
         proxy_set_header Host $host;
         proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
         proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
         #proxy_set_header x-access_token $http_x_access_token;
         #proxy_set_header x-from $http_x_from;
         ### Most PHP, Python, Rails, Java App can use this header ###
         #proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto https;
         proxy_pass_request_headers on;
         #proxy_connect_timeout 60;
         #proxy_read_timeout 150;
         ### By default we don't want to redirect it ####
         proxy_redirect off;
         }
4. iptables 配置:
  -A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
  -A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
5. vi /etc/hosts (一定要配哦,要是行成死循环那就不怪我)
```

}

112.10.10.10 a.com

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1. 普通http配置

```
server
    listen 80;
    server_name bbs.imay.com;
    location / {
      proxy_redirect off;
      proxy_set_header Host $host;
      proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
      proxy\_set\_header~X-Forwarded\_For~proxy\_add\_x\_forwarded\_for;
      proxy_pass http://bbs.imay.com;
    }
    access_log /home/nginx/logs/bbs_imay_access.log;
  }
2. 访问测试
 1. 大陆
  [root@localhost ~]# curl -v http://bbs.imay.com/bbs.html
  * About to connect() to bbs.imay.com port 80 (#0)
  * Trying 120.76.207.220... connected
  * Connected to bbs.imay.com (120.76.207.220) port 80 (#0)
  > GET /bbs.html HTTP/1.1
  > User-Agent: curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.21 Basic ECC zlib/1.2.3 libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2
  > Host: bbs.imay.com
  > Accept: */*
  < HTTP/1.1 200 OK
  < Server: nginx/1.10.1
  < Date: Fri, 19 Aug 2016 06:22:21 GMT
  < Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
  < Content-Length: 16
  < Last-Modified: Fri, 19 Aug 2016 06:13:59 GMT
  < Connection: keep-alive
  < ETag: "57b6a3a7-10"
  < Accept-Ranges: bytes
  My Imay bbs CN
  * Connection #0 to host bbs.imay.com left intact
  * Closing connection #0
  [root@localhost ~]#
  [root@localhost ~]# nslookup bbs.imay.com
  Server:
            192.168.0.1
  Address: 192.168.0.1#53
```

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Name: bbs.imay.com Address: 120.76.207.220

2. HK的机器访问(用另外的,不能用hk跳板机的了,因为写死了Host)

curl -v http://bbs.imay.com/bbs.html

- * About to connect() to bbs.imay.com port 80 (#0)
- * Trying 43.254.217.240... connected
- * Connected to bbs.imay.com (43.254.217.240) port 80 (#0)
- > GET /bbs.html HTTP/1.1
- > User-Agent: curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.19.1 Basic ECC zlib/1.2.3 libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2
- > Host: bbs.imay.com
- > Accept: */*

>

- < HTTP/1.1 200 OK
- < Server: nginx
- < Date: Fri, 19 Aug 2016 06:29:22 GMT
- < Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
- < Content-Length: 16
- < Connection: keep-alive
- < Last-Modified: Fri, 19 Aug 2016 06:13:59 GMT
- < ETag: "57b6a3a7-10"
- < Accept-Ranges: bytes

<

My Imay bbs CN

- * Connection #0 to host bbs.imay.com left intact
- * Closing connection #0
- #3 2016-08-19 14:38 Viman
- 状态 从 进行中 变更为 已解决
- % 完成 从 0 变更为 100
 - 1. 测试ok
- #4 2016-10-19 09:53 Viman
- 状态 从 已解决 变更为 已关闭

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