ingress 详解

nginx是什么

Nginx是俄罗斯人Igor Sysoev基于C语言编写的十分轻量级的HTTP服务器,它主要有以下特点:

- 它是一个高性能的HTTP和反向代理服务器,同时也是一个IMAP/POP3/SMTP代理服务器;
- Nginx使用异步事件驱动的方法来处理请求,Nginx的模块化事件驱动架构可以在高负载下提供更可预测的性能;
- 作为Web服务器,Nginx处理静态文件、索引文件,自动索引的效率非常高
- 作为反向代理服务器,Nginx可以实现反向代理加速,提高网站运行速度
- 作为负载均衡服务器,Nginx既可以在内部直接支持Rails和PHP,也可以支持HTTP代理服务器对外进行服务,同时还支持简单的容错和利用算法进行负载均衡
- Nginx是专门为性能优化而开发的,非常注重效率,Nginx在官方测试的结果中,能够支持五万个并行连接,而在实际的运作中,可以支持二万至四万个并行链接
- 在高可用性方面,Nginx支持热部署,启动速度特别迅速,因此可以在不间断服务的情况下,对软件版本或者配置进行升级

nginx比较有用的关键命令

```
nginx -t 检查配置是否可用
nginx -T 遍历所有配置串接
nginx -s reload 重启nginx
```

nginx系统变量

这个变量等于请求行中的参数,同\$query string \$args \$content_length # 请求头中的Content-length字段。 # 请求头中的Content-Type字段。 \$content type # 当前请求在root指令中指定的值。 \$document root # 请求主机头字段,如果不存在则为服务器名称。 \$host \$http_user_agent # 客户端agent信息 \$http_cookie # 客户端cookie信息 \$limit rate # 这个变量可以限制连接速率。 \$remote_port # 客户端的端口。 \$remote user # 已经经过Auth Basic Module验证的用户名。 \$request_filename # 当前请求的文件路径,由root或alias指令与URI请求生成。 # HTTP方法(如http,https)。 \$scheme \$server_protocol # 请求使用的协议,通常是HTTP/1.0或HTTP/1.1。 \$server addr # 服务器地址,在完成一次系统调用后可以确定这个值。 # 服务器名称。 \$server name # 请求到达服务器的端口号。 \$server port # 包含请求参数的原始URI,不包含主机名,如:"/foo/bar.php? \$request uri arg=baz".

```
$uri # 不带请求参数的当前URI,$uri不包含主机名,如"/foo/bar.html"。
$document_uri # 与$uri相同。
```

nginx变量语法

```
# 设置变量$a = "helloworld";
set $a hello world;

# 设置变量$b = "helloworld, helloworld";
set $b "$a, $a";
```

nginx map语法 (支持正则语法)

```
map $http_user_agent $status {
    default 0; #$http_user_agent默认值 $status设为-1
    ~curl -1; #$http_user_agent匹配到curl $status设为-1
    ~*chrome 1; #$http_user_agent匹配到curl $status设为1
}

http {
    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name ops.com;
        location /test {
            default_type text/plain;
            echo http_user_agent: $http_user_agent;
            echo status: $status;
        }
    }
}
```

nginx主体配置

- main(全局设置):主要是包括Nginx工作进程,日志的配置以及server,location中一些共用的配置
- events(连接设置):主要包括Nginx连接信息的配置
- server(主机设置):主要是包括主机名称,Ip,路径解析,http请求头设置,反向代理等配置
- upstream(上游服务器设置):主要为反向代理服务器信息、负载均衡等相关配置
- location(URL匹配):特定URL的匹配设置

以上每部分包含若干个条指令,他们之间的关系是:server继承main,location继承server,main部分设置的指令将影响其它所有部分的设置,server部分的设置将影响到location部分的设置,upstream既不会继承指令也不会被继承,它有自己的特殊指令,不需要在其他地方的应用。

```
# main全局配置
user www www; #默认为nobody
# 设置nginx工作进程的用户
worker processes 2; # 默认为1
# 设置worker角色的工作进程的个数,正常情况下可以设置成cpu的内核数,最多设置为8个;
# 也可以将worker processes的值设为auto,这样nginx会自动检测CPU核数并打开相同数量的
worker进程:
# 当nginx添加了SSL证书时,最好要打开多个worker进程。SSL握手会进行硬盘I/O操作。所以打
开多个worker进程有利干性能的提升:
worker cpu affinity 01 10;
# 通过设置cpu粘性来降低由于多CPU核切换造成的寄存器等现场重建带来的性能损耗,上述设置表示
第一个worker进程用第一个cpu,第二个worker进程进程使用第二个cpu
worker rlimit nofile; # 默认为操作系统的限制 (65535)
# 设置每个worker进程的最大打开文件数(句柄)限制
error log logs/error.log error;
# 配置错误日志路径以及打印级别 ( debug | info | notice | warn | error | crit |
alert | emerg)
# 生产场景一般是warn | error | crit 这三个级别之一,级别太低会有太多IO消耗,影响效率
pid logs/nginx.pid;
# pid文件为文本文件,内容只有一行,记录了该进程的ID,根据PID文件的内容,准确判断进程是
否正在运行,防止意外启动多个进程实例。
# 只有获得pid文件(固定路径固定文件名)写入权限(F WRLCK)的进程才能正常启动并把自身的PID
写入该文件中,其它同一个程序的多余进程则自动退出。
# events模块中包含nginx中所有处理连接的设置
events {
  use epoll;
  # 用于设置处理客户端请求的轮询方法
  # 在Linux操作系统下,nginx默认使用epoll事件模型
  # 同时Nginx在OpenBSD或FreeBSD操作系统上采用类似于epoll的高效事件模型kgueue
  # 在操作系统不支持这些高效模型时才使用select
  worker connections 2048; #默认为512
  # 设置可由一个worker进程同时打开的最大连接数。但不能超过worker rlimit nofile的
设置
  accept mutex on; # 默认为on
  # 当一个新连接到达时,如果激活了accept mutex,那么多个Worker将以串行方式来处理,
```

其中有一个Worker会被唤醒,其他的Worker继续保持休眠状态; # 如果没有激活accept mutex,那么所有的Worker都会被唤醒,不过只有一个Worker能获取 新连接,其它的Worker会重新进入休眠状态,[thundering herd现象] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thundering herd problem) accept mutex delay 500ms; # 默认为500ms # 当accept mutex功能启用后,只有一个持有mutex锁的worker进程会接受并处理请求,其 他worker进程等待。accept mutex delay指定的时间就是这些worker进程的等待时间,过了等待 时间下一个worker进程便取得mutex锁,处理请求。 multi accept on # 默认为off # multi accept可以让nginx worker进程尽可能多地接受请求,提高性能 # 如果设置为on,可以让worker进程一次性地接受监听队列里的所有请求,然后处理 # 如果multi accept的值设为off,那么worker进程必须一个一个地接受监听队列里的请求 # 如果web服务器面对的是一个持续的请求流,那么启用multi accept可能会造成worker进 程一次接受的请求大于worker connections指定可以接受的请求数。这就是overflow,这个 overflow会造成性能损失, overflow这部分的请求不会受到处理 # 提供http服务相关的一些配置参数 http { ######### # 基本配置 ######## include mime.types; # include可以包含若干子配置文件,实现不同需求配置独立,可以将不同的server配置在不 同的conf文件里 # mime.types文件列出针对不同的请求文件返回的HTTP response的Content-Type的 Accept值 # 除非服务端Web程序手动设置了Content-Type,如果Web程序没设置,则会从mime.types 中匹配返回 # 如果mime.types中也没找到对应文件的扩展名的话,就使用默认的default type default type application/octet-stream; # 如果在mime.types的配置中没有找到响应请求文件的格式,则走default type types hash max size 2048; # 设置散列表的冲突率。 # types_hash_max_size越大,就会消耗更多的内存,但散列key的冲突率会降低,检索速度 就更快。 # types_hash_max_size越小,消耗的内存就越小,但散列key的冲突率可能上升。

```
server tokens off;
  # 返回错误页面时是否在Server中注明Nginx版本
  server names hash bucket size 64;
  # 为了提高快速寻找到相应server name的能力, Nginx 使用散列表来存储
server name, server names hash bucket size设置了每个散列桶占用的内存大小。
  server name in redirect off;
  # 重定向主机名称的处理.该配置需要配合server name使用.
  # 设置为on时,表示在重定向请求时会使用stream里配置的第一个主机名代替原先请求中的
Host头部, 而当关闭时, 表示在重定向请求时使用请求本身的Host头部。
########
  # 日志配置
########
  log format main '$remote addr - $remote user [$time local] "$request"
              '$status $body bytes sent "$http referer" '
              '"$http user agent" "$http x forwarded for"';
  # 定义日志nginx日志文件的打印格式并命名为变量main
  access log logs/access.log main;
  # access log指定nginx的访问日志的存放路径文件以及使用的日志文件格式
  #access log off;
  # 为了提高效率,可以将访问日志关掉
  access log /data/logs/nginx-access.log buffer=32k flush=5s;
  # buffer和flush可以设置缓存日志的刷盘策略,日志超过32k才刷盘,如果没满32k,但是超
过5s也自动刷盘
  rewrite log on; # 默认是off
  # 开启或者关闭rewrite模块指令执行的日志,如果开启,则重写将记录下notice等级的日志
到nginx 的error log中
########
  # 高效文件传输
########
  sendfile on;
```

当一个程序需要传输文件时, Linux内核首先将文件数据缓冲, 然后将文件数据传送给程序缓冲, 最后程序将文件数据传输到目的地。

- # Sendfile方法是一种数据传输的更高效的方法,数据在内核中的文件描述符之间传输
- # 这种方法的结果是改善了对操作系统资源的利用,提高Nginx静态资源托管效率,直接在内核空间完成文件发送,不需要先read再write,没有上下文切换开销

tcp nopush on;

- # TCP_NOPUSH是FreeBSD的一个socket选项,对应Linux的TCP_CORK,Nginx里统一用tcp nopush来控制它,并且只有在启用了sendfile之后才生效。
 - # 启用它之后,数据包会累计到一定大小之后才会发送,减小了额外开销,提高网络效率

tcp nodelay on;

- # TCP_NODELAY也是一个socket选项,启用后会禁用Nagle算法,尽快发送数据,某些情况下可以节约200ms
- # Nagle算法原理是:在发出去的数据还未被确认之前,新生成的小数据先存起来,凑满一个 MSS 或者等到收到确认后再发送
 - # Nginx 只会针对处于keep-alive状态的TCP连接才会启用tcp nodelay

keepalive timeout 65;

- # 一个keepalive连接在闲置超过一定时间后(默认的是75秒),会主动关闭这个长连接
- # 客户端可以设置http服务要不要走长连接,通过设置请求头Connection=keep-alive实现的,http1.0默认是关闭的,http1.1默认是打开的
 - # 谷歌浏览器同时最多有6个tcp连接
- # keepalive_timeout时间不能设置太长,因为太长会长时间占用tcp连接不释放,导致服务器的tcp连接不够用;也不能太短,如果太短会导致一些大文件上传接口因为上传一半而中断;

keepalive requests 200;

设置同一个长连接上最多请求次数,超过这个次数,将主动关闭这个长连接

http_proxy 设置,client相关配置

client max body size 10m;

- # 允许客户端请求的最大单文件字节数限制。如果有上传较大文件的需求,尽量设置大一些
- client_body_buffer_size 128k; # 缓冲区代理用户端请求的最大字节数
- client header timeout 60;
- # 指定等待client发送一个请求头的超时时间,仅当在一次read中,没有收到请求头,才会算成超时。如果在超时时间内,client没发送任何东西,nginx返回HTTP状态码408("Request timed out")
 - client_body_timeout 60;
- # 该指令设置请求体 (request body)的读超时时间。仅当在一次readstep中,没有得到请求体,就会设为超时。超时后,nginx返回HTTP状态码408("Request timed out")

```
#########
  # http proxy 设置, server相关配置
########
  proxy connect timeout 60;
  # 该指令设置与upstream server的连接超时时间,有必要记住,这个超时不能超过75秒
  proxy send timeout 75;
  # 这个指定设置了发送请求给upstream服务器的超时时间。超时设置不是为了整个发送期间,
而是在两次write操作期间。如果超时后,upstream没有收到新的数据,nginx会关闭连接
  proxy read timeout
              75;
  # 该指令设置与代理服务器的读超时时间。它决定了nginx会等待多长时间来获得请求的响应。
这个时间不是获得整个response的时间,而是两次reading操作的时间,默认值60s
  proxy upstream fail timeout 10;
  # Upstream模块下server指令的参数,设置了某一个upstream后端失败了指定次数
(max fails)后,该后端不可操作的时间,默认为10秒
  proxy buffer size
  # 设置代理服务器(nginx)从后端realserver读取并保存用户头信息的缓冲区大小,默认与
proxy buffers大小相同,其实可以将这个指令值设的小一点
  proxy buffers 4 32k;
  # proxy buffers缓冲区,4个缓存,每个大小限制为32k。
  proxy busy buffers size 64k;
  # 高负荷下缓冲大小 (proxy buffers*2)
  proxy temp file write size 64k; # 默认为1024M
  # 当proxy buffers放不下后端服务器的响应内容时,会将一部分保存到硬盘的临时文件中,
这个值用来设置最大临时文件大小,默认1024M
  # 它与proxy cache没有关系,大于这个值,将从upstream服务器传回。设置为0禁用
  proxy temp path /usr/local/nginx/proxy temp 1 2;
  # 指定缓存写到那个目录
########
  # gzip压缩功能设置
########
  gzip on;
  # 开启gzip压缩输出,减少网络传输,客户端通过设置请求头Accept-Encoding=gzip,
deflate, br来支持gzip压缩
```

gzip static on;

nginx对于静态文件的处理模块,该模块可以读取预先压缩的gz文件,这样可以减少每次请求进行gzip压缩的CPU资源消耗。

该模块启用后,nginx首先检查是否存在请求静态文件的gz结尾的文件,如果有则直接返回该gz文件内容

gzip disable "msie[1-6].";

IE6的某些版本对gzip的压缩支持很不好,会造成页面的假死,为了确保其它的IE6版本不出问题,所以建议加上gzip disable的设置

gzip min length 1k;

设置允许压缩的页面最小字节数,页面字节数从header头得content-length中进行获取。 默认值是20。建议设置成大于1k的字节数,小于1k可能会越压越大

gzip buffers 4 16k;

设置系统获取几个单位的缓存用于存储gzip的压缩结果数据流。4 16k代表以16k为单位,安装原始数据大小以16k为单位的4倍申请内存

gzip http version 1.0;

- # 用于识别http协议的版本,早期的浏览器不支持Gzip压缩,用户就会看到乱码,所以为了支持前期版本加上了这个选项。
- # 如果你用了Nginx的反向代理并期望也启用Gzip压缩的话,由于末端通信是 http/1.0,故请设置为 1.0

gzip comp level 6;

gzip压缩比,1压缩比最小处理速度最快,9压缩比最大但处理速度最慢(传输快但比较消耗cpu)

gzip_types text/html text/plain text/css text/javascript
application/json application/javascript application/x-javascript
application/xml;

匹配mime类型进行压缩,无论是否指定,"text/html"类型总是会被压缩的

gzip vary on;

和http头有关系,会在响应头加个Vary:Accept-Encoding,可以让前端的缓存服务器缓存经过gzip压缩的页面,例如,用Squid缓存经过Nginx压缩的数据

gzip_proxied any

Nginx作为反向代理的时候启用,决定开启或者关闭后端服务器返回的结果是否压缩,匹配的前提是后端服务器必须要返回包含"Via"的 header头

FastCGI 设置,为了保证Nginx下PHP环境的高速稳定运行,需要添加一些FastCGI优化指令

fastcgi_cache_path /usr/local/nginx/fastcgi_cache levels=1:2
keys zone=TEST:10m inactive=5m;

为FastCGI缓存指定一个文件路径、目录结构等级、关键字区域存储时间和非活动删除时间

```
fastcgi connect timeout 300;
  # 指定连接到后端FastCGI的超时时间
  fastcqi send timeout 300;
  # 指定向FastCGI传送请求的超时时间,这个值是已经完成两次握手后向FastCGI传送请求的超
时时间
  fastcqi read timeout 300;
  # 指定接收FastCGI应答的超时时间,这个值是已经完成两次握手后接收FastCGI应答的超时时
间
  fastcgi buffer size 64k;
  # 用于指定读取FastCGI应答第一部分需要多大的缓冲区,这个值表示将使用1个64KB的缓冲区
读取应答的第一部分(应答头),可以设置为fastcqi buffers选项指定的缓冲区大小
  fastcgi buffers 4 64k;
  # 指定本地需要用多少和多大的缓冲区来缓冲FastCGI的应答请求。
  # 如果一个PHP脚本所产生的页面大小为256KB,那么会为其分配4个64KB的缓冲区来缓存;如
果页面大小大于256KB,那么大于256KB的部分会缓存到fastcqi temp指定的路径中。
   # 一般这个值应该为站点中PHP脚本所产生的页面大小的中间值,如果站点大部分脚本所产生的
页面大小为256KB,那么可以把这个值设置为"16 16k"、"4 64k"等
  fastcgi temp file write size 128k;
  # 表示在写入缓存文件时使用多大的数据块,默认值是fastcgi buffers的两倍
  fastcqi cache TEST;
  #表示开启FastCGI缓存并为其指定一个名称。开启缓存非常有用,可以有效降低CPU的负载,
并且防止502错误的发生
  fastcgi cache valid 200 302 1h;
  # 指定code为200,302的响应缓存为一小时
  fastcgi cache valid 301 1d;
  # 指定code为301的缓存有效时间为1天
  fastcgi_cache_valid any 1m;
  # 其它缓存有效时间都为1分钟
#######
  # 设定负载均衡后台服务器列表
######
  upstream backend {
     keepalive 30
     # 在开启长连接的情况下,最多保持空闲长连接的个数,如果超过这个数量,最近最少使用
的长连接将被关闭
     ip hash; # 默认为round-robin
```

```
# 负载均衡处理方式,一共有三种方式:
     # (1) round-robin (轮训请求方式)
     # (2) ip hash (回话持久化方式,这个方法保证从同一个客户端发起的请求总是定向到同
一台服务器)
     # (3) least conn (最少连接方式,找连接最少的服务进行处理)
     server 192.168.10.100:8080 max fails=2 fail timeout=30s weight=2;
     server 192.168.10.101:8080 max fails=2 fail timeout=30s weight=3;
     server 192.168.10.101:8080 backup
     server 192.168.10.101:8080 down;
     # weight设置每个服务的命中几率,默认是1;
     # backup表示备份服务,只有所有的非备份不能使用时,会启动该服务,down表示当前服
务永远不参与负载;
    # max fails表示容许请求失败的次数,当超过该次数时将暂停一定时间
(fail timeout)
  }
######
  # server虚拟主机配置
#######
  server {
     # 基本配置
     listen 80 default server; # 默认为80
     # 监听端口设置,小于1024的要以root启动,
     # default server表示如果找不到对应端口的server name,则默认走这个匹配
     server name itoatest.example.com;
     # 一个nginx可以配置多个server, nginx通过检查请求header中host来匹配每个
server的server name决定走哪个server,
     # 如果没有任何一个server可以匹配,则会选择第一个server做匹配。默认匹配可以通
过listen中添加defalut server来改变。
     # server name有四种匹配方式:
     # (1)精确匹配(itoatest.example.com)
     # (2) 星号开头的最长的通配符名称(*.example.org)
     # (3) 星号结束的最长的通配符名称 (mail.*)
     # (4)正则表达式匹配 (~^www\d+\.example\.net$,正则表达式必须以~开头)
     root /apps/oaapp;
     # 见下文location讲解
     allow 223.252.218.196;
     allow 59.111.28.48/32;
     # allow表示允许某个ip或ip段访问
     deny all
```

```
# deny表示禁止某个ip或者ip段访问
      error page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
      error page 403
                    http://example.com/forbidden.html;
      # 这个参数可以为错误代码指定相应的错误页面
      charset utf-8;
      # 设置http头信息的charset编码
      if ($request method = POST) {
         return 405;
      # 关于if的使用请看下文[Nginx中如何使用变量?]
      # location特定的URL对应的一系列配置项
      location /i/ { # 关于location中的路径匹配规则以及匹配优先级请看下文
[Nginx中location部分URL如何匹配?]
         root /apps/oaapp;
         #alias /apps/oaapp/;
         # root和alias都可以用来指定请求资源的真实路径。
         # 区别是root最后得到的资源地址是root的值加上location的值,而alias正如其
名, alias指定的路径是location的别名,不管location的值怎么写,资源的真实路径都是
alias 指定的路径。
         # 比如当访问http://itoatest.example.com/i/hello.gif这个地址时,如果
是root,资源的真实路径是/apps/oaapp/i/hello.gif;如果是alias真实路径
是/apps/oaapp/hello.gif;
         # alias只能作用在location中,而root可以存在server、http和location中
         # alias 后面必须要用 "/" 结束,否则会找不到文件,而 root 则对 "/" 可有
可无
         index index.jsp index.html index.htm;
         # 当用户请求的是http://itoatest.example.com/i/这个地址时,就会自动在
root配置指令指定的文件系统目录下依次寻找 index.jsp 和 index.html,index.htm这三个文
件,直到找到一个并返回
         autoindex on; # 默认为off
         # 当index指定的文件都找不到时,如果开启autoindex,那么则会生成一个root
所指目录下的"目录索引"的html并返回,如果没有开启,则会返回forbidden
         autoindex exact size off # 默认为on
         # 只有在autoindex开启时才起作用,默认为on,显示出文件的确切大小,单位是
bytes。改为off后,显示出文件的大概大小,单位是kB或者MB或者GB
         autoindex localtime on # 默认为off
         # 只有在autoindex开启时才起作用,默认为off,显示的文件时间为GMT时间。改
为on后,显示的文件时间为文件的服务器时间
         proxy pass http://backend;
         # 请求转向某个upstream定义的负载均衡的服务器列表,如果只有一台服务器的
话,也可以直接写成proxy pass http://ip:port;
         rewrite ^/i/(.*) /$1 break;
```

rewrite 的作用是修改 \$uri,具体细节请看下文[rewrite如何重写url?]

proxy redirect off; # 默认是default

proxy redirect http://192.168.10.101:8080/i/wuman/

http://itoatest.example.com/i/wuman/

如果需要修改从被代理服务器传来的应答头中的"Location"和"Refresh"字段,可以用这个指令设置,分为三种情况:

- #(1)proxy redirect off表示不修改服务端的redirect地址
- #(2) proxy redirect default 将根据location和proxy pass的设置来决定
- #(3)可以自己设置不同的替换规则

proxy set header Host \$host; #默认是\$proxy host

- # 可以通过三个变量对Host进行设置:
- #(1)\$proxy host,表示是反向代理后的host,就是proxy pass后面跟的host
- # (2) \$host**首先从请求头中获取**Host**值,如果没有则选择**server name
- # (3) \$http_host是直接从请求头中获取,所以可能为空,如果是非80/443端口的时候,\$http host = \$host:\$port

proxy set header X-Real-IP \$remote addr;

- # 由于在客户端和web服务器之间增加了中间层,因此web服务器无法直接拿到客户端的ip,通过\$remote addr变量拿到的将是反向代理服务器的ip地址;
- # 所以我们可以设置一个请求头X-Real-IP,通过获取这个请求头就可以拿到客户端的真实ip

proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For \$proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;

- # 上述的意思增加一个\$proxy_add_x_forwarded_for到X-Forwarded-For里去,注意是增加,而不是覆盖
- # 如果每次代理都使用上述配置,那么X-Forwarded-For可以获取到经过多次代理后的客户多IP以及多层代理nginx的IP:IP0, IP1, IP2...
 - # 所以proxy set header也是获取真实客户端ip的一种方法

proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto https;

请求标头可帮助您识别客户端与您的负载均衡器连接时所用的协议,并随后将标题传递到您的服务器

proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Host \$host

可以帮助您识别客户端与您的负载均衡器连接时所用的host,并随后将标题传递到

您的服务器

proxy set header X-Forwarded-Host \$port

可以帮助您识别客户端与您的负载均衡器连接时所用的port,并随后将标题传递到

您的服务器

proxy_next_upstream error timeout invalid_header http_500 http_503 http_504; # 默认是error timeout

指定在什么情况下将请求应传递到下一个服务器,如果设置为off表示在任何情况下都不需要传递

- # error表示发生错误时,将请求传递到下一个服务器
- # timeout表示发生请求或者响应超时时,将请求传递给下一个服务器
- # invalid header表示服务器返回空响应或无效响应时,将请求传递给下一个服务

器

http code表示服务器返回对应的code时将请求传递到下一个服务器

proxy next upstream timeout 30 # 默认是0

```
# 限制请求可以传递到下一个服务器的时间, 0表示关闭限制
         proxy next upstream tries 2 # 默认为0
         # 限制将请求传递到下一个服务器的可能尝试次数 , ○值关闭此限制
      }
      location ~ .*\.(gif|jpg|jpeg|bmp|png|ico|txt|js|css)$
         root /apps/oaapp;
         expires
         # 对于站点中不经常修改的静态内容(如图片, JS, CSS), 可以在服务器中设置
expires过期时间,控制浏览器缓存,达到有效减小带宽流量,降低服务器压力的目的
      location = /50x.html {
         root html;
      location = /video {
         directio 4m; # 该路径下所有大于4M的文件不直接从磁盘读取,不走缓存
         # Direct I/O是文件系统的一个功能,它允许程序绕过内核缓存,直接在硬盘上读
写数据
         # 这可以充分利用CPU频数,改善缓存的有效性,Directo I/O适用于访问率少的数
据。这些数据不需要缓存在任何位置
         # 在http, server和location当中都可以定义
         # 如果某个请求是通过directo I/O,那么这个请求不能使用sendfile功能
  }
```

nginx中location部分url如何匹配?

location主要是匹配url中除去server_name(主机名)后的部分,其中关于url的匹配规则有以下 几种:

- 精确匹配:以"="开头表示精确匹配
- 开头匹配: ^~ 表示uri以某个常规字符串开头,不是正则匹配
- 区分大小写的正则匹配:~开头表示区分大小写的正则匹配
- 不区分大小写的正则匹配:~* 开头表示不区分大小写的正则匹配
- 通用匹配:匹配url的前面部分

对于上述五类匹配,它们之间的匹配顺序和优先级关系如下:

- 不同类型之间匹配和location的顺序无关,只和优先级有关,各种匹配规则的优先级关系是: [精确匹配] > [开头匹配] > [正则匹配] > [通用匹配];
- 除了通用匹配,开头匹配以外,相同类型的匹配优先级只和顺序有关,排在前面的优先匹配;
- 通用匹配和开头匹配的优先级与通用匹配的最长字符串有关,通用字符串越长,匹配优先级越高;

下面是我设置的几个location,并测试和验证以上匹配规则:

```
server {
   listen 80 default server;
   server_name dev.zdp.com;
   # 通用匹配 [匹配规则0]
   location / {
      return 302 https://dashboard.youdata.com;
   # 通用匹配 [匹配规则1]
   location /hello {
       return 302 https://dashboard.youdata.com;
   # 通用匹配 「匹配规则21
   location /hello/no {
      return 302 https://dev.youdata.com;
   # 不区分大小写的正则匹配 [匹配规则3]
   location \sim* /hello/y[a-e][a-z][1-9] {
      return 302 https://test.youdata.com;
   # 区分大小写的正则匹配 [匹配规则4]
   location ~ /hello/y[A-E][E-Z][1-9] {
       return 302 https://pre.youdata.com;
   # 区分大小写的正则匹配 [匹配规则5]
   location ~ /hello/y[a-e][e-z] {
      return 302 https://pre163.youdata.com;
   # 开头匹配 [匹配规则6]
   location ^~ /hello/yes {
      return 302 https://youdata.netease.com;
   # 开头匹配 [匹配规则7]
   location ^~ /hello/yesno {
       return 302 https://youdata.163.com;
   # 精确匹配 [匹配规则8]
   location = /hello {
      return 302 https://www.baidu.com;
```

```
location用例测试:
- "http://dev.zdp.com/hello" —— 精确匹配优先,命中[匹配规则8]
- "http://dev.zdp.com/hello/yesnook" —— 开头匹配优先,开头匹配同时满足条件时,长优先,命中[匹配规则7]
- "http://dev.zdp.com/hello/yesOk" —— 开头匹配优先,命中[匹配规则6]
- "http://dev.zdp.com/hello/yaz" —— 正则匹配,命中[匹配规则5]
- "http://dev.zdp.com/hello/yAZ3" —— 正则匹配,按照location顺序匹配,命中[匹配规则3]
- "http://dev.zdp.com/hello/no" —— 通用匹配,按照匹配长度优先,命中[匹配规则2]
- "http://dev.zdp.com/hello/Ok" —— 通用匹配,命中[匹配规则1]
- "http://dev.zdp.com/everyone" —— 通用匹配,所有其它匹配不满足时,命中[匹配规则0]
```

nginx中rewrite命令如何重写url?

rewrite功能就是,使用nginx提供的全局变量或自己设置的变量,结合正则表达式和标志位实现url重写以及重定向。rewrite只能放在server{},location{}中,并且只能对域名后边的除去传递的参数外的字符串起作用,例如:

```
http://dev.zdp.com/a/we/index.php?id=1&u=str => rewrite只能对/a/we/index.php
部分重写
重写用法:
server {
   rewrite 规则 定向路径 重写flag;
location {
   rewrite 规则 定向路径 重写flag;
rewrite的执行顺序
执行server块的rewrite指令;
执行location匹配;
执行选定的location中的rewrite指令,如果location中rewrite指令没有break的flag,则会
根据当前rewrite路径重新匹配location;
如果其中某步URI被重写,则重新循环执行1-3,直到找到真实存在的文件,循环最多不会超过10次;
rewrite的flag标志
last: 停止处理当前location中的ngx http rewrite module指令集 (rewrite, return
等),并开始重新搜索与更改后的URI相匹配的location
break : 停止处理当前location中的ngx http rewrite module指令集 (rewrite, return
等),不会重新搜索
redirect : 返回302临时重定向,地址栏会显示跳转后的地址
permanent : 返回301永久重定向,地址栏会显示跳转后的地址
default: 默认标志,继续会处理当前location中的ngx http rewrite module指令集
(rewrite, return等),如果没有return,会开始重新搜索与更改后的URI相匹配的location
rewrite的测试用例
server {
  listen
             80 default server;
   server name dev.zdp.com;
```

```
set $flag="default";
   # 当我们访问http://dev.zdp.com/test1/helloworld时,对于不同flag变量返回的结果
如下:
   # 当$flag="default"时,会执行后续的ngx http rewrite module命令,所以会重定向
到https://newke.com;
   # 当$flag="last"时,不会执行后续的ngx http rewrite module命令,但是会重新匹配
location,所以重定向到https://www.baidu.com;
   # 当$flag="break"时,不会执行后续的ngx http rewrite module命令,所以没有找到
匹配,失败
   location /test1 {
       rewrite ^/test1/([^<math>/]+?) /test2/$1 $flag;
       return 302 https://newke.com;
   location /test2 {
       return 302 https://www.baidu.com;
   location / {
       # 访问 /permanent.html 的时候,页面直接302定向到https://www.baidu.com
       rewrite /permanent.html https://www.baidu.com redirect;
       # 把 /html/*.html => /post/*.html ,301定向
       rewrite ^/html/(.+?).html$ /post/$1.html permanent;
       # 把 /search/key => /search.html?keyword=key
       rewrite ^/search/([^/]+?)(/|\$) /search.html?keyword=\$1
permanent;
   }
```

nginx中if判断如何使用?

只是上面的简单重写很多时候满足不了需求,比如需要判断当文件不存在时、当路径包含xx时等 条件,则需要用到if

- Nginx中if语法为:if(condition){...},对给定的条件condition进行判断。如果为真,大括号内命令将被执行
- if判断规则当表达式只是一个变量时,如果值为空或任何以0开头的字符串都会当做false
- 直接比较变量和内容时,使用=或!=
- ~正则表达式匹配,~*不区分大小写的匹配,!~区分大小写的正则表达式不匹配,满足条件返回true
- -f和!-f用来判断是否存在文件
- -d和!-d用来判断是否存在目录
- -e和!-e用来判断是否存在文件或目录
- -x和!-x用来判断文件是否可执行

if使用举例, if条件中一般会使用到一些变量,这些变量有些是用户定义的,有些是系统本身存在的

```
server {
   if ($http user agent ~ MSIE) {
       rewrite ^(.*)$ /msie/$1 break;
   # 如果UA包含"MSIE", rewrite请求到/msid/目录下
   if ($http cookie ~* "id=([^;]+)(?:;|$)") {
       set $id $1;
   # 如果cookie匹配正则,设置变量$id等于正则引用部分
   if ($request method = POST) {
       return 405;
   # 如果提交方法为POST,则返回状态405 (Method not allowed)。return不能返回
301,302
   if ($slow) {
       limit rate 10k;
   # 限速,$slow可以通过 set 指令设置
   if (!-f $request_filename) {
       break;
       proxy pass http://127.0.0.1;
   # 如果请求的文件名不存在,则反向代理到localhost 。这里的break也是停止rewrite检查
   if ($args ~ post=140) {
       rewrite ^ http://example.com/ permanent;
   # 如果query string中包含"post=140",永久重定向到example.com
   location ~* \.(gif|jpg|png|swf|flv)$ {
       valid referers none blocked www.jefflei.com www.leizhenfang.com;
       if ($invalid referer) {
          return 404;
       # 防盗链
}
```

ingress简要概括

ingress 其实就是传统的nginx+lua 在k8s里面的作用就是7层反向代理, ingress 的nginx配置是会根据ingress控制器传递很多参数结合下面的模板生产nginx嵌入lua的主配置文件。

以下配置部分涉及lua及golang的一些语法知识,不做过多讲解,如果对上面nginx部分的接受掌握到位用比对 法进行相关配置参考可进行梳理。最终的nginx confg在ingress pod里面可见。

golang变量数据结构

```
# 主要参考这里面的变量结构体字段定义,能够针对那些参数做调整优化然后参考官方文档进行范围
确认全局或者局部使用
# https://github.com/kubernetes/ingress-
nginx/blob/master/internal/ingress/controller/config/config.go
type TemplateConfig struct {
   ProxySetHeaders map[string]string
   AddHeaders
                         map[string]string
   BacklogSize
                          int
   Backends
                          [] *ingress.Backend
   PassthroughBackends
                         [] *ingress.SSLPassthroughBackend
                          [] *ingress.Server
   Servers
   TCPBackends
                          []ingress.L4Service
   UDPBackends
                          []ingress.L4Service
   HealthzURI
                          string
                          Configuration
   Cfq
                          bool
   IsIPV6Enabled
   IsSSLPassthroughEnabled bool
   NginxStatusIpv4Whitelist []string
   NginxStatusIpv6Whitelist []string
   RedirectServers interface{}
   ListenPorts
                         *ListenPorts
   PublishService
                         *apiv1.Service
   EnableMetrics
                         bool
   MaxmindEditionFiles
                        []string
   MonitorMaxBatchSize
                         int
   PID string
   StatusPath string
   StatusPort int
   StreamPort int
```

下面golang模板配置

```
{{ $all := . }}
{{ $servers := .Servers }}
{{ $cfg := .Cfg }}
{{ $IsIPV6Enabled := .IsIPV6Enabled }}
{{ $healthzURI := .HealthzURI }}
{{ $backends := .Backends }}
{{ $proxyHeaders := .ProxySetHeaders }}
{{ $addHeaders := .AddHeaders }}

# 从这里可以看出配置是基于checksum计算进行的更新判定
# Configuration checksum: {{ $all.Cfg.Checksum }}
# setup custom paths that do not require root access
```

```
pid {{ .PID }};
{{ if $cfg.UseGeoIP2 }}
load module /etc/nginx/modules/ngx http geoip2 module.so;
{{ end }}
{{ if $cfg.EnableBrotli }}
load module /etc/nginx/modules/ngx http brotli filter module.so;
load module /etc/nginx/modules/ngx http brotli static module.so;
{{ end }}
{{ if (shouldLoadInfluxDBModule $servers) }}
load module /etc/nginx/modules/ngx http influxdb module.so;
{{ end }}
{{ if (shouldLoadAuthDigestModule $servers) }}
load module /etc/nginx/modules/ngx http auth digest module.so;
{{ end }}
{{ if (shouldLoadModSecurityModule $cfg $servers) }}
load module /etc/nginx/modules/ngx http modsecurity module.so;
{{ end }}
{{ if (shouldLoadOpentracingModule $cfg $servers) }}
load module /etc/nginx/modules/ngx_http_opentracing_module.so;
{{ end }}
daemon off;
worker processes {{ $cfg.WorkerProcesses }};
{{ if qt (len $cfq.WorkerCPUAffinity) 0 }}
worker cpu affinity {{ $cfg.WorkerCPUAffinity }};
{{ end }}
worker rlimit nofile {{ $cfg.MaxWorkerOpenFiles }};
{{/* http://nginx.org/en/docs/ngx core module.html#worker shutdown timeout
*/}}
{{/* avoid waiting too long during a reload */}}
worker_shutdown_timeout {{ $cfg.WorkerShutdownTimeout }};
{{ if not (empty $cfg.MainSnippet) }}
{{ $cfg.MainSnippet }}
{{ end }}
events {
   multi_accept
                       {{ if $cfg.EnableMultiAccept }}on{{ else }}off{{
end } };
   worker connections {{ $cfg.MaxWorkerConnections }};
   use
                        epoll;
}
http {
    lua package path "/etc/nginx/lua/?.lua;;";
```

```
{{ buildLuaSharedDictionaries $cfg $servers }}
init by lua block {
    collectgarbage("collect")
    -- init modules
    local ok, res
    ok, res = pcall(require, "lua ingress")
    if not ok then
     error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
    else
     lua ingress = res
     lua ingress.set config({{ configForLua $all }})
    ok, res = pcall(require, "configuration")
    if not ok then
     error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
     configuration = res
    end
    ok, res = pcall(require, "balancer")
    if not ok then
     error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
    else
     balancer = res
    end
    {{ if $all.EnableMetrics }}
    ok, res = pcall(require, "monitor")
    if not ok then
     error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
    else
     monitor = res
    end
    {{ end }}
    ok, res = pcall(require, "certificate")
    if not ok then
     error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
    else
     certificate = res
     certificate.is ocsp stapling enabled = {{ $cfg.EnableOCSP }}
    ok, res = pcall(require, "plugins")
    if not ok then
     error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
    else
     plugins = res
    end
```

```
-- load all plugins that'll be used here
        plugins.init({ {{ range $idx, $plugin := $cfg.Plugins }}{{ if $idx}
}},{{ end }}{{ $plugin | quote }}{{ end }} })
    init worker by lua block {
        lua ingress.init worker()
        balancer.init worker()
        {{ if $all.EnableMetrics }}
        monitor.init worker({{ $all.MonitorMaxBatchSize }})
        {{ end }}
       plugins.run()
    }
    \{\{/* \text{ Enable the real ip module only if we use either X-Forwarded}\}
headers or Proxy Protocol. */}}
    \{\{/* \text{ we use the value of the real IP for the geo ip module } */\}\}
    {{ if or (or $cfg.UseForwardedHeaders $cfg.UseProxyProtocol)
$cfg.EnableRealIp }}
    {{ if $cfg.UseProxyProtocol }}
    real ip header proxy protocol;
    {{ else }}
    real ip header {{ $cfg.ForwardedForHeader }};
    {{ end }}
    real ip recursive on;
    {{ range $trusted ip := $cfg.ProxyRealIPCIDR }}
    set real ip from {{ $trusted ip }};
    {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
    {{ if $all.Cfg.EnableModsecurity }}
    modsecurity on;
    modsecurity rules file /etc/nginx/modsecurity/modsecurity.conf;
    {{ if $all.Cfg.EnableOWASPCoreRules }}
    modsecurity rules file /etc/nginx/owasp-modsecurity-crs/nginx-
modsecurity.conf;
    {{ else if (not (empty $all.Cfg.ModsecuritySnippet)) }}
    modsecurity rules '
     {{ $all.Cfg.ModsecuritySnippet }}
    1;
    {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
    {{ if $cfq.UseGeoIP }}
    {{/* databases used to determine the country depending on the client IP
address */}}
    {{/* http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx http geoip module.html */}}
    {{/* this is require to calculate traffic for individual country using
GeoIP in the status page */}}
```

```
geoip country /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoIP.dat;
                   /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoLiteCity.dat;
geoip city
                   /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoIPASNum.dat;
geoip org
geoip proxy recursive on;
{{ end }}
{{ if $cfg.UseGeoIP2 }}
# https://github.com/leev/ngx http geoip2 module#example-usage
{{ range $index, $file := $all.MaxmindEditionFiles }}
{{ if eq $file "GeoLite2-City.mmdb" }}
geoip2 /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoLite2-City.mmdb {
    $geoip2 city country code source=$remote addr country iso code;
    $geoip2 city country name source=$remote addr country names en;
    $geoip2 city source=$remote addr city names en;
    $geoip2 postal code source=$remote addr postal code;
    $geoip2 dma code source=$remote addr location metro code;
    $geoip2 latitude source=$remote addr location latitude;
    $geoip2 longitude source=$remote addr location longitude;
    $geoip2 time zone source=$remote addr location time zone;
   $geoip2 region code source=$remote addr subdivisions 0 iso code;
   $geoip2 region name source=$remote addr subdivisions 0 names en;
{{ end }}
{{ if eq $file "GeoIP2-City.mmdb" }}
geoip2 /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoIP2-City.mmdb {
    $geoip2 city country code source=$remote addr country iso code;
    $geoip2 city country name source=$remote addr country names en;
    $geoip2 city source=$remote addr city names en;
    $geoip2 postal code source=$remote addr postal code;
    $geoip2 dma code source=$remote addr location metro code;
    $geoip2 latitude source=$remote addr location latitude;
    $geoip2 longitude source=$remote addr location longitude;
    $geoip2 time zone source=$remote addr location time zone;
   $geoip2 region code source=$remote addr subdivisions 0 iso code;
   $geoip2_region_name source=$remote_addr subdivisions 0 names en;
{{ end }}
{{ if eq $file "GeoLite2-ASN.mmdb" }}
geoip2 /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoLite2-ASN.mmdb {
   $geoip2 asn source=$remote addr autonomous system number;
   $geoip2 org source=$remote addr autonomous system organization;
{{ end }}
{{ if eq $file "GeoIP2-ASN.mmdb" }}
geoip2 /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoIP2-ASN.mmdb {
    $geoip2_asn source=$remote_addr autonomous_system_number;
    $geoip2 org source=$remote addr autonomous system organization;
{{ end }}
```

```
{{ if eq $file "GeoIP2-ISP.mmdb" }}
   geoip2 /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoIP2-ISP.mmdb {
       $geoip2 isp isp;
       $geoip2 isp org organization;
    {{ end }}
    {{ if eq $file "GeoIP2-Connection-Type.mmdb" }}
   geoip2 /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoIP2-Connection-Type.mmdb {
       $geoip2 connection type connection type;
    {{ end }}
    {{ if eq $file "GeoIP2-Anonymous-IP.mmdb" }}
   geoip2 /etc/nginx/geoip/GeoIP2-Anonymous-IP.mmdb {
        $geoip2 is anon source=$remote addr is anonymous;
        $geoip2 is hosting provider source=$remote addr
is hosting provider;
       $geoip2 is public proxy source=$remote addr is public proxy;
    {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
   aio
                        threads;
   aio write
                        on;
   tcp nopush
                        on;
   tcp nodelay
                        on;
   log subrequest
                        on;
   reset timedout connection on;
   keepalive_timeout {{ $cfg.KeepAlive }}s;
   keepalive requests {{ $cfg.KeepAliveRequests }};
                                    /tmp/client-body;
   client_body_temp_path
                                    /tmp/fastcgi-temp;
   fastcgi temp path
   proxy temp path
                                    /tmp/proxy-temp;
   ajp_temp_path
                                    /tmp/ajp-temp;
   client header buffer size
                                   {{ $cfg.ClientHeaderBufferSize }};
   client header timeout
                                    {{ $cfg.ClientHeaderTimeout }}s;
   large_client_header_buffers
                                    {{ $cfg.LargeClientHeaderBuffers }};
                                    {{ $cfg.ClientBodyBufferSize }};
   client_body_buffer_size
   client_body_timeout
                                    {{ $cfg.ClientBodyTimeout }}s;
   http2 max field size
                                    {{ $cfg.HTTP2MaxFieldSize }};
   http2 max header size
                                    {{ $cfg.HTTP2MaxHeaderSize }};
   http2_max_requests
                                    {{ $cfg.HTTP2MaxRequests }};
                                   {{ $cfg.HTTP2MaxConcurrentStreams }};
   http2 max concurrent streams
```

```
2048;
   types hash max size
   server_names_hash_max_size {{ $cfg.ServerNameHashMaxSize }};
   server names hash bucket size {{ $cfg.ServerNameHashBucketSize }};
   map_hash_bucket size
                                   {{ $cfg.MapHashBucketSize }};
   proxy headers hash max size {{ $cfg.ProxyHeadersHashMaxSize }};
   proxy headers hash bucket size {{ $cfg.ProxyHeadersHashBucketSize }};
   variables hash bucket size
                                   {{ $cfg.VariablesHashBucketSize }};
   variables hash max size
                                   {{ $cfg.VariablesHashMaxSize }};
   underscores in headers
                                   {{ if $cfg.EnableUnderscoresInHeaders
}}on{{ else }}off{{ end }};
   ignore invalid headers
                                   {{ if $cfg.IgnoreInvalidHeaders }}on{{
else }}off{{ end }};
   limit req status
                                   {{ $cfq.LimitRegStatusCode }};
                                   {{ $cfg.LimitConnStatusCode }};
   limit conn status
   {{ buildOpentracing $cfg $servers }}
   include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
   default type {{ $cfg.DefaultType }};
   {{ if $cfg.EnableBrotli }}
   brotli on;
   brotli comp level {{ $cfg.BrotliLevel }};
   brotli types {{ $cfg.BrotliTypes }};
   {{ end }}
   {{ if $cfq.UseGzip }}
   gzip on;
   gzip_comp_level {{ $cfg.GzipLevel }};
   gzip http version 1.1;
   gzip_min_length {{ $cfg.GzipMinLength}};
   gzip_types {{ $cfg.GzipTypes }};
   gzip proxied any;
   gzip vary on;
   {{ end }}
   # Custom headers for response
   {{ range $k, $v := $addHeaders }}
   more set headers {{ printf "%s: %s" $k $v | quote }};
   {{ end }}
   server_tokens {{ if $cfg.ShowServerTokens }}on{{ else }}off{{ end }};
   {{ if not $cfg.ShowServerTokens }}
   more clear headers Server;
   {{ end }}
   # disable warnings
   uninitialized variable warn off;
```

```
# Additional available variables:
    # $namespace
    # $ingress name
    # $service name
    # $service port
    log format upstreaminfo {{ if $cfg.LogFormatEscapeJSON }}escape=json {{
end } } '{{ $cfg.LogFormatUpstream }}';
    {{/* map urls that should not appear in access.log */}}
    {{/* http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx http log module.html#access log
*/}}
   map $request uri $loggable {
        {{ range $reqUri := $cfg.SkipAccessLogURLs }}
        {{ $reqUri }} 0; {{ end }}
        default 1;
    }
    {{ if or $cfg.DisableAccessLog $cfg.DisableHTTPAccessLog }}
    access log off;
    {{ else }}
    {{ if $cfg.EnableSyslog }}
    access log syslog:server={{ $cfg.SyslogHost }}:{{ $cfg.SyslogPort }}
upstreaminfo if=$loggable;
    {{ else }}
    access log {{ or $cfg.HttpAccessLogPath $cfg.AccessLogPath }}
upstreaminfo {{ $cfg.AccessLogParams }} if=$loggable;
   {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
    {{ if $cfg.EnableSyslog }}
    error log syslog:server={{ $cfg.SyslogHost }}:{{ $cfg.SyslogPort }} {{
$cfq.ErrorLogLevel };
    {{ else }}
    error_log {{ $cfg.ErrorLogPath }} {{ $cfg.ErrorLogLevel }};
    {{ end }}
    {{ buildResolvers $cfg.Resolver $cfg.DisableIpv6DNS }}
    # See https://www.nginx.com/blog/websocket-nginx
    map $http_upgrade $connection_upgrade {
        default
                         upgrade;
        {{ if (gt $cfg.UpstreamKeepaliveConnections 0) }}
http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx http upstream module.html#keepalive
        1.1
        {{ else }}
        1.1
                        close;
       {{ end }}
    }
    # Reverse proxies can detect if a client provides a X-Request-ID
header, and pass it on to the backend server.
    # If no such header is provided, it can provide a random value.
    map $http_x_request id $req id {
```

```
default $http x request id;
        {{ if $cfg.GenerateRequestID }}
        "" $request id;
        {{ end }}
    {{ if and $cfg.UseForwardedHeaders $cfg.ComputeFullForwardedFor }}
    # We can't use $proxy add x forwarded for because the realip module
    # replaces the remote addr too soon
    map $http x forwarded for $full x forwarded for {
        {{ if $all.Cfg.UseProxyProtocol }}
                        "$http x forwarded for, $proxy protocol addr";
        default
                         "$proxy protocol addr";
        {{ else }}
        default
                         "$http x forwarded for, $realip remote addr";
        1.1
                         "$realip remote addr";
       {{ end}}
    }
    {{ end }}
    # Create a variable that contains the literal $ character.
    # This works because the geo module will not resolve variables.
    geo $literal dollar {
      default "$";
    server name in redirect off;
    port in redirect
                           off;
    ssl protocols {{ $cfg.SSLProtocols }};
    ssl early data {{ if $cfg.SSLEarlyData }}on{{ else }}off{{ end }};
    # turn on session caching to drastically improve performance
    {{ if $cfq.SSLSessionCache }}
   ssl_session_cache builtin:1000 shared:SSL:{{ $cfg.SSLSessionCacheSize
} };
   ssl session timeout {{ $cfg.SSLSessionTimeout }};
   {{ end }}
    # allow configuring ssl session tickets
   ssl session tickets {{ if $cfg.SSLSessionTickets }}on{{ else }}off{{
end } };
    {{ if not (empty $cfg.SSLSessionTicketKey ) }}
    ssl_session_ticket_key /etc/nginx/tickets.key;
    {{ end }}
    # slightly reduce the time-to-first-byte
    ssl buffer size {{ $cfg.SSLBufferSize }};
    {{ if not (empty $cfg.SSLCiphers) }}
    # allow configuring custom ssl ciphers
```

```
ssl ciphers '{{ $cfg.SSLCiphers }}';
    ssl prefer server ciphers on;
    {{ end }}
    {{ if not (empty $cfg.SSLDHParam) }}
    # allow custom DH file
http://nginx.org/en/docs/http/ngx http ssl module.html#ssl dhparam
    ssl dhparam {{ $cfg.SSLDHParam }};
    {{ end }}
    ssl ecdh curve {{ $cfg.SSLECDHCurve }};
    # PEM sha: {{ $cfg.DefaultSSLCertificate.PemSHA }}
    ssl certificate {{ $cfg.DefaultSSLCertificate.PemFileName }};
    ssl certificate key {{ $cfg.DefaultSSLCertificate.PemFileName }};
    {{ if gt (len $cfg.CustomHTTPErrors) 0 }}
    proxy intercept errors on;
    {{ end }}
    {{ range $errCode := $cfg.CustomHTTPErrors }}
    error page {{ $errCode }} = @custom_upstream-default-backend_{{
$errCode } }; {{ end }}
    proxy ssl session reuse on;
    {{ if $cfg.AllowBackendServerHeader }}
    proxy pass header Server;
    {{ end }}
    {{ range $header := $cfg.HideHeaders }}proxy hide header {{ $header }};
    {{ end }}
    {{ if not (empty $cfg.HTTPSnippet) }}
    # Custom code snippet configured in the configuration configmap
    {{ $cfg.HTTPSnippet }}
    {{ end }}
    upstream upstream balancer {
       ### Attention!!!
        # We no longer create "upstream" section for every backend.
        # Backends are handled dynamically using Lua. If you would like to
debug
        # and see what backends ingress-nginx has in its memory you can
        # install our kubectl plugin https://kubernetes.github.io/ingress-
nginx/kubectl-plugin.
        # Once you have the plugin you can use "kubectl ingress-nginx
backends" command to
        # inspect current backends.
        #
        ###
        server 0.0.0.1; # placeholder
```

```
balancer by lua block {
         balancer.balance()
        }
        {{ if (gt $cfg.UpstreamKeepaliveConnections 0) }}
        keepalive {{ $cfg.UpstreamKeepaliveConnections }};
        keepalive timeout {{ $cfg.UpstreamKeepaliveTimeout }}s;
        keepalive requests {{ $cfg.UpstreamKeepaliveRequests }};
        {{ end }}
    }
    {{ range $rl := (filterRateLimits $servers ) }}
    # Ratelimit {{ $rl.Name }}
    geo $remote addr $whitelist {{ $rl.ID }} {
        default 0;
        {{ range $ip := $rl.Whitelist }}
        {{ $ip }} 1; {{ end }}
    # Ratelimit {{ $rl.Name }}
    map $whitelist {{ $rl.ID }} $limit {{ $rl.ID }} {
        0 {{ $cfg.LimitConnZoneVariable }};
        1 "";
    {{ end }}
    {{/* build all the required rate limit zones. Each annotation requires
a dedicated zone */}}
    \{ /* 1MB -> 16 \text{ thousand } 64-\text{byte states or about } 8 \text{ thousand } 128-\text{byte} \}
states */}}
    {{ range $zone := (buildRateLimitZones $servers) }}
    {{ $zone }}
    {{ end }}
    # Cache for internal auth checks
    proxy cache path /tmp/nginx-cache-auth levels=1:2
keys zone=auth cache:10m max size=128m inactive=30m use temp path=off;
    # Global filters
    {{ range $ip := $cfg.BlockCIDRs }}deny {{ trimSpace $ip }};
    {{ end }}
    {{ if gt (len $cfg.BlockUserAgents) 0 }}
    map $http_user_agent $block_ua {
        default 0;
        {{ range $ua := $cfg.BlockUserAgents }}{{ trimSpace $ua }} 1;
        {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
    {{ if gt (len $cfg.BlockReferers) 0 }}
```

```
map $http referer $block ref {
        default 0;
        {{ range $ref := $cfg.BlockReferers }}{{ trimSpace $ref }} 1;
        {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
    {{/* Build server redirects (from/to www) */}}
    {{ range $redirect := .RedirectServers }}
    ## start server {{ $redirect.From }}
    server {
        server name {{ $redirect.From }};
        {{ buildHTTPListener $all $redirect.From }}
        {{ buildHTTPSListener $all $redirect.From }}
        ssl certificate by lua block {
          certificate.call()
        {{ if gt (len $cfg.BlockUserAgents) 0 }}
        if ($block ua) {
          return 403;
        {{ end }}
        {{ if gt (len $cfg.BlockReferers) 0 }}
        if ($block ref) {
          return 403;
        }
        {{ end }}
        set by lua block $redirect to {
            local request uri = ngx.var.request uri
            if string.sub(request_uri, -1) == "/" then
               request_uri = string.sub(request_uri, 1, -2)
            end
            {{ if ne $all.ListenPorts.HTTPS 443 }}
            {{ $redirect_port := (printf ":%v" $all.ListenPorts.HTTPS) }}
            return string.format("%s://%s%s%s", ngx.var.scheme, "{{
$redirect.To }}", "{{ $redirect port }}", request uri)
            {{ else }}
            return string.format("%s://%s%s", ngx.var.scheme, "{{
$redirect.To }}", request uri)
           {{ end }}
        }
       return {{ $all.Cfg.HTTPRedirectCode }} $redirect to;
    ## end server {{ $redirect.From }}
    {{ end }}
    {{ range $server := $servers }}
```

```
## start server {{ $server.Hostname }}
    server {
        server name {{ $server.Hostname }} {{range $server.Aliases }}{{ .
}} {{ end }};
        {{ if gt (len $cfg.BlockUserAgents) 0 }}
        if ($block ua) {
           return 403;
        {{ end }}
        {{ if gt (len $cfg.BlockReferers) 0 }}
        if ($block ref) {
          return 403;
        }
        {{ end }}
        {{ template "SERVER" serverConfig $all $server }}
        {{ if not (empty $cfg.ServerSnippet) }}
        # Custom code snippet configured in the configuration configmap
        {{ $cfg.ServerSnippet }}
        {{ end }}
        {{ template "CUSTOM ERRORS" (buildCustomErrorDeps "upstream-
default-backend" $cfg.CustomHTTPErrors $all.EnableMetrics) }}
    ## end server {{ $server.Hostname }}
    {{ end }}
    # backend for when default-backend-service is not configured or it does
not have endpoints
    server {
        listen {{ $all.ListenPorts.Default }} default server {{ if
$all.Cfg.ReusePort }}reuseport{{ end }} backlog={{ $all.BacklogSize }};
        {{ if $IsIPV6Enabled }}listen [::]:{{ $all.ListenPorts.Default }}
default server {{ if $all.Cfg.ReusePort }}reuseport{{ end }} backlog={{
$all.BacklogSize }};{{ end }}
        set $proxy upstream name "internal";
        access log off;
        location / {
         return 404;
    }
    # default server, used for NGINX healthcheck and access to nginx stats
    server {
        listen 127.0.0.1:{{    .StatusPort }};
        set $proxy upstream name "internal";
        keepalive_timeout 0;
```

```
gzip off;
        access log off;
        {{ if $cfg.EnableOpentracing }}
        opentracing off;
        {{ end }}
        location {{ $healthzURI }} {
           return 200;
        location /is-dynamic-lb-initialized {
            content by lua block {
                local configuration = require("configuration")
                local backend data = configuration.get backends data()
                if not backend data then
                    ngx.exit(ngx.HTTP INTERNAL SERVER ERROR)
                end
                ngx.say("OK")
               ngx.exit(ngx.HTTP OK)
        }
        location {{ .StatusPath }} {
           stub status on;
        location /configuration {
          client max body size
                                                     { {
luaConfigurationRequestBodySize $cfg }}m;
            client_body_buffer_size
                                                     { {
luaConfigurationRequestBodySize $cfg }}m;
            proxy_buffering
                                                     off;
            content by lua block {
             configuration.call()
            }
        }
        location / {
            content by lua block {
               ngx.exit(ngx.HTTP NOT FOUND)
       }
   }
}
stream {
    lua_package_path "/etc/nginx/lua/?.lua;/etc/nginx/lua/vendor/?.lua;;";
    lua shared dict tcp udp configuration data 5M;
```

```
init by lua block {
        collectgarbage("collect")
        -- init modules
        local ok, res
        ok, res = pcall(require, "configuration")
        if not ok then
         error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
        configuration = res
        end
        ok, res = pcall(require, "tcp udp configuration")
        if not ok then
         error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
         tcp udp configuration = res
        end
        ok, res = pcall(require, "tcp udp balancer")
        if not ok then
         error("require failed: " .. tostring(res))
         tcp udp balancer = res
        end
    }
    init worker by lua block {
       tcp udp balancer.init worker()
    }
    lua_add_variable $proxy_upstream_name;
   log format log stream '{{ $cfg.LogFormatStream }}';
    {{ if or $cfg.DisableAccessLog $cfg.DisableStreamAccessLog }}
    access log off;
    {{ else }}
    access log {{ or $cfg.StreamAccessLogPath $cfg.AccessLogPath }}
log stream {{ $cfg.AccessLogParams }};
   {{ end }}
    error log {{ $cfg.ErrorLogPath }};
    {{ if $cfg.EnableRealIp }}
    {{ range $trusted_ip := $cfg.ProxyRealIPCIDR }}
    set_real_ip_from {{ $trusted_ip }};
    {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
    upstream upstream balancer {
        server 0.0.0.1:1234; # placeholder
```

```
balancer by lua block {
        tcp udp balancer.balance()
   server {
       listen 127.0.0.1:{{    .StreamPort }};
       access log off;
       content_by_lua block {
         tcp udp configuration.call()
       }
   }
   # TCP services
   {{ range $tcpServer := .TCPBackends }}
   server {
       preread by lua block {
          ngx.var.proxy upstream name="tcp-{{
$tcpServer.Backend.Namespace }}-{{ $tcpServer.Backend.Name }}-{{
$tcpServer.Backend.Port }}";
       {{ range $address := $all.Cfg.BindAddressIpv4 }}
                             $tcpServer.Backend.ProxyProtocol.Decode }} proxy protocol{{ end }};
       {{ else }}
       listen
                              {{ $tcpServer.Port }}{{ if
$tcpServer.Backend.ProxyProtocol.Decode }} proxy protocol{{ end }};
       {{ end }}
       {{ if $IsIPV6Enabled }}
       {{ range $address := $all.Cfg.BindAddressIpv6 }}
                              $tcpServer.Backend.ProxyProtocol.Decode }} proxy_protocol{{ end }};
       {{ else }}
       listen
                              [::]:{{    $tcpServer.Port }}{{    if
$tcpServer.Backend.ProxyProtocol.Decode }} proxy protocol{{ end }};
       {{ end }}
       {{ end }}
       proxy timeout
                         {{ $cfg.ProxyStreamTimeout }};
       proxy pass
                             upstream balancer;
       {{ if $tcpServer.Backend.ProxyProtocol.Encode }}
       proxy protocol
       {{ end }}
   {{ end }}
   # UDP services
   {{ range $udpServer := .UDPBackends }}
   server {
       preread_by_lua_block {
           ngx.var.proxy upstream name="udp-{{
```

```
$udpServer.Backend.Namespace }}-{{ $udpServer.Backend.Name }}-{{
$udpServer.Backend.Port }}";
       }
       {{ range $address := $all.Cfg.BindAddressIpv4 }}
       listen
                              {{ $address }}:{{ $udpServer.Port }} udp;
       {{ else }}
       listen
                               {{ $udpServer.Port }} udp;
       {{ end }}
       {{ if $IsIPV6Enabled }}
       {{ range $address := $all.Cfg.BindAddressIpv6 }}
                              {{ $address }}:{{ $udpServer.Port }} udp;
       listen
       {{ else }}
       listen
                               {{ end }}
       {{ end }}
       proxy responses
                             {{ $cfg.ProxyStreamResponses }};
       proxy timeout
                              {{ $cfq.ProxyStreamTimeout }};
                              upstream balancer;
       proxy pass
   {{ end }}
\{\{/* \text{ definition of templates to avoid repetitions */}\}
{{ define "CUSTOM ERRORS" }}
       {{ $enableMetrics := .EnableMetrics }}
       {{ $upstreamName := .UpstreamName }}
       {{ range $errCode := .ErrorCodes }}
       location @custom {{ $upstreamName }} {{ $errCode }} {
           internal;
           proxy intercept errors off;
           proxy set header
                                 X-Code
                                                    {{ $errCode }};
                                                    $http accept;
           proxy set header
                                 X-Format
           proxy set header
                                 X-Original-URI
                                                   $request uri;
           proxy_set_header
                                 X-Namespace
                                                    $namespace;
           proxy set header
                                 X-Ingress-Name
                                                   $ingress name;
                                 X-Service-Name
           proxy set header
                                                   $service name;
                                 X-Service-Port
           proxy set header
                                                   $service port;
                                 X-Request-ID
           proxy set header
                                                    $req id;
           proxy set header
                                 Host
                                                    $best http host;
           set $proxy upstream name {{ $upstreamName | quote }};
           rewrite
                                 (.*) / break;
           proxy pass
                                http://upstream balancer;
           log by lua block {
               {{ if $enableMetrics }}
               monitor.call()
               {{ end }}
```

```
{{ end }}
{{ end }}
{{/* CORS support from https://michielkalkman.com/snippets/nginx-cors-open-
configuration.html */}}
{{ define "CORS" }}
     {{ $cors := .CorsConfig }}
     # Cors Preflight methods needs additional options and different Return
Code
     if ($request method = 'OPTIONS') {
       more set headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin: {{
$cors.CorsAllowOrigin }}';
        {{ if $cors.CorsAllowCredentials }} more set headers 'Access-
Control-Allow-Credentials: {{ $cors.CorsAllowCredentials }}'; {{ end }}
       more set headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Methods: {{
$cors.CorsAllowMethods }}';
       more set headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers: {{
$cors.CorsAllowHeaders }}';
       {{ if not (empty $cors.CorsExposeHeaders) }} more set headers
'Access-Control-Expose-Headers: {{ $cors.CorsExposeHeaders }}'; {{ end }}
       more set headers 'Access-Control-Max-Age: {{ $cors.CorsMaxAge }}}';
       more_set_headers 'Content-Type: text/plain charset=UTF-8';
       more set headers 'Content-Length: 0';
       return 204;
       more set headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin: {{
$cors.CorsAllowOrigin }}';
       {{ if $cors.CorsAllowCredentials }} more set headers 'Access-
Control-Allow-Credentials: {{ $cors.CorsAllowCredentials }}'; {{ end }}
        {{ if not (empty $cors.CorsExposeHeaders) }} more set headers
'Access-Control-Expose-Headers: {{ $cors.CorsExposeHeaders }}'; {{ end }}
{{ end }}
{{/* definition of server-template to avoid repetitions with server-alias
*/}}
{{ define "SERVER" }}
       {{ $server := .Second }}
        {{ buildHTTPListener $all $server.Hostname }}
        {{ buildHTTPSListener $all $server.Hostname }}
       set $proxy upstream name "-";
        ssl_certificate_by_lua_block {
           certificate.call()
        {{ if not (empty $server.AuthTLSError) }}
        # {{ $server.AuthTLSError }}
        return 403;
        {{ else }}
```

```
{{ if not (empty $server.CertificateAuth.CAFileName) }}
        # PEM sha: {{ $server.CertificateAuth.CASHA }}
        ssl client certificate
$server.CertificateAuth.CAFileName }};
       ssl verify client
                                                 { {
$server.CertificateAuth.VerifyClient }};
        ssl_verify depth
                                                 { {
$server.CertificateAuth.ValidationDepth }};
        {{ if not (empty $server.CertificateAuth.CRLFileName) }}
        # PEM sha: {{ $server.CertificateAuth.CRLSHA }}
        ssl crl
                                                 { {
$server.CertificateAuth.CRLFileName }};
        {{ end }}
        {{ if not (empty $server.CertificateAuth.ErrorPage)}}
        error page 495 496 = {{ $server.CertificateAuth.ErrorPage }};
        {{ end }}
        {{ end }}
        {{ if not (empty $server.ProxySSL.CAFileName) }}
        # PEM sha: {{ $server.ProxySSL.CASHA }}
        proxy ssl trusted certificate
                                                 { {
$server.ProxySSL.CAFileName };
       proxy ssl ciphers
                                                 {{ $server.ProxySSL.Ciphers
} };
       proxy ssl protocols
                                                 { {
$server.ProxySSL.Protocols }};
       proxy ssl verify
                                                 {{ $server.ProxySSL.Verify
} };
       proxy ssl verify depth
                                                 { {
$server.ProxySSL.VerifyDepth }};
        {{ if not (empty $server.ProxySSL.ProxySSLName) }}
        proxy ssl name
                                                 { {
$server.ProxySSL.ProxySSLName };
        proxy_ssl_server_name
                                                 { {
$server.ProxySSL.ProxySSLServerName }};
        {{ end }}
        {{ end }}
        {{ if not (empty $server.ProxySSL.PemFileName) }}
        proxy ssl certificate
                                                 { {
$server.ProxySSL.PemFileName }};
       proxy ssl certificate key
                                                 { {
$server.ProxySSL.PemFileName }};
        {{ end }}
        {{ if not (empty $server.SSLCiphers) }}
        ssl ciphers
                                                 {{ $server.SSLCiphers }};
        {{ end }}
        {{ if not (empty $server.SSLPreferServerCiphers) }}
        ssl prefer server ciphers
```

```
$server.SSLPreferServerCiphers }};
       {{ end }}
       {{ if not (empty $server.ServerSnippet) }}
       {{ $server.ServerSnippet }}
       {{ end }}
       {{ range $errorLocation := (buildCustomErrorLocationsPerServer
$server) }}
       {{ template "CUSTOM ERRORS" (buildCustomErrorDeps
$errorLocation.UpstreamName $errorLocation.Codes $all.EnableMetrics) }}
       {{ end }}
       {{ buildMirrorLocations $server.Locations }}
       {{ range $location := $server.Locations }}
       {{ $path := buildLocation $location $enforceRegex }}
       {{ $proxySetHeader := proxySetHeader $location }}
       $all.Cfg.GlobalExternalAuth.URL }}
       {{ $applyGlobalAuth := shouldApplyGlobalAuth $location
$all.Cfg.GlobalExternalAuth.URL }}
       {{ $externalAuth := $location.ExternalAuth }}
       {{ if eq $applyGlobalAuth true }}
       {{    $externalAuth = $all.Cfg.GlobalExternalAuth }}
       {{ end }}
       {{ if not (empty $location.Rewrite.AppRoot) }}
       if ($uri = /) {
          return 302 $scheme://$http host{{ $location.Rewrite.AppRoot }};
       {{ end }}
       {{ if $authPath }}
       location = {{ $authPath }} {
           internal:
           {{ if $all.Cfg.EnableOpentracing }}
           opentracing on;
           opentracing propagate context;
           {{ end }}
           {{ if $externalAuth.AuthCacheKey }}
           set $tmp_cache_key '{{ $server.Hostname }}{{ $authPath }}{{
$externalAuth.AuthCacheKey }}';
           set $cache key '';
           rewrite_by_lua_block {
              ngx.var.cache key =
ngx.encode base64(ngx.shal bin(ngx.var.tmp cache key))
```

```
proxy cache auth cache;
          {{- range $dur := $externalAuth.AuthCacheDuration }}
          proxy cache valid {{ $dur }};
          {{- end }}
          proxy cache key "$cache key";
          {{ end }}
          # ngx auth request module overrides variables in the parent
request,
          # therefore we have to explicitly set this variable again so
that when the parent request
        # resumes it has the correct value set for this variable so
that Lua can pick backend correctly
        set $proxy upstream name {{ buildUpstreamName $location | quote
} } ;
          proxy pass request body
                                  off;
          proxy_set_header
                                  Content-Length
                                                        ....
                                                        "";
          proxy set header
                                  X-Forwarded-Proto
                                  X-Request-ID
          proxy set header
                                                        $req id;
          {{ if $externalAuth.Method }}
                                  {{ $externalAuth.Method }};
          proxy method
          proxy set header
                                  X-Original-URI
$request uri;
          proxy set header X-Scheme
$pass access scheme;
          {{ end }}
          proxy_set header
                                  Host
                                                         { {
$externalAuth.Host }};
          proxy set header
                                  X-Original-URL
$scheme://$http_host$request_uri;
                                  X-Original-Method
          proxy_set_header
$request method;
         "nginx-
ingress-controller";
         proxy_set_header
                                  X-Real-IP
$remote addr;
          {{ if and $all.Cfg.UseForwardedHeaders
$all.Cfg.ComputeFullForwardedFor }}
                                  X-Forwarded-For
          proxy set header
$full_x_forwarded_for;
          {{ else }}
          proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For
$remote addr;
          {{ end }}
          {{ if $externalAuth.RequestRedirect }}
          proxy set header
                              X-Auth-Request-Redirect {{
$externalAuth.RequestRedirect }};
          {{ else }}
```

```
proxy set header
                                        X-Auth-Request-Redirect
$request uri;
            {{ end }}
            {{ if $externalAuth.AuthCacheKey }}
            proxy buffering
                                                     "on";
            {{ else }}
            proxy buffering
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ProxyBuffering };
            {{ end }}
            proxy buffer size
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.BufferSize }};
           proxy buffers
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.BuffersNumber }} {{ $location.Proxy.BufferSize }};
           proxy request buffering
                                                    { {
$location.Proxy.RequestBuffering };
           proxy http version
                                                    { {
$location.Proxy.ProxyHTTPVersion }};
            proxy ssl server name
            proxy pass request headers on;
            {{ if isValidByteSize $location.Proxy.BodySize true }}
            client max body size {{ $location.Proxy.BodySize }};
            {{ end }}
            {{ if isValidByteSize $location.ClientBodyBufferSize false }}
            client body buffer size {{ $location.ClientBodyBufferSize
} } ;
            {{ end }}
            # Pass the extracted client certificate to the auth provider
            {{ if not (empty $server.CertificateAuth.CAFileName) }}
            {{ if $server.CertificateAuth.PassCertToUpstream }}
            proxy set header ssl-client-cert
$ssl client escaped cert;
            {{ end }}
            proxy set header ssl-client-verify $\ssl \client \text{verify};
            proxy set header ssl-client-subject-dn $ssl_client_s_dn;
            proxy set header ssl-client-issuer-dn $\$ssl client i dn;
            {{ end }}
            {{- range $line := buildAuthProxySetHeaders
$externalAuth.ProxySetHeaders}}
            {{ $line }}
            {{- end}}
            {{ if not (empty $externalAuth.AuthSnippet) }}
            {{ $externalAuth.AuthSnippet }}
            {{ end }}
            set $target {{ $externalAuth.URL }};
           proxy pass $target;
        }
        {{ end }}
```

```
{{ if isLocationAllowed $location }}
        {{ if $externalAuth.SigninURL }}
        location {{ buildAuthSignURLLocation $location.Path
$externalAuth.SigninURL }} {
            internal;
            add header Set-Cookie $auth cookie;
            return 302 {{ buildAuthSignURL $externalAuth.SigninURL }};
        {{ end }}
        {{ end }}
        location {{ $path }} {
            {{ $ing := (getIngressInformation $location.Ingress
$server.Hostname $location.Path) }}
           set $namespace {{ $ing.Namespace | quote}};
            set $ingress name {{ $ing.Rule | quote }};
            set $service name {{ $ing.Service | quote }};
            set $service port {{ $ing.ServicePort | quote }};
           set $location path {{ $location.Path | escapeLiteralDollar |
quote }};
           {{ buildOpentracingForLocation $all.Cfg.EnableOpentracing
$location }}
            {{ if $location.Mirror.Source }}
            mirror {{ $location.Mirror.Source }};
            mirror request body {{ $location.Mirror.RequestBody }};
            {{ end }}
            rewrite by lua block {
                lua_ingress.rewrite({{ locationConfigForLua $location $all
} } )
                balancer.rewrite()
                plugins.run()
            }
            # be careful with `access by lua block` and `satisfy any`
directives as satisfy any
           # will always succeed when there's `access_by_lua_block` that
does not have any lua code doing `ngx.exit(ngx.DECLINED)
           # other authentication method such as basic auth or external
auth useless - all requests will be allowed.
            #access by lua block {
            # }
            header filter by lua block {
               lua ingress.header()
               plugins.run()
            }
            body_filter_by_lua_block {
```

```
log by lua block {
               balancer.log()
               {{ if $all.EnableMetrics }}
               monitor.call()
               {{ end }}
               plugins.run()
           {{ if not $location.Logs.Access }}
           access_log off;
           {{ end }}
           {{ if $location.Logs.Rewrite }}
           rewrite log on;
           {{ end }}
           {{ if $location.HTTP2PushPreload }}
           http2 push preload on;
           {{ end }}
           port in redirect {{ if $location.UsePortInRedirects }}on{{ else
}}off{{ end }};
           set $balancer ewma score -1;
           set $proxy upstream name {{ buildUpstreamName $location | quote
} };
           set $proxy host
                                  $proxy upstream name;
           set $pass access scheme $scheme;
           {{ if $all.Cfg.UseProxyProtocol }}
           {{ else }}
           set $pass server port $server port;
           {{ end }}
           set $best http host
                                $http host;
           set $pass port
                                   $pass_server_port;
           set $proxy alternative upstream name "";
           {{ buildModSecurityForLocation $all.Cfg $location }}
           {{ if isLocationAllowed $location }}
           {{ if gt (len $location.Whitelist.CIDR) 0 }}
           {{ range $ip := $location.Whitelist.CIDR }}
           allow {{ $ip }};{{ end }}
           deny all;
           {{ end }}
           {{ if not (isLocationInLocationList $location
$all.Cfg.NoAuthLocations) }}
           {{ if $authPath }}
```

```
# this location requires authentication
                         {{ $authPath }};
           auth request
           auth request_set
                             $auth cookie $upstream http set cookie;
           add header
                              Set-Cookie $auth cookie;
           {{- range $line := buildAuthResponseHeaders
$externalAuth.ResponseHeaders }}
           {{ $line }}
           {{- end }}
           {{ end }}
           {{ if $externalAuth.SigninURL }}
           set escape uri $escaped request uri $request uri;
           error page 401 = {{ buildAuthSignURLLocation $location.Path
$externalAuth.SigninURL }};
           {{ end }}
           {{ if $location.BasicDigestAuth.Secured }}
           {{ if eq $location.BasicDigestAuth.Type "basic" }}
           auth basic {{ $location.BasicDigestAuth.Realm | quote }};
           auth basic user file {{ $location.BasicDigestAuth.File }};
           auth digest {{ $location.BasicDigestAuth.Realm | quote }};
           auth digest user file {{ $location.BasicDigestAuth.File }};
           proxy set header Authorization "";
           {{ end }}
           {{ end }}
           {{//* if the location contains a rate limit annotation, create
one */}}
           {{ $limits := buildRateLimit $location }}
           {{ range $limit := $limits }}
            {{ $limit }}{{ end }}
           {{ if $location.CorsConfig.CorsEnabled }}
           {{ template "CORS" $location }}
           {{ end }}
           {{ buildInfluxDB $location.InfluxDB }}
           {{ if isValidByteSize $location.Proxy.BodySize true }}
           client max body size
                                                  { {
$location.Proxy.BodySize }};
           {{ end }}
           {{ if isValidByteSize $location.ClientBodyBufferSize false }}
           client body buffer size
                                                  { {
$location.ClientBodyBufferSize }};
           {{ end }}
           overrides */}}
           {{ if not (eq $proxySetHeader "grpc set header") }}
           {{ if not (empty $location.UpstreamVhost) }}
           {{ $proxySetHeader }} Host
                                                     { {
```

```
$location.UpstreamVhost | quote }};
            {{ else }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} Host
                                                         $best http host;
            {{ end }}
            {{ end }}
            # Pass the extracted client certificate to the backend
            {{ if not (empty $server.CertificateAuth.CAFileName) }}
            {{ if $server.CertificateAuth.PassCertToUpstream }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} ssl-client-cert
$ssl client escaped cert;
            {{ end }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} ssl-client-verify
$ssl client verify;
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} ssl-client-subject-dn $ssl client s dn;
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} ssl-client-issuer-dn $ssl client i dn;
            {{ end }}
            # Allow websocket connections
            {{ $proxySetHeader }}
                                                         Upgrade
$http upgrade;
            {{ if $location.Connection.Enabled}}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }}
                                                         Connection
{{ $location.Connection.Header }};
            {{ else }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }}
                                                         Connection
$connection upgrade;
            {{ end }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Request-ID
                                                         $req id;
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Real-IP
                                                         $remote addr;
            {{ if and $all.Cfg.UseForwardedHeaders
$all.Cfg.ComputeFullForwardedFor }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Forwarded-For
$full x forwarded for;
            {{ else }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Forwarded-For
                                                        $remote_addr;
            {{ end }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Forwarded-Host
                                                        $best http host;
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Forwarded-Port
                                                         $pass_port;
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Forwarded-Proto
$pass access scheme;
            {{ if $all.Cfg.ProxyAddOriginalURIHeader }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Original-URI
                                                        $request uri;
            {{ end }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Scheme
$pass_access_scheme;
            # Pass the original X-Forwarded-For
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} X-Original-Forwarded-For {{
buildForwardedFor $all.Cfg.ForwardedForHeader }};
            # mitigate HTTPoxy Vulnerability
            # https://www.nginx.com/blog/mitigating-the-httpoxy-
```

```
vulnerability-with-nginx/
                                                          пπ,
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} Proxy
            # Custom headers to proxied server
            {{ range $k, $v := $all.ProxySetHeaders }}
            {{ $proxySetHeader }} {{ $k }}
                                                                {{ $v | quote
} };
            {{ end }}
            proxy connect timeout
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ConnectTimeout }}s;
           proxy send timeout
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.SendTimeout }}s;
           proxy read timeout
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ReadTimeout }}s;
            proxy buffering
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ProxyBuffering }};
           proxy buffer size
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.BufferSize }};
           proxy buffers
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.BuffersNumber }} {{ $location.Proxy.BufferSize }};
            {{ if isValidByteSize $location.Proxy.ProxyMaxTempFileSize true
} }
            proxy max temp file size
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ProxyMaxTempFileSize }};
            {{ end }}
            proxy request buffering
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.RequestBuffering };
           proxy http version
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ProxyHTTPVersion };
            proxy_cookie_domain
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.CookieDomain }};
            proxy_cookie_path
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.CookiePath }};
            # In case of errors try the next upstream server before
returning an error
           proxy next upstream
                                                     {{ buildNextUpstream
$location.Proxy.NextUpstream $all.Cfg.RetryNonIdempotent });
            proxy next upstream timeout
$location.Proxy.NextUpstreamTimeout }};
            proxy next upstream tries
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.NextUpstreamTries }};
            {{/* Add any additional configuration defined */}}
            {{ $location.ConfigurationSnippet }}
            {{ if not (empty $all.Cfg.LocationSnippet) }}
            # Custom code snippet configured in the configuration configmap
            {{ $all.Cfg.LocationSnippet }}
            {{ end }}
```

```
\{\{/* \text{ if we are sending the request to a custom default backend,} \}
we add the required headers */}}
            {{ if (hasPrefix $location.Backend "custom-default-backend-")
} }
                                                       503;
            proxy set header
                                  X-Code
            proxy set header
                                   X-Format
                                                       $http accept;
            proxy set header
                                   X-Namespace
                                                      $namespace;
            proxy set header
                                  X-Ingress-Name
                                                     $ingress name;
            proxy set header
                                  X-Service-Name
                                                      $service name;
            proxy set header
                                  X-Service-Port
                                                     $service port;
            proxy set header
                                   X-Request-ID
                                                      $req id;
            {{ end }}
            {{ if $location.Satisfy }}
            satisfy {{ $location.Satisfy }};
            {{ end }}
            {{/* if a location-specific error override is set, add the
proxy intercept here */}}
            {{ if $location.CustomHTTPErrors }}
            # Custom error pages per ingress
            proxy intercept errors on;
            {{ end }}
            {{ range $errCode := $location.CustomHTTPErrors }}
            error page {{ $errCode }} = @custom {{
$location.DefaultBackendUpstreamName }} {{ $errCode }};{{ end }}
            {{ if (eq $location.BackendProtocol "FCGI") }}
            include /etc/nginx/fastcgi params;
            {{ end }}
            {{- if $location.FastCGI.Index -}}
            fastcgi index {{ $location.FastCGI.Index | quote }};
            {{- end -}}
            {{ range $k, $v := $location.FastCGI.Params }}
            fastcgi_param {{ $k }} {{ $v | quote }};
            {{ end }}
            {{ if not (empty $location.Redirect.URL) }}
            return {{ $location.Redirect.Code }} {{ $location.Redirect.URL
} };
            {{ end }}
            {{ buildProxyPass $server.Hostname $all.Backends $location }}
            {{ if (or (eq $location.Proxy.ProxyRedirectFrom "default") (eq
$location.Proxy.ProxyRedirectFrom "off")) }}
           proxy_redirect
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ProxyRedirectFrom }};
            {{ else if not (eq $location.Proxy.ProxyRedirectTo "off") }}
            proxy redirect
                                                     { {
$location.Proxy.ProxyRedirectFrom }} {{ $location.Proxy.ProxyRedirectTo }};
            {{ end }}
            {{ else }}
            # Location denied. Reason: {{ $location.Denied | quote }}
```

```
return 503;
            {{ end }}
            {{ if not (empty $location.ProxySSL.CAFileName) }}
            # PEM sha: {{ $location.ProxySSL.CASHA }}
            proxy ssl trusted certificate
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.CAFileName }};
           proxy ssl ciphers
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.Ciphers }};
            proxy ssl protocols
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.Protocols }};
           proxy ssl verify
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.Verify };
           proxy ssl verify depth
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.VerifyDepth }};
           {{ end }}
            {{ if not (empty $location.ProxySSL.ProxySSLName) }}
            proxy ssl name
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.ProxySSLName }};
            {{ end }}
            {{ if not (empty $location.ProxySSL.ProxySSLServerName) }}
            proxy ssl server name
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.ProxySSLServerName }};
            {{ end }}
            {{ if not (empty $location.ProxySSL.PemFileName) }}
            proxy ssl certificate
                                               { {
$location.ProxySSL.PemFileName }};
           proxy ssl certificate key
                                                     { {
$location.ProxySSL.PemFileName }};
           {{ end }}
        {{ end }}
        {{ end }}
        {{ if eq $server.Hostname " " }}
        # health checks in cloud providers require the use of port {{
$all.ListenPorts.HTTP }}
        location {{ $all.HealthzURI }} {
            {{ if $all.Cfg.EnableOpentracing }}
            opentracing off;
            {{ end }}
            access log off;
            return 200;
        # this is required to avoid error if nginx is being monitored
        # with an external software (like sysdig)
        location /nginx status {
            {{ if $all.Cfg.EnableOpentracing }}
            opentracing off;
            {{ end }}
```

```
{{ range $v := $all.NginxStatusIpv4Whitelist }}
    allow {{ $v }};
    {{ end }}
    {{ if $all.IsIPV6Enabled -}}
    {{ range $v := $all.NginxStatusIpv6Whitelist }}
    allow {{ $v }};
    {{ end }}
    {{ end }}
}
    {{ end }}
}

{{ end }}

{{ end }}

{{ end }}
```

涉及的lua部分的一些配置可自行了解 https://github.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx/blob/master/rootfs/etc/nginx/lua/