Nginx 400 Bad Request



400 Bad Request是一种HTTP错误状态码Q。HTTP/1.1对400 Bad Request的定义主要是: 1、语义有误,当前请求无法被服务器理解。除非进行修改,否则客 户端不应该重复提交这个请求。2、请求参数有误。

在这段时间笔者遇到了好几次生产问题 Nginx Q 报400异常,且原因细究下来各不相同,有些甚至在网上没有搜到类似案例。遂产生了兴趣,做了本次梳理,希望 会对大家有一定帮助!

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- 1. 一般导致400异常的场景
- 一般使用Nginx在以下场景会报400 Bad Request:

1.1 请求头过大

nginx 400 Bad request是request header过大所引起, request过大,通常是由于cookie中写入了较大的值所引起。在nginx.conf中,调整 client header buffer size和large client header buffer参数大小可以解决问题 (ps, 网上很多博客只片面强调调大两个参数的值, 并未研究参数区别和用法, 真 正大规模应用明显是不合适的)。

那么这两个参数是如何定义的呢?

```
Syntax: client header buffer size size;
 Default: client header buffer size 1k;
 Context: http, server
```

设置用于读取客户端请求头的缓冲区大小。对于多数请求缓冲1K字节是足够的。然而,如果一个请求包括Cookie,或来自一个WAP客户端,它可能远不止1K。 如果request line或者request header超过1K,则由large client header buffers指令配置分配。

```
1 | Syntax: large client header buffers number size;
```

Default: large client header buffers 4 8k;

3 Context: http, server

设置用于读取大型客户端请求头的缓冲区的最大数量和大小。request line不能超过一个缓冲区的大小,否则将返回414(请求URI太大)错误给客户端。request header不能超过一个缓冲区的大小,否则将返回400(错误请求)错误给客户端。缓冲区只能按需分配。默认情况下,缓冲区的大小为8K字节。如果一个连接请求处理结束后转变为保持状态,这些缓冲区被释放。

所以nginx处理header的方法是:

先处理请求的request_line,之后才是request_header。

这两者的buffer分配策略相同。

先根据client_header_buffer_size配置的值分配一个buffer,如果分配的buffer无法容纳 request_line/request_header,那么就会再次根据 large_client_header_buffers配置的参数分配large_buffer,如果large_buffer还是无法容纳,那么就会返回414(处理request_line)/400(处理request_header)错误。

综上所述, 网上的很多调整是不合适的。要按具体业务需求调整参数大小。

如果你的请求中的header都很大,那么应该使用client_header_buffer_size,这样能减少一次内存分配。

如果你的请求中只有少量请求header很大,那么应该使用large_client_header_buffers,因为这样就仅需在处理大header时才会分配更多的空间,从而减少无谓的内存空间浪费。

1.1 空请求

0.7.12以前版本的nginx收到一个空请求, nginx不会去与任何虚拟主机匹配, 直接返回400错误, 之后的新版本nginx可以用server_name_;匹配空请求头来处理。

```
1 server {
2  listen 80 default_server;
3  server_name _;
4  return 404;
5  access_log off;
6 }
```

当然以上情况在网上都很普遍,下面是本文重点想说的两种特殊场景。

2. 特殊问题场景一: URLConnection发起HTTPS请求经过代理400异常

我们有某个系统A,在和系统B之间通信时使用的是HTTPS协议,在系统B的nginx代理层有大量400错误抛出。经过我们排查,不存在上述请求头部过大或者空请求的情况。那么400问题因何而起呢?我们根据问题症状浏览了大量国外技术网站,终于定位到这是JDK的一个bug:

JDK-6687282 : URLConnection for HTTPS connection through Proxy w/ Digest Authentication gives 400 Bad Request

A系统的JDK版本比较老java version "1.6.0 05",同时使用的是JDK原生的 URLConnection,在通信的过程中我们是这样做的:

- 1.- Create an HTTPS URL.
- 2.- Obtain an URLConnection with url.openConnection() providing a Proxy
- 3.- Setup the SSLSocketFactory.
- 4.- Setup the default Authenticator.
- 5.- Read result from connection

问题出现在身份验证上,身份验证在生成响应hash时使用request-URI作为其算法的一部分。request-URI通常取的是uri的绝对路径(abs_path)。但也不全是,比如,在建立隧道请求(tunneling)时,需要用主机+端口号作为request-URI,例如。

"CONNECT verisign.com:443 HTTP/1.1"

而sun.net.www.protocol.http.digestauthentication 只考虑了通过绝对路径作为request-URI的场景(abs_path)。这显然是有问题的,在建立隧道时,需要使用主机+端口号方式。所以导致在身份验证时产生400 Bad Request:

- 1.- Send CONNECT HTTP Request to the Proxy
- 2.- Receive a 407 Proxy Authentication Required
- 3.- Send new CONNECT with authentication credentials.
- 4.- Receive 400 Bad Request

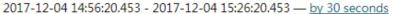
解决问题的方案有多种:

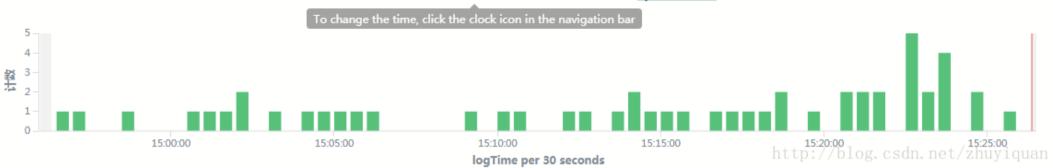
1.升级JDK版本,如下图

Versions (Unresolved/Resolved/Fixed) 6



2.使用Apache HttpClient代替URLConnection





3. 特殊问题场景二: 网络传输丢包导致的400异常

这个场景困扰我们时间比较长,某个和交易相关的核心系统每天有0.01~0.03%的400错误,全部都是用户端过来的post请求。

如上图, nginx有零星的400错误, 然而tcp dump抓包发现并没有对应的400包。潜意识里我们认为所有的400 Bad Request不可能不被tcp dump所记录, 所以我们纠结了很久。最终发现,是因为客户端Post请求Packet在网络传输过程中部分丢失导致到服务端无法正常响应,客户端30s超时断开连接,这时候nginx记录了400。这种情况下,nginx实际未反馈400的response,只是在连接断开时记录了400的日志。如下图所示,

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
1 0.000000000	45.115.164.210		TCP	118 33140→80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=256
2 0.000003870	il	45.115.164.210	TCP	112 80→33140 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8190 Len=0 MSS=1460
3 0.003818960	45.115.164.210		TCP	106 33140→80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0
4 0.003896425	45.115.164.210	100 0 00	TCP	1503 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] 客户端POST请求载荷,缺失一个Packet
5 0.003948741	45.115.164.210		TCP	1406 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
6 0.004012738		45.115.164.210	TCP	106 80→33140 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1398 Win=33580 Len=0 服务端Ack,但因为请求报文不全,无法
7 0.004167848		45.115.164.210	TCP	106 80→33140 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2698 Win=36500 Len=0 正常响应
8 29.985857855	45.115.164.210		TCP	106 33140→80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2698 Ack=1 Win=14600 Len=0 客户端30s超时,连接断开
9 29.985969013		45.115.164.210		112 80→33140 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2699 Win=9203 Len=0

```
data=%7B%22cityId%22%3A%22631%22%2C%22channelId%22%3A%2232%2C%22mainProductList%22%3A%5B%7B%22itemId %22%3A%22573225177454856682%22%2C%22commdtyCode%22%3A%22000000000142768519%22%2C%22businessSign%22%3A %220%22%2C%22commdtyType%22%3A%222%2C%22activeType%22%3A%2201%22%2C%22subActiveType%22%3A%22%2C%22productQty%22%3A%222%2C%22productQty%22%3A%221%22%7D%2C %7B%22itemId%22%3A%22573225177451856650%22%2C%22commdtyCode%22%3A%220000000000183584994%22%2C %22businessSign%22%3A%220%22%2C%22commdtyType%22%3A%22%2C%22activeType%22%3A%2201%22%2C%22subActiveType %22%3A%22%2C%22productListPrice%22%3A%2216.90%22%2C%22storeId%22%3A%220070062522%22%2C%22productQty %22%3A%221%22%7D%2C%7B%22itemId%22%3A%22573225177451856638%22%2C%22commdtyCode%22%3A %2200000000187785435%22%2C%22businessSign%22%3A%220%22%2C%22commdtyType%22%3A %2200000000187785435%22%2C%22businessSign%22%3A%220072062522%22%2C%22activeType%22%3A %220070062522%22%2C%22productQty%22%3A%220072062522%22%2C%22storeId%22%3A %220070062522%22%2C%22productQty%22%3A%220070062522%22%2C%22storeId%22%3A %220070062522%22%2C%22productQty%22%3A%220070062522%22%2C%22storeId%22%3A %220070062522%22%2C%22productQty%22%3A%221%22%7D%2C%7B%22itemId%22%3A%22573225177450856628%22%2C %22commdtyCode%22%3A%220000000000138758156%22%2C%22businessSign%22%3A%220022%2C%22commdtyType%22%3A %22%2C%22activeType%22%3A %22%2C%22activeType%22%3A %22%2C%22activeType%22%3A %22%2C%22activeType%22%3A %22%2C%22activeType%22%3A %22%2C%22businessSign%22%3A%220022%2C%22commdtyType%22%3A %22%2C%22commdtyType%22%3A %22%2C%22productListPrice%22%3A %22%2C%22productListPrice%22%3A %22%2C%22commdtyType%22%3A %22%2C%22productListPrice%22%3A %22%22%2C%22activeType%22%3A %22%2C%22subActiveType%22%3A%22%22%2C%22productListPrice%22%3A %2217.90%22%2C
```

将上述报文转码后可以更直观发现, POST请求报文不全:

```
data={"cityId":"631","channelId":"32","mainProductList":
[{"itemId":"573225177454856682","commdtyCode":"0000000000142768519","b
usinessSign":"0","commdtyType":"","activeType":"01","subActiveType":"
","productListPrice":"31.90","storeId":"0070062522","productQty":"1"}
,
{"itemId":"573225177451856650","commdtyCode":"000000000183584994","bu
sinessSign":"0","commdtyType":"","activeType":"01","subActiveType":""
,"productListPrice":"16.90","storeId":"0070062522","productQty":"1"},
{"itemId":"573225177451856638","commdtyCode":"000000000187785435","bu
sinessSign":"0","commdtyType":"","activeType":"01","subActiveType":""
,"productListPrice":"22.90","storeId":"0070062522","productQty":"1"},
{"itemId":"573225177450856628","commdtyCode":"0000000000138758156","bu
sinessSign":"0","commdtyType":"","activeType":"01","subActiveType":""
,"productListPrice":"17.90", http://blog.csdn.net/zhuyiquan
```

综上所述,这种400错误实际上是因为网络传输过程中POST请求部分Packet丢失,导致服务端无法正常响应,超时后RST导致的。

4. 参考文献

http://www.jianshu.com/p/d028a37890b7 nginx的client_header_buffer_size和large_client_header_buffers学习 ligang1109

http://bugs.java.com/bugdatabase/view_bug.do?bug_id=6687282 JDK-6687282 : URLConnection for HTTPS connection through Proxy w/ Digest Authentication gives 400 Bad Request

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原文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/zhuyiquan/article/details/78707577