**Nginx安装及配置规范**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 日期 | 版本 | 内容 | 主要修订人 | 备注 |
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(1). 下载所需软件包

shell# wget <http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.12.1.tar.gz>

shell# wget <https://ftp.pcre.org/pub/pcre/pcre-8.41.tar.gz>

(2). 解压软件包

shell# tar xf pcre-8.41.tar.gz

shell# tar xf nginx-1.12.1.tar.gz

(3). 编译

shell# cd nginx-1.12.1

shell# yum -y install gcc gcc-c++ openssl-devel

shell# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/nginx --with-http\_ssl\_module --with-http\_realip\_module --with-http\_sub\_module --with-http\_gunzip\_module --with-http\_gzip\_static\_module --with-http\_stub\_status\_module --with-pcre=../pcre-8.41

shell# make && make install

(4). 配置nginx

shell# cd /usr/local/nginx/conf

shell# vim nginx.conf

user shenqi shenqi;

pid /usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.pid;

error\_log /usr/local/nginx/logs/error.log crit;

worker\_processes 24;

worker\_rlimit\_nofile 65535;

events {

use epoll;

worker\_connections 65535;

}

http {

include mime.types;

default\_type application/octet-stream;

access\_log off;

server\_tokens off;

server\_names\_hash\_bucket\_size 128;

client\_header\_buffer\_size 32k;

large\_client\_header\_buffers 4 32k;

sendfile on;

tcp\_nopush on;

keepalive\_timeout 120;

tcp\_nodelay on;

gzip on;

gzip\_min\_length 1k;

gzip\_buffers 4 16k;

gzip\_http\_version 1.0;

gzip\_comp\_level 2;

gzip\_types text/plain application/x-javascript text/css application/xml;

gzip\_vary on;

add\_header P3P "CP=CAO PSA OUR";

ssi on;

ssi\_silent\_errors on;

ssi\_types text/shtml;

ssi\_types text/action;

log\_format main '$remote\_addr - $remote\_user [$time\_local] "$request" '

'$status $body\_bytes\_sent "$http\_referer" '

'"$http\_user\_agent" $http\_x\_forwarded\_for';

log\_format mlnormal '$remote\_addr|$remote\_user|[$time\_local]|$host|"$request"|'

'$status|$body\_bytes\_sent|"$http\_referer"|'

'"$http\_user\_agent"|$http\_x\_forwarded\_for|'

'$upstream\_addr|$upstream\_status|$upstream\_response\_time|'

'$server\_addr';

include vhost/\*.conf;

}

日志内容说明

$remote\_addr 请求连接到这台服务器的IP地址

$remote\_user 请求连接URL使用的用户名

$time\_local 请求的访问时间-本地时间

$host 请求的主机头(当有虚拟主机时能够识别)

$request 请求的GET/POST URL和HTTP1.0/1.1情况

$status 请求的状态码

$body\_byte\_sent 请求的页面对象大小

$http\_referer 请求的引用页的地址

$http\_user\_agent 请求的用户UA

$http\_x\_forwarded\_for 请求的X-Forwarded-For头信息(经过代理)

$upstream\_addr nginx请求的后端服务器IP地址

$upstream\_status 后端服务器返回的状态码

$upstream\_response\_time 后端服务器的响应时间

$server\_addr 本地的IP地址

(5). 配置域名

shell# mkdir vhost

shell# vi login.conf

upstream login {

ip\_hash;

server 192.168.10.53:8042 max\_fails=2 fail\_timeout=30s;

server 192.168.10.53:8043 max\_fails=2 fail\_timeout=30s;

}

server {

listen 80;

#listen 443 ssl;

server\_name login.miaole.com ;

index index.htm index.html index.jsp;

root /data/webapps/login;

#ssl\_certificate /data/ssl/shenqi.cer;

#ssl\_certificate\_key /data/ssl/shenqi.key;

#ssl\_session\_timeout 5m;

access\_log /usr/local/nginx\_logs/login.access.log mlnormal;

location ~ ^/WEB-INF/\* {

deny all;

}

location ~ .(svn|git|cvs) {

deny all;

}

location ~.\*\.(jsp|do|shtml)?$ {

proxy\_pass http://login;

proxy\_next\_upstream http\_500 http\_502 http\_503 http\_504 error timeout invalid\_header;

proxy\_redirect off;

proxy\_set\_header Host $host;

proxy\_set\_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy\_add\_x\_forwarded\_for;

proxy\_set\_header X-Real-IP $remote\_addr;

#include /usr/local/nginx/conf/proxy.conf;

}

location ~\* \.(gif|jpg|jpeg|png|bmp|swf|js|css)$ {

expires 30d;

}

}

(6). 启动nginx

注意先创建日志目录

shell# mdkir /usr/local/nginx\_logs

shell# /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx -t #看到sucessful表达配置文件格式正确

shell# /usr/local/nginx/sbin/nginx

(7). 测试

通过写host和curl等测试

(8). 日志切割

shell# vi /root/scripts/ngx\_cut\_log.sh

#!/bin/bash

logs\_path=/usr/local/nginx\_logs

pidfile=/usr/local/nginx/conf/nginx.pid

backup\_dir=$logs\_path/$(date +"%Y" -d"yesterday")/$(date -d"yesterday" +"%m")

cd $logs\_path

[ ! -d $backup\_dir ] && mkdir -p $backup\_dir

# backup access log

for filename in $(ls | grep log$);do

mv $filename $backup\_dir/$filename.$(date -d "yesterday" +"%Y%m%d")

done

# regenerate access log

kill -USR1 `cat $pidfile`

# tar and clean the oldest access log

if [ $(date +%d) -eq 01 ];then

cd $logs\_path/$(date +%Y -d"yesterday")

tar -cvzf $(date +%Y%m -d "last month").tar.gz $(date -d "yesterday" +"%m")

rm -fr $(date -d "yesterday" +"%m")

fi

shell# chmod +x /root/scripts/ngx\_cut\_log.sh

shell# crontab -e

00 00 \* \* \* /root/scripts/ngx\_cut\_log.sh