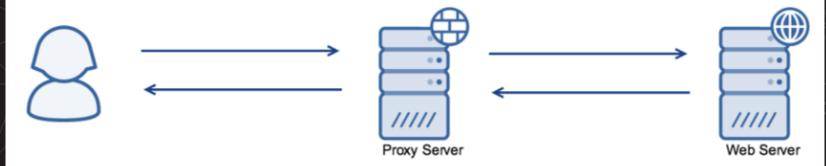


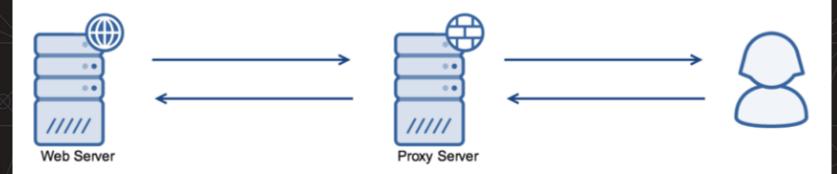
Jorge Luis Arteaga Montes







Forward Proxy

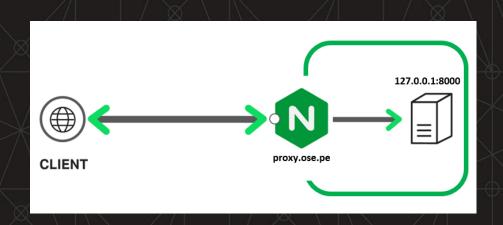


Reverse Proxy

Configurar reverse proxy

```
server {
    listen    80;
    server_name proxy.ose.pe;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/proxy-access.log
combined;

location / {
    proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:8000;
    }
}
```

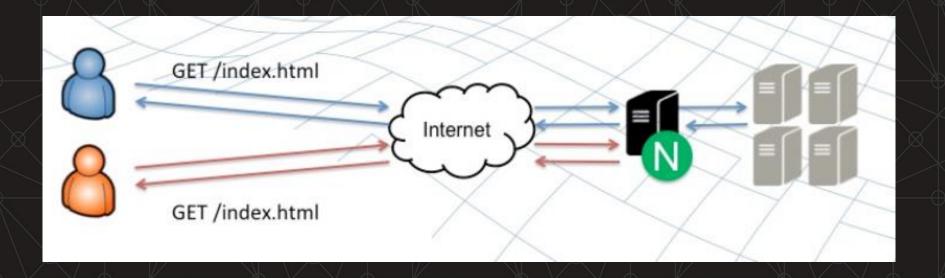


```
server
           80;
  listen
  server_name proxy.ose.pe;
  access log /var/log/nginx/proxy-access.log combined;
  location / {
    proxy pass http://127.0.0.1:8000;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For
     $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy set header X-Real-IP $remote addr;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
```

El contexto siguiente manipula los headers para que la IP correcta llegue a la aplicación, en un caso tengamos detrás varios websites.

El parámetro X-Forwarded-For ayuda a almacenar la IP del cliente final para tener una mayor información.

Principios básicos



¿Qué hace NGINX cache?

- Cache GET y HEAD sin Set-Cookie response.
- Valor único definido por URL o por:
 proxy_cache_key \$schema\$proxy_host\$uri\$is_args\$args;
- Tiempo de cache definido por:
 - X-Accel-Expires
 - Cache-Control
 - Expires

Mecánica del almacenamiento en caché

```
Expires: Tue, 6 May 2014 02:28:12 GMT
```

Cache-Control: public, max-age=60

X-Accel-Expires: 30

Last-Modified: Tue, 29 April 2014 02:28:12 GMT

ETag: "3e86-410-3596fbbc"

Expires < Cache-Control < X-Accel-Expires

Configuración NGINX caché

Establecer un directorio donde pueda almacenar el cache:

```
proxy_cache_path/var/cache/nginx levels=1:2 keys_zone=cache:2m
```

 Configurar un bloque especificando los parámetros de caché.

```
server {
 listen
           80:
 server_name cache.ose.pe;
  access_log /var/log/nginx/cache-access.log combined;
  location / {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;
    proxy_cache cache;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
```

Questions and Next Steps

NGINX