

Nginx

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What is nginx?

- Web Server & Proxy Server
- Modular: Specify the modules you want

Configuration (linux)

Info	<code>nginx -v</code> Version <code>nginx -t</code> Test configuration <code>nginx -T</code> Dump configuration to stdout
Location of Config Files on linux	<code>/etc/nginx/nginx.conf</code> (top level conf file. Includes others listed below) <code>/etc/nginx/conf.d</code> <code>/etc/nginx/sites-available</code> <code>/etc/nginx/sites-enabled</code>
Installation	<code>sudo apt-get install nginx</code>
Default Location Static Content	<code>/usr/share/nginx/html</code>
Service Commands with the init script (if you installed nginx from a package manager)	<code>sudo service nginx status</code> <code>sudo service nginx stop</code> <code>sudo service nginx start</code> <code>sudo nginx -t</code> (checks for any errors in config)

```

1 user nginx;
2 worker_processes 1;
3
4 error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log warn;
5 pid /var/run/nginx.pid;
6
7
8 events {
9     worker_connections 1024;
10 }
11
12
13 http {
14     include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
15     default_type application/octet-stream;
16
17     log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
18                     '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
19                     '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
20
21     access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
22
23     sendfile on;
24     #tcp_nopush on;
25
26     keepalive_timeout 65;
27
28     #gzip on;
29
30     include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;
31 }

```

Default Top Level
Config File

/etc/nginx/nginx.conf

```

1 server {
2     listen      80;
3     server_name localhost;
4
5     #charset koi8-r;
6     #access_log /var/log/nginx/log/host.access.log  main;
7
8     location / {
9         root    /usr/share/nginx/html;
10        index   index.html index.htm;
11    }
12
13    #error_page  404              /404.html;
14
15    # redirect server error pages to the static page /50x.html
16    #
17    error_page   500 502 503 504  /50x.html;
18    location = /50x.html {
19        root    /usr/share/nginx/html;
20    }
21
22    # proxy the PHP scripts to Apache listening on 127.0.0.1:80
23    #
24    #location ~ /\.php$ {
25    #    proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1;
26    #}
27
28    # pass the PHP scripts to FastCGI server listening on 127.0.0.1:9000
29    #
30    #location ~ /\.php$ {
31    #    root    html;
32    #    fastcgi_pass 127.0.0.1:9000;
33    #    fastcgi_index index.php;
34    #    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME /scripts$fastcgi_script_name;
35    #    include    fastcgi_params;
36    #}
37
38    # deny access to .htaccess files, if Apache's document root
39    # concurs with nginx's one
40    #
41    #location ~ /\.ht {
42    #    deny  all;
43    #}
44 }

```

Default Application
level config file

Included in the top
level config

/etc/nginx/conf.d/de
fault.conf

Terminology

Terms	Description
Module	Modules are defined by directives
Types of Directives	Simple, Block/Context
Simple Directive	listen 80; name followed by parameter and semi-colon
Block/Context Directive	Instead of semicolon, it ends with a set of additional instructions surrounded by braces. A context is a block with other directives within braces
Main Context	http & events are in the main context.

Serving Static Content

```
server {  
  
    location / {  
        root /data/www;  
    }  
  
    location /images/ {  
        root /data;  
    }  
}
```

- Setup a server block inside the http block (included with default config mostly commented out)
- A config file may have multiple server blocks distinguished by ports or server names
- Nginx maps uri request header to a resource using the location directive. ie It tests the URI against the parameters of the location directive inside the server block.
- Root directive specifies the location
- When matching uri paths with locations, the one with longest prefix is checked first, followed by regular expressions

Nginx as Proxy Server

```
server {  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass  
http://localhost:8080;  
    }  
    location /images/ {  
        root /data;  
    }  
}
```

- As a proxy server, nginx receives requests, sends them off to another server. Retrieves responses and sends them to the client
- proxy_pass directive defines the background server via the protocol, domain & port
- In the code snippet, server block handles all requests to images locally & acts as a proxy and sends any other request to the background server

Location match

none	prefix match
=	exact match
~	case-sensitive regular expression match
~*	case-insensitive reg exp match
^~	best non reg exp match (prefix or exact)

Useful Nginx variables for rewrite rules

- Request – ‘http://localhost:8080/test?a=3&b=4’

Variable	Captures
\$uri	/test
\$request_uri	/test?a=3&b=4
\$scheme	http
\$server_name	
\$request	
^	All paths

Rewrite Rules

- Rewrite rule: Changes part of all of the URL in a client request
- Purpose: To let users know that the resources they're requesting are at a different location
- Directives: 'return' and 'rewrite'

‘return’ directive

- Simpler and recommended to use of the two directives
- is enclosed in ‘server’ or ‘location’ context where the URL’s would point
- return: Tells nginx to stop processing the request immediately and send code 301(Moved permanently) and the specified rewritten url to the client.
- Can be used when –
 - Rewritten URL applies to every request that matches the server or location block
 - You can build the rewritten url with standard nginx variables

'rewrite' directive

- Also is enclosed in the 'server' or 'location' context that defines the URLs to be rewritten
- Syntax: *rewrite regex URL flag;*
- *regex* – Original url must pass another test, before it can be rewritten
- Can only return 301 or 302. To return other codes you must include a return directive after the rewrite directive
- Does not necessarily halt nginx processing
- Does not necessarily send a rewritten url to the client
- Normally runs through and processes the entire configuration block

‘rewrite’ contd

- ie If the rewritten url matches a subsequent directive, nginx performs the indicated action on the rewritten url (can rewrite it again)
- Unless planned carefully this can create loops (upto a built-in limit of 10)
- Can be used when-
 - elements in the original url without corresponding nginx variables need to be captured
 - change/add elements in the path