Nginx+Lua+Redis+Json

1. 配置防火墙

vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables

在22端口下边加上

-A INPUT -m state –state NEW -m tcp -p tcp –dport 80 -j ACCEPT（允许80端口通过防火墙）

-A INPUT -m state –state NEW -m tcp -p tcp –dport 3306 -j ACCEPT（允许3306端口通过防火墙）

特别提示：很多网友把这两条规则添加到防火墙配置的最后一行，导致防火墙启动失败，正确的应该是添加到默认的22端口这条规则的下面

重启防火墙服务：service iptables restart

1. 安装Nginx,采用集成组件的OpenResty（<http://openresty.org/>）

* 安装依赖包

yum install readline-devel pcre-devel openssl-devel

* 下载OpenResty

<http://openresty.org/download/ngx_openresty-1.5.12.1.tar.gz>

tar xzvf ngx\_openresty-1.5.12.1.tar.gz

* 安装OpenResty

./configure --prefix=/opt/openresty

Make && make install

1. 安装Redis,( <http://redis.io/>)

下载编译

$ wget http://download.redis.io/releases/redis-2.8.18.tar.gz

$ tar xzf redis-2.8.18.tar.gz

$ cd redis-2.8.18

$ make

1. 修改nginx.conf

worker\_processes 1;

error\_log logs/error.log debug;

events {

worker\_connections 1024;

}

http {

include mime.types;

default\_type text/html;

sendfile on;

keepalive\_timeout 65;

server {

listen 80;

server\_name localhost;

root html;

index index.html index.htm;

location /get {

set\_unescape\_uri $key $arg\_key;

redis2\_query get $key;

redis2\_pass 127.0.0.1:6379;

}

location /get\_redis{

#internal;--内部访问

set\_unescape\_uri $key $arg\_key;

redis2\_query get $key;

redis2\_pass 127.0.0.1:6379;

}

location /json {

set\_unescape\_uri $keys $arg\_keys;

content\_by\_lua\_file conf/test.lua;

}

}

}

1. conf/test.lua

local json = require("cjson")

local parser = require("redis.parser")

function test(a\_key)

local res = ngx.location.capture("/get\_redis",{

args = { key = a\_key }

})

if res.status == 200 then

return parser.parse\_reply(res.body)

end

end

local args =json.decode(ngx.req.get\_uri\_args(0).keys)

local tab = {}

for i=1,#args do

local key\_args = args[i]

tab[key\_args]=test(key\_args)

end

ngx.say(json.encode(tab))

1. 测试

<http://192.168.0.36/get?key=foo>

return: $3 bar

[http://192.168.0.36/json?key=[“foo”,”songsong](http://192.168.0.36/json?key=%5b)”]

return: {"foo":"bar","songsong":"songsong"}

1. 数据库配置

tar xvf MySQL-5.6.22-1.linux\_glibc2.5.x86\_64.rpm-bundle.tar