Recent developments in nginx.conf scripting

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♥ Background reading

http://agentzh.org/misc/slides/nginx-conf-scripting/



○ Handle POST request bodies painlessly in nginx.conf by means of ngx form input!

Thanks our new teammate, Calio Zhi!

http://github.com/calio/form-input-nginx-module



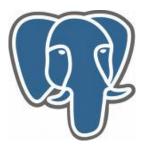
```
<form method="post" action="/login">
    <input name="name" type="text" />
    <input name="pass" type="password" />
    <input type="submit" value="Login" />
    </form>
```

```
location = /login {
  set_form_input $user 'user';
  set_form_input $password 'pass';
  if ($user != 'agentzh') {
     return 403;
    break;
  if ($password != '123456') {
     return 403;
     break;
  }
  echo "You're logged in!";
```

♡ ngx_postgres has already landed.

Thanks Piotr Sikora!

http://github.com/FRiCKLE/ngx postgres



```
# configure the PostgreSQL upstream backend
upstream my_pg_backend {
   postgres_server 10.62.136.3:5432 dbname=test
      user=someone password=123456;
}
```

```
location /cats {
    postgres_query 'select * from cats';
    postgres_pass my_pg_backend;
    rds_json on;
}
```

```
$ curl 'localhost/cats'
[{"name":"Marry","age":32},{"name":"Bob","age":12}]
```

♥ Everything is also non-blocking as ngx_drizzle.

Thanks to libpq's nonblocking API!

 \odot Let's extract a specific *cell* in the result set!

	A1		(f _x			
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14 4		eet1/She	et2 Shee	et3 🦭	er -		
Ready							

```
# How many cats are there?
location /count {
  default_type 'text/plain';
  postgres_query 'select count(*) from cats';
  postgres_pass my_pg_backend;
  # extract the cell in the result set
  # in the first column, first row.
  postgres_output value 0 0;
```

\$ curl 'localhost/count' 2

or even *save* a cell in the result set into an nginx variable

```
# read a value from Pg and save it into
# a cookie
location /foo {
  postgres_query "select signature
      from users where user='foo'";
  postgres_pass my_pg_backend;
  # extract the cell in the result set
  # in the first column, first row.
  postgres_set $signature 0 0;
  add_header Set-Cookie "sig=$signature; path=/";
}
```

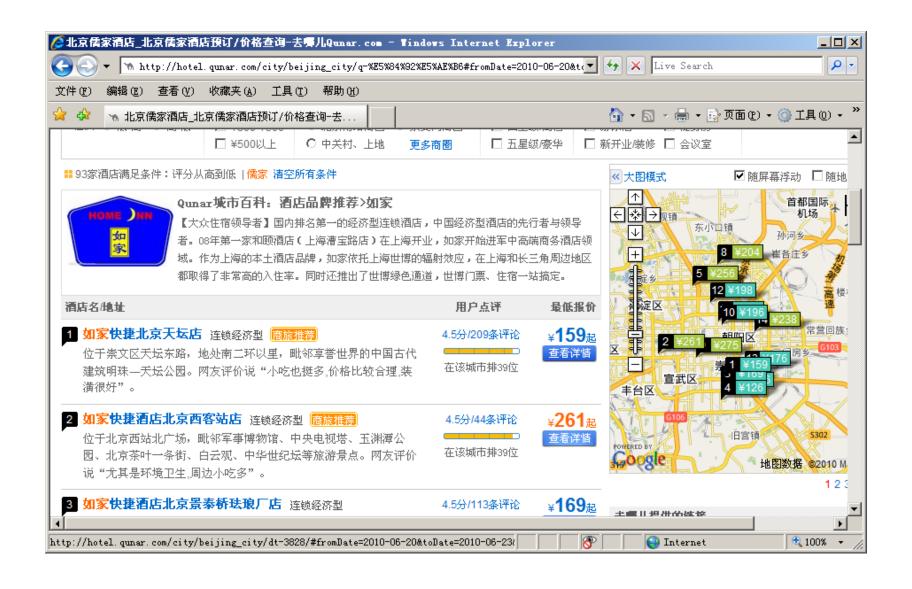
Construct fully *RESTful* queries in a single location

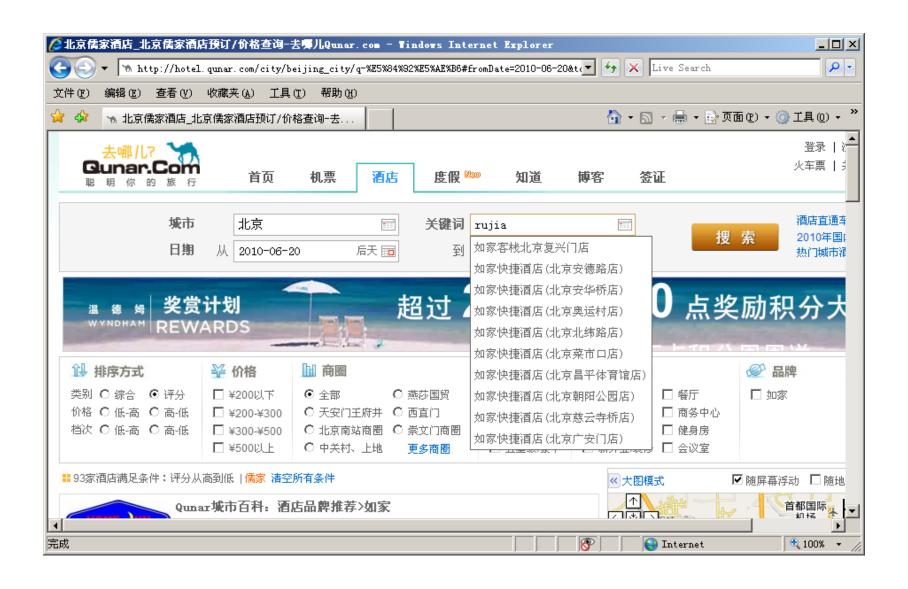
```
location ~ '^/cat/(\d+)' {
    set $id $1;
    set_form_input $name;
    set_quote_sql_str $quoted_name $name;

    postgres_query GET "select * from cats where id=$id";
    postgres_query DELETE "delete from cats where id=$id";
    postgres_query POST "insert into cats (id, name) values($id, $quoted_name)";
    postgres_pass my_pg_backend;
}
```

 \heartsuit Qunar.com is running $ngx_postgres + ngx_rds_json$ in production.

Thanks Liseen Wan's promotion!





♥ Caching database responses using memcached via ngx_srcache and ngx_memc.

http://github.com/agentzh/srcache-nginx-module

○ It's very important to put ngx_srcache before ngx_rds_json during nginx configure so that we cache the final JSON rather than RDS.

```
# configure the mysql upstream backend
upstream mysql_backend {
    drizzle_server 127.0.0.1:3306 dbname=test
        password=some_pass user=monty protocol=mysql;
}
```

```
# configure the cache storage location
location /memc {
   internal;

set $memc_key $query_string;
   set $memc_exptime 300;

memc_pass 127.0.0.1:11211;
}
```

```
location /cats {
  srcache fetch GET /memc $uri;
  srcache store PUT /memc $uri;
  default type application/json;
  drizzle_pass mysql_backend;
  drizzle query 'select * from cats';
  rds json on;
```

```
$ curl 'localhost/cats'
[{"name":"Marry","age":32},{"name":"Bob","age":12}]
```

```
# if it is a cache miss
```

\$ memcached -vvv -p 11211

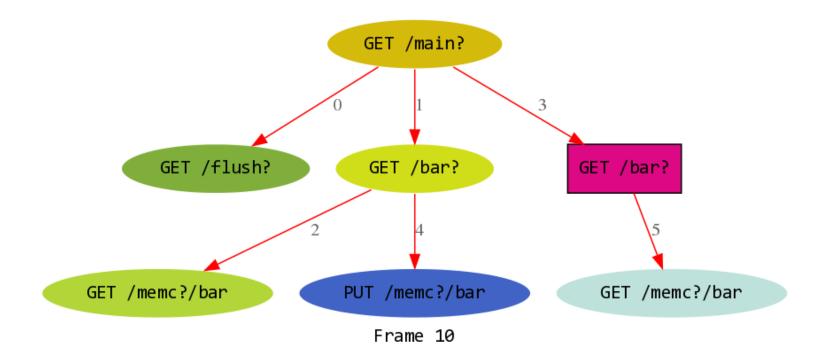
• • •

- <10 new client connection
- <10 get /cats
- > NOT FOUND /cats
- >10 END
- <10 connection closed.
- <10 new client connection
- <10 set /cats 0 300 44
- > NOT FOUND /cats
- **>10 STORED**
- <10 connection closed.

```
# if it is a cache hit
```

- \$ memcached -vvv -p 11211
- • •
- <10 new client connection
- <10 get /cats
- > FOUND KEY /cats
- >10 sending key /cats
- >10 END
- <10 connection closed.

You can even cache *subrequests*' responses out of the box!



```
location = /main {
   echo -n "[\n ";
   echo_location /cats dir=asc;
   echo -n ",\n ";
   echo_location /cats dir=desc;
   echo "\n]";
}
```

```
location = /cats {
  internal;
  set $key "$uri-$arg_dir";
  srcache_fetch GET /memc $key;
  srcache_store PUT /memc $key;

  default_type application/json;
  drizzle_query 'select * from cats order by id $arg_dir';
  drizzle_pass backend;
  rds_json on;
}
```

```
$ curl 'localhost/main'
[
[{"id":2,"name":null},{"id":3,"name":"bob"}],
  [{"id":3,"name":"bob"},{"id":2,"name":null}]
]
```

Theoretically speaking, you can cache *arbitrary* nginx locations using ngx_srcache!

```
location /blah {
    set $key "$uri-$arg_foo-$arg_bar";

srcache_fetch GET /memc $key;
    srcache_store PUT /memc $key;

# proxy_pass/fastcgi_pass/postgres_pass/echo/...
}
```

♥ *Access control* using ngx_encrypted_session

http://github.com/agentzh/encrypted-session-nginx-module

```
# private key used in AES (with MAC) encryption/decryption:
encrypted_session_key "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz123456";

# init vector setting:
encrypted_session_iv "12345678";

# expiration time for generated sessions
# (in seconds by default):
encrypted_session_expires 1d; # here we specify 1 day
```

```
location = /login {
  eval subrequest in memory off;
  eval override content type text/plain;
  eval $uid {
    postgres query "select id
       from users
       where name=$arg name and pass=$arg pass";
    postgres pass pg backend;
    postgres output value 0 0;
  }
  if ($uid !~ '^\d+$') {
    rewrite ^ /relogin redirect; break;
  set encrypt session $session $uid;
  set encode base32 $session;
  add header Set-Cookie "session=$session; path=/";
  rewrite ^ /main redirect; break;
}
```

```
location = /some_api {
  include conf/access.conf;

# your normal content handler settings like
  # fastcgi_pass/postgres_pass/proxy_pass
}
```

```
# conf/access.conf
if ($arg_session = ") {
  rds_json_ret 100 "Login required"; break;
}
set_unescape_uri $session $arg_session;
set_decode_base32 $session;
if ($session = ") {
  rds_json_ret 100 "Login required"; break;
}
set_decode_lz_session $uid $session;
if ($uid !~ '^\d+$') {
  rds_json_ret 100 "Login required"; break;
}
```

♥ ngx_lua is quite usable now!

http://github.com/chaoslawful/lua-nginx-module



♡ chaoslawful is *crazy*!



```
location = /adder {
    set_by_lua $res
    "local a = tonumber(ngx.arg[1])
    local b = tonumber(ngx.arg[2])
    return a + b" $arg_a $arg_b;
echo $res;
}
```

\$ curl 'localhost/adder?a=25&b=75'
100

```
location = /fib {
  set_by_lua $res "
     function fib(n)
        if n > 2 then
          return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
        else
         return 1
        end
     end
     local num = tonumber(ngx.arg[1])
     return fib(num)
  " $arg_n;
  echo $res;
}
```

\$ curl 'localhost/fib?n=10'
55

♡ or use *external* Lua script file...

```
location = /fib {
    set_by_lua_file $res "conf/fib.lua" $arg_n;
    echo $res;
}
```

```
-- conf/fib.lua file
function fib(n)
   if n > 2 then
     return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
   else
     return 1
   end
end
local num = tonumber(ngx.arg[1])
return fib(num)
```

\$ Complex database cluster hashing can also be done in Lua

```
http {
  upstream A {
     drizzle_server ...;
  upstream B {
     drizzle_server ...;
  upstream C {
     drizzle_server ...;
```

```
location \sim '^/user/(\d+)' {
  set $uid $1;
  set_by_lua_file $backend "conf/hash.lua" $uid;
  if ($backend = ") {
     return 400; break;
  }
  drizzle_query "select * from users
     where uid=$uid";
  drizzle_pass $backend;
  rds_json on;
```

```
-- hash.lua
function hash(uid)
   if uid > 0 and uid <= 1200 then return 'A' end
   if uid > 1200 and uid <= 5300 then return 'B' end
   if uid > 5300 and uid <= 7100 then return 'C' end
   return ''
end

return hash(tonumber(ngx.arg[1]))</pre>
```

Use Lua to code up nginx <i>content handler</i> directly	

```
location = /lua {
   content_by_lua 'ngx.say("Hello, Lua!")';
}
```

\$ curl 'localhost/lua' Hello, Lua!

∴ ...and we can read arbitrary nginx variables
 from within our Lua content handler!

```
location = /hello {
   content_by_lua 'local who = ngx.var.arg_who
     ngx.say("Hello, ", who, "!")';
}
```

\$ curl 'localhost/hello?who=agentzh'
Hello, agentzh!

♥ We can also put Lua code into external .lua file to eliminate escaping nightmare.

```
location /foo {
    ...
    content_by_lua_file /path/to/your/lua-file.lua;
}
```

∀ We can also issue nginx *subrequests* diredctly from within Lua content handler *now*!

```
location /other {
  echo "hello, world";
}
# transparent non-blocking I/O in Lua
location /lua {
  content_by_lua '
     local res = ngx.location.capture("/other")
     if res.status == 200 then
       ngx.print(res.body)
     end';
```

\$ curl 'localhost/lua' hello, world

 \heartsuit We'd call this whole set of nginx modules $ngx_openresty$ and our work is heavily funded by Taobao.com.



♡ It is already powering lz.taobao.com.











♡ *Join* us at the OpenResty Google Group

http://groups.google.com/group/OpenResty

and the nginx-devel mailing list

http://nginx.org/mailman/listinfo/nginx-devel

♡ or just *catch* us on IRC:

irc.freenode.net #nginx #openresty

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