#### NGINX从入门到精通进阶系列培训

高级篇:变量、API

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# 变量

- 内置变量及其利用
- set变量及其作用域
- 变量mapping及其利用
- Keyval变量

### NGINX变量概述

\$variable name

NGINX中以\$开头的字符串为变量对象

#### 变量形态

#### 常见用途

- 1.内置变量
- 2.Set自定义变量
- 3.Keyval变量

- 1.条件代理
- 2.条件日志
- 3.HTTP报文头映射
- 4.采集和收集统计信息

- 5.选择性认证
- 6.动态黑名单
- 7.A/B测试
- 8.Request ID追踪



## 内置变量及其利用

- 内置变量一般用于获取请求或响应的各种信息,由NGINX各模块自动产生
- 常见的如\$args, \$uri, \$request\_uri,\$geoip\_latitude等

- 单个变量,例如\$args
- 变量群 变量, 例如\$arg\_parameter1, \$arg\_parameter2..
   类似的变量群: \$cookie\_\*, \$http\_\*, \$upstream\_http\_\*, \$upstream\_cookie\_\*, upstream\_trailer\_\*
   \$sent\_http\_\*, \$sent\_trailer\_\*





#### 变量群变量名的获取

- header,转化为小写匹配,中杠变下杠
- parameter, 转化为小写





#### 内置变量是否可以重新赋值?

- 已索引类的变量, 诸如\$uri 等此类变量一般不能被重新赋值
- nginx: [emerg] the duplicate "uri" variable in /etc/nginx/./conf.d/var.train.conf:83
- (已索引的的变量,在NGINX内部有存放该变量值的容器)



#### 内置变量是否可以重新赋值?

- 未索引类变量,诸如\$args,\$arg\_\*,\$cookie\_\*,\$http\_\* 等可被重新赋值
- 未索引指的是当用户调用时候去启动一个内置程序去获取当前的值,并不提前预先索引好

```
location /internal {
    set $orig_args $args;
    set $args "changed=1&result=1";
    set $orig_testheader $http_testheader;
    set $http_testheader "had-changed-header-value";
    return 200 "Original args: $orig_args ,
But last nginx internal args is: $args |||| Original testheader: $orig_testheader , But last nginx internal header: $http_testheader";
  }
```

```
λ curl -H "testheader: 11111" "http://172.16.100.252:8080/internal?a=1&b=1"
Original args: a=1&b=1 , But last nginx internal args is: changed=1&result=1 |||| Original testheader: 11111 , But last nginx internal header: had-changed-header-value
```





#### 内置变量与子请求

• 一般来说可以将子请求理解为一个独立的请求,因此其内置变量的取值就是该子请求相关的值,比如 \$uri, \$args 等等

• 根据子请求实现模块的不同,有些变量在子请求中可能不是期望的,例如\$request\_method, \$request\_uri, 在子请求上下文中其值依然来自主请求





#### 使用变量

• 强制80端口跳转到443端口

```
server {
   listen 80;
   return https://$host$request_uri
}
```

• 在代理http请求中保留uri

```
server {
   listen 443 ssl;
   proxy_pass http://example.com:8080$request_uri;
}
```



## 所有内置变量

https://nginx.org/en/docs/varindex.html



### set设置自定义变量

#### SET指令用来自定义变量

- set 有两个含义: 创建变量, 给变量赋值
- 创建变量是在加载配置时候
- 赋值变量是当请求处理上下文需要时触发
- 直接调用一个未被创建的变量,会导致配置无法启动
- 变量名是整个配置文件可见,但变量的值是基于每个独立请求的上下文

```
set $variable_name
value;

set $foo "hello world";
set $bar 101;
set $combo $foo
```

### set自定义变量作用域

- 变量名是整个配置文件可见,但变量的值是基于每个独立请求的上下文
- Rewrite导致NGINX内部location跳转情形下,此时请求还属于同一个请求,因此变量值是不变的
- 同一个上下文中,多次set同一个变量,使用配置中最后一个set值 (rewrite模块中return有额外影响)
- set命令可以用在 server, location, if 配置上下文中



#### 以下配置是否可以启动?

```
#set $f5 "is the best Loadbalancer";
location /noset {
          return 200 "F5: $f5";
location /set {
          set $f5 "nginx is part of F5";
          return 200 "F5: $f5";
```

```
λ curl http://172.16.100.252:8080/noset
F5:
C:\Users\jlin
λ curl http://172.16.100.252:8080/set
F5: nginx is part of F5
```

- 直接调用一个未被创建的变量,会导致配置无法启动
- 变量名是整个配置文件可见,但变量的值是基于每个独立请求的上下文
- 赋值变量是当请求处理上下文需要时触发





```
location /set_after_return {
    set $var "before return";
    #return 200 "var: $var";
    proxy_pass http://60.205.226.20:80$var;
    set $var "/";
}
```

```
$var 值是什么?
```

```
/
```

```
location /set_after_return {
    set $var "before return";
    return 200 "var: $var";
    #proxy_pass http://60.205.226.20:80$var;
    set $var "/";
}
```

\$var 值是什么?

before return



### set变量与子请求

- 正常情况下,主子请求都应维护其自己的独立变量值,就像两个完全不同的请求 一样
- 但是有可能存在父请求使用子请求的变量 值情况,比如auth\_request指令

右图中,最后服务器收到的请求uri是

http://60.205.226.20:80/get404fromcnadn

如果将/sub\_auth下的 \$var设置为 / 则不会返回404错误

```
location /main_auth_request {
    set $var "/";
    auth_request /sub_auth;
    #return 200 "The var value is $var";
    proxy_pass http://60.205.226.20:80$var;
}
location /sub_auth {
    set $var "/get404fromcnadn";
    return 200 "sub request";
}
```

### 变量mapping

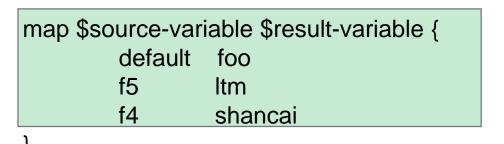
基于源变量值的匹配来赋值结果变量(\$result-variable)

#### 源变量的值匹配:

- 字符串匹配,无大小写之分
- 正则表达式匹配,正则表达式可以采取"命名/位置"捕捉方式产生一个新的变量以便其它地方使用,正则表达式应以~或~\*开头来表示是否大小写敏感匹配
- 如果多个源变量可匹配,顺序为:
  - 精确最长匹配
  - 最长的前缀匹配
  - 最长的后缀匹配
  - 配置中的第一个正则被匹配
  - 缺省 default (如果没有default配置,则返回空字符串)

#### 结果变量赋值:

- 可以是字符串赋值,也可以用其它变量为其赋值,或者混合(带插值)
- · 设置map映射,并不表示立即执行,只有当访问触发"结果变量"取值时,才会实际到map中去匹配查找







```
map $cookie_route $route_from_cookie {
      ~.(?P<route>w+)$ $route;
}
```

正则查找route cookie的值,并形成一个内部命名捕捉变量\$route 将命名变量\$route作为结果变量 (\$route\_from\_cookie)的输入值

ROUTE=iDmDe26BdBDS28FuVJIWc1FH4b13x4fn.a

匹配该cookie,并将取出的结果"a" 赋值给 \$route\_from\_cookie





```
http {
    map $cookie_route $route_from_cookie {
        ~.(?P<route>w+)$ $route;
   map $arg_route $route_from_uri {
        ~.(?P<route>w+)$ $route;
   upstream backend {
        zone backend 64k;
        server 10.0.0.200:8098 route=a;
        server 10.0.0.201:8099 route=b;
        sticky route $route_from_cookie $route_from_uri;
    server {
        listen 80;
        location / {
           # ...
            proxy_pass http://backend;
```

#### 完整示例

## Map中让结果变量取值本身具备动态性

问题: 如果一个请求的session cookie不存在,则取样1%的这样请求记录到access log里

```
map $cookie_SESSION $logme {
                         $perhaps;
      default
split_clients $request_id $perhaps {
                        1; # $perhaps is true 1% of the time
                         0:
server {
  listen 80;
  access_log /var/log/nginx/secure.log notes if=$logme;
```

### map缓存

map与geo指令类似, 在一次上请求上下文中会被缓存

```
map $args $test {
    default 0;
    debug 1;
}
```

curl http://172.16.100.252:8080/maptest original test mapping value: 0 | After changing args, the test mapping value is: 0







### map缓存-强制刷新参数

1.11.7版本后增加了缓存控制参数 volatile

```
map $args $test {
    volatile;
    default 0;
    debug 1;
}
```

```
location /maptest {
    set $orig_test $test; 1
    set $args debug;
    return 200 "original test mapping value: $orig_test ||| After changing args, the test mapping value is: $test";
}
```

curl http://172.16.100.252:8080/maptest

original test mapping value: 0 | After changing args, the test mapping value is: 1





#### Map缓存在子请求下的行为

```
map $args $test {
    #volatile;
    default 0;
    debug 1;
}
```

当存在缓存行为时候:

Proxy到800端口还是801端口?

172.16.100.252.47818 > 60.205.226.20.801: Flags [S],





#### Map缓存在子请求下的行为

```
map $args $test {
  volatile;
  default 0;
  debug 1;
}
```

#### 当不存在缓存行为时候:

Proxy到800端口还是801端口?

172.16.100.252.37818 > 60.205.226.20.800: Flags [S]





### 其它重要的变量举例

Variable	Definition
\$upstream_connect_time	Connection to upstream/backend
\$upstream_header_time	First byte response header
\$upstream_response_time	Last byte response body
\$request_time	Total time of request

上述变量没有默认的加入到日志中,需要在log\_format指令中手工加入



### keyval (商业模块)

- 通过API操纵一个KV共享内存数据库,该库存储在一个共享内存zone中
- keyval\_zone命令用于设置KV数据库
   keyval\_zone zone=name:size [state=file] [timeout=time] [type=string|ip|prefix] [sync];
  - State: 可用于持久化
  - Timeout: 控制kv多久从库中自动被删除
  - Type:定义索引,
  - String 默认不索引,采取精确匹配
  - lp: ipv4/ipv6/CIDR地址索引,检索的IP精确匹配或属于某个子网
  - Prefix: 前缀匹配, KV中的K必须是待检索key的前缀
  - Sync:用于控制是否在在cluster内同步
- 通过keyval命令查找KV中的记录,获得对应的V值并存到指定的变量里

keyval *key* \$new-variable zone=name;





#### keyval

• 由于需要通过API控制KV数据库内容,因此首先 要将NGINX的 API打开,且要可写

```
location /api {
  api write=on;
}
```

\*最小示意配置,实际还应该考虑/api的访问控制,确保API安全.

```
keyval_zone zone=cmb:64k state=cmb.keyval;
keyval abswitch $abswitchvalue zone=cmb;
if ($abswitchvalue = 0){
    set $backend A;
if ($abswitchvalue = 1){
    set $backend B;
location / {
         return 200 "$backend";
```





#### Keyval的API操纵

```
curl -X POST "http://172.16.100.253:8080/api/5/http/keyvals/cmb" -H "accept: application/json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d "{ \"abswitch\": \"0\"}"
```

curl -X GET "http://172.16.100.253:8080/api/5/http/keyvals/cmb"

curl <a href="http://172.16.100.253/">http://172.16.100.253/</a>

 $|\mathsf{A}|$ 

curl -X PATCH "http://172.16.100.253:8080/api/5/http/keyvals/cmb" -H "accept: application/json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d "{ \"abswitch\": \"1\"}"

curl <a href="http://172.16.100.253/">http://172.16.100.253/</a>





#### **NGINX API**

- API介绍
- API Endpoints与Versioning
- API配置持久化
- 利用API与F5结合实现更好的LB体验



#### NGINX API

前提: 在配置中启用 api location

#### API作用:

- On the fly 改变配置,免reload配置
- Devops融入
- 状态监控、统计信息、配置管理

http://demo.nginx.com/

http://demo.nginx.com/swagger-ui/

```
server {
    listen 8080;
    set $apimgmt_entry_point -;
    location /api {
       api write=on;
    location = /dashboard.html {
       root /usr/share/nginx/html;
    location /swagger-ui {
      root /usr/share/nginx/html;
```



#### ngx\_http\_api\_module

### **Endpoints**

/nginx

/processes

/connections

/slabs/

/slabs/{slabZoneName}

/http/

/http/requests

/http/server zones/

/http/server\_zones/{httpServerZoneName}

/http/location zones/

/http/location\_zones/{httpLocationZoneName}

/http/caches/

/http/caches/{httpCacheZoneName}

/http/limit\_conns/

/http/limit\_conns/{httpLimitConnZoneName}

/http/limit\_regs/

/http/limit\_regs/{httpLimitRegZoneName}

/http/upstreams/

/http/upstreams/{httpUpstreamName}/

/http/upstreams/{httpUpstreamName}/servers/

/http/upstreams/{httpUpstreamName}/servers/{httpUpstreamServerId}

/http/keyvals/

/http/keyvals/{httpKeyvalZoneName}

/stream/

/stream/server zones/

/stream/server\_zones/{streamServerZoneName}

/stream/limit\_conns/

/stream/limit\_conns/{streamLimitConnZoneName}

/stream/upstreams/

/stream/upstreams/{streamUpstreamName}/

/stream/upstreams/{streamUpstreamName}/servers/

/stream/upstreams/{streamUpstreamName}/servers/{streamUpstreamServerId}

/stream/keyvals/

/stream/keyvals/{streamKeyvalZoneName}

/stream/zone\_sync/

/resolvers/

/resolvers/{resolverZoneName}



#### **API Versioning**

API接口采用版本化,新的功能会加入到新的版本下,保持向后的兼容性

调用接口时需指明版本 curl http://172.16.100.253:8080/api [1,2,3,4,5,6]

http://172.16.100.253:8080/api/6/slabs

- The <u>/stream/limit\_conns/</u> data were added in <u>version</u> 6.
- The <a href="http/limit\_conns/">http/limit\_conns/</a> data were added in <a href="https://version.org/">version</a> 6.
- The <u>/http/limit\_reqs/</u> data were added in <u>version</u> 6.
- The "expire" parameter of a <u>key-value</u> pair can be <u>set</u> or <u>changed</u> since <u>version</u> 5.
- The <u>/resolvers/</u> data were added in <u>version</u> 5.
- The <u>/http/location\_zones/</u> data were added in <u>version</u> 5.
- The path and method fields of <u>nginx error object</u> were removed in <u>version</u> 4. These fields continue to exist
  in earlier api versions, but show an empty value.
- The <u>/stream/zone\_sync/</u> data were added in <u>version</u> 3.
- The drain parameter was added in version 2.
- The <u>/stream/keyvals/</u> data were added in <u>version</u> 2.

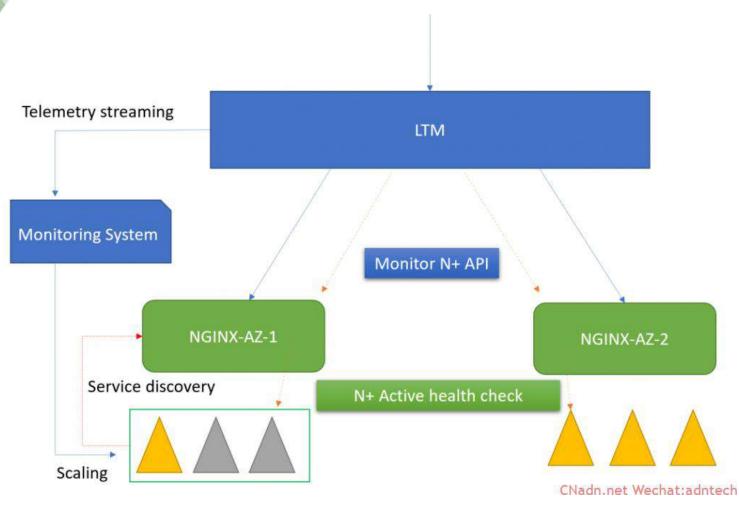


#### API配置持久化

```
stream {
   upstream dns {
       zone dns zone 64k;
       #server 172.16.10.203:53
                                          max fails=3 fail timeout=30s;
       state /var/lib/nginx/state/stream upstream dns.conf;
[root@plus1 state]# pwd
/var/lib/nginx/state
[root@plus1 state]# ll
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 nginx nginx 70 Feb 14 10:15 stream upstream dns.conf
[root@plus1 state]# cat stream upstream dns.conf
server 172.16.10.203:53 max conns=100 fail timeout=15s slow start=5s;
```



#### 避免NGINX后server过载



```
def get_nginxapi(url):
    ct_headers = {'Content-type':'application/json'}
    request = urllib2.Request(url,headers=ct_headers)
response = urllib2.urlopen(request)
    html = response.read()
    return html
api = sys.argv[3]
    data = get_nginxapi(api)
    data = json.loads(data)
except:
    data = ''
\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{0}
lowwater = int(sys.argv[4])
    for peer in data['peers']:
         state = peer['state']
         if state == 'up':
              m = m + 1
except:
    \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{0}
if m >= lowwater:
    print 'UP'
```



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#### NGINX技术群



#### 操作步骤:

- 1. 扫描二维码并在"入群信息" 栏填写姓名
- 2. 点击下方"我要入群"
- 3. 长按识别二维码进入群聊