

Docker

Here in this section, we will see how to install docker and use the docker to create microservice API using flask.

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Installation

Installation of Nginx on Ubuntu

Introduction

Nginx is one of the most popular web servers in the world and is responsible for hosting some of the largest and highest-traffic sites on the internet. It is more resource-friendly than Apache in most cases and can be used as a web server or reverse proxy.

In this guide, we'll explain how to install Nginx on your Ubuntu 18.04 server and use that as a reverse proxy for microservices created in flask and other applications.

Prerequisites

Before you begin this guide, you should have the following:

An Ubuntu 18.04 server and a regular, non-root user with sudo privileges. Additionally, you will need to enable a basic firewall to block non-essential ports. You can learn how to configure a regular user account and set up a firewall by following our initial server setup guide for Ubuntu 18.04.

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/initial-server-setup-with-ubuntu-18-04>

Step 1 – Installing Nginx

You can install it using the apt packaging system.

Update your local package index:

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install nginx
```

Step 2 – Adjusting the Firewall

```
sudo ufw app list
```

Output

```
Available applications:  
Nginx Full  
Nginx HTTP  
Nginx HTTPS  
OpenSSH
```

permitting traffic on port 80 :

```
sudo ufw allow 'Nginx HTTP'
```

Verify the change:

Output

```
Status: active  
To Action From  
-- ---  
OpenSSH ALLOW Anywhere  
Nginx HTTP ALLOW Anywhere  
OpenSSH (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)  
Nginx HTTP (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)
```

Step 3 – Checking your Web Server

```
systemctl status nginx
```

Finally access your website using your localIP address.

```
http://your_server_ip
```

You should see the default Nginx landing page:

Conclusion

Now you have installed Nginx server on your Ubuntu. Now you can do the following steps.

1. Server Blocking which I will explain in other chapter.
2. Install Letsencrypt for Https Access.
3. Use this as reverse proxy for your existing webservice such as flask etc..
4. Host your website in Nginx.

Nginx with Let's Encrypt

Introduction

In this tutorial we will discuss about installing certbot on ubuntu to install Let's Encrypt SSL on to your ubuntu server.

Prerequisites

Before we start you need to make sure you have followings:

1. Your own domain for example (www.example.com)
2. DNS management credentials.
3. Update A records in DNS, your A records should look like below.
 1. A --- > www.example.com ---> 103.x.x.x (your public IP)
 2. A --- > example.com ---> 103.x.x.x (your public IP)

Let's Encrypt can be installed for the subdomain to. I have personally tried that and it was working fine.

In case you want to do it for subdomain your A records should look like below.

1. A ---> subdomain.example.com --- > 103.x.x.x (your public IP)

Step 1 — Installing Certbot

We will be using Certbot to install Let's Encrypt, Lets start by adding the repository.

First, add the repository:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:certbot/certbot
```

Install Certbot's Nginx package with `apt` :

```
sudo apt install python-certbot-nginx
```

Now Certbot is ready, before we proceed we need to do some configuration on Nginx server default file.

Open the Nginx default website file.

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

Creating Docker Image

Flask Docker Image

Introduction

Please note use lowercase for all the folder names. In my case I have created a folder "DOCKER" on my folder where all my docker images will be created.

“ Go to **/home/snk/dockers/**

Create a directory with the application name for example **allclaims**

Place ***.py** , **Dockerfile** and Requirement.txt

Step 1 - Stop Docker Container (If Any)

```
docker container ps
```

Take the correct container id and stop it

```
docker container stop Name_of_the_container
```

Remove the container

```
docker container rm Name_of_the_container
```

Build the container using container build command

```
docker build -t name_of_the_image:latest .
```

Run the container & expose port to use it in the Nginx reverse proxy.

```
docker run -it -d -p 5000:5000 name_of_the_image
```

Step 2 - Proxy pass in Nginx server

Use the default site file, in case if you don't use the server blocking, else use the respective server file in Nginx server.

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

Add the location with application name and its corresponding dockers port and path as shown below.

```
location /allclaims/ {  
    proxy_pass http://103.4.6.220:5000/;  
}
```

Restart the Nginx server to changes to reflect.

```
sudo systemctl reload nginx
```

Information

“ Most of the time when you run docker images inside the proxy you might end up with improper CSS or site load, in that case always use environment variable of APP_URL, check each application for more information on the same

Example while running the docker use the following command along with run statement.

```
" -e APP_URL=https://docker2.auto-boxe.com/book "
```

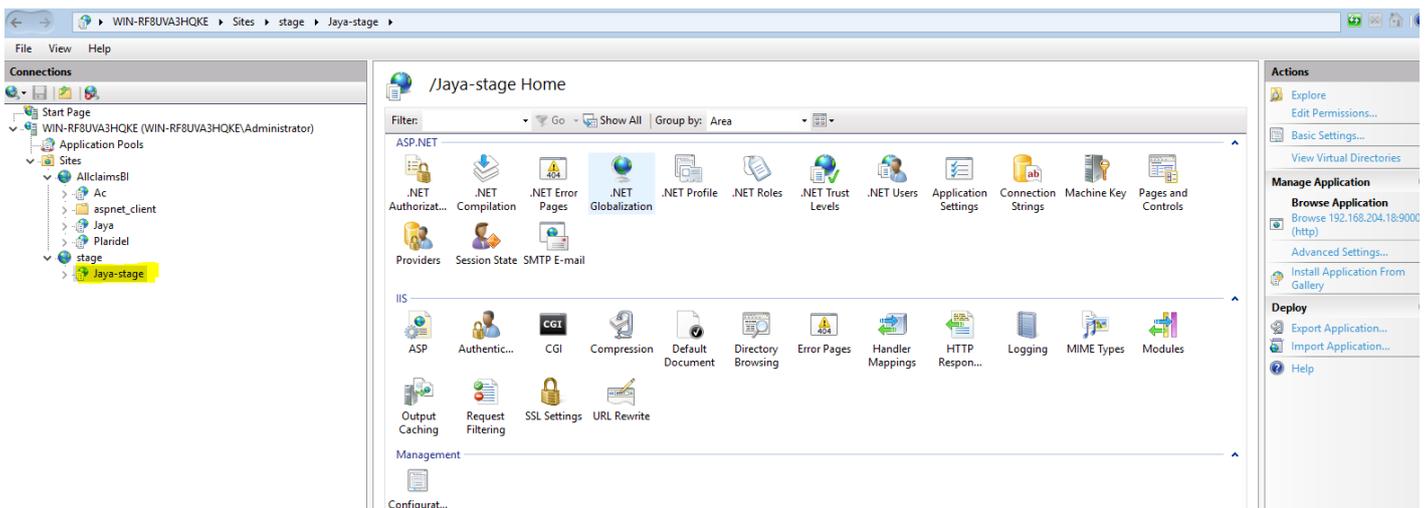
Reverse Proxy for Windows Servers

Reverse Proxy

To do reserve proxy for window server we need to do the following steps.

Create a website, in our case it is STAGE, with in the stage we created Application called Jaya-stage.

Please note that this application name is very important we need to create reverse proxy with the same name in Nginx server in ubuntu.



Next step to create a reverse proxy configuration on Nginx server as shown below.

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/nginx/sites-available/default

#
location /book/ {
    proxy_pass "http://192.168.204.19:8080/";
    add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains" always;
    add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
    add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
    add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
    client_max_body_size 2m;
    client_body_timeout 120s; # Default is 60, May need to be increased for very large uploads
}

## ALLCLAIMS STAGE
location /jaya-stage/ {
    proxy_pass "http://192.168.204.18:9000/jaya-stage/";
    add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains" always;
    add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
    add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
    add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
    client_max_body_size 2m;
    client_body_timeout 120s; # Default is 60, May need to be increased for very large uploads
}

## OPEN PROJECT - START
location /project/ {
    proxy_pass "http://192.168.1.203/openproject/";
    add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains" always;
    add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
    add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
    add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";
}

^G Get Help      ^O Write Out    ^W Where Is     ^K Cut Text     ^J Justify      ^C Cur Pos      M-U Undo
^X Exit          ^R Read File    ^\ Replace      ^U Uncut Text   ^I To Spell     ^_ Go To Line    M-E Redo
```

```
## ALLCLAIMS STAGEllocation /jaya-stage/ {
[proxy_pass "http://192.168.204.18:9000/jaya-stage/";
    add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains" always;
    add_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
    add_header X-Content-Type-Options nosniff;
    add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";c
    client_max_body_size 2m;client_body_timeout 120s; # Default is 60, May need to be
increased for very large uploads
}
```

<https://docker2.auto-boxe.com/jaya-stage/>