## flask, gunicorn, f5

# Show me how to use systemd with a flask app and gunicorn. Explain each step and what it does in simple terms. How can I setup for a dev and prod instance

Sure, I can walk you through the process of using systemd to manage a Flask app with Gunicorn for both development and production instances. Systemd is a popular init system in Linux, and it helps manage and control processes. Here are the steps for setting up your Flask app with Gunicorn and systemd:

#### 1. Install Gunicorn:

• First, you need to install Gunicorn, which is a WSGI HTTP server for running Python web applications. You can typically install it using pip:

```
pip install gunicorn
```

#### 2. Create Your Flask App:

• Develop your Flask application. You should have a working Flask app codebase ready.

#### 3. Configure Gunicorn:

• Create a Gunicorn configuration file, e.g., gunicorn\_config.py, to specify how Gunicorn should run your app. Here's a simple example:

```
workers = 4
bind = "0.0.0:8000"
```

This tells Gunicorn to run 4 worker processes and bind to port 8000.

#### 4. Test Gunicorn:

• Test your app with Gunicorn to make sure it runs properly by executing:

```
gunicorn -c gunicorn_config.py your_flask_app:app
```

Replace your\_flask\_app with the name of your Flask app.

#### 5. Create a Systemd Unit File for Development:

• For development, you can create a Systemd service unit file to manage your app. Create a file, e.g., myapp\_dev.service, in /etc/systemd/system/ or /etc/systemd/user/ (if you have permission).

```
[Unit]
Description=My Flask App (Development)
After=network.target

[Service]
User=your_username
WorkingDirectory=/path/to/your/app
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/gunicorn -c /path/to/gunicorn_config.py
your_flask_app:app

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Replace your\_username, /path/to/your/app, and /path/to/gunicorn\_config.py with your specific values.

#### 6. Enable and Start the Service:

• Enable the systemd service and start it:

```
sudo systemctl enable myapp_dev.service
sudo systemctl start myapp_dev.service
```

This will start your Flask app using Gunicorn in development mode.

#### 7. Create a Systemd Unit File for Production:

• For production, create a separate Systemd service unit file, e.g., myapp\_prod.service. Make sure to specify the appropriate settings for production, like using a reverse proxy (e.g., Nginx) and secure HTTPS setup.

#### 8. Enable and Start the Production Service:

• Enable and start the production service similarly to the development service:

```
sudo systemctl enable myapp_prod.service
sudo systemctl start myapp_prod.service
```

This will run your Flask app with Gunicorn in production mode.

Now you have separate Systemd services for development and production instances of your Flask app. You can manage these services using [systemct], and they will start automatically on boot.

Remember to adjust the paths, usernames, and settings to match your specific setup. It's also a good practice to secure your production environment further, such as using a reverse proxy, setting up SSL, and more, depending on your requirements.

### What is f5? It's for DNS?

F5 Networks is a company that specializes in application delivery and security solutions. While F5 offers a range of products and services, including load balancers, application delivery controllers (ADCs), and security solutions, it's not primarily associated with DNS (Domain Name System).

DNS is a system that translates domain names (like <u>www.example.com</u>) into IP addresses, allowing your web browser to find the correct server. F5's primary focus is on optimizing the availability, performance, and security of applications, rather than directly managing DNS services.

However, some organizations might use F5 products in combination with DNS services to enhance the performance and security of their applications. For example, F5 load balancers can distribute incoming network traffic to multiple servers, improving application availability and load balancing. While F5 is not a DNS provider, its products can be part of a larger infrastructure that includes DNS management.