



What is Nginx?

- Nginx is a powerful web server and uses a non-threaded, event-threaded architecture.
- It can also do other important things such as **load balancing**, and **HTTP caching** or used as **reverse proxy**.

What is Proxy Server?

A **proxy server** is an intermediary server that sits between a client (like your computer or device) and another server (like a website or service). It processes requests and responses, providing various functionalities depending on how it's configured.

Key Functions of a Proxy Server:

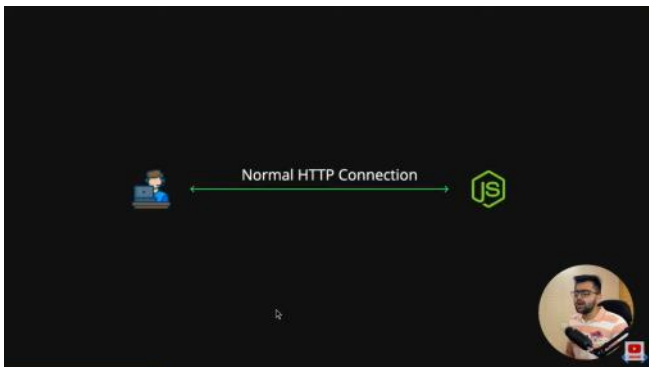
1. **Anonymity:** Hides the client's IP address, providing privacy by masking the user's location and identity.
2. **Access Control:** Blocks or allows access to specific websites or resources based on predefined rules.
3. **Caching:** Stores copies of frequently accessed resources (like websites) to improve speed and reduce bandwidth usage.
4. **Security:** Adds an additional layer of protection by filtering malicious content, blocking threats, and securing communications.
5. **Content Filtering:** Restricts access to certain content based on organizational policies (e.g., in schools or offices).
6. **Load Balancing:** Distributes incoming traffic across multiple servers to optimize performance and prevent overload.

How It Works:

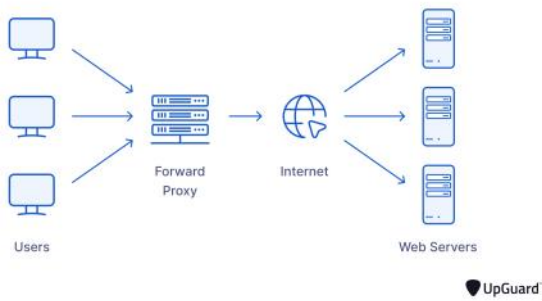
1. The client sends a request (e.g., accessing a webpage).
2. The proxy server receives the request, processes it, and forwards it to the target server.
3. The target server responds to the proxy server, which then relays the response back to the client.

Types of Proxy Servers:

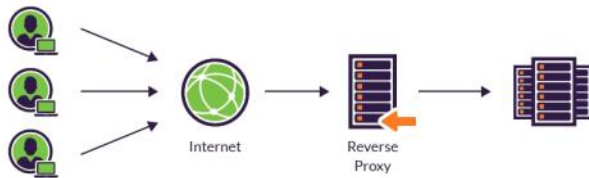
1. **Forward Proxy:** Acts on behalf of clients, often used for anonymity or bypassing restrictions.
2. **Reverse Proxy:** Sits in front of a server and handles incoming requests to enhance performance and security.
3. **Transparent Proxy:** Doesn't hide the client's IP address and is used primarily for caching and monitoring.
4. **Anonymous Proxy:** Hides the client's identity but reveals that a proxy is being used.
5. **High-Anonymity Proxy:** Completely conceals the client's identity and doesn't reveal proxy usage.



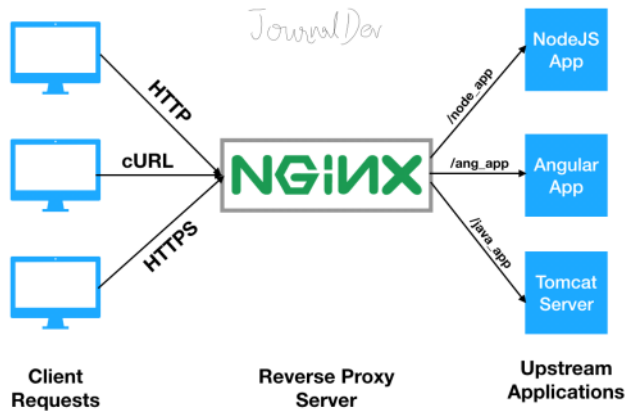
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2. **Reverse Proxy:** Sits in front of a server and handles incoming requests to enhance performance and security.



Basic Example Of Nginx:

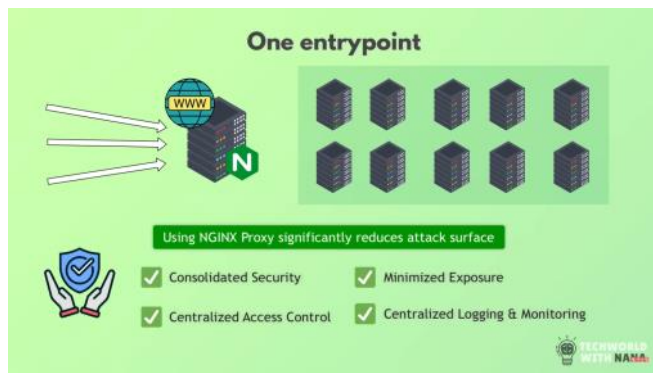


Nginx Provide :



We can use set one port to nginx server



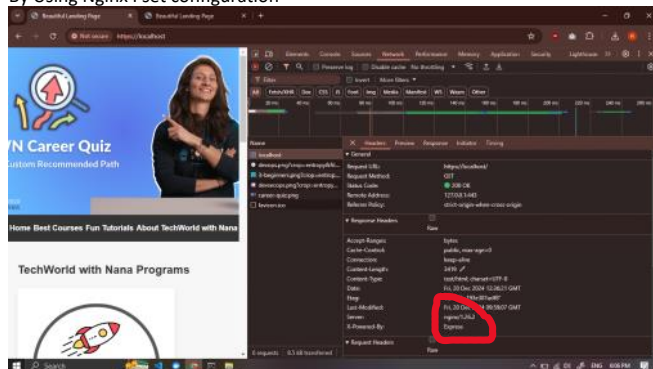


Different Algorithm for load balancing

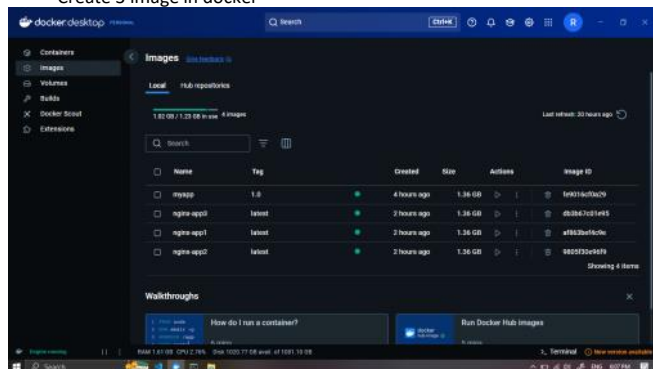
Algorithm	Best For	Considerations
Round Robin	Even distribution when all servers are similar	Simple, default method, doesn't account for server load or speed
Least Connections	Balancing load based on connection counts	Ideal when servers handle requests at different speeds
IP Hash	Session persistence (sticky sessions)	Keeps clients on the same server, but fails with server outages
Weighted Round Robin	Servers with different capacities	Distributes more traffic to more powerful servers
Weighted Least Connections	Unequal server capacities, dynamic requests	Considers both load and server strength

Full NGINX Tutorial - Demo Project with Node.js, Docker

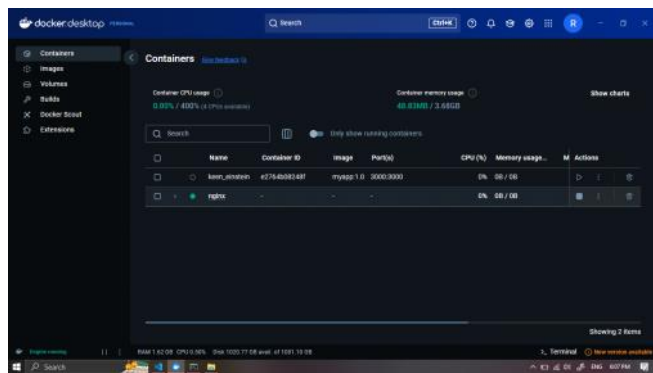
By Using Nginx I set configuration



Create 3 image in docker



Run container

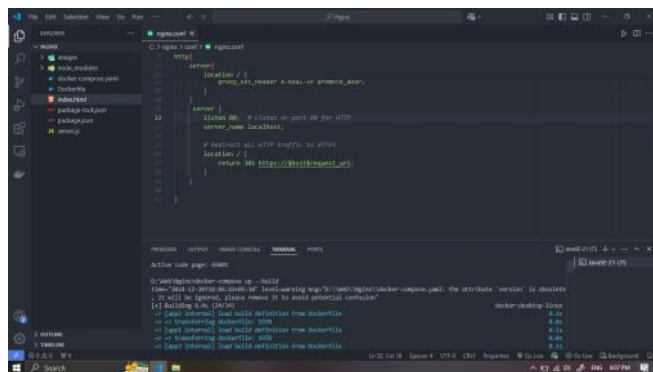


I Run All 3 Container

First Create Docker Image

Second create docker-compose.yml file

docker-compose up --build



Create Simple Server



Index.html file

```
FROM node:14
WORKDIR /app

COPY server.js .
COPY index.html .
COPY images ./images
COPY package.json .
RUN npm install
EXPOSE 3000
CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```

Docker image file

```
1 FROM node:14
2 WORKDIR /app
3
4 COPY server.js .
5 COPY index.html .
6 COPY images ./images
7 COPY package.json .
8 RUN npm install
9 EXPOSE 3000
10 CMD [ "node", "server.js" ]
```

Docker-compose.yml file

