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# Let's Encrypt(CertBot) SSL with HAProxy

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# HAProxy

```

graph TD
    Client[Client] -- "HTTP, 80" --> HAProxy[HAProxy]
    HAProxy -- "HTTP, 80" --> LetsEncrypt[Let's Encrypt]
    LetsEncrypt -- "HTTP, 80" --> ACMEChallenge[/.well-known/acme-challenge/random-hash-here]
    ACMEChallenge -- "HTTP, 80" --> HAProxy
    HAProxy -- "HTTP, 443" --> Client
    HAProxy -- "HTTP, 80" --> LetsEncrypt
    LetsEncrypt -- "HTTP, 80" --> ACMEChallenge

```

The diagram illustrates the communication flow between a client, HAProxy, and Let's Encrypt. The client sends an HTTP request to port 80 to HAProxy. HAProxy then sends an HTTP request to port 80 to Let's Encrypt. Let's Encrypt returns an HTTP response to HAProxy. HAProxy then sends an HTTP response back to the client and also sends an HTTP request to port 80 to Let's Encrypt. Finally, Let's Encrypt returns an HTTP response to HAProxy.

```
# The frontend only listens on port 80
# If it detects a LetsEncrypt request, it uses the LE backend
# Else it goes to the default backend for the web servers
frontend fe-scalinglaravel
    bind *:80

    # Test URI to see if its a letsencrypt request
    acl letsencrypt-acl path_beg /.well-known/acme-challenge/
    use_backend letsencrypt-backend if letsencrypt-acl

    default_backend be-scalinglaravel

# LE Backend
backend letsencrypt-backend
    server letsencrypt 127.0.0.1:8888

# Normal (default) Backend
# for web app servers
backend be-scalinglaravel
    # Config omitted here
```

HAProxy

( sudo service haproxy reload)

## LetsEncrypt

LetsEncrypt

가

```
sudo certbot certonly --standalone -d demo.scalinglaravel.com \
--non-interactive --agree-tos --email admin@example.com \
--http-01-port=8888
```

http-01-port=8888

certbot 8888

## HAProxy

haproxy

```
#!/bin/bash
#           haproxy
cat /etc/letsencrypt/live/plex.koov.net/cert.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/plex.koov.net/privkey.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/plex.koov.net/chain.pem >
/etc/haproxy/ssl/plex.koov.net.pem
cat /etc/letsencrypt/live/allthatlinux.com/cert.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/allthatlinux.com/privkey.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/allthatlinux.com/chain.pem >
/etc/haproxy/ssl/allthatlinux.com.pem
cat /etc/letsencrypt/live/linuxdata.kr/cert.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/linuxdata.kr/privkey.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/linuxdata.kr/chain.pem >
/etc/haproxy/ssl/linuxdata.kr.pem
cat /etc/letsencrypt/live/nas.koov.net/cert.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/nas.koov.net/privkey.pem
/etc/letsencrypt/live/nas.koov.net/chain.pem >
/etc/haproxy/ssl/nas.koov.net.pem

#           haproxy
systemctl restart haproxy
```

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certbot cron

```
# /etc/cron.d/certbot: crontab entries for the certbot package
```

```
#  
# Upstream recommends attempting renewal twice a day  
#  
# Eventually, this will be an opportunity to validate certificates  
# haven't been revoked, etc. Renewal will only occur if expiration  
# is within 30 days.  
#  
# Important Note! This cronjob will NOT be executed if you are  
# running systemd as your init system. If you are running systemd,  
# the cronjob.timer function takes precedence over this cronjob. For  
# more details, see the systemd.timer manpage, or use systemctl show  
# certbot.timer.  
SHELL=/bin/sh  
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin  
  
0 */12 * * * root test -x /usr/bin/certbot -a \! -d /run/systemd/system &&  
perl -e 'sleep int(rand(43200))' && certbot -q renew  
  
###      .  
10 */12 * * * root /etc/letsencrypt/copy_ssl.sh
```

- <https://stevenwestmoreland.com/2017/11/renewing-certbot-certificates-using-a-systemd-timer.html>
- <https://wiki.debianusers.or.kr/index.php?title=Certbot>

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Last update: **2020/02/21 07:01**