

ALL PROBLEMS COVERED

1. ■ RAM full / swap pressure high	2. ■ System restart required
3. ■■ Next.js Server Action error	4. ■ Container is down
5. ■ Disk full	6. ■ Nginx is down
7. ■ Container crash loop	8. ■■ High CPU usage
9. ■■ Site returning 502 Bad Gateway	10. ■ Docker daemon is down
11. ■■ MongoDB connection error in logs	12. ■■ SSL certificate expired

PROBLEMS & FIX STEPS

■ CRITICAL

Problem 1 — RAM full / swap pressure high

Signs: free RAM < 100Mi · swap > 400Mi · iowait > 15%

1 Find which container eats most RAM

```
docker stats --no-stream
```

2 Restart the heavy one

```
docker restart
```

3 Clear Docker cache

```
docker system prune -f
```

4 Drop Linux page cache

```
sudo sync && sudo sh -c 'echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches'
```

5 Verify RAM improved

```
free -h
```

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ No downtime, no data loss

■ prune removes unused images only — running containers are safe

■ CRITICAL

Problem 2 — System restart required

Signs: *** System restart required *** shown at login

1 Confirm all containers have restart policy

```
docker inspect --format '{{.Name}} -> {{.HostConfig.RestartPolicy.Name}}' $(docker ps -q)
```

All must show 'always' before rebooting

2 Reboot — do at late night Nepal time

```
sudo reboot
```

3 After 3 min — SSH back and verify

```
docker ps
```

```
free -h
```

```
sudo systemctl status nginx
```

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Swap clears, RAM feels fresh after reboot

■ ~2-3 min downtime for all sites — plan ahead

■ WARNING

Problem 3 — Next.js Server Action error

Signs: "Failed to find Server Action x" in container logs

1 Pull latest image and redeploy

```
docker pull seamicshq/seamics-website:latest
docker restart seamics-website-frontend
```

2 Check logs after fix

```
docker logs --tail=20 seamics-website-frontend
```

If error still appears — tell developer to rebuild image cleanly

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Only website container restarts (~30 sec), others unaffected

■ If persists after redeploy — it is a code issue, not server issue

■ CRITICAL

Problem 4 — A container is down

Signs: container missing from docker ps list

1 See all containers including stopped

```
docker ps -a
```

2 Check why it stopped

```
docker logs --tail=50
```

3 Start it again

```
docker start
```

4 Verify

```
docker ps
```

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Safe, no data loss

■ Check logs to find root cause so it does not happen again

■ CRITICAL

Problem 5 — Disk full

Signs: df -h shows /dev/root at 90%+ · containers may crash

1 Check disk usage

```
df -h
```

2 Remove unused Docker images and containers

```
docker system prune -af
```

3 Check what is taking space

```
du -sh /var/lib/docker/*
```

4 Clear old logs

```
sudo journalctl --vacuum-time=3d
```

5 Verify disk freed

```
df -h
```

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ No downtime

■ prune -af removes ALL unused images — old versions gone (can re-pull anytime)

■ CRITICAL

Problem 6 — Nginx is down

Signs: sites not loading · `systemctl status nginx` shows inactive/failed

1 Check status and error

```
sudo systemctl status nginx
sudo nginx -t
```

2 If config is OK — restart nginx

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

3 If config has error — check logs

```
sudo tail -20 /var/log/nginx/error.log
```

Fix the config error shown, then restart

4 Verify

```
sudo systemctl status nginx
```

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Restart takes less than 5 seconds

■ All sites are down while nginx is down — fix ASAP

■ CRITICAL

Problem 7 — Container keeps restarting (crash loop)

Signs: `STATUS` shows 'Restarting' in `docker ps` · uptime keeps resetting

1 Check logs to find the error

```
docker logs --tail=50
```

2 Common causes to check in logs

Missing env variable (e.g. `MONGO_URI` not set) · Port already in use · OOM killed

3 Check if port is already taken

```
sudo lsof -i :
```

4 After fixing root cause — restart

```
docker restart
```

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Other containers not affected

■ Do not restart blindly — read logs first to find root cause

■ WARNING

Problem 8 — High CPU usage

Signs: `top` shows CPU idle < 20% for a long time

1 Find which container uses most CPU

```
docker stats --no-stream
```

2 Check its logs for errors or loops

```
docker logs --tail=50
```

3 Restart that container

```
docker restart
```

4 Verify CPU drops

```
top -bn1 | head -5
```

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Restart takes ~10 seconds

■ If CPU stays high after restart — may be a traffic spike or code bug, tell developer

■ ■ WARNING

Problem 9 — Site returning 502 Bad Gateway

Signs: browser shows 502 · nginx is running but site not loading

- 1 Check if container for that site is running
`docker ps`
- 2 If container is down — start it
`docker start`
- 3 If container is up — check its logs
`docker logs --tail=30`
- 4 Check nginx error log
`sudo tail -20 /var/log/nginx/error.log`

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Starting container is safe, no data loss

■ 502 means nginx is working but backend is not — always check container first

■ CRITICAL

Problem 10 — Docker daemon is down

Signs: 'docker: command not found' or 'Cannot connect to Docker daemon'

- 1 Check Docker service status
`sudo systemctl status docker`
- 2 Start Docker
`sudo systemctl start docker`
- 3 Start all containers
`docker start seamics-backend seamics-website-frontend seamics-admindashboard seamics-tracking nivix-backend principal-backend healthcare-backend`
- 4 Verify all running
`docker ps`

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ No data loss

■ All sites are down until Docker and containers are back up — fix immediately

■ ■ WARNING

Problem 11 — MongoDB connection error in logs

Signs: `MongoNetworkError` or `ECONNREFUSED` in container logs

- 1 Check which container has the error
`docker logs --tail=30`
- 2 Check MongoDB Atlas dashboard
Go to Atlas dashboard and confirm cluster status is green
- 3 Check env variables are correct
`docker inspect | grep MONGO`
- 4 Restart the container
`docker restart`

SIDE EFFECTS

✓ Restart is safe

■ If Atlas cluster is down — wait for Atlas to recover, nothing to do on server side

■■ WARNING

Problem 12 — SSL certificate expired

Signs: browser shows 'Your connection is not private' · HTTPS not working

- 1 **Check certificate expiry**
`sudo certbot certificates`
- 2 **Renew certificate**
`sudo certbot renew`
- 3 **Reload nginx to apply new cert**
`sudo systemctl reload nginx`
- 4 **Verify expiry date**
`sudo certbot certificates`

SIDE EFFECTS

- ✓ No downtime, renewal is safe
- ✓ Certbot auto-renews every 90 days if set up — test with: `sudo certbot renew --dry-run`

Seamix Technology · EC2 Fix Playbook · ip-172-31-39-65 · When problem appears, find the number and follow steps in order.