



# 포팅메뉴얼

👤 소유자	👤 H4R1B0
☰ 태그	
🕒 생성 일시	@2023년 10월 4일 오전 9:35

## 목차

### Develop Environment

1. [Front-End](#)
2. [Back-End](#)
3. [Infra Structure](#)
4. [DataBase](#)

### Local Application Setting

1. [Front-End](#)
2. [Back-End](#)
3. [DataBase](#)

### EC2 Setting

1. [Docker](#)
2. [Portainer](#)
3. [Jenkins](#)

### Nginx Setting

### GPU Server Setting

## Develop Environment

### Front-End



- yarn berry
- node 18.17.1 LTS
- react
  - Dependencies
    - @heroicons/react: ^2.0.18
    - @radix-ui/react-accordion: ^1.1.2
    - @radix-ui/themes: ^2.0.0
    - @react-three/drei: ^9.83.9
    - @react-three/fiber: ^8.14.1
    - @react-three/postprocessing: ^2.15.1
    - @reduxjs/toolkit: ^1.9.5
    - @tanstack/react-query: ^4.35.3
    - @tanstack/react-query-devtools: ^4.35.3
    - @types/react-modal: ^3.16.0
    - @types/three: ^0.156.0
    - @types/uuid: ^9.0.4
    - @use-gesture/react: ^10.3.0
    - audio-react-recorder: ^1.0.5
    - axios: ^1.5.0
    - msw-storybook-addon: ^1.8.0
    - react: ^18.2.0
    - react-audio-player: ^0.17.0
    - react-dom: ^18.2.0
    - react-dropzone: ^14.2.3
    - react-hot-toast: ^2.4.1
    - react-icons: ^4.11.0
    - react-modal: ^3.16.1
    - react-redux: ^8.1.2

- react-router-dom: ^6.16.0
  - react-swipeable: ^7.0.1
  - react-use: ^17.4.0
  - three: ^0.156.1
  - three-stdlib: ^2.25.1
  - use-sound: ^4.0.1
  - uuid: ^9.0.1
  - vite-tsconfig-paths: ^4.2.1
  - zustand: ^4.4.1
- Tool: VSCode

## Back-end



- Azul Zulu 17 (latest)
- Spring
  - Project Build: Gradle - Groovy
  - Language: Java
  - Spring Boot: 3.1.3
  - Packaging: Jar
  - Java: 17
  - Dependencies:
    - Spring Web
    - Spring Boot DevTools
    - Lombok
    - Spring Data JPA
    - Security
    - Oauth2
    - Google Cloud
    - gson

- build.gradle

```
//Common
implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-web'
implementation 'org.jetbrains:annotations:24.0.0'
implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-validation'
compileOnly 'org.projectlombok:lombok'
annotationProcessor 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-configuration-processor'
annotationProcessor 'org.projectlombok:lombok'
implementation 'jakarta.xml.bind:jakarta.xml.bind-api:4.0.0'
testImplementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-test'

//Spring Data JPA
implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-data-jpa'

//Security
implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-security'
testImplementation 'org.springframework.security:spring-security-test'

//Oauth2
implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-oauth2-client'

//DB
implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-data-redis'
runtimeOnly 'com.mysql:mysql-connector-j'

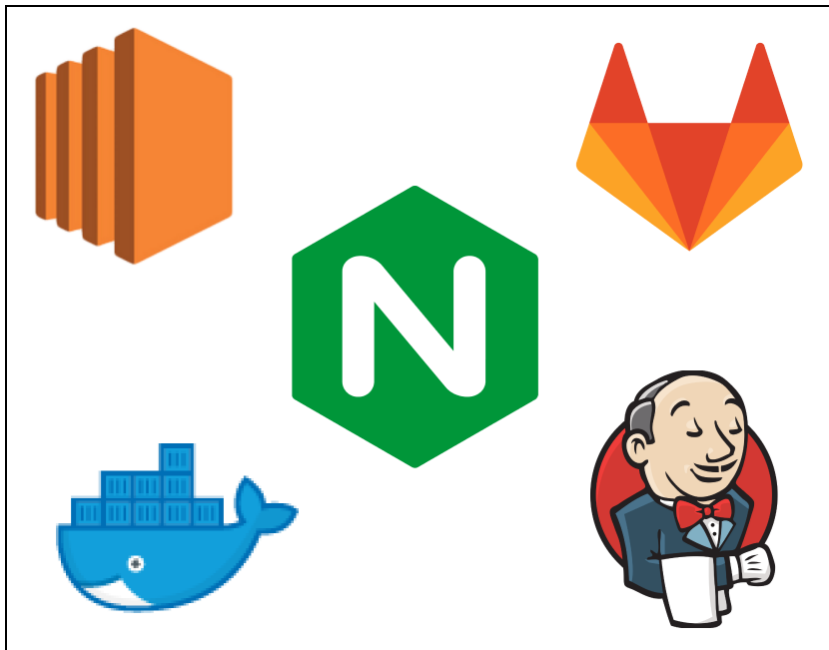
//JWT
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-api:0.11.5'
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-impl:0.11.5'
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-jackson:0.11.5'

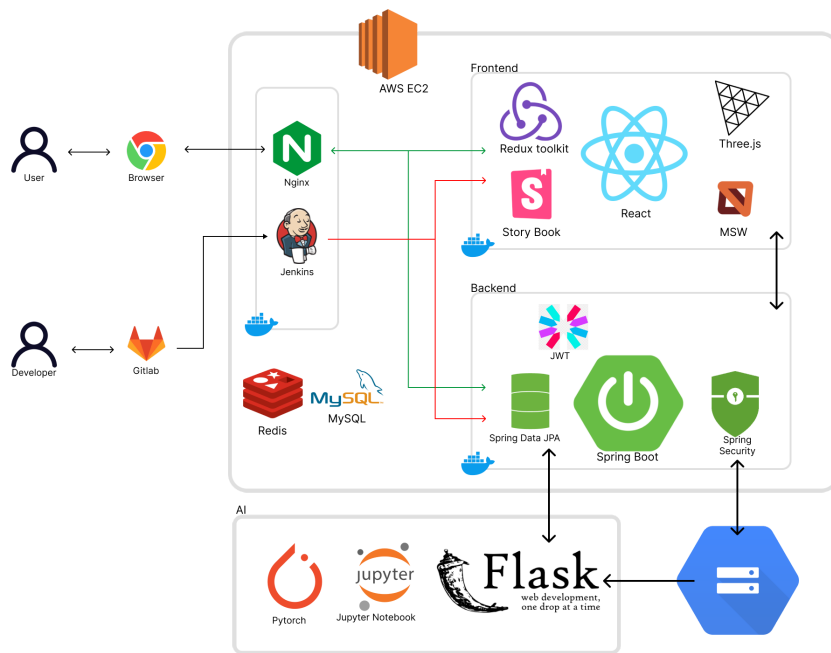
//GCS
implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-gcp-starters:1.2.8.RELEASE'
implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-gcp-storage:1.2.8.RELEASE'

//gson
implementation 'com.google.code.gson:gson:2.10.1'
```

- Tool: [IntelliJ Ultimate \(2023.1.3\)](#).

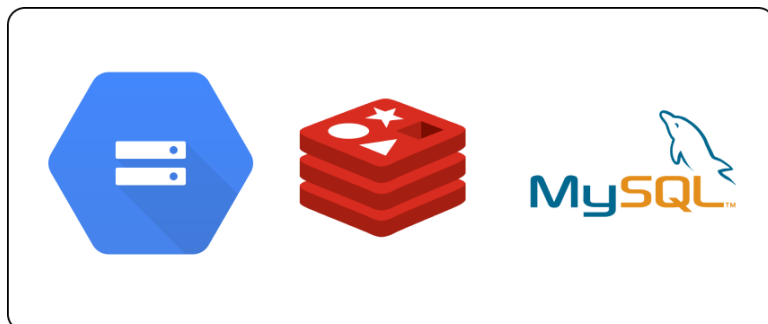
## Infra Structure





- AWS EC2 Instance
- Jenkins
  - 2.422
- Webhook
- Docker
  - 24.0.6
- Nginx
  - 1.18
- SSL
  - letsencrypt

## DataBase



- Google Cloud Storage
  - 무료 300 크레딧 사용
- Redis 7.2.1
  - Docker로 띄워서 사용
- MySQL 8.0.33
  - ec2에 직접 설치

# Local Application Setting

## Front-End

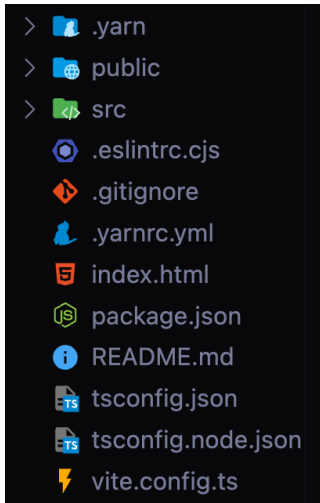
1. 프로젝트 폴더 생성한 후 yarn 이용해서 vite 생성하기

- `yarn create vite . --template react-ts`

2. Yarn Berry 설정 (해당 프로젝트 위치에서)

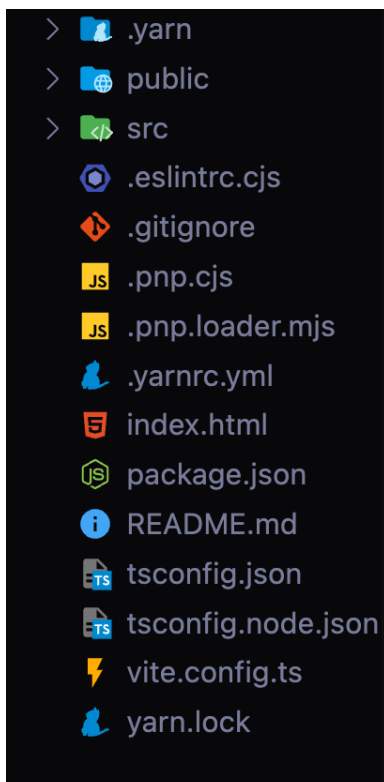
- `yarn set version berry`

여기까지 했을 경우 `.yarn` 폴더와, `.yarnrc.yml` 파일이 생성되어야 한다.



3. 의존성 설치하기

- `yarn install`
- 의존성 설치 이후에는 `.pnp.cjs`, `.pnp.loader.mjs` 파일과 `.yarn` 폴더가 생성되어야 한다.



#### 4. vscode에 yarn Berry 설정하기

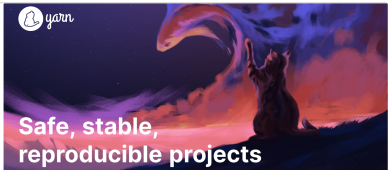
- 여기까지 진행했을 경우, 모듈을 찾을 수 없다는 에러가 발생함.

#### 5. Zero-install을 위한 .gitignore 파일 수정하기

## Questions & Answers | Yarn

A list of answers to commonly asked questions.

<https://yarnpkg.com/getting-started/qa#which-files-should-be-gitignored>



위 문서의 Zero-install 기준에 따라 .gitignore 파일을 수정한다.

```
1  # Editor directories and files
2  .vscode/*
3  !.vscode/extensions.json
+ 4  !.vscode/settings.json
5
6  .idea
7  .DS_Store
8  *.suo
9  *.ntvs*
10 *.njsproj
11 *.sln
12 *.sw?
13
+ 14 .yarn/*
+ 15 !.yarn/cache
+ 16 !.yarn/patches
+ 17 !.yarn/plugins
+ 18 !.yarn/releases
+ 19 !.yarn/sdks
+ 20 !.yarn/versions
```

```
!.vscode/settings.json
```

```
.yarn/*
!.yarn/cache
!.yarn/patches
!.yarn/plugins
!.yarn/releases
!.yarn/sdks
!.yarn/versions
```

6) [선택] 개발 서버 실행시 계속 `node_modules` 가 발생한다면?

`vite.config.ts` 파일을 아래처럼 수정해준다.



```

1 export default defineConfig
2 {plugins: [react()],
+ 3 cacheDir : ".yarn" // 추가
4 })

```

```
cacheDir : ".yarn"
```

## Back-End

### 1. Zulu 17 다운로드

- [Azul Zulu 17 msi](#) 다운로드
- msi는 환경변수 자동 세팅

### 2. [IntelliJ](#) Ultimate 다운로드

- 학교 계정 연결하면 Ultimate 사용 가능

### 3. [start.spring.io](#) 에서 Spring 프로젝트 세팅

- Gradle - Groovy
  - xml의 구조적인 틀을 벗어나 간결한 정의 가능
- Spring Boot 3.1.3
  - 2.x 버전은 23년 11월 지원 종료로 인한 3.x 사용
- Java 17
  - 3.x 부터는 JDK 17부터 지원
- Jar
  - Spring Boot 안에 Tomcat을 내장하고 있어서, 코드만 패키징하는 Jar 형식 선택
- Dependencies
  - Spring Web
  - Spring Boot DevTools
  - Lombok
  - Security
  - Oauth2
  - Spring Data JPA
  - MySQLDB Driver
  - Redis
- Generate 클릭

Project

☒ Gradle - Groovy
☐ Gradle - Kotlin
☐ Maven

Language

☒ Java
☐ Kotlin
☐ Groovy

Spring Boot

☐ 3.2.0 (SNAPSHOT)
☐ 3.2.0 (M3)
☐ 3.1.5 (SNAPSHOT)
☒ 3.1.4
☐ 3.0.12 (SNAPSHOT)
☐ 3.0.11
☐ 2.7.17 (SNAPSHOT)
☐ 2.7.16

Project Metadata

Group

com.example

Artifact

demo

Name

demo

Description

Demo project for Spring Boot

Package name

com.example.demo

Packaging

☒ Jar
☐ War

Java

☐ 21
☒ 17
☐ 11
☐ 8

Dependencies

ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B

Spring Web

WEB

Build web, including RESTful, applications using Spring MVC. Uses Apache Tomcat as the default embedded container.

Spring Boot DevTools

DEVELOPER TOOLS

Provides fast application restarts, LiveReload, and configurations for enhanced development experience.

Lombok

DEVELOPER TOOLS

Java annotation library which helps to reduce boilerplate code.

Spring Security

SECURITY

Highly customizable authentication and access-control framework for Spring applications.

OAuth2 Client

SECURITY

Spring Boot integration for Spring Security's OAuth2/OpenID Connect client features.

Spring Data JPA

SQL

Persist data in SQL stores with Java Persistence API using Spring Data and Hibernate.

MySQL Driver

SQL

MySQL JDBC driver.

Spring Data Redis (Access+Driver)

NOSQL

Advanced and thread-safe Java Redis client for synchronous, asynchronous, and reactive usage. Supports Cluster, Sentinel, Pipelining, Auto-Reconnect, Codecs and much more.

4. 프로젝트를 열어 build.gradle이 의존 라이브러리를 가져옴

5. "File" -> "Settings"

- "Plugins" 에서 Lombok Install 되어있는지 확인
- "Editor" -> "File Encodings" -> Encoding 설정들 UTF-8로 변경 -> "Apply"
- "Build, Execution, Deployment" -> "Build Tools" -> "Gradle" -> "Build and Run" 에서 Gradle로 되어있는 것 IntelliJ로 변경 -> "Apply"
- "Build, Execution, Deployment" -> "Compiler" -> "Annotation Processors" -> "Enable annotation Processing" 체크 -> "Apply", "OK"

1. build.gradle에 추가로 사용할 Dependency를 적용한다.

```
//JWT
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-api:0.11.5'
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-impl:0.11.5'
implementation 'io.jsonwebtoken:jjwt-jackson:0.11.5'

//GCS
implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-gcp-starters:1.2.8.RELEASE'
implementation 'org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-gcp-storage:1.2.8.RELEASE'

//gson
implementation 'com.google.code.gson:gson:2.10.1'
```

2. application.yml 파일을 세팅한다.

```
spring:
  servlet:
    multipart:
      max-file-size: 100MB
      max-request-size: 100MB

# MySQL setting
datasource:
  driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
  url: jdbc:mysql://[DB_HOST]:[DB_PORT]/[SCHEMA]?useUnicode=yes&characterEncoding=UTF-8
  username: [USERNAME]
  password: [PASSWORD]

jpa:
  show-sql: true
  hibernate:
    ddl-auto: none
  properties:
    hibernate:
      format_sql: true
      open-in-view: true
```

```

jwt:
  prefix: 'Bearer'
  secret: [SECRET_KEY]
  token:
    access-expiration-time: [ACCESS_EXPIRE_TIME]
    refresh-expiration-time: [REFRESH_EXPIRE_TIME]
data:
  redis:
    host: [DB_HOST]
    port: [DB_PORT]
    password: [PASSWORD]

security:
  oauth2:
    client:
      registration:
        google:
          clientId: [GOOGLE_CLIENT_ID]
          clientSecret: [GOOGLE_CLIENT_SECRET]
          scope:
            - email
            - profile
        naver:
          client-id: [NAVER_CLIENT_ID]
          client-secret: [NAVER_CLIENT_SECRET]
          client-authentication-method: client_secret_post
          authorization-grant-type: authorization_code
          redirect-uri: '{baseUrl}/{action}/oauth2/code/{registrationId}'
          client-name: Naver
          scope:
            - nickname
            - email
        kakao:
          client-id: [KAKAO_CLIENT_ID]
          client-secret: [KAKAO_CLIENT_SECRET]
          redirect-uri: '{baseUrl}/{action}/oauth2/code/{registrationId}'
          authorization-grant-type: authorization_code
          client-authentication-method: client_secret_post
          client-name: Kakao
          scope:
            - profile_nickname
            - account_email
    provider:
      naver:
        authorizationUri: https://nid.naver.com/oauth2.0/authorize
        tokenUri: https://nid.naver.com/oauth2.0/token
        userInfoUri: https://openapi.naver.com/v1/nid/me
        userNameAttribute: response
      kakao:
        authorization-uri: https://kauth.kakao.com/oauth/authorize
        token-uri: https://kauth.kakao.com/oauth/token
        user-info-uri: https://kapi.kakao.com/v2/user/me
        user-name-attribute: id

cloud:
  gcp:
    storage:
      bucket-name: [BUCKET_NAME]
      project-id: [PROJECT_ID]
      credentials:
        location: [JSON_NAME]
    file:
      negative-crawling: [TEXT_NAME]
server:
  port: [SERVER_PORT]
  servlet:
    context-path: [PREFIX]

logging:
  level:
    com.com.vegetable: debug

url:
  gpu: [GPU_SERVER]

```

## DataBase

### MySQL

1. ubuntu 업데이트 및 설치

```
sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install mysql-server
```

## 2. 외부 포트 열기

```
sudo ufw allow mysql
```

## 3. mysql 실행 및 설정 변경

```
sudo systemctl start mysql

# ubuntu 서버가 재시작 되더라도 mysql이 자동 시작
$ sudo systemctl enable mysql
```

## 4. 외부 접속 허용

```
sudo vi /etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf
# #bind-address = 127.0.0.1 의 부분을
# bind-address = 0.0.0.0 으로 수정
```

## 5. mysql 재시작

```
sudo service mysql restart
```

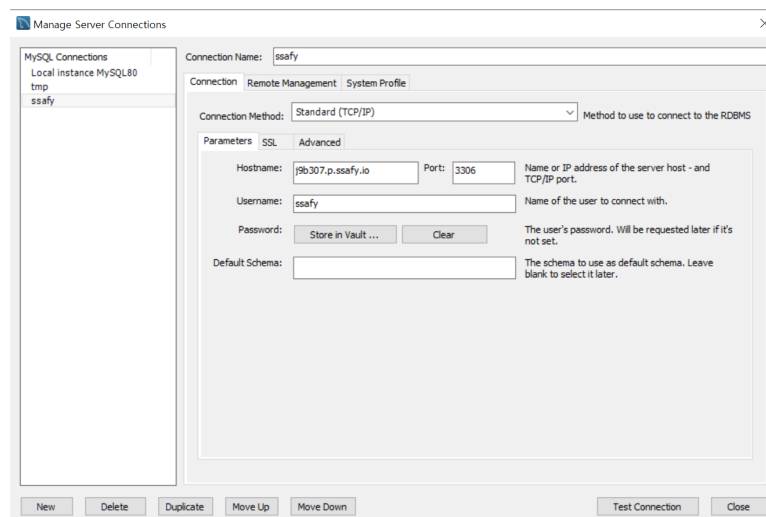
## 6. 서버 비밀번호 설정

```
sudo /usr/bin/mysql -u root -p
# 암호 입력
```

## 7. 사용자 생성

```
# mysql 접속 후
CREATE USER '사용자명'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '비밀번호';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON * . * TO '사용자명'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

## 8. mysql workbench 연결 확인



## Redis

### 1. Redis docker 이미지 띄우기

```
docker run -p 6379:6379 --name redis -d redis:latest --requirepass [PASSWORD]
```

### 2. 비밀번호 사용하여 접속

```
docker exec -i -t redis redis-cli -a [PASSWORD]
```

## EC2 Setting

### Docker

#### 1. ca-certificates, curl, gnupg 설치

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl gnupg
```

#### 2. 도커의 공식 GPG 키 추가

```
sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings  
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg  
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
```

#### 3. repository 설정

```
echo \  
"deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture)] signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \  
$(. /etc/os-release && echo "$VERSION_CODENAME") stable" | \  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null
```

#### 4. 설치

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin
```

## Potainer

| Docker를 웹에서 관리 도와주는 툴

### 1. 업데이트

```
sudo apt update
```

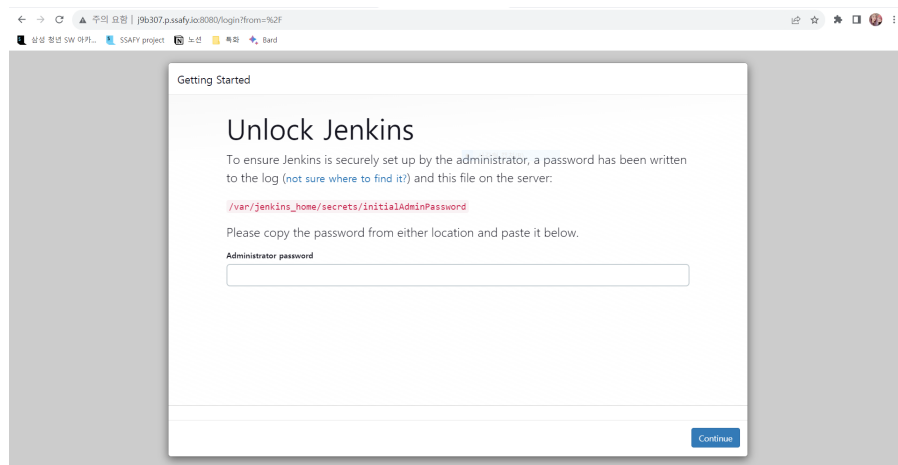
### 2. portainer 설치

```
sudo docker run --name portainer -p 9000:9000 -d --restart always -v /data/portainer:/data -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock
```

### 3. 계정 생성

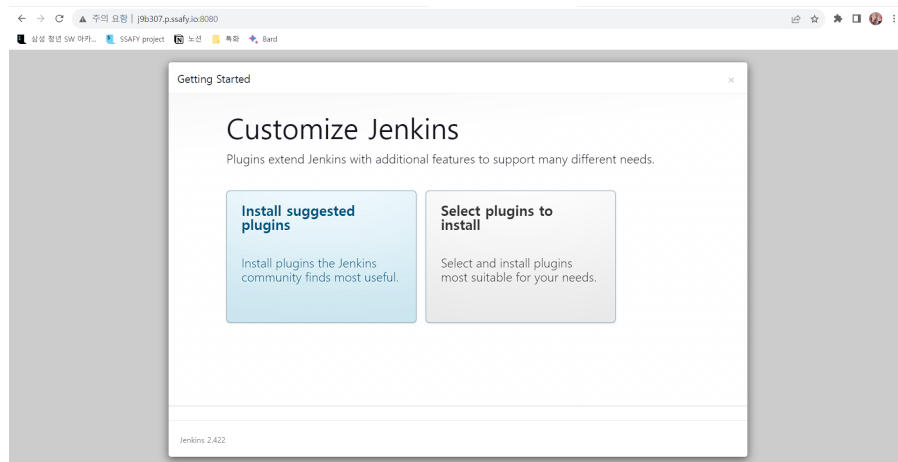
[서버 IP]:9000 접속





b. 초기 비밀번호 입력

c. Install suggested plugins 선택



d. 계정 생성

- 비밀번호 생성 ⇒ <https://www.expressvpn.com/kr/password-generator>

e. 시간 설정

- 사용자 - 설정 - User Defined Time Zone

- Asia/Seoul

#### f. docker 명령어 설치

- <https://velog.io/@chang626/docker-container에서-docker-image-빌드-과정-jenkins-host-docker.sock을-연결> 참고

```
# root 권한으로 jenkins 접속
sudo docker exec -it -u root jenkins bash

# 공식 docker apt repository 구성 및 docker ce 바이너리 설치
apt-get update && \
apt-get -y install apt-transport-https \
    ca-certificates \
    curl \
    gnupg2 \
    software-properties-common && \
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/$(. /etc/os-release; echo "$ID")/gpg > /tmp/dkey; apt-key add /tmp/dkey && \
add-apt-repository \
    "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/$(. /etc/os-release; echo "$ID") \
    $(lsb_release -cs) \
    stable" && \
apt-get update && \
apt-get -y install docker-ce

# docker jenkins에서 host docker 접근권한을 부여
service docker start
groupadd -f docker
usermod -aG docker jenkins
chown root:docker /var/run/docker.sock
```

#### g. Plugins

- Gitlab
- Publish Over SSH
- NodeJS

#### h. Credentials

- Jenkins 관리 - Credentials - Stores scoped to Jenkins(global)

##### Global credentials (unrestricted)

[+ Add Credentials](#)

Credentials that should be available irrespective of domain specification to requirements matching.

ID	Name	Kind	Description
This credential domain is empty. How about <a href="#">adding some credentials</a> ?			

아이콘: S M L

- gitlab 액세스 토큰

Dashboard > Jenkins 관리 > Credentials > System > Global credentials (unrestricted) >

##### New credentials

Kind  
Secret text

Scope ?  
Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

Secret  
\*\*\*\*\*

ID ?  
gitlab-token

Description ?

[Create](#)



- kind
  - Secret-text
- secret
  - gitlab에서 생성한 토큰
    - 프로젝트 - Settings - Access Tokens

#### Project Access Tokens

Generate project access tokens scoped to this project for your applications that need access to the GitLab API. You can also use project access tokens with Git to authenticate over HTTP(S). [Learn more.](#)

#### Add a project access token

Enter the name of your application, and we'll return a unique project access token.

##### Token name

For example, the application using the token or the purpose of the token. Do not give sensitive information for the name of the token, as it will be visible to all project members.

##### Expiration date

##### Select a role

##### Select scopes

Scopes set the permission levels granted to the token. [Learn more.](#)

- ☒ api  
Grants complete read and write access to the scoped project API, including the Package Registry.
- ☒ read\_api  
Grants read access to the scoped project API, including the Package Registry.
- ☒ read\_repository  
Grants read access (pull) to the repository.
- ☐ write\_repository  
Grants read and write access (pull and push) to the repository.

Create project access token

- ID
  - gitlab-token

#### i. System

- Dashboard - Jenkins 관리- System
  - GitLab
    - Connection name
      - gitlab-connection
    - GitLab host URL
      - https://lab.ssafy.com
    - Credentials
      - Credentials에서 생성한 `gitlab-token`

#### j. Tools

- JDK installations

```
# jenkins 컨테이너 접속
$ sudo docker exec -it jenkins bash

# 환경 변수 확인
$ env
```

- Name
  - Java17
- JAVA\_HOME
  - /opt/java/openjdk

- Gradle

프로젝트에서 쓰는 gradle버전과 같게 설정

- name

- Gradle8.2.1
- version (Install automatically)
  - Gradle 8.2.1 선택
- NodeJS installations

## 프로젝트에서 쓰는 nodejs 버전과 같게 설정

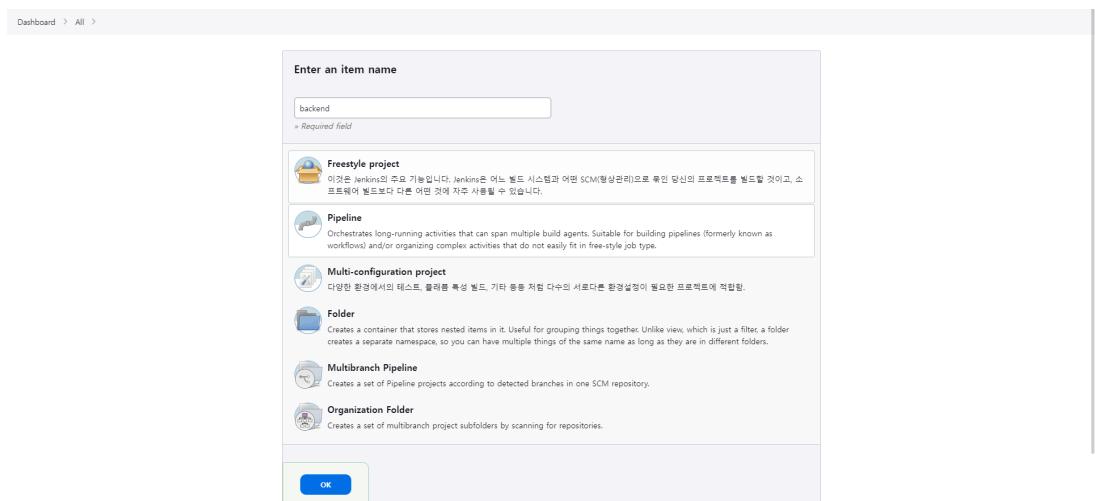
- Global npm packages to install
  - yarn

k. Item

frontend

backend

- 아이템 추가



- Build Triggers - Build when a change is pushed to GitLab. GitLab webhook URL: <http://j9b307.p.ssafy.io:8080/project/backend> 체크
  - 고급의 secret token 생성
- gitlab 프로젝트 - Settings - Webhooks에 입력

## Nginx Setting

### Nginx 설치 및 SSL 적용

#### 1. nginx 설치

```
# 설치
sudo apt-get install nginx

# 설치 확인 및 버전 확인
nginx -v
```

#### 2. letsencrypt 설치를 위해 다음과 같은 순서로 명령어를 입력

```
sudo apt-get install letsencrypt

sudo systemctl stop nginx
```

```
sudo letsencrypt certonly --standalone -d j9b307.p.ssafy.io
```

### 3. conf 작성

```
cd /etc/nginx/sites-available  
sudo vi proxy-setting.conf
```

- proxy-setting.conf

```
client_max_body_size 1G;  
  
server {  
    listen 80 default_server;  
    listen [::]:80 default_server;  
  
    server_name j9b307.p.ssafy.io;  
  
    # HTTP에서 HTTPS로 리다이렉션 설정  
    location / {  
        return 301 https://$host$request_uri;  
    }  
}  
  
server {  
    listen 443 ssl;  
    listen [::]:443 ssl;  
  
    server_name j9b307.p.ssafy.io;  
  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass http://localhost:3000;  
        proxy_redirect http://localhost:3000/ http://j9b307.p.ssafy.io/;  
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;  
        proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";  
        proxy_set_header Host $host;  
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;  
    }  
  
    location /api {  
        proxy_pass http://localhost:5000/api;  
        proxy_redirect http://localhost:5000/ http://j9b307.p.ssafy.io/;  
        proxy_set_header Host $host;  
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;  
    }  
  
    ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/j9b307.p.ssafy.io/fullchain.pem; # managed by Certbot  
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/j9b307.p.ssafy.io/privkey.pem; # managed by Certbot  
    # include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-nginx.conf; # managed by Certbot  
    # ssl_dhparam /etc/letsencrypt/ssl-dhparams.pem; # managed by Certbot  
}
```

### 4. 기존 nginx port 변경

```
cd /etc/nginx/sites-enabled  
  
vi default  
  
# 아래와 같이 변경
```

```
server {
    listen 180 default_server;
    listen [::]:180 default_server;

    # SSL configuration
    #
    # listen 443 ssl default_server;
    # listen [::]:443 ssl default_server;
```

```
sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/proxy-setting.conf /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/proxy-setting
```

- nginx 테스트

```
sudo nginx -t
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-26-4-119:/etc/nginx/sites-enabled$ sudo nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
```

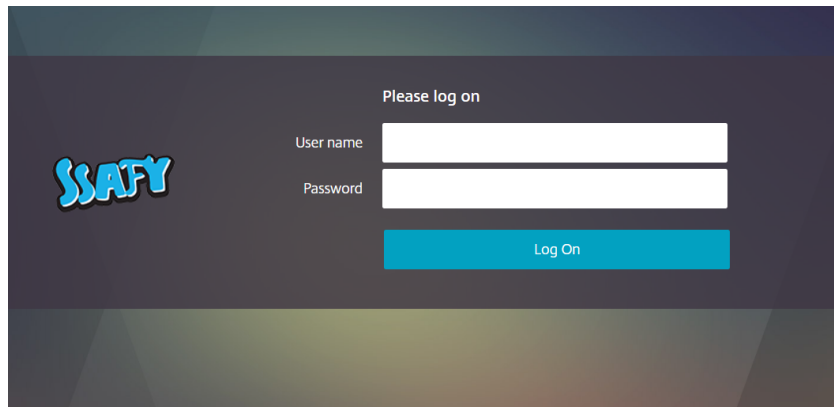
- 재시작

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

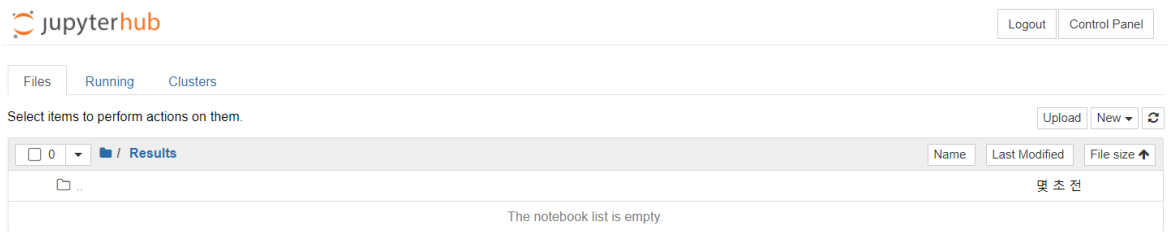
## GPU Server Setting

### | SSAFY 제공 GPU 서버 세팅

1. <https://server.ssafy.com> 접속 후, 제공받은 아이디와 비밀번호로 로그인



2. Citrix gateway 설치, 로그인 후 제공받은 서버 주소로 접속



3. SSAFY에서 제공하는 GPU 서버는 외부에서 직접 ssh 접근이 불가능하므로 통신을 위해 EC2 서버 주소와 GPU 서버의 원하는 포트 번호 개방 요청

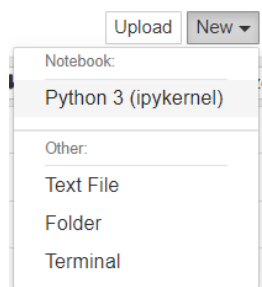
## Flask 세팅

1. Jupyter lab에서 터미널 실행 후, conda 가상환경 내에 Flask 설치

```
pip install flask
```

2. 받은 서버 내에 flask 실행을 위한 파이썬 파일 생성

```
touch 파일명.py
```



Jupyter lab의 New 클릭 후, python3 선택해서 파이썬 파일 생성  
or  
Jupyter lab의 New 클릭 후, Text File 선택해서 파이썬 파일 생성

3. 파일 내에서 Flask 설정을 위해 Flask 클래스 호출 후, flask 객체 생성

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)
```

4. 기본 서버 뒤에 붙는 주소 입력 후, 해당 주소 호출 시 보여줄 내용을 def 문 안에 작성

```
@app.route("/")
def index():
    return "Hello, World!"
```

5. 해당 파이썬 파일이 실행되면 flask를 실행하라는 문구 추가

- `app.run()` 내부 입력 요소
  - `port="number"` : 포트 번호를 number로 변경
  - `debug=True` : 파일을 고칠 때마다 자동으로 실행
  - `host="0.0.0.0"` : 여러 IP 주소를 통해 접근이 가능

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run()
```

6. Jupyter lab terminal에서 백그라운드에서 flask가 실행되도록 커맨드 입력

```
nohup python -u 파일명.py &
```

- Jupyter lab terminal에서 통신 로그 확인하기

```
tail -f nohup.out
```

7. 백그라운드에서 실행되는 flask 종료하기

```
kill -9 PID번호
```