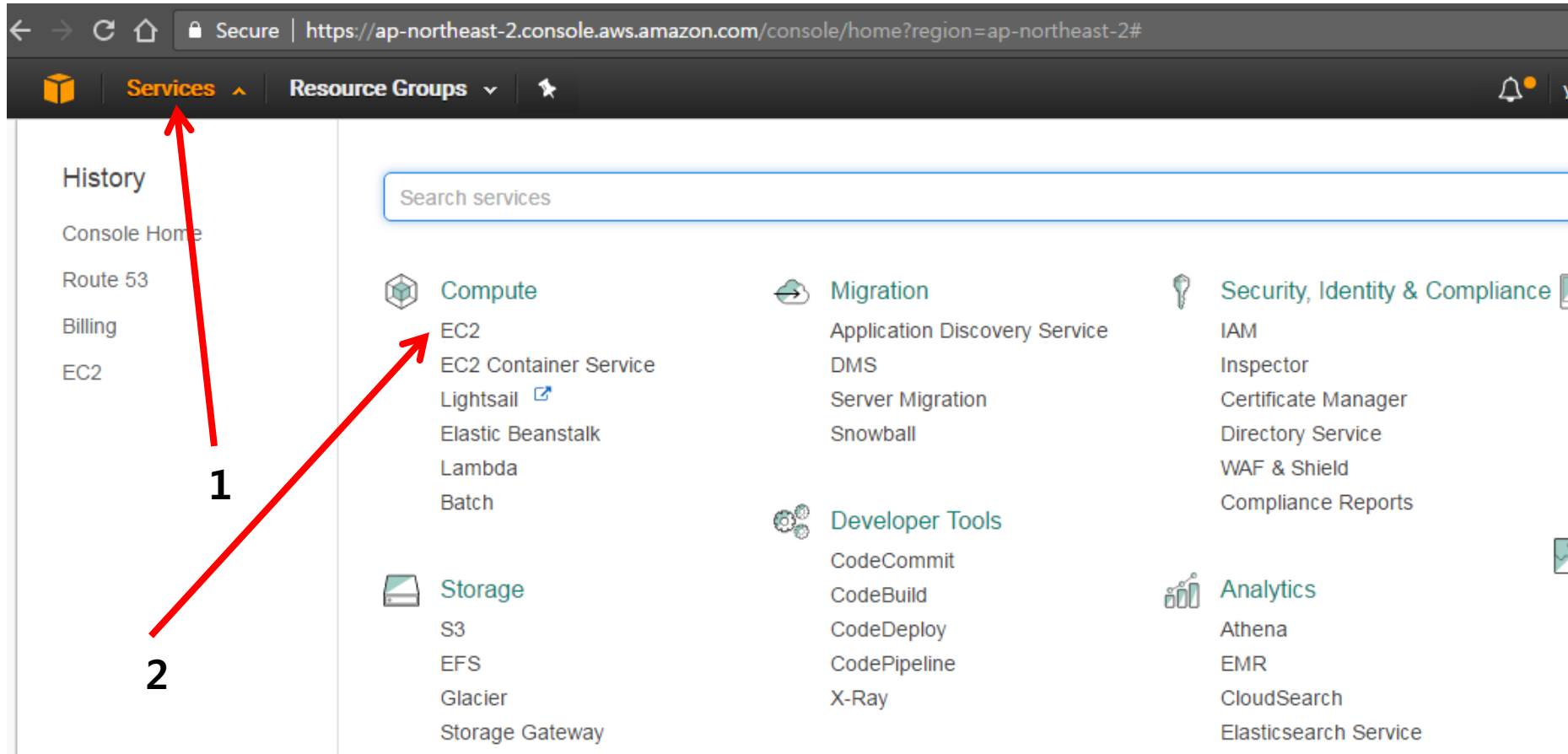


Amazon Aws Service

- Instance 생성
- Aws 접속(git bash)
- Nginx 설치
- JDK 설치
- Tomcat 설치
- Tomcat + Nginx
- Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정
- HTTPS(SSL)

1. Instance 생성



아마존 계정생성 후 로그인 한 후

1. Instance 생성

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 Secure | <https://ap-northeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-northeast-2#>

📦 Services ▾ Resource Groups ▾ 🔖

EC2 Dashboard

- Events
- Tags
- Reports
- Limits
- INSTANCES
 - Instances
 - Spot Requests
 - Reserved Instances
 - Dedicated Hosts
- IMAGES
 - AMIs
 - Bundle Tasks

Resources

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 0 Running Instances | 0 Elastic IPs |
| 0 Dedicated Hosts | 0 Snapshots |
| 0 Volumes | 0 Load Balancers |
| 0 Key Pairs | 1 Security Groups |
| 0 Placement Groups | |

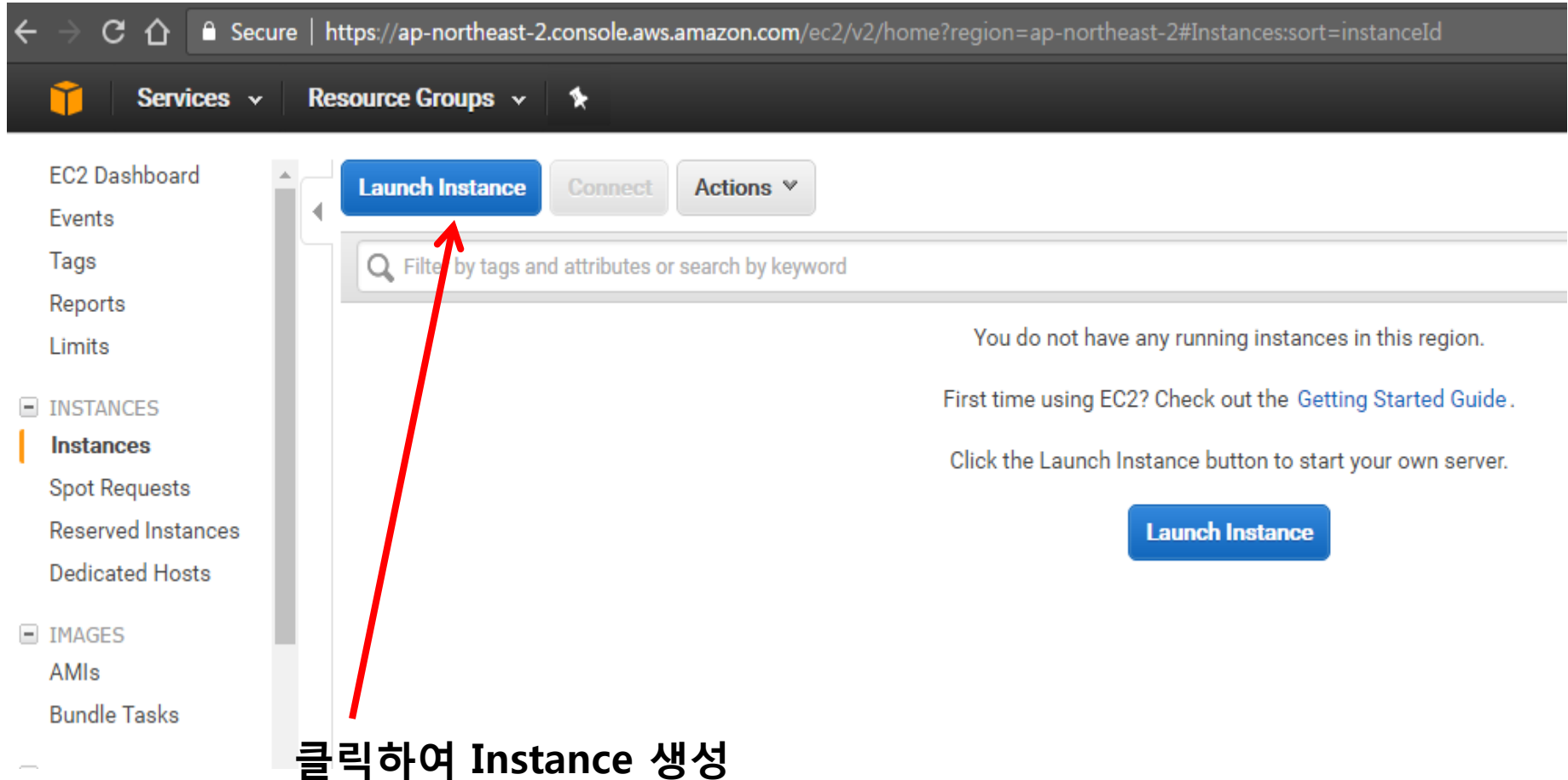
Just need a simple virtual private server? Get everything you need to get started with Amazon EC2, including networking – for a low, predictable price. [Try Amazon Lightsail for free.](#)

Create Instance

클릭하여 Instance 생성

Key를 생성하여 서버와 접속할때 사용(지역별로 다름)

1. Instance 생성



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the EC2 service. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, 'Resource Groups' dropdown, and a search icon. The left sidebar contains the 'EC2 Dashboard' menu with options like 'Events', 'Tags', 'Reports', 'Limits', 'INSTANCES', 'Instances' (highlighted), 'Spot Requests', 'Reserved Instances', 'Dedicated Hosts', 'IMAGES', 'AMIs', and 'Bundle Tasks'. The main content area displays the 'Launch Instance' button, a 'Connect' button, and an 'Actions' dropdown. Below these buttons is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword'. The main content area also displays a message: 'You do not have any running instances in this region. First time using EC2? Check out the [Getting Started Guide](#). Click the Launch Instance button to start your own server.' and a 'Launch Instance' button. A red arrow points from the text '클릭하여 Instance 생성' to the 'Launch Instance' button in the top navigation bar.

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 Secure | <https://ap-northeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-northeast-2#Instances:sort=instanceId>

Services ▾ Resource Groups ▾ 🔍

EC2 Dashboard
Events
Tags
Reports
Limits

▢ INSTANCES
Instances
Spot Requests
Reserved Instances
Dedicated Hosts

▢ IMAGES
AMIs
Bundle Tasks

Launch Instance Connect Actions ▾

🔍 Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword

You do not have any running instances in this region.

First time using EC2? Check out the [Getting Started Guide](#).

Click the Launch Instance button to start your own server.

Launch Instance

클릭하여 Instance 생성

1. Aws 접속 및 Instance 생성

https://ap-northeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-northeast-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

Source Groups ▾



young han sung ▾

Seoul ▾

Support

Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

[Cancel and Exit](#)

AMI is the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or you can select one of your own AMIs.

1 to 29 of 29 AMIs



Amazon Linux AMI 2016.09.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-dac312b4

Amazon Linux
Free tier eligible

The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select

64-bit



Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-44db152a

Red Hat
Free tier eligible

Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 7.2 (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Select

64-bit

Amazon Linux 선택

1. Instance 생성

Filter by: All instance types ▾ Current generation ▾ [Show/Hide Columns](#)

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

| | Family ▾ | Type ▾ | vCPUs ⓘ ▾ | Memory (GiB) ▾ | Instance Storage (GB) ⓘ ▾ | EBS-Optimized Available ⓘ ▾ | Network P |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | General purpose | t2.nano | 1 | 0.5 | EBS only | - | Low t |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | General purpose | t2.micro Free tier eligible | 1 | 1 | EBS only | - | Low t |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | General purpose | t2.small | 1 | 2 | EBS only | - | Low t |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | General purpose | t2.medium | 2 | 4 | EBS only | - | Low t |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | General purpose | t2.large | 2 | 8 | EBS only | - | Low t |

Monthly 5-6천원 정도

[Cancel](#)

[Previous](#)

[Review and Launch](#)

클릭

1. Instance 생성

Free tier
eligible

The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

▼ Instance Type

[Edit instance type](#)

| Instance Type | ECUs | vCPUs | Memory (GiB) | Instance Storage (GB) | EBS-Optimized Available | Network Performance |
|---------------|----------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| t2.micro | Variable | 1 | 1 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate |

▶ Security Groups

[Edit security groups](#)

▶ Instance Details

[Edit instance details](#)

▶ Storage

[Edit storage](#)

▶ Tags

[Edit tags](#)[Cancel](#)[Previous](#)[Launch](#)

클릭

1. Instance 생성

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

×

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Create a new key pair 선택

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Create a new key pair

Key pair name

hbilab-seoul

Download Key Pair



You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

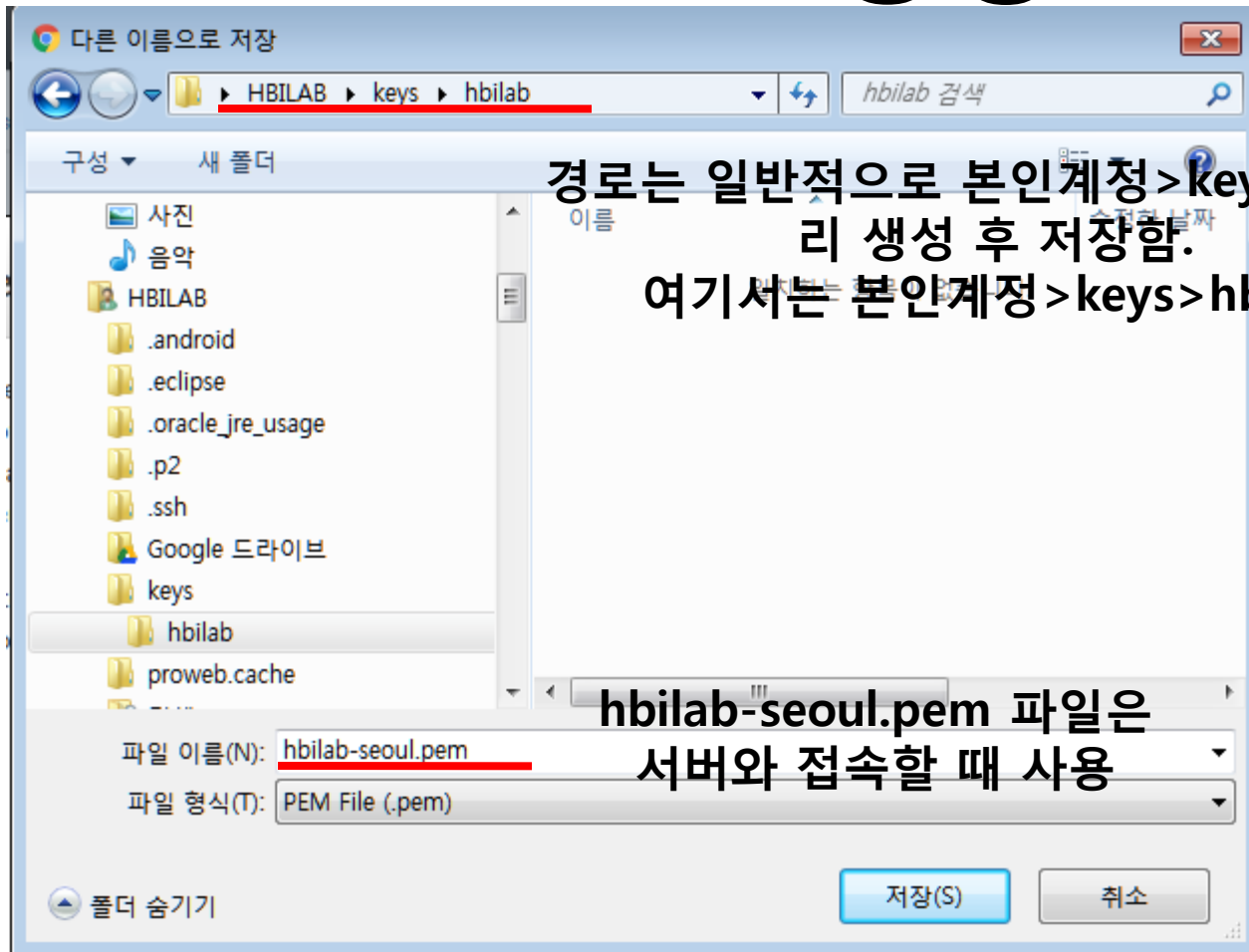
hbilab-seoul 입력

Cancel

Launch Instances

클릭

1. Instance 생성



경로는 일반적으로 본인계정>keys 디렉토리 생성 후 저장함.
여기서는 본인계정>keys>hbilab

hbilab-seoul.pem 파일은
서버와 접속할 때 사용

1. Instance 생성

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

×

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Create a new key pair

Key pair name

hbilab-seoul

Download Key Pair

...

You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

Cancel

Launch Instances

클릭

1. Instance 생성

Launch Status



Your instances are now launching

The following instance launches have been initiated: [i-0534ddeb00c65313d](#) [View launch log](#)



Get notified of estimated charges

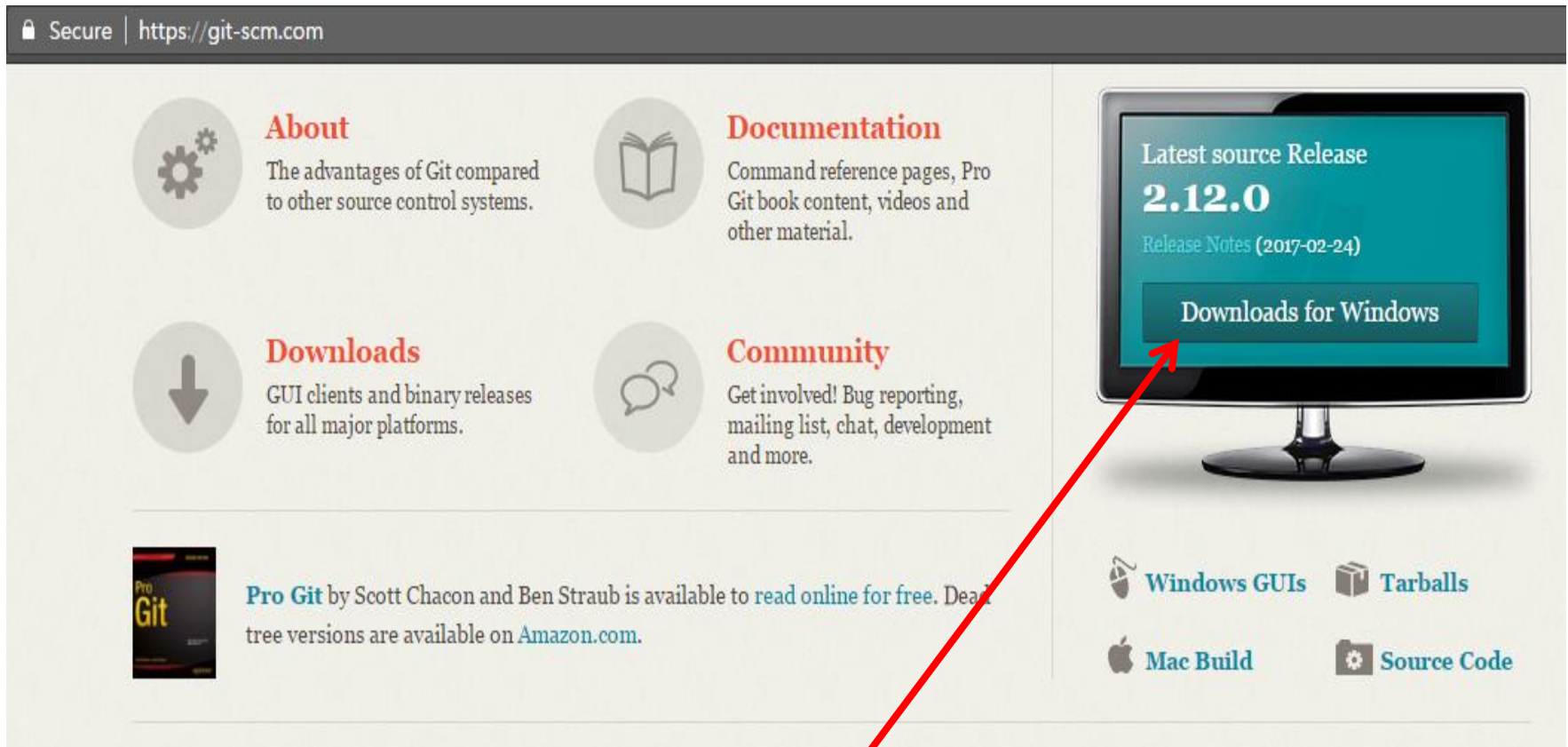
[Create billing alerts](#) to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (1

How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. charges will not accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click **View Instances** to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can **connect** to them from 1

2. Aws 접속(git bash)



git-scm.com은 아마존 서버
접속이 용이한 툴 git bash 제공

클릭

2. Aws 접속(git bash)

Downloading Git



Your download is starting...

You are downloading the latest (**2.12.0**) **64-bit** version of **Git for Windows**. This is the most recent **maintained build**. It was released **16 days ago**, on 2017-02-25.

If your download hasn't started, [click here to download manually](#).

Other Git for Windows downloads

Git for Windows Setup

32-bit Git for Windows Setup.

64-bit Git for Windows Setup.

Git for Windows Portable ("thumbdrive edition")

32-bit Git for Windows Portable.

64-bit Git for Windows Portable.

The current source code release is version **2.12.0**. If you want the newer version, you can build it from the [source code](#).

클릭하여 다운받은 후 디폴트로 설치

2. Aws 접속(git bash)

Launch Status



Your instances are now launching

The following instance launches have been initiated: [i-0534ddeb00c65313d](#) [View launch log](#)



Get notified of estimated charges

[Create billing alerts](#) to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (1

How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. charges will not accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click **View Instances** to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can **connect** to them from 1

클릭하여 상세정보 확인

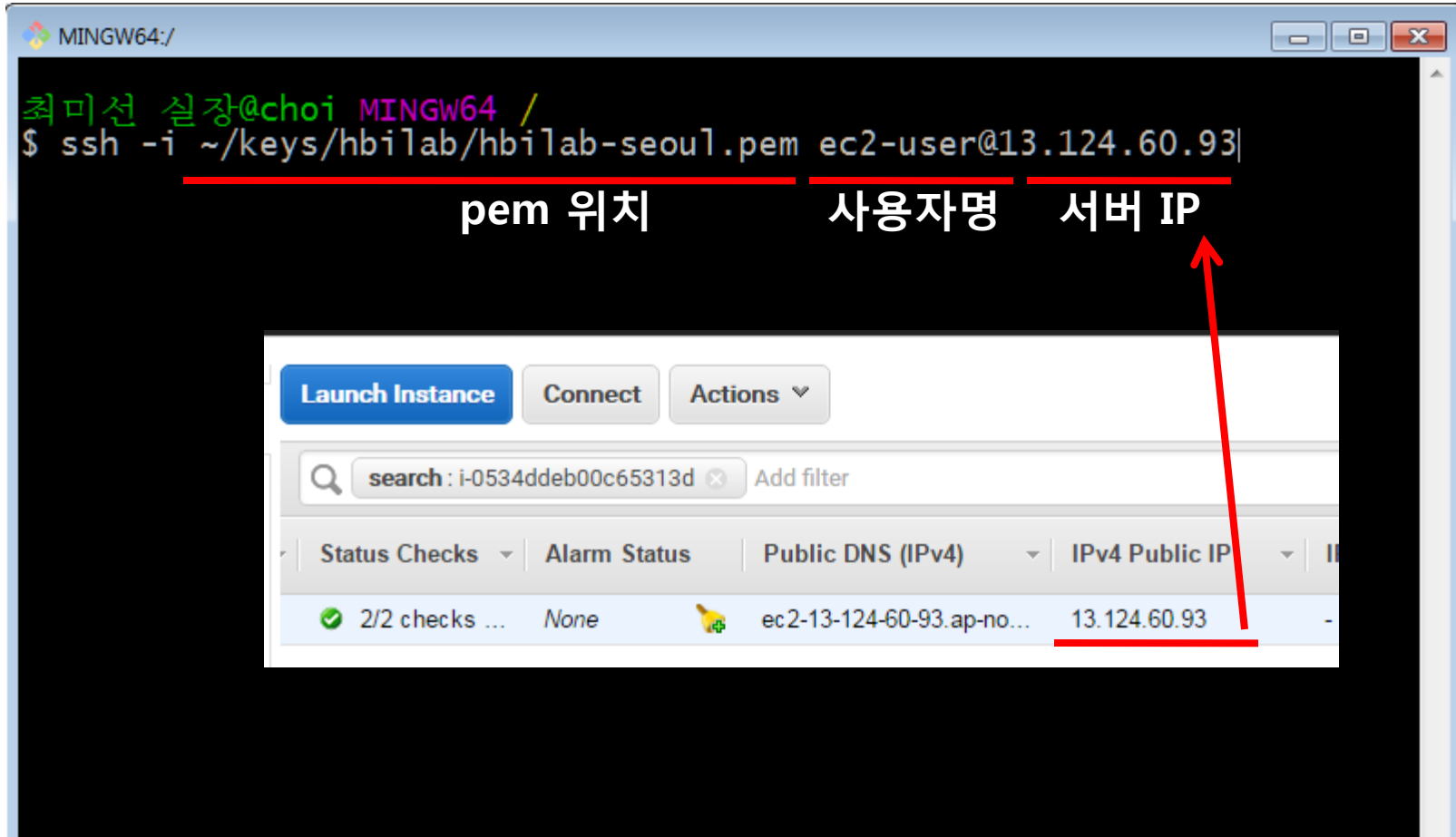
2. Aws 접속(git bash)

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the ap-northeast-2 region. The left sidebar contains navigation links: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES, Instances (highlighted), Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, and Dedicated Hosts. The main content area displays a table of EC2 instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, and Instance State. One instance is listed with the name 'hbilab-web', Instance ID 'i-0534ddeb00c65313d', Instance Type 't2.micro', Availability Zone 'ap-northeast-2a', and Instance State 'running'. A red arrow points to the 'hbilab-web' name in the table, indicating a name change.

| Name | Instance ID | Instance Type | Availability Zone | Instance State |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| hbilab-web | i-0534ddeb00c65313d | t2.micro | ap-northeast-2a | running |

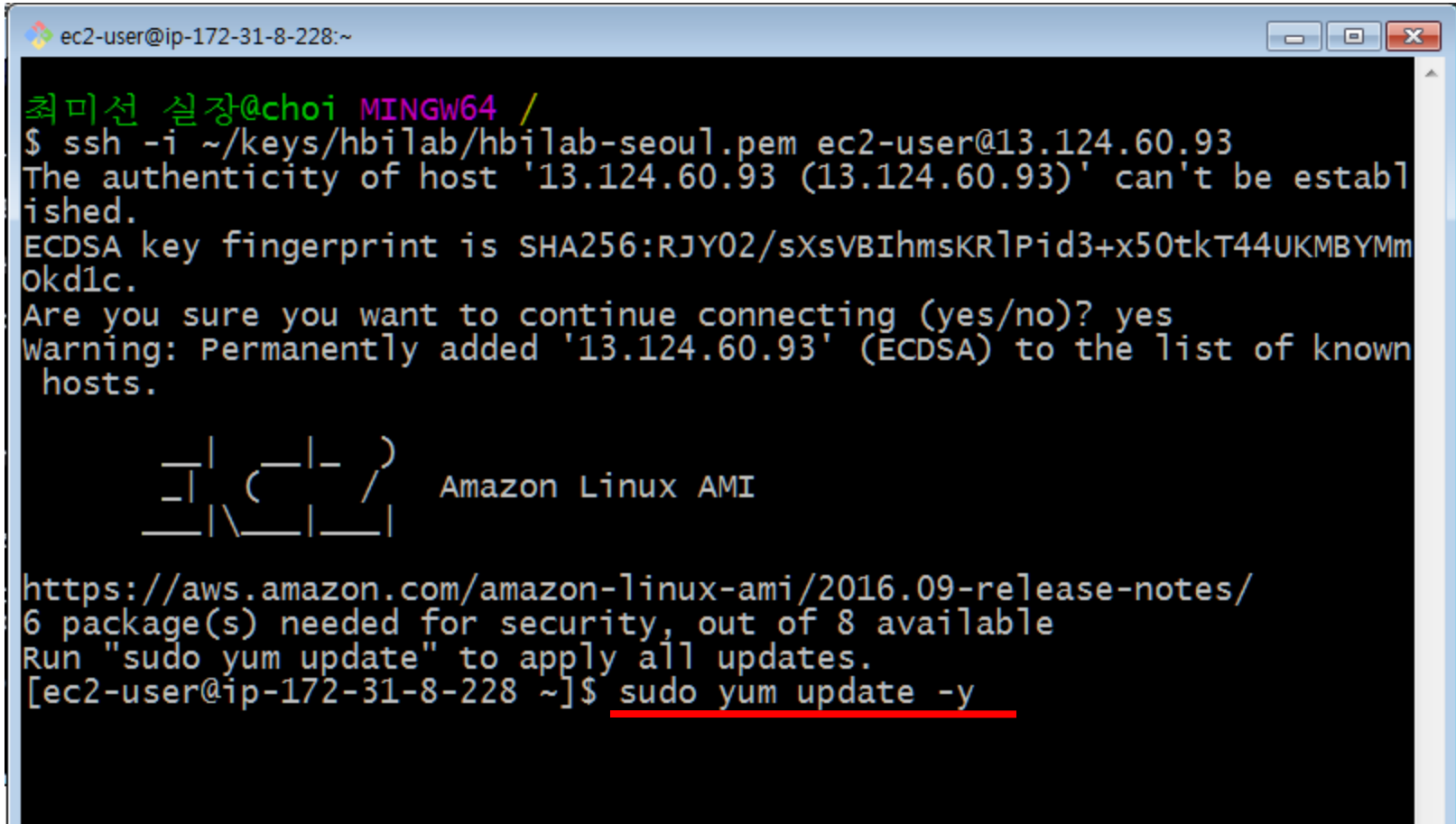
Hbilab-web으로 Name정보 변경

2. Aws 접속(git bash)



```
$ ssh -i ~/keys/hbilab/hbilab-seoul.pem ec2-user@13.124.60.93
```


2. Aws 접속(git bash)



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~". The user is in a Windows environment (MINGW64) and has executed the command `$ ssh -i ~/keys/hbilab/hbilab-seoul.pem ec2-user@13.124.60.93`. The terminal output shows the SSH connection process, including a warning about the host's authenticity and a confirmation to continue. The user is then greeted by the Amazon Linux AMI logo and a message about updates. The command `[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo yum update -y` is entered and highlighted with a red underline.

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
최미선 실장@choi MINGW64 /  
$ ssh -i ~/keys/hbilab/hbilab-seoul.pem ec2-user@13.124.60.93  
The authenticity of host '13.124.60.93 (13.124.60.93)' can't be established.  
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:RJY02/sXsVBIhmsKRlPid3+x50tkT44UKMBYMM  
Okd1c.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '13.124.60.93' (ECDSA) to the list of known  
hosts.  
  
  _ | _ | _ |  
  _ | ( _ | _ | /  
  _ | \ _ | _ |  
Amazon Linux AMI  
  
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2016.09-release-notes/  
6 package(s) needed for security, out of 8 available  
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo yum update -y
```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]\$ sudo yum update -y 서버를 업데이트 함

Port 열기

EC2 Dashboard
Events
Tags
Reports
Limits

INSTANCES

Instances

Spot Requests
Reserved Instances
Scheduled Instances
Dedicated Hosts

IMAGES

AMIs
Bundle Tasks

ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

Volumes
Snapshots

NETWORK & SECURITY

Security Groups
Elastic IPs
Placement Groups

Launch Instance

Connect

Actions

Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword

1 to 1 of 1

| Name | Monitoring | Launch Time | Security Groups |
|-------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| seoul | disabled | August 19, 2017 at 10:43:14 ... | launch-wizard-1 |

Public DNS:

Public DNS (IPv4)

Public DNS (IPv6)

Private DNS

ec2-34-213-71-30.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com

34.213.71.30

-

ip-172-31-43-140.us-...

Feedback

English

Privacy Policy

Terms of Use

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Git-2.14.1-64-bit.exe

hbilab-seoul.pem

전체 보기

3. Nginx 설치



nginx 설치

```
sudo yum install nginx -y
sudo service nginx start
curl -i http://localhost
sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user /var/log/nginx /usr/share/nginx/html
echo "<h1>Hello World</h1>" > /usr/share/nginx/html/hello.html
```

- <http://아이피/>
- <http://아이피/hello.html>

3. Nginx 설치

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
configuration file  
<tt>/etc/nginx/nginx.conf</tt>.</p>  
  
</div>  
</div>  
  
<div class="logos">  
  <a href="http://nginx.net/"></a>  
  
  <a href="http://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/"></a>  
  
</div>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user /var/log  
/nginx /usr/share/nginx/html  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ echo "<h1>Hello world</h1>" > /usr/share  
/nginx/html/hello.html  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ |
```

sudo yum install nginx -y

sudo service nginx start

curl -i http://localhost

sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user /var/log/nginx /usr/share/nginx/html

echo "<h1>Hello World</h1>" > /usr/share/nginx/html/hello.html

3. Nginx 설치

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays the URL: `https://ap-northeast-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-northeast-2#Instances:search=i-0534ddeb00c65313d;sort=instanceId`. Below the address bar, the console header includes 'Resource Groups', a user profile for 'young han sung', and location 'Seoul'. The main content area shows a table of EC2 instances. The table has columns: Alarm Status, Public DNS (IPv4), IPv4 Public IP, IPv6 IPs, Key Name, Monitoring, Launch Time, and Security Groups. A single instance is listed with the name 'launch-wizard-1' in the Security Groups column, which is highlighted with a red underline. A red arrow points from the Korean text '클릭' (Click) to this link.

| Alarm Status | Public DNS (IPv4) | IPv4 Public IP | IPv6 IPs | Key Name | Monitoring | Launch Time | Security Groups |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| none | ec2-13-124-60-93.ap-no... | 13.124.60.93 | - | hbilab-seoul | disabled | March 14, 2017 at 10:21:07 ... | <u>launch-wizard-1</u> |

클릭

3. Nginx 설치

Create Security Group Actions ▾

search : sg-6d7da405 Add filter

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name ▾ | Group ID ▴ | Group Name ▾ | VPC |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | sg-6d7da405 | launch-wizard-1 | vpc-3 |

Security Group: sg-6d7da405

Description Inbound Outbound Tags

Edit

클릭

3. Nginx 설치

Edit inbound rules

| Type ⓘ | Protocol ⓘ | Port Range ⓘ | Source ⓘ | |
|--------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|---|
| SSH ▾ | TCP | 22 | Custom ▾ 0.0.0.0/0 | ✕ |
| HTTP ▾ | TCP | 80 | Anywhere ▾ 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0 | ✕ |

Add Rule

2. HTTP를 추가해준다. Source는 Anywhere로 설정

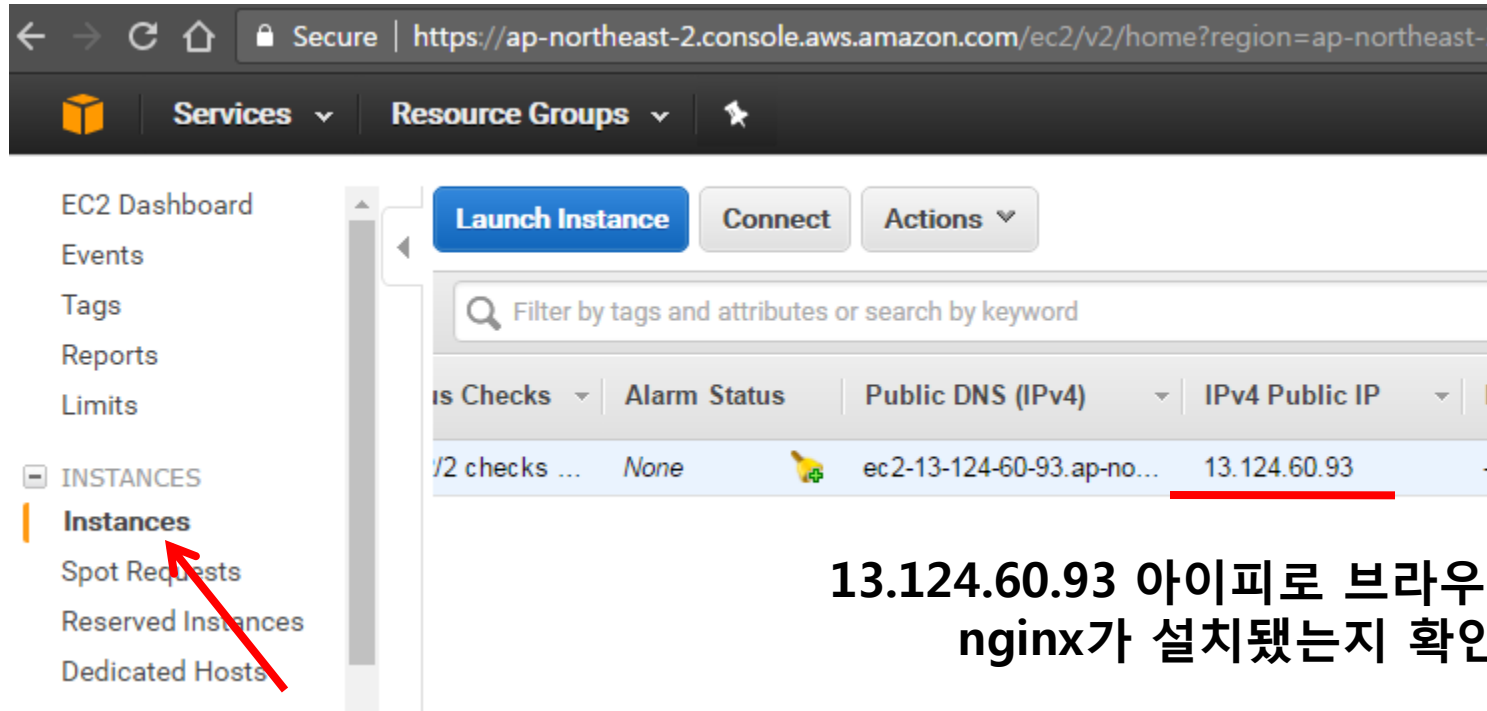
Cancel

Save

1. 클릭

3. 클릭

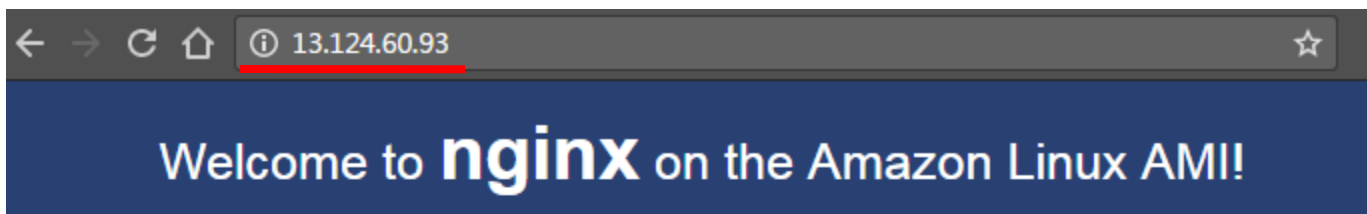
3. Nginx 설치



1. 클릭

13.124.60.93 아이피로 브라우저에서
nginx가 설치됐는지 확인

3. Nginx 설치



This page is used to test the proper operation of the **nginx** HTTP server after it has been installed. If you can read this page, it means that the web server installed at this site is working properly.

Website Administrator

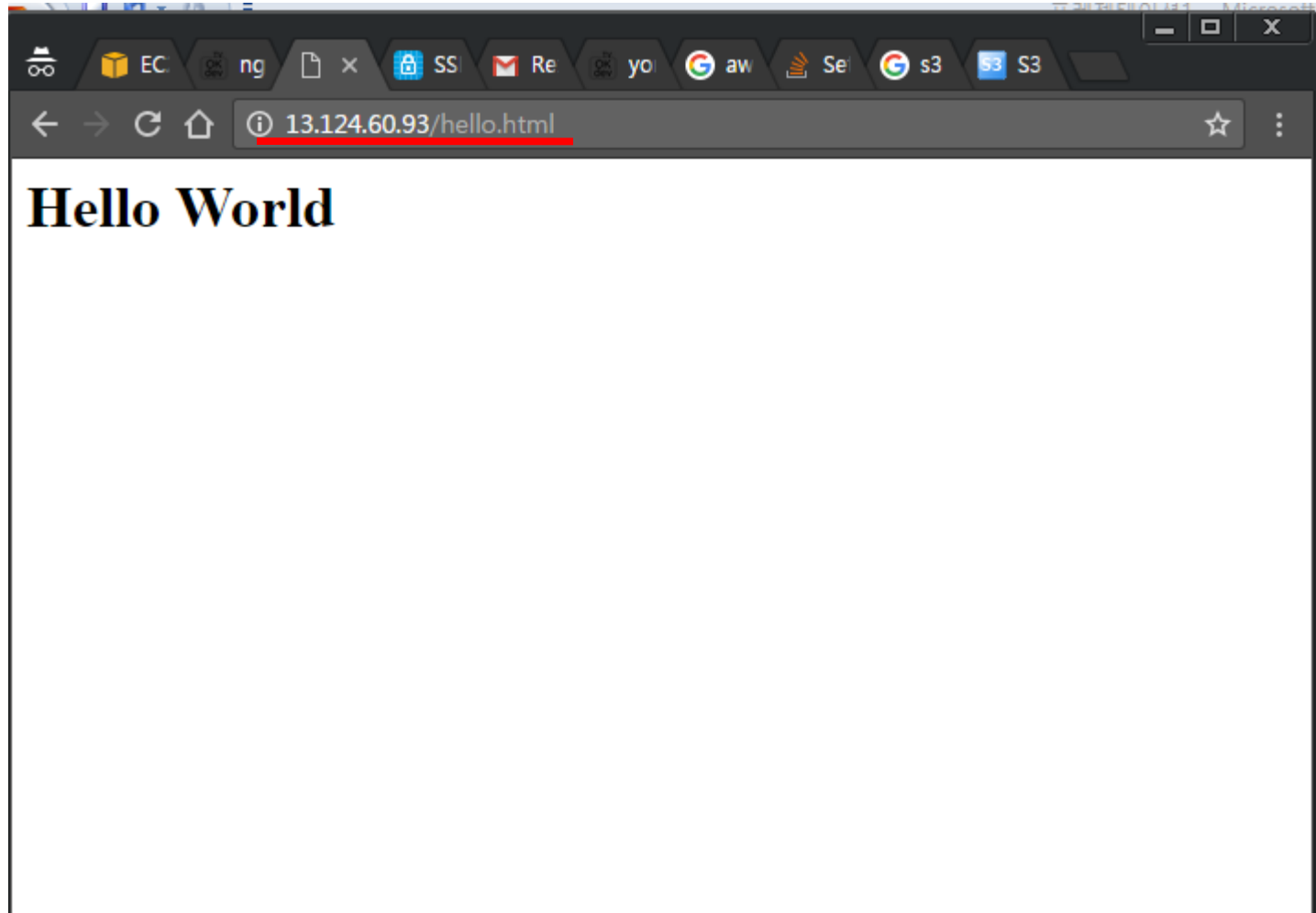
This is the default `index.html` page that is distributed with **nginx** on the Amazon Linux AMI. It is located in `/usr/share/nginx/html`.

You should now put your content in a location of your choice and edit the `root` configuration directive in the **nginx** configuration file `/etc/nginx/nginx.conf`.

NGINX



3. Nginx 설치



4. JDK 설치



```
sudo yum install nginx -y
sudo service nginx start
curl -i http://localhost
sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user /var/log/nginx /usr/share/nginx/html
echo "<h1>Hello World</h1>" > /usr/share/nginx/html/hello.html
```

- more [nginx 설치](#)

jdk 1.8

```
sudo yum remove java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 -y
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 -y
```

- more [install](#)

4. JDK 설치



```
sudo yum install nginx -y
sudo service nginx start
curl -i http://localhost
sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user /var/log/nginx /usr/share/nginx/html
echo "<h1>Hello World</h1>" > /usr/share/nginx/html/hello.html
```

- more [nginx 설치](#)

jdk 1.8

```
sudo yum remove java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 -y
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 -y
```

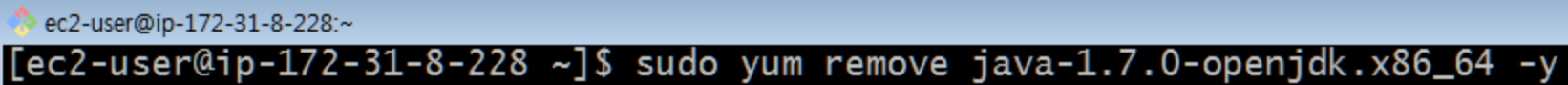
- more [install](#)

4. JDK 설치

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~
zn-main
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo yum list | grep jdk
java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 1:1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.71.amzn1 @a
mzn-updates
copy-jdk-configs.noarch 1.2-1.2.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.6.0-openjdk.x86_64 1:1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.77.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.6.0-openjdk-demo.x86_64 1:1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.77.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.6.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 1:1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.77.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.6.0-openjdk-javadoc.x86_64 1:1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.77.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.6.0-openjdk-src.x86_64 1:1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.77.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.7.0-openjdk-demo.x86_64 1:1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.71.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.7.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 1:1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.71.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.7.0-openjdk-javadoc.noarch 1:1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.71.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.7.0-openjdk-src.x86_64 1:1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.71.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64 1:1.8.0.121-0.b13.29.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.8.0-openjdk-demo.x86_64 1:1.8.0.121-0.b13.29.amzn1 am
zn-updates
java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 1:1.8.0.121-0.b13.29.amzn1 am
zn-updates
```

sudo yum list | grep jdk 명령어 확인 후 삭제 및 설치하면 됨

4. JDK 설치



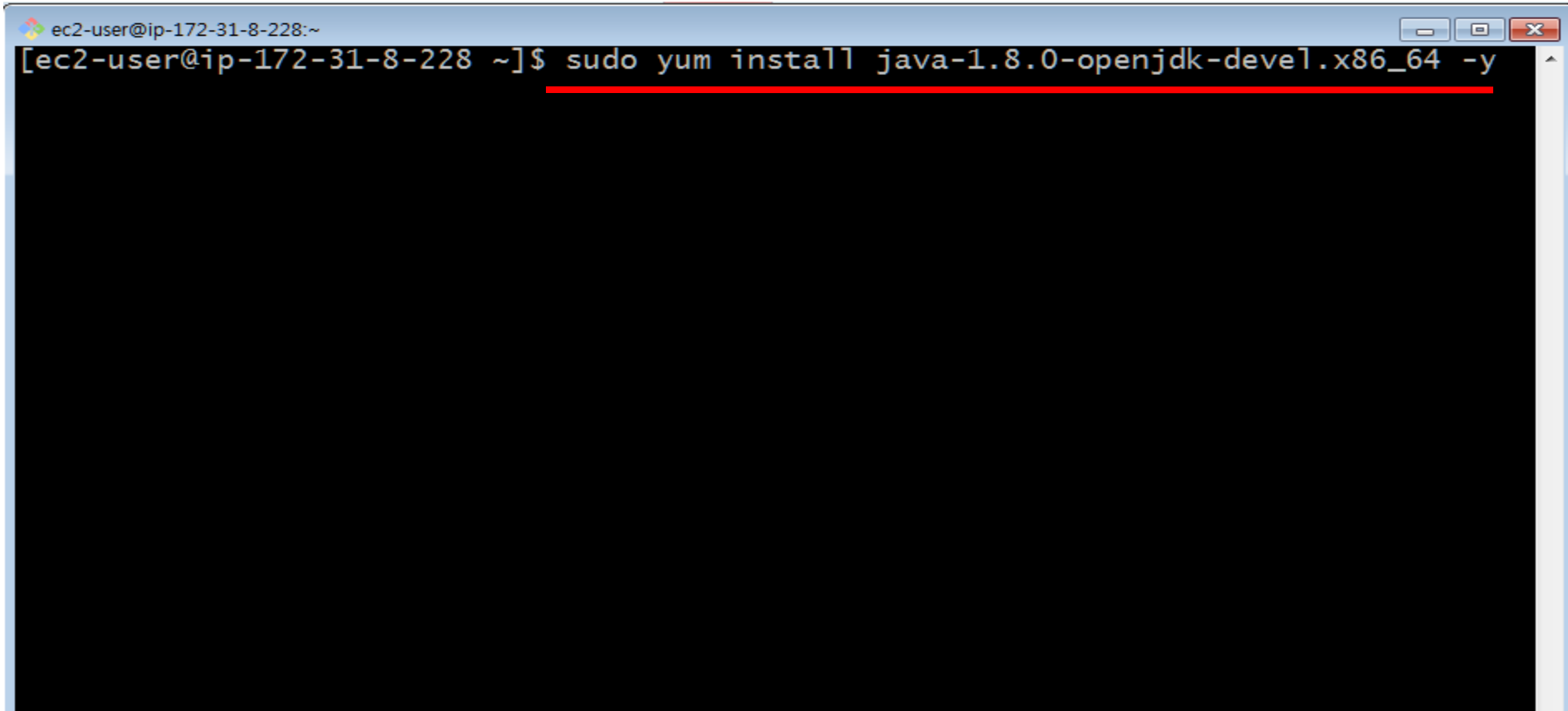
A terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar contains the text 'ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~' and standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The terminal area has a black background with white text. The command 'sudo yum remove java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 -y' is entered and underlined in red.

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo yum remove java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 -y
```

sudo yum remove java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 -y

기존의 java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 삭제함

4. JDK 설치

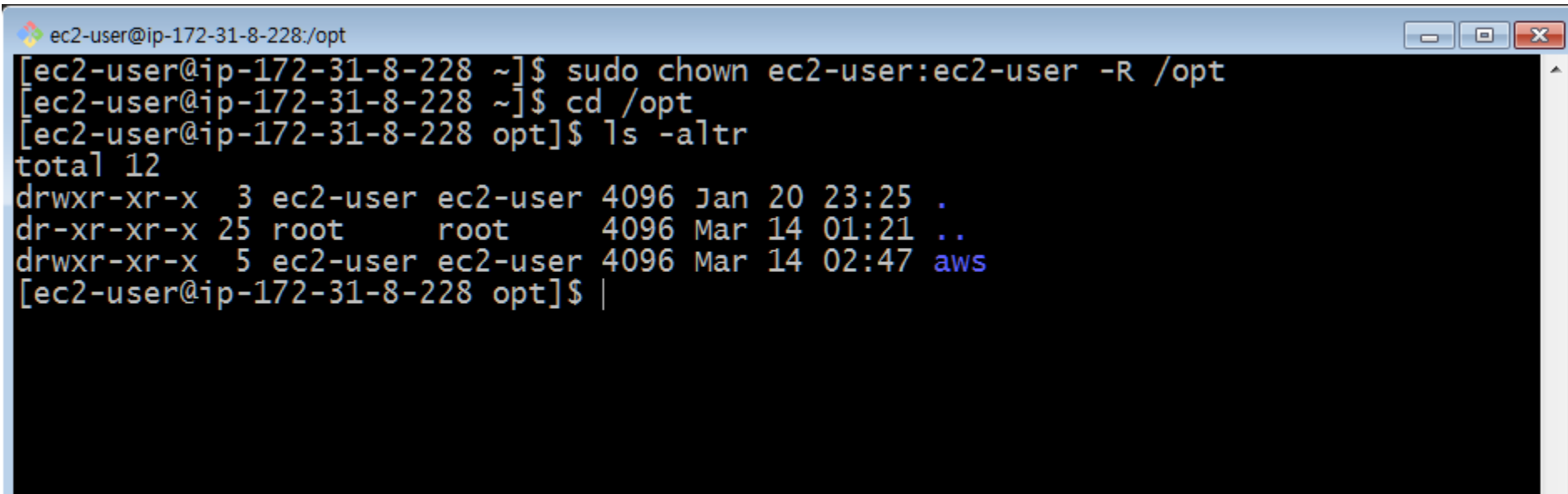
A terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar text is 'ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~'. The terminal content shows a command prompt '[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]\$' followed by the command 'sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 -y'. The command is underlined with a red line. The terminal background is black, and the text is white. The window has standard Linux window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner.

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 -y
```

`sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 -y`

새로운 java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 설치함

5. Tomcat 설치



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo chown ec2-user:ec2-user -R /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ cd /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ls -altr
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  3 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Jan 20 23:25 .
dr-xr-xr-x 25 root      root    4096 Mar 14 01:21 ..
drwxr-xr-x  5 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 02:47 aws
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ |
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ clear
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo chown ec2-user:ec2-user -R /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ cd /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ls -altr
```


5. Tomcat 설치

The screenshot shows the Apache Tomcat download page. The left sidebar contains navigation links. The main content area includes sections for Quick Navigation, Release Integrity, and Mirrors. A dropdown menu is open under 'Other mirrors', and a 'Change' button is visible. Red arrows and numbers 1, 2, and 3 indicate specific actions to be taken.

← → ↻ 🏠 tomcat.apache.org/download-70.cgi

Home
Taglibs
Maven Plugin

TomcatCon
North America 2017

Download
Which version?
Tomcat 9
Tomcat 8
Tomcat 7
Tomcat 6
Tomcat Connectors
Tomcat Native
Taglibs
Archives

Documentation
Tomcat 9.0
Tomcat 8.5
Tomcat 8.0
Tomcat 7.0
Tomcat 6.0
Tomcat Connectors
Tomcat Native
Wiki

Welcome to the Apache Tomcat® 7.x software download page. This page to the archives of older releases.

Quick Navigation
[KEYS](#) | [7.0.75](#) | [Browse](#) | [Archives](#)

Release Integrity
You **must** [verify](#) the integrity of the downloaded files. We provide OpenPGP contains the OpenPGP keys of Tomcat's Release Managers. We also provide calculate a checksum for your download, and make sure it is the same as

Mirrors
You are currently using <http://mirror.navercorp.com/apache/>. If you are *backup* mirrors (at the end of the mirrors list) that should be available

Other mirrors: <http://apache.mirror.cdnetworks.com/> ▼ [Change](#)
<http://apache.mirror.cdnetworks.com/>
<http://apache.tt.co.kr/>
<http://mirror.apache-kr.org/>
<http://mirror.navercorp.com/apache/>
<http://www-eu.apache.org/dist/> (backup)
<http://www-us.apache.org/dist/> (backup)

7.0.75

Please see the [Release Manager's Guide](#). It explains what e

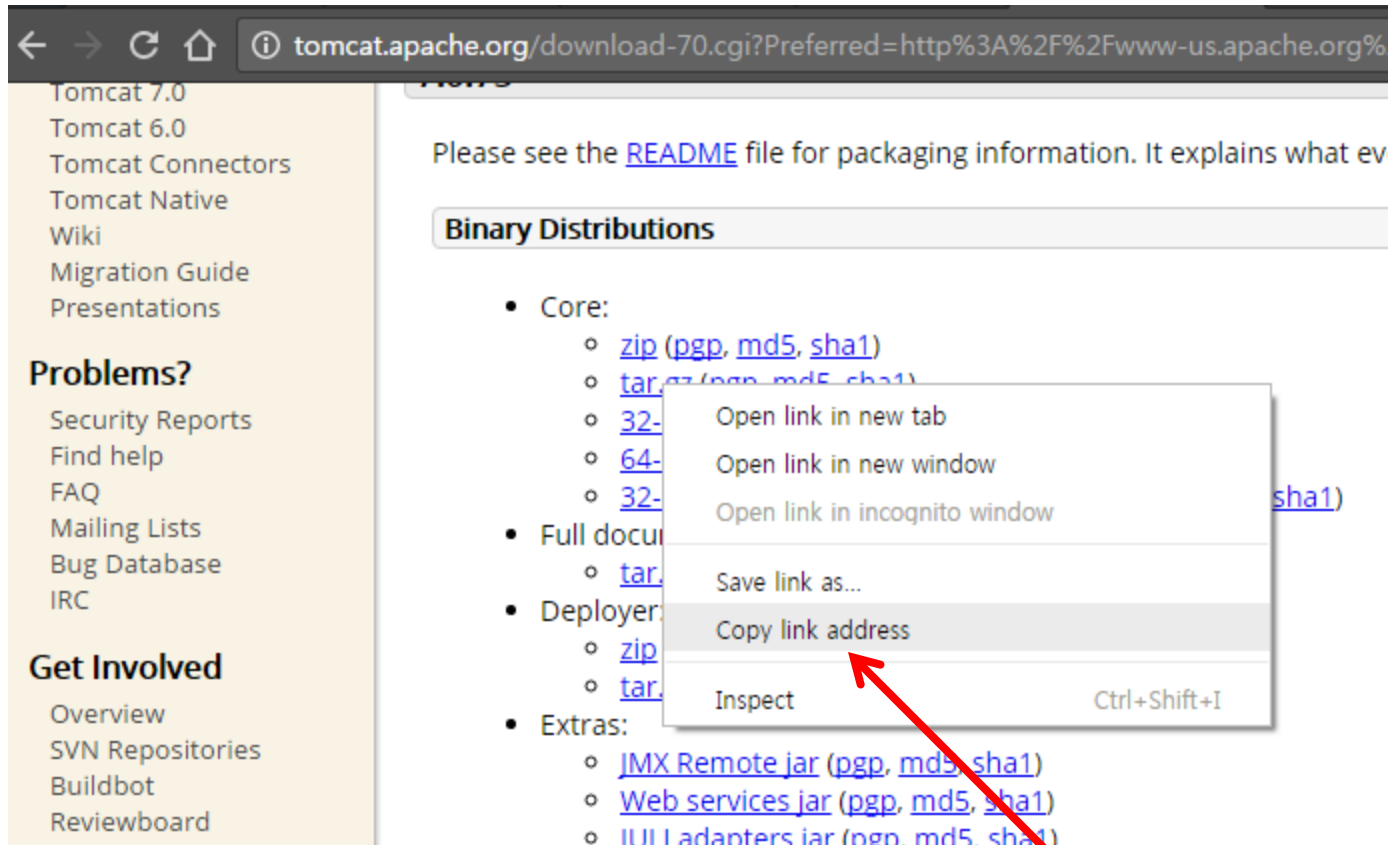
Binary Distributions

1. 클릭

2. 클릭

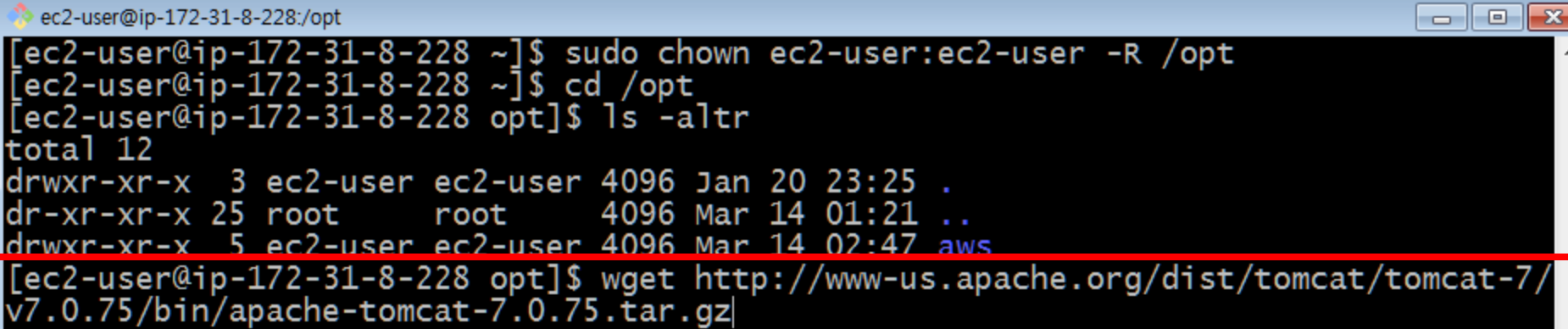
3. 클릭

5. Tomcat 설치



1. 클릭

5. Tomcat 설치

A terminal window with a blue title bar showing the command prompt for 'ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt'. The user has executed 'sudo chown ec2-user:ec2-user -R /opt', 'cd /opt', and 'ls -altr'. The 'ls' output shows three entries: '.', '..', and 'aws'. The current command being entered is 'wget http://www-us.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-7/v7.0.75/bin/apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz'. A red rectangle highlights the 'wget' command and the first part of the URL.

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo chown ec2-user:ec2-user -R /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ cd /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ls -altr
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  3 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Jan 20 23:25 .
dr-xr-xr-x 25 root      root    4096 Mar 14 01:21 ..
drwxr-xr-x  5 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 02:47 aws
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ wget http://www-us.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-7/
v7.0.75/bin/apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz|
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ wget http://www-
us.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-7/v7.0.81/bin/apache-tomcat-
7.0.81.tar.gz
```

5. Tomcat 설치

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo chown ec2-user:ec2-user -R /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ cd /opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ls -altr
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  3 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Jan 20 23:25 .
dr-xr-xr-x 25 root      root    4096 Mar 14 01:21 ..
drwxr-xr-x  5 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 02:47 aws
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ wget http://www-us.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-7/
v7.0.75/bin/apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz
--2017-03-14 03:05:27--  http://www-us.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-7/v7.0.75/bin/
apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz
Resolving www-us.apache.org (www-us.apache.org)... 140.211.11.105
Connecting to www-us.apache.org (www-us.apache.org)|140.211.11.105|:80... connected
.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 8940285 (8.5M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz'

apache-tomcat-7.0.75 100%[=====>]      8.53M  2.44MB/s   in 3.5s

2017-03-14 03:05:31 (2.44 MB/s) - 'apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz' saved [8940285/8940
285]

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ tar xvfa apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ tar xvfa apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz
```

5. Tomcat 설치

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ln -s apache-tomcat-7.0.75 tomcat7
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ls -altr
total 8748
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ec2-user ec2-user 8940285 Jan 18 21:44 apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz
dr-xr-xr-x 25 root      root      4096 Mar 14 01:21 ..
drwxr-xr-x 5 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 02:47 aws
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ec2-user ec2-user 20 Mar 14 03:07 tomcat7 -> apache-tomcat-7.0.7
5
drwxr-xr-x 4 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 03:07 .
drwxrwxr-x 9 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 03:08 apache-tomcat-7.0.75
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ |
```

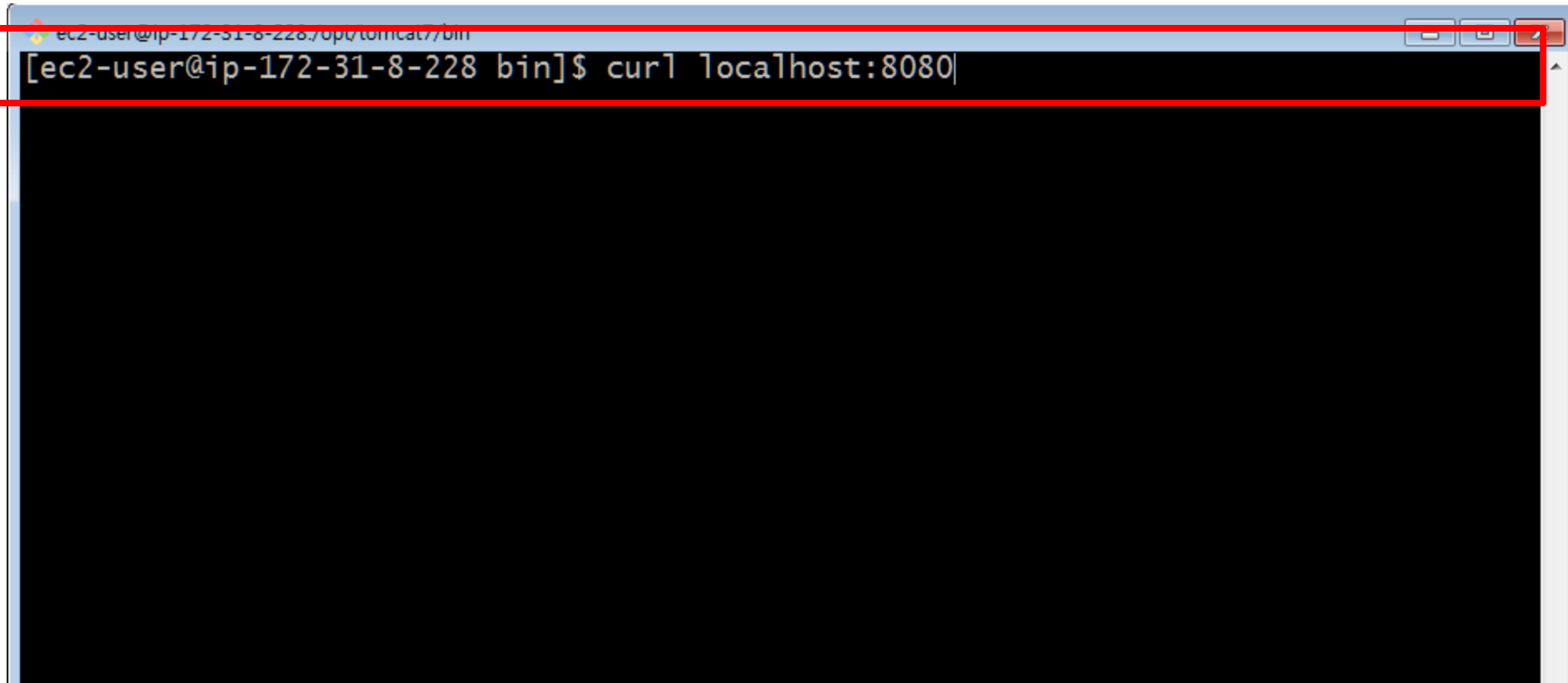
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ln -s apache-tomcat-7.0.75 tomcat7
```

5. Tomcat 설치

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt/tomcat7/bin
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ln -s apache-tomcat-7.0.75 tomcat7
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ ls -altr
total 8748
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ec2-user ec2-user 8940285 Jan 18 21:44 apache-tomcat-7.0.75.tar.gz
dr-xr-xr-x 25 root      root      4096 Mar 14 01:21 ..
drwxr-xr-x 5 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 02:47 aws
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ec2-user ec2-user 20 Mar 14 03:07 tomcat7 -> apache-tomcat-7.0.7
5
drwxr-xr-x 4 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 03:07 .
drwxrwxr-x 9 ec2-user ec2-user 4096 Mar 14 03:08 apache-tomcat-7_0_75
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ cd tomcat7/bin
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ ./startup.sh
Using CATALINA_BASE: /opt/tomcat/
Using CATALINA_HOME: /opt/tomcat7
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/tomcat7/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr/lib/jvm/jre
Using CLASSPATH: /opt/tomcat7/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/tomcat7/bin/tomcat-juli.
jar
Tomcat started.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ |
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 opt]$ cd tomcat7/bin
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ ./startup.sh
```

5. Tomcat 설치

A terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar text is "ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt/tomcat7/bin". The terminal content shows a command prompt "[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]\$ " followed by the command "curl localhost:8080". The rest of the terminal area is black. A red rectangle highlights the title bar and the command line.

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228:/opt/tomcat7/bin  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ curl localhost:8080
```

8080포트를 Security Group에 추가하지 않았기 때문에 curl로 확인한다.

6. Tomcat + Nginx



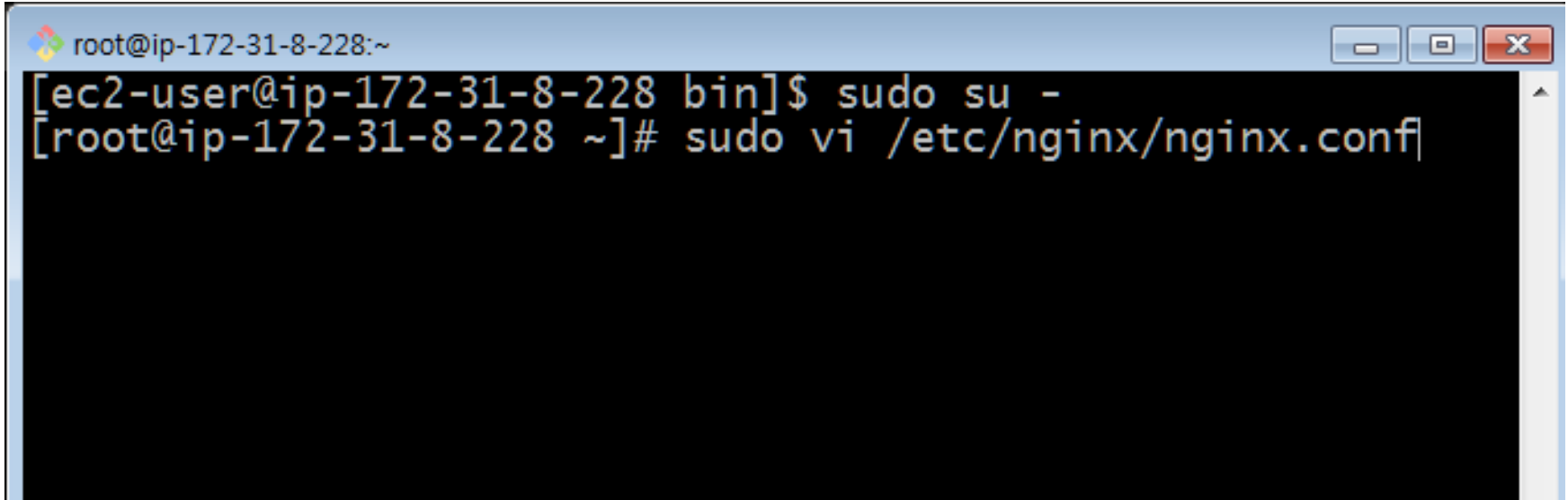
proxy

```
auth_basic "Restricted Access";
auth_basic_user_file /etc/nginx/htpasswd.users;

location / {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:5601;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection 'upgrade';
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;
}
```

```
proxy_pass http://localhost:5601;
proxy_http_version 1.1;
proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
proxy_set_header Connection 'upgrade';
proxy_set_header Host $host; proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;
```

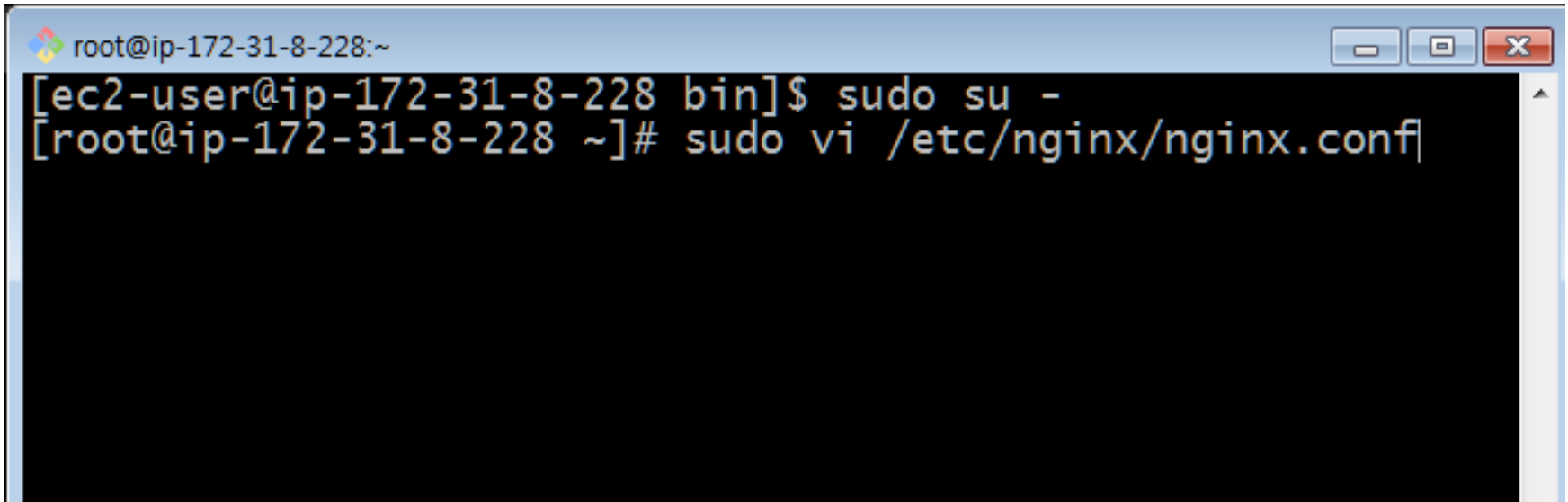

6. Tomcat + Nginx

A terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar contains the text 'root@ip-172-31-8-228:~' and three window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The terminal has a black background with white text. The first line shows the prompt '[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]\$' followed by the command 'sudo su -'. The second line shows the prompt '[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]#' followed by the command 'sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf'.

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

6. Tomcat + Nginx

A terminal window with a blue title bar. The title bar contains a small icon on the left and three window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close) on the right. The terminal text shows a user switching from 'ec2-user' to 'root' using 'sudo su -' and then running 'sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf'.

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

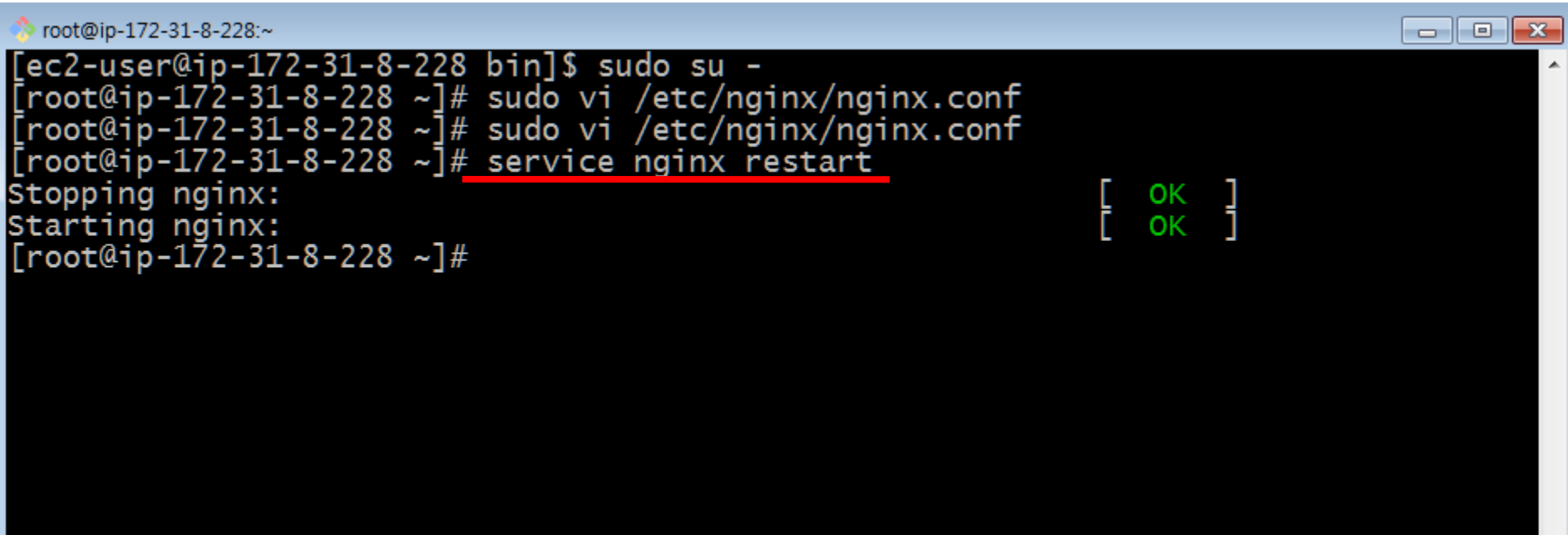
6. Tomcat + Nginx

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
index    index.html index.htm;  
  
server {  
    listen      80 default_server;  
    listen      [::]:80 default_server;  
    server_name localhost;  
    root        /usr/share/nginx/html;  
  
    # Load configuration files for the default server block.  
    include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;  
  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;  
        proxy_http_version 1.1;  
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;  
        proxy_set_header Connection 'upgrade';  
        proxy_set_header Host $host;  
        proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;  
    }  
  
    # redirect server error pages to the static page /40x.html  
    #  
    error_page 404 /404.html;  
    location = /40x.html {  
    }  
}
```

편집기에서 /location 찾은
후 편집

```
proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;  
proxy_http_version 1.1;  
proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;  
proxy_set_header Connection 'upgrade';  
proxy_set_header Host $host;  
proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;
```

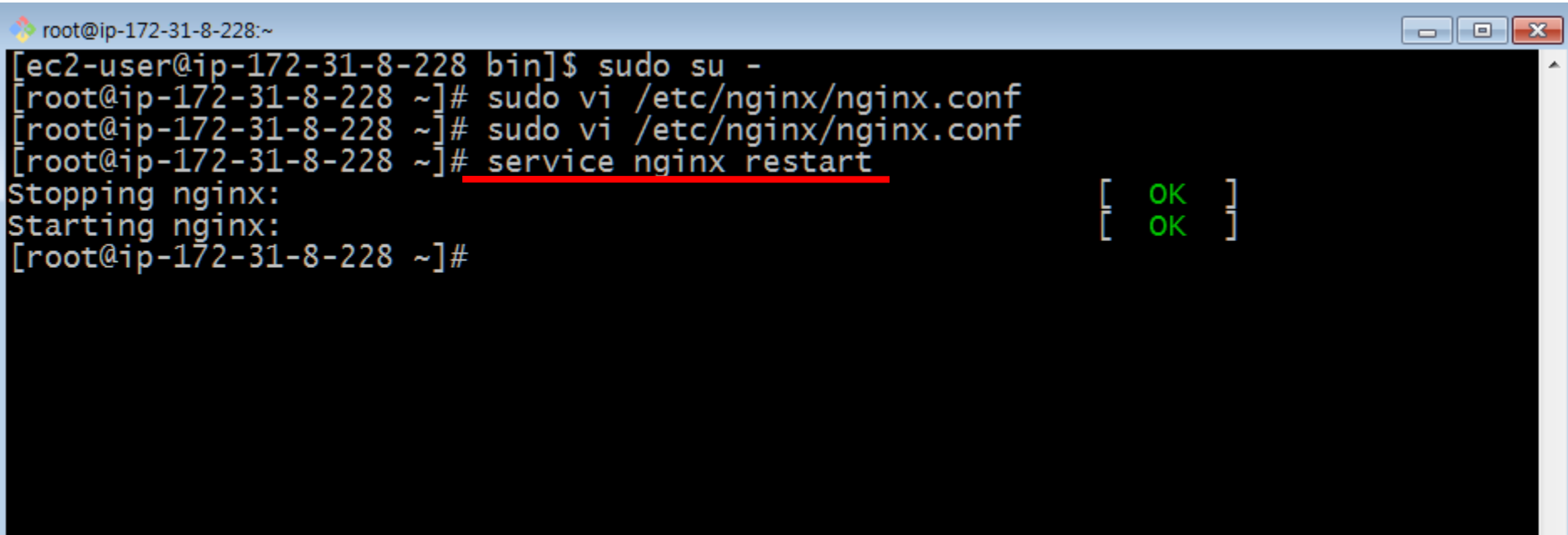
6. Tomcat + Nginx

A terminal window with a blue title bar showing the command sequence to restart Nginx. The prompt is root@ip-172-31-8-228:~. The user runs 'sudo su -' to become root. Then they run 'sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf' twice. Finally, they run 'service nginx restart', which is underlined in red. The output shows 'Stopping nginx:' and 'Starting nginx:', both followed by '[OK]' in green. The prompt returns to root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]#.

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# service nginx restart  
Stopping nginx: [ OK ]  
Starting nginx: [ OK ]  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]#
```

[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# service nginx restart

6. Tomcat + Nginx

A terminal window with a blue title bar showing the command sequence to restart Nginx. The prompt is root@ip-172-31-8-228:~. The user runs 'sudo su -' to become root. Then they run 'sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf' twice. Finally, they run 'service nginx restart', which is underlined in red. The output shows 'Stopping nginx:' and 'Starting nginx:', both followed by '[OK]' in green. The prompt returns to root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]#.

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 bin]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# service nginx restart  
Stopping nginx: [ OK ]  
Starting nginx: [ OK ]  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]#
```


[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# service nginx restart

6. Tomcat + Nginx


← → ↻ ⬆ ⓘ 13.124.60.93

Home Documentation Configuration Examples Wiki Mailing Lists

Apache Tomcat/7.0.75



If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!



Recommended Reading:

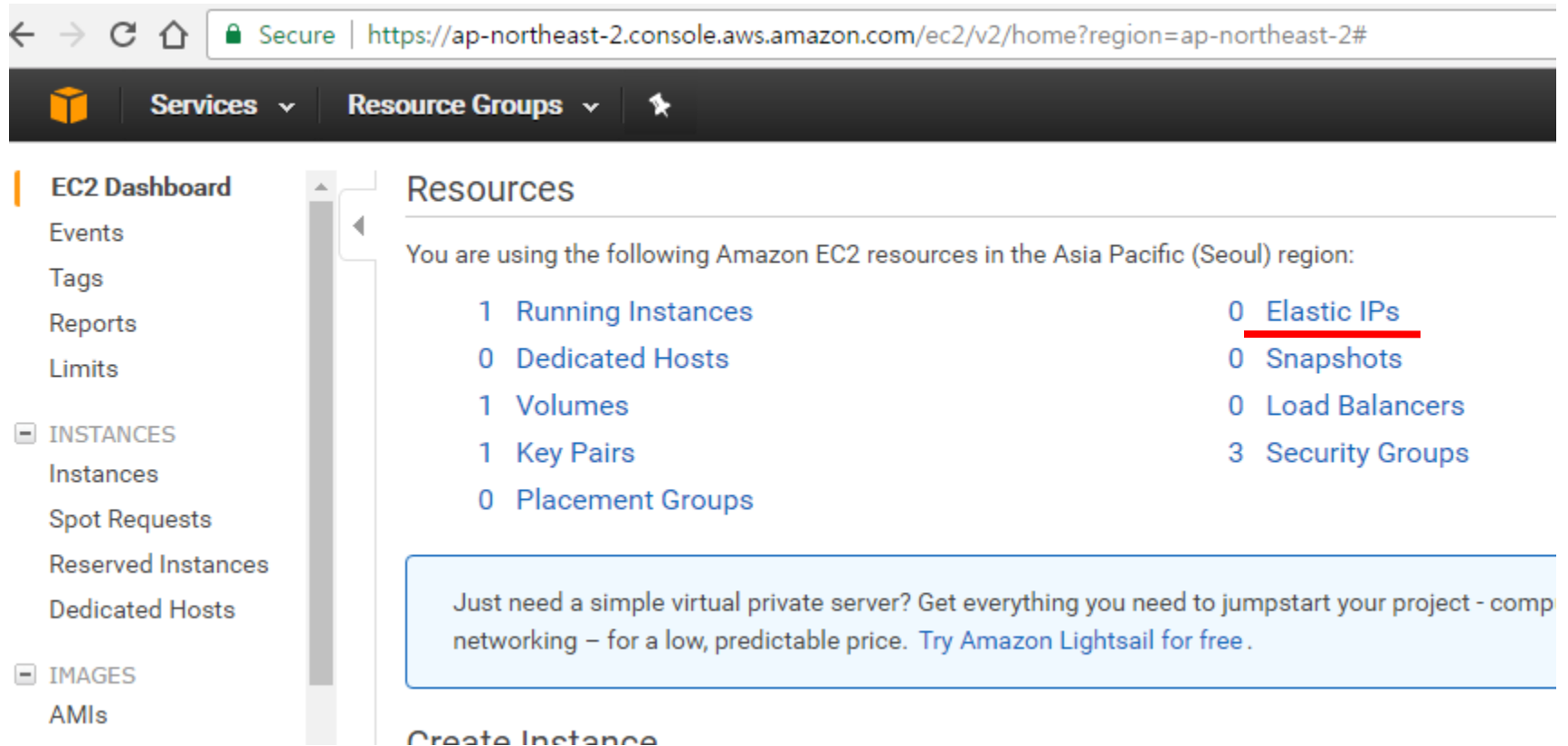
- [Security Considerations HOW-TO](#)
- [Manager Application HOW-TO](#)
- [Clustering/Session Replication HOW-TO](#)

Developer Quick Start

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Tomcat Setup | Realms & AAA | Examples | Servlet Specifications |
| First Web Application | JDBC DataSources | | Tomcat Versions |

Managing Tomcat Documentation Getting Help

7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정

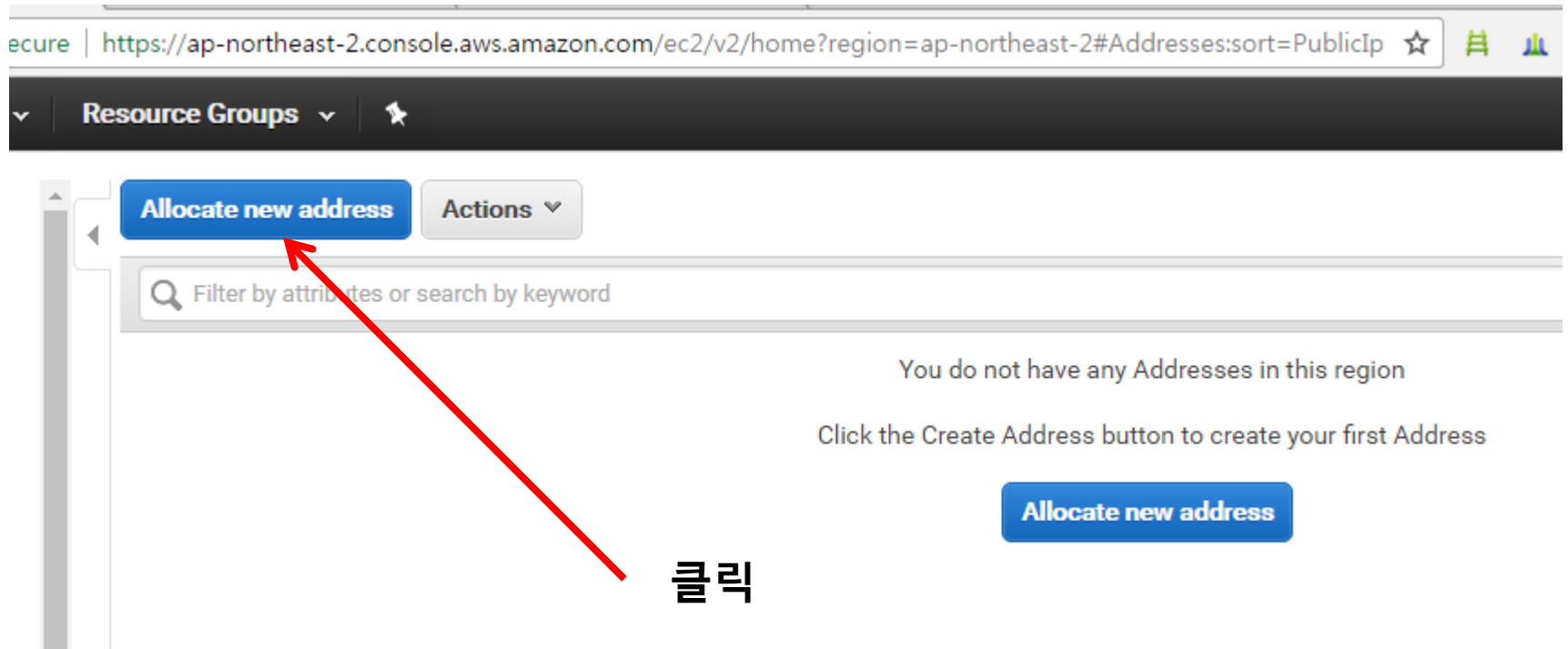


The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region. The left-hand navigation pane shows the 'EC2 Dashboard' with various options like Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES, and IMAGES. The main content area, titled 'Resources', lists the following EC2 resources:

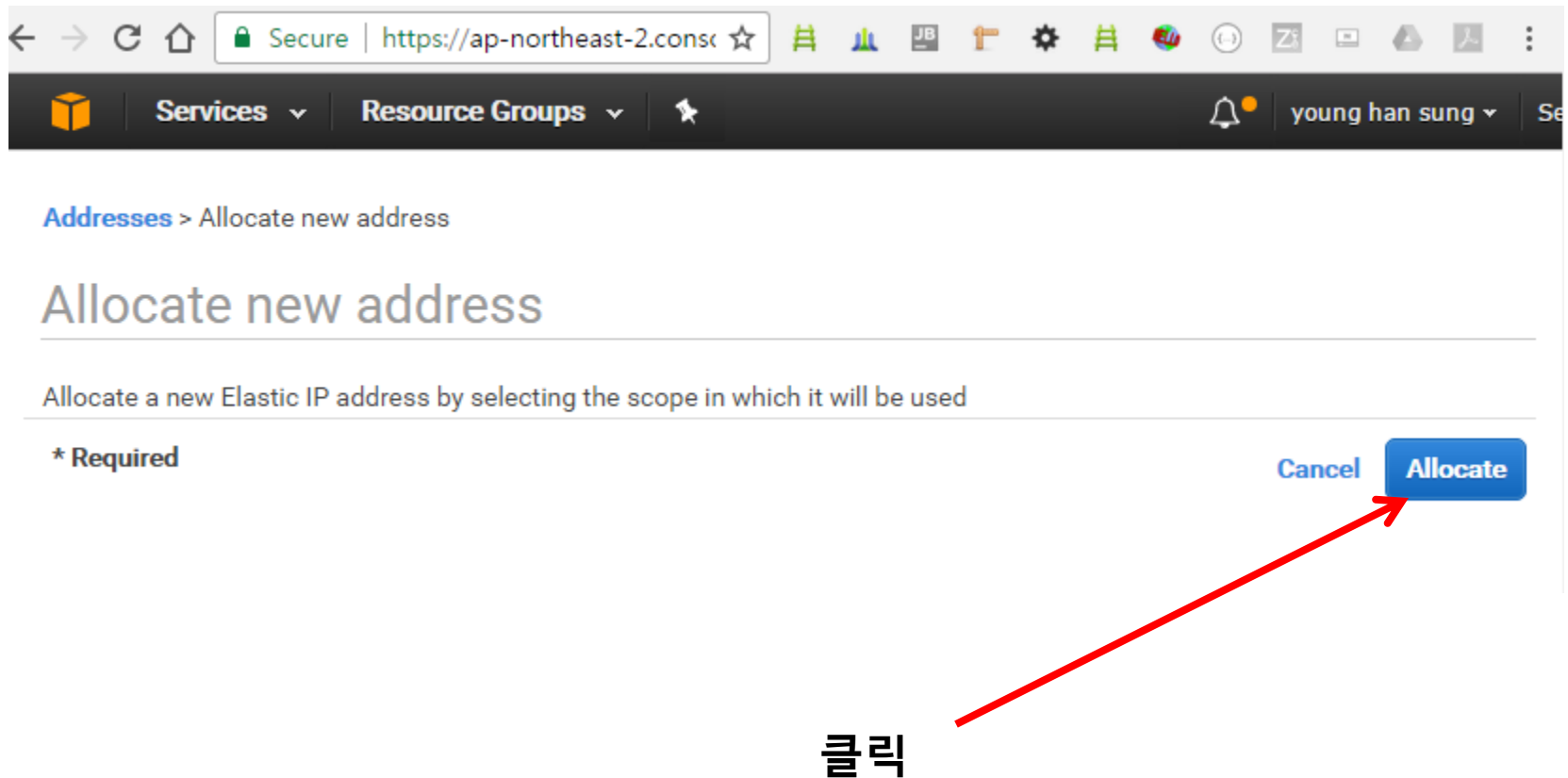
| Resource Type | Count |
|-------------------|-------|
| Running Instances | 1 |
| Dedicated Hosts | 0 |
| Volumes | 1 |
| Key Pairs | 1 |
| Placement Groups | 0 |
| Elastic IPs | 0 |
| Snapshots | 0 |
| Load Balancers | 0 |
| Security Groups | 3 |

The 'Elastic IPs' resource is highlighted with a red underline. Below the resource list, a promotional banner for Amazon Lightsail is displayed, stating: 'Just need a simple virtual private server? Get everything you need to jumpstart your project - comp networking – for a low, predictable price. Try Amazon Lightsail for free.'

7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정



7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정



7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정



[Addresses](#) > Allocate new address

Allocate new address

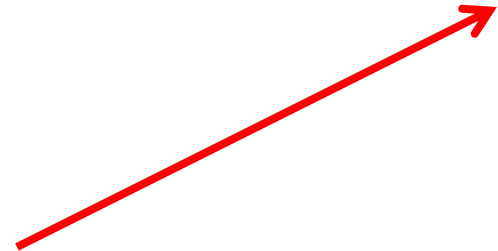


New address request succeeded

Elastic IP 13.124.70.48

Close

클릭



7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for Elastic IP addresses. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES, and IMAGES. The main content area displays the 'Elastic IP' section with a table of allocated addresses. A red arrow points to the 'Allocate new address' button, and another red arrow points to the 'Associate address' option in the Actions dropdown menu.


| | Elastic IP | Instance | Private IP address |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 13.124.70.48 | eipalloc-19c87470 | - |

1.마우스 우클릭

2.Associate
address 선택


7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address (13.124.70.48)

Resource type ☒ Instance  ☐ Network interface

Instance i-0534ddeb00c65313d 

Private IP 172.31.8.228  

Reassociation ☐ Allow Elastic IP to be reassociated if already attached 



Warning

If you associate an Elastic IP address with your instance, your current public IP address is released. [Learn more.](#)

* Required

Cancel

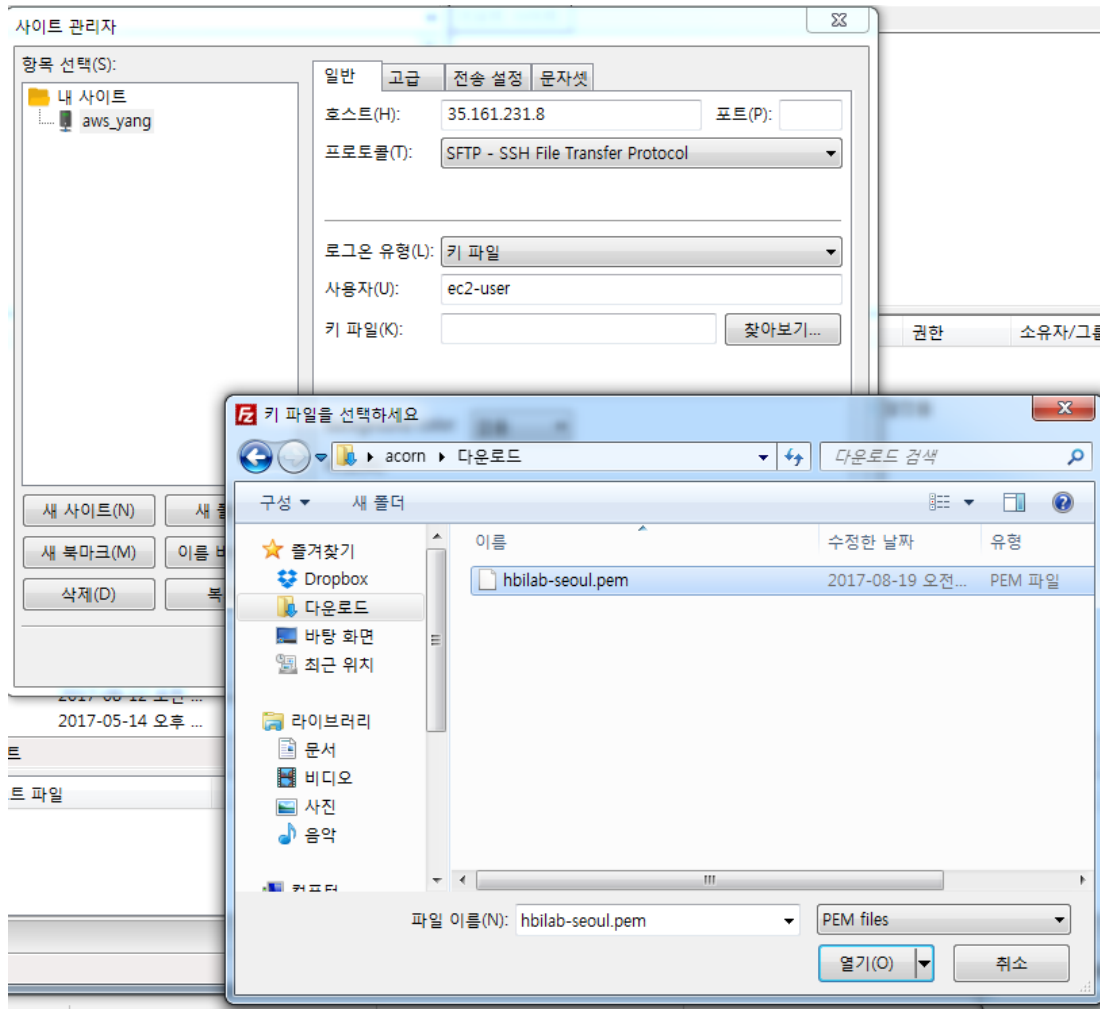
Associate

1. 기존 Instance
선택

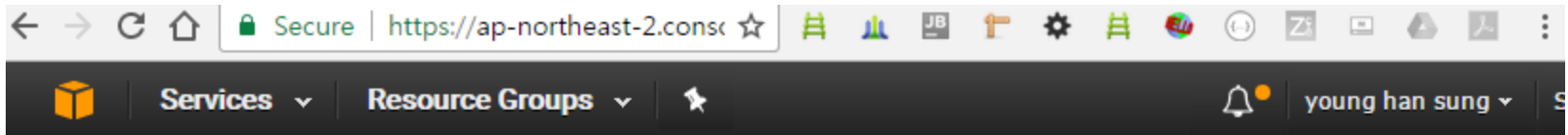
2. 기존 Instance
의 IP 선택

3. 클릭

파일 질라 ftp 연결



7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정



[Addresses](#) > Associate address

Associate address

✓ Associate address request succeeded

Close

7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정

The image shows two screenshots from the AWS Management Console. The top screenshot displays the 'Elastic IP' page with a table of allocated addresses. The bottom screenshot displays the 'Instances' page with a table of running instances. A red arrow points from the Elastic IP address '13.124.70.48' in the top screenshot to the 'IPv4 Public IP' field of an instance in the bottom screenshot, illustrating how an Elastic IP is associated with an instance.

Top Screenshot: Elastic IP Allocation

| Elastic IP | Allocation ID | Instance | Private IP address |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>13.124.70.48</u> | eipalloc-19c87470 | <u>i-0534ddeb00c65313d</u> | 172.31.8.228 |

Bottom Screenshot: Instance Details

| Alarm Status | Public DNS (IPv4) | IPv4 Public IP | IPv6 IPs |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| None | ec2-13-124-70-48.ap-no... | <u>13.124.70.48</u> | - |

Annotations:

- elastic ip 와 instance의 ip 가 같은 것을 확인할 수 있음 (Can confirm that the elastic ip and the instance's ip are the same)
- 기존의 instance와 연결됨
이렇게 elastic ip를 설정하면 서버를 재시작해도 ip가 변경되지 않음 (Connected to the existing instance
By setting the elastic ip like this, the ip does not change even after restarting the server)

7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정

| 선택 | 호스트명 | IP 주소 | 비용 |
|--|---|---|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 신청 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 변경 <input type="checkbox"/> 해지 | <input type="text" value="trial"/> .ezbarreview.com | <input type="text" value="13.124.70.48"/> | 무료 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 신청 <input type="checkbox"/> 변경 <input type="checkbox"/> 해지 | <input type="text"/> .ezbarreview.com | <input type="text"/> | 무료 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 신청 <input type="checkbox"/> 변경 <input type="checkbox"/> 해지 | <input type="text"/> .ezbarreview.com | <input type="text"/> | 무료 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 신청 <input type="checkbox"/> 변경 <input type="checkbox"/> 해지 | <input type="text"/> .ezbarreview.com | <input type="text"/> | 무료 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 신청 <input type="checkbox"/> 변경 <input type="checkbox"/> 해지 | <input type="text"/> .ezbarreview.com | <input type="text"/> | 무료 |

elastic ip로 설정된 ip주소를 도메인(trial.ezbarreview.com)과 연결

Whois 설정화면

7. Elastic IP 및 도메인 설정


trial.ezbarreview.com

Home Documentation Configuration Examples Wiki Mailing Lists Find Help

Apache Tomcat/7.0.75

THE APACHE SOFTWARE FOUNDATION
http://www.apache.org/

If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!



Recommended Reading:

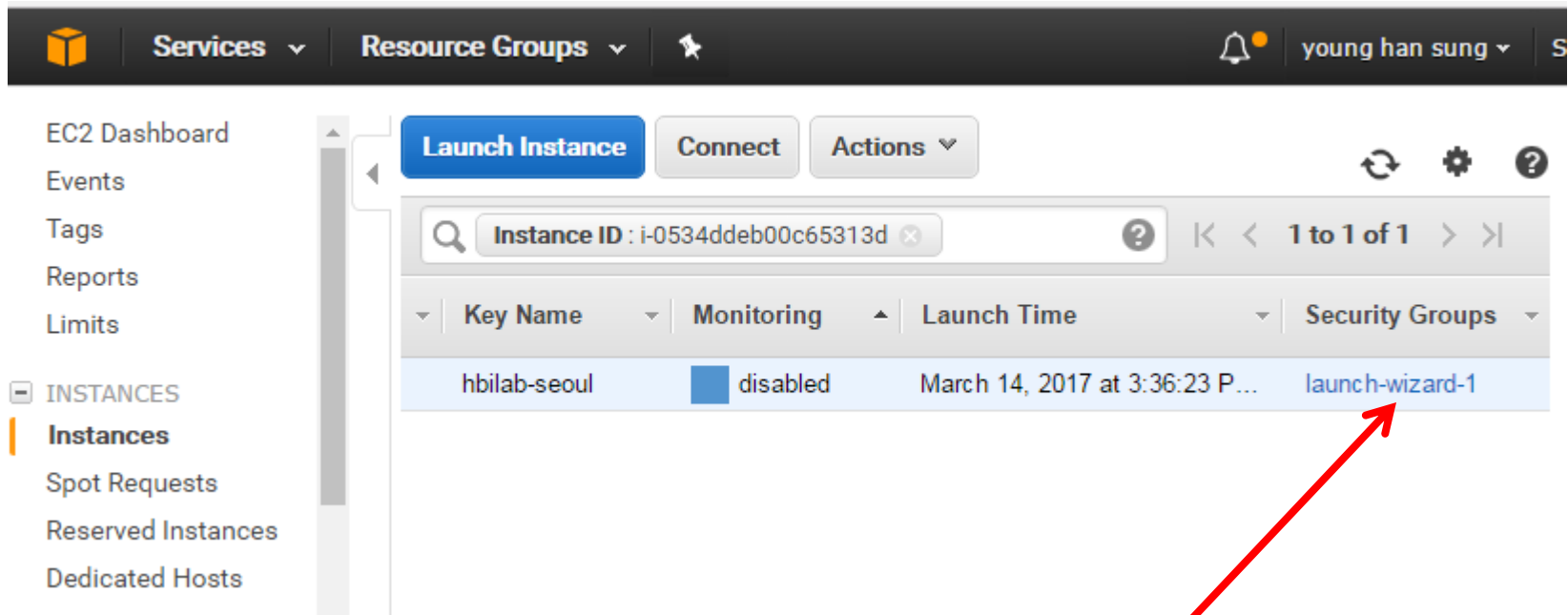
- [Security Considerations HOW-TO](#)
- [Manager Application HOW-TO](#)
- [Clustering/Session Replication HOW-TO](#)

Server Status
Manager App
Host Manager

Developer Quick Start

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Tomcat Setup | Realms & AAA | Examples | Servlet Specifications |
| First Web Application | JDBC DataSources | | Tomcat Versions |

8. Https(SSL)



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and a user profile 'young han sung'. The left sidebar lists navigation options: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES (expanded), Instances (selected), Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, and Dedicated Hosts. The main content area displays the 'Launch Instance' wizard. At the top, there are buttons for 'Launch Instance', 'Connect', and 'Actions'. Below these is a search bar for 'Instance ID' with the value 'i-0534ddeb00c65313d'. A table lists the instance details:

| Key Name | Monitoring | Launch Time | Security Groups |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| hbilab-seoul | disabled | March 14, 2017 at 3:36:23 P... | launch-wizard-1 |

A red arrow points from the text '클릭' (Click) to the 'launch-wizard-1' link in the 'Security Groups' column.

클릭

8. Https(SSL)

Resource Groups ▾

Create Security Group Actions ▾

search : sg-6d7da405 Add filter

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name ▾ | Group ID ▴ | Group Name ▾ | VPC ID |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | sg-6d7da405 | launch-wizard-1 | vpc-3d752b54 |

Security Group: sg-6d7da405

Description Inbound Outbound Tags

Edit

| Type ⓘ | Protocol ⓘ | Port Range ⓘ |
|--------|------------|--------------|
| HTTP | TCP | 80 |
| HTTP | TCP | 80 |
| SSH | TCP | 22 |

1. 클릭

2. 클릭

8. Https(SSL)

Edit inbound rules

X

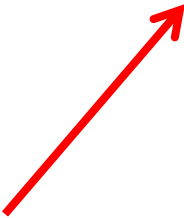
| Type ⓘ | Protocol ⓘ | Port Range ⓘ | Source ⓘ | |
|---------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|---|
| HTTP ▾ | TCP | 80 | Custom ▾ 0.0.0.0/0 | X |
| HTTP ▾ | TCP | 80 | Custom ▾ ::/0 | X |
| SSH ▾ | TCP | 22 | Custom ▾ 0.0.0.0/0 | X |
| HTTPS ▾ | TCP | 443 | Anywhere ▾ 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0 | X |

Add Rule

Cancel

Save

클릭



8. Https(SSL)

Description

Inbound

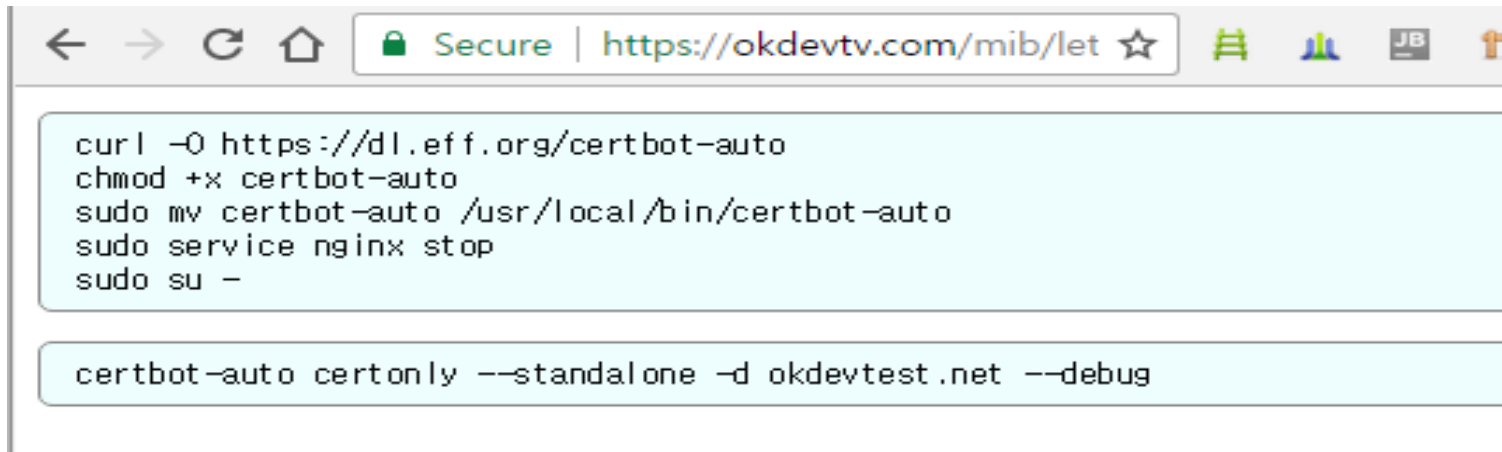
Outbound

Tags

Edit

| Type ⓘ | Protocol ⓘ | Port Range ⓘ | Source ⓘ |
|--------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| HTTP | TCP | 80 | 0.0.0.0/0 |
| HTTP | TCP | 80 | ::/0 |
| SSH | TCP | 22 | 0.0.0.0/0 |
| HTTPS | TCP | 443 | 0.0.0.0/0 |
| HTTPS | TCP | 443 | ::/0 |

8. Https(SSL)



8. Https(SSL)

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:~  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ curl -O https://dl.eff.org/certbot-auto  
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current  
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed  
100 46789 100 46789 0 0 13810 0 0:00:03 0:00:03 --:--:-- 13814  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ chmod +x certbot-auto  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo mv certbot-auto /usr/local/bin/certbot-auto  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo service nginx stop  
Stopping nginx: [ OK ]  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo su -  
Last login: Tue Mar 14 03:27:54 UTC 2017 on pts/0  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# ^C  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# certbot-auto certonly --standalone -d okdevtest.net --debug
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ curl -O https://dl.eff.org/certbot-auto  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ chmod +x certbot-auto  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo mv certbot-auto /usr/local/bin/certbot-auto  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo service nginx stop  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]$ sudo su -  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 ~]# certbot-auto certonly --standalone -d  
trial.ezbarreview.com --debug
```

유효기간이 3개월이기 때문에 유효기간 만기전에 빨간박스 명령어를
실행해주면 추가 3개월 연장됨

8. Https(SSL)

For more information on configuration, see:

* Official English Documentation:

<http://nginx.org/en/docs/>

* Official Russian Documentation:

<http://nginx.org/ru/docs/>

user nginx;

worker_processes auto;

error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;

pid /var/run/nginx.pid;

Load dynamic modules. See

/usr/share/nginx/README.fedora.

include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;

events {

worker_connections 1024;

}

8. Https(SSL)

```
http {  
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '  
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '  
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for";  
  
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;  
  
    sendfile          on;  
    tcp_nopush        on;  
    tcp_nodelay        on;  
    keepalive_timeout 65;  
    types_hash_max_size 2048;  
  
    include           /etc/nginx/mime.types;  
    default_type       application/octet-stream;  
  
    # Load modular configuration files from the /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.  
    # See http://nginx.org/en/docs/nginx\_core\_module.html#include  
    # for more information.  
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;  
  
    index index.html index.htm;
```

8. Https(SSL)

```
server {  
    listen      80;  
    listen      [::]:80;  
    server_name ktkacademy.okdevtest.net;  
    return 301 https://\$host\$request\_uri;  
    root        /usr/share/nginx/html;  
    # Load configuration files for the default server block.  
    include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;  
        proxy_http_version 1.1;  
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;  
        proxy_set_header Connection 'upgrade';  
        proxy_set_header Host $host;  
        proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;  
    }  
    # redirect server error pages to the static page /40x.html  
    #  
    error_page 404 /404.html;  
        location = /40x.html {  
    }  
    # redirect server error pages to the static page /50x.html  
    #  
    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;  
        location = /50x.html {  
    }  
}
```

8. Https(SSL)

For more information on configuration, see:
* Official English Documentation:
<http://nginx.org/en/docs/>
* Official Russian Documentation:
<http://nginx.org/ru/docs/>

```
user nginx;  
worker_processes auto;  
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log;  
pid /var/run/nginx.pid;
```

```
# Load dynamic modules. See  
/usr/share/nginx/README.fedora.  
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;
```

```
events {  
    worker_connections 1024;  
}
```

```
http {  
    log_format main '$remote_addr -  
$remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '  
                    '$status $body_bytes_sent  
"$http_referer" '  
                    '"$http_user_agent"  
"$http_x_forwarded_for";  
  
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;  
  
    sendfile        on;  
    tcp_nopush      on;  
    tcp_nodelay      on;  
    keepalive_timeout 65;  
    types_hash_max_size 2048;  
  
    include          /etc/nginx/mime.types;  
    default_type      application/octet-stream;  
  
    # Load modular configuration files from the  
    /etc/nginx/conf.d directory.  
    # See  
    http://nginx.org/en/docs/nginx_core_module.html#  
    include  
    # for more information.  
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;  
  
    index    index.html index.htm;
```

```
server {  
    listen      80;  
    listen      [::]:80;  
    server_name ktkacademy.okdevtest.net;  
    return 301 https://$host$request_uri;  
  
    root        /usr/share/nginx/html;  
  
    # Load configuration files for the default  
    server block.  
    include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;  
  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;  
        proxy_http_version 1.1;  
        proxy_set_header Upgrade  
$http_upgrade;  
        proxy_set_header Connection  
'upgrade';  
        proxy_set_header Host $host;  
        proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;  
    }  
  
    # redirect server error pages to the static  
    page /40x.html  
    #  
    error_page 404 /404.html;  
        location = /40x.html {  
    }  
  
    # redirect server error pages to the static  
    page /50x.html  
    #  
    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;  
        location = /50x.html {  
    }  
}
```

8. Https(SSL)

```
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name ktkacademy.okdevtest.net;
    # add Strict-Transport-Security to prevent man in
the middle attacks
    add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-
age=31536000";

    ssl_certificate
/etc/letsencrypt/live/ktkacademy.okdevtest.net/fullchai
n.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key
/etc/letsencrypt/live/ktkacademy.okdevtest.net/privkey.
pem;
    ssl_stapling on;
    ssl_stapling_verify on;
    ssl_trusted_certificate
/etc/letsencrypt/live/ktkacademy.okdevtest.net/fullchai
n.pem;
    #ssl_dhparam
/etc/letsencrypt/live/ktkacademy.okdevtest.net/dhpara
ms.pem;
    ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
```

```
ssl_ciphers 'ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-
ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-
SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:DHE-RSA-
AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-
SHA256:kEDH+AESGCM:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-
SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-
AES128-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDHE-RSA-
AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDHE-
RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-
AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:DHE-DSS-
AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:DHE-DSS-
AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:AES128-GCM-
SHA256:AES256-GCM-SHA384:AES128-SHA256:AES256-
SHA256:AES128-SHA:AES256-SHA:AES:CAMELLIA:DES-
CBC3-
SHA:!aNULL:!eNULL:!EXPORT:!DES:!RC4:!MD5:!PSK:!aEC
DH:!EDH-DSS-DES-CBC3-SHA:!EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-
SHA:!KRB5-DES-CBC3-SHA';
```

```
#charset koi8-r;
access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
```

```
location / {
    proxy_pass http://127.0.0.1:8080;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection 'upgrade';
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_cache_bypass $http_upgrade;
}
```

```
# redirect server error pages to the static page
/50x.html
#
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
location = /50x.html {
    root /usr/share/nginx/html;
}
}
```

8. Https(SSL)

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:/etc/nginx  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# cd /etc/nginx  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# cp nginx.conf nginx.conf.bk  
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# vi nginx.conf|
```

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:/etc/nginx
```

d + shift + g => 모두삭제

8. Https(SSL)

```
http {  
    log_format  main  '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '  
                      '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '  
                      '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';  
  
    access_log  /var/log/nginx/access.log  main;  
  
    sendfile            on;  
    tcp_nopush          on;  
    tcp_nodelay         on;  
    keepalive_timeout   65;  
    types_hash_max_size 2048;  
  
    %s/ktkacademy.okdevtest.net/trial.ezbarreview.com/g
```

문서를 붙여 넣은 후 아래의 명령어를 실행하여 문자열을 교체함

`:%s/ktkacademy.okdevtest.net/trial.ezbarreview.com/g`

8. Https(SSL)

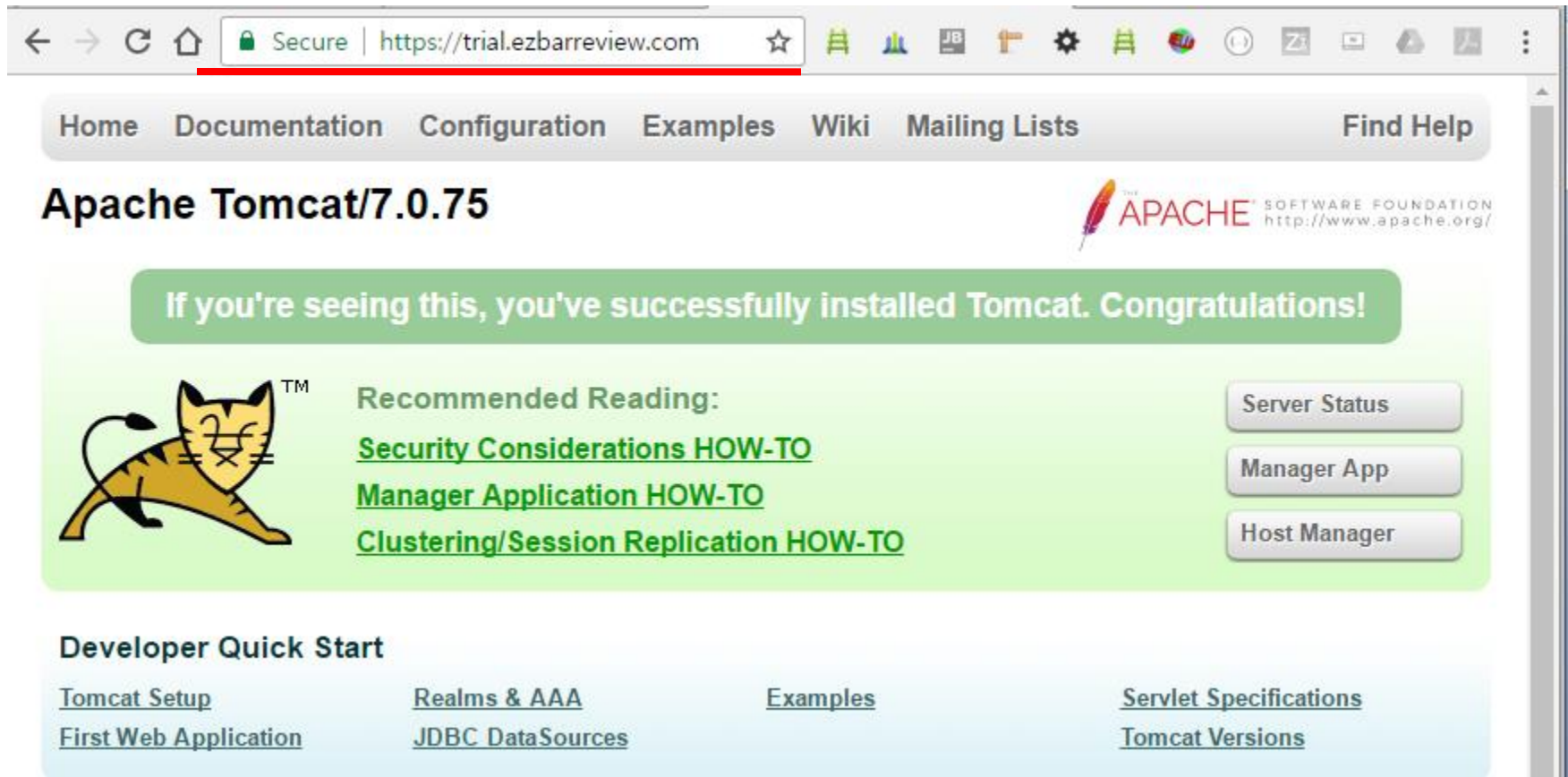
```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:/etc/nginx
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# |
```

[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# nginx -t
실행하여 설정파일이 잘 수정되었는지 확인함

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:/etc/nginx
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# service nginx restart
Stopping nginx: [FAILED]
Starting nginx: [ OK ]
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# |
```

[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# service nginx restart

8. Https(SSL)




The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://trial.ezbarreview.com>. The page title is "Apache Tomcat/7.0.75". The navigation bar includes links for Home, Documentation, Configuration, Examples, Wiki, and Mailing Lists, along with a "Find Help" button. A green banner message states: "If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!". Below this, on the left, is the Tomcat logo (a stylized orange cat). To the right of the logo, under the heading "Recommended Reading:", are three links: [Security Considerations HOW-TO](#), [Manager Application HOW-TO](#), and [Clustering/Session Replication HOW-TO](#). Further right are three buttons: "Server Status", "Manager App", and "Host Manager". At the bottom, a "Developer Quick Start" section contains four links: [Tomcat Setup](#), [First Web Application](#), [Realms & AAA](#), [JDBC DataSources](#), [Examples](#), [Servlet Specifications](#), and [Tomcat Versions](#).


← → ↻ 🏠 Secure | <https://trial.ezbarreview.com> ☆

Home Documentation Configuration Examples Wiki Mailing Lists Find Help

Apache Tomcat/7.0.75

 **APACHE** SOFTWARE FOUNDATION
<http://www.apache.org/>

If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!

 TM

Recommended Reading:

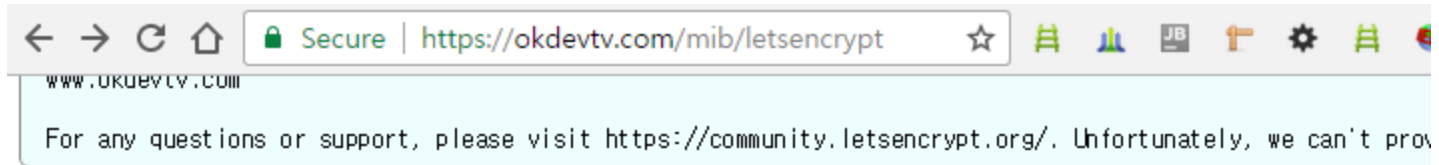
- [Security Considerations HOW-TO](#)
- [Manager Application HOW-TO](#)
- [Clustering/Session Replication HOW-TO](#)

Server Status
Manager App
Host Manager

Developer Quick Start

- [Tomcat Setup](#)
- [First Web Application](#)
- [Realms & AAA](#)
- [JDBC DataSources](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Servlet Specifications](#)
- [Tomcat Versions](#)

8. Https(SSL)



nginx update expiry

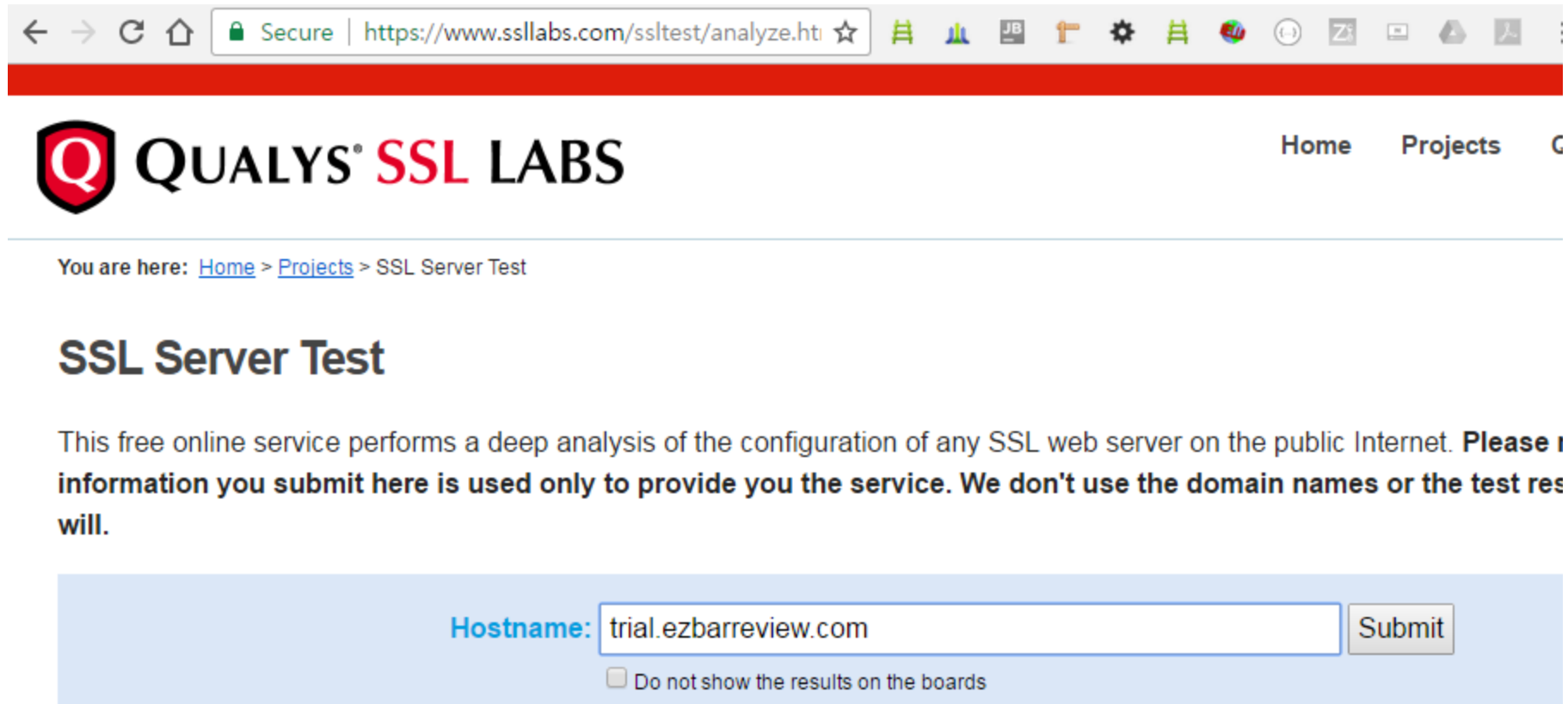
```
service nginx stop
./letsencrypt-auto certonly --renew-by-default -a standalone -d okdevtest.net -d www.okdevtest.net
service nginx start
```

- 무중단 갱신 가능 : http://www.phpschool.com/gnuboard4/bbs/board.php?bo_table=tipntec
 - thanks to @shjxenoside

참고

- SSL Test
 - <https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html>

8. Https(SSL)



The screenshot shows the Qualys SSL Labs website. The browser's address bar displays the URL <https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html>. The page features the Qualys SSL Labs logo and navigation links for Home and Projects. A breadcrumb trail indicates the current location: Home > Projects > SSL Server Test. The main heading is "SSL Server Test". A descriptive paragraph states: "This free online service performs a deep analysis of the configuration of any SSL web server on the public Internet. **Please** information you submit here is used only to provide you the service. We don't use the domain names or the test results will." Below this, there is a form with a "Hostname:" label, a text input field containing "trial.ezbarreview.com", and a "Submit" button. A checkbox labeled "Do not show the results on the boards" is also present.

Secure | <https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html>

QUALYS® SSL LABS Home Projects

You are here: [Home](#) > [Projects](#) > SSL Server Test

SSL Server Test

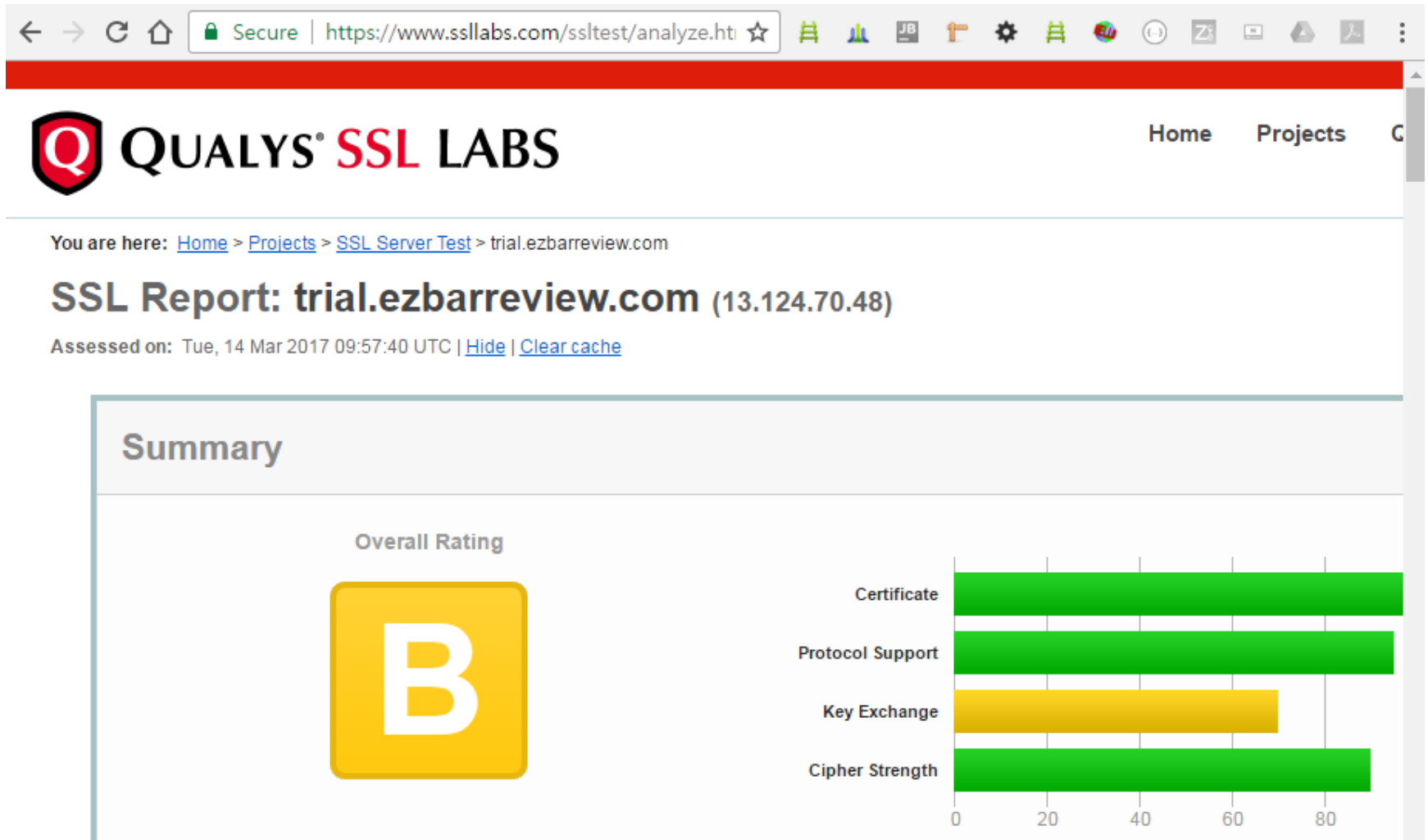
This free online service performs a deep analysis of the configuration of any SSL web server on the public Internet. **Please** information you submit here is used only to provide you the service. We don't use the domain names or the test results will.

Hostname:

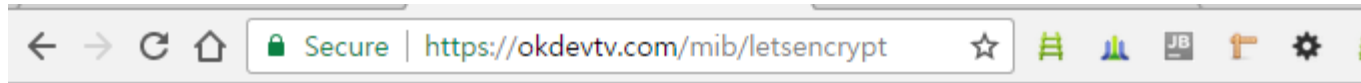
☐ Do not show the results on the boards

<https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html>

8. Https(SSL)



8. Https(SSL)

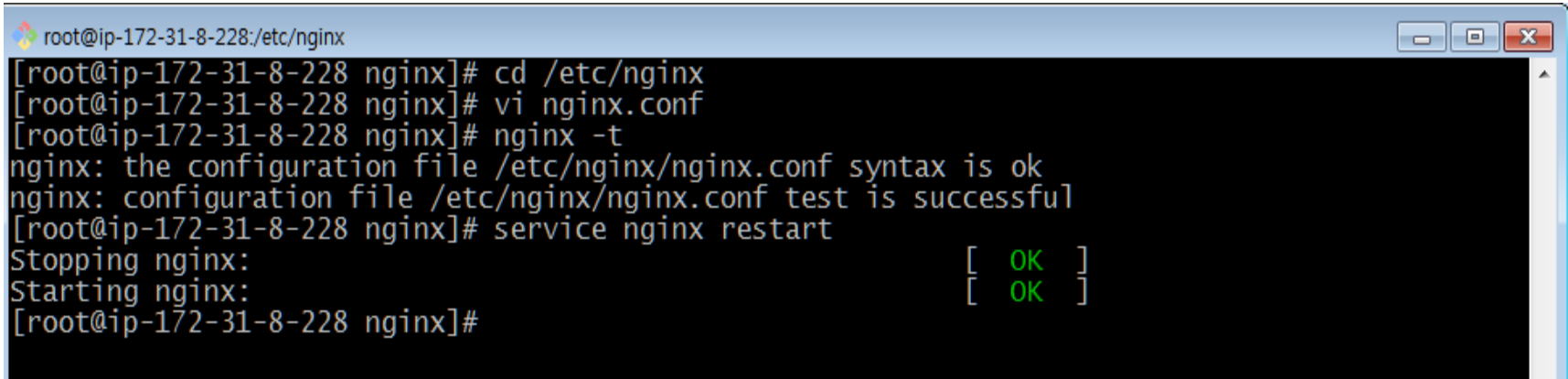


dhparams.pem

```
cd /etc/letsencrypt/archive/okdevtest.net
openssl dhparam -out dhparams.pem 2048
cd /etc/letsencrypt/live/okdevtest.net
ln -s ../../archive/okdevtest.net/dhparams.pem dhparams.pem
```

```
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# cd
/etc/letsencrypt/archive/trial.ezbarreview.com/
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 trial.ezbarreview.com]# openssl dhparam -
out dhparams.pem 2048
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 trial.ezbarreview.com]# cd
/etc/letsencrypt/live/trial.ezbarreview.com/
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 trial.ezbarreview.com]# ln -
s ../../archive/trial.ezbarreview.com/dhparams.pem dhparams.pem
```

8. Https(SSL)

A terminal window with a blue title bar showing the path 'root@ip-172-31-8-228:/etc/nginx'. The terminal text shows the user navigating to /etc/nginx, editing nginx.conf, testing the configuration with 'nginx -t', and restarting the service with 'service nginx restart'. The restart command shows 'Stopping nginx:' and 'Starting nginx:' both with '[OK]' status.

```
root@ip-172-31-8-228:/etc/nginx
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# cd /etc/nginx
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# vi nginx.conf
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]# service nginx restart
Stopping nginx:          [ OK ]
Starting nginx:          [ OK ]
[root@ip-172-31-8-228 nginx]#
```

]vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf 파일 수정

#ssl_dhparam

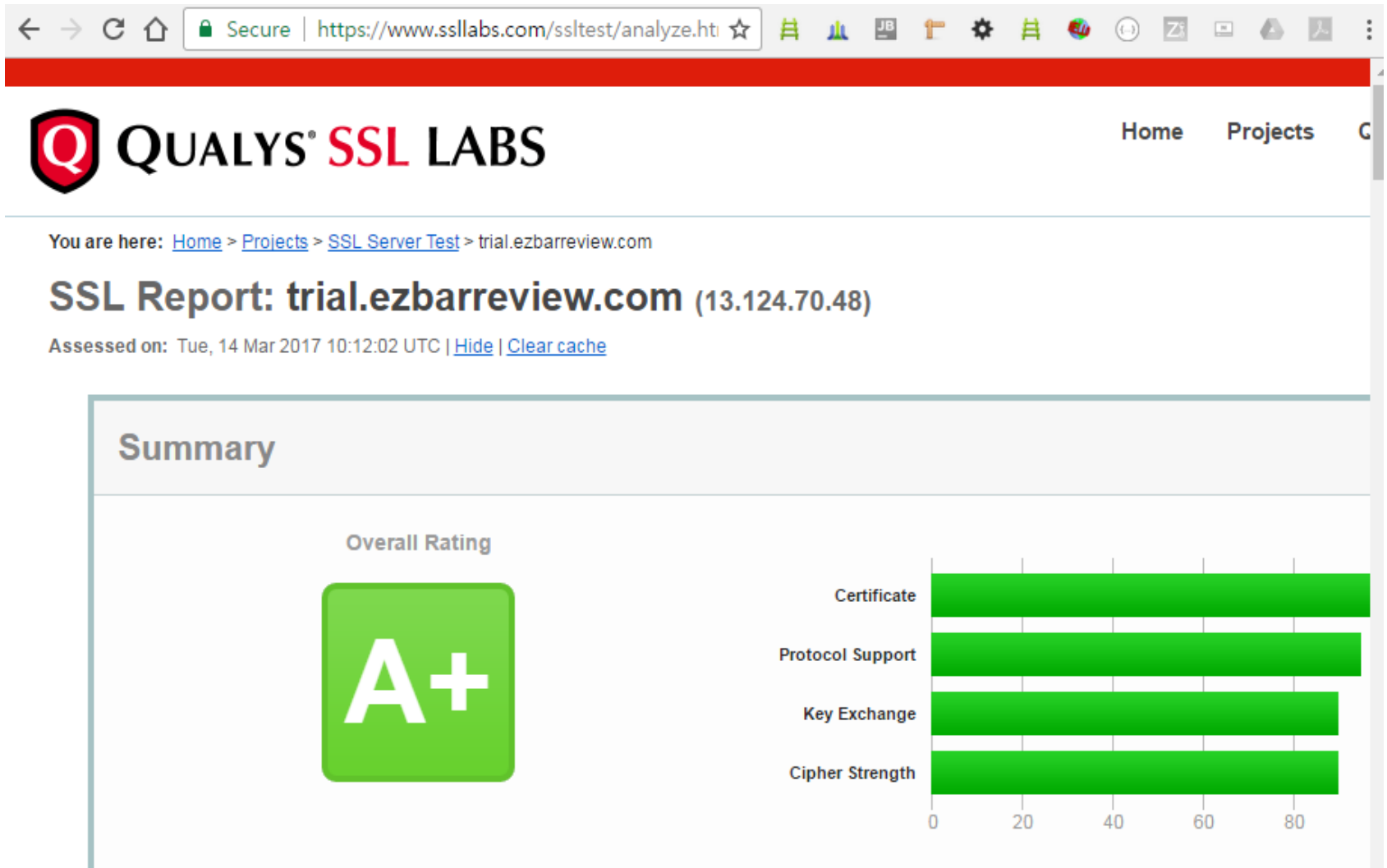
/etc/letsencrypt/live/trial.ezbarreview.com/dhparams.pem;

주석 제거

]nginx -t

]service nginx restart

8. Https(SSL)



설치위치

Tomcat 설치위치 : /opt/tomcat7(ec2-user 사용자로 설치)

Nginx 설치위치 : /etc/nginx(root 사용자로 설치)

> 인증서 만료시 갱신방법

>sudo su -

>service nginx stop

>certbot-auto certonly --renew-by-default -a standalone -d
www.easybarreview.com -d easybarreview.com -d
trial.easybarreview.com

>service nginx start