



Computer Science

ICBC Flex Work

Installation Instructions

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Version 0.1

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1 Introduction

This document is the **Installation Instructions** for **Flex Work**, the desk-sharing solution by *Team Flex*, for *ICBC*. We are a team of six UBC Computer Science students. This Installation Instruction will describes how to set up dependencies, how to install our application, and how to start our application.

2 Dependencies

2.1 Microsoft Active Directory

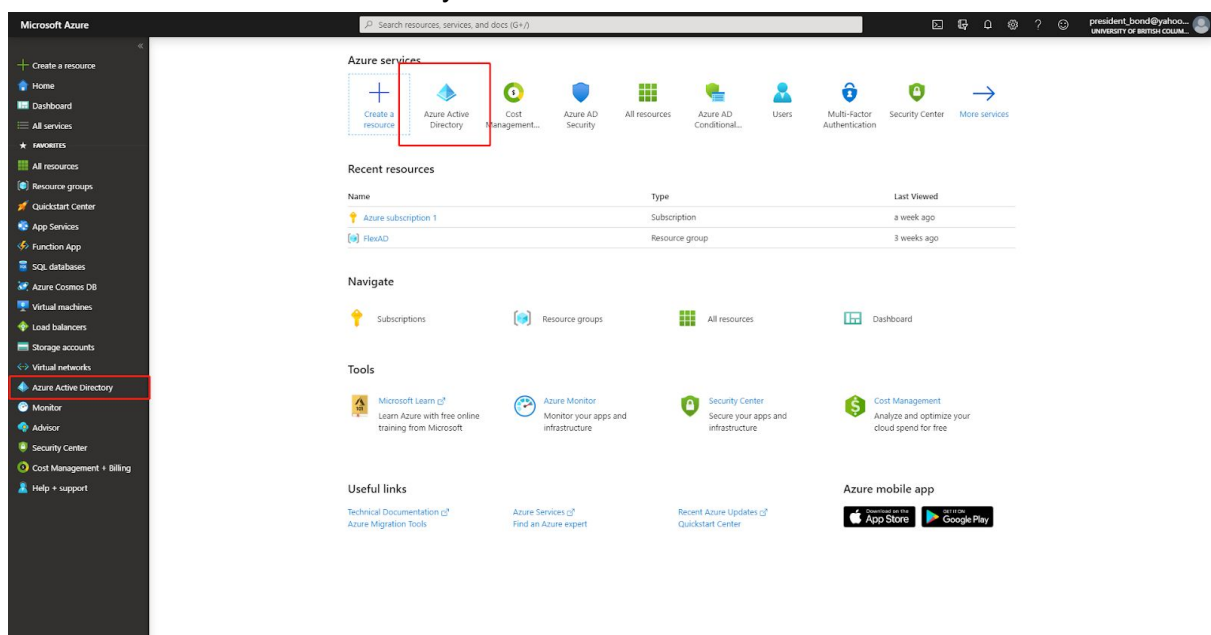
In the production environment, ICBC should register our application under their Active Directory. Then edit Active Directory config in our application: `frontend/src/auth.js` More specifically, edit `clientId`. Active Directory should add domain name to their Redirect URIs.

In the development and testing environment, We use Azure Active Directory to simulate production environments. We assume Active Directory stores email address and employee's name. Use email address as identifier. Current version of Flex Work application connects to our Azure Active Directory.

Here are the steps of setting up development Active Directory

Step 1: Login Azure Portal at <https://portal.azure.com/>

Step 2: after login, find Azure Active Directory in the left hand side menu or Azure services. Click on the Azure Active Directory



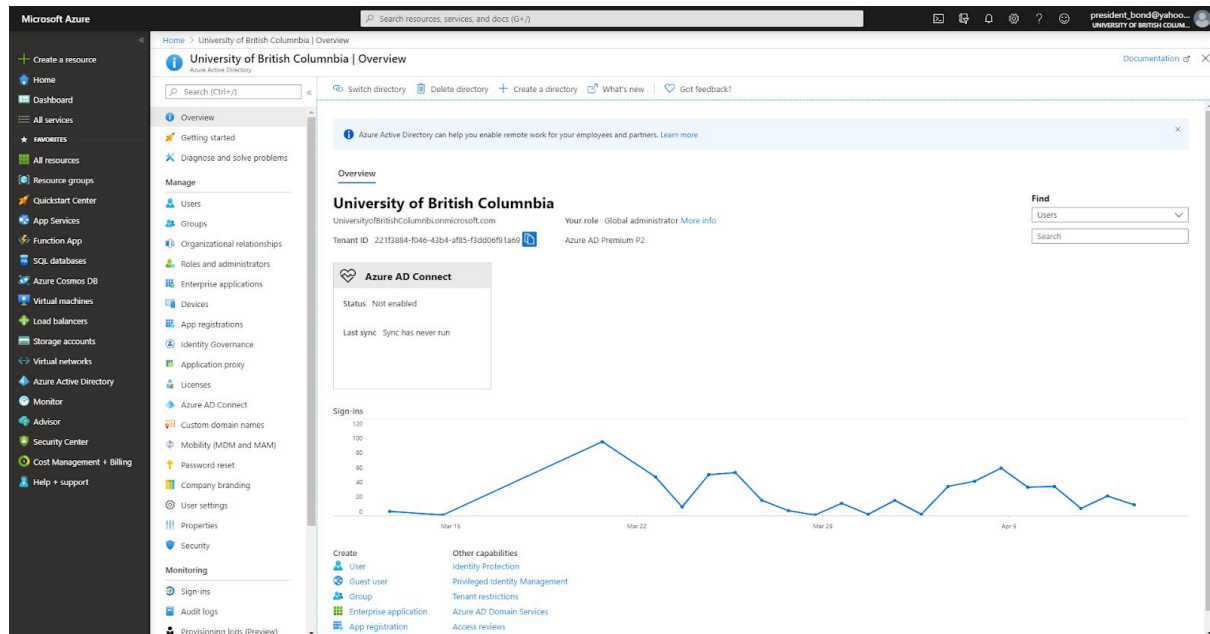
Step 3: click on “create a directory” after entering Azure Active Directory page.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with options like 'Create a resource', 'Home', 'Dashboard', 'All services', 'Favorites', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'Quickstart Center', 'App Services', 'Function App', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Billing', and 'Help + support'. The main content area is titled 'Create a directory' with a sub-header 'Azure Active Directory'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Basics', 'Configuration', and 'Review + create'. The 'Basics' tab is active. It contains a section 'Directory type' with the instruction 'Select a directory type *'. There are two radio button options: 'Azure Active Directory' (which is selected) and 'Azure Active Directory (B2C)'. A link 'Help me choose...' is also present. At the bottom of the main content area, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next: Configuration >'.

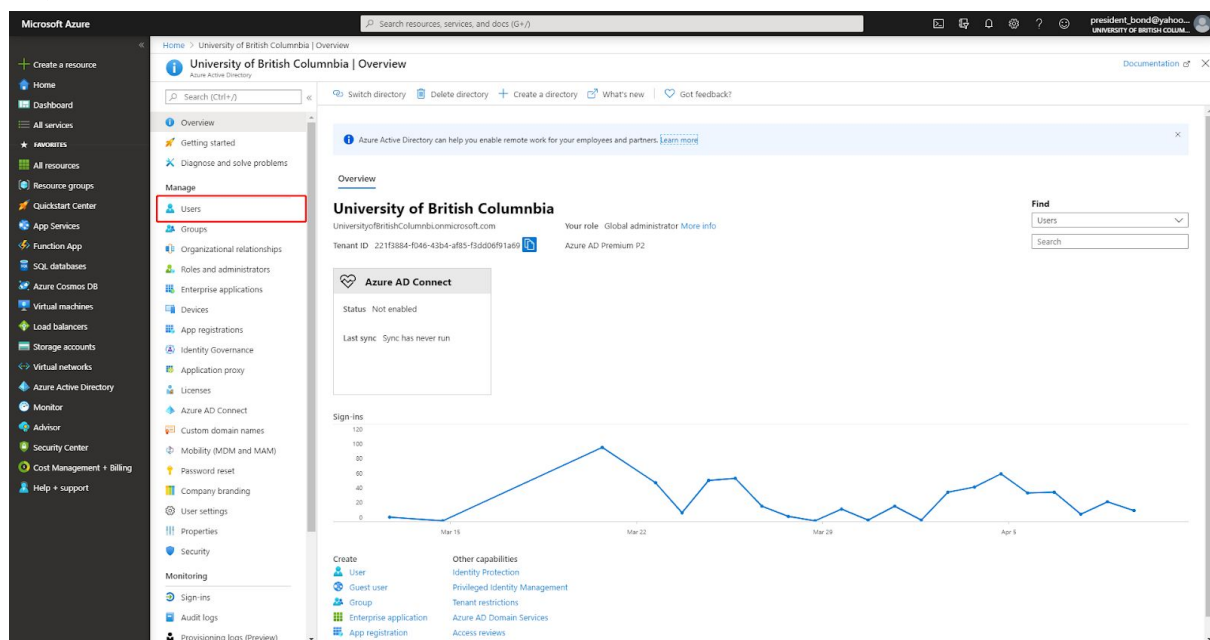
Step 4: select “Azure Active Directory”, then click “Next: Configuration”

This screenshot shows the 'Configuration' tab of the 'Create a directory' page. The sub-header is 'Directory details' with the instruction 'Configure your new directory'. There are three input fields: 'Organization name' with the value 'Contoso Organization', 'Initial domain name' with the value 'contosoorg', and 'Country/Region' with a dropdown menu showing 'United States'. Below the 'Country/Region' dropdown, there is a green checkmark and the text 'Datacenter location - United States' and 'Datacenter location is based on the country/region selected above.' At the bottom of the main content area, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next: Review + create >'.

Step 5: enter Organization name and initial domain name, then click “Review + create”. We used organization name “University of British Columbia” as an example. You should see overview of your organization after creation complete



Step 6: Then we can create users to our Active Directory. Click on the users button on the left, then click on “New user”



Step 7: In the new user page you can enter “user name” and name

Microsoft Azure

Search resources, services, and docs (0/7)

Home > University of British Columbia > Users | All users > New user

New user

University of British Columbia

Got feedback?

☒ **Create user**
 Create a new user in your organization. This user will have a user name like `alice@universityofbritishcolumbia.onmicrosoft.com`.
[I want to create users in bulk](#)

☐ **Invite user**
 Invite a new guest user to collaborate with your organization. The user will be emailed an invitation they can accept in order to begin collaborating.
[I want to invite guest users in bulk](#)

[Help me decide](#)

Identity

User name * @

The domain name I need isn't shown here

Name *

First name

Last name

Groups and roles

Groups [0 groups selected](#)

Roles [User](#)

Settings

Block sign in ☐ Yes ☒ No

Usage location

Create

You can choose to invite user if you select “invite user”

Microsoft Azure

Search resources, services, and docs (0/7)

Home > University of British Columbia > Users | All users > New user

New user

University of British Columbia

Got feedback?

☐ **Create user**
 Create a new user in your organization. This user will have a user name like `alice@universityofbritishcolumbia.onmicrosoft.com`.
[I want to create users in bulk](#)

☒ **Invite user**
 Invite a new guest user to collaborate with your organization. The user will be emailed an invitation they can accept in order to begin collaborating.
[I want to invite guest users in bulk](#)

[Help me decide](#)

Identity

Name

Email address *

First name

Last name

Personal message

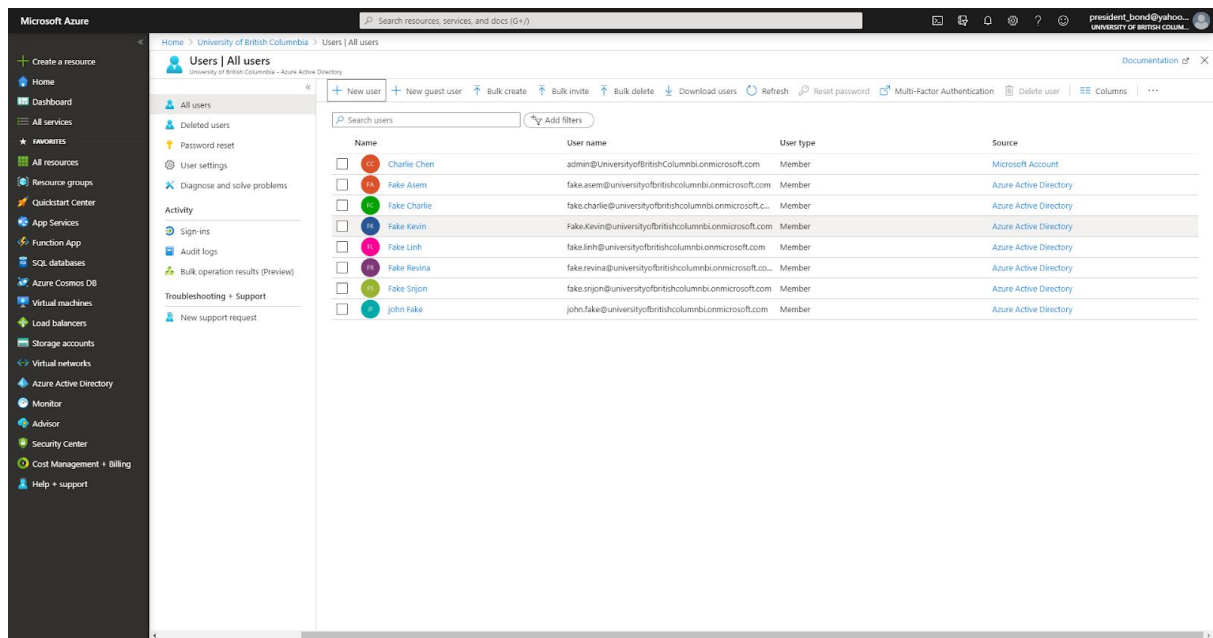
Groups and roles

Groups [0 groups selected](#)

Roles [User](#)

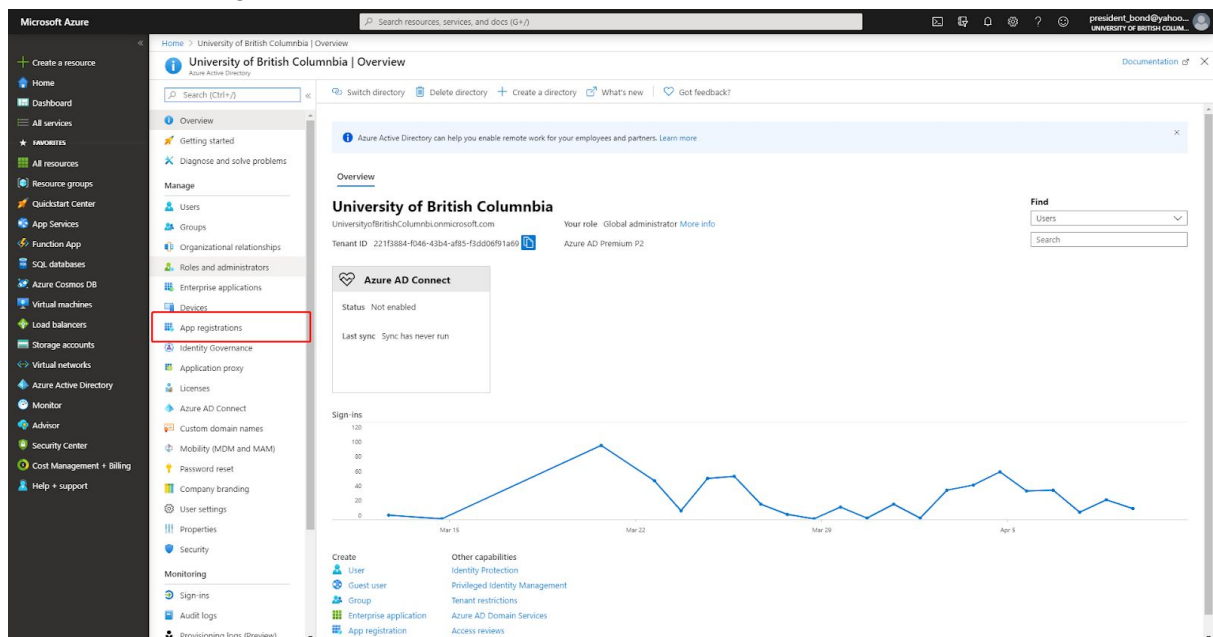
Invite

Step 8: after user creation completes you can see a list of users in the users page.



This is all users added to our development Azure Active Directory at this time.

Step 9: Now we can register our application. Click on “app registrations” on the left panel, then click “new registration”



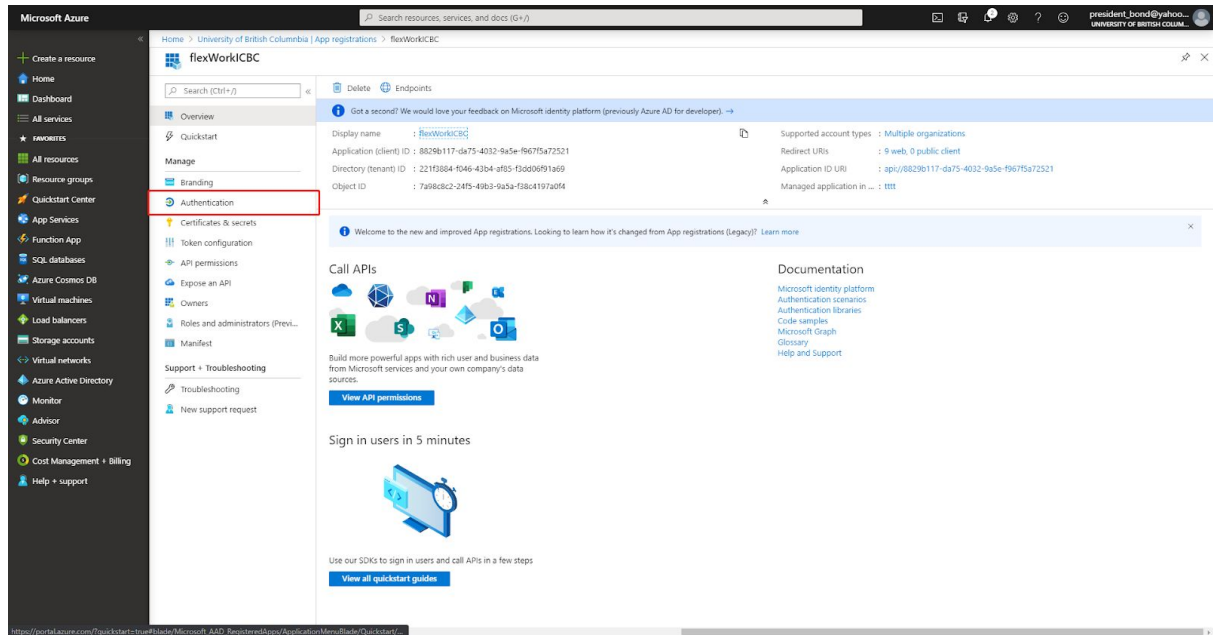
Step 10: enter “Name” of your application. In this example we use “flexWorkICBC”. Select “Accounts in this organizational directory only (University of British Columbia only - Single tenant)” then click Register

The screenshot shows the 'Register an application' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The left sidebar contains navigation links for various Azure services. The main content area has a search bar at the top. Below it, the 'Name' field is empty, with a placeholder text 'The user-facing display name for this application (this can be changed later)'. Under 'Supported account types', the first option is selected: 'Accounts in this organizational directory only (University of British Columbia only - Single tenant)'. Other options include 'Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant)' and 'Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g. Skype, Xbox)'. A 'Help me choose...' link is present. The 'Redirect URI (optional)' section shows a dropdown set to 'Web' and a text box containing 'e.g. https://myapp.com/auth'. At the bottom, there is a link to 'Microsoft Platform Policies' and a blue 'Register' button.

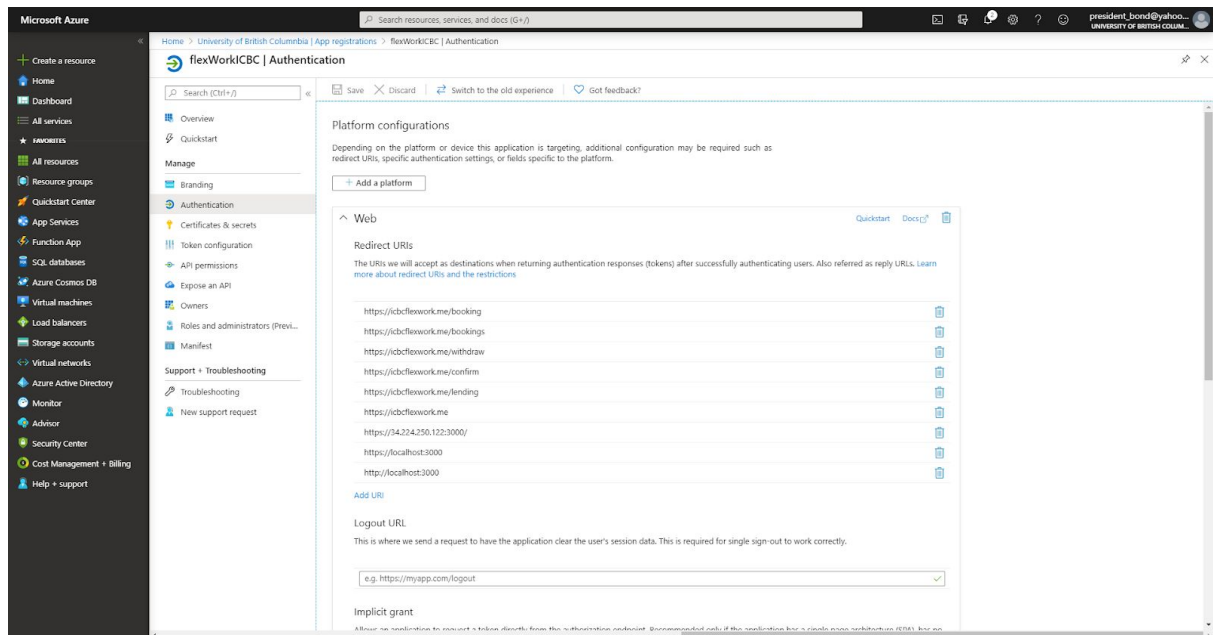
Step 11: after creation completes we should see an overview of application.

The screenshot shows the 'Overview' page for the 'flexWorkICBC' application in the Microsoft Azure portal. The left sidebar is the same as in the previous screenshot. The main content area has a search bar and a 'Delete' button. Below it, the 'Overview' tab is selected, showing a table with application details: Display name (flexWorkICBC), Application (client) ID (8829b117-da75-4032-9a5e-f9675a72521), Directory (tenant) ID (221f3884-f546-43b4-af85-f3d06991a69), and Object ID (7a98dc12-24f5-49b3-9a5a-f38c417a0f4). To the right, it shows 'Supported account types' (Multiple organizations), 'Redirect URIs' (9 web, 0 public client), 'Application ID URI' (api://8829b117-da75-4032-9a5e-f9675a72521), and 'Managed application in ...' (tttt). A 'Welcome to the new and improved App registrations' message is displayed. Below this, there are sections for 'Call APIs' (with a 'View API permissions' button), 'Sign in users in 5 minutes' (with a 'View all quickstart guides' button), and 'Documentation' (with links to Microsoft identity platform, Authentication scenarios, Authentication libraries, Code samples, Microsoft Graph, Glossary, and Help and Support).

Then we can edit authentication by click on “Authentication” on the left panel

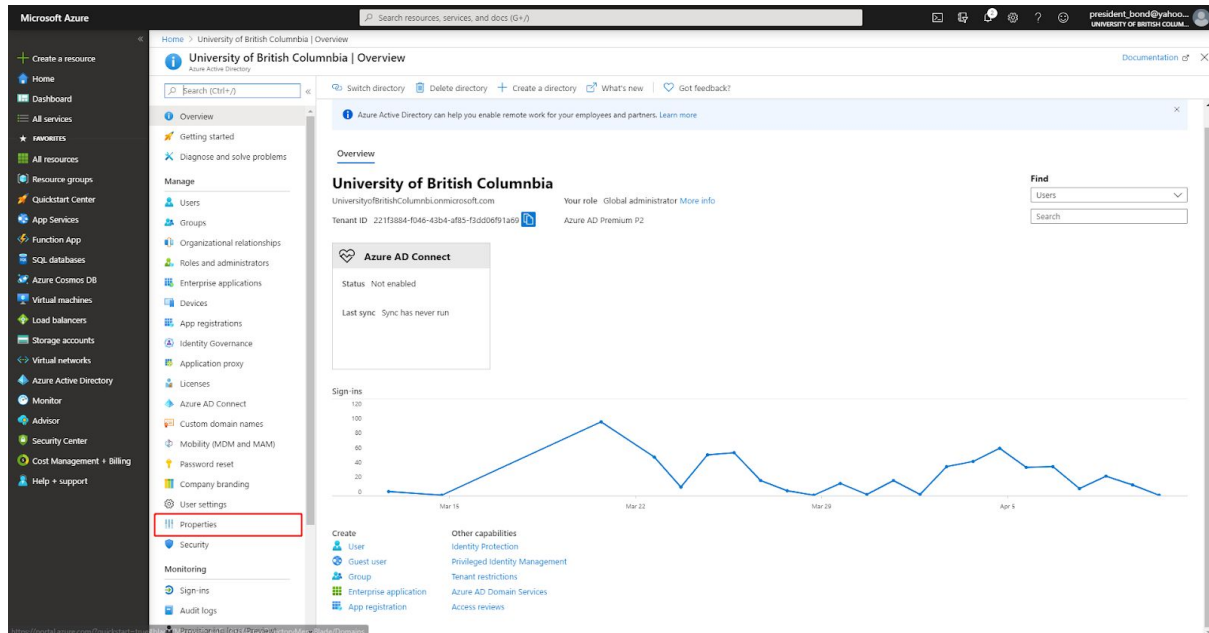


Step 12: You should add Redirect URIs and check “Access tokens” and “ID tokens” in Implicit grant.

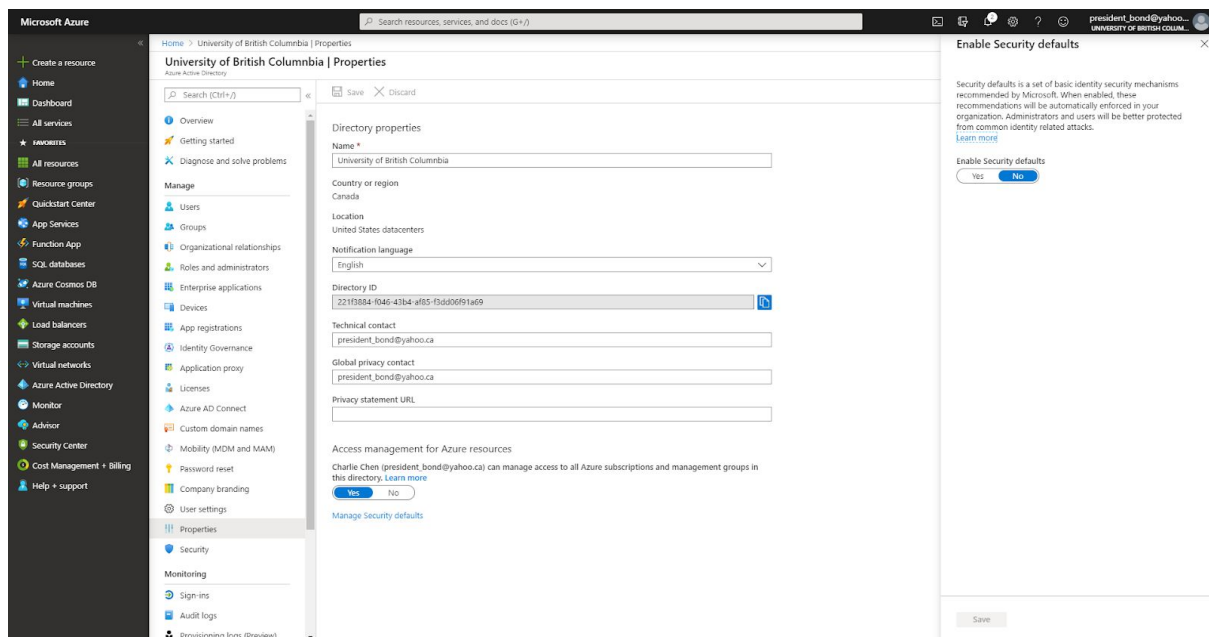


In the redirect URIs part, you should add all web URI you want to protect behind Active Directory. In this example we added <https://icbcflexwork.me/booking>, <https://icbcflexwork.me/bookings>, <https://icbcflexwork.me/withdraw>, <https://icbcflexwork.me/confirm>, <https://icbcflexwork.me/lending>, <https://icbcflexwork.me> And the following is not necessary. They are only for debugging purpose. <https://34.224.250.122:3000/>, <https://localhost:3000>, <http://localhost:3000> Please keep in mind that these fields only allow https and localhost domain names. Click save to save the changes.

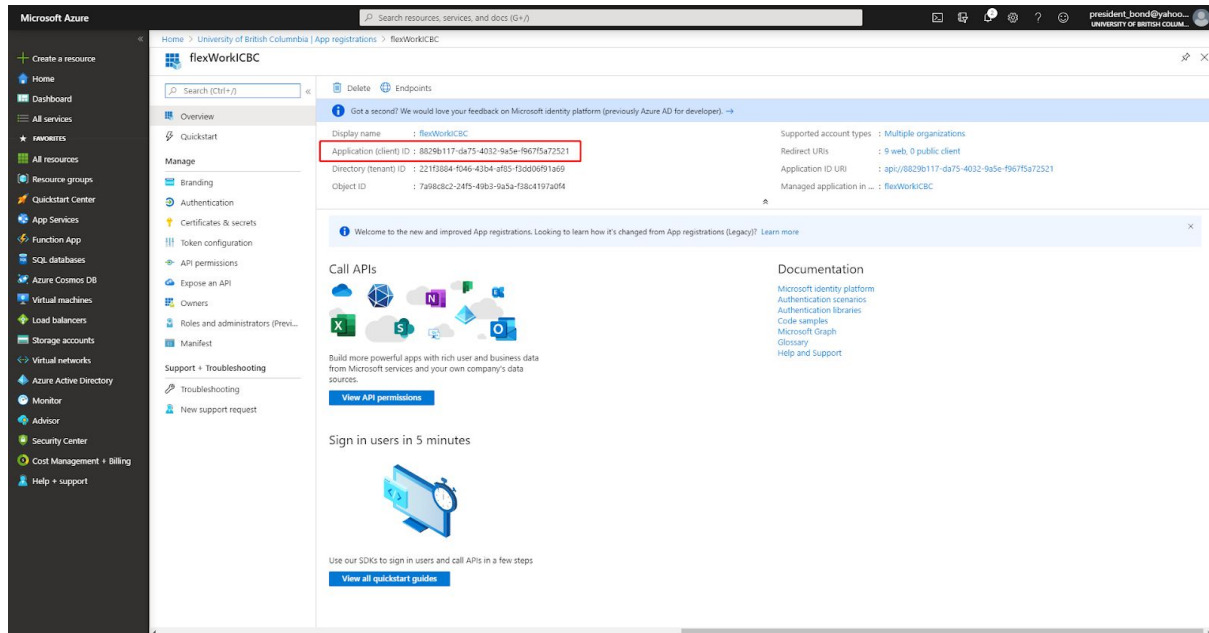
Step 13: This step is optional, if you want to disable two-factor authentication, you can go back the to Azure Active Directory page, then click on “Properties”



Then click on “Manage Security Defaults”. Then turn off “Enable Security defaults”, then click save



Step 14: Next, go back to the application page. Copy the “Application ID” to our source code configuration.



In frontend/src/auth.js, clientId field

```
frontend > src > JS Auth.js > ...
1  import { UserAgentApplication } from "msal";
2
3  // Azure AD authentication using redirect flow
4  // - Stores jwt in local storage
5  // - If jwt is expired, redirects to Azure AD login
6
7  const config = {
8    auth: {
9      clientId: "8829b117-da75-4032-9a5e-f967f5a72521",
10     authority: "https://login.microsoftonline.com/organizations",
11     redirectUri: window.location.href
12   },
13   cache: {
14     cacheLocation: "sessionStorage",
15     storeAuthStateInCookie: true
16   }
17 };
18
```

At this point, Development and testing environment setup for Azure Active Directory is finished.

2.2 Database setup

The production environment should use MySQL relational database. To connect our application to production database, you should edit `backend/db/mysqlDB.js` file `remoteOption` field. The insert table script is in `script/insert_table.sql`. The offload DBA script is in `script/archiveBookingsAndAvailabilities.sql`. This DBA script should run everyday at midnight.

The development environment uses Amazon RDS MySQL database. The endpoint is `flexdb.ckmtd5etwo6b.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com`, port 3306. Our application is currently connected to it.

The Testing environment has the same set up as development. Except that the testing environment has some auto generated fake data. The fake record is inserted by SQL scripts in `backend/sql/generated` folder. The generation script is in `backend/sql/generator` folder. Run `npm run gen` to start generation.

Here are the steps to create Amazon RDS MySQL database.

Step 1: Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon RDS console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/>

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for Amazon RDS. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, Performance Insights, Snapshots, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom Availability Zones, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations (1), and Certificate update. The main content area features a top banner for Amazon Aurora with a 'Create database' button. Below this is a 'Resources' section showing usage for DB Instances (1/40), Allocated storage (0.02 TB/100 TB), DB Clusters (0/40), Reserved instances (0/40), Snapshots (9), Manual (0/100), Automated (9), Recent events (4), Event subscriptions (0/20), Parameter groups (1), Default (1), Custom (0/100), Option groups (1), Default (1), Custom (0/20), Subnet groups (1/50), Supported platforms VPC, and Default network vpc-e543cb9f. A 'Refresh' button is present. The 'Create database' section includes a 'Restore from S3' button and a 'Create database' button, with a note that DB instances will launch in the US East (N. Virginia) region. The 'Service health' section has a 'View service health dashboard' button. The right sidebar contains 'Recommended for you' (RDS Read Replicas, RDS Multi-AZ Configurations, Aurora Global Database, Aurora Serverless) and 'Additional information' (Getting started with RDS, Overview and features, Documentation, Articles and tutorials, Data import guide for MySQL, Data import guide for Oracle, Data import guide for SQL Server). The footer shows 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and copyright information.

Step 2: In the upper-right corner of the AWS Management Console, choose the AWS Region in which you want to create the DB instance. This example uses the US West (Oregon) Region. In the navigation pane, choose Databases. Choose Create database. On the Create database page, shown following, make sure that the Standard Create option is chosen, and then choose MySQL.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a database. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and a user profile 'charlie dev' in the 'N. Virginia' region. A blue banner at the top says 'We listened to your feedback! Now, create a database with a single click using our pre-built configurations! Or choose your own configurations. Switch to your original interface.' Below this, the 'Create database' page is displayed. It has a breadcrumb 'RDS > Create database'. The main section is 'Choose a database creation method' with two options: 'Standard Create' (selected) and 'Easy Create'. Under 'Engine options', there are six database engines: Amazon Aurora, MySQL (selected), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and Microsoft SQL Server. Below the engine options, the 'Edition' is set to 'MySQL Community' and the 'Version' is 'MySQL 5.7.22'. At the bottom, there are links for 'Feedback' and 'English (US)', and a copyright notice for 2008-2020 Amazon Web Services, Inc.

Step 3: enter database username and password. In the development and testing environment database we used “admin” as the username. “Flex2019” as password.

The screenshot shows the 'Settings' section of the AWS Management Console for a database instance. It has three tabs: 'Production', 'Dev/Test' (selected), and 'Free tier'. The 'Settings' section includes 'DB instance identifier' (database-1), 'Credentials Settings' (Master username: admin, Master password: Flex2019), and 'DB instance size' (DB instance class: Standard classes). At the bottom, there are links for 'Feedback' and 'English (US)', and a copyright notice for 2008-2020 Amazon Web Services, Inc.

Step 4: keep everything else default, click “create database”

Creates a standby in a different Availability Zone (AZ) to provide data redundancy, eliminate I/O freezes, and minimize latency spikes during system backups.

☐ Do not create a standby instance

Connectivity

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) [Info](#)
VPC that defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.

Default VPC (vpc-e543cb9f)

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

After a database is created, you can't change the VPC selection.

Additional connectivity configuration

Database authentication

Database authentication options [Info](#)

☒ Password authentication
Authenticates using database passwords.

☐ Password and IAM database authentication
Authenticates using the database password and user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.

☐ Password and Kerberos authentication (not available for this version)
Choose a directory in which you want to allow authorized users to authenticate with this DB instance using Kerberos Authentication.

Additional configuration
Database options, encryption enabled, backup enabled, backtrack disabled, Performance Insights enabled, Enhanced Monitoring enabled, maintenance, CloudWatch Logs, delete protection enabled

Cancel **Create database**

Step 5: after database creation completes we can review it on the management page.

Amazon RDS **flexdb** Modify Actions

Summary

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DB identifier flexdb | CPU 2.20% | Info Available | Class db.t2.micro |
| Role Instance | Current activity 3 Connections | Engine MySQL Community | Region & AZ us-east-1f |

Connectivity & security | Monitoring | Logs & events | Configuration | Maintenance & backups | Tags

Connectivity & security

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Endpoint & port Endpoint flexdb.cxmt5etw6b.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com Port 3306 | Networking Availability zone us-east-1f VPC vpc-e543cb9f Subnet group default-vpc-e543cb9f Subnets subnet-39f27107 subnet-a491a7ab subnet-4fe99528 subnet-d74d429d subnet-2bc3ba77 subnet-8ec7bca0 | Security VPC security groups default (sg-60ed1c26) (active) Public accessibility Yes Certificate authority rds-ca-2019 Certificate authority date Aug 22nd, 2024 |
|---|--|---|

Step 6: copy the “endpoint” and “port” in “connectivity and security” tab

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS console for an instance named 'flexdb'. The 'Connectivity & security' tab is active, and the 'Endpoint & port' section is highlighted with a red box. The endpoint is 'flexdb.ckmtd5etwo6b.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com' and the port is '3306'. Other details visible include the instance class 'db.t2.micro', engine 'MySQL Community', and various networking and security settings.

| Summary | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| DB identifier | flexdb | CPU | 2.20% |
| Role | Instance | Current activity | 3 Connections |
| Info | Available | Engine | MySQL Community |
| Class | db.t2.micro | Region & AZ | us-east-1f |

| Connectivity & security | | |
|---|---|---|
| Endpoint & port | Networking | Security |
| Endpoint flexdb.ckmtd5etwo6b.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com | Availability zone us-east-1f | VPC security groups default (sg-60ed1c26) (active) |
| Port 3306 | VPC vpc-e543cb9f | Public accessibility Yes |
| | Subnet group default-vpc-e543cb9f | Certificate authority rds-ca-2019 |
| | Subnets subnet-39f27107 subnet-a491a7ab subnet-4fe99528 subnet-d74d429d subnet-2bc3ba77 subnet-8ec7bca0 | Certificate authority date Aug 22nd, 2024 |

To backend/db/mysqlDB.js file remoteOption field. Enter username and password

```
25
26 const remoteOption = {
27   client: 'mysql',
28   connection: {
29     host: 'flexdb.ckmtd5etwo6b.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com',
30     port: 3306,
31     user: 'admin',
32     password: 'Flex2020',
33     database: 'flexWork'
34   }
35 }
36
37
```

Step 7: insert table. Use MySQL Workbench or command line tool to connect remote database instance. Run script/insert_table.sql to insert tables. Run script/archiveBookingsAndAvailabilities.sql to enable offload DBA script.

At this point, the development database environment setup is complete.

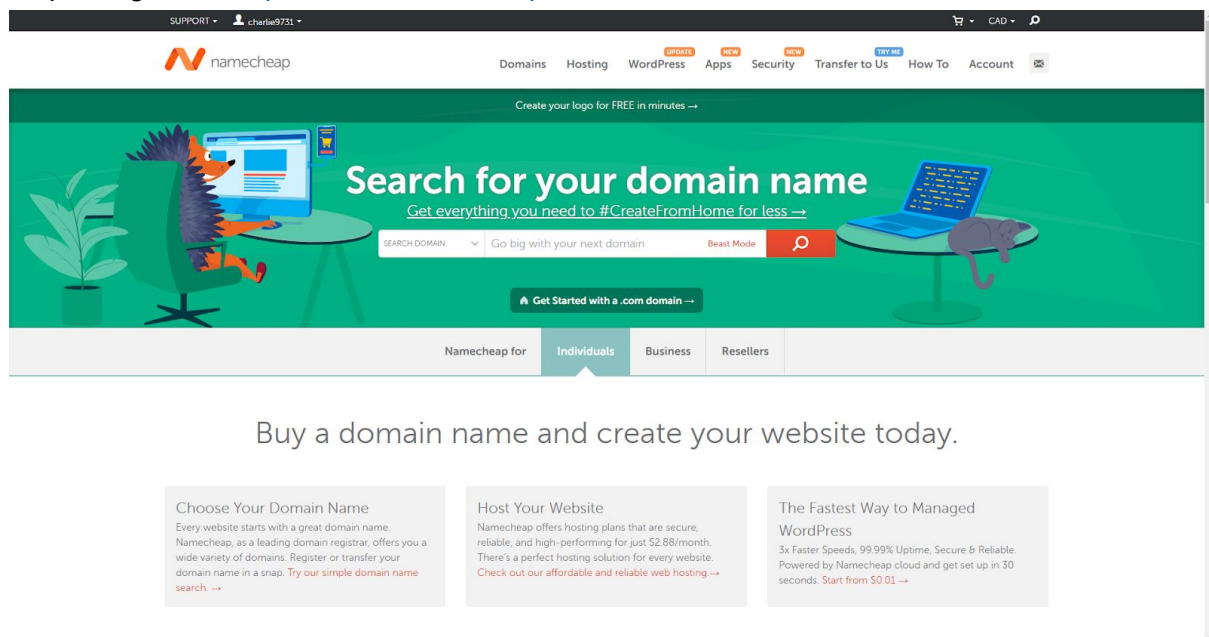
2.3 Server setup

Production, development, and testing environment use Centos 7 linux distribution with minimum 2 GB of memory, 30 GB of storage. Production environment should have network setup with port 22 open for SSH connection, port 8080 open for backend service connection. Port 443 open for frontend HTTPS service connection.

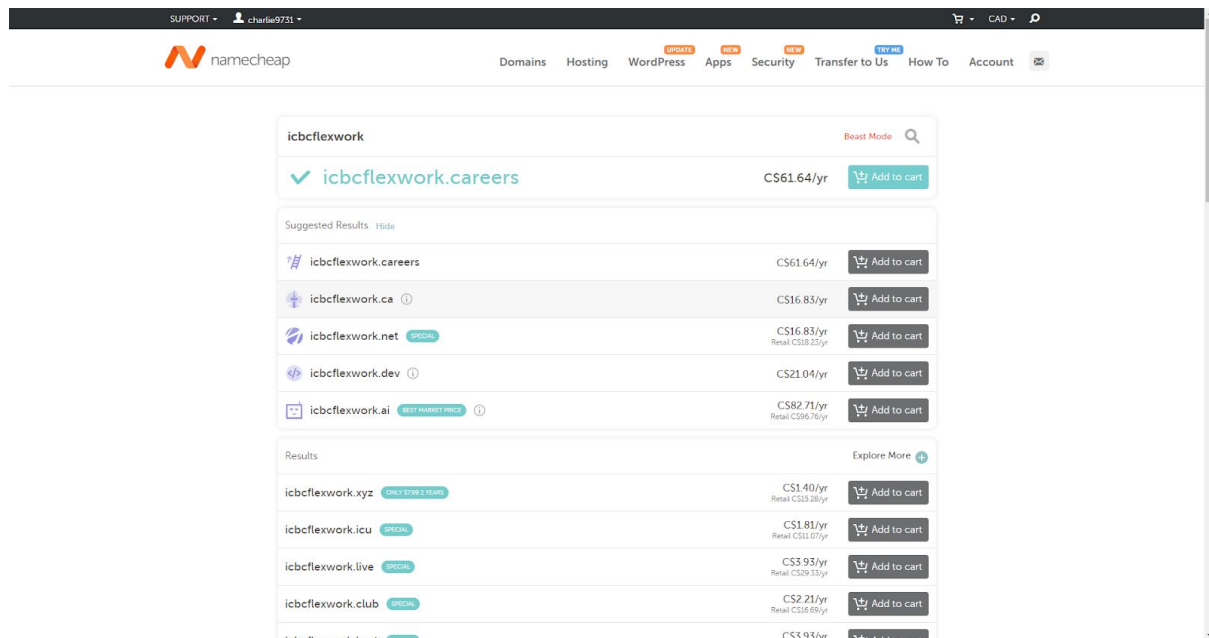
Development and testing environment have port 2222 open for SSH connection. Port 3000 open for HTTP service connection. Other network configurations are the same as production.

Here are the steps for getting a domain name and getting a CA certificate. We use “Namecheap” as domain name server and connect it to AWS EC2 instance

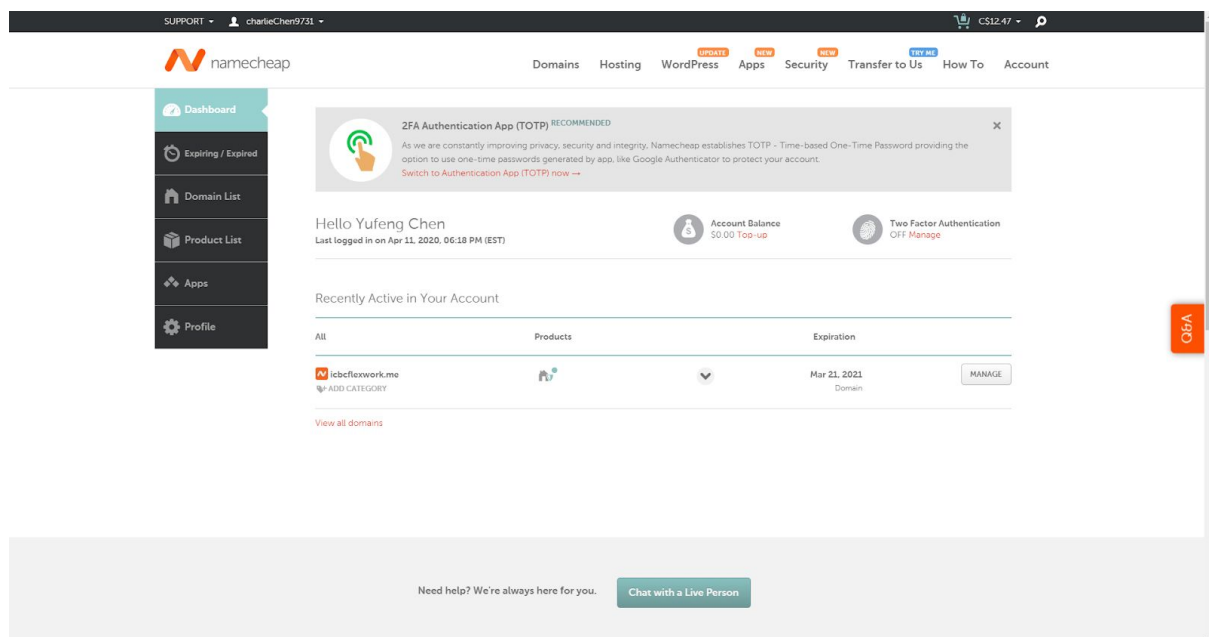
Step 1: login into <https://www.namecheap.com/>



Step 2: in the search panel, search for a domain name you want, we use icbcflexwork as example

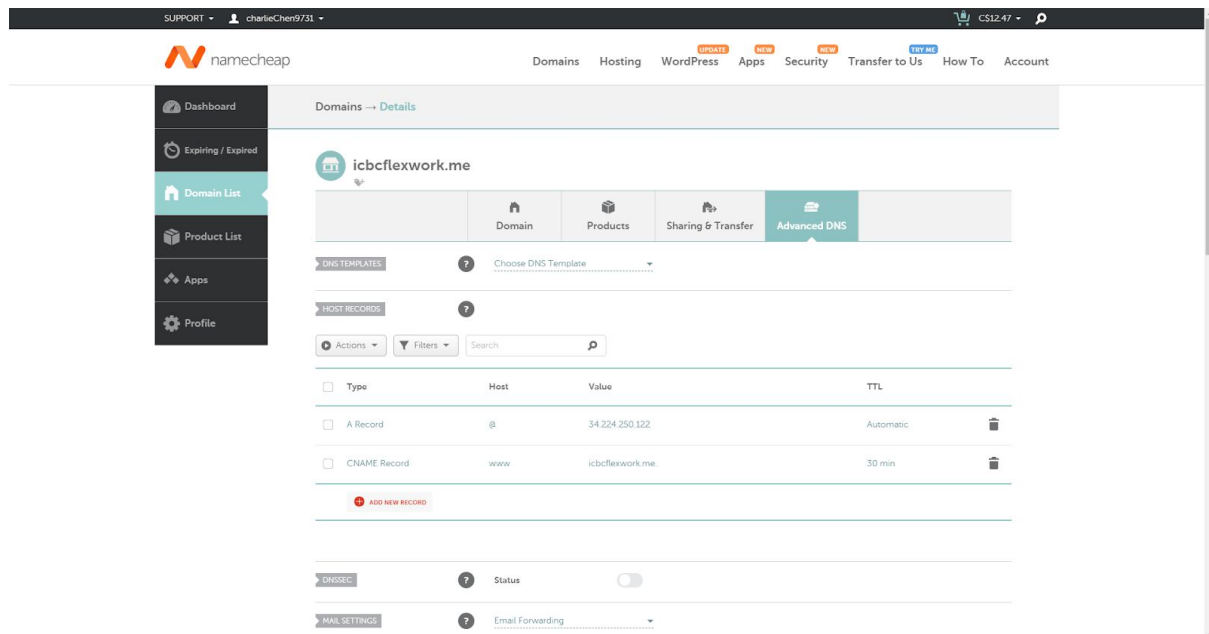


Step 3: select domain name you want to use, then you can review it in the account dashboard



Step 4: click on the manage button to edit contact information.

Step 5: in Advanced DNS panel add an “A record” to register this domain to Server IP address



Step 6: get CA certificate. We use certbot to get free CA certificate for our development environment. <https://certbot.eff.org/>

Step 6.1: ssh into server. Make sure EPEL repo is enabled.

Step 6.2: run command

```
$ yum -y install yum-utils
$ yum-config-manager --enable rhui-REGION-rhel-server-extras
rhui-REGION-rhel-server-optional
```

Step 6.3: install certbot

```
$ sudo yum install certbot
```

Step 6.4: run certbot

```
$ sudo certbot certonly --webroot
```

Step 7: copy cert.pem and privkey.pem file to our application.

At this point domain name is enabled and certified. We can use HTTPS to enter development website.

3 Start Service

3.1 Production service

Production environment should register domain name with Certificate authority then copy certificate file to `backend/cert.pem` and `frontend/cert.pem`. Copy private key file to `backend/privkey.pem` and `frontend/privkey.pem`. Then run `production-install.sh` in root with command:

```
sudo sh ./production-install.sh
```

This will install npm dependencies and start frontend and backend service with `forever`

3.1 Development and Testing service

The Development and Testing environment uses `icbcflexwork.me` as domain name. The current CA certificate and private key stored in this package belongs to this domain name. Start service by running `develop-install.sh` in root with command:

```
sudo sh ./develop-install.sh
```

Our current development and testing website can be accessed with <https://icbcflexwork.me/>