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문서 목적: 인프라 (REDMINE) 인수인계

REDMINE 설치

1. Jupyter HUB 접속
2. oc login 을 통한 okd 클러스터 접속
3. 코드 내려받기

```
git clone https://gitlab.com/aibigdata/helmcharts.git
```

4. 레드마인을 배포할 네임스페이스 생성 후 현재 네임스페이스 변경

```
jovyan@jupyter-minwoo-2elee:~/notebook/helmcharts/customRedmine/redminecustom$ oc create ns redmine-test
namespace/redmine-test created
jovyan@jupyter-minwoo-2elee:~/notebook/helmcharts/customRedmine/redminecustom$ oc project redmine-test
Now using project "redmine-test" on server "https://192.168.1.10:6443".
```

5. scc 제한 해제 (sh 파일에서 Namespace 명이나 serviceAccount 명 확인)

oc adm policy add-scc-to-user \$권한명 system:serviceaccount:\$네임스페이스명:\$서비스어카운트명

```
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user anyuid system:serviceaccount:redmine-test:redmine-test
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user anyuid system:serviceaccount:redmine-test:default

oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged system:serviceaccount:redmine-test:redmine-test
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged system:serviceaccount:redmine-test:default
```

serviceaccount 명은 value 파일에서 관리

```
serviceAccount:
  # Specifies whether a service account should be created
  create: true
  # The name of the service account to use.
  # If not set and create is true, a name is generated using the fullname template
  name: redmine
```

ex)scc.sh

```
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user anyuid system:serviceaccount:redmine:redmine
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user anyuid system:serviceaccount:redmine:default

oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged system:serviceaccount:redmine:redmine
oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged system:serviceaccount:redmine:default
```

6. PV 생성

- PV name 이나 라벨 중첩되지 않게 변경

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: redmine-dmsf
  labels:
    app: redmine-dmsf
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 8Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain
  nfs:
    server: 192.168.1.7
    path: "/var/nfs-share/redmine/dmsf"
```

```
oc create -f redmine-pv.yaml
oc create -f redmine-board-pv.yaml
```

7. pvc 에서 PV 명 매핑 및 pvc 명도 유니크하게 구성
PV 라벨값과 매핑


```

apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolume
metadata:
  name: redmine-dmsf
  labels:
    app: redmine-dmsf
spec:
  capacity:
    storage: 8Gi
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain
  nfs:
    server: 192.168.1.7
    path: "/var/nfs-share/redmine/dmsf"

[root@nfs nfs-share]# mkdir /var/nfs-share/redmine/dmsf-test
[root@nfs nfs-share]# mkdir /var/nfs-share/redmine/board_files-test
[root@nfs nfs-share]#

```

접속 IP :192.168.1.7

ID : root

password : !!aibig\$\$2020

9. 레드마인 배포

helm upgrade --install \$helm배포이름 customRedmine/ --values \$value파일경로 -n \$네임스페이스명

```
helm upgrade --install redmine-test redminecustom/ --values
redminecustom/values.yaml -n redmine-test
```

okd 접속 후 배포한 프로젝트에 접속하여 생성된 POD 확인 러닝상태이면 정상배포

Name	Namespace	Status	Ready	Restarts	Owner	Memory	CPU	Created
redmine-79c65bb86f-flcv6	redmine-test	Running	1/1	0	redmine-79c65bb86f	3275 MiB	0.338 cores	6 minutes ago

10. 라우트 생성

네트워킹 탭에 routes 접속 후 이름 및 host 기입, 연결할 서비스 및 port 설정 후 생성

Project: redmine-test

Create Route

Routing is a way to make your application publicly visible.

Name *
redmine-test
A unique name for the route within the project.

Hostname
redmine-test.okd4.northstar.co.kr
Public hostname for the route. If not specified, a hostname is generated.

Path
/
Path that the router watches to route traffic to the service.

Service *
redmine
Service to route to.

Target Port *
80 → 80 (TCP)
Target port for traffic.

Security
☐ Secure route
Routes can be secured using several TLS termination types for serving certificates.

Create Cancel

생성한 route 에 접속하여 레드마인 실행

참고자료

쿠버네티스 scc : <https://kubernetes.io/ko/docs/concepts/policy/pod-security-policy/>

openshift scc 튜토리얼 : <http://wiki.rockplace.co.kr/display/OP/01.+Service+Accounts+and+SCC>