

포팅매뉴얼

'SAI'

[사:이]
면접관과 나의 거리 42cm

삼성 청년 SW 아카데미 7기

담당 컨설턴트 : 김성재

최인호 김지수 윤형준 지근 조덕희 심재서

개발 환경

IDE

IntelliJ 2022.1.3

Visual Studio Code 1.70

MySQL Workbench

Database

MySQL 8.0.29

FrontEnd

HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript (ES6)

Vue 3.2.13

Vuex 4.0.

Node.js 16.16

...

BackEnd

Java 11 OpenJDK-11.0.15 (<https://jdk.java.net/java-se-ri/11>)

Gradle 7.5

spring-boot 2.7.2

spring-boot-data-jpa

Spring Security

jjwt 0.9.1

lombok 1.18.24

jave 1.0.2 - 외부 라이브러리 (<https://www.sauronsoftware.it/projects/jave/>)
- 위치 : /libs/jave-1.0.2.jar

WebRTC

Openvidu

Infra

AWS EC2 - deploy server (Ubuntu 20.04 LTS x86_64 GNU/Linux)

AWS S3 - file server

Nginx 1.18.0

Gitlab, Mattermost, Notion

Jira, Figma

Tool

MobaXterm

Postman

외부서비스

Teachable Machine

STT

TTS

Face API (<https://github.com/justadudewhohacks/face-api.js/#face-api.js-for-the-browser>)

Nginx

Nginx 설치

```
# 서버의 패키지 목록을 업데이트 합니다.
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt autoremove

# Nginx를 설치합니다.
sudo apt install nginx

# Nginx를 실행합니다.
sudo service start nginx

# Nginx 상태를 확인합니다.
sudo service status nginx
```

SSL 인증서 적용

```
# apt-get update
# apt-get install software-properties-common
# add-apt-repository universe
# add-apt-repository ppa:certbot/certbot
# apt-get update

# certbot 을 설치합니다.
sudo apt-get install certbot python3-certbot-nginx
certbot --nginx

# ACME 서버 등록에 동의합니다.
(A)gree/(C)ancel: A

# 이메일 주소에 대한 공유를 설정합니다.
(Y)es/(N)o: Y

# SSL을 적용할 도메인 주소를 입력합니다.
(Enter 'c' to cancel): i7c206.p.ssafy.io www.i7c206.p.ssafy.io

# 80 포트로의 모든 트래픽을 SSL로 Redirecting 합니다
Select the appropriate number [1-2] then [enter] (press 'c' to cancel): 2

# certificate and chain 저장 경로
/etc/letsencrypt/live/i7c206.p.ssafy.io/fullchain.pem

# key file 저장 경로
/etc/letsencrypt/live/i7c206.p.ssafy.io/privkey.pem

# 설정파일을 확인합니다.
vi /etc/nginx/sites-available/default

# 설정파일에 프록시패스를 추가합니다.
location / {
    # First attempt to serve request as file, then
```

```

        # as directory, then fall back to displaying a 404.
        #try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
        proxy_pass http://localhost:8080;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header Host $http_host;

    }

```

다음은 default 파일 전문입니다.

```

server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    listen [::]:443 ssl ipv6only=on;

    ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/i7c206.p.ssafy.io/fullchain.pem; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/i7c206.p.ssafy.io/privkey.pem; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;

    root /home/ubuntu/vue/dist;
    index index.html
    server_name i7c206.p.ssafy.io;
    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ /index.html;
        proxy_pass http://localhost:8081;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header Host $host;
    }
}

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name i7c206.p.ssafy.io;
    return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
}

```

스프링부트 SSL 적용

certbot을 이용해 발급받은 키(.pem)를 openssl을 이용해 .p12파일로 변경

```

# live 폴더에 접근하기 위해 관리자 권한으로 변경
sudo su

# key가 존재하는 디렉토리로 이동
xcd /etc/letsencrypt/live/<인증서 발급 시 설정한 도메인 폴더>/

# pem파일을 이용해 p12파일 생성 명령어 입력 시 비밀번호를 설정한다.
openssl pkcs12 -export -in fullchain.pem -inkey privkey.pem -out keystore.p12 -name tomcat -CAfile chain.pem -caname root

# 만약 pem 파일을 백업해두고 싶다면 아래 command를 입력한다.
cp -r * <resources 폴더 경로>

# resources 폴더로 돌아가 잘 생성되었는지 확인해본다.

# 관리자권한 종료
exit

```

keystore.p12 파일을 /src/main/resources에 이동

```

# /etc/letsencrypt/live/<인증서 발급 시 설정한 도메인 폴더>/안에 파일을 이동시키기 위해 권한 설정이 필요함
chmod -R 777 <인증서 발급 시 설정한 도메인 폴더>

```

application.properties 설정

```
#SSL
server.ssl.key-store=classpath:keystore.p12
server.ssl.key-store-type=PKCS12
server.ssl.key-store-password=내가정한password
```

프론트엔드 빌드 방법

```
#front 폴더로 이동
# cd /S07P12C206/front
npm install
# 빌드 경로 : front 폴더/dist
#(SAI 프로젝트 : /S07P12C206/front/dist)
npm run build
```

백엔드 빌드 방법

MySQL

```
# apt 패키지를 업데이트하고 MySQL을 설치합니다.
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install mysql-server

# MySQL을 실행합니다.
sudo systemctl start mysql.service

# MySQL에 접속합니다.
sudo mysql -u root -p

# 사용할 계정을 생성하고 권한을 부여합니다.
CREATE USER 계정명@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 비밀번호;
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 계정이름@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;
FLUSH PRIVILEGES

# 덤프 파일을 적용합니다.
mysql -u 계정명 -p sai_app < ./sai.sql
```

Google cloud storage 환경변수 설정

```
export GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALS="/home/ubuntu/psychic-habitat-358714-81bd61376e0d.json"
```

Google cloud storage 사용을 위한 JSON 파일

- resources 폴더 안에 업로드해야 함

```
{
  "type": "service_account",
  "project_id": "psychic-habitat-358714",
```

```

"private_key_id": "81bd61376e0dc616e1f28fe5dcc5beeab98af05e",
"private_key": "-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----\nMIIIEuWIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBAUwggShAgEAAoIBAQC6V7ryTPQC6T1E\n7EuZcVdDoEDvSBLd8zaGo\n"client_email": "sai2-444@psychic-habitat-358714.iam.gserviceaccount.com",
"client_id": "115993588762660473939",
"auth_uri": "https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth",
"token_uri": "https://oauth2.googleapis.com/token",
"auth_provider_x509_cert_url": "https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v1/certs",
"client_x509_cert_url": "https://www.googleapis.com/robot/v1/metadata/x509/sai2-444%40psychic-habitat-358714.iam.gserviceaccount.com\n"
}

```

Openvidu Server 배포

Docker Engine

```

# apt 패키지를 업데이트하고 하위 패키지를 설치합니다.
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install \ ca-certificates \ curl \ gnupg \ lsb-release

# Docker's official GPG key를 추가
sudo mkdir -p /etc/apt/keyrings $ curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/do

# 레파지토리 생성
echo \ "deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \ $(ls

# 도커 엔진을 설치
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-compose-plugin

```

Docker

1. Install Docker Desktop on Linux (DEB package) 설치 (ubuntu용)
2. 설치 후 해당 DEB 파일을 mobaXterm을 통해 AWS ec2 서버로 업로드 (/home/ubuntu)

```

sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install ./docker-desktop-4.11.1-amd64.deb

```

Docker-compose 설치

```

sudo apt-get install docker-compose-plugin

```

OpenVidu Server 배포

```

# 루트 권한 필요
sudo su

# OpenVidu 설치 권장 폴더는 /opt
cd /opt

# 설치 스크립트를 다운로드 한 후, 실행
curl https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/aws.openvidu.io/install_openvidu_latest.sh | bash

cd openvidu

# .env 파일 설정

```

```
nano .env

# .env 파일 설정 후, openvidu server 실행
./openvidu start

# 종종 에러가 발생해서 재부팅해주기
./openvidu stop
./openvidu start
```

.env 설정

```
# OpenVidu configuration
# -----
# Documentation: https://docs.openvidu.io/en/stable/reference-docs/openvidu-config/
# Domain name. If you do not have one, the public IP of the machine.
# For example: 198.51.100.1, or openvidu.example.com
# 도메인
DOMAIN_OR_PUBLIC_IP=i7c206.p.ssafy.io

# OpenVidu SECRET used for apps to connect to OpenVidu server and users to access to OpenVidu Dashboard
# 원하는 비밀번호
OPENVIDU_SECRET=MY_SECRET

# Certificate type:
CERTIFICATE_TYPE=letsencrypt

# If CERTIFICATE_TYPE=letsencrypt, you need to configure a valid email for notifications
# 원하는 이메일
LESENCRYPT_EMAIL=delpho@naver.com

# Proxy configuration
# If you want to change the ports on which openvidu listens, uncomment the following lines

# Allows any request to http://DOMAIN_OR_PUBLIC_IP:HTTP_PORT/ to be automatically
# redirected to https://DOMAIN_OR_PUBLIC_IP:HTTPS_PORT/.
# WARNING: the default port 80 cannot be changed during the first boot
# if you have chosen to deploy with the option CERTIFICATE_TYPE=letsencrypt
HTTP_PORT=8082

# Changes the port of all services exposed by OpenVidu.
# SDKs, REST clients and browsers will have to connect to this port
HTTPS_PORT=8083

# Whether to enable recording module or not
OPENVIDU_RECORDING=true

# Use recording module with debug mode.
OPENVIDU_RECORDING_DEBUG=false

# Openvidu Folder Record used for save the openvidu recording videos. Change it
# with the folder you want to use from your host.
OPENVIDU_RECORDING_PATH=/opt/openvidu/recordings

# System path where OpenVidu Server should look for custom recording layouts
OPENVIDU_RECORDING_CUSTOM_LAYOUT=/opt/openvidu/custom-layout

# if true any client can connect to
# https://OPENVIDU_SERVER_IP:OPENVIDU_PORT/recordings/any_session_file.mp4
# and access any recorded video file. If false this path will be secured with
# OPENVIDU_SECRET param just as OpenVidu Server dashboard at
# https://OPENVIDU_SERVER_IP:OPENVIDU_PORT
# Values: true | false
OPENVIDU_RECORDING_PUBLIC_ACCESS=false

# Which users should receive the recording events in the client side
# (recordingStarted, recordingStopped). Can be all (every user connected to
# the session), publisher_moderator (users with role 'PUBLISHER' or
# 'MODERATOR'), moderator (only users with role 'MODERATOR') or none
# (no user will receive these events)
OPENVIDU_RECORDING_NOTIFICATION=publisher_moderator

# Timeout in seconds for recordings to automatically stop (and the session involved to be closed)
# when conditions are met: a session recording is started but no user is publishing to it or a session
# is being recorded and last user disconnects. If a user publishes within the timeout in either case,
# the automatic stop of the recording is cancelled
# 0 means no timeout
OPENVIDU_RECORDING_AUTOSTOP_TIMEOUT=120

# Maximum video bandwidth sent from clients to OpenVidu Server, in kbps.
# 0 means unconstrained
OPENVIDU_STREAMS_VIDEO_MAX_RECV_BANDWIDTH=1000
```

```

# Minimum video bandwidth sent from clients to OpenVidu Server, in kbps.
# 0 means unconstrained
OPENVIDU_STREAMS_VIDEO_MIN_RECV_BANDWIDTH=300

# Maximum video bandwidth sent from OpenVidu Server to clients, in kbps.
# 0 means unconstrained
OPENVIDU_STREAMS_VIDEO_MAX_SEND_BANDWIDTH=1000

# Minimum video bandwidth sent from OpenVidu Server to clients, in kbps.
# 0 means unconstrained
OPENVIDU_STREAMS_VIDEO_MIN_SEND_BANDWIDTH=300

# true to enable OpenVidu Webhook service. false' otherwise
# Values: true | false
OPENVIDU_WEBHOOK=false

# HTTP endpoint where OpenVidu Server will send Webhook HTTP POST messages
# Must be a valid URL: http(s)://ENDPOINT
#OPENVIDU_WEBHOOK_ENDPOINT=

# List of headers that OpenVidu Webhook service will attach to HTTP POST messages
#OPENVIDU_WEBHOOK_HEADERS=

# List of events that will be sent by OpenVidu Webhook service
# Default value is all available events
OPENVIDU_WEBHOOK_EVENTS=[sessionCreated,sessionDestroyed,participantJoined,participantLeft,webrtcConnectionCreated,webrtcConnectionDes

# How often the garbage collector of non active sessions runs.
# This helps cleaning up sessions that have been initialized through
# REST API (and maybe tokens have been created for them) but have had no users connected.
# Default to 900s (15 mins). 0 to disable non active sessions garbage collector
OPENVIDU_SESSIONS_GARBAGE_INTERVAL=900

# Minimum time in seconds that a non active session must have been in existence
# for the garbage collector of non active sessions to remove it. Default to 3600s (1 hour).
# If non active sessions garbage collector is disabled
# (property 'OPENVIDU_SESSIONS_GARBAGE_INTERVAL' to 0) this property is ignored
OPENVIDU_SESSIONS_GARBAGE_THRESHOLD=3600

# Call Detail Record enabled
# Whether to enable Call Detail Record or not
# Values: true | false
OPENVIDU_CDR=false

# Path where the cdr log files are hosted
OPENVIDU_CDR_PATH=/opt/openvidu/cdr

```

참고

<https://docs.openvidu.io/en/stable/deployment/ce/on-premises/>

<https://velog.io/@djlesque/aws-EC2에-openvidu-배포하기-oyshy1pf>

프론트엔드, 백엔드 배포 방법

프론트엔드

```

# npm run build 실행 전, 설치 필수
npm i

# dist (배포 파일)을 만들기 위한 명령어
npm run build

```


백엔드

```
1. intelliJ 우측 gradle 클릭

# 빌드 파일 삭제
2. task>build>clean 클릭

3. task>build>bootJar 클릭

4. 프로젝트 폴더에 build파일이 생성되고, build>libs>sai-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar를 ec2서버에 업로드

# 백그라운드에서 실행하고 싶으면, nohup 명령어 이용
5. java -jar sai-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT &
```

application.properties

```
server.port=8081

# MySQL
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/sai_app?serverTimezone=UTC&characterEncoding=UTF-8
spring.datasource.username=sai
spring.datasource.password=ssafysaipjt

# JPA
spring.jpa.show-sql=true
spring.jpa.generate-ddl=true
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=create-drop
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.format_sql=true
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.default_batch_fetch_size = 100
spring.jpa.defer-datasource-initialization=true

# File
spring.servlet.multipart.enabled=true
spring.servlet.multipart.location=/data/upload_tmp
spring.servlet.multipart.max-file-size=500MB
spring.servlet.multipart.max-request-size=500MB

# SQL
spring.sql.init.mode=always

# AWS
logging.level.com.amazonaws.util.EC2MetadataUtils= error
cloud.aws.stack.auto=false
cloud.aws.region.static=ap-northeast-2
cloud.aws.credentials.access-key=AKIA347XUSDP6B5I2VEM
cloud.aws.credentials.secret-key=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
cloud.aws.credentials.instance-profile=true
cloud.aws.s3.bucket=sai-project
cloud.aws.s3.bucket.url=https://s3.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com/sai-s3

#delete
spring.mvc.hiddenmethod.filter.enabled=true

#ssl
server.ssl.key-store=classpath:keystore.p12
server.ssl.key-store-type=PKCS12
server.ssl.key-store-password=ssafysaipjt

spring.cloud.gcp.storage.credentials.location=classpath:psychic-habitat-358714-81bd61376e0d.json
```

ERD

